



**Women in Informal Employment
Globalizing and Organizing**

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Publications Catalogue 2018



WIEGO Publications

Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing is a global network focused on securing livelihoods for the working poor, especially women, in the informal economy. We believe all workers should have equal economic opportunities and rights. WIEGO creates change by building capacity among informal worker organizations, expanding the knowledge base about the informal economy and influencing local, national and international policies. This catalogue reflects the research, advocacy and organizing publications WIEGO has produced. WIEGO publications are freely available at www.wiego.org.

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BOOKS AND SPECIAL ISSUES

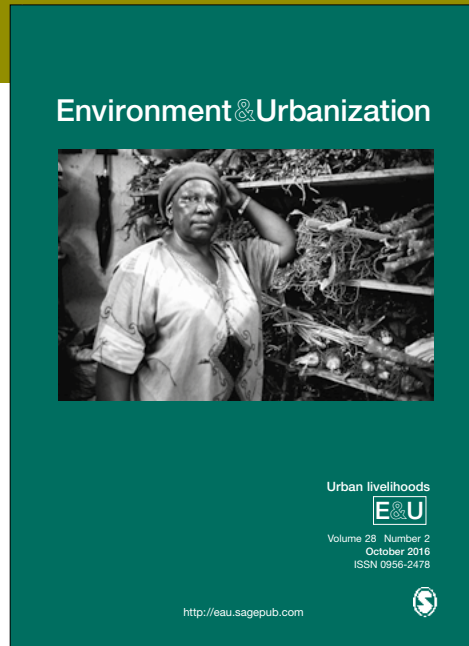
GANGA BEN VANITA leads a team of male labourers in the renovation of apartments. Previously a construction labourer with unsteady daily work, she attended a skills training programme offered by the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) and Mahila Housing Trust (MHT). Now, as a contractor, Ganga earns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

Paula Bronstein / Getty Images Reportage



Books and Special Issues

In addition to the publication of numerous journal articles,¹ WIEGO has edited special issues of journals and books. Notable examples are included here.



Fourie, Frederick and Caroline Skinner. (ed. and consulting ed.). 2018.

The South African Informal Sector: Creating Jobs, Reducing Poverty.

Cape Town: Human Sciences Research Council.

Eaton, Adrienne, Susan Schurman and Martha Chen (eds). 2017.

Informal Workers and Collective Action: A Global Perspective.

Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Chen, Martha, Sally Roever and Caroline Skinner (eds). 2016.

Special Issue: Urban Livelihoods. Environment and Urbanization.

Vol. 28, No. 2.

Lund, Francie 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 A. Chen and Ravi Kanbur (eds). 2012.

Bridging 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 Kanbur and Carol Richards (eds). 2007.

Membership-Based Organizations of the Poor: Concepts, Experience, and Policy.

New York: Routledge Press.

Chen, Martha, Joann Vanek, Francie 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 Vanek and Marilyn Carr (eds). 2004.

Mainstreaming Informal Employment and Gender in Poverty Reduction: A Handbook for Policy-Makers and Other Stakeholders.

London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

¹ For a list of journal articles published by team members, see **WIEGO newsletters**

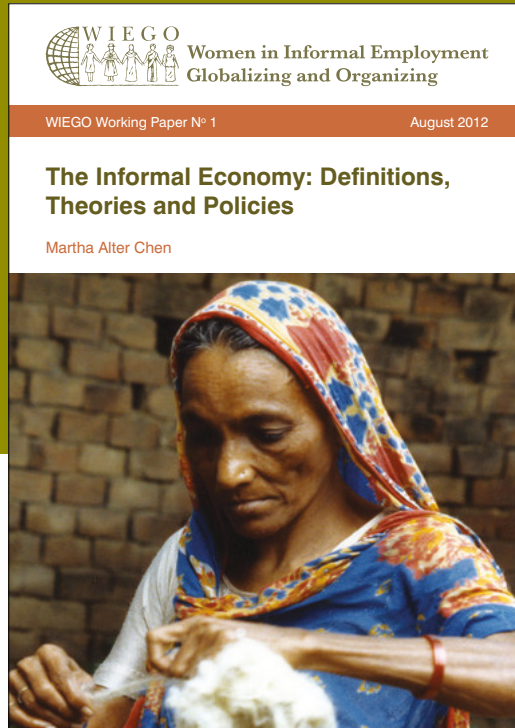
PUBLICATION SERIES

MARTHA KOTEY sells fabrics in Makola Market in Accra, Ghana. For more than 17 years, Martha has been trading in fabrics, first in brightly colored printed clothes and now in school uniform fabrics. Martha is one of the more than 2,000 members of the Makola Market Traders Union, an affiliate of the Ghana Trade Union Congress.

Jonathan Torgovnik / Getty Images Reportage



Working Papers



WORKING PAPERS feature research that makes either an empirical or a theoretical contribution to existing knowledge about the informal economy. Particular attention is paid to policy-relevant research. This series includes statistical profiles of informal employment and critical analysis of data collection and classification methods. Methodological issues and innovations, as well as suggestions for future research, are considered. All WIEGO Working Papers are peer reviewed by the WIEGO Research Team and/or external experts.

Coggin, Thomas. 2018.
Informal Work and the Social Function of the City: A Framework for Legal Reform in the Urban Environment.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 39.

Carré, Françoise, Pat Horn and Chris Bonner. 2018.
Collective Bargaining by Informal Workers in the Global South: Where and How It Takes Place.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 38.

Alfers, Laura, Francie Lund and Rachel Moussié. 2018.
Informal Workers & The Future of Work: A Defence of Work-Related Social Protection.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 37.

Carré, Françoise. 2017.
Applying the Concept of the Informal Economy to Labour Market Changes in Developed Countries: What Can Be Learned.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 36.

Anyidoho, Nana Akua and William F. Steel. 2016.
Perceptions of Costs and Benefits of Informal-Formal Linkages: Market and Street Vendors in Accra, Ghana.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 35.

Robbins, Glen and Tasmi Quazi. 2015.
Informal Economy Budget Analysis: eThekwin Municipality (Durban, South Africa).
WIEGO Working Paper No. 34.

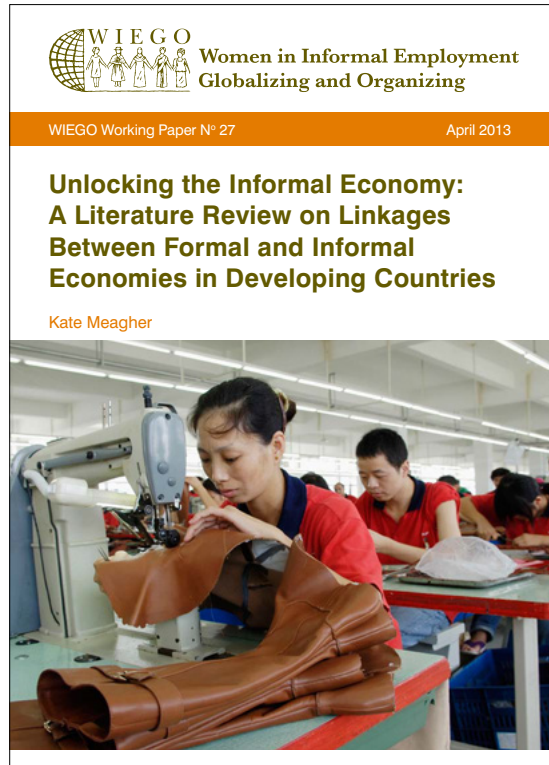
Adamtey, Nicholas. 2015.
Informal Economy Budget Analysis: Accra Metropolis.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 33.

Samson, Melanie. 2015.
Forging a New Conceptualization of "The Public" in Waste Management.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 32.

Bonner, Chris and Françoise Carré. 2013.
Global Networking: Informal Workers Build Solidarity, Power and Representation through Networks and Alliances.
WIEGO Working Paper (Organization and Representation) No. 31.

Alfers, Laura. 2013.
The Ghana National Health Insurance Scheme: Barriers to Access for Informal Workers.
WIEGO Working Paper (Social Protection) No. 30.

WORKING PAPERS continued



Jain, Kalpana. 2013.
Health Financing and Delivery in India: An Overview of Selected Schemes.
WIEGO Working Paper (Social Protection) No. 29.

Chan, Man-Kwun. 2013.
Informal Workers in Global Horticulture and Commodities Value Chains: A Review of Literature.
WIEGO Working Paper (Urban Policies) No. 28.

Meagher, Kate. 2013.
Unlocking the Informal Economy: A Literature Review on Linkages Between Formal and Informal Economies in Developing Countries.
WIEGO Working Paper (Urban Policies) No. 27.

Carré, Françoise and James Heintz. 2013.
Toward a Common Framework for Informal Employment across Developed and Developing Countries.
WIEGO Working Paper (Urban Policies) No. 26.

Fernández, Lucía. 2012.
[Waste-scapes: Recycling Dynamics and Spatial Externalities in Montevideo, Uruguay].
Paisajes-basura: Dinámicas y Externalidades Territoriales del Reciclaje en Montevideo, Uruguay.
Documento de Trabajo de WIEGO (Políticas Urbanas) No. 25.

Schamber, Pablo J. 2012.
[Waste Picker Integration Process of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. From Recognition to Green Management Centres and Selective Waste Collection].
Proceso de integración de los cartoneros de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires. Del reconocimiento a la gestión de Centros Verdes y la recolección selectiva.
Documento de Trabajo de WIEGO (Políticas Urbanas) No. 24.

Scheinberg, Anne. 2012.
Informal Sector Integration and High Performance Recycling: Evidence from 20 Cities.
WIEGO Working Paper (Urban Policies) No. 23.

Goulart, Fabiana de Oliveira e Francisco de Paula Antunes Lima. 2012.
Eficiência e Solidariedade nas Associações de Catadores de Materiais Recicláveis.
[Efficiency and Solidarity Among Waste Picker Organizations].
WIEGO Working Paper (Urban Policies) No. 22.

Watson, Vanessa. 2011.
Inclusive Urban Planning for the Working Poor: Planning Education Trends and Potential Shifts.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 21.

Lund, Frances and Anna Marriott. 2011.
Occupational Health and Safety and the Poorest.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 20.

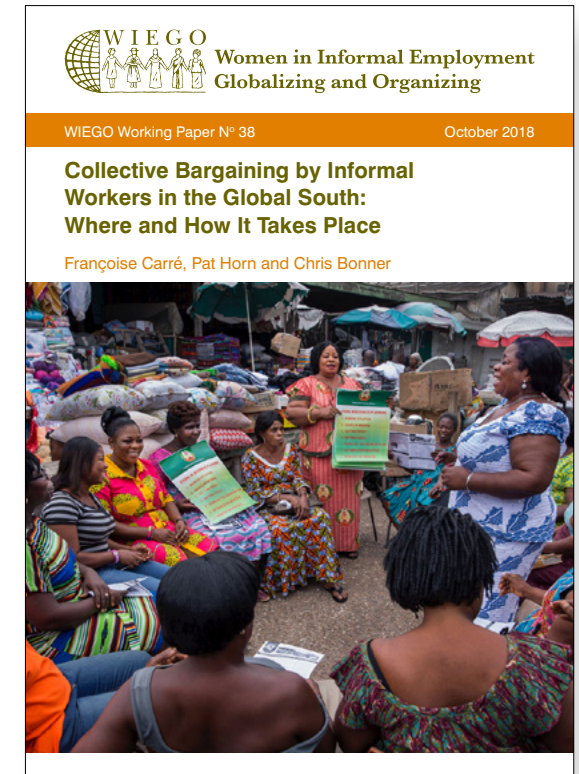
Dias, Sonia. 2010.
[Solid Waste Management, Waste Pickers, Participation and Citizenship – New Possibilities?]
Gestão de Resíduos Sólidos, Catadores, Participação e Cidadania – Novas Articulações?
WIEGO Working Paper (Urban Policies) No. 18.

Tokman, Victor. 2010.
Domestic Workers in Latin America: Statistics for New Policies.
WIEGO Working Paper (Statistics) No. 17.

Samson, Melanie. 2010.
Reclaiming Reusable and Recyclable Materials in Africa – A Critical Review of English Language Literature.
WIEGO Working Paper (Urban Policies) No. 16.

