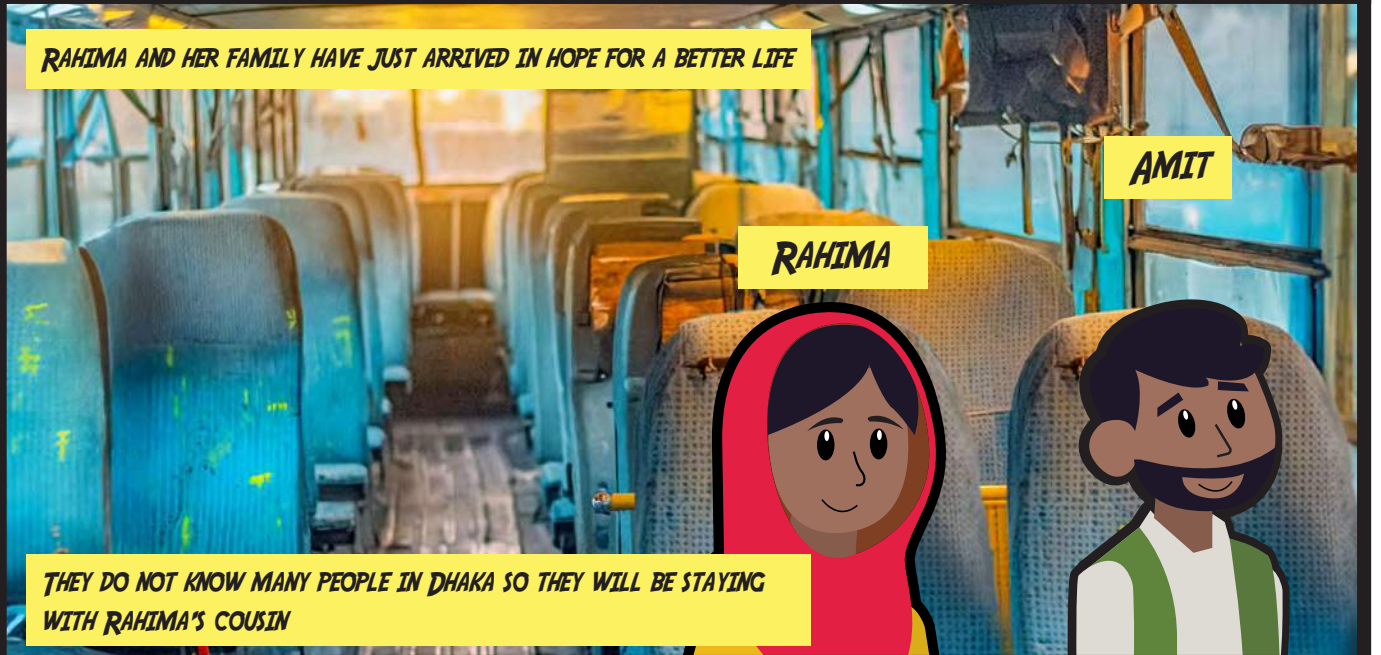


**MEANWHILE IN DHAKA**



**RAHIMA AND HER FAMILY HAVE JUST ARRIVED IN HOPE FOR A BETTER LIFE**



**AMIT**

**RAHIMA**

**THEY DO NOT KNOW MANY PEOPLE IN DHAKA SO THEY WILL BE STAYING WITH RAHIMA'S COUSIN**



**THEY MAKE IT TO RAHIMA'S COUSIN'S ROOM WHERE THEY WILL BE STAYING FOR NOW WHILE THEY LOOK FOR WORK**

## 1. Finding safe and secure work

RAHIMA STARTS LOOKING FOR WORK AS A DOMESTIC WORKER



DOMESTIC WORK IS UNSKILLED LABOR, CONSISTING OF MOSTLY COOKING AND CLEANING

SHE ASKS HER NEIGHBORS IF SHE KNOWS OF ANY HOUSEHOLD LOOKING FOR WORK



SHE ASKS HOUSEHOLD SECURITY GUARDS OUTSIDE THE SLUM



RAHIMA FINDS IT DIFFICULT TO FIND A JOB BECAUSE SHE IS NEW TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY CONNECTIONS TO HELP HER

## 2. Absence of formal work agreement

*RAHIMA EVENTUALLY FINDS A JOB*



*HER NEW EMPLOYER REQUEST FOR RAHIMA TO COME IN EVERY DAY FOR THE CLEANING AND COOKING, AND SHE WILL GET PAID AT THE END OF THE MONTH*

