

Chapter 2

2.0 ISWM Planning and Legitimization Process

2.1 Objectives of ISWM Planning

While the ultimate objectives of the plan is to provide a better life through a clean and healthy environment for the people of Jagna, this ten-year plan likewise, consistent with the provisions under RA 9003, aims to provide the following general objectives:

- a. Identify doable strategies that will help the community achieve the practical vision, mission and goals of the LGU.
- b. Formulate priority actions and projects based on the doable strategies.
- c. Provide an analysis of the LGU's physical, socio-cultural, and economic features, current SWM practices and programs, and waste generation data to serve as basis for defining SWM options.
- d. Recommend criteria for evaluating SW management options.
- e. Provide an integrated set of management interventions that are in accordance with the requirements of RA 9003
- f. Provide the basis for prioritizing and programming investments in SWM
- g. Recommend appropriate organizational and other implementation arrangements, including the involvement of various sectors in plan implementation
- h. Provide for good governance practices (transparency, accountability and participatory decision-making) in plan implementation arrangements.

2.2 Plan Formulation Process

Looking forward to the effect of the arising problem on waste, the Municipality aims to formulate a comprehensive plan on Integrated Solid Waste Management. Moving towards its vision and objective to have a good & healthy environment, the LGU with the Eco Gov's technical assistance have several processes to be followed in preparation of the plan that assure transparency, accountability and participatory in decision making. It needs to complete five working modules to accomplish the whole plan.

The planning process spans about 9 months in the making. The ESWM Board, together with its TWG, went through series of trainings and workshops to get a complete grasp of the real score, in terms of assessment and planning strategies to improve the solid waste situation in the municipality. They went through 5 modules in

the process including a cross visit to other municipalities, highlighting various techniques which could potentially be applicable in the locality.

Decisions are made transparent and participatory. This lies beneath the fact that these groups, ISWMB / TWG, are composed out of multisectoral bodies in the civil society. This manifestation gives opportunity for other sector to impart ideas, new or could be beyond the thoughts of an LGU.

The 5 working modules were the frameworks in the entire plan formulation process and became the fundamental basis in this 10 – year ISWM plan.

2.2.1 Legitimization of LGU – EcoGov Partnership

A capability building program, EcoGov is designed to assist LGUs, through integrated approach, in formulating the 10-year ISWM Plan of an LGU. The technical assistance unveiled hierarchy of working modules and methodologies, to improve the services in managing solid waste in the locality.

On June 27-28, 2002, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) through it's Eco-Governance program, in coordination with the Provincial Government of Bohol, through its Bohol Environment Management Office (BEMO) conducted a two (2) day Interactive Assembly (IA), held at Bohol Tropics in the City of Tagbilaran. This was the first activity of this endeavor that took place in the province wherein all mayors, not only from the municipality Jagna, but from Bohol's 47 municipalities and 1 city, together with their technical staff, were invited to take part in the orientation and introduction of the program and its different fields of expertise and the Technical Assistance (TA) provided to enhance LGU's capability in managing its environment. One of which is the Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM), governed by RA 9003.

The outcome of the assembly was a Letter of Intent, (LOI) passed by municipalities to DENR VII, Regional Executive Director, signifying their interest to avail the TA from Eco-Governance.

A Round Table Discussion (RTD) followed the activity. The Eco-Governance, in response to the Letter of Intend, invited other heads of offices to verify and weigh in their interest to engage TA services from the program. With this manner not only the local chief executive was given the break to decide but also other decision makers are to impart to ensure participation from the whole LGU top brass. This took place in the municipality of Jagna on August 29, 2002.

Followed by an Action Planning Workshop (APW) on August 29, 2002, a Project Proposal was crafted. It is where they defined what type of TA and activities does the LGU need the most with their current situation and capabilities.

On September 30, 2002, the municipality of Jagna engages, through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR-Reg 7) and Philippine Environmental Governance Program (EcoGov) for the technical assistance in implementing solid waste management

program for the LGU. The municipality has allocated an amount of P136,000.00 as its counterpart in the program implementation.

Eco-Gov introduced its milestones for the planning phase of the program. It has developed doable working modules, which serves as the framework for the plan preparation. These modules include the creation of ESWM Board and its Technical Working Group (TWG) with emphasis on its multisectoral composition, hence ensuring that TAP, is attained. These groups were given the capacity to formulate, look over and implement the solid waste programs for the municipality.