WORKING PAPERS continued

- Salej, Ana Paula. 2010.
Informal Economy Budget Analysis in Brazil and Belo Horizonte.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 15.
- Mumtaz, Khawar, Nadia Saleem, Sara Shujat and Junaid Qureshi. 2010.
Informal Economy Budget Analysis in Pakistan and Ravi Town, Lahore.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 14.
- Aliaga Linares, Lissette. 2010.
Informal Economy Budget Analysis in Peru and Metropolitan Lima.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 13.
- Casanova-Dorotan, Florencia G. 2010.
Informal Economy Budget Analysis in Philippines and Quezon City.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 12.
- Budlender, Debbie. 2009.
Informal Economy Budget Analysis in Brazil, Pakistan, Peru and Philippines.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 11.
ESPAÑOL: Presupuesto y Economía Informal en Brasil, Pakistán, Perú y las Filipinas
- Lund, Francie. 2009.
Social Protection, Citizenship and the Employment Relationship.
WIEGO Working Paper (Social Protection) No. 10.
- Herrera, Javier, Mathias Kuépié, Christophe J. Nordman, Xavier Oudin and François Roubaud. 2012.
Informal Sector and Informal Employment: Overview of Data for 11 Cities in 10 Developing Countries.
WIEGO Working Paper (Statistics) No. 9.
- Esquivel, Valeria. 2010.
The Informal Economy in Greater Buenos Aires: A Statistical Profile.
WIEGO Working Paper (Statistics) No. 8.
- Chen, Martha and G. Raveendran. 2011.
Urban Employment in India: Recent Trends and Patterns.
WIEGO Working Paper (Statistics) No. 7.
- Wills, Gabrielle. 2009.
South Africa's Informal Economy: A Statistical Profile.
WIEGO Working Paper (Statistics) No. 6.
- Skinner, Caroline. 2008.
Street Trade in Africa: A Review.
WIEGO Working Paper (Urban Policies) No. 5.
- Chen, Martha and Donna Doane. 2008.
Informality in South Asia: A Review.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 4.
- Heintz, James and Imraan Valodia. 2008.
Informality in Africa: A Review.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 3.
- Vanek, Joann, Martha Chen, Françoise Carré, James Heintz and Ralf Hussmanns. 2012.
Statistics on the Informal Economy: Definitions, Regional Estimates & Challenges.
WIEGO Working Paper (Statistics) No. 2.
- Chen, Martha. 2012.
The Informal Economy: Definitions, Theories and Policies.
WIEGO Working Paper No. 1.
ESPAÑOL: La economía informal: definiciones, teorías y políticas.



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

The image shows the cover of a WIEGO Policy Brief. At the top left is the WIEGO logo with the text 'WIEGO Mujeres en Empleo Informal: Globalizando y Organizando'. Below the logo, it says 'Nota de Política de WIEGO N° 17' and 'Enero de 2018'. The main title is 'Leyes, legitimidad y lucha: lecciones de las políticas sobre derechos de las trabajadoras del hogar en Bolivia' by Pablo Castaño. There is a small photo of a woman on the right side of the cover. The text on the cover is in Spanish and discusses domestic workers' rights in Bolivia.

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-centered approach to development.

Castaño, 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.*

Yasmeen, Gisèle and Narumol 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 Shahra Razavi. 2012.
Social Policy and Employment: Rebuilding, the Connections.
WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 12.

POLICY BRIEFS continued

Laura Alfery and Lund, Francie. 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.

Alfers, Laura. 2012.

The Ghana National Health Insurance Scheme: Assessing Access by Informal Workers.

WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 9.

Chikarmane, Poornima.

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 M. 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.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Visão geral dos Instrumentos Legais para a Inclusão de Recicladores Informais na 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.*
PORTUGUÊS: *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.*
PORTUGUÊS: *Integração de Trabalhadores Informais na Coleta Seletiva de Recicláveis: 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: *Reciclaje en Belo Horizonte, Brasil: Una visión general de programación inclusiva.*

Sinha, Shalini and Sally Roever. 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.*

Rusling, Sara. 2010.

Approaches to Basic Service Delivery for the Working Poor: Assessing the Impact of the Parivartan Slum Upgrading Programme in Ahmedabad, India.

WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) No. 1.



**Women in Informal Employment
Globalizing and Organizing**

WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies) Nº 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.


Introduction to SEWA

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

¹Shalini Sinha is WIEGO's Home-Based Worker Sector Specialist and can be contacted at shalini@wiego.org.

²SEWA grew continuously from 1975, increasing in its membership and including more and more occupations with its base. As of 2012, SEWA had more than 1.4 million paid-up members in more than 100,000 households.



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.



**Women in Informal Employment
Globalizing and Organizing**

WIEGO Policy Brief (Social Protection) Nº 11

December 2012

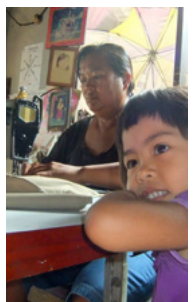
**Participatory Policy Making: Lessons from
Thailand's Universal Coverage Scheme**

Laura Alfery and Francie Lund¹

In 2002, the Thai government introduced the Universal Coverage (UC) scheme where, for a payment of 50 Baht per visit or procedure, all Thai citizens could access health services. In 2007, the government put an end to this 50 Baht co-payment and instituted universal free public health services funded by general taxation. Although the scheme is not entirely free of problems (Narumonboon 2011), it has had impressive results. According to the WHO's Global Health Observatory (2009-2011), 99 per cent of births in Thailand are attended by skilled attendants; maternal mortality rate is 48 per 100,000 live births (compared to a regional average of 240 per 100,000, under-5 mortality is at 12 per 1,000 live births compared to 46 per 1,000 in the USA), and average life expectancy at birth is 66 years for males and 74 for females. Particularly striking is the high level of public support for the scheme; the results of a survey conducted by the National Statistical Office Thailand in June 2003 revealed that an overwhelming majority of 97 per cent of the sample were satisfied with the UC Scheme, and almost 91 per cent wanted to see it continued (Doane et al. 2006: 127).

Although the improved access to health services has certainly contributed to this public support, there is another important aspect that has been integral to the scheme's success: the participatory approach to policy development and implementation that was adopted by the advocates of universal healthcare in Thailand. Civil society groups, including informal worker organizations, were heavily involved in the campaign for the UC scheme and have continued to be included in its implementation and monitoring. Arguing that the Thai case provides a good example of what the political philosopher Nancy Fraser has termed 'participatory parity', this brief seeks to draw out lessons from the process of health reform for both policy makers and organizations of informal workers.

¹Laura Alfery is a Researcher on WIEGO's Social Protection Programme. Francie Lund is the Director of WIEGO's Social Protection Programme.



The Thai government's 2007 institution of universal free public health services has had impressive results, including decreased infant mortality rates, increased life expectancy and a high level of public support for the scheme.

Legal Briefs

Nyemb, Jacques Jonathan. 2017.
Turning the Law into a Shield for Street Vendors in African Countries.

WIEGO Legal Brief No. 4.

Souza, Bruno Miragaia, Juliana Avanci, Luciana Itikawa. 2013.
A Experiência de Advocacy no caso dos Trabalhadores Ambulantes em São Paulo.

WIEGO Legal Brief No.3.

Corrarino, Megan. 2013.
Using the Right to Information in the Informal Economy: A How-To Guide.

WIEGO Legal Brief No. 2.

Sankaran, Kamala and Roopa Madhav. 2013.
Legal and Policy Tools to Meet Informal Workers' Demands: Lessons from India.

WIEGO Legal Brief No. 1.



WIEGO Legal Brief N° 4 December 2017

Turning the Law into a Shield for Street Vendors in African Countries

Jacques Jonathan Nyemb¹ (Of Counsel - Cabinet Nyemb²)



Photo: Jonathan Torgovnik/Getty Images Reportage

Introduction

On December 17, 2010, Mohamed Bouazizi, a young unlicensed street vendor in Tunisia, had his goods confiscated by a municipal officer on the streets of rural Sidi Bouazid. This had happened to him many times before. For the past seven years, he had been repeatedly harassed by municipal officials, who took his goods, fined him, and stole his money almost on a daily basis.

That day, he went to the local authorities and begged for his goods to be returned to him and for a street-vending

license to finally be granted to him. He was chased out of the Provincial Governorate offices and publicly humiliated. Stricken with hopelessness, he set himself on fire on the street for everyone to see. His desperate act – which would claim his life two weeks later – sparked revolutions and civil wars across the Arab world, starting what would eventually come to be known as the “Arab Spring”.

While most cases do not result in such dramatic and historical consequences, this story is indicative of the hardships that many street vendors face at the hands of their local (and/or national) governments on any given day.

¹ Jacques Jonathan Nyemb (Honoré MPE/BA) is a lawyer and public policy specialist. He is currently Of Counsel at Cabinet Nyemb and Guest Lecturer at the Catholic University of Central Africa. The author expresses his gratitude to Yanni Soble (Cabinet Nyemb) for his contribution to this brief.
² Cabinet Nyemb is an independent law firm in São-Salvador Africa, widely recognized for providing its clients with innovative and integrated solutions to complex local or multi-jurisdictional matters. Beyond offering legal services, Cabinet Nyemb acts as an advisor, providing on-the-ground insights and understanding of the region's political and economic context.

WIEGO Legal Brief N° 4 | 1

LEGAL BRIEFS examine how laws can be used by informal workers and their organizations to improve livelihoods. Some Legal Briefs analyze international instruments used for national advocacy or to hold states and corporations accountable at the global level. Others describe laws that recognize informal workers' rights and precedent-setting cases that have extended entitlements to informal workers, and the associated political struggles.



WIEGO Relatórios Jurídicos N° 3 março de 2013

A Experiência de Advocacy no caso dos Trabalhadores Ambulantes em São Paulo

Bruno Miragaia Souza, Juliana Avanci, Luciana Itikawa¹



Protesto do Fórum dos Ambulantes em Junho de 2012 durante o julgamento da Ação Civil Pública no Tribunal de Justiça de São Paulo.

A cidade de São Paulo verificou, nos últimos seis anos, segregação e expulsão de diversos grupos sociais vulneráveis que têm ocupado historicamente áreas consolidadas do ponto de vista urbano e de infraestrutura. Os trabalhadores ambulantes foram um desses grupos que sofreram um lento processo de expulsão que culminou na proibição total da atividade em 2012. A Detentora Pública do Estado de São Paulo é o Centro

Gaspar Garcia de Direitos Humanos, que tem atuado na defesa dessa população e monitoramento de seus processos excludentes, entrou com uma Ação Civil Pública no mês de maio deste mesmo ano, apontando as irregularidades das ações tomadas pela Prefeitura que contrariam marcos legais nacionais e internacionais do Direito à Cidade, Direito à Participação Popular e Direito ao Trabalho, entre outros.

¹ Bruno Miragaia Souza, Juliana Avanci e Luciana Itikawa são advogadas do Centro de Defesa de Direitos Humanos do Estado de São Paulo. Luciana Itikawa é advogada do Centro de Defesa de Direitos Humanos do Estado de São Paulo e coordenadora do projeto “Tribunal de Justiça de São Paulo”. WIEGO Relatórios Jurídicos N° 3 | 1

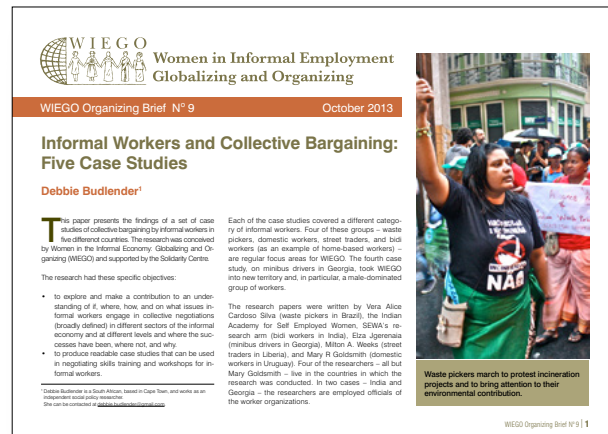
Organizing Briefs

ORGANIZING BRIEFS contain information on organizing strategies and practices in the informal economy. This series aims to support organizing efforts and disseminate better practices.



Castaño, Pablo. 2018. *The Mobilization of Bolivian Domestic Workers.* WIEGO Organizing Brief No. 10.

ESPAÑOL: Las movilizaciones de las trabajadoras del hogar bolivianas.



Budlender, Debbie. 2013. *Informal Workers and Collective Bargaining: Five Case Studies.* WIEGO Organizing Brief No. 9.

Carré, Françoise. 2013. *Defining and Categorizing Organizations of Informal Workers in Developing and Developed Countries.* WIEGO Organizing Brief No. 8.

