SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

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➢In 2000, Republic Act 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act was enacted to provide a framework for managing the growing problem of solid waste in the country. Furthermore, Republic Act 9003 gives prime importance to the roles of LGUs in managing their respective solid wastes.

Creation of Solid Waste Management Board (SWMB)

- Prepares Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) as specified under RA 9003
- Monitors the implementation of the SWMP in cooperation with the private sector and NGOs
- Adopts revenue generating measures to promote the viability of SWMP
- Recommends measures for the preservation of the ecosystem, and safeguards against pollution
- Suggests ways, such as franchises or Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) agreements, for the collection, transfer, storage, processing, recycling, or disposal of solid wastes.

In 2004, a total of 103 cities representing 94% of the total 109 had organized their SWMBs in accordance with the provisions of RA 9003. Of this number, however, only 49 cities or 44% had effective SWMBs.

Creation of Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP)

- Waste characterization
- Proper waste collection and transfer
- Waste processing
- Waste reduction at source
- Recycling
- Source for final waste disposal

In 2004, a total of 91 cities or about 85% of the 107 urban centers had formulated their respective 10-year SWMPs. Of this number, only 67 cities had formulated quality SWMPs in accordance with the minimum requirements of RA 9003. Another 25 cities had demonstrated *high* performance levels for formulating quality SWMPs. Furthermore, the remaining 15 cities had within and below *benchmark* capacity levels in preparing their respective SWMPs.

- Establishment of Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in Barangay and City level
- Composting of Biodegradable Waste to be used as organic fertilizer
- Innovative way of Recycling of Non-biodegradable waste

Segregation at source Household level
Innovative way of collecting segregated waste using dumptrucks, tricycles and pedicabs
Construction of Sanitary Landfill

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Cannot be effectively addressed by most LGU alone
- Most don't have enough technical and engineering expertise
- Regulatory and enforcement powers with public education, awareness, and involvement campaigns are not properly implemented
- It is not fully implemented, accepted, and institutionalized by the people and institutions
- Doesn't have strong political will in implementing what is good for the environment and the people
- Only 2% of the Cities of the entire country had established a Sanitary Landfills due to lack of funds

Segregating, Collecting and Composting



Recycling







The biggest challenge to growing LGUs is to come up with solid waste and pollution control strategies that would effectively reduce the rubbish released to the environment. Unfortunately, this challenge cannot be effectively addressed by each LGU alone. LGUs need to combine their technical and engineering expertise, and their regulatory and enforcement powers with public education, awareness, and involvement campaigns to be able to properly implement solid waste and pollution control programs. Finally, a good solid waste and pollution control strategy will not be an effective one until it is fully implemented, accepted, and institutionalized by the people and institutions. As noted by several local chief executives with exemplary solid waste programs, their strategies were not about good engineering and slogans but rather strong political will in implementing what is good for the environment and the people.

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END OF PRESENTATION

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