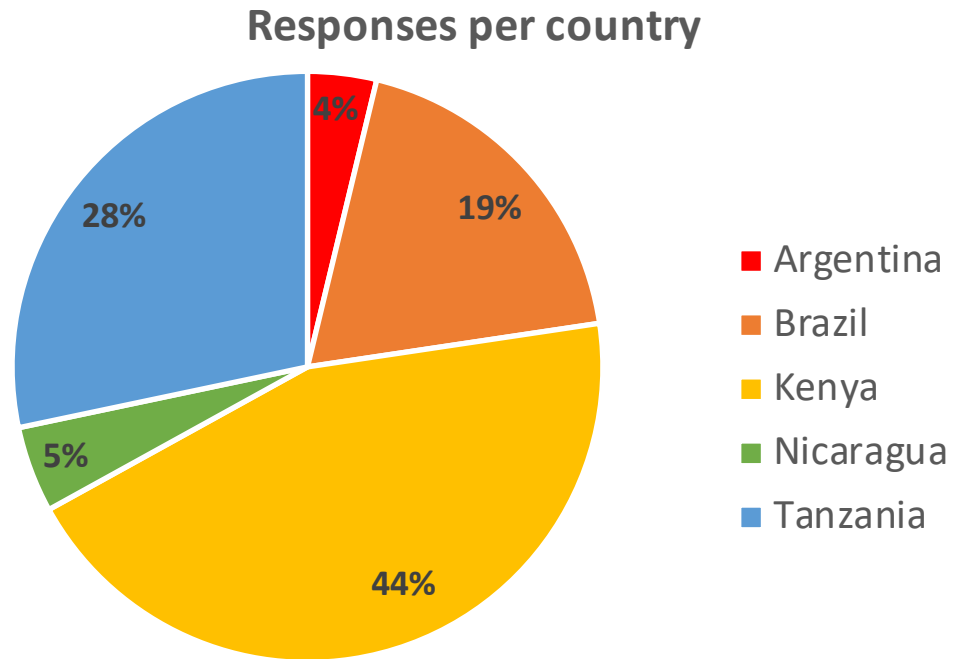
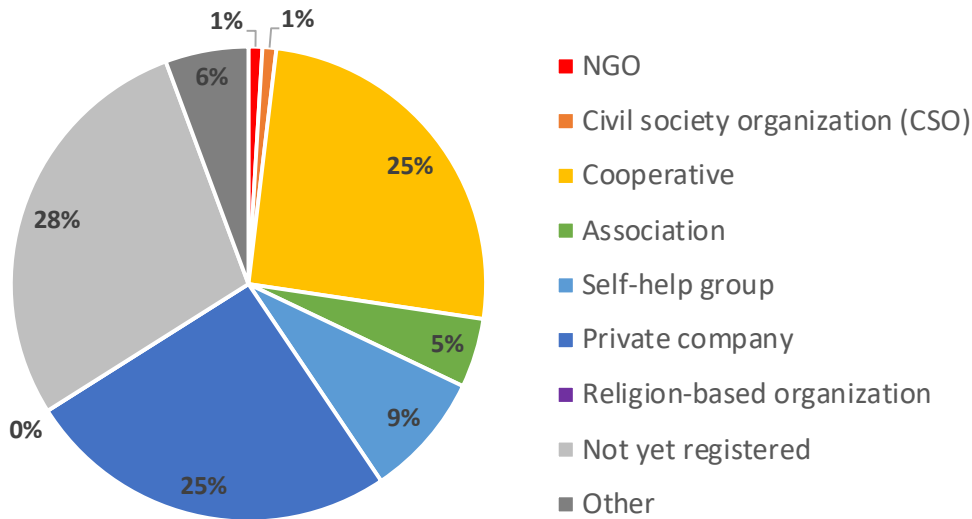


Summary of results from surveys and interviews



Summary of results from surveys and interviews

Type of Initiative



Other:

Community Based Organization (3)

Comecou como Associacao chamada 'Refazendo'. Em 2010 começou o processo de formalizacao da cooperativa. Desde 02.2016 e legalmente constituída como cooperativa

Começou como uma microempresa (ferro velho). Sr. José era empregado da Ecurbes e quando saiu criou a microempresa que se tornou cooperativa em 05.2016

Cooperativa de Carroceiros

Cooperativa e fabrica de polimeros e de oleos lubrificantes Equipamento chegou em 2009

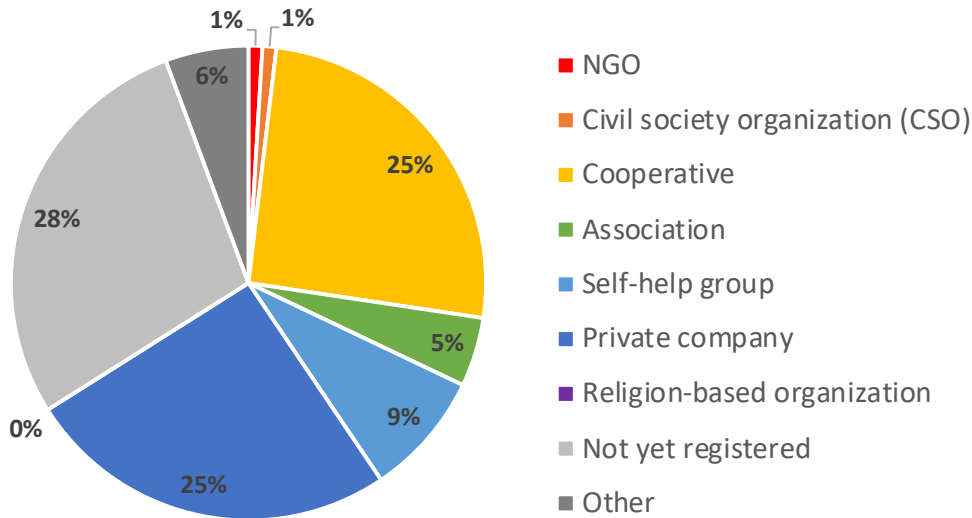
Antes estavam catando na rua.

Iniciou com 2 pessoas fazendo trabalho voluntario de limpeza ambiental.

Family/single business (4)

Summary of results from surveys and interviews

Type of Initiative



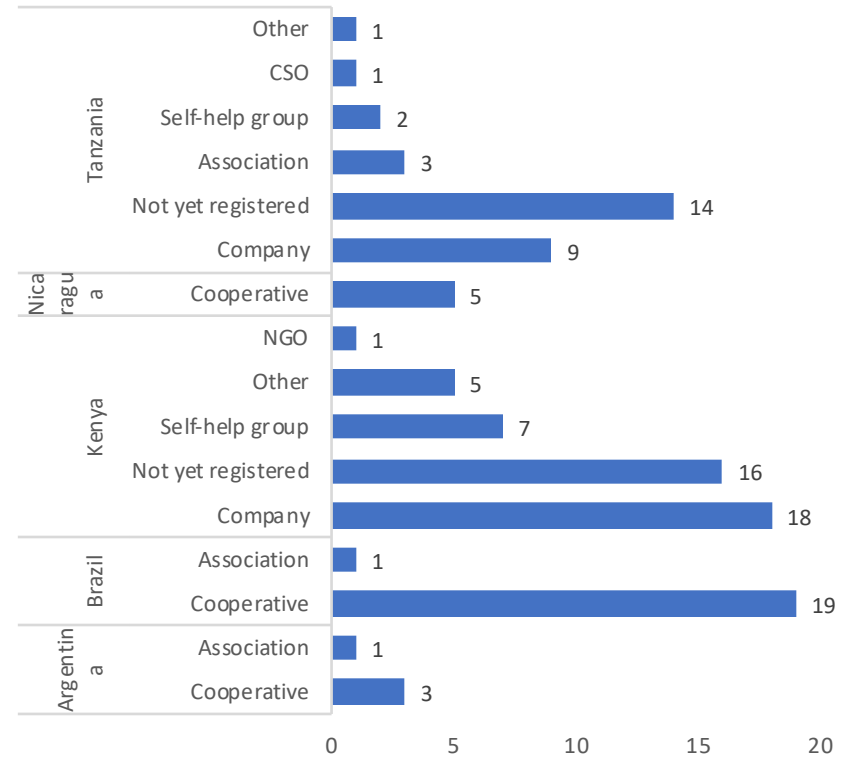
Other:
Community Based Organization (3)

Começou como Associação chamada 'Refazendo'. Em 2010 começou o processo de formalização da cooperativa. Desde 02.2016 é legalmente constituída como cooperativa
 Começou como uma microempresa (ferro velho). Sr. José era empregado da Ecurbes e quando saiu criou a microempresa que se tornou cooperativa em 05.2016
 Cooperativa de Carroceiros
 Cooperativa e fábrica de polímeros e de óleos lubrificantes Equipamento chegou em 2009

Antes estavam catando na rua.

