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Waste Management of Fast Food Chains in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay

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ABSTRACT

This study explores how the fast-food service industry applied waste management theory that works best when it is applied to actions that an individual can voluntarily control. Fast food chain restaurants thereby grow rapidly and expand their availability of food consumption. However, waste management has become a key priority, referring to all the activities related to avoiding, reducing or recycling waste, throughout the production and consumption of fast-food chains. This study was conducted to determine the level of Waste Management Practices of Fast-Food Chains in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay which considered descriptive research design utilizing validated and reliability - tested, adopted survey questionnaires by 50 respondents randomly selected from five fast food chains. The results revealed that most of the respondents range to 20-30 years old; in terms of sex, the majority are males; the level of educational attainment is mostly college level; the highest income earner is Php 2,500 - above; and the civil status are single. Level of waste management practices of fast-food chains in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay segregation of waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable weighted mean of 3.98 were highly practiced. However, the paper and plastics that are used in serving the food that ends up in landfill, one of the problems identified by the highest weighted mean of 2.42 were seldom practiced. Furthermore, it is necessary for the manager to be able to motivate their workers to implement the recycling of waste to maintain cleanliness and orderliness of particular restaurant establishments. And all franchise restaurants must strictly adhere to the guidelines provided by the government for R.A. 9003, or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Program.

Keywords : Collection, segregation, waste management, plastic, practices.

1. INTRODUCTION

Convenience at the expense of the Planet is not Convenience at all (Vicharo S, 2019).

The fast-food industry is one of the few that can be considered really international, not only in terms of the large number of restaurants that are spread throughout most nations, but also in terms of employment, with many millions of people employed globally (Royle, et al., 2002).

Fast food chains thereby grow rapidly and expand their availability and consumption as stated by Jekanowski, et al. 2001 concurrently, most individuals prefer to eat or buy food at fast food chains because of the speed, accessibility, and good taste (Rydell, et al., 2008). However, fast food chains generate a large amount of

waste that threatens the environment and the health condition of the society they serve (Smith, 2006).

Waste management has become a key priority, referring to all the activities related to avoiding, reducing or recycling waste, throughout the production and consumption chain (Paargyropoulou, et al., 2016).

As waste management law grows more severe, more waste is being recovered rather than disposed of in landfills. However, in some businesses, solid waste recovery rates may be significantly greater than they are now. According to practical experience, the industry of fast food is an example of a waste producer that disposes of the majority of its solid waste in landfills.

The majority of the solid waste generated by the fast-food business is packaging trash, which has a high theoretical recovery potential. Several problems, however, impede efficient packaging waste management in the fast food industry (Aarnio, & Hamalainen, A. 2007).

With the growing number of fast-food chains, it is important to determine the practices and problems encountered by fast food chains associated with waste management activities.

Most significantly in waste management, because nowadays, we as individuals simply discard our waste wherever and everywhere without concern when we are in that specific place. Furthermore, it is important for staff to understand what they are doing, particularly with regard to waste management.

The researchers sought to determine the waste management of fast-food chains in the Municipality of Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay to aid in the reduction or management of waste, as well as the maintenance of cleanliness. The researchers are interested in this study because it aims to protect the environment, preserve nature, and save people's lives. The study's findings may assist corresponding employees and businesses in resolving any challenges associated with implementing appropriate waste management

1.1 Statement of the Problem

This study was aimed to find out the Waste Management of Fast-Food Chains in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay. More specifically, this study sought to answer the following queries:

1. What is the socio – economic factors of the respondents in terms of

Age, Sex, Level of Education Attained, Income, Civil Status?

2. What is the level of waste management practices of fast-food chains in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay?

3. What is the extent of problems on waste management encountered by the fast-food chain?

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research design, data corpus and or research instruments, data gathering procedure, research ethics, and data analysis.

2.1 Research Design

This study used the descriptive quantitative research method as it is considered to be the most appropriate in getting information of Waste Management of Fast-Food Chains in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay.

