

# CEBU CITY PRESENTATION

Networking Seminar on KitaQ  
Composting System in Asia  
June 28-July 1 2011, Kitakyushu City,  
Japan

## Part 1: Solid Waste Management in Cebu City

### Basic Information

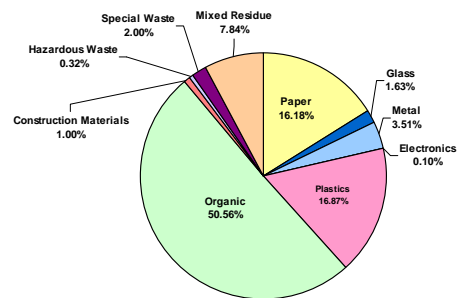
- ❑ Population: 799,079
- ❑ Total Waste Generation: 411 tpd
- ❑ Total Waste Collection: 285 tpd est.
- ❑ Total Recycling: 21,044 tpd, worth Php 234,000.00/ day
- ❑ SWM Budget Allocation: Php 85M, 2008



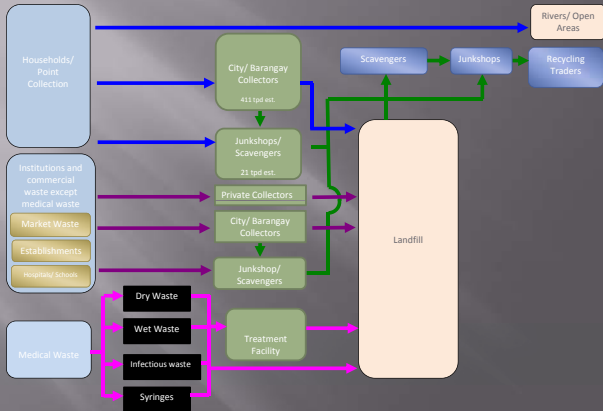
### Waste Characteristics

- ❑ Waste Generation
  - Households
  - Institutions (schools, businesses establishments, offices, etc.)
  - Markets
  - Hospitals
  - Sweepings

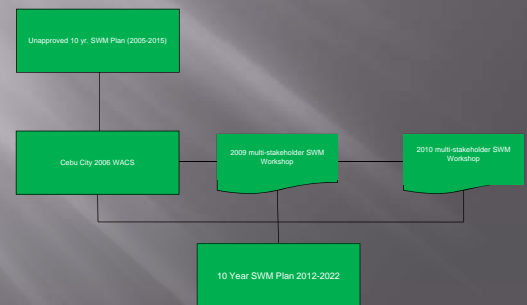
### Waste Composition



### Over-all Waste Stream



### Solid Waste Management Strategy Year of Preparation



### Vision and mission

“Cebu City with empowered stewards and stakeholders that nurture the environment through integrated solid waste management.”

### Targets for waste reduction

Divert wastes by 50% from the Inayawan Sanitary Landfill within the next 3 years

Reduce wastes by 25% in the next 3 years.

Complete enforcement of the SWM laws and ordinances



Cebu City Landfill

### New initiatives, actions or policy support taken to implement the strategy in partnership with other stakeholders

- ❑ Partnership with the academe through the City Academe Network (CAN) in the dissemination of information about SWM
- ❑ Partnership with the business and industry sector Cebu Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCCI) for the financial support of SWM programs
- ❑ Partnership with the religious sector through the Archdiocese of Cebu and Interfaith sector for the participation of communities in SWM
- ❑ Partnership with international organizations such as IGES, KITA, UNEP, AusAid, etc. for technical and financial assistance for SWM programs

### Progress, results or targets are achieved already

- ❑ Distributed around 1,500 bags of Takakura Mother compost which reduces around 750 kgs. of biodegradable waste per day
- ❑ Constructed a compost center with the assistance of KITA which can produced 4.5 tons of Takakura mother compost
- ❑ Partnered with schools and universities to put up their own Takakura distribution center



Takakura basket



Preparing the bags



Distribution

### Issues, challenges, constraints

- ❑ Still a lot to be done in SWM
  - Many factors are still unknown, such as collection rate, collection efficiency, time efficiency, future waste generation, etc.
  - Weak participation level in waste segregation, reduction
  - Limited final disposal options
- ❑ Weak CCENRO
  - Inadequate number of personnel
  - Inadequate financial resources
  - Few equipment
- ❑ SWM components still lodged in other departments/ offices, like garbage collection and disposal
- ❑ Few SWM practitioners in the locality that would support SWM policies and implementation

### Future actions

- ❑ Increase resources for CCENRO by convincing political decision-makers that a stronger environment office is an advantageous political step
- ❑ Intensify SWM IEC through use of mass media and community dialogues
- ❑ Increase individual and community participation in segregation and reduction by providing viable incentives such as purchase of compost, financial assistance, food for work, etc.



In households



In schools



In businesses



In churches

## Part II: Existing composting programs in Cebu city

Composting programs began with implementation R.A. 9003 in 2004. The City Agriculture Department initiated vermi-composting in the agricultural areas in Cebu City. Hon. Nestor Archival also championed composting for the reduction of biodegradable wastes. Most of the programs were showcase projects in the applicability of the technology, which was successful for a time but was not scaled up for wider practice.

In 2007, Takakura Home Method of composting was introduced to the Cebu City Government through the City Planning and Development Office and Office of Hon. Edwin Jagmoc, then a city councilor. With Pagtambayong Foundation, Inc., the City Government actively pursued a wider dissemination of the method. Unfortunately, there was a very limited response in the community and/or weak distribution mechanism.

Through a wider network of the urban poor, academe, parishes and businesses, we aim to distribute to about 50% of the city's households, or around 75,000 Takakura mother compost bags within the next 3 years. There would be distribution in the communities, parishes, schools and businesses. Aside from household composting, other waste generators such as markets and institutions will be strongly encouraged to do composting in their own premises.

Compost product will be purchased by the City Government for its greening program and support for farmers in upland agriculture. The city has allocated **Php 2.5M** for the purchase of compost. However, the mechanics for the purchase has yet to be decided.

## Sharing lessons learned

- Identify success factors in promoting sustainable composting programs based on your own experience
  - Political support from political leaders
  - Strong public support and receptive public for environment programs
  - Reliable technical skills of personnel in Takakura composting method
- Identify barriers and challenges in promoting sustainable composting programs based on your own experience
  - Currently a weak institution that promote composting programs
  - Technical information resources is limited to trained personnel



- ◻ Identify what kind of external assistance you may need to improve your composting programs.
  - Technical support
    - Training of personnel, additional compost advisers
    - Acquisition of facilities, such as resource center, composting center, etc. and equipment, such as shredder, skidsteer
  - Financial support
    - Support for purchase of supplies
    - Personnel salaries