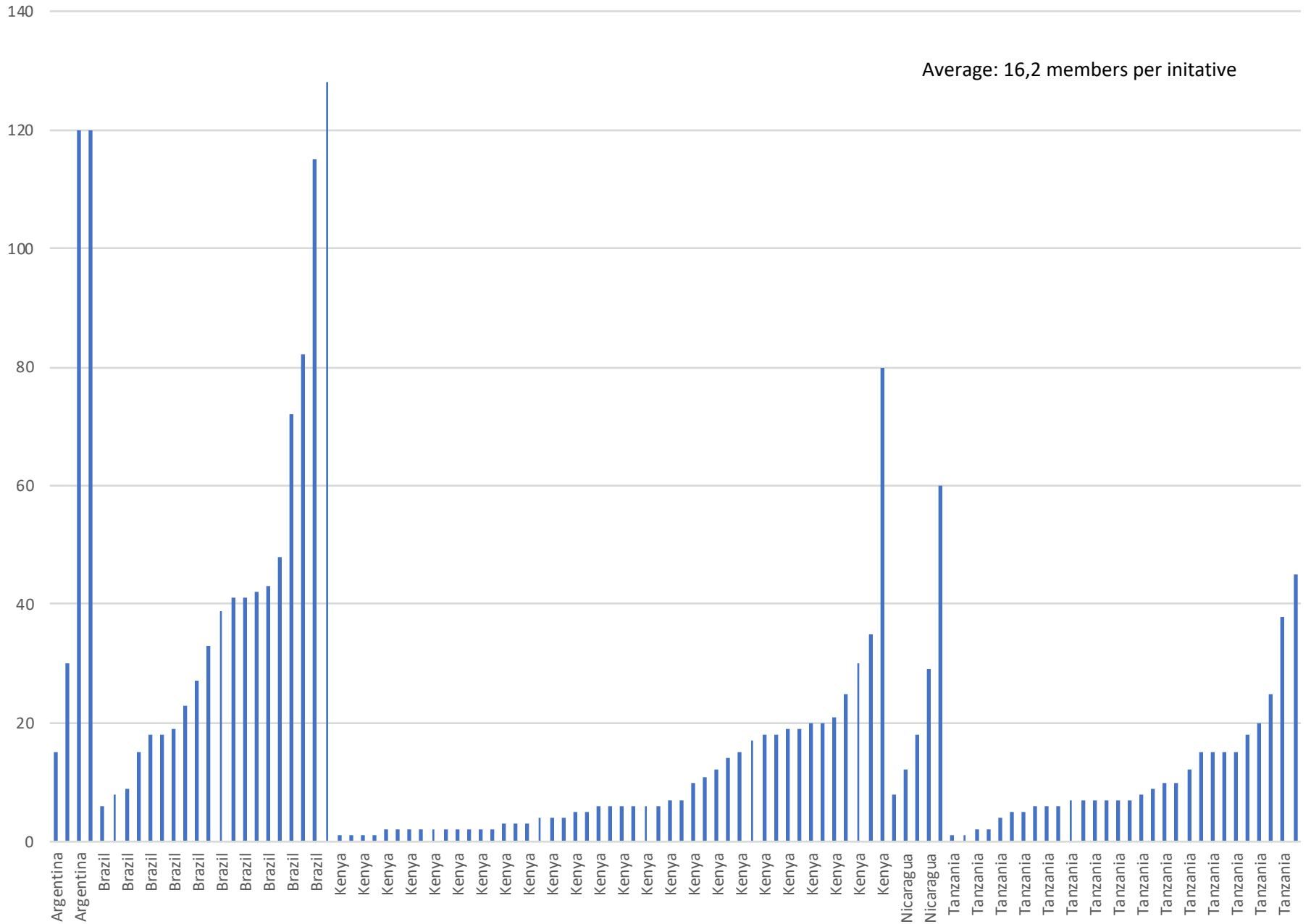
Iniciou com 2 pessoas fazendo trabalho voluntário de limpeza ambiental.

Family/single business (4)



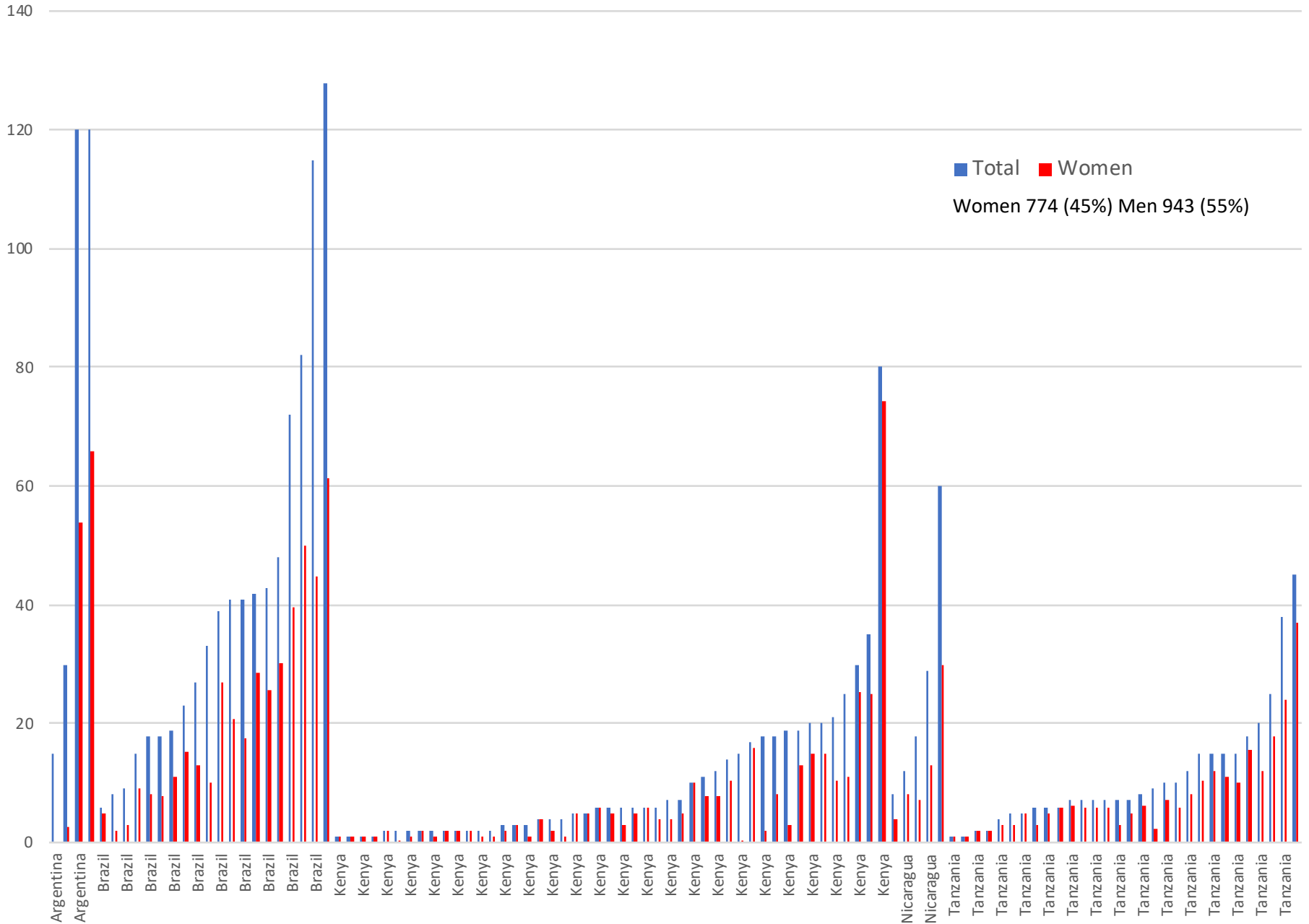
Summary of results from surveys and interviews

Number of participants in the initiatives



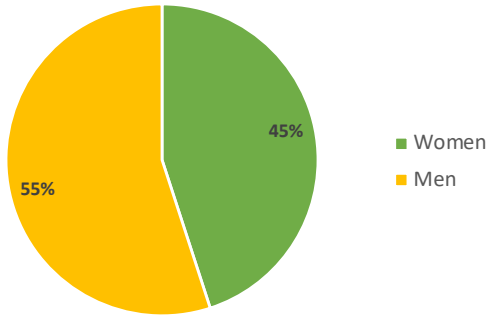
Summary of results from surveys and interviews