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ORGANIZING BRIEFS continued

सड़कों पर संगठन निर्माण : केपटाउन की सड़कों पर कचरा बीनेने वालों का एक अध्ययन

यह साराटा केनी बेन्सन एवं एन वान्का-मगजिमा, इंटरनेशनल केंद्र रिसर्च फॉर इन्फॉर्मल सेक्टर (आईएसएलसी) द्वारा लिखित रिपोर्ट का एक सारांश है।



2009 के आखिर में शिमोने की ओर से प्रोफेसर्सों के एक दल ने केपटाउन में कचरा बीनेने वालों के बारे में जानकारीवा इच्छा करने के लिए एक अध्ययन किया था। प्रोफेसर्सों निम्नलिखित के बारे में और जानकारीवा तुलना करते थे :

- कचरा बीनेने वाले कहां काम करते हैं?
- कचरा बीनेने वाले कौन लोग हैं?
- वे क्यों और कैसे काम करते हैं?
- वे अपने काम को किस तरह देखते हैं?
- वे किस मुद्दोंको का सामना करते हैं?
- रीसाइक्लिंग उद्योग उनको कैसा बदल सकता है?

प्रोफेसर्सों ऐसे संपर्कों के बारे में थे जो जानकारीवा इच्छा करना चाहते थे जो इन समस्याओं को मजद देते हैं। इस प्रयोग का एक मकसद यह जानना था कि कचरा बीनेने वाले संगठित/संयुक्त रूप से काम करने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं। प्रस्तुत पापे में प्रोफेसर्सों के नतीजों, कचरा बीनेने वाले की उम्मीदों और उनके बीच काम कर रहे संघर्षों, उनकी चुनौतियों, बदलाव की संभावनाओं के बारे में बताने का मकद है।

संक्षेप

कचरा बीनेने वाले शहरी अर्थव्यवस्था के रीसाइक्लिंग एवं कचरा प्रबंधन उद्योग का एक प्रमुख भाग माना जाता है। इस व्यवसाय में सड़क-किनारे के बहुत सारे लोग सिर्फ सामूहिक रूप से के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि और भी कई उद्देश्यों से काम कर रहे हैं। उनमें कुछेक बुद्धि की प्रतीति हैं। बहुत सारी मांगें अनिश्चितता के तहत चलने के लिए इस व्यवसाय में हैं। कई परिवारों का भोजन और आय के लिए ये काम करते हैं। यहां तक कि कई बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के लिए बहुत जल्दी ही इस व्यवसाय में काम शुरू है। विद्यमान अवसर और कई चुनौतियों की वजह से काम करने की तरह को देखते हुए शहरी अर्थव्यवस्था में आज दिन बहुत सारे लोग बेरोजगार होते जा रहे हैं। इनमें से ज्यादातर लोग कचरा बीनेने जैसे काम करने लगते हैं और इस तरह अनैकनॉमिक शहरी दल प्रतिक्रिया का हिस्सा बन जाते हैं।

सामूहिक लोग हमेशा ही बड़े-बुढ़ी और केक दी गई चीजों का इस्तेमाल करते रहे हैं लेकिन अब पहले से बहुत ज्यादा लोग शहरी व्यवसाय के रूप में इस काम को कर रहे हैं। कचरा बीनेने वालों को अपने काम का अधिक भरोसा नहीं मिलता और उन्हें अपना व्यवसाय के लिए बदलाव और ऋणिकारक स्थितियों पर काम करना पड़ता है। लेकिन यह भी सही है कि शहर और बड़े-बड़े व्यवसाय करने को ठिकाने लगाने और रीसाइक्लिंग से बनी चीजों को आधुनिक सुविधाएं करने के लिए उभरीं पर निर्भर रहते हैं, इससे बजाय से नगरपालिकाओं को करने के निराशा पर चर्चा नहीं करना पड़ता लेकिन इस काम में से कचरा बीनेने वालों को कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिलता।

कचरा बीनेने वाले कहां काम करते हैं

प्रोफेसर्सों ने केपटाउन के तीन ऐसे इलाकों पर ध्यान दिया जहां कचरा बीनेने वाले काम करते हैं। ये स्थान थे - सेंट्रल रीयर-इन्डस्ट्रियल, मॉडर्नसाइड एवं चिचोनी-मुनेनु।

सेंट्रल रीयर-इन्डस्ट्रियल एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है जो शहर के केंद्र को घेरे हुए है। यह एक ट्रेन जंक्शन है इसलिए शहर भर के लोग यहां के बड़े-बड़े स्टोर्स पर अपना कचरा बेचने जाते हैं। यहां शहरी सड़कें और केंद्र-बाह्य रस्ते हैं लेकिन सड़क ही वे दूरे "मार्ग" होते हैं जहां वे काम करते हैं। इच्छा अनुसार यह है कि अब ज्यादा ऐसे लोग लोग और करीबत भी इस इलाके में आने लगे हैं जिससे यहां के किराए बढ़ गए हैं। दिन लोगों के पास ज्यादा ऐसे नहीं हैं उनके लिए अब पार्क रहना मुश्किल होता जा रहा है। जो लोग ऐसी सुविधाएं का इस्तेमाल में रह रहे हैं उनका किराया भी नहीं चुका सकते उनको इलाके से बाहर धकेला जा रहा है। ऐसे बहुत सारे लोग सड़क पर रहने लगे हैं। जैसा कि

शिमोने या कचरा बीनेने के काम में दुसरी डूरा केक दी गई चीजों में से रीसाइक्लिंग का ज्यादा प्रयोग के कारण केंद्रों को इच्छा मिल जाता है। कचरे, सेलुल सामान या इस तरह की दुसरी चीजों को लोग वा तो खुद इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं वा दुसरी को बेच सकते हैं वा उनमें नई चीजें बन सकते हैं। लोहा, तंबाकू, एल्युमिनियम, ड्रेटर डेटल, पॉस्टिक, कांच, उपकरण, ग्लास, सामान और रीसाइक्लिंग केपा बीनेने होते हैं। कचरा बीनेने वाले उन्हें बीन कर दुसरी चीजें खरीदने वाले बेचते हैं। दुसरी चीजें खरीदने वाले इन बेचने को बड़े-बड़े स्टोर काज जात है। ये स्टोर इन चीजों को बड़े रीसाइक्लिंग उद्योगों को बेच देते हैं जहां इनकी नई चीजें बनीं जाते हैं।

केपटाउन में रीसाइक्लिंग के लिए बहुत सारे प्रभाव प्रतीत हैं। इनमें रीसाइक्लिंग, बनाना, मीनाना (शुद्ध करने की कोशिश), उपश्रमिकता (सुदु को सारा देना), बीनाना, काम करना, फेरि लाना या साफकना वा स्वस्थितिक (सिनेटा लसाध में रहने) और प्रभाव प्रतीत है।

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Statistical Briefs

STATISTICAL BRIEFS provide summary statistics on informal employment and the informal economy. They include information about methods for the collection, tabulation and analysis of statistics.



**Women in Informal Employment
Globalizing and Organizing**

WIEGO Statistical Brief N° 16
June 2017


Statistics on Street Vendors and Market Traders in Metropolitan Lima and Urban Peru

Lissette Aliaga Linares¹

Despite the increasing presence of super-markets and large retailers in Peruvian cities, small-scale trade, either on streets or within roofed markets, remains one of the main providers of goods and services for the urban population. In 2015, street vendors and market traders together represented 9.2 per cent of non-agricultural employment in Metropolitan Lima and 12.4 per cent of non-agricultural employment in urban Peru outside of Lima.

In many cities across Peru, and especially in Metropolitan Lima, street trade was traditionally a predecessor to trading in local roofed markets. A study conducted by the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD) found that 83 per cent of the 351 roofed markets of Metropolitan Lima in 1985 were either built or bought by former street vending associations (De Soto 2002, 72). This same study also found a progressive transition from itinerant trading, through fixed post to market stall trading. Based on five case studies, researchers estimated that these self-managed and collectively-financed relocation projects took on average 17 years until vendors could occupy roofed markets (De Soto 2002, 75).

Since the 1990s, as cities in Peru have tightened control over the economic use of public spaces, many street vendors have been relocated from open-air to roofed markets. For the municipal government periods of 2003-2006,



Rosa Hidalgo Babilán sells fresh herbs in the streets surrounding the old wholesale market, known as La Parada, in Lima.
Photo: Juan Armendáriz/Instituto Ingener Reportaje

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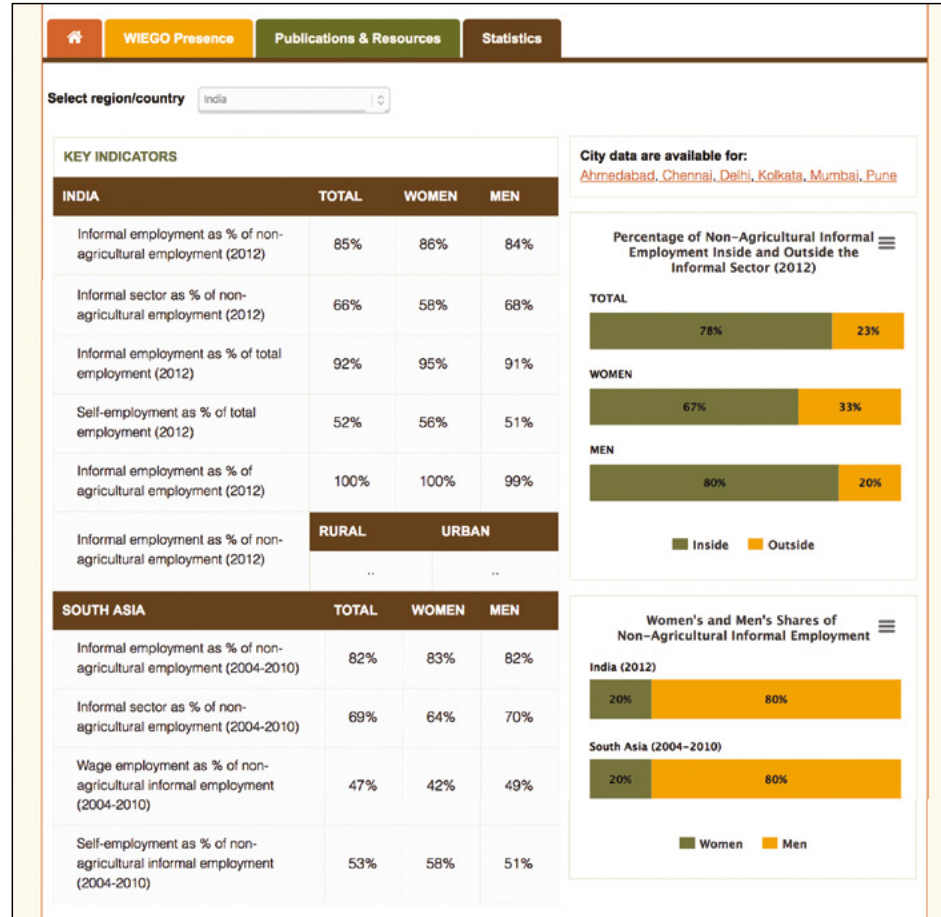
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www.wiego.org/dashboard/statistics

Technical Briefs



WIEGO Technical Brief (Law) N° 10

May 2017

Using Administrative Law to Secure Informal Livelihoods: Lessons from South Africa

Lauren Kohn



TECHNICAL BRIEFS provide guides for both specialized and non-specialized audiences. These are designed to strengthen understanding and analysis of the situation of those working in the informal economy, and of the policy environment and policy options.

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Literature Survey: Childcare and the Informal Economy.

WIEGO Resource Document No. 4.

Alfers, Laura. 2015.

Annotated Bibliography: Child Care and the Informal Economy.

WIEGO Resource Document No. 3.

Duminy, James and updated by Thembi Lockett. 2012.

Literature Survey: Mega-Events and the Working Poor, with a Special Reference to the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

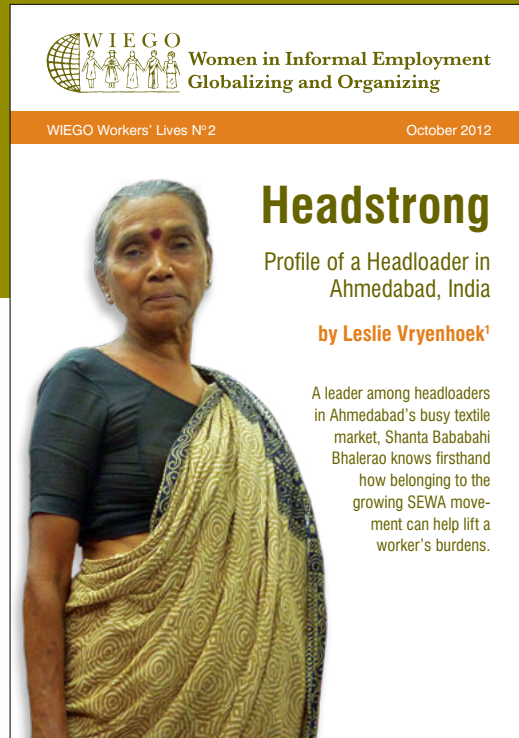
WIEGO Resource Document No. 2.

