



Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) Conference Room, Suva [August 20 - 22, 2018]

"Tracking Improvements in Waste Management in Lautoka, Fiji"

LITTER

RECORDS BOOK





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Outline of the Presentation

- 1. Background
- 2. Data Management
- 3. Means of Monitoring
- 4. Pre-conditions for Tracking Improvements in SWM
- 5. SWM monitoring system at LCC
- 6. Significance of Tracking Improvements in SWM
- 7. Summary





1.0 Background



We all implement certain Solid Waste Management Activities?

1. Campaigns and awareness

- 2.Waste collection Services
- 3.Landfill management
- 4.3R Promotion(composting, Eco bag, recycling, CSP..)?
- 5.Enforcement
- 6.SWM Projects
- 7.CDL





8.Environment monitoring (air & water Quality)...and many more.....!!!!!!

- SWM activities need to be monitored, hence need **DATA**.
- Evident-based information derived from routine data collection assist in improving and sustaining SWM initiatives in Pacific. Activites when "measured" helps provide more informed decisions.





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What is Data Management (in SWM)?

An act of measuring, collecting, analysing and reporting of data, in a form that can be easily visualised or understood so such piece of information can become useful for tracking and planning for improvements in SWM



3.0 Means of Monitoring

1. Survey (eg Public Opinion Survey)



- 2. Direct Observations (eg. Inspections, visits, monitoring forms, photos etc)
- 3. Register (eg records of complaints, recycling, compost sales etc)
- 4. Computerised system of records (eg weighbridge records, cashier records)
- 5. Test results eg water sample analysis
- 6. Suggestion box, Facebook or email feedbacks
- 7. Machinery Repair and fuel records

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4.0 Monitoring Pre- Conditions



- •Primary purpose of data collection?
- •Monitoring indicators to be SMART?



- •Data already available and what needs to be collected to compare?
- •Which methodology of data collection to utilise?
- •Target level (Institutional & citizen, organisational or Individual)?
- •Template to ensure data collected is consistent and comparable within and with other jurisdictions?
- •Resources required for data collection?
- •Barriers to data collection?
- •Target timeframe?
- •Who and how to analyse data?etc







OHS (accidents/injunes)	nil	- 20	200	-	1.00
Market organic waste composted (tons)	312	31.20	24 44	21.64	22.00
Compost sold (Iona)	10	11.85	0.00	21.04	0.00
Revenue generaled from compost sales (\$)	1600	255.00	60.00	100.00	0.20
Composter sold and set up/promoted	25	1.00	00.00	168.00	04 00
Home Composter Monitoring	50	5.00	0.00	100	0.00
me from Customers - invoice/cash (\$)	450.000	55 208 07	000	000	4.00
Free disposal and savings of disposal (en (S)	450,000	22 / 40 70	47,485.80	47,374 13	64,569.95
Total income from deposal site (5)	130,000	22,440,73	23,312.76	19,277.34	26,207.66
Waste Disposal within city	600,000	10,739.70	70,798.56	66,601,47	90,777.61
Waste Disposal orderide city	17,400	1,534,35	1,759.47	2,416,69	2,229 71
Total prove at of wants descend managed at 11 and 1 and 1	12,500	1,597.7.1	1.144.61	1,522.24	1,729.08
(lones)	30,000	3,132.06	2.904.28	3.938.93	3,958.79
Waste Amount recycled from Disposal site (lones)	360	8 60	17.50	863	2.04
LCC Gattage disposal	6.400	662 70	629.20	537.04	P3.C
Garbage collection costs (\$)	200,000	16,210,66	21 654 00	25 481 45	20 440 50
Heavy machinery costs (\$)	160,000	9.378.85	5835 30	10,901.90	20.448.56
Other dump costs(\$)	160,000	9 656 36	16 126 16	7 635 40	10,362.53
Total Dump costs(\$)			10.720 101	7 345 10	an set was
Dump Fire costs (\$)		ITE	ACK I	na	
Number of awareness and promotion activities conducted				<u>''9</u>	
Number of capacity building trainings attended			/	1	
Eco bags sold		na	cai	ors	
Building Plans Processed	600	46.00	17.00	510	10.00
	Tenter		11.00	51.00	19.001















