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## **Mapping the Informal Economy: Phase One 13 African Countries October 2005**

This paper provides statistics currently available in the following thirteen countries in Africa:

Algeria  
Cameroon  
Congo, the Democratic Republic of  
Ghana  
Liberia  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Senegal  
Sierra Leone  
South Africa  
Tanzania  
Uganda and  
Zimbabwe

The ILO is reviewing eleven of these countries as part of their preparations for the ICASA 2005 meeting in Abuja, Nigeria. Other African countries could also be researched in a similar way.

Statistics for each country are provided in the areas listed as far as possible:

- a. HIV/AIDS
- b. Size of the informal sector
- c. Gender
- d. Informal activities
- e. Programs
- f. In-country contacts
- g. Case studies

# 1. Algeria

## a. HIV/AIDS<sup>1</sup>

1. Adults 15-49 HIV prevalence rate 0.1% (range: < 0.2%)
2. Adults 15-49 living with AIDS 9000 out of 32,531,853 (range: 3 000-18 000)
3. Women living with HIV/AIDS 15-49 1400 (range: 500-2 700)
4. Deaths in 2003 < 500 (range: < 1 000)

## b. Size of the informal sector

1. 34.1% of GNP in 1999–2000.<sup>2</sup>
2. Roughly 40% of all economic activity<sup>3</sup>
  - i. 732 informal markets identified in August, 2005 by Trade Minister, El Hachemi Djaaboub<sup>4</sup>
  - ii. 25,000 children between the ages of 6 and 14 were working in the informal economy.<sup>5</sup>
3. According to the ILO the unemployment in 1999 was 29%<sup>6</sup>

## c. Gender

1. Self-employment as a % of non-agricultural informal employment<sup>7</sup>
  - i. Total – 67%
  - ii. Women – 81%
  - iii. Men – 64%
2. Wage employment as a % of non-agricultural informal employment<sup>8</sup>
  - i. Total – 33%
  - ii. Women – 19%
  - iii. Men – 36%

## d. Informal activities

1. Agriculture - 25%<sup>9</sup>
  - i. 10-12% of the country's GDP in an average year, and 9% of GDP in drought years (2003 and 2004 had good amount of rainfall).<sup>10</sup>
  - ii. Employs 15-20% of the labour force.<sup>11</sup>
2. Trade
  - i. Roughly 20% total domestic trade<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.unaids.org/en/geographical+area/by+country/algeria.asp>

<sup>2</sup> Worldbank Data, Washington D.C., 2002.

[http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal\\_economy.pdf](http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal_economy.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~mideast/msp/msp\\_algeria2001.html](http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~mideast/msp/msp_algeria2001.html)

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.oxfordbusinessgroup.com/weekly01.asp?id=1491>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2004/41718.htm>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.undp.org/poverty/docs/gender-employment-delhi.doc> p.4

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.web.idrc.ca/es/ev-83644-201-1-DO\\_TOPIC.html](http://www.web.idrc.ca/es/ev-83644-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html) (ILO 2002)

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.web.idrc.ca/es/ev-83644-201-1-DO\\_TOPIC.html](http://www.web.idrc.ca/es/ev-83644-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html) (ILO 2002)

<sup>9</sup> <http://exploringafrica.matrix.msu.edu/curriculum/lm16/actfour.htm>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.oxfordbusinessgroup.com/country.asp?country=10>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.oxfordbusinessgroup.com/country.asp?country=10>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.oxfordbusinessgroup.com/weekly01.asp?id=1491>

- ii. 100,000 informal market participants... 13% of the number of legally registered wholesale or retail traders.<sup>13</sup>
- 3. Software Piracy
  - i. 7<sup>th</sup> in the world for software piracy in 2004<sup>14</sup>
  - ii. No less than 84% piracy rate (Business Software Alliance and IDC survey)<sup>15</sup>
- 4. Street Vending

**e. Programs**

Union Network International - Africa<sup>16</sup> - Represents 655,485 members from 187 unions in 45 countries. Aims aim to support the recognition and organization of street and market vendors.

**f. In-country contacts**

National Foundation for Health Progress and Research Development

Areas of work: Health, prevention of HIV/AIDS, solidarity, training

Drug Control Activities and Methods of Intervention: Prevention, education, counselling, research, training

Founded in: 1990

ECOSOC: Special consultative status

Contact: Mostefa KHIATI (President)

Phone: (213-21)2 31 655

Fax: (213-21) 23 1644

E-mail: [foremdz@hotmail.com](mailto:foremdz@hotmail.com)

Address: Centre Culturel d'Hussein-Day, 16000 Alger, Algeria

**g. Case studies**

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<sup>13</sup> <http://www.oxfordbusinessgroup.com/weekly01.asp?id=1491>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.oxfordbusinessgroup.com/weekly01.asp?id=1491>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.oxfordbusinessgroup.com/weekly01.asp?id=1491>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.union-network.org/UNIsite/Regions/Africa/Africa.html>

## 2. Cameroon

### a. HIV/AIDS

1. 6.9% Estimated HIV prevalence age 15-49 (2003)<sup>17</sup>
2. Adults 520 000<sup>18</sup>
  - i. Women 290 000
  - ii. Children 43 000
3. Deaths among Adults and Children 49 000<sup>19</sup>
4. Orphans due to AIDS 240 000<sup>20</sup>
5. HIV/AIDS and Labour Force  
382,800 estimated number of persons age 15-64 in the labour force who are HIV positive (2003)<sup>21</sup>
6. Estimated impact of HIV/AIDS on economic growth, 1992-2002<sup>22</sup>
  - i. 28,182 US\$ Real GDP per capita (2002)
  - ii. 1,769 US\$ millions Real GDP for 2002
  - iii. 1.0 % Estimated average annual rate of growth of GDP loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - iv. 0.6% Estimated average annual rate of growth of GDP per capita loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - v. 233 US\$ millions Estimated average annual GDP loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - vi. 10 US\$ estimated average annual GDP per capita loss attributable to HIV/AIDS

### b. Size of the informal sector

1. 32.8% of GNP in 1999-2000<sup>23</sup>
2. 35% of the country's GDP<sup>24</sup>
3. 75% of the working population in urban areas<sup>25</sup>
4. In 1996, the country's working-age population was estimated to be 6.7 million and, of those, 4.6 million were considered to make up the country's labour force, that is, to be either working, or not working but available for work. Some 4.2 million people were working, 15 per cent in the formal sector and 85 per cent in the informal sector.<sup>26</sup>

### c. Gender

1. According to results of the DSCN Cameroon Household Survey (1996), which interviewed 4,232,093 people:
  - i. Formal Employment  
Male – 12.2%

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<sup>17</sup>[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable1.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable1.pdf)

<sup>18</sup><http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>19</sup><http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>20</sup><http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>21</sup>[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable2.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable2.pdf)

<sup>22</sup>[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable2.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable2.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> Worldbank Data, Washington D.C., 2002.

[http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal\\_economy.pdf](http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal_economy.pdf)

<sup>24</sup><http://www.indianbusiness.nic.in/commercial-relation/cameroon.htm>

<sup>25</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>26</sup><http://www.itcilo.it/french/bureau/turin/whatisnew/flyers/Skills%20Acquisition%20in%20Yaounde.pdf>

Female – 2.6%

Total – 12.8%

ii. Informal Employment

Male – 39.4%

Female – 45.8%

Total – 85.2%

**d. Informal activities**

Wood/fuel trade, tailoring / dressmakers, hairdressers, mechanics, leather workers, traders, street vendors.

**e. Programs**

1. Union Network International - Africa<sup>27</sup> - Represents 655,485 members from 187 unions in 45 countries. Aims aim to support the recognition and organization of street and market vendors.

2. The Cameroon Co-operative Union League (CAMCCUL), the Organisation Canadienne pour la Solidarite et le Development (OCSA) - Has been instrumental in this training Urban women in local crafts, marketing techniques and in self-employment strategies. Provides cash credits, which are repaid gradually in installments. These credits, which are accompanied by training, have improved the performance of women in the informal sector. Women's activities have been expanded, diversified and are now focused in areas of economic stability such as the food sector.

**f. In-country contacts**

1. Action Centre for Rural Community Development

Areas of Work: Alcoholism, health, education, agriculture, livestock, micro financing, environment

Drug Control Activities and Methods of Intervention: Awareness-raising lectures in rural areas, family, workshops, seminars and conferences and through theater/drama plays.

Founded in: 1999

Contact: Tazoacha Francis (Executive Director)

Fax: (237) 332 21 06

E-mail: [acercd98@yahoo.com](mailto:acercd98@yahoo.com)

Address: P.O.Box 342, Buea, South West Province, Cameroon

2. Association Espace Liberté

Areas of Work: Street children and alcoholism. Awareness campaigns in cities and rural areas including conferences, television and radio programmes and sport activities.

Materials: reports and audio and video tapes.

Founded in: 1993

Contact: Mr. Eloi Bekombo NDEDI (President)

Phone: (237) 42 57 88

Fax: (237) 42 63 77/42 57 88

E-mail: [Bekombond@yahoo.com](mailto:Bekombond@yahoo.com)

Address: P.O. Box 8554 Douala, Cameroon

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<sup>27</sup> <http://www.union-network.org/UNISite/Regions/Africa/Africa.html>

### 3. Benevolent Community Education and Rural Develop (BERDSCO)

Areas of Work: Drug Control Activities and Methods of Intervention: Prevention, rehabilitation, training, education, counselling.

Education for health, adult literacy education, financing of alternative income-generating activities. Awareness campaigns in rural and urban areas; seminars, conferences, and meetings with community heads, target groups and women group leaders, etc. Education on prevention of drug trafficking, alternative income-generating activities, counselling of alcohol and drug consumers. Materials: anti-drug campaign posters and the publication "Voice of the Poor".

Founded in: 1990

Contact: Mr. Forzi George NGU (Director)

Phone: (237) 32 26 83

Fax: (237) 32 21 06

E-mail: [berdsco\\_65@yahoo.com](mailto:berdsco_65@yahoo.com)

Address: PO Box 368, Buea, South West Province, Cameroon

### 4. Institute of Justice Association

Areas of Work: Drug Control Activities and Methods of Intervention:

Substance abuse prevention through education, HIV/AIDS and environmental education. HIV/AIDS and environmental education. Preparing technical papers on gender and drug abuse and developing land-based drug control mechanisms and community-based drug abuse prevention programmes for dissemination to schools and communities using sensitization rallies and the television.

Contact: Dr. Catherine M. ADE (Executive Director)

Phone: (237) 45 1051

Fax: (237) 45 2173

Address: Faculty of Law and Political Science, P.O. Box 212 Dschang, Cameroon

### **g. Case studies**

Global Estimates of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the world of work  
(2004)

Available at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/globalest.htm>

### **3. Congo, The Democratic Republic of**

#### **a. HIV/AIDS**

1. 4.2 Estimated HIV prevalence age 15-49 (2003)<sup>28</sup>
2. Adults 1 000 000<sup>29</sup>
  - i. Women 570 000
  - ii. Children 110 000
3. AIDS Deaths among Adults and Children 100 000<sup>30</sup>
4. Orphans due to AIDS 770 000<sup>31</sup>
5. HIV/AIDS and Labour Force - 713,600 estimated number of persons age 15-64 in the labour force who are HIV positive (2003)<sup>32</sup>
6. Estimated impact of HIV/AIDS on economic growth, 1992-2002<sup>33</sup>
  - i. 28,685 US\$ Real GDP per capita (2002)
  - ii. 578 US\$ millions Real GDP for 2002
  - iii. 0.7% Estimated average annual rate of growth of GDP loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - iv. 0.4% Estimated average annual rate of growth of GDP per capita loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - v. 213US\$ millions Estimated average annual GDP loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - vi. 3 US\$ Estimated average annual GDP per capita loss attributable to HIV/AIDS

#### **b. Size of the informal sector**

1. 32.8% of GDP is informal<sup>34</sup>
2. If the informal sector is included, the size of the Congo's economy increases threefold.<sup>35</sup>

#### **c. Gender**

Anthropologist Janet MacGaffey's study of enterprises in Kisangani showed that 28 percent of the city's large business owners not dependent on political connections were women; these women specialized in long-distance distribution and retail and semi-wholesale trade. About 21 percent of the retail stores in the commercial and administrative zone of the city were women's, and women dominated the market trade.<sup>36</sup>

#### **d. Informal activities**

Activities such as automobile repair, commerce, tailoring, shoe repairs, housing construction, taxi and bus services, soft-drink vending, masonry work, petty retailing,

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<sup>28</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable1.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable1.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>31</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>32</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable2.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable2.pdf)

<sup>33</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable2.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable2.pdf)

<sup>34</sup> <http://rru.worldbank.org/Discussions/Topics/Topic18.aspx>

<sup>35</sup> Nevin, Tom. *The Black Market: Alive and Kicking in Africa*. African Business Magazine. February 1998.