2.2 Research Environment

This study was conducted in fast food chain establishments located at Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay, a 1st class municipality. It has a population of 89,401 people. The researchers chose Ipil Zamboanga Sibugay because it is convenient for us to conduct this study since the researchers are residing here and our significance as residents is to help the community reduce waste, to help give information to the future researchers, and for us to know if Ipil Zamboanga Sibugay is really practicing the R.A 9003. It is the most populous municipality of Zamboanga Sibugay (2020 census). Ipil is a coastal municipality in the province of Zamboanga Sibugay. It serves as the provincial capital. The municipality has a land area of 168.46 square kilometers or 65.04 square miles which constitutes 4.84% of Zamboanga Sibugay's total area. Its population as determined by the 2020 Census was 89,401. This represented 13.35% of the total population of Zamboanga Sibugay province, or 2.31% of the overall population of the Zamboanga Peninsula region. Based on these figures, the population density is computed at 531 inhabitants per square kilometer or 1,375 inhabitants per square mile. The majority of the citizens in the community are farmers; thus, they play big roles in the processing of biodegradable wastes.

2.3 Research Respondents

The respondents of the study were the kitchen employees and food servers from the five (5) selected fast food chains in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay. The respondents were coming from the two areas which were the kitchen employees and service crew. The researchers provided ten (10) questionnaires to each fast-food chain. These were fifty (50) employees who participated in the survey as respondents. The researchers therefore included a manager, supervisors. After they answered all the questionnaires, they returned it back to the researchers.

2.4 Research Instrument

The research instrument used in this study was the standardized questionnaire of Festijo & Yuzon, 2013 and Elmedulan, 2014) The alterations were established in accordance with the policies indicated in R.A. 9003 that were also adopted by Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay local administration, as well as the guidelines, methods, and waste management concerns of each fast food chain and. Part I of the questionnaire is the socio-economic factors of the respondents, and it will be answered by a checklist. Part II consists of ten questions on the practices of waste management of fast-food chains. Part III of the questionnaire is about the problems encountered by the fast-food chain. In both part II and part III, all items in the questionnaire will be answerable by always practices, sometimes practices, seldom practices, and never practices.

2.5 Data Gathering Procedures

The researchers of this study used a survey questionnaire in collecting the data. The questionnaire was composed of

questions that were adopted and standardized from related research and studies taken from Waste Management of Fast-Food Chains in Ozamiz City, Philippines by Elmedulan (2014). The researchers made sure that the set of questions were enough to provide sufficient data needed in the study. And a questionnaire that is easily understood by the respondent.

In gathering the data, the researchers prepared a letter adhered to on a municipal mayor, five addresses to the franchise restaurant management. Before sending the letter, it has to begin from the office of the college dean. After the letter has been signed, the researchers prepare all the documents and photocopy fifty (50) copies of questionnaires. Afterwards, the researchers gathered in Buug to conduct a smart planning before going to Ipil. After we finalized all the necessary documents and plans, we set a date to go to the mayor's office at Taway, Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay.

On June 1, 2022 we gathered together with our groupmates at Pelangco's residence to simultaneously travel to Ipil. At exactly 10:00 o'clock in the morning we arrived at Ipil, an integrated bus terminal. We went to Diane Palace Hotel to book a reservation for check in for three (3) days and two (2) nights. While waiting for our reservation we went to Taway, Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay to ask permission to sign our letter that allows us to conduct our study at the five (5) fast food chains.

In the afternoon, we started distributing our questionnaires to the different fast-food chains and started at the Spaghetti Fast Food Chain. We started to directly approach the manager to have a conversation that we are going to conduct our study about Waste Management in Fast Food Chains. The researchers did the same procedures to the other fast-food chains. Meanwhile, the manager sought the researchers to come again the next morning.

The researchers collected all the survey questionnaires in the five (5) fast food chains within three days and two nights. After that we collect all the questionnaires in the different fast-food chains. There was one who declined to answer the survey questionnaires due to their busy work and limited hours of duty. In fact, the researchers tried again for the second time but the manager was not around. As a researcher, we need to be patient, consistent, and resilient to gather all the data needed.

Furthermore, the researchers were finally able to collect the necessary data for the study despite encountering two initial rejections when seeking permission to conduct the survey. As committed researchers, we persisted and returned to the fast-food chain that previously declined our request after completing our On-the-Job Training. During our follow-up visit, we explained to the manager the importance of their participation, as they were the only establishment that had not responded to the questionnaire, and their involvement was essential for completing our data set.

