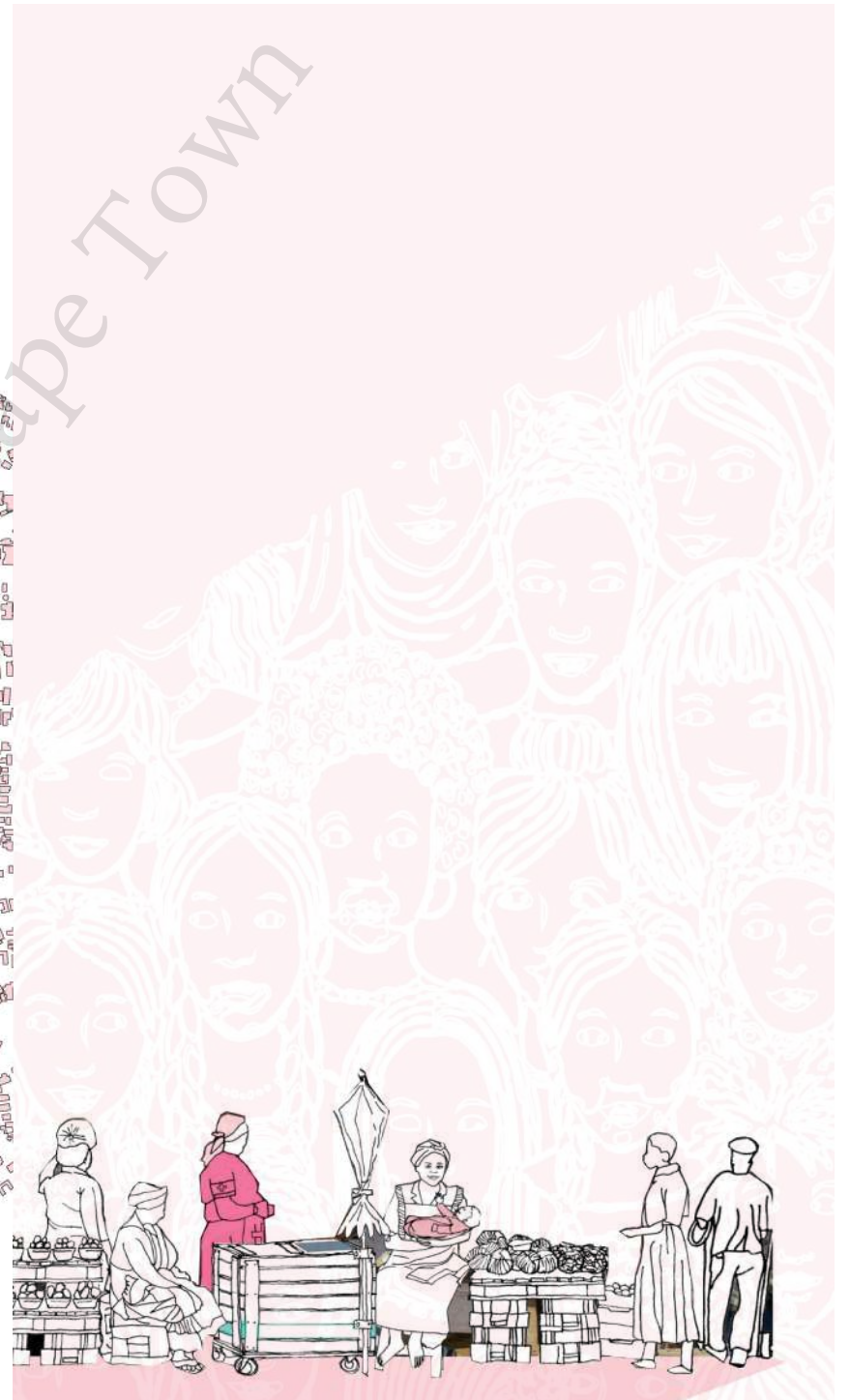


SPATIAL NARRATIVES

REDEFINING PERMANENT GENDERED SPACES FOR TEMPORAL FEMALE TRADERS IN EVELINE STREET, KATUTURA, WINDHOEK



By Tuwilika Nailoke Shaimemanya
Supervisors: Dr. Kathryn Ewing, Hedwig Crooijmans and Jani Truter

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DECEMBER 2021

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
Master of Urban Design Degree 60 Credits

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The completion of this dissertation could not have been possible without my thesis advisors Dr. Kathryn Ewing, Hedwig Crooijmans and Jani Truter.

I would also like to thank my mentor Alma Rosalía Ruiz Delgado for her guidance during the research process.

A debt of gratitude is also owed to my sister, Ndahafa Shaimemanya for her words of encouragement whilst undertaking my dissertation.

Last but not least I would like to thank my mother, Prof. Cornelia Shaimemanya for her unconditional love and support .

Without you all, none of this would indeed be possible.

ABSTRACT

In Windhoek and other South African cities six of eight traders are women. As noted by Huda Tayob, spaces occupied by female traders are sites of refuge and care within a highly contested urban realm. In Eveline Street, Katutura, Windhoek the capitalist uneven spatial development has led to continued movement from rural areas to the city. Yet the plethora of opportunities the street offers are limited when it comes to gender mainstreaming. The approach for designing has largely been self-built and conditioned for more men against women trading in the street. Furthermore, research shows that women are more likely to use their earnings on necessities such as food, clothing and education. It also shows that women constantly have to battle for safety in public spaces. The design component of this research study seeks firstly, to facilitate women's access to gendered spaces in these locales by taking on a feminist approach to urban design, by building on the thriving nature of everyday spaces on the street. Secondly, to establish how a collaborative design process between female traders and urban designers may result in better access to infrastructure, recreational spaces and public care within existing public spaces, across multiple scales in Eveline Street. Thirdly, to achieve the trade potential for women in order to ensure food security, vital job creation and poverty reduction. The methodologies used to represent the spatial processes in Eveline Street included: Participatory design methodologies, focus groups, storytelling, non-participant observations, video analysis, data analysis and desk research.

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01

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Gendered space is a growing phenomenon which refers to spatial arrangements which facilitate women’s needs and make places of exchange more desirable. Globally, entire city structures have been based on patriarchal capitalism including land use zoning pattern, form, location, transportation networks, public open spaces and the relationship between home and work. This is a direct result of male dominated expectation and value. It is a complex problem compounded by violence and fear of violence which prevents women from using public spaces. Worldwide researchers, academics and scholars have been exploring how women’s identities shape the use of their urban environment and how a feminist approach can improve this. These solutions have been driven towards empowering women, providing them with better education, housing or ways in which to enhance their accessibility within the city.

This study aims to focus on the everyday life of female traders which may or may not intersect with the life and space available to cross-border livelihoods in Eveline Street. In the initial research phase of this project I was focused on cross-border livelihoods and the role they play on creating a diverse street. I soon discovered that many of the traders in Eveline Street were in fact local traders (mainly women) that lacked basic infrastructure, public care and recreational spaces. I then shifted my lens to unpacking the spatial stories of female traders in an attempt to create a lasting solution that included their voices in designing it (see figure 1.1). As a built environment professional it is essential to consider how women navigate public spaces. This requires partnerships with local and regional governments and financial support from private institutions. It is my intention that the designs and proposals presented here contribute to the discourse on feminist urban planning and create a platform for women to improve their livelihoods as visible actors on the street.

1.2 RESEARCH POSITION

Women living in townships are often neglected from planning and decision-making frameworks which exposes them to a lack of access to public spaces, recreation and other vital services such as sanitation as the townships continue to expand due to rapid urbanization. Women are particularly vulnerable to violence and harassment whilst working in the informal economy. It is critical that women are empowered through urban design interventions, to establish a networked system for permanent gendered spaces that allows us to rethink how we conceptualize the township or the city at large. It is hoped that by creating spaces for women at transport nodes and open spaces can foster urban economies and provide new ways for theorizing urban space.

RESEARCH PROCESS MIND MAP

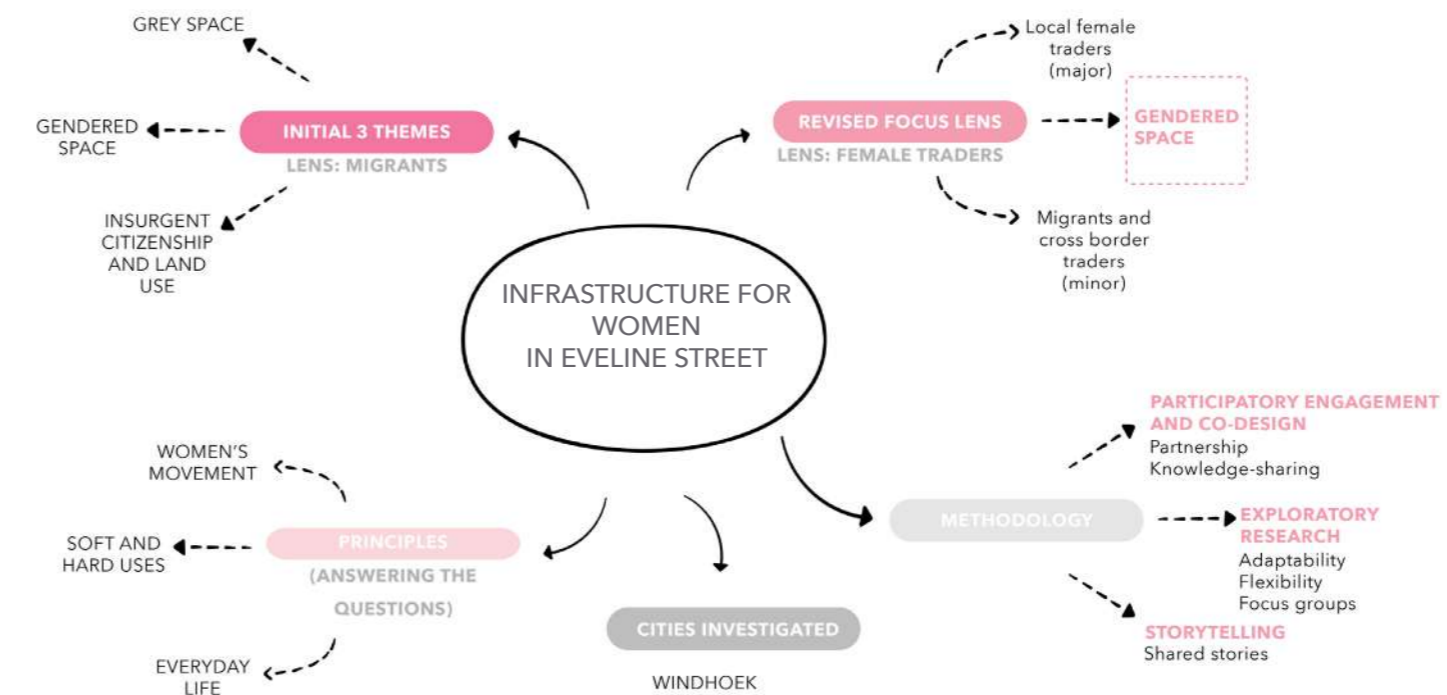


Figure 1.1: Diagram showing research process
Source: Author

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTION

1.3.1 MAIN RESEARCH QUESTION

How does one design infrastructure for the temporality of female traders within existing 'gray space' to establish permanence?

1.4 RESEARCH AIMS

-To promote inclusive, permanent infrastructure for female traders in Eveline Street for them to work, live and exist in.

-To explore opportunities that allow women in Eveline Street to have better access to transport, food and recreation.

-To investigate opportunities for transformation that could lead to the empowerment of young and senior women in Eveline Street.



Figure 1.2 : Potential spaces for intervention
Source: Author

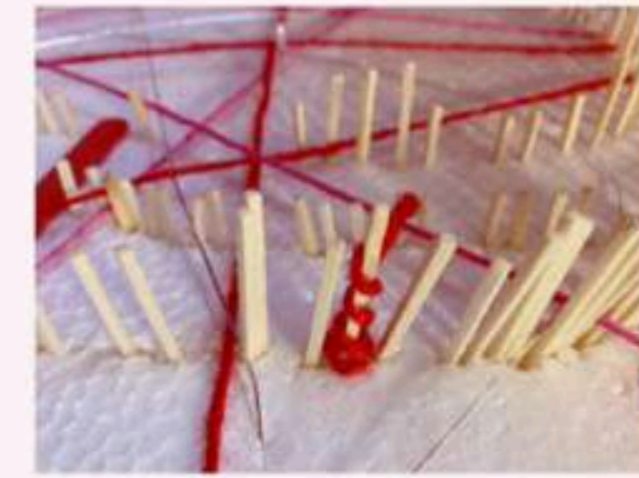
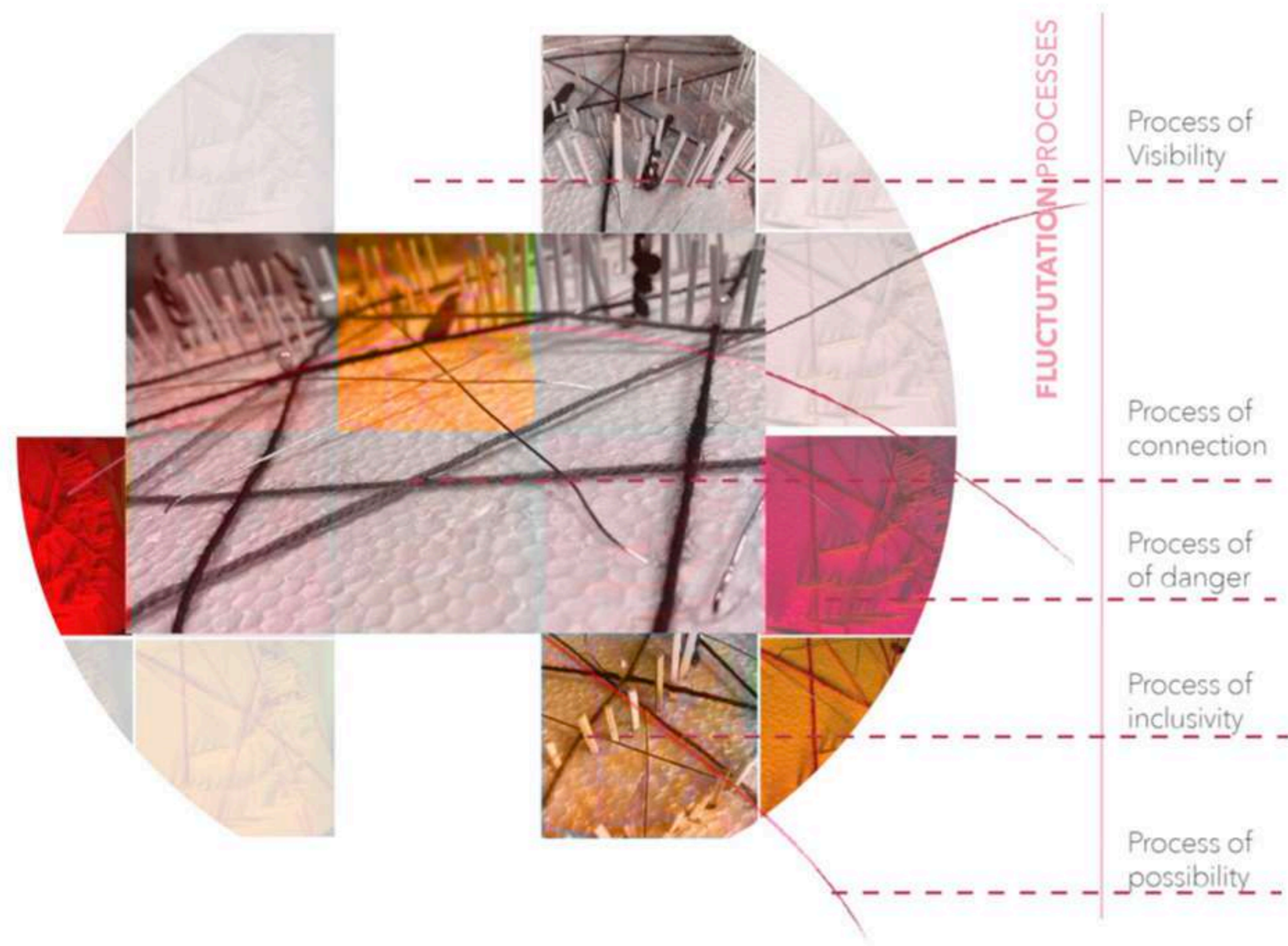
1.4.1 RESEARCH POSITIONALITY AND METHODOLOGY PROCESS

The aims of the research project were established through the process of producing a research manifesto. The manifesto revealed that the researcher's position in undertaking research is a process as opposed to a product. This was evident in the change of my research question throughout the research process. It also revealed that positionality plays a major role in determining the research aims. Positionality is defined as the important aspects of our identity, culture, society, age, gender and so forth. These are indicators of relational positions rather than essential qualities. Understanding positionality within the research helped me to establish where the researcher stands with respect to power. This was evident in the participant methodology process which required me to shift power to the research participants. Further my own positionality as black female allowed me to better understand experiences of black women within Eveline Street.

I was also aware before, during and after the research methodology process that differences in socio-economic status, training, culture education and so forth would require me as the researcher to understand how this might shape the participatory design process. Reflections on the ideas of power, identity and positionality have led to the research outcome within Eveline Street. These outcomes are strongly related to the research aims which are to investigate opportunities for social change.



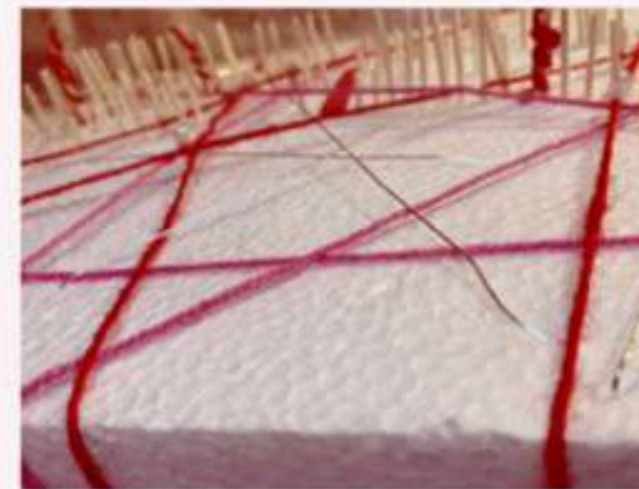
Figure 1.3 : Research aims mind map
Source: Author



Acknowledging



Connecting



Activating

Figure 1.4 : The research manifesto was based on the word 'fluctuation'. Fluctuation represents how the process of the research is an ongoing process that requires the researcher to question the intent of the research and the research outcomes. Source: Author

02

TOWARDS GENDERED SPACE METHODOLOGY

2.1 APPROACH: PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH

The dissertation collected information through using qualitative investigation techniques such as storytelling, data analysis, non-participant observations, desk research and focus groups. Some of the methods employed are described in further detail below.

a) Participatory design methodology

Participatory design is considered as a methodology that is intended to foster a co-design process between research participants and the researcher. This is done in order to achieve more equitable outcomes within the built environment. This approach as Baibarac and Petrescu (2019) suggested makes it possible for stakeholders to have a voice in defining more permanent urban spaces and resilient futures. It also makes multiple perspectives visible. Further, it is also a good tool for balancing power amongst various stakeholders. Moreover, it is based on the approach of designing with and for existing practices (a mediated process) by using tools that will be collaboratively

produced using participatory design methodology (a situated process). It is based on co-defining participant's personal experience or engagement within space. The Urban Design research project pursued the participatory design methodology and facilitated a co-design workshop and focus group in order to produce design outcomes centered on the everyday lives of women. The co-design workshop was led by the student who has a personal association with female traders working in Eveline Street and knowledge of working in low income neighborhoods.

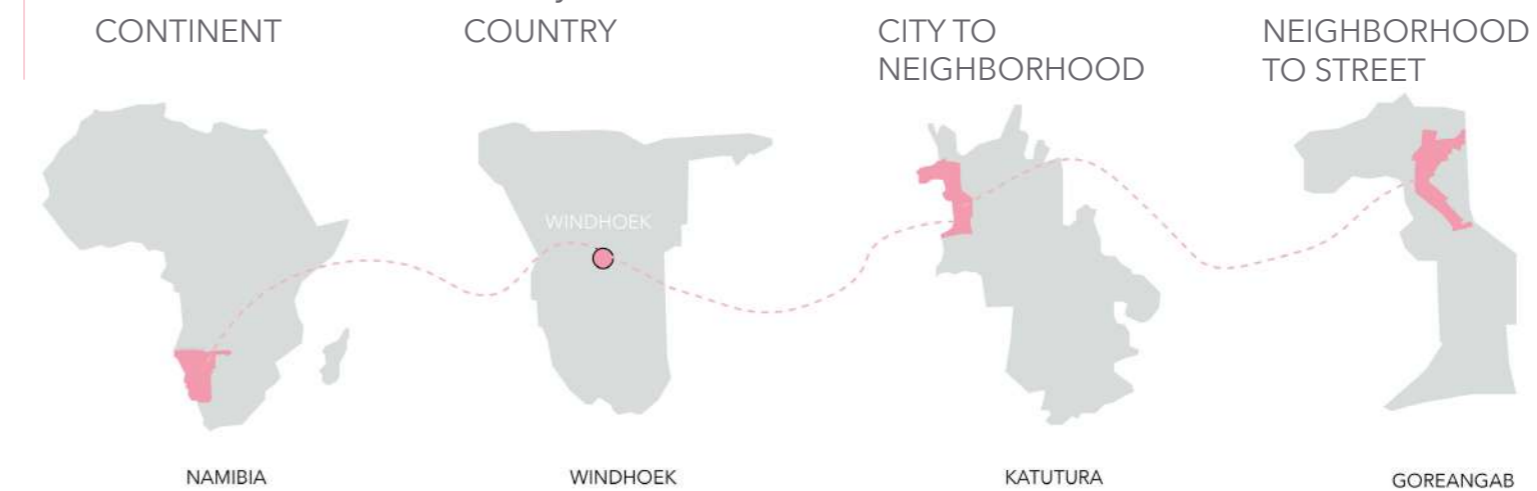


Figure 2.1 : The research project explores women's everyday life; understanding their influence over four scales, namely: The city, the street, the neighborhood and the study area

Source : Author

b) Focus group and storytelling actors

Mothers + Community + Urban design professionals + Female food traders
 + Backyard dwellers + Hair braiders + Clothing makers + Vehicle repairers + Bar owners

c) Participatory methodology time line

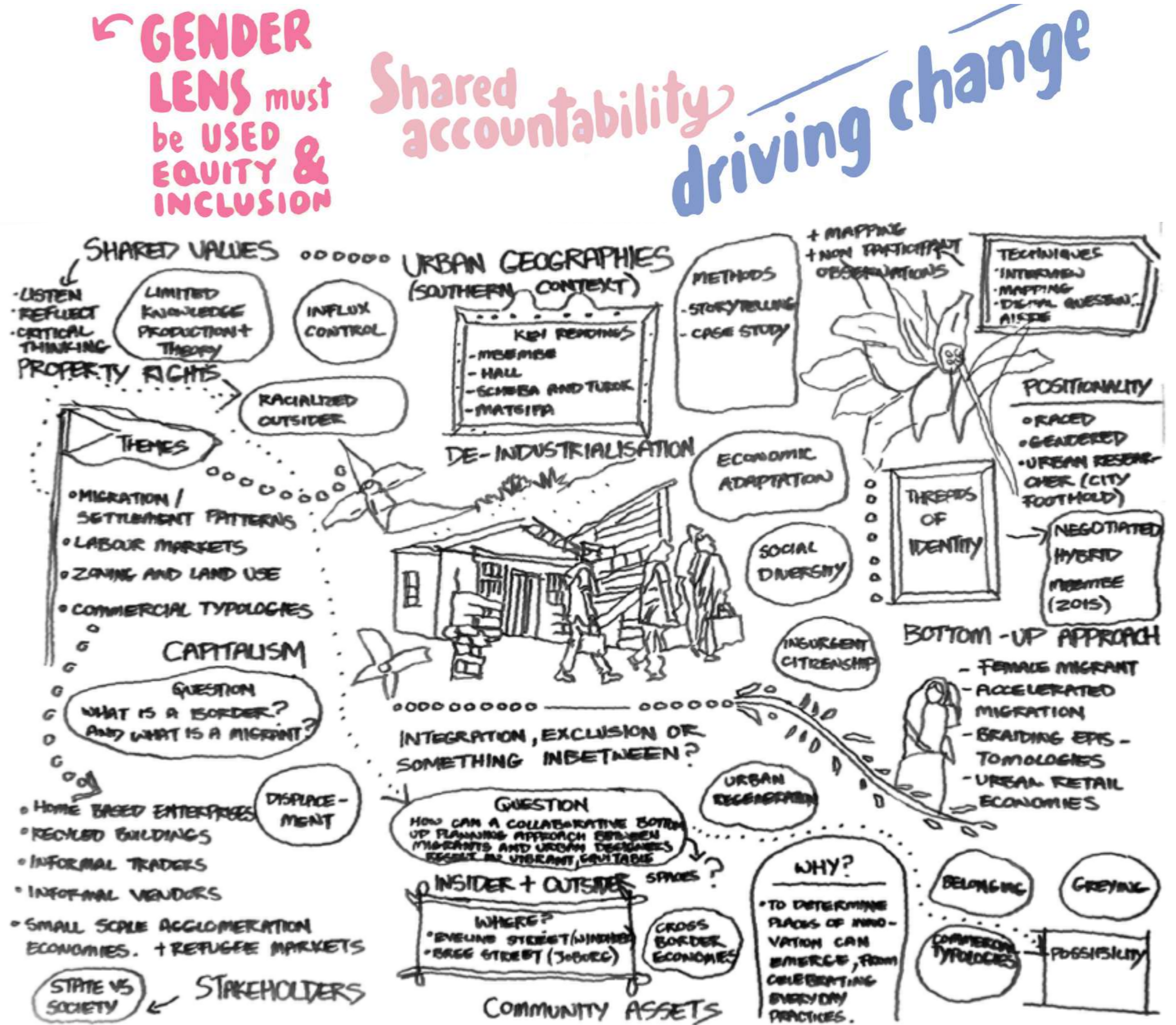
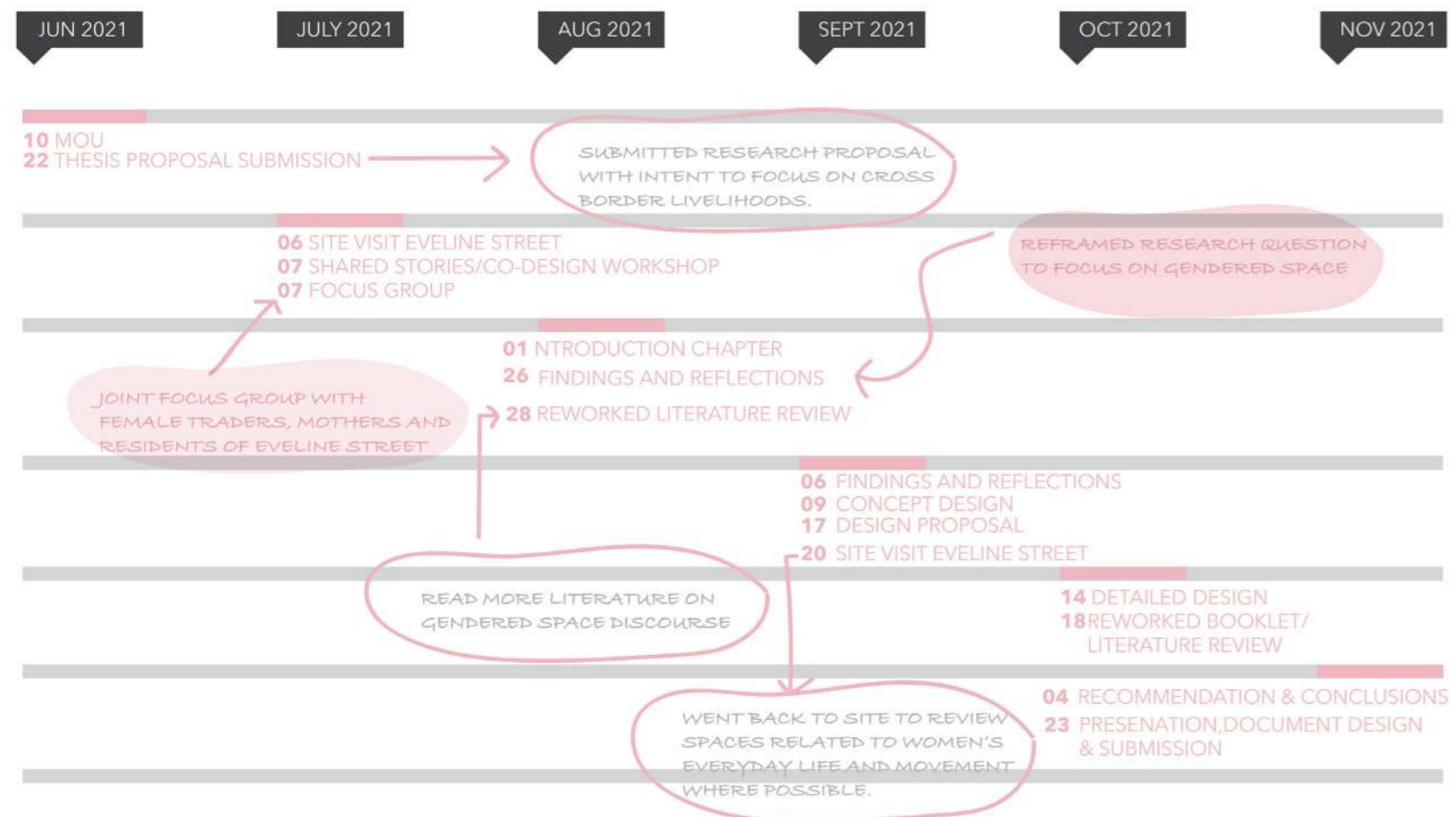


Figure 2.2 : Focus group and storytelling dates, interspersed with site visits and walk-about with community members. Included in the Urban Design Research Project calendar are the key dates of academic note, where deadlines and proposals needed to be submitted. Source: Author

Figure 2.3: Shows a mind-map generated before embarking on the participatory methodology process. The aim was to establish objectives that I wished to achieve from the research process such as a bottom-up approach. Building the project based on community assets and shared values was also a vital goal for the research process. Source: Author

d) Focus groups

In order to spatially represent intangible information about Eveline street, I facilitated a focus group which consisted of the six female participants that shared their stories with me. The focus group was intended to be guided and open. Images of the neighborhood were printed to allow the participants to map relevant public spaces for a particular group in order to identify gender specific issues.

I also created a 3D model using a large map of the neighborhood, pins and string to guide discussion. Conversations were focused on the relationship between different between sites and visualized as a series of connections on the map, with annotations explaining pros and cons.



Figure 2.4-2.5 : Focus group session

Source: All photos by author



- IDENTIFIED ISSUES
- LACK OF PUBLIC CARE
- LACK OF PUBLIC FACILITIES
- LACK OF SAFETY



Figure 2.6-2.8 : One of our activities involved active mapping of the social and spatial conditions of Eveline Street. Members were asked to use stick notes to indicate places where opportunities and networks exist and places where women feel unsafe. Participants used a black marker to mark a secondary route where women felt safer walking than the primary route.

Source: All photos by author

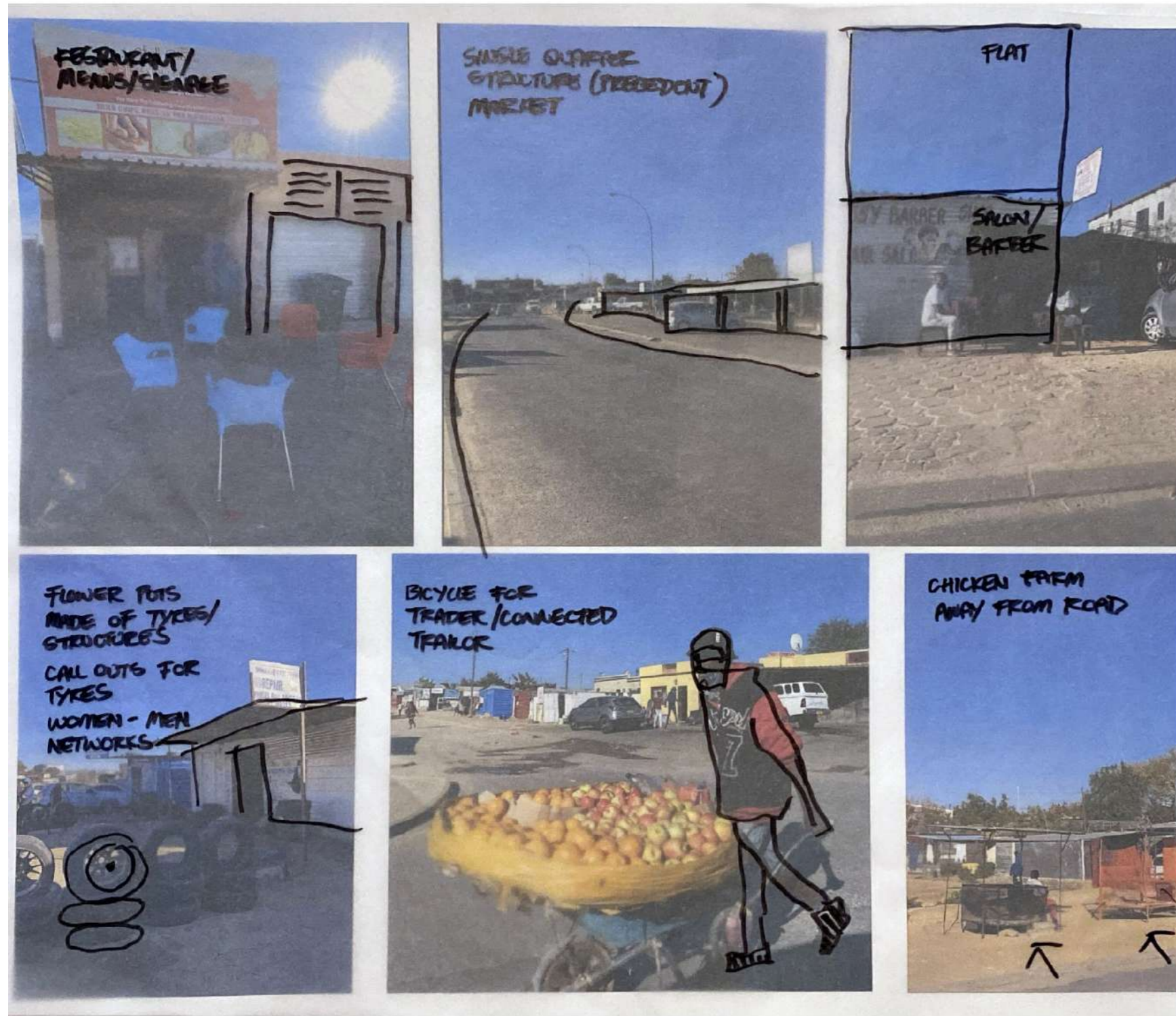


Figure 2.9 :

Outcome of a social mapping exercise with female community members to get a sense of the changes they would like to see in Eveline Street (left image).