Number of participants in the initiative: Gender composition

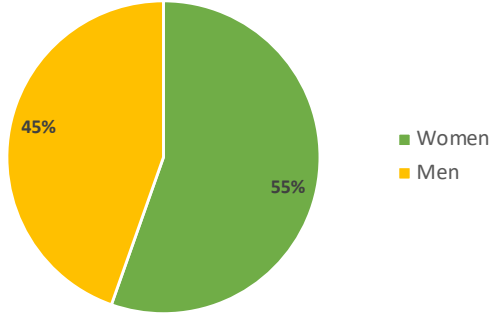


Summary of results from surveys and interviews

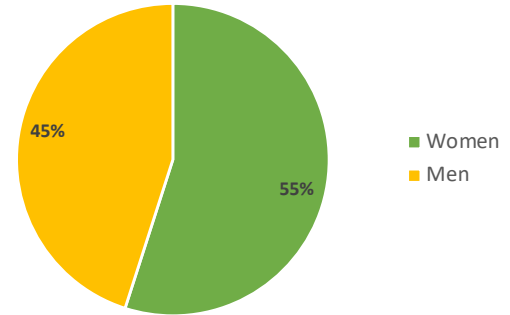
Women/Men in leadership: Argentina



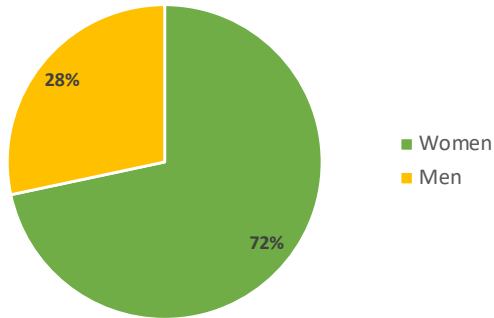
Women/Men in leadership: Nicaragua



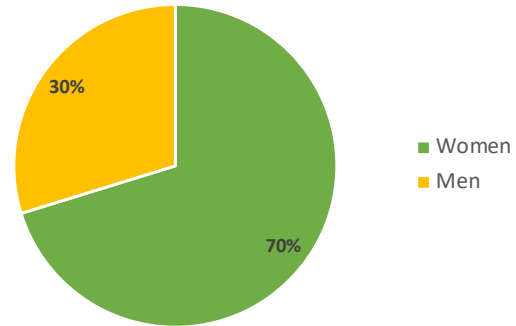
Women/Men in leadership: Brazil



Women/Men in leadership: Kenya

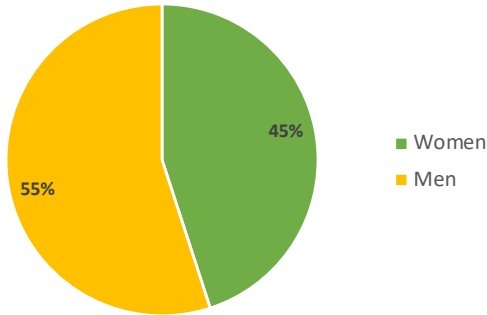


Women/Men in leadership: Tanzania

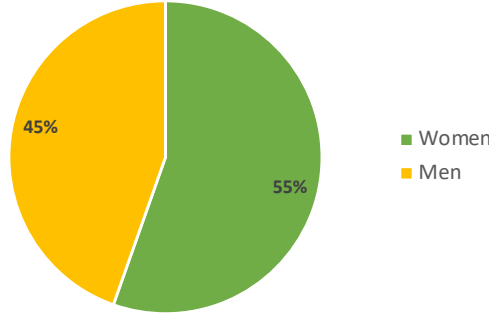


Summary of results from surveys and interviews

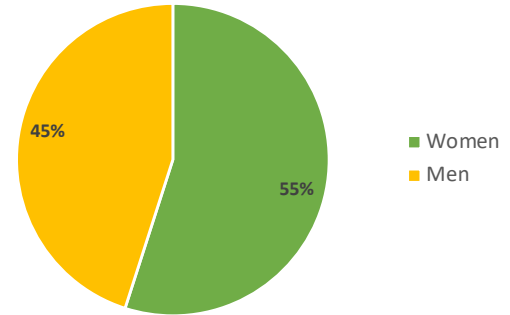
Women/Men in leadership: Argentina



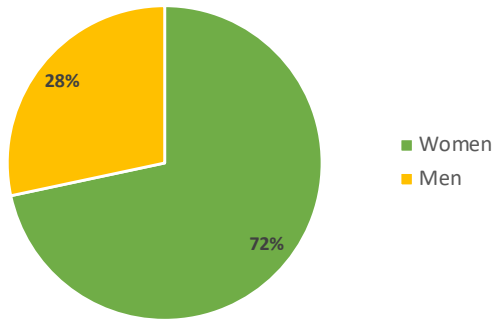
Women/Men in leadership: Nicaragua



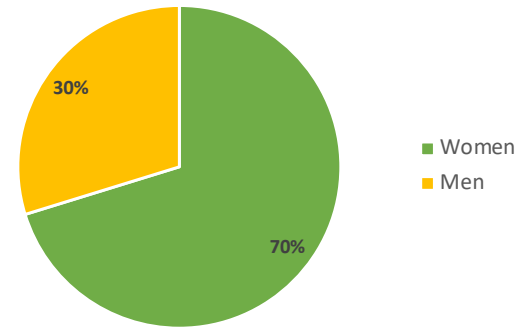
Women/Men in leadership: Brazil



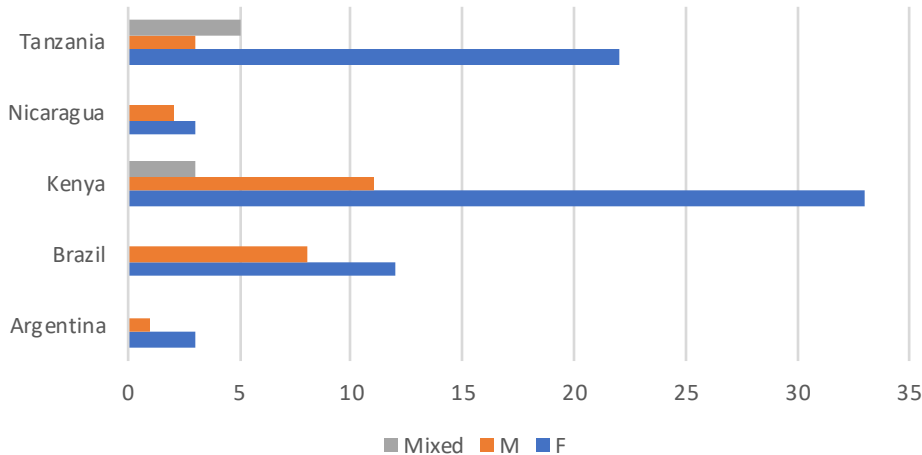
Women/Men in leadership: Kenya



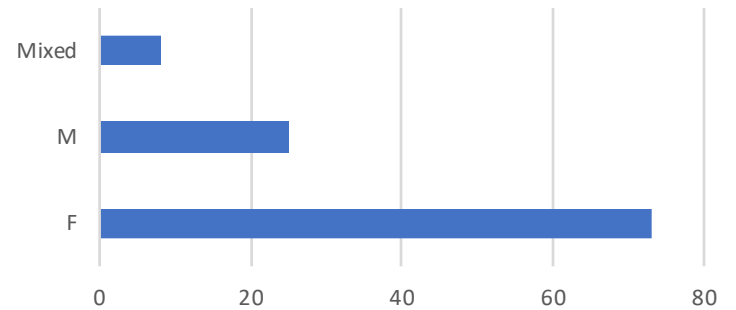
Women/Men in leadership: Tanzania



Gender of initiatives' presidents

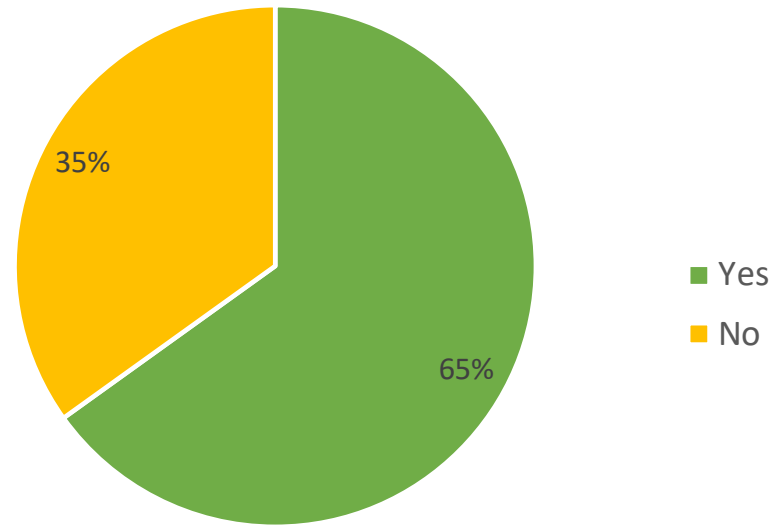


All countries



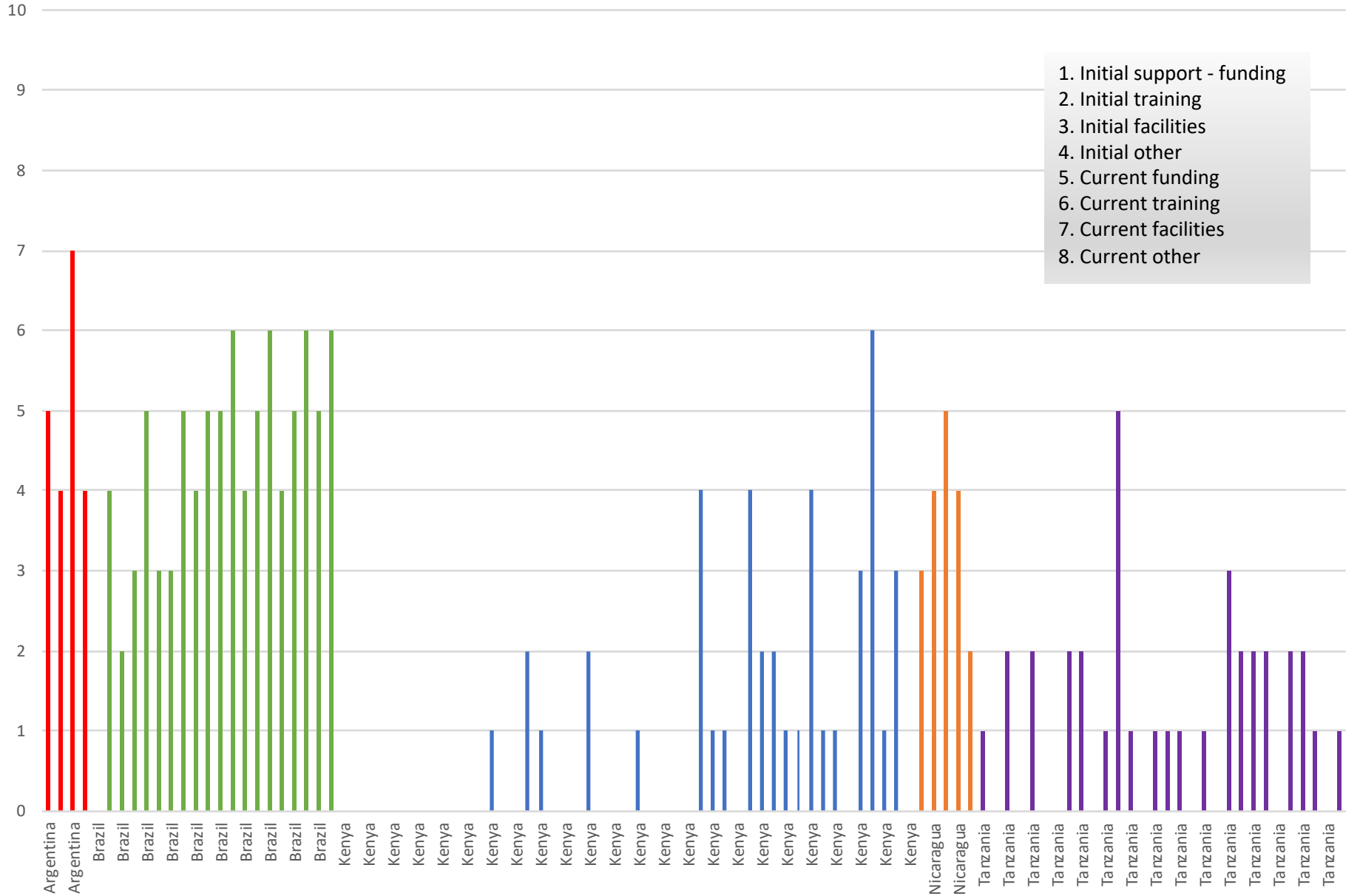
Summary of results from surveys and interviews

Are you legally recognized?