Over time, the manager also clarified the reasons for the

earlier refusals and provided valuable advice and insights about their establishment, including relevant information on their waste management practices that proved helpful to our study. The manager facilitated the distribution of the survey questionnaires to the selected employees. The researchers are deeply grateful for the permission and support extended by the manager, which contributed significantly to the successful completion of the data-gathering process. Finally, the data gathered from this research instrument were tallied and computed with the help of a statistician for interpretation according to the frequency of items checked by the participants. Along with primary data the researchers also made use of secondary resources in form of published articles and literature to support the survey result.

2.6 Ethical Consideration

As researchers, before the study was conducted, an authorization letter was secured for the college of Hospitality Management. The researchers emphasized that research participants should not be subjected to any form of harm. Sensitive to the needs of research participants should be the top priority, and full agreement from them before beginning our study was sought. Furthermore, the privacy of study participants must be maintained, respected, and protected at all times. Individual and organization research data should be kept confidential to a good extent.

2.7 Statistical Treatment of Data

It is a process to discover useful information for decision-making. The purpose of the data analysis was to extract useful information from data and take the decision based upon the data analysis. It helped the researchers to interpret and analyze the huge amount of data to be accurate for the result of the study (Daniel Johnson, 2022).

Problem 1 was answered by a questionnaire asking for the socio-economic factors of the respondents.

Problem 2 was answered by a distributed questionnaire in getting the weighted mean to get the level of the practices of waste management of fast-food chains.

Problem 3 was realized by a questionnaire of extended problems on waste management practices in getting the weighted mean.

There was a single form to be collected in order to comply with the rest of the study. Using the random sampling the survey that the researchers have gathered was utilized to describe the issue about waste management. After the researcher gathered the necessary data, these research data were carefully analyzed.

Table 1. Scoring Procedure

Range Value	Range Interval	Verbal Description	Verbal Interpretation
4	3.25-4.00	Very Good	Always Practices
3	82.50-3.24	Good	Sometimes Practices
2	1.75-2.49	Moderate	Seldom Practices
1	1.00-1.74	Poor	Never Practices

3.8 Research Ethics

As researchers, before the study was conducted, an authorization letter was secured for the college of Hospitality Management. The researchers emphasized that research participants should not be subjected to any form of harm. Sensitive to the needs of research participants should be the top priority, and full agreement from them before beginning our study was sought. Furthermore, the privacy of study participants must be maintained, respected, and protected at all times. Individual and organization research data should be kept confidential to a good extent.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation gathered from the respondents. The data were recorded, tallied, tabulated, and prepared for analysis. This enabled the researchers to acquire information to answer the questions presented in chapter 1.

3.1 Socio-Demographic profile

In this section it presents the socio-demographic profile of respondents in fast food chains of Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay in terms of; Age, Sex, Religion, Level of Education Attained, Income, Civil Status.

Table 2. Respondents' Distribution according to Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
20-30	34	68 %
31-40	16	32%
41-50	0	
51 above	0	
Total	50	100%

Table 2 shows the socio-demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age. As presented in the table, age of the subject is categorized into four (4) with ten (10) points intervals. As can be seen in the table, 34 or 68 % of the subjects belong to the age bracket of 20-30, 16 or 32 % of the respondents belong to the 31-40 years old. Based on the data, the highest of the respondents belong to the age bracket 20-30 years old.

Based on the study of Omar et al., 2019, about fast food employees' job involvement, the results revealed that 382, or 56%, of the fast-food employees are in the age range of 20–30 years old. This is probably because the nature of the fast-food industry is repetitive job, long working hours, low job security and less competitive (Lam & Zhang, 2003). Moreover, fast food employment is also categorized as low skilled, part-time, casual, low paid, short-term, and stop-gap employment.

Table 3. Respondents' Distribution According to sex

Table 3 shows the socio-demographic profile of the respondent in terms of sex. As presented in the table, 30 or 60 % constitute the males and 20 or 40 % constitute the female. The data proved further that there are more male staff than female staff in the five fast food chains in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay.