2.10

Social mapping exercise with women in Eveline Street (right image).

Source: Author

e) Storytelling

Storytelling methods were used in everyday spaces such as the hair salon, food takeaways and home shops in Eveline Street, to name a few to gain a broad understanding of the street and listen to residents' stories or memories of Eveline Street and Windhoek. Adichie (2021) noted that storytelling is an antidote for what she calls 'the pedagogy of forgetfulness' (stories of the everyday life often omitted from theory). Semi-structured questions were used to capture some of these forgotten or untold stories. Other information gathered was based on third-party research carried out in Eveline Street by Urban Works in collaboration with

Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation titled: Transformative Leisure Economies. The storytelling method was used for my research method in Eveline Street because it allowed me to gain spatial narratives of female traders in Eveline Street. These narratives tell the story of how women in Eveline Street provide different modes of innovation. These narratives helped me to understand some of the needs and urban issues that women in Eveline Street are faced with on an everyday basis. The design proposal was largely constructed with these spatial narratives in mind, in order to leverage on informal networks within the neighborhood and a sense of place which is specific to gendered spaces in Katutura and township living.

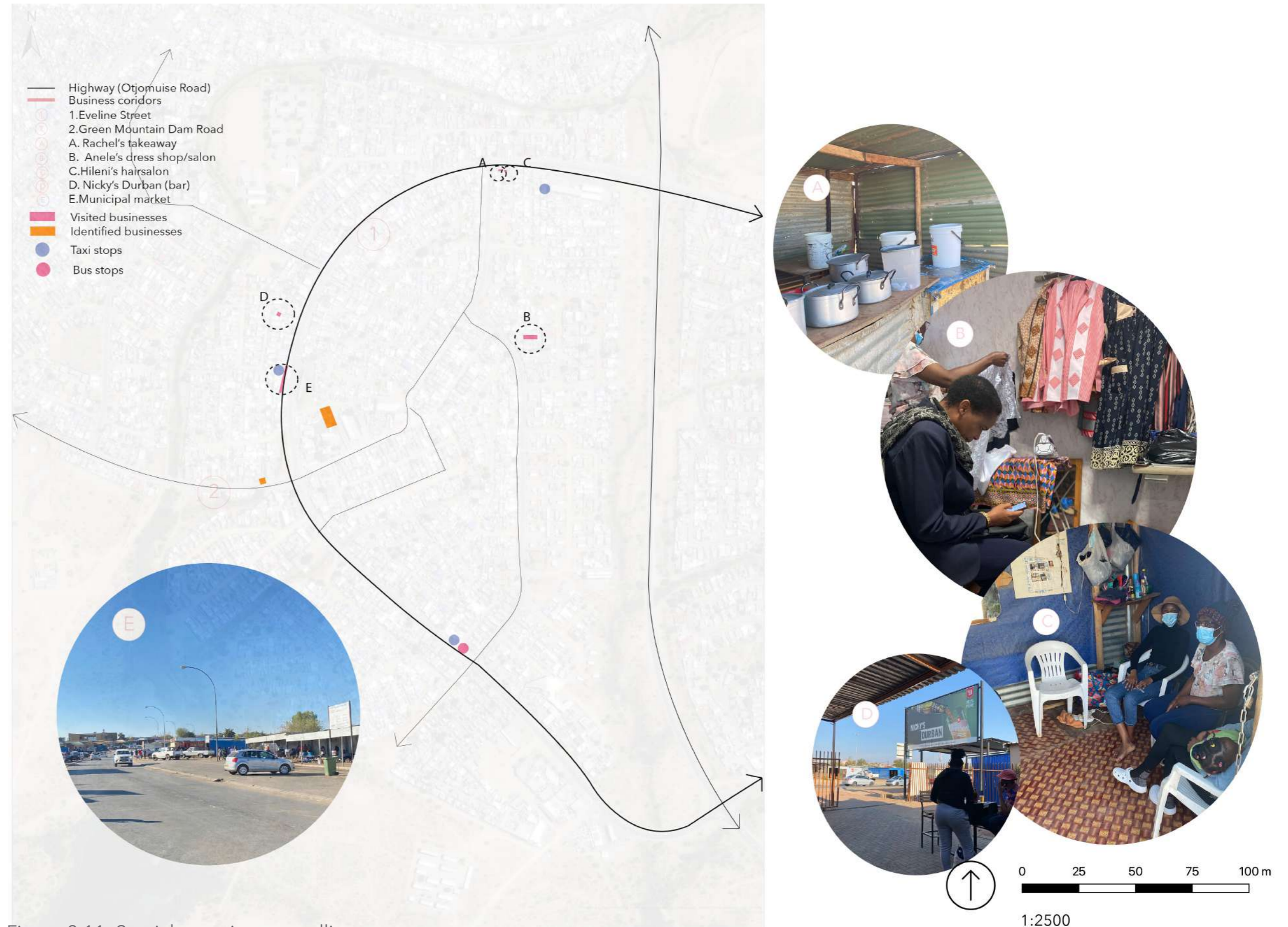


Figure 2.11: Spatial narrative storytelling map
Source: Author

RACHEL FOOD TAKEAWAY OWNER

Figure 2.12 : Rachel, food takeaway owner
Source: Author

Rachel sells a range of traditional food which costs between R2-R20. Her busiest working hours are between 6 am to 11am. She rents with another tenant who is not Namibian but working in Eveline Street. She has set up her food takeaway business right outside her house made out of corrugated sheets and wood. She hopes to expand her business to a more formalized structure with sign-age where she is able to socialize and cook with other women in a communal setting.

HILENI HAIRDRESSER

Figure 2.13 : Hileni, hair dresser
Source: Author

Hileni is a hairdresser working in Eveline Street. She lives in Green well Matongo which is a 30 minute walk from Eveline Street. She often walks to work in the morning. She is currently renting the premises where her salon is situated. Her prices range between R50-R500. Hileni is able to use the social media platform Facebook to connect with her clients and potential clients. During the Co-design workshop she mentioned that she would like to have a safe walking route between work and home and spaces where her child can play while she works.

ANELE DRESS MAKER

Figure 2.14 : Anele, dress maker
Source: Author

Anele is a dress maker and hair dresser in Eveline Street. She decided to venture into dressmaking in order to increase her household income. Her business operates from her home which reduces the burden of having to pay for rent for a second premises. She lives with her husband and children. She hopes to see more recreational spaces in Eveline Street where her children can play. She also hopes to see improved streets in Eveline Street that are paved where people can walk and cycle.

MUNICIPAL MARKET EVELINE STREET



OPEN MARKETS

The municipal market in Eveline Street is one of the omatala (open market) in Katutura. A variety of traditional dried food, fresh fruit and vegetables, meat and dried fish and other products were sold within close proximity to these markets, which provide a much-needed source of income for many women.

The omatala is usually a hive of activity where people socialize and catch up with the news from other neighborhoods over a plate of okapana, strips of spiced beef grilled over open coals, or omateta (tripe) and pap (porridge), omagungu (mopane worms).

Many women supplemented their income by doing business as street vendors, selling a variety of traditional foods, vegetables and other commodities. The income they derived is used to support their families and to provide for the education of their children. Most of the food sold was produced in Ovamboland in the northern regions of Namibia and sold in shops along Eveline Street.



Marula oil



Ombidi (dried spinach)



Okapana spice



Chili



Okapana meal (stripped beef, vetkoek and salsa)



Omatangara (tripe)



Omagungu (mopane worms)



Eedingu (dried meat)



Figure 2.17: A view of the municipal market on Eveline Street
Source: Author



Figure 2.15: Kapana traders at the municipal market are predominantly men while women are involved in selling fruits, vegetables and other traditional foods.
Source: Sustainable livelihoods foundation



Rachel -Eveline Street Vendor
Sells: Beef stew, traditional chicken, Omagungu (mopane worms), pap (porridge), omatete (tripe), eembe (dried fruit)
Sourced from: Hallelujah shop, Eveline Street

Figure 2.16: Food sold by female traders at municipal market (top image)
Source: Author

Bird Plum Tree (Origin Northern Namibia)

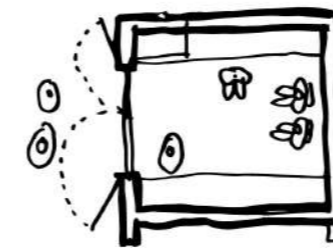
f) Non-participant observations

Non-participant observations tend to be more passive in nature as you observe as an outsider. The researcher does not participate in the event under study. I mapped Eveline Street while walking to investigate the spatial arrangement of the place, its physical conditions, and the activity systems, and record these through sketches,

mapping, audio notes and photographs: at different times of the day and week as suggested by Cosgrove (1999). Sandercock and Lyssiotis (2003) concluded that symbols and non-verbal artifacts represent what is important to people and contribute to place-making. Therefore, during my research I made sure to look out for these symbols.

01 | Permanent structure

These were more formal structures that had access to better infrastructure, water and electricity points. The structures had burglar bars which provided a sense of security. The permanent structures offered social amenities which brought people together, even during the Covid-19 pandemic.



02 | Shipping container

Containers were robust structures that were either owned or rented. The containers did not have the ability to be mobile. Many owners converted their containers to include meshed wire for security purposes. Individuals that rented the containers usually rented a room inside the container. Selling behind burglar bars added a degree of security.

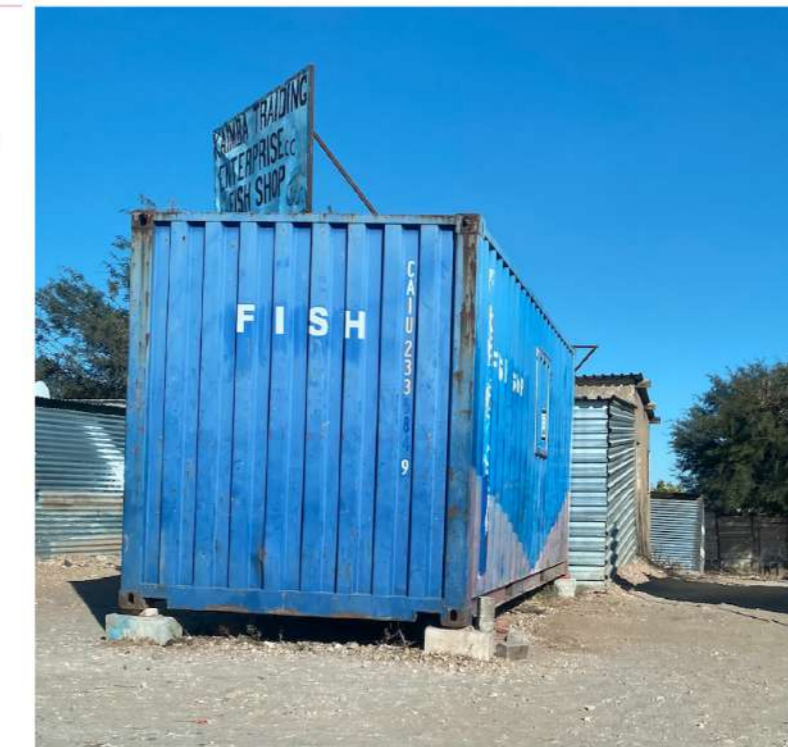
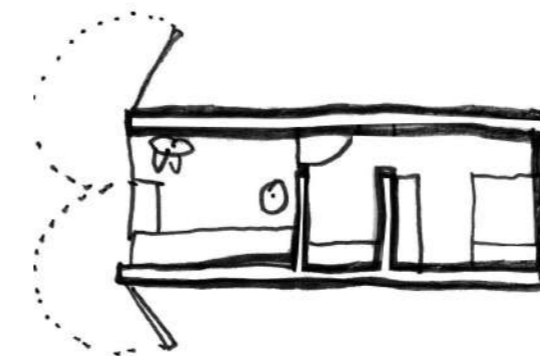
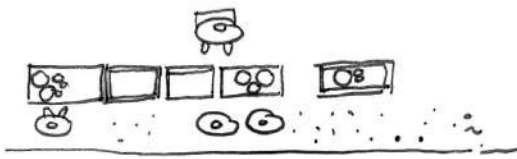


Figure 2.17: The following female trader typologies were identified during the non-participant observation process in Eveline Street. Shown in the images above are permanent structures and shipping containers used by female traders in Eveline Street
Source: All photos by Author

03 Platform traders

-TEMPORARY

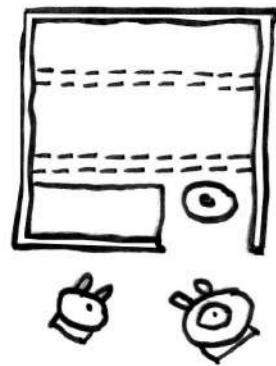
Platform traders sold their goods to passing customers. The raised platform traders had their stations positioned at waist level to interact with customers while those without stations had chairs to be able to sell goods and sit comfortably. Female platform traders typically sold goods in the sun whilst tending to their young children.



04 'Kambashu' structure

-TEMPORARY

'Kambashu' structures were made of corrugated iron sheet. These structures were usually their one day and gone the next due to their temporal nature. The 'Kambashu' structures were adorned with sign-age, artwork and text to attract customers. Traders often lived and worked within these structures. People often socialized outside the structures.



05 Mobile trader

-TEMPORARY

Mobile traders operated by carrying goods in carts. By displaying their products at weight height they were able to attract passers. The goods were easily transported from one place to another due to the wheels attached to the carts.



06 Vehicle trader

-TEMPORARY

An open back motor vehicle known as a 'bakkie' provided the trader with space to store and sell goods. These vehicles did not have any allocated parking areas, but did allow for a more formal platform for selling. The vehicles were situated near busy intersections such as the taxi rank, usually around rush hour.

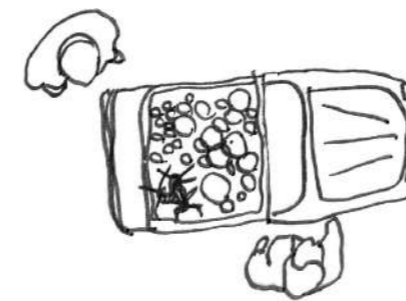


Figure 2.18: Platform traders and Kambashu structure traders in the street.
Source: All photos by Author

Figure 2.19: Mobile traders and vehicle traders in Eveline Street are mostly men but have been used in the study to illustrate the range of trading typologies in Eveline Street.
Source: All photos by Author

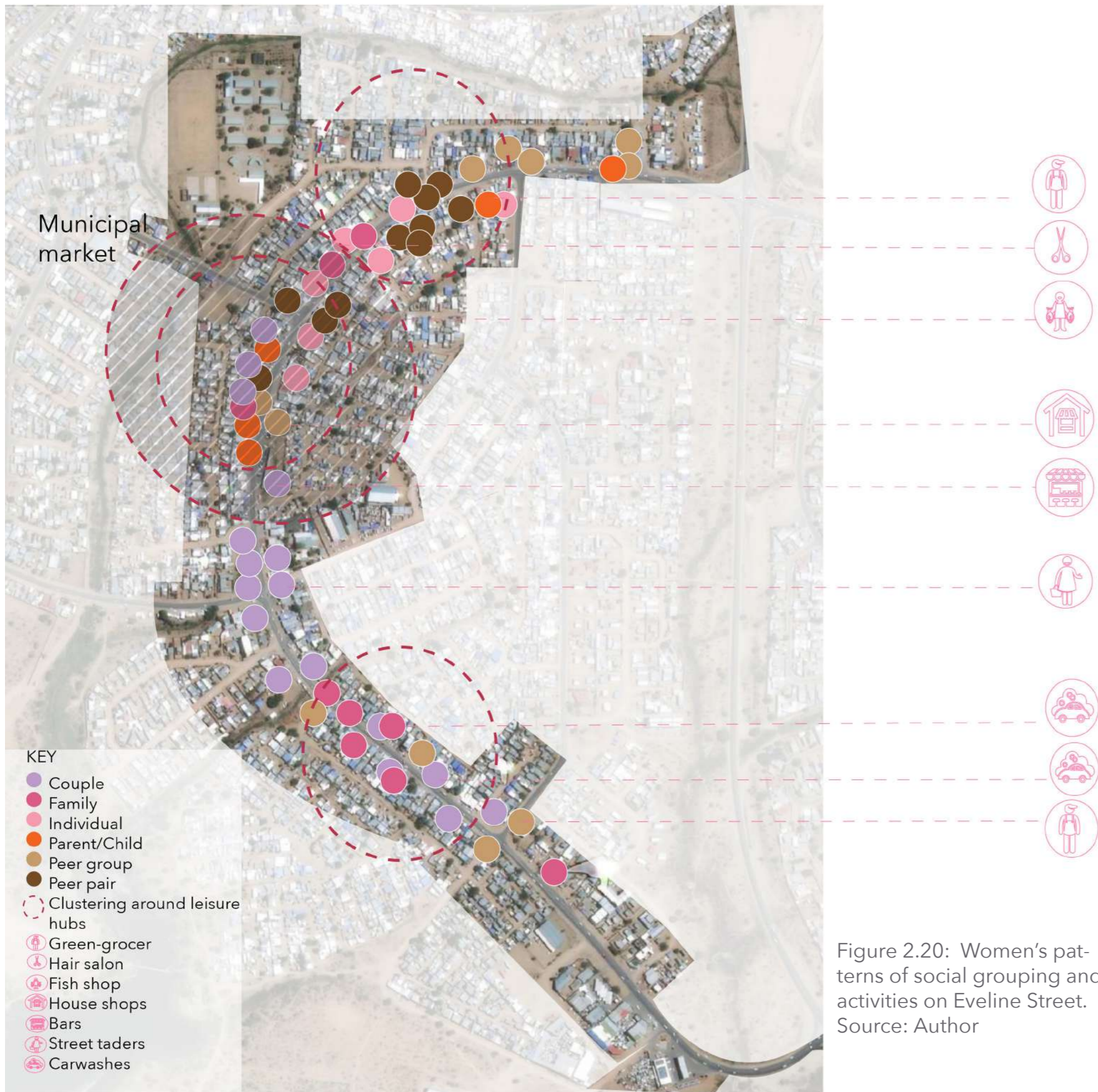


Figure 2.20: Women's patterns of social grouping and activities on Eveline Street. Source: Author

g) Video analysis

In order to get a sense of how women occupy spaces on Eveline Street day and night video footage documented by Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation was analyzed.

The day footage was mapped (see figure 2.20). The mapping revealed that women generally walk during the day due to active surveillance on the street and their patterns of social grouping depend on the activities on the street.



Figure 2.21-2.22: Screen shots of video footage captured in Eveline Street. Source: All photos by Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation



Figure 2.23: Street view of Eveline Street
Source: Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation



Figure 2.24-2.26: The night time footage showed that women's businesses rarely operate at night and that people walking on the street were predominantly men. This is largely linked to the sense of safety on the street which diminishes for women after 6pm.

The video footage revealed opportunities for recreational spaces for women which are functional after 6pm and possibly women care safe houses to ensure night time safety within the design proposal of the dissertation.

h) Data analysis

In order to analyze my data I made use of visual images to represent my findings and interventions spatially. To do this I used maps imported from Google Earth and the City of Cape Town (CoCT) Open Data Portal (<http://odp.capetown.gov.za/>). CapeFarmMapper version 2.2.2 was used to obtain land-use data layers not available on the City of Windhoek platform. All GIS data obtained from Urban Works and Cape Street Map was visualized using QGIS version 3.12.0.

i) Desk research

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic I had to largely rely on online publications about studies carried out in Eveline Street. I sourced this information from online journals such as Emergent City (<http://www.emergentcity.co.za/>), newspaper articles, government policies, legislation and census data and statistics.

2.2 LIMITATIONS

The Covid-19 pandemic presented limitations during my research process, especially whilst collecting data during storytelling, participatory research methods and focus groups. During the first two weeks of the first site visit I was only allowed to do non-participant observations due to the lock down restrictions at the time. The observations made were performed considering safe distancing protocols and sanitation. The site visits using a vehicle had limitation in terms of access to certain locations. Moreover this resulted in a lack of information or from residents or local guides.

The research techniques also limited face to face interactions during certain lock down periods which placed technological limitations that affected communication with participants. Therefore I made data provisions to participants in the form of Aweh (a R 65 weekly data bundle which allowed for 700 free calling

minutes, 1500 smses, 3GB browsing data and 700MB Whatsapp data).

03

STUDY AREA

The study area unfolds in the community of Goreangab. Eveline Street is situated in the Goreangab area, in Katutura which is one of the oldest townships in Windhoek, the capital city of Namibia (see Figure 5.3)

Katutura was chosen as the study area for this study because the temporal informal economic activities and cross-border livelihoods largely impact the street life, culture and public spaces.

Studies show that 6 out of 8 women in townships are women that lack access to basic infrastructure and services (Dobson and Skinner).The area was also chosen due to conditions of the area for vulnerable groups (temporal female traders).

TIMELINE OF WINDHOEK, KATUTURA AND EVELINE STREET

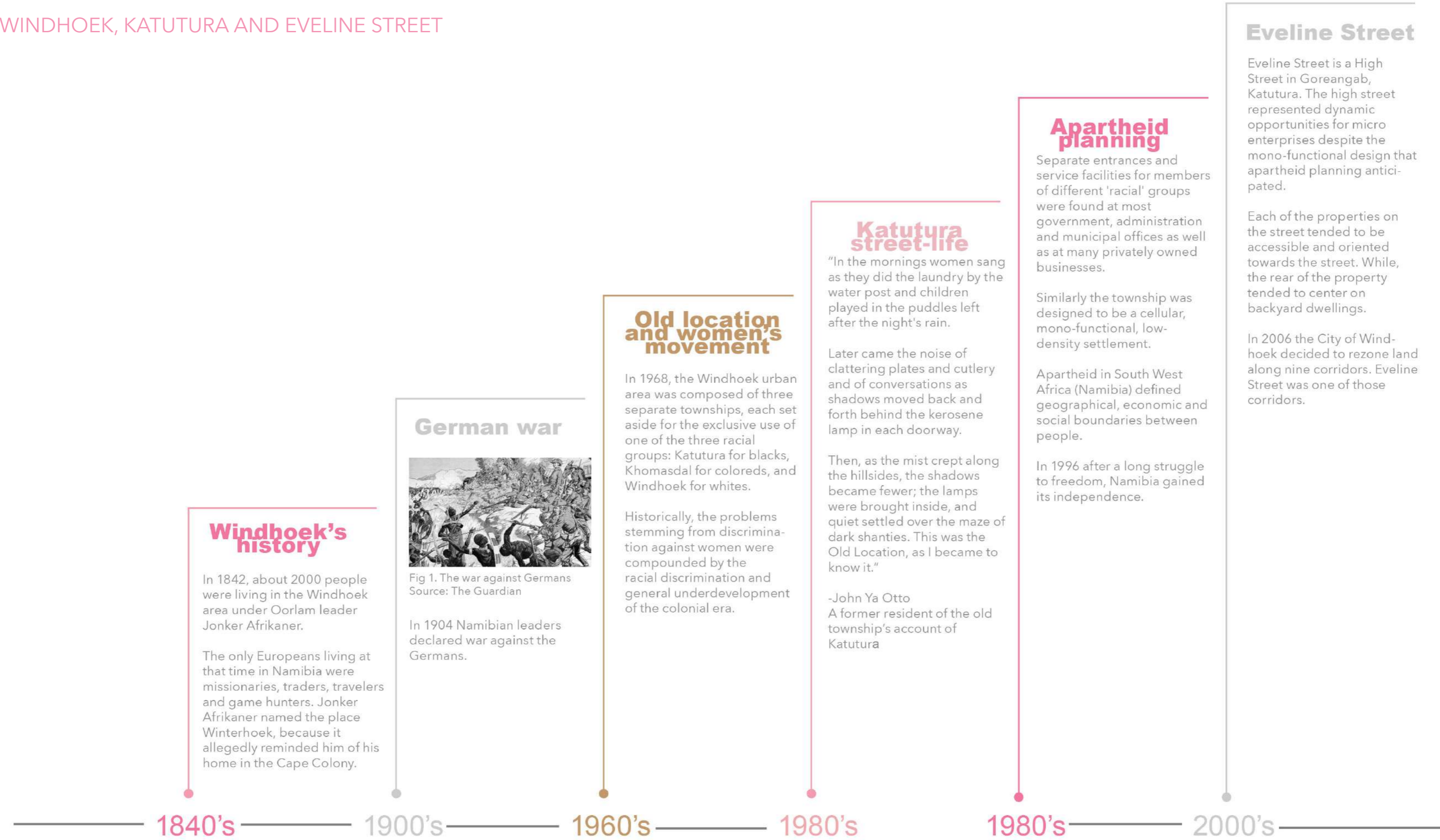


Figure 3.1 : Time line of Windhoek, Katutura and Eveline Street
Source: Author



Figure 3.2 : Bird's view of Goreangab
Source: New Era Newspaper



Figure 3.3 : Site location
Source: Author



Figure 3.4 : Eveline Street dynamics
Source: Author's own with information from City of Windhoek and Source: Emergent City



Figure 3.5 : Aerial view of Eveline Street
Source: Urban Works

04

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 INTRODUCTION

A major reason for undertaking this study- which is a design project- is to explore the direct contact of female trading spaces in Eveline Street. In this section the cross-border trader becomes a minor part of the research question, and instead I drew mainly from experiences of local female traders in Eveline Street. The chapter begins by acknowledging the challenges of gendered spaces which are particularly located with in peripheral and temporal spaces on the street. This is followed by claims of female traders in Eveline Street that informs the making of permanent gendered infrastructure within urban design discourse. The following section explores two themes-mainly Gendered space and Grey space. The first theme explores the role of the urban designer in the context of this study. The second theme explores the meaning of urban geographies in the Southern context. I look specifically at the term 'Graying'- coined by Oren Yiftachel and used by academics such as Tanya Zack, Melinda Silverman, Alan Morris and Lindsay Bremner. This describes the deeply unequal urban order in cities and its extension into gendered spaces occupied which shifts the dynamic of the street. I also provide statistical data within this section to show how low-income townships are undervalued

in relation to gender sensitive design. The conclusion section summarizes some of the key gendered space challenges from the point of view of the urban designer and identifies areas for future study.

Gendered space, at the global scale, is distinguished as the spaces defined by social constructions of gendered relations that are inherently dynamic. The spatial then is understood as the multiplicity of social relations across all spatial scales, from the global reach of finance and telecommunications, through the geography of national political power, right down to the social relations at the street scale (Massey, 1994).

4.2 UNDERSTANDING GENDERED SPACE AS A COMPLEX CHALLENGE

At the street level gendered space refers to women's critical role in shaping urban economies which in turn structures the life of the city (Kihato, 2011). However, rather than seeing women as important actors in the city, dominant conceptual frameworks are at best gender blind. The complexity of gendered space is compounded by the exclusion of women from planning, decision-making and frameworks.

This also includes the exclusion of women's need in transport systems outside peak hours, women's daily time poverty, and inadequate sanitation provision, to name a few (Perez, 2019). In addition violence and fear of violence also prevents women from using existing public spaces adequately as they battle for safety in public space. While the issues pertaining gendered space are numerous, the role of women (especially migrant women) has been questioned time and time again despite their contribution to the making of cities. Kihato (2011) pointed out that migrant women not only shape urban space, but open up new ways of theorizing urban space and sociality. Through women's experiences we see how mobility and everyday practices reshape our understanding of urban governance. This results in a better understanding of the official and unofficial, formal and informal, visible and invisible city. All these issues are governed by a multitude of actors including the state, the market and civil society organizations. In this sense urban governance is created not only by the formalization of rules and regulation but by the intersection of these rules with other forms of discipline and regulation as in the case of Eveline Street. The juxtaposition of official and unofficial codes often of a temporal nature, carried out on peripheral space in Eveline Street results in the production of a new spatial logic and social code that reinforces power

in uneven and unpredictable manner. Studies have shown that acknowledging gendered space on peripheral sites can contribute positively to women's daily lives. For example through re-organizing housing and infrastructure around the needs of working women, providing adequate childcare and sanitation facilities or provision of adequate walkways (Perez, 2019).

4.3 CLAIMS OF FEMALE TRADERS

Poor urban female residents have adopted new fields of economic action on Eveline Street in order to support their families. Simone's (2014) term 'People as infrastructure' defines this economic action as a mode of making the city or producing it which has social, spatial, intergenerational and multicultural benefits. Through small scale economies informal networks are formed as noted by Charman, Govendor and Petersen (2020). Moreover, bootstrapping methods help female traders reduce rental and living costs by borrowing from family, friends and sharing business premises. Notwithstanding, buying on consignment cash discounts and delaying payments to suppliers (Crush, Chikananda and Skinner, 2015). Research has also shown that women are more likely to spend their earnings on household necessities like

food, clothing and education. This drives women to finding work in one or more less profitable trades such as selling fresh fruit or vegetables (Dobson and Skinner, 2009). This trade often takes place near taxi ranks in order to attract customers that are hurrying to work, but have little to no infrastructure for shelter, trade, recreation or storage. This is compounded by a long trip home carrying goods.

4.4 CRITICISM OF FEMALE TRADERS

Many academics argue that gendered space lacks theory that is rooted in the trajectories of the Global South. According to Robinson (2002) theory is located elsewhere and is not developed in relation to the trajectories of Southern cities. In fact, there is little to no information on this topic of study due to the fact that it is closely linked to the informal economy which is very rarely documented. Pieterse (2011) argued that observation and explanation from a materialistic reading of difficult living conditions, like those of the migrant or female trader help one to foreground instead other ways of understanding the density and spatiality of urban becoming. Robinson (2002) also suggested that consideration needs to be given to the difference that the diversity of cities makes to theory. Not simply noting the differences of economic, social and spatial structure (Massey, 1994). Other scholars such as Roy

(2011) and Robinson (2002) argue that supporting infrastructure such as educational institutions, training facilities, housing and safety watch houses should be provided for women. Further Morrow and Parker (2020) argue that experiments for gendered infrastructure should include urban and community agriculture, co-housing, community kitchens, day cares and informal mutual aid to name a few. As such peripheral sites such as Eveline Street should have these forms of infrastructure to support women.

4.5 GENDERED SPACE

In addition, Rose (1993) established that women have been and continue to be marginalized as producers of geographical knowledge. The criticism of women under representation in geography was largely due to the impact of the liberation movement of the late 1960's. Including the civil rights movement and feminism. Rose's critique of feminist geography proposes a critique of what is looked at and the concepts used by the discipline to organize its knowledge in order to translate what it saw as women's issues. She further asks for a geography that acknowledges that the grounds of knowledge are unstable, shifting, uncertain and above all contested.

"People's economies are also the active frontiers of contemporary capitalism. The greenfield sites where new forms of accumulation are forged and expanded."
Roy, 2011, 229.

In Eveline Street and like many cultures around Africa and the world, Aawambo culture in Windhoek makes distinct suggestions about the inherent value of women. Cultural stigmas suggests perceptions that range from serious fundamental beliefs, like the idea that women are seen and not heard, to smaller, simply laughable ones such as the idea that certain pieces of meat are only reserved for men (Tobias, 2021). These cultural beliefs are inherently produced in the ways in which men occupy spaces on the street, claiming desirable portions of the street and leaving little to no desirable shelter for women. Similarly, Roy (2011) and Peake (2016) pointed out that production is political and that most urban spaces are produced in a masculine manner.

