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Women on Waste Management for Wala Usik

GENDER-RESPONSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR TALISAY CITY

December 2022

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INTRODUCTION

This document consolidates the insights of solid waste management (SWM) stakeholders in Talisay City from the recently held Gender-Responsive Solid Waste Management: Capacity Building & Planning Session led by the Philippine Reef and Rainforest Conservation Foundation, Inc. under its Women on Waste for Wala Usik or WOW Wala Usik project. To include the voices from different sectors, the session was attended by 21 stakeholders (17 women, 4 men) composed of partner waste workers, barangay leaders, and representatives from the Talisay LGU offices, namely, the City Health Office, City Planning And Development Office, City Social Welfare and Development Office, City Agriculture, City Budget Office, Sangguniang Panlungsod, and City Environment and Natural Resources Office. See Annex 1 for the List of Participants.

The goal of this document is to provide Talisay LGU with a gender-responsive guide as they plan and prioritize SWM efforts for 2023-2024. It is for Talisay LGU leaders and decision-makers to refer to innovative SWM actions to implement and how they can make these more gender-responsive.

FOUR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FOCUS AREAS

Focus area 1: Education

Efforts to make people aware or provide them with the correct information on waste and how to manage it properly. It is important to ensure that all SWM information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns and materials use gender-fair language and do not promote gender stereotypes, i.e., use photos of only women cleaning or sweeping the streets. In order to be effective, a SWM IEC campaign should also consider that there are differences in the way women and men view waste. Findings from a rapid gender analysis and time allocation study (see Annex 2) can provide some important insights into this. This focus area supports or communicates the important content and messages of the other focus areas: Engineering, Enterprise, and Enforcement.

Focus area 2: Engineering

Actions that make technology work for improved solid waste management; this may include designing (research and development), building, testing, and deployment of machines and other equipment that reduce the work time and labor of women and men waste workers.

Focus area 3: Enterprise

Capacity development and investment in waste product development and innovation, sustainable livelihood programs, business management, and marketing to enable women and men community members to economically benefit from waste management


Focus area 4: Enforcement

How LGU leaders are able to effectively implement existing SWM policies, such as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2001 (RA 9003) and the recently passed Extended Producer Responsibility of 2022 (Republic Act 11898). Also includes efforts to better support informal waste workers, who are waste management frontliners of the community.

PROPOSED GENDER-RESPONSIVE SWM ACTIONS

The plans and ideas in this action plan are organized into four focus areas and arranged according to priority.

EDUCATION	ENGINEERING	ENTERPRISE	ENFORCEMENT
TOP PRIORITY			
<p>Gender-sensitive posters, signages, and other IEC materials in public spaces, particularly areas prone to litter, i.e., markets, terminals, etc.</p>	<p>Establishment of material recovery facility (MRF) per barangay (ideal). An alternative strategy is to have an MRF for a cluster of barangays and/or design and deploy a “mobile MRF” that can collect waste from select barangays. in Schools and subdivisions can also be asked to set up their own MRFs. These different MRF options should be co-designed with women and men community members.</p>	<p>Establishment of “Balay Pangabuhian”, a livelihood program that can be accessed by individuals or community groups (women, men, youth, urban poor, etc), where they can produce and sell enterprise-to-market waste by-products.</p>	<p>Lobby with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Department of Budget and Management (DMB) to allocate hazard pay compensation for government-assigned waste workers, street sweepers, and scavengers from the local development fund. Emphasize the heightened health risks they face as frontliners of waste management under the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>*Please see PRRCFI’s profile of Talisay City’s waste workers below in Annex 3.</p>

EDUCATION	ENGINEERING	ENTERPRISE	ENFORCEMENT
TOP PRIORITY			
<p>Strategic placement of well-defined, properly labeled segregation waste bins in public spaces and offices</p>			<p>Strict implementation of SWM segregation laws and ordinances by penalizing littering and improper waste disposal. As per R.A.9003, litterers caught will be fined between P300 and P1,000. Alternatively, violators will be subjected to community service between 1-15 days</p>
<p>Establishment of a barangay-level garbage collection organization to oversee proper waste disposal and collection in each cluster, barangay, and subdivision.</p>			<p>Reorganization, deputization, and training of city-wide, barangay-level enforcement teams composed of women and men enforcers. Each cluster and barangay will appoint its own "Bantay Basurahan Tanod" to serve as SWM watchmen in their areas. Assigned tanods or deputies will keep an eye out for littering violations and improper waste segregation.</p>
<p>Organization of barangay-level SWM Speakers Bureau composed of women and men speakers/resource persons</p>			<p>Installation of CCTV cameras in Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) as a preventive measure for improper garbage disposal. Studies have proven that having a CCTV camera in sight is effective in preventing and reducing violations.</p>