Based on the study by Omar et al., 2019 about fast food employees' job involvement, the results revealed 422, or 61%, that the majority of employees in fast food are male.

Table 4. Respondents' Distribution According to level of Educational Attainment

Level of Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary	0	
College	45	90 %
Secondary	2	4 %
Masteral	1	2 %
K-12	2	4 %
Others	0	
Total	50	100%

Table 4 shows the socio-demographic profile of the respondent in terms of educational attainment. As presented in the table, 45 or 90 % of the respondents are college level. Then there are employees who are Secondary graduates and Senior High School or 2 or 4 %, 1 or 2 % of the respondents. The data proved that the majority of the respondents who work in the fast-food chains that participated in this study belong to the college level.

Based on the study of Sebastian et al., (2021), nowadays, college students are more proactive when it comes to building their careers and earning money to support themselves. More and more students have started to take on side hustles to generate income for themselves.

Table 5. Respondents' Distribution According to Income

Income	Frequency	Percentage (%)
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Php500-1,000	9	18 %
Php 1,000-1,500	0	0
Php 1,500-2,000	4	8 %
Php 2,000-2,500	31	62 %
Php 2,500 and above	6	12 %
Total	50	100%

Table 5 shows the socio-demographic profile of the respondent in terms of income. As presented in the table, the highest income earner of the respondent is 31 or 62 %, while the lowest income earner is 9 or 18 % of the respondent. The data proved that the highest income earner of the respondents who work in the fast-food chain amounting to Php 2000-2500.

Based on the study Chadrasekhar and Ghosh et al. (2007), about the self-employment as opportunity or challenge. The expectations of urban male workers are somewhat higher, with more than half requiring a monthly income of Php 2000-2500 to be considered adequate. Interestingly, urban women workers emerge as having the lowest expectations of all-more than 80 % of such workers would consider monthly incomes of less than 2500 to be remunerative, satisfied with less than 1500 per month.

Table 6. Respondents' Distribution According to Civil Status		
Civil Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	44	88 %
Married	5	10 %
Widowed	1	2 %
Separated	0	
Total	50	100%

Table 6 shows the socio-demographic profile of the respondent in terms of civil status. As presented in the table there are 44 respondents or 88 % are single. Majority of the respondents are married or with ten (10%). Another two (2 %) of the respondents are widowed. The data proved that the highest respondents of civil status who work in the fast-food chain are single.

Based on the study Ulabor E. et al. 2019, about the employee commitment and organization performance in selected fast-food outlets. The marital status from the table revealed that a larger percentage of the workers are single with 57.5 %.

Conclusion: Therefore, based on the results of the socio-demographic profile, the highest percentage belonged to the age bracket of 20–30 with 34, or 68%, while the distribution of sex showed that the majority of respondents were male with 30 or 60%. The respondents who work in five fast food chain restaurants according to level of educational attainment had a college degree,

and the highest incomes were Php 2,000–2,500 with 31 or 62%; further, the majority of the respondents are single with 44 or 88%.

Table 7. The level of waste management practices

INDICATORS	W.M	Verbal Description	Interpretation
1. Segregation of waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable	3.98	Very Good	Very Good
2. Conduct of seminars, training or symposiums on waste management disposal to staff	3.8	Very Good	Very Good
3. Compliance with Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000/R.A. 9003 awareness	3.82	Very Good	Very Good
4. Conduct of waste reduction program	3.76	Very Good	Very Good
5. Recycling of wastes	2.7	Good	Good
6. Conduct an effective recycling program for items such as glass, paper, plastic, etc.	2.72	Good	Good
7. Reduction of demand for raw materials such as Styrofoam, papers, plastics, etc. through increasing waste prevention and recycling	3.64	Very Good	Very Good
	2.84	Good	Good
	2.9	Good	Good

8.	3.82	Very Good	Very Good
Composting of food waste on-site	3.42	Very Good	Very Good
9. Provision of space for an on-site composting set-up outside the establishment	3.52	Very Good	Very Good
10. Periodic conduct of a waste audit	3.26	Very Good	Very Good
11. Use of billboards and slogans on waste management and reduction	3.88	Very Good	Very Good
12. Outsourcing other public/private sectors that collect hog waste.	3.86	Very Good	Very Good
13. Outsourcing other public/private sectors that collect recyclable wastes.	3.86	Very Good	Very Good
14. The Public and private sector are conducting waste management monitoring and evaluation in the fast-food chain.	3.46	Very Good	Always Practices
15. After cleaning the waste, the waste goes directly into the designated container.			
Average weighted mean	3.46	Very Good	Always Practices

