

REPORT OF NATIONAL STRATEGISING SEMINAR
WITH WORLD CLASS CITIES FOR ALL (WCCA) CAMPAIGN
PARTNERS

held on 7 and 8 March 2007 in Orchidea Hotel, Braamfontein

Context

It has become a predictable reality that, when a country prepares to host a high-profile international event, the country and its local government authorities prepare to create "World Class Cities" of a particular type, i.e. World Class Cities which:

- will attract foreign investment;
- have modern up-to-date infrastructure;
- have no visible signs of urban decay;
- have smooth traffic flows;
- have no visible poor people or social problems.

This usually includes the eviction of street vendors, sometimes accompanied by "slum clearance" programmes in which the poorest members of the population also lose their homes. Many of the newly homeless, being unable to enter the formal labour market, are also in the informal economy, which means that such people lose both their homes and their livelihoods at the same time, leaving little for them to fall back upon as their survival strategy – unless viable alternatives are provided.

Gender implications: The creation of typical "World Class cities" often results in prior development plans for the poor being abandoned or shelved. On the streets this gives rise to pitched battles, which often militarises the struggles of street vendors, and the women literally disappear from the public profile as the development issues also disappear from the plans. Women are pauperised by removing their source of livelihood in the public spaces of the cities concerned, while their male colleagues fight a massive defensive battle. If there is a settlement at the end of the struggle, the militants are the ones with whom the authorities settle – while those displaced at the outset (mostly the women) remain unseen, forgotten, and have to start from the beginning again looking for a place to earn their livelihoods.

On 28 November 2007 StreetNet International launched a World Class Cities for ALL (WCCA) campaign in Johannesburg to challenge this traditional approach to building World Class Cities and create a new, more inclusive concept of "World Class Cities for All" with the participation of street vendors and other groups of the (urban) poor. The campaign will focus on women and other vulnerable street vendors who are the first to lose their livelihoods and the most invisible in most plans for "World Class Cities".

To this end, StreetNet has been soliciting the support of organizations with whom we share common concerns (see attached list of campaign partners – *Annexure A*) and decided to convene a national strategizing meeting with campaign partners and potential campaign partners to do the following:

1. Develop a South African WCCA campaign strategy for 2007 – 2010.
2. Distribute background materials for the campaign and on street vendor issues.
3. Distribute international research information to campaign partners.
4. Develop a participatory campaign strategy.
5. Develop an effective publicity strategy for the campaign.
6. Ensure significant women's leadership of the campaign.
7. Develop effective local campaign structures.
8. Afterwards disseminate the campaign strategy to national campaign partners and international StreetNet affiliates.

Attendance: 46 participants from 24 organisations (7 being street vendors' organizations based in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape) participated in the meeting, as well as the StreetNet facilitators, an independent researcher who assisted with recording, and a guest speaker from WIEGO based in Kenya. The participants were from the following 6 provinces: Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Western Cape. (See *Annexure B.*)

Programme: See *Annexure C* – which also lists the documents contained in the package of documents given to all participants.

Day 1 (Tuesday 7th March 2007)

In a paired introductory exercise, participants expressed the following expectations of the WCCA campaign:

Nonhlanhla Mkhize (SAMWU)

Expects to find out more about the situation of street vendors (as some of her jobs have already lost their jobs. Would also like to know what role SAMWU can play.

Lindani Mathenjwa (SACP)

Wants to de-bunk myths about street vendors – counter negative image.

CUP (both delegates)

They are both street vendors.

Want to counter negative image of street vendors being involved in crime.

Sihle Sibisi (Abahlali Basemjondolo)

He sells fruit in Pinetown. Looking for solutions to problems.

Jalile (Eastern Cape Street vendors' Alliance)

Unite street vendors of South Africa to work together.

Enoch Sibiyi (SAMWU)

Superintendent in Alexandra. Wants to bring together all small businesses under attack by govt. – also challenge tendering system.

Vivienne Lalu (SWEAT)

Expects to be able to develop a plan to protect street sex workers, in advance.

Simphiwe Mlokothe (SAMWU)

Works in Athlone office of SAMWU, and wants to figure out SAMWU's role.

Eric Ralepelle (LPM)

From Limpopo – self-employed electrical engineer.

Wants to know more about WCCA and how LPM can contribute.

Thandi Maluka (TAC)

TAC organizer in Nelspruit. To know more about WCCA and how can TAC contribute to campaign or to help street vendors.

Temba Gqumbela (The Eye)

Want us to come out with one voice about the oppression of street vendors.

Thobekile Radebe (LPM)

Hopes to ensure that people get their land (generally ?)

David Molatsane (ACHIB)

He wants to know all the people who are represented here (and StreetNet)

Joshua Bitangalo (Siyagunda Association)

Hopes for an end to oppression of street vendors and street barbers

Jabulani Ntsele (The Eye)

Hopes to pre-empt "cleaning" street vendors off the streets before 2010.

Victoria Mali (ACHIB)

Director at Jhb station office of ACHIB. Expects to see action plan to stop municipality from evicting poor people.

Chris Bonner (WIEGO)

Expects workshop to strengthen voice of street vendors and end their exclusion.

Vela Langa (LPM)

Member of working committee. Unemployed, working for LPM.

Not sure about expectations yet.

Joe Pillay (PPSTA)

Wants to be able to make a living for families of street vendors.

Hopes to improve understanding about informal trade and organization.

Strong alliance against corruption, upliftment of poor to create better country.

Neliswa Mfenqele (Eastern Cape Street Vendors' Alliance)

From Queenstown, she sells bread and fruit.

Wants an end to harrassment and confiscation of goods.

Hopes to be able to negotiate with authorities for better understanding.

Sam Ndlovu (Gauteng Hawkers Assoc, part of AFITO)

Fruit trader at Metro Plaza and expects to meet and identify different stakeholders in informal sector, as well as other alliance partners. Fight for interests of people instead of funding and finances.

Roshan Singh (PPSTA)

Same problems as theirs in GHA. Hopes for unity – our division is keeping us weak.

Look forward to working with SAMWU and SACP. Hoping to form co-ops.

Daniel Bailey (COHRE)

Wants to learn about campaign and all the organizations involved in it.

