

Ecological Solid Waste Management Best Practices

Solid waste disposal is one of the pressing problems that seriously threaten modern societies of today. The bloating quantity of solid wastes generated is a massive environmental problem as well as a tremendous concern for everybody. Thus, this posts for an effective and integrated ecological solid waste management.

The most common solid waste management practice in the municipality is the scheme of collection-transportation-disposal. But this existing simple system is still in need of an effective solid waste management, because of the alarming delinquency of some households and establishments who in some cases burn or simply dump their wastes into bodies of water and idle lands creating environmental hazards.

Pursuant to section 17 of Republic Act 7160, known as the Local Government Code of 1991 and Republic Act 9003 Series of 2000, an act providing for an ecological solid waste program which is under the jurisdiction of the Local Governments for the implementation, enforcements of the provisions of the said act, corresponds to the creation of the Local Government Solid Waste Management Plan.

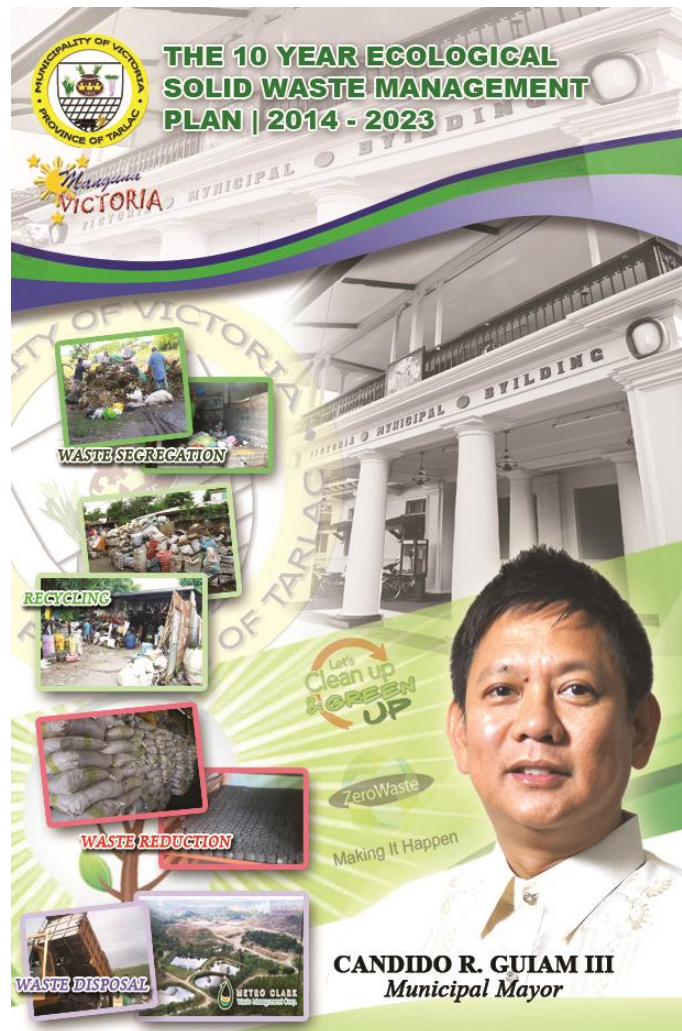
The ten-year Local Government Solid Waste Management Plan showcases the segregation of wastes generated in the locality including reduce, re-use, recycle, composting, and include other components of the Solid Waste Management such as education, engineering, enforcement, environmental organization and equity.

With this comprehensive plan, we could concretely implement and enforce an effective and integrated Solid Waste Management Plan of Victoria. Through the realization of the plan of actions embedded within this program, Victoria is not far from attaining a clean and green community.

The Municipality envisioned to be “Victoria, the agro-commercial and investment center of the region, serves as the haven of disciplined and healthy citizenry, provides a resilient, clean and green environment, offers adequate and modern

infrastructure and ensure transparency and efficiency in governance” which will provide better quality of living of the public. The formulation of the ecological solid waste management plan is in accordance with the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000. Thus, this Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan hopes to achieve the vision and mission of the Municipality.

