

The Management of Solid Waste in the Rodolfo Aureliano Forum - Case Study

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Abstract — The relevance of the work of cooperatives and associations of recyclable material collectors was recognized by Law 12,305/10, which also encouraged solid waste collectors to meet in cooperatives and associations. In this scenario, the National Council of Justice (CNJ) determined that it was mandatory for all Brazilian courts to adopt measures of public sustainability policies, as well as the implementation of the Sustainable Logistics Plan of the Judiciary (PLS-PJ). The research carried out a qualitative approach, conducting interviews with the cooperative members of the Work Cooperative of Recyclable Solid Waste Collectors (COOPAGRES) that has a partnership with the Forum Judge Rodolfo Aureliano, located in the city of Recife-PE. The research results identified that it is necessary to remedy the communication deficiency between the Forum and the Cooperative, as well as to include the participation of the association and its associates in the construction of the plan (PGRS) of the Forum and in its execution, so that the practices are adopted in an ecologically correct manner. This is the search for social and economic inclusion and recognition of solid waste collectors.

Resumo — A relevância do trabalho das cooperativas e associações de catadores de materiais recicláveis foi reconhecida pela Lei 12.305/10, que também incentivou que os catadores de resíduos sólidos se reunissem em cooperativas e associações. Nesse cenário, o Conselho Nacional de Justiça (CNJ) determinou que era obrigatório que todos os tribunais brasileiros adotassem medidas de políticas públicas de sustentabilidade, bem como a implantação do Plano de Logística Sustentável do Poder Judiciário (PLS-PJ). A pesquisa realizou uma abordagem qualitativa, realizando entrevistas com os cooperados da Cooperativa de trabalho de catadores de resíduos sólidos

recicláveis (COOPAGRES) que possui uma parceria com o Fórum Desembargador Rodolfo Aureliano, localizado na cidade de Recife-PE. Os resultados da pesquisa identificaram que é necessário sanar a deficiência de comunicação entre o Fórum e a Cooperativa, bem como que seja incluída a participação da associação e de seus associados na construção do plano (PGRS) do Fórum e na execução deste, para que as práticas sejam adotadas de forma ecologicamente correta. Esta é a busca pela inclusão e reconhecimento social e econômico dos catadores de resíduos sólidos.

I. INTRODUCTION

Consumption and the activity of consuming aim at meeting basic or superfluous needs and, with population growth and economic development, the so-called consumer society emerges that tends to consume excessively, factors that led to environmental degradation on a larger scale (CAVALCANTI, 2018).

Over the years, the development model that the world has been experiencing, especially after World War II, has become unsustainable, providing negative and harmful results for the environment, according to Cavalcanti (2018). For Besen (2019), soil contamination of groundwater, rivers and seas by solid waste puts the entire ecosystem at risk, including the existence of life on Earth.

Historically, consumerism began in the mid-twentieth century and, as a consequence of the expansion of production, there was an increase in the concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere, due to the consumerism of the population, which is primarily responsible for the accumulation of municipal solid waste, many of which could be reduced, reused and recycled, reducing the impact of waste on nature (ALMEIDA, 2019).

In this context, there is a need to implement a sustainable growth development model that does not harm nature and the environment (ALMEIDA, 2019). One of the solutions identified was the creation and implementation of the waste recycling process, seeking the reintroduction of part of the matter that would become garbage is one of the means to ensure sustainability for future generations (ARAÚJO; FURTADO; SANTOS, 2018). Also, because human development, long ago, was based on the exploration of human resources, which, because it was carried out without any care, had as a consequence the degradation of the environment (ARAÚJO; FURTADO; SANTOS, 2018).

In this scenario, the figure of the solid waste picker appears, professionals who perform their labor in precarious conditions in the collection, being exposed to contaminated chemical and biological agents. In addition to the lack of quality in the environment that the waste

picker carries out his work, these professionals still face social exclusion due to the prejudice of part of society with this profession, according to Lima (2018).