<sup>36</sup> [http://www.photius.com/countries/congo\\_democratic\\_republic\\_of\\_the\\_society/congo\\_democratic\\_republic\\_of\\_the\\_society\\_the\\_status\\_of\\_women.html](http://www.photius.com/countries/congo_democratic_republic_of_the_society/congo_democratic_republic_of_the_society_the_status_of_women.html)

artisan crafts, prostitution, petty criminality, education, mining, transportation, pharmaceutical trade, smuggling.

**e. Programs**

Union Network International - Africa<sup>37</sup> - Represents 655,485 members from 187 unions in 45 countries. Aims to support the recognition and organization of street and market vendors.

**f. In-country contacts**

Comite Anti-Drogue (CAD)

Area of Work: Drug Control Activities and Methods of Intervention:

Prevention, education, treatment, counseling, rehabilitation, research, training

Other Areas: Identification of drug dependence, surveys on drug consumption, detoxification of street children. Drug demand reduction following the polyvalent approach implemented by UNDCP, e.g. awareness raising conferences, TV/radio programmes, sensitization campaigns in e.g. periphery areas

Founded in: 1991

ECOSOC: Special Consultative Status

Contact: Pierre MPINI-MOKE (National President)

Phone: (09-243) 884 4614/884 5061

Fax: (09-243) 12 880 4603

E-mail: [c.n.ild@yahoo.fr](mailto:c.n.ild@yahoo.fr)

Address: Avenue Kalemie No. 8, PO Box 4912, Commune de la Gombe, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo

**g. Case studies**

Global Estimates of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the world of work

(2004)

Available at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/globalest.htm>

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<sup>37</sup> <http://www.union-network.org/UNIsite/Regions/Africa/Africa.html>



## 4. Ghana

### a. HIV/AIDS

1. 3.1% Estimated HIV prevalence age 15-49 (2003)<sup>38</sup>
2. Adults 320 000<sup>39</sup>
  - i. Women 180 000
  - ii. Children 24 000
3. AIDS Deaths among Adults and Children 30 000<sup>40</sup>
4. Orphans due to AIDS 170 000<sup>41</sup>
5. HIV/AIDS and Labour Force: 292,297 estimated number of persons age 15-64 in the labour force who are HIV positive (2003)<sup>42</sup>
6. Estimated impact of HIV/AIDS on economic growth, 1992-2002<sup>43</sup>
  - i. 36,642 US\$ Real GDP per capita (2002)
  - ii. 1, 882 US\$ millions Real GDP for 2002
  - iii. 0.5% Estimated average annual rate of growth of GDP loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - iv. 0.3% Estimated average annual rate of growth of GDP per capita loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - v. 135 US\$ millions Estimated average annual GDP loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - vi. 5 US\$ Estimated average annual GDP per capita loss attributable to HIV/AIDS

### b. Size of the informal sector

1. 38.4% of GNP in 1999-2000.<sup>44</sup>
2. An ILO/IPEC-Ghana Statistical Service survey of child labor released in 2003 found that 2.47 million children were engaged in some economic activity<sup>45</sup>
3. According to government labor officials and the Ghana Employers Association, child labor problems did not exist in the formal labor sector

### c. Gender<sup>46</sup>

1. Total Formal Employment (age 15-64) 13.7%
  - i. Male 22.7%
  - ii. Female 6.2%
2. Total Informal Employment (age 15-64)
  - i. Male 77.3%
    - Non-agricultural 21.4%
  - ii. Female 93.8%
    - Non-agricultural 45.1%

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<sup>38</sup>[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable1.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable1.pdf)

<sup>39</sup><http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>40</sup><http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>41</sup><http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>42</sup>[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable2.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable2.pdf)

<sup>43</sup> ibid

<sup>44</sup> Worldbank Data, Washington D.C., 2002.

[http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal\\_economy.pdf](http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal_economy.pdf)

<sup>45</sup><http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2004/41606.htm>

<sup>46</sup><http://www.undp.org/poverty/docs/employment-gprs-mission-report-july04.pdf>

#### **d. Informal activities**

1. Urban /Rural Employment (Ghana Statistical Service, October 2000)<sup>47</sup>
  - i. Formal Employment
    - Urban Areas 25.9%
    - Rural Areas 8.1%
  - ii. Informal Employment
    - Urban 74.1%
    - Rural 91.9%

#### **e. Programs**

1. Street Vendors and Market Traders
  - i. Union Network International - Africa<sup>48</sup> - Represents 655,485 members from 187 unions in 45 countries. Aims to support the recognition and organization of street and market vendors.
  - ii. The National Board of Small Scale Enterprises (NBSSI) continues to support the development and improvement of informal enterprises. Contact details found at <http://www.allghanadata.com/nbssi/contactUs.htm>
  - iii. Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy, GPRS (Ghana's PRSP) - Key national policy framework and resource allocation mechanism to address workers in informal and agricultural sectors in 110 provinces.
  - iv. Research suggests that, in some circumstances, informal and small-scale credit institutions in Ghana allocate credit more successfully and at lower cost than larger banks to support the activities of small-scale enterprises. However, informal suppliers of credit are not well integrated into the banking system.<sup>49</sup>

#### **f. In-country contacts**

##### **1. A5 Coalition**

Areas of Work: Advocacy A5 promotes the development of long-term and sustained programs to protect the health and welfare of workers. Through advocacy and targeted programs, it seeks to protect workers in the formal and informal sectors. HIV/AIDS Workplace Programs A5 assists individual companies, working side-by-side with management to develop comprehensive HIV/AIDS workplace policies and programs - from risk and preprogram assessment to development and implementation of the chosen program model. Informal Sector Initiatives Using Peer Educators, A5 runs programs to educate women in the informal sector of the threat of HIV/AIDS. The education primarily focuses on behavior change, communication and negotiation skills and female reproductive health.

Contact: Daniel K.S. Gomado, (Senior Coordinator)

Email: [dgomado@a5coalition.org](mailto:dgomado@a5coalition.org)

Telephone: (233) 21 235 907

Address: A5 House, 10 Ashiakle Link, PO Box GP 13247, Abelenkpe - Accra, Ghana

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<sup>47</sup> ibid

<sup>48</sup> <http://www.union-network.org/UNISite/Regions/Africa/Africa.htm> 1

<sup>49</sup> <http://www.undp.org/poverty/docs/employment-gprs-mission-report-july04.pdf> p.37

## 2. Catholic Action for Street children (CAS)

Address: PO BOX 709, Madina, Ghana

Tel: 021- 313266/ 027-552739

<http://www.cas-ghana.com>

## 3. CRAN-Christian Rural Aid Network

Areas of Work: Rural development in Ghana.

Ongoing Projects:

- The Government of Ghana through the National Development Planning Commission is implementing a Community Poverty Reduction Project (CPRP) in selected pilot districts of the country with support from the International Development Agency (IDA).

- 50 million cedis grant from the Ghana Aids Commission (GARFUND) to carry out HIV/AIDS project in parts of the Central Region.

Contacts:

Ghana

Patrick Aqbesinyale- Director

E-mail: [pa@cran.org](mailto:pa@cran.org)

Phone: +233 (42) 33572

Fax: +233 (42) 34218

Germany

Wolfgang Bruessler-

Webmaster

Email: [bruessler@cran.org](mailto:bruessler@cran.org)

Phone: +49 (231) 48 4706

Website: [www.cran.org](http://www.cran.org)

Hans Wallhauser-

Director

Email: [hw@cran.org](mailto:hw@cran.org)

Phone: +49 (241) 9107764

Mathias Rusert-

CESS Coordinator

Email: [cess@cran.org](mailto:cess@cran.org)

Phone: +49 (2246) 168073

## 4. Mama Afrika

Regional NGO dedicated to providing you with three things: quality products, information about a number of ethnic groups and cultures found throughout the African continent

Website: [http://www.mamaafrika.com/NGOs/ghana/pwa\\_ghana.php](http://www.mamaafrika.com/NGOs/ghana/pwa_ghana.php)

## 5. Network of Women in Growth (NEWIG)

Areas of Work: NEWIG works to improve the status of women and women's roles in sustainable development. Areas of work include development of women, small-scale enterprise development, skills acquisition programmes and non-formal education training.

Contact:

Phone : +233 21 78 2253

+233 24 498 1846

+233 20 819 2455

Email: [newing@ngosinghana.org](mailto:newing@ngosinghana.org)

## 6.OATUU (Organization of African Trade Union Unity)

Contacts: H.A.Sunmonu (Secretary General) in Ghana

Tel: +233 21 508855

A.L.Diallo (Advisor) in France  
Tel: +33 4 50 406503

#### 7. Sequathel Foundation

Areas of Work: sensitization of HIV/AIDS and related issues; vocational training for the youth, especially women and the handicapped; promotion of girl-child education and; assistance to orphans

Contact: Ellis Quaye

Telephone: +233-244 684382 / 244 605293

Email: [equaye@sequathel.org](mailto:equaye@sequathel.org)

Address: P. O. BOX 2980, Accra, Ghana

#### 8. The Ghana AIDS Commission

Areas of Work: The Commission, as the highest policy making body on HIV/AIDS, provides effective leadership in the coordination of all programmes and activities of all stakeholders (MDAs, Private sector, Development Partners and Civil Society) in the fight against HIV/AIDS through advocacy, joint planning, monitoring and evaluation for the prevention and the control of the disease.

Contacts:

Prof. S. A Amoa, Director General

E-mail: [sakyi\\_2000@yahoo.com](mailto:sakyi_2000@yahoo.com)

Dr Sylvia Anie, Director of Policy, Planning, Research, Monitoring and Evaluation

E-mail: [Dranie@Afriacaonline.Com.Gh](mailto:Dranie@Afriacaonline.Com.Gh)

Mr. Kyeremeh Atuahene, Research Co-ordinator

E-mail: [kyeremeh@ghanaims.gov.gh](mailto:kyeremeh@ghanaims.gov.gh)

Mr. Emmanuel Larbi, Monitoring and Evaluation Co-ordinator

E-mail: [etlarbi@hotmail.com](mailto:etlarbi@hotmail.com)

Tel: +233-(0)21-782262/63;

Fax: +233-(0)21-782264

Address: The Ghana AIDS Commission, P.O. Box CT 5169, Cantonments, Accra, Ghana

Website: <http://www.ghanaims.gov.gh>

#### 9. The Rural Education and Development Programme (REDEP)

Areas of Work: REDEP is a NGO based in the Central Region of Ghana engaged in rural economic development work; support rural education; AIDS Prevention, Education and Advocacy; Employment, Training and Alternative Education.

