

Seventh Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific

“Advancing 3R and Resource Efficiency for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

Adelaide, SA, Australia, 2-4 November 2016

Country Report

(Draft)

< the Philippines >

This country report was prepared by the Government of the Philippines as an input for the Seventh Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

Country 3R Progress Report

Name of the Country:

PHILIPPINES

Name, Designation and Organization Respondent:

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Other Ministries, Organizations, Agencies contributing to Country
Report:

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Progress and achievements towards implementation of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration

-Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific (2013-2023)-

With the objective of demonstrating renewed interest and commitment of Asia-Pacific countries towards realizing a resource efficient society, the Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia-Pacific in 2013 adopted the good-will and legally non-binding “*Ha Noi 3R Declaration – Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific 2013-23.*” The objective of the Country Reporting is to share among international community various initiatives launched and efforts made (such as new policy instruments, legislations, regulations, institutional arrangements, investments or financing, technological innovation or intervention, partnership mechanisms, such as PPPs, etc.) by the member countries of the Forum in addressing each of the underlined goals of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration. This would not only help the member countries to learn various 3R best practices in place across the region, but it would also help bi-lateral and multi-lateral development agencies, donors, development banks in assessing the sustainable needs and challenges to better devise their existing as well as future capacity building programmes and technical assistance in the areas of 3Rs and sustainable waste management.

We request you to kindly fill in the below table as much as possible with relevant data/information. If additional spaces are required, separate sheets could be attached.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

Secretariat of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)
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I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 1

Significant **reduction** in the quantity of **municipal solid waste** generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.

Q-1 What specific 3R policies, programmes and projects, are implemented to reduce the quantity of municipal solid waste?

Republic Act No. 9003 or the Philippine Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 fundamentally takes into account the waste management in the following hierarchy:

- a) Source reduction and minimization of wastes generated at source;
- b) Resource recovery, recycling and reuse of wastes at the barangay;
- c) Efficient collection, proper transfer and transport of wastes by city/municipality; and
- d) Efficient management of residuals and of final disposal sites and/or any other related technologies for the destruction/reuse of residuals.

Supplemental policies were formulated as Resolutions of the National Solid Waste Management Commission including:

- Guidelines on the Phasing Out of Non-Environmentally Acceptable (NEA) Products and Packaging Materials.
- Adoption of the National Solid Waste Management Strategy
- Guidelines for Mandatory Solid Waste Segregation at Source, Segregated Collection and Recovery
- Adoption of the Guidelines on the Clustering of Local Government Units (LGUs) for Common Ecological Solid Waste Management Facilities
- Nationwide Implementation of the Establishment of an Appropriate Ecological Solid Waste Management System for Home Owners Association (HOAs), Public Markets and Commercial Establishments and the Eco-saver Program for Public Schools
- Guidelines Prescribing Deadlines on the Submission of Ten Year SWM Plans
- Declaration of every month of January as Zero Waste Management Month in the Philippines
- Amending Resolution No. 26 series of 2009, Changing the Term Ecology Park or Eco-Park to Ecological Solid Waste Management Park or Eco-SWM Park and Providing Clarifications
- Creation of the Multi-Agency Sub-Group (MASG) to develop the guidelines on the Waste Analysis and Characterization Study (WACS) and Computation of Waste Diversion
- Creation of the MASG to develop the guidelines on Composting, Compost Quality and Market Development (CCQMD)
- Creation of the MASG to develop the guidelines on the establishment and operation of best available Waste to Energy (WTE) Technologies for the Country
- Implementation of the Memorandum of Agreement between the NSWMC through the DENR and the Tarlac College of Agriculture for a Satellite Ecology Center
- Full Waste Recovery and Recycling Program

Q-2 What is the level of participation of households in “source” segregation of municipal waste streams? (Please check the appropriate box)

- Very High (> 90%)
- High (>70%)
- Average (50~70%)
- Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)
- Does not exist

There had been limited information to evaluate the country’s level of performance in this aspect although based on the data from a group of 128 selected and supported LGUs, a set of monitoring and evaluation criteria were established and compliance rates were found to range between 53% and 100%. Some LGUs have been successful in engaging the public to do source segregation while the majority still lags behind.

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 1 Significant **reduction** in the quantity of **municipal solid waste** generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.