Duminy, James. 2011.

Literature Survey: Informality and Planning.

WIEGO Resource Document No. 1.

Workers' Lives



WORKERS' LIVES use descriptive profiles of individual workers to explore informal employment. The series illuminates, in different contexts, the living and working environments of informal workers and how they experience first-hand the impact of policies and organizing initiatives.



- Vryenhoek, Leslie. 2014.
Gaining Ground: The Cooperative Life of a Smallholder in Uganda.
WIEGO Workers' Lives No. 6.
- Carré, Françoise. 2014.
Location, Location, Location: The Life of a Refugee Street Barber in Durban, South Africa.
WIEGO Workers' Lives No. 5.
- Vryenhoek, Leslie. 2013.
Small World, Big Goals: Profile of a Home-Based Garment Worker in Delhi.
WIEGO Workers' Lives, No 4.
- Castel-Branco, Ruth. 2012.
Organizing the Patience Industry: The Story of a Domestic Worker in Maputo, Mozambique.
WIEGO Workers' Lives, No 3.
PORTUGUÊS: *Organizando a Indústria da Paciência: Perfil de uma Trabalhadora Doméstica em Maputo, Moçambique.*
- Vryenhoek, Leslie. 2012.
Headstrong: Profile of a Headloader in Ahmedabad, India
WIEGO Workers' Lives, No 2.
- De Brito, Deia. 2012.
God is My Alarm Clock.
WIEGO Workers' Lives Series, No. 1.
ESPAÑOL: *Dios es mi despertador.*
PORTUGUÊS: *Deus é meu Despertador.*

JOINT / PROJECT PUBLICATIONS


JHON FREDY RODRÍGUEZ is a member of the Asociación de recicladores de USME ARAUS, an affiliate of the Asociación de Recicladores de Bogotá (ARB). Jhon collects recyclable materials, including the so-called white bags, door-to-door in Puente Aranda Bogotá Colombia. Providing this service gives waste pickers more reliable access to recyclables, and more importantly it enables them to have direct contact with residents and be recognized for their work.

Juan Arrendondo / Getty Images Reportage




Informal Economy Statistics

THE STATISTICS PROGRAM collaborates with official statisticians to develop statistics that make visible the size and significance of the informal economy, and the situation of those working in it. WIEGO collaborates closely with the International Labour Organization (ILO), which, under the international statistical system, is responsible for labor force statistics. WIEGO has either co-authored or played an advisory role in developing the ILO's flagship publications on informal economy statistics.




International
Labour
Office
Geneva

**WOMEN AND MEN
IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY:
A STATISTICAL PICTURE**




Third edition




International
Labour
Office
Geneva


**Women and Men
in the Informal Economy:
A Statistical Picture**



Second Edition



International
Labour
Office
Geneva



Child Care



แผนงานการริเริ่มเรื่องงานให้การดูแลเด็กของ WIEGO
สรุปข้อค้นพบจากงานวิจัยเรื่องแรงงานหญิงนอกระบบกับการดูแลเด็กจาก
องค์กรฐานสมาชิกหกแห่ง

รายงานสรุปโดย Laura Alfors

บทนำ

ในสังคมหลายแห่ง ผู้หญิงมีหน้าที่รับผิดชอบงานดูแลส่วนใหญ่ของครอบครัว ทั้งงานดูแลเด็ก ผู้สูงอายุ และผู้ป่วย องค์การ UN Women (2015) ระบุว่า ผู้หญิงทั่วโลกใช้เวลาในการทำงานดูแลมากกว่าผู้ชาย 2.5 เท่า การดูแลเป็นงานที่มีปริมาณสำคัญมากสำหรับครอบครัวและสังคมโดยรวม อย่างไรก็ตาม งานให้การดูแลมักไม่ได้รับการยอมรับว่าเป็นการทำงานแบบหนึ่ง (Elson, 2000) และผู้หญิงมักไม่ได้รับค่าตอบแทนสำหรับการทำงานนี้ ซึ่งเป็นเหตุผลสำคัญที่ไม่น่าประมาทเมื่อถูกเรียกว่า “งานให้การดูแลที่ไม่ได้รับค่าตอบแทน” ผู้หญิงจำนวนมากยังทำงานเพื่อหารายได้ด้วย มิฉะนั้นแล้วครอบครัวจะมีเงินไม่เพียงพอ นอกจากนี้ ผู้หญิงยังทำงานเพราะต้องการที่จะทำด้วย ผู้หญิงรู้สึกมีพลังและอำนาจจากการได้ช่วยเหลือครอบครัว และการหารายได้ยังทำให้ผู้หญิงเป็นอิสระมากขึ้น ในข้อพิพาทหรือ อย่างไรก็ตาม การทำงานหารายได้ไม่ได้หมายความว่าผู้หญิงจะรับผิดชอบงานให้การดูแลน้อยลง ทว่าผู้หญิงถูกคาดหวังให้เป็นผู้ให้การดูแลและเป็นทั้งแรงงานหารายได้ สิ่งนี้เองที่อาจก่อให้เกิดความยุ่งยากมากมาย

ตัวอย่างเช่น เราทราบว่าหน้าที่ความรับผิดชอบงานให้การดูแลที่ไม่ได้รับค่าตอบแทนมีส่วนทำให้เกิดข้อเท็จจริงที่ว่า ผู้หญิงมีแนวโน้มมากกว่าผู้ชายที่จะทำงานในรูปแบบการทำงานที่ไม่มีค่าจ้างและมีรายได้ต่ำ ผู้หญิงมีแนวโน้มมากกว่าที่จะทำงานนอกเวลาหรือเลิกทำงานไปและพึ่งพิงครอบครัว (Cook and Dong, 2011; Razavi, 2011) การที่ผู้หญิงถูกมองว่าเป็นผู้ดูแลอาจส่งผลต่อรายได้ด้วย เนื่องจากผู้หญิงมีแนวโน้มมากกว่าที่จะประกอบอาชีพ “ให้การดูแล” ที่ได้รับค่าตอบแทนต่ำ รวมถึงงานรับจ้างเลี้ยงเด็ก และรับจ้างทำงานบ้าน (Lund, 2010) สถิติจำนวนมากคือ รายได้ที่ย่ำแย่หมายถึงผู้หญิงจะมีเวลาหรือไม่มีทรัพยากรที่จะไปในการดูแลลูกหลาน สิ่งนี้ทำให้ผู้หญิงเกิดความทุกข์และรู้สึกอึดอัดในการดูแลลูกหลานและสมาชิกในครอบครัวไม่ได้ในแบบที่ตนต้องการ

การจ้างงานที่ไม่มั่นคง รายได้ที่ต่ำ และการเป็นชนชั้นในกำลังแรงงานนอกระบบนั้นหมายความว่าโดยทั่วไป ผู้หญิงมีแนวโน้มที่จะหาหนทางอื่นๆ เพื่อหาเลี้ยงชีพ ความไม่มั่นคงทางเศรษฐกิจอาจส่งผลกระทบต่อชีวิต เนื่องจากกลุ่มวิจัยรายได้

Helo Luff องค์กรสหประชาชาติ รายงาน ข้อค้นพบวิจัยเรื่องแรงงานหญิงนอกระบบกับการดูแลเด็กจาก องค์กรฐานสมาชิกหกแห่ง: Jonathan Toropinski/Getty Images/Reportage

แผนงานการริเริ่มเรื่องงานให้การดูแลเด็กของ WIEGO



A key focus of WIEGO’s Social Protection program is research and advocacy on CHILD CARE for those working informally. These publications examine the importance of child care for informal workers and forms the foundation for WIEGO’s global child care campaign. The campaign provides informal workers, especially women, with advocacy tools and training to help them improve access to quality child care.



WIEGO Child Care Campaign Materials are available in English, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Thai, Hindi and isiZulu.

Women Informal Workers Mobilizing for Child Care.

2017. By Rachel Moussié.
ESPAÑOL: *Movilización de las mujeres en empleo informal por el cuidado infantil.*
FRANÇAIS: *Les femmes travailleuses de l'économie informelle se mobilisent pour la garde d'enfants.*
PORTUGUÊS: *Trabalhadoras Informais se Mobilizando pelo Cuidado das Crianças.*

“Our children do not get the attention they deserve.”
 2016. By Laura Alfors.
FRANÇAIS: *« Nos enfants ne reçoivent pas l'attention qu'ils méritent ».*
PORTUGUÊS: *“Nossos filhos não recebem a atenção que merecem”.*

A Summary of Research Findings on Women Informal Workers and Child Care from Six Membership-based Organizations.

2016. By Laura Alfors.
ESPAÑOL: *Resumen de los resultados del estudio sobre las trabajadoras en empleo informal y el cuidado infantil en seis organizaciones con base de miembros de trabajadoras pobres.*
FRANÇAIS: *Résumé des résultats de recherche sur les travailleuses de l'économie informelle et la garde d'enfants, issus de six organisations de base de travailleurs pauvres.*
PORTUGUÊS: *Um resumo dos resultados da pesquisa sobre o cuidado das crianças e trabalhadoras informais de 6 organizações de base (OBs) de trabalhadoras/es pobres.*
THAI: *แผนงานการริเริ่มเรื่องงานให้การดูแลเด็กของ WIEGO สรุปข้อค้นพบจากงานวิจัยเรื่องแรงงานหญิงนอกระบบกับการดูแลเด็กจาก องค์กรฐานสมาชิกหกแห่ง*
HINDI: *สรุปข้อค้นพบจากงานวิจัยเรื่องแรงงานหญิงนอกระบบกับการดูแลเด็กจากองค์กรฐานสมาชิกหกแห่ง*
isiZULU: *WIEGO Child Care Initiative Umbiko ofingqiwe wocwaningo mayelana nabasebenzi besifazane abazisebenzayo kanye nokunakekelwa kwabantwana abavela kwizinhlangano eziyisithupha ezimele abasebenzi abampofu.*

Workers' Health



WORKER'S HEALTH is another pillar of the Social Protection Program's work. While poorer informal workers face the same problems in accessing health services as all poor citizens, they also face specific exclusions and barriers – and health is vital to their ability to work and earn income. This set of publications reflects research and advocacy materials on this issue.

Projeto Cuidar Mapeamento de Riscos de Saúde de Catadores(as).
2018.

Participatory Hazard Mapping Tool for Informal Markets.
2015. WIEGO and Asiye eTafuleni.

Informal Workers and the Use of Mobile Technology and Communications: Findings from Key Informant Interviews.
2014. Francie Lund and Laura Alfors.

Ushaben's Story: Health Access for Informal Workers in Rajiv Nagar, India.
2014.

Xolisile's Story: Health Access for Informal Workers in Durban, South Africa.
2014.

Koon's Story: Health Access for Informal Workers in Bangkok, Thailand.
2014.

Kanchana's Story: Health Access for Informal Workers in Bangkok, Thailand.
2014.

Subhadra's Story: Health Access for Informal Workers in Ahmedabad, India.
2014.

The Occupational Health of Waste Pickers in Pune: KKPKP and SWaCH Members Push for Health Rights.
2014. By Ujwala Samarth.

A Study of Working Conditions in the Zanzibar Seaweed Farming Industry.
2012. By Flower E. Musa.

Occupational Health and Safety & Domestic Work.
2011. By Laura Alfors.

ESPAÑOL: *Salud y Seguridad Ocupacional y Trabajo del Hogar.*
FRANÇAIS: *Santé et sécurité au travail et travail ménager.*
PORTUGUÊS: *Saúde e Segurança Ocupacionais e Trabalho Doméstico.*
SWAHILI: *Afya na Usalama Katika Maeneo ya Kazi na Kazi za Nyumbani.*

Occupational Health & Safety for Indigenous Caterers in Accra, Ghana.
2011. By Laura Alfors and Ruth Abban.

ESPAÑOL: *Salud y seguridad ocupacional para proveedores de servicios de catering indígena en Acra, Ghana.*
FRANÇAIS: *Santé et sécurité au travail pour les traiteurs indigènes d'Accra (Ghana).*
PORTUGUÊS: *Saúde & Segurança Ocupacional para os Fornecedores Nativos em Acra, Gana.*

Occupational Health & Safety for Market and Street Traders in Accra and Takoradi, Ghana.
2009. By Laura Alfors.