Contacts:

James K. Addo (Executive Director), Rural Education and Development Programme

Telephone: 233-22-401334

Mobile: 233-20-8126237

E-mail: [reddep@ngosinghana.org](mailto:reddep@ngosinghana.org)

Address: P.O. Box SK 483, Sakumono-Tema

Joseph A. Asmah (Director/Secretary)

Telephone: 233-22-401334,

Mobile: 233-20-8126237

Address: P.O. Box SK 483, Sakumono-Tema - Ghana, West Africa

10. TUC (Trade Union Congress) Ghana  
Contact: Kofi Asamoah (Deputy Secretary General)  
Tel: +2332166568

**g. Case studies**

1. Best Practices in the HIV/AIDS prevention in the informal sector,  
McKay Veronica, 2003,  
Available at [www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/informalecoprev.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/informalecoprev.pdf)
2. Global Estimates of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the world of work  
(2004)  
Available at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/globalest.htm>
3. Technical cooperation report -Implementing HIV/AIDS workplace policies and Programmes  
(2003)  
Available at  
[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/tech\\_coop/part4tech\\_cooperation.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/tech_coop/part4tech_cooperation.pdf)
4. The Informal Sector and the HIV/AIDS National Strategy,  
Available at  
[http://www.uneca.org/chga/ghana/THE\\_INFORMAL\\_SECTOR\\_AND\\_HIV2.ppt#2](http://www.uneca.org/chga/ghana/THE_INFORMAL_SECTOR_AND_HIV2.ppt#2)
5. Working Paper on the Informal Economy: The Informal Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa  
(Jantjie Xaba, Pat Horn and, Shirin Motala, 2002),  
Available at <http://www-ilo-mirror.cornell.edu/public/english/employment/infeco/download/ssafrica.pdf>

## 5. Liberia

### a. HIV/AIDS

1. 5.9% Estimated HIV prevalence age 15-49 (2003)<sup>50</sup>
2. Adults 96 000<sup>51</sup>
- a. Women 54 000
- b. Children 8 000
3. AIDS Deaths among Adults and Children 7 200<sup>52</sup>
4. Orphans due to AIDS 36 000<sup>53</sup>
5. 61,400 estimated number of persons age 15-64 in the labour force who are HIV positive (2003)<sup>54</sup>

### b. Size of the informal sector

1. Informal sector visibly increased following the 2003-04 deployment of UNMIL forces<sup>55</sup>
2. Constitutes the largest segment of the service sector and is the main source of employment and income for more than 500,000 unemployed Liberians.<sup>56</sup>

### c. Gender

1. 18.2% male-headed household rely on informal sector activities, 33.6% of female head-headed rely on informal sector activities<sup>57</sup>
2. In the 1980's fifty seven percent of women were petty traders, and five percent were either unskilled or in agricultural or fishing jobs. Only fourteen percent of male were engaged in petty trading activities.<sup>58</sup> (Journal of comparative family studies, vol.xxv11, 1996)

### d. Informal activities

1. 2003-2004 most of the population survived on income generated through the informal sector, predominantly consisting of:
  - a. Buying and selling clothing
  - b. Household effects
  - c. There was little industry, and agricultural production remained low<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable1.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable1.pdf)

<sup>51</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>52</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>54</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable1.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable1.pdf)

<sup>55</sup> <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2004/41611.htm>

<sup>56</sup> [http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/liberia/infocentre/donors/doc/Confab\\_doc/Economic%20Cluster%20Report\\_Draft12-30-03.doc](http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/liberia/infocentre/donors/doc/Confab_doc/Economic%20Cluster%20Report_Draft12-30-03.doc)

<sup>57</sup> <http://66.249.93.104/search?q=cache:S-CePfydZnoJ:www.wildaf-ao.org/eng/IMG/pdf/LIBERIA-English-2.pdf+liberia,+gender,+informal+sector&hl=de>

<sup>58</sup> Journal of comparative family studies, volxxv11, 1996.

<sup>59</sup> Most of the population survived on income generated through the informal sector, predominantly consisting of buying and selling clothing and household effects, and on remittances from relatives abroad. There was little industry, and agricultural production remained low due to security concerns in rural areas; however, unlike in the previous year, the Government generally paid civil servant salaries.

**e. Programs**

Union Network International - Africa<sup>60</sup> - Represents 655,485 members from 187 unions in 45 countries. Aims to support the recognition and organization of street and market vendors.

**f. In-country contacts**

1. Liberians United Against Drug Abuse (LUADA)

Area of Work: Teenage prostitution, HIV/AIDS; drug awareness through workshops and dramatic performance on radio; promoting the adoption of prohibiting youth from purchasing alcoholic beverages and using narcotic drugs including confiscation of assets and deportation of drug traffickers; establishment of schools, distribution of handouts and pamphlets.

Founded in: 1993

Contact: Mr. Samuel G. Gibson (Chairman)

Phone: (231) 22 3638/227036

Fax: (231) 22783837

Address: Gurley Street, 1000 Monrovia 10, P.O. Box 10-0551, Liberia

2. USPOGUL (Liberian Federation of Labour Unions)

Areas of Work: Trade union center organizing workers in the informal economy.

Contact: Joyce M. Freeman (President General)

Telephone: +37747530979 or +37747512923

E-mail : [musufreeman@yahoo.com](mailto:musufreeman@yahoo.com)

**g. Case studies**

1. Global Estimates of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the world of work  
(2004)

Available at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/globalest.htm>

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<sup>60</sup> <http://www.union-network.org/UNIsite/Regions/Africa/Africa.html>

## 6. Niger

### a. HIV/AIDS<sup>61</sup>

1. Adults 15-49 HIV prevalence rate 1.2% (range: 0.7%-1.3%)
2. Adults 15-49 living with AIDS 64,000 out of 11,665,937 (range: 34 000-120 000)
3. Women living with HIV/AIDS 15-49 = 36,000 (range: 19 000-68 000)
4. Children 5 900<sup>62</sup>
5. Deaths in 2003 = 4800 (range: 2300-9800)
6. Orphans due to AIDS 24 000<sup>63</sup>

### b. Size of the informal sector

1. Approx. 85% of economy in informal sector in 2004<sup>64</sup>
2. 41.9% of GNP in 1999-2000<sup>65</sup>

### c. Gender

1. Informal sector, by sector<sup>66</sup>
  - i. Both Sexes
    - Industries – 40.7%
    - Trade – 32.7%
    - Services – 26.6%
  - ii. Women
    - Industries – 74.6%
    - Trade – 18.7%
    - Services – 6.7 %
  - iii. Share of Females
    - Industries – 70.1%
    - Trade – 21.9%
    - Services – 9.7%
    - Total share – 38.3%

### d. Informal activities

Sale of commercial goods, including petroleum, drug trafficking, street vending, traffic in arms.

### e. Programs

1. Union Network International - Africa<sup>67</sup> - Represents 655,485 members from 187 unions in 45 countries. Aims to support the recognition and organization of street and market vendors.

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<sup>61</sup> <http://www.unaids.org/en/geographical+area/by+country/niger.asp>

<sup>62</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>63</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>64</sup> <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2004/41619.htm>

<sup>65</sup> Worldbank Data, Washington D.C., 2002.

[http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal\\_economy.pdf](http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal_economy.pdf)

<sup>66</sup> <http://www.wiego.org/papers/charmes4.pdf> 2000

<sup>67</sup> <http://www.union-network.org/UNIsite/Regions/Africa/Africa.html>



2. Village Grain Banks established by the African Cooperative Support for the World Food Programme (ACOPAM). More than 300 village grain banks have been set up in Senegal, Burkina Faso and Niger, benefiting more than 20,000 members

**f. In-country contacts:**

1. General Union of Nigerian Workers – UGTN

Contact: Soffo Salifou, (General Secretary)

Phone: +227743725 or +227934344

E-mail: [soffosalif@hotmail.com](mailto:soffosalif@hotmail.com)

2. ILO Informal Economy Project with trade union centers in Niger

Abdou Maigandi (Secretary General)

Phone: +227973101

E-mail: [Maigandi1@yahoo.fr](mailto:Maigandi1@yahoo.fr)

3. Organisation pour Développement à la Base du Potential Humain (ONDPH-Niger)

Areas of work: Health and HIV/AIDS

Education of children by children, peer education, training of trainers

Founded in: 1992

Contact: Mr. Idé DJERMAKOYE (President)

Phone: (227) 733 201, 723 741

Fax: (227) 723 025

E-mail: [ondphide@intnet.ne](mailto:ondphide@intnet.ne)

Address: B.P. 11835, Niamey, Niger

4. Réseau National de Cooperation pour la Prévention (RENHCOOP-Niger)

Areas of Work: Drug Control Activities and Methods of Intervention:

Prevention, training, education and research.

Other Areas: Information, education and communication. Social communication strategies, training, seminars, conferences, television and radio. This organization is a member of the National Commission Fighting Against Drug Abuse in Niger.

Contact: Elhadji Sidi DJEUMAKZE Title: Coordinator

Phone: (227) 724386

Fax: (227) 723028

Address: P.O. Box 11835, Niamey, Niger

5. UGTN (l'Union Générale des Travailleurs du Niger)

Contact: Soffo Salifou (General Secretary)

Telephone: +227 743725

Fax: +227 934344

6. USTN (Union des syndicats des travailleurs du Niger)

Contact: Abdou Maigandi (General Secretary)

Telephone: +227 973101

**g. Case studies**

## 7. Nigeria

### a. HIV/AIDS<sup>68</sup>

1. Adults 3 300 000
2. Adult Rate 5.4%
3. Women 1 900 000
4. Children 290 000
5. AIDS Deaths among Adults and Children 310 000
6. Orphans due to AIDS 1 800 000
7. The National AIDS and Sexually transmitted diseases Control Program (NASCP) 1999, shows that:<sup>69</sup>
  - i. 20% of the current AIDS cases are civil servants
  - ii. 18% are housewives and businessmen
  - iii. 11% are farmers, and 8% are students.
8. The prevalence rate in the rural areas was 16% in 1997, compared to a national average of about 4.5% in 1996. Thus the epidemic has certainly reached the rural areas; given that about 65% of Nigeria's population is rural, the potential impact on agriculture is significant<sup>70</sup>
9. AIDS is estimated to have decreased GNP by 5% (2002)<sup>71</sup>

### b. Size of the Informal sector

1. Informal economy is approximately 70% of the formal sector<sup>72</sup>
2. Size of the informal economy (in percent of GDP) 57.9%<sup>73</sup>
3. Informal Economy (current US\$, billion) was 212.6 in 2000
4. Informal Economy GNP per Capita 150.5
5. Studies of working children funded by the Ford Foundation and UNICEF in Nigeria (1992) found six categories of children working on the streets in urban areas:<sup>74</sup>
  - i. 64.3% were street vendors in mobile or stationary positions and were largely female.
  - ii. (3.9%), shoe-shine boys
  - iii. (5.9%) car washers/watchers (predominated by boys)
  - iv. (7.6%) head loaders/feet washers in markets (predominated by boys)
6. A study on Nigerian informal traders found that 10% of informal traders were children between the ages of 5 and 14.
7. Informal activities are estimated to have increased from approximately 50 per cent of the urban workforce in the late 1970s to 65 percent by the late 1980s. Even during the

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<sup>68</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>69</sup> [http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/aids.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/Nigeria/\\$FILE/Nigeria+-+July+2003.doc](http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/aids.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/Nigeria/$FILE/Nigeria+-+July+2003.doc)

<sup>70</sup> [http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/aids.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/Nigeria/\\$FILE/Nigeria+-+July+2003.doc](http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/aids.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/Nigeria/$FILE/Nigeria+-+July+2003.doc)

<sup>71</sup> <http://abuja.usembassy.gov/wwwhxdec02k.html>

<sup>72</sup> <http://allafrica.com/stories/200412200204.html>

<sup>73</sup> [http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal\\_economy.pdf](http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal_economy.pdf)

<sup>74</sup> <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/infeco/download/ssafrika.pdf>

oil boom period of the 1970s, the informal sector continued to grow as rising urban wages encouraged rural migration to the cities.<sup>75</sup>

### **c. Gender**

Nigeria offers such traditional courses as sewing, hairdressing, catering, etc. — skills that reflect the traditional roles of girls and women as homemakers and nurturers. Women in Nigeria constitute 70 % of people in these trades, mainly in the unorganized and unregulated informal sector of the economy.<sup>76</sup>

### **d. Informal activities**

Street-side cottage industries and workshops, buses and taxis that account for most of the public transportation, vendors that supply most of the daily needs from foods to GSM recharge cards. It includes subsistence farmers in rural areas and 'small-scale' entrepreneurs whose main assets are turning ideas into enterprise and industry.<sup>77</sup>

### **e. Programs<sup>78</sup>**

1. Population Services International in Nigeria (PSI)/Society for Family Health (SFH) is engaged in a behavior change strategy aimed at high-risk populations (commercial sex workers, long distance drivers, youth), social marketing, research, and community-based work to contribute toward a 25% reduction in HIV prevalence, especially among 15-24 year olds, by 2015.
2. Family Health International (FHI)/Impact implements an AIDS awareness media campaign and a limited number of care and support programs to address issues faced by persons living with HIV/AIDS, including home-based care, counseling, and conducting sensitization training to reduce stigma and discrimination.
3. The Shell Petroleum Development Company has an AIDS policy that prohibits discrimination based on HIV status, and provides support and counseling to HIV positive staff.
4. Coca-Cola in Nigeria provides marketing support to develop awareness materials on the sentinel sero-surveillance program, assists in the printing and distribution of 10,000 pamphlets, provides expertise in logistics and helps distribute testing kits in all of the Nigerian states.
5. According to the chairman of the National Action Committee on AIDS (NACA), Prof. Babatunde Osotimehin, the programs of over 62 companies in the private sector have been inaugurated under the auspices of the private sector committee to provide support for HIV/AIDS. Inaugurated in February 2003, and co-chaired by Chevron Nigeria Ltd. Chairman and Managing Director Jay Pryor, the Nigerian Business Coalition against HIV/AIDS, aims at facilitating the sharing of information among business organizations and at communicating the techniques and strategies that work.