Next module was the Solid Waste Management Assessment process. This is an appraising activity for the LGU to generate baseline information from both social and physical characteristics of the current solid waste management in the municipality. Followed by an educational tour, which highlights areas with advance solid waste management technologies. This module gives ESWM Board and TWG members a wider scope of exposure to reflect on the real position, in terms of solid waste management, of their LGU and be able to experience and appreciate different techniques in managing their waste.

Options and cost, revenue analysis ensues the assessment module. This module draws out all possible angles and techniques in ensuring proper waste management. It also involves financial analysis, to fit in with the current economic situation of the municipality.

At the tail end is the planning. This module focuses on strategies and immediate actions needed by the LGU to achieve the vision on ESWM, crafted in the first module. Inputs to this module are the databases generated in the waste appraisal and assessment and on the options and financial analysis modules.

Annex 2.a, shows the series of events taking place during planning phase of the program.

2.2.2 Formation/Reconstitution and Orientation of the Solid Waste Management Board

The first and foremost activity undertaken was the formulation of the Integrated Solid Waste Management Board. Though the municipality has an existing Board, members and its composition was reviewed together with its functions in compliance with the provisions of RA 9003. Multisectoral stakeholders where invited on the activity which ranges from the orientation of key stakeholders, formation of the Board members, consensus building on the Vision, Mission and Goals for the LGU ISWM Program and the setting of direction through a working protocol.

This activity was conducted in the municipality of Jagna on November 26-27, 2003 where emphasis of the composition and function of the board were clearly laid out. Moreover, legal framework of RA 9003 was again conveyed to improve the understanding of its stakeholders.

After this activity, the chief executive issued an Executive Order (EO No. 07) creating the ISWM Board and another EO, creating the ISWM-TWG, as its working arm.

The selection of the Board are based on the composition as indicated in R.A. 9003, while the members of ISWM-TWG comprises the heads of the different implementing agencies in the LGU who were the same group that conducted the survey in finding a suitable site for a Sanitary Land Fill.

Annex 2.b, is a copy of the Executive Order (EO), creating the Solid Waste Management Board, Annex 2.c, is the EO for the creation of the ISWM-TWG for the municipality of Jagna, while Annex 2.d is the working protocol, which was crafted at the end of the session.

2.2.3 Solid Waste Management Assessment

The Municipality of Jagna is conducting a Solid Waste Management Assessment (SWMA) for the purpose of establishing the current waste management practices and to attain a baseline data on waste generation and diversion. The information is very useful for determining the current and projected waste generation in the municipality. In addition, survey on current practices of its constituents were conducted to have a general overview of what and how the people are responding to their very own waste generation. All these were done by the municipal ISWM TWG members, with the guidance from its ISWM Board.

There were 3 stages made in the assessment process. First was the survey of practices, with hands-on training on waste characterization using 10 pre-samples identify/d during the briefing session. The result of the one-day training however was utilized in determining the correct sample size to be taken, during the 7 day characterization. Prior to this, thorough instructions and briefing were conducted to provide background and acquaintances to the objectives and targets of the activity. Likewise, the process on how to do characterization and the types of wastes were presented.

The second stage was the 7 day waste characterization wherein samples from various waste generators, as identified during the briefing, were taken, segregated and measured to its composition.

The third stage is the encoding of the result and data analysis. Ecogov has developed a electronic template to provide a computer generated summaries of tables based on the result and output of the characterization.

A report on the Solid Waste Assessment was drafted and was presented to the ISWM Board. The purpose of which is to provide updates to the ISWM Board on the synthesis of the series of activities on Waste Assessment and to review the current SWM scenario in the locality.

Area of Assessment

The municipality of Jagna is comprised of 33 barangays, which covered a total land area of 11,794.95 hectares. Out of the 33 barangays, only 7 urban barangays are being served for solid waste collection. Since one of the objectives is to create points of comparison between the wastes generated at source and at the end of the waste stream (disposal area); it is likewise necessary that samples should be withing these. Table 2.a shows the distribution of samples from each Barangay. However, samples were likewise taken from selected rural barangays to represent these areas, hence consolidating to represent the entire municipality.

Areas from both coastal and inland part of the each barangay is likewise considered. This is to compare the practice of these residential and their attitude if given the circumstances of being near the river or at the sea.

The samples were methodically selected from each waste generators. The no. of samples were calculated to represent the who population of each category. Table 2.b is the distribution of samples per category, reflecting the total sector and sample size from each category.

