

## Further project information

<b>Company name</b>	<b>AHT GROUP AG Management &amp; Engineering on behalf of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Solid Waste Management for Local Government Units (SWM4LGUs) / Abfallwirtschaftsprogramm für Kommunalverwaltungen in den Philippinen</b>
<b>Short description of the project</b>	The overall aim of the project was that selected Local Governments implement waste management systems proficiently and economically. The elements of the German contribution covered technical expertise by international and national consultants, support of planning and licensing procedures for new waste management projects and facilities, capacity development measures for involved partner personnel as well as the limited provision of equipment. The project was part of the development cooperation focus area "Environment" including policy, protection and the sustainable use of natural resources. Support on regional and local level is provided to the Visayas region. The project was conducted in close cooperation with the KfW supported credit line for the financing of local investments in solid waste management through the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP).
<b>Project classification</b>	Consulting, Technical Co-operation within Philippine-German Development Co-operation
<b>Key words</b>	Waste collection and transport, Bio-mechanical or physical-mechanical waste treatment, Composting, Sorting, Recycling, Landfilling, Consulting
<b>Benefits to the environment:</b>	The project directly aimed at environment and resource protection. With regards to climate protection, the proper closure of dumpsites and enhanced material recovery could contribute to lessen the emissions of harmful GHG. The project demonstrated that valuable resources could be recovered in several partner cities, especially through composting and recycling as well as by the production of Alternative Fuels and Raw Materials (AFR) for cement kiln co-processing (WtE). Through planning, construction and proper management of new Sanitary Landfills, waste disposal was improved and protection of water, soil and air in partner cities was demonstrated.
<b>Effects on the optimisation on hygiene, occupational health and safety:</b>	In several partner cities the project capacitated former waste pickers to establish associations which are commissioned to manage the municipal waste segregation facilities and contributed significantly to income generation of the members. Especially women living and working at local dumpsites are hardly protected in their rights to avail of equal livelihood to improve social status and basic social standards. The project promoted women to participate in training measures and recycling projects and introduced basic work safety standards (protection gear, organised team work in shifts, access to water and sanitation during work, regular work meetings) at municipal facilities.
<b>Effects on the sustainable qualification of employee:</b>	To establish showcases and success stories for proper solid waste management, the selected Local Governments took part in staff capacity building and planning support to implement the RA 9003. City officers were trained on-the-job in the German Waste Management Center Pohlsche Heide by CReED e.V. to act as future Sanitary Landfill Managers. In addition, to further assist the cities more efficiently, the project strengthened the capability of staff in three regional Environmental Management Bureau and the secretariat of the National Solid Waste Management Commission increasing performance in their regulatory functions to implement the RA 9003. Participants of all three spheres of Government passed an 18-module training course which, at the end of the project, was anchored at the Central Philippine University(CPU) in Iloilo City.
<b>Other effects:</b>	Replication of SLF and so called Eco-Centres with recovery facilities by neighbouring Local Governments; Trickle-down effect from NSWMC in Manila to all EMBs in 16 regions and their 1.600 LGUs; income generation, Networking with South-East Asian countries on the newly elaborated National Solid Waste Management Strategy and involvement in National Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) discussion, replication, strategy

## Further project information

<b>Reason for the project:</b>	Environmental degradation caused by uncontrolled dumping and burning of refuse as well as accumulation of waste due to steadily increasing volumes of domestic wastes remains a severe problem in the Philippines. In 1999 the Philippine DENR launched the request for technical assistance for waste management within the Philippine-German bilateral co-operation. Although in 2000/2001 a new Ecological Solid Waste Management Act (RA 9003) was passed, compliance with the legal prescriptions by the newly tasked 1.600 Local Government Units and involved line agencies remained low. Therefore Capacity Development for staff in city administrations, in regional and in national line agencies was the main reason for the project at its start in 2005.
<b>Essential parts of the implementation, status quo and open questions or issues:</b>	After project appraisal in 2001/2002 the project started in 2005 in Iloilo City with EMB Region 6 and some 12 municipalities as partners. In a second phase 2007-2010 two others Regions 7 and 8 and other LGUs were involved. The national level was integrated into the approach of the Project. In the hand over phase advisory services and cooperation was concentrated on those cities with advanced processes for the establishment of SLF and Eco-Centres. The efforts to support the elaboration of a modern National Solid Waste Management Strategy, in part also based on the experiences made in the project's partner EMB and LGUs, were increased.
<b>What make the project attractive?</b>	Model development for locally adapted SLF and Eco-Centres Documentation and transport of experiences (e.g. in form of guidelines) from Local Governments via EMB to the National SWM Commission Gradual inclusion of climate change initiatives of GIZ/KfW in solid waste management into the approach GIZ-documented support to the integration of the informal sector Extensive documentation of project achievements on homepage and international SWM conferences (SARDINIA, ISWA, WasteSafe, ORBIT, HongKong etc.)
<b>What Information were helpful at the start of the project?</b>	Sound baseline data (WACS, 10-year SWM Plan, costs for and income from SWM in municipalities) Stakeholder interests in the private SWM sector (collection, recycling) Analysis of institutional barriers in the functioning of DENR/EMBs and local governments as well as legal and technical gaps for the implementation of RA 9003
<b>What should imitators consider, if they wish to carry out a project in similar circumstances?</b>	Personnel fluctuation in government offices on all levels Uncertainty about approval processes of new SWM technologies Prolonged time periods for planning, approval and construction of SWM facilities including the influence of tropical weather conditions
<b>What should be done differently?</b>	Involvement of the national level as well as the private sector from the beginning. Involvement of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) as well as universities for the introduction of model facilities/equipment Have financial resources available for small demonstration facilities Allow for activities in niches like Hazardous Waste and Health Care Waste
<b>What went well and proved successful?</b>	Support to waste pickers, especially women for the establishment of associations, including income generation On-the-job training of future SLF managers via CREED in Germany 3-Spheres-approach and working together with CIM and former DED waste experts in cities as well as with KfW credit line for SWM Local adaptations to standards for SLF siting, construction and environmental control Involvement of national staff in documentation of experiences (via SWM conferences, study tours, sector publications)