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<sup>75</sup> <http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/0/0C598C026C83F2DC80256B67005B6C16?OpenDocument>

<sup>76</sup> <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/gems/download/swmnig.pdf>

<sup>77</sup> <http://allafrica.com/stories/200412200204.html>

<sup>78</sup> [http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/aids.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/Nigeria/\\$FILE/Nigeria+-+July+2003.doc](http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/aids.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/Nigeria/$FILE/Nigeria+-+July+2003.doc)

6. The Department of Labor recently started a project based in Lagos called SMARTWORK, which will offer business people the assistance to establish effective HIV/AIDS prevention programs and appropriate policies for the workplace.
7. PSI and SFH have worked in partnership since 1985, and distribute over 80% of the contraceptives in Nigeria. Today, the Nigeria program is the largest and probably the most cost-effective (in terms of cost per unit sold) social marketing program in the world.
8. SFH's highly popular radio drama, "One Thing at a Time" continues being broadcast twice a week in 44 radio stations throughout the country, reaching 35% of all Nigerians between the ages 15 to 49. SFH recently started to integrate its mass media, mid-mass media and interpersonal outreach with participatory, rights based community work developed by a UK based NGO Action Aid.
9. National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) over the period 2004 – 2007 underpinned by a sustainable macro-economic framework. The overarching goals of NEEDS include poverty reduction, employment generation, and wealth creation based on (i) reforming the way government works; (ii) growing the private sector; and (iii) implementing a social charter/human development agenda. <sup>79</sup>

#### **f. In-country contacts**

##### 1. Abantu for Development (Informal economy and HIV/AIDS)

Phone: 234 62 236 699 / 236 699

Fax: 234 62 236 699

Email: [114101.1206@compuserve.com](mailto:114101.1206@compuserve.com)

Contact: Amina Mama

Type of Organization: Regional / National

Members: Men / Women

Year Founded: 1992

Affiliations: Abantu for Development, U.K.

Website [www.abantu.org](http://www.abantu.org)

Address: P.O. Box 300, Kaduna, Nigeria

##### 2. Center for Health, Education & Development Communication (CHEDCOM)

CHEDCOM carries out preventive campaigns on HIV/AIDS, maternal health, contraceptives, pre- & post-test counseling for HIV/AIDS, provision of care & support for PLWAS at the community level.

Contact person: Mrs Wumi Sina-Falana

Address: P.O.Box 16179, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria

Telephone (with country code):

(234)-01-8023275938

E-mail address: [chedcom@yahoo.com](mailto:chedcom@yahoo.com)

##### 3. Chevron Nigeria Limited (CNL)

Being a Nigerian company that has already put in place an HIV/AIDS awareness, prevention, and care program for its employees, CNL can be a valuable potential partner, by sharing its experience and knowledge.

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<sup>79</sup> [www.undp.org.ng/docs%5CPOVERTY-PSD.doc](http://www.undp.org.ng/docs%5CPOVERTY-PSD.doc)

Contact person: Dr Steve Simpson (Regional Medical Director)  
Address: Luanda, Angola  
Telephone: (925) 842 1111  
Email: [stsi@chevrontexaco.com](mailto:stsi@chevrontexaco.com)

4. Journalists Against AIDS (JAAIDS) Nigeria

Telephone: 234 1 7731457, 8128565  
Email: General inquiries [editor@nigeria-aids.org](mailto:editor@nigeria-aids.org)  
JAAIDS Media Resource Centre on HIV/AIDS [resourcecentre@nigeria-aids.org](mailto:resourcecentre@nigeria-aids.org)  
The Nigeria-AIDS eForum [eforum@nigeria-aids.org](mailto:eforum@nigeria-aids.org)  
Nigeria-AIDS eForum moderator [moderator1@nigeria-aids.org](mailto:moderator1@nigeria-aids.org)  
Website: [www.nigeria-aids.org](http://www.nigeria-aids.org)  
Address: Media Resource Centre on HIV/AIDS & Rep Health, 44B Ijaye Road, Ogba, Lagos, Nigeria

5. Nigeria Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS

Contact: Omatsola E. Kpiasi  
Tel: (234) 1 260 7049, Fax: (234) 1 260 7715,  
E-mail: [eokp@chevrontexaco.com](mailto:eokp@chevrontexaco.com)  
Address: Chevron Nigeria, 2 Chevron Drive, Lekki Peninsula, P.M.B. 12825, Victoria Island, Lagos

6. Nigerian Centre for Research and Documentation (NICERDOC)

Areas of Work: Drug Control Activities and Methods of Intervention:  
Prevention, rehabilitation, training, education, counselling and research.  
Other Areas: Health, education, human rights, HIV/AIDS, poverty alleviation.  
Creating awareness through various activities and programmes on the need to avoid self medication, drug abuse and other associated problems. Providing consultations with qualified medical personnel and visiting government registered hospitals regularly to campaign targeting patients.  
Founded in: 1995  
ECOSOC : Special Consultative Status  
Contact: Wole ABISOYE Title: Executive Director  
Phone: (234) 2 8106076  
Fax: (234) 2 2410 796/8106711  
E-mail: [ulcc@ibadan.skannet.com.ng](mailto:ulcc@ibadan.skannet.com.ng)  
Address: (HQ) P.O. Box 17532, Dugbe Post Office, Ibadan, Nigeria

7. Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association

Contact: Mr O.A. Oshinowo (Director-General)  
Telephone (+2341) 774 1409 / 774 2734 / 774 6352  
Fax (+2341) 496 2571,  
E-mail: [neca@necang.com](mailto:neca@necang.com), [oshinowo@necang.com](mailto:oshinowo@necang.com)  
Address: Elephant Cement House, 6th floor, ASSBIFI Road, Central Business District P.O. Box 2231, Alausa - Ikeja – Lagos

8. Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC)

Address: 29 Olajuwon Street, off Ojuelegba Road, P.O. Box 620, Yaba, Lagos

9. Nigeria Labour Congress

Contact: Olaitan Oyerinde (Head, International Department)

Telephone: +234 9 2344342 or +234 9 2343345

10. Nigeria National TB Program

Contact: Dr Olayemi Sofola, National TB & Leprosy Control Programme, Federal Ministry of Health

Address: Federal Secretariat Phase II, P.M.B. 83, Garki, Abuja Ikoyi, Lagos, Nigeria

Telephone: (234) 1 952 38190

Fax: (234) 1 545 2179

E-mail: [tosofofa@hotmail.com](mailto:tosofofa@hotmail.com)

11. Samaritan Mission Against Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS

Areas of Work: Prevention Education and Counseling services. The organization has experience with workplace HIV/AIDS programs in various companies.

Contact: Owatunmise Samuel Jide

Address: BEST OFFICE COMPLEX, 212-214, Lagos Road (Agric Bus-stop), Owutu-Ikorodu, Lagos State

Telephone: (234) 01-4713993

Fax: (234) 01-7781392

E-mail address: [bestkonsults@yahoo.com](mailto:bestkonsults@yahoo.com)

12. The Society for Family Health

Plot 2380 Nanka

Close Off Sultan Abubakar Way

(By Heritage House)

Zone 3, Wuse, Abuja

Telephone:

(234) 9-524-0831

Fax: (234) 9-524-0830

E-mail: [hawaclld@yahoo.com](mailto:hawaclld@yahoo.com)

**g. Case studies**

Global Estimates of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the world of work

(2004)

Available at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/globalest.htm>

## **8. Senegal**

### **a. HIV/AIDS**<sup>80</sup>

1. Adults 15-49 HIV prevalence rate 0.8% (range: 0.4%-1.7%)
2. Adults 15-49 living with AIDS 41,000 out of 11,126,832 (range: 21000-83 000)
3. Women living with HIV/AIDS 15-49 = 23,000 (range: 12 000-47 000)
4. Children 3 100<sup>81</sup>
5. Deaths in 2003 = 3500 (range: 1900-6500)
6. Orphans due to AIDS 17 000<sup>82</sup>

### **b. Size of the informal sector**

1. 33.0% total employment<sup>83</sup>
2. 43.2% GNP in 1999-2000<sup>84</sup>
3. In Senegal, the informal sector and the State are the two main providers of jobs and incomes; in 1991 the sector accounted for 58.7% of the working urban population, the growth rate in the period from 1986 to 1991 having been 1.8 times as rapid as that of the formal sector.<sup>85</sup>

### **c. Gender**<sup>86</sup>

1. 53% of vendors are women (Dankleman and Davidson, 1988)
2. Women dominate urban agriculture due to a number of socio-economic factors that include gender division of labour, low incomes, food security and desire to earn personal income.

### **d. Informal activities**

1. According to a 2002 census, there are approximately 78,000 artisanal undertakings with an approximate population of 400,000 craftspeople, permanent labour thereby being estimated at 158,000 persons.<sup>87</sup>
2. Agriculture, fisheries, stock-breeding, handicrafts and the wholesale and retail trade

### **e. Programs**

1. Union Network International - Africa<sup>88</sup> - Represents 655,485 members from 187 unions in 45 countries. Aims to support the recognition and organization of street and market vendors.

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<sup>80</sup> <http://www.unaids.org/en/geographical+area/by+country/senegal.asp>

<sup>81</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>82</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>83</sup> <http://www.wiego.org/papers/1informal.html>

<sup>84</sup> Worldbank Data, Washington D.C., 2002.

[http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal\\_economy.pdf](http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal_economy.pdf)

<sup>85</sup> <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/ifpdial/la/gp/senegal.htm>

<sup>86</sup> <http://www.cityfarmer.org/kampalaWomen.html>

<sup>87</sup> <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/ifpdial/la/gp/senegal.htm>

<sup>88</sup> <http://www.union-network.org/UNIsite/Regions/Africa/Africa.html>

2. SNECCS (Syndicat National des Employes et Cadres du Commerce du Senegal) have started to try to organise street vendors and to work with organised women's groups of vendors.

3. SYNTRAS (Syndicat National des Travailleurs de la Sante – health workers) and SUDEMS (Syndicat Democratique des Mareyeurs du Senegal) – fish vendors, distributors and processors are affiliated to the CSA trade union centre in Senegal. CSA has 53 affiliates most of them being concerned with the informal economy. SYNTRAS formed in 2000 and has a combination of formal and informal members numbering 5000. Many are community health workers who work in Associations de Sante Communautaire (ASCs). SUDEMS also has approximately 5000 members, and was formed first as a federation, and then became a union. Its members are responsible for the distribution of fish throughout Senegal.

4. Village Grain Banks established by the African Cooperative support for the World Food Programme (ACOPAM).

More than 300 village grain banks have been set up in Senegal, Burkina Faso and Niger, benefiting more than 20,000 members.

**f. In-country contacts:**

1. African American Islamic Institute (AII)

Drug Control Activities and Methods of Intervention:

Prevention, rehabilitation, education and counselling.

Other Areas: Education, health, literacy programme.

Organizing many gatherings both in rural and urban areas using different support (the attendance is mostly youth and women). Considering the 95% Islamic residents in Senegal, an Islamic approach to educating the people about drugs, HIV/AIDS is being provided.

Founded in: 1988

ECOSOC : General Consultative Status

Contact: Mr. Shaykh Hassan Ali CISSE Title: President

Phone: (221) 941 2353

Fax: (221) 941 1786

E-mail: [aaii@telecomplus.sn](mailto:aaii@telecomplus.sn)

Address: PO . Box 411, Kaolack, Senegal

2. Christian Children's Fund, Inc.

Areas of Work: Drug Control Activities and Methods of Intervention:

Prevention, education, counselling and training.

Other Areas: Health, income-generation, education and training, child development, recreation, nutrition and the environment. Organization of training, talks, conferences, seminars and workshops in collaboration with 22 affiliated communities (each affiliate with a large degree of autonomy in managing its activities).

Founded in: 1985

ECOSOC : Special Consultative Status

Contact: Abdou MBACKE (National Director)



Phone: (221) 824 2316/825 7297

Fax: (221) 824 6009

Address: (HQ) 2821 Everywood Parkway, Richmond, VA 23261 USA and B.P. 1608,  
Dakar, Senegal

### 3. Confederation Nationale de Travailleurs du Senegal (CNTS)

Areas of Work : Has a programme “Syndicalisation des Femmes” which includes women working in the informal economy. They work with the women’s committees in each union to integrate the women they have organised into the different unions. SNECCS is affiliated to CNTS.