ESPAÑOL: *Salud y seguridad ocupacional para comerciantes feriantes y ambulantes en Acra y Takoradi, Ghana.*
FRANÇAIS: *Santé et sécurité au travail pour les commerçants et les vendeurs de rue d'Accra et de Takoradi (Ghana).*
PORTUGUÊS: *Saúde & Segurança Ocupacional para Comerciantes e Vendedores Ambulantes em Acra e Takoradi, Gana.*

Public Space

Access to PUBLIC SPACE is critical to the livelihoods of many informal workers, especially street vendors. In 2018, WIEGO consolidated and extended work on this issue through a project supported by the Cities Alliance. The project examined how public space can be more inclusive of informal workers, and developed tools for local authorities and street vendors.

Inclusive Public Spaces for Informal Livelihoods: A Discussion Paper for Urban Planners and Policy Makers.
2018. By Martha Chen, with Jenna Harvey, Caroline Wanjiku Kihato and Caroline Skinner.

Supporting Informal Livelihoods in Public Space: A Toolkit for Local Authorities.
2018. By Caroline Skinner, Sarah Orleans Reed and Jenna Harvey.

Working in Public Space: A Manual for Street Vendors.
2018. By María Benítez, Jenny Grice and Jenna Harvey.
ESPAÑOL: *Trabajar en el espacio público: Un manual para vendedoras y vendedores ambulantes.*
FRANÇAIS: *Trabajar en el espacio público: Un manual para vendedoras y vendedores ambulantes.*

Focal Cities

In several cities across the Global South WIEGO team members working alongside membership-based organizations (MBOs) building capacity and engaging in local policy and advocacy. Knowledge produced from this work feature in a range of WIEGO publications. The advocacy documents listed below were produced for ongoing advocacy in Delhi, Bangkok and Mexico City.

Building a Home, Building a Life: Incrementality and Investment in a Resettlement Colony.
2018. By Gautam Bhan, Tripta Chandola, Kinjal Sampat and Nidhi Sohane.

Trabajadores invisibles dentro del servicio de limpia de la Ciudad de México.
2018. Por Tania Espinosa, Dean Saffron y Olga Abizaid, con la colaboración de Lucía Fernández.

Propuestas y demandas de las trabajadoras y los trabajadores en empleo informal para el nuevo gobierno de la Ciudad de México.
2018. WIEGO con organizaciones de trabajadores en empleo informal.



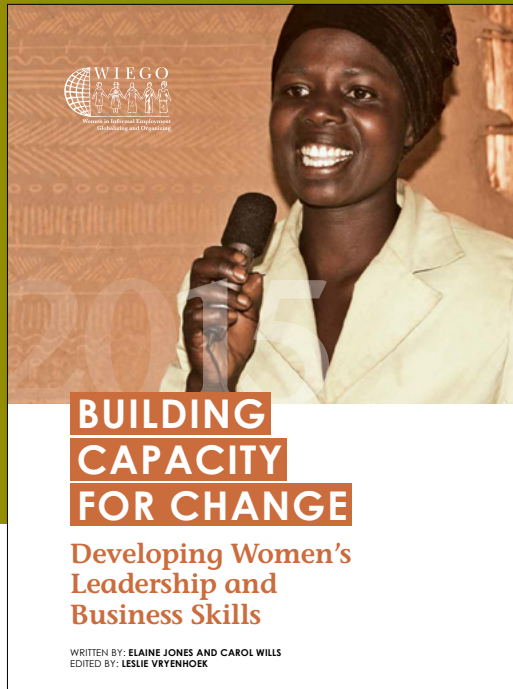
Informal Workers in Bangkok, Thailand: Scan of Four Occupational Sectors.
2017. By Sarah Orleans Reed, Ana Carolina Ogando, Poonsap Suanmuang Tulaphan, Chidchanok Samantrakul and Pannee Towakulpanich.

THAI: รายงานการศึกษาแรงงานนอกระบบ ในกรุงเทพมหานคร : กรณีศึกษา 4 สาขาอาชีพ

Informal Workers in Bangkok: Considerations for Policymakers.
2017. By WIEGO and HomeNet Thailand.

THAI: แรงงานนอกระบบในกรุงเทพมหานคร : ข้อควรพิจารณาสำหรับผู้กำหนดนโยบาย

Women's Economic Empowerment



WIEGO has long been involved in women's economic empowerment projects and policy processes, most notably through two projects funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the United Nations' Women's High-Level Panel (UN HLP). The UN HLP was a consultative process that culminated with the creation of an agenda for advancing women's economic empowerment globally. WIEGO and SEWA worked to raise the visibility of women informal workers in this process, including through the production of multiple resources on women's economic empowerment from the perspective of women in the informal economy.

Homework, Gender and Inequality in Global Supply Chains.
2017. By Jenna Harvey.

Compendium of WIEGO-SEWA Case Studies for UN HLP.
2016. By WIEGO and SEWA.

Improving Pay and Working Conditions from the Perspective of the Informal Economy.
2016. By Sally Roever and Mike Rogan.

Eliminating Legal Barriers from the Perspective of the Informal Economy.
2016. By Marlese Von Broembsen and Martha Chen.

Financial and Digital Inclusion from the Perspective of Women in the Informal Economy.
2016. By Renana Jhabvala and Jenna Harvey.

Child Care from the Perspective of Women in the Informal Economy.
2016. By Rachel Moussié.

Expanding the Economic Potential of Informal Workers.
2016. By Martha Chen.

Enhancing the Productivity of Own Account Enterprises from the Perspective of Women in the Informal Economy.
2016. By Martha Chen and Sally Roever.

MORE WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PUBLICATIONS:

Empowering Home-based Workers in India: Strategies and Solutions.
2016. WIEGO, HomeNet South Asia and Harvard University South Asia Institute.

Building Capacity for Change: Developing Women's Leadership and Business Skills.
2016. By Elaine Jones, Carol Willis and Leslie Vryenhoek.

Economic and Employment Rights: Advancing Domestic Workers' Leadership.
2011. By Janhavi Dave.


Strengthening the Movement of Home-Based Workers.
2016. By Kendra Hughes.

Trading Our Way Up: Women Organizing for Fair Trade.
2011. By Elaine Jones, Sally Smith and Carol Willis.
ESPAÑOL: Progresando por el comercio: Mujeres organizándose en el comercio justo.

Cooperation Among Workers

Technology & Informal Work


RÉSUMÉ DES CONCLUSIONS PRINCIPALES



LA COOPÉRATION ENTRE LES TRAVAILLEURS DE L'ÉCONOMIE INFORMELLE:

travailleurs à domicile et récupérateurs de matériaux

Une initiative conjointe de l'OIT et de WIEGO



In 2016, WIEGO and the International Labour Organization embarked on an action research project to deepen understanding on the nature and role of cooperatives in formalizing the informal economy. This included a global mapping and survey conducted with members of existing cooperatives, complemented with a literature review of existing studies.

Cooperation Among Workers in the Informal Economy: A Focus on Home-Based Workers and Waste Pickers.
2017. ILO and WIEGO.

Summary of Key Findings from Cooperation Among Workers in the Informal Economy: A Focus on Home-Based Workers and Waste Pickers.
2017. ILO and WIEGO.

ESPAÑOL: Resumen de los principales hallazgos – Cooperación entre trabajadores en la economía informal: Los trabajadores a domicilio y los recicladores.

FRANÇAIS: Résumé des conclusions principales – La coopération entre les travailleurs de l'économie informelle: Travailleurs à domicile et récupérateurs de matériaux.

PORTUGUÊS: Cooperação entre Trabalhadores na economia informal. Um foco nos trabalhadores e trabalhadoras domiciliares e catadores e catadoras de material reciclável.

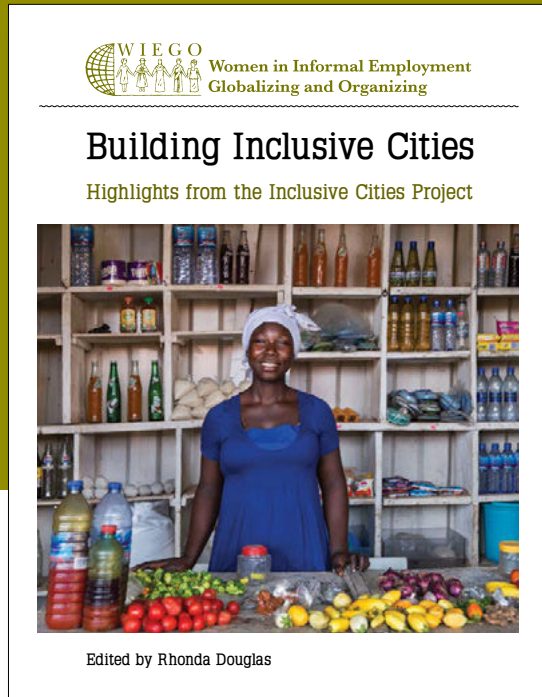
In 2015, WIEGO and Practical Action undertook a collaborative project to investigate which technologies impact the livelihoods of the working poor; how they are responding to these impacts; and what technologies they need to enable their work. This was supported by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Technology at the Base of the Pyramid: Insights from Ahmedabad (India), Durban (South Africa) and Lima (Peru).
2016. By Laura Alfes, Namrata Bali, Mike Bird, Themis Castellanos, Marty Chen, Richard Dobson, Kendra Hughes, Sally Roever and Mike Rogan.

Literature Review: Technology and the Future of Work.
2016. By Jonathan Casey and Jenna Harvey.

Final Report: Technology and the Future of Work.
2016. By Jonathan Casey and Kendra Hughes.

Inclusive Cities



THE INCLUSIVE CITIES PROJECT, supported by the Gates Foundation, was a major multi-year WIEGO project that brought together membership-based organizations (MBOs) of the working poor, regional/global alliances of MBOs, and research and technical support organizations. The project strengthened MBOs in organizing, policy analysis and advocacy, and upscaled WIEGO's urban action research. Work completed within the Inclusive Cities Project informed much of WIEGO's publishing on urban issues over the 2008-2015 period. A few highlights of project-related outputs are listed here.

Building Inclusive Cities: Highlights from the Inclusive Cities Project.

2017. By Rhonda Douglas (ed).

ESPAÑOL: *Construyendo Ciudades Inclusivas: Aspectos destacados del proyecto Ciudades Inclusivas.*

Home-Based Workers Create City Dialogue in Bangkok.

2015. By Chonticha Tangworamongkon.

Case Summary: *Dialogue in Bangkok.* 2015.

Addressing the Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) Needs of Informal Workers: Market Traders and Street Vendors in Accra, Ghana.

2015. By Tony Dzidzinyo Dogbe and Suki Annan.

Case Summary: *Better OHS for Market Traders and Street Vendors in Accra, Ghana.* 2015.

ARB: Fighting for an Inclusive Model for Recycling in Bogotá. 2015. By Olga Abizaid.

Case Summary: *ARB: Fighting for an Inclusive Model for Recycling in Bogotá.* 2015.

Vending in Public Spaces and the Law: A Case Study.

2015. By Phumzile Xulu.

Case Summary: *Vending in Public Spaces and the Law: Summary.* 2015.

Empowering Market Traders in Warwick Junction, Durban, South Africa.

2015. By Pauline Conley and the staff of Asiye eTafuleni.

Case Summary: *Empowering Market Traders in Warwick Junction, Durban, South Africa.* 2015.

Increasing Livelihoods for Home-Based Embroidery Workers in Delhi, India.

2015. By Ruchi Sankrit.

Case Summary: *Increasing Livelihoods for Home-Based Embroidery Workers in Delhi, India.* 2015.

SEWA Bharat and Street Vendors in Delhi.

2015. By Ruchi Sankrit.

Case Summary: *SEWA Bharat and Street Vendors in Delhi.* 2015.

Interventions by the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in Ahmedabad, India.

2015. By Kabir Arora.

Case Summary: *Interventions by the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in Ahmedabad, India.* 2015.

Informal Economy Monitoring Study

The INFORMAL ECONOMY MONITORING STUDY (IEMS) produced grounded evidence of a range of driving forces, positive and negative, that affect conditions of work in the informal economy. Fieldwork was conducted in 10 cities: Accra, Ghana; Ahmedabad, India; Bangkok, Thailand; Belo Horizonte, Brazil; Bogotá, Colombia; Durban, South Africa; Lahore, Pakistan; Lima, Peru; Nakuru, Kenya; and Pune, India. The study combined qualitative and quantitative research methods to provide an in-depth understanding of how three groups of urban informal workers – home-based workers, street vendors, and waste pickers – were affected by, and respond to, economic trends, urban policies and practices, value chain dynamics, and other economic and social forces.

