THE INFORMAL RECYCLING SECTOR IN BRAZIL

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BRAZIL

Latin America's Giant:

5th Largest Country in the World

Most Populous in LA: 190 million

LA's Largest Economy and 10th in the World

Sharp Income Inequality

Richest 5% get > 1/3 of national income

BRAZIL

Poverty: more than 40 million live below the poverty line

Unemployment exceeds 9%

■ The Informal Sector employs 60% of the labor force: 36 million

BRAZILIAN WASTE PICKERS

Popularly known as

"Catadores"

"Catadores de Lixo"

"Catadores de Papel"

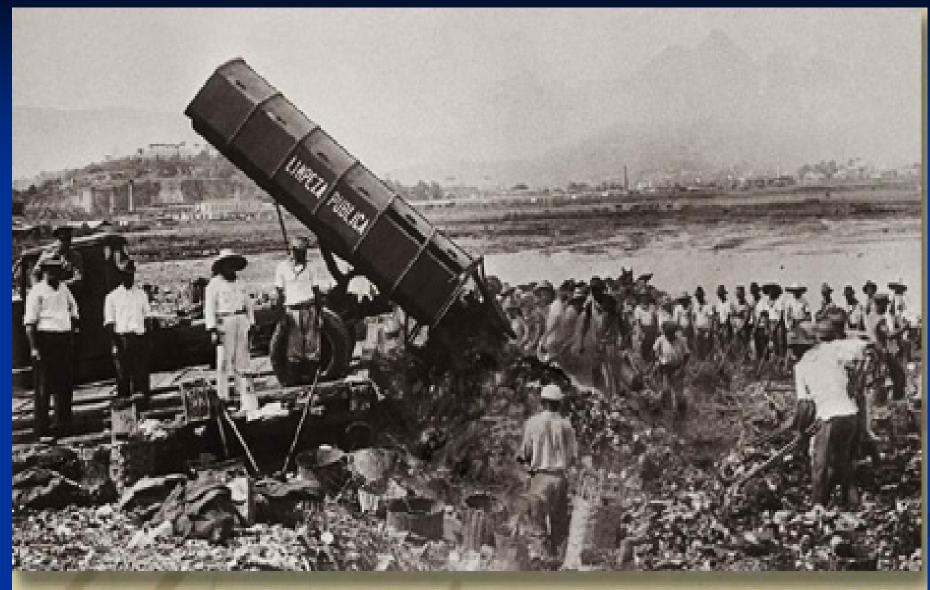
500,000 Catadores Nationwide

BRAZILIAN WASTE PICKERS

Traditionally poor, neglected, ignored or repressed by the authorities

Rejected by society, perceived as criminals

UNICEF: 45,000 waste picker children in 1998, 30 % of them had no schooling



Despejo de lixo no aterro do Retiro Saudoso no Cajú-Rio de Janeiro, 1930 - COMLURB/RJ















Catadores Get Organized

ASMARE Waste Picker Cooperative

(Associação dos Catadores de Papel, Papelão e Material Reaproveitável)

- Funded in Belo Horizonte in 1988
- 380 members, all former street waste pickers
- 55% women
- Recycles 500 tons of materials / month, mostly paper, cardboard, plastics, and metals

Catadores Get Organized

- ASMARE Waste Picker Cooperative
 - Collect source-separated materials at schools, businesses, residences, office buildings
 - Members earn up to 6 times the minimum wage
 4 times their income before ASMARE existed
 - Members receive training and various benefits
 - ASMARE is now a model for other cooperatives



Catadores Get Organized

- COOPAMARE Waste Picker Cooperative (Cooperativa de Catadores Autônomos de Papel, Aparas e Materiais Reaproveitáveis)
 - Funded in São Paulo in 1989
 - 80 members and buys materials from 200
 - Collect 100 tons of recyclables / month, at a lower cost than the city recycling program
 - Members earn US \$ 300 / month, twice the minimum wage (half of labor force < US \$150)



MOVIMENTO NACIONAL DOS CATADORES DE MATERIAIS RECICLÁVEIS (MNCR)

- Created in 1999, it is now the world's largest waste picker movement: 500 co-ops with 60,000 members
- National Congress of Catadores in 2001 → 1,700 waste pickers participated
- Latin American Congress of waste pickers in 2003
- MCNR leader in organizing a Latin American network of waste pickers

http://www.movimentodoscatadores.org.br/

















The Authorities React

- National Program WASTE AND CITIZENSHIP (Lixo e Cidadania) was created in 1998
- Participation of wastepickers in integrated waste management programs at the local level, PPPs
- Closure of open dumps
- "No More Children in Dumps" National Campaign (Bolsa Escola Program)
- National Training Program to strengthen waste picker organizations

Waste and Citizenship Program

Ministry of the Environment Fund to support wastepickers: US \$2.6 million in 2003

More than 100 local Waste and Citizenship local forums have been created

In 2001, São Paulo created the *Programa Coleta* Seletiva Solidária, a PPP that involves 14 local waste picker cooperatives

Lessons Learned

 External support needed to start waste picker cooperatives (NGOs, Industry, Foundations)

Government support is crucial for their sustainability: legalization, PPPs, contracts, concessions

UNICEF's involvement in creating the Waste and Citizenship Program was crucial

Lessons Learned

 Marches, demonstrations, and educational campaigns bring attention to their cause

Cooperatives can reduce poverty, empower their members, and improve their working and living conditions

Highest priority to separation of materials at the source

Challenges Ahead

- Globalization → Prices of materials (China and Economic Crises in South America)
- Legal gaps and lack of government support
- Lack of business skills among catadores
- Difficult to organize catadores, slow process
- Lack of solidarity, conflicts among catadores
- Scarcity of funds for projects
- Vulnerable to political changes?