Lima (2018) points out that it was in the informality of the work of the solid waste picker that these workers identified in the constitution of cooperatives of solid waste pickers one of the alternatives for the organization of labor. In Brazil, the formal model of CSU waste pickers' cooperatives had its emergence in the 1990s, being limited to the most profitable materials (LIMA, 2018). The importance of these cooperatives is highlighted, as they represent, organize, and train these recycling professionals and, not only for this, but, and mainly, for the importance they have for the environment, due to their role of sustainability (ABRELPE, 2021).

Brazilian legislation also encourages these cooperatives, as can be identified in the Brazilian Constitution of 1988 that in its article 5, item XVII, grants license for the formation of cooperatives and associations without the need for prior authorization, as well as grants differentiated tax treatment to cooperatives, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 146, III, point (BRASIL, 1998).

Also in the Brazilian legal system, in 2010, the National Solid Waste Policy (PNRS) was elaborated, created by Law No. 12,305 of August 2, 2010 and regulated by Federal Decree No. 7,404 of December 21, 2010, which deals with the principles, objectives and instruments necessary to make it possible to make the country's progress possible in addressing the main environmental problems, resulting from inadequate management of waste (BRASIL, 2010).

The PNRS legislation includes "[...] guidelines on integrated management and management of solid waste, including hazardous ones, the responsibilities of generators and public authorities and the applicable economic instruments" (BRASIL, 2010). It should be noted that in Article 7 of Law No. 12,305/2010 the following objectives are established: the non-generation of waste; the protection of public health and environmental quality; and the valorization of the waste picker – which summarize, in general terms, the specifications brought in

the bulge of legislation (BRASIL, 2010).

Solid waste management plans include the possibility of providing for the participation of associations or cooperatives of waste pickers in the management of recyclable or reusable solid waste. This demonstrates how worrying solid waste is for society and governments, and how necessary recyclable solid waste pickers and their cooperatives are needed.

Despite the legislative progress, in practice, there are still growing problems involving the disposal of waste, especially those of household origin, due to the lack of specialized areas that make up the final disposal of production (ARAÚJO; FURTADO; SANTOS, 2018). According to data from the Plastic Chain Incentive Plan, Abiplast - Brazilian Association of the Plastic industry and plastics company Braskem, "in 2020, 23.1% of the plastic packaging we use at home was recycled. They were transformed into bottles, bottles, buckets, bowls and dumpsters, reducing garbage in the environment" (VITOR, 2021, s/p). Even with this percentage, "the amount of material that is not reused is still quite considerable because, according to Abiplast, in 2020 Brazil did not reuse 169,000 tons of material" (VITOR, 2021, s/p).

Several studies have already been conducted addressing the theme of solid waste management, and it is identified that "the adequate final disposal of solid waste still remains one of the biggest problems faced by the public administration, because most municipalities in the country dump their waste in open dumps with no treatment" (GONÇALVES; CRAMER; SOARES, 2019, p. 25). In this scenario, the issue of solid waste management in the State of Pernambuco is carried out by the State Department of Environment and Sustainability of Pernambuco (Semas-PE) which has as main objective to zero the dumps of the entire state by the year 2022. According to data from Semas - PE, "currently 5,500 tons/day are disposed of in landfill. In percentage terms, 60% go to landfill and 40% go to the dump" (CRISPIM, 2020, s/p).

In the Brazilian judicial system, the National Council of Justice (CNJ) through Resolution CNJ No. 201/2015 (CNJ, 2015) determined that it was mandatory for all Brazilian courts to adopt measures of public sustainability policies, as well as the implementation of the Sustainable Logistics Plan of the Judiciary (PLS-PJ). In compliance with the determination, the Court of Justice of the State of Pernambuco (TJPE), located in the city of Recife, capital of the State of Pernambuco, implemented the Sustainability Center of the TJPE to promote several campaigns for social and environmental transformation

through the conscious and selective collection of waste from this body (MARQUES, 2018).

Based on the data available, this research was proposed to investigate the measures of public sustainability policies of the Forum Judge Rodolfo Aureliano, which is the TJPE Forum that most processes in the State of Pernambuco according to statistical data from the TJPE (TJPE STATISTICS, 2021). To identify the evaluation of solid waste management at the Rodolfo Aureliano Forum, the following question arose: what are the measures adopted by the Rodolfo Aureliano Judge's Forum? Are these measures taken in conjunction with recyclable solid waste pickers' cooperatives?