In similar fashion, Oldfield, Mathsaka, Salo, and Schlyter (2019) attempted to make visible the different making of gendered political subjects. The latter sought to establish ways in which gendered subjects could inform and become integrated within policy, rights and political practices. In the same way, Peake (2016) identified the intersection between cross-border livelihoods and gendered spaces as spaces for common interest as opposed to shared identities. As such they enable collaborative practice and knowledge production across place implemented through critical transnational feminist praxis. The role of the urban designer

is to identify the mechanisms of obtaining spaces and land parcels that have the potential to serve as the platform for gendered infrastructure. Similarly, identifying existing movement patterns everyday rituals and common spaces of young and senior women can enhance the intensity of existing infrastructure that women occupy. Moreover, the designer is also responsible for taking on a participatory and incremental approach to ensure that women's needs are met and spatially produced. Further, the design should allow for the creation of an economic niche with infrastructure built by women in order to reclaim spaces within Eveline Street.

With the economic slowdown due to the Corona virus pandemic we've seen how the informal economy in which women operate has had a disproportionate effect. The impacts of Covid hit female traders in Eveline Street hard, especially for single mothers that are working several jobs to make ends meet. One of the most significant blows to female traders was the fact that despite the supply and sale of food declared as an 'essential service', the reality was that a vast number of female trading spaces closed down under the new rules. Izar (2020) argued that female food vendors that sell homemade food can expand their business on the open space on street markets as a

result of this. This concept was established in cities such as Dar es Salaam where street markets are adjacent to well-populated neighborhoods. Mothers referred to as 'Mama Lishe' produce food which can easily be produced and delivered to the community. Izar (2020) pointed out that the key is to ensuring food availability is innovation and welfare for the most vulnerable groups which include young and senior women. I would argue that this could also be provided for cross-border traders and migrants. Njamnhoh (2018) pointed out that food is how migrants identify themselves collectively and individually. Therefore, communal cooking spaces could allow women to form their sense of identity within the community, both in the intimate domestic sphere and in relation to the larger public spaces that share a specific culinary complex.

4.6 GREY SPACE

Informal areas are growing, unpredictable and fragile neighborhoods that offer an immediate response to a lack of basic services and infrastructure. In recent years trends indicate that in Windhoek the number of micro-enterprises along the street doubled in eight years from 133 to 270 in 2016 (Charman, Petersen and Govender, 2020). The rezoning process facilitated by the City of Windhoek, although hamstrung with political obstacles also contributed

to the formalization of liquor trading enterprises. The spatial logic of Eveline Street is one which was intended to have a mono-functional, cellular and low-density logic. The street has shifted this logic and altered its urban fabric, either within consort of urban planning or despite the intention of urban planners. The rapid expansion and spatial segregation of informal settlements is a result of inward migration as well as 'greying'.

Gray space is a term coined by Oren Yiftachel and used by academics such as Tanya Zack, Melinda Silverman, Alan Morris and Lindsay Bremner (Matsipa, 2017). The amplification of grey space illuminates the emergence of grey space in a vast number of contemporary city regions (Yiftachel, 2012). Thus, the making of gray space is forever contentious illustrating a site of political conflict and societal transformation. The concept of gray space refers to the creation of peripheral, weakened and marginalized spaces, which can only be undone by urban designers acknowledging it and by seeking to enable female communities that are subject to grey space. These communities are far from powerless, as they generate new mobilizations and insurgent identities. They also employ innovative tactics of survival and use of gray space as a basis for self-organization,

"The concept of "gray space" refers to developments, enclaves, populations, and transactions positioned between the "lightness" of legality/approval/safety, and the "darkness" of eviction/destruction/death. Gray spaces are neither integrated nor eliminated, forming pseudo-permanent margins of today's urban regions, which exist partially outside the gaze of state authorities and city plans(see Yiftachel, 2009)." Yiftachel, 2009, 153.

negotiation and empowerment (Yiftachel, 2012).

4.7 CONCLUSION

This chapter revealed that a lack of infrastructure for women in Eveline Street is a complex problem, characterized by myriad of stakeholders and interests, at various scales. The literature further suggested that addressing these challenges will require a multi-faceted approach at various levels; political, economic and social. Several studies pointed to the temporal nature of female street traders that produce innovative solutions to survive. Criticism revealed that gendered spaces require intervention based on the local context and rooted in principles in line with feminist theory. It also revealed that gendered spaces produced on existing grey spaces requiring a re-imagined infrastructure that perhaps is able to shift the power back to women. In this study I explore the problem of permanent gendered infrastructure from an urban design perspective and offer design interventions applied to Eveline Street in the suburb of Goreangab in Katutura, Windhoek.

05

CASE STUDIES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The case study method is a qualitative research method that guides the researcher in making direct observations. Case studies, as Bent Flyvbjerg argues in Denzin and Lincoln (2011), allow for one to identify and track development factors and to test ideas. The experimental and explanatory nature of the case study method was applied in this dissertation to allow for richness and variability (Denzin and Lincoln, 2011).

The examples presented here are examples successful and innovative gendered space and design projects, that provide solutions in a setting that is similar to the study area of this research.

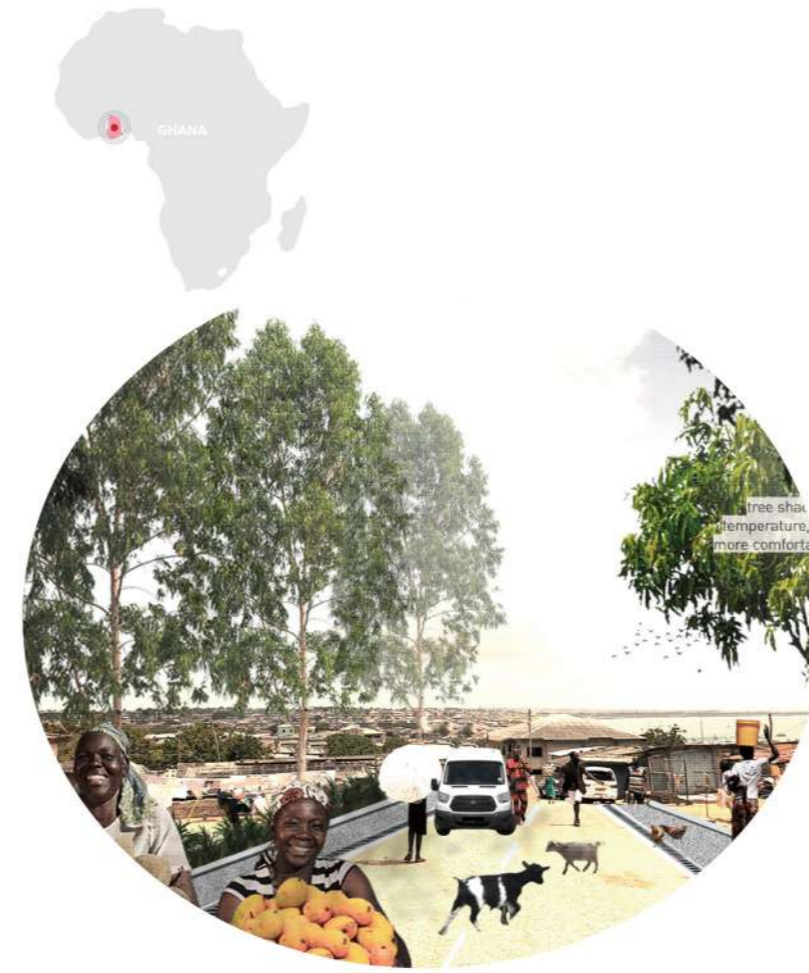


Figure 5.1 : Community Catalyst project, Winneba, Ghana
Source: The American Society of Landscape architecture fund

The project was based on the idea of self built infrastructure to build a sense of community-mainly biogas toilets and trading stalls. The waste from the toilets was then used to feed productive food gardens and trees which creates an economic niche and provides food availability for female traders. Water was also recycled through the use of rain gardens which provided women with alternative recreational spaces.

GHANA

4.2 Community Catalyst- Building A Network of Public Spaces for Sanitation and Social Inclusion in Winneba, Ghana

Source: The American Society of Landscape architecture fund

The community led project empowered women by making changes to the spatial fabric such as planting trees to occupy conserved vacant land to prevent illegal housing encroachment. The project included trading and recreational spaces for women. The use of circle forms allowed for a more intimate social arrangement for women. The model could be replicated in several sites and be used as an income generator for women.

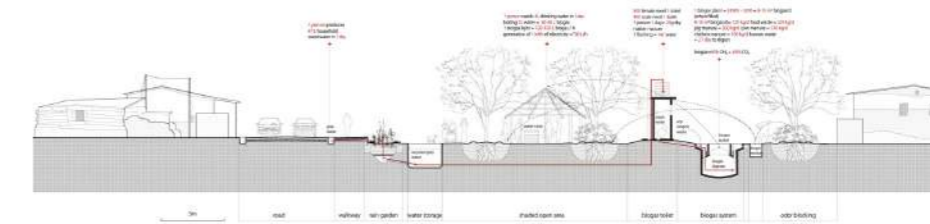
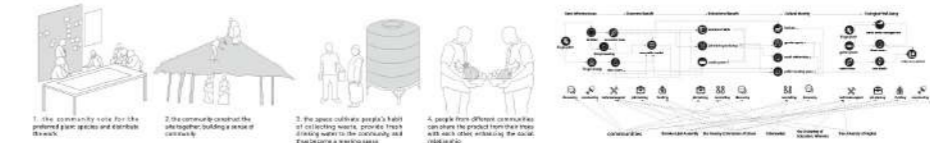


Figure 5.2 : Rain water and waste collection system, Winneba, Ghana
Source: The American Society of Landscape architecture fund

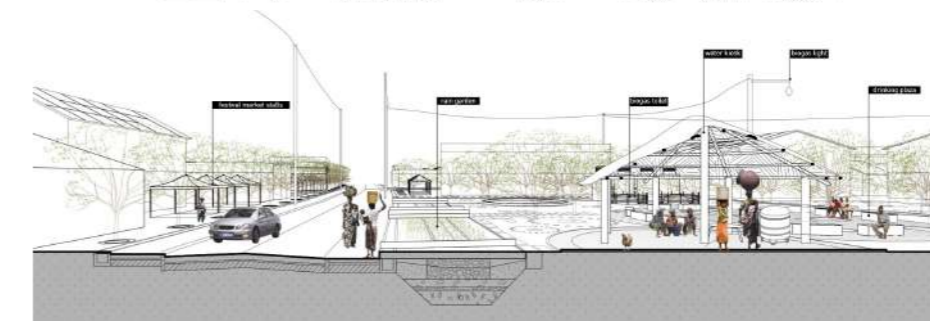


Figure 5.3 : Women's trading stalls and drinking plaza
Source: The American Society of Landscape architecture fund

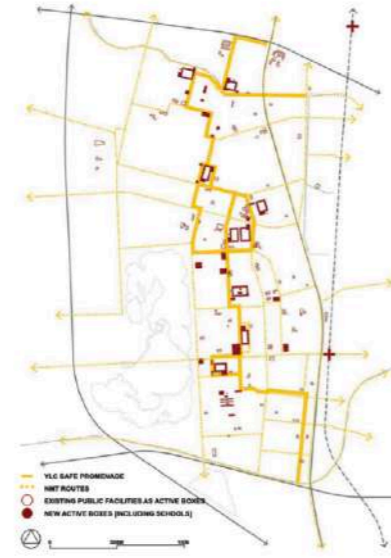


Figure 5.4 : Active boxes in Manenberg, Cape Town
 Figure 5.5 : Active box in Harare, Cape Town.
 Source: VPUU

Violence Protection Urban Upgrading is a organization which works closely with undeserved communities.

SOUTH AFRICA

4.3 Active boxes Manenberg, Cape Town South Africa Source: VPUU

Active boxes are a safe and multi-functional spaces for community activities. These can be spaces as small as a crèche or as large as a library. The boxes are always illuminated providing safety during the day and night. The active boxes were proposed along major pedestrian routes.

Figure 5.6 : Active box
 Source: VPUU



Figure 5.7 : Keko Machungwa, Dar es Salaam
 Source: Women to Watch



The project proposed to improve women's mobility by providing washrooms on wheels.

Figure 5.8 : Toilets on wheels for women using old buses and taxis.
 Source: Stackumbrella

TANZANIA

4.4 Gendered spaces for women, Keko Machungwa, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Source: Author

The project aims to provide support infrastructure for women and to create a networked system based on Morrow and Parker's (2020) concept of Care, Commoning and Collectivity. Due to this the street was designed to have a series of care hubs which connect the formal and informal areas on the street. The care hubs act as conduits for women to perform domestic activities which are normally performed in the household within a communal setting. Women are involved in the actual building of the spaces which was inspired by the Women to Watch initiative in Dar es Salaam by City Lab Dar es Salaam.

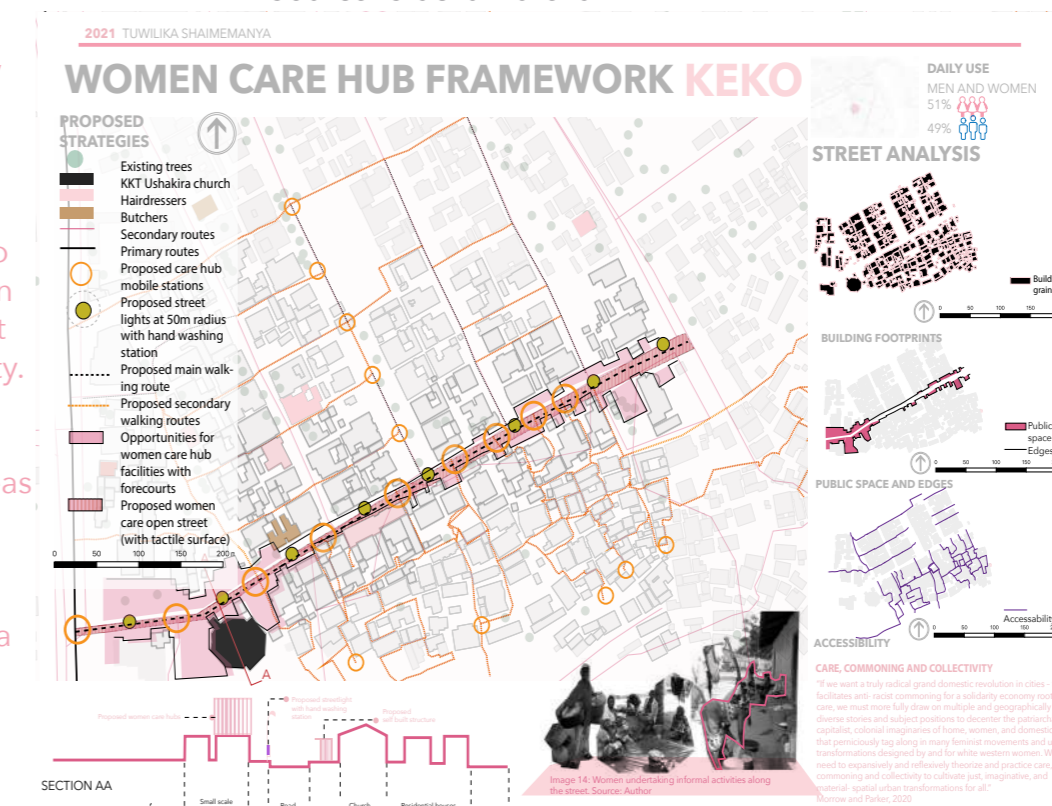


Figure 5.9 : Spatial intervention of street in Keko Machungwa
 Source: Author

06

CONTEXT ANALYSIS AT THE METRO SCALE

BUSINESS CORRIDORS

The map below shows the proposed 9 business corridors in Windhoek. In 2006 the City of Windhoek decided to establish business corridors on key township high streets to enable businesses to formalize.



Figure 6.1 : Business corridors
Source: Author

ZONING

The map shows the zoning of Windhoek. It is important to note that Eveline Street was rezoned from residential to commercial in 2008, but this does not reflect land use.

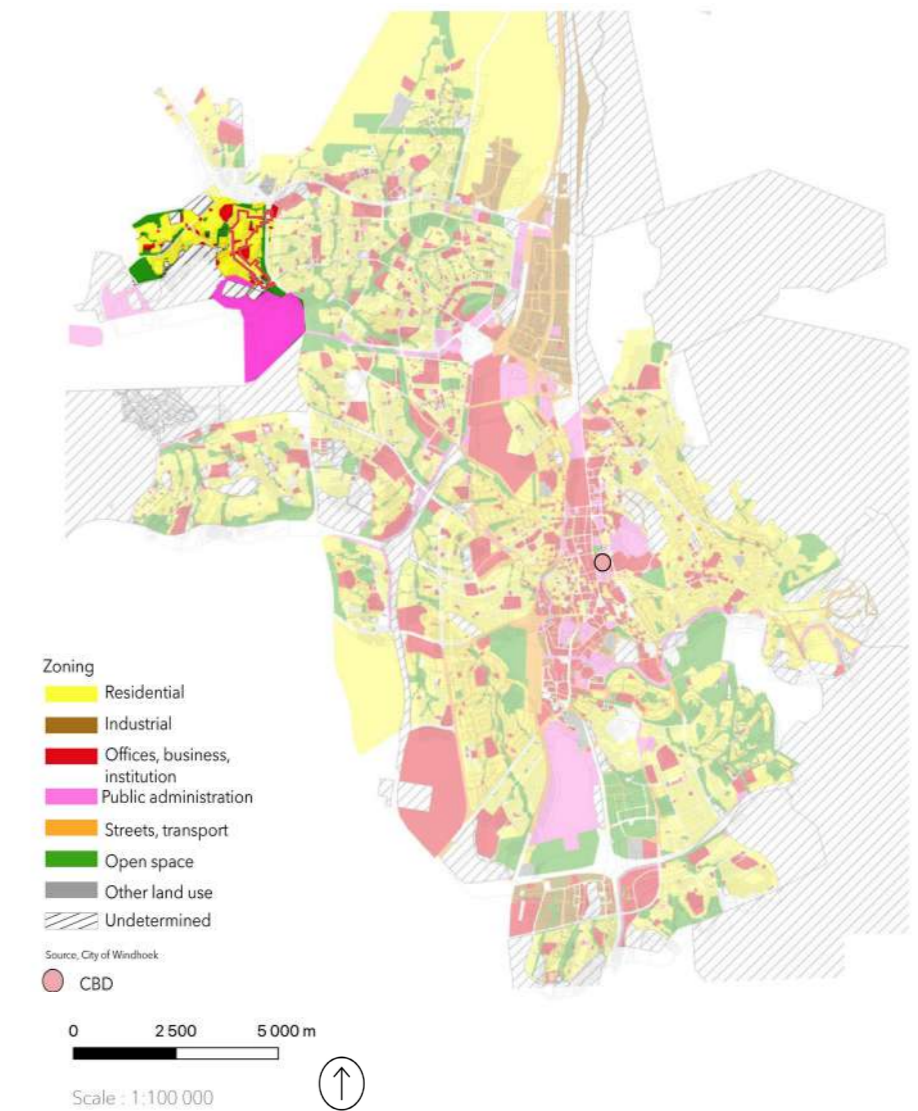


Figure 6.2 : Zoning
Source: Author with information from City of Windhoek

SOCIO SPATIAL GROUPING

This map shows informal townships such as Katutura where Eveline Street is situated which falls under a gray space zone (it is a peripheral neighborhood with an influx of migration).

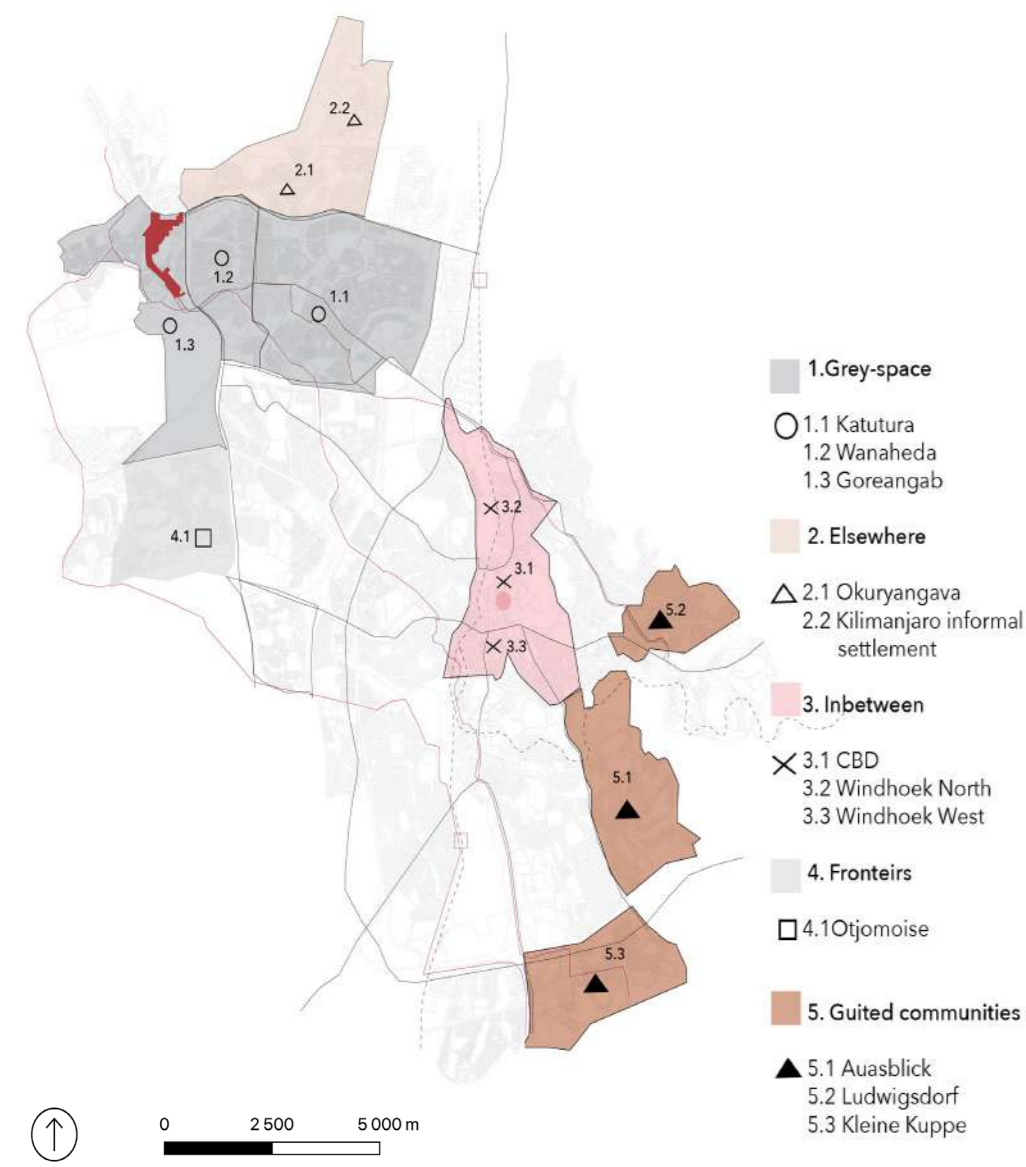


Figure 6.3 : Socio-spatial grouping
Source: Author

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The map below shows average household income and the location and size of informal settlements. As it is evident from the data, Goreangab lies within the lowest cohort of average household income

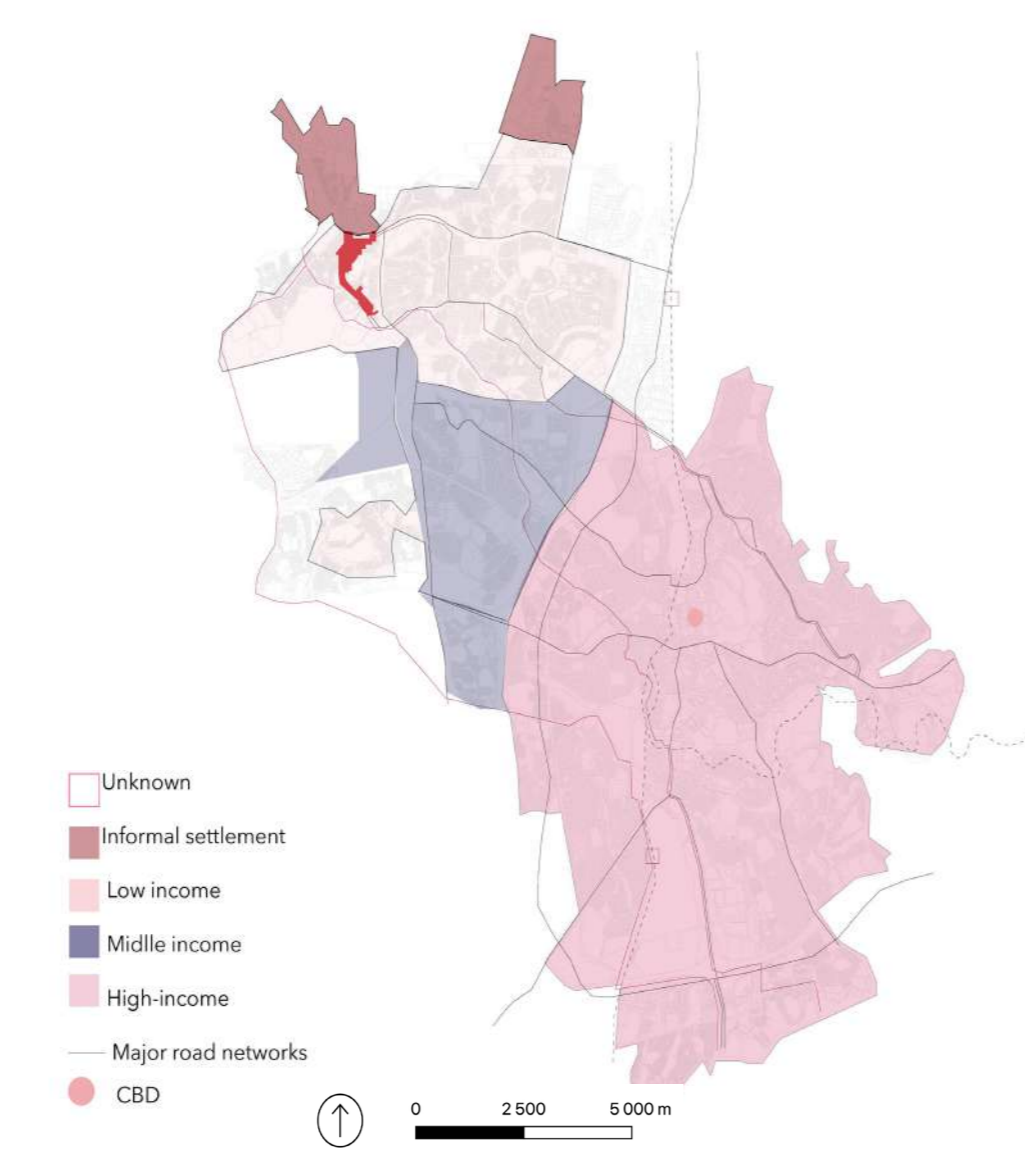


Figure 6.4 : Household income
Source: Author

NATURAL ASSETS

Goreangab is located right next to one of the most important water reservoirs in the city, the Goreangab dam. Goreangab is located within the urban edge and that is why it has been selected as a favorable location to explore permanent gendered strategies linked to water.

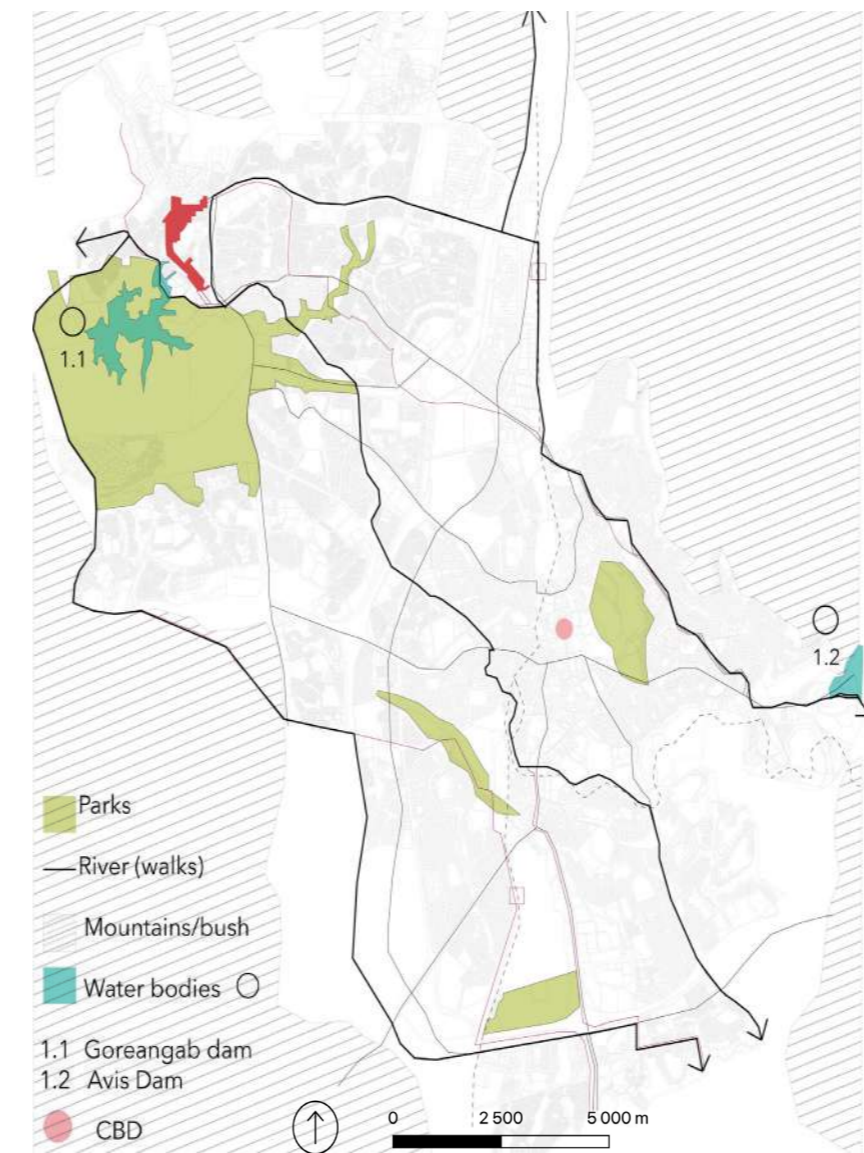


Figure 6.5 : Natural assets
Source: Author



Figure 6.6 : Bird's eye view of Goreangab reservoir and Goreangab
Source: Wikiwand



Figure 6.6 : View of Goreangab reservoir
Source: Wikimapia

07

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS AT THE STREET SCALE

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT PATTERNS

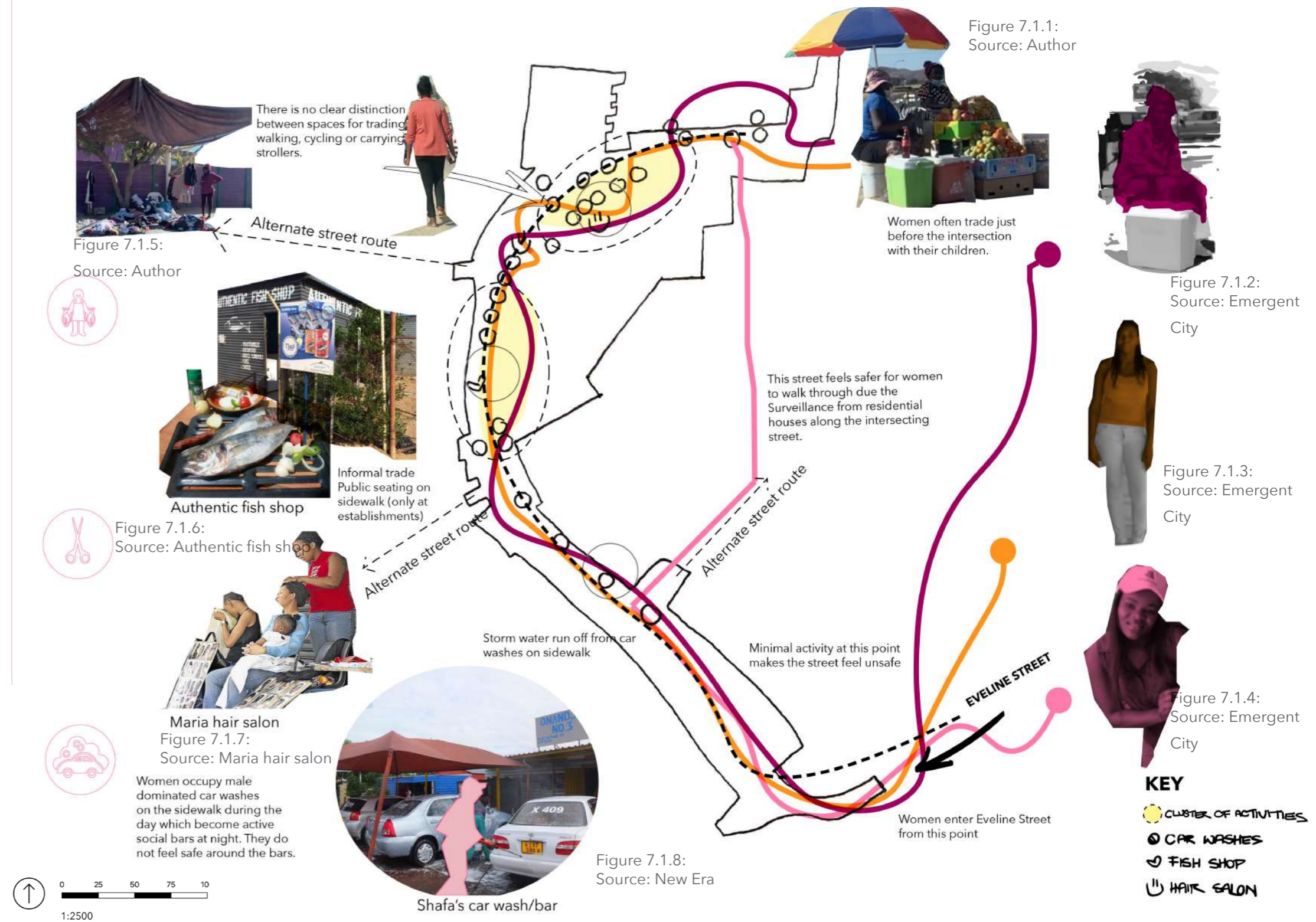


Figure 7.1: Women's movement patterns
Source: Author

Shows the preferred movement routes of women along Eveline Street and its adjacent streets.

