



**PRISM- Poverty Reduction of Informal  
Workers in Solid Waste Management Sector**  
(DCI-HUM/2011/236-672)

**Final Narrative Report**  
1 June 2011 to 31 May 2014



**PRISM**  
Poverty Reduction of Informal Workers in Solid Waste Management Sector

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# **Final Narrative Report**

**1 June 2011 to 31 May 2014**

**Submitted to:**

Delegation of the European Union to Nepal

**Submitted by:**

Practical Action



EUROPEAN UNION



# CONTENTS

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Acronyms .....	ii
<b>1. Description.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Name of beneficiary of grant contract .....	1
1.2 Name and title of the contact person.....	1
1.3 Name of partners in the Action.....	1
1.4 Title of the Action.....	1
1.5 Contract number.....	1
1.6 Start date and end date of the reporting period: .....	1
1.7 Target country or region(s): .....	1
1.8 Final beneficiaries &/or target groups .....	1
1.9 Country in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7): .....	1
<b>2. Assessment of implementation of action activities.....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Executive summary of the Action.....	2
2.2 Activities and Results .....	4
A. Preparatory Phase .....	4
B. Implementation Phase.....	5
Result 1: Strengthened capacities of non-state actors and other stakeholders to engage effectively with target groups for social recognition and piloting innovative social protection schemes .....	5
Result 2: Enhanced technical and entrepreneurial skills of the informal sector workers and vulnerable groups in solid waste management for better incomes, secured livelihoods and safe working environment .....	20
Result 3: Strengthened solid waste market system to become more inclusive and pro-poor .....	32
Result 4: Developed and disseminated key learning documents and collaborate amongst solid waste management informal sector workers for inclusive social protection to influence policy makers and other stakeholders .....	35
2.3 List of activities that were planned but not implemented.....	38
2.4 Assessment of the results of the Action .....	38
2.5 Updated action plan .....	43
2.6 List of materials produced .....	44
2.7 List of contracts above EUR 10,000.....	46
2.8 Statement if the action will continue after the project has ended .....	48
2.9 Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues by the project.....	50
2.10 Monitoring and Evaluation of the activities.....	51
2.11 Learnings from the project.....	54
<b>3. Partners and other Co-operation .....</b>	<b>55</b>
3.1 Relationship with partners .....	55
3.2 Relationship with state authorities .....	55

3.3 Relationship with other organisations.....	55
3.4 Link with other actions .....	55
3.5 Action complementing previous EC grants .....	56
3.6 Building up/Completing the similar activity funded by the EC .....	56
3.7 Cooperation with the contracting authority .....	56
<b>4. Visibility.....</b>	<b>58</b>

## ACRONYMS

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<b>BCC</b>	Behaviour Change Communication
<b>BMC</b>	Business Management Committee
<b>CBOs</b>	Community Based Organisations
<b>CCHS</b>	Community Health Centre and Omkar Polyclinic
<b>CDO</b>	Chief District Office
<b>CIUD</b>	Centre for Integrated Urban Development
<b>CoC</b>	Code of Conduct
<b>CPP</b>	Community Partnership Programme
<b>CRC</b>	Community Resource Centre
<b>CWF</b>	Community Women's Forum
<b>DAO</b>	District Administration Office
<b>DDC</b>	District Development Committee
<b>DHO</b>	District health Office
<b>DPHO</b>	District Public health Officer
<b>ECD</b>	Early Child Development
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>GoN</b>	Government of Nepal
<b>HP</b>	Health Post
<b>ICT</b>	Information Communication Technology
<b>ID</b>	Identity
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>IWWs</b>	Informal Waste Workers
<b>KAP</b>	Knowledge, Attitude, Practices
<b>KKPKP</b>	Kagad Kach Patra Kastakari Panchayat
<b>KTS</b>	Kumbheshwor Technical School
<b>MAHA</b>	Madan Krishna Haribansh
<b>MFI</b>	Micro Finance Institute
<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System
<b>MoFALD</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Local Development

<b>MoLD</b>	Ministry of Local Development
<b>MoUD</b>	Ministry of Urban Development
<b>NCHDC</b>	Nepal Community Health Development Centre
<b>NEFEJ</b>	Nepal Forum for Environment Journalists
<b>NEPSEMAG</b>	
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organisation
<b>NGO-FEC</b>	NGO Federation of Environment Conservation
<b>NMEFEN</b>	National Micro Entrepreneurs Federation of Nepal
<b>NPC</b>	Narayan Pariwar Clud
<b>NPR</b>	Nepalese Rupee
<b>NRRGEA</b>	Nepal Reuse and Recyclable Goods Entrepreneurs Association
<b>OSH</b>	Occupational Safety and Health
<b>OSH</b>	Occupational Safety Health
<b>PHCC</b>	Primary Health Care Centre
<b>PMER</b>	Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Research
<b>PMM</b>	Participatory Market Mapping
<b>PPP</b>	Public Private Partnership
<b>PPQA</b>	Policy Planning and Quality Assurance
<b>PRISM</b>	Poverty Reduction of Informal Waste Workers in Solid Waste Management Sector
<b>PSA</b>	Public Service Announcement
<b>PSC</b>	Project Supervisory Committee (PSC)
<b>PV</b>	Participatory Video
<b>ROM</b>	Result Oriented Monitoring
<b>SASAJA</b>	Samyukta Safai Jagaran
<b>SESDEC</b>	Sustainable Enterprise and Social Development Centre
<b>SHP</b>	Sub-Health Post
<b>SIYB</b>	Start and Improve Your Business
<b>SWAMA</b>	Solid Waste Management Association
<b>SWC</b>	Social Welfare Council
<b>SWM</b>	Solid Waste Management
<b>SWMRMC</b>	Solid Waste Management and Resource Mobilisation Centre

<b>SWMTSC</b>	Solid Waste Management Technical Support Centre
<b>ToEE</b>	Training on Existing Entrepreneurs
<b>ToGE</b>	Training on Growing Entrepreneurs
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
<b>VDCs</b>	Village Development Committee
<b>WASH</b>	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WEAN</b>	Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal

## FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

### 1. Description

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- 1.1. Name of beneficiary of grant contract: Practical Action
- 1.2. Name and title of the Contact person: Mr. Upendra M Shrestha  
Head of Programme Funding and Communications
- 1.3. Name of partners in the Action: Centre for Integrated Urban Development (CIUD)
- 1.4. Title of the Action: PRISM – Poverty Reduction of Informal Workers in Solid Waste Management Sector
- 1.5. Contract number: DCI-HUM/2011/236-672-
- 1.6. Start date and end date of the Action: 01 June 2011 to 31 May 2014
- 1.7. Target country (ies) or region(s): Nepal, Five Municipalities of Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City, Kirtipur Municipality, Madhyapur Thimi Municipality and Bhaktapur Municipality)
- 1.8. Final beneficiaries &/or target groups (if different) (including numbers of women and men):

- **Direct Beneficiaries (targeted groups)**

The **target group** of the Action is 4000 informal workers (400 women and children) in solid waste management (waste pickers/scrap dealers), Key NGOs - Solid Waste Management Association (SWAMA) and NGO Federation of Environment Conservation (NGO FEC), and 5 Municipalities of Kathmandu Valley. Target groups consisted of vulnerably and socially excluded individuals of project municipalities recognised as a rag picker, reclaimer, binner, recycler, scavenger, and waste picker. The group also included women from diverse ethnic minorities having limited alternative incomes for earning a livelihood. Moreover, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)/Community Based Organisations (CBOs)/schools/local clubs and five municipalities received direct support from this action to test and demonstrate innovative approaches, and to complement their on-going activities related to informal waste workers (IWWs).

The **final beneficiaries** of this action are state actors i.e. Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and Solid Waste Management and Technical Support Centre (SWMTSC); and other non-state actors involved in solid waste management.

- 1.9. Country (ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7):  
As in 1.7

## **2. Assessment of Implementation of Action Activities**

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### **Executive Summary of the Action**

This document reports the overall performance and achievement made by the project - Poverty Reduction of Informal Waste Workers in Solid Waste Management Sector (PRISM) bearing the contract number DCI-HUM/2011/236-672, implemented between 1 June 2011 and 31 May 2014.

Informal waste workers (IWWs) are among the poorest of the poor in Nepal. They make their living by selling materials they collect from dumpsites, bins and from along roadsides. They live in a poor condition, and have very low social status and average earnings. Illiteracy, lack of awareness on market information, low skills and technology to add value on recyclable goods, poverty and vulnerability are the major problems of IWWs in Nepal. They are subject to social stigma, face poor working conditions, and are frequently harassed. They are self-employed workers with no formal legal relationship with the municipality or the recyclable traders. Due to unsafe working and living conditions, they suffer from occupation-related muscular problems, and respiratory and gastro-intestinal diseases. No social protection schemes were available to IWWs in this sector in Nepal. In this context, the PRISM project was implemented with the objective to enhance social protection of the informal workers and vulnerable groups dependent on solid waste for their livelihoods in five municipalities of Kathmandu Valley in Nepal.

During the first year, various studies were conducted to collect enough information about the beneficiaries and waste market, and to understand the beneficiaries themselves. These studies included baseline survey, Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP), Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and Market study. The project team and the beneficiaries also went for exposure visits to India (Pune, Delhi), and reviewed successful cases of social protection schemes in different countries including The Philippines and the European countries.

The project identified a total of 8367 (M-6582, F-1785) IWWs, 416 scrap dealers and 63 waste disposal sites. In total, 59 waste pickers groups were formed including 10 women groups. Similarly, 35 NGOs and CBOs are identified as the potential actors for the successful implementation and sustainability of project interventions. In total, nine social protection schemes were piloted: (i) Health care scheme, (ii) Child Protection - Education, (iii) Women protection, (iv) Saving and credit mobilisation, (v) Cooperative), (vi) Preventive health care, (vii) Recognition and ID card, (viii) Safety net, and (ix) Cash transfer.

The project achieved the target set in the log frame despite of various levels of challenges existing at the field level. Appreciable stakeholder participation was achieved at all level of project implementation. The project conducted various Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) events to raise awareness and supported in changing the perception of general public, civil society and key stakeholders towards IWWs. Safety equipment was provided to a total of 5622 (M-4195, F-1427) IWWs to minimise their health risk with occupational health and safety training. In one of the events of Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, Former Ambassador Dr. Alexander Spachis, Ambassador, Delegation of the European Union to Nepal distributed safety equipment to the project beneficiaries. Likewise, former Charge de 'Affair Lluís Navarro also visited to various project sites and distributed safety equipment to few groups of IWWs.

The project provided entrepreneurship development training to a total of 472 IWWs, of which 133 have already started their own waste based enterprise. These enterprises are also linked to other related entrepreneurs and the saving groups. In order to provide recognition to IWWs and enhance financial accessibility, the project facilitated in the registration of IWWs organisation (first of its kind in Nepal) - Samyukta Sarsafai Jagaran (SASAJA) and a cooperative in the same name. By the end of the project period, this cooperative had the total savings of EUR 10,898.00. The IWWs are also capacitated in cooperative management, account keeping, and minute preparation.

In order to strengthen the solid waste market system, the project conducted three Participatory Market Mapping (PMM) workshops to 122 people, and developed an action plan to improve waste market system, supply chains and effective delivery of the services. The project also supported scrap dealers to get access to new and innovative technologies for new processes and quality enhancement for increased income. Similarly, 10 IWWs were trained on participatory video production (PV) from five municipalities. The major objective of this activity was to produce a PV focusing on the actual issues of IWWs to influence the stakeholders, and decision/policy makers to recognise IWWs in solid waste management (SWM) sector.

The project produced a Public Service Announcement (PSA) & docu-drama with renowned artists - MAHA Jodi - highlighting the contributions of IWWs in solid waste management. Promotional activities including publication and distribution of flyers, stickers, brochures, notebooks and leaflets were distributed. Hoarding boards with behaviour change messages were placed in various strategic locations of Kathmandu valley.

In order to disseminate learnings, the project organised a national policy level workshop on the “Role of Informal Waste Workers for Sustainable Solid Waste Management in Nepal” jointly with SWMTSC. Similarly, the project conducted a final sharing workshop on 23 May 2014. Her Excellency Ms. Rensje Teerink, Delegation of the European Union to Nepal and Shyam Thakuri, President SASAJA (Samyukta Sarsafai Jagaran) inaugurated the workshop. The project successfully delivered results on social impacts satisfying the key government organisations, beneficiaries, municipalities and the key stakeholders.

In nutshell, the project was successful in achieving planned targets both at activities and output level. It has also introduced enough measures for sustaining the project interventions even after the project ends.

## 2.1 Activities and Results

### (A) PREPARATORY PHASE

#### Project launching workshop

The project was officially launched in Kathmandu on 08 July 2011 to share the project objective and highlight project's focus areas to relevant stakeholders. The workshop was attended by the representatives of the government and non-government organisations and the prospective project beneficiaries. The Chargé d' affaires of Delegation of the European Union to Nepal, Mr. Lluís Navarro, launched the project through this workshop.

#### Project planning and orientation to partner and stakeholders

After the completion of project staff recruitment process and the establishment of project office by the partner organisation - Centre for Integrated Urban Development (CIUD), orientation programme was organised for the entire project staff. The programme highlighted on the project logframe and activities, monitoring and evaluation, communication planning, case study writing and visibility requirements. The planning session summarised and structured the main elements of the project and highlighted logical linkages between intended inputs, planned activities and expected results. Similarly, various meetings were organised to finalise the work plan on the basis of existing field situation, and communications strategy of the project.

#### Capacity building training to project staff

A series of training were conducted for the project staff to improve knowledge, skills and attitude on the basic tools and techniques of community, and social mobilisation. These training were organised for developing the capacity of staff to accomplish the overall project objectives, better understand the targeted beneficiaries, project working modality and approaches including leadership, activity planning and implementation, influencing, and advocacy. Following orientation programme and training were conducted during the entire project period:

- Orientation on field level activities such as group formation and structuring process, participants selection criteria, group saving and mobilisation, market linkages and awareness activities
- Value chain development training related with market
- Group management training
- Saving and credit mobilisation training
- Training on awareness raising focusing on OSH
- Training on Start and Improve your Own Business (SIYB)



*Photo 1: Mr. Lluís Navarro in the Project Launching Workshop*

- Training on waste based skill training
- Orientation on business plan preparation
- Orientation on monitoring and evaluation
- Orientation on success story writing and photography
- Orientation and training on participatory video (PV) production

### **Sharing meeting with the Focal Person at State Authorities**

The project identified six focal persons for regular inputs from state actors involved in solid waste management sector in Nepal. Among them, five were the representatives from five municipalities of Kathmandu Valley and one from Solid Waste Management and Technical Support Centre (SWMTSC) – formerly called Solid Waste Management and Resource Mobilisation Centre (SWMRMC), MoUD. The objective of this meeting was to inform the municipal and SWMTSC focal persons on the monthly activities plan and issues generated at field level to acquire their inputs and supports for successful implementation of the project.

### **Project Supervisory Committee (PSC) Meeting**

The project formed a Project Supervisory Committee (PSC) with the representation of members from MoFALD, SWMTSC, five municipalities of Kathmandu valley, Practical Action, CIUD and Nepal Reuse and Recyclable Goods Entrepreneurs Association (NRRGEA). The PSC meeting was conducted on 6 August 2012 and 19 August 2013 as planned. Mr. Reshmi Raj Pandey and Mr. Gopi Khanal - Joint Secretary and Chief Municipality Division, MoFALD chaired the meeting with facilitation from SWMTSC. The meeting provided strategic guidance for monitoring the goal and result level achievements of the project. Further, it also made recommendations not to link municipalities in the process of issuing ID card following the legislative system. The meeting suggested the team to issue ID card either in the name of IWWs groups or through scrap dealers.

## **(B) IMPLEMENTATION PHASE**

Followings are the expected results and implemented activities during the project period:

**Expected Result 1: Strengthened capacities of non-state actors and other stakeholders to engage effectively with target groups for social recognition and piloting innovative social protection schemes**

### **1.1 Conduct baseline study and develop Management Information System (MIS) of IWWs**

The project conducted participatory baseline study using the logframe indicators that were validated during the monitoring and evaluation planning workshop. The study identified 1806 IWWs (1357 Adults and 449 Children). The main tools used for the study were closed and open ended questionnaire, semi structured checklist and focus group discussion (Box 1). The study was administered by a team of inter - disciplinary experts (School of Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Research) in coordination with the project team and Policy and Practice Unit of Practical Action.

As per the project plan and based on the recommendation of Result Oriented Monitoring (ROM) visit, the project conducted study on IWWs Management Information System (MIS) using the external service provider - Delve Information System Solution P. Ltd. during the final project year. In the first

stage, requirement analysis was conducted in view of the current status of waste management MIS development and implementation. Later, a system entering waste pickers details was developed in order to support the existing MIS system of SWMTSC. This system compiled the information of IWWs in five municipalities of Kathmandu Valley. By the end of the project period, data of 7175 IWWs was entered in the system. As per the project agreement with SWMTSC they will be updating the data as per the field reality in coordination with five municipalities of Kathmandu Valley. This database is handed over to SWMTSC for necessary updates and changes as appropriate.



Street Waste Picker

Dry Waste Pickers

Waste Segregators

Scrap Owners

**Photo 1: Various categories of waste pickers**

**Box 1: Summary of Baseline Study**

The survey was carried out among 1806 IWWs within the Kathmandu Valley and its adjoining VDCs. Altogether, 87.7 per cent of the respondents were sold to sell materials right after their collection; 6.4 per cent worked at *Kabadi* and 5.2 per cent sold waste after recycling. About 11.7 per cent were unable to state their household annual income. Nearly 90 per cent respondents reported to have waste collection as their main source of household income and are contributing for livelihood enhancement.

Nearly half (48.2 per cent) of the respondents expressed that they would not like to continue the job while around a quarter (24.3 per cent) respondents opined that the same work can be continued by reducing the existing work load by 50 per cent (most respondents were above 19 years). Another 14.7 per cent of the respondents stated that it can be continued by reducing 25 per cent of the current work load. Few (8.3 per cent and 4.6 per cent) stated about the continuity of work in case of availability of identity cards and with the provision of appropriate tools. One third of the respondents felt uneasy during waste picking or collecting, while the majority (49 per cent) reported to have been misbehaved, insulted with words like '*Khates*' and were scolded using offensive words.