Range Value	Range Interval	Verbal Interpretation	Verbal Interpretation
4	3.25-4.00	Very Good	Strongly Agree
3	2.50-3.24	Good	Agree
2	1.75-2.49	Moderate	Disagree
1	1.00-1.74	Poor	Strongly Disagree

Table 7 shows the level of distribution of respondents towards their responses on the waste management practices of fast-food chains in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay. The data revealed that segregation of waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable was highly practiced with weighted mean value 3.98. It was followed by recycling of wastes, which has the lowest weighted mean value of 2.7.

Based on the study of Elmedulan et al., (2014), more than 50% of respondents ascertained that the waste management practices of the fast-food chain, with 93.33% waste segregation into biodegradable and non-biodegradable, were the most practiced in the fast-food chain.

Fast-food chains had been responding to R.A. No. 9003, Article 2, which mandated waste minimization and segregation. Declaring this mandate as the general action or standard operating procedure in maintaining good waste disposal procedures ensures high adoption of waste segregation. (Festijo & Yuzon, 2013).

The majority of the food chain establishments in the region utilized to disseminate their trash management operations, they used seminars, training, symposiums, billboards, and slogans. These initiatives, in certain ways, enhance crew members' understanding of the establishment's correct waste management practices. Environmental education and awareness (Festus & Ogoegbunam, 2012; EPA, 2012).

Even the practices that the fast-food industry is unlikely to follow Composting and the supply of space for the procedure received good replies from 61.7% and 59.2% of respondents, respectively. A more rigorous technique for lowering waste disposal costs is composting (Griffin, 2009).

Recycling rates for single-use plastic packaging materials with only 14% of plastic packaging being collected for recycling and only 5% of it being successfully recycled into new plastic. Even though these food products materials can be recycled, a considerable fraction of them easily wind up as litter, municipal garbage, landfills, and even in the oceans. The human throw away culture is to blame for this. It is more typical in developing nations. When consumers buy food on-the-go, they frequently discard the packaging in the spot where they finished eating or drinking the packaged food after consumption. (Ncube et al., 2021).

The most frequent single-use plastic packaging waste products that pollute the environment in order of amount are drinking bottles, bottle caps, food wrappers, grocery bags, lids, straws, stirrers, and foam take-out containers. Instead of using the simple straight disposal strategy, the food business is urged to embrace the waste control strategies of reduction, reuse, and recycling. (Ncube et al., 2021).

Recycling waste from all fast-food restaurants in Batangas City is one of the steps that might help to reduce the production of waste. To reuse something means to utilize it more than once. This covers both conventional reuses, in which the object is utilized for the same function again, and new-life reuse, in which the item is

employed for a new function. Recycling, on the other hand, is the process of converting a worn object into raw materials that may be utilized to create new goods. By exchanging valuable items without reprocessing, reuse saves time, money, energy, and resources. (Festijo and Yuzon, 2013).

Based on the study by Elmedulan et al. (2014), conducting an effective recycling program for items such as glass, paper, plastic, and so on has an 80% success rate. The establishments' dedication to recycling reduction programs is also demonstrated by the availability of recycling programs and lower demand for raw materials.

Even activities that are unlikely to be implemented by fast food restaurants, such as composting and providing room for the process, received 61.7% and 59.2% positive answers, respectively. Composting is a stricter technique for lowering waste disposal costs (Griffin, 2009). However, the number of responders who oppose these two activities is not insignificant. Understandably, the fact that the majority of food chain restaurants are only renting and are situated in the city center, where buildings are relatively near to one other, makes composting difficult to implement (Festijo and Yuzon, 2013).

Table 8. Problems encountered by fast food chain on waste management.