TRANSPORT INTERCHANGES

SAFE WALKING ROUTES FOR WOMEN

FEMALE SOCIO-SPATIAL GROUPING PATTERNS

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

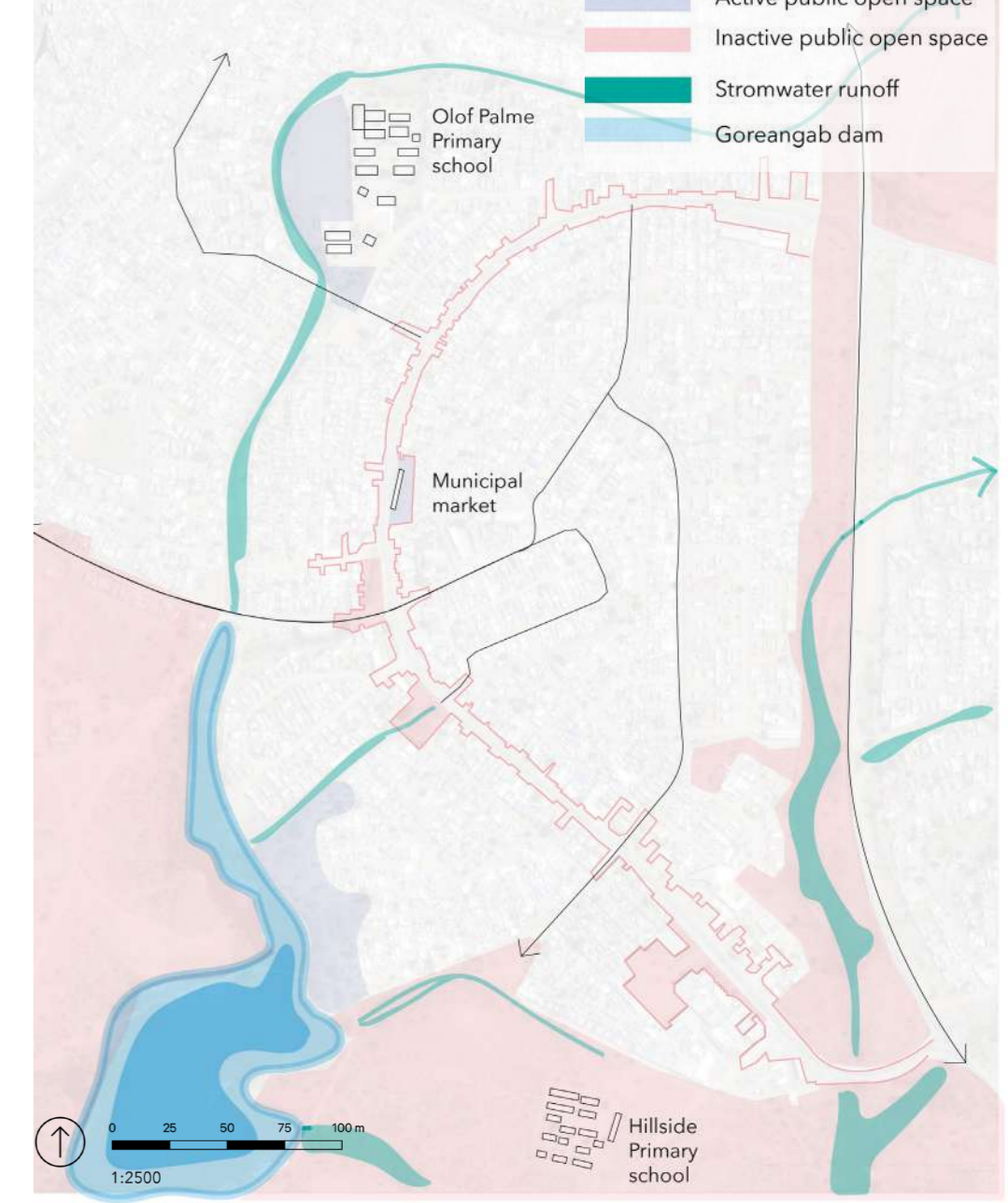
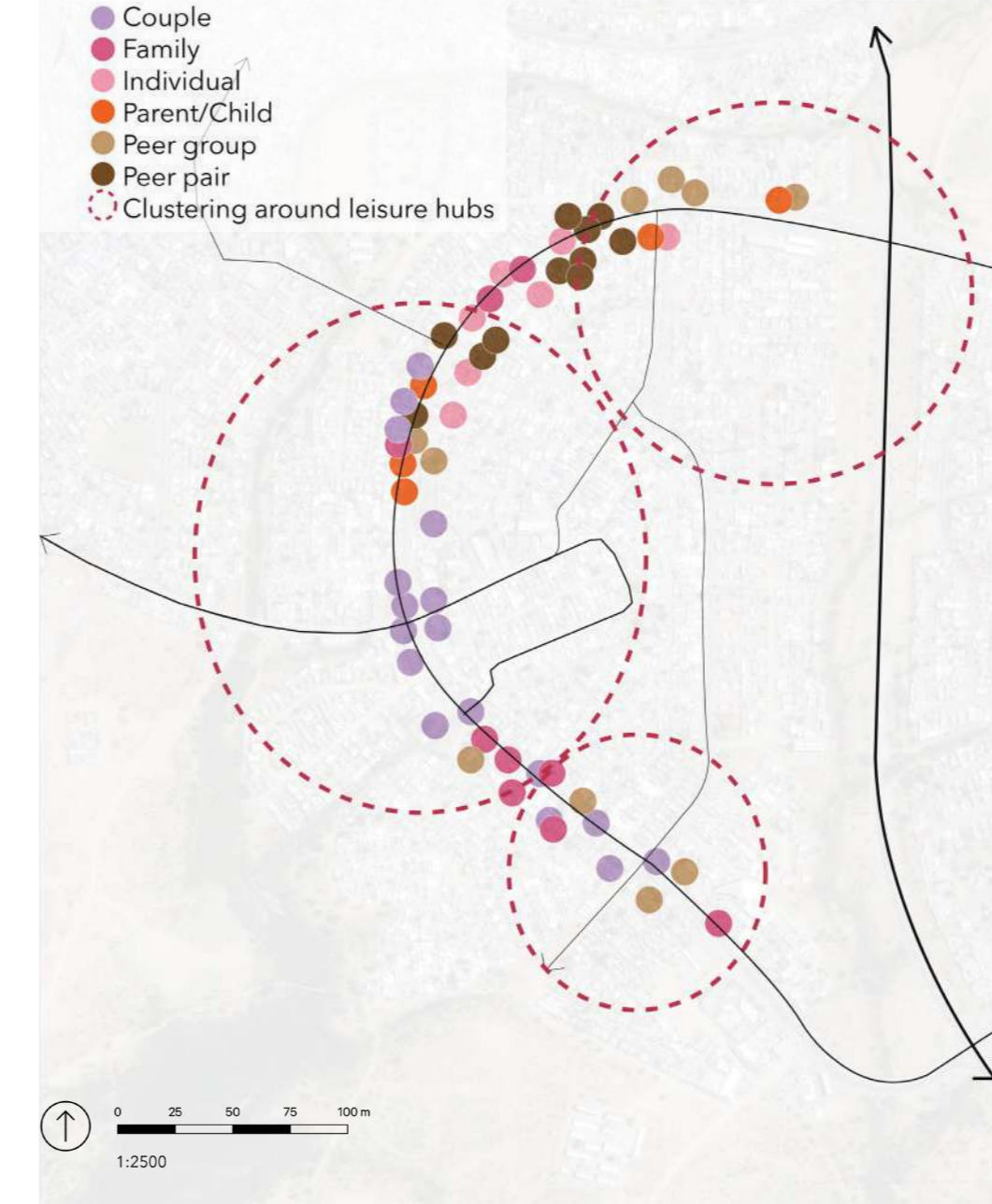
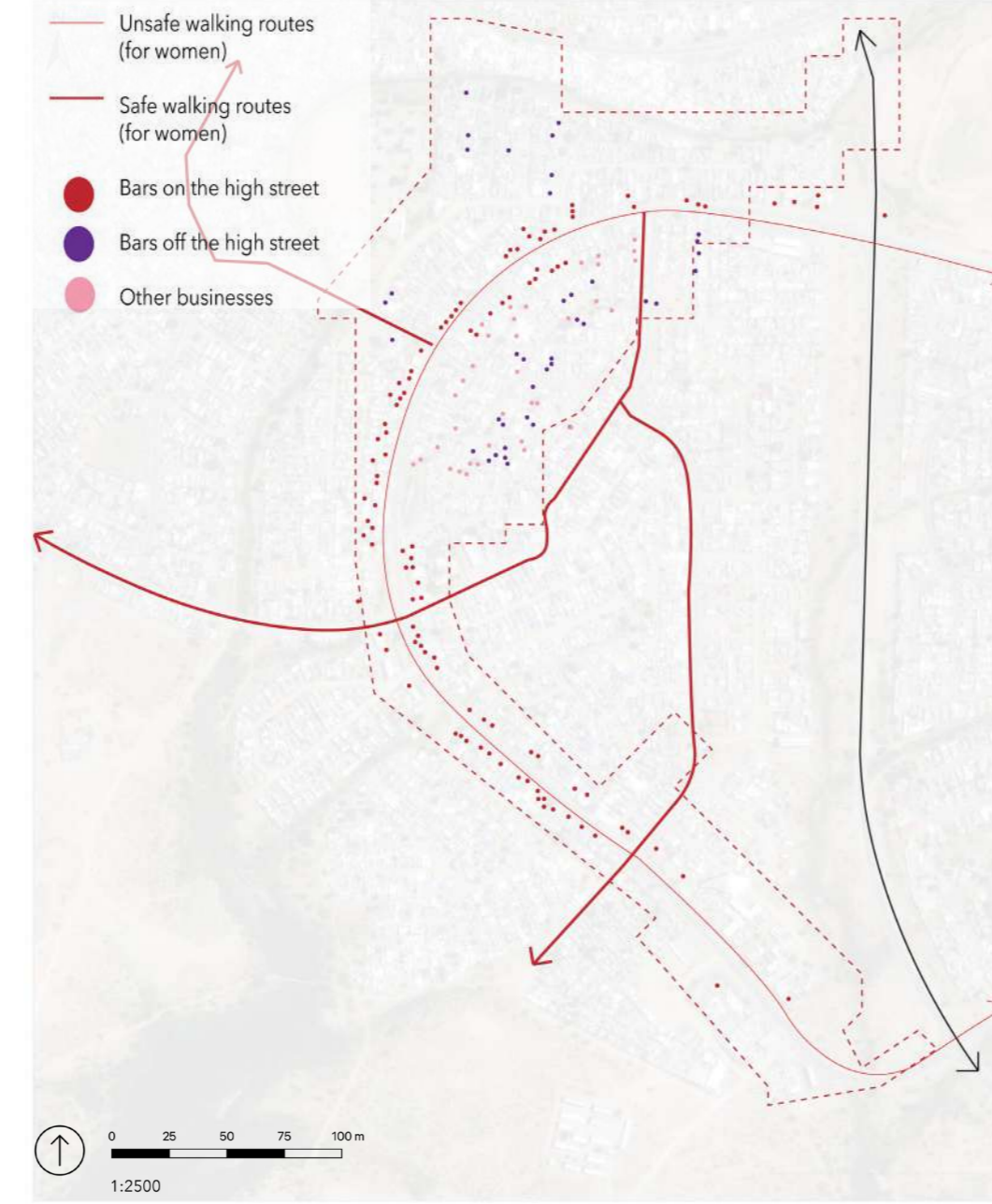
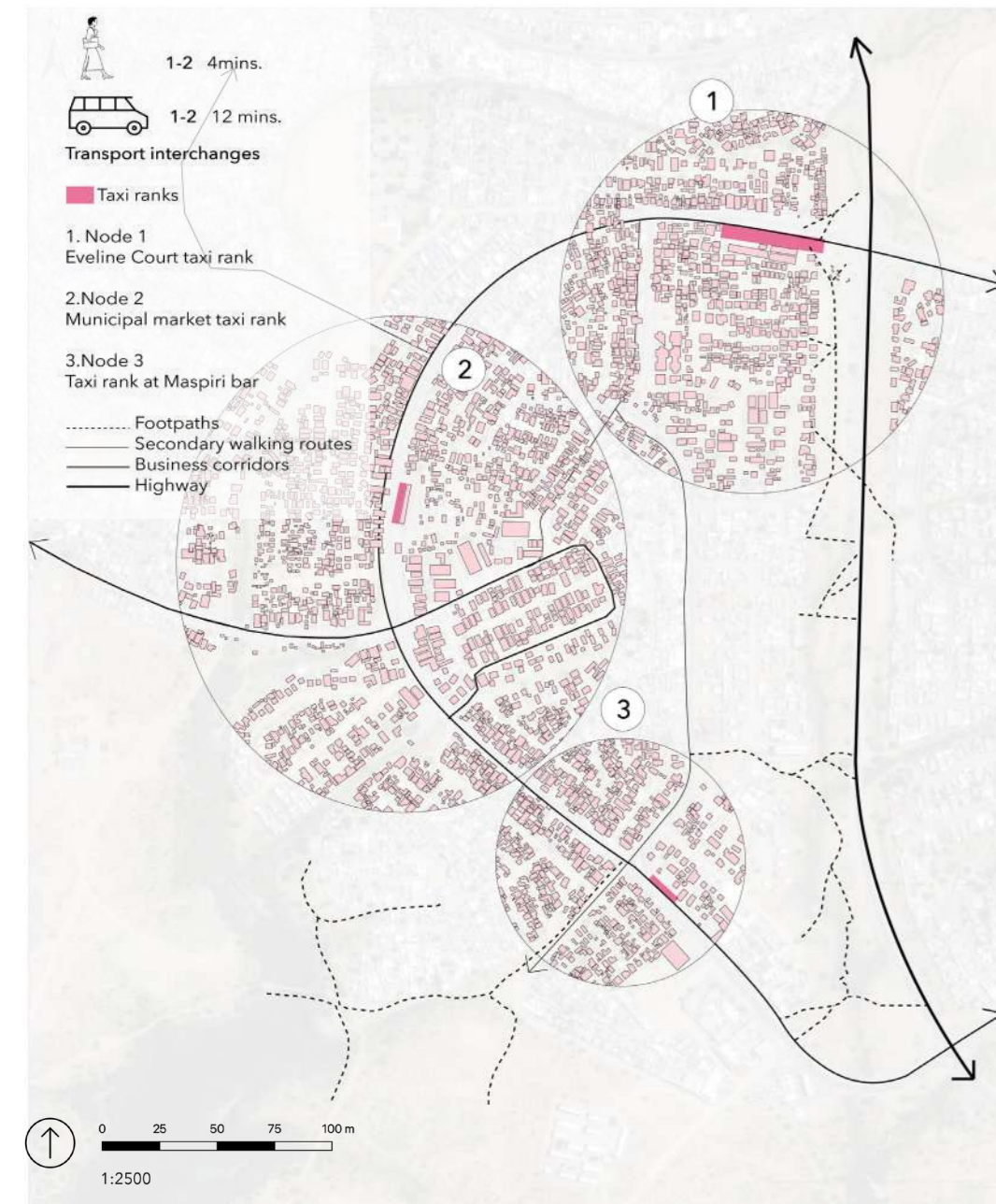


Figure 7.2: Transport interchanges used by women
Source: Author

Figure 7.3: Women's safe walking routes
Source: Author

Figure 7.4: Female Socio- spatial grouping
Source: Author

Figure 7.5: Public open space
Source: Author

Shows the three informal taxi ranks on Eveline Street.

Shows the routes that women felt safe walking in. Secondary routes were preferred over primary routes.

The following map shows the social grouping of women along Eveline Street. Peer pairs and couples were the predominant groups along the street.

Shows the location of school buildings catered in Eveline Street, together with the public open spaces and storm water runoff.

EVELINE STREET STREET EDGE CONDITIONS

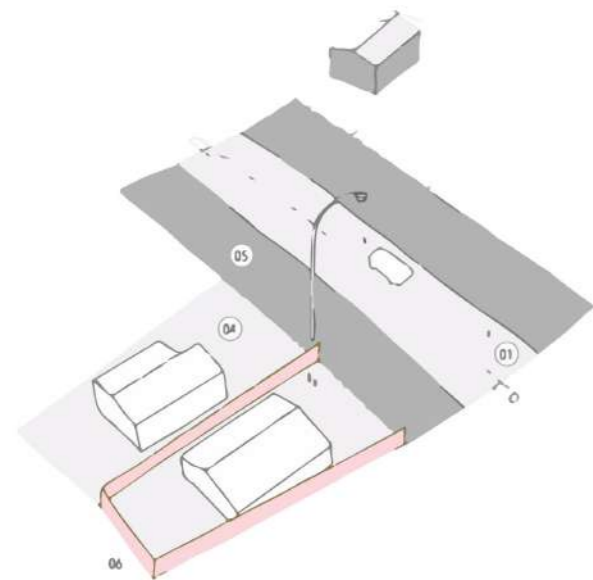


Figure 7.6: Backyard dwelling
Source: Emergent City

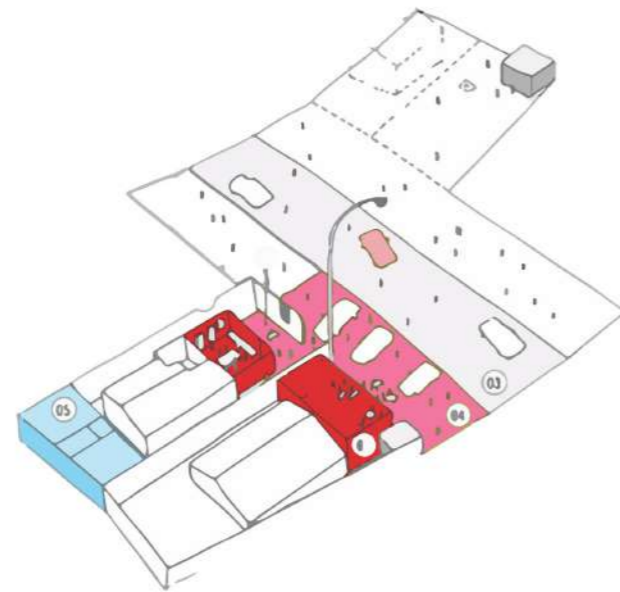


Figure 7.7: Sidewalk appropriation
Source: Emergent City

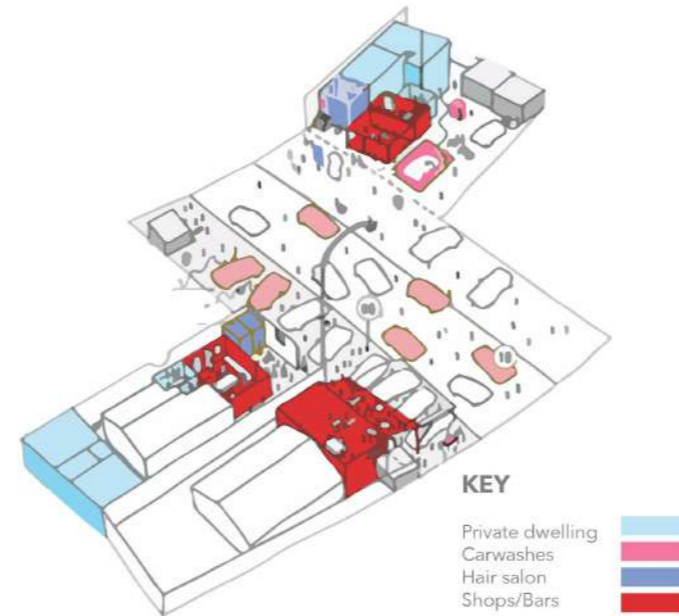


Figure 7.8: Street transformation
Source: Emergent City

KEY
 Private dwelling
 Carwashes
 Hair salon
 Shops/Bars



Figure 7.9: Trading container
Source: Emergent City



Figure 7.10: Gravel sidewalk
Source: Emergent City



Figure 7.11: Car wash over hang
Source: Emergent City

STREET EDGES

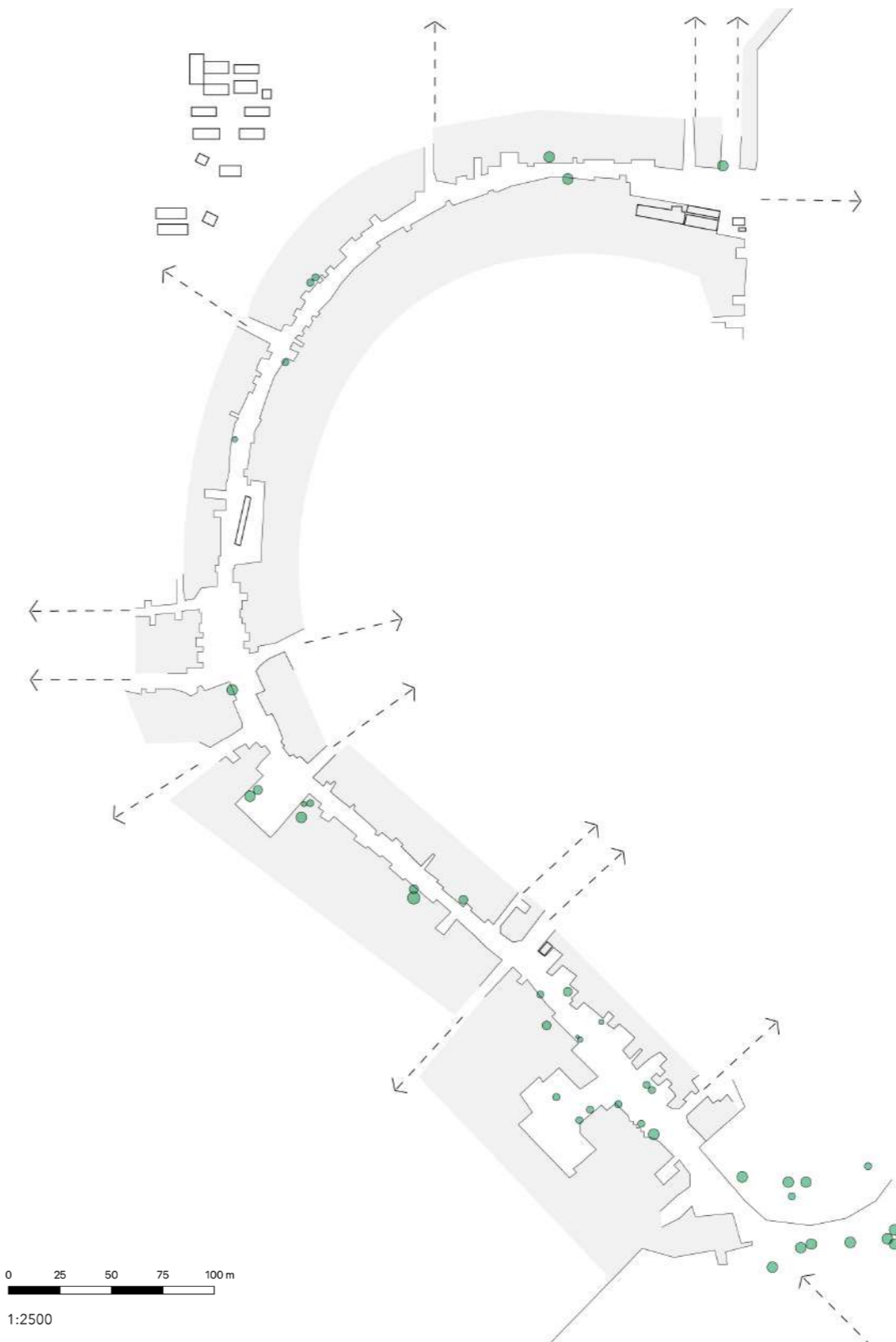


Figure 7.12: Street edges
Source: Author

Figures 7.6- 7.11: Shows how the transcendence of thresholds between public- and private-use rights, along with the diversity of architectural responses, has created a differentiated street edge with no two properties utilizing space in the same manner.

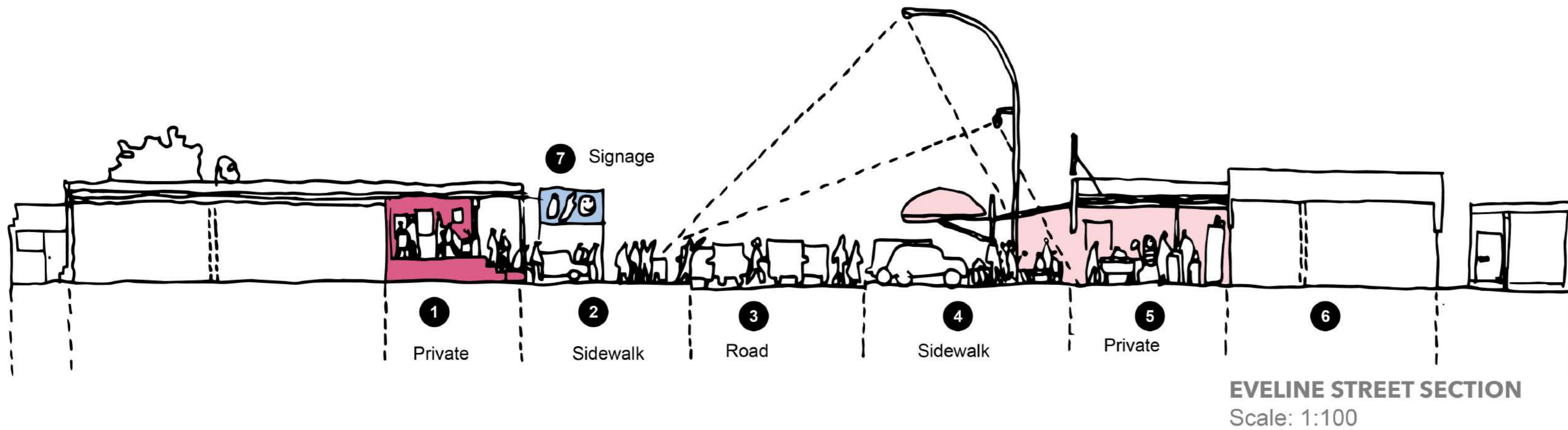
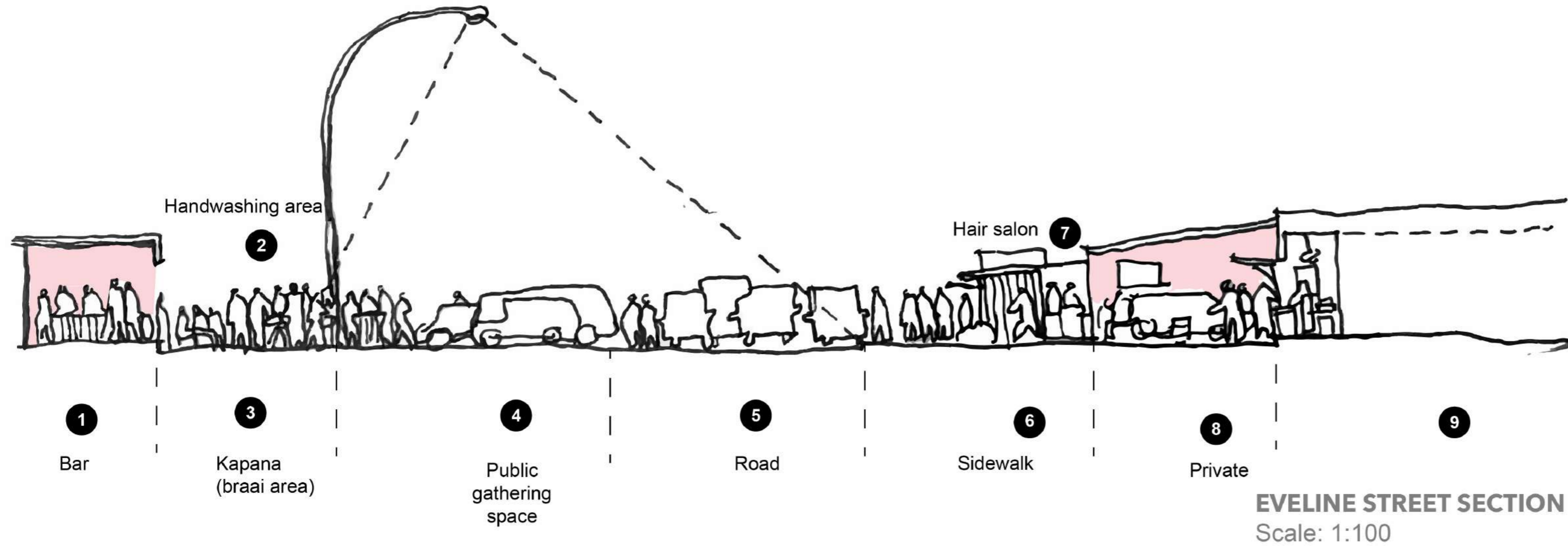


Figure 7.13: Shows the existing street edge conditions of Eveline Street. Women tend to negotiate space at the edge of the street.

Source: Redrawn by author with reference from Sustainable Livelihoods Foundation.

SOFT AND HARD USES

WOMEN'S EVERYDAY LIFE AT 3 IDENTIFIED NODES

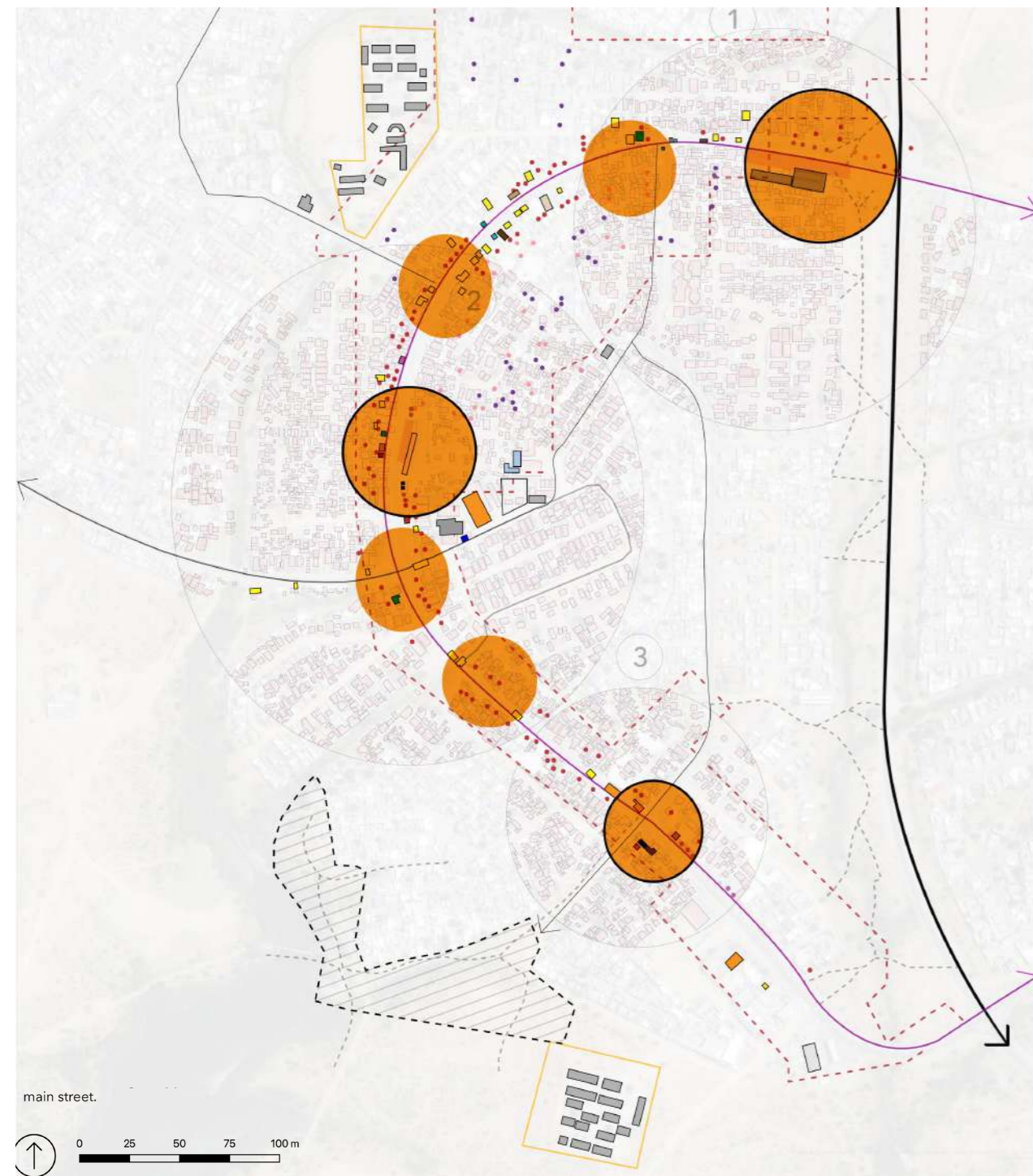


Figure 7.14: Soft and hard uses at 3 identified nodes
Source: Author

Shows the diversity of uses on Eveline Street.

