

EXCERPTS from the minutes of the regular session of the Sangguniang Bayan of Camaligan, Camarines Sur held at its session hall on January 30, 2012.

PRESENT: Eduardo C. Loriaga - Mun. Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer  
Ma. Belen A. Paura - Municipal Councilor/Member  
Shiela A. Morico - Municipal Councilor/Member  
Alfredo A. Azutillo - Municipal Councilor/Member  
Josefina N. Asor - Municipal Councilor/Member  
Arturo P. Almendral - Municipal Councilor/Member  
Jose O. Agomaa - Municipal Councilor/Member  
Diano S.J. Ibardaloza, Jr. - Municipal Councilor/Member  
Purificacion M. Caudilla - LNB Pres./Member

ABSENT: Marissa F. Trinidad - Municipal Councilor/Member  
Jacquereen Q. Prado - SK Federation President

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**RESOLUTION No. 09, Series of 2012**

**RESOLUTION APPROVING THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE 007, SERIES OF 2009 FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAMALIGAN.**

**WHEREAS**, the Local Government Code of 1991 has specifically provided under Section 17 for the establishment of environmental programs and services in the local government units, including the provision for the creation of the Environment and Natural Resource Office under Article 14, Section 484;

**WHEREAS**, Section 21 of Municipal Ordinance No. 007-009, Series of 2009, provides for the formulation of the implementing rules and regulation for the said ordinance that would direct the implementation of the ecological solid waste management program for an effective solid waste management system within the municipality;

**WHEREAS**, Section 447, No. 1, letter vi of the Local Government Code of 1991 provides that one of the duties and functions of the Sangguniang Bayan is to protect the environment and impose appropriate penalties for acts which endanger the environment, and such other activities which results in pollution, acceleration of eutrophication of rivers and/or of ecological imbalance.

Now, therefore, upon motion by Councilor Shiela A. Morico, duly seconded by Councilor Josefina N. Asor, be it:

**RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, TO APPROVE THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE No. 007, SERIES OF 2009 FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAMALIGAN.**

**RESOLVED**, further, to let copies of this resolution be forwarded to other concerned agencies for their information and appropriate action.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

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**Section 1. Creation, composition, duties and functions of the Camaligan Ecological Solid Waste Management Board (CESWMB).**

- a. Within three (3) months after the assumption of the new local administration, the local chief executive of Camaligan shall constitute the Municipal Solid Waste Management Board (MSWMB).
- b. The composition of the Municipal Ecological Solid Waste Management Board shall be:
  - 1) The Municipal Mayor as the presiding officer
  - 2) The Chairman of the Committee on Environment or Health of the Sangguniang Bayan
  - 3) The President of the Association of Barangay Captains of Camaligan or his/her representative
  - 4) The Chairperson of the Sangguniang Kabataan Federation of Camaligan
  - 5) One representative from each of the following government agencies:
    - a. Municipal Planning and Development Office
    - b. Municipal Health Office (MHO)
    - c. Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO)
    - d. Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO Des.)
    - e. Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)
    - f. Municipal Engineer's Office (MEO)
    - g. Municipal Local Government Operations Office-Camaligan
    - h. Camaligan Police Station (PNP-Camaligan)
    - i. Philippine Coast Guard-Camaligan
    - j. Representative from the academe
  - 6) Three (3) representatives from any of the NGOs, POs, civic or religious organizations operating in the area, preferably those undertaking environment-related programs and activities.
- c. The Municipal Mayor is automatically the presiding officer during the Board's monthly regular meeting. However he can designate beforehand a presiding officer from among the Board's members whenever he could not be present during the said meeting.
- d. The representatives of non-government and civic organizations shall be officially recommended by the heads or the presidents of their respective organizations; provided that, if their designations are permanent in nature, they must inform the CESWMB by written communication.
- e. The head of the Municipal Planning and Development Office shall automatically serve as the secretary of the Board.

- f. The members of the Board who are not government officials or employees shall, in the course of their duties, be entitled to necessary traveling expenses and allowances, chargeable against the funds of the Board, subject to existing accounting and auditing rules and regulations, which shall be fixed at Two Hundred Pesos (PhP 200.00) for every attendance at meetings, whether regular or special.
- g. The monthly regular meeting of the Board shall be the second Tuesday of every month at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon at the Mayor's Office. However, special meetings may be called for at the pleasure of the presiding officer or by the majority of the members of the board.
- h. The duties, functions, and responsibilities of the Camaligan Ecological Solid Waste Management Board, as provided under Section 12 of RA 9003, are to:
- Formulate educational and informational materials to promote the Ecological Solid Waste Management Program to households and establishments;
  - Develop/design programs to carry out the Ecological Solid Waste Management Program;
  - Outsource funds necessary to carry out the Ecological Solid Waste Management Program;
  - Develop the Municipal Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan that will ensure the long term management plans and programs of solid waste, integrating the various solid waste management strategies and operational plans of the different barangays. It shall conduct periodic consultations with the various sectors and stakeholders of the community in developing the said Plan;
  - Adopt measures to promote and ensure the viability and effective implementation of solid waste management programs in its component barangays;
  - Oversee and monitor the implementation of the Municipal Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan through its various political subdivisions and in cooperation with the private sector and NGOs and POs;
  - Adopt systematic revenue-generating measures to promote the viability of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan;
  - Convene monthly regular meetings to coordinate the implementation of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan in the barangays;
  - Review the Municipal Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan annually or as the need arises for purposes of ensuring its viability, sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency in relation to local and global developments in the field of ecological solid waste management;
  - Recommend to appropriate local government authorities whatever specific measures or proposals that will provide the exclusive or nonexclusive authority, through franchise or build-operate-transfer agreements, with duly recognized institutions or groups, pursuant to RA 6957, for the collection, transfer, storage, and processing, recycling or final disposal of municipal solid wastes. The