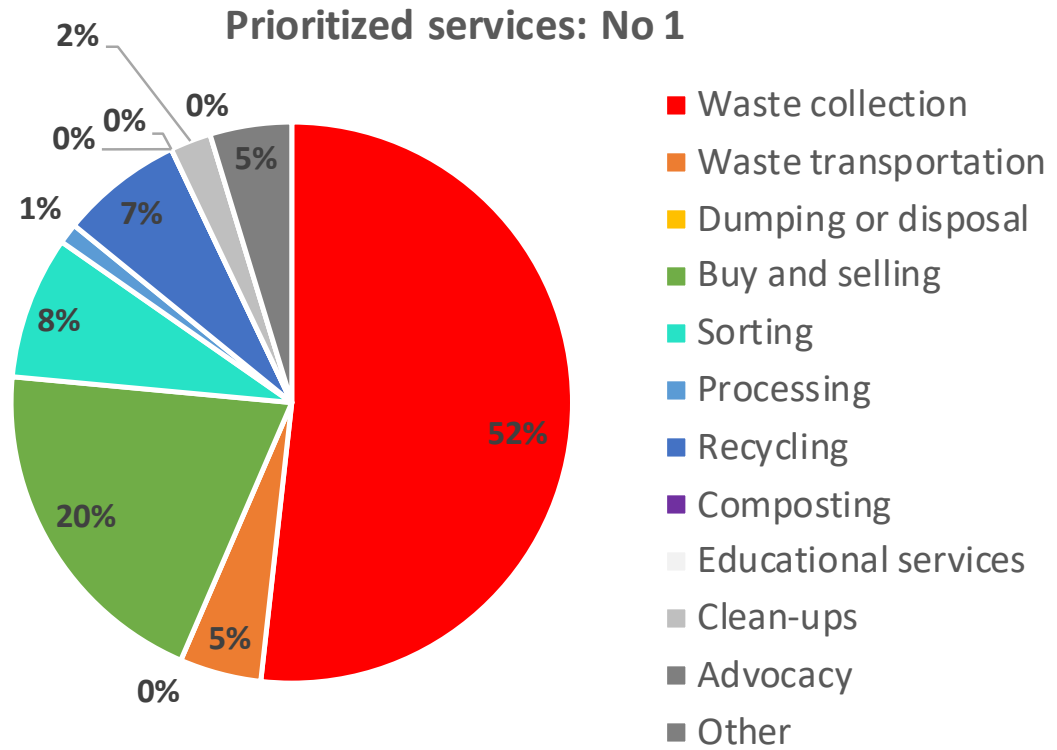


Summary of results from surveys and interviews

Number of support actions for the initiative

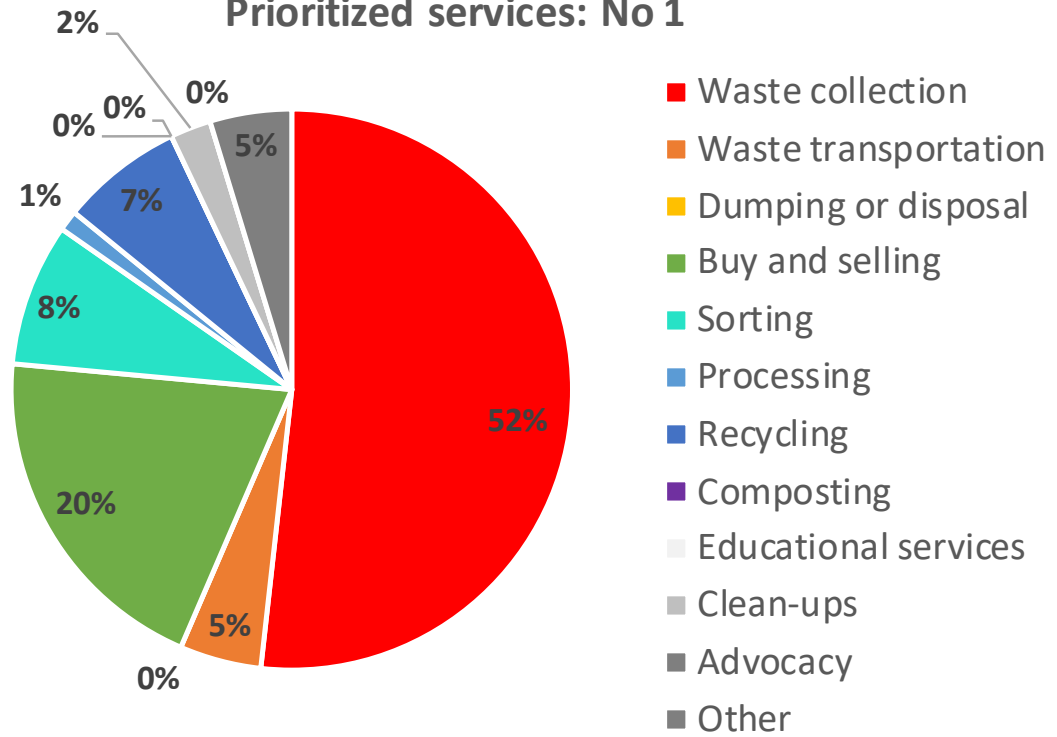


Summary of results from surveys and interviews

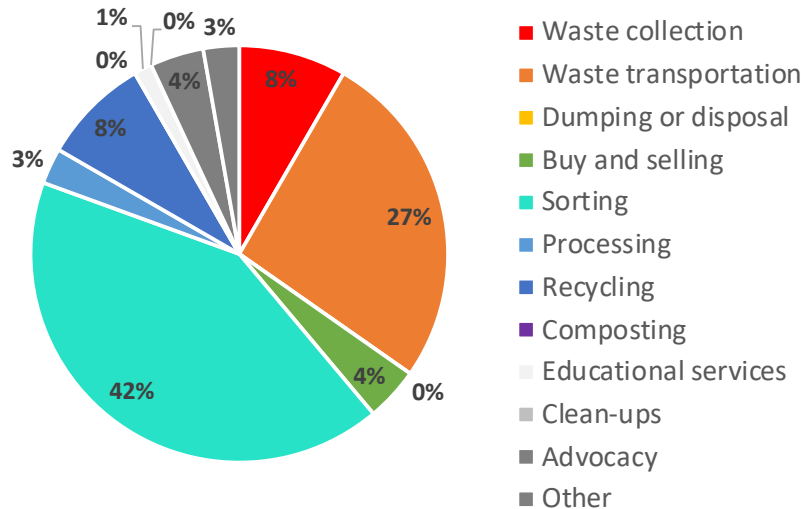


Summary of results from surveys and interviews

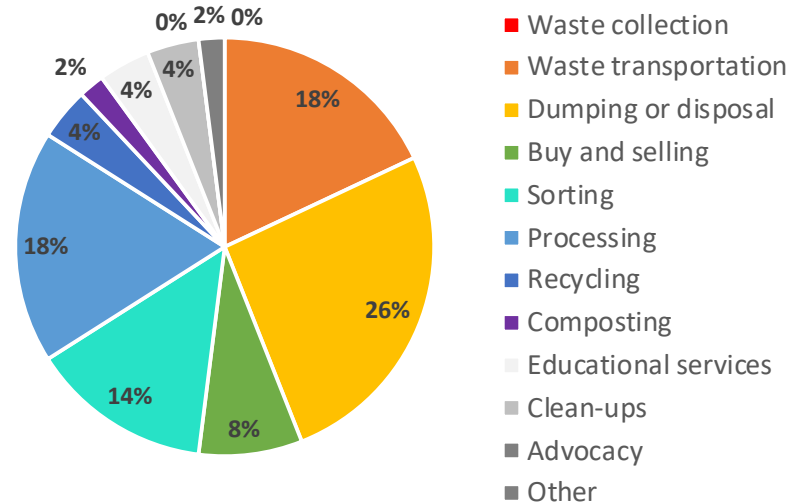
Prioritized services: No 1



Prioritized services: No 2



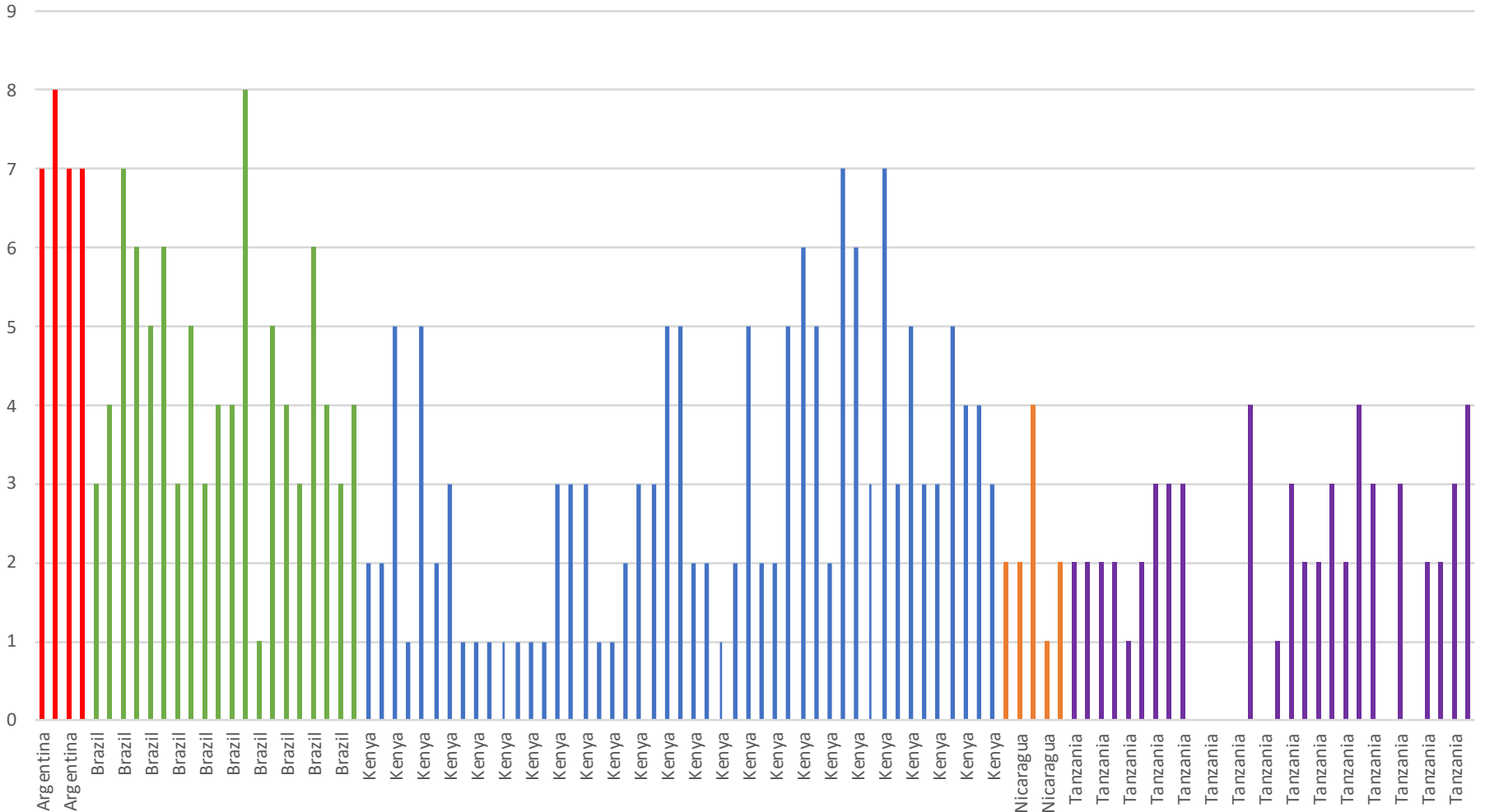
Prioritized services: No 3



Summary of results from surveys and interviews

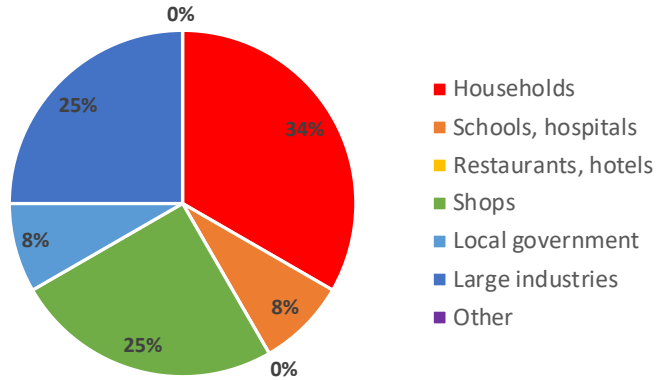
Diversity of services in the initiative

Waste collection, Waste transportation, Dumping or disposal,
Buying & selling, Sorting, Processing, Recycling, Composting, Educational services,
Clean-ups, Advocacy, Other