- | Soft spaces identified by women | Hard spaces |
|--|---|
| ■ Churches | ● Ablutions (bars) |
| ■ Libraries | ○ Transport interchanges (male dominated) |
| ■ Day cares | ○ Cluster of hard and soft spaces |
| ■ Police stations | — Inadequate walkways |
| ■ Bars | |
| ■ Community Centres | |
| ■ Municipal markets | |
| ■ Auto-repair services | |
| ■ Service stations | |
| ■ Apartments | |
| ■ Food takeaways | |
| ■ Hair salons | |
| ■ Goreangab dam | |
| ■ Carwashes | |
| ■ Chicken-stands | |
| ■ Fish shop | |
| ■ Print shop | |
| ■ House shop | |
| ■ Miscellaneous | |
| ■ Parking garage | |
| ■ Driving school | |
| ■ Kindergarden | |
| ■ Schools | |
| ● Vehicle traders | |
| ● Informal traders | |
| ● Mobile traders | |
| ● Homeshops | |

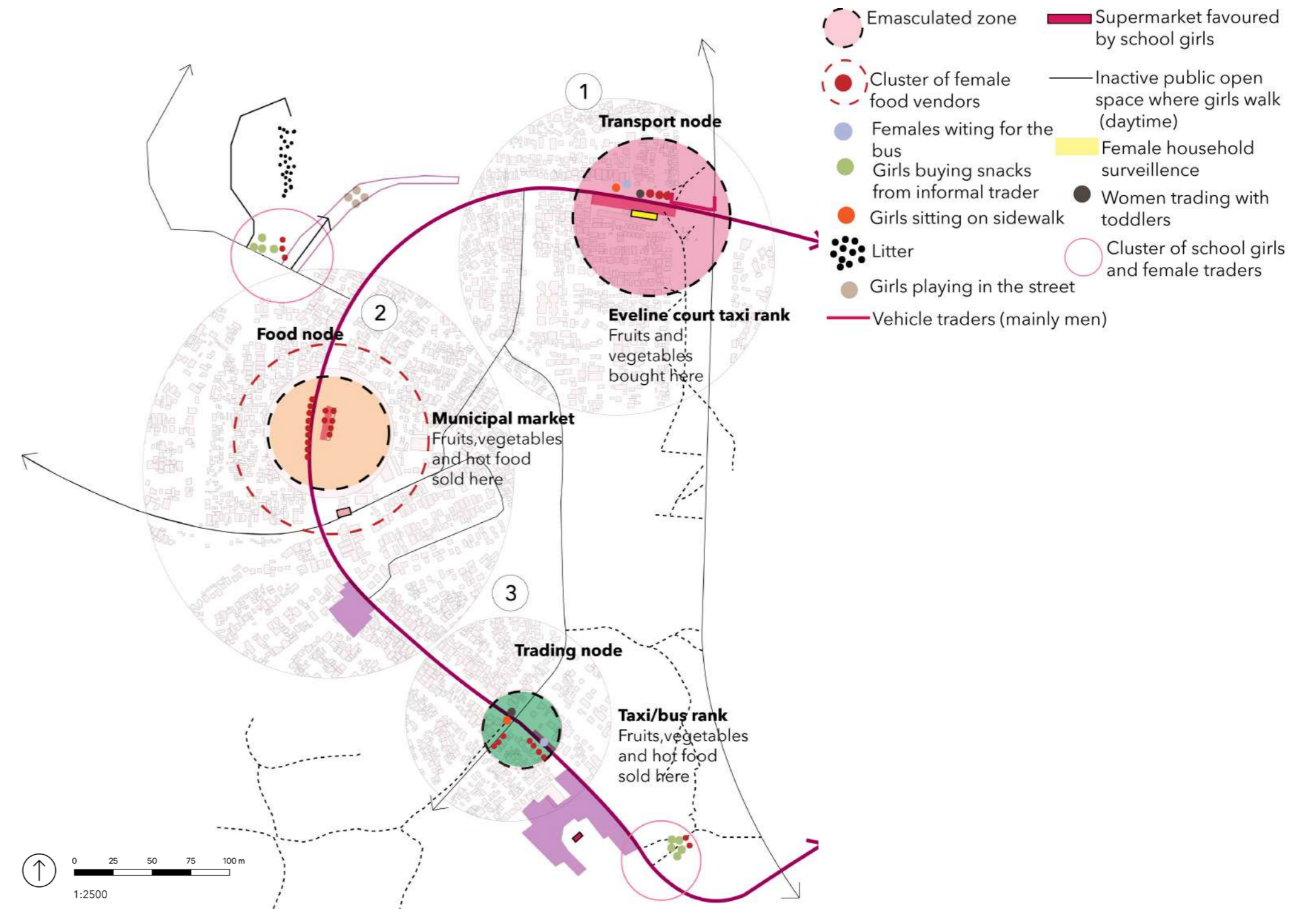


Figure 7.15: Women's everyday life at 3 identified nodes
Source: Author

Shows the 3 nodes on Eveline Street where there are clusters of interdependent social, spatial and economic arrangements.

MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF YOUNG AND SENIOR WOMEN

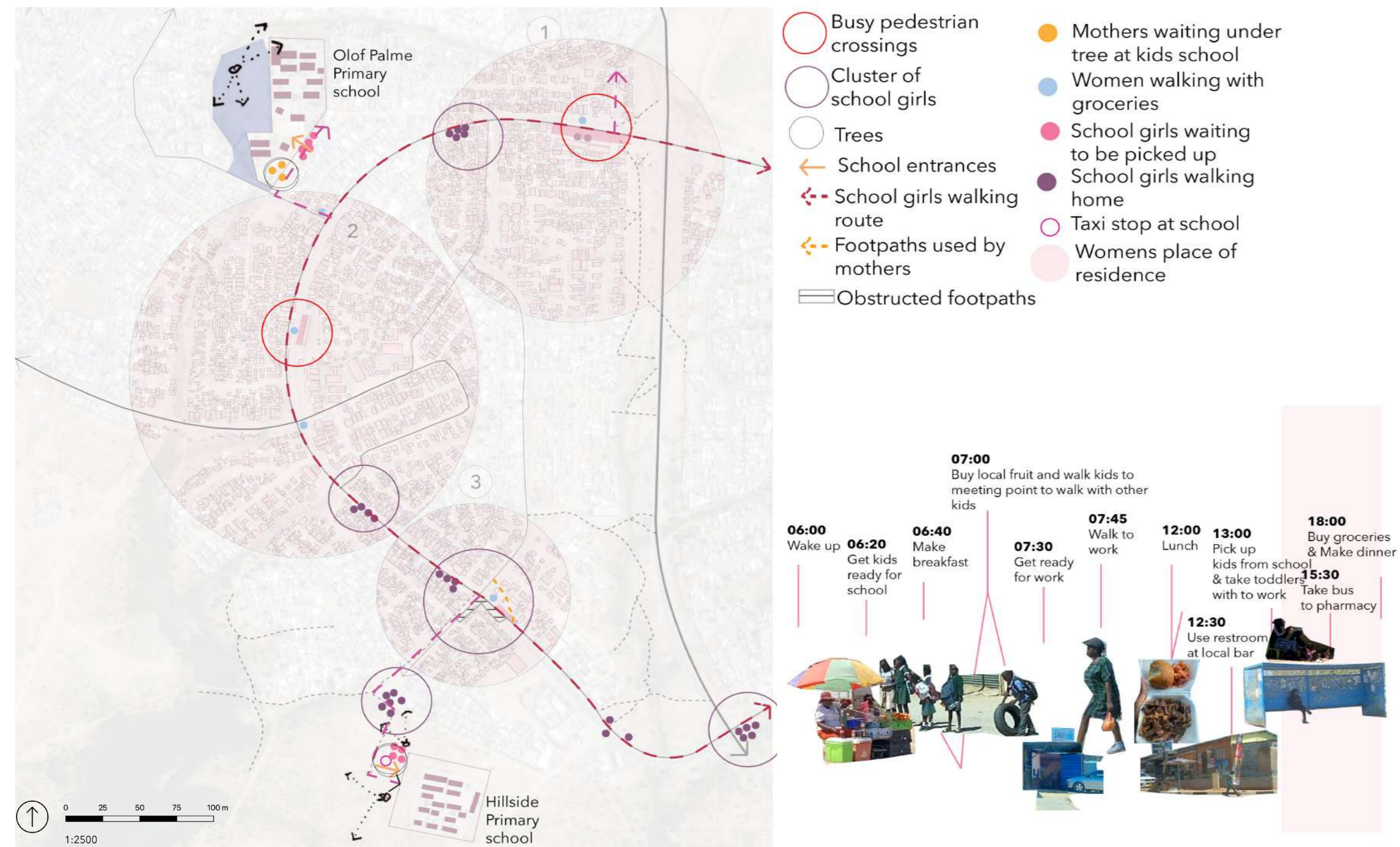


Figure 7.16: Shows the movement patterns of school girls (aged 8-13) and senior women along Eveline Street.
Source: Author

8.1 DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

This diagram shows a combination of the context scale mapping at the street scale which was used to inform the concept for the design proposal. It also gives an idea of the portions of land that could be used to promote Gendered infrastructure in Eveline Street.

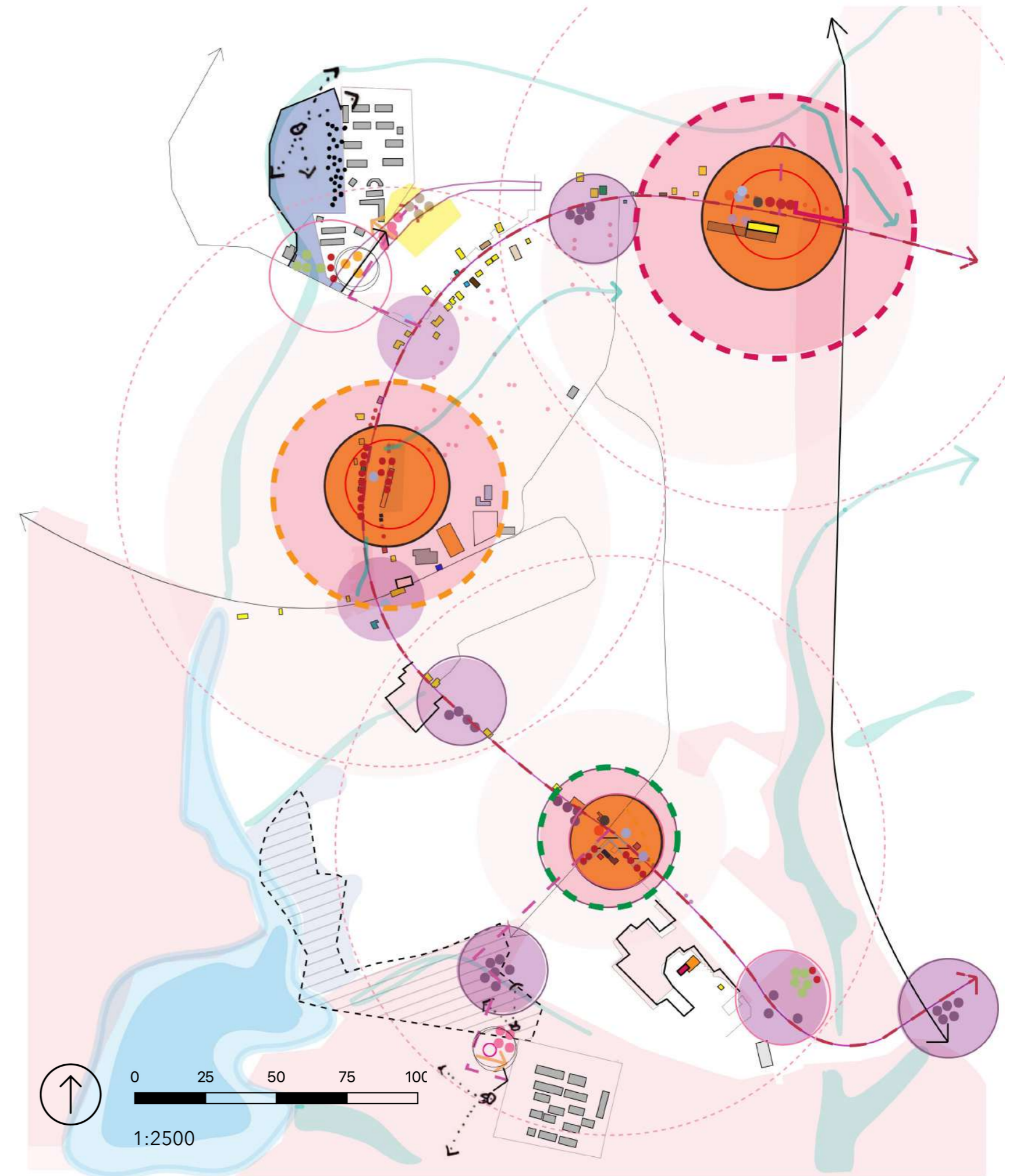
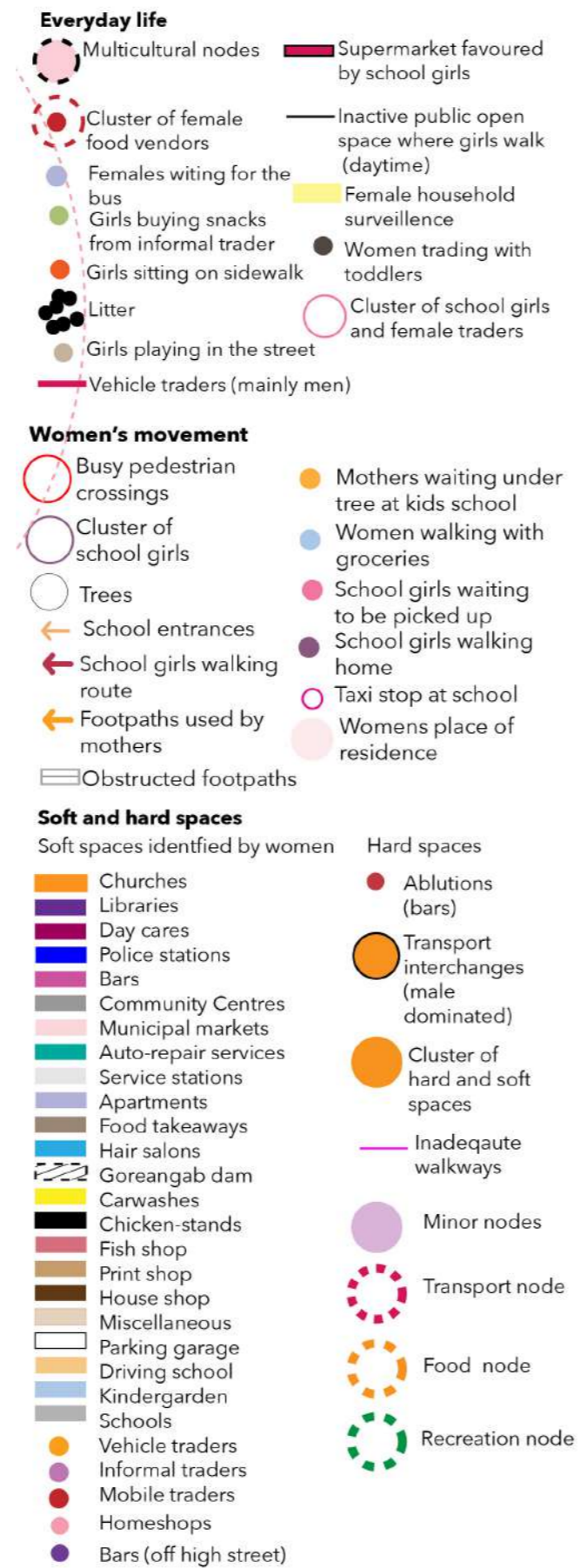


Figure 8.1: Design informants
Source: Author

Shows a combination of the context scale mapping at the street scale which was used to inform the concept for the design proposal.

8.2 PROMOTING GENDERED INFRASTRUCTURE

This section explores some ideas on how to create more inclusive infrastructure for women along Eveline Street.

SURVEILLANCE

- 01 To provide elements such as seating and greenery near pathways that indicate ownership and improve surveillance.
- 02 Improved lighting benches offer opportunities for casual surveillance to ensure women's safety.

WOMEN CARE HUBS AS LANDMARKS

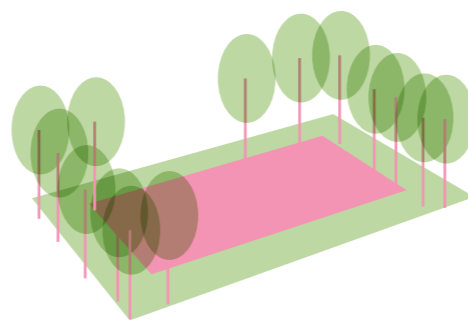
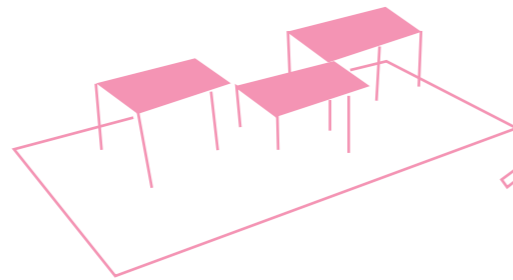
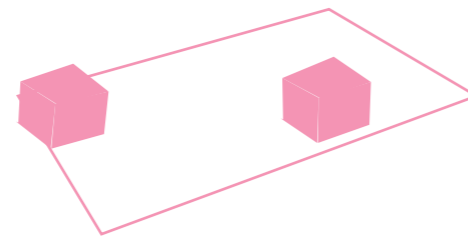
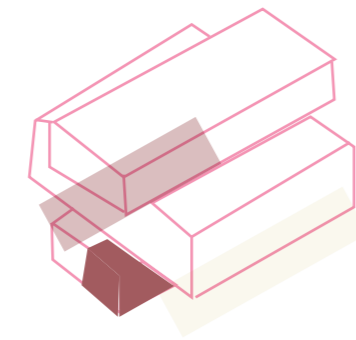
- 03 Establishing spaces for women care hubs where women are able to gather for domestic activities such as communal cooking, and community agriculture.
- 04 To facilitate spatial transformation by allowing women themselves to build the women care hubs.

SEMI-PUBLIC FORECOURTS

- 05 Establishing semi public forecourts where women feel safe. These spaces can leverage of existing perennial rivers to feed gardens.
- 06 These spaces also act as points of gathering and provide surveillance for bus stops.

INTERACTIVE FACADES FOR SURVEILLANCE

- 07 Provision of large glass windows and balconies overlooking the street for surveillance.



GENDERED INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENTS

- 08 Establishing inclusive gendered infrastructure that provides training facilities, day care centers and co-housing which have a strong connection to public spaces

SANITATION FACILITIES

- 09 Provision of sanitation facilities within open parks.

SHADE OPPORTUNITIES

- 10 To ensure protection against weather conditions and to create places for privacy, shade and meeting.

SMALL SCALE PEDESTRIAN AREAS

- 11 To allow for more intimate spaces for women to perform different daily rituals including exercising, gardening, watching children play and walking.

8.3 CONCEPTUALIZING DESIGN STRATEGIES AT A NEIGHBORHOOD SCALE

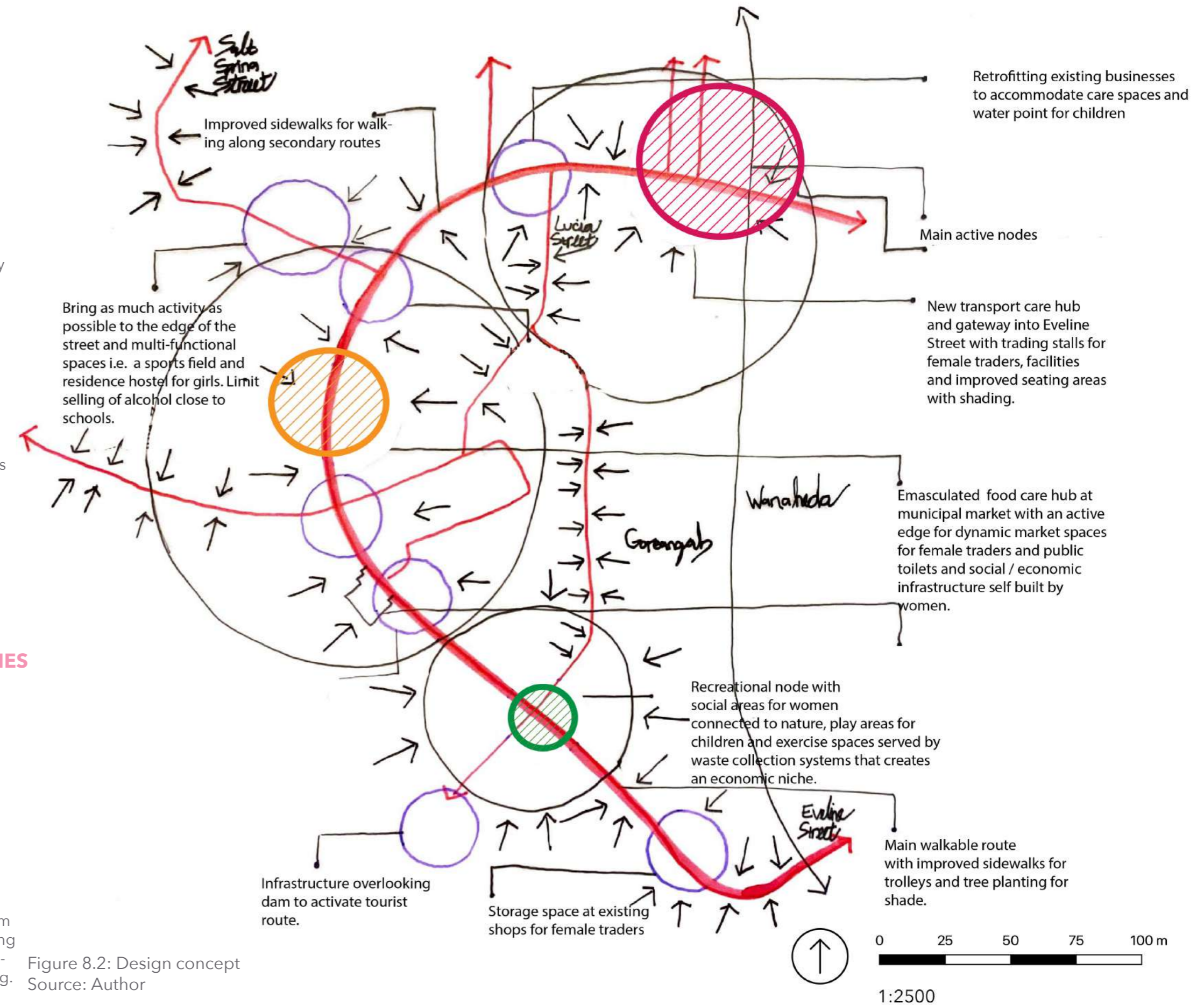


Figure 8.2: Design concept
Source: Author

8.4 DESIGN STRATEGIES

The main design strategies that will be applied to the design proposal are shown below. These strategies take into consideration, together with the intention of creating inclusive gendered infrastructure, the importance of small-scale pedestrian areas, surveillance, a sense of privacy and public facilities in the implementation of gendered spaces in the context of Goreangab.



1 RECLAIMED SMALL SCALE PEDESTRIAN AREAS

- There are three transport interchanges in Eveline Street that could be emasculated or give women autonomy of space.
- As much as possible a mixed use design will be implemented at these three points to facilitate women's daily rituals.
- Soft spaces such as seating areas and trees for mothers trading with toddlers will be promoted along the network.
- Using the main street and identified safe walking streets for women and school girls to facilitate a network of permanent gendered spaces.

2 WALKABLE ROUTES

- Tree planting and landscaping along the walkable route to allow for walking, running and pushing baby strollers.
- A connective network with hand washing stations, water points, greywater recycling and waste collection recycling self built by women to allow another layer of ownership.
- Building on existing female community networks for long term maintenance of walkable routes.
- Active edges along the walkable route to promote interactive edge conditions and safe mobility and a sense of spatial ownership for women.



3 WOMEN HUBS

- Activated intersections that connect the walkable route along Eveline Street and beyond.
- The nodes will serve different functions: Transport, food and recreation. It will also include training facilities for female traders to expand their skills.
- Each main node will have a water point which makes use of existing storm water run off. It will also have hand washing stations attached to street lights. These areas will also have infrastructure to harvest rain water, filter and distribute it.
- The hubs are intended to have the following principles: Semi public forecourts, a sense of privacy, demarcated walking routes, active surveillance and small scale-pedestrian areas for women.



4 SELF BUILT INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT WOMEN HUBS

- Production of gendered urban space, particularly the right to participatory and appropriation on Eveline Street.
- Investing in new housing models and cultural spaces for youth.
- Expanding female food vendor spaces with newly designed storage spaces on open spaces along the street for youth to interact with.
- Building on participatory planning with women to transform self built infrastructure at nodes.



STRATEGY 1 - RECLAIMED SMALL SCALE PEDESTRIAN AREAS

STRATEGY 2 - WALKABLE ROUTES

Eveline Street has very little pedestrian areas and facilities where women can gather and interact. This strategy aims to connect a series of small-scale pedestrian areas which will include storage for trading trolleys, productive garden spaces, co-housing, community cooking areas and training facilities to improve women's skills

and training facilities to improve women's skills. This will include improving the conditions of the transport interchanges with tactile surface that allow for children to play, performance areas and sitting spaces for women waiting to catch a taxi. The facilities will face a walkable route and the edges will be activated to create passive surveillance so that women feel safe.

Tactile surfaces and lanes for roller skating compose the proposed walkable route which will connect the small pe-

1

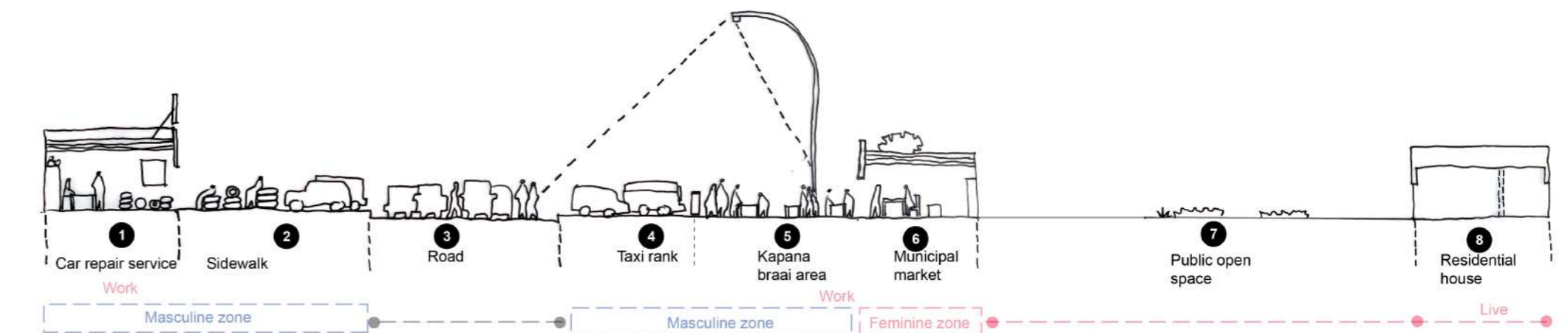
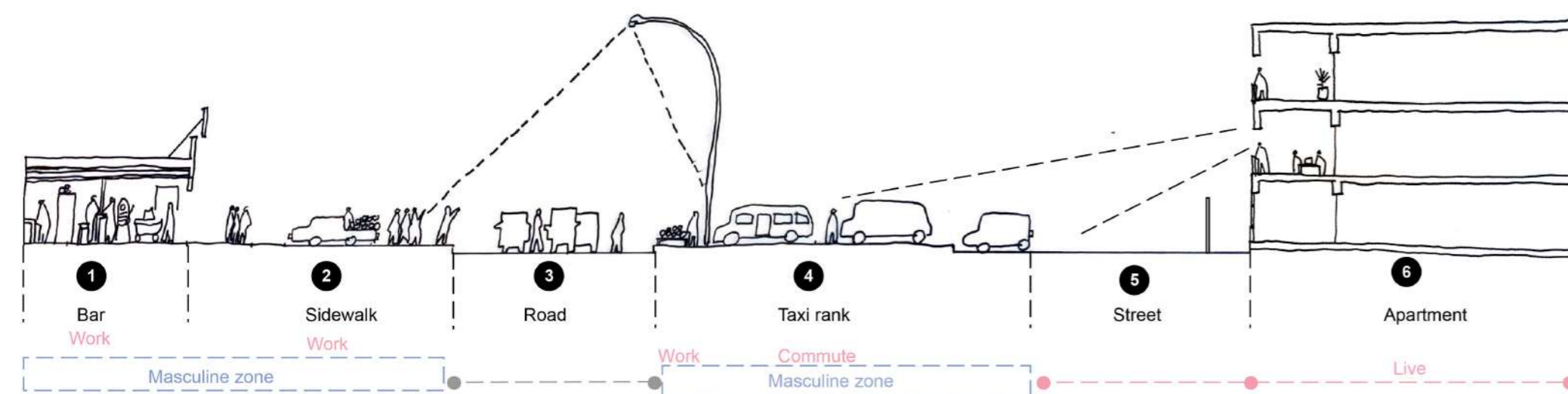
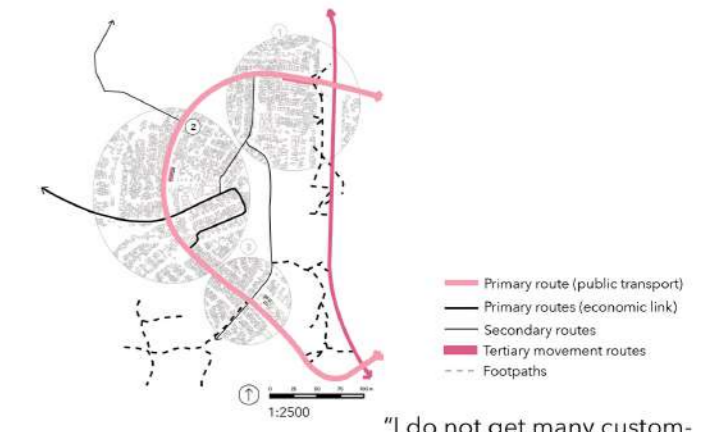
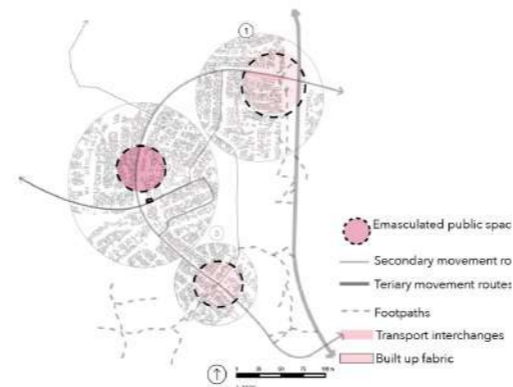


Figure 8.3: First strategy applied to plan and section
Source: Author

Figure 8.4: Second strategy applied to plan and section
Source: Author

STRATEGY 3 - WOMEN CARE HUBS

Women care hubs are an important element that will allow for women to walk safely along the proposed walkable routes. The third strategy aims to implement women care hubs that will contain facilities including workshop spaces

and training centers for women. The active nodes aim to contain hand washing facilities that will provide women with access to water that will be placed within a desirable walking distance.