Thus, the study contributes to the area of environmental management and social interaction, at a time when it seeks to identify how the local judiciary can direct waste pickers in the region in their actions, pointing out the influence of the partnership between the Judiciary Body and the waste pickers' cooperative, as well as identifying the social impact of this partnership.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

PLACE OF STUDY

The research was carried out at the Forum Judge Rodolfo Aureliano, which is a reference in the Judiciary of Pernambuco and is located on Avenida Desembargador Guerra Barreto, s/n, Ilha Joana Bezerra, in the city of Recife, State of Pernambuco, where the largest number of cases in the State Court is being handled. In February 2018 the Forum Judge Rodolfo Aureliano, also known as the Recife Forum, implemented the selective collection project through the Sustainability Center of the TJPE, and 80 selective collectors were made available in the corridors of the Recife Forum (MARQUES, 2018).

In the year prior to this implementation, "the Urban Maintenance and Cleaning company (Emlurb) promoted a training on selective collection with outsourced employees of the Recife Forum, and a meeting was held with the heads of secretary to present the project" (MARQUES, 2018).

To achieve the objectives of this project, the Court entered a contract with the Cooperative of Work of Recyclable Solid Waste Pickers (COOPAGRES), established at Travessa do Gusmão, no. 178, São José neighborhood, Recife/PE, registered with CNPJ 05.093.501/0001-83, having started its activities on May 29, 2002. Coopagres's main activity is the wholesale trade in paper and cardboard waste.

In the contract it was stipulated that the waste pickers of coopagres cooperative would collect recyclable

solid waste, such as paper, plastics, glass, metals and other materials that the Administration of the building understands to be legally possible to allocate and be the object of interest of the Cooperative, as stipulated in Contract no. 002/2018. Also, according to the concluded, waste should be destined environmentally for recycling and reuse, where the selective collection of solid waste began in Rodolfo Aureliano in 2018.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Given the general objective, which is to examine the management of public sustainability policy measures of the Rodolfo Aureliano Forum and its structuring with a local waste pickers' cooperative, the research was developed with the researchers' field trip, addressing the intended target audience, and making the records in the data collection journal.

On the qualitative approach, it fits this way, because the work seeks to relate the objective world with the subjective subject. Another characteristic of the qualitative approach of the study can be verified in the search for particular identities of each interviewee and, from the collected stories, it is possible to respond to the specific objectives to which the study is proposed (GIL, 2022).

This research has a descriptive approach, because it aims to describe the facts and phenomena, according to Triviños (2012). Furthermore, descriptive investigation is "structured to measure characteristics in a research question, the cross-sectional of which occurs by collecting data at a point of time and synthesized statistically" (SCHARF; Padilha; SANCHES, 2016, p. 64). Therefore, this research is characterized as qualitative in view of its purpose, both exploratory and descriptive (GIL, 2022).

Initially, the theoretical model of the research was constructed based on previous studies on the subject. The second stage consisted of field research, with the application of interviews, with the objective of examining the objectives of the research. At this stage, the researcher went to COOPAGRES to conduct interviews with the waste pickers of the cooperative. He started reporting on the importance of the research, as well as stating that the interviewees' identity will be preserved, and the answers will be used as an integral part of the research to analyze the objectives.

Subsequently, 8 personal questions were asked, and the first question was to know the age, later marital status, soon after the number of children, then school education, sought to identify the average family income, as well as questioned whether they received benefit from any social program. Soon after, he was asked how long they worked in the investigated cooperative and whether they

had worked in another. And finally, they were asked at what age he began working as waste pickers for recyclable materials. Subsequently, 10 questions were asked to meet the research objectives.

The answers were transcribed at the time of the interviews, and no information was provided, nor corrected any errors of Portuguese language that may exist, in order to demonstrate the reality of the fact narrated by the interviewee at the time of the interview.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE

The research universe is composed of all solid waste pickers who are co-opted by COOPAGRES, which is a cooperative company working for recyclable solid waste pickers located at Rua Travessa do Gusmão, 178, São José neighborhood, Recife/PE - CEP 50090-580, and which has 24 cooperative members.