*BUT THEN RAHIMA FINDS THAT THE HER EMPLOYER STARTS ASKING HER TO DO EXTRA JOBS OUTSIDE OF THE AGREEMENT*



*THESE INCLUDE MORE CLEANING, MORE COOKING AND CHILDCARE, NONE WHICH WERE DISCUSSED IN THE AGREEMENT*



*SHE AGREES TO AVOID UPSETTING HER EMPLOYER, BUT IS UNCERTAIN IF SHE WILL GET PAID FOR THIS EXTRA WORK*

### 3. Low financial literacy

**PAYDAY**



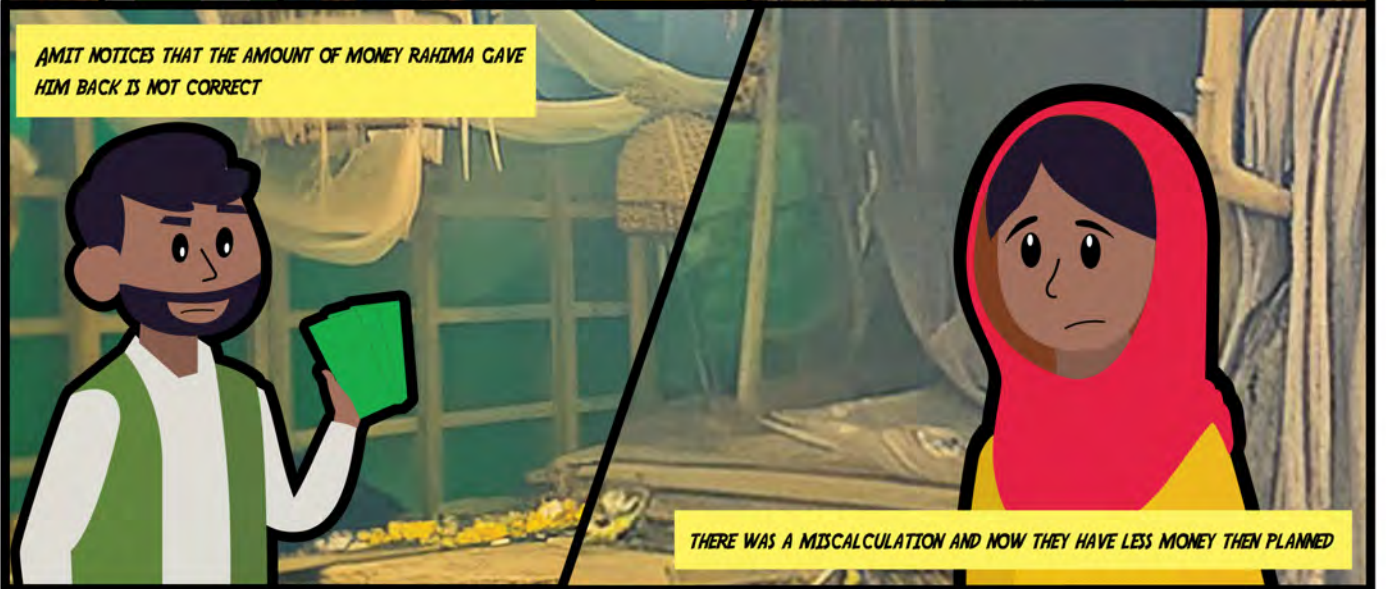
**RAHIMA PAYS HER DEBT AT THE SHOP**



**THE REMAINING MONEY RAHIMA GIVES TO HER HUSBAND SO THAT HE CAN PAY THE OTHER BILLS**



**AMIT NOTICES THAT THE AMOUNT OF MONEY RAHIMA GAVE HIM BACK IS NOT CORRECT**



**THERE WAS A MISCALCULATION AND NOW THEY HAVE LESS MONEY THEN PLANNED**

## 4. Lack of safe and reliable childcare

RAHIMA NEEDS TO LOOK FOR SUITABLE CHILDCARE FOR HER BABY



RAHIMA DOES NOT KNOW WHO SHE CAN ASK FOR HELP



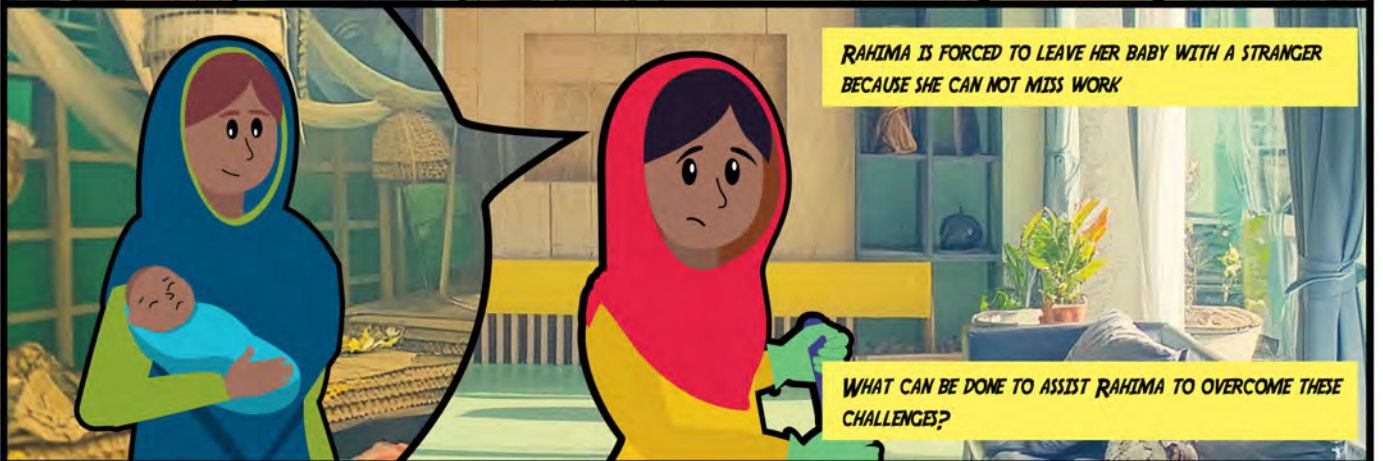
SHE DOES NOT KNOW OR TRUST ENOUGH PEOPLE IN HER NEIGHBORHOOD

RAHIMA ASKS HER IN-LAWS TO HELP HER WITH CHILDCARE



BUT BECAUSE THEY ARE ALSO BUSY WORKING THEY CANT HELP

RAHIMA IS FORCED TO LEAVE HER BABY WITH A STRANGER BECAUSE SHE CAN NOT MISS WORK



WHAT CAN BE DONE TO ASSIST RAHIMA TO OVERCOME THESE CHALLENGES?