Informal Economy Monitoring Study: Home-Based Workers in Ahmedabad, India.

2014. By Darshini Mahadevia, Aseem Mishra and Suchita Vyas.

Executive Summary: *Home-Based Workers in Ahmedabad, India*

ESPAÑOL: *Trabajadoras a domicilio en Ahmedabad, India.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Trabalhadoras Domiciliares em Ahmedabad, na Índia.*

Policy Recommendations: *Ahmedabad's Home-Based Workers: Realities & Recommendations.*

Informal Economy Monitoring Study: Home-Based Workers in Lahore, Pakistan.

2014. By Bilal Naqeeb, Rubina Saigol and Ume-Laila Azhar.

Executive Summary: *Home-based Workers in Lahore, Pakistan.*

ESPAÑOL: *Trabajadoras a domicilio en Lahore, Pakistan.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Trabalhadores Domiciliares em Lahore, Paquistão.*

Informal Economy Monitoring Study: Home-Based Workers in Bangkok, Thailand.

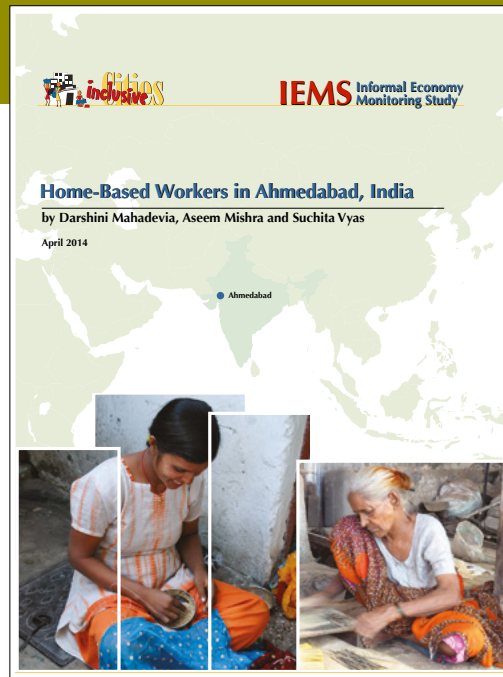
2013. By Zoe Horn, Boonsom Namsonboon and Poonsap Suanmuang Tulaphan.

Executive Summary: *Home-based Workers in Bangkok, Thailand.*

ESPAÑOL: *Trabajadoras y trabajadores a domicilio en Bangkok, Tailandia.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Trabalhadoras e Trabalhadores Domiciliares em Bangcoc, na Tailândia.*

Policy Recommendations: *Bangkok's Home-Based Workers: Realities & Recommendations.*



HOME-BASED WORKERS

Informal Economy Monitoring Study Sector Report: Home-Based Workers.

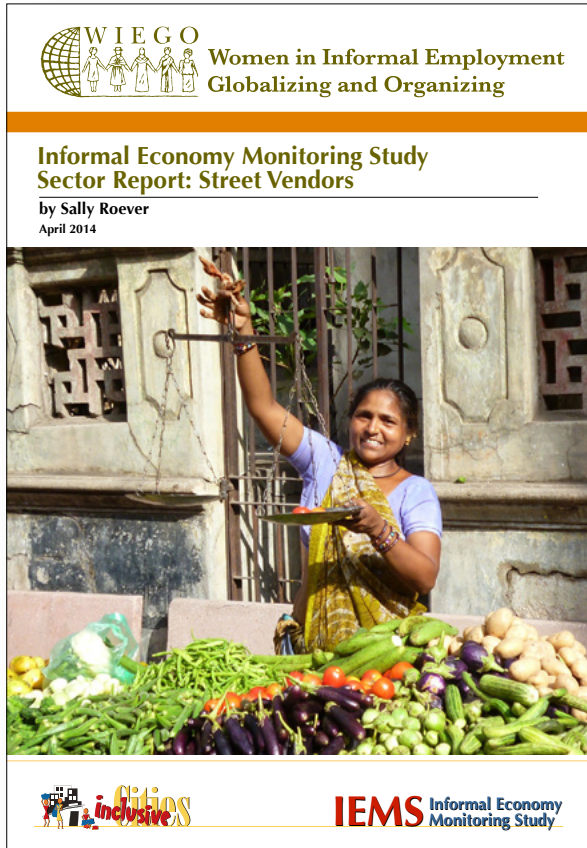
2014. By Martha Alter Chen.

Executive Summary: *Informal Economy Monitoring Study. Sector Report: Home-Based Workers.*

ESPAÑOL: *La fuerza laboral informal urbana: trabajadoras y trabajadores a domicilio.*

Policy Recommendations: *The Urban Informal Workforce: Home-Based Workers.*

INFORMAL ECONOMY MONITORING STUDY continued



STREET VENDORS

Informal Economy Monitoring Study Sector Report: Street Vendors.

2014. By Sally Roever.

Executive Summary: *Informal Economy Monitoring Study Sector Report: Street Vendors.*

ESPAÑOL: *Estudio de Monitoreo de la Economía Informal Informe sectorial: Vendedoras y vendedores ambulantes.*

Policy Recommendations: *The Urban Informal Workforce: Street Vendors.*

ESPAÑOL: *La fuerza laboral informal urbana: vendedores y vendedoras ambulantes.*

Informal Economy Monitoring Study: Street Vendors in Ahmedabad, India.

2014. By Darshini Mahadevia, Suchita Vyas and Aseem Mishra.

Executive Summary: *Street Vendors in Ahmedabad, India.*

ESPAÑOL: *Vendedoras ambulantes en Ahmedabad, India.*
PORTUGUÊS: *Trabalhadoras Domiciliares em Ahmedabad, na Índia.*

Policy Recommendations: *Ahmedabad's Street Vendors: Realities & Recommendations.*

Estudio de Monitoreo de la Economía Informal: Vendedoras y vendedores ambulantes de Lima Metropolitana, Perú.

2014. Por Themis Castellanos.

Executive Summary: *Street Vendors in Metropolitan Lima*

ESPAÑOL: *Vendedoras y vendedores ambulantes en Lima Metropolitana*
PORTUGUÊS: *Vendedoras e Vendedores de Rua da Região Metropolitana de Lima*

Informal Economy Monitoring Study: Street Vendors in Accra, Ghana.

2013. By Nana Akua Anyidoho.

Executive Summary: *Street Vendors in Accra, Ghana*

ESPAÑOL: *Vendedoras y vendedores ambulantes en Accra, Ghana.*

Policy Recommendations: *Accra's Street & Market Vendors: Realities & Recommendations.*

Informal Economy Monitoring Study: Street Vendors in Nakuru, Kenya.

2013. By Grace Nyonyintono Lubaale and Owen Nyang'oro.

Executive Summary: *Street Vendors in Nakuru, Kenya.*

ESPAÑOL: *Vendedoras y vendedores ambulantes en Nakuru, Kenia.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Vendedoras e vendedores ambulantes em Nakuru, Quênia.*

Policy Recommendations: *Nakuru's Street Vendors: Realities & Recommendations*

Informal Economy Monitoring Study: Street Vendors in Durban, South Africa.

2013. By Godwin Dube, Sibongile Mkhize and Caroline Skinner.

Executive Summary: *Street Vendors in Durban, South Africa*

ESPAÑOL: *Vendedoras y vendedores ambulantes en Durban, Sudáfrica.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Vendedoras e vendedores ambulantes em Durban, na África do Sul.*

INFORMAL ECONOMY MONITORING STUDY continued

WASTE PICKERS

Informal Economy Monitoring Study Sector Report: Waste Pickers.

2016. By Sonia Maria Dias and Melanie Samson.

Executive Summary: *Informal Economy Monitoring Study.*

Sector Report: *Waste Pickers Executive Summary.*

ESPAÑOL: *Reporte sectorial del Estudio de Monitoreo de la Economía Informal: Recicladores y recicladoras.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Relatório do Setor Estudo de Monitoramento de Economia Informal: Catadores.*

Policy Recommendations: *The Urban Informal Workforce: Waste Pickers/Recyclers.*

ESPAÑOL: *La fuerza laboral informal urbana: los recicladores y las recicladoras.*

Estudo de Monitoramento da Economia Informal: Catadoras e Catadores em Belo Horizonte, Brasil.

2013. Por Ana Carolina Ogando e Marina Brito com Ângela Rosane Oliveira e Sonia Dias.

Executive Summary: *Waste Pickers in Belo Horizonte, Brazil.*

ESPAÑOL: *Recicladoras y recicladores de Belo Horizonte, Brasil.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Catadoras e Catadores em Belo Horizonte, Brasil.*

Policy Recommendations: *Catadores de Belo Horizonte: Realidades e Recomendações.*

Estudio de Monitoreo de la Economía Informal: Recicladoras y recicladores de Bogotá, Colombia.

2013. por Angélica Acosta Táutiva y Rovitzon Ortiz Olaya.

Executive Summary: *Waste Pickers in Bogotá, Colombia*

ESPAÑOL: *Recicladoras y recicladores de Bogotá, Colombia.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Catadoras e Catadores de Materiais Recicláveis de Bogotá, Colômbia.*

Policy Recommendations: *Las recicladoras y los recicladores de Bogotá: Luchas y soluciones.*

Informal Economy Monitoring Study: Waste Pickers in Pune, India.

2014. By Poornima Chikarmane.

Executive Summary: *Waste Pickers in Pune, India.*

ESPAÑOL: *Recicladores en Pune, India.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Catadores e Catadoras em Pune, na Índia.*

Policy Recommendations: *Pune's Waste Pickers: Realities & Recommendations.*

Informal Economy Monitoring Study: Waste Pickers in Nakuru, Kenya.

2013. By Grace Nyonyintono Lubaale and Owen Nyang'oro.

Executive Summary: *Waste Pickers in Nakuru, Kenya.*

ESPAÑOL: *Recicladoras y recicladores en Nakuru, Kenia.*

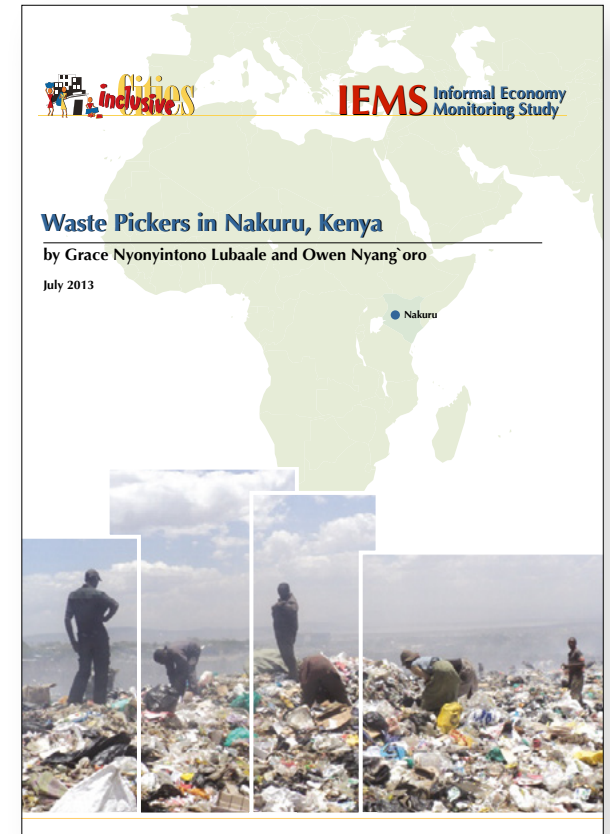
PORTUGUÊS: *Catadores de Nakuru, Quênia.*

Policy Recommendations: *Nakuru's Waste Pickers: Realities & Recommendations.*

Informal Economy Monitoring Study: Waste Pickers in Durban, South Africa.

2014. By Sibongile Mkhize, Godwin Dube and Tasmi Quazi.

Executive Summary: *Waste Pickers in Durban, South Africa.*



Global Economic Crisis Study



Inclusive Cities Study

Coping with Crises:
Lingering Recession,
Rising Inflation, and
the Informal Workforce

Synthesis Report by Zoe Elena Horn
January 2011

What we have to do – is to make the world recognize that every worker at every stage of the production process is integral to the industry and the economy.
– Ela Bhatt, founder of Self-Employed Women's Association

In response to the 2008 Global Economic Crisis, WIEGO working alongside Inclusive Cities partners conducted a rapid assessment on the impact of the crisis on three categories of workers – home-based workers, street vendors and waste pickers – in 10 cities. Research was conducted in early 2008/9 and again in 2010 to assess the lag effect. At the time, there was a widespread claim that the informal economy acts as a “cushion” in times of economic crisis. Through these reports, WIEGO was able to provide credible evidence to counter this claim.