Contact: Mody Guiro (Secretary General)

Phone: +2218210491 or +2216835726

E-mail: [CNTS@Sentoo.SN](mailto:CNTS@Sentoo.SN)

#### **g. Case studies**

##### 1. Senegal Youth Assessment Report: The Informal Sector and HIV/AIDS: Prevention Practices and Strategies

(CEDPA/Senegal Office, *January 2003*)

Available at

[http://www.cedpa.org/publications/pdf/senegal\\_youth\\_assessment\\_report.pdf](http://www.cedpa.org/publications/pdf/senegal_youth_assessment_report.pdf)

##### 2. Technical cooperation report -Implementing HIV/AIDS workplace policies and Programmes

(2003)

Available at

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/tech\\_coop/part4tech\\_cooperation.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/tech_coop/part4tech_cooperation.pdf)

## 9. Sierra Leone

### a. HIV/AIDS

1. Estimates, end 1999<sup>89</sup>
  - i. Total population 4,721,000
  - ii. Estimate rate of infection (% of adult population) 2.99
  - iii. Number of people living with HIV/AIDS 66,000
  - iv. Adults (15 - 49)
  - v. Women (15 - 49) – 36,000
  - vi. Children (0 - 14) – 3,300
  - vii. AIDS deaths during 1999 – 8,200
  - viii. Estimated numbers of orphans, cumulative 56,000
  - ix. Rate of infection in young people 15 - 24 yrs - % (Est; end '99)
    - Females 3.79
    - Males 1.68
2. (Assessment of the epidemiological situation 2004)<sup>90</sup>
  - i. Adults aged 15-49 was 1.4 %. The prevalence rate in Freetown was 2.3 percent. 2000
  - ii. Women - nationally, less than 1% of pregnant women tested positive for the virus in 1989. By 1996, 7 % were infected with the virus.
  - iii. Rural/ Urban Areas
    - 1995 sero-survey conducted among sex workers in Freetown found 27 percent tested positive for HIV-1.
    - In an unspecified locale outside of major urban areas, 70 percent of sex workers were HIV positive in 1997.
    - Outside major urban areas, 9 percent of police officers were HIV positive in 1996. In 1997, 12 percent of security forces were infected.

NB: The most recent estimates on HIV/AIDS in Sierra Leone date to 1999 and as the UNAIDS webpage states “No estimates have been made where sufficient data for the last six years was not available.”

### b. Size of the informal sector

1. The population of Sierra Leone is estimated to be 5.6 million inhabitants, with an estimated 935,800 households. Estimates are that the informal sector accounts for at least two-thirds of the total labor force, and 70% of the urban labor force. More than half the population is under 20 years of age. Of the total population around 65 percent lives in rural areas.<sup>91</sup>
2. 80% of countries rural sector engaged in subsistence agriculture.<sup>92</sup>

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<sup>89</sup> [http://www.iss.co.za/AF/profiles/SieraLeone/Table\\_Population.html#Anchor-37832](http://www.iss.co.za/AF/profiles/SieraLeone/Table_Population.html#Anchor-37832)

<sup>90</sup> <http://www.plusnews.org/AIDS/Sierra-Leone.asp#data>

<sup>91</sup> <http://www.uncdf.org/english/microfinance/sectorDev/UNCDFSierraLeoneAssessment.pdf> 2003

<sup>92</sup> <http://66.249.93.104/search?q=cache:fAolaP0MSLYJ:www.gdnet.org/pdf/davies.pdf+sierra+leone.+size.+informal+sector&hl=de>

### **c. Gender**

Women traders crossed not only national borders, but also "enemy lines" in the so-called "attack trade". This was a risky affair that demanded that women constantly negotiate with belligerent groups and field commanders to obtain their approval and protection.<sup>93</sup>

### **d. Informal activities**

Informal diamond mining, petty traders, artisans, informal financial sector activities. Many of Sierra Leone's youth have struggled to find viable sources of income in a country with only limited economic infrastructure. Recently, however, the operation of motorcycle taxis has emerged as one possible solution to this challenge

### **e. Programs**

Union Network International - Africa<sup>94</sup> - Represents 655,485 members from 187 unions in 45 countries. Aims to support the recognition and organization of street and market vendors.

### **f. In-country contacts**

#### **1. Africa AIDS Education & Prevention-Sierra Leone Project, Inc.**

Areas of Work: The Africa AIDS Education and Prevention-Sierra Leone Project, Inc. is incorporated under the laws of the State of Florida and made up of Sierra Leoneans who are naturalized U.S. citizens and permanent residents along with other American citizens born in the U.S. who joined hands together in January 2003 with a mission of going to our motherland Sierra Leone, to work in collaboration with other organization already in Sierra Leone in the fight against the deadly disease AIDS.

Contact: Dr. Sangoi Eric Lamboi, CEO

Address: 4664 Copper Lane, Plant City, Florida 33566 U.S.A

Telephone: (813)659-2954

Fax: (813)659-2954

E-Mail: [sierraleoneproject2003@yahoo.com](mailto:sierraleoneproject2003@yahoo.com)

Website: [www.sierra-leoneaidsproject.org](http://www.sierra-leoneaidsproject.org)

#### **2. Centre for Common Ground in Sierra Leone**

Phone: +232 (22) 223-479

Fax: +1 (202) 232-6718

E-mail: [ffortune@sfcg.org](mailto:ffortune@sfcg.org) and [rbesant@sfcg.org](mailto:rbesant@sfcg.org)

Website: [www.sfcg.org](http://www.sfcg.org)

Address: 44 Bathurst Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone

#### **3. National Council for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Dependency (NCPA)**

Areas of Work: Drug Control Activities and Methods of Intervention:

Prevention, education, counselling, rehabilitation, research and training.

Other Areas: Alcoholism.

Discussions in institutions and organizations, radio and television programmes, conferences, exhibitions,

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<sup>93</sup> [http://wsp.dataweb.ch/wsp\\_publication/op3-06.htm](http://wsp.dataweb.ch/wsp_publication/op3-06.htm)

<sup>94</sup> <http://www.union-network.org/UNIsite/Regions/Africa/Africa.html>

inter-school competitions, sporting events, parades and sharing of information on the Drug Abuse Centre.

Founded in: 1987

Contact: Mr. Yunissa A. SESAY Title: Executive Director

Phone: (232-22) 228 080/223534

Fax: (232-22) 224439/ 228 005

Address: 26, Siaka Stevens Street, P.O. Box 409, Tower Hill Freetown, Sierra Leone

4. The Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE)

Telephone: (254-02) 573131(Pilot line), 573351, 573359.

Fax: (254-02) 574150.

Email: [fawe@fawe.org](mailto:fawe@fawe.org)

Website: <http://www.fawe.org>

Address: P.O. Box 21394, 00505 Ngong Road, Nairobi

**g. Case studies**

## 10. South Africa

### a. HIV/AIDS

1. Adults 5 100 000<sup>95</sup>
  - i. 21.5% Estimated HIV prevalence age 15-49 (2003)<sup>96</sup>
2. Women 2 900 000<sup>97</sup>
  - i. 57% of all HIV positive adults in South Africa are women<sup>98</sup>
  - ii. A recent sero-prevalence study of women attending ante-natal clinics estimated that 26.5% of all pregnant women in South Africa are infected with HIV (Department of Health, 2002).<sup>99</sup>
3. Aids Deaths among Adults and Children 370 000<sup>100</sup>
  - i. Children living with HIV/AIDS 230 000
  - ii. Orphans due to AIDS 1 100 000
4. HIV/AIDS and Labour Force  
3,698,827 estimated number of persons age 15-64 in the labour force who are HIV positive (2003)<sup>101</sup>
5. Estimated impact of HIV/AIDS on economic growth, 1992-2002<sup>102</sup>
  - i. 392 380US\$ Real GDP per capita (2002)
  - ii. 8,923 US\$ millions Real GDP for 2002
  - iii. 2.1% Estimated average annual rate of growth of GDP loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - iv. 1.3% Estimated average annual rate of growth of GDP per capita loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - v. 7,230 US\$ millions Estimated average annual GDP loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - vi. 115 US\$ Estimated average annual GDP per capita loss attributable to HIV/AIDS

### b. Size of the informal sector

1. 8.8 million people in formal sector, 2.2 million in informal sector and 1 million in domestic work<sup>103</sup>
2. 28.4% of GNP in 1999-2000 <sup>104</sup>

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<sup>95</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subaadults.htm>

<sup>96</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable1.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable1.pdf)

<sup>97</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subaadults.htm>

<sup>98</sup> UNAIDS, (2002), Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, UNAIDS, Geneva

<sup>99</sup> Department of Health, (2002), *National HIV and Syphilis Sero-prevalence Survey of Women Attending Public Antenatal Clinics in South Africa*, Summary Report.

<http://www.doh.gov.za/docs/reports/>

<sup>100</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subaadults.htm>

<sup>101</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable2.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable2.pdf)

<sup>101</sup> <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0210/P0210March2004.pdf>

<sup>102</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable2.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable2.pdf)

<sup>103</sup> <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0210/P0210March2004.pdf>

<sup>104</sup> Worldbank Data, Washington D.C., 2002.

[http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal\\_economy.pdf](http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal_economy.pdf)

3. In 2002, the proportion of people in South Africa engaged in informal employment outside of agriculture was 28% <sup>105</sup>
4. Self-employment as a % of non-agricultural informal employment<sup>106</sup>
  - i. Total – 25%
  - ii. Women – 27%
  - iii. Men – 23%
5. Wage employment as a % of non-agricultural informal employment<sup>107</sup>
  - i. Total – 75%
  - ii. Women – 73%
  - iii. Men – 77%

**c. Race and Gender**

1. Race in Informal Sector <sup>108</sup>
  - i. 23.8% black
  - ii. 5.8% Indian/Asian
  - iii. 5.3% white
2. Gender - Informal sector, by sector<sup>109</sup>
  - i. Both Sexes
    - Industries – 11.1%
    - Trade – 21.9%
    - Services – 65.1%
  - ii. Women
    - Industries – 5.7%
    - Trade – 13.6%
    - Services – 79.5 %
  - iii. Share of Females
    - Industries – 36.1%
    - Trade – 44.2%
    - Services – 86.7%
    - Total share – 61.4%
3. Population Dynamics
  - i. 18.6 % men in informal sector<sup>110</sup>
  - ii. 17.5% women in informal sector<sup>111</sup>
  - iii. 30.4% women engaged in the informal sector in % of total female non-agricultural employment<sup>112</sup>
  - iv. 13.6% men engaged in the informal sector in % of total male non-agricultural employment
4. % self-employed in informal sector

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<sup>105</sup> International Labour Organisation, (2002), *Women and Men in the Informal Economy: A Statistical Picture*, International Labour Organisation, Geneva

<sup>106</sup> [http://www.web.idrc.ca/es/ev-83644-201-1-DO\\_TOPIC.html](http://www.web.idrc.ca/es/ev-83644-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html) (ILO 2002)

<sup>107</sup> [http://www.web.idrc.ca/es/ev-83644-201-1-DO\\_TOPIC.html](http://www.web.idrc.ca/es/ev-83644-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html) (ILO 2002)

<sup>108</sup> <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0210/P0210March2004.pdf>

<sup>109</sup> <http://www.wiego.org/papers/charmes4.pdf> 2000

<sup>110</sup> <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0210/P0210March2004.pdf>

<sup>111</sup> <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0210/P0210March2004.pdf>

<sup>112</sup> <http://www.wiego.org/papers/charmes4.pdf> 2000

- i. Total = 77.9%
  - ii. Women = 86.2%
  - iii. Men = 61.8%
5. % wage-employed in informal sector
- i. Total = 22.1%
  - ii. Women = 13.8%
  - iii. Men = 37.2%

**d. Informal activities**

1. As percentage of informal employment:<sup>113</sup>
  - i. 15.5% - agriculture
  - ii. 0.2% - mining
  - iii. 8.3% - manufacturing
  - iv. 0.2% - electricity
  - v. 11.0% - construction
  - vi. 39.6% - trade
  - vii. 6.0% - transport
  - viii. 3.6% - business services
  - ix. 7.5% - community services
  - x. 8.0% - private households
  - xi. 0.1% unspecified
2. As a total percentage in overall workforce<sup>114</sup>
  - i. 10.6% - agriculture
  - ii. 4.9% - mining
  - iii. 13.9% - manufacturing
  - iv. 0.9% - electricity
  - v. 5.6% - construction
  - vi. 20.5% - trade
  - vii. 5.0% - transport
  - viii. 9.2% - business services
  - ix. 19.0% - community services
  - x. 10.0% - private households
  - xi. 0.2% unspecified
3. Street Vendors
  - i. It is estimated that in 2000 there were around half a million street traders in South Africa, with 20,000 in Durban and up to 15,000 in Johannesburg, and more than 70% of South African traders were women.<sup>115</sup>
  - ii. There is a significant gender differentiation in the ages of street traders. For instance, there are more men than women in the 21-30 age group and more women than men in the 41-50 age group, reflecting women's child bearing and rearing

<sup>113</sup> <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0210/P0210March2004.pdf>

<sup>114</sup> <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0210/P0210March2004.pdf>

<sup>115</sup> Charmes, J. (2003), *Street Traders and their Associations in South Africa*, International Labour Office, Geneva

responsibilities and the tendency for men's enterprises to grow and become formalized in built premises.<sup>116</sup>

#### **e. Programs**

1. Eastern Cape Alliance of Street Vendors, South Africa<sup>117</sup> - city based alliance of membership-based organizations of market vendors, street vendors and hawkers in city areas of Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. Number of Members - 2960. Members pay annual subscription fee.