# 1. Place-Based Worker Hubs

RAHIMA IS HAVING HER DAILY CATCH UP WITH OTHER WOMEN FROM THE AREA



ONE OF THEM TALKS ABOUT A RELATIVE THAT SETS UP GROUPS WHERE WOMEN MEET AND TALK

RAHIMA GOES TO THE GROUP MEETING WITH THE OTHER WOMEN



SHE MEETS THE LEADER OF THE GROUP

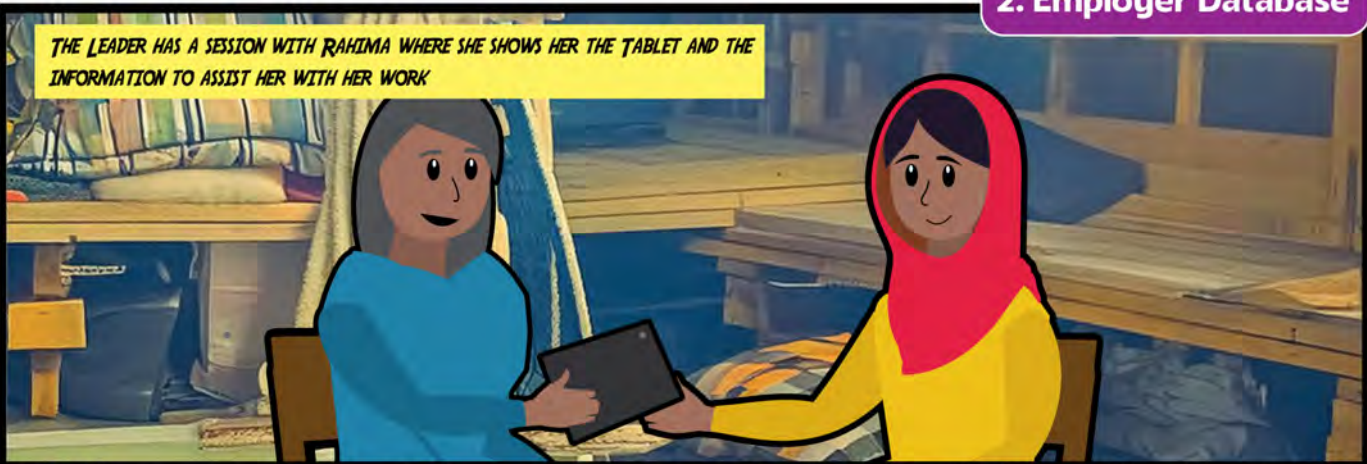
THESE LEADERS ARE WELL KNOWN AND TRUSTED AND CONNECTED TO NGO SUPPORT