The researcher approached all the members who were at the research site, seeking to develop a relationship with the waste pickers, so that they could answer the questions of the questionnaire. The interviews were conducted with the subjects until saturation, that is, until the moment when the researcher identified that the answers were similar to each other. According to Nascimento *et al.* (2019, p. 244) "the theoretical saturation of the data is also found in the scientific literature as external validation, since it is related to the results of the research".

DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

Discourse analysis was the methodological technique applied to the interpretation of the collected information, having been developed based on historicity, interdiscursivity and systematicity, seeking to understand the real meaning of the message transmitted by the catadores interviewed (GIL, 2022).

The specific objectives of the research were also explored through discourse analysis, contextualizing verbalization to obtain responses to the behavioral condition of recyclable solid waste pickers in relation to the work developed in the Cooperative and Rodolfo Aureliano Judge's Forum.

With the application of discourse analysis, a technique that proved to be more appropriate for the present work, understandings were established on the management of public sustainability policy measures of the Rodolfo Aureliano Forum and its structuring with COOPAGRES, which is a local waste pickers' cooperative.

INSTRUMENT AND DATA COLLECTION

Data collection was performed through interviews, whose proposed script is in Appendix A. They

were carried out with recyclable solid waste pickers who are cooperated according to their experience in the management of public sustainability policies of the Rodolfo Aureliano Forum, providing the researcher with the possibility of analyzing not only the interviewees, but also the environment in which it is inserted and, thus, identify the demographic, psychographic and behavioral condition of the cooperative waste pickers.

The knowledge departing from the theme studied in the bibliographical research generated a framework for the production of the script of the semi-structured interview, used in the second stage, and the answers were fully transcribed, without any grammatical correction or omission of what was said, for the proper analysis of the discourse.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the results obtained in the interviews conducted with the cooperative recyclable solid waste pickers of COOPAGRES located about São José, in the city of Recife/PE and contracted by the Rodolfo Aureliano Court, are presented. The interview began with 8 personal questions, and the first question was to know the age, later the marital status, soon after the number of children, then school education, sought to identify the average family income, as well as questioned whether they received benefit from any social program. Soon after, he was asked how long they worked in the investigated cooperative and whether they had worked in another. And finally, they were asked at what age he began working as waste pickers for recyclable materials. Subsequently, 10 questions were asked to meet the research objectives.

For this, interviews were conducted with the subjects until saturation, that is, until the moment when the researcher identified that the answers were like each other (NASCIMENTO et al., 2018). The researcher attended COOPAGRES, on alternate days and times, having interviewed a total of 6 members, with an average duration of 30 minutes.

During the interviews, the answers were transcribed according to the interviewees' original speech, without suitability for the cultured language, to properly interpret the meaning of what was said at the time. This decision showed, in some cases, that colloquial language is common, with cacoethes and grammatical errors. None of these deviations, however, makes the results impossible. On the contrary, when the analysis is well performed, it brings value to the study, because it kept the interviewees' discourse as it was captured.

The research instrument met the objectives of the

study as follows:

Table 1 - Attendance to the objectives from the research instrument.

OBJECTIVE	QUESTIONS THAT MEET THE OBJECTIVE
Discuss the management of public sustainability policy measures of the Forum Judge Rodolfo Aureliano and its structuring with a local waste pickers' cooperative (General).	10, 11, 12
Evaluate the collaboration of cooperatives/associations of waste pickers in the management of selective collection in the Forum Judge Rodolfo Aureliano (specific 3).	16, 17
Evaluate the management model of the one adopted by the Rodolfo Aureliano Judge Forum for selective collection, evaluating based on economic, social and environmental dimensions (specific 1).	9, 18
Describe the sociocultural and economic profile of the cooperatives/associations of waste pickers who work in the Forum Judge Rodolfo Aureliano (specific 2).	13, 14, 15

Source: The authors (2022).

During the interviews, the answers were transcribed according to the interviewees' original speech, without suitability for the cultured language, to properly interpret the meaning of what was said at the time. This decision showed, in some cases, that colloquial language is absolutely common, with cacoethes and grammatical errors. None of these deviations, however, makes the results impossible. On the contrary, when the analysis is well performed, it brings value to the study, because it kept the interviewees' discourse as it was captured.