About 42 per cent respondents expressed their interest for skill based training. Majority of the respondents were willing to participate in training on the reuse of recyclable waste than on waste based value addition. Only 8 per cent respondents were involved in saving and credit group. Among all, 61 per cent IWWs were reported to deposit their income in finance companies and 18 per cent in cooperatives.

**Source: Baseline Study Report 2012**

**1.2 Identify potential non-state actors, local authorities and government bodies engaged in social welfare of IWWs**

Altogether 35 NGOs and CBOs were identified as the potential actors for successful implementation and sustainability of the project. The project identified potential collaborating local level institutions in few clusters to effectively implement the project activities. This was done in close consultation with the municipalities, SWMTSC and field visits. It also collaborated with few community hospitals (for example, Dallu Community Hospital, Narayan Pariwar Club, Umamaheshwor Community Health

Centre and Omkar Polyclinic), and three main hospitals (Kathmandu Model, Korea Nepal and National) to support IWWs for health care services and insurance. Similarly, the project collaborated with some government schools like Shree Azad Lower Secondary School of Deukhel in Kathmandu and Shree Deula Primary School of Bhelukhel in Bhaktapur in supporting project beneficiaries for informal education. The project collaborated with Sabal Dyola Primary School, Siddhartha Children Academy, Kumudini Kunja School, Mahendra Boudha HS School, and Rastriya Lower Secondary School in Kathmandu and Phoenix Academy in Lalitpur to provide educational support to the children of waste pickers under social protection schemes. These schools were selected considering their closeness to IWWs settlements and the interest shown by the school management committee to provide 10 per cent support for the education of IWWs children (90 per cent was provided by the project). Furthermore, the project teamed up with the key private waste collection centres, for instance, NEPSEMAC, Nepal Pradusan Niyantaran Tatha Swastha Samaj Kendra Pvt. Ltd., Jorpati, Kathmandu, Pariwartan Sewa Pvt. Ltd., Environment Conversation for Society, and Bouddha Indreni Mahila Samuha to set up waste based enterprises benefitting IWWs.

### 1.3 Strengthen/establish IWWs groups for social recognition

The project formed 59 different groups (street waste pickers, waste segregators, pheriya/dry waste pickers, scrap owners and door to door collectors) of IWWs within the five municipalities of Kathmandu Valley. The group was formed by identifying IWWs, interaction and collaboration between IWWs and scrap dealers. Out of which, 10 are women groups. The 59 group consists of 18 street waste pickers group, 6 waste segregators group, 24 dry waste pickers group, 2 scrap owners group, 7 door-to-door collectors group and 2 mixed groups (door to door and street waste pickers). The project conducted capacity building activities like internal and external exposure visits on a regular basis to strengthen and capacitate IWWs for enhancing their capacity. In addition, groups were continuously motivated for saving and credit mobilisation, setting up waste based small enterprises for income generation, financial management and accounting, informal education and raising awareness on health care services. The project provided group management training, behavioural change training/orientation, and awareness raising campaigns to strengthen capacities of IWWs. This, as a result, enabled IWWs to gain trust among each other and get organised to utilise available opportunities.

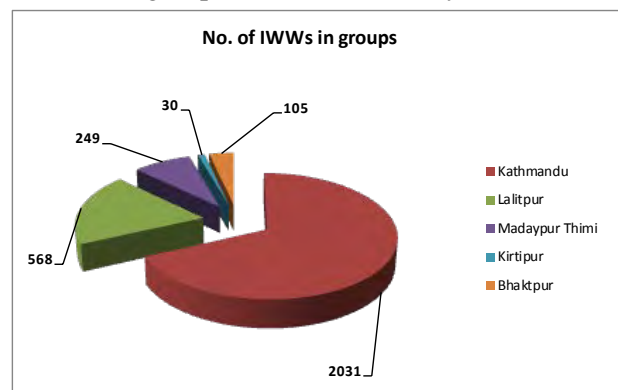


Figure 1: Various IWWs in groups in Kathmandu Valley

The project facilitated in establishing IWWs organisation– Samyukta Safai Jagaran (SASAJA), and the first waste workers cooperative in the same name. The main objective in establishing these institutions is to continue project initiatives and expand activities even after completing the project. For the sustainability of the association and cooperative, the project capacitated IWWs group leaders from different groups through training including group management, leadership, and saving and credit trainings (Table 1).

Table 1: Details of trainings received by the IWWs groups

S.N	Categories of IWWs groups	No. of IWWs received training	Content of training	Impact after training	Tools and techniques of training
1	Wet Waste Pickers	121	Group Management Training	Work together in a group and resolve issues	General orientation
		48	Leadership	Develop confidence	Participatory interaction
		260	Saving and Credit Mobilisation	Effectively manage the saving schemes	Participatory interaction
		412	Health Awareness	Focus on health and hygiene	Case sharing, orientation
		46	Entrepreneurship	Increase income by owning the business	SIYB Package
2	Dry waste workers	161	Group Management Training	Work together in a group and resolve issues	General orientation
		74	Leadership	Develop confidence	Participatory interaction
		332	Saving and Credit Mobilisation	Effectively manage the saving schemes	Participatory interaction
		642	Health Awareness	Focus on health and hygiene	Case sharing, orientation
		71	Entrepreneurship	Increase income by owning the business	SIYB Package
3	Waste segregators	31	Group Management Training	Work together in a group and resolve issues	General orientation
		12	Leadership	Develop confidence	Participatory interaction
		62	Saving and Credit Mobilisation	Effectively manage the saving schemes	Participatory interaction
		132	Health Awareness	Focus on health and hygiene	Case sharing, orientation
		38	Entrepreneurship	Increase income by owning the business	SIYB Package
4	Door to door collectors	45	Group Management Training	Work together in a group and resolve issues	General orientation
		18	Leadership	Develop confidence	Participatory interaction
		90	Saving and Credit Mobilisation	Effectively manage the saving schemes	Participatory interaction
		172	Health Awareness	Focus on health and hygiene	Case sharing, orientation
		18	Entrepreneurship	Increase income by owning the business	SIYB Package
5	Scrap Owners	14	Group Management	Work together in a group and resolve issues	General orientation
		14	Enterprise	Increase income by owning the business	SIYB Package
6	Mixed	7	Group Management Training	Work together in a group and resolve issues	General orientation
		5	Leadership	Develop confidence	Participatory interaction
		10	Saving and Credit Mobilisation	Effectively manage the saving schemes	Participatory interaction
		27	Health Awareness	Focus on health and hygiene	Case sharing, orientation

#### 1.4 Facilitate in developing standards, practices and computerised system to include/register IWWs within the solid waste management system

The project initially planned to facilitate municipalities to develop a standard to identify waste workers to register as IWW. The project in close coordination with stakeholders in solid waste management sector (including municipal focal points), developed a standard criterion for IWWs registration through the existing MIS system. To register IWWs in the solid waste management system, the project developed a conceptual framework in MIS system through the technical support of Delve Information System Solution P. Ltd (specialised agency in ICT and information system). The centralised MIS

have the specifications like IWWs details with location, number of IWWs involved in informal waste sector, and municipality wise waste volume. The system will support municipalities to record the number of IWWs, their cluster and number of scrap centres within the valley. The MIS system is officially handed over to SWMTSC for further execution.

### 1.5 Facilitate in drafting joint code of conduct and guidelines for registration

The main objective of this activity was to facilitate municipalities in preparing and drafting joint Code of Conduct (CoC) and guidelines for registration of IWWs in the process of issuing ID card through the municipalities. The project revised the option for issuing ID card and drafting joint CoC for implementation after the decision made by the MoFALD in the first PSC meeting on 08 August 2012. The Ministry did not approve to issue ID cards from the municipalities as many IWWs are from India, and issuing ID cards might have several national and legal implications. MoFALD alternatively suggested distributing the ID cards through SASAJA or IWWs own cooperatives where they temporarily belong to. Nevertheless, the project took this issue actively by reviewing policies of the Government of Nepal (GoN) and practices of other countries in the legal and policy review report. As a result, suggestions are made to the municipalities to identify a para-governmental way to issue ID cards. The project developed standard criteria and drafted joint CoC involving key stakeholders of SWM, project focal person from five municipalities of Kathmandu valley, project focal person from SWMTSC and IWWs. The drafted code of conduct is handed over to SWMTSC and concerned Municipalities to take it further for recognising IWWs and their contribution in SWM sector.

**Table 2: Major Contents of the Code of Conduct handed over to SWMTSC**

Sector	Major Contents
<b>Enterprise Registration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All enterprises/entrepreneurs and institutions working in waste management should register their waste based enterprises at their respective municipalities and other local authorities. Likewise, all the municipalities and other concerned authorities should facilitate the registration procedure.</li> <li>Institutions like SASAJA and or other any organisation working on waste management should be registered at their respective local level authorities.</li> </ul>
<b>ID Cards</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste based entrepreneurs/enterprise should provide valid ID cards to their workers and other waste workers in their concern. The institutions issuing such card must be legally registered.</li> <li>Institutions working for the welfare and promotion of IWWs should be affiliated to SASAJA and thus, should issue valid ID cards to IWWs by maintaining their records.</li> </ul>
<b>Health Care Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste based enterprises and other waste management job should be properly managed delivering no harm to the general public, public goods and environment within which it operates.</li> <li>Facilitation for easy access of IWWs to public and community health centres operated by municipalities, government and local community.</li> <li>Concerned waste based enterprises/entrepreneurs should provide basic safety equipment to their respective waste workers.</li> </ul>
<b>Timely Payment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IWWs are encouraged to file legal complaints against waste based enterprises (entrepreneurs, owners, dealers, etc.).</li> </ul>
<b>Self Respect and Self Dignity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase of awareness raising activities to general public.</li> <li>Households' i.e. general publics are encouraged to deal with only those IWWs having a valid ID card.</li> <li>Behaviour change campaigns targeting IWWs.</li> </ul>
<b>Others</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste based enterprises and institutions/organisations involved in waste management should use a price list format regularly to update about the market rate/information of waste/scrap products.</li> </ul>

## 1.6 Support in issuing identity cards as recognised workers in SWM

The project facilitated to issue ID cards through health centres and SASAJA to gain respect and recognise IWWs and their contribution in SWM sector. Following the context presented in section 1.5, the project revisited its option and started distributing ID cards through waste picker's association – SASAJA and health centres. This association was registered as a NGO in February 2013 with the District Administration Office (DAO Reg. No.788) and District Development Committee (DDC Reg. No. 813) in Kathmandu. This is also associated with the Social Welfare Council (SWC Aff. No. 36759) of the GoN. The project facilitated in developing membership form including the basic information of each individual IWWs with documentation (like citizenship certificate) to issue identity cards. During the project period, 964 IWWs (M-760, F-204) were recognised through SASAJA and 988 IWWs (M-797, F-191) were recognised through health centres (hospitals). The ID cards that IWWs are using is helping them to be respected by the community as a decent worker.



Photo 2: ID cards distributed to IWWs

## 1.7 Conduct studies on good practices, programmes and policies on social protection schemes

The project organised study visits to the Philippines and India (Pune and Delhi) to policy makers, municipal focal persons, beneficiaries and the project team. The main objective of the visit was to learn and replicate experiences on social recognition and protection for IWWs. Based on these study visits, two separate best practices reports were produced. Compiling these two reports, one good practice report, including examples from the UK and other European Countries was produced in the second year. The report includes the social protection schemes in Europe and recommendations for Nepal (Box 2).

### Box 2: Summary of Good Practice Report

The good practice report gives an overview of the practice of waste management in the United Kingdom and schemes for the social protection and recognition of waste workers in Britain. Reference has been made to the situation of informal waste management in central Europe and new strategies being implemented to formalise the practice. The report highlights on the health and safety, need of safety clothing as standard and that the safety clothing is provided to all waste workers in European Countries. This clothing includes heavy duty gloves, steel toe-capped boots, safety trousers and high visibility reflective jackets. Similarly, Referring to social and legal recognition of waste workers, all waste workers in the UK have to be formally registered which ensures formal government recognition of the work they perform and ensures a certain standard of protection and health and safety standards for the waste industry workers. With this, the report has made some important recommendations as follows:

- Recognition of IWWs by local authority
- Provide state benefits that are available to all citizens (health and education)
- Enforce compulsory health and safety standards
- Encourage entrepreneurship and business development of private waste management companies

Source: Good Practice Report, March 2013

## **1.8 Coordinate with stakeholders to identify key inclusive social protection schemes**

The project identified and piloted nine social protection schemes to improve livelihoods of IWWs and to recognise them in SWM sector. The project shared the identified schemes to key stakeholders through workshop, meeting and exposure visit with its impact in the lives of IWWs and piloted at the field level.

The identified social protection schemes are: (1) Health Care Scheme, (2) Child protection - Education, (iii) Women protection (Community Resource Centre-CRC), (iv) Saving and credit mobilisation, (v) Cooperative, (vi) Preventive health care, (vii) Recognition and ID card, (viii) Safety net, and (iv) Cash transfer.

The project regularly coordinated and interacted with the key stakeholders and municipalities in implementing social protection schemes to improve livelihood of IWWs within the Kathmandu valley. After successful implementation of the identified schemes, the project replicated few schemes like (health care, women protection and saving and credit mobilisation) to other two municipalities (Bharatpur and Ratnanagar) and one emerging town - Bachauli - in Chitwan District.

## **1.9 Conduct exposure visits and enhance capacities of stakeholders in developing and transferring innovative social protection schemes**

The project organised two exposure visits, one was for policy makers and municipal focal persons, and the other one was for IWWs groups, *Kabadis* (private entrepreneurs) and the project team to India. The main objective of the visit was to learn from the experiences of different municipalities of Pune and Delhi and to replicate the possible social protection schemes in Nepal to improve the lives of IWWs. Similarly, the objective for an exposure to IWWs was to capacitate IWWs by learning best practices from similar groups and circumstances and to take up their issues to avail for their dignity and protection.

In total, 21 people participated in the exposure visit at two levels. Exposure visit was successfully conducted and all participants were conscious about the existing condition, potentialities as well as challenges of the solid waste management in India. It was also fruitful for conveying the learning from the experiences and ascertain the possibility of social protection schemes and potential recycle enterprises with the given resource base, willingness of IWWs, and capacity of the stakeholders to implement. The visit thus, helped to influence policy makers in waste pickers' social recognition and to enhance the capacity of IWWs to find the emerging possibilities to create and develop waste based enterprises.

The outcomes of the exposure visit are as followings:

- Establishment of waste pickers' organisation "SASAJA" to integrate themselves for better livelihood and social recognition.
- Establishment of waste pickers' cooperative in Nepal for social recognition and protection which was replicated from the existing cooperative model from "SWaCH" (India's first wholly-owned cooperative of self-employed waste pickers or waste collectors and other urban poor).
- To replicate Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model initiated by door to door collectors in Pune. As a result, the project initiated Community Partnership Programme (CPP) model to set up larger scrap collection centre and compost making enterprise.  
The policy makers supported the project in recognition of IWWs in SWM sector

### 1.10 Provide technical and financial support to pilot innovative social protection schemes

As reported in earlier sections (Activity 1.8) of this document, the project successfully piloted nine social protection schemes: (i) Health care services, (ii) Child Protection, (iii) Women Protection, (iv) Preventive health care, (v) Co-operative, (vi) Saving & credit mobilisation, (vii) ID card, (viii) safety net, and (ix) cash transfer.

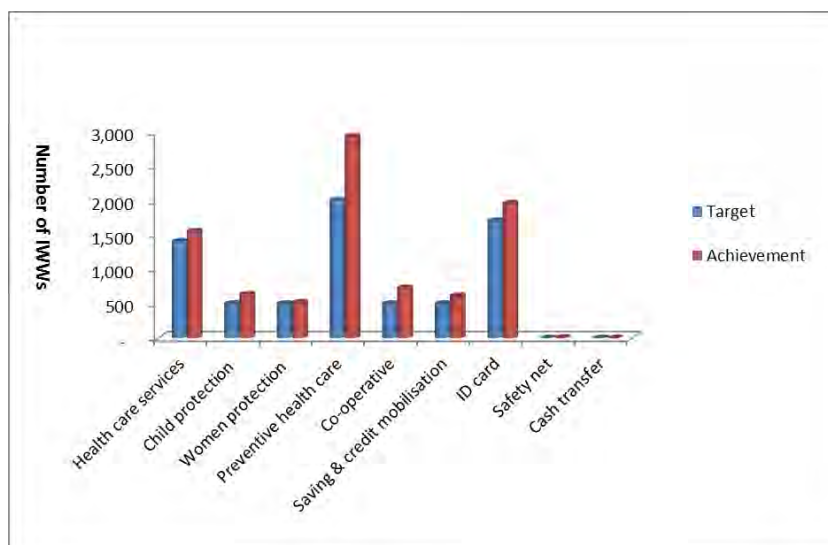


Figure 2: Status of various health care schemes

Each of these piloted schemes is briefly described below:

**Health Care Schemes:** The health care scheme was piloted among 1550 (M-1093, F- 457) IWWs who were associated with the groups formed by the action and their immediate family members in close collaboration with various community hospitals: Council for Community Health Services - Dallu Awas; Umamaheswor Community Health Centre - Tikhedewal; Narayan Pariwar Club Clinic - Hyumat; Omkaar Polyclinic and Diagnostic Centre - Bagdole; and Nepal Community Health Development Centre (NCHDC) -



Photo 3: Health Insurance Scheme being utilised by IWWs

Nepaltar. The role of health centres was to provide health care services to the poor people in affordable prices. Likewise, the project supported 1550 IWWs for a health insurance schemes with different hospitals of Kathmandu Valley (Korea Nepal Friendship Hospital, Kathmandu Model Hospital, and National Hospital and Cancer Care Centre) under premium scheme of NPR 800/(EUR) year. These health centres were identified on the basis of their vicinity to IWWs settlements and the insurance schemes they were already introducing among the community level groups - mainly cooperatives. Simultaneously, the project conducted different awareness raising activities amongst IWWs to minimise

their health risks. For sustainability, the project encouraged and facilitated IWWs groups to deposit small portion of their savings into the health care account in their own cooperative. After the completion of the project, the beneficiaries are expected to use this amount to pay for the health insurance.