- proposals shall take into account appropriate government rules and regulations governing contracts, franchises and built-operate-transfer agreements; and
- Recommend measures and safeguards against pollution and the preservation of the natural ecosystems.
- i. In addition to the foregoing duties and responsibilities, the Camaligan Ecological Solid Waste Management Board, in coordination with concerned non-government organizations of the municipality, shall promote and encourage the creation of environmentally-inclined Multi-Purpose Cooperatives within the 13 barangays of the municipality, as provided for under Section 13 of the said RA 9003, especially in the marketing and recycling of organic fertilizers and non-biodegradable wastes that may be produced under the program.
- j. There shall be created a **Support Secretariat** to the Board, composed of the staff/personnel from the MSWDO and the MPDO and to be headed by the MLGOO. Its main function is documentation and record-keeping. It shall be convened during the first regular meeting of the Board right after it had been constituted.
- k. The **Technical Working Group** shall also be created during the first regular meeting of the Board. The group shall be composed of staff members from the Mayor's Office, the Municipal Planning and Development Office, the Municipal Engineer's Office, the Municipal Agriculture Office, the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office, and the Social Welfare and Development Office.
- l. The Municipal Solid Waste Management Board is tasked to prepare a ten year Municipal Ecological Solid Waste Management Plan. The emphasis of the SWMP shall be on promoting the practice of re-use, recycling, and composting of wastes and ensuring the efficient management of solid wastes generated within the municipality. Furthermore, it shall identify landfill (if feasible) and transformation capacity that is needed for solid wastes that cannot be re-used, recycled, and composted.
- m. The Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan shall include but not limited to the following components: Municipal Profile, Waste Characterization, Public information and education campaign (social marketing), Collection and Transfer, Processing, Source Reduction, Recycling, Composting, Solid waste facility capacity and final disposal.

## Section 2. **Solid Waste Management System Administration and Sustainability:**

- a. Mandatory Segregation at source –
- a.1 All households, commercial establishments, and institutions shall undertake the initial segregation, separation or sorting of all wastes generated with their premises into recyclable/reusable/compostable and residential wastes which they shall put into three separate properly labeled or color-coded containers (bags/sacks or cans).
  - a.2 All houses, institutions, industrial and commercial establishments are to be provided, or must provide by themselves if they can afford, three separate containers that are

labeled, or color coded, with Recyclable/Reusable (Color Red), Compostable/biodegradable (Color Green), Non-Compostable/Non-recyclable and Special Wastes (Color Black).

- a.3 Recyclable/Reusable wastes, as used in Municipal Ordinance No. 007-009, are recoverable wastes that can be easily repaired, restored, or diverted into other products, or reused as raw materials in the manufacture of a recycled product. These include corrugated cartons, mixed and scrap paper; plastic bags, bottles and wrappers; metals and junk wires; glass bottles and containers; worn out tires, rubbers and electronic and household appliances. These will go to itinerant junk buyers, neighborhood dealers, or collected by the barangay/municipal MRFs.
- a.4 Compostable/biodegradable wastes, as defined in Municipal Ordinance No. 007-009, are any materials that can be reduced into fine particles (degraded or decomposed) by microbiological action or enzymes. These include food leftovers and kitchen trimmings that go as feed materials for animals, backyard or garden wastes (yard debris) and animal waste or manure that will go to backyard or on-site composting facility, such as mulching or worm bins for organic fertilizer production.
- a.5 Non recyclable/non-compostable (residual) wastes, are all other solid wastes that do not fall under recyclables and compostable. These include household hazardous wastes (aerosol cans, solvents, some paints, cleaners, pesticides, herbicides, compressed gases, oil, other petroleum products, car batteries, electronic and household appliances, busted bulbs and lamps, and other materials), moderate risk wastes, and special wastes (those that need special handling and/or disposal problems, such as disposable sanitary napkins and diapers, biomedical wastes such as wound dressing and bandages, expired medicines, syringes, and other plastics such as polystyrene (Styrofoam), HDPE and PET plastic bottles and containers, used rubbers and leathers, alkaline and zinc-carbon batteries, car paints, other non-ferrous and ferrous materials, inert wastes and other glasses, etc. These go to the Municipal MRF for collection, transport and final disposal.
- a. 5 Special wastes, such as demolition, construction and land clearing debris, will go to the neighborhood to be used as earth fill materials.
- b. MRF Establishment –
  - b.1 Materials Recovery Facilities are integral and critical components of any solid waste management system. It is a necessary step toward reducing the volume of solid wastes to be disposed of in controlled dump sites or landfills. Section 32 of RA 9003 states that “there shall be established a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in every barangay or cluster of barangays.” It further states that “the facility shall be established in a barangay-owned or -leased land or any suitable open space to be determined by the barangay through its Sanggunian. For this purpose, the barangay or cluster of barangays shall allocate a certain parcel of land for the MRF. The MRF shall receive mixed waste for final sorting, segregation, composting, and recycling.” Any residual wastes from the MRF shall be transferred to the municipal controlled dump or, if available, sanitary landfill.