MANAGEMENT MODEL FOR SELECTIVE COLLECTION

To meet the first specific objective, to evaluate the management model adopted by the Rodolfo Aureliano Forum for selective collection, evaluating based on the economic, social and environmental dimensions, 2 questions were applied to the participants. The questions sought to identify whether the respondents had knowledge about how the management of the public sustainability policies of the Public Sustainability Forum of the Forum of the Forum judge Rodolfo Aureliano works and, to do so, the interviewee was asked to issue his/her opinion on the subject addressed.

Thus, the first question questioned whether the interviewees were aware of how the management of the public sustainability policies of the Forum of the Forum judge Rodolfo Aureliano works. Interviewee E1 commented: "They leave material very scattered, then have to do the cleaning". The interviewee E3 stated that "no", that is, he was not aware of how the management of public policies worked. The interviewee E5 states that "I do not have access, they give good quality material". It should be highlighted that most of the interviewees answered that they do not have a knowledge capable of answering the question directed to the specific objective 1 of this

research.

On the subject, several authors (SOUZA, 2018; ALMEIDA, 2019; LIMA, 2020) recognize the need to continuously improve the waste management process, as well as indicate that environmental adequacy practices should be developed.

The second question wanted to know about the interviewee's view on the collaboration of cooperatives/associations of waste pickers in the management of selective collection in the Forum Judge Rodolfo Aureliano. Interviewee E2 answered that: "nothing to say", and this statement was corroborated by interviewee E3: "important, can not say". The understanding that the interviewees have about the waste pickers in the management of selective collection is not in harmony with what the literature brings about the importance of building a support network to support strategies and articulations for selective collection (SANTIAGO; SECCO-OLIVEIRA; SAINTS; ZANIN, ZANIN, TEIXEIRA, 2021).

However, two interviewees who reason differently, knowing how to indicate collaboration, and interviewee E1 commented that the collaboration would be: "quickness to pick up the material", followed by E4 stated that: "there could be an agreement with PCR to receive a monthly budget, as some cooperatives already receive". The interviewee E5 states that the collaboration is: "economy of the forum, we do a job that they do not need to pay another company".

In this sense, the interviewees demonstrated that it is necessary a greater interaction between the cooperative and the Forum in order to jointly build a network of interaction and articulation for the development of the selective collection program. Moreover, with the approximation of the cooperative with the organization besides being a means of network formation (co-operations and public policies), it is also one of the attributes for their competitive advantage in the market (ARAÚJO; FURTADO; SANTOS, 2018).

SOCIOCULTURAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE OF COOPERATIVES/ASSOCIATIONS OF WASTE PICKERS

To meet the second specific objective, which is to analyze the sociocultural and economic profile of waste pickers' cooperatives, 3 questions were asked for the cooperative members, seeking to identify whether the waste picker's profession is valued, the difficulties faced in the profession and whether it is unhealthy or excluding.

Thus, the first question tried to verify, together with the interviewees, whether they thought that the

profession of waste picker of recyclable materials is valued. In total, 4 respondents answered that the profession was not valued and 2 respondents stated that it was valued. Respondent E1 pointed out that: "no, they do not give due value". In addition, respondent E3 pointed out that "no, they humiliate a lot".

With a different thought from the previous ones, respondent E2 stressed that he feels that his profession is valued because "(...) that's where my income comes from, bread." Respondent E6 stated that the profession is valued: "yes, people see the disposal of garbage".

Basically, the answers corroborate the struggle that waste pickers carry out seeking their inclusion and social recognition. According to Araújo, Furtado and Santos (2018, p. 165), "recycling cooperatives represent a means of social inclusion, economic rise and minimization of environmental problems arising from garbage, presenting effects on the three basic dimensions of sustainability, namely: economic, social and environmental".

The second question wanted to know the difficulties to practice the profession of waste picker, obtaining as an answer that the difficulties are normal, excessive heat, prejudice, lack of help from the state and, finally, one of the interviewees stated that he had no difficulty. The garbage collector historically exercises a profession that is "invisible" to society and the public authorities, a factor that determined that this population had little access to public services, as well as did not provide means of economic and social ascension, resulting in a poor population (ARAÚJO; FURTADO; SANTOS, 2018).