**Table 2: List of Hospitals for Health Insurance**

S. No.	Hospitals	Adult		Child		Grand Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Korea Nepal Friendship Hospital	328	47	40	35	450
2	Kathmandu Model Hospital	330	177	127	116	750
3	National Hospital and Cancer Research Centre	226	51	42	31	350
<b>Total</b>		<b>884</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1550</b>

**Better Health Leads to Economic Stability!!**

Maya Tamang (31) grew up in the midst of the waste of Kathmandu valley. “We used to get sick for about 20 times a year, now it has come down to about 3-4 times,” says Maya. With this, she saves her medical cost and earns more as she does not need to stay at home due to sickness. “In the training provided by PRISM, we were taught about various measures to maintain good health. After this, I started taking care of myself and my family in a better way. I started using the safety uniform provided by the project while working, and changed my clothes after completing the work. Previously, I used same clothes at work and at home during cooking and eating. I have now started cleaning my house and have taught my children to do the same.”

“I had no idea that taking such small measures like washing the hands properly after coming from work, wearing safety equipment at work could have such a significant impact in health as well as wealth of my family,” shares Maya.



**Child Protection Schemes:** The project facilitated IWWs children to access formal and informal education for better lives and to reduce child labour in waste management. By the end of the project period, the project provided education support to 634 IWWs children (M-346/F-288). The children supported under this scheme belongs to the groups of IWWs formed by the project. Out of which, 596 children (M-325/F-271) were supported for formal and informal education (informal education mainly through the community resource centres) and 38 IWWs children (M-21/F-17) for Early Child Development (ECD) centre in close coordination with the collaborating schools. Along with the admission fee, the children were also supported with other education materials and school uniforms.



CHILD PROTECTION-EDUCATION

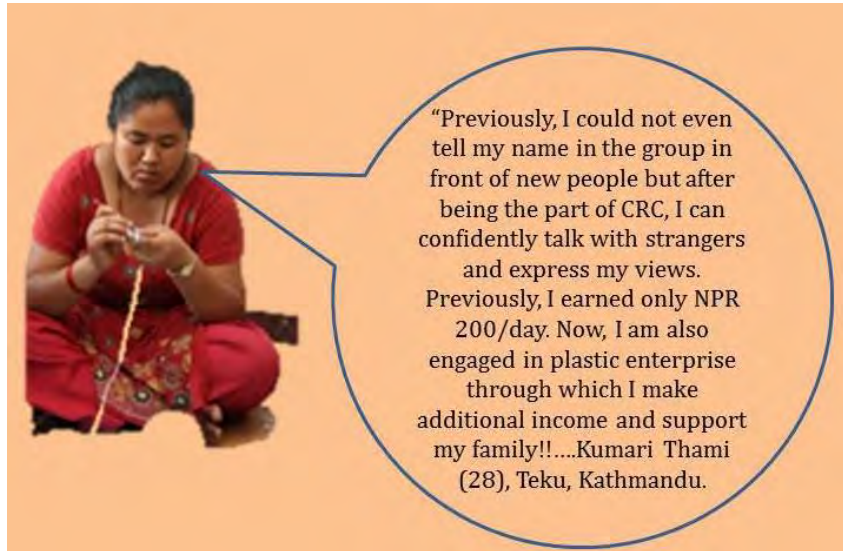
**Photo 4: Happy children through the promotion of Child Protection Scheme**

For the sustainability of this scheme, the project has encouraged IWWs to regularly save some amount in their cooperative for the continuation of child education. IWWs have been aware about the importance of education to their children. They are slowly changing their practice to send children to school then waste picking. Through their participation in community meetings organised in community resource centres, IWWs have now started discussing various disadvantages of not sending their children to school. The school teachers/owners are also more open and have started encouraging regular attendance of IWWs children at school.



**Women Protection - Community Resource Centre (CRC):** The project has formed five CRCs within the Kathmandu Valley. By the end of project period, 376 female IWWs directly benefited through CRCs. In addition, 142 male IWWs also benefited with this scheme. The CRCs are providing opportunities to IWWs community to share their sorrow, happiness and develop innovative ideas for better livelihood. In this forum, IWWs are bringing out issues, and seeking solutions jointly for action. The CRCs also provide training on health and safety, cooperative and leadership management, non-formal education, saving and credit mobilisation, and skill to start small scale enterprises to IWWs.

In total, 566 IWWs were trained in skill development training, of which 174 were female. The plastic product making training was provided by the certificate trainer from the department of industry - Ms. Sarita Joshi. She has a long experience in waste based plastic product making. Similarly, Mr. Sanu Kaji Shrestha - experienced in the energy field and having his own bio-briquette enterprise provided bio-briquette making training to IWWs groups through the utilisation of waste paper. Most of the resource persons were selected based on their similar experience and knowledge on waste based enterprises. The training participants were selected as per their interest, and the project tested their entrepreneurship skill through the development of questionnaire before providing entrepreneurship development training.



**Saving and Credit Mobilisation Schemes:** The saving and credit mobilisation scheme is built on the traditional borrowing and lending practices to capacitate IWWs groups for self-sufficiency. The savings are managed by the group’s committee formed by the group through participatory process. This savings and credit mobilisation scheme within the groups is providing easy access to micro lending to IWWs. Orientation on saving and credit mobilisation was provided to 59 groups, in which 2437 male and 546 female members participated. The participants were selected through their own group members. In total, 615 (461 male and 154 female) IWWs have continued regular saving within the groups. Few IWWs have migrated, some switched to another job, and few were not keen in regular saving even after several level of orientation. Out of 59 groups, only 36 groups are associated in co-operative whereas the remaining groups are more interested in group saving rather than co-operative because majority are Indian citizens and are highly mobile in nature. By the end of the project, the total saving of 36 groups is NPR 3,78,014.00 (EUR 2,852.90).



Photo 5: IWWs in saving and credit groups

IWWs are now more aware about micro saving and credit mobilisation system in groups. Similarly, the scheme has provided support to micro lending which has helped IWWs to solve household financial problems including paying school fee of children, medicine costs, etc. The project has linked IWWs groups with the established cooperative of IWWs for an easy access to finance. The co-operative members are taking loan for small scale enterprises such as plastic collection, push cart operation etc. Most of the enterprises are linked with SASAJA, which has a defined responsibility in each enterprise for sustainability.

**Table 3: Savings made by various IWWs groups in Kathmandu Valley**

SN	IWW's Group	Male	Female	Total	Amount	Remarks
1	Lokanthali Feriya samuha	20	0	20	100,844.00	Transferred to Cooperative
2	Mitrata Feriya Samuha	16	0	16	26,125.00	Transferred to Cooperative
3	Yuwa Feriya samuha	9	0	9	16,575.00	Transferred to Cooperative
4	Shreeram Feriya Samuha	17	0	17	13,810.00	
5	Sachet Feriya samuha	13	0	13	19,990.00	Transferred to Cooperative
6	Saraswoti Feriya Samuha	11	0	11	5,100.00	
7	Jeevandeep Feriya Samuha	16	0	16		Transferred to Cooperative
8	Shree Laxmi Feriya samuha	21	0	21	38,400.00	
9	Narayani Feriya samuha	16	0	16	15,000.00	
10	Astha Mahila Samuha	0	8	8		Transferred to Cooperative
11	Laligurans Mahila Samuha	0	14	14		Transferred to Cooperative
12	Ramjanaki Feriya Samuha	30	0	30	4,500.00	
13	Nawamisrit Sundarighat Samuha	18	10	28	48,000.00	
14	Kalopul Fohor Byawasthapan Samuha	6	6	12		Transferred to Cooperative
15	Sachal Feriya Samuha	18	0	18		Transferred to Cooperative
16	Mahalaxmi Feriya Samuha	19	0	19	6,200.00	
17	Lalitpur sarsafai yuwa samuha	20	0	20	5,400.00	Transferred to Cooperative
18	Boudha mahila Samuha	3	6	9	1,180.00	
19	Hamro Mahila Samuha	0	67	67		Transferred to Cooperative
20	Hamro Dajubhai Samuha	36	0	36		Transferred to Cooperative
21	Rickshawchhalak Fohor Byawasthapan Samuha	14	0	14		Transferred to Cooperative
22	Deukhel Kawad Mahila Samuha	0	14	14		Transferred to Cooperative
23	Shree Shakti Fohor Byawasthapan Samuha	7	3	10		Transferred to Cooperative
24	Shramik Fohor Byawasthapan Samuha	2	7	9		Transferred to Cooperative
25	Ohm Nepaltar Samuha	5	0	5		Transferred to Cooperative
26	Pragatisil Fohor Byawasthapan Samuha	15	0	15	1,400.00	
27	Ohm Shantinagar Feriya Samuha	12	0	12		Transferred to Cooperative

28	Charumati Feriya Samuha	14	0	14		Transferred to Cooperative
29	Mitra Kawad Sankhalak Samuha	16	0	16	9,000.00	
30	Fohormaila Byawasthapan Kirtipur Samuha	4	10	14		Transferred to Cooperative
31	Kalyan Feriya Samuha	22	0	22	4,000.00	
32	Tahachal Feriya Samuha	20	0	20	9,700.00	
33	Hyumat Fohor Byawasthapan samuha	17	0	17	2,535.00	
34	Deukhel Kawad Bikash samittee	8	0	8	15,750.00	
35	Shree Laxmi Mata Samuha	16	0	16	29,800.00	
36	Siba Sisyā pariwar Samuha	0	9	9	4,705.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>378,014.00</b>	

### Improved Access to Finance through Saving!!



Shanti Tamang is a waste segregator, for which she gets NPR 200 (EUR 1.54) per day. Working on a minimum daily wage, her income was never enough. She was struggling whenever she needed significant amount of money for something. “My elder daughter wanted to study staff nursing. As I did not have any savings, I borrowed forty thousand rupees from friends and family to pay her admission fees,” shares Shanti. While borrowing money from individual lenders, Shanti had to pay high interest rates. Shanti had never saved money for her future. She says, “It was difficult to save money from a low income like ours”. Despite the challenges, Shanti today is leading a savings group in her community.

In 2012, with the help of the PRISM project, Shanti and her co-workers formed a women’s group. The project introduced savings mobilisation classes and group management training through which the women’s group understood the importance of savings. Shanti says, “At first we were not aware of the benefits from saving. Now, I have realised that it is even possible to earn from the savings through lending.”

Shanti’s group has 37 members and is called *Hamro Mahila Samuha*, Teku. Shanti feels more empowered after receiving leadership training through the same project. She feels financially secure, neither needs her to borrow money from others nor pay the high interest rate. As the president of the group, she is committed to continuation of the group with expanding the group members in the days to come and sustain *Hamro Mahila Samuha*.

**Cooperative:** The project facilitated to establish the first informal waste workers cooperative - SASAJA and saving and credit co-operative in Nepal. The cooperative is registered in the Divisional Co-operative Office (Reg. no. 4149) in Kathmandu in March 2013. The major objective of establishing the co-operative is to enhance IWWs access to finance and benefit sharing. The project provided business and technical skills to the cooperative members so that they run their waste collection and processing systems more efficiently. The project also provided training to IWWs on the use and benefits of saving

and credit groups, types of savings, introduction of loan and types of loan, group and cooperative management, mobilisation of loans, and rules of savings and credit mobilisation.



**Photo 6: IWWs in a Cooperative**

The project provided leadership training to IWWs for effective mobilisation of saving amount and to present details about the existing condition, bank balance of cooperative for transparency and being more proactive. In total, 727 IWWs (M-541, F-186) are associated with the co-operative and 36 groups of IWWs are regularly saving in the cooperative. The project facilitated to include all IWWs from different groups under the umbrella of cooperative for longer term sustainability. The total saving amount deposited by the end of project period is NPR 773,499.00 (EUR 5837.70), of which share deposit is NPR 189, 200.00 (EUR1,427.92), loan provided is NPR 1,443,100 (EUR1,080.00), and loan paid off amount is NPR 853,254.00 (EUR 6439.65).

**Benefit of Joining Waste Pickers Cooperative!**

Ladai Shah, (30) is a dry waste picker from Pragatisil Fohor Byawasthapan Samuha, Milanchowk Group.



He works as anIWW to earn his living. Now, he is a member of waste pickers saving and credit co-operative. After the intervention of PRISM project he has started to deposit his earning at the cooperative on regular basis. He says ....“I have been saving my income at the cooperative on regular basis so that I can fulfill my dream of educating my two children. The PRISM played the role of my guardian in the recent years, which mentored me to recognise my job and live with dignity like others”.....

**Preventive Health Care Scheme:** The project supported first aid kits to IWWs groups with training to use the kits. The main objective of this scheme is to improve access to minor first aid services during minor accidents, wounds and cuts. The scheme also aims to minimise unhygienic risks and improve their general living environment. Until the reporting period, 55 IWWs groups received the first aid box benefiting 2927 IWWs (M-2413, F-514). IWWs group leaders are capacitated to effectively use check

and change/update medicine whenever required. This scheme is supporting IWWs for emergency and also protecting them in transferring the hazardous infection risk. The IWWs group are expected to refill the first aid box from their group saving after the completion of the project.



**Photo 7: IWWs family using First Aid Box**

**Recognition and ID cards:** As mentioned in the earlier sections of this report, the original concept providing identity card to IWWs from the respective municipality was revised. Therefore as an alternative solution, the project facilitated IWWs to register them in the established IWWs organisation – SASAJA (registered with the government of Nepal). This option is adopted expecting that IWWs will gain respect/recognition, and at the same time informal waste sector will be strengthened. Similarly, the project also coordinated with private sector waste collectors to provide IWWs an ID card for doorstep waste collection, which will enhance images of IWWs as the decent workers and enhance their self-esteem. During the reporting period, 1952 IWWs have received ID cards.

**Safety Net:** The project used this scheme to support IWWs in crisis management, particularly related to their basic needs and medical treatments which were not covered under health insurance scheme. During the project period, the project supported 8 (M-3; F-5) IWWs for the emergency health treatment.



**Photo 8: Beneficiaries using the facility of safety net**

**Cash Transfer:** The project supported one female IWW (Mrs. Bina Mahato) under this scheme. She had an operation of her gallbladder stone and was on rest for three months. Her family were fully dependent on her earnings. As she was not in a condition to work, the project provided nutritional support to her family for limited time period under this scheme.

**Expected Result 2: Enhanced technical and entrepreneurial skills of the informal sector workers and vulnerable groups in solid waste management for better incomes, secured livelihoods and safer working environment**

**Activity 2.1: Conduct market study on wages, skill requirements and new products**

The project conducted a market study to access the existing market system in solid waste management sector during the first year (Box 3). The market study was focused on the situation of waste collection and potential enterprises of informal waste sector in Kathmandu Valley. The study findings were used in improving existing market system in solid waste management sector. Primary and secondary research, field survey methods were used during the study to achieve the objectives.

**Box 3: Summary of the Market Study**

During the survey, IWWs were asked about the dominant areas of waste collection and products that they collect such as plastic, glasses, copper, can-iron, *gudiya*, paper cartoon. The IWWs spend seven hours a day on an average in collecting waste. However, the respondents shared that they collect the materials as per the time of its availability. On an average, they collect 32 kg of waste per day per person. They collect waste informally and do not pay for the waste they have collected. Though the IWWs know the value of the collected material and end products, they are not able to capitalise their knowledge due to lack of resources mainly financial investment. Due to mobility and lack of organising capacity, they do not have right over collective benefits like bargaining, pricing, upgrading, etc. Besides, training on waste related entrepreneurship activity and business support are required. The study analysed the value chain of selected items i.e. paper and plastic and highlighted the potentialities of these items targeted to waste based enterprises within the valley. Besides, the study also recommended few waste based enterprises such as establishment of collection and grading entre, push cart support, plastic based product, recycle paper making and iron and plastic pressing etc.

Recommendation for Potential Enterprise which was based the availability of raw materials, availability of adequate collection centres, and existing situation on the supply of rickshaw:

- Establishment of grading and cleaning centres
- Support for establishment of collection centre /storage house
- Rickshaw rental support and repair shops

**Specific (Prospects) Enterprises:** Paper and plastic were selected as potential items and analysis from value chain prospective in the study.

The study covered the flow of materials and its value addition (material and price) along different nodes of the value chain. The major issue identified is access to finance and integration of IWWs, whereas more 90% of the total scraps dealers run their scrap centre through self-financing which showed their lack of access to finance.

**Source: Market Study Report 2012.**

**Activity 2.2 Conduct study on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP)**

The KAP study was carried out to identify the status of knowledge, attitude and practice of IWWs for tracking expected changes in the specified areas like social protection, social recognition, economic opportunities, value addition and occupational safety and health. The study also focused on exploring the perceptions of the local people and value chain actors in solid waste management towards IWWs in the process of social recognition. The study was conducted through external resource- Development Activists of Nepal (P.) Ltd. The study tools included pre consultation and discussion with the relevant staff of Practical Action, review of relevant documents, structure survey interview, focus group discussion, and key informants interview.

#### **Box 4: Summary of KAP Report**

Most of the IWWs have no fixed selling points; generally they sell collected waste materials on daily basis to the scrap traders they are associated with. IWWs are daily wage earners with no security of earnings and have no access to formal linkage with institutions. They have a tendency to keep low profile and therefore even less organised than those in other informal occupations such as street vendors. Therefore, very little information on workers in this sector is available. Waste collectors are primary actors for producing recovery and recycle materials from solid waste.

Social protection scheme is very new for IWWs. Very few waste collectors have knowledge about such provisions. IWWs revealed that majority of service receiving people had negatively responded to them and their profession. Causes of negative responses towards them include people consider it as a dirty job; people are less aware about their contribution for waste management, and beliefs that they are a group of burglars. Having the feeling that they have a dirty and degraded job, most of the waste pickers were reluctant to introduce publicly while collecting the waste. Most of the waste pickers did not show interest into the entrepreneurship in this sector. In spite of this, most of the itinerant waste buyers were interested to continue the new business based on this profession, as 52 per cent of them previously worked as waste collectors themselves.