Some of the issues on solid waste management facing the community in the Municipality of Victoria are the lack of cooperation of the community especially in terms of proper waste segregation and the problem of uncollected waste to some narrow roads which cannot reach by the garbage collector. The identified problems will tackled in this plan to provide solutions.



Pursuant to RA 9003, the Municipality undertakes various actions to carry out plans in order to address the current issues and problems facing the municipality also to improve the mindset of the people and to develop Solid Waste Management programs for implementation in all barangays. Furthermore, this also aims to formulate the framework of Ecological Solid Waste Management for the Municipality. Through proper implementation of the solid waste management plan the community will be ease with the burden of scattered wastes around the municipality which are common issues depressing to the public.

On the next years, the Municipality will continue to sustain the programs and projects and to upgrade and improve the plan. Finally, to impart to the community the importance of implementing and abiding to the laws and local ordinances and to built the character of the people.

In the formation of the Victoria's Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan, different approaches were applied for its crafting. First, the Municipality created the Ecological Solid Waste Management Board through an Executive Order which thorough planning, deliberation and roundtable discussions of the current situation of solid waste management in Victoria have been performed with the involvement of various stakeholders. Second, Waste Analysis and Characterization Study were conducted through the acquired knowledge from the workshop organized by the Provincial Government with the Technical Assistance by the NSWMCS-EMB. Third, the utilization of the results and studies was carried out. Lastly, a compilation of all gathered information to produce and formulate a comprehensive plan was administered. Through the provided data and annotated outline from the National Solid Waste Management Commission the crafting of the 10-year solid waste plan was made easier as it provide data for analyses and development of forecast.

The Municipal Material Recovery Facility (MRF) located at Barangay Palacpalac for proper sorting and after that it was transferred into much bigger truck for proper disposal at the sanitary landfill.



Material Recovery Facility (MRF) located at Barangay Palacpalac and its operations.

Biodegradable wastes are processed into organic fertilizer and charcoal briquettes thru the established MRF at Palacpalac, Victoria. All the biodegradable waste collected at Poblacion areas are handled by the MRF for processing. Biodegradable materials are the wastes only accepted for processing at the MRF.



Production of Biomass Compost, Organic Soil Conditioner, and Charcoal Briquette at MRF.

Garbage collector brings these wastes in scheduled days. For strict compliance, utility workers at the MRF check the garbage for shredding, and afterwards are being stocked for decomposition in a period of thirty days.

The MRF Team is the one responsible in composting collected biodegradable wastes at the Material Recovery Palacpalac, Facility. MRF Team is formed under the supervision of the MENRO.

Backyard composting shall be mandatory to households with open spaces. Establishment and operation of barangay MRFs, with composting facilities and storage for recyclable wastes, will be mandated to schools, and other institutions. The Municipality mandated the commercial establishment to provide 3 types of containers for the segregation of waste which will be prerequisite to the issuance of business permits.

The Municipality shall also strictly implement the “no segregation, no collection policy”. Moreover, the barangays will be in-charge in the collection of waste in connection with the establishment of barangay MRFs using the Eco bike or push cart. The barangay MRF will serve as the pick-up point of the non-biodegradable waste to be disposed in sanitary landfill.



WASTE SEGREGATION

- Victoria implements the “No Segregation, No Collection” policy
- Conducts monthly clearing operation in schools
- Organizes a competition of the Cleanest and Greenest barangay and school
- Scheduled waste collections

The infographic features a green background with a white grid pattern. It includes four small photographs: a row of green and yellow recycling bins, a person using a green pushcart to collect waste, a group of people participating in a community cleanup activity, and a large yellow pile of waste being collected into a truck.

MRF with composting facility and storage for recyclable wastes will be established and made operational. Establishment of barangay MRFs will be mandatory. Barangay LGUs, BSWMCs, purok leaders and SWM Coordinators will be trained on composting process, MRF housekeeping activities and marketing of wastes recovered.