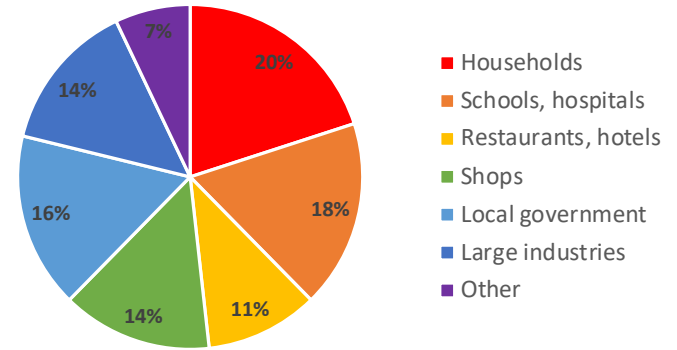


Summary of results from surveys and interviews

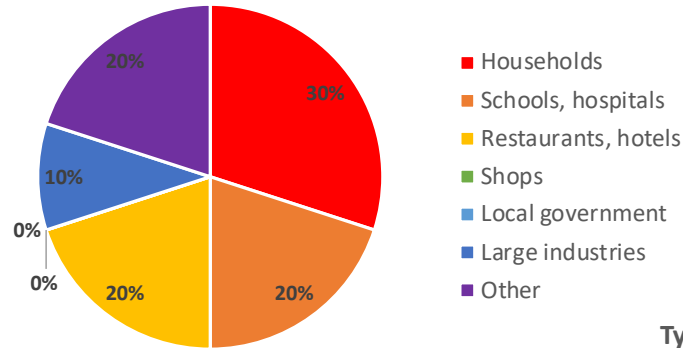
Types of clients: Argentina



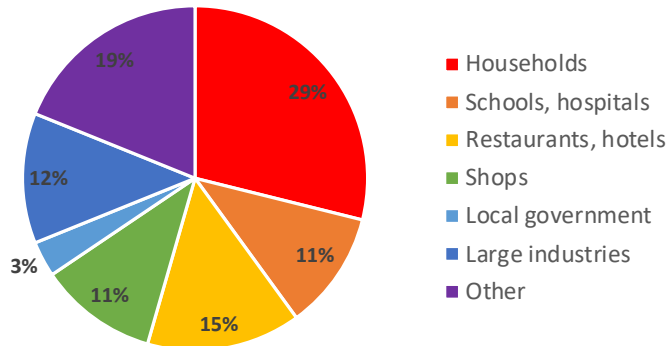
Types of clients: Brazil



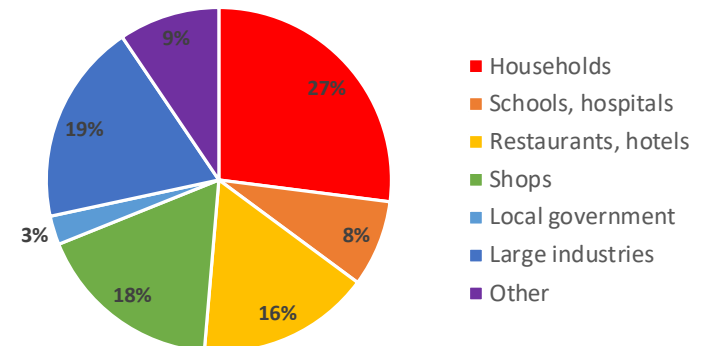
Types of clients: Nicaragua



Types of clients: Kenya

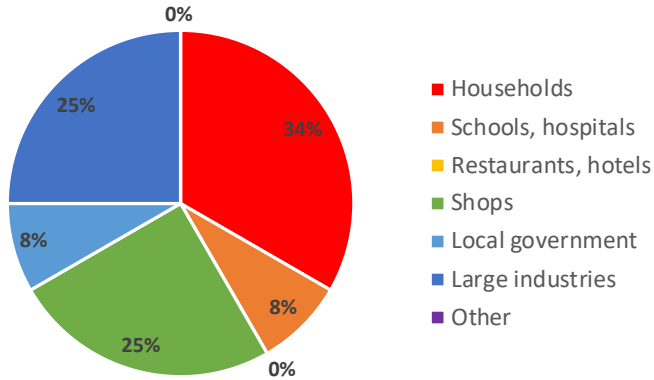


Types of clients: Tanzania

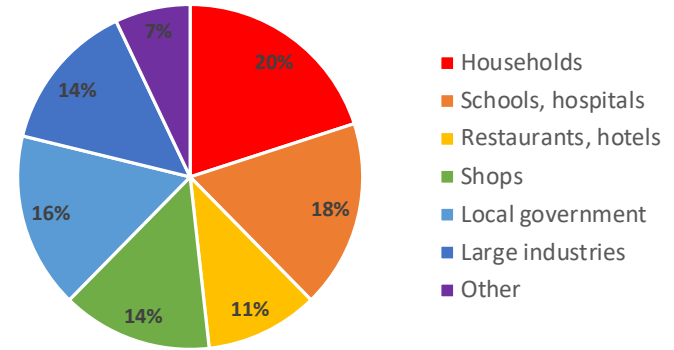


Summary of results from surveys and interviews

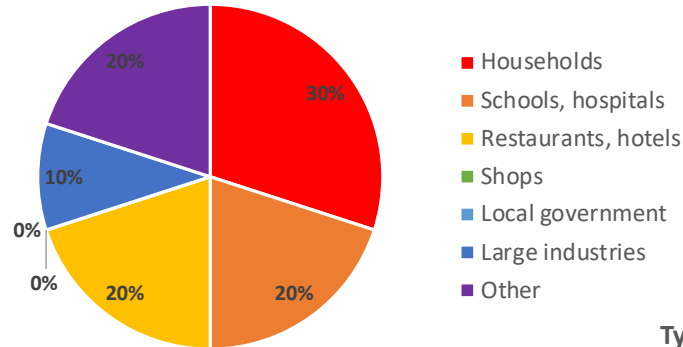
Types of clients: Argentina



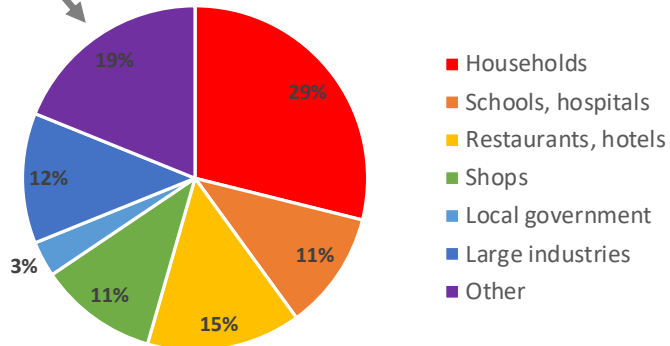
Types of clients: Brazil



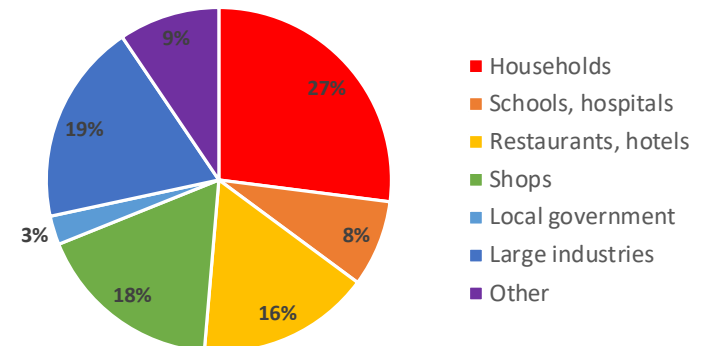
Types of clients: Nicaragua



Types of clients: Kenya



Types of clients: Tanzania

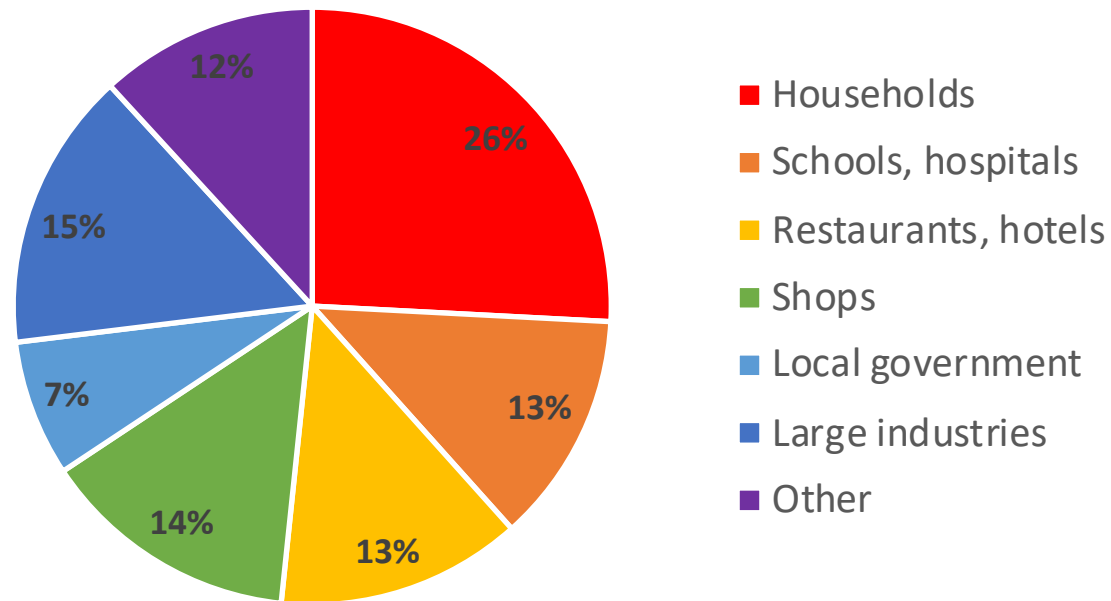