Pinky Pikoli, Sam Khasibe (AFITO) Charles Malesa (Jhb North Traders)

Want to unify informal trading sector in Jhb and South Africa as main component of economy. Want to unite behind call for job creation, poverty alleviation and better life for all. Want to unite sector to speak with one voice. Call upon local authorities for inclusion in policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Want national review of small business policy, and want to be involved in it.

Heloise Geyer (PSI)

PSI is mainly concerned about the empowerment of women

The expectations showed two patterns, i.e. the expectations of street vendors, organizations being slightly different from the expectations of other partner organizations, as follows:

Street vendors:

- (1) hoping to avoid increase in harassment and evictions in the lead-up to 2010
- (2) hoping to build unity between street vendors to speak with one voice
- (3) hoping to counter negative public image about street vendors

Other groups:

- (1) looking for what would be the most useful role in the campaign
- (2) hoping to learn more about the situation of street vendors and other informal workers
- (3) hoping to find ways of working together around job creation and eradication of poverty

All groups identified the following common issues as being their key pre-occupations in their day-to-day organizational work:

- fighting against evictions/unemployment
- lack of legal protection, perception of illegality in normal everyday activities
- lack of basic facilities
- exploitation of informal workers
- low insecure incomes and poverty
- marginalization and lack of consultation by authorities when decisions/policies are made affecting us (N.B. "**Nothing for us without us !!**")
- increased uncertainty about plans in run-up to 2010

POSSIBLE DEMANDS:

The following possible demands were identified for the WCCA campaign:

1. National Policy Dialogue

2. Inclusion in policy formulation and decision-making about issues which affect us
3. Opportunities for informal economy workers and poor communities to benefit directly from World Cup
4. Provision of decent services for informal economy workers (incl. security, free water and electricity) and infrastructure (incl. transport)
5. Training of police on street vendors' situation, legal and constitutional rights
6. Moratorium on all evictions
7. Community participation in fight against crime
8. COSATU demands leading up to 2010

These demands would now have to be made more specific, and integrated with the "WCCA demands to municipalities" which had been announced at the launch of the campaign on the 28th November 2006 (*see Annexure D*)

APPROACHING MUNICIPALITIES AND OTHER ACTORS:

The following role-players were identified as stakeholders who would need to be approached to negotiate campaign demands:

1. Metro Councils/cities hosting the World Cup
2. Other municipalities
3. SALGA
4. Metro Rail and Rail Commuters Corps
5. Safety & Security (*Metro Police, others ?*)
6. Property Owners (*which ?*)
7. Business (*BUSA ? Chamsa ? NAFCO ? FABCOS ?*)
8. Urban Planners (*who ?*)
9. Taxi Associations and Bus Companies – transport logistics
10. Civic organizations – community participation in fighting crime
11. LOC (Local Organising Committee), SAFA, FIFA
12. NEDLAC
13. S.A. Cities Network

The following additional organizations were identified to be approached to join the campaign:

- SANGOCO
- SACC
- other social movements

- other unions
- other NGOs
- Community Constituency of NEDLAC

STRATEGIC QUESTIONS arising from Day 1:

1. **Who** should do the approaches to municipalities/other actors ?
2. **How** to prioritise who to approach ?
3. Should we demand free basic services – or negotiated rates ?
4. How to integrate the above with draft campaign demands – or should there be different sets of demands for different actors ?

Day 2 (8th March 2007)

After a synopsis of the proceedings of the previous day, Prof. Winnie Mitullah from the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Nairobi, who is also part of WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising) presented on her work of linking research and organizing, which led to the establishment of the Kenya National Alliance of Street Vendors and Informal Traders (KENASVIT) in April 2006. (See *Annexure E.*) She had attended the Inclusive Cities Conference at Wits University on the 6th and 7th March where she had also presented a paper on related issues. Her presentation was followed by a lively discussion and many questions about the situation of street vendors and informal traders in Kenya. Since street vendors have been organized under KENASVIT and its 7 urban alliances (Kenya Private Alliances have emerged in which big corporates in cities work with street vendors) and more inclusive planning has seen the creation of Hawkers' Markets in CBD areas. A Civil Society network has developed in Nairobi, with one of the strongest allies being the Kenya Land Alliance – and it is hoped that this will expand to other towns. All this has only been possible since street vendors became better organized.

An interesting project undertaken by the Nairobi urban alliance (NISCOF) affiliated to KENASVIT was a street vendors' census – which has since been adopted by the authorities since they had no street vendor statistics themselves.

The long-term strategy of Kenyan street vendors is based on the following:

- Planning is the key
- Organisation is still necessary to pressurise politicians

The rest of Day 2 was spent on intensive planning for a campaign programme. The first stage was group work to discuss key elements of the plan, followed by a plenary session to integrate the work of the groups into a single plan. See *Annexure F* for the draft plan which emerged from the meeting, and *Annexure G* for the press release which was circulated immediately after the meeting.

Compiled by: Pat Horn (International Co-ordinator)

Nozipho Lembethe (International Administrator)

StreetNet International

ANNEXURE A

Campaign Partners (as at 28 November 2006)

AFITO (African Federation of Informal Traders' Organisation)

Eastern Cape Street Vendors' Alliance

Mbhilibi Workers Organisation (Nelspruit street vendors' organisation)

Phoenix Plaza Street Traders' Association

SA National Traders' Retail Alliance

Siyagunda Association (Durban)

The Eye Traders Association (Durban)

COSATU

NACTU

SAMWU (South African Municipal Workers Union)

APF (Anti-Privatisation Forum)

CORE (Co-operative for Research and Education)

CUP (Coalition for the Urban Poor)

EMEP (Extra-Mural Education Project) Cape Town

GASC (Gauteng Alliance of Street Children)

Landless People's Movement

Molo Songolo

NACL (Network against Child Labour)

NASC (National Alliance of Street Children)

School of Development Studies (University of KwaZulu-Natal)

SWEAT (Sex Workers Education & Advocacy Taskforce)

Youth Leadership Development Programme

Other organisations approached *(not yet responded and/or indicated/confirmed their position)*

ACHIB (African Council of Hawkers and Informal Businesses)

FEDUSA

IMATU

APF (Anti-Poverty Forum)

Abahlali Basemjondolo (Durban)