INDICATORS	W.M	Verbal Description	Interpretation	Average weighted mean	Moderate	Seldom Practices
1. Improper waste management	1.66	Poor	Never Practices			
2. Health hazard of the customer and the employee.	2.02	Moderate	Seldom Practices			
3. Inadequate government policies on waste management.	1.82	Moderate	Seldom Practices			
4. Lack of knowledge about proper waste disposal system.	1.7	Poor	Never Practices			
5. Irregular schedule of the collection of waste products.	1.68	Poor	Never Practices			
6. Limited	1.74		Never Practices			
				1.82	Moderate	Seldom Practices
Range Value	Range Interval	Verbal Interpretation	Verbal Interpretation			
4	3.25-4.00	Very Good	Always Practice			
3	2.50-3.24	Good	Sometimes Practice			
2	1.75-2.49	Moderate	Seldom Practice			
1	1.00-1.74	Poor	Never Practice			

number of linkages with public or private sector that collect wastes.	1.78	Poor	Seldom Practices
7. Inaccurate segregation of waste	1.82	Moderate	Seldom Practices
8. Lack of awareness in managing the proper disposal of waste.	1.58	Moderate	Never Practices
9. Wastes that are left on the ground during collection.	2.4	Poor	Seldom Practices
10. Paper and plastic that are used in serving the food that ends up in the landfill.		Moderate	

Table 8 shows the distribution of respondents towards their responses on the waste management problems of fast-food chains in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay. The data revealed that Paper and plastic that are used in serving the food that ends up in the landfill was highly problematic with weighted mean value 2.4. It was followed by wastes that are left on the ground during collection which has the lowest weighted mean value of 1.58.

Based on the study of Aarnio et al. (2008) due to increased waste management policy, an increasing amount of waste is being recovered rather than disposed of in landfills. However, in some industries, solid waste recovery rates could be much higher than they are now. According to practical experience, the fast-food

industry is an example of a waste producer that disposes of the majority of its solid waste in landfills.

Improper waste segregation may contribute to the most identified problem in the area which is, wastes left on the ground during collection, as garbage collectors may prefer to collect wastes which are properly segregated. However, the result cannot eliminate the idea that garbage collectors, at some points, may have collected the wastes from food chains haphazardly, leaving behind remnants of wastes on the ground. Improper waste segregation was also observed in Metro Manila (Bennagen et al., 2002) and Wawa, Batangas City (Laquador et al., 2013).

The limited number of linkages with public or private sectors that collect wastes can lead to another problem which is irregular collection schedule of wastes. The effect of these two problems can also cascade down to the occurrence of wastes left on the ground. Delayed collection of wastes provides opportunity for the scavengers including animals to scatter the wastes which made the collection of wastes time consuming. In this event, the garbage collector may leave some of the waste on the ground. (Elmedulan et al., 2014).

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of this study, the following conclusions are drawn:

The respondent's socio-economic profile in terms of age was highest at 20-30 years old while the majority of respondents who answered to the sex distribution were male. The respondents who work in fast food restaurants have a college degree, and with the highest income of Php 2500-above. Further, the majority of the respondents are single.

Fast food chains complied with waste management practices that was segregation of waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable rated as "Always practice". And the problem encountered by the fast food chains was the paper and plastic that are used in serving the food that ends up in the landfill rated as "Seldom practice" respectively. Thus, there are still problems with the implementation of waste management practices in fast food chains at Ibil, Zamboanga Sibugay

According to Pongracz (2006), waste management theory works best when it is applied to actions that an individual can voluntarily control. Even though individuals may be highly motivated by their own attitudes and subjective norms, if practices are not totally within voluntary control, they may not actually conduct the practicing waste management due to intervening environmental conditions.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the conclusions and implication, the researchers offer the following recommendations;

1. The manager should be able to motivate their workers to implement the recycling of waste, to maintain cleanliness and orderliness of particular restaurant establishments.

2. That the employee should undergo a seminar workshop about an effective recycling program.
3. That the fast food chains should have their own composting food site for residual waste.
4. The employee should generate the waste that is left on the ground, to minimize that debris during collection.
5. That there should be a proper composting area for all waste that can be used, choose to place it in a compost bin so that it can be recycled.
6. All franchise restaurants must strictly adhere to the guidelines provided by the government for R.A. 9003, or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Program.

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