- b.2 The guidelines set by Section 33 of RA 9003 for creating an MRF require that MRFs must be designed to efficiently receive, sort, process and store compost-ready and recyclable wastes. The facility shall address the following considerations:
- (a) The building and/or land layout and equipment must be designed to accommodate efficient and safe materials processing, movement, and storage;
  - (b) The building must be designed to allow efficient and safe external access and to accommodate internal flow.
- b.3 The Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office, in coordination with the Municipal Solid Waste Management Board and the Department of the Interior and Local Government, shall be responsible in facilitating and coordinating the construction of Material Recovery Facilities in all barangays, or clusters of barangays, in the municipality.
- b.4 Recycling program must be conducted at the barangay/municipal MRFs. The MESWMB shall institute a concrete and long term program for the recycling of wastes which shall start from the establishment of Materials Recovery Facility, identifying possible by-products for the recycled waste to determining market for recyclable materials.
- b.5 The MESWMB shall be responsible to coordinate with proper agencies such as the DTI, DOST, NEDA, DOLE and TESDA in order to develop the proper system for material recycling and reuse. Likewise, it shall forge deals with all potential markets for recyclable materials and establishments utilizing reusable materials in their operation. The local government shall establish procedures, standards and strategies to market recyclable materials and develop the local market for recycled goods, including but not limited to:
- (a) Measures providing economic incentives and assistance including loans and grants for the establishment of privately-owned facilities to manufacture finished products from post-consumer materials;
  - (b) Guarantees by the national and local governments to purchase a percentage of the output of the facility; and
  - (c) maintaining a list of prospective buyers, establishing contact with prospective buyers and reviewing and making any necessary changes in collecting or processing the materials to improve their marketability.
- b.6 In order to encourage establishments of new facilities to produce goods from post-consumer and recovered materials generated within local government units, and to conserve energy by reducing materials for transportation, whenever appropriate, each local government unit may arrange for long-term contracts to purchase a substantial share of the product output of a proposed facility which will be based in the jurisdiction of the local government unit if such facility will manufacture such finished products from post-consumer and recovered materials.
- b.7 Municipal MRF management shall be designated to a Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer who shall have his own staff to be composed by, among

others, all garbage collectors, truck drivers, sorters, recyclers and operators of various equipment and machineries being kept and maintained at the MRF.

b.8 The Technical Working Group shall ensure the proper maintenance of the Municipal MRF.

b.9 All barangay MRFs shall be under the management of the Barangay Councilman for Environment and Natural Resources to be directly supervised by the Punong Brgy.

c. Reduce, Reuse and Recycling (Waste Diversion) Programs –

c.1 Waste diversion techniques should include such approaches as waste reduction through such methods as waste avoidance and waste minimization measures that reduce the amount of waste being generated and waste recycling, re-use and composting that reduce the amount of solid waste being disposed after they are generated. These diversion techniques are called in solid waste as the 3R's and 1 C. These techniques are diversionary tactics to solid waste management because they divert wastes that are being generated for and eventually disposed of by the municipal waste disposal system. All waste diversion methods avoid the cost of disposal, including transport, collection and dumping of garbage, while recycling and composting frequently require significant additional expenses for material collecting and processing.

c.2 Waste reduction activities and practices such as waste avoidance and waste minimization reduce the amount of waste generated, including reduction of toxicity of wastes created. Waste avoidance is the refusal to accept waste potentials and hazards and commodities with non-recyclable/non-reusable packaging and containers. Waste minimization is the limiting of the use, buying and selling of waste potentials such as over-packaged commodities and goods.

c.2.1 Encourage both waste reduction and recycling by charging households for larger volume of wastes or more number of garbage cans/containers set out for each week with higher fees through volume-based rates as stipulated in the local tax code.

c.2.2 Practice waste reduction through composting of yard debris on the property where it was generated through backyard, or onsite composting, mulching techniques, or worm bin composting for the production of organic fertilizers.

c.2.3 Institute legislative measures such as:

- Container, product or packaging deposit or the “bottle/manufacturer responsibility bills”;
- Tax incentives;
- Plastic product or product plastic packaging prohibition to require minimal plastic packaging;
- Warranties on durable goods;
- Product labeling for recycled contents and recyclability;
- Standard packaging;



- Product use and reuse standards;
- Mandatory volume based rates for garbage collection.

