

## Research, Network and Support Facility (RNSF)

“Support to enhance livelihoods per people dependent on informal economy  
and improve social inclusion of marginalised and vulnerable persons”

### Volume 4.1: Good Practices and Lessons Learned

<b>RESEARCH QUESTION</b>	<b>2- Decent work and enterprise growth</b>
<b>SUB-TOPICS (Research matrix)</b>	<u>Formalising Work in the Informal Economy (2.2)</u>
<b>REGION – COUNTRY OF IMPLEMENTATION</b>	Asia - Nepal
<b>GOOD PRACTICES</b>	Facilitating municipalities to develop a Code of Conduct and registration guidelines for issuing ID cards to register Informal Waste Workers.
<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	Poverty Reduction of Informal Workers in Solid Waste Management Sector – PRISM
<b>YEAR</b>	2011 - 2014
<b>FUNDING AGENCY</b>	European Commission
<b>IMPLEMENTING AGENCY</b>	Practical Action Nepal
<b>KEY TARGET GROUPS</b>	Waste workers and their employers
<b>SUMMARY OF THE ACTION</b>	
<p>Informal waste workers are generally among the poorest, are subject to social stigma as they originate from the lowest social status in the society and are frequently harassed. This is especially true in the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal.</p> <p>The EC financed PRISM project initially planned to facilitate municipalities to develop a standard to identify waste workers in view of their registration in a centralised Management Information System (MIS). This included workers’ details, their location/cluster, the number involved in the informal waste sector as well as municipality waste volumes and scrap centres. A specialised ICT private agency developed and first implemented the MIS prior to handing it over to the Solid Waste Management Support Centre.</p> <p>The main objective of this activity was to facilitate municipalities to prepare and draft a joint Code of Conduct and guidelines for the registration of Informal Waste Workers. The registration was done during the process of issuing ID cards through the para-statal entities such as the Solid Waste Management Support Centre rather than the municipalities.</p> <p>All enterprises and entrepreneurs working in waste management were encouraged to register their enterprises at their respective municipalities and the municipalities were encouraged to facilitate the procedure. All</p>	

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<p>registered enterprises, including those working for the welfare and promotion of informal waste workers, were encouraged to provide ID cards to their workers. Issuing ID cards has several national and legal implications because many waste workers are not Nepali nationals.</p> <p>Behavioural change campaigns targeting the Informal Waste Workers encouraged households, and the wider public to deal only with those having a valid ID card.</p>	
<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMENDATIONS</b>	<p>Facilitate municipalities to develop a standard to register Informal Waste Workers. Draft a Code of Conduct for waste workers and their employers as applicable. Develop clear registration guidelines for issuing ID cards to waste workers. Raise awareness of the public on dealing only with waste workers with a valid ID card.</p>
<b>SOURCE</b>	<p><b>RNSF Research Volume 4.1:</b> <a href="https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/iesf/document/rnsf-research-volume-41-gp-and-ll-33-projects-funded-european-union">https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/iesf/document/rnsf-research-volume-41-gp-and-ll-33-projects-funded-european-union</a></p>
<b>RESOURCE(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Practical Action Nepal - Poverty Reduction of Informal Workers in Solid Waste Management Sector –PRISM- (Project Final Report)</li> </ul>