THEY EACH LEAD A GROUP TO SUPPORT WOMEN INFORMAL WORKERS ACCESS INFORMATION THEY NEED FOR THEIR WORK

## 2. Employer Database

THE LEADER HAS A SESSION WITH RAHIMA WHERE SHE SHOWS HER THE TABLET AND THE INFORMATION TO ASSIST HER WITH HER WORK



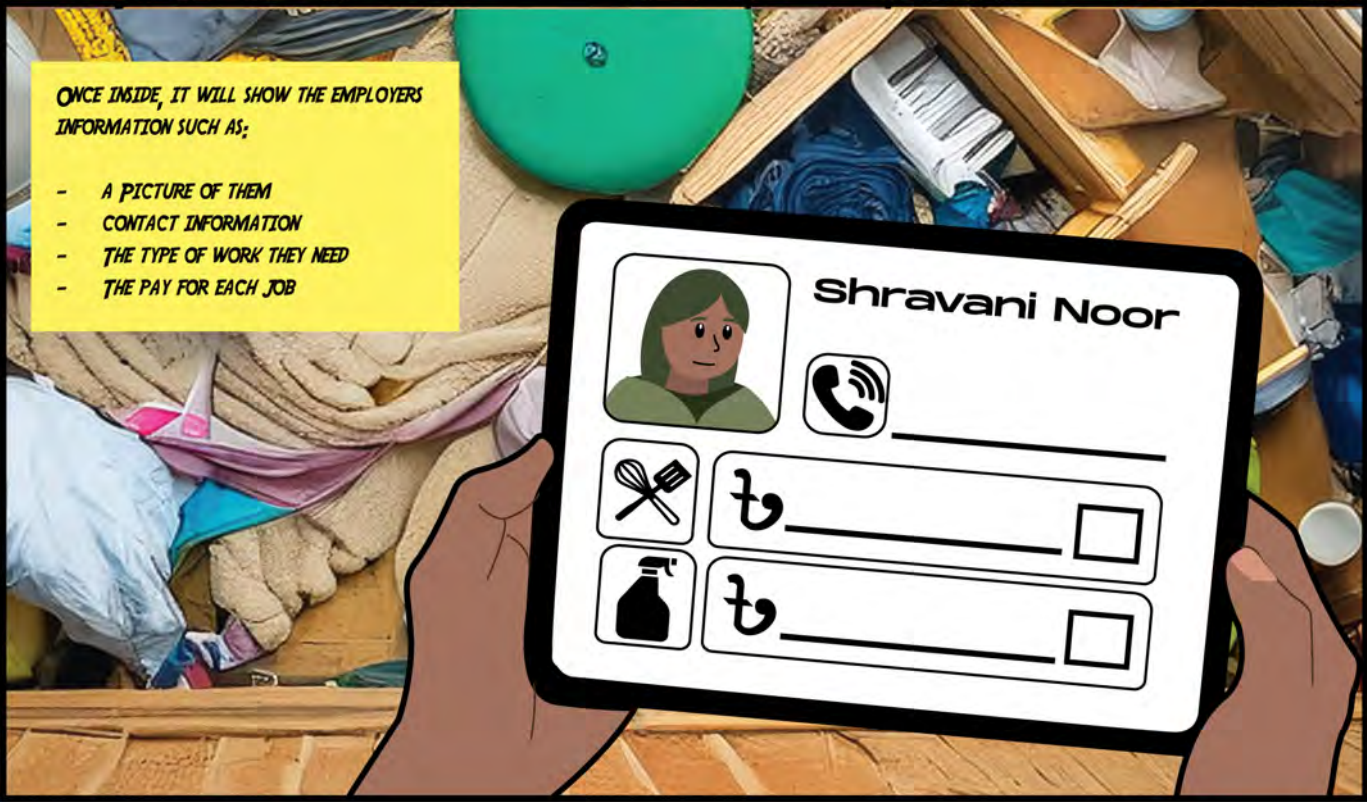
SHE FIRST SHOWS THE EMPLOYER DATABASE

IN THIS DATABASE THERE IS A LIST OF EMPLOYERS WHICH HAVE AGREEMENTS WITH THE LEADERS TO PROVIDE;