### c.3 Reuse activity

c.3.1 Establish a private reuse store for building materials and other government reuse centers. Practice the reuse of polystyrene (Styrofoam) packing and boxes. Reuse shelf for latex paints and household products.

c.3.2 Operate and promote second-hand and thrift shops, garage sales, used book stores, and local “green” businesses that promote and practice waste reduction.

c.3.3 Impose shelf tags in local stores, identifying recyclable products.

c.3.4 Practice office based reuse practices such as blank sides of paper for drafts, use email and electronic copying, double sided copying and printing, and the use of recycled and post-consumer recycled paper.

c.3.5 Purchase durable goods, repairing instead of replacing goods.

c.3.6 Pull out reusable good from solid wastes before they are scavenged at the dump sites.

c.3.7 Monitoring is the tracking and monitoring of changes in waste reduction results through per capita waste generation rates and performance based standards.

c.4 Recycling Program - There are two types of recycling: traditional or “source separation”, and mixed waste processing. Source separation requires some level of separation of the materials prior to collection. In mixed waste processing, the recyclable materials are separated from garbage at a central processing facility.

c.4.1 In order to meet the 35% goal for improved recycling economics, existing recycling programs will have to be cost effective.

c.4.2 Public recycling containers should be available municipal wide. Incentives for encouraging private business to host recycling containers should be examined.

c.4.3 Encourage market development for designated and potentially recyclable materials.

c.4.4 The LGU shall provide support to these materials recycling projects initiated by both private entrepreneurs and the barangays.

c.4.4.1 Expanded Recycling programs:

- Buy-back and recycling processing center that buy recyclable materials;
- Curbside recycling owned by a private entrepreneurs;



- Commercial recycling services by four (4) junk stores with roving junk dealers to buy recyclables;
- Drop-off and buyback programs, unstaffed recycling containers strategically located to be maintained by the barangay and municipal MRFs.
- School-based Recycling Programs – collecting bags in every classroom and offices with maintenance crew emptying the bags into a central container. Recycling club members do the recycling project.
- Other programs – Litter clean-up crews endeavor to recycle a portion of the materials they pick up.
- MRF Processing Center – Also serves as a recycling drop-off and buy back site for aluminum cans, corrugated cardboards, brown and clear glass bottles, newspapers, mixed papers, office papers, PET and HDPE milk and water plastic bottles, and tin cans.

c.4.4.2 Mixed waste processing - There are two processes for mixed waste processing:

1. **Dump-and-pick operation** through manual sorting to be done by a staff or contractual worker to pull out recyclable materials from solid wastes after being dumped on the floor of the municipal MRF; and
2. **Mechanical processing** (trommel screens, conveyors and air classifiers) with manual labor. Trommel is a rotating drum with holes on the side.

d. Composting –The composting component remains to be an essential part of the solid waste management system. The potentials for waste diversion and savings in landfill costs and operations that may be derived from composting activities are perceived as motivating factors in the implementation of an integrated ecological solid waste management system for many years to come. What may be seen today as heroic effort in composting may prove to be efficient feature in the future.

d.1 Yard debris composting

d.1.1 Yard debris may be composted on site in any of the following manners: either in covered or open pits, or in constructed bamboo and *nipa* sheds where to stack both yard and garden wastes.

d.2 Food waste composting option

d.2.1 Food wastes or table refuse and kitchen trimmings may be fed to domestic animals such as dogs, cats, chicken, and pigs.

d.2.2 Food wastes could also be utilized to feed worms in worm bins constructed in their own backyards through the *vermiculture* process to produce high grade vermicompost for organic fertilizer production which could be supplied to farmers. Hence, besides contributing to the waste diversion effort of the municipality, food waste composting will provide livelihood to farmers through compost fertilizer production.

d.2.3 The MRF may employ 2 regular workers who are tasked to oversee the composting process. The workers are tasked to shred biodegradable wastes, collect compost enhancers such as kakawate leaves, look after the worm beds and ensure that shredded materials are available, to harvest and sieve the vermi-cast and to bag the final product which are sold at the MRF facility.

d.2.4 *Steps to be followed in the processing of biodegradable wastes through vermicomposting.* These are brought from the open spaces of the town and are to be sorted at the grounds of the MRF facility. Only 20% of the wastes may be shredded. These are to be stored for a couple of days until sufficient kakawate or madre de cacao leaves are gathered. A ratio of 3:1 of biodegradable to kakawate leaves is considered optimum. For 1 ton of wastes about 300 kilograms of leaves are to be added. The shredded materials are subjected to anaerobic decomposition and are to be placed inside sacks for about 1 week. After such time, the mixtures will be settled in the worm beds for about one and a half months. About 40 kilos of worms are required to process 1.3 tons of materials. The MRF will acquire 2 kilos of African crawlers; this stock will grow to about 60 kilos. Gradual harvesting starts when a considerable layer of vermi-cast is produced on top of the bed. The product is then sieved and bagged. On a 2-month operation, the composting facility will be able to generate 400 bags (450 kilograms) of compost products.

d.2.5 A site must be established to serve as the venue for composting lessons in training farmers from barangays. At the barangay level, vermi-compost structures should be set up. The farmers must learn to apply the compost to crops including rice, beans, ampalaya, eggplant, crown of thorns, pineapple, and cut-flowers.

d.2.6 Mixed solid waste processing entails the removal of non-biodegradable items from the biodegradable wastes. Biodegradable wastes from mixed wastes could be composted that would involve the process of shredding, screening, composting, storage and packing to produce similar materials as yard debris compost.

d.2.7 The success of solid waste composting depends on the marketability of the end product. Even in the best case, solid waste compost has limited application to yard waste compost due to the presence of plastics and other impurities.