Majority of the waste collectors, particularly waste pickers, had no saving and credit practices in any type of formal/informal institutions. Group formation and mobilisation activities were new to them. Limited number of itinerant waste buyers had membership in saving, credit groups and cooperatives. Waste collectors were transient in nature and were not staying in the same place for longer. As the nature of their job demands, they frequently shifted to different places where they could collect more waste materials. Majority of the waste workers received loans from scrap traders, friends and relatives. During the study period, no formal loan system was in practice.

#### **Recommendations**

- Strong emphasis should be given for institution based saving and credit activities. It is necessary to orient waste collectors on the benefits and practices of saving and credits. In addition, support to enhance the entrepreneurship activities focusing on potential waste pickers and itinerant waste buyers in the areas of processing, transportation and so on. For this, it is necessary to facilitate to develop social enterprises of waste collectors by providing financial as well as technical support.
- Informal waste workers should be provided with more Information Education and Communications (IEC) materials to increase awareness and enhance knowledge on the benefits of social protection schemes for livelihoods so as to tackle the misconceptions surrounding it. Sensitisation of IWWs should be prioritised and emphasis should be given to capacity building of all relevant actors for advocacy of such initiatives simultaneously.
- According to the nature of profession, informal waste workers are most vulnerable groups. Among them, livelihood status of children and women are more deteriorated. Strong emphasis should be given for equity based activities while providing services for them.

*Source: KAP Study Report (2012)*

### **Activity 2.3 Conduct study on Occupational Safety and Health issues related to solid waste sector**

This study was conducted to assess the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) issues and practices among IWWs in Kathmandu Valley (Box 5). It also explored and analysed the causes and gap of OSH for workers, related problems and incidence in this sector including various supporting social, legal and policy elements. Recommendations were made to change the paradigm about IWWs into an acceptable form and better sustainable practice of OSH of IWWs in the longer run.

For the study, the descriptive cross sectional study design was applied to measure the situation (knowledge and practice) in pattern of OSH of IWWs in various aspects among the target group. The study strictly followed the principle of participatory approach and generates both the quantitative and qualitative information in selected area. The data were collected using the participants' interview, review of literature, focus group discussions, key informants interview, observation and collection of case studies.

#### **Box 5: Summary of OSH Report**

In total, 413 IWWs (88 per cent male and 12 per cent female) comprising of 76 per cent adult and 24 per cent children were interviewed. The study highlighted high prevalence of infectious disease among waste pickers due to their exposure to hazardous materials such as paper saturated by toxic materials, bottles and containers with chemical residues, contaminated needles, hospital waste and heavy metals from batteries. Among the total respondents, only one third (34.4 per cent) of IWWs had previously heard about the occupational safety and health. Rest of the IWWs were totally unaware about OSH. Very minimal (3.5 per cent) workers knew about OSH related to health effects due to work. Twenty eight per cent IWWs reported that they were injured at work place while working and 35.4 per cent of IWWs were sick by different type of diseases during the last six months. Fever (73.6 per cent) was the major disease incidence among the IWWs.

#### **Recommendations**

The OSH service should be based on primary prevention of risks and hazards at work environment, and protection and promotion of workers' health. Coordination with District Health Office (DHO) District Public Health Office (DPHO) and peripheral health institutions - Primary Health Care Centre (PHCC), Health Post (HP) and Sub Health Post (SHP) could help the cost resolution for providing health services to IWWs on regular basis. The Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) activities need to be implemented among IWWs regarding the proper and regular use of safety measures. This intervention could be easy to regularise through scrap dealers to change the practice.

*Source: OSH Study Report (2012)*

#### **Activity 2.4 Develop routines and spaces (meetings, exposure visits and discussions) between IWWs and other actors of the solid waste sector**

The action conducted various meetings at different level including CBOs, media, local authorities (municipalities/police), scrap collection centre, owners, industrialist, bank, co-operatives, hospitals, community, local club, to link IWWs for their better lives. The project also coordinated with private waste collection organisations like Federation of Non-Governmental Organisation working on Solid Waste Management (NGO-FEC) and Solid Waste Management Association of Nepal (SWAMA Nepal) for their support in establishing linkages in small enterprises benefiting IWWs. The action also helped IWWs to work confidently without harassments with the local community members for effective waste collection, sorting, and transferring. Moreover, the project established Community Resource Centre (CRC) as a part of mother care centre in five different clusters to create a platform for IWWs to share their experiences, ideas and problems among the group. The CRC has been very useful in conducting various meetings and training to IWWs in order to improve their livelihood through the utilisation of available waste resources. The brief of the meeting outcomes with various organisations and the beneficiaries are provided in Table 3 and Table 4.

**Table 3: Outcome of the meeting with various enterprises**

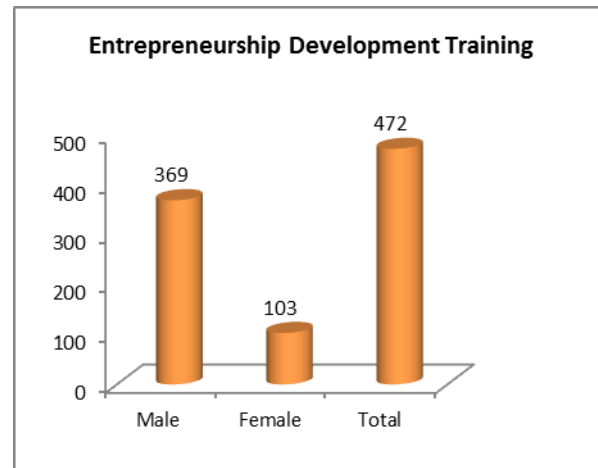
S. No.	Name of organisation	Major Outcome
1	Nepal Pradusan Niyantaran Tatha Swastha Samaj Kendra Pvt. Ltd.	Set up “Recycle Paper Making” enterprise and group formation of IWWs.
2	NEPSEMAC	Set up “Compost Making” enterprise in coordination with SWMTSC benefitting IWWs group and contributing overall waste management.
3	Kathmandu Solid Waste Management	Establishment of a “Big Collection Centre” benefitting over 300 IWWs.
4	Pariwartan Sewa Pvt. Ltd.	Establishment of collection centre benefitting 71 IWWs.
5	Environment Conversation for Society	Set up “Compost Making” enterprise in participation of the local community.
6	Indreni Mahila Samuha	Set up “Pet Bottle Crushing” enterprise in participation of the local women’s group.
7	Bouddha Sarsafai Kendra Pvt. Ltd.	Discussion for establishing pet bottle crushing enterprise
8	Kathmandu Metropolitan City	Monitoring of PRISM supported waste based enterprises.
9	Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City	Set up and monitoring of “Bio-briquette Making” enterprise supporting IWWs for better income.
10	Kirtipur Municipality	Set up and monitoring of “Compost Making” enterprise in Coordination with the local community, providing financial contribution worth NPR. 175,000 (EUR 1352) for the same.
11	Madhyapur Thimi Municipality	Monitoring of “Pet Bottle & Carton Processing Centre” established in coordination with IWWs and scrap owners.
12	National Micro Entrepreneurs Federation of Nepal	Contract agreement for supporting marketing, promotion and sales of recyclable waste based products, produced by IWWs.

**Table 4: Outcome of the meeting with various community groups**

S. No.	Name of organisation	Major Discussion & Decision
1	Solid Waste Management Association (SWAMA) Nepal	Safety equipment distribution to IWWs associated with different private organisation involved in SWM sector.
2	Federation of Non-Governmental Organisation working on Solid Waste management (NGO-FEC)	Safety equipment distribution to IWWs associated with different Non-Governmental Organisation involved in SWM sector
3	Phect Nepal/Kathmandu Model Hospital, Kathmandu	Health insurance of 750 IWWs
4	National Hospital and cancer Research, Lalitpur	Health insurance of 500 IWWs
5	Korea-Nepal Friendship Hospital, Madhyapur Thimi	Health insurance of 300 IWWs
6	Narayan Parivar Club, Hyumat	Supporting health care facilities
7	Council for Community Health Services, Dallu	Supporting health care facilities
8	Nepal Community Health Development Centre, Nepaltar	Supporting health care facilities
9	Omkar Polyclinic, Bagdole	Supporting health care facilities
10	Umamaheshwor Community Health Center, Tikhidewal	Supporting health care facilities
11	Different government and private schools at Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Madhyapur Thimi and Bhaktapur Municipalities	For child education
12	Different cooperatives and MFIs (eg; Adventure Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd., Diyo Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd., Nagarik Bikash Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd., Nawa Sawal Credit Cooperative and Deprox Development Bank Ltd., etc.)	For providing effective saving and credit facilities
13	LUMANTI	Supporting IWWs for effective group saving and mobilisation and support for establishment of IWWs cooperative.

### Activity 2.5 Provide enterprise and skill development training with appropriate pedagogy for neo-literate and women workers to operate small scale enterprises

The project provided different enterprises training to IWWs for enterprises development as they have very limited knowledge. To capacitate IWWs on entrepreneurial skill and developing business plans to establish waste based enterprises, and expand the existing ones, the project conducted entrepreneurship development training package grounded on a modular course based on ILO's Start & Improve Your Business (SIYB). The project modified the SIYB training package from 6 to 4 days as per the need and time availability of IWWs. Participants for this training were selected using a standard questionnaire format to ensure interest and test entrepreneurship skill of the individual. The training was provided by the trainer from Sustainable Enterprise and Social Development Centre (SESDEC). The major contents of the training were business concept, assessing business environment, business identification, marketing skills and business plan, characteristics of successful entrepreneurs; and relationship between family and enterprises. The major objective of SIYB training programme was to enhance and strengthen the capacities as well as develop entrepreneurship culture of IWWs to support creation/development of waste based micro enterprises. More specifically, the training aimed to make targeted participants ready to start and run enterprise in sustainable and profitable manner.



**Figure 3: Participants of Entrepreneurship Development Training**

By the end of the project period, the project provided entrepreneurship development training to 472 IWWs (male-369, female-103) during the project period, to enhance their capacity in bringing out the possible business plans to support and establish waste based enterprises. Out of the recipients, altogether 133 (male-82, female-51) IWWs have initiated waste based enterprises with training.

#### Independence Gained Through Skills Training!




Juna Thakuri (27) is a waste picker who lives with her family in Teku, Kathmandu. She came to the capital city with lots of hopes and dreams. However, passing her days in between the heaps of waste was definitely not a part of her dream. She wanted to do something productive. Her wish came true after the implementation of PRISM project. She had an opportunity of attending a 15-day skills development training organised by the PRISM project. With the skill gained from the training, she was able to make useful materials from the waste. "I had never imagined that such beautiful as well as useful things could be created from the waste materials. After the training, I learnt to make different materials from waste plastics. Now, I can make various materials like pen holder, table mat, tea mat, mobile bag, purse etc. I used to be a shy person; I never thought I could be a trainer myself" says Juna. "I want to continue this even after the project is gone. I want to use this skill to earn my living for the rest of my life" says Juna.

## **Activity 2.6 Provide technical skills to start up small scale collection, semi processing and transportation enterprises**

The project provided technical skills training to the participants as per their identified enterprises during SIYB training. Based on the business plan developed during the entrepreneurship development training, technical skill is provided to IWWs to enhance their capacities to initiate selected enterprises. The technical skill was provided to IWWs in close coordination with qualified trainer targeted to waste based enterprises. The project provided several skill training like waste based plastic product making, paper bag making, bio-briquette and compost making to 94 IWWs (male-71, female-23). Likewise, different exposure visits for IWWs at the handicraft centres, waste processing sites, national level outlet for marketing of waste based products and handicraft factory of member organisation of Fair Trade Group Nepal were conducted to capacitate and motivate IWWs in market development.

After facilitating the potential groups of IWWs and development of business plan, the project provided technical and financial support to set-up 25 different waste-based enterprises. These enterprises include 3 big scrap collection centres, 3 waste based plastic product making, 1 sack making, 1 bio-briquette, 1 plastic tearing, rickshaw support to 3 groups, 3 medium scale scrap collection centre, 4 small scale scrap collection centre, 1 second hand shoes making, 1 pet bottle crushing, 1 pet bottle & carton pressing, 1 recycle paper making and 2 compost making plants. These enterprises were started in close collaboration with IWWs, scrap owners, private organisations, and communities for ensuring longer term sustainability and benefit to IWWs. Altogether, 1313 IWWs (male-1033, female- 280) benefitted from this action. Although the enterprises started within the project period, they are at the initial stage of the business, the response has been very positive. The major outcome of the action is that the price of several waste/scrap materials have been increased, which as a result, have positively increased the income of IWWs.

### **PRISM is a life changing project.....Narsing Das Says!!**



Narsing Das and Gagan Das are a couple from Janakpur District who are working in the solid waste management sector as Informal Waste Workers in Teku for last 13 years. They are street pickers and make their living by picking up recyclables and selling it at scraps centres. After achieving SIYB training, Nursing proposed a business plan for a rickshaw, which was approved and was financially supported by the project. The couple considers the project to be a “life changing” action in his life. Now, their daily income has tripled just in the four month time. The couples have also saved NPR 30,000 (EUR 227) in their saving account after the intervention.

The project prepared business operating guideline describing cost and profit sharing modality along with a systematic contract document and code of conduct. This guideline is prepared along with the formation of business management committee for each enterprise. Further, the project has also introduced book keeping system and record maintenance of their own, to support and maintain a systematic flow of transactions. The introduction of new and innovative technologies such as paper recycling, compost making, plastic tearing, pet bottle and carton pressing and pet bottle crushing have

provided opportunities to the respective enterprises to work in high volume which directly increases the income of the IWWs from the enterprises. Beside these technologies, other smaller support to IWWs such as rickshaws has also increased their capacity and their average income from NPR 400 (EUR 3.01)/- to NPR.1, 000.00 (EUR7.54)/- per day.

**Table 5: Participants of various Enterprise Development Trainings**

S.No.	Name of the Enterprise	Male	Female	Total
1	Recyclable Product Making- Teku, Kathmandu	0	5	5
2	Recyclable Product Making- Deukhel, Kathmandu	0	6	6
3	Recyclable Product Making- Bhelukhel, Bhaktapur	0	9	9
4	Rickshaw support- Kalopul Fohar Byawasthapan Samuha, Kalopul, Lalitpur	5	5	10
5	Rickshaw support- Rickshawchhalak Fohar Byawasthapan Samuha, Dally, Kathmandu	3	0	3
6	Rickshaw support- Deukhel Kawad Bikash Samiti, Deukhel	22	0	22
7	Sack Making, Teku, Kathmandu	2	3	5
8	Briquette Making, Kharibot, Lalitpur	25	1	26
9	Illameli Pathibhara Plastic Processing Centre, Bagdole, Lalitpur	19	16	35
10	New Omkar Pet Bottle and Cartoon Pressing Center, Balkot, Thimi	140	0	140
11	Compost Making, Panga, Kirtipur	14	13	27
12	Boudha Indreani Plastic Bottle Crushing Enterprise, Tinchuli, Boudha, Kathmandu	50	12	62
13	Paper Recycling, Jorpati, Kathmandu	19	16	35
14	Compost Making, SWMTSC, NEPCEMAC, Chovar, Lalitpur	29	7	36
15	Shoe Making, Teku, Kathmandu	2	0	2
16	Valley Recycle Punaprayogiya Plastic Sankhalan Tatha prosodhan Kendra, Tikathali, Lalitpur	23	7	30
17	Rickshawchhalak Puna Parayogiya Bastu Sankalan Tatha Kharid Bikri Kendra, Teku, Kathmandu	14	0	14
18	Bishnumati Kawad Centre, Tahachal	38	3	41
19	Suraj Kawad Centre, Teku, Kathmandu	15	14	29
20	Shri Ganesh Puna Paroyogiya Bastu Kharid Tatha Bikri Kendra, Sanepa, Lalitpur	28	8	36
21	Jai Hanuman Scrap Centre, Kusunti	41	0	41
22	Radha Krishna Scrap centre, Nepaltar, Kathmandu	30	0	30
23	Yekikrit Puna Parayogiya Bastu Sankalan Tatha Packaging Center, Teku, Kathmandu	366	125	491
24	Suryanarayan Scrap Collecction Centre, Manamaiju, Kathmandu	107	0	107
25	Laligurans Puna Prayogiya Bastu Sankalan Tatha Kharid Bikri Kendra, Kalopul, Kathmandu	41	30	71
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1313</b>

### Activity 2.7 Facilitate in linking small scale entrepreneurs to IWW saving groups

The action developed and implemented saving and credit mobilisation activities in 46 different groups. The saving habits and patterns of the IWWs are improving which at the beginning of the project were very limited. The project successfully registered a sole IWWs cooperative named “Samyukta Safai Jagaran Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.” for the first time in the country. The current status of the cooperative within its one year of registration comprises 727 (male-541, female-186) IWWs from 36 different groups with a total saving amount of NPR. 773,499.00 (EUR 5,841.00), where NPR. 1,443,100.00 (EUR 10,898.00) is mobilised for various activities such as child education, health services, small enterprises development and other family expenses. The cooperative, in its short span of time, proved to be a stronger resource for an access to collateral-less loans for IWWs basic needs and enterprise support.

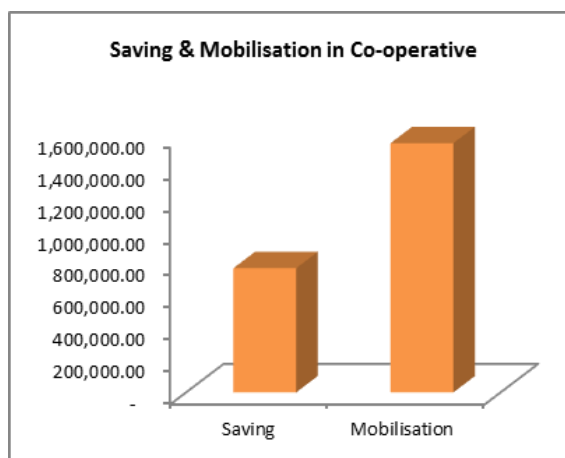


Figure 4: Saving and Credit Mobilisation in the Cooperative

The action also facilitated various levels of meetings to develop market linkages between IWWs producers (plastic and paper handicrafts, and bio-briquettes) and potential buyers i.e. National Micro Entrepreneurs Federation Nepal (NMEFEN), Sabha Nepal, Fair Trade Group and Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal (WEAN) co-operative. Moreover, the project also supported IWWs to participate in various trades fair and exhibitions within Kathmandu Valley. This initiation was supportive to IWW groups in promoting and marketing hand made products and enhancing marketing capacity of IWWs. The main objective of these activities was to support IWW groups for recyclable product making, marketing and to establish linkages with buyers for long term sustainability.