(unit: kg/psn/day)

Recyclable Material	Primary Collector	Metro Manila	Metro Cebu	Southern Mindanao
Paper	Street Collectors	3.18	3.59	2.45
	Collection Workers	21.83	1.81	0.62
	Disposal Site Scavengers	22.01	8.21	12.86
Aluminum	Street Collectors	0.76	0.35	0.40
	Collection Workers	0.78	0.13	0.02
	Disposal Site Scavengers	2.50	0.05	1.79
Other Metals	Street Collectors	1.39	5.04	14.76
	Collection Workers	12.35	0.94	0.64
	Disposal Site Scavengers	16.75	6.34	13.75
Plastic	Street Collectors	1.63	3.94	3.50
	Collection Workers	9.79	0.50	0.63
	Disposal Site Scavengers	20.32	4.48	25.00
Glass	Street Collectors	0.85	0.58	6.65
	Collection Workers	6.58	0.26	0.94
	Disposal Site Scavengers	9.96	0.32	49.64

Q-3 Total annual government expenditure per capita (US\$ per capita) in municipal solid waste management in 2014-2015

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

- Lack of proper segregation of recyclable/recoverable waste materials at sources of generation and low collection ratio and low quality of such materials as its result;
- Limited technological and financial capacity of domestic industries that can receive recyclables as raw materials and their outflow to international big market such as China;
- Strong dependence of collection and trading of recyclable/recoverable materials upon price fluctuation based on market mechanism and unstable domestic supply of recyclables to the receiving industries as its result; and
- Fragmented information and network for optimizing the flow of recyclable/recoverable materials from generators to the final users.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

- Technical and financial assistance for the establishment and upgrading of Materials Recovery Facilities in LGUs;
- Assistance in the implementation and sustainability of ESWM in Schools, Homeowners Association, Commercial Establishments and Public Markets;
- Finalization of the study on the Life Cycle Analysis of products in relation to prohibition on the use of non-environmentally acceptable products and packaging materials.
- Review/updating of the Study on Recycling Industry Development in the Philippines
- NSWMS Strategy

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Final closure of all remaining open and controlled dumpsites; Establishment of more engineered SLFs; Concrete policy on waste to energy

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 1	Significant reduction in the quantity of municipal solid waste generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.
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Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 2 Full-scale utilization of the organic component of municipal waste, including food waste, as a valuable resource, thereby achieving multiple benefits such as the reduction of waste flows to final disposal sites, reduction of GHG emission, improvement in resource efficiency, energy recovery, and employment creation.

Q-1 Does the central government have policies or support to utilize or reduce the organic waste such as composting, energy recovery and improving efficiency in food processing?

Yes, the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act provides for the utilization/reduction of organic wastes. The Local Government Units are supported by the National Government on this thru technical assistance and technology on composting/energy recovery.

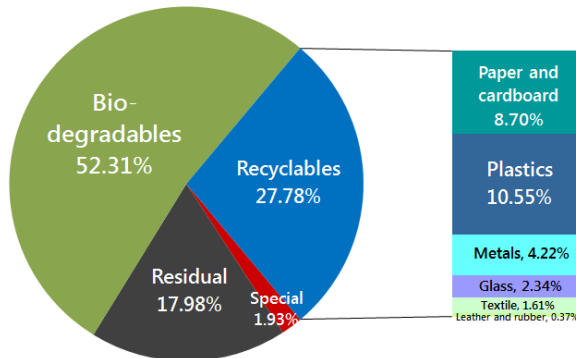
Q-2 What is happening to country's organic waste? (Please check the appropriate box)

- mostly landfilled
- mostly incinerated
- both landfilled and incinerated
- mostly open dumped or open burned

There is no actual figure at the national level on the volume of processed organic waste coming from municipal solid waste. Nevertheless, practices implemented by the LGUs to divert organic wastes from disposal includes;

- Composting including backyard (small-scale), windrows, in-vessel; vermi-composting; and
- Other biomass processing such as charcoal briquette production and use of bioreactor with small scale energy production.