#### e. Identification of Livelihood Potentials from Solid Wastes

e.1 Although considered garbage, solid wastes have potentials to provide livelihood to the residents of Camaligan. If properly segregated, many recyclables and raw materials can be collected from garbage. These can be either sold to be reused, such as water plastic bottles and soft-drink plastic or glass bottles, or made into products such as bags and placemats from plastics and juice packs.

e.2 In this component, the local government will promote income-generation projects out of garbage in all 13 barangays of the municipality. Funds shall be allocated from the municipal IRA or barangay funds or sourced from outside to jumpstart all projects. To make the projects sustainable, the communities will be organized into cooperatives and trained on micro-enterprise development and management. The municipal

government through the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office and the Municipal Agriculture Office shall assist the cooperatives in promoting and marketing the products. Cross visits to other local government units that have successful livelihood ventures on solid wastes shall be undertaken as part of the capacity-building initiatives for the cooperatives. Reference materials on livelihood development from solid wastes shall be obtained and reproduced for distribution to these recycling cooperatives.

f. Collection and transport (transfer) of solid wastes –

f.1 No wastes shall be collected unless properly segregated or initially separated/sorted at source;

f.2 All collectors and personnel tasked for the collecting job shall be equipped with proper training and provided with protective equipment to handle properly the hazards of waste handling;

f.3 Their vehicles are properly tagged and identified with proper body markings and designed to fit road sizes and bridge tonnage capacities, and equipped with covered compartments to ensure non-damage to waste bins or containers, spillage and scattering of load during transport in the vicinity of the pickup collection.

f.4 Household and small commercial establishments' recyclables will be collected and brought to the barangay MRFs. Curbside collection for barangays with no MRFs will have to be done by those barangays with MRFs. Households and barangay returnable will go to roving junk shop dealers.

f.4.1 The LGU, through the MENRO, shall undertake the regular collection of residual wastes from barangay MRFs and other garbage collection stations in public areas and private houses, establishments and institutions for final disposal at the municipal MRF.

f.4.2 However, individual residents and business firms and institutional establishments may still make special requests for garbage collection, subject to the imposition of local collection fees stipulated in the local tax code, particularly those not served by the regular barangay MRF services. Request will be acted within 1-3 hours upon receipt of the request.

f.5 Recyclables, compostable, factory returnable, recoverable, residual, hazardous and special wastes from establishments and institutions, like schools, churches, cemeteries, or big commercial establishments, will be collected by municipal garbage vehicles to be brought to the municipal MRF;

f.6 Schedule and rout destination of municipal garbage vehicle collecting service:

- 1) Biodegradable from barangay MRFs are to be collected on pre-arranged scheduled day and time to go to Municipal MRF compost pit or to BIOGAS Digester to extract methane to be used as energy for light or fuel.

- 2) Recyclable/reusable containers from barangay MRFs are to be sold to roving junk dealers, junk shops and recycling factories;
  - 3) Non-compostable/non-recyclables from the barangay MRFs will be collected on prearranged scheduled day and time and will go to the HYDROMEX for production of new products or to final disposal site (controlled dumpsite);
  - 4) Rubber tires are to be collected once or twice a month, to be pelletized and mixed with asphalt for road paving, although the process is costly and risky due to air pollution.
  - 5) Contaminated and toxic wastes from medical clinics, hospitals, institutions and industries shall not be collected by government collecting service but will have to provide their own treatment facility for these wastes;
  - 6) Agricultural wastes shall be composted on site for conversion and separation into compost fertilizers.
- f.7 Regular and special fees for garbage/refuse collection from households and/or commercial establishments in all barangays shall be imposed according to the rates stipulated under the existing local tax code.
- g. Final disposal –
- g.1 In the identification and setting up a disposal site within the municipality, the main consideration is that the site shall be temporary and to be operated as a controlled dump due to the limitations imposed on the municipality by its geography and the high costs of constructing a landfill.
  - g.2 It shall be large enough to accommodate Camaligan's garbage for a maximum period of three years. The specified duration is expected to afford the municipal government sufficient time to look for or negotiate the use of permanent dumping site in other towns within Camarines Sur.
  - g.3 Site scoping, ocular assessment and feasibility studies will be undertaken by the following offices: the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office as the lead, the Municipal Planning and Development Office, the Municipal Engineer's Office, the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office, the Municipal Agriculture Office, and the Municipal Health Office.
  - g.5 The Municipal Solid Waste management Board with the assistance of the Environment Committee of the Sangguniang Bayan shall be in-charge of overseeing and coordinating the group's activities.
  - g.6 Site selection shall be accomplished within six months after the adoption of the Amended Municipal SWM Ordinance by the Sangguniang Bayan and its conduct shall be authorized by it through a resolution.
  - g.7 There are two options on waste disposal: either a partnership could be struck with other LGUs, or operate an in-town controlled dumpsite after securing DENR clearance. Waste export to other LGUs has the highest alternative option that must be tried by the municipality, especially the Energy-to-Waste facility that is being tried in the neighboring Naga City. Representations, regular and focused negotiations, consultations, and deliberations are the specific actions required in this activity.