### Activity 2.8 Conduct informal education for IWWs to enhance self-esteem towards their occupation

Lack of literacy rate is one of the major drivers for engaging people especially children and women to low skill professions, fighting for their survival options. Realising the very low literacy rate of IWWs, the project conducted non formal education in all five different CRCs within Kathmandu Valley in collaboration with community school and local clubs. Considering the busy schedule of IWWs during the morning and evening hours, the classes were conducted during other favourable hours. Experienced non formal education instructors are conducting the course for 1-2 hours a day, 6 days per week. The nature of informal education is different than formal education and the duration of the informal education was for short period. In total 112 IWWs have been benefitted from informal education and have improved their knowledge and capacity. The overall objective of this activity is to support adult IWWs in developing their self-confidence and encouraging/capacitating them for waste related entrepreneurship opportunities.

The CRCs also supported school drop-out IWWs children to receive informal education. During the reporting period, 112 IWWs (M-37/F-75) benefitted from non-formal education. As a result, IWWs are now able to openly share their problem during group meetings and have started a culture of supporting

each other in a group. IWWs that were unable to read and write at the beginning of the project period are now able to sign, read and write the minimum requirements, maintain income/expenditure records and self-calculate their saving in groups independently which is the major outcome of the action.

**Table 6: Non-formal education participants**

S. No.	Name of group	Beneficiary		Children		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Kholchha Pakha Mahila Samuha	0	20	0	1	21
2	Bhelukhel Fohor Byawasthapansamuha	13	0	0	0	13
3	Bhelukhel Mahila Samuha	0	10	0	0	10
4	HamroMahilaSamuha	0	19	0	0	19
5	Kalyan Feriya Samuha	13	0	0	0	13
6	Deukhel Kawad MahilaSamuha	0	19	0	0	19
7	Boudha Fulbari Fohor Byawasthapan Samuha	8	0	0	0	8
8	Boudha Mahila Samuha	0	6	0	0	6
9	Hyumat Fohor Maila Byawasthapan Samuha	1	0	2	0	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>112</b>

#### **Activity 2.9 Conduct Behavioural Change Campaigns (BCC) targeting IWWs and the society**

Waste picking profession is perceived as a low skill job by the general public and society, and has always created social discrimination to IWWs. Hence, the project conducted different events at field to change the behaviour of IWWs as well as general public, and help IWWs gain respect for their work. As per recommendations made by the baseline and KAP studies, the action conducted 29 health camps, 25 street/stage dramas focusing in IWWs contribution in SWM and importance of health care while working in managing waste, and 5 exposure visits to different groups of IWWs for changing the behaviours of IWWs, the community, and other relevant stakeholders.

Apart from these activities, one Public Service Announcements (PSA- video Jingle) casting MAHA Jodi (renowned public figure) - in social recognition of IWWs - was developed and broadcasted on national level televisions like Kantipur Television, Nepal Television, Avenues Television, and at the local Channels like Kirtipur and Nepal Mandal.

Besides the television broadcast, the PSA was also broadcasted at different places targeting a wide range of general public at all levels such as public transportation (micro buses, sajha yatayat), along with the big and popular multiplexes/cinema theatres for wider coverage of social message. The project in this regard, also broadcasted a docu-drama with renowned artists - MAHA highlighting the contributions of IWWs in solid waste management sector on Kantipur Television. Success case stories reflecting changes in the lives of IWWs were also broadcasted on Kantipur Television. Similarly, the Participatory Videos (PVs) developed by IWWs themselves were disseminated through Nepal Television.

Similarly, other BCC campaigns like health camp, psychosocial counselling, OSH awareness, group management training proved very effective amongst the group (Table 7). The main objective of BCC events was to manage the behaviour of IWWs and proactively develop relationship among IWWs,

public and other key stakeholders for social recognition. The project also conducted behaviour change workshop to the staff of various municipalities and IWWs to build a strong relationship among them and to recognise IWWs contribution in SWM as they both work in the same sector. Additionally, the project placed 16 hoarding boards with behaviour change social messages in consultation with the municipal focal persons (Kirtipur-2, Kathmandu-4, Lalitpur-5, and Madhyapur Thimi-5). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=262tC70w484>.

**Table 7: Various trainings provided for the capacity building and attitudinal change of IWWs**

S. No.	Activity	No. of Events	Beneficiary		
			Total	Male	Female
1	Group Management Training	54	482	358	124
2	Saving & Credit Mobilisation Orientation	45	771	623	148
3	Training on OSH, WASH & Handling Hazardous Waste	77	2509	1711	798
4	Leadership Training	5	157	130	27
5	Video Documentation Show (OSH /use of Safety Equipment)	27	762	467	295
6	Institutional Capacity Development	1	23	12	11
7	Peer Educators Development Training	1	59	43	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>208</b>	<b>4763</b>	<b>3344</b>	<b>1419</b>

Apart from video documentation, 49 radio programmes on the same issue i.e. public perception towards IWWs were aired, participating general public as immediate respondents. The project also disseminated social messages in several popular newspapers including Kantipur daily, the Himalayan Times, Republica, Nepali Times, Spotlight, Himal Khabarpatra, local news bulletin, souvenirs of the organisation working in environment etc. Likewise, the action conducted BCC events in different municipalities of Kathmandu valley to raise awareness on IWWs high risk behaviours and assist them in adopting safe behaviour at work. The campaigns involved influential media figures, key government organisations, civil society, concerned stakeholders, and the municipal representatives. The BCC was covered by the media and was also shared in the international web site of the Globalrec. <http://globalrec.org/newsletter/struggles-and-victories-waste-pickers-on-the-frontline-march-april-2013/>.

The event was inaugurated by Mr. Haribansh Acharya, a renowned comedian, with over 800 people supporting the event. A similar event was conducted in Kathmandu on 4 June 2013, in collaboration with Solid Waste Management and Technical Support Centre (SWMTSC) on the occasion of World Environment Day with the objective of respecting waste workers contribution in SWM sector. The rally was inaugurated by few secretaries of different Ministries (Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation) jointly with MAHA Jodi. The event started with a walkathon from Kathmandu Durbar Square and ended up at City Hall with different programmes focusing waste worker's contribution in SWM. Similarly, IWWs and the project team participated in Bagmati Cleaning Campaigns organised by SWMTSC and Kathmandu Metropolitan City, respectively. Furthermore, Information, Education and Communications (IEC) materials including posters, stickers and flyer were produced and distributed to the relevant stakeholders. Altogether, 208 events were conducted under behavioural change campaigns.

## Activity 2.10 Conduct awareness raising campaigns on occupational safety and health of IWWs

As per the recommendation by Occupation Safety and Health (OSH) study and field condition, the action conducted 194 awareness raising campaigns/events benefitting 7702 (male-5575, female-2127) direct/indirect beneficiaries (27 per cent female). Such events included competitions like inter-school poem, essay, and paintings involving school students focusing on health and safety issues; and hand washing training (Table 8). The project also developed one video documentary on OSH and the use of safety equipment. Likewise, one training module was developed, and Training of Trainers (ToT) training was provided to the project team to conduct training in the field when needed. The project also developed flip charts focusing in health care, effect of hazardous waste collection and use of safety gear while working in waste to minimise health risk in close consultation with IWWs and other key stakeholders. Moreover, the action facilitated IWW groups in appropriately using first aid box. Altogether, the action conducted 77 trainings on OSH, wash and handling hazardous waste, 10 hand washing programme, 2 cleaning camp and inter school poem/ essay/painting competition. Similarly, 55 safety first aid boxes were provided to IWWs groups.

The project, in coordination with Lalitpur Municipality, conducted training to all IWWs groups in Lalitpur municipality on OSH. Similarly, a knowledge product on OSH was developed in coordination with Kathmandu Metropolitan City. The project supported seven scrap centres with water and sanitation facilities to improve access to basic needs and minimise sanitation related health risk. For effectiveness, the project conducted different campaigns to generate awareness, capacitate IWWs to promote and maintain safety environment on health and safety for IWWs in SWM sector. After these interventions, IWWs and their children are practicing hand washing and maintaining cleanliness at home and workplace. They are now aware about safe drinking water for better health, and clean safety equipment after use.

**Table 8: Various campaigns organised by the project**

S. No.	Name of the campaign	Beneficiary			
		Event	Total	Male	Female
1	Cleaning campaign (Boudha)	1	112	58	54
2	Inter school poem competition	1	140	74	66
3	Inter school essay competition	1	260	167	93
4	Inter School painting Competition (Thimi)	1	23	16	7
5	Hand washing programme	10	325	233	92
6	Video documentation show	27	762	467	295
7	Training on OSH, Wash and Handling hazardous Waste	77	2509	1711	798
8	Safety first AID box distribution & orientation	55	2927	2413	514
9	Cleaning campaign (Teku)	1	86	23	63
10	OSH demonstration	20	558	413	145
<b>Total</b>		<b>194</b>	<b>7702</b>	<b>5575</b>	<b>2127</b>

### Activity 2.11 Provide basic safety equipment and training to IWWs for preventative measures

The action provided basic safety equipment (like rain boots/shoes, glove, mask, raincoat, windcheater with trouser and wrapper, apron, cap etc.) to IWWs for their use while exposed to the waste. The project also supported safety equipment on cost sharing basis to those waste workers who are associated with the municipalities, Solid Waste Management Association (SWAMA) and NGO-FEC. The objective of supporting safety equipment was to aware waste workers and the organisation employing waste workers on the importance of safety gear and its longer term benefits on the waste worker's life. By the end of the project, the action distributed safety equipment to 5,622 waste workers. The action is very hopeful about the sustainable use of this safety equipment as IWWs have realised the importance of its use while working with waste. The municipalities have assured that they will allocate budget for the waste-workers to procure safety gear to minimise their health risk in future too.



**Table 7: Basic Safety Equipment Distribution Detail**

S. No.	Description	Male	Female	Total
1	Informal Waste Workers	2363	446	2809
2	NGO-FEC/SWAMA	901	355	1256
3	Municipalities	587	620	1207
	Kathmandu	1017	508	509
	Lalitpur	170	70	100
	Bhaktapur	0	0	0
	M. Thimi	20	9	11
	Kirtipur	0	0	0
4	Bachhuli VDC, Ratnanagar, Bharatpur and Butwal Municipality	344	6	350
Total		3851	1421	5622

### **Expected Result 3: Strengthened solid waste market system to become more inclusive and pro poor**

#### **Activity 3.1 Participatory Market Mapping and analysis of solid waste sector**

The project piloted three Participatory Market Mapping (PMM) workshops in all three targeted Districts in Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur) and developed separate district wise PMM maps. The objective of developing these maps was to trace and understand the overall solid waste management system through the participation of all relevant stakeholders. This approach expects to aware waste market actors to understand waste market as a system, which is comprised of the relationship amongst waste market chain actors, and service providers within a favourable business environment. Through this activity, the action brought together the key waste market system actors, municipal stakeholders, and public/private actors to identify opportunities and constraints through increased coordination and collaboration. Similarly, the workshops discussed on validating the market information and developing a comprehensive market map for informal waste management system outlining the roles and functions of each market actors.

The project also developed an action plan to improve waste market system, supply chains and delivery of the services effectively for sustainable waste market system. A total of 122 people actively participated in the events (Kathmandu -58, Lalitpur-36 and Bhaktapur-28 which include core market actors (IWWs, scrap owners/dealers and processing industries and factory owners), enabling environment and input/service providers. The major outcome of the events was development of three solid waste based market maps reflecting market chain system along with the development of systems for some of the major enterprises such as big collection centre, with the preparation of action plan. Similarly, the action also conducted a joint follow up meeting to validate the outcome of 3 PMM workshops and to review the action plan developed.

#### **Activity 3.2 Prepare joint action plan to develop and promote key services, inputs and policy review**

The PMM workshop conducted by the project was new and productive in bringing up the solid waste core market actors, other concerned key stakeholders, and the municipalities together. It also created a platform to discuss their critical constraints and opportunities within the market system to conduct waste based activities. The representatives of all market actors were brought into one forum for generating joint action plan in solid waste market system. Likewise, the key issues and constraints were recognised during the PMM workshops. To benefit the overall waste market system, the remedial measures in participation with key enabling environment actors, core market actors and inputs/services were identified by the action.

The objective of this activity was to create a favourable environment to core waste market actors to understand their issues and gaps. This, as a result, found a win-win solution to move forward with an action plan. The project prepared a joint action plan for the municipalities and key stakeholders involved in waste sector like SWAMA Nepal and NGO- FEC to improve the waste market system. The actions are agreed upon by the municipalities and key market stakeholders to improve the market system by creating enabling environment. The action plan considered some of the most critical constraints and opportunities within the market system, and supported in the introduction of new, appropriate and innovative services for waste workers to effectively manage the waste market system.

The action further revised the joint action plan with additional activities involving the participation of the market actors and support from the municipalities by conducting a follow up meeting. The meeting was effective in reviewing and finalising the action plans to deliver a single and final output (action plan) as single document. Some of the major segments in the action plan include enterprise registration, price consistency of scrap item, maintaining transaction record systems, credit facilities, etc.



*Photo 9: Participants of PMM Workshop*

### **Activity 3.3 Provide technical backstopping to stakeholders for promoting new and innovative services appropriate for IWWs and vulnerable groups**

The action supported IWWs in initiating new technology and services on solid waste based enterprises, ensuring benefit sharing to IWWs. The project initiated different waste based enterprises and also supported in the expansion of the existing one. The supports were not limited to IWWs but were delivered to other stakeholders such as local communities, private organisations involved in solid waste management sector. Altogether, 25 different waste based enterprises were initiated in coordination with IWWs groups, private organisations, local communities as well as support from the respective municipalities to operate in inclusive business model, ensuring benefits to IWWs and other involved stakeholders in longer term perspective. The project introduced different new and innovative appropriate technologies to set up various waste based enterprises. These technologies include compost making machine, paper recycling, pet bottle crushing, pet bottle and carton pressing (hydraulic bailing), plastic tearing and briquette making. Various levels of entrepreneurship and skill development training were also provided to IWWs and existing scrap owners. IWWs have improved their capacity to deal in the waste market and increased their bargaining power after participating in the entrepreneurship development training.

A business operating guideline describing cost sharing and profit sharing modality along with a systematic contract document and code of conduct was prepared along with the formation of business management committee for each enterprise. The project also introduced book keeping system and record maintenance of their own to support and maintain a systematic flow of transactions. These include pass book system, purchase and sales order, day book, credit book, etc. Further, a Community Partnership Programme (CPP) modality was developed and piloted to introduce zero waste concepts in participation with the local community, IWWs and municipality. Big enterprises such as scrap collection centres, pet bottle crushing, pet bottle and carton pressing are registered as private limited company. Altogether, 8 out of 25 supported waste based enterprises are legally registered with the company registrar office involving both scrap owners and IWWs as shareholders (legal owners) of the enterprise for long term sustainability and benefit sharing. An executive committee of the supported enterprise is formed to develop internal market linkages for effective and regular collection of raw materials and to transform required services among each other. A common understanding between the market actors, IWWs and community members is developed to regulate the enterprises in business model.

### **3.3.1 Catalyst support to financial service providers to develop innovative and appropriate financial services**

Most of the targeted IWWs have no access to capital and do not have any risk taking ability to initiate small enterprises. The project consulted with Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and cooperatives for improving access to appropriate financial services (low interest, small loans, collateral less loans or group collateral with customised instalment periods) to provide access to finance for IWWs to start up small enterprises. It faced challenges in implementing this activity as IWWs were unable to fulfil the requirements of MFIs and cooperatives in the absence of legal documents. As an alternative to increased access to finance, the project facilitated in establishing a cooperative as mentioned in the earlier sections of this report Activity 1.10.

The IWWs were also capacitated on cooperative management, account keeping, and minute preparing. This supported in the smooth functioning, simpler loan process, and flexible re-payment modality to address the demand of IWWs. Moreover, the action also facilitated the cooperative to develop a system to support IWWs to initiate waste based enterprises through soft loans system on instalment payment basis. As a result, IWWs are now able to take loans from the cooperative as and when needed, through the recommendation of their group in which they are involved, without having any other collateral as guarantee. The loans are provided within the cooperative policy and are settled timely as the loan borrowers are closely monitored by their group members. This action, run through the cooperative provided an immediate support to IWWs to meet their basic needs with reasonable interest that can be paid off. The cooperative is also been reinforced on developing their capacity and networks through linkages to various other like-minded organisations including Community Womens' Forum (CWF), LUMANTI, Maitri Drinking Water Users Group, Thankot Mahila Saving & Credit Cooperative, and Thecho Mahila Saving & Credit Cooperative.

### **3.3.2 Capacity building of Kabadi (waste dealers) and other key market actors through access to technologies, new processes and quality enhancements for increased incomes**

The main objective of this activity was to add value from the collected waste, which as a result, will increase the income of IWWs and reinforce recyclable enterprises in the waste market system. Hence, the project supported scrap dealers to get access to new and innovative technologies for new processes and quality enhancement for increased income which includes pet bottle and carton pressing machine (hydraulic bailing), pet bottle crushing, paper recycling and plastic tearing machine. Apart from the technology support, several levels of entrepreneurship development training were provided to scrap owners namely Training on Existing Entrepreneurs (ToEE) and Training on Growing Entrepreneurs (ToGE). With this, the scrap dealers are capacitated enough to deal more professionally in the market system. The scrap dealers were also provided training on book keeping system, account maintenance to maintain proper transaction records (through pass book, day book, purchase and sales order) to figure out the profit/loss statement of the business venture and ensure profit distribution to IWWs. Similarly, the regular business counselling provided by the project helped IWWs and scrap dealers to continue and expand their businesses.

During the project period, a total of NPR. 34,808,574.76, (EUR 265,937.00) was expended to initiate, promote and develop waste based enterprises; out of which 66 per cent was provided by the project. The remaining 34 per cent was invested by the target groups which include IWWs, scrap owners, private organisation/investors, local community and municipalities.

