



Women in Informal Employment
Globalizing and Organizing

Urban Informal Workers and the Green Economy



A large proportion of those at risk from the effects of climate change are concentrated in urban centres in low- and middle-income countries.¹ The urban poor – the majority of whom work informally – are at significant risk from the increased intensity and frequency of storms, flooding, landslides, heat waves and constraints on fresh water associated with climate change.² Also, as climate change drives increasing numbers of rural poor into cities, the urban working poor face increasing competition.

Key groups within the informal economy are playing an important role in climate change mitigation. Further, they usually leave a smaller carbon footprint than their formal counterparts. Yet informal workers and the informal economy are too often overlooked in climate change deliberations and green economy debates.

Key Facts about the Informal Economy

- Informal employment comprises more than half of non-agricultural employment in most developing regions and is as high as 82 per cent of non-agricultural employment in South Asia and over 80 per cent in some countries in sub-Saharan Africa.
- The working poor tend to be concentrated in informal employment where, on average, earnings are low and risks are high.
- Women are more likely than men to be engaged in informal employment in most countries and are concentrated in the more precarious types of informal employment.

Climate Change Mitigation: The Case of Waste Pickers

In developing countries, around 1 per cent of the urban workforce is engaged in recycling: collecting, recovering, sorting, grading, cleaning, baling, or compacting waste, as well as processing waste into new products. Recycling is one of the cheapest and fastest ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and is a labour-intensive model of waste management providing millions of jobs. The ILO estimates that 15-20 million persons worldwide earn their living from recycling waste. Consider this: reducing one ton of CO₂ emissions through recycling costs 30 per cent less than doing so through energy efficiency and 90 per cent less than through wind power.³

However, around the world, waste pickers are being displaced by the privatization of solid waste management and by disposal systems such as incinerators and waste-to-energy technologies. Yet recycling reduces emissions 25 times more than incineration does⁴ and incinerators emit more CO₂ per unit of electricity than do coal-fired power plants.⁵ Resource recovery reduces emissions in the forestry, mining and manufacturing sectors by replacing virgin materials used in manufacturing. Much less energy is required to manufacture goods from recycled materials, such as glass, metals and plastic, than from virgin materials. In the case of paper and wood products, there is another advantage: recycling paper products means less demand for wood and less deforestation.

The efforts of waste pickers to expand and formalize operations should be supported. This will result in more resource recovery, more productive work, better working conditions, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

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“Green” Entrepreneurs: The Case of Street Traders and Home-Based Workers

The carbon footprint of informal workers and enterprises is often smaller than that of their formal counterparts. Consider the case of two other dominant groups of urban informal workers – street traders and home-based workers – who in India, for example, represent 11 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively, of all urban workers.⁶

Street traders, in comparison to their formal counterparts:

- are more likely to source their goods locally
- use far less packaging and generate less waste
- are more likely to reuse or recycle (e.g. wooden palettes are used as display tables and cardboard is collected and recycled)
- use little or no electricity⁷

Home-based workers, in comparison to their formal counterparts:

- require less transport, since their home is their workplace
- use less space and utilities
- are more cautious with their consumption of electricity, since this is a key input
- use far less packaging

Around the world, however, street vendors face eviction, harassment, bribes, and confiscation of their goods. Slum clearance schemes are pervasive, with little recognition that such schemes destroy not only the homes of the poor but also their work places and livelihoods, undermining their contribution to the local economy.

Ela Bhatt, the well-known founder of the Self Employed Women’s Association (SEWA), a union of over 1.3 million informal workers in India, believes that just as policymakers encourage biodiversity, they should encourage economic diversity. She suggests policymakers strive “to promote and encourage hybrid economies in which micro-businesses can co-exist alongside small, medium, and large businesses, in which the street vendors can co-exist alongside the kiosks, retail shops, and large malls ... they should try to promote a level playing field in which all sizes of businesses and all categories of workers can compete on equal and fair terms.”



¹ Rosenzweig, C., W. Solecki, S. Hammer, and S. Mehrotra. 2011. *Climate Change and Cities. First Assessment Report of the Urban Climate Change Research Network*. Cambridge University Press; also, Moser, C. and A. Stein. 2011. “Implementing Urban Participatory Climate Change Adaptation Appraisals: A Methodological Guide.”

² Moser and Stein, 2011, p.

³ Skumatz, L. 2008. “Recycling and Climate Change.” *Resource Recycling*, October, pp. 14-20.

⁴ Tellus Institute. 2008. “Assessment of Materials Management Options for the Massachusetts Solid Waste Master Plan Review.” December, p.2.

⁵ USEPA’s Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database, 2000.

⁶ Chen, M. and G. Raveendran. 2011. *Urban Employment Trends in India: Recent Trends and Patterns*. WIEGO Working Paper (Statistics) No. 7.

⁷ The average retail establishment in the United States is estimated to generate a carbon footprint of 174 metric tons of CO₂ per year. The retail facility itself accounts for nearly 70 per cent of that footprint (118 metric tons per year), mainly through its electricity and natural gas consumption (Carbon Footprint Calculator, Cool Climate Network, University of California-Berkeley).