RECYCLING

- Household recyclable wastes are being sold to junk shops or to a regular collector
- Some plastic wrappers are being converted into a useful "Receptacle Bags".



The Municipality will provide training the barangay MRF personnel for proper composting for the organic fertilizer which can help farmers in their respective barangay.

Residuals that could be pulverized are sorted and are gathered for future MRFs treatment; while residuals that could not be processed are to be dumped at the MRFs for future disposal at Metro-Clark Sanitary Landfill.

Biodegradable wastes are the wastes that will only be accepted for processing at the MRF of each barangay. Garbage collectors are responsible in bringing these wastes in scheduled days. For strict compliance, utility workers at the MRFs check the garbage for shredding, and afterwards are being stocked for decomposition. On the other hand, Charcoal Briquette which also produces at the MRF are sold.

WASTE REDUCTION

- Biodegradable wastes are processed into other useful products such as organic fertilizers and charcoal briquettes.
- Conducts integrated diversified organic farming system demo farm at the MRF
- Community education on proper waste disposal through the
- Information Education Campaign (IEC).

- 

Nabubulali	Dagat Itapon	Puwerteng Bisyerte
<p>Product of biogas and rice straw, locally available, organic fertilizer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can be used as fertilizer for rice, corn, vegetables, etc. 2. Can be used as fertilizer for fruit trees, etc. 3. Can be used as fertilizer for ornamental plants, etc. 4. Can be used as fertilizer for other crops, etc. 	<p>Product of biogas and rice straw, locally available, organic fertilizer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can be used as fertilizer for rice, corn, vegetables, etc. 2. Can be used as fertilizer for fruit trees, etc. 3. Can be used as fertilizer for ornamental plants, etc. 4. Can be used as fertilizer for other crops, etc. 	<p>Product of biogas and rice straw, locally available, organic fertilizer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can be used as fertilizer for rice, corn, vegetables, etc. 2. Can be used as fertilizer for fruit trees, etc. 3. Can be used as fertilizer for ornamental plants, etc. 4. Can be used as fertilizer for other crops, etc.

WASTE REDUCTION

 - Biodegradable wastes are processed into other useful products such as organic fertilizers and charcoal briquettes.
 - Conducts integrated diversified organic farming system demo farm at the MRF
 - Community education on proper waste disposal through the
 - Information Education Campaign (IEC).

The transfer strategy of the municipality is that the Eco-bike will serve as the garbage collector of biodegradable and non-biodegradable from the puroks of the barangay and will disposing at barangay MRF.

The establish barangay MRF will be the pick-up points for the non-biodegradable waste to be dispose in the Sanitary Landfill at Kalangian, Capas, Tarlac.

The Open Dump site located at Barangay Masalasa was officially closed. Thus, the wastes beneficial for possible pulverizing technology are being transfer to the MRF while wastes that are not viable will be dumped at Metro-Clark Sanitary Landfill.

WASTE DISPOSAL

- Garbage collected by the garbage collectors and transfer it to the Material Recovery Facility (MRF)
- All non-biodegradable wastes are disposed to Kalangitan, Capas Tarlac



- # WASTE DISPOSAL
- Garbage collected by the garbage collectors and transfer it to the Material Recovery Facility (MRF)
 - All non-biodegradable wastes are disposed to Kalangitan, Capas Tarlac
- 



MRFs play a huge role in the proper treatment of wastes; thus the plan pushes through the installation of these facilities municipal-wide. The establishment of barangay MRF will lessen the greenhouse gases being emitted into the air through burning which contribute to reduce the global warming problems.

Provision of MRF per barangays is one of the major components of the plan; these lessen the burden of transporting the generated waste among the households into municipal operated MRF. All barangay put the MRF and the funding will be a joint effort of the barangays and the municipality.

Composting at the MRF is being operated by the municipal government, MRF at clustered barangays can be operated among the barangay concerned with the aid and supervision of the Municipal Government.

Provision of incentives such as search for cleanest barangay, school and the like will increase the initiative and encouragement to the constituents, since there is expected revenue at the MRF for this purpose.