**Expected Result 4: Developed and disseminated key learning documents and collaborated amongst solid waste management informal sector workers for inclusive social protection to influence policy makers and other stakeholders**

#### **Activity 4.1 Provide training to target groups on Participatory Video (PV) production**

The action conducted Participatory Video (PV) production training to 10 IWWs from five different municipalities. The major objective of this activity was to produce a PV focusing on the actual issues of IWWs to influence the stakeholders, and decision/policy makers to recognise IWWs in SWM sector. The training was conducted by NEFEJ, an organisation working in the field of environment and communication for raising the level of awareness in the community. The training course was customised into 6 days as per the coordination with selected IWWs. The theoretical and practical courses were for 3-3 days each. The training also included training on video shoot, camera handlings, and preparation of document, scripts and the shooting techniques.



**Photo 10: Participants of PV training**

The action selected the participants as per their interest in PV making. The participants were also recommended by the group. The action have handed a PV making set to SASAJA, the trained IWWs will document their activity and disseminate in the workshop and meeting to key stakeholders and general public.

#### **Activity 4.2 Develop 3 PVs on social recognition and protection**

This activity is linked with activity 4.1, after the completion of PV training the project facilitated IWWs to develop 3 PVs in social recognition and protection. The team were divided in three groups for three districts of Kathmandu valley covering all five municipalities to develop a PV on three social protection schemes. The trained IWWs prepared PV on health care, education and saving and credit mobilisation:

<http://youtu.be/aLqQGI0hJTY>; <http://youtu.be/6hMeevnjxa8>; <http://youtu.be/8c3d1oIF3fk>.

#### **Activity 4.3 Facilitate target groups to show the PV to policy/decision makers**

The main objective of PV production was to capacitate IWWs and develop PV reflecting their day to day life story to influence the policy/decision makers. Therefore, the produced PV was played in various meetings/workshops with concerned decision/policy makers (MOFALD, MoUD, SWMTSC, Municipalities, Communities and Private waste collectors). The policy makers and municipal representatives acknowledged the PV developed by IWWs in the national level workshop. It was also broadcasted through Nepal television to aware entire public about the lives of IWWs and the need of social recognition to IWWs in SWM sector.

#### **Activity 4.4 Dissemination of project activities and lessons**

The project disseminated piloted project activities and its learning through different events, and interaction meetings with relevant stakeholders at local and international level (<http://globalrec.org/2013/02/19/success-stories-from-nepal/WIEGO>). The project also disseminated

project success video stories through local television channel, social media and organisation portal. During the project period, 10 municipal level and 2 PSC level sharing workshops were conducted within the municipalities of Kathmandu Valley. Similarly, 30 sharing and feedback collection meetings were conducted with the municipal and SWMTSC focal persons. The main objective of this activity was to influence targeted stakeholders and communities through information and lessons sharing.

The project also disseminated the project objective, outcome and the lessons learnt in the workshops organised outside Kathmandu Valley at Chitwan, in close coordination with SWMTSC. There was a total participation of 14 municipal CEOs and secretary of 5 emerging towns. As a result, two municipalities of Chitwan (Bharatpur and Ratnanagar) and one emerging town (Bachauli) have replicated three social protection schemes i.e. Health Care, Women Protection – CRC and Saving and Credit Mobilisation. The project also disseminated information regarding changes in the lives of IWWs attributed to social protection schemes.



*Photo 11: Ms. Sumitra Amatya at the national learning workshop in Kathmandu*

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PtxLNM0GXIU&feature=c4-overview&list=UUW\\_kpQCdoUMGHR\\_k6Ffo6oQ](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PtxLNM0GXIU&feature=c4-overview&list=UUW_kpQCdoUMGHR_k6Ffo6oQ)  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AgXG7H9c\\_Uk&feature=youtu.be](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AgXG7H9c_Uk&feature=youtu.be)  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EIKr\\_fVnXp0](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EIKr_fVnXp0)

#### **Activity 4.5 Develop case studies and knowledge products from the piloted schemes**

The project piloted innovative social protection schemes and initiated small waste based enterprises to improve the livelihood of IWWs. The action captured and documented successfully piloted social protection schemes as an important dissemination tool for implementation and replication in other municipalities outside Kathmandu Valley, in close coordination with SWMTSC. Similarly, the project also produced video cases stories to aware general public on the role and importance of IWWs in SWM sector. The project developed a knowledge product on occupational safety and health with Kathmandu Metropolitan City, as an important resource material to minimise health risk of all waste workers in SWM. By the end of the project period, a total of 15 case studies, 10 video stories and 1 knowledge product have been produced and disseminated using various electronic media like local television, social media and printed material.

#### **Activity 4.6 Review existing solid waste management practices and policies and develop and disseminate policy briefs targeted at key policy gaps**

The project reviewed the existing laws, by laws and regulations of the country to find out the legal provisions related to waste workers social protection and recognition. A report on the review of existing solid waste management practices and policies with the recommendation for social protection schemes and policy gaps was produced. In addition, the project formed a committee to provide inputs and feedback in the policy briefs from relevant ministry (MoFALD and Ministry of Urban Development) in

support from SWMTSC. Based on their feedback, a strategic framework of action was also drafted and shared to the policy makers.

#### **Activity 4.7 Disseminate international good practices on social protection of informal workers**

The project produced three international good practices reports on social protection schemes from the Philippines, India and the UK for the informal sectors. The report was disseminated to municipal focal persons and SWMTSC for understanding and actions. Similarly, the project also disseminated the report to other policy makers and relevant stakeholders from MoFALD, MoUD and municipalities of Kathmandu Valley through workshop during the mid of third project year. The objective of the dissemination was to share best practices of other countries and aware stakeholders to replicate good practices and build an identity of IWWs within the community. The project successfully piloted social protection schemes to bring changes in the livelihood of IWWs by adopting good practices and promoting social recognition and respect to the informal waste workers and their organisations.

#### **Activity 4.8 Conduct national level workshop engaging key policy makers and stakeholders to influence policies on inclusive social protection**

The project conducted a national level workshop jointly with SWMTSC to disseminate the project findings and influence policy makers for inclusion of social recognition and social protection of IWWs, in Chitwan during January 2014. In the workshop, representatives from 14 municipalities and 5 emerging towns participated. The action shared the impact, learning cases, policy gaps and policy recommendations in the workshop. Moreover, project beneficiaries themselves also shared their experience and changes in their lives after the project intervention.

Another national level workshop was organised in coordination with SWMTSC and MoUD in Kathmandu during April 2014. The workshop was inaugurated by the Secretary of Ministry of Urban Development - Mr. Kishor Thapa. In total, 71 people participated in the workshop including representative from MoFALD, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, representatives from five municipalities of Kathmandu Valley, Private sector, IWWs and other key organisations working in waste sector. Besides, legal experts from Kagad Kach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat (KKPKP), Pune also participated in the workshop and shared SWaCH (KKPKP) experiences in social protection and recognition of IWWs in SWM sector in Pune, India.



*Photo 12: Participants of national level workshop in Kathmandu*

### 2.3. Activities that have not taken place

Please outline any activity and/or publications foreseen in the contract, that have not taken place, explaining the reasons for these

Almost all of the activities from Expected Result 1, 2, 3 and 4 have been implemented as set out in the project document. One of the scheduled activities was revised. The reason is as follows:

**Table 9: List of reasons for activities planned but not implemented**

SN	Activities planned but not implemented	Status	Reason	Alternative plan
1	Activity 1.5 Facilitate in drafting joint code of conduct and guidelines for registration	The activity was not implemented as planned in design phase. However, an alternative activity was implemented to achieve the target	The MoFALD decided not to register IWWs through the respective municipalities as it might raise nationality issue later. Therefore, the project revised the option of issuing ID card through SASAJA and Health Centres.	Drafting code of conduct for social recognition between IWWs, scrap dealers and key stakeholders involved in SWM sector in coordination with five municipalities of Kathmandu Valley and SWMTSC.

### 2.4. What is your assessment of the results of the Action? Include observations on the performance and the achievement of outputs, outcomes, impact and risks in relation to specific and overall objectives, and whether the Action has had any unforeseen positive or negative results. (Please quantify where possible; refer to Log frame Indicators)

The major achievement of the project can be summarised in terms of the following; while the logframe wise achievement are presented in Table 10:

**Establishment of SASAJA (waste pickers organisation) and Co-operative of IWWs:** The SASAJA (*Saiyukta Safai Jagaran*) is an organisation of IWWs targeting to integrate IWWs in the society. SASAJA is a non-profit making organisation to improve the lives of IWWs in solid waste management sector. SASAJA is being involved as an environment agent to clean up the selected community in collaboration with other relevant government and non-government organisations. SASAJA is actively participated in collecting and managing waste in a sustainable manner. The action facilitated to establish a sole co-operative of IWWs named as “*Saiyukta Safai Jagaran Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.*” The savings from the cooperative are mobilised for various activities such as child education, health services, small enterprises development and other basic needs. The co-operative is also reinforced in developing capacity and networks of IWWs through linkages to various other like-minded organisations including CWF (Community Womens’ Forum), LUMANTI, Maitri Drinking Water Users Group, Thankot Mahila Saving & Credit Cooperative, Thecho Mahila Saving & Credit Cooperative, etc., which will help to develop capacity and mobilise their savings in sustainable manner. Besides regular saving, the cooperative is now introducing various new schemes for its members such as child saving and health saving, this will help IWWs to get motivated towards the continuation of their saving habits.

**Recognition & Behaviour Changes:** IWWs have become more social among each other and with other stakeholders such as the municipality, scrap dealers, private organisations, and local communities, which is one of the major outcomes of the project. The local communities who earlier discriminated IWWs for their professions are now familiar with their work. Similarly, awareness on occupational safety health supported IWWs with various types of safety equipment such as masks, boots, raincoats, gloves, wind cheater, apron, cap/hat, etc. which help them not only to minimise their health risks but also provides a recognition for them and their job. Likewise, the saving and credit cooperative of IWWs have supported them to save their earning and have provided them an opportunity to build a strong foundation and network of IWWs in SWM sector. Project interventions supported IWWs to gain social recognition and self-dignity towards their own profession and make them visible in SWM sector.

**Participation in enterprises as an owner:** The project created a platform to IWWs by initiating a business ventures in partnership with private organisations/investors, local authorities and local community. This in one hand promoted waste based recycle enterprises creating job and also created conducive environment for IWWs to work in partnership with other stakeholders of the market system to increase and improve their earnings. The major outcome of the action is that the prices of several waste/scrap materials have been increased, which as a result have positively affected the income of the IWWs. Altogether 8 out of 25 supported waste based enterprises have been legally registered involving both scrap owners and IWWs as a shareholder (legal owners) of the enterprise for long term sustainability and ensuring the benefit sharing as well in the office of company registrar in form of

***Private Limited Company under government policy:*** In order to maintain the sustainability of the supported enterprises in a long run, an executive committee of the supported enterprises has been formed to develop internal market linkages for effective and regular collection of raw materials, and transferring required services among each other. A common understanding between the market actors, IWWs and community members is developed as per the need to regulate enterprises in business model for longer term sustainability.

**Table 10: Log frame indicators, achievement and way forward**

Intervention Logic	Indicators (based on original log-frame)	Indicators (based on revised log-frame)	Overall Achievement
<b>Overall objectives: To improve living conditions of the informal workers in solid waste management sector in Nepal</b>			
	1,000 IWWs (50% women and children) have access to affordable health care and insurance services	1400 IWWs (400 women and children) have access to affordable health care insurance	1550 IWWs (666 women and Children) have access to affordable health care and insurance.
	500 IWWs (30% women) have access to savings and credit services	500 IWWs (30% women) have access to savings and credit services	615 IWWs (30% women) have access to saving and credit services
	500 IWWs and their children have increased access to informal/school education	500 IWWs and their children have increased access to informal/school education	746 IWWs (M-383, F-363) and their children have increased access to informal/school education. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School education: 596 children (M-325, F-271)</li> <li>• ECD: 38 children (M-21, F-17)</li> <li>• Non-formal education: 112 IWWs (M-37, F-75)</li> </ul>
	30% average increase in incomes of 2,000 IWWs	30% average increase in incomes of 1,700 IWWs:	45% Income increase of 2368 IWWs ( M-1905, F-463)
		- Through small scale enterprises to 500	508 IWWs (M- 405, F-103) are benefitted through small scale enterprises.
		- Better pricing of recyclable waste with scrap dealers for 200 IWWs	805 IWWs( M-628, F-177) are receiving better price of recyclable waste with scrap dealers (count as initiated enterprises)
		- 1000 IWWs will have additional time to work due to improved health which as a result will increase their income.	Income of 1055 IWWs (M-872, F-183) increased due to improved health status and additional time to work
	Improved health conditions of 4000 IWWs	4000 IWWs and other waste workers has adopted use of safety equipment and minimised health risk	Improved health conditions of 5622 waste workers through adopting safety equipment while working in waste.
<b>Expected Result 1:</b> Strengthened capacities of non-	5 municipalities and SWMRMC have updated information on IWWs	Database system of IWWs are incorporated to centralised MIS system with SWMTSC	MIS Database system of IWWs are incorporated to centralised MIS system with SWMTSC

state actors and other stakeholders to engage effectively with target groups for social recognition and piloting innovative social protection schemes	30 different groups of waste-pickers, scavengers and <i>Kabadis</i> obtained appropriate social protection schemes by year 2 of the Action.	50 different groups of waste-pickers, scavengers and <i>Kabadis</i> obtained appropriate social protection schemes by year 2 of the Action.	59 different groups (waste-pickers, scavengers and <i>kabadis</i> ) are formed and have obtained appropriate social protection schemes
	2,000 IWWs are recognised by the project municipalities by the end of the Action.	1700 IWWs are recognised through waste pickers' organisation (SASAJA) and health care centres.  Establish and strengthen SASAJA for recognition of waste pickers.	The action integrated and strengthened waste pickers through IWWs organisation SASAJA with 964 active members till reporting  1952 IWWs (M-1557, F-395) are recognised through waste pickers' organisation (SASAJA) and health care centres.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 964 IWWs (M-760, F-204) are recognised through SASAJA</li> <li>• 988 IWWs (M-797, F-191) are recognised through Health Centres (hospitals)</li> </ul>
	5 municipalities co-fund 10% (kind/cash) in implementing social protection schemes initiated by the Action.	3 municipalities co-fund 10% (kind/cash) in implementing social protection schemes initiated by the action.	3 Municipalities (Lalitpur, Kathmandu and Kirtipur) co-funded 10% (kind/cash) in implementing social protection schemes initiated by the Action
<b>Expected Result 2:</b> Enhanced technical and entrepreneurial skills of the informal sector workers and vulnerable groups in solid waste management (SWM) for better incomes, secured livelihoods and safer working environment	500 IWWs (30% are women) received enterprise and skill development training and 30% of them initiated enterprises by the end of the Action.	500 IWWs (30% are women) received enterprise and skill development training. 250 IWWs initiated enterprises. Out of this, 125 IWWs not receiving enterprise and skill training will start the enterprises by the end of the action.	566 IWWs (30% women) received enterprise and skill development training.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1313 IWWs has initiated enterprises</li> <li>• 1050 IWWs has initiated enterprises without enterprise and skill training</li> <li>• 263 IWWs has initiated enterprises with enterprise and skill training</li> </ul>
	1,000 IWWs (30% women) benefited by value addition of recyclable waste by the end of the Action.	500 IWWs (30% women) benefited by better price of recyclable waste provided by scrap dealers by end of action;	805 IWWs (35 % women) benefited by better price of recyclables provided by scrap dealers.
		1000 IWWs are better informed about price of recyclable waste for increased bargaining power by end of action.	1769 IWWs (M-1388, F-381) are informed about the price of recyclable waste through SASAJA, cooperative, scrap centre and collection centre to increase bargaining power. IWWs have increased their bargaining power through establishment of scrap centres in different clusters.

	1,000 IWWs have improved access to finance to initiate small and micro enterprise by year 2 of the Action.	1,000 IWWs have improved access to finance to initiate small and micro enterprise by year 3 of the Action.	Improved access to finance of 1059 IWWs (M- 864, F-195) through established cooperative and groups and initiated small and micro enterprises.
	Seen positive behaviour and attitude towards IWWs by 50,000 people of the society by the end of the Action.	Seen positive behaviour and attitude towards IWWs by 50,000 people of the society by the end of the Action.	120 behaviour change campaigns have been conducted to see positive behaviour and attitude towards IWWs by 50,000 people.
	Adopted safe waste collection practices and used basic safety equipment by 4,000 IWWs by year 2 of the Action.	Adopted safe waste collection practices and used basic safety equipment by 4,000 IWWs and other waste workers by end of the Action.  First-aid safety boxes are in place at 50 groups to cure minor injuries for minimising the OSH risks	5622 IWWs adopted safe waste collection practices and used basic safety equipment while working in waste.  First-aid box are placed at 55 groups to cure minor injuries. This has minimised the OSH risks. (Is the risk minimised?)
<b>Expected Result 3:</b> Strengthened solid waste market system to become more inclusive and pro-poor	25% increase in the prices of waste products collected by IWWs and other small processors by the end of the action.	25% increase in the prices of at least 5 different recyclable waste collected by IWWs and other small processors by the end of the action.	Increased 25% prices of 5 different recyclable waste (plastic gudiya, paper, polythene bag, pet bottle and glass) collected by IWWs and other small processors.
	Timely payment reduced harassment and improved security to IWWs by the development of Codes of Conduct (CoC) by the end of the action.	Timely payment reduced harassment and improved security to IWWs by the development of Codes of Conduct (CoC) by the end of the action.	CoC is developed for timely payment, reduced harassment and improved security to IWWs. After PRISM intervention IWWs have been visible as an important stakeholder in SWM sector.
	3 joint initiatives (development of collection points, collateral-less loans, price information) undertaken by the private waste collection centre, waste pickers and private banks to empower target groups by the end of the action.	3 joint initiatives (e.g. development of collection points, collateral-less loans, price information etc.) undertaken by the private waste collection centre, waste workers and cooperatives to empower target groups by the end of the action.	5 joint initiatives piloted with community, scrap owner, private waste collecting organisations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Big scrap collection centre (wet waste)</li> <li>• Pet bottle crushing enterprise</li> <li>• Plastic bottle and cartoon processing enterprise</li> <li>• Compost making enterprise with community partnership</li> <li>• Big scrap collection (dry waste)</li> </ul> Collateral-less loans is provided to IWWs through cooperative and IWWs groups  Price information is displayed through SASAJA, cooperative and scrap collection centres

<b>Expected Result 4:</b> Developed and disseminated key learning documents and collaborated amongst SWM informal sector workers and organisations for inclusive social protection to influence policy makers and other stakeholders	1 policy recommendation made for social recognition and protection of IWWs in SWM and reflected in the existing policy by the end of the action	1 policy recommendation made for social recognition and protection of IWWs in SWM and reflected in the existing policy by the end of the action	1 policy recommendation on social recognition and protection of IWWs in existing Solid Waste Management Policy
	At least 3 good practices on social protection introduced by the action replicated by 5 other municipalities	Disseminated innovative social protection schemes in 8 municipalities/emerging towns  At least 2 good practices on social protection initiated by 3 other municipalities/emerging towns	Disseminated innovative social protection schemes: Health care, Child protection - Education, Women protection (Community Resource Centre-CRC), Saving and credit mobilisation, Cooperative, Preventive health care , Recognition and ID cards, Safety net, and Cash transfer in 14 municipalities and 5 emerging towns in collaboration with SWMTSC 3 good practices (health insurance, saving and credit mobilisation and women protection- CRC) is replicated in two municipalities and 1 emerging town.