The third question dealt with the presence of unhealthiness and questioned whether the interviewees felt they were excluded from society because of their profession. Regarding this question, all respondents stated that it is unhealthy and that they feel excluded from society. Respondent E6 pointed out that: "if you don't work with PPE, yes". In this sense, it is noticeable that "the collection of "garbage" continues to be considered as something excluding, even if it constitutes a possibility of social inclusion of a portion of workers" (LIMA; TRINDADE, 2018, p. 37).

From the answers given in the interviews, the feeling of social exclusion and exposure to the unhealthy environment is due to the history of the profession itself, but that, despite legislative advances, they have not yet been able to guarantee that workers exercise their work in a healthy environment and that they would provide a social and economic ascent.

THE COLLABORATION OF COOPERATIVES/ASSOCIATIONS OF WASTE PICKERS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SELECTIVE COLLECTION

In the attendance to the third specific objective, to describe the collaboration of cooperatives/associations of waste pickers in the management of selective collection, 2 questions were applied to the respondents.

The first asked about whether the respondent thinks important the work of cooperatives and whether he thinks that his work is important to the judiciary. He was unanimous in the responses, stating that the work of cooperatives is important. Respondent E6 also pointed out that "(...) cooperatives must come together." Respondent E5 stated that the importance is related to "(...) income and the environment." On this question, Law 12.305/2010 itself recognizes the importance of reusable and recyclable solid waste as an economic good and social value, generating work and income (BRASIL, 2010). It occurs that, despite the legislative recognition, in the day-to-day "the occupation of waste picker is in the so-called "marginal economy", characterized by precarious working conditions, with little or no recognition of society for the possible benefits it can bring to public cleaning and the environment, in general" (LIMA; TRINDADE, 2018, p. 34).

The second question asked what was your expectation of the Forum with the waste pickers? Respondent E5 reported that the expectation is to "increase the amount of material and help in transport". The respondent E6 highlighted an important point in stating that his expectation is that the Forum "will approach, hold meetings". The Respondent E4 expects the Court to make "PPE donations". In this sense, it is perceived that the interviewees' expectations are that there is a greater approximation between the cooperative and the Court. Peroni (2020) points out that for the government and the population to recognize the importance of waste pickers it is necessary that "a large campaign of information and mobilization of society for the separation and disposal of waste in an appropriate way" and further adds that "people need to know that the proper separation and disposal of their waste, in addition to collaborating for the preservation of the planet, it also represents the generation of work and income for thousands of waste pickers."

There was also emphasis on the feelings that respondents have when comments are made about the importance of the cooperative's work. This importance was highlighted by Peroni (2020) when he stressed that "recycling is one of the instruments of the circular economy and in countries with the profile of Brazil has

great importance, because it moves a gigantic economy and ensures the survival of thousands of people".

MANAGEMENT OF THE MEASURES OF PUBLIC POLICIES OF SUSTAINABILITY OF THE FORUM DESEMBARGADOR RODOLFO AURELIANO AND ITS STRUCTURING WITH A COOPERATIVE OF LOCAL WASTE PICKERS

To achieve the general objective, it is to discuss the management of public sustainability policy measures of the Forum Judge Rodolfo Aureliano and its structuring with a cooperative of local waste pickers three issues were applied to the participants. Specifically in this case, it is important to highlight that the understanding of the values discussed above will be part of the fulfillment of this objective, in addition to the questions dedicated. Thus, both the following questions and the analyses of the previous items are part of the discussion about management. It is, in practice, a closing of Chapter 4 - Results and Discussion, to meet the general objective of the dissertation.

The first question questioned whether the interviewee has already participated in any training course to work in the Forum Judge Rodolfo Aureliano and requested the indication of which courses, only 1 respondent claimed to have taken a training course. Thus, respondent E1 replied that: "yes, by the cooperative". The other respondents stated that they had not taken any course to act in the Forum. Training is very important to consolidate popular recycling, as well as to stimulate the formation of cooperatives.

