

# Trash talk (notes)

1. TRASH TALKS Solid Waste Management in Metro Manila © 2013 by ZSHELYZ JAYNELLE S. LEE
2. THE SOLUTION THE SITUATION
3. Do you think that the lifestyle of the inhabitants of your town or city reflects behavior that is in line with the concept of sustainable development? THE SITUATION
4. THE SITUATION
5. METRO MANILA THE SITUATION but generates of total Philippine waste is 13% of total Philippine population 74% from households metro manila: 0.7kg/day per capita versus global average: 0.3kg/day per capita waste generation 9,000T 25% per day solid waste 12311
6. THE SITUATION Open dumping as the most common disposal method for solid wastes with 826 open dumpsites versus 35 sanitary landfills 22% are dumped illegally on waterways and private land, or openly burned only 34% are recycled or composted waste disposal 9,000T per day solid waste 45266 nationwide Metro Manila's
7. THE SITUATION LEACHATE toxic liquids from open dumpsites, infused with hazardous organics, pathogens and heavy metals like arsenic & lead impact: human health DENGUE seeping into groundwater, a source of drinking water an infectious and deadly tropical disease spread by mosquitoes, which breed in polluted water systems 61
8. THE SITUATION garbage an integral part of at least 150,000 Filipinos impact: human lifestyle and waste pickers or scavengers as young as 5 years old with slum dwellers, 66
9. THE SITUATION impact: human lives FIRES caused by landfill gas migration (contains methane, which is explosive at certain concentrations) FLOODS due to clogging of waterways and drainage systems: in 2009, severe citywide flooding triggered by Typhoon Ondoy took hundreds of lives LANDSLIDES the Payatas Dumpsite Tragedy: in 2000, after a weekend of heavy rain, a mountain of garbage collapsed burying hundreds of homes 6676
10. THE SOLUTION THE SITUATION
11. In your opinion, what should be improved? THE SOLUTION
12. THE SOLUTION 1. mobilize the private sector via incentives or sanctions 2. educate, engage & empower the local community 3. hold local government units accountable
13. 1. mobilize the private sector via incentives or sanctions a. to go biodegradable • SUPPLIERS OF PACKAGING MATERIALS • FMCG MANUFACTURERS • RETAILERS II CASE STUDY: SM In 2008, a nationwide supermarket chain likewise initiated the shift to biodegradable plastic bags, also despite additional cost THE SOLUTION II CASE STUDY: LUCKY ME! In 2007, the market leader in instant noodles initiated the shift to paper bowls from polystyrene-based packaging, despite additional cost II CASE STUDY: NO PLASTICSS Since 2010, 5 cities within Metro Manila have already started banning the use of plastic & polystyrene (Styrofoam) in commercial establishments 89
14. 1. mobilize the private sector via incentives or sanctions THE SOLUTION II CASE STUDY: HRMA surplus depot invested in electronic waste recycling: disassembling obsolete equipment and recovering re-usable parts II CASE STUDY: LACTO an environmental solutions provider installed heavy duty crushers, concrete mixers and molds to convert crushed waste into concrete bricks b. to invest in recycling or de-manufacturing • CURRENTLY, THE PHILIPPINES HAS LIMITED OR NO LOCAL CAPABILITY TO RECYCLE PET, TETRA PAK AND OTHER NON-BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS 10 11
15. 2. educate, engage & empower the local community THE SOLUTION 44% of those who don't segregate their wastes were unsure of methods lack of backyards is also a deterrent to composting Filipinos have a "not in my backyard" mentality garbage collection & disposal are perceived as solely the government's responsibility household composting is not mainly done

for financial reasons “Just heard them tell us to segregate, but there was no program or briefing. Nobody also oversaw if anybody was doing anything.” 36% found no use for segregation since garbage collectors dump everything in the same truck anyway 41213141444

16. 2. educate, engage & empower the local community THE SOLUTION several past pilot programs involving the community have already proven to be effective, but haven't been implemented on a national scale yet a. educate • on HOW • recycling & composting methods • on WHY • short-term gains: extra income • long-term gains: impact on health & the environment II case studies: Brgy. Pinagkaisahan, Brgy. Holy Spirit & Sto. Tomas Municipality II up to 75% waste reduction (e.g. reducing garbage truck trips from 8 to 2) II resulted in additional income from sale of compost products & construction materials from waste b. engage & empower • involve homeowners in collection process • provide delegated homeowners with authority to implement local policies like “no segregation, no collection” • pass on profits from recycling & composting to delegated homeowners 3, 15-16
17. 3. hold local government units (LGUs) accountable THE SOLUTION lack of solid waste management plans at the LGU level despite presence of national law (Republic Act 9003) TO IMPLEMENT BARANGAY-BASED ECO CENTERS install composting venues for each town or village hall to address concern on lack of backyards TO INTEGRATE SEGREGATION INTO COLLECTION PROCESS • before collection: adhere to a strict “no segregation, no collection” policy • after collection: mandate collectors & dumpsites (whether via administration or private contractors) to segregate 17
18. let's keep the Philippines beautiful end of presentation
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