**2.5. What has been the outcome on both the final beneficiaries &/or target group (if different) and the situation in the target country or target region which the Action addressed?**

The targeted beneficiaries IWWs, local community, key private waste collectors, municipalities, schools and hospitals have been a part of this action. Basically, the project focused to provide social recognition and protection to IWWs in SWM sector within the valley. Simultaneously, the project also provided support to the community, private organisations and the municipal waste workers to make them more inclusive and effective in SWM sector.

The project, during its limited time period, implemented various new and innovative social protection schemes as well as initiated appropriate technology in waste based enterprises. The social protection schemes include health insurance - access to IWWs and their families, formal and non -formal education to IWWs and children, women protection, group saving and mobilisation, safety net, cash transfer, access to finance – cooperative, recognition and ID cards, and preventive health care support. Under women protection, CRC was established in 5 different clusters which benefited not only women but also other members from IWWs groups and their children. The platform created by CRC supported IWWs to be more socialised and get organised themselves and collaborate with other stakeholders such as municipality, scrap dealers, private organisation, local communities, etc. which is one of the major outcome of the project. The local communities which earlier discriminated IWWs for their professions are now much more familiar with them and their work. Similarly, together with awareness on OSH, the project supported IWWs with various types of safety equipment such as masks, boots, raincoats, gloves, wind cheater, apron, cap/hat, etc. these not only minimise their health risks but also provided them a recognition in SWM sector. Likewise, the saving and credit cooperative of IWWs established by the project supported them not only for financial access but also supported to build a strong network of

IWWs within the valley. It is observed that with support of the Action the IWWs are able to earn social recognition and dignity in the society.

The financial and technical support provided by the action supported IWWs/scrap owners to initiate new businesses or to expand the existing one. The action also created a platform to initiate and establish those business ventures in partnership with private organisations/investors, local authorities and local community. This result not only promoted waste based recycle enterprises and opportunities to IWWs, but also created a favourable environment for IWWs to work in partnership with other market players to increase and improve their earnings, and gain social recognition. The local communities which were earlier unaware about the job performed by IWWs have now started to recognise their contribution towards society. Similarly, different level of behaviour change and awareness raising campaigns targeting IWWs and general public/other stakeholders has helped to change the perception towards IWWs as a waste picker to waste reclaimer.

Apart from the social and economic benefits, the action drafted a joint *Code of Conduct (CoC)* addressing the issues of waste workers/scrap centres involved in SWM sector. This was done in close coordination with the concerned authorities such as Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, MoUD, SWMTSC, municipalities, and local police. The CoC will support the concerned authorities to address the valuable contribution and issues of IWWs through appropriate policies. The action also facilitated to create different debates on the contribution of informal sector waste management system. The sharing workshop conducted by the project with several other municipalities supported in replicating good practices such as group formation, health access, saving and credit mobilisation, CRC, recyclable plastic product making and scrap collection centre in two different municipalities namely Bharatpur and Ratnanagar, and one emerging town - Bachhauli VDC, Sauraha, Chitwan. The learnings documented from the action is expected to support several other organisations, researchers, funding agencies, and others to explore their ideas and contribution towards the betterment of IWWs as well as the entire informal waste management sector.

**2.6. Please list all materials (and no. of copies) produced during the Action on whatever format (please enclose a copy of each item, except if you have already done so in the past). Please state how the items produced are being distributed and to whom.**

All of the publications were distributed to IWWs, local stakeholders and national networks through orientation, media communication, meeting and workshops as appropriate.

**Table 11: List of Publication materials produced under PRISM project**

S. No.	Publication Items	No of copies
1	PRISM Project Office Signboard (3'X5')	2
2	Event Banners	155
3	Training Manual : Flip Chart	25
4	Personal Hygiene Poster (24"X18")	500
5	OSH Poster (24"X18")	500
6	PRINT MEDIA in different publications	25

7	Batabaran Sandesh Publication : Environment Conservation Initiative Nepal (ECI - Nepal) : Publishing Social Message on the booklet produced by ECI Nepal on the occasion of World Environment Day 2013	1
8	Newsletter : SAHAR	1500
9	PSA - Jingle (video shoot 1 minute)	1
10	Rally Slash -BCC CAMPAIGN	50
11	Pen- BCC CAMPAIGN	500
12	Batch- BCC CAMPAIGN	500
13	IEC Materials : Name Sticker	20000
14	Flex with stand- BCC Campaign	10
15	IWWs' Membership Form (pad of 100) (GROUPS)	15
16	Saving and Credit Passbook in groups	500
17	IWWs' Membership Form(pad of 100) (SASAJA)	20
18	Sanyukta Safai Jagaran Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd ( Passbook)	3000
19	Sanyukta Safai Jagaran Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd ( Brochure)	1000
20	Play Cards- BCC CAMPAIGN	200
21	Mobile bill board with man power- BCC CAMPAIGN	6
22	Calender print out with social message	1500
23	Leaflet print for BCC Rally, Signature Campaign and Workshop	5000
24	Video Documentary in OSH(Informal Waste Workers of Nepal)	1
25	PRISM Brochure	2000
26	Certificate printing to School for Art Competition - Thimi	40
27	Tile Digital Print (8"X10") for Toilet construction	7
28	Enterprise Visibility	26
29	Hoarding Board with social message in five municipalities of KTM Valley	16
30	Flex Print with Framing 8'X4' & (7'X9')	3
31	Visibility- Sticker on Truck of Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City	5
32	Notebook with pen and pen drive	500
33	Spiral notebook	300
34	Folder for Inception	200
35	Documentary Film	1
36	Folder for Inception	200
37	Documentary Film	1
38	Participatory Video (PV)	3
39	Video case stories	7
40	T-shirt	2000
41	Participatory Video (PV)	3
42	Register (Book Keeping)	730
43	Replication – Certificates (Chitwan)	47

2.7. Please list all contracts (works, supplies, services) above 1 0.000€ awarded for the implementation of the action since the last interim report if any or during the reporting period, giving for each contract the amount, the award procedure followed and the name of the contractor.

**Table 12: List of all contracts above 1 0.000 €**

S.N	Items	Value in EURO	Procurement Procedure Followed	Contractors/Suppliers
1	<b>Procurement of Safety equipment 1st Bidding</b>			
1.1	1.1 Raincoat (Type I) - Raincoat with Trouser	22,364.27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TENDERING PROCEDURE</li> <li>• Formation of procurement committee</li> <li>• Preparation of TENDER DOCUMENTS</li> <li>• Advertisement in three (3) National newspapers mentioned: CALL FOR TENDER NOTICE" with quantity and required documents i.e. Gorkhapatra, The Himalayan Times and Kantipur daily."</li> <li>• PRE TENDERING MEETING</li> <li>• Submission of Bidder's sealed document with sample ( Samples to be included in the proposal itself)</li> <li>• Opening of Bid Documents in the presence of all the bidders with documents review as per Tender Call in the newspaper</li> <li>• Reviewed the received TENDER DOCUMENTS and Sample checking as per the specification mentioned in TENDER DOCUMENTS.</li> <li>• Preparation of Comparative chart</li> <li>• Short listing of the bidders</li> <li>• Ensuring the visibility</li> <li>• Agreement awarded to selected bidder and released purchase order (PO)</li> <li>• Delivery of Goods with Challan</li> <li>• Goods Received Note</li> <li>• Checking of the goods received with the agreed samples through random sampling in presence of three committee member and recommend for partial or full payments, if found satisfactorily.</li> <li>• Kept original Invoice and Receipt</li> </ul>	Rakesh Enterprises, Gyaneshwor, Kathmandu, 4413671
1.2	1.2 Wind Sheeter	14,607.29		R.B. Suppliers, New Baneshwor, Kathmandu, 984123279
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>36,971.56</b>		
2	<b>Procurement of Safety equipment 2nd Bidding</b>			

2.1	2.1 Raincoat (Type I) - Raincoat with Trouser	22,044.59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TENDERING PROCEDURE</li> <li>• Formation of procurement committee</li> <li>• Preparation of TENDER DOCUMENTS</li> <li>• Advertisement in three (3) National newspapers mentioned: CALL FOR TENDER NOTICE" with quantity and required documents i.e. Gorkhapatra, The Himalayan Times and Kantipur daily."</li> </ul>	Rakesh Enterprises, Gyaneshwor, Kathmandu, 4413671
2.2	2.2 Rain boot - Raincoat Half and Full	20,781.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PRE TENDERING MEETING</li> <li>• Submission of Bidder's sealed document with sample ( Samples to be included in the proposal itself)</li> </ul>	Rakesh Enterprises, Gyaneshwor, Kathmandu, 4413671
2.3	2.3 Wind cheater with Trouser and Wraparound	55,616.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening of Bid Documents in the presence of all the bidders with documents review as per Tender Call in the newspaper</li> <li>• Reviewed the received TENDER DOCUMENTS and Sample checking from the committee as per the specification mentioned in TENDER DOCUMENTS.</li> </ul>	R.B. Suppliers, New Baneshwor, Kathmandu, 984123279
2.4	2.4 Caps Type I - Bucket Hat and Type II - P Cap	10,866.91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of Comparative chart</li> <li>• Preparation of Scientific Calculation (Points delivered based in sample and price quoted)</li> <li>• Short listing of the bidders</li> <li>• Ensuring the visibility</li> <li>• Agreement awarded to selected bidder and released purchase order (PO)</li> <li>• Delivery of Goods with Challan</li> <li>• Goods Received Note</li> <li>• Checking of the goods received with the samples that has been agreed during the agreement with random sampling in presence of three committee member and recommend for partial or full payments, if found satisfactorily.</li> <li>• Kept original Invoice and Receipt</li> </ul>	Mice Ad. Nepal, Sanepa, Lalitpur, 5-522436
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>109,308.75</b>		
<b>3</b>	<b>Procurement of Safety equipment 3rd Bidding</b>			
3.1	3.1 Raincoat (Type I) - Raincoat with Trouser	19,683.69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TENDERING PROCEDURE</li> <li>• Formation of procurement committee</li> <li>• Preparation of TENDER DOCUMENTS</li> <li>• Advertisement in three (3) National newspapers mentioned: CALL FOR TENDER NOTICE" with quantity and required documents i.e. Gorkhapatra, The Himalayan Times and Kantipur daily."</li> <li>• PRE TENDERING MEETING</li> </ul>	R.B. Suppliers, New Baneshwor, Kathmandu, 984123279

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submission of Bidder's sealed document with sample. Samples to be included in the proposal itself)</li> <li>• Opening of Bid Documents in the presence of all the bidders with documents review as per Tender Call in the newspaper</li> <li>• Reviewed the received TENDER DOCUMENTS and Sample checking from the committee as per the specification mentioned in TENDER DOCUMENTS.</li> <li>• Preparation of Comparative chart</li> <li>• Preparation of Scientific Calculation (Points delivered based in sample and price quoted)</li> <li>• Short listing of the bidders</li> <li>• Ensuring the visibility</li> <li>• Agreement awarded to selected bidder and released purchase order (PO)</li> <li>• Delivery of Goods with registration</li> <li>• Goods Received Note</li> <li>• Checking of the goods received with the samples that has been agreed during the agreement with random sampling in presence of three committee member and recommend for partial or full payments, if found satisfactorily.</li> <li>• Kept original Invoice and Receipt</li> </ul>	
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>19,683.69</b>		
	<b>Grand Total of Safety Equipment</b>	<b>165,964.00</b>		

**2.8. Describe if the Action will continue after the support from the European Union has ended. Are there any follow up activities envisaged? What will ensure the sustainability of the Action?**

The sustainability of the project can be perceived on various levels. The action collaborated with different key stakeholders for the sustainability of major project activities. For instance, the established cooperative saving from each individual will support the member of cooperative and their family for an access to health insurance and education to their children.

In this regards, Practical Action has planned to follow up the activities piloted by the PRISM for a year to ensure the sustainability of the implemented activities. The major activities to follow up are as follows:

### **For Social Protection Schemes:**

**Health Insurance Scheme (health access to IWWs):** The established co-operative of IWWs is coordinating with the hospitals for continuing health insurance to IWWs (through an agreement) for long term sustainability. The IWWs enrolled as a member of the cooperative are expected to be benefitted by the schemes.

**Co-operative (Access to finance):** This initiation will be continued through the sole co-operative of IWWs “*Saiyukta Safai Jagaran Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.*” The saving amount at the cooperative until date is mobilised for various activities such as child education, health services, small enterprises development and other family expenses. The co-operative has also been reinforced in developing capacity and networks of IWWs through linkages to various organisations like Community Womens’ Forum (CWF), LUMANTI, Maitri Drinking Water Users Group, Thankot Mahila Saving & Credit Cooperative, Thecho Mahila Saving & Credit Cooperative, etc., which will help in developing the capacity of IWWs and mobilise their saving in sustainable manner.

**Education (formal and informal):** The literacy rates, in case of IWWs are very low. Therefore, the project conducted formal and informal education to IWWs and their children. The major outcome from the informal education is that the IWWs who were unable to read and write at the beginning of the project are now able to read and write, maintain income/expenditure records and self-calculate their saving in groups independently. Hence, the level of awareness of IWWs towards the importance of education has increased and they are now positive towards its continuation.

**Women Protection (Community Resource Centre):** The established Community Resource Centres (CRC) are handed over to the respective communities and they are being mobilised as per the concept of CRC.

### **For Enterprises:**

The project has planned to provide technical support to initiate 25 different waste based enterprises. These enterprises include 3 big scrap collection centres, 3 waste based plastic product making, 1 sack making, 1 bio-briquette, 1 plastic tearing, rickshaw support to 3 groups, 3 medium scale scrap collection centre, 4 small scale scrap collection centre, 1 second hand shoes making, 1 pet bottle crushing, 1 pet bottle and cartoon pressing, 1 recycle paper making and 2 compost making in collaboration with IWWs, scrap owners, private organisations and local community for ensuring longer term sustainability and benefit to IWWs.

Furthermore, following actions will be conducted to strengthen the piloted activities ensuring their sustainability during the follow-up phase:

- Strengthening and capacity building of the enterprise development committee for preparing guideline and to continue the initiated enterprises ensuring sustainability as well as benefit sharing to IWWs;
- Take initiative to develop market linkages with national level market outlet;
- Strengthening co-operative and IWWs organisation by providing capacity development training/orientation, exposure visits, develop linkages and technical support for organising IWWs for sustainable implementation of potential enterprises and social protection schemes;

- Regular follow up of existing CRCs for their scale up and provide technical support to build capacity/develop linkages with relevant organisation for sustainability;
- Provide technical support to implement CPP model for zero waste concept and facilitate for smooth functioning of compost making enterprises in Community Partnership Programme (CPP) Model;
- Provide business expansion training to Business Management Committee (BMC) members;
- Provide technical and financial support for registering enterprises in the concerned authority for legal entitlement;
- Technical support for social protection schemes such as health care insurance, child education, women protection (CRC) and cooperative.

**2.9. Explain how the Action has mainstreamed cross-cutting issues such as promotion of human rights, gender equality, democracy, good governance, children's rights and indigenous peoples, environmental sustainability and combating HIV/AIDS (if there is a strong prevalence in the target country/region)**

The action positively discriminated while selecting the project beneficiaries and including both males and females. As part of the training for IWWs on health and safety, behaviour change, and enterprises, the action also included information on general public's perception towards marginalised people, environmental issues, and waste pickers.

The project adopted participatory approach by supporting IWWs from various caste, gender and age groups, who actively participated in the project activities and benefited from interventions in coordination and cooperation with various relevant stakeholders. This exercise assisted key stakeholders to better explain, coordinate and mainstream various cross-cutting issues, such as the promotion of human rights, gender equality, democracy, good governance, and environmental sustainability.

**Good Governance:** The project formed the groups of IWWs to take specific responsibilities and good governance of their group structure. The action formed a position of organisational behaviour like president, secretary, treasurer, members in collaboration with IWWs and their groups. Each member of the group was given roles and responsibilities. The regular level of meeting, orientation, sharing and listening of each issue will be shared amongst the group for their benefit.

**Gender Equality:** The action formed separate groups of female IWWs to structurally address their issues and improve their lifestyle. The action also addressed their problems on reproductive health and hygiene through separate awareness raising training. Besides, female IWWs had to go to work in dumpsites and scrap centres, carrying their small kids. The action supported by forming ECD centres in coordination with schools for the kids below 5 years. As a result, the female IWWs became more comfortable to work and get engaged without worrying about their children. Likewise, the action facilitated female IWWs by providing skill training to run plastic waste based enterprises where they could earn extra income utilising their free time.