Black Sash

Cape Town task team against the 2010 "nuisance" Bylaw

Centre for Civil Society (University of KwaZulu-Natal)

Child Line

FEDUP (Federation for the Urban Poor)

Mennonite Central Committee (Refugees' Network)

Other provincial Alliances of Street Children

NCRC (National Children's Rights Centre)
 Passion Sports Exposure (Durban)
 SACP
 SANCO
 SAWID
 Shack Dwellers International
 Social Movements Indaba
 South African Progressive Women's Movement
 Workers World Radio Productions

ANNEXURE B

National Campaign Parters, Meeting on WCCA campaign in South Africa

Attendance Register: 7 and 8 March 2007

Name	Organist n	Tel/fax	E-mail	7/3/0 7	8/3/0 7
S Khasibe	African Federation of Informal	011 333 9242			
		082 765 8173		Present	Present
A Mqaba		083 433 7534		Present	Present
Sam Ndlovu		072 179 8203		Present	Present

L Mahlakola	Traders' Organisation	072 554 8217		N	Present
E Pikoli	(AFITO) <i>Gauteng</i>	082 379 9784		Present	Present
F. Jalile	E. Cape Street	083 574 1129		Present	Present
N. Mfenqele	Vendors' Alliance TAC	082 935 8398		Present	Present
T. Maluka	<i>Mpumalanga</i>	072 279 2112		Present	Present
R. Singh	Phoenix Plaza	072 782 6657 031 500 1618		Present	Present
R. Pillay	Street Traders Assoc.	084 896 3439		Present	Present
L. Mantanga	SA National Traders Retail Alliance	083 476 3782	santaih@gmail.com	Present	N
E. Elias				Present	N
J. Bitangalo	Siyagunda Association	083 548 2525	gabybikombo@yahoo.com	Present	Present
K. Ronga			gabybikombo@yahoo.com	N	N
T Qhumbela		078 547 5724		Present	Present

J. Ntsele	The Eye Traders Asso c.	073 897 8203		Present	Present
ARantsolase	COSATU	011 339 4911	alina@cosatu.org.za	Present	N
T. Steele		011 339 4911	theo@cosatu.org.za	Present	N
T. Jona		078 311 7706 Fx 0184623993	thalitha@cosatu.org.za	N	N
Name	Organist n	Tel/fax	E-mail	7/3/0 7	8/3/0 7
E. Sibiya	SAMWU	082 559 3884	Enock.sibiya@joburg.gov.za	Present	Present
S. Mlokothi		021 697 1147	simphiwez@webmail.co.za	Present	Present
N. Mkhize		083 750 9879	mahlahlo@yahoo.com	Present	Present
N. Ndulula		045 838 4735 045 807 4800	eastern.cape@samwu.org.za	N	N
P. Mashishi		011 333 1582 Fx011333200 0	petrosmashishi@samwu.org.za	N	N
C. Poswa		APF (Anti- Privatisation)	083 983 3809		Present
JMokonyana	084 677 9565 Fx 0113347140				Present
S. Mthembu	084 528 5985			Present	Present

RMshimbye	CUP	072 285 8486	rosymashimbe@webmail.co.za	Present	Present
A. Gubusa		073 653 0456		Present	Present
T. Radebe	LPM	072 299 2412	thobekileradebe@yahoo.co.uk	Present	Present
E Ralepelle		084 460 3123	Landlesspeoplesmovement @yahoo.co.uk	Present	Present
V. Langa		083 758 1341	velalargas@yahoo.com	Present	N
V. Lalu	SWEAT	021 448 7875 021 448 7857	Vivienne.lalu@sweat.org.za	Present	Present
DMoloantoa	ACHIB	073 593 6258	moloantoa@hotmail.com	Present	Present
V. Mali		072 833 7164	info@achib.co.za	Present	Present
S. Chokoe	IMATU	082 335 5996 011 403 3826	schokoe@imatu-jhb.co.za	Present	N
Thembi Mgomezulu	PSI	011 403 2479 011 403 5166	thembi.mngomezulu@ publicservices.co.za	<i>repr. by</i> H Geyer	<i>repr. B</i> <i>by N</i> Mbhele
D. Matlala	APF	072 839 3024 011 492 1722	apf@webmail.co.za	N	N
N. Harvey	(Anti-Poverty)	072 839 3092 011 492 1722	apf@webmail.co.za	N	N
S. Sibisi	Abahlali baseMjondolo	082 765 3134		Present	Present
Name	Organist	Tel/fax	E-mail	7/3/0	8/3/0

	n			7	7
D. Bailey	COHRE	072 375 9859	evictions@cohre.org	Present	Present
L. Mathenjwa	SACP	073 043 5906	lindanigam@webmail.co.za	Present	Present
S. Mosalo		073 327 1348	Segomoto5@mail.co.za	Present	Present
M.Mosimanyane		073 317 0770		Present	Present
	S.A.			N	N
	Progressive Womens Movement			N	N
C. Bonner	WIEGO	082 875 6872	chrisbon@absamail.co.za	Present	Present
W. Mitullah		+254722870722	wvmitullah@swiftkenya.com	N	Present
Cheche Selepe	The Developer Newspaper	073 864 5424	thedeveloper@mweb.co.za	Present	Present
P. Mofokeng		083 987 5924	thedeveloper@mweb.co.za	Present	Present
C. Malesa	Jhb North Traders All.	083 985 1442	lesetjalagaMalesa@webmail.co.za	Present	Present
M. Lametyi	Rail Commuters Forum	073 678 9170		Present	Present

Sikungo Jebe	MediaResearch SMME & PublicPolicy	083 344 5832		Present	Present
Muzi Ndlovu	AFITO	084 017 1288		N	Present
E. Celik	Independent researcher	073 589 3956	ercumentcelik@gmail.co.za	Present	Present
N. Lembethe	StreetNet	073 247 7433 Fx 0313067490	stnet@iafrica.com	Present	Present
Pat Horn	International	076 706 5282 Fx 0313067490	stnet@iafrica.com	Present	Present

ANNEXURE C

PROGRAMME

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN MEETING

(held Wednesday and Thursday 7th and 8th March 2007)

Day 1 (Wednesday 7th March)

7 – 8 a.m. Breakfast

8 – 9 a.m. REGISTRATION

9 – 10 a.m. **INTRODUCTIONS**

- campaign participants introduce their interest in the campaign

10 – 11 a.m. **INTRODUCTION OF THE CAMPAIGN**

- presentation by StreetNet
- discussion of participants' experiences this far

11 – 1 p.m. **POLICY CONTEXT FOR STREET VENDORS**

- common issues facing street vendors worldwide
- ILO policy (Decent Work and the Informal Economy)
- Urban policy (KZN Green Paper, Durban Policy)

1 – 2 p.m. L U N C H

2 – 4.30 **GROUP WORK** (*30 minutes*)

Based on StreetNet's WCCA demands to municipalities, discuss:

- what are common issues between your sector and street vendors ?
- what demands would your sector like to see included ?
- which municipalities would you like to approach ?
- which other actors would you like to approach ?