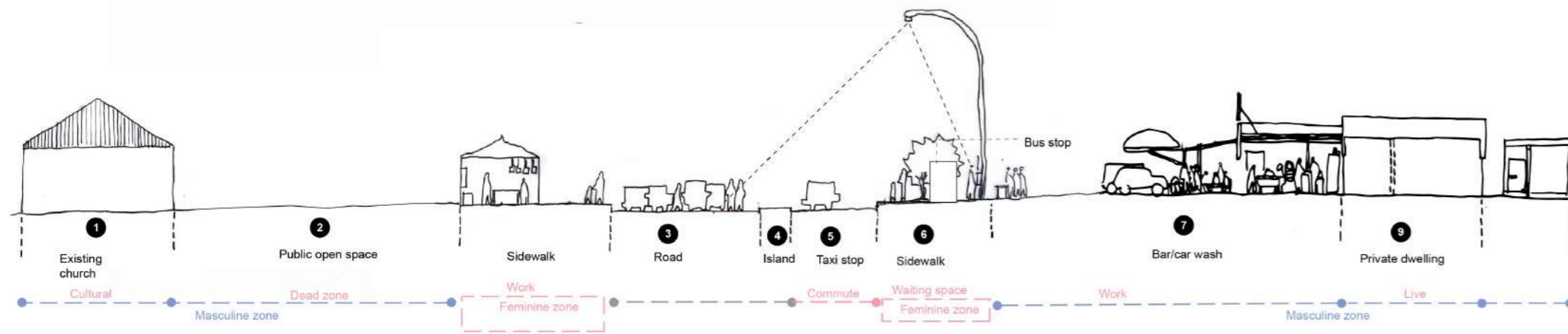
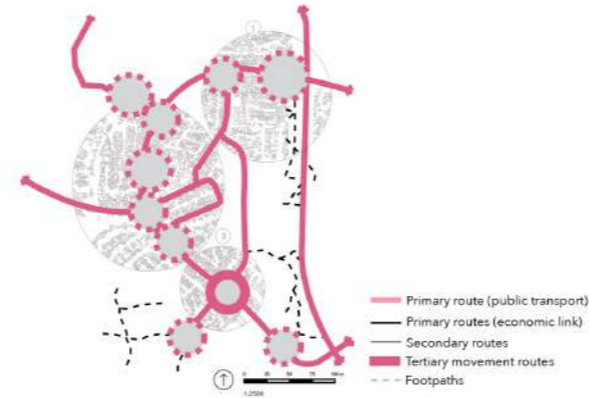


Figure 8.5 :Third strategy applied to plan and section
Source: Author

STRATEGY 4 - SELF BUILT INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT WOMEN HUBS

PRECEDENT EXAMPLES

The fourth strategy shows the possibility of self-built infrastructure and surfaces along the street to be built by women within the community at the identified public open spaces.



Figure 8.6: Fourth strategy applied to plan and precedent examples
Source: Author with images from VPUU, Rural Reporters and Changing transport

8.5 DESIGN FRAMEWORK AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD SCALE

Areas where the gendered infrastructure can occur together with the areas that will be incorporated in the overall Urban Design Framework for a Gender Inclusive neighborhood.

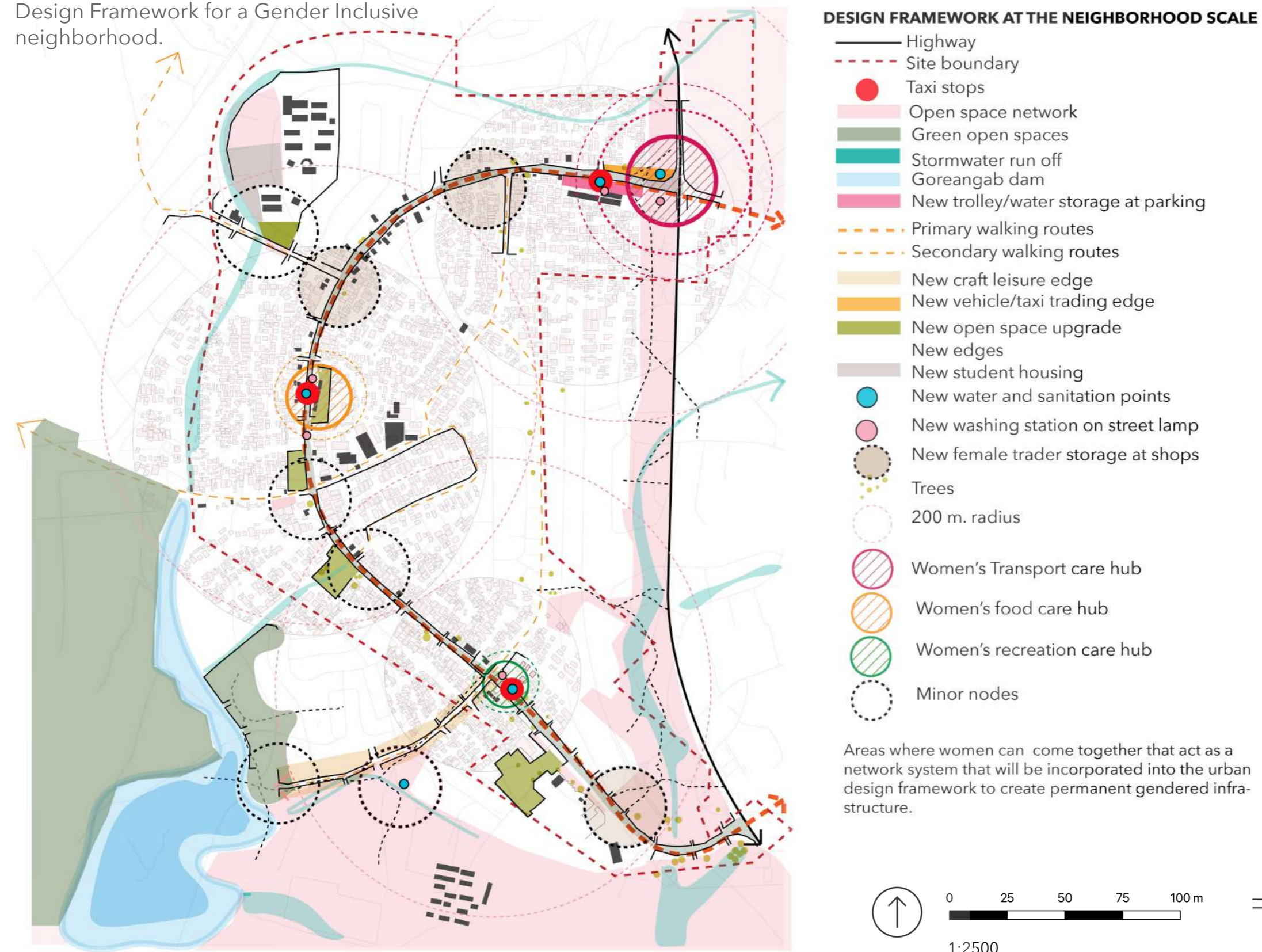


Figure 8.7: Composite strategy
Source: Author

8.6 FOCUS AREA: EVELINE STREET



Figure 8.8: Focus area
Source: Author

8.7 KEY CROSS POINTS ALONG EVELINE STREET



Figure 8.9 : Key-cross points along Eveline Street
Source: Author

Shows the disconnected nodes that expand and contract in intensity. This fragmented distribution of businesses is supported by the flexibility of taxi operations. These cross-over points are proposed as intervention points for gendered infrastructure in Eveline Street.

Figure 8.9: Bird's eye view of Goreangab and Wanaheda
Source: Google Earth

8.8 THE PRECINCT PLANS

WOMEN 'S TRANSPORT CARE HUB

The transport care hub is located at the intersection of the highway and Eveline Street. It features semi private forecourts with produce and recreational plaza which were reclaimed at the intersections for women to occupy. Otjomuise Road is a major intersection road hat acts as a gateway and is a perfect location for creating a local transport node.



WOMEN 'S FOOD CARE HUB

The women's food care hub is located in the heart of Eveline Street at the existing Municipal Market. This makes it a perfect place for creating public and semi-public communal kitchens with productive spaces, and training facilities to learn and teach about local food making practices, and the opportunity to sell the produce when the harvest is ready.

WOMEN 'S RECREATIONAL CARE HUB

The recreational care hub is located at the taxi and bus rank along Eveline Street. It is a predominantly an informal settlement mixed use typology zone and it's a high foot traffic area, making it a suitable place to have an outdoor park and other recreational facilities.

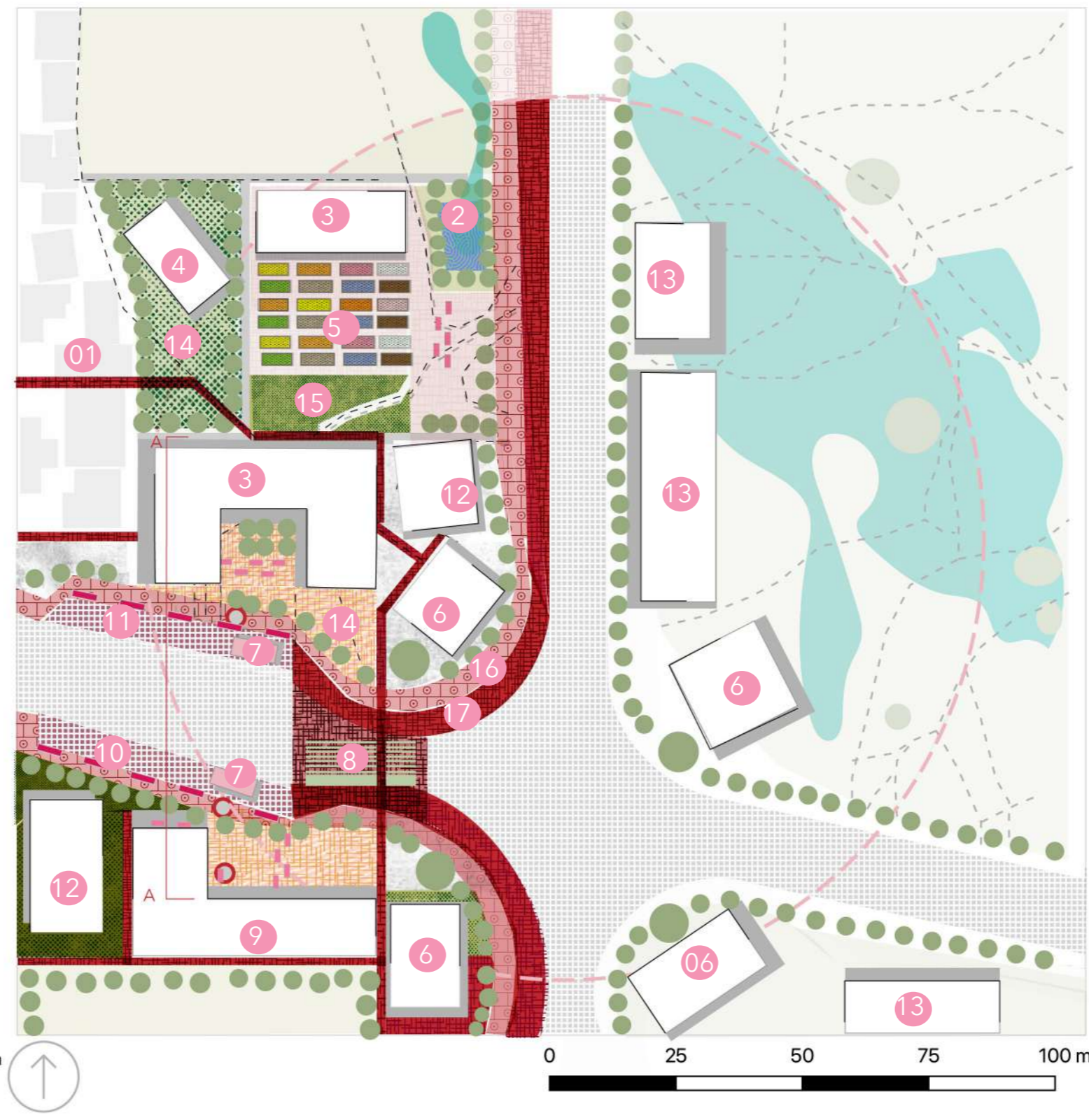


Figure 8.10: Focus areas
Source: Author

TRANSPORT NODE EXISTING CONDITIONS



TRANSPORT NODE PROPOSED CONDITIONS



- 1 Existing residential housing
- 2 New retention pond
- 3 Mixed-use building with communal forecourt
- 4 New workshop/training facility
- 5 Terraced food garden
- 6 New women care hub facility
- 7 New bus stop
- 8 Proposed traffic calming
- 9 Women's co-housing with communal forecourt
- 10 Vehicle trading and wash-room on wheels edge
- 11 Proposed taxi stop
- 12 Day care facility
- 13 Proposed mixed use facility
- 14 New recreational park
- 15 New exercising garden
- 16 Walking route
- 17 Walking route with tactile surface and play areas
- Proposed streetlight with hand washing station and Wireless Internet

Figure 8.11: Plan of the existing and proposed conditions of the women's transport care hub
Source: Author

FOOD NODE EXISTING CONDITIONS



FOOD NODE PROPOSED CONDITIONS



- 1 Proposed municipal market with storage and sanitation facilities
- 2 New green public spaces
- 3 Mixed-use building with communal forecourt
- 4 New open street food plaza
- 5 Community facilities with garden
- 6 New women care hub
- 7 New bus stop
- 8 Proposed traffic calming
- 9 New shaded market trading stalls
- 10 New shaded braai stalls
- 11 Proposed retention pond
- 12 Proposed food gardens
- 13 Community agriculture space
- 16 Walking route
- 17 Walking route with tactile surface and play areas
- 18 Trolley storage area
- Streetlight with hand washing station and Wireless Internet

Figure 8.12: Plan of the existing and proposed conditions of the women's food care hub
Source: Author

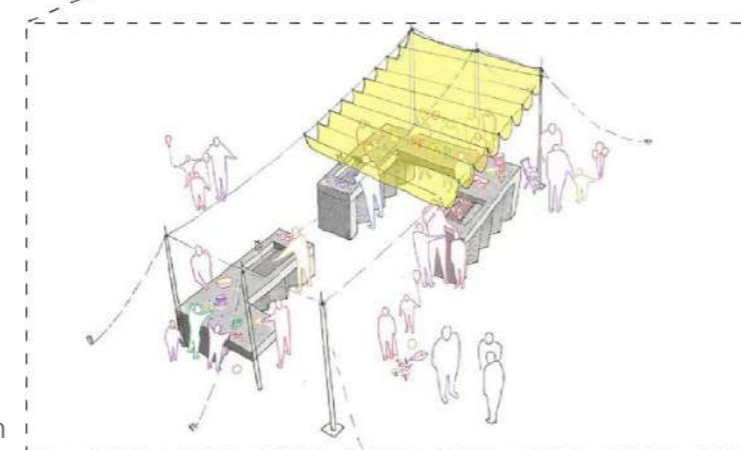
RECREATION NODE EXISTING CONDITIONS



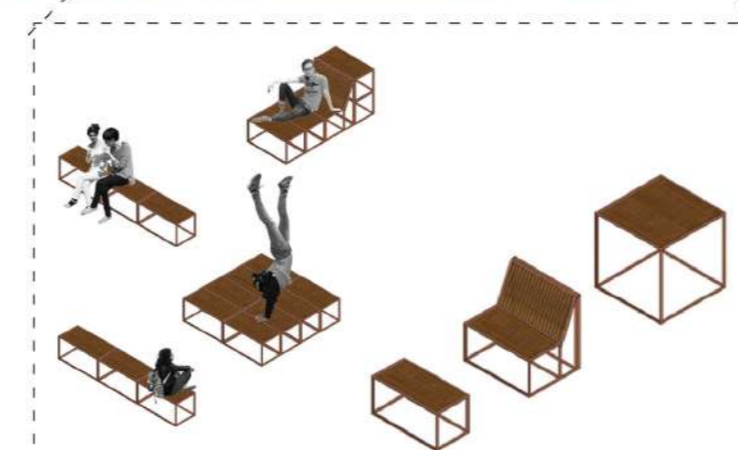
RECREATION NODE PROPOSED CONDITIONS



- 1 New outdoor park with public seating
- 2 New biogas sanitation toilet
- 3 Mixed-use building with communal forecourt
- 4 New trading stalls
- 5 Existing church
- 6 Proposed women care hub
- 7 New bus stop
- 8 Proposed traffic calming
- 9 New green communal space
- 10 Proposed trading edge
- 16 Proposed walking route
- 17 Proposed walking route with tactile surface and play areas
- Streetlight with hand washing station and Wireless Internet



Trading stalls that function spaces as small scale trading areas for surveillance and gathering.

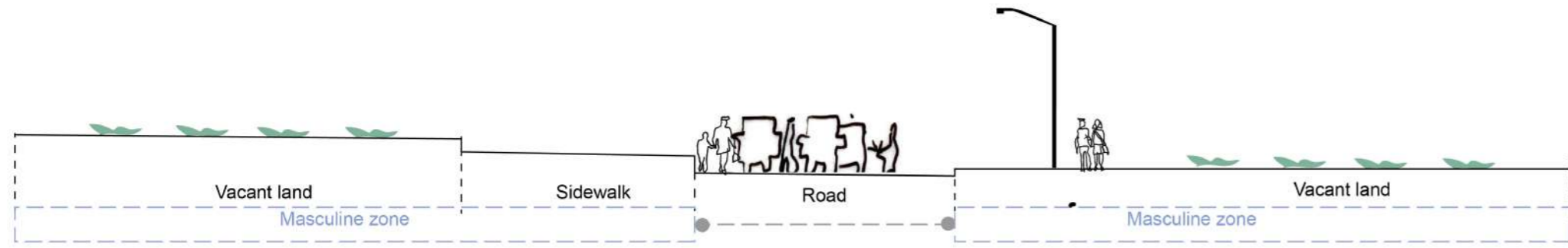


Interactive furniture that functions as places for public seating, performance and socialising.

Figure 8.13: Plan of the existing and proposed conditions of the women's recreation care hub
Source: Author

8.9 SECTIONS

EXISTING CONDITIONS



PROPOSED CONDITIONS

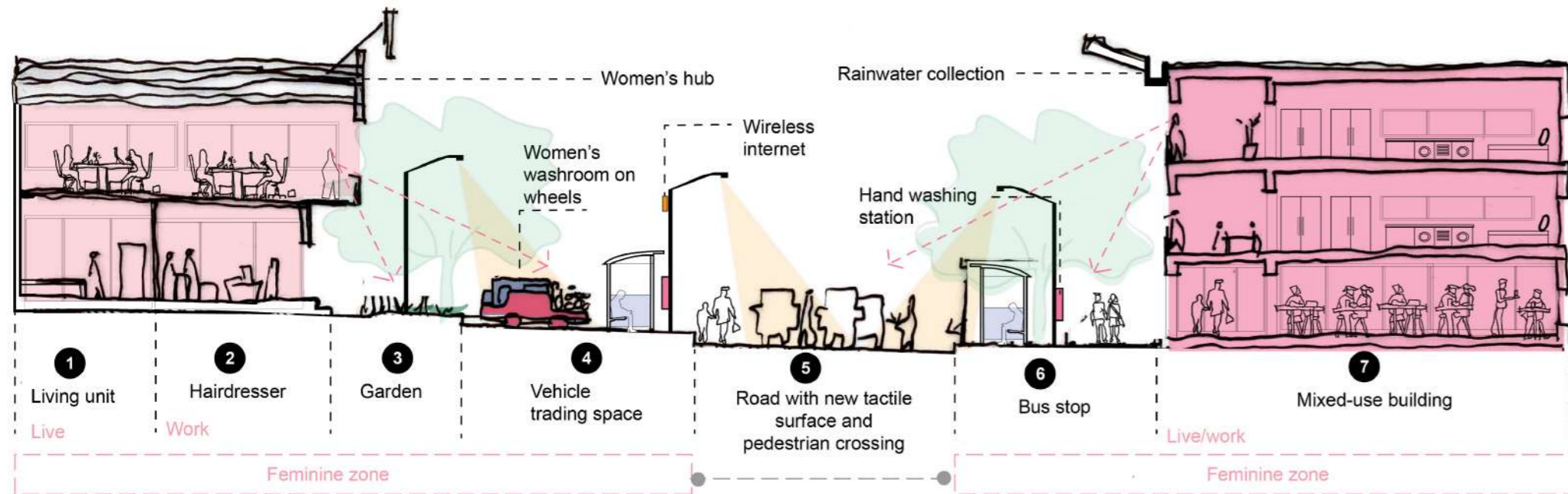
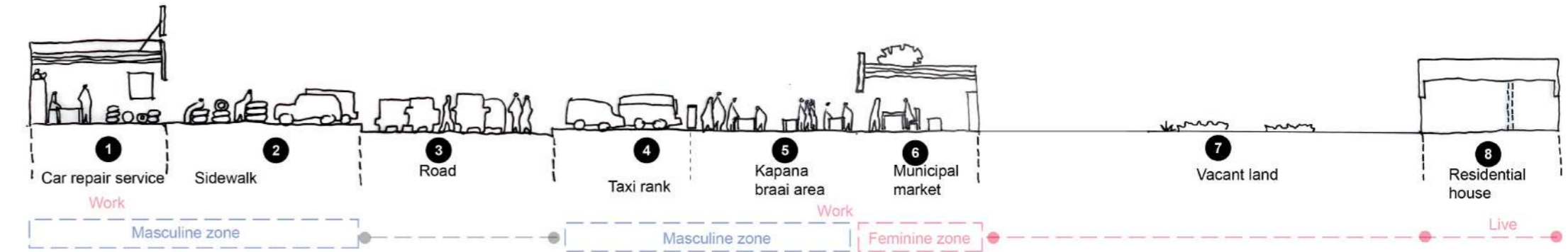


Figure 8.14: Section of the existing and proposed conditions of the women's transport care hub
Source: Author

EXISTING CONDITIONS



PROPOSED CONDITIONS

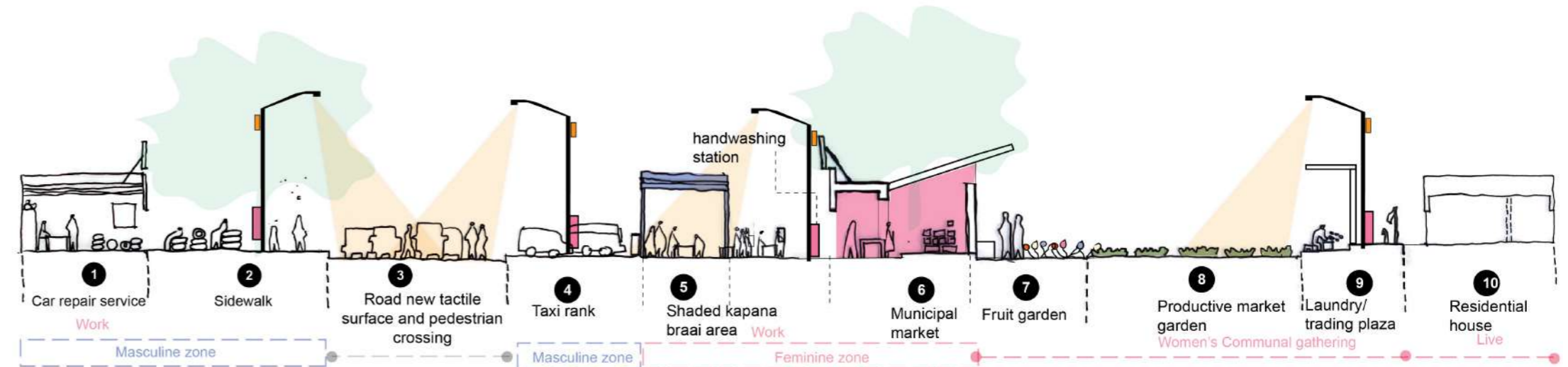


Figure 8.15: Section of the existing and proposed conditions of the women's food care hub
Source: Author



EXISTING CONDITIONS



PROPOSED CONDITIONS

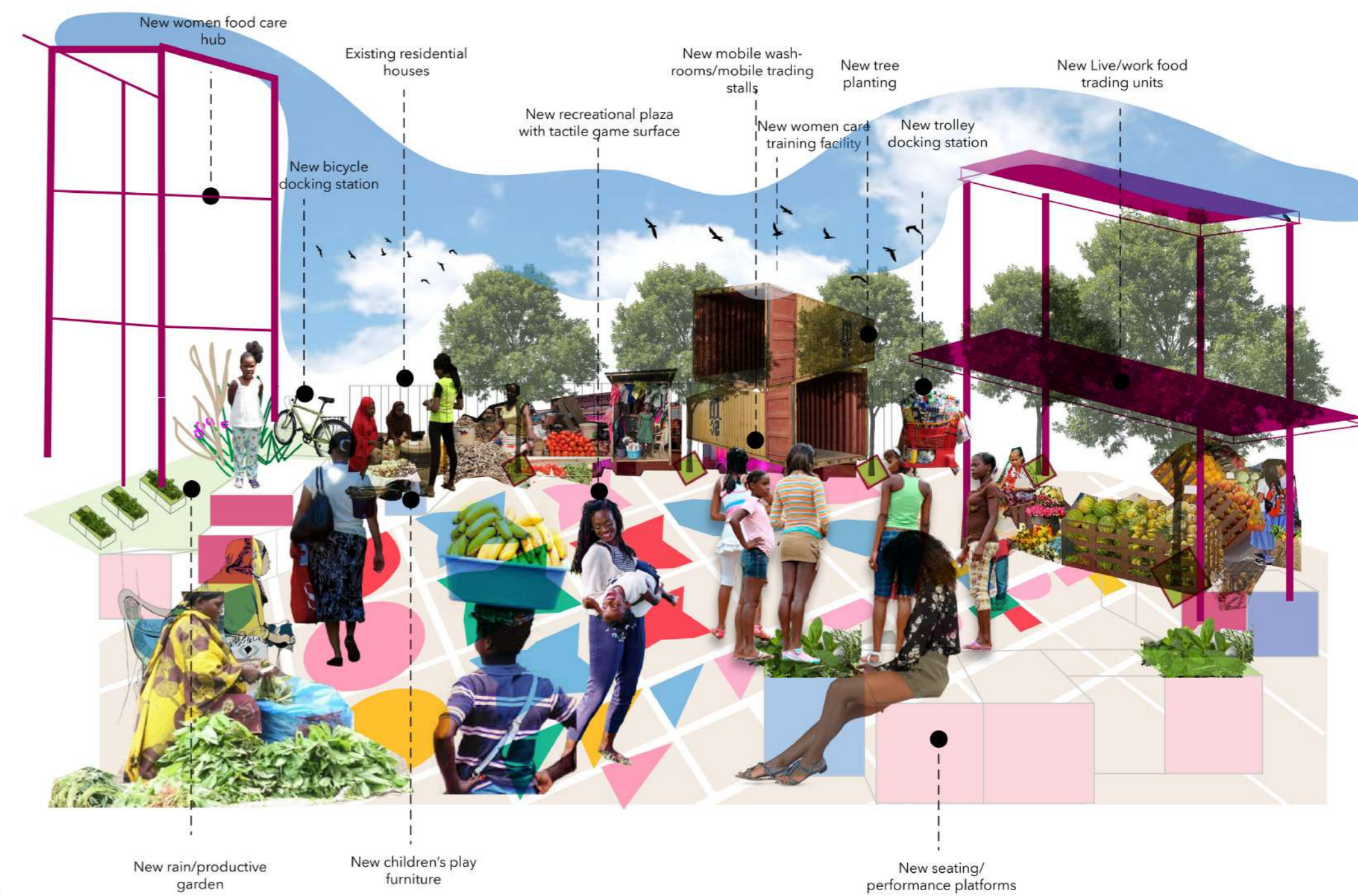
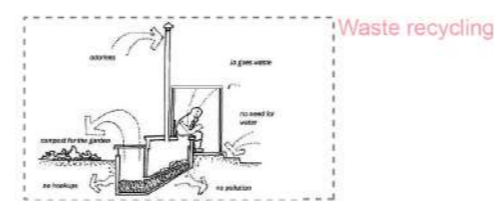
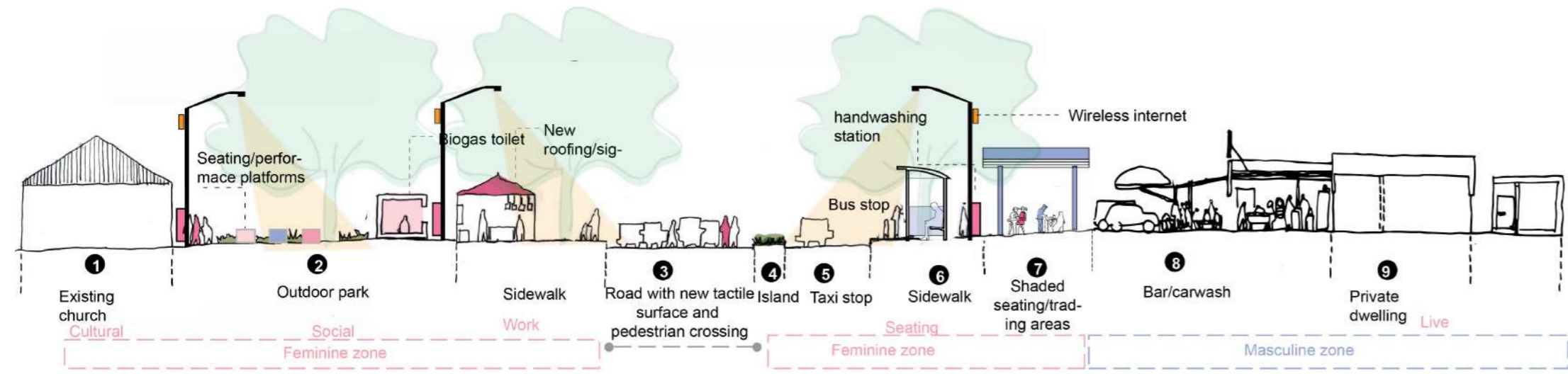


Figure 8.16: Section of the existing and proposed conditions of the women's recreation care hub
Source: Author

Figure 8.17: Conceptual 3D view of the women's transport care hub
Source: Author

“What kinds of socio-spatial imaginations can produce just, sustainable cities and who makes them? What material practices enable social change and improve everyday life, and at what scales might struggles for just cities be waged?” (Morrow and Parker, 2020)

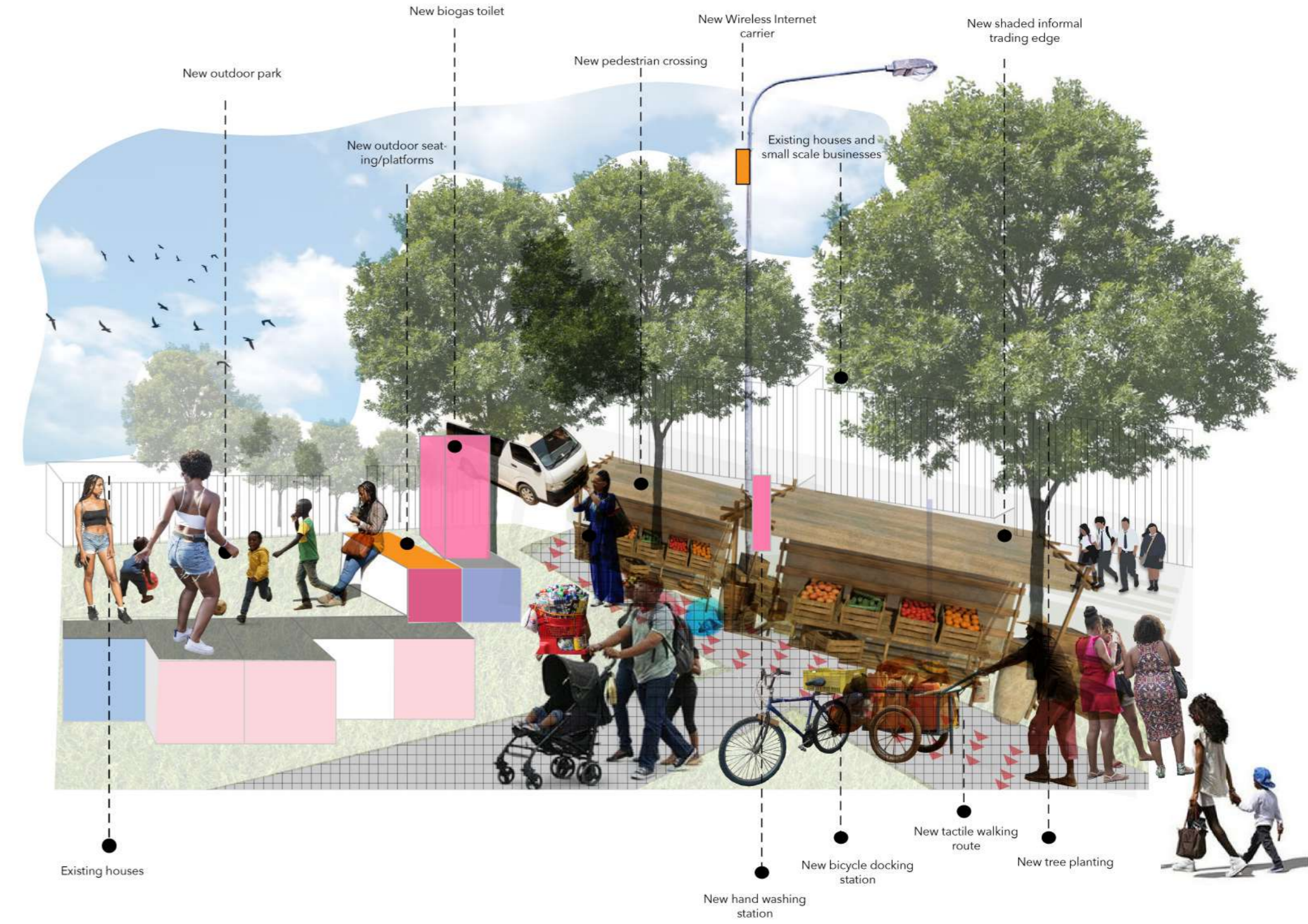
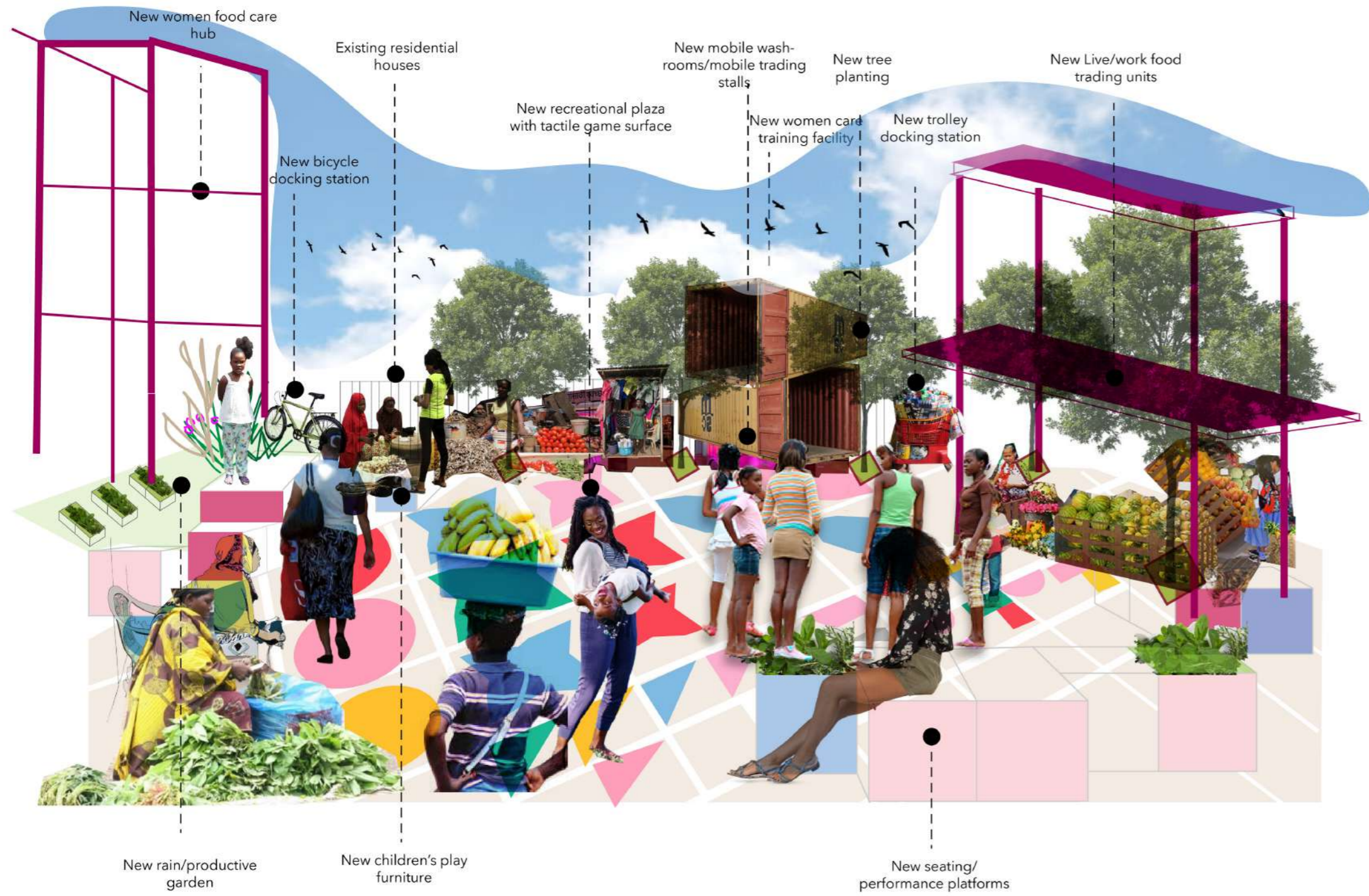