Objective: To combine street vendors of the Eastern Cape and to speak with one voice; to fight for their rights; to open the doors to Government for street vendors; hawkers and organizations involved in informal economy organization.

2. Union Network International - Africa<sup>118</sup> - Represents 655,485 members from 187 unions in 45 countries. Aims to support the recognition and organization of street and market vendors.

3. Multi-sectoral 'AIDS Plan' developed by the National AIDS Committee of South Africa (NACOSA), launched in 1994

4. Self-Employed Women's Association Movement in Durban (SEWA) –a 7,000 strong union of vendors home based workers and other informal sector workers in South Africa. Registered with 50 members in 1994, SEWU works closely with SEWA on all issues and campaigns relating to the informal sector. SEWA organisers and union leaders were present at the time of its establishment. A team of SEWU organisers learned about different strategies of organising at SEWA. SEWU has successfully struggled for vendors' rights and obtained several policy breakthroughs. It is currently collaborating with the Durban municipality and other local authorities to incorporate vendors' concerns in urban policies.

5. ACHIB – lobby on national level

#### **f. In country-contacts:**

1. Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)

President Elijah Barazi

Phone: (44) 0207 836 1973

E-mail: [cad@africacentre.org/uk](mailto:cad@africacentre.org/uk)

2. The AIDS Consortium

It is a human rights organisation committed to openness and to campaigning for the end of any form of unfair discrimination against anyone on the basis of their HIV status.

Address: Auckland House, East Wing, 4th Floor, 185 Smit Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa

Founded: 2001

Email: [Info@aidsonsortium.org](mailto:Info@aidsonsortium.org)

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<sup>116</sup> Lund, F. (1998), *Women Street Traders in South Africa: A Synthesis of Selected Research Findings*, CSDS Research Report No. 15, School of Development Studies, University of Natal, Durban.

<sup>117</sup> <http://www.streetnet.org.za/Africaaffiliates.htm#Eastern%20Cape%20Alliance%20of%20Street%20Vendors>

<sup>118</sup> <http://www.union-network.org/UNIsite/Regions/Africa/Africa.html>



Telephone: +27 11 403 0265 Fax: +27 11 403 2106

3. WIEGO Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO)

Contact: Chris Bonner (Program Director: Organisation & Rep)

Telephone: +27 11 447 5681

4. StreetNet International

Contact: Pat Horn (International Coordinator)

Telephone: +27 31 3074038

**g. Case studies**

1. ASSESSING THE VULNERABILITY OF WOMEN STREET TRADERS TO HIV/AIDS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF UGANDA AND SOUTH AFRICA

(Sabrina Lee, July 2004)

Available at <http://www.eldis.org/static/DOC16577.htm>

2. Best Practices in the HIV/AIDS prevention in the informal sector,

McKay Veronica, 2003,

Available at [www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/informalecoprev.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/informalecoprev.pdf)

3. Global Estimates of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the world of work

(2004)

Available at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/globalest.htm>

4. Managing HIV/AIDS in the Workplace: Examples of nine Non-Governmental Organisations in South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

(November 2004)

Available at [http://www.oxfam.org/eng/pdfs/pp041129\\_HIV.pdf](http://www.oxfam.org/eng/pdfs/pp041129_HIV.pdf)

5. Poverty and Labour Market Markers of HIV+ House holds: An Exploratory Methodological Analysis

(Bhorat Haroon, 2004)

Available at [http://datafirst.cssr.uct.ac.za/resource/papers/bhorat\\_0483.pdf](http://datafirst.cssr.uct.ac.za/resource/papers/bhorat_0483.pdf)

6. Technical cooperation report -Implementing HIV/AIDS workplace policies and Programmes

(2003)

Available at

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/tech\\_coop/part4tech\\_cooperation.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/tech_coop/part4tech_cooperation.pdf)

7. Workshop Report on a ILO/ NALEDI meeting on the extension of healthcare to vulnerable workers in developing countries

Newsletter 5 Geneva, April 2005, Available at <http://www.gurn.info/newsletr/052005.pdf>

8. Worker Capital and MNC strategy unit

Available at: <http://www.naledi.org.za/docs/socialobs-synthesis.pdf>

## 11. Tanzania

### a. HIV/AIDS

1. 8.8 % Estimated HIV prevalence age 15-49 (2003)<sup>119</sup>
2. 1,404,300 estimated number of persons age 15-64 in the labour force who are HIV positive (2003)<sup>120</sup>
3. Women and Children living with HIV/AIDS<sup>121</sup>
  - i. Women 840 000
  - ii. Children 140 000
4. AIDS Deaths among Adults and Children 160 000<sup>122</sup>
  - i. Orphans due to AIDS 980 000
5. Estimated impact of HIV/AIDS on economic growth, 1992-2002<sup>123</sup>
  - i. 18.012 US\$ Real GDP per capita (2002)
  - ii. 513 US\$ millions Real GDP for (2002)
  - iii. 1.2% Estimated average annual rate of growth of GDP loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - iv. 0.8 % Estimated average annual rate of growth of GDP per capita loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - v. 177 US\$ millions Estimated average annual GDP loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - vi. 4 US\$ Estimated average annual GDP per capita loss attributable to HIV/AIDS

### b. Size of the informal sector

1. 58.3% of GNP informal in 1999-2000<sup>124</sup>
2. Formal employment even in Dar es Salaam in 1988 covered only about 10 per cent of household income.<sup>125</sup>
3. Households with Informal Sector Activities
  - i. From 1990/91 to 2000/01 the households with informal sector activities have increased from one in ever three to one in every four households.
  - ii. From 1990/91 to 2000/01 urban households with activities in the informal sector have increased from 42% to 61%.
  - iii. Rural areas, 27% out of the total 4,536,200 households had informal sector activities in 2000/01 as compared to 21% of the total 3,633,704 households in 1990/91.<sup>126</sup>
4. Age of Business by Geographic Area and Main Activity according to the Tanzania National Integrated Labour Force Survey 2000/01
  - i. Businesses with 1 – 2 years and those with more than five years are more predominant for the main and secondary activities<sup>127</sup>. Those with less than one year

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<sup>119</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable1.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable1.pdf)

<sup>120</sup> *ibid*

<sup>121</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>122</sup> *ibid*

<sup>123</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable2.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable2.pdf)

<sup>124</sup> Worldbank Data, Washington D.C., 2002.

[http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal\\_economy.pdf](http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal_economy.pdf)

<sup>125</sup> Waters, Tony, The Persistence of Subsistence and the Limits to Development Studies: The Challenge of Tanzania, Africa, Vol. 70, 2000.

<sup>126</sup> <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/Statisticsf.html> p.58

constitute about 10% for the main activities and 17 % for the secondary activities. This may reflect that entry into informal business is not very easy these days, possibly because of problems of start up capital, premises, lack of entrepreneurial skills.<sup>128</sup>

- ii. Informal sector enterprises are more concentrated in urban areas where the problems of unemployment are more acute. However, as a sector of secondary employment, it is observed that secondary activities are more concentrated in rural areas. This is mostly during off-season when peasants are not doing farm work.
- iii. Urban labour force employed in the informal sector 35% whereas rural labour force was 11 %. Secondary activities were more dominant in the rural areas, employing about 77.5% of all persons engaged in the informal sector.

### **c. Gender**

1. Results of a national informal Sector Survey revealed that women constituted 35.4 percent of the total employment of 2,369,380 persons recorded for the survey. The results also showed that women were more represented in the Informal Sector in urban areas (42.6%) than rural areas (30.5%). The difference is caused by the higher proportion of women operators in urban areas (47%) than in rural areas (29.7%). The proportion of women operators to total operators and that of women employees to total employees in the sector are almost equal (35.7% and 34.3% respectively).<sup>129</sup>
2. Another study by Tripp (1990) revealed that 65 percent of those who started small businesses between 1982 and 1987 were women, while in the previous five years women constituted only 28 percent of people starting businesses.
3. An ILO Informal Sector Survey in Zanzibar in 1991 showed that about 51 percent of total informal sector operators (90,000) were women.
  - i. It has been estimated that the proportion of males in the informal sector declined from 64 per cent in 1991 to 30 per cent in 1995, implying that the percentage of women operators in the sector increased from 36 per cent in 1991 to 70 per cent by 1995.<sup>130</sup>
  - ii. In 2000/01, Dar es Salaam and rural areas employed more males than females in both the main and secondary activities. In the other urban areas, more females were employed than males in both the main and secondary activities.<sup>131</sup>

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<sup>127</sup> The informal sector activities are categorized by the Tanzanian national Integrated Labour Force Survey, into two types, the main and secondary activities. The main activity is that, which a person considers to constitute the main employment in terms of the amount of time spent doing it, while the secondary activity is considered as supplementary employment to the main activity. For further definitions used in the Survey look at <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/Statisticsf.html> p. 57-58

<sup>128</sup> <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/Statisticsf.html> p.59

<sup>129</sup> <http://www.ossrea.net/girr/no9/no9-01.htm>

<sup>130</sup> [http://www.afdb.org/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/ADB\\_ADMIN\\_PG/DOCUMENTS/PRIVATE\\_SECTOR\\_OPERATIONS/ILO-TANZANIA\\_19.01.2005.PDF](http://www.afdb.org/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/ADB_ADMIN_PG/DOCUMENTS/PRIVATE_SECTOR_OPERATIONS/ILO-TANZANIA_19.01.2005.PDF)

<sup>131</sup> <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/Statisticsf.html> p.60

**Percentage Distribution of Persons Employed in I.S. Main and Secondary Activities  
by Reasons of Conducting Informal Business and Sex 2000/01<sup>132</sup>**

Reasons	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Can't find other work	43.0	46.3	44.5	18.9	22.8	20.7
Released from other employment or reduction of working time	4.8	2.4	3.7	1.7	.9	1.3
Retirement from other employment	1.6	.9	1.2	1.9	.2	1.1
Family needs additional income	19.7	29.2	24.2	42.1	45.8	43.9
Business provides good income opportunities	8.3	4.5	6.5	8.3	8.7	8.5
Business doesn't require much capital	6.8	8.3	7.5	9.7	10.0	9.8
Can't keep production costs low	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6
Want to be independent	2.6	1.4	2.0	1.1	.6	.9
Can choose his/her own hours & place of work	3.4	.9	2.2	4.8	2.0	3.5
Can combine business with household/family responsibilities	2.1	2.4	2.3	5.1	4.7	4.9
Traditional line of business	4.1	1.3	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.7
Other	2.9	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total in Numbers</b>	<b>761,88</b>	<b>677,96</b>	<b>1,439,8</b>	<b>723,63</b>	<b>639,37</b>	<b>1,363</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>,010</b>

**d. Informal activities**

Food vending; vegetable, banana and sugar cane growing; commercial sex work, domestic work, street vending (machingas), kitchen gardens, informal labor exchanges, maintaining farms in home villages, vegetable sales, general corruption, theft and hustling.<sup>133</sup>

**e. Programs**

1. Union Network International - Africa<sup>134</sup> - Represents 655,485 members from 187 unions in 45 countries. Aims to support the recognition and organization of street and market vendors.

<sup>132</sup> ibid

<sup>133</sup> Waters, Tony, The Persistence of Subsistence and the Limits to Development Studies: The Challenge of Tanzania, Africa, Vol. 70, 2000.

<sup>134</sup> <http://www.union-network.org/UNIsite/Regions/Africa/Africa.html>

2. The Tanzanian women's budget, a three-year initiative, is coordinated by a coalition of NGOs headed by the Tanzania Gender Networking Program (TGNP). Structural adjustment is a major concern in this case too, which covers health and education budgets in the first year, as these sectors most concern poor rural women and men.