Percentage (%) by weight of MSW fractions in the Philippines



More than half of municipal solid waste (MSW) generated in the country are biodegradable in nature. Typical bio-waste consists of kitchen or food waste and yard or garden waste. From the available information, it could be estimated that 86.2% of compostable waste comes from food scraps while 13.8% are leaves and twigs.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

- Among the gaps identified during the consultation on the development of the NSWM Strategy is the special handling of other types of waste including food waste);
- Proper planning and implementation by the LGUs on how to divert the organic waste from the waste stream and monitoring/validation on the actual reduction and diversion of organic wastes remains a challenge in the country.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Guidelines on Compost from Municipal Solid Waste

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 2	Full-scale utilization of the organic component of municipal waste, including food waste, as a valuable resource, thereby achieving multiple benefits such as the reduction of waste flows to final disposal sites, reduction of GHG emission, improvement in resource efficiency, energy recovery, and employment creation.
<i>within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
RA 9003; National Solid Waste Management Strategy	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 3 Achieve significant **increase in recycling rate** of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.

Q-1 What is the recycling rate of various recyclables? (Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

Rate \ Type	Very High (>90%)	High (>70%)	Average (50~60%)	Poor (<50%)	Recycling does not exist	Definition of recycling rate*
Paper						
Plastic						
Metal						
Construction waste						
e-waste						
others						

*Note: Please specify in the cell which of the following definitions (ie., 1 or 2 or 3) is followed for recycling rate

Definition 1: (collected recyclable waste)/(estimated generation of waste)

Definition 2: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of raw material)

Definition 3: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of collected waste for recycling)

No data on the recycling rate

Q-2 What specific policies are introduced at local and national level for prevention or reduction of waste streams – paper, plastic, metal, construction waste, e-waste?

RA 9003 and NSWMC Resolution on the Full Waste Recovery and Recycling Program

Q-3 What is the rate of resource recovery from various waste streams?

Rate \ Type	Very High (>90%)	High (>70%)	Average (50~60%)	Poor (<50%)	Recycling does not exist
Paper					
Plastic					
Metal					
Construction waste					
e-waste					

(Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

No data on actual figure on the resource recovery rate.

Mixed discarding of recyclable materials with other non-recyclable waste makes it difficult to collect and properly utilize recyclable materials. In this regard, discarding behavior of waste generators is of great importance in establishing the firm recycling system in the Philippines.

In the case of the Philippines, segregation of recyclable materials at the sources of waste generation strongly depends upon the monetary value of such materials in the market.

According to the result of interview surveys to the major waste generators, i.e. household and business entities, the ratio of households who separate recyclable materials at sources is as shown in the tables below.

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 3 Achieve significant **increase in recycling rate** of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.

Table 1-1 Segregation of Recyclable Materials at Households

(unit: %)

Survey Area	Recyclable Material	A	B	C	D	Separation Ratio (B+C)
Metro Manila	Paper	47.25	29.52	4.12	19.11	33.64
	Aluminum	64.71	25.13	6.42	3.74	31.55
	Other Metals	74.85	16.36	4.24	4.55	20.61
	Plastic	56.48	19.83	3.71	19.99	23.54
Metro Cebu	Paper	58.86	24.13	4.58	12.42	28.71
	Aluminum	25.28	27.88	1.13	45.71	29.01
	Other Metals	24.32	64.86	6.76	4.05	71.62
	Plastic	46.70	42.86	5.49	4.95	48.35
Southern Mindanao	Paper	33.24	34.37	4.65	27.74	39.02
	Aluminum	31.56	46.91	5.06	16.48	51.97
	Other Metals	21.31	9.51	11.24	57.94	20.75
	Plastic	50.00	31.03	5.17	13.79	36.21
	Paper	31.79	49.23	9.23	9.74	58.46
	Aluminum	31.08	30.83	11.29	26.80	42.12
	Other Metals	20.86	51.69	8.54	18.91	60.23
	Plastic					

- (A) Discarding into waste bin for municipal waste collection.
- (B) Sell or give to door-to-door collectors.
- (C) Bring to recycling centers
- (D) Others

Segregation ratio is comparatively lower in Metro Manila than other regions except for the paper. Percentage of the households who sell or give to door-to-door collectors is high in Metro Cebu and Southern Mindanao. The highest ratio of segregation is found in aluminum scrap in Metro Cebu, which is about 70% of the interviewed households.