Waste collectors and entrepreneurs;
 Street boys/scavengers;
 Car garages and repair shops;
 Farmers; Market areas; NGO's;
 Random clients on special order;
 Scrap metal dealers;
 Plastic recycling agents;
 Super agents



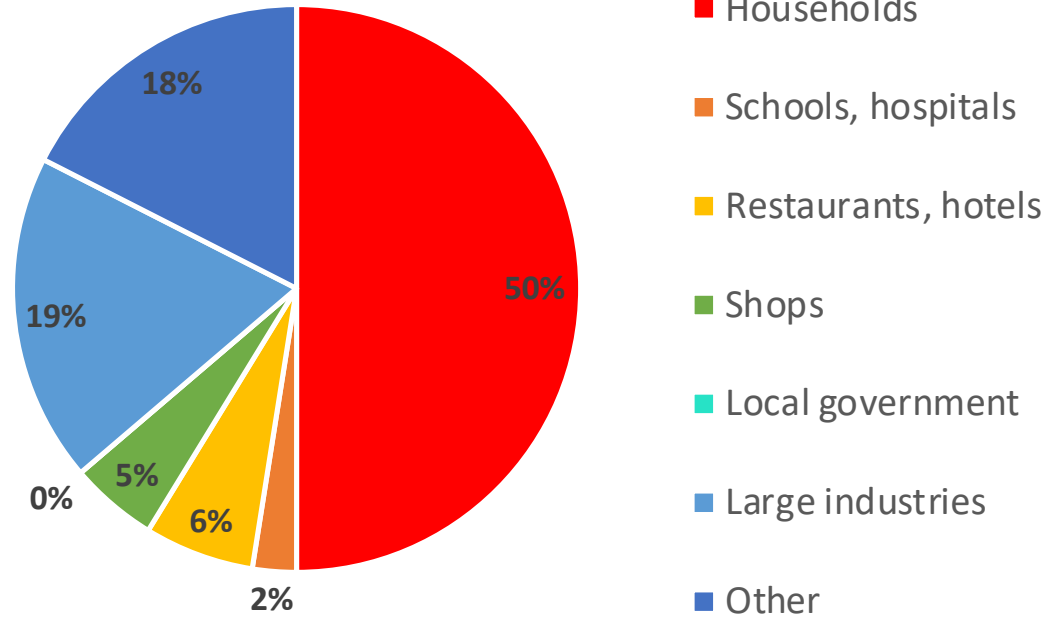
Summary of results from surveys and interviews

Types of clients: All countries

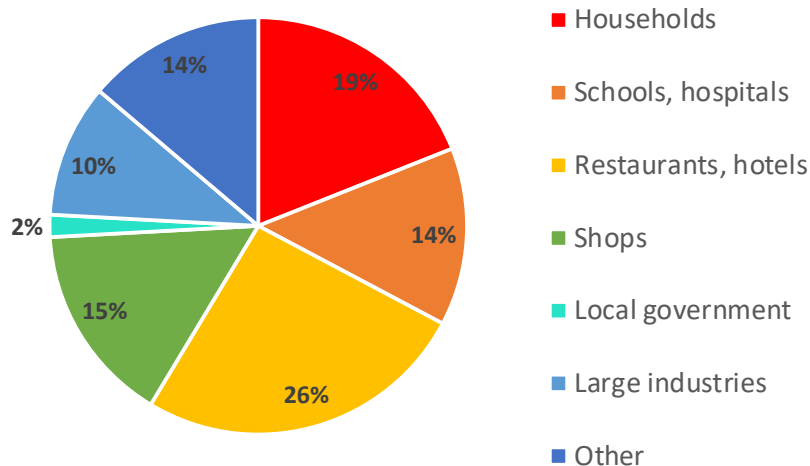


Summary of results from surveys and interviews

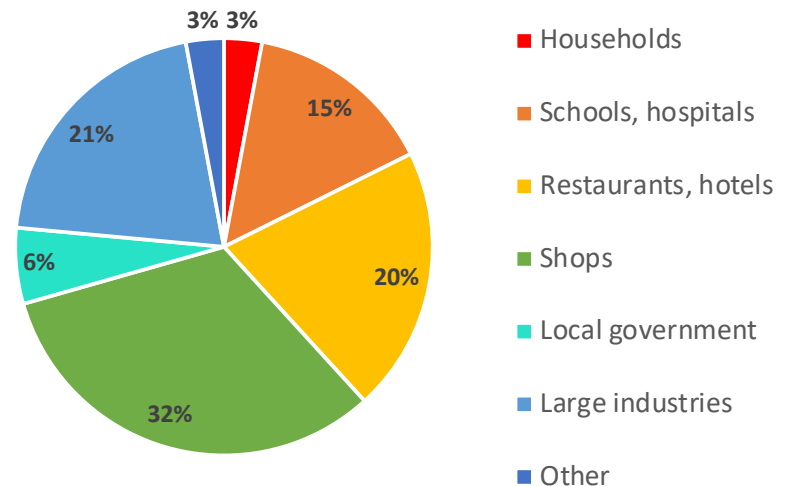
Prioritized clients: No 1



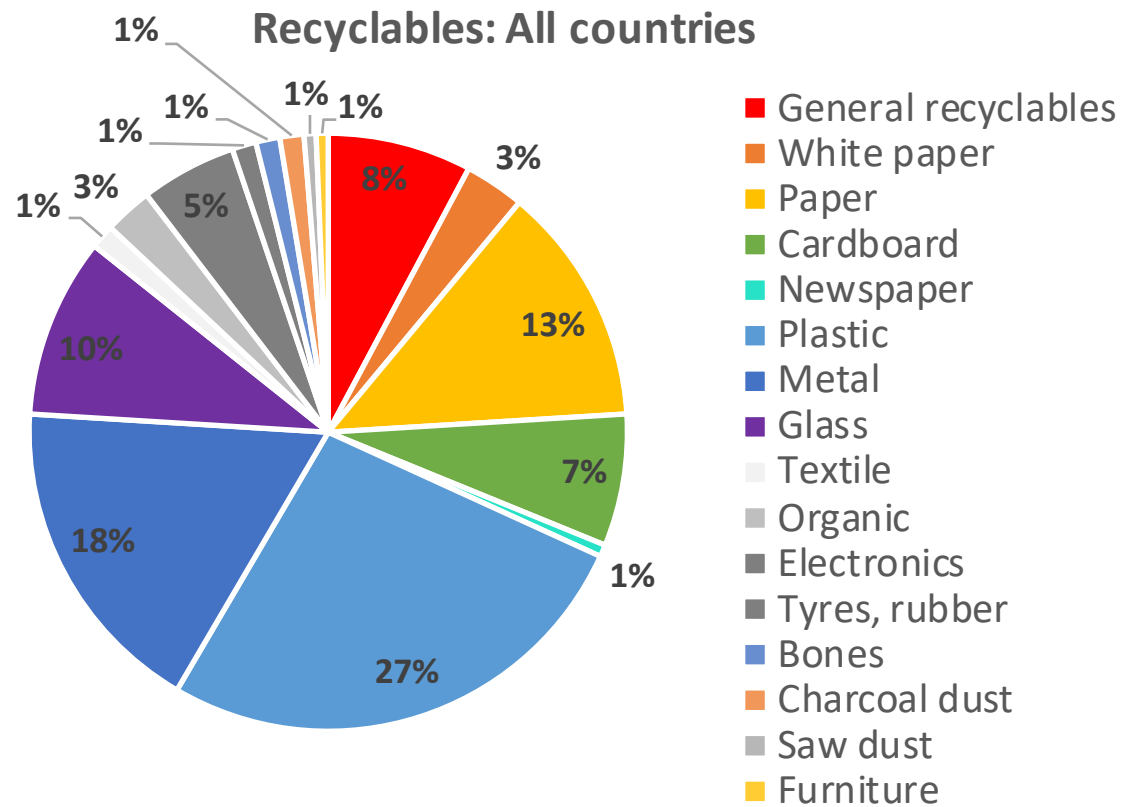
Prioritized clients: No 2



Prioritized clients: No 3

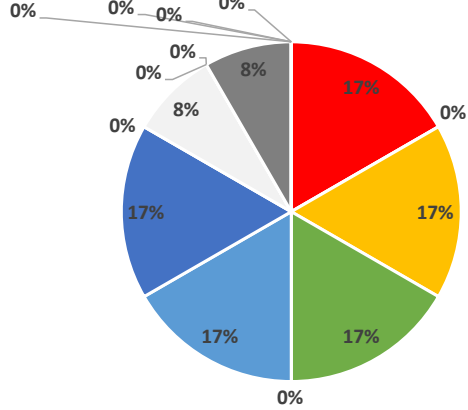


Summary of results from surveys and interviews



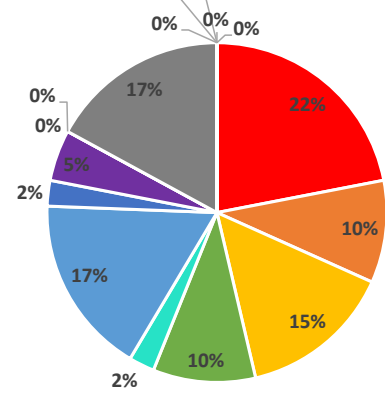
Summary of results from surveys and interviews

