



Foreword

Kaban-Galing(roughly translated as a chest-load of achievements) is a case bank of expertise or a storehouse of knowledge validated practice. Derived from Kaban, a Filipino antique chest where the most prized possessions of the old folks were kept, Kaban-Galing is a replication guide and a compendium of innovative and excellent practices, which are paragons of local governance from where inspirations and lessons can be drawn.

The cases are organized according to focus: Good Local Governance, Environmental Management, Local Economic Transformation, Poverty Reduction, Urban Governance, and Child-friendly Local Governance. This thematic grouping puts the spot light on advocacy themes and is meant to be flexible. One can refer to a case in a local economic transformation for a theme on poverty alleviation and vice versa. And while these cases relate to a theme, they can and do overlap. Each theme represents a volume prefaced by Replication Guide that crystallizes basic theories and approaches in local program management.

This guide is a convenient tool not only for local officials, but also for functionaries and professionals involved in local project and project management. The replication strategies presented here however, need not all be present when replicating a program as their applicability may differ from one local situation to another. Nor it is guaranteed that experiential results will be exactly the same as cited by local governments. Rather, the Guide emphasizes that these strategies are doable and have been tried and tested for program success.

This compendium is made possible through the efforts of Local Government Academy (LGA), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) under the guidance of its Officer-in-Charge Assistant Secretary Austre A. Panadero and Assistant Director Marivel C. Sacendocillo. To the personnel and staff of the Research and Program Development Division, LGA who patiently collected and consolidated various materials for the featured programs and the members of the LGA Executive Committee for their valuable inputs and suggestions on the form and content of this compendium. Other people involved are Mr. Simon Peter Gregorio who wrote the strategies and edited the initial documents and the student interns from the National College of Public Administration and Governance, University of the Philippines.

The foundation is also indebted to Instrumedia Marketing Corporation for the invaluable technical assistance it has given in pre-press and production supervision.

Likewise, the Foundation acknowledges the different award giving bodies including Philippines-Canada Local Government Support Program, Clean and Green, National Nutrition Council and Population Commission who have recognized the innovative practices

presented in this compendium. To Ford Foundation, UNICEF, ILO and UNDP, we thank you for your resources for additional volumes and prints.

Galing Pook Foundation remains in faith that in the succeeding annual volumes of Kaban-Galing, more individuals and organizations, local government units and stakeholders will join us in sharing the fruits of effective local governance.

Managing the Environment

A REPLICATION GUIDE

**We do not inherit the earth
from our ancestors;
we borrow it
from our children.**

This section discusses some strategies and guidelines for the management of forest, water, and the built environment. No one would deny that the condition of the Philippine environment has reached critical proportions. The signs are everywhere: the recent flooding of Baguio City, located 5000 feet above sea level, Metro Manila belonging

to the top three cities in Asia with the most polluted air, the continued pollution of rivers and seas, and the destruction of coral reefs. The Local Government Code grants more and greater powers to LGUs to undertake environmental management activities. More and more, the burden of environmental management shall fall on the LGUs.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

WHAT IS SOLID WASTE AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT?

Solid waste, according to internationally accepted definition, is non-liquid waste material arising from domestic, trade, commercial, industrial, and mining activities. It also includes waste arising from the

conduct of public services such as street sweepings, landscape maintenance, and the clearing of typhoon wrought debris. Note that the term “non liquid” is relative, because it includes sludge (semi-liquid slurry) such as those from industrial sources and from sewage treatment plants.

Solid waste management refers to all activities pertaining to the control, transfer and transport, processing, and disposal of solid waste in accordance with the best principles of public health, economics, engineering, conservation, and aesthetics. Its scope include all attendant, administrative, financial, legal, planning, and engineering function.

WHAT ARE SOME STRATEGIES THAT CAN BE FOLLOWED REGARDING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT?

Those who generate the waste must bear the cost of its management and disposal. The days when LGUs collected garbage for free are fast disappearing. Besides being financially unsustainable, it is also an inducement to risky, careless, and unproductive behavior — what economists call moral hazard. It is

Those who generate more wastes should pay more.

also discriminatory as those who generate a large amount of waste are treated in the same way as those who generate less. Waste is a by-product of the production and consumption process. In economic terms, it is a negative externality. Charging garbage collection and disposal fees is one way through which the cost can be internalized and to encourage consumers to reduce, reuse, and recycle. Garbage collection fees can be an effective behavior –modifying instrument if citizens can pay it easily and if it is collected separately.