Report back to plenary

DISCUSSION

Day 2 (Thursday 8th March)

7 – 8 a.m. Breakfast

8 – 9 a.m. REGISTRATION

9 – 10 a.m. Where we are in the WCCA campaign in South Africa

(synopsis of previous day's discussions)

10 – 11 a.m. Street vendors organise in Kenya (presentation by Winnie Mitullah)

- establishment of KENASVIT
- relationship between action research and organizing
- Nairobi street vendors' census by NISCOF

11 – 1 p.m. **GROUP WORK**

Developing a participatory campaign strategy (2007 – 2010)

- how to ensure significant women's leadership of the campaign
- what kind of campaign structures should we put in place ?
- suggestions for self-organised campaign activities
- how to encourage creativity but maintain consistent focus
- effective publicity strategy for the campaign

1 – 2 p.m. L U N C H

2 – 4 p.m. **PUTTING TOGETHER A CAMPAIGN STRATEGY**

- StreetNet framework
- campaign structures
- guiding principles
- issues needing policy decisions (how to manage)
- presenting municipalities with WCCA campaign demands
- other campaign activities (joint and self-organised)

- media and publicity part of campaign
- 2007 – 2010 campaign schedule

4 – 5 p.m. WAY FORWARD

DOCUMENTATION

1. *WCCA demands to municipalities*
2. *WCCA campaign documentation*
3. *Model street trade bylaws*
4. *Durban's Informal economy Policy*
5. *KZN Green Paper on Informal economy Policy*
6. *ILO Conclusions on Decent Work and the Informal Economy*
7. *Papers on street trade in Africa, Asia, Latin America*
8. *Internet references on street vendors and urban policies*

ANNEXURE D

WCCA DEMANDS TO MUNICIPALITIES

1. Formally adopt an inclusive concept of "World Class Cities for All" with the participation of street vendors and other groups of the (urban) poor – with a strong focus on women and other vulnerable street vendors who traditionally are the first to lose their livelihoods and be the most invisible in previous plans for "World Class Cities".
2. Undertake to ensure that no individual or group of street vendors shall be unduly disadvantaged by any urban improvement or urban renewal initiatives in preparation for the FIFA World Cup of 2010.

3. Undertake that any relocation of street vendors, informal market vendors or hawkers in operation prior to any urban improvement or urban renewal initiatives shall necessarily include viable and acceptable alternatives which are accessible to even the poorest traders, including women and traders with disabilities.
4. Undertake to engage in participatory consultative processes with any persons or interest groups who may be affected in any substantive or material manner by any aspect of urban improvement or urban renewal initiatives envisaged in the creation of World Class Cities.
5. Undertake to engage in social dialogue or substantive negotiations with any potentially affected persons or groups or their democratically elected representatives, in any situation where urban improvement or urban renewal initiatives may have a bearing on their work or livelihood.
6. Establish multi-stakeholder negotiating forums in each city to ensure inclusive non-sectarian negotiations and consultations processes, guided by the draft Code of Conduct accepted by street vendors' organizations in 2004 as part of the process of forming a South African national alliance of street vendors (which is not yet complete) and the following:
 - local govt. representation to include regulators as well as enforcement agents, and SALGA or provincial local govt. association representatives;
 - street vendors to be directly represented by their own elected representatives, with due regard to the representation of women (in the proportions in which they are found on the streets) and vendors with disabilities;
 - street vendors operating as fronts for small or big business, or with substantive conflicts of interest, will not be regarded as *bona fide* street vendors' representatives;
 - forum structures to be determined with participation by all parties to avoid unintended marginalisation or *de facto* closed shop situations;
 - Municipal workers' unions (SAMWU and IMATU) and SAFA (S.A. Football Association) to be represented as interested stakeholders.

7. Commit to the WCCA campaign of StreetNet International leading up to the FIFA World Cup in 2010.

World Class Cities for all !!

No relocation without alternatives !!

Negotiation and social dialogue !!

Nothing for us without us !!

ANNEXURE E

ORGANISING WITHIN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY IN KENYA:

THE CASE OF KENYA NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF STREET VENDORS AND INFORMAL TRADERS (KENASVIT)

Briefing Note1[1]

1. Introduction

Organising within the informal economy for economic development has been a major challenge to entrepreneurs operating within the sector. Entrepreneurs belong to both business and social organizations, but the social organizations predominate. The latter take care of welfare needs of the entrepreneurs, while economic development needs, lobbying and policy influence aspects of organizing are relegated to a back seat. While this briefing note acknowledges the importance of welfare needs of the informal economy entrepreneurs, it puts high premium on

1[1] Briefing Note prepared for StreetNet National Campaign Meeting on World Class Cities for All (WCCA), Jo'burg, 7th and 8th March 2007. Prepared by Winnie V. Mitullah, University of Nairobi, Institute for Development Studies, e-mail: wvmitullah@swiftkenya.com

organizing for improving the business environment of entrepreneurs for economic development. This in turn improves entrepreneur's welfare.

Street vendors and informal traders have operated for decades without recognition, infrastructure and services. This has subjected them to harassment and several relocations over the years. This is largely explained by the lack of strong associations with lobbying and policy influence capacity. Influencing policies and regulations relating to contested trading spaces within urban areas requires strong association(s) with capacity to lobby for vending sites, which are long term, recognized, planned and provided with infrastructure and services.