Table 1-2 Segregation of Recyclable Materials at Business Entities

(unit: %)

Survey Area	Recyclable Material	A	B	C	D	Separation Ratio (B+C)
Metro Manila	Paper	37.79	32.34	5.84	24.02	38.19
	Aluminum	51.58	31.58	14.74	2.11	46.32
	Other Metals	40.24	29.27	19.51	10.98	48.78
	Plastic	52.40	24.89	8.02	14.69	32.92
Metro Cebu	Paper	46.85	21.45	7.19	24.51	28.64
	Aluminum	22.72	31.65	1.26	44.36	32.91
	Other Metals	41.18	47.06	0.00	11.76	47.06
	Plastic	47.83	47.83	0.00	4.35	47.83
Southern Mindanao	Paper	32.09	30.64	7.97	29.30	38.61
	Aluminum	36.92	42.88	6.35	13.85	49.23
	Other Metals	41.68	21.06	0.00	37.26	21.06
	Plastic	44.44	44.44	11.11	0.00	55.56
	Paper	46.43	39.29	3.57	10.71	42.86
	Aluminum	46.34	29.70	3.21	20.76	32.91
	Other Metals	38.33	23.81	6.67	31.19	30.48
	Plastic					

- (A) Discarding into waste bin for municipal waste collection.
- (B) Sell or give to door-to-door collectors.
- (C) Bring to recycling centers
- (D) Others

In the case of Metro Manila, the ratio of separating recyclable materials is higher than the case of households. It may reflect higher awareness of recycling in business entities. In the case of other regions, the difference between households and business entities is mixed.

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 3 Achieve significant **increase in recycling rate** of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.

Comparatively lower separation of papers in Metro Cebu and Southern Mindanao is estimated to be the no or limited users of nearby waste/scrap papers since most of them are located at nearby area of Metro Manila

Q-4 What is the level of existence of resource recovery facilities/ infrastructures in cities?

Level Type	Every Major City	Few Major Cities only	Does not exist	Supportive policy or programmes exists	No supportive policy or programmes
Paper					
Plastic					
Metal					
Construction waste					
e-waste					

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 3	Achieve significant increase in recycling rate of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
Limited recycling facilities	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 4 Build **sustainable cities /green cities** by encouraging “**zero waste**” through sound policies, strategies, institutional mechanisms, and multi - stakeholder partnerships (giving specific importance to private sector involvement) with a primary goal of **waste minimization**

Q-1 What specific waste management policies and programmes are introduced to encourage private sector participation in municipal waste management?

- RA 9003
- Promotion of the Environmentally Sustainable Cities nationwide, with assistance to LGUs
- Adopt an Estero Program- multi stakeholders participation in cleaning waterways from solid wastes, and coming up with action plan for its sustainability
- Partnership with the academe and business sectors
- “Basura” Patrol Program

Q-2 What are the major waste management areas that have strong involvement of private and business sector? (Please check appropriate boxes and add other areas if not listed below)

- waste collection
- resource recovery
- waste recycling
- waste to energy, composting, etc.
- PPP projects in waste sector

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

National SWM Strategy

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Convergence of Eco-friendly Schools Program and Environmentally Sustainable Cities Area Management Approach

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 5	Encourage the private sector , including small-and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to implement measures to increase resource efficiency and productivity , creation of decent work and to improve environmentally-friendly practices through applying environmental standards, clean technologies, and cleaner production.
<i>Q-1 What are the major clean technology related policies aiming to increase energy and resource efficiency of SMEs?</i> The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act	
<i>Q-2 What are the capacity building programmes currently in place to build the technical capacity of SMEs in 3R areas?</i> Programs covered under the LGU Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i> National SWM Strategy	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)

Goal 6 Promote the **greening of the value chain** by encouraging industries and associated suppliers and vendors in socially responsible and inclusive ways.

Q-1 What percent of companies and industries have introduced green accounting and voluntary environmental performance evaluation (Ref: ISO 14000)?

- Very High (> 90%)
- High (>70%)
- Average (50~70%)
- Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)
- None

No actual Data

Q-2 What percent of companies and industries have introduced social accounting (Ref: SA 8000) in consultation with their workers?

- Very High (> 90%)
- High (>70%)
- Average (50~70%)
- Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)
- None

No actual Data

Q 3 Does government have a programme for promoting greening of the value chain? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote greening of value chain?