Recyclables: Argentina



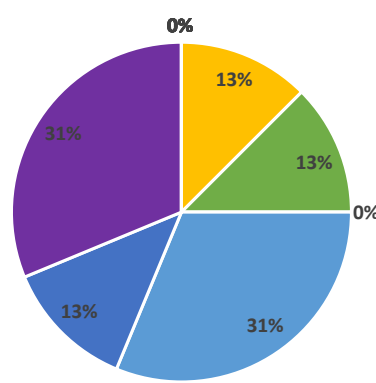
- General recyclables
- White paper
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Newspaper
- Plastic
- Metal
- Glass
- Textile
- Organic
- Electronics
- Tyres, rubber
- Bones
- Charcoal dust
- Saw dust
- Furniture

Recyclables: Brazil



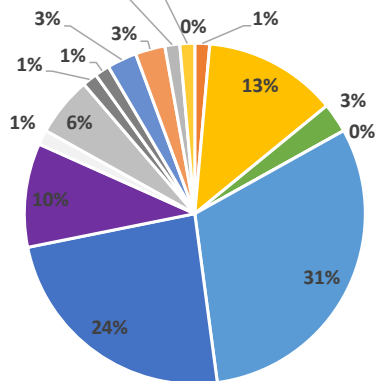
- General recyclables
- White paper
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Newspaper
- Plastic
- Metal
- Glass
- Textile
- Organic
- Electronics
- Tyres, rubber
- Bones
- Charcoal dust
- Saw dust
- Furniture

Recyclables: Nicaragua



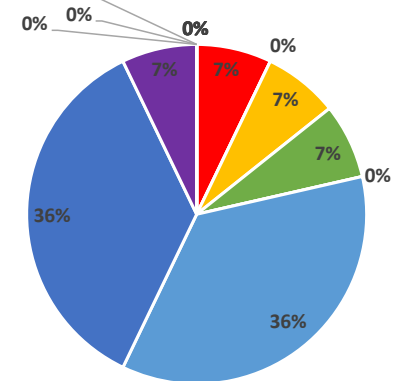
- General recyclables
- White paper
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Newspaper
- Plastic
- Metal
- Glass
- Textile
- Organic
- Electronics
- Tyres, rubber
- Bones
- Charcoal dust
- Saw dust
- Furniture

Recyclables: Kenya



- General recyclables
- White paper
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Newspaper
- Plastic
- Metal
- Glass
- Textile
- Organic
- Electronics
- Tyres, rubber
- Bones
- Charcoal dust
- Saw dust
- Furniture

Recyclables: Tanzania

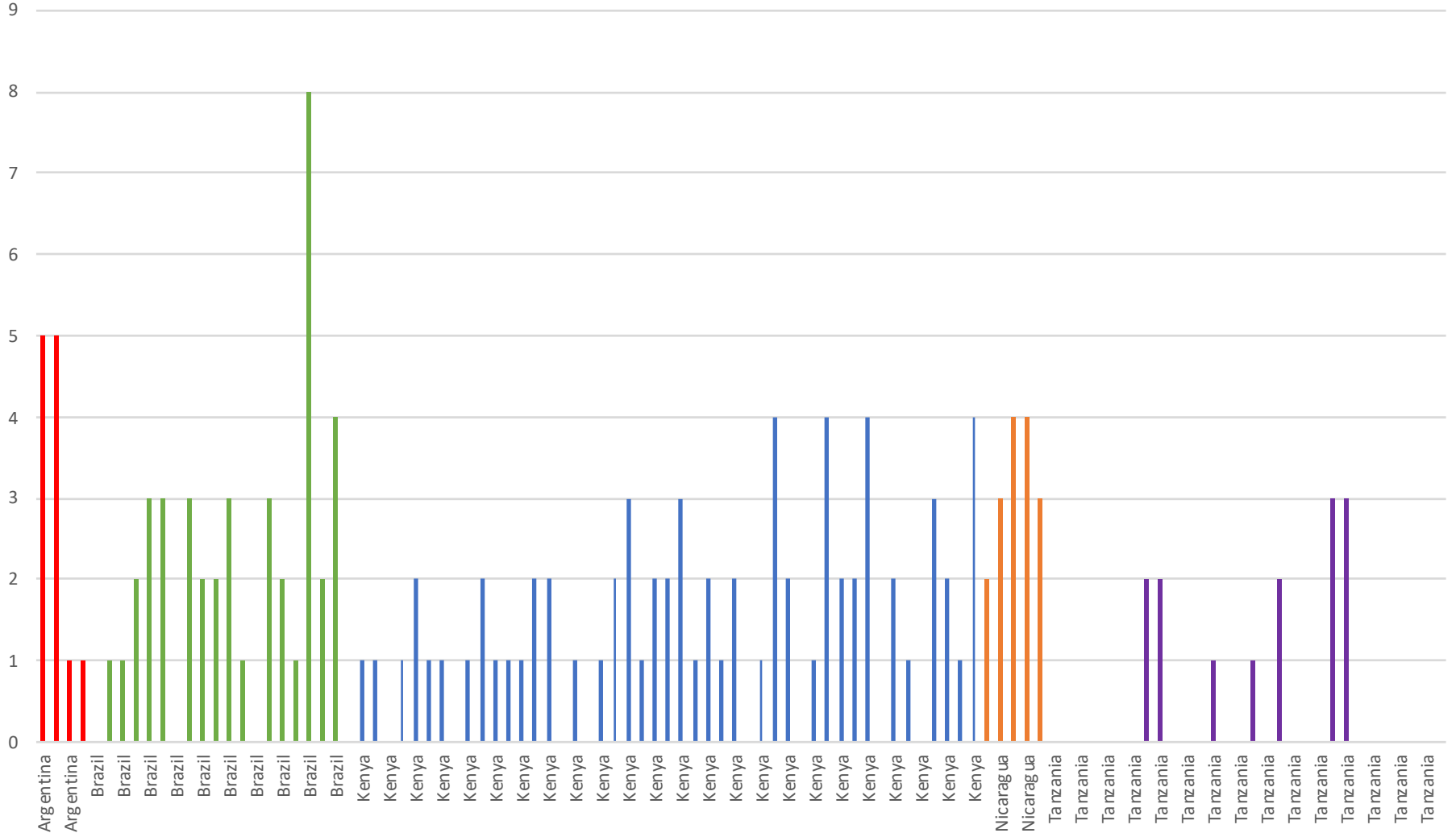


- General recyclables
- White paper
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Newspaper
- Plastic
- Metal
- Glass
- Textile
- Organic
- Electronics
- Tyres, rubber
- Bones
- Charcoal dust
- Saw dust
- Furniture

Summary of results from surveys and interviews

Diversity of recyclables in the initiative

General recyclables; White paper; Paper; Cardboard; Newspaper; Plastic; Metal; Glass; Textile; Organic; Electronics; Tyres, rubber; Bones; Charcoal dust; Saw dust; Furniture



Summary of results from surveys and interviews

Correlation

	<i>No part</i>	<i>Women of all pan %, 0=100% ma</i>	<i>No of support</i>	<i>ou legally recogn</i>	<i>iversity of service</i>	<i>iversity of client</i>	<i>ersity of recyclab</i>	<i>th other waste pi</i>	
No. of participants	1,00								
% Women of all participants	-0,25	1,00							
Gender composition of leadership (in %, 0=100% male)	-0,05	0,48	1,00						
No. of support actions	0,54	-0,34	-0,19	1,00					
Are you legally recognized?	0,24	-0,25	-0,07	0,32	1,00				
Diversity of services	0,37	-0,33	-0,11	0,46	0,36	1,00			
Diversity of clients	0,44	-0,19	-0,12	0,48	0,30	0,37	1,00		
Diversity of recyclables	0,25	-0,33	-0,28	0,30	0,15	0,47	0,23	1,00	
Relations with other waste picker groups	0,34	-0,35	-0,09	0,38	0,27	0,33	0,38	0,22	1,00
Network range	0,41	-0,22	-0,08	0,36	0,15	0,27	-0,01	0,27	-0,11

History

- Triggering events
- Idea carrier
- Rationales
- Resources
- Enrolling markets, embedded in social relations, economies of affection
- Sense of belonging/ citizenship
- Strategies: mobilisation and insertion

History

Triggering events

- Insecurity, violence: e.g. Post-election violence in Kenya (2007-2008), crime rates in Kenya's informal settlements prompted the creation of self-groups
- Economic crisis (e.g. Argentina), unemployment, loss of job, factories closing, business ruined (e.g. Dar Es Salaam), school dropouts (e.g. Kenya) provide the need for self-employment
- Previous experience both working with industry materials and being businessmen/women allows to see business opportunities (e.g. Dar Es Salaam)
- Creation of self-groups, e.g. Community bank-saving or youth-groups in Kisumu (waste collection comes after)
- Police persecution is the triggering factor for the creation of some cooperatives in Argentina and Nicaragua by waste pickers that were already performing as such

History

Idea carrier

- NGOs, local governments (eg. Nicaragua) and eventually initial resources to create the groups. When resources dry up many organisations disappear or remain dormant
- Study visit to or from other groups, mentorship (e.g. Kenya), newspapers, relatives & friends, visiting industries, local waste programmes (e.g. Kenya), waste picker networks (e.g. Nicaragua)