EDUCATION	ENGINEERING	ENTERPRISE	ENFORCEMENT
2ND PRIORITY			
	<p>Design and establishment of barangay-level community gardens for parents waiting for their children at schools or urban gardening for areas with no space for a garden. This project can include seminars for bio-intensive gardening and a composting component within the garden. - move under Engg</p> <p>Possible project partners: Elementary schools in Talisay City, City Agriculture Office</p>		
3RD PRIORITY			
<p>Environmental stakeholder conference in support of Talisay City's Agenda for Environmental Management and Protection</p>	<p>Partnerships with Department of Science and Technology, Technological University of the Philippines Visayas, and Carlos Hilado Memorial State University for research and development of waste to nanotechnology. This will require investing in research and development of biomaterials such as crab shells, paper pulp, oysters shell, and biomass, all of which are abundant in Talisay City</p>	<p>Establishment of a junkshop cooperative for women and men waste workers</p>	

MULTISECTORAL ROLES IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Each sector in our society plays a significant part in managing solid waste as a whole. Our SWM laws identified three main sectors and their respective roles in the proper segregation, collection, and disposal of waste:

1. Role of Households

We rely on household-level segregation to recover materials that can still provide value in other ways than they were originally intended to. At this level, trash should be segregated into recyclables, compostables, residuals, and residuals with potential for recycling.

2. Role of Government

Barangays - Establishment and maintenance of MRF where recyclable waste and other valuable materials can be collected and redirected to enterprises such as junk shops that can reuse or repurpose them.

City and municipality - It is the City and Municipality's role to schedule and ensure segregated waste collection, and facilitate the proper disposal of residual waste into designated sanitary landfills.

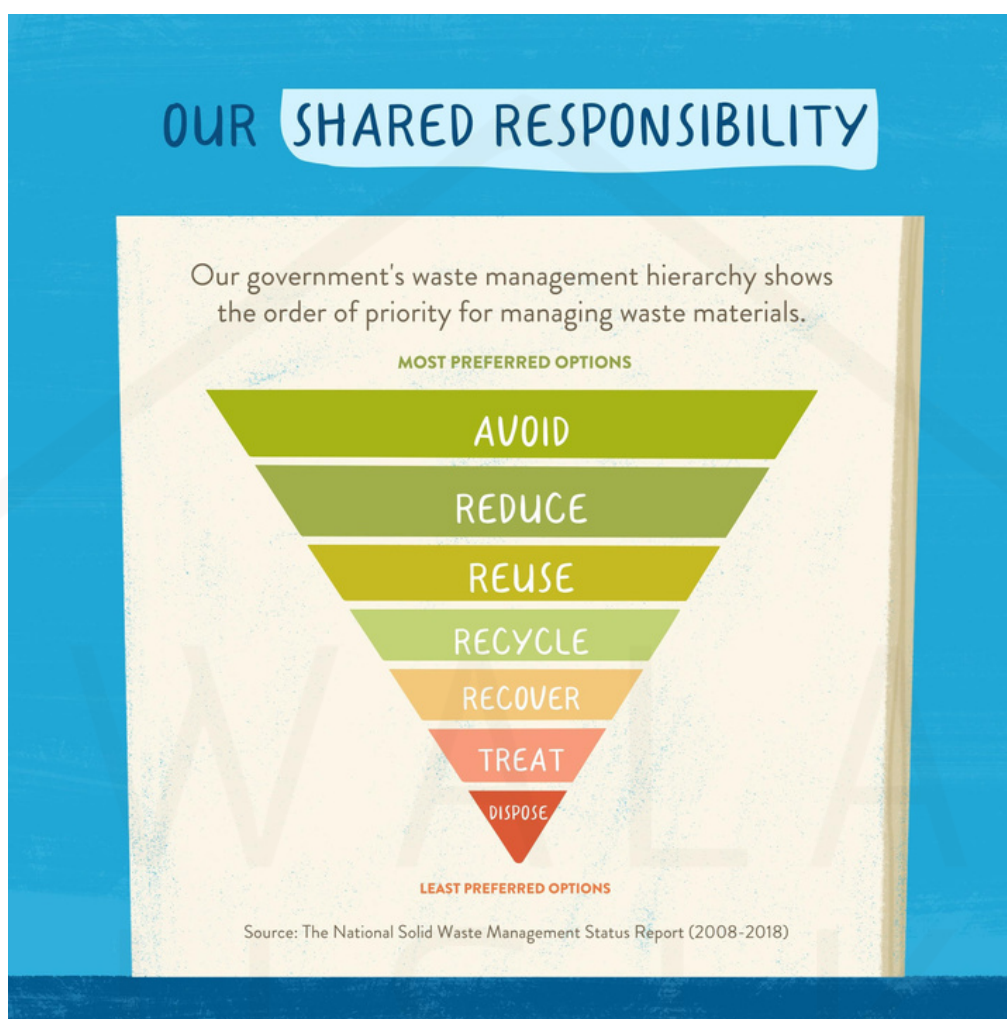
3. Role of Private Sectors

Private sectors participate through the contracting, franchise, concession, and open competition of SWM-related labor and services.