Barangay	No. of samples
Can-uba	1
Can-upao	3
Tejero	9
Looc	9
Poblacion	19
Canjulao	4
Pagina	11
Pangdan	2
TOTAL	58

Table 2.a. Sample distribution

Category	Sector Size	Sample size
Food Establishments	38	3
General Stores	207	6
Industries	103	2
Institutions	191	10
Public Market	1	1
Recreation Centers	12	3
Residential (Households)	6,000	19
Service Centers	39	6
Slaughterhouse	1	1
Special Wastes Generators	25	7
TOTAL	6,785	58

Table 2.b. Sample distribution per category

Categories/Subcategories

The major sources of waste in the Municipality of Jagna based on volume of waste generated and nature of the establishment are clustered into major categories. Table 2.2 shows the list of categories identified.

Before the 7-day waste characterization commenced, the TWG members convened to identify the samples to be collected and the cooperators they have to include for the assessment. Categories and sub-categories were likewise defined and the no of units (sector size) these sub-category constitute for the entire municipality. Annex 2.e, is the detailed table for the major and sub-categories.

There were a total of 6,785 major waste generators in the Municipality of Jagna, (See Annex 2.e) where 58 of these were made samples. These data were taken from the municipal profile and registry of business permits in the municipality. These include 38 from food establishments, 207 general stores, 103 industries, 191 institutions, 1 public market, 12 recreation centers, 6000 households (municipal profile of 2003 survey), 39 service centers, 1 slaughterhouse and 25 on establishments handling special wastes.

Identifying Samples:

After agreeing on the number of samples per sub-category, specific cooperators were identified based on the consensus that these cooperators can best represent their category based on waste generation per volume, type of waste, frequency of disposal and SW practices.

Target barangays are those barangays covered within the present collection route of the LGU. These comprise 7 barangays, which are considered to be urbanized barangays. However 1 rural barangay is considered to compliment the objective of representing the entire municipality.

Residential category was given an isolated case, considering the bulk no of this generator. 10 pre-samples were randomly identified, which are distributed within the barangays. It was strategically selected to insure that 4 of its sub-category, (as enumerated in the sub-categories defined in Annex 2.e) are proportionally represented. These are based on the type and size of the building and the materials used in the structure. In addition, geographic location i.e. inland or coastal was also taken into consideration. These 10 pre-samples are so designed in order to determine the exact and appropriate actual sample size of the households.

For establishments and other institutions, the selection was to get at least 5% from actual number of subcategories in the municipality. Table 2.b above shows the total no of establishment per category and the actual sample size taken, while annex 2.e shows how it is distributed.

Annex 2.f, is a map showing geographic location of samples as distributed within the urban areas of the municipality, while Annex 2.g is the detailed list of cooperators with the corresponding categories and subcategories and barangay they represent.

Determination of Correct Sample Size

Before the actual waste characterization activity, one-day characterization exercise was made for the 10 pre-samples of the households. The results were used in determining the actual size of samples to be collected from this category, using a scientific formula designed and suggested by the EcoGov. Table 2.c is the result of the initial characterization exercise.

Sample No.	No. of samples
Sample 1	4.5
Sample 2	1.7
Sample 3	1.3
Sample 4	1.3
Sample 5	0.9
Sample 6	5.5
Sample 7	1.55
Sample 8	0.75
Sample 9	0.5
Sample 10	0.5
Std Dev	1.78

Table 2.c. Initial result of the 10 pre-samples from the households

The formula:

$$N = \left(\frac{Z \times S}{E} \right)^2$$

Where N = correct number of samples
 Z = standard normal distribution
 S = Standard deviation
 E = margin of error

Level of confidence = 95%

After computation, the correct sample size for households was found to be 19, hence an additional 9 households were identified and was given the same survey questionnaire as the first 10 pre-samples.¹

Survey of Practices

First, there were only 49 waste cooperators identified, together with the 10 pre-samples identified from the households' category. A survey of practices was conducted among these cooperators. The 9 additional households, which were determined after the computation of the actual sample size, were surveyed during the 7-day waste characterization. The survey was made through an interview using the questionnaire provided by EcoGov. It was conducted by the municipal TWG members with the assistance and guidance from the EcoGov TA team, who assisted the activity.

The survey includes awareness and appreciation of the current SWM services provided by the LGU. It covered getting data on generation rate and physical composition of waste, solid waste collection (coverage, type & frequency of collection, volume of collected waste, type of vehicle), solid waste disposal, SWM personnel and other SWM issues and concerns.