History

Rationales

- Economic needs (common), business opportunities (e.g. Dar Es Salaam) & environmental and community rationales, including security, health, etc (e.g. Kenya).
- One rationale (e.g. Business oriented waste pickers in Dar es Salaam) versus blended economic, environmental and social/collectivity rationales (e.g. Kenya, Argentina, Brazil?). Blended rationales can be difficult to manage and groups can dissolve (e.g. Youth groups in Kenya)
- Blending different framings pragmatically: from coping from practical needs (economy), to aiming for local sustainable improvements (in communities) and eventually broader societal changes (in legislation)

History

Resources

- Capital:
 - Self groups for savings, table banks...
 - Pool own resources, collective/crowd funding, convince relatives, savings, industry partners
 - Donations: NGOs, authorities...risk for collapse or dormant operations when resources dry up (e.g. Nicaragua, Kenya)
- Recruiting/enrolling members (e.g. Recruiting local members as a strategy to build up trust and legitimacy in the neighbourhoods in Kisumu)
- Building up trust and legitimacy (e.g. recruiting members from the neighbourhood, showing evidences from other waste pickers to build trust, collaborating with NGOs, trust with suppliers as youths; meetings, showing quality and benefits of the work to the customers)
- Knowledge:
 - Supervision, mentorship, collaboration between fellow waste enterprises and networks collaborative model in Kisumu, relatives and friends sharing knowledge
 - Previous knowledge (industry, business, Dar Es Salaam)

History

Enroling markets:

- Commercialization of waste services is particularly important as a rationale, but also as a relation: creating markets, enroling customers, supporting growth, connecting to industry partners, etc.
- Creating trust among suppliers (youths), potential supporters (relatives investing on them, customers (meetings, showing quality and benefits of the work to the customers, community clean-ups), enroling landlords as agents (Kisumu), sensitization (to convince customers), time and persistence (creating markets)
- Embedded in social relations, economies of affection

History

Sense of belonging: strategies of insertion /mobilisation

- Stigma, persecution, identity, pride, citizenship (e.g. Argentina and Nicaragua):
"the Association was the tool we found out to say 'enough is enough' and stop the police, showing that we are carreros (waste pickers with horses), but carreros that work, and no criminals... and that they (the police) had to leave us work in peace"

Summary of results from surveys and interviews

Challenges

Resources	<p>Lack of initial capital and capital to grow, lack of trust of financial institutions</p> <p>Machines donated often are not the solution: do not fit local competences and are abandoned or break down</p> <p>Lack of necessary facilities (storage facilities causing environmental pollution), transportation, machines, tools (balance)</p> <p>Formalisation Documents (certifications, permits, formally constituted as cooperatives, etc that enable them to bid for contracts, to access loans...)</p>
Market	<p>Fluctuating prices for materials, low profit, precarity of the work, high members turnover</p> <p>Competition both with large companies and between groups (prices down, generating conflicts between groups)</p> <p>Low income settlements: customers not paying because of low income, lack of trust, lack of environmental awareness (illegal dumping)</p> <p>Commercialization (initial lack of knowledge of retailers, sales of materials, supply chain, low bargaining power, market price fluctuation)</p>

Summary of results from surveys and interviews

Challenges

Legislation	Legislation/illegality (impeding certain activities), polythenes bag ban in Kenya, police persecution, harassment, bribes
Management	Internal conflicts, lack of trust, lack of group cohesion, lack of experience in administration, conflicts in leadership, bad leadership, bad management, absenteeism, lack of transparency, culture of working solo and lack of experience of collective management Other problems (social problems alcoholism, conflicts) Members participation, absentees Different interests within youth groups

Summary of results from surveys and interviews

Challenges

Social	Gender, lack of women inclusion Unequal distribution of benefits, funds
Knowledge, identity	Lack of knowledge and capacities (e.g. to treat machines, to reach retailers) Stigmatisation / lack of knowledge of waste pickers and waste products, stigma associated with child labour, animal cruelty

Achievements

- **Capital**
- **Transportation**
- Personal achievements: Bills, house and school fees, family support
- **Employment, my own business**
- Recognition letter, legalization, formal recognition, support from local government
- Growth, customers, sales, enrolment of more members
- **Diversification of services and customers**
- **Mentoring, training others**
- Cleanliness, health
- **Networks, associations**
- Friendship
- Knowledge and competence development , learning(accounting),
- **Internal management, leadership**
- Better prices
- Empowerment, to be independent

Summary of results from surveys and interviews

Technology / product/resources

Identifying, collecting and processing new materials (e.g. charcoal dust in briquettes, e-waste)
Processing machines for added value and transformation of materials (e.g. bailing, crushing machines)
Developing new products (charcoal dust in briquettes, recycled children's playgrounds furniture, jewelry)
New transportation means (more hand carts, compressor trucks)
Table banking, self-groups, collective/crowd funding

Alliances/government

Contract per collection subsidized by local governments, partnering with local government for transportation and transfer stations
Alliances with recycling networks
Alliances with NGOs for training
Collegiality, mentorship, collaboration model between fellow waste companies

Knowledge / identity

Training in partnership with NGOs, Universities and governmental agencies
Self-learning (identifying products, markets, suppliers)
Training members in customer service
Mentorship programs (recycler to recycler)

Commercialization

Partnership with companies
Community clean-ups, as marketing and educational tool, health clinics
Using youths for door-to-door sensitization
Diversification of services (e.g. car washing, pit and septic tank emptying) and waste services
Engaging landlords in waste collection, recruiting local members
Training companies and households to sort out
Marketing and social media
Waste collection networks to negotiate prices
Selling to larger retailers
Locating operations in untouched markets
To provide a regular collection service
Payment system through bank account
Educational material for customers

INNOVATIONS

Social

Offering lunch, food, accommodation, loan for members
Providing jobs for women (employed or members of cooperatives)
Creating products to improve low income neighbourhoods (clean-ups, children play grounds, and people with disabilities)
Clean ups and health-clinics

Management

Participatory decision making
Self-management, team building, group management
Transparency, full access by members
Training in bookkeeping
Distributed leadership
Learning about collective interests and unity

Summary of results from surveys and interviews

INNOVATIONS

Technology / product	<p>Identifying, collecting and processing new materials (e.g. charcoal dust in briquettes, e-waste)</p> <p>Processing machines for added value and transformation of materials (e.g. bailing, crushing machines)</p> <p>Developing new products (charcoal dust in briquettes, recipalzas chindren playgrounds furniture, jewelry)</p> <p>New transportation means (more hand carts, compressor trucks)</p> <p>Table banking, self-groups, collective/crowd funding</p>
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Summary of results from surveys and interviews

INNOVATIONS

Commercialization	<p>Partnership with companies</p> <p>Community clean-ups as marketing and educational tool</p> <p>Diversification of services (e.g. car washing, pit and septic tank emptying) and waste services</p> <p>Engaging landlords in waste collection</p> <p>Recruiting local members to gain trust in the neighbourhood</p> <p>Training companies and households to sort out</p> <p>Marketing and social media</p> <p>Using youths for door-to-door sensitization</p> <p>Linkages with waste collection networks to negotiate prices</p> <p>Selling to larger retailers</p> <p>Locating operations in untouched markets</p> <p>To provide a regular collection service</p> <p>Payment system through bank account</p> <p>Educational material for customers</p>
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Summary of results from surveys and interviews

INNOVATIONS

Management	Participatory decision making Self-management, team building, group management Transparency, full access by members Training in bookkeeping Distributed leadership Learning about collective interests and unity
Alliances / government	Contract per collection subsidized by local governments, partnering with local government for transportation and transfer stations Conversations with other recycling networks Alliances with NGOs for training Collegiality, mentorship, collaboration model between fellow waste companies; network/association formation

Summary of results from surveys and interviews

INNOVATIONS

Social	Offering lunch, food, accommodation, loan for members (Dar Es Saalam) Providing jobs for women (employed or members of cooperatives) Creating products to improve low income neighbourhoods (clean-ups, children play grounds, and people with disabilities)
Knowledge / identity	Training and capacity building in partnership with NGOs, Universities and governmental agencies Self-learning (identifying products, markets, suppliers) Training members in customer service Mentorship programs (recycler to recycler)

Future Actions

- Collaboration, creating/strengthening networks (particularly with local governments) to get permission or to scale up innovations (Argentina), policy advocacy for environmental governance
- Mechanisation of collection and material process (machines, transportation, recycling plant) + storage spaces, for supply chain added value.
- Diversification of products, (bottling own water from recycling plastic, organic manure)
- Capital access/financial assistance (either as loans or assistance)
- Growth (expanding to other neighbourhoods, to other cities...)
- Legalisation, recognition
- Secondary collection improvement (Kisumu)
- Protective gear (only one)
- Capacity building
- Internal management

	Innovations	Achievements	Future actions
Technology product	Identifying, collecting and processing new materials Processing machines New products New transportation means	Capital Transportation	Mechanisation of collection and material process (machines, transportation, recycling plant) + storage spaces, for supply chain added value Diversification of products Capital access/financial assistance
Market, sales	Partnership with companies Diversification of services and waste services Engaging landlords, and companies Marketing and social media Waste collection networks to negotiate prices, large retailers Locating operations in new markets Payment systems Community clean-ups as marketing and educational tools, Educational material	Growth, customers, sales, enrolment of more members Diversification of services and customers Better prices	Growth, expanding to other neighbourhoods, cities
Management	Participatory decision making Self-manageemnt Transparency Bookkeeping competences Distributed leadership	Internal management Leadership	Internal management
Alliances, government	Contract per collection subsidized by government, partnering for transportation Alliances with recycling networks and NGOs	Networks, associations Legalization, formal recognition, support from local governments	Legalisation, recognition Creating and strengthening networks, particularly with local governments to get permission, scale up innovations, policy advocacy
Social	Offering social conditions to members Providing jobs to women and youth Creating products and services to improve low income neighbourhoods	Personal achievements: paying bills, house and school fees, family support Employment, own business Cleanliness, health Friendship	
Knowledge, identity	Training with NGOs, and through mentorship Self-learning	Knowledge and competence development, learning, empowerment, independence	Capacity building