Associations generate numerous benefits to members through collective action. They enable members to achieve common goals such as ensuring the development of infrastructure, enabling policies and regulations, and increased resource allocations, which are difficult to achieve individually. Associations improve competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) by facilitating increased access to business services, which range from purchase of goods, marketing and market information, bulk transport, sharing tools, equipment, and guaranteeing loans among others.

By organizing, informal economy entrepreneurs gain visibility and voice to demand an improved environment which has been characterised by harassment. The borne of contention has been licensing, work site zoning regulations and rent seeking by urban authorities. These aspects have contributed to traders being subjected to harassment and intimidation.

Prior to the 1990s era of reforms and participatory stakeholder approach to development, informal economy associations did not contribute much to policy development and management of urban areas. The reforms came with the call for inclusive urban governance, which requires that the voices of all urban dwellers including the poor, who are largely operating within the informal economy be heard. The strategies being applied in ensuring inclusive governance include involvement of different stakeholders through their groups, associations, and clubs. The involvement of associations in urban governance has begun changing the nature of engagement of the informal economy entrepreneurs in urban development in Kenya.

In Kenya, since the year 2004 a joint effort of the of Kenya National Alliance of Street Vendors and Informal Traders (KENASVIT), the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) of the University of Nairobi, StreetNet International, the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC) and the Women in Informal Employment Globalising and Organising (WIEGO) has been supporting organizing among street vendors and informal traders. Apart from these organizations a number of local civil society organizations have also come on Board to support KENASVIT and its affiliates. Of particular mention are the Kenya Land Alliance (KLA), Corporate Renewal Center (CRC), Community Organisation Practitioners Association (COPA) and a network of civil society organizations composed of Pamoja Trust, Kituo Cha Sheria, Chemi Chemi wa Ukweli among others.

The above joint effort is aimed at changing the nature of the economic engagement of the street vendors and informal traders through organizing. Prior to the establishment of KENASVIT, street vendors and informal traders had no voice and were subjected to persistent harassment. Although this has not totally changed, consultation and meaningful engagement has been on-going and this Briefing Note shares the experience of the process that gave birth to KENASVIT, its affiliates, the partnerships that have developed and a key activity which one of the affiliates of KENASVIT has conducted in Nairobi.

2. Establishment of KENASVIT

The KENASVIT is an umbrella alliance of seven core urban alliances in Kenya, namely: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, Machakos and Migori. The Alliance has over 3,000 members drawn from 140 local associations that form the seven urban alliances. The **vision** of KENASVIT is to transform street vending and informal businesses into corporate establishments. The **mission** is to organise and empower street vendors and informal traders, in order to improve their businesses through training, access to credit, dialogue with local authorities and other relevant organizations on appropriate by-laws and policies that give recognition to, and bring to an end harassment and discrimination against traders.

2.1 Action Research and Organising

KENASVIT is a product of a research carried out by the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) of the University of Nairobi between 1999 and 2000²[2]. The research titled 'Women Street Vendors in Kenya' was co-funded by the Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the British Department for International Development (DfID). The research examined the following issues: policies and regulations, site of street vendors operations, licensing and daily fees, enforcement of policies and regulations, communication between vendors and other stakeholders and organizational capacity of street vendors.

During the conceptualization of the project, the research team liaised with individuals within IDRC and DfID, who were keen on addressing issues relating to the informal economy, in particular street trade. In addition, the research team linked up with the founder members of a global network, Women in Employment

²[2] Primary data was collected from four urban centers (Nairobi, Kisumu, Machakos, and Migori) by interviewing and conducting Focus Group Discussions with women street vendors and discussion with key informants. The sample of women street vendors was stratified to include women selling vegetables (31.2%), fruits (13%), clothes (22%), cooked foods, snacks, and drinks (19%) and others (8.3%). These samples were further stratified to reflect high, medium, low income and Central Business District (CBD) areas. In total, 253 structured and semi structured questionnaires were administered, and 4 FGDs.

Globalising and Organising (WIEGO), which was then at an infancy stage. The founder members of WIEGO emphasized the need to conceptualize the research in a manner that ensures that research findings are useful not only to researchers but also to street and informal traders, planners and policy makers. In order to realize this goal, the research adopted a participatory research methodology, which gathered, not only information from the traders but also provided them an opportunity through Focus Group Discussions to raise and reflect on some of the challenges facing them. During the dissemination of research findings and recommendations, forums bringing together the street traders, local authorities, government departments and other stakeholders were organized at the local and national levels.

2.2 Networking and Partnerships

The sharing of the findings of the research with primary stakeholders triggered the need to address the organizational capacity of street vendors. This proved to be a fundamental problem influencing all other research issues affecting the vendors.

This finding provided the justification for IDS to move beyond the research by proposing the implementation of a project focusing on 'Facilitation of Street Vendors and Informal Traders Organisations in Kenya'. This project nurtured all the activities that eventually resulted in the establishment of the KENASVIT which was officially launched in Nairobi on the 18th of March, 2006. One of the outputs of research was a street vendors' handbook written in popular language and illustrated with cartoons. Further, the IDS continued providing technical support, writing a proposal, fund raising and marketing the idea of facilitating the street vendors and informal traders' organizations to various local, regional and international organizations. StreetNet International, an international organization that supports street and informal traders globally, was the first organization to support the project. The Coordinator of the organization, attended the national research findings dissemination workshop in 2000. The workshop was attended by Senior Government officials, including the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development, the ministry responsible for the sub-sector; and local authority civic leaders and senior officials.

A second national forum was held in 2003 and was opened by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development. During the workshop, the street vendors and informal traders operating in seven major urban authorities who attended the workshop with the facilitation of IDS extended the workshop to midnight discussing the technicalities of forming a national alliance of street vendors and informal traders. Each of the represented urban authorities had a break out session in which, each group elected two representatives, a women and a man to constitute a National Interim Steering Committee for developing a constitution for the proposed KENASVIT.

The elected representatives in each of the seven towns facilitated processes, including drafting and providing input to the constitution. There were a total of three 2 day meetings held in three of the seven urban centers to discuss and

finalise the constitution. Once the process of constitution making was complete, the draft constitution was handed to a lawyer, who gave it a legal touch before filling to the Registrar of Societies for registration. Registration allows organizations to operate as legal entities which can sue and be sued.