Data Type	Source	Eg. of use of Data
Final Disposal Amount	Weighbridge Data (tipping records)	Waste Flow, estimate landfilling unit cost, estimate lifespan, trends, disposal rate etc
Waste collection	Weighbridge data (amount) Waste collection costs Time utilised for collection	Track trends in waste amount collected, Target reduction in costs, To improve collection systems, collection coverage, type of vehicle use, staff behaviour change. Estimate unit cost of collection.
Improper Disposal	direct observations, complaints register	Waste Flow, initiatives to prevent improper disposal, legislations



Data	Source	Use of Data	
SWM Revenue	Compost sales, recyclable sales, tipping fee, savings in tipping fee, eco bag sales	Cost Benefit Analysis to justify more investment for SWM	
Total Revenue	SWM revenue, rates, licenses, market fees, parking meter fees etc	 Allocation of resources Estimate portion of budget used for SWM 	
SWM Expenditure	Records (staff pay, machinery costs, landfill cost, awareness, clean up campaigns etc)	activities eg 20% inLCCCost Benefit Analysis	
Amount of Organic Waste Composted	Records of market waste composted, composters promoted	Contribute to total recycling rate, evaluate success rate	









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Data	Source	Use of Data
Awareness coverage	Records of awareness conducted	Estimate population targeted in terms of awareness
Enforcement eg Litter Notices, legal proceedings	Register	Identify effectiveness, challenges and target improvements
Recycling Amounts	Register, weighbridge records, recycler	Identify challenges and target improvements











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Data	Source	Use of Data
Participation rate in recycling by model community	Community leader	Assess participation rate
Use of recycle drop off centre	Register	Assess effectiveness of drop off centre
CSP Monitoring	Monitoring records, observation, photos, etc	Identify good lessons and target improvements
Home Compost Monitoring	Records, observation, photos, interviews	Identify good lessons and target improvements
Eco bag sales	register	Assess demand

6. Significance of Tracking Improvements in the Waste Management

- Understand and grasp existing situations and conduct SWOT Analysis.
- Compare progress Vs competing or similar organisations









6. Significance of Tracking Improvements in the Waste Management

- Support proposals for funding/grants eg organic waste composting rate to generation and procurement of shredder
- Evaluate whether Project or initiative is success or effective. Also to evaluate whether similar activity can be replicated or expanded eg achievement of Plan of Operation (PO) targets or extending garbage collection services.
- Data is useful to influence cooperation and partnership eg Community or stakeholder support.



6. Significance of Tracking Improvements in the Waste Management

- Purchase new waste management equipment's eg records of maintenance costs or hire cost of heavy machinery Vs new machine
- Useful tool as evidence to keep management and political leaders informed of issues and good practices and influence all in making informed decision for improvements in SWM problems. Eg data of waste haulage cost to Naboro, tipping records and maintenance costs etc transfer station in Fiji















- Use of evident based data and monitoring makes whole process of SWM more meaningful and help make informed decisions.
- Standard reporting template for monitoring indicators need to be developed for national and regional level.
- Wise to share monitoring findings via media, forums, meetings etc especially "Data" that can bring about positive change.
- Monitoring is indispensable for SWM Planning and improvements







Thanks for Your Attention !!!















Examples of Good SWM Practices implemented by Lautoka City Council

Separate collection of recyclables



Communal Recyclable Drop Off Centre



Recyclable collection at Koroipita



Paper Recycling at LCC

Recyclables delivered to LCC by Koroipita

Good Examples



Drum Compost Bin





Add Browns/Wood Chips



Converting to soil



Final Outlook

Market Waste Composting



Unloading of separated Organics

Noni (Kura) waste for composting



Unload in composting cell



Cover with dry organics and tarpaulin

Market Waste Composting







2018/03/23

Sieving





Selling from Recycling Centre

Packing

Vunato Disposal Site Operation

10142

05.4530

2015



Drain Maintenance

Periphery banks



Litter free Canals to sea



Secondary Access Access

Secondary Access and cell under rehabilitation



Clean Schools Program (Awareness)









Clean Schools Program- Composting Division









Lautoka Eco Bag Pilot Project





Lautoka Eco Bag

Made from 100% off-cut fabrics "SAY NO TO PLASTICS" made in KOROIPITA FIJI In partnership with Lautoka City Council



Output Sold 600 bags since Oct 2015