¹ Standard deviation of the 10 pre-samples is 1.78; the E used was 1; while Z was found to be 2.44

SWM Survey of Households

There was a survey conducted to the respondents of every household identified as waste cooperators. This was likewise conducted prior to the 7-day activity. At first, only 10 households were surveyed based on the 10 pre-sample cooperators. After the final computation of the correct sample size in the household, additional 9 more household respondents were given additional survey forms. The relevance of this data is to know the present practices of the people in the municipality in handling their household waste, from generation, diversion up to disposal. All practices whether or not it complied with the requirements of the law was likewise indicated.

SWM Survey of Establishment / Institutions

The ESWM-TWG conducted a one-day survey with the owners of the identified cooperators for business establishments & institutions. The considerations taken during the survey is about what kind of garbage they have and how they are practically managing their own garbage especially on their disposal system.

The sectors covered on this establishments and institutions.

- a. Establishments are Food Establishments, General Stores, Industries, Public Market, Recreation Centers, Slaughterhouse and Special Waste operators.
- b. Institutions are pawnshop and lending institutions, bank, large, medium, small schools, and small churches, big, medium, and small government offices.

Again, at least 5% of the total no of establishments were taken as samples.

LGU Survey

Interviews from all categories were conducted regarding how the LGU performed in the solid waste management. The survey revealed that LGU performed at the average level although some respondents made to stand that the LGU was performing poor.

The respondent of the survey were the household, establishments and institutions.

Method of Characterizing Waste at Source

A one-day pre-sampling waste characterization for the 10 households was made the following day after the survey of practices.

A notice from the Office of the Mayor regarding the 7-day waste characterization was given to the sample cooperators. These cooperators were also the ones interviewed on SWM practices. During the interview, they were given orientation and briefing on the importance of the assessment and their role in the assessment activity. They were instructed to place all of their whole day trash in two

garbage bags according to types (black bags for non-biodegradable & green bags for biodegradable). These samples were collected the following day and characterized.

Actual characterization involved the measurement of the total weight and total volume of the samples and recorded them in the data sheet provided by EcoGov. These wastes were then segregated and each type were measured and weigh. Biodegradable wastes were either air or sun dried for 3-4 hours, depending on the intensity of the heat after which dry weight was taken.²

Annex 2.h, shows sample of wastes found in every waste classification: Biodegradable, Recyclables, Special Waste and Residual Wastes.

The whole process was undertaken by the TWG with technical support from the EcoGov. The TWG divided themselves into different functions as: segregators, weightier, measurer, and recorders. A permanent encoder was likewise assigned.

Properly labeled garbage bags were distributed and collected every day for daily characterization. Instructions were thoroughly given to each cooperators for the success of the assessment.

Method of Characterizing End-of-Pipe Waste

Public market waste and waste from various sources covered by the collection route was collected separately. 1 truck from both market and other sources wastes were likewise characterized using the same procedure of characterization from the waste at source or samples. These wastes are subject to be disposed to the disposal area, hence considered end-of-pipe wastes.³

Actual Solid Waste Management Assessment Process

The actual waste assessment consists of two (2) major phases: First, survey of solid waste management practices by major source that includes waste generation and disposal management. And, second, characterizing waste generated, processed and finally disposed over time, undertaken for a continuous 7-day collection period. The 7-day data collection must capture variability of waste management practices over time as influenced by important factors such as: (a) expenditure patterns of households i.e. high expenditures on high income period (salary time), low expenditures during low income period (between salary times); (b) production or service schedules of food and establishments, institutions, establishments handling special wastes, and (c) changes of activities on various sources during weekends. Hence, the 7-day collection must include salary time and a weekend⁴. Characterization of waste management practices must also capture variability over time hence it is

² There were no dry weights on the 2nd, 3rd and 7th day of the activity because of rain.

³ End-of-pipe means end of the waste stream.

⁴ There was already an initial one-day waste assessment activity which revealed significant results, not appropriate to reflect the entire municipality waste status, hence decision to improve sampling design and methodology in the waste assessment process was made, which is then the 7-day waste assessment.

undertaken twice a year. Special events are not considered regular activities hence, not given special consideration in the regular assessment.

The first process undertaken in assessing its SWM practices is by identifying the major sources of waste - Households, Commercials/Industrials, Institutions and Special Wastes. It is divided into different categories such as Food Establishments, General Stores, Industries, Institutions, Public Market, Recreation Centers, Residential, Service Centers, Slaughterhouse and Special Waste; and subdivided into subcategories.