Since the registration of KENASVIT in January, 2006, KENASVIT and its affiliates have engaged in a number of activities. One remarkable activity of an affiliate member of KENASVIT is discussed below.

3. NISCOF Nairobi CBD Hawkers Census

KENASVIT works through Urban Alliances and the urban alliance in Nairobi, the Nairobi Informal Sector Confederation (NISCOF), has undertaken a census of street vendors and informal traders operating within the Central Business District (CBD). This is an exercise which no urban authority in Kenya has ever done, and indeed, NISCOF has pioneered, and the effort is commendable.

The NISCOF was established in late 2005, and has been providing a platform for the street vendors and informal traders in Nairobi to air their views and input into the policy making and governance processes. The Confederation, with the support of KENASVIT, has been involved in lobbying and policy influence for allocation of space and related issues.

One key activity that NISCOF has undertaken since its establishment is a census of street and informal traders operating within the CBD of Nairobi. This has been a major challenge, since the urban authorities do not know the numbers or the socio-economic characteristics of the street vendors and informal traders. The information gathered included; traders names, age, gender, educational background, number of children, business location and trading activities.

The census covered a total of 3,488 respondents, of which 1,604 and 1,884 were women and men respectively. In their write up, the traders argue that there are more men than women because of the harassment that the traders' experience. They note that 'the cat and mouse like chase between the traders and the council police require special qualities, stamina and skills considering that city council by-laws prohibits petty trade within the CBD' (NISCOF 2006). Women face unique challenges in their trading operations. A significant percentage of them operate with children strapped to their back, (Alila and Mitullah 2000); while others work on part time basis since they have to take care of their households, including the sick. It is therefore possible that some women may not have been operating their businesses during the two days when the enumeration was done.

The census revealed that majority of the traders, have primary and secondary level education, with majority falling within the age group of 26 – 35. Kenya has a high unemployment rate and the street and informal trade sector absorbs a significant percentage of the unemployed. Depending on the type of trade, it is comparatively easier to engage in street vending and informal trade. Most of the traders operating within the CBD trade in food stuffs (31%) and clothing and shoes (27%). Others

trade in assorted items (25%), services (12%), stationary (3%) and other commodities (2%).

Majority of these traders operate from open streets (75.4%), bus stations (11%), while others are mobile (7.3%) and some trade in designated markets (6%). Site of operation is a major challenge to traders and a major source of conflict with urban authorities. Regulations require that any trader given a license must have an authorized site of operation. However, the number of traders in almost all urban areas in Kenya is far higher than the designated trading sites.

4. Concluding Remarks

Organising among informal workers requires dedication of the leadership and commitment of partner organizations, which have to nurture such organizations during their initial stages of development. The case study of KENASVIT reveals the fragile nature of associational life of informal workers; and the need for capacity building in weak areas of organizing such as leadership, conflict and financial management, as well as resource mobilization. Resource mobilization and financial management, including efficient accounting, if not well managed can easily break an organisation.

ANNEXURE F

WORLD CLASS CITIES FOR ALL (WCCA) SOUTH AFRICA

DRAFT CAMPAIGN PROGRAMME

2007 – 2010

Context

On 7 and 8 March 2007, 25 organisations representing street vendors, sex workers and other constituencies of the urban poor from 6 provinces met in Johannesburg to discuss and plan a programme for the WCCA (World Class Cities for All) campaign, which had been launched in South Africa on 28 November 2006 to challenge traditional elitist First-World approaches to building World Class Cities, and create a new, more inclusive concept of "World Class Cities for All". This is the South African part of an international campaign initiated by StreetNet International in May 2006 (see *WCCA campaign document at www.streetnet.org.za*)

StreetNet framework

1. The campaign is led by StreetNet International, whose decision-making structures are the following:

- International Congress of all StreetNet affiliates (meets every three years)
 - International Council of 15 members (meets once a year)
 - Executive Committee of 7 members (meets quarterly)
2. Country-level WCCA structures consisting of local campaign partners will work in support of StreetNet, and be accountable to StreetNet's decision-making structures as well as their own members. Regular reports and interaction should flow between country-level WCCA structures and StreetNet's structures.
 3. The campaign will uphold the following StreetNet policies and guidelines:
 - prominent and visible women leadership (over 50%)
 - inclusive non-sectarian approach to campaign partnerships;
 - prominence of working-class alliances;
 - no party political affiliation;
 - prioritise the interests of the poorest in every category;
 - recognition of the rights of informal workers (including own-account workers such as street vendors)
 - campaign partners enjoy complete freedom at all times to associate with or disassociate/withdraw from the campaign – provided only that this should be done in a transparent manner.
 4. The framework which defines what we mean by informal workers in this campaign is the "Conclusions on Decent Work and the Informal Economy" as adopted by the 90th session of the International Labour Conference of the ILO (International Labour Organisation) in June 2002.

Campaign structures

Proposed NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE:

StreetNet (*co-ordinating*) – **Pat Horn**

Street vendors' sector – **Fundile Jalile** (East Cape Street Vendors Alliance)

Municipal workers' sector – **Enock Sibiya** (SAMWU)

Urban residents/housing – **Rosy Mashimbe** (Coalition of Urban Poor)

Women's sector – **Vivienne Lalu** (SWEAT)

Proposed SUB-COMMITTEES:

1. Media and publicity (including websites)

The Developer will co-ordinate this sub-committee in conjunction with StreetNet, and organise press conferences, radio and TV programmes (mainstream as well as community radio and TV), concerts and publicity for road shows and major events. This sub-committee will also maintain a list of national and international press contacts. StreetNet and campaign partners will share all their existing press contacts with the media sub-committee to increase coverage.

2. Organising

The need was identified for an organizing sub-committee to continue to solicit campaign partners who have not yet come on board, but the co-ordinator of this sub-committee still needs to be identified.

3. Fundraising

The need for a fundraising sub-committee was also identified, but the workings and co-ordination of this sub-committee also needs to be identified. It was agreed that any collection of funds for the campaign should be strictly monitored and very transparently administered in order to avoid unscrupulous individuals abusing the name of the campaign to collect or extort money from the poor for their own purposes.