Signing of Memorandum of Agreements is the mechanism for formalizing consensus and consent by and between the parties. Enactment of enabling local legislations may be needed to support the MOAs. The Municipal Solid Waste Management Board and the Environment Committee of the Sangguniang Bayan shall be the lead local government bodies to undertake this activity.

g.8 Hereunder is a list of RA 9003 prohibited acts:

- Littering, throwing and dumping in public places or open spaces, rivers and other bodies of water;
- Violation of sanitation operation, requirements or permits;
- Open burning of solid waste;
- Collection of non-segregated wastes;
- Squatting in open dumps and landfills;
- Open dumping and burying in flood-prone areas;
- Removal of recyclable materials;
- Mixing of source-separated recyclables;
- Operation of open dumps; and
- Use of non-environmentally acceptable materials.

g.9 Final disposal of residual waste will have to be done through HYDROMEX or a specialized type of incinerator.

g.9 Municipal and hazardous household wastes must be disposed of through the provision of a controlled dumpsite. The LGU shall operate its own in-town controlled dumpsite. The ongoing CLWUP updating and revision is expected to incorporate in its provision the siting of a probable location for the municipal controlled dumpsite.

g.10 The guidelines set for the establishment and construction of a controlled dumpsite for municipalities should conform to the following minimum considerations such as:

- (a) Regular inert cover;
- (b) Surface water and peripheral site drainage control;
- (c) Provision for aerobic and anaerobic decomposition;
- (d) Restriction of waste deposition to small working areas;
- (e) Fence, including provisions for litter control;
- (f) Basic record-keeping;
- (g) Provision of maintained access road;
- (h) Controlled waste picking and trading;
- (i) Post-closure site cover and vegetation; and
- (j) Hydro geological siting.

g.11 The proposal for the establishment of an integrated general solid waste management facility at a property within the municipality must also be considered. The facility will be composed of:

1. Recycling line with recyclable garbage such as metals, glass and plastic that are manually segregated while these are moving on a motor driven conveyors;
2. A composting area where household wet refuse can be converted into organic compost fertilizers;
3. Residual containment area where non-recyclable, non-compostable residual

wastes will be placed under controlled dump condition which is totally free from contamination to the environment.

h. Public Information and Education Campaign (Social Marketing):

h.1 There shall be a continuous education and public information campaign to educate and inform residents about waste avoidance, reduction, recycling programs. Information shall likewise be disseminated on livelihood programs, waste collections services, and related health and environmental concerns.

h.2 Public education shall be given a very high priority. It should include activities such as: classroom presentations and other school outreach; education on the use of the MRF; education on source segregation/separation; education on waste diversion techniques through reduction and avoidance, recycling, reuse and on-site composting; conduct outreach citizen information through media and public information materials; and conduct recognition program for businesses.

h.3 The main approach and objective of a communication strategy on Solid Waste Information/Education (Social Marketing) campaigns are to create awareness, to increase knowledge, to develop positive attitudes about a promoted concept or practice, to build skills and capacities, and to mobilize the target audience to action and participation. The ultimate aim is to sustain positive environmental practices in the long term. The strategies that are to be implemented in achieving the IEC (Social Marketing) objectives consist of the following:

- Use of local and available low cost technology for the LGU such as the use of local intermediaries, already established institutions and groups as channels of communication;
- The training of trainers on the solid waste management system to propagate the concepts at the local level and the development of standard modules that can be utilized by the trainers;
- The use of participatory tools and methods at the lowest level, identified as the sitio level;
- The integration of waste management in the school curriculum;
- Focusing on young people such as high school and college students as intermediaries of communication;
- Exploring the possibility of locally-initiated events with local significance and familiarity to the residents in campaigns; and
- House to house distribution of community-friendly materials containing simple steps in segregation and composting, including the penalties for violation of the Municipal Ordinance provisions. Provide copies of the ordinance to barangays and other interested individuals.

h.4 Education and Awareness-Raising (Social Marketing) aims to address the lack of awareness of the residents of the municipality of Camaligan on solid wastes in order to increase understanding about solid waste management and related relevant issues. The primary targets are the household, being the major generators of solid wastes, the schools, being institutions that develop values among students, the business establishments, because their operations contribute to solid waste production in the municipality, and the government offices, in the hope of

encouraging them to integrate solid waste management in their office protocols and operational plans.

h.5. Promoting and conveying to the general constituents the purpose and merits of solid waste management is the primary objective of this component. The activities under this component are the following:

- orientations;
- general assemblies;
- mass media plugs;
- brochures;
- posters and pamphlets; and
- lectures.

h.6 The responsible offices for this component are the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office as the lead office, Municipal Planning and Development Office, the Sangguniang Bayan through its Committee on Environment, and the Sangguniang Kabataan.

h.7 The Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office shall be responsible to pursue the objectives of this Information and Education (Social Marketing) component.

h.8 Educational materials shall be developed and made readily accessible. Information will emphasize on the 3 Rs + 1 C - Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Compost. Most of the materials will be developed at the local level and designed specifically to encourage full community participation. Any plans that will be developed to achieve the objective of this component shall include a communications and education strategy.