A sampling plan was designed based on the categories and subcategories previously identified. The selected number of samples was desired to represent the different major sources of waste. All samples have an identified focal person as respondents representing the establishment and were interviewed in connection to their present practices and knowledge on ISWM program of the LGU. Likewise, instructions in preparation for the seven days waste characterization together with the notice from the Office of the Mayor regarding the activity were given.

On July 23-30, waste characterization commenced. All selected respondents were given separate plastic bags for biodegradable and non – biodegradable wastes. It was collected daily for seven days then measured its total volume and total weight. After getting the total weight and volume, it was then segregated from its classification i.e. biodegradable, recyclable, residuals & special waste. Each classification was again measured and weigh, after which biodegradable waste were sun-dried for up to 3 hours, direct sunlight. After drying these wastes were weigh again. This drying process was done all through out the activity only except on rainy days, which were on days 1, 2 and 7.

Waste from the disposal site or end-of-pipe, which comprises the market and various wastes from different sources, covered by the present collection schedule, were also collected and characterized likewise for seven days with the same methodology as from the sample waste generators.

Data encoding and analysis

Data gathered during the characterization was encoded into the computer using a template designed and distributed by the EcoGov. Because of the level of complexity in the analysis of these data, a permanent and official encoder was assigned to take charged in the encoding and data cleaning.

In the analysis, again an Excel-based computer program from EcoGov, was used to generate summary of tables and statistics from the raw data. Using extrapolation technique⁵, waste generated from the entire municipality was extracted from the template. The analysis includes the generation of the following tables:

- Waste generation per day by source;

⁵ Weight from the each sample was multiplied by an expansion factor taken from the actual category size divided by the sample size. E.g. household samples = 19. Actual household is 6000. Expansion = 315.8

- Composition of waste generated (at source) by type of material (biodegradable, recyclable, residual and special waste);
- Waste generation per capita; and
- Volume and composition of waste disposed in dumpsites (end-of-pipe)

Using population and economic growth for the next 10 years and the LGUs proposed collection coverage and % collection within 10 years of service, the following tables and projections were derived:

- projected waste generation per day, by source, by type of material;
- projected waste generation per day by barangay, by type of material;
- projected waste generation within collection area of the LGU, by type of material; and
- projected waste collection per day, by type of material

2.2.4. Cross Visit

Module 3, provides opportunity for the Local Government Units (LGU) through its Ecological Solid Waste Management Board (ESWMB) and the Technical Working Group Members (TWG), to visit some sites with advanced program on Solid Waste Management. This is essentially to gain insights and further enhance their knowledge on the different ISWM practices and options that worked which they could replicate with or without major modifications in their own. Reflecting from its baseline information gathered in Module 2, Solid Waste Management Assessment (SWMA), on the current ISWM situationer of their locality, decision makers will have the opportunity to weigh in more options and alternatives applicable locally, which is more effective and cost efficient with sound basis of its implementation, through various experiences during the 3-day tour duration.

Last April 28-30, 2003, the municipality of Jagna, through their ISWM Board and Technical Working Group members, visited the SWM facilities of Dumaguete City, Bais City, municipality of Amlan and Cebu City. According to the participants, these three LGUs left a great challenge for them to realize what these LGUs had achieved. They were impressed at the different techniques, an urbanized place used, to be able to manage its solid waste successfully; or why a lower class municipality has reaped tremendous success in their solid waste management implementation. They said that those LGUs made an outstanding performance on ESWM through a high level of cooperation with the people.

The SWM practices that are being showcased include the following features.

- Massive Education and Information Campaign
- Segregation at Source
- Composting (Vermi Composting)
- Materials Recovery Facility
- Monitoring on Barangay Cleanliness Program or (Clean and Green Contest)

- Establishment of Controlled Dump for the Year 2004 and Sanitary Landfill for the Year 2007 (Bais City Type)
- Increase of SWM Budget, as soon as the priority projects of the town are implemented.

2.2.5 SWM Options Analysis

The ESWM Board, together with its working arm, the TWG, formulates the options and strategies to be adopted by the LGU in the SWM program for the next 10 years. From the series of activities on options analysis, the group had initially drafted two institutional arrangement or pathways in handling solid waste for the municipality.