The Global Economic Crisis Study was a precursor to the Informal Economy Monitoring Study.

Horn, Zoe. 2011.

Coping with Crises: Lingering Recession, Rising Inflation, and the Informal Workforce.

ESPAÑOL: Afrontando la crisis: Recesión persistente, inflación creciente y la fuerza laboral de la economía informal.
PORTUGUÊS: Enfrentando a Crise: Recessão Persistente, Inflação Crescente, e a Força de Trabalho Informal.

Fact Sheet: Global Economic Crisis and Informal Workers: The Impact of Immediate and Longer Term Economic Trends, Mid-2009 to Early 2010.

Ficha técnica: La crisis económica global y los trabajadores de la economía informal: El impacto inmediato y a largo plazo de las tendencias económicas, mediados de 2009 a principios de 2010.

Horn, Zoe. 2009.

No Cushion to Fall Back On: The Global Economic Crisis and Informal Workers.

ESPAÑOL: Sin colchón que amortigüe la caída: La crisis económica global y los trabajadores de la economía informal.
PORTUGUÊS: Sumário Executivo: Sem almofadas para amenizar o tombo: A Crise Econômica Global e os Trabalhadores Informais.

Fact Sheet: No Cushion to Fall Back On: The Global Economic Crisis and Informal Workers

Ficha técnica: Sin colchón que amortigüe la caída: La crisis económica global y los trabajadores de la economía informal.

TOOLS FOR MEMBERSHIP- BASED ORGANISATIONS

THIPHAPORN TONGKHAM is a vital part of the Bangkok neighbourhood where she sells affordable, home-cooked food. Thiphaporn spends long hours vending, preparing the food for sale, washing up after the day is finished, and buying all the necessary materials.

Paula Bronstein / Getty Images Reportage



Strengthening Organizations



These resources offer workers and their organizations information on organizing, workers' rights, successful strategies and practical ideas.



The Only School We Have Learning from Organizing Experiences Across the Informal Economy

Compiled and edited by
Christine Bonner and Dave Spooner

The Only School We Have: Learning from Organizing Experiences Across the Informal Economy.

2012. By Christine Bonner and Dave Spooner.

ESPAÑOL: *La única escuela que conocemos: Aprendiendo de las experiencias, organizativas en la economía informal.*

Organising in the Informal Economy: Resource Books for Organisers.

2009. By Christine Bonner.

1. *Recruiting Workers into Democratic Workers' Organizations.*
2. *Building and Maintaining a Democratic Organization of Informal Workers.*
3. *Handling the Day-to-Day Problems of Informal Workers.*
4. *Collective Negotiations for Informal Workers.*
5. *Handling Disputes between Informal Workers and Those in Power.*
6. *Collective Action for Informal Workers.*

Organizando en la Economía Informal: Libros de Referencia para Organizadores.

2009. Christine Bonner

1. *Afiliando Trabajadores de la Economía Informal a Organizaciones Democráticas de Trabajadores.*
2. *Construyendo y Manteniendo una Organización Democrática de Trabajadores de la Economía Informal.*
3. *Manejo de los Problemas Cotidianos de los Trabajadores de la Economía Informal.*

4. *Negociaciones Colectivas para los Trabajadores de la Economía Informal.*
5. *Manejo de Conflictos entre Trabajadores de la Economía Informal y Aquellos en Posición de Poder.*
6. *Acción Colectiva para Trabajadores de la Economía Informal.*

Le regroupement dans l'économie informelle: Livres de référence pour les organisateurs.

2009. Christine Bonner.

1. *Recrutement des travailleurs de l'économie informelle dans des regroupements démocratiques.*
2. *Elaboration et maintien d'un regroupement démocratique pour les travailleurs de l'économie informelle.*
3. *Gestion des problèmes quotidiens des travailleurs de l'économie informelle.*
4. *Négociations collectives pour les travailleurs de l'économie informelle.*
5. *Gestion des conflits entre les travailleurs de l'économie informelle et les autorités.*
6. *Mouvement collectif pour les travailleurs de l'économie informelle.*

Organização na Economia Informal: Subsídios Bibliográficos para Articuladores.

2009. Christine Bonner

1. *Recrutando Trabalhadores Informais para Organizações Democráticas de Trabalhadores.*
2. *Criação e Manutenção de Uma Organização Democrática de Trabalhadores Informais.*
3. *Resolução dos Problemas Cotidianos dos Trabalhadores Informais.*
4. *Negociações Coletivas para os Trabalhadores Informais.*
5. *Resolução das Disputas entre os Trabalhadores Informais e os Detentores do Poder.*
6. *Ação Coletiva para os Trabalhadores Informais.*

STRENGTHENING ORGANIZATIONS continued

Создание объединений в неформальном секторе: Пособие для организаторов.

1. Привлечение неформальных работников в демократические организации трудящихся.
2. Создание и обеспечение работы демократической организации работников неформального сектора.
3. Решение повседневных проблем неформальных работников.
4. Коллективные переговоры в интересах неформальных работников.
5. Разрешение споров между неформальными работниками и руководством.
6. Коллективные действия в интересах неформальных работников.

We Are Workers Too! Organizing Home-Based Workers in the Global Economy.

2010. By Celia Mather.

Enhancing Sustainability

Sustainability for MBOs: Resource Books for Organizations.

2014. Pauline Conley.

BOOKLET 1: Writing a Project Plan Part ONE: Developing Outcomes and Objectives.

BOOKLET 2: Writing a Project Plan Part TWO: Measuring and Sharing the Impact of Your Project Results.

BOOKLET 3: Writing a Project Plan Part THREE: Operational Planning and Activity-Based Budgets.

BOOKLET 4: Introduction to Proposal Writing.

BOOKLET 5: Transparent Financial Management for MBOs.

Sostenibilidad para OBM: Cuadernos de consulta para organizaciones. Pauline Conley.

CUADERNO 1: Redacción de un plan de proyecto, primera parte: Desarrollo de resultados y objetivos.

CUADERNO 2: Redacción de un plan de proyecto, segunda parte: Medir y compartir el impacto de los resultados de su proyecto.

CUADERNO 3: Redacción de un plan de proyecto, tercera parte: Planificación operativa y presupuestos basados en actividades.

CUADERNO 4: Introducción a la redacción de propuestas.

CUADERNO 5: Gestión de finanzas transparentes para OBM.

Durabilité pour les OBM: des livres de référence pour les organisations. Pauline Conley.

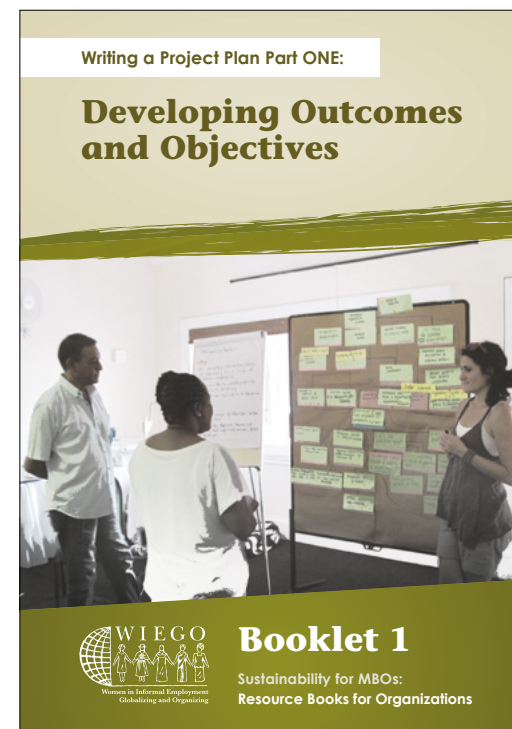
LIVRET 1: Rédiger un Plan de projet, partie UN: Développer des Objectifs et des Résultats.

LIVRET 2: Rédiger un Plan de projet, partie DEUX: Mesurer et partager l'impact de vos effets de projets.


LIVRET 3: Rédiger un Plan de projet, partie TROIS: La Planification opérationnelle et les budgets établis par activités.

LIVRET 4: Introduction à la rédaction de propositions pour des projets.

LIVRET 5: Gestion financière transparente pour les OB.



Conducting Policy Dialogues



Conducting a Policy Dialogue to Achieve Results

Introduction to Policy Dialogues¹

What is a Policy Dialogue?

A policy dialogue involves people from different interest groups sitting together to focus on an issue in which they have a mutual, but not necessarily common, interest. It assumes that people in different positions and circumstances will have different perspectives on the same problem and that they may have access to different information and ideas about the issue. For example:

- A person providing a service may have more information about the services that are delivered than an informal worker seeking the service.
- A woman worker with children may have different health needs, and more difficulty accessing health services, than an administrator realizes.
- A street vendor and a city official may not agree on how public space should be used.
- A home-based worker may have different ideas about improving municipal services than those designing the services.
- A waste recycler may see the right to accessing public waste differently than a waste site official does.

A policy dialogue helps people to see problems from each other's perspectives. This can lead to a better understanding and bring about meaningful improvements to policies or a programme.

When done well, policy dialogues can be powerful advocacy platforms for informal workers— and valuable sources of information and solutions for officials, too.

Power Differences

Within groups and between groups, there are always power differences. City officials, for example, can generally be said to have more power than informal workers. Policy dialogues fully acknowledge these power differences, but seek to identify areas where it is in the best interest of all to make improvements and reforms.

Informal workers bring a valuable resource to the policy table: the insight into their work, their lives, and the realities of the city that they experience.

A Policy Dialogue is NOT...

- a mass meeting
- an event controlled by only one interest group
- an event dominated by formalities and protocols
- a seminar or lecture
- an event for sharing research results with the general public
- an occasion to present pre-prepared resolutions or deliver an ultimatum
- a spur of the moment meeting

¹ This material is adapted from a presentation given by Francie Lund, Director of WIEGO's Social Protection Programme, at an Inclusive Cities Annual Learning Meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand, held from 7-12 February 2013.

Conducting a Policy Dialogue to Achieve Results. 2013. By WIEGO.


ESPAÑOL: *Entablando diálogos de políticas para lograr resultados.*

FRANÇAIS: *Conduire un dialogue politique porteur de résultats.*


PORTUGUÊS: *Realização de um Diálogo sobre Políticas para Atingir Resultados.*

Securing Social Protection

Tools for advocacy:
Social protection for informal workers

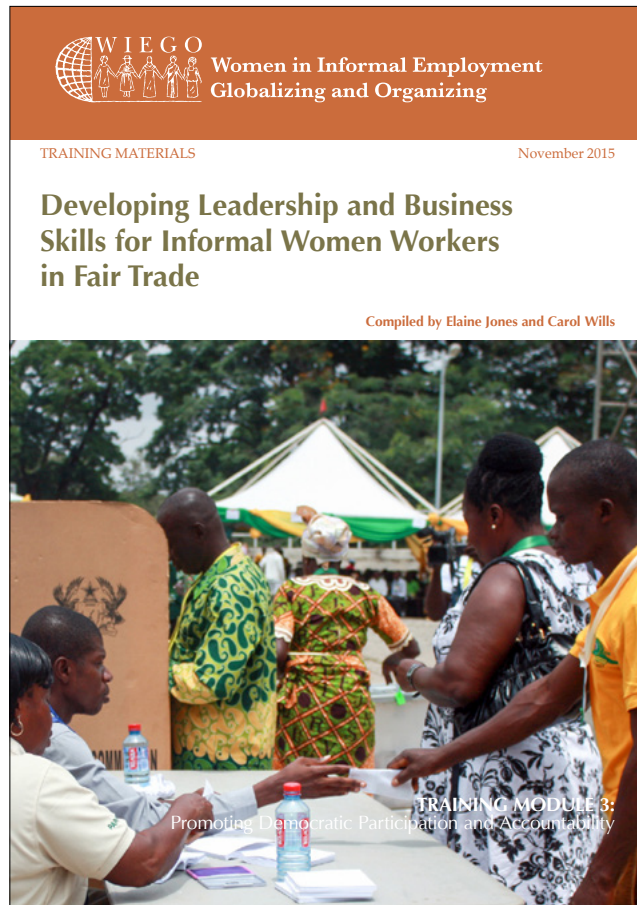


Francie Lund and Jillian Nicholson



Lund, F. and J. Nicholson. 2007. *Tools for Advocacy: Social Protection for Informal Workers.* WIEGO. Translated into Hindi, Thai, Philippino, Mandarin and Nepali.