The National Eco-Labeling Program- Green Choice Philippines (NELP-GCP). It was granted the Seal of Approval to green products under the categories of laundry detergent, cement, natural infill material, engine oil, ceramic tile, water-based paint, LED light, paper handtowel, tissue papers, induction lamp, electronic ballast, organic liquid disinfectant, fiber cement board and photocopier. The program developed and approved the environmental criteria for certain products and services, including tissue paper products, household batteries, engine oils, printing and writing paper products, crayons, fire extinguishers, cement, fluorescent lamps, electronic ballasts, paints, writing instruments, paper envelopes, paper boards, inkjet and toner cartridges, desktop and laptop computers, multi-function printing devices, printers, photocopiers, facsimile machines, liquid disinfectants, bath soaps, hair shampoos, fiber cement board, liquid dishwashing products and food services.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)

Goal 6	Promote the greening of the value chain by encouraging industries and associated suppliers and vendors in socially responsible and inclusive ways.
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Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 7	Promote industrial symbiosis (i.e., recycling of waste from one industry as a resource for another), by providing relevant incentives and support.
<p><i>Q-1 Does your government have policies and programmes promoting industrial symbiosis in industrial parks or zones? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote industrial symbiosis?</i></p> <p>No specific program yet. But, it is covered in the environmental impact study of industrial parks/zones.</p>	
<p><i>Q-2 How many eco-industrial parks or zones or the like, which is supported by the government, are there in the country?</i></p> <p>Yes, there are eco-industrial zones in the country.</p>	
<p><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></p>	
<p><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></p>	
<p><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></p>	
<p><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)

Goal 8 Build **local capacity** of both current and future practitioners, to enable the private sector (including SMEs) to obtain the necessary knowledge and technical skills to foster green industry and create decent, productive work.

Q-1 How many dedicated training facilities or centers are there to cater the needs of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?

Q-2 Please provide an indicative figure on annual government (US \$) expenditure on building technical capacity of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?

No data gathered

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)

Goal 9 Develop proper **classification and inventory of hazardous waste** as a prerequisite towards sound management of such waste.

Q-1 *Is there a systematic classification of hazardous waste? If so, please attach.*

X Yes No

Q-2 *What specific rules and regulations are introduced to separate, store, treat, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste?*

RA 6969. Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Management Act of 1990. The Act calls for the regulation of and restriction on the importation, manufacture, processing, sale, distribution, use and disposal of chemical substances and mixtures that pose risk and/or injury to health and to the natural environment. It prohibits the entry, transport and disposal of hazardous and nuclear wastes into the Philippine territory. It also mandates to provide advanced studies and research on toxic chemicals.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? X Highly Partially Not at all

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas

Goal 10 **Reduce losses in the overall food supply chain** (production, post harvesting and storage, processing and packaging, distribution), leading to reduction of waste while increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products reaching consumers.

Q-1 What specific policies, rules and regulations, including awareness programmes, are introduced to minimize food or crop waste?

Q-2 Is there any continuing education services or awareness programmes for the farmers or agricultural marketing associations on reduction of crop wastes for increased food security?

Q-3 What is the average wastage of crops or agricultural produce between farms to consumers, if there is a study in your country?

- Very High (> 20~ 30%)
- High (10~20%)
- Medium (5~10%)
- Low (< 5%)
- Negligible (<1%)

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas

Goal 11 Promote full scale **use of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste** through reuse and/or recycle measures as appropriate, to achieve a number of co - benefits including GHG emission reduction, energy security, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty reduction, among others.

Q-1 How much amount of – (a) agricultural biomass waste and (b) livestock waste are grossly generated per annum?

Only available data at the moment is the % of biodegradable waste from domestic wastes. Typical bio-waste consists of kitchen or food waste and yard or garden waste. From the available information, it could be estimated that 86.2% of compostable waste comes from food scraps while 13.8% are leaves and twigs.

Q-2 How are most of the agricultural biomass wastes utilized or treated? (Please check all appropriate boxes)

- as secondary raw material input (for paper, bioplastic, furniture, etc.)
- biogas/electricity generation
- composts/fertilizers
- mostly left unutilized or open dumped
- mostly open burned

Q-3 What specific policies, guidelines, and technologies are introduced for efficient utilization of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste as a secondary material inputs towards full scale economic benefits? Relevant websites could be shared for additional information.

None

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 12 Strengthen regional, national, and local efforts to address the issue of **waste, in particular plastics** in the marine and coastal environment.

Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place to address the issue of plastic wastes in coastal and marine environment?

Local ordinances on the regulation on the use of plastics.

Study on the life cycle analysis of packaging materials including plastics in relation to the prohibition on the use of Non-environmentally acceptable products and packaging materials.