All the sub-committees need to draw in the involvement of participants from partner organizations and in different regions, so that every campaign partner is drawn as fully as possible into the WCCA campaign. The active involvement of women in the sub-committees should be a priority, and meeting arrangements (time, place, child

care, etc.) should be organized in such a way as to facilitate the participation of women.

Campaign demands

1. **National Policy Dialogue** to be organized for public debate between government officials, FIFA World Cup structures, WCCA campaign partners and other representatives of poor and marginalized constituencies about ways of ensuring that the FIFA World Cup 2010 is successful and ALL enjoy equal opportunities to benefit from the fact that it is taking place in South Africa.
2. **Inclusion of poor communities and constituencies in decision-making** on all issues that have a bearing on them.
3. **Equal opportunities for ALL to benefit** from the holding of the World Cup in South Africa in 2010 and beyond.
4. **Provision of decent and affordable services** for the poor and workers in the informal economy – such as transport, security, water and electricity.
5. **Training of enforcement agents** (e.g. Metro Police) about the relationship between their enforcement obligations and the spatial regulation, land and property rights, development and livelihood issues of the urban poor.
6. **Community participation in the fight against crime** to ensure a safe World Cup – and to ensure that crime-fighting initiatives are not side-tracked into police operations against vulnerable groups (such as street vendors, foreigners, homeless and landless) at the expense of effective actions to stop the real criminals.
7. **Moratorium on all evictions** (from land, housing or street livelihoods) pending negotiations with the democratically elected representatives of affected parties.
8. **Support COSATU's demands for 2010 World Cup** (*we need to get the complete list from COSATU*).
9. Participate as a party to the **2010 Framework Agreement** which has been presented to NEDLAC by organised labour as a draft for negotiation.

10. **Demands to be presented to municipalities for negotiation :**

- (a) Formally adopt an inclusive concept of "World Class Cities for All" with the participation of street vendors and other groups of the (urban) poor – with a strong focus on women and other vulnerable street vendors who traditionally have been the first to lose their livelihoods and be the most invisible in previous plans for "World Class Cities".
- (b) Undertake to ensure that no individual or group of street vendors shall be unduly disadvantaged by any urban improvement or urban renewal initiatives in preparation for the FIFA World Cup of 2010.
- (c) Undertake that any relocation of street vendors, informal market vendors or hawkers in operation prior to any urban improvement or urban renewal initiatives shall necessarily include viable and acceptable alternatives which are accessible to even the poorest traders, including women and traders with disabilities.
- (d) Undertake to engage in participatory consultative processes with any persons or interest groups who may be affected in any substantive or material manner by any aspect of urban improvement or urban renewal initiatives envisaged in the creation of World Class Cities.
- (e) Undertake to engage in social dialogue or substantive negotiations with any potentially affected persons or groups or their democratically elected representatives, in any situation where urban improvement or urban renewal initiatives may have a bearing on their work or livelihood.
- (f) Establish multi-stakeholder negotiating forums in each city to ensure inclusive non-sectarian negotiations and consultations processes, guided by the draft Code of Conduct accepted by street vendors' organizations in 2004 as part of the process of forming a South African national alliance of street vendors (which is not yet complete) and the following:
 - local govt. representation to include regulators as well as enforcement agents, and SALGA or provincial local govt. association representatives;

- street vendors to be directly represented by their own elected representatives, with due regard to the representation of women (in the proportions in which they are found on the streets) and vendors with disabilities;
 - street vendors operating as fronts for small or big business, or with substantive conflicts of interest, will not be regarded as *bona fide* street vendors' representatives;
 - forum structures to be determined with participation by all parties to avoid unintended marginalisation or *de facto* closed shop situations;
 - Municipal workers' unions (SAMWU and IMATU) and SAFA (S.A. Football Association) to be represented as key stakeholders.
- (g) Commit formally and in writing to the principles of the WCCA campaign leading up to the FIFA World Cup in 2010.

Campaign slogans

World Class Cities for ALL !!

No relocation without alternatives !!

Negotiation and social dialogue !!

Nothing for us without us !!

Walala, wasala !!

Negotiations and social dialogue processes

NEGOTIATING PARTNERS to be approached:

- Metro Councils, particularly those hosting World Cup events
- Other municipalities where WCCA campaign partners are based

- Metro Rail, Rail Commuters' Corporations and Forums
- all relevant Safety and Security services and enforcement agents
- FIFA Local organizing Committee (LOC)
- relevant property owners
- relevant business organizations (private and public sector)
- City urban planners
- Taxi and bus associations and companies
- Civic organizations, particularly where WCCA campaign partners are based

NEDLAC (National Economic, Development and Labour Council) will be considered as a site for some of the negotiations. Already there has been a discussion about some of the campaign's principles at the NEDLAC ManCo with the Communications Director of the LOC. The WCCA campaign was further afforded an opportunity by NEDLAC's Community Constituency to make its input into the 2010 Framework Agreement presented to NEDLAC by organised labour as a draft for negotiation.

Campaign activities

The following kinds of activities and mass actions are envisaged at different points throughout the campaign:

- marches and placard demonstrations;
- road shows to raise awareness in all corners of the country;
- litigation activism;
- workshops with campaign partners;
- meetings with organizations and alliances;
- meetings with targeted groups (e.g. youth, business)
- securing platforms for the discussion of WCCA campaign activities and demands at meetings of all the campaign partner organizations, as well as

public events (such as meetings and rallies on Human Rights Day, Workers Day, Women's Day, Youth Day, etc.) and every other possible opportunity.

Throughout the campaign there will be continued efforts to draw more and more people and organizations into the campaign – to increase the weight of the campaign's inclusive concept of World Class Cities for ALL and build it into an unstoppable popular force which cannot continue to be ignored by political and business interests .

Staged process

STAGE 1: INFORMATION-GATHERING

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

STAGE 2: AWARENESS-RAISING (from 1 May 2005)

This stage can really get off the ground as soon as some basic campaign materials (posters, leaflets, etc.) are ready. The plan is for the campaign to kick off this stage on the 1st May 2007, making use of May Day rallies and other activities. StreetNet will endeavour to get campaign materials to all campaign partners from mid-April 2007 in order for them to make their plans to optimise this stage of the campaign.