Navigating Fair Trade



Training Manuals: Developing Leadership and Business Skills for Informal Women Workers in Fair Trade.

2016. By Carol Wills and Elaine Jones.

INTRODUCTION & TRAINING MODULE 1:

Understanding Gender and Employment Relations.

TRAINING MODULE 2:

Understanding Women's Economic and Social Contribution to Effective Poverty Reduction.

TRAINING MODULE 3:

Promoting Democratic Participation and Accountability.

TRAINING MODULE 4:

Enhancing Financial and Business Management Skills.

TRAINING MODULE 5:

Understanding the Market.

TRAINING MODULE 6:

Quality Management Systems.

TRAINING MODULE 7:

Improving Innovation and Production Techniques.

Bargaining Collectively

Negotiating the Recycling Bonus Law: Waste Pickers and Collective Bargaining in Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Case Study. 2012. By Vera Alice Cordosa Silva.

Collective Bargaining and Domestic Workers in Uruguay.

Case Study. 2013. By Mary Goldsmith.

ESPAÑOL: *Negociación colectiva y las trabajadoras domésticas en Uruguay.*

Collective Bargaining among Transport Workers in Georgia.

Case Study. 2012. Elza Jerenaia.

Collective Bargaining Negotiations Between Street Vendors and City Government in Monrovia, Liberia.

2012. By Milton A. Weeks.

WORKER GROUP ADVOCACY MATERIALS

AURIA CANTORÍN owns a newstand and is a newspaper vendor – or *canillita* as they are known locally in Lima Peru. Her organization is affiliated to the Federación Nacional de Vendedores de Diarios, Revistas y Loterías del Perú (FENVENDRELPE). In addition to the representation of newspaper workers in engagements and negotiations with editorial houses, FENVENDRELPE offers its members education programs through the Technical School in Lima Peru.

Juan Arredondo / Getty Images Reportage



HOME-BASED WORKERS

Myths & Facts About Home-Based Workers.

2015. By Shalini Sinha.

Home-Based Workers in Latin America: A Summary.

2013. By Laura Morillo Santa Cruz.

ESPAÑOL: *Trabajadoras a Domicilio en América Latina.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Trabalhadoras Domiciliares na América Latina.*

Promoting the ILO Home Work Convention (C177) and the Rights of Homeworkers: A Manual for Workers' Educators and Facilitators.

2012. By Dave Spooner and Celia Mather (Global Labour Institute) for HomeNet South Asia.

ESPAÑOL: *Promoviendo el Convenio sobre el trabajo a domicilio (C177) de la OIT y los derechos de los trabajadores tercerizados.*

DOMESTIC WORKERS

Toolkit on ILO Convention 189 – The Domestic Workers' Convention. 2018.

By Pamhidzai Bamu

FRANÇAIS: *Votre trousse d'outils sur la C189 de l'OIT – la Convention sur les travailleuses et travailleurs domestiques.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Seu kit de ferramentas para a C189 da OIT a Convenção das trabalhadoras e dos trabalhadores domésticos.*

SWAHILI: *Mwongozo wako wa Mkataba Namba 189 wa Wafanyakazi wa Majumbani.*

"Yes, We Did It!" How the World's Domestic Workers Won Their International Rights and Recognition.

2013. By Celia Mather.

ESPAÑOL: *"¡Sí, lo hicimos!" Cómo las trabajadoras del hogar obtuvieron derechos y reconocimiento a nivel internacional.*

FRANÇAIS: *«Ensemble, nous avons réussi!» Comment les travailleuses domestiques dans le monde, ont acquis leur statut et leurs droits internationaux.*

STREET VENDORS²*Using South Africa's Administrative Law to Protect the Rights of Informal Workers.*

2018. By Pamhidzai Bamu.

Working in Warwick: Including Street Traders into Urban Plans.

2009. By Richard Dobson and Caroline Skinner with Jillian Nicholson.

Street Trading.

2000. By Francie Lund, Jillian Nicholson and Caroline Skinner.

WASTE PICKERS

WIEGO's Position on Dump Closures.

2018. By Sonia Dias.

ESPAÑOL: *Postura de WIEGO sobre el Cierre de Vertederos.*

FRANÇAIS: *Position de WIEGO sur la fermeture des décharges.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Posicionamento da WIEGO sobre fechamento de lixões*

Women Waste Pickers Toolkit.

2015. By Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), National Movement of Waste Pickers in Brazil (MNCR), Center for Study and Research on Women (NEPEM) of the Federal University of Minas Gerais and Instituto Nenuca De Desenvolvimento Sustentável.

ESPAÑOL: *Mujeres Reciclatoras.*

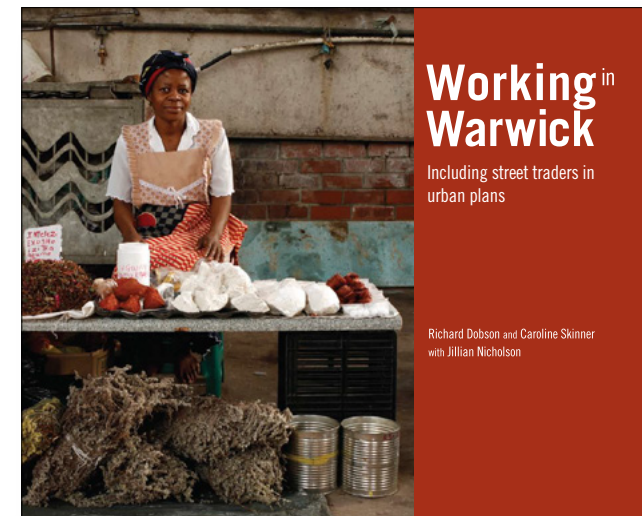
PORTUGUÊS: *Mulheres Catadoras.*

Carbon Finance for Waste Picker Organizations: Feasibility and Issues.

2013. By Inclusive Cities.

ESPAÑOL: *Financiamiento del carbono para organizaciones de recicladores: viabilidad y cuestiones a considerar.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Financiamento de Carbono para Organizações de Catadores: Viabilidade e Outras Questões.*

*Waste Pickers: The Right to Be Recognized as Workers.*

2013. By WIEGO.

ESPAÑOL: *Recicladores: El derecho a ser reconocidos como trabajadores.*

FRANÇAIS: *Les récupérateurs: le droit d'être reconnus comme travailleurs.*

Refusing to be Cast Aside: Waste Pickers Organising Around the World.

2008. By Melanie Samson.

ESPAÑOL: *Rechazando a Ser Excluidos: La Organización de los Recicladores en el Mundo.*

PORTUGUÊS: *Excerto Recusando-se a Serem Deixados de Lado: Catadores se Organizando em Todo o Mundo.*

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE DELIBERATIONS

These publications were prepared for, or in advance of, the International Labour Organization's annual International Labour Conference.



Violence and Informal Work

Briefing Note

May 2018



All informal workers are likely to experience violence due to their status in employment and lack of protection. Women informal workers are more vulnerable to gender-based violence due to the intersection of their gender and insecure working conditions. Photo: Jonathan Torgersen/Getty Images Reportage

1. Introduction

In light of the ILO standard setting item on the International Labour Conferences (ILO) 2018 and 2019, "Violence and harassment against women and men in the world of work", this briefing note highlights the causes and impact of violence that informal workers experience in trying to secure their livelihoods. The briefing note focuses on the specific forms of violence informal workers face across four sectors: home-based work, domestic work, street vending, and waste picking. It identifies the different perpetrators of violence against informal workers including the state, employers and owners of capital, service users, criminal actors, other workers, and household members. The experiences described here, gathered from WIEGO members and partners across these sectors, demonstrate the urgent need to address both gender-based violence targeted predominantly at women informal workers and the lack of recognition, protection and access to justice that both women and men informal workers face, which results in frequent and persistent incidents of violence in the workplaces.

Women, Informal Work & Informal Workplaces

- Sixty-one per cent of total global employment is informal; nearly 70 per cent of employment in developing and emerging countries is informal (Bonnet 2017 cited in Vaneč 2017).
- Informal employment represents more than half of non-agricultural employment in all developing regions except the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) where it represents 45 per cent of non-agricultural employment (ILO-WIEGO 2012).
- In Latin America, Africa, and Asia plus urban China, informal employment is a greater source of non-agricultural employment for women than for men; the exceptions are the MENA region (where the percentage for women is lower than for men) and the East Asia region (where the percentages are equal) (ILO-WIEGO 2012).
- Women (and girls) are concentrated at the base of the economic pyramid (see figure 1) in more vulnerable activities/tasks as self-employed workers within the informal economy, such as own account workers, outourced or dependent contractors, and contributing family workers (Chen 2012).

Violence and Informal Work
1

VIOLENCE AND INFORMAL WORK

Violence and Informal Work – Briefing Note. 2018.

ESPAÑOL: *Violencia y empleo informal Nota informativa.*
FRANÇAIS: *Violence et travail informel Note d'information.*
RUSSIAN: *Насилие и неформальный труд.*

DECENT WORK FOR HOMEWORKERS IN GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS

Decent Work for Homeworkers in Global Supply Chains Platform of Demands. 2015.

ESPAÑOL: *Trabajo decente para las trabajadoras y trabajadores a domicilio subcontratados en las cadenas mundiales de suministro. Plataforma de demandas.*
FRANÇAIS: *Travail décent pour les travailleuses et travailleurs à domicile sous-traités¹ dans les chaînes d'approvisionnement mondiales Plate-forme de revendications.*

FORMALIZING THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

Myths & Facts about the Informal Economy and Workers in the Informal Economy. 2015.

ESPAÑOL: *Mitos y realidades sobre la economía informal y las trabajadoras y los trabajadores que laboran en ella.*
FRANÇAIS: *Mythes et réalités sur l'économie informelle et ses travailleurs.*

WIEGO Network Platform: Transitioning from the informal to the formal economy in the interests of the workers in the informal economy. 2014.

ESPAÑOL: *La plataforma de la red WIEGO: Haciendo la transición de la economía informal a la formal en beneficio de las trabajadoras y los trabajadores de la economía informal.*
FRANÇAIS: *Plateforme du réseau wiego de l'économie informelle vers l'économie formelle :une transition dans l'intérêt des travailleurs de l'économie informelle.*
RUSSIAN: *Платформа сети WIEGO: переход от неформальной к формальной экономике в интересах работников неформальной экономики.*

TEACHING RESOURCES

GENDER AND WASTE RECYCLING

From Theory to Action: Gender and Waste Recycling: A Toolkit for Teachers, Researchers and Practitioners.

2015. By Sonia Dias and Ana Carolina Ogando.

BOOK 1: Theoretical Considerations on Gender, Empowerment and Waste.

BOOK 2: Project Design, Tools and Recommendations.

BOOK 3: Resources.

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ABOUT WIEGO'S WORK

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REGIONAL SUMMARIES

WIEGO. 2017. WIEGO in the World: Africa

WIEGO. 2017. WIEGO in the World: Asia

WIEGO. 2017. WIEGO in the World: Latin America

WIEGO in the WORLD

Asia

Phakapon Khankrachal works as part of the Solidarity Group, a collective of garment workers who now run their own enterprise in Bangkok, providing fair wages and hours in a safe environment. By expanding research and knowledge, sharing good practices, and connecting poor women workers to powerful decision-makers, WIEGO puts a human face on complex issues.

Informal workers around the world, especially women, face multiple barriers in securing their livelihoods. For two decades, WIEGO has worked with informal workers' organizations to find solutions that improve their day-to-day lives.

Our research—done in collaboration with workers, their organizations, and a broad range of allies—generates a grounded, credible body of knowledge that informs local, national and international policies and movements. For workers' organizations, knowledge is crucial. WIEGO equips them with practical tools, research and data that they can use to advocate for more secure livelihoods.

In addition to helping informal workers build stronger organizations, we help connect them regionally and globally, allowing them to share experiences and learn from each other.

In South and East and Southeast Asia, the vast majority of workers labour in the informal economy, yet informal workers tend to be ignored or excluded from city planning and economic development considerations. WIEGO has built strong alliances with established partners, including the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in India, HomeNets in South and Southeast Asia, and regional/national statistical organizations and the Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics. Together, we help informal workers gain voice, visibility and validity.

WIEGO in the World: Asia 1



Women in Informal Employment
Globalizing and Organizing

About WIEGO

Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing is a global network focused on securing livelihoods for the working poor, especially women, in the informal economy. We believe all workers should have equal economic opportunities and rights. WIEGO creates change by building capacity among informal worker organizations, expanding the knowledge base about the informal economy and influencing local, national and international policies. Visit www.wiego.org.