h.9 The CESWMB in its continuing information and education campaign shall disseminate tips on consumer shopping for the purpose of waste avoidance or at least waste minimization. This will ultimately result in lesser operational expenses of the MRF as well as lesser unnecessary purchasing expenses of the households.

h.10 These are the tips to be taught to the consumers during the social marketing (I/E) campaign:

- Avoid over-packaged goods.
- Avoid or limit the use of disposable goods such as throw-away razors, pens, diapers, and cameras.
- Buy food in bulk. Patronize products with contents that are refillable.
- Buy durable products.
- Compost yard clippings and leaves. These should never be burned as the smoke will contribute to more air pollution.
- Patronize recycled and recyclable goods. There are different kinds of plastics. Avoid polyvinyl chloride containers, such as those often used as cooking oil or salad dressing bottles. Avoid containers made from multiple layers of plastics such as squeezable bottles. These are virtually non-recyclable.



- Promote community “curbside” recycling programs.
- Eliminate household toxic wastes from the garbage stream. These include disinfectants, bleaches, oven and drain cleaners, toilet cleaners, nail polish removers, chemical paint strippers and paints, expired medicines, used motor oil, transmission and brake fluids, and batteries of all kinds. Likewise, dispose used household oil by mixing it with compost materials instead of washing it down the sink to avoid polluting our waterways.
- Limit the use of toxic substances or use substitutes. For example, soap and water can replace strong cleaning solvents. Latex paint, when allowed to air-dry in open cans, are less toxic in landfills than solvent-based paints.
- Patronize products that are made from renewable, rather than non-renewable resources.
- Patronize biodegradable products.
- Take time to read and know about what constitutes bio-degradable and recyclables. It would surprise a lot of people to know that cartons which have a plastic lining such as those used for milk and juice containers are not recyclable at all. Polyethylene plastic is less polluting to manufacture, and is lighter and smaller in volume than other packaging materials found in landfills. Long fiber paper is a good recyclable material.

#### h.10 Existing Resources for Information/Education Campaign (Social Marketing):

- Public hearings and consultations which are normally conducted upon the implementation of new laws and ordinances;
- “Bandilyo” is the use of a mobile public announcement system to inform the public;
- Meeting of the Parents Teachers Association (PTA);
- The existence of a regular television program which is aired at PBN TV 5;
- “BomboRadyo” in Naga City and “Radyong Bayan” radio stations; and
- The setting up of a “Waste Hotline” for residents covered by the collection system.

#### h.11 Possible Intermediaries of I/E (Social Marketing) campaigns are those groups or individuals who can assist in carrying the messages on solid waste management, discuss them with target audiences, motivate them to accept desired practices, and help the project implementers in sustaining positive actions that include the following individuals:

- Extensionists of the Municipal Agriculture Office and staff members of the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office;
- Barangay Health Workers, Barangay Nutrition Scholars;
- Women’s organizations;
- Church-based individuals belonging to various churches (Catholics, Baptists, Mormons);
- Chairperson and members of the Environment Committee of the municipal and barangay councils;
- Chairperson and members of the Clean and Green Committee;

- Principals and teachers of public schools;
- Employees of the Municipal Health Office, and Planning Office; and
- Students who are hired by the LGU during the school break April to May every year.

**Section 4. Special and urgent concerns:**

- a. Special wastes are those wastes that generally require special handling and disposal either for regulatory requirements or for one or more other reasons such as toxicity, quantity or other special handling problems. Most of these wastes are currently managed and disposed of separately from solid waste disposal system, and many are not actually defined as solid waste. Special wastes include the following:
  1. Agricultural wastes
  2. Animal carcasses
  3. Biomedical wastes
  4. Biosolids and septage
  5. Construction., demolition and land clearing debris;
  6. Grease and oil spillage;
  7. Moderate risk waste
  8. Wood waste
- b. Agricultural wastes are provided for on-site composting and separation for compost fertilizer production.
- c. Contaminated and toxic wastes from medical institutions or industries shall be treated in their own treatment plants.
- d. Urgent concerns are the filled-up, covered or clogged canals, creeks, drainage systems, etc. which cause flooding, stagnant water and environmental degradation which ultimately cause serious health hazard to the inhabitants. The municipality shall pass ordinances and resolutions to address this special and urgent matters. The Lliga ng mga Barangay shall also intervene when residents of barangays are affected.
- e. The poblacion C5 creek rehabilitation and beautification, the water lily profusion control, and Integrated Coastal Management projects for the rehabilitation of the of the Bicol River bank are some of the special and urgent concerns which the municipality must regularly undertake and promote.