STAGE 3: NATIONAL DAY OF ACTION (Oct 2007)

TABLING OF DEMANDS

During this stage campaign demands will be tabled at various different forums and bilateral meetings to be convened by the campaign partners in different cities/areas. One of the first engagements will be the submission of our proposed additions to the Community Constituency of NEDLAC for the 2010 Framework Agreement between government (national, provincial and local), organised labour, business, community organisations and the 2010 Local Organising Committee (LOC) submitted to NEDLAC by organised labour as a draft for negotiation.

During this stage (after extensive Stage 2 awareness-raising activities) a high-profile national day of action will also be organized – and it is proposed that this should take place around October 2007 (exact date still to be determined).

STAGE 4: **ONGOING LOCAL ACTIVITIES (June/July 2007 – 2010)**

Stage 4 and Stage 3 will continue in parallel. Stage 4 activities will consist of a range of self-organised activities – the more the better – at different levels in different localities in support of the demands which are being negotiated at NEDLAC, with municipalities and other negotiating partners as part of Stage 3.

Campaign partners will look out for opportunities to present about the WCCA campaign at all possible opportunities, such as rallies, public meetings, protest marches against injustice, etc. The first opportunity already to be used is the protest marches being organized by the Social Movements Indaba on Human Rights' Day (21 March) 2007.

Publicity and media

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

StreetNet will allocate whatever resources it can raise for the production of the following general campaign materials which will be distributed to campaign partners to assist them in their awareness-raising activities:

- posters
- leaflets
- brochures
- stickers

It is proposed that campaign partners give consideration to the establishment of co-operatives within our campaign constituencies to make T-shirts, caps and other campaign memorabilia – using the available financial and non-financial support mechanisms (DTI registration and financial assistance, advice and support from NCASA and DTCC) in order to contribute in a small way to community employment-creation. If such co-operatives already exist, they should be identified by campaign partners and approached to undertake this work and raise the necessary resources from the abovementioned.

Press conferences, radio and TV programmes (mainstream as well as community radio and TV), concerts and publicity for road shows and major events will be organized at every possible opportunity to highlight the campaign activities.

Campaign partners should be ready to address the issues of the campaign whenever they are given a platform to comment. Whenever media interventions are made by StreetNet, The Developer or any campaign partner about the WCCA, these should be circulated to all campaign partners as far as possible.

The first media release has been made on 9 March 2007 regarding the meeting on 7 and 8 March 2008.

WCCA campaign time-table

(draft framework circulated for comment to participants 16/3/2007)

Stage	Activity	Responsible	Time-line	Implementation
I				Circulated
	Set up NCC	StreetNet	April 2007	proposal 16/3/07
	Set up Media Sub-committee	StreetNet and The Developer		
	Set up Organising Sub-committee			
	Set up Fundraising Sub-committee			
	Check railways Negotiation partners	SARHA and Rail commuters Forum		
	Check other Negotiation partners	All participants		
II	Advertise WCCA Campaign at SMI Protest Marches	All participants	21 March 2007	PPSTA speaking at Dbn SMI protest march, <i>others ??</i>
	Produce posters and pamphlets	StreetNet	2 - 15/4/07 for distribution 15 -	StNet secured R20 000 for this

			30/4/07	
	Advertise WCCA Campaign at May Day rallies	All participants	1 May 2007	
	Door-to-door, Stall-to-stall, Public events	All participants		
III	Send demands to NEDLAC CC for 2010 Framework Agreement	StreetNet	DONE 12/3/2007, accepted by NEDLAC CC	Submitted to NEDLAC by CC 13/3/2007
	Contact SAMWU and IMATU re approaching municipalities	StreetNet and NCC	April/May 2007 and ongoing	
	NEDLAC negotiations	NCC	tbd	
	Approach other Negotiating partners	NCC		
	National Day of Action	All participants	October 2007	
	National Policy Dialogue	<i>tb negotiated</i>	tbd	
IV	Self-organised and local activities	All participants		

ANNEXURE G

PRESS RELEASE 8/3/2007

ON THE MOVE TO 2010:

Street vendors, hawkers, unions and social movements join forces

On 7 and 8 March 2007, 25 organisations representing street vendors, sex workers and other constituencies of the urban poor from 6 provinces met to discuss and plan a programme for the WCCA (World Class Cities for All) campaign. Spearheaded by the Durban-based StreetNet International, the WCCA campaign was launched on 28 November 2006 to challenge traditional elitist First-World approaches to building World Class Cities, and create a new, more inclusive concept of "World Class Cities for All". This campaign will run from 2007 leading up to the FIFA World Cup in 2010.

Participant organizations identified the following common issues that need to be addressed by the campaign:

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

Organising under the slogan "Nothing for us without us !!" the following key commitments are sought from the World Cup LOC (Local Organising Committee), municipalities and other relevant institutions, including NEDLAC:

8. To undertake to engage in participatory consultative processes with any persons or interest groups who may be affected in any substantive

or material manner by any aspect of urban improvement or urban renewal initiatives envisaged in the creation of World Class Cities.

9. To undertake to engage in social dialogue or substantive negotiations with any potentially affected persons or groups or their democratically elected representatives, in any situation where urban improvement or urban renewal initiatives may have a bearing on their work or livelihood.

Participating organizations included the following:

1. Eight street vendors' organizations from Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape;
2. Municipal Workers Unions SAMWU and IMATU;
3. COSATU;
4. PSI (Public Services International) Southern African office;
5. TAC (Treatment Action Campaign);
6. SWEAT (Sex Workers Education & Advocacy Task Force);
7. LPM (Landless People's Movement);
8. SACP;
9. APF (Anti-Privatisation Forum);
10. Abahlali Basemjondolo;
11. CUP (Coalition against Urban Poverty);
12. Community media organizations.

A Kenyan perspective on the organization of informal traders was presented to the meeting by guest speaker Prof. Winnie Mitullah from the IDS (Institute of Development Studies) at the University of Nairobi. She also represents the international research coalition WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising).

Issued by: WCCA Media Sub-Committee

Contact details:

Pat Horn, Campaign Co-ordinator

International Coordinator, StreetNet International

031 307 4038, stnet@iafrica.com

076 706 5282

Cheche Selepe, Media Co-ordinator

The Developer Community Media Forum

073 864 5424, thedeveloper@mweb.co.za