**Child Rights:** The action facilitated IWWs children for their rights to play, right to education and also engaged them in few behaviour change activities focusing in children. The action followed up with their parents and schools to aware them about better and healthier lives. Few drop out IWWs who did also got

an opportunity to learn and write through non formal education session at the CRC. The action also provided health access to IWWs children to minimise health risk.

**Environmental Sustainability and Combating HIV AIDS:** IWWs play an important role as an environmental agent in the society. IWWs keep the environment in balance although their work is dangerous and unhealthy. In this regards, the action facilitated, in close coordination with the local authorities and concerned stakeholders to engage IWWs formally in SWM sector with dignity. The action also trained IWWs and their family in basic safety and health and safe waste handling practice to minimise health risk through external resources Stand Nepal Pvt. Ltd.

**2.10. How and by whom have the activities been monitored/evaluated? Please summarise the results of the feedback received, including from the beneficiaries.**

The action organised quarterly monitoring of the project activities in close coordination with PPU (Policy and Practice Unit) of Practical Action, municipal focal person, CIUD board members and the project team. The monitoring and evaluation process consisted of meetings and discussions between senior team of both organisations (Practical Action and CIUD), project team, PMU staff, monitoring visits by external reviewers/donor representatives and Practical Action staff, and formal and informal interactions with project stakeholders and beneficiaries.

Practical Action applied different methodologies for monitoring and evaluation of the project (inputs, outputs, process and outcomes). These include internal monitoring, supervisory committee, organisational level joint monitoring, the EC RoM mission, monitoring by EU Delegates, and mid-term and final evaluation.

Following approach was taken for supervision and monitoring of the project:

***Project Supervisory Committee Meeting***

Two supervisory committee meetings were conducted during the project period. The committee was chaired by the joint secretary of MoFALD, in presence of undersecretary from MoFALD, Chief Executives of five different municipalities, Executive Director from SWMTSC, Regional Director from Practical Action and Board member from CIUD. The committee provided strong inputs and recommendation to plan the project activities to move ahead. As per the inputs from supervisory committee, the project conducted two studies on the socio economic impacts of IWWs, end line to review socio-economic impacts of IWWs and recommend for promoting employment opportunities for social cohesion and inclusive growth of IWWs as per the expected results and objectives of the project. The project handed over both the study finding report to SWMTSC to take it further for policy recommendation to recognise the contribution of IWWs in SWM.

***Joint Monitoring, Review and Planning Meeting***

In total, 12 review and planning meetings were conducted during the project period. The review and planning meetings were participated by PMU staff, partner's executive committee members, project staff, municipal focal person and beneficiaries. Recommendations were also incorporated in planning and strategy/approach. The main objective of the meeting was to review the progress against the plan of the respective quarter and to develop plan for the coming quarters. After the project level meetings, the

progress and issues were brought up during Practical Action's organisational level quarterly review and planning meeting for further discussion and improvement. Practical Action considered this as an important event to address gaps faced by the project team in implementation, which as a result will contribute to deal with the issues and meet the target effectively.

### ***Field Visit from Delegates from the European Union***

Different levels of visit were made from the European Union in the project period. The first visit was made from the Head of Operation - Nepal Delegates and few members from Brussels during February 2012 to observe the initial project activities and interact with municipal/SWMTSC focal person about their perception towards the project. The second visit was made from former Ambassador - Dr. Alexander Spachis, Delegation of the European Union to Nepal. Dr. Spachis interacted with project beneficiaries and LSMC waste workers and distributed safety equipment at LSMC waste transfer station. Likewise, the third visit was made from the former Charge de 'Affair Lluís Navarro. He visited the project clusters, observed project intervention and interacted with IWWs and key stakeholders. He also distributed safety equipment to few groups of IWWs in various clusters.

### ***EC-ROM visit***

Another important monitoring was from the EC ROM mission. The overall impression of EC ROM Mission on the project was positive. The mission mainly had the following key observations and recommendations:

1. Refine the log frame; review existing indicators; define impact indicators
2. Clarify and detail the rules for the selection of beneficiaries of social schemes.
3. Assess cost-effectiveness of the activities with a view to optimize the use of funds and maximize outcomes;
4. Develop a phase-out strategy, focusing on the financial viability of the social schemes.

The action revised the log frame as per the field reality and feedback from EC ROM and has achieved the target.

### ***Mid-term evaluation***

The mid-term evaluation found that the project is very relevant to address the issues and enhance social protection such as healthcare, family benefits, and so on of IWWs and vulnerable groups dependent on solid waste for their livelihoods.

**Effectiveness:** The project has largely been effective in terms of (a) recognising IWWs through their organisations - cooperative and SASAJA, (b) raising awareness of health and education, (c) changing behaviour and attitudes of both people and IWWs, (d) providing health insurance, educational supports, safety equipment for safe waste collection, (e) facilitating and coordinating the state actors involved in solid waste management sector in Nepal, (f) providing opportunity to key stakeholders including IWWs for participating on various waste management exposure visits, (g) conducting six studies (on Baseline, Social Protection Schemes, Good Practices, Market, Knowledge, Attitude and Practices-KAP and Occupational Safety and Health-OSH) and several Behavioural Change Campaigns, (h) a good fit between project results and indicators/activities, and (i) building capacity to, and working with, the pro-poor and highly vulnerable groups and involving them in the proper waste management, and so on.

In the process of evaluation, it was found that there is a good fit between project results and indicators/activities. The evaluation noted that during the two year period, the project has done considerable amount of activities with a certain degree of effectiveness with approaches such as group formation, awareness raising programmes, capacity building training, skill development training, and saving and credit.. The recommendations are categorised into two sub-sections: (a) recommendations for sustaining achievements of the project including need of follow-up phase and (b) recommendations for designing and implementing similar programmes in future.

### ***Final evaluation***

The final evaluation addressed that the project was successful in achieving planned targets both at activities and output level. The evaluation highlighted that the project has made substantial progresses in the indicators as per the project log-frame. Furthermore, the evaluation team were impressed with the project's visible results at different levels i.e. beneficiaries and key stakeholders although PRISM was first project targeting to IWWs in Nepal. It has quickly attracted the attention of the government and non-government actors as a relevant and genuine environmental and financial project to pilot in improving lives of informal waste workers in SWM sector. Due to implementation of Social Protection Schemes the project was able to gain trust of IWWs. IWWs have now realised that this sector gives them dignity and pays them good.

### **Followings are the summary of recommendations made by the final evaluation:**

- The progresses on the indicators are largely met and some have exceeded in all the aspects of social protection of IWWs including their recognition, education, health and income.
- IWWs are receiving better and dignified behaviour by all people where they work.
- The safety gears distributed by the action have lessened diseases of skin and respiration.
- The state and non-state actors and the community are well informed about the role of IWWs and have started respecting them.
- Through Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) approach, PRISM has strengthened market system. After PRISM intervention, IWWs are aware about prices of the products and can bargain. They get timely payment, better treatment and security.
- It was relevant to come up with one policy recommendation for social recognition and protection of IWWs in SWM.
- The project has come up with three good practices on social protection (initiated by three other municipalities/emerging towns in Chitwan District (Bharatpur, Ratnanagar and Bachauli VDC) and elsewhere in the country.

In terms of sustainability, the project seems to be sustaining as the market linkages, coordination, cooperatives for the benefit of IWWs have been established which will run even after the end of PRISM project. Likewise, the evaluation highly recommended implementing PRISM II. Therefore, the project is extended for few more months, during which the project team will provide technical support to strengthen and sustain the established enterprises; strengthen the IWWs association - SASAJA; and sustaining other interventions of the project.

### ***Project Final Sharing***

The final project closing meeting was organised on 23 May 2014. The meeting was jointly inaugurated by HE Rensje Teerink, Ambassador, Delegation of the European Union to Nepal and Shyam Thakuri, President SASAJA (Samyukta Sarsafai Jagaran), Joint Secretary of the MoUD, representatives from

different ministries, comedian MAHA *Jodi*, executive director from SWMTSC, representatives from five municipalities of Kathmandu Valley, project team, distinguished guest from Delegation of European Union to Nepal, different international organisations, national organisations, beneficiaries and project team participated in the workshop. The closing meeting assessed the progress and performance of project achievement against the expected results of the action. Likewise, municipal level experience working in informal sector was shared by LSMC focal person in the final sharing meeting. The action shared the learning and outcome through power point presentation, short impact level drama by famous artist, display of poster, pamphlets, photographs and plastic based waste product produced by IWWs.

### **2.11. What has your organisation/partner learned from the Action and how has this learning been utilised and disseminated?**

As the target groups are much more vulnerable, highly illiterate and dependent, the project has learned a lot from the action. The project also learned to understand the proper interlink of the waste market actors in solid waste market system. With this learning the IWWs, concerned stakeholders and core market actors were able to understand the existing condition of waste market system as well as identify the proper chain of waste market and detail process for the establishment of waste based enterprises, jointly with IWWs and scrap owners.

Major learnings from the project are as follows:

- **A feeling of self-respect and dignity is very powerful tool to bring about changes in the community:** After the implementation of the project, IWWs are visible and are recognised as a stakeholder in SWM sector. Their self-respect has raised high and due to this they are motivated towards several potential waste based activities/enterprises.
- **Uniting people in a group is a first signal towards entrepreneurship:** The net income of the majority of IWWs has tremendously increased. IWWs have been capacitated in sorting, collecting and processing and marketing of the solid waste through their groups and cooperatives, and small enterprises.
- **People are ready to support for a cause:** The project collaborated with some education institutions and health centres to support children/family of IWWs for education and health facilities. These institutions were ready to support these poor people by providing services at the nominal price.
- **Through effective social mobilisation, impossible can be made possible:** At the beginning of the project, beneficiaries were very reluctant to share their information with the project team and support the project. Through several meetings and counselling, many IWWs are now able to speak in a crowd; have started their own business, and feel proud to be a waste picker.

### 3. Partners and other Co-operation

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#### 3.1. How do you assess the relationship between the formal partners of this Action (i.e. those partners which have signed a partnership statement)? Please provide specific information for each partner organisation.

**Project Implementing Partner:** Working relationship with CIUD – a formal partner for the project implementation, has become stronger. CIUD and Practical Action equally take part in resolving problems/issues if arises, for the smooth implementation at field level. In the second year, two joint monitoring meetings were conducted between the senior management team of Practical Action and CIUD. CIUD have been very positive in critically reviewing and evaluating the project milestones and taking necessary actions/revisions where necessary. To strengthen the relationship, project related meetings were held both at the office of Practical Action and CIUD. A team building meeting together with a final year planning was done in April 2013 that supported the project team to come closer and promote openness within the team. The project also conducted several capacity building activities including orientations and training to enhance the technical and financial capacity of CIUD.

#### 3.2. Is the partnership to continue? If so, how? If not, why?

As the project is completed this partnership will not continue, however Practical Action will continue to work with these partners in other future projects particularly in the urban, waste, water and sanitation projects.

#### 3.3. How would you assess the relationship between your organisation and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?

The project has established a harmonious relationship with the state authorities especially the municipalities and other relevant government agencies.

Monthly sharing meetings were conducted with the focal person of the municipalities where the participants discussed about the field level activities and ways to become more effective. Experts from municipalities were used as the Resource Person in capacity building activities. Likewise, project annually shared progress to the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) at the central level which is chaired by Member Secretary of Social Welfare Council (SWC), GoN and Regional Director of Practical Action alternately. Practical Action participated in various programmes/events of the municipalities that have further strengthened the relationship.

#### 3.4. Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organisations involved in implementing the Action:

- Associate(s) (if any)

**Solid Waste Management Technical Support Centre (SWMTSC):** Working relation of Practical Action with the SWMTSC has further strengthened in the second and third year. SWMTSC is taking lead in policy development for the implementation of solid waste management plans and programme and to provide technical support to the municipalities on SWM. The project worked together with SWMTSC to support the government and the municipalities to provide necessary technical and advisory support. Moreover, SWMTSC supported the project in organising behaviour change campaigns to

change the perception of key stakeholder's towards IWWs contribution in SWM. SWMTSC supported the project by acknowledging the role of IWWs in SWM sector in the national level of workshop in Kathmandu Valley and Chitwan to replicate.

**UN HABITAT:** Practical Action has worked with UN-Habitat Water for Asian Cities Programme Nepal in other projects in the past days. Through PRISM project, the working relationship has further strengthened. UN HABITAT supported to conduct various solid waste management related activities to increase the capacities of municipalities in Nepal. The project, in close collaboration with UN-HABITAT, developed a GIS based MIS system to address the gap of IWWs in solid waste management.

**Nepal Reuse and Recyclable Goods Entrepreneurs Association (NRRGEA)** – NRRGEA is an association of entrepreneurs, registered with CDO, established for professional development of entrepreneurs involved in the reuse and recyclable wastes. The project collaborated with NRRGEA in advocating and creating enabling environment to carry out waste reuse and recycling through proper waste recycling policy and support from the government and local authorities. Practical Action has a good working relationship with NRRGEA.

- **Sub-contractor(s)** (if any)  
Not applicable
- **Final Beneficiaries and Target groups**

The project has built a good relationship with project beneficiaries. In all project sites, activities were carried out through the waste pickers groups. Regular meetings and interactions with IWWs and relevant stakeholders were conducted for planning and implementing project activities. The activities like training, meetings, collaborative implementation of project decreased the level of mistrust gradually which was prevalent during the first year of the project. The project team regularly visited the beneficiary and discussed on their problems and issues. This further supported to develop positive attitude towards the project and sense of ownership.

- **Other third parties involved.**  
Not applicable

### **3.5. Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions**

The project has developed links and has signed an agreement with SWM stakeholders like *Solid Waste Management Association* SWAMA and *NGO-FEC Federation of Environment Conservation* to link project beneficiaries with the relevant stakeholders for IWWs recognition in the SWM sector.

### **3.6. If your organisation has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this Action been able to build upon/complement the previous one(s)? (List all previous relevant EU grants).**

None

### **3.7. How do you evaluate co-operation with the services of the Contracting Authority?**

The project received regular and timely technical and administrative inputs from the Delegation of the European Union to Nepal. The Senior Programme Manager - Mr. Ranjan Shrestha- at the Delegation was easily approachable to discuss any issues related with the project management and for any guidance

required for the project implementation. Dr. Alexander Spachis - Ambassador, Delegation of the European Union to Nepal distributed safety equipment to the project beneficiaries and waste workers of Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City (LSMC). Likewise, former Charge de 'Affair Lluís Navarro also had a visit to different sites of project and distributed safety equipment to few groups of IWWs. Similarly, few officials from the Delegation of the European Union also participated in behaviour change rally at LSMC and in field visits, and provided valuable suggestions for the improvement of project interventions. In addition, there was a visit from ROM mission in September 2012 whose inputs supported towards effective implementation of the project. Her Excellency - Rensje Teerink, Ambassador, and Delegation of European Union to Nepal also participated in the final sharing workshop of the project.

## 4. Visibility

### How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the Action?

Practical Action regularly informed the beneficiaries and stakeholders about the project, its implementation plan, progress, challenges and acknowledged the financial contribution of the EU in meetings and other events. EU Visibility was ensured at different levels including publicising the project in the media; newspapers, radio and television, and displaying the EU Logo on all the printed materials, banners, hoarding boards and presentations. EU support is acknowledged in the PSA and docu-drama. The project ensured visibility in the posters and stickers that were displayed at various events, campaigns, meeting and exhibition. All of the project equipment and materials produced and/or developed by the project are prominently marked with the EU logo following the EU visibility guidelines. In addition, the EU's contribution is acknowledged through signboards and banners at offices and project events.

The EU contribution was publicised during the project implementation as per the EU visibility guidelines through following actions:

**Behaviour Change Messages:** Project specific messages developed with the EU, Practical Action and CIUD logos displayed in different location.



**Hoarding boards:** Project hoarding boards with messages were placed in different project sites of Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur Municipality. The board consisted of different messages of respecting waste workers and their contribution in SWM sector.



**Media coverage:** The project activities were covered by local as well as national media.

The EU contribution is mentioned and highlighted in the coverage.

**Other visibility items**



**The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of Actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on EuropeAid Co-operation Office website? If so, please state your objections here.**

No.

Name of the contact person for the Action: Upendra Man Shrestha

Signature:

Location: Kathmandu, Nepal

Date report due: 30 November 2014

Date report sent: 5 September 2014

## PHOTOGRAPHS



*H.E Rensje Teerink (middle) participating in final sharing workshop*



*Former Ambassador Dr. Alexander Spachis distributing safety equipment to PRISM project beneficiaries at Lalitpur Sub Metro-Politian City*



Former operation head Mr. Lluís Navaro distributing safety equipment to project IWWs.



Secretary, Mr. Kishor Thapa, Ministry of Urban Development inaugurating National Level Workshop organised by the action



Secretaries from different ministries and famous comedian MAHA Jodi inaugurating environment day rally in June 2013 organised by the action jointly with SWMTSC

**Behaviour Change Campaign organised at Lalitpur Municipality**



*Renowned artist Haribansha Acharya inaugurating PRISM project Behaviour Change Campaign rally at Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City*



*Purna Bahadur Waiba, former president from waste pickers association, SASAJA handed Signature banner to Executive Director Dr. Sumitra Amatya (SWMTSC) at BCC campaign*



Public participation to observe Street Drama at Patan Durbar Square



Kanak Mani Dixit, senior journalist, writer and civil rights activist signing signatories' banner for respect and recognition of informal waste workers in SWM sector



Behaviour change towards IWWs workshop with Kathmandu Municipality staff



*IWWs children supported for child education*



*Renowned artist MAHA Jodi in the project produced docu-film with an aim to change the perception of the society towards IWWs*



*IWWs interacting with ROM visit consultant from Delegation of the European Union*



*IWWs using safety equipment while working in Waste Management*





*Female IWWs disseminating recyclable skill waste product in an exhibition*



*Waste pickers participation in behavior change rally*



*Plastic waste products made by IWWs using recyclable waste*

**Social Protection Schemes Replication in Chitwan (Bharatpur, Ratnanagar and Bachauli VDC)**



*Saving and Credit mobilisation orientation to IWWs in Ratnanagar Municipality*



*Project sharing impact of social protection schemes to municipalities and emerging town in Chitwan*



*Women's Group participating in skill training in Bachauli VDC*