Innovative practices on inclusive recycling networks and waste governance: Brazil’s context, challenges and achievements
WASTE MANAGEMENT: BRAZIL INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

✓ Regulation (considering waste pickers Associations/Cooperatives): 2000s


✓ Reasonable formulation (participative), implementation problematic (asymmetries between key actors)

✓ Municipalities: in charge of implementing Local Plans (5,561 municipalities in the country)
✓ 78.3 million t generated annually, 71.3 million t collected (38% not properly destined)

✓ Selective collection: 3,878 municipalities (of 5,561)

✓ São Paulo (richest city in the country, 20 million inhabitants): recycling rate of 1.5%... public budget for urban cleaning (2014): US$ 280 million to private contractors, US$ 8 million to cooperatives...

✓ Around 200 waste pickers cooperatives/associations (2013), 500,000 workers (estimated), 34 mil cooperados not yet fully integrated to waste management systems (average income: 58% of the national minimum wage)
Waste Regulation: waste markets attractive to private companies (third parts in reverse logistic arrangements)

Consolidated regulation for waste incineration, some projects (integrated to the big contractors practices)

Need for technological/organizational innovation, lifelong education initiatives (illiteracy rate between waste pickers is 20.5%, more than 2x national rates- 9.4%-2010)

Support/incentives: paternalistic approach, not sustainable in the long run (e.g., facing political change)
Waste pickers associations networks: commercialization, political action, solidarity between cooperatives and the communities (centers of policy formulation)

Politicization: representatives in municipalities and States Councils and other decision making spaces

Female waste pickers movement

First initiatives to influence products design (packages suitable for recycling)