The second question dealt with the interviewee's experience in another body of the Judiciary. When questioned, only 1 respondent stated that they had experience in another body and the others do not have experiences in other bodies, with the Recife Forum being the first to act.

On the experiences, these tend to assist in the management and "consolidation of the notion of popular recycling and led to the perception that to enable such a project, financial resources would be needed for working capital, for investment in structure and equipment, training courses, technical advice to workers, among other things" (SILVA, 2020, p. 110).

The third question asked the interviewees what the difference is between working in the Forum and in the other Bodies, as well as asasing that examples of places that the interviewee has already worked for be cited. The interviewee E1 pointed out that he only has experience in the Forum and in the "street", stating that "in the cooperative is much better. Danger with glass." The interviewee E4 highlighted that "need to adjust the

separation of the material, everything is scattered making the work difficult". The interviewees E2, E3, E5 and E6 could not answer the question.

In this sense, it is identified, with the answers obtained, that despite the advances, it is still necessary that these professionals have a greater participation in the decision-making in relation to the management of solid waste, as well as that training courses be provided for a better development and execution of this activity. Another point identified is in relation to the embryonic recognition of this profession, and recognition should be stimulated, including the fact that these professionals are necessary for the management of solid waste in accordance with Law 12.305/10.

In line with the other analyses (management model, sociocultural profile, collaboration), a positive relationship was evidenced with the feeling of being satisfied with their professional performance, as well as are aware of the responsibility and importance of the professional. The set of responses pointed out that there are still many changes that must be made, especially in the communication and integration between the cooperative and the Court, so that together they plan and execute solid waste management in the best way.

IV. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The general objective of this work was to examine the management of public sustainability policy measures of the Rodolfo Aureliano Forum and its structuring with a local waste pickers' cooperative, which was the basis of this study.

An important contribution of the study was to identify that, according to the information provided by the interviewees, there is no interaction between the Forum with solid waste pickers, since the interviewees indicated that they did not have access to information about public policies adopted by the Forum, as well as most of the interviewees did not take any improvement course to work with the Forum.

In view of this fact, the present research identified that it is necessary to re-appt the deficiency of communication between the Forum and the cooperative, as well as that the participation of the association and its associates in the construction of the plan (PGRS) and in the implementation of the plan, is included, so that the practices are adopted in an ecologically correct manner.

It is important to highlight that the inclusion of cooperatives and their cooperative members in decision-making is fundamental for the strengthening and development of the cooperative, as well as stimulates the

process of social inclusion of waste pickers, a factor that should be developed by the Forum Judge Rodolfo Aureliano.

Another contribution was to identify the gaps in the collaboration network of the Rodolfo Aureliano Forum, highlighting the lack of dialogue and the lack of training of solid waste pickers to act and comply with the PGRS, in breach of the national solid waste policy.

The third contribution refers to bringing to academia and society the discussion about the essentiality of public policies aimed at waste pickers of recyclable materials, considering that working conditions must be guaranteed by public agencies, as well as the importance of the work of these professionals, ensuring them a dignified life.

The debate on the transformation of garbage and its return to the productive sector is important because this work is responsible for reducing the waste of raw materials and energy, essential factors for the economy and society. But all this transformation could not be accomplished if it were not for the actions of waste pickers and, despite all the legislative advances, still do not have the social and financial recognition they deserve, much less have an incentive to education and specialization, this being a factor that can limit both associations and the very execution of the profession.

As managerial possibilities, the Forum Judge Rodolfo Aureliano and the other organs of the Judiciary can be more adequately used for what is established in the National Solid Waste Policy, especially in the construction of an inclusive policy of associations and their associates in the preparation and execution of the PGRS, which proved to be nonexistent in this research.

The academic possibilities for further studies should be developed in the light of the analysis of the management of the organs of the judiciary, seeking to identify the reasons that trigger the lack of communication between them and the waste pickers' cooperatives in the management of solid waste. Researchers will be able, if they do so, to bring out important results to better understand how it is possible to perform integrative management.

The limitations refer to the interviewees and their area of housing and work, since they are in a specific point/region of the country, which can lead to different results if the collection of the research data in other Brazilian states is made.

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