- FAIR PAYMENT
- FLEXIBLE WORKING SCHEDULE
- BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS

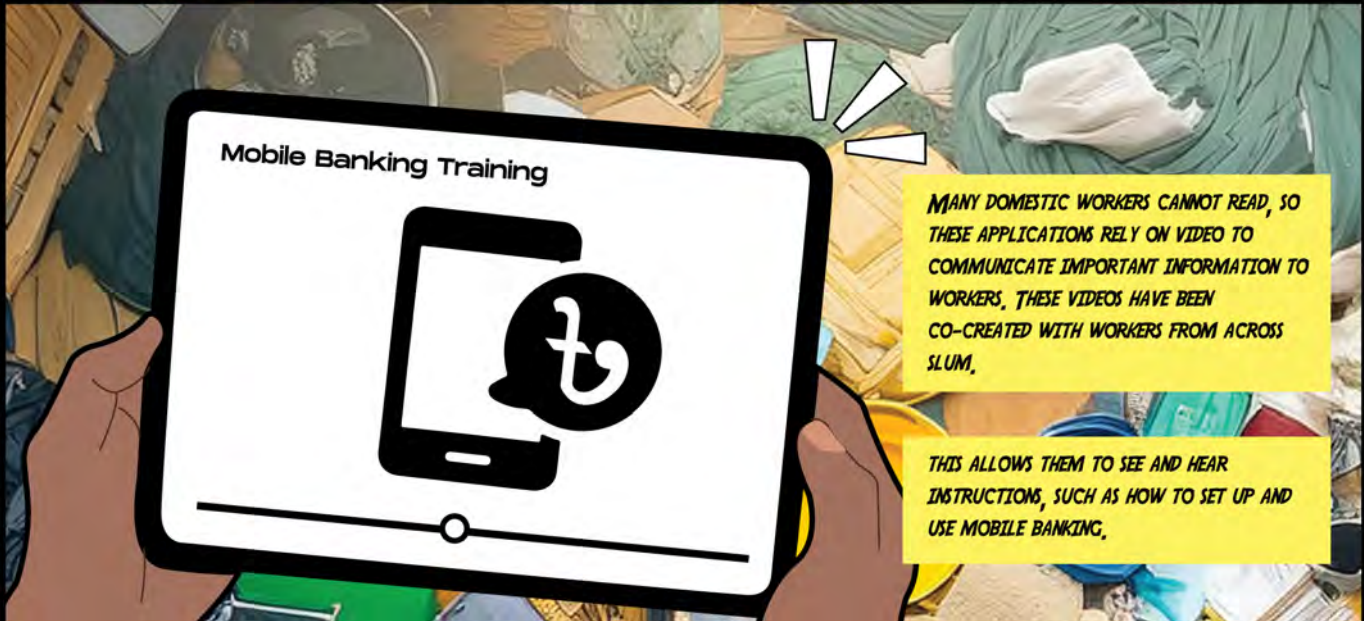
ONCE INSIDE, IT WILL SHOW THE EMPLOYERS INFORMATION SUCH AS;

- A PICTURE OF THEM
- CONTACT INFORMATION
- THE TYPE OF WORK THEY NEED
- THE PAY FOR EACH JOB



### 3. Audiovisual Learning Tools

THE LEADER SHOWS RAHIMA THE OTHER APPLICATION THAT SHE CAN ACCESS IN THE TABLET, THE INFORMATION IN THESE TABLETS IS A GUIDE, AND FURTHER SUPPORTED BY OTHER INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE WOMEN LEADERS.



This research is part of the Participatory Research and Ownership with Technology, Information and Change (PROTIC II) initiative, a Monash University and Oxfam Bangladesh partnership. Funded by the Empowerment Charitable Trust and Monash Faculty of Information Technology. Illustrations by Ramses Casanova, Ruiyi Ding and Bronwyn Cumbo (c) Licence-BY-NY.