MOST PREFERRED SWM OPTIONS

For other plans and activities, leaders can refer to the hierarchy diagram below to identify under which waste management priority they would fall.



Avoid is the most preferred SWM action because it has the least impact in terms of effort, risk, and harm to the environment. This speaks to the mindset of considering SWM as a mindful and forethought decision instead of as an afterthought. One example is planning one's activities ahead of time in order to anticipate any consumption that typically involves waste byproducts and preparing a more sustainable alternative to avoid waste. The more waste is avoided, the less goes to our landfills and oceans. Hence, this is the best action to endorse first and foremost. Whereas, for instances where waste cannot be avoided, consider the next best actions in the pyramid from top to bottom. Moreover, it is also preferred that SWM actions pursued are mindful of gender-related context and issues in SWM, namely that:

- Women and children are prime handlers of domestic solid waste
- Services and equipment are designed by men, with other priorities in mind
- Women and children are more exposed to SW health hazards than men
- Women are key to improving health status of family and community

ANNEX 1. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (NAME, SEX, POSITION, ORG/OFFICE)

Name	Age	Gender	Designation	Organization
Marina Flores	34	F	Administrative Aide III	LGU
Alma Oquias	28	F	Waste Worker	LGU
Rellan B. Arca	29	M	OSCA Staff	LGU
Venus B. Dorin	57	F	Waste Worker	Community Member
Joseph D. Jallorina	52	M	Waste Worker	LGU
Lilibeth Raymundo	54	F	Brgy Kagawad	BLGU
Rubelyn Pertis	38	F	Waste Worker	Community Member
Emily Jayme Banaria	46	F	HRMO	LGU
Angelie M. Magada	38	F	Brgy, Kagawad	BLGU
Peejay M. Nobles	40	M	SWM Focal-CENRO	LGU
Rosario T. Acot	60	F	City Health Officer	LGU
Willrose G. Delantes	30	F	CSWDO Staff	LGU
Imma May Astorga	56	F	AO III	LGU
Katherine Day S. Gemotra	37	F	OIC-City Agriculture	LGU
Priscille R. Despi	47	F	BHW Zone 3	BLGU
Marjorie Notchie	38	F	BRgy. Sec Zone 16	BLGU
Ronalyn Sabadisto	42	F	SAA II-CSO	LGU
Leonera Miranda	53	F	Zone 16	LGU
Marmelo Sausi	62	M	CPDO Head	LGU
Arlene Grace D. Iledan	47	F	Board Secretary II-SoP Office	LGU
Michelle Drilon	35	F	Brgy Sec Zone 3	BLGU
Amelita Malacad	60	F	Waste Worker	LGU



ANNEX 2. FINDINGS FROM A RAPID GENDER ANALYSIS AND TIME ALLOCATION STUDY ON TALISAY WASTE WORKERS

Gender Analysis and Time Allocation Study

Methodology:

- Focus group discussions
- Survey questionnaire

Respondents: 53

- 35 waste workers (19 male, 16 female)
- 18 CENRO staff (7 male, 11 female)
- TOTAL: 26 male, 27 female

Who is affected most by waste/poor waste management?



Who does waste management-related tasks?



Female

	Paid Productive Work	Unpaid Care Work	Rest & Recreation
Hours	9 hours	5.5 hours	2 hours
Activities	Pamsura or pangukay basura Pang-tapas Pang hilamon	Luto Panglaba Panghugas/Paninlo Bantay/Himus bata Tudlo module	Lantaw TV Facebook Sturya sa tupad balay

Male

	Paid Productive Work	Unpaid Care Work	Rest & Recreation
Hours	10 hours	4 hours	2 hours
Activities	Pamsura or pangukay basura Pang-tapas Pang hilamon Ubra kampo/guyod tubo	Bantay bata Alaga sapat (carabao, kanding) Luto Paninlo Tudlo module	Lantaw TV Facebook

ANNEX 3: PROFILE OF TALISAY WASTE WORKERS

Informal Waste Workers of Talisay

Talisay City CENRO Office Staff

Male: 5, Female: 7

Waste Workers (Garbage Collection Vehicle Driver and Helper/Assistant)

Male: 39, Female: 0

Street Sweepers/Clean & Green

Male: 37, Female: 18

Male: 100

Female: 37

Scavengers/Waste Pickers

Male: 20, Female: 12

Junkshops in Talisay - 9

Talisay City Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) - 9

- 18 of the 37 women are street sweepers who are not formally employed by the LGU
- All 39 waste workers (garbage collectors/drivers/assistants) are males who are employed by the LGU on a contractual basis
- Most women waste workers do not receive regular income