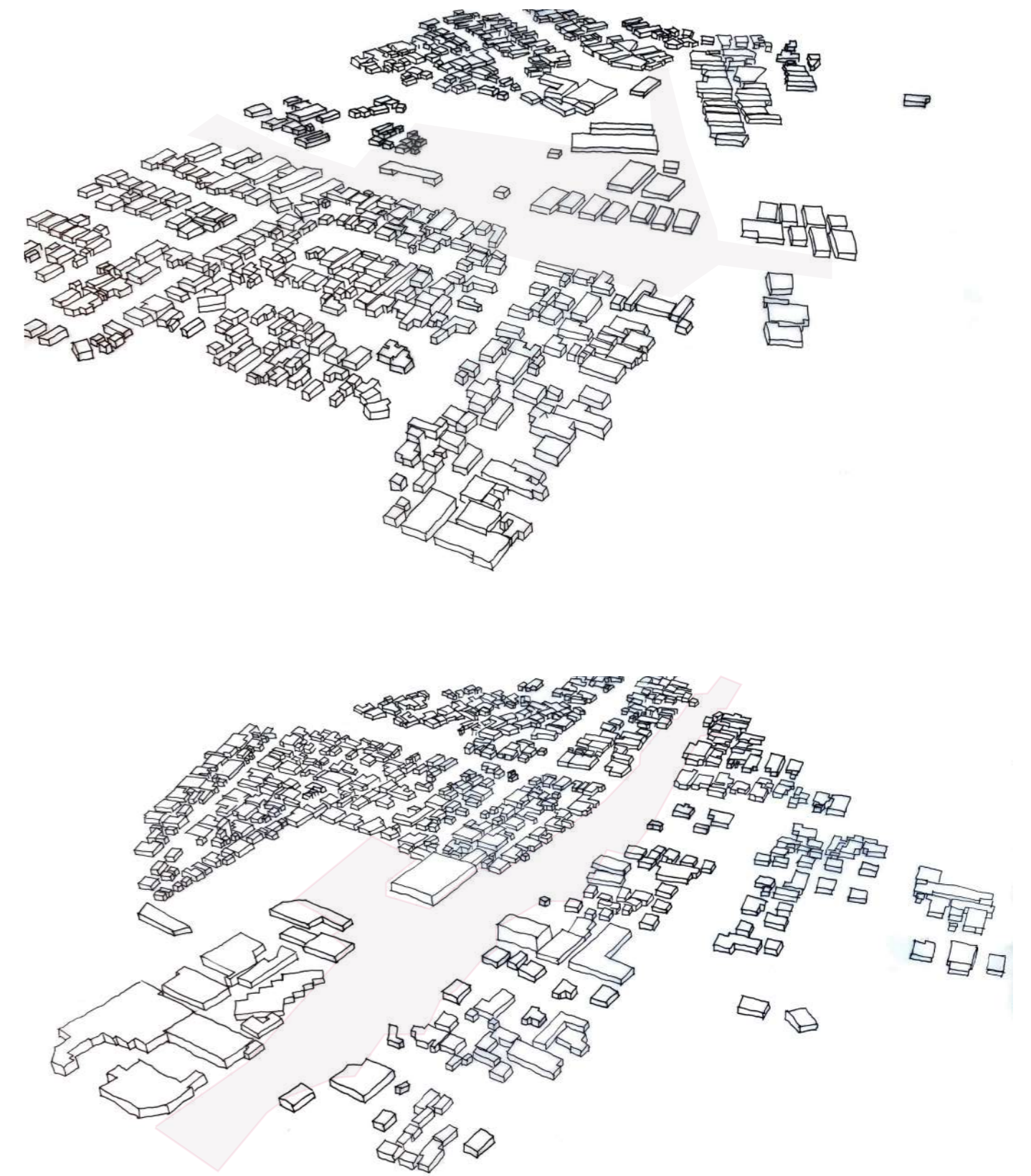
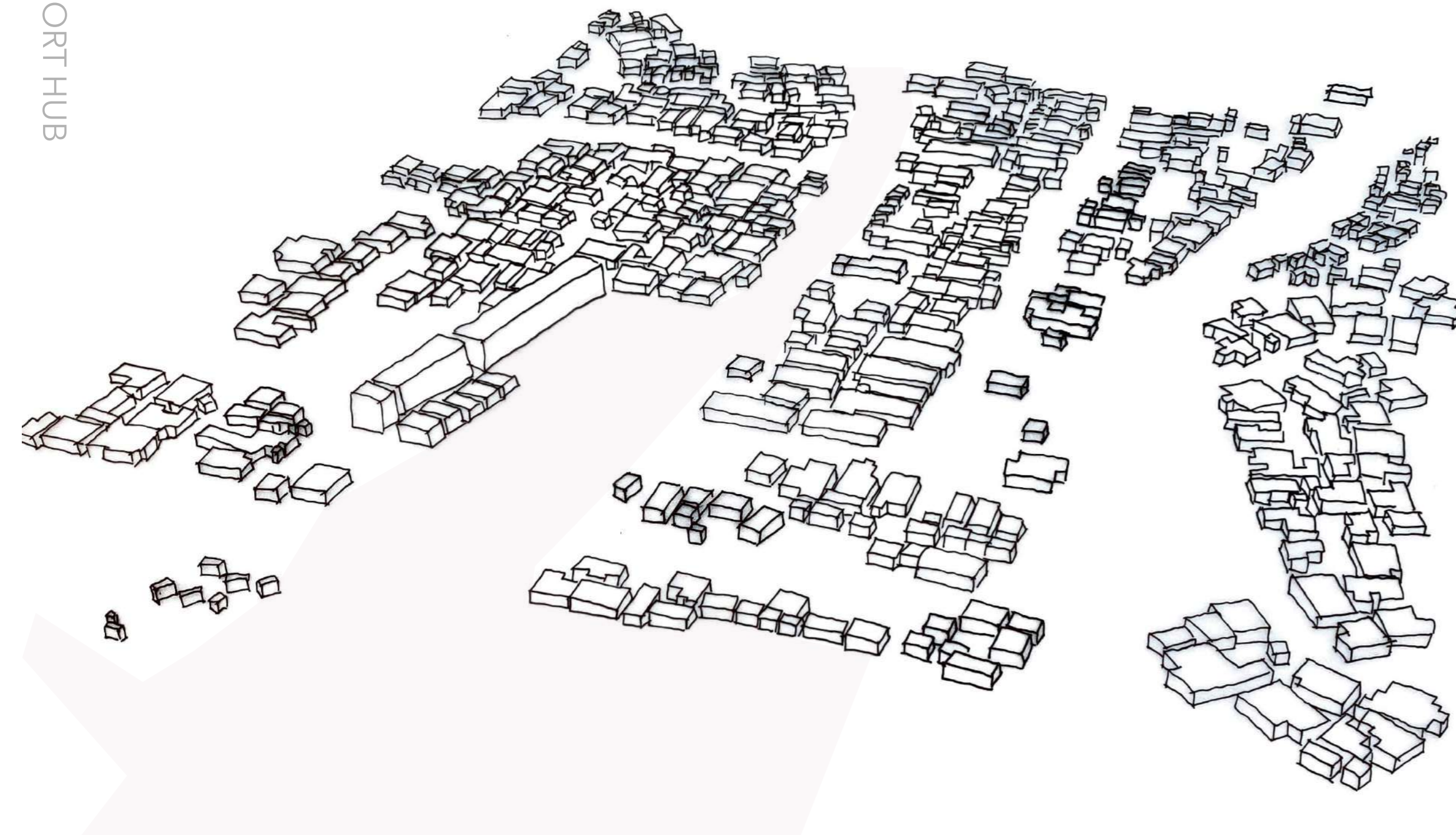
Figure 8.18: Conceptual 3D view of the women's food care hub
Source: Author

Figure 8.19: Conceptual 3D view of the women's recreational care hub
Source: Author

TRANSPORT HUB

FOOD HUB

RECREATION HUB



8.20 : Birds eye view of the existing conditions of the three hubs
Source: Author

8.11 PHASING APPROACH

GENDERED SPACE

PROJECT PHASING - PHASE 1 - SHORT TERM

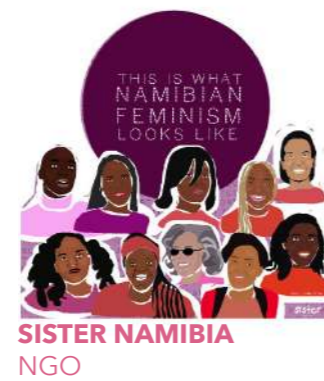
INCREMENTAL APPROACH

	Long term
	Medium term
	Short term

PARTNERS



IMPACT TANK
VENTURE CAPITAL
FUNDER/SHADOW-
ING PROGRAM



COMMUNITY
FEMALE TRADERS



EXPERTS
TRANSPORT
ENGINEERS

PARTICIPATORY APPROACH



PROFESSIONALS
URBAN DESIGN
PROFESSIONALS

Implementation of hand washing facilities on streetlights along the walking

Green recreational spaces along vacant parcels of land.

Designated waiting areas for taxis to improve women's mobility.

Tactile surface to women's open street for communal cooking and selling of food.

Implementation of hand washing facilities on streetlights along the walking route

Mixed use facility along the walking route.

Designated waiting areas for taxis to improve women's mobility.

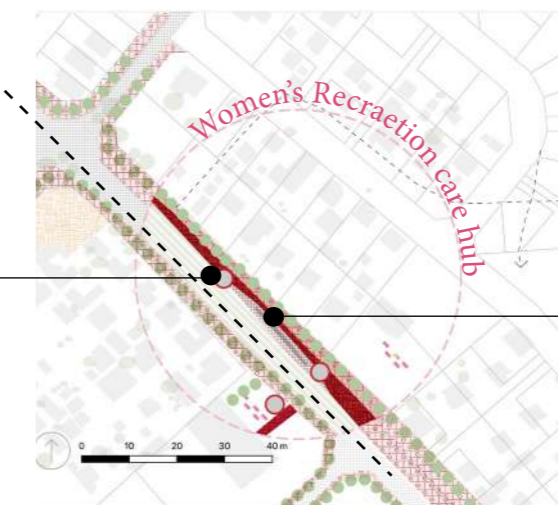
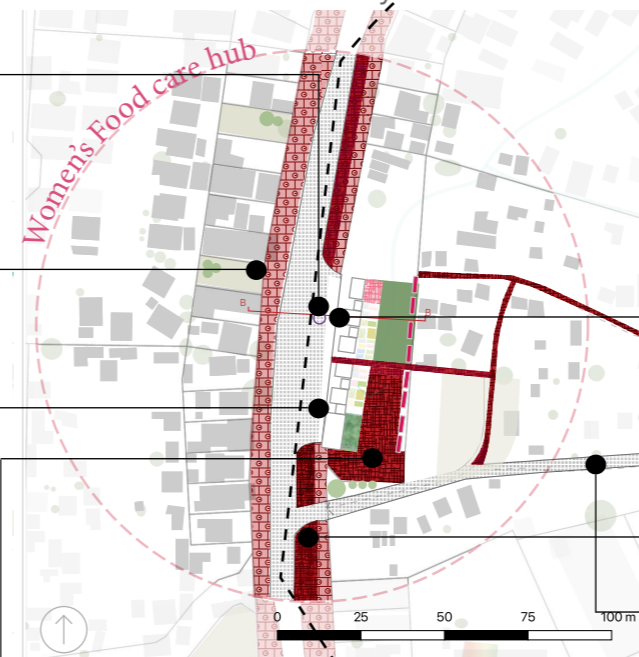
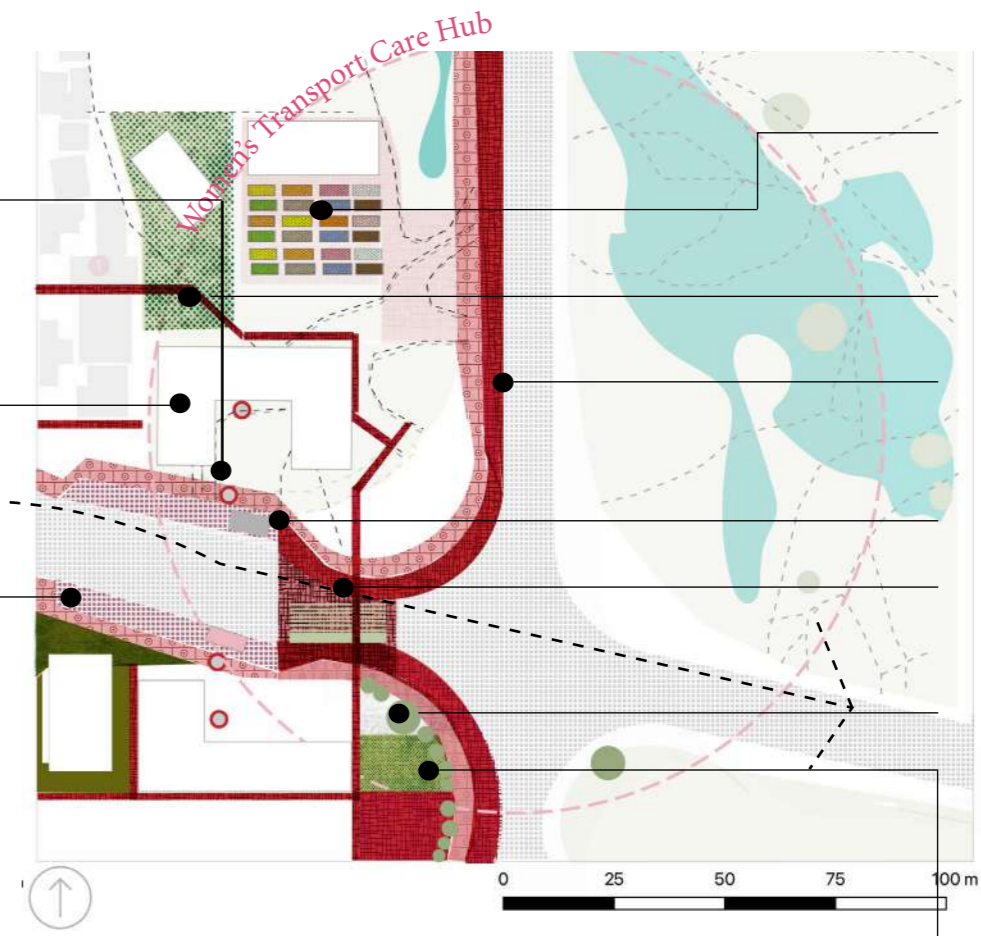
Reconfiguration of the municipal market to include small-scale trading spaces, food gardens, sanitation facilities and storage spaces.

Creation of walking route and secondary tertiary routes along desire lines

Improve road quality along identified safe secondary walking route for women

Streetlights with hand washing facilities

Creation of walking route with tactile surface



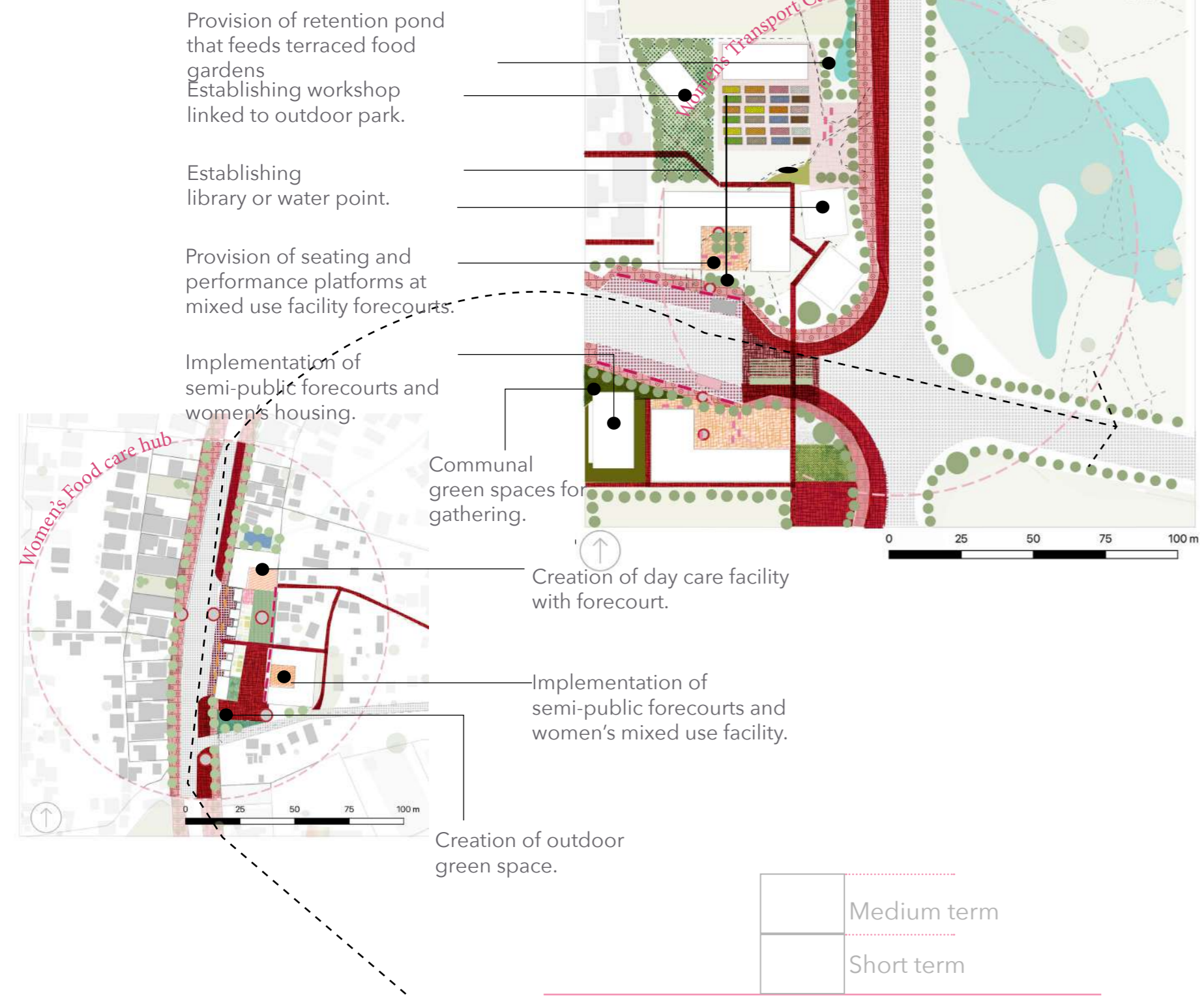
- Establishing terraced food garden with supporting training facilities
- Implementation of tertiary walking routes along desire lines connecting to main walking routes
- Creation of walking route
- Bus stop on the side of the road with seating areas
- Tactile surfaces along the street for children to play
- Reclaiming of street intersections to connect women in Eveline Street with other women living in Wanaheda
- Creation of women care productive garden.

Short term

Figure 8.21: Phasing approach and potential partners
Source: Author

Figure 8.22: Phasing - phase 1
Source: Author

PROJECT PHASING - PHASE 2 - MEDIUM TERM



PROJECT PHASING - PHASE 3 - LONG TERM

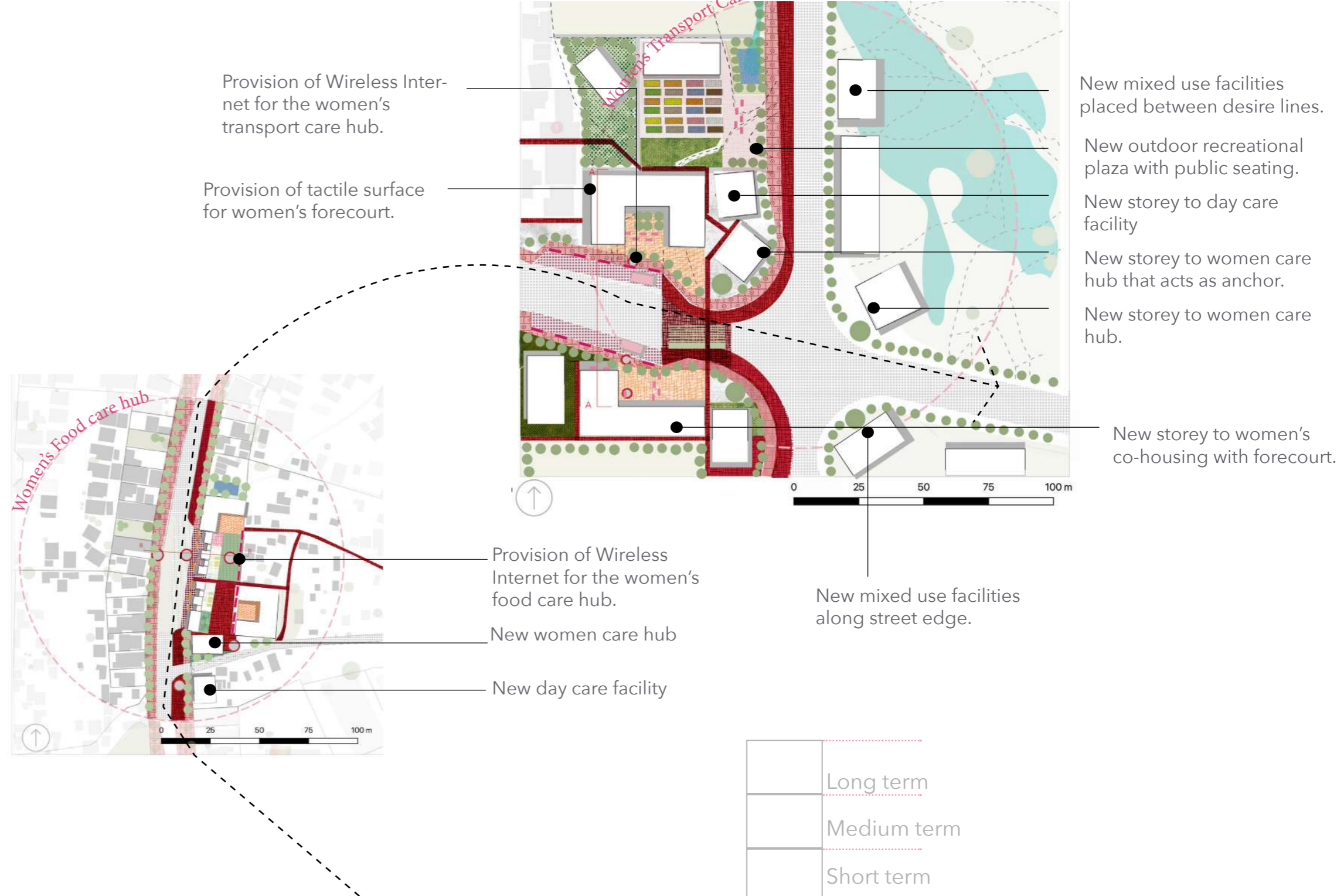
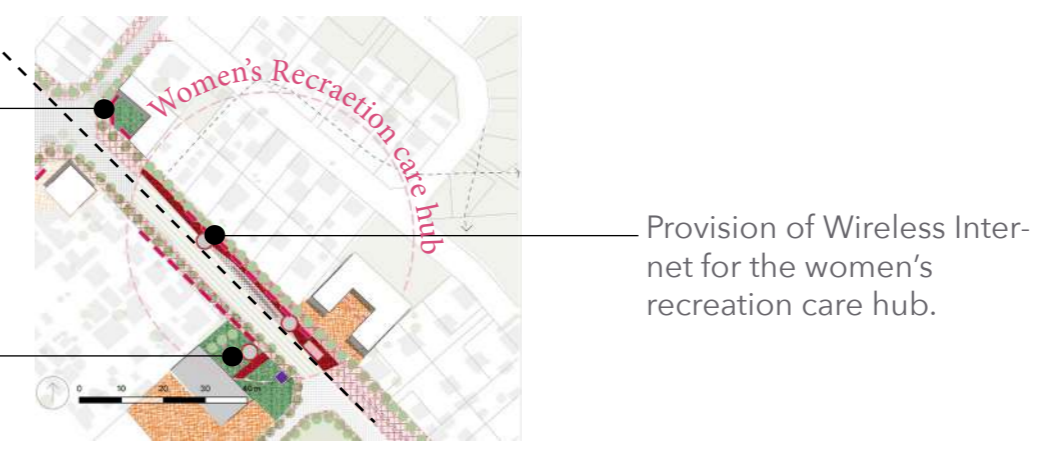
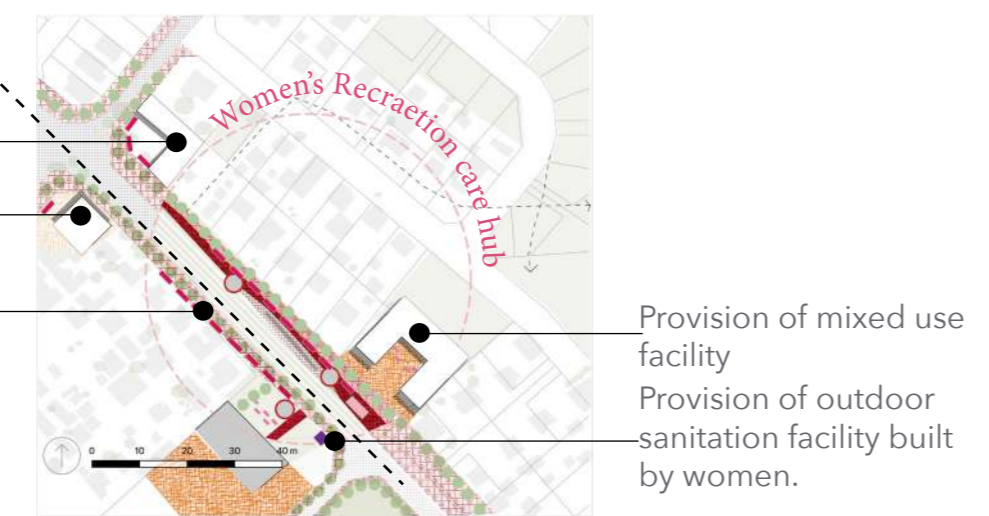


Figure 8.23: Phasing - phase 2
Source: Author

Figure 8.24: Phasing - phase 3
Source: Author



YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	STAKEHOLDERS/ FUNDING
WALKABLE ROUTES FOR WOMEN'S SAFETY	-Construction of the walkable route along Eveline Street with community mobilization.	-Planting of trees along the walking route.	-Implementation of urban furniture and landscaping facilities along the walking route.	-Improve road quality along the identified safe secondary walking route for women.	-Increased lighting with hand washing facilities along the walking route.	-Transport engineers -Built environment professionals -Goreangab residents -City of Windhoek
WOMEN CARE HUBS WITH FORECOURTS	-Negotiating land for the creation of new community projects. -Allow opportunities for female traders to trade along the street with shading and public seating to allow for an inclusive urban environment.	-Construction of the first storey to the women care hub	-Phased construction the women care hub with forecourt. -Implementation of shadowing and training programs for young and senior women.	-Additional storey to the women care hubs.	-Additional storey to the women care hubs.	-Impact Tank -Sister Namibia -City of Windhoek -Goreangab residents
LINKING THREE HUBS	-Working and consulting with the community to assign spaces and programs to the different areas to be developed. -Identifying underutilized land where food gardens and productive landscapes for women can occur.	-Creating opportunities for open street activities within the three women care hubs.	-Activate the entire length of Eveline Street to the Goreangab dam and the new gateway through self built infrastructure. -Construction of mixed use facilities including community kitchens, day car centers and training facilities.	-Additional storey to the mixed-use facilities.	-Additional storey to the mixed-use facilities. -Upgrade public open spaces and public facilities to include Wireless Internet.	-Impact Tank -Sister Namibia -City of Windhoek -Goreangab residents -Transport engineers -Built environment professionals

Figure 8.25: Implementation objectives
Source: Author with photos from Sister Namibia, Impact Tank and City of Windhoek

09

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

In this study the spatial data and indicators were obtained through publicly available domains.

During the storytelling process particular individuals were not distinguished due to their personal choice.

Furthermore, all semi-formal interviews that took place were done with the consent of research participants.

Further, all research participants will have access to the dissertation if they wish to.

All research participants had the right to remain anonymous.

In addition, during the participatory design process, free and informed participation was suggested in order to balance power roles between the research participants and myself as the researcher.

All sites visits and photography were done respectfully without compromising the dignity of individuals.

10

CONCLUSION

During this study I became familiar with the problems faced by the residents of Goreangab, specifically those related to young and senior women. Through this process I intended to contribute to the problem of women's exclusion within infrastructure and public spaces at the street scale. My proposal intends to provide inclusive spaces at three cross points on Eveline Street where there are currently informal transport interchanges. These spaces have the potential to be developed into inclusive hubs that have gendered facilities and other green recreational spaces for women.

The proposals presented here aim to provide solutions to the many challenges that women face in their daily lives; including unsafe walking routes, a lack of infrastructure and exclusion from urban planning related processes within their communities. My vision is that Rachel, Hileni and Anele will have spaces in Eveline Street where they are able to work while their children are at a nearby day care facility. It is also intended that young and senior women will have new experiences that shape their conceptions of living and working in Eveline Street.

This study did not delve deep into the policy related to the gendered space and township economies. However, it may be worthwhile for future studies to consider established policies and planning to include infrastructural assets that could improve women's living and working conditions. Further studies could also be done on how these infrastructure projects could be produced incrementally, considering the already existing organizing efforts of women of color within townships. Lastly new technologies influence how women are connected and will undoubtedly influence new opportunities to economic growth, productivity and employment.

To create gender inclusive environments will require collaboration between urban practitioners and female communities. However this is an ongoing challenge that will require multiple stakeholders and active participation. Eveline Street has huge potential to become a space that is inclusive, more caring for women's needs and sustainable and to create a just and gendered urban setting.