**Section 5. Violations, penalties, provision for Incentives, and the imposition of administrative sanctions:**

- a. The violations and their corresponding fines are hereunder provided:

<b>VIOLATION</b>	<b>FINE</b>
<b>For households not segregating wastes</b>	<b>Php 50.00</b>
<b>For commercial establishments/institutions/industrial firms not segregating wastes</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>
<b>For open burning of garden wastes, household wastes, garbage</b>	<b>500.00</b>

<b>For maintaining open garbage dumps</b>	<b>500.00</b>
<b>For throwing house garbage and wastes into rivers, canals, and creeks, vacant lots, open spaces, roads , and rice fields</b>	<b>500.00</b>
<b>For industrial firms and institutions disposing contaminated, toxic, and/or untreated wastes</b>	<b>2,000.00</b>

- b. If the violator is a corporation, organization, institution and/or firm the maximum penalty shall be imposed upon the head or the person responsible for its operation.
- c. For persistent violators committing any of the aforementioned offenses for more than three (3) times, the maximum fine of Php 2,500.00 shall be imposed. The local government shall likewise be compelled to cancel business permits of commercial and industrial establishments who willfully violate this ordinance.
- d. Imprisonment and/or community service may be imposed in lieu of the fines at the discretion of the court.
- e. All violators shall be issued apprehension tickets, to be settled with the local treasury. Any citation tickets not settled within thirty (30) days from issuance thereof shall be forwarded to the proper courts for disposition.
- f. The LGU shall deputize enforcers at the barangay level and shall give to the barangay a 70% share of all the income for violations and penalties collected from the respective barangay.
- g. Mechanisms for **incentives** to households, barangays, barangay enterprises such as recyclers, composters, junkshop and informal sectors (individuals who collect wastes such as street sweepers, scavengers, roving itinerant buyers and waste collectors) shall be provided by the CESWMB.
- h. Administrative **Sanctions** to all concerned local government officials and personnel, both municipal and barangays, who fail to comply with and/or enforce the implementing rules and regulations promulgated relative to this ordinance shall be charged administratively in accordance with R.A. 7160 and other existing laws, rules and regulations.

#### Section 6. **Capacity Building –**

- a. Training is a very important component in any program. It is necessary in order to make implementers equipped to carry out activities geared toward achieving targets. The municipality of Camaligan should make training on solid waste management a priority program. Relevant training includes but not limited on the following:
  - preparing a Sustainable Solid Waste Management Program;
  - establishing and operating a controlled dump;
  - creating and operating a Material Recovery Facility;
  - enterprise and livelihood development from solid wastes;
  - project development and fund sourcing;
  - formulation of solid waste policies;
  - documentation; and

- monitoring and evaluation systems.
- b. The Municipal Solid Waste Management Board, in coordination with the Environment Committee and the Personnel Officer, is responsible in identifying the training needs of the implementers of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Program, seek out training providers, and to source out funds to cover the cost of training.

**Section 7. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms:**

- a. Many projects have failed or prospered slowly because of failure by proponents and management to undertake regular monitoring and evaluation of their status. The municipal government shall develop a Monitoring and Evaluation tool to be used in following up progress of all projects under the Municipal Solid Waste Management Program. The parameters to be monitored and evaluated should include volume of solid waste generated, reduction at source, waste segregation, recycling, operations of Materials Recovery Facilities, compost development, financial status, disposal system, transferring and transporting solid wastes. Other parameters may be required and should be properly defined.

**Section 8. Funds.**

- a. The Municipal Ecological Solid Waste Management Program must have regular funds throughout its implementation which shall be taken from the 20% EDF IRA allotment and from revenues to be derived from its various recycling and composting projects.
- b. Several funding windows should be considered to finance the MSWMP including the municipal IRA, soft loans, grants from foreign and local donors, civil society groups, and many others.
- c. Special account in the National Treasury which the local government units are entitled to avail subject to specific criteria to be prepared by the National Solid Waste Commission. Local government units are only required to present their approved Solid Waste Management Plans in order to avail of the Solid Waste Management Fund. The Solid Waste Management Fund can be used to finance the following:
- products, facilities, technologies and processes to enhance proper solid waste management;
  - awards and incentives;
  - research programs;
  - information, education, communication and monitoring activities;
  - technical assistance; and
  - capacity building activities.
- c. It is the responsibility of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Board to determine which components to prioritize for funding every fiscal year. An Action Plan shall be prepared which specifies the activities under each component to be proposed for funding. Nevertheless, all Action Plans shall be based on the approved Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan.
- e. In addition to the funds for the plans, programs and projects already mandated in the original ordinance that are mainly taken from the 20% Economic Development

Fund (EDF), funds for the personal services of the MENRO shall be appropriated from the national IRA and local sources under personal services.

**ADOPTED:** January 30, 2012.

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**WE HEREBY CERTIFY** to the correctness and truthfulness of the foregoing.

**JOY MARIE I. SAN BUENAVENTURA**  
*Sangguniang Bayan Secretary*

**MA. BELEN A. PAURA**  
Municipal Councilor

**SHIELA A. MORICO**  
Municipal Councilor

(on O.B.)  
**MARISSA F. TRINIDAD**  
Municipal Councilor

**ALFREDO A. AZUTILLO, SR**  
Municipal Councilor

**JOSEFINA N. ASOR**  
Municipal Councilor

**ARTURO P. ALMENDRAL**  
Municipal Councilor

**JOSE O. AGOMAA**  
Municipal Councilor

**DIANO SJ. IBARDALOZA, JR.**  
Municipal Councilor

**PURIFICACION M. CAUDILLA**  
Liga ng mga Barangay President

(absent)  
**JACQUEREN Q. PRADO**  
SK Federation President

**Attested by:**

**EDUARDO C. LORIAGA**  
*Municipal Vice-Mayor and Presiding Officer*

**Approved:**

**EMMANUEL T. PRADO**  
*Municipal Mayor*