**f. In-country contacts**<sup>135</sup>

**i. Education**

1. Education Aid Trust Fund Tanzania

Contact: Hassan A. Kabalemesa  
Address: AICC, Serengeti Block 4th floor, 460  
Phone : 250297

2. Maarifa Ni Ufunguo

Contact: Kate Dyer  
Phone: 2500298  
Email: [maarifa@meruonline.com](mailto:maarifa@meruonline.com)

**ii. Economic Development**

1. Community Aid and Small Enterprises Consultancy

CASEC's mission is to build the capacity of grassroots communities, community based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through social mobilization, training, research, consultancy and community aid. The organization promotes social justice, empowerment and participation of the poor, in addressing their basic rights, needs, and sustainable livelihood.

Contact: Dr. Alfaed Sacafu  
Address: P.O. Box 2660, Temdo Building Phone 2500097  
Email: [casec@habari.co.tz](mailto:casec@habari.co.tz)

2. Informal Sector Trust

Informal Sector Trust was established when the members came to realize that many small business do not know the best way to run their business profitably. Also, after retirement, many aged people become ill and die prematurely due to lack of proper support from their families, income and food, which hamper their lives. The Trust does counseling on small business with a fee so that the funds acquired can help the less privileged and the aged.

Mobile Phone: 0744-598 123  
Email: [jsauni@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:jsauni@yahoo.co.uk)

**iii. Public Health**

1. Community Based Healthcare Council

CBHCC's mission is to alleviate poverty by raising community health status among disadvantaged communities/social groups.

Contact: Dr. Pastory Mondea

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<sup>135</sup> <http://www.angonet.kabissa.org/directory.htm>

Address: P.O. Box 2214, Temdo Building  
Phone: 2500072

#### **iv. Women and Children**

##### **1. Maasai Women Development**

Maasai Women Development Organization is a community-based, non-profit making organization, initiated in 1999 and registered in the beginning of year 2001. The Organization is established in Tanzania with a guiding principle to improve the economic, political and social equality of disadvantaged Maasai women through empowerment, enhanced gender, and human rights relations within the community. Contact: Ndinini Kimesera

Phone: 2507515

Email: [maawomen@yahoo.com](mailto:maawomen@yahoo.com)

##### **2. Women Development for Science and Technology**

Women Development for Science and Technology Association (WODSTA) is a legally registered Non Governmental Organization (NGO) based in Arusha, Tanzania, which was started in 1990. It is dedicated to enhancing the development of women through their effective participation in the development process with an emphasis on women at the grassroots level. Working through information dissemination, workshops, training seminars, exchange programmes with other women's organizations, study tours and displays of appropriate technology that relieve the workload of women. Contact: Lyne Ukio

Address: P.O. Box 3182, TASO Ground

Phone: 2507059

Mobile Phone: 0744-388 213

Email: [Lyne\\_Ukio@hotmail.com](mailto:Lyne_Ukio@hotmail.com)

##### **3. Women Initiatives for the Street & Working Children Welfare**

Women Initiative for the Street and Working Children Welfare (WIWOCHI) aims promoting the welfare of children and women at the grassroots level. Founded in 1997 and was registered in September 1999 and it has a headquarter in Arusha Municipality

Contact: Yohana Slumpa

Address: Mollel Building, 2nd floor, room 19

Mobile Phone 0744-271 088

Email [wiwochi@yahoo.com](mailto:wiwochi@yahoo.com)

#### **g. Case studies**

##### **1. Best Practices in the HIV/AIDS prevention in the informal sector,**

McKay Veronica, 2003,

Available at [www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/informalecoprev.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/informalecoprev.pdf)

##### **2. Global Estimates of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the world of work**

(2004)

Available at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/globalest.htm>

3. HIV/AIDS, work and development in the United Republic of Tanzania  
(Sabine Beckmann, Pallavi Rai, 2004),  
Available at  
[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/cp\\_2\\_tanzania.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/cp_2_tanzania.pdf)
  
4. Implications of HIV/AIDS for rural development policy and programming: Focus on Sub-Saharan Africa,  
Available at <http://www.fao.org/sd/WPdirect/WPre0074.htm>
  
5. Tanzania Child Labour in the Informal Sector: A Rapid Assessment  
(C. Kadonya, M. Madihi, S. Mtwana, 2002 January) ILO/IPEC  
Available at <http://www-ilo-mirror.cornell.edu/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/tanzania/ra/infosec.pdf>
  
6. Technical cooperation report -Implementing HIV/AIDS workplace policies and Programmes  
(2003)  
Available at  
[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/tech\\_coop/part4tech\\_cooperation.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/tech_coop/part4tech_cooperation.pdf)
  
7. Training for Work in the Informal Sector: New evidence from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda,  
(Hans Christiaan Haan),  
Available at  
<http://www.ilo-mirror.cornell.edu/public/english/employment/infeco/download/haan.pdf>

## 12. Uganda

### a. HIV/AIDS<sup>136</sup>

1. Adults 15-49 HIV prevalence rate 4.1% (range: 2.8%-6.6%)
2. Adults 15-49 living with HIV 450,000 (range: 300 000-730 000)
3. Adults and Children (0-49) living with HIV 530,000 (range: 350 000-880 000)
4. Women living with HIV/AIDS (15-49) 270,000 (range: 170 000-410 000)
5. Deaths in 2003 = 78,000 (range: 54 000-120 000)
6. Orphans due to AIDS 940 000
7. Studies in Uganda have found that young women, living and working in urban trading areas and making low incomes are at far higher than average risk of infection.
  - i. In 1997, HIV prevalence rates in these trading centres were approximately 30% compared to a national average of 5%. A large number of women working in street trading in Uganda share these characteristics, which suggests they are a high-risk group.<sup>137</sup>
  - ii. Fifty-five percent of all HIV positive adults in Uganda are women<sup>138</sup>

### b. Size of the informal sector

2002/3 National Household Survey - only 10% of the population was employed in non-crop informal enterprises. This figure is low because it represents the proportion of the total population and not of those who are employed. Further statistics showed that 36% of households operated non-crop informal enterprises, which gives a greater indication of the importance of informal work in Uganda.<sup>139</sup>

### c. Gender

1. In Uganda, women comprise 39% of those employed informally, a higher proportion than those employed formally.<sup>140</sup>
2. It is estimated that up to 50% of informal workers in Uganda are market and street vendors.<sup>141</sup> In the developing world women represent between 30 and 90% of those active in street trading.<sup>142</sup> In Uganda, 29.2% of women compared to 19.8% of men are involved in informal trading.<sup>143</sup>

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<sup>136</sup> <http://www.unaids.org/en/geographical+area/by+country/uganda.asp>

<sup>137</sup> Kirunga, C., and Ntozi, J. (1997), Socio-economic Determinants of HIV Serostatus: a Study of Rakai District, Uganda, *Health Transition Review*, Vol. 7, pp175-188

<sup>138</sup> UNAIDS, (2002), Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, UNAIDS, Geneva

<sup>139</sup> Uganda Bureau of Statistics, (2003), *Uganda Household Survey 2002/2003, Report on the Socio-Economic Survey*, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Entebbe

<sup>140</sup> Ibid.

<sup>141</sup> Xaba, J., Horn, P. and Motala, S. (2002), *The Informal Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa*, International Labour Organisation, Geneva

<sup>142</sup> International Labour Organisation, (2002), *Women and Men in the Informal Economy: A Statistical Picture*, International Labour Organisation, Geneva

<sup>143</sup> Ahikire, J., and Ampaire, C. (2003), *Vending in the City: A Gendered Perspective of Policy, Conditions and Organisational Capacity of Vendors in Kampala*, Uganda, Centre For Basic Research, Kampala



#### **d. Informal activities**

1. Street trading and hawking, food vending, prostitution, Magendo, (black market) Okusamula (underhand sales) Okugoba delu, (Deal making) Laija Laija (casual work) Enjaulo, (commissions) empunga musholo (tax evaders)<sup>144</sup>

#### 2. Street Trading

- i. It is estimated that up to 50% of informal workers are market and street vendors.<sup>145</sup>
- ii. In Uganda, trading makes up 22.7% of livelihood sources, with 29.2% of women compared to 19.8% of men involved.<sup>146</sup>
- iii. In Kampala, the majority of street traders are young (between 21 and 30) and, in contrast to South Africa, more women than men are found in this age group. A significant proportion of traders in Kampala are also aged between 31 and 45, and again slightly more women than men fall into this age range.<sup>147</sup>

#### **e. Programs**

1. Owino United Market Vendors Association - the main association operating at Owino market (the largest market in Kampala).

2. The Parkyard Market - an unplanned market and essentially a collection of street traders. Vendors in this market have been prohibited from forming an association by Kampala City Council, which passed a resolution that associations are disruptive and should be prohibited

3. Uganda United Hawkers Association Ltd (UUHAL) and Kampala District Hawkers Association (KHDCO) – regarded as the most organized and effective group for informal traders. Have successfully lobbied for trading permits for hawkers, sanitation facilities and adult literacy classes.

4. The Uganda AIDS Commission (UAC), formed in 1992, coordinated the government's Multi-sectoral AIDS Control Approach with co-operation at various administrative and political levels to prevent the spread, and mitigate the impacts of HIV/AIDS. This developed into the National Operational AIDS Plan (NOP) for HIV/AIDS/STD prevention and support, and the current National Strategic Framework builds upon these past policies. HIV/AIDS is placed within the broader context of national development and the country's Poverty Eradication Action Plan and health sector policy.

#### **f. In country-contacts**

##### 1. AIDS Information Center.

Address: Head Office, 1321, Musajja Alumbwa Road, P.O. Box 10446, Kampala.

Web site: <http://www.aidsuganda.org/>

##### 2. AIDS Support Organization (TASO)

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<sup>144</sup> Katungi, Dennis Patrick, *Look to Informal Sector, Mr. President*, The Monitor (Kampala), September 2005.

<sup>145</sup> Xaba, J., Horn, P. and Motala, S. (2002), *The Informal Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa*, International Labour Organisation, Geneva

<sup>146</sup> Ahikire, J., and Ampaire, C. (2003), *Vending in the City: A Gendered Perspective of Policy, Conditions and Organisational Capacity of Vendors in Kampala*, Uganda, Centre For Basic Research, Kampala

<sup>147</sup> Ahikire, J., and Ampaire, C. (2003), *Vending in the City: A Gendered Perspective of Policy, Conditions and Organisational Capacity of Vendors in Kampala*, Uganda, Centre For Basic Research, Kampala

Information and help regarding support to People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWA). HIV/AIDS education to the general public and advocacy on AIDS matters.

Key activities include:

- Provision of counseling services to people living with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Provision of medical support to people living with HIV/AIDS
- Provision of social/material support to people living with HIV/AIDS
- Building the capacity of communities and CBOs to provide HIV/AIDS care and prevention services through the training of counselors and other categories of HIV/AIDS workers.

Address: Kanyaya off Gayaza Road, P.O. Box 10443, Kampala

Tel: (256) 41-567637,

(256) 77 767637

Fax: (256) 41-566704,

Email: [tasodata@imul.com](mailto:tasodata@imul.com)

### 3. National AIDS Documentation and Information Center.

c/o Uganda AIDS Commission

Contact: Rosemary Kindyomunda,

Address: P.O. Box 10779, Kampala

Fax: (256-41) 25 84 38

Web site: <http://www.aidsuganda.org/>

### 4. National Association of Women's Organizations in Uganda

Drug Control Activities and Methods of Intervention:

Prevention, education, research, training.

Other Areas: Issues of concern to women and girls.

Production of information brochures, pamphlets and fact-sheets; radio drama and jingles and television spots. Training and participatory research for women and girls.

Founded in: 1992

Contact: Irene KHAYINZA Title: Programme Officer

Phone: (256-41) 258 463

Fax: (256-41) 254 293

Address: P.O. Box 1663, Kampala, Uganda

### 5. National community of women living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda (NACWOLA)

Information and help regarding support to People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWA).

Contact Persons:

Dorothy Namutamba coordinator/ Kasolo Scovia–Chairperson

P.O. Box 4485, Kampala

Tel: (256) 41 269694

Fax: (256) 41 269694

E-mail: [nacwola@infocom.co.ug](mailto:nacwola@infocom.co.ug)

### 6. National Guidance and Empowerment Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Uganda

Key activities include: Establishing networks of PLWHA at district level; follow-up of activities at the established district networks; advocacy and lobbying for the rights of PLWHA, mainly wives/mothers and their children, employees.