In defining these options, it has to study carefully the results of the assessment while taking into consideration the present capability of the LGU, in terms of solid waste management services, i.e. budget, ordinances, infra support, and the current manpower they for enforcing the program. It also has to rely on the lessons learned during their study tour, which ever is applicable and practical to their present scenario. Social acceptability, especially on waste segregation, and environmental impact for the sanitary landfill was also scrutinized to generate the best possible scheme the LGU would like to adopt. This likewise includes analysis of the future waste generation in the next ten years.

From the generic “Collect and Dispose” scheme, which is another form of transferring waste, rather than managing it, 4 more stages have been taken into consideration. This includes segregation at source, collection and transport, waste recovery and treatment and the disposal management. As mandated by RA 9003, every household should segregate to ensure waste reduction at source and diversion of at least 25% by year 2004, closure of open dumpsite by year 2005 and having a sanitary landfill by year 2006.

The elements of the 4 E’s were also applied in formulating the options, i.e. Engineering, Education, Enforcement, and Entrepreneurship. These have been accepted to be a very useful tool in identifying the strategies and activities the LGU should commit within every stage of the process.

These options have gone through a pros and cons analysis to verify which of them has the better potential for adoption. Annex 2.i is the matrix of pros and cons the LGU has made for identifying the preferred option the municipality will implement. Though the group has initially defined two institutional arrangement pathways, these have to go through a consensus building for transparency and participatory approach where at the end they have selected one pathway, which they are now keen to adopt.

2.2.6 Plan Preparation

In preparing the draft plan, the technical working group was convened to introduce the outline of the plan, as provided the EcoGov. Based on the technical capability of each member, they were then divided into 4 groups where each group has to write specific chapter of the outline. Series of follow-through meetings were conducted to ensure that the write-ups were on its track and that every details of the

plan are made up clear to every member of the TWG. These activities were spearheaded by the EcoGov, until every detail of the plan was firm up to the needs of the LGU and to its constituents.

2.3. Formal Legitimization Process

For the formal legitimization of the plan, the following activities and documents were passed to support the full implementation of the plan.

2.3.1 SWM Board approval and endorsement

The SWM Board was convened on _____ to review the draft plan with the presence of its TWG, who were all the way present in the plan formulation proces. Though, not 100% quorom was form as defined in its working protocol. The Board endorsed the plan, through resolution no. _____ to the Municipal Development Council (MDC) and Sanguniang Bayan (SB) for adoption.

2.3.2 General consensus at the barangay level.

Before their was a consensus from the board on the general strategy the LGU planned to implement for their SWM program. A multisectoral consensus building was conducted at the barangay level in all 33 barangays in the municipality, for the 2 pathways generated during the options analysis workshop. This took place in the month of November, 2003, a month after the options were defined. There were pools of social marketing groups assigned to conduct information campaign to the barangays in which consensus were likewise taken for social acceptability of its constituents. There was generally a positive reply from the people with about 650 in attendance. The social marketing group were likewise members of the TWG and selected Board members, headed by the chairman on Environment of the SB.

The affair was conducted to validate the initial option identified by the board. A number of issues were raised however, but were answered by the IEC facilitators. Other issues were likewise addressed during the policy support workshop where the TWG planned to draft ordinances to answer querries and doubts of implementation from the barangay. One issue however which gets to the attention of the local chief executive was the residents rejection of the proposed sanitary landfill in one of its barangay. This barangay's negative perception to the facility emanates however to a previous experience about 20 years ago where in solid waste were discrimanately disposed in their area, causing public hazards in terms of health and sanitation.

The activity has strenghten the legimitacy of the plan, through public support and acceptance. This pave the way to pursue with one consensus, from the multisectoral members of the ISWM Board and TWG and from the general public as well.

2.3.3 Plan approval by the MDC and SB

The MDC on its special session on _____ passed a resolution strongly endorsing the 10-year ESWM plan to the SB

2.1 Resolution No. _____, which called for the approval and adoption of the ISWM plan, was one of the main agenda items at the regular SB session last _____. The Chair of the Committee on Environmental who is likewise the chairman of the ISWM TWG, presented the ISWM plan. Key components were emphasize together with the planned strategies, budget and organizational structure for plan implementation. The barangay and MDC resolutions were submitted to the SB. After some clarifications and deliberations, all the SB members present unanimously affirmed the submitted resolutions thereby approving and adopting the 10-year ISWM Plan of the LGU. Annexex 2.j, 2.k, and 2.l contains the SWM Board Resolution, the MDC's, and the SB's respectively.