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Application for Approval of Ethics in Research (EIR) Projects
Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment, University of Cape Town

ETHICS APPLICATION FORM

Please Note:

Any person planning to undertake research in the Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment (EBE) at the University of Cape Town is required to complete this form **before** collecting or analysing data. The objective of submitting this application *prior* to embarking on research is to ensure that the highest ethical standards in research, conducted under the auspices of the EBE Faculty, are met. Please ensure that you have read, and understood the **EBE Ethics in Research Handbook** (available from the UCT EBE, Research Ethics website) prior to completing this application form: <http://www.ebe.uct.ac.za/ebe/research/ethics1>

APPLICANT'S DETAILS		
Name of principal researcher, student or external applicant	Tuwilika Nailoke Shaimemanya	
Department	Engineering and the built environment APG - Urban Design	
Preferred email address of applicant:	tshaimemanya@gmail.com	
If Student	Your Degree: e.g., MSc, PhD, etc.	Master in Urban Design
	Credit Value of Research: e.g., 60/120/180/360 etc.	60
	Name of Supervisor (if supervised):	Dr Kathryn Ewing
If this is a research contract, indicate the source of funding/sponsorship	N/A	
Project Title	Migrant narratives: Redefining permanent spaces for cross-border livelihoods in Windhoek and Cape Town.	

I hereby undertake to carry out my research in such a way that:

- there is no apparent legal objection to the nature or the method of research; and
- the research will not compromise staff or students or the other responsibilities of the University;
- the stated objective will be achieved, and the findings will have a high degree of validity;
- limitations and alternative interpretations will be considered;
- the findings could be subject to peer review and publicly available; and
- I will comply with the conventions of copyright and avoid any practice that would constitute plagiarism.

APPLICATION BY	Full name	Signature	Date
Principal Researcher/ Student/External applicant	Tuwilika Nailoke Shaimemanya		01/06/2021
SUPPORTED BY	Full name	Signature	Date
Supervisor (where applicable)	Kathryn Ewing		08/06/2021

APPROVED BY	Full name	Signature	Date
HOD (or delegated nominee) Final authority for all applicants who have answered NO to all questions in Section 1; and for all Undergraduate research (Including Honours).			
Chair: Faculty EIR Committee For applicants other than undergraduate students who have answered YES to any of the questions in Section 1.			

CONSENT FORMS

15.2 Consent form

Statement to be read out to an interviewee by a student about to undertake an Interview for the purposes of research, as a request for permission for the name and/or identity of the interviewee to be revealed in an urban design research project.

A copy of the form can be given to the respondent if they request it.

My name is **Tuwilika Nailoke Shaimemanya**. And I am studying urban design at the University of Cape Town.

I am doing research on **cross-border livelihoods** as part of my master's programme and I would like to ask you some questions to help me with my research.

I would like to use your name, designation and possibly direct quotes in my research project.

Please indicate yes or no below to give or withhold your permission for me to use your full name / designation / words in my research project.

Yes No

Do you agree for the interview being recorder/filmed and use of your voice and image/face?

Yes No

I hereby declare the following restrictions on the use of these recordings

NO IMAGES OF ME TO BE USED

If you want to end the interview at any point you are free to do so. My supervisor is Dr. Kathryn Ewing, and her contact details are: 083 408 0808 Kathryn.Ewing@uct.ac.za

Participant/ Representative name and Signature

R. J. JONGA
Student name and Signature

TUWILIKA SHAIMEMANYA 09.08.21

DATE: 09.08.21

15.2 Consent form

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Statement to be read out to an interviewee by a student about to undertake an Interview for the purposes of research, as a request for permission for the name and/or identity of the interviewee to be revealed in an urban design research project.

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Do you agree for the interview being recorder/filmed and use of your voice and image/face?

Yes No

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If you want to end the interview at any point you are free to do so. My supervisor is Dr. Kathryn Ewing, and her contact details are: 083 408 0808 Kathryn.Ewing@uct.ac.za

Participant/ Representative name and Signature

IMENE HILENI [Signature]
Student name and Signature

TUWILIKA SHAIMEMANYA [Signature]
DATE:

09/09/21

15.2 Consent form

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Consent form

Statement to be read out to an interviewee by a student about to undertake an Interview for the purposes of research, as a request for permission for the name and/or identity of the interviewee to be revealed in an urban design research project.

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I am doing research on **cross-border livelihoods** as part of my master's programme and I would like to ask you some questions to help me with my research.

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Yes No

Do you agree for the interview being recorder/filmed and use of your voice and image/face?

Yes No

I hereby declare the following restrictions on the use of these recordings

If you want to end the interview at any point you are free to do so. My supervisor is Dr. Kathryn Ewing, and her contact details are: 083 408 0808 Kathryn.Ewing@uct.ac.za

Participant/ Representative name and Signature

Nicodemus Elias
Student name and Signature

[Signature]
DATE:

26-07-2026

16.2 Consent form

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN Consent form

Statement to be read out to an interviewee by a student about to undertake an Interview for the purposes of research, as a request for permission for the name and/or identity of the interviewee to be revealed in an urban design research project.

A copy of the form can be given to the respondent if they request it.

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I am doing research on **cross-border livelihoods** as part of my master's programme and I would like to ask you some questions to help me with my research.

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Yes No

Do you agree for the interview being recorder/filmed and use of your voice and image/face?

Yes No

I hereby declare the following restrictions on the use of these recordings

If you want to end the interview at any point you are free to do so. My supervisor is Dr. Kathryn Ewing, and her contact details are: 083 408 0808 Kathryn.Ewing@uct.ac.za

Participant/ Representative name and Signature

Phillip Lühl



Student name and Signature

Tuwilika Shaimemanya



DATE: 28 July 2021

23

16.2 Consent form

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN Consent form

Statement to be read out to an interviewee by a student about to undertake an Interview for the purposes of research, as a request for permission for the name and/or identity of the interviewee to be revealed in an urban design research project.

A copy of the form can be given to the respondent if they request it.

My name is **Tuwilika Nailoke Shaimemanya**. And I am studying urban design at the University of Cape Town.

I am doing research on **cross-border livelihoods** as part of my master's programme and I would like to ask you some questions to help me with my research.

I would like to use your name, designation and possibly direct quotes in my research project.

Please indicate yes or no below to give or withhold your permission for me to use your full name / designation / words in my research project.

Yes No

Do you agree for the interview being recorder/filmed and use of your voice and image/face?

Yes No

I hereby declare the following restrictions on the use of these recordings

If possible, it would be wonderful to understand what part of the interview is being used and for a copy of the thesis to be shared with me.

If you want to end the interview at any point you are free to do so. My supervisor is Dr. Kathryn Ewing, and her contact details are: 083 408 0808 Kathryn.Ewing@uct.ac.za

Participant/ Representative name and Signature

Dr. Huda Tayob



Student name and Signature

Tuwilika Shaimemanya



DATE:

8 November 2021

23

16.2 Consent form

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Consent form

Statement to be read out to an interviewee by a student about to undertake an Interview for the purposes of research, as a request for permission for the name and/or identity of the interviewee to be revealed in an urban design research project.

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I would like to use your name, designation and possibly direct quotes in my research project.

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Yes No

Do you agree for the interview being recorder/filmed and use of your voice and image/ face?

Yes No

I hereby declare the following restrictions on the use of these recordings

If you want to end the interview at any point you are free to do so. My supervisor is Dr. Kathryn Ewing, and her contact details are: 083 408 0808 Kathryn.Ewing@uct.ac.za

Participant/ Representative name and Signature

AMINA KASKAR



Student name and Signature

Tuwilika Shaimemanya



DATE: 08/11/2021

OUTLINE OF SEMI-FORMAL QUESTIONS GENDERED SPACE

The semi-formal interview guide was used during the participatory methodology process (focus groups and storytelling).

I used semi-structured interview questions to ask the research participants. Data was allocated fairly amongst the research participants to enable access and communication.

The semi-formal interview questions were also administered in the Oshiwambo language (Namibian dialect) and translated in English at a later stage. The data was then grouped into categories, analyzed and summarized under the methodology section of this document.

- 1) Tell me about the public spaces in Eveline Street. Do they currently operate? What's your favourite place to trade? **Lombwele nge kombinga yeenhele domalandifilo moEveline Street. Ohadi longo ngoo paife/pefimbo eli? Onhele ilipi po u hole okulandifila? Openi u hole okulanda?**
- 2) Do the street lights work in Eveline Street and how many are there in front of your business or home? **Omalamba omostreet ohaa longo ngoo? Angapi e li pongeshefa yoye ile peumbo?**
- 3) At what times of the day or week is the street most active? **Efimbo lilipi po mefiku ile oivike ilipi po omalinyengo mostreet haa kala mahapu?/ Efimbo lilipi po mefiku ile oivike ilipi po ho likola mo shihapu mongeshefa yoye?**
- 4) Tell me about where you're from. **Owa dja peni? Where do you source your goods from? Openi ho lande/kufa oinima yoye?**
- 5) Have you travelled to Cape Town or any other country to work or source goods? **Oho ka landa oinima yoye kOkapa ile koilongo imwe i lilile?**

6) Tell me about your family dynamic. **Lombwele nge kombinga youkwatya wofamili yoye/Lombwele nge oukwatya wokukala kwoye pafamili.** Do you live alone or with other individuals? **Oho kala/di meumbo oove auke ile omu li mo muvahapu?**

7) What is the price range for goods sold and is your income enough to cover your bills? **Oinima/oipumbiwa ohai landifwa kondado i fike lwaapeni momudingonoko woye? Oyuyemo yoye ohai wana tuu okufuta eemhumbwe/ oinakuwanifwa ei ho futu komwedi ngaashi omeva, olusheno nosho tuu?**

8) What is your relationship with technology on Eveline Street (e.g public wifi, e-commerce, social media)? **Omakwatafano opamalungula oku li ngahelipi moEveline Street ? (ngaashi ointerneta, okungeshefa komalungula, osocial media ngaashi ofacebook, what's app nosho tuu.)**

9) How do you get to work? And other parts of the city? **Oho i ngahelipi koilonga nokeenhele dikwao moshilando?**

10) Tell me about your work location in relation to where you live. **Lombwele nge kombinga yaapa ho longo, okuyeleanifa naapa ho di.** Do you work from home? **Oho longele meumbo?**

11) What is the agreement to use land (e.g lease or owned)? **Edu/eumbo apa ho di oloye ile oho rentinga/hiira?**

12) Tell me about challenges or opportunities that Covid-19 placed on your business. **Lombwele nge kombinga yomashongo ile pamwe eemhito de ya po mongeshefa yoye, pefimbo eli loCorona/Covid-19. (konima eshi ocorona ya tameka)**

13) Do you pay tax or claim tax from the government? **Oho futu ile oho futwa oishoshela kepangelo?**

14) Are you a migrant? If so, what are some challenges you have faced as a migrant or have heard about migrants in Katutura. **Owa dja koshitukulwa shimwe shi lilile moNamibia ile pamwe owa dja koshilongo shi lilile? Omashongo elipi po wa shakenena ile wa uda a ningilwa ovanhu ava va dja keenhele di lilile ile ovoidjaidjai moKatutura omu?**

15) What makes your business unique on Eveline Street? **Ongeshefa yoye oya yooloka ngahelipi keengeshefa dikwao moEveline Street omu? Oshike she i ningifa ya yooloka?**

16) Tell me about the relationship between the community and other stakeholders (NGOs/private sector). Has the government or NGOs made any changes in Eveline Street? **Lombwele nge kombinga yekwatafano pokati kovakwashiwana novakufimbinga vakwao ngaashi omahangano opaumwene nosho tuu. Epangelo ile pamwe omahangano opaumwene okwa eta mo elunduluko lasha moEveline Street omu pakukwafa pamukalo wonhumba?**

17) Are there any opportunities that you envision in Eveline Street? **Eshi wa tala/wa faneka moEveline Street omu ou wetele mo eemhito donhumba tadi dulu okuholoka mo?**

09/08/21

RACHEL ILONGA
FOOD TAKEAWAY

Semi-formal interview guide

The semi-formal interview guide will be used during the participatory methodology process (focus groups and storytelling). I plan to make use of semi-structured interview questions to ask eight research participants. In the event that Covid-19 restrictions occur I will send the questions to research participants on Whatsapp. Data will be allocated fairly amongst the research participants to enable access and communication. The semi-formal interview questions will be administered in the Oshiwambo language (Namibian dialect) and translated in English at a later stage. I will then collect the data and group it into categories, after which I will analyse and summarize it.

- 1) Tell me about the public spaces in Eveline Street. Do they currently operate? What's your favourite place to trade? Lombwele nge kombinga yeenhele domalandifilo moEveline Street. Ohadi longo ngoo paife/pefimbo eli? Onhele ilipi po u hole okulandifila? Openi u hole okulanda?

AT HOME

HAKANA SERVICE

FOOD TAKEAWAY IN GOBEANGATS

- 2) Do the street lights work in Eveline Street and how many are there in front of your business or home? Omalamba omostreet ohaa longo ngoo? Angapi e li pongeshefa yoye ile peumbo?

YES. ~~SO~~ NOT SAFE ALWAYS
END OF MONTH (UNSAFE).

- 3) At what times of the day or week is the street most active? Efimbo lilipi po mefiku ile oivike ilipi po omalinyengo mostreet haa kala mahapu?/ Efimbo lilipi po mefiku ile oivike ilipi po ho likola mo shihapu mongeshefa yoye?

MORNING 6-11

AFTERNOON AFTER LUNCH

- 4) Tell me about where you're from. Owa dja peni? Where do you source your goods from? Openi ho lande/kufa oinima yoye?

EVELINE STREET

- 5) Have you travelled to Cape Town or any other country to work or source goods? Oho ka landa oinima yoye kOkapa ile koilongo imwe i lilile?

• CHICKEN + MEAT AT HAGELUAH NEXT DOOR
OHAVANA

- 6) Tell me about your family dynamic. Lombwele nge kombinga youkwatya wofamili yoye/Lombwele nge oukwatya wokukala kwoye pafamili. Do you live alone or with other individuals? Oho kala/di meumbo oove auke ile omu li mo muvahu?

LIVES WITH 2 FAMILY MEMBERS
SIBUNGS HELP SELL STUFF

- 7) What is the price range for goods sold and is your income enough to cover your bills? Oinima/oipumbiwa ohai landifwa kondado i fike lwaapeni momudingonoko woye? Oyuyeyo yoye ohai wana tuu okufuta eemhumbwe/ oinakuwanifwa ei ho futu komwedi ngaashi omeva, olusheno nosho tuu?

R2 - R20

- 8) What is your relationship with technology on Eveline Street (e.g public wifi, e-commerce, social media)? Omakwatafano opamalungula oku li ngahelipi moEveline Street ? (ngaashi ointernet, okungeshefa komalungula, osocial media ngaashi ofacebook, what's app nosho tuu.)

NO SOCIAL MEDIA
REGULAR CUSTOMERS

- 9) How do you get to work? And other parts of the city? Oho i ngahelipi koilonga nokeenhele dikwao moshilando?

WALK
CABS OTHER PARTS

- 10) Tell me about your work location in relation to where you live. Lombwele nge kombinga yaapa ho longo, okuyeleanifa naapa ho di. Do you work from home? Oho longele meumbo?

WORK FROM HOME

- 11) What is the agreement to use land (e.g lease or owned)? Edu/eumbo apa ho di oloye ile oho rentinga/hiira?

NONE. RENT HOME

- 12) Tell me about challenges or opportunities that Covid-19 placed on your business. Lombwele nge kombinga yomashongo ile pamwe eemhito de ya po mongeshefa yoye, pefimbo eli loCorona/Covid-19. (konima eshi ocorona ya tameka)

• DURING LOCKDOWN LESS PROFIT
• OPPORTUNITY: INTRODUCING NEW BUSINESSES
• REDUCED GOODS DURING LOCKDOWN

13) Do you pay tax or claim tax from the government? Oho futu ile oho futwa oishoshela kepangelo?

ONLY FOR GROCERIES

14) Are you a migrant? If so, what are some challenges you have faced as a migrant or have heard about migrants in Katutura. Owa dja koshitukulwa shimwe shi lilile moNamibia ile pamwe owa dja koshilongo shi lilile? Omashongo elipi po wa shakenena ile wa uda a ningilwa ovanhu ava va dja keenhele di lilile ile ovadjaidjai moKatutura omu?

NAMIBIAN - NONE FOREIGNERS

15) What makes your business unique on Eveline Street? Ongeshefa yoye oya yooloka ngahelipi keengeshefa dikwao moEveline Street omu? Oshike she i ningifa ya yooloka?

NOT UNIQUE, RATHER BECAUSE OF CUSTOMER CUSTOMERS

16) Tell me about the relationship between the community and other stakeholders (NGOs/private sector). Has the government or NGOs made any changes in Eveline Street? Lombwele nge kombinga yekwatafano pokati kovakwashiwana novakufimbinga vakwao ngaashi omahangano opaumwene nosho tuu. Epangelo ile pamwe omahangano opaumwene okwa eta mo elunduluko lasha moEveline Street omu pakukwafa pamukalo wonhumba?

- NO UPGRADES
- REDUCED SMALL MARKET TRADERS, FRUITS TRADERS

17) Are there any opportunities that you envision in Eveline Street? Eshi wa tala/wa faneka moEveline Street omu ou wetele mo eemhito donhumba tadi dulu okuholoka mo?

- MORE RESTAURANTS + TAKEAWAYS
- LESS SHEBENS.

MENE HILENI
QUEEN SALON
EVELINE STR

Semi-formal interview guide

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SALONS
BARBERSHOPS
HYMBANGO - SHOP FAVORITE (AFFORDABLE)

2) Do the street lights work in Eveline Street and how many are there in front of your business or home? Omalamba omostreet ohaa longo ngoo? Angapi e li pongeshefa yoye ile peumbo?

YES, INFRONT OF THE SHOP

3) At what times of the day or week is the street most active? Efimbo lilipi po mefiku ile oivike iilipi po omalinyengo mostreet haa kala mahapu?/ Efimbo lilipi po mefiku ile oivike iilipi po ho likola mo shihapu mongeshefa yoye?

8 - MON - SUN
FROM 1

4) Tell me about where you're from. Owa dja peni? Where do you source your goods from? Openi ho lande/kufa oinima yoye?

HAVANA, GREENWELL
COSMETICS, CHINA TOWN

5) Have you travelled to Cape Town or any other country to work or source goods? Oho ka landa oinima yoye kOkapa ile koilongo imwe i lilile?

NO

- 6) Tell me about your family dynamic. Lombwele nge kombinga youkwatya wofamili yoye/Lombwele nge oukwatya wokukala kwoye pafamili. Do you live alone or with other individuals? Oho kala/di meumbo oove auke ile omu li mo muvahu?

4 PEOPLE BRAIDING NOT RELATED

- 7) What is the price range for goods sold and is your income enough to cover your bills? Oinima/oipumbiwa ohai landifwa kondado i fike lwaapeni momudingonoko woye? Oyuuyemo yoye ohai wana tuu okufuta eemhumbwe/ oinakuwanifwa ei ho futu komwedi ngaashi omeva, olusheno nosho tuu?

N\$50 - N\$500

- 8) What is your relationship with technology on Eveline Street (e.g public wifi, e-commerce, social media)? Omakwatafano opamalungula oku li ngahelipi moEveline Street ? (ngaashi ointernet, okungeshefa komalungula, osocial media ngaashi ofacebook, what's app nosho tuu.)

FACEBOOK

- 9) How do you get to work? And other parts of the city? Oho i ngahelipi koilonga nokeenhele dikwao moshilando?

WALK . 30 MINUTES

- 10) Tell me about your work location in relation to where you live. Lombwele nge kombinga yaapa ho longo, okuyelekanifa naapa ho di. Do you work from home? Oho longele meumbo?

30 MINUTES FROM HOME

- 11) What is the agreement to use land (e.g lease or owned)? Edu/eumbo apa ho di oloye ile oho rentinga/hiira?

RENTING

- 13) Do you pay tax or claim tax from the government? Oho futu ile oho futwa oishoshela kepangelo?

NO

- 14) Are you a migrant? If so, what are some challenges you have faced as a migrant or have heard about migrants in Katutura. Owa dja koshitukulwa shimwe shi lilile moNamibia ile pamwe owa dja koshilongo shi lilile? Omashongo elipi po wa shakenena ile wa uda a ningilwa ovanhu ava va dja keenhele di lilile ile ovadjaidjai moKatutura omu?

NAMIBIAN.

TYRE SELLERS → ZIMBABWE

- 15) What makes your business unique on Eveline Street? Ongeshefa yoye oya yooloka ngahelipi keengeshefa dikwao moEveline Street omu? Oshike she i ningifa ya yooloka?

WE BRAID WELL

- 16) Tell me about the relationship between the community and other stakeholders (NGOs/private sector). Has the government or NGOs made any changes in Eveline Street? Lombwele nge kombinga yekwatafano pokati kovakwashiwana novakufimbinga vakwao ngaashi omahangano opaumwene nosho tuu. Epangelo ile pamwe omahangano opaumwene okwa eta mo elunduluko lasha moEveline Street omu pakukwafa pamukalo wonhumba?

NO UPGRADES RECENTLY

- 17) Are there any opportunities that you envision in Eveline Street? Eshi wa tala/wa faneka moEveline Street omu ou wetele mo eemhito donhumba tadi dulu okuholoka mo?

NOTHING. GOOD AS IS.

26/07/2021

TATE MARTIN
MCKEYS DURBAN

Semi-formal interview guide

The semi-formal interview guide will be used during the participatory methodology process (focus groups and storytelling). I plan to make use of semi-structured interview questions to ask eight research participants. In the event that Covid-19 restrictions occur I will send the questions to research participants on Whatsapp. Data will be allocated fairly amongst the research participants to enable access and communication. The semi-formal interview questions will be administered in the Oshiwambo language (Namibian dialect) and translated in English at a later stage. I will then collect the data and group it into categories, after which I will analyse and summarize it.

- 1) Tell me about the public spaces in Eveline Street. Do they currently operate? What's your favourite place to trade? Lombwele nge kombinga yeenhele domalandifilo moEveline Street. Ohadi longo ngoo paife/pefimbo eli? Onhele iilipi po u hole okulandifila? Openi u hole okulanda?

IT'S A GOOD PLACE TO START A BUSINESS WITH
LOTS OF OPPORTUNITIES

- 2) Do the street lights work in Eveline Street and how many are there in front of your business or home? Omalamba omostreet ohaa longo ngoo? Angapi e li pongeshefa yoye ile peumbo?

LIGHTS ARE WORKING + MUNICIPAL CAMERAS

- 3) At what times of the day or week is the street most active? Efimbo lilipi po mefiku ile oivike iilipi po omalinyengo mostreet haa kala mahapu?/ Efimbo lilipi po mefiku ile oivike iilipi po ho likola mo shihapu mongeshefa yoye?

BEFORE LOCKDOWN IT WAS MONDAY TO SUNDAY,
HOWEVER IT IS QUITE LOW

- 4) Tell me about where you're from. Owa dja peni? Where do you source your goods from? Openi ho lande/kufa oinima yoye?

I AM FROM ONDOBE. I HAVE 2 BUSINESSES 1 IN EVELINE, 1 IN GREEN MOUNTAIN
I SOURCE MY GOODS FROM WINDHOEK.

- 5) Have you travelled to Cape Town or any other country to work or source goods? ~~BEER CRATES.~~
Oho ka landa oinima yoye kOkapa ile koilongo imwe j lilile?
NO, I BUY MY GOODS IN
WINDHOEK MAINLY.

- 6) Tell me about your family dynamic. Lombwele nge kombinga youkwatya wofamili yoye/Lombwele nge oukwatya wokukala kwoye pafamili. Do you live alone or with other individuals? Oho kala/di meumbo oove auke ile omu li mo muvahapu?

I LIVE WITH MY FAMILY. I OWN 2 ERFS
1195 AND 1196

- 7) What is the price range for goods sold and is your income enough to cover your bills? Oinima/oipumbiwa ohai landifwa kondado i fike lwaapeni momudingonoko woye? Oyuuyemo yoye ohai wana tuu okufuta eemhumbwe/ oinakuwanifwa ei ho futu komwedi ngaashi omeva, olusheno nosho tuu?

A CRATE OF 10 BEERS
~~10 CRATES OF BEER COSTS APPROXIMATELY N\$200~~

- 8) What is your relationship with technology on Eveline Street (e.g public wifi, e-commerce, social media)? Omakwatafano opamalungula oku li ngahelipi moEveline Street? (ngaashi ointernet, okungeshefa komalungula, osocial media ngaashi ofacebook, what's app nosho tuu.)

I USE FACEBOOK

- 9) How do you get to work? And other parts of the city? Oho i ngahelipi koilonga nokeenhele dikwao moshilando?

I DRIVE. I LIVE ON THE ERF NEXT TO THE BUSINESS.

- 10) Tell me about your work location in relation to where you live. Lombwele nge kombinga yaapa ho longo, okuyeleanifa naapa ho di. Do you work from home? Oho longele meumbo?

- 11) What is the agreement to use land (e.g lease or owned)? Edu/eumbo apa ho di oloye ile oho rentinga/hiira?

I OWN THE PROPERTY

- 12) Tell me about challenges or opportunities that Covid-19 placed on your business. Lombwele nge kombinga yomashongo ile pamwe eemhito de ya po mongeshefa yoye, pefimbo eli loCorona/Covid-19. (konima eshi ocorona ya tameka)

I HAD TO RESORT TO TAKEAWAY BASIS AND COULD
NOT CATER TO ON-SITE DRINKING ON THE PREMISES.

13) Do you pay tax or claim tax from the government? Oho futu ile oho futwa oishoshela kepengelo?

YES

14) Are you a migrant? If so, what are some challenges you have faced as a migrant or have heard about migrants in Katutura. Owa dja koshitukulwa shimwe shi lilile moNamibia ile pamwe owa dja koshilongo shi lilile? Omashongo elipi po wa shakenena ile wa uda a ningilwa ovanhu ava va dja keenhele di lilile ile ovadjaidjai moKatutura omu?

NO. HOWEVER THERE ARE LOTS OF MIGRANTS ON EVELINE THAT CARRY GOODS ON THE STREET.

15) What makes your business unique on Eveline Street? Ongeshefa yoye oya yooloka ngahelipi keengeshefa dikwao moEveline Street omu? Oshike she i ningifa ya yooloka?

I LOOK AFTER MY CUSTOMERS AND IT IS VERY PEACEFUL

16) Tell me about the relationship between the community and other stakeholders (NGOs/private sector). Has the government or NGOs made any changes in Eveline Street? Lombwele nge kombinga yekwatafano pokati kovakwashiwana novakufimbinga vakwao ngaashi omahangano opaumwene nosho tuu. Epangelo ile pamwe omahangano opaumwene okwa eta mo elunduluko lasha moEveline Street omu pakukwafa pamukalo wonhumba?

YES IN PREVIOUS YEARS

17) Are there any opportunities that you envision in Eveline Street? Eshi wa tala/wa faneka moEveline Street omu ou wetele mo eemhito donhumba tadi dulu okuholoka mo?

A NEED FOR A CLOTHING MARKET / SHOPS

ZIMBABWEAN TRADER (MOBILE)
EVELINE STREET
(TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS).

09/08/2011

Semi-formal interview guide

The semi-formal interview guide will be used during the participatory methodology process (focus groups and storytelling). I plan to make use of semi-structured interview questions to ask eight research participants. In the event that Covid-19 restrictions occur I will send the questions to research participants on Whatsapp. Data will be allocated fairly amongst the research participants to enable access and communication. The semi-formal interview questions will be administered in the Oshiwambo language (Namibian dialect) and translated in English at a later stage. I will then collect the data and group it into categories, after which I will analyse and summarize it.

1) Tell me about the public spaces in Eveline Street. Do they currently operate? What's your favourite place to trade? Lombwele nge kombinga yeenhele domalandifilo moEveline Street. Ohadi longo ngoo paife/pefimbo eli? Onhele ilipi po u hole okulandifila? Openi u hole okulanda?

Tyre repair

• THERE ARE A LOT OF OUTSIDERS THAT ARE SELF-EMPLOYED.
• IDEAL AREA TO TRADE DUE TO BUSINESS.

2) Do the street lights work in Eveline Street and how many are there in front of your business or home? Omalamba omostreet ohaa longo ngoo? Angapi e li pongeshefa yoye ile peumbo?

MORNING-EVENING

MONDAY-FRIDAY

3) At what times of the day or week is the street most active? Efimbo lilipi po mefiku ile oivike ilipi po omalinyengo mostreet haa kala mahapu?/ Efimbo lilipi po mefiku ile oivike ilipi po ho likola mo shihapu mongeshefa yoye?

FULLY OPERATIONAL

ONLY ONE STREET LIGHT IN FRONT OF HOUSE

4) Tell me about where you're from. Owa dja peni? Where do you source your goods from? Openi ho lande/kufa oinima yoye?

ZIMBABWEAN CITIZEN

ORDERS GOODS FROM JAN JAPAN IN PROSPERITA

5) Have you travelled to Cape Town or any other country to work or source goods? Oho ka landa oinima yoye kOkapa ile koilongo imwe i lilile?

NO, ONLY SOURCE GOODS LOCALLY FROM JAN JAPAN

- 6) Tell me about your family dynamic. Lombwele nge kombinga youkwatya wofamili yoye/Lombwele nge oukwatya wokukala kwoye pafamili. Do you live alone or with other individuals? Oho kala/di meumbo oove auke ile omu li mo muvahapu?

MY FAMILY IS IN ZIMBABWE
I AM RENTING WITH INDIVIDUALS THAT WORK IN
EVELINE STREET AS WELL

- 7) What is the price range for goods sold and is your income enough to cover your bills? Oinima/oipumbiwa ohai landifwa kondado i fike lwaapeni momudingonoko woye? Oyuyeyemo yoye ohai wana tuu okufuta eemhumbwe/ oinakuwanifwa ei ho futu komwedi ngaashi omeva, olusheno nosho tuu?

N\$200 - N\$300
ENOUGH TO COVER BILLS

- 8) What is your relationship with technology on Eveline Street (e.g public wifi, e-commerce, social media)? Omakwatafano opamalungula oku li ngahelipi moEveline Street? (ngaashi ointernet, okungeshefa komalungula, osocial media ngaashi ofacebook, what's app nosho tuu.)

USES WHATSAPP

- 9) How do you get to work? And other parts of the city? Oho i ngahelipi koilonga nokeenhele dikwao moshilando?

WALK TO WORK
PUBLIC TRANSPORT SOMETIMES (TAXI)

- 10) Tell me about your work location in relation to where you live. Lombwele nge kombinga yaapa ho longo, okuyelekanifa naapa ho di. Do you work from home? Oho longele meumbo?

I DON'T WORK FROM HOME. I OWN MY OWN
WORKSHOP

- 11) What is the agreement to use land (e.g lease or owned)? Edu/eumbo apa ho di oloye ile oho rentinga/hiira?

THERE IS NO AGREEMENT, WE ONLY FORMED A
PARTNERSHIP (WITH TENANTS)

- 12) Tell me about challenges or opportunities that Covid-19 placed on your business. Lombwele nge kombinga yomashongo ile pamwe eemhito de ya po mongeshefa yoye, pefimbo eli loCorona/Covid-19. (konima eshi ocorona ya tameka)

- THE BUSINESS HAS BEEN POOR.
- THERE HAS BEEN NO OPPORTUNITIES IN TERMS OF
TRADING.

- 13) Do you pay tax or claim tax from the government? Oho futu ile oho futwa oishoshela kepangelo?

YES I PAY TAXES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

I AM REGISTERED AS A BUSINESSMAN/TRADER

- 14) Are you a migrant? If so, what are some challenges you have faced as a migrant or have heard about migrants in Katutura. Owa dja koshitukulwa shimwe shi lilile moNamibia ile pamwe owa dja koshilongo shi lilile? Omashongo elipi po wa shakenena ile wa uda a ningilwa ovanhu ava va dja keenhele di lilile ile ovdajidjai moKatutura omu?

YES, I HAVE FACED NO CHALLENGES SO FAR EXCEPT
FROM THE PANDEMIC WHICH HAS AFFECTED THE NAMIBIAN
ECONOMY. THIS HAS AFFECTED THE HAND TO MOUTH BUSINESSES.

- 15) What makes your business unique on Eveline Street? Ongeshefa yoye oya yooloka ngahelipi keengeshefa dikwao moEveline Street omu? Oshike she i ningifa ya yooloka?

IT IS NOT THAT UNIQUE.
IT IS A HAND TO MOUTH BUSINESS.

- 16) Tell me about the relationship between the community and other stakeholders (NGOs/private sector). Has the government or NGOs made any changes in Eveline Street? Lombwele nge kombinga yekwatafano pokati kovakwashiwana novakufimbinga vakwao ngaashi omahangano opaumwene nosho tuu. Epangelo ile pamwe omahangano opaumwene okwa eta mo elunduluko lasha moEveline Street omu pakukwafa pamukalo wonhumba?

THERE NO CHANGES MADE IN EVELINE STREET

- 17) Are there any opportunities that you envision in Eveline Street? Eshi wa tala/wa faneka moEveline Street omu ou wetele mo eemhito donhumba tadi dulu okuholoka mo?

NOT YET SO FAR

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In the School of Architecture, Planning and Geomatics

University of Cape Town, November 2021

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