Contact: Major Rubaramira Ruranga–Founder and National Coordinator

Mailing address: P.O. Box 10028, Kampala

Telephone: (256) 41 343 301/ 77 701 820

Fax: (256) 41 343 301/ 77 250 820

E-mail: [ngen@infocom.co.ug](mailto:ngen@infocom.co.ug)

#### 7. Mission for Preventive Education Against Drug Abuse

Areas of Work: Seminars and workshops. Prevention of drug abuse, especially among youth. Target groups: children, teenagers, women, indigenous peoples and self-employed workers.

Contact: Rev. Fabian Anton MBUNDA Title: Director-General

Phone: (255-51) 435 45, 486 02

Fax: (255-51) 435 45, 435 81

Address: c /o Archdiocese of Dar Es Salaam, P.O. Box 1140, Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

#### 8. Uganda AIDS Commission,

213 Sentema Road (Mengo),

P.O. Box 10779, Kampala,

Fax: (256-41) 258173,

E-mail: [uacnadic@imul.com](mailto:uacnadic@imul.com)<sup>148</sup>

#### 9. Ugandan Business Coalition on AIDS (UBCOA)

Awareness material, information, support for workplace-related programs on HIV/AIDS. UBC-HIV/AIDS is non-governmental service organization formed to assist in the planning, coordination, advocating and promotion of relevant HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programs in the private workplaces and the communities.

The UBCOA is committed to:

a. Preventing and minimizing exposure to HIV infections through workplace education programs

b. Supporting persons living with HIV/AIDS.

c. Encouraging a stigma free workplace environment for those living with HIV/AIDS

In December 2001 the UBC on HIV/AIDS has joined the Uganda Cares partnership with AHF Global Immunity (AHF GI), an international initiative of the AIDS Healthcare Foundation, and the Ministry of Health/Government of Uganda to provide access to life-saving medical care for Ugandans living with AIDS.

According to the UBCOA, the Bank of Uganda, and Newvision print media are offering 50% cost subsidy for their key staff. Agha Kan foundation is intending to initiate prevention and treatment programs for their workers. The Standard Chartered Bank Uganda has a comprehensive AIDS awareness program for its workforce. (For more details on Standard Chartered Bank, please see below)

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<sup>148</sup> [http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/aids.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/Uganda/\\$FILE/Uganda.doc](http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/aids.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/Uganda/$FILE/Uganda.doc)

Contact: Dr. Dickson Opol, Executive Director, PO Box 34301, Kampala  
Tel/Fax: (256 41) 341022  
Email: [dykson20@africaonline.co.ug](mailto:dykson20@africaonline.co.ug)

#### 10. Uganda Youth Development Link

HIV/AIDS/STDs education programmes; adolescent reproductive health service;  
Through sensitization seminars; through recreation and sports, drama and music; through  
the peer to peer model.

ECOSOC : General Consultative Status

Contact: Mr. Rogers L. KASIRYE Title: Director

Phone: (256-41) 53 03 53

Fax: (256-41) 53 04 12

E-mail: [rkasirye@hotmail.com](mailto:rkasirye@hotmail.com)

Address: UYDEL, P.O.Box 12659, Kampala, Uganda

Founded in: 1993

#### **g. Case studies**

##### 1. Are HIV Unaware Persons in the Hidden Population at High Risk of HIV Infection or Re-infection in Uganda

(Stephen K. Kiirya, 1999)

Available at <http://www.uganda.co.ug/misr/reportsHealth.php>

##### 2. ASSESSING THE VULNERABILITY OF WOMEN STREET TRADERS TO HIV/AIDS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF UGANDA AND SOUTH AFRICA

(Sabrina Lee, July 2004)

Available at <http://www.eldis.org/static/DOC16577.htm>

##### 3. Best Practices in the HIV/AIDS prevention in the informal sector,

McKay Veronica, 2003,

Available at [www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/informalecoprev.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/informalecoprev.pdf)

##### 4. Global Estimates of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the world of work

(2004)

Available at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/globalest.htm>

##### 5. Highlights in Combating HIV/AIDS in the Informal Business Sector: Uganda Experience from Workplace based Pilot Project (PowerPoint presentation)

Available at

<http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/cbg/hiv-aids/Durban/Opul%20presentation..ppt#1>

##### 6. Implications of HIV/AIDS for rural development policy and programming: Focus on Sub-Saharan Africa,

Available at <http://www.fao.org/sd/WPdirect/WPre0074.htm>

##### 7. Informal Health Markets and Formal Health Financing Policy

PROJECT LEADER: B. McPake

Available at <http://www.uganda.co.ug/misr/reportsHealth.php>

8. Private Health Care Delivery in Uganda

(Delius Asiimwe, 2000)

Available at <http://www.uganda.co.ug/misr/reportsHealth.php>

9. Responding to HIV/AIDS in the world of work in Africa: the role of social protection

(Kanyhama Dixon-Fyle and Claire Mulanga, June 2004)

Available at

[http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/infosources/hiv\\_aids/WP5SocialProtectionAfrica.pdf](http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/infosources/hiv_aids/WP5SocialProtectionAfrica.pdf)

10. Technical cooperation report -Implementing HIV/AIDS workplace policies and Programmes

(2003)

Available

at

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/tech\\_coop/part4tech\\_cooperation.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/tech_coop/part4tech_cooperation.pdf)

11. Training for Work in the Informal Sector: New evidence from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda,

(Hans Christiaan Haan),

Available at

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/infeco/download/haan.pdf>

12. UGANDA BUSINESS COALITION(UBC)-HIV/AIDS MODEL OF SERVICE DELIVERY: Private Sector Forum Strategies for increasing engagement of the private sector in the National HIV/AIDS agendas

Dickson Opol- Director UBC

2003

Found at UNAIDS, Mr. Ed Vela

13. Working Paper on the Informal Economy: The Informal Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa

(Jantjie Xaba, Pat Horn and, Shirin Motala, 2002),

Available at [http://www.ilo-](http://www.ilo-mirror.cornell.edu/public/english/employment/infeco/download/ssafrica.pdf)

[mirror.cornell.edu/public/english/employment/infeco/download/ssafrica.pdf](http://www.ilo-mirror.cornell.edu/public/english/employment/infeco/download/ssafrica.pdf)

## 13. Zimbabwe

### a. HIV/AIDS

1. Estimated HIV prevalence age 15-49 20.1% (dropped during the past two years from 24.6% due to changed sexual behaviour<sup>149</sup>
2. 1,309,600 estimated number of persons age 15-64 in the labour force who are HIV positive (2003)<sup>150</sup>
3. Women and Children living with HIV/AIDS<sup>151</sup>
  - i. Women 930 000
  - ii. Children 120 000
4. AIDS Deaths among Adults and Children 170 000<sup>152</sup>
5. Orphans due to AIDS 980 000
6. Estimated impact of HIV/AIDS on economic growth, 1992-2002<sup>153</sup>
  - i. 25,954 US\$ Real GDP per capita (2002)
  - ii. 2124 US\$ millions Real GDP for 2002
  - iii. 2.3% Estimated average annual rate of growth of GDP loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - vi. 1.4 % Estimated average annual rate of growth of GDP per capita loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - v. 638 US\$ millions Estimated average annual GDP loss attributable to HIV/AIDS
  - vi. 35 US\$ Estimated average annual GDP per capita loss attributable to HIV/AIDS

### b. Size of the informal sector

1. 59.4% of GNP is informal<sup>154</sup>
2. By 1996, the sector employed 1.56 million people compared to 1.26 million in the formal sector.<sup>155</sup>

### c. Gender

An estimated 90 per cent of Zimbabwean women are farmers, informal sector operators, and community organizers in addition to being home managers and mothers<sup>156</sup>

### d. Informal activities

Street Vending

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<sup>149</sup> <http://www.tdg.ch/tghome/tgnews.detailcateg.YWZwLmNvbToyMDA1MTAxMDowNTEwMTAwNzEzMDYyZ3kzY2txcTQ6MQ==.12.0.html>

<sup>150</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable1.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable1.pdf)

<sup>151</sup> <http://www.avert.org/subadults.htm>

<sup>152</sup> ibid

<sup>153</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global\\_est/maintable2.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/global_est/maintable2.pdf)

<sup>154</sup> Worldbank Data, Washington D.C., 2002.

[http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal\\_economy.pdf](http://rru.worldbank.org/Documents/PapersLinks/informal_economy.pdf)

<sup>155</sup> Gumbo, Perpetu and Mupedziswa, Rodreck, Women Informal Traders in Harare and the Struggle for Survival in an Environment of Economic Reforms. Nordic African Institute, 2001.

<sup>156</sup> UNICEF (1994) *Children and Women in Zimbabwe: A Situation Analysis Update 1994*. UNICEF, Harare, Zimbabwe.

## **e. Programs**

1. Zimbabwe Chamber of Informal Economy Associations<sup>157</sup> - ZCIEA organizes all people engaged in informal business activities and is a national alliance of membership-based organizations that includes market vendors, street vendors and or hawkers such as unions, co-operatives and other type of associations. There are 150 member associations that are grouped into 45 chapters. Members pay an annual subscription fee.

Objective: To protect the interests of the informal economy players; Development of entrepreneurial skills through training; To mobilize resources to improve and increase business.

Vision: Decent standards of living for all Zimbabweans in a stable economy. Alleviating poverty through transforming informal economy activities into mainstream activities.

2. Union Network International - Africa<sup>158</sup> - Represents 655,485 members from 187 unions in 45 countries. Aims to support the recognition and organization of street and market vendors.

3. Zimbabwe Chamber of Informal Economy Associations (ZCIEA)  
Represents 3303 members from 80 informal trade organizations

4. Zimbabwe Informal Sector Association (ZISA)

Aims to coordinate the activities of the sector by registering operators and assisting them to enhance their skills through training. The association hopes that after registration formalities are completed, the government will be able to collect income tax from operators. The Zimbabwe government estimates that it could collect as much as Z\$100 million dollars a year from informal traders.

5. Informal Sector Resources Network (ISTARN)

Formed in 1995 through partnership between the Government of Zimbabwe and the German Technical Cooperation-Zimbabwe (GTZ).

The organization works closely with informal sector operators and organizes training for them at a technical college for managerial training. When an operator is trained, he/she will have an apprentice attached to them.

6. Zambuko Trust, and the Small Enterprises Development Corporation (SEDCO).

Works cross many African countries and is engaged in supporting the government established ministry (mid- 1990s), responsible for policies related to small and informal enterprises.

## **f. In country-contacts**

1. Women and AIDS Support Network (WASN) is a local NGO/ASO that deals specifically with women's issues in the advent of HIV/AIDS, advocating for policies in favor of women in various issues related to their reproductive health rights.

Physical Address: 13 Walterhill Avenue, Eastlea, Harare

Postal Address: P.O. Box 1554, Harare

Telephone Numbers: +263 - (0)4 - 791401/2/4

Fax Number: +263 - (0)4 - 791401/2/4

E-mail Address: [wasn@mweb.co.zw](mailto:wasn@mweb.co.zw) or [director@mweb.co.zw](mailto:director@mweb.co.zw)

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<sup>157</sup> <http://www.streetnet.org.za/Africaaffiliates.htm#Zimbabwe%20Chamber%20of%20Informal%20Economy%20Associations>

<sup>158</sup> <http://www.union-network.org/UNISite/Regions/Africa/Africa.html>

## 2. Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF)

Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF) is a pan-African network of organizations and individuals working in the area of women's rights with the aim of promoting and strengthening action-strategies that link law to the development and empowerment of women. It has membership in thirty-one countries in Africa, with the Regional Secretariat based in Harare, Zimbabwe and one sub-regional office in Togo. There are semi-autonomous offices in some countries as well.

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## 3. Zimbabwe AIDS Network (ZAN)

It is a National Network for NGOS with AIDS programmes. Its seeks to develop the capacity of its members, as well as lobbying and advocacy. It promotes information sharing and effective mobilisation and use of resources.

Year established            1994

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**g. Case studies**

1. Global Estimates of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the world of work  
(2004)

Available at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/trav/aids/publ/globalest.htm>

2. Implications of HIV/AIDS for rural development policy and programming: Focus on Sub-Saharan Africa,

Available at <http://www.fao.org/sd/WPdirect/WPre0074.htm>.

3. Managing HIV/AIDS in the Workplace: Examples of nine Non-Governmental Organisations in South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe  
(November 2004)

Available at [http://www.oxfam.org/eng/pdfs/pp041129\\_HIV.pdf](http://www.oxfam.org/eng/pdfs/pp041129_HIV.pdf)