Q-2 What extent issue of plastic waste is considered in integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)? (Please check the appropriate box)

Very much Somehow Not at all

Q-3 Please provide a list of centre of excellences or dedicated scientific and research programmes established to address the impacts of micro-plastic particulates (<5 mm) on coastal and marine species? If yes, please provide relevant websites.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 13 Ensure **environmentally-sound management of e-waste** at all stages, including collection, storage, transportation, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal with appropriate consideration for working conditions, including **health and safety aspects** of those involved.

Q-1 How do people usually recycle their e-waste (waste electrical and electronic equipment)?
(Please check the appropriate box in order of priority by filling in numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4,...etc., for example 1 => Highest priority)

Check if applicable	Number in priority order	
		Take to recycling center / resource recovery facilities
/	2	Take to landfill
		Take to the retailer
		Take to local charity for re-use
/	1	Take to second-hand shop for re-use
		Ship back to the manufacturer
		Ship back to the manufacturer
		Recycle in another country
/	3	Do not know how people dispose

Q-2 What specific policies and regulations are in place to ensure health and safety aspects of those involved in e-waste management (handling/sorting/resource recovery/recycling)?

Q-3 How much amount of e-waste is generated and recycled per year?

Type of e-waste	Estimated total volume generated (ton/year)	% of collected by permitted recycler	% of volume recycled in collected
Television			
Computer			
Mobile phone			
Refrigerators			
Washing machines			
Air conditioners			
Others...			

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 14	Effective enforcement of established mechanisms for preventing illegal and inappropriate export and import of waste, including transit trade, especially of hazardous waste and e-waste.
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Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are introduced to prevent illegal import and export of e-waste?

RA 6969. (Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Act of 1990)

Q-2 Do you have required number of well-trained custom or other officials (for airport, sea-port, land border control, etc.) to track illegal export and import of e-waste?

Yes No

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Capacity building

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 15	Progressive implementation of “ extended producer responsibility (EPR) ” by encouraging producers, importers, and retailers and other relevant stakeholders to fulfill their responsibilities for collecting, recycling, and disposal of new and emerging waste streams, in particular e-waste.
<i>Q-1 What specific Extended Product Responsibility (EPR) policies are enacted or introduced? (If there is none, then skip Q-2 below)</i>	
None yet	
<i>Q-2 Please provide a list of products and product groups targeted by EPR nationally?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 16 Promote the 3R concept in health-care waste management.

Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place for healthcare waste management?
Republic Act 6969

Q-2 What is the total annual government expenditure towards healthcare waste management (US\$ per year)?

No data

Q-3 List the agencies or authorities responsible for healthcare waste management.

Department of Health
Environmental Management Bureau
Local Government Unit

Q-4 What is the common practice for disposal of healthcare wastes?

(Please check the appropriate box and add if any other practice followed)

- open dumping (untreated)
- open burning (untreated)
- ordinary landfilling (untreated)
- sanitary landfilling (treated)
- Low cost small scale incineration (do not meet air emission standards)
- Highly controlled air incineration (dedicated/modern medical waste incinerators)
- Other methods (please specify names:)

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Institutional, financial

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 17	Improve resource efficiency and resource productivity by greening jobs nation - wide in all economic and development sectors.
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Q-1 What specific policies and guidelines are introduced for product standard (towards quality/durability, environment/eco-friendliness, labour standard)?

Q-2 What specific energy efficiency schemes are introduced for production, manufacturing and service sector?

Q-3 What specific policies are introduced to create green jobs in product and waste sector?

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 18 Maximize co-benefits from waste management technologies for local air, water, oceans, and soil pollution and global climate change.

Q-1 Please share how climate mitigation is addressed in waste management policies and programmes for co-benefits?

Component No. 8c of the National Solid Waste Management Strategy covers Reducing Disaster and Climate Change Risks.

Component No. 8c of the NSWM Strategy aims to establish climate-proofed SWM systems and infrastructures which are also part of the urban ecosystem.

Strategy 8.c.1. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) from municipal solid waste

Key Initiative 8c.1.1.1 Promote waste avoidance, segregation, materials recovery, composting of bio-waste, biogas production/anaerobic digestion, eco-efficient soil cover, bio-filters and other methane capture techniques as contribution to Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)

Key Initiative 8c.1.1.2 Capacity development of LGUs and other stakeholders in calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction in SWM activities (with or without CDM).

Strategy 8.c.1.2. Increase awareness and coordination among government agencies for effective disaster risk management and response in SWM facilities and communities.

Key Initiative 8c.1.2.1 Formulate protocols or guidelines on disaster preparedness and response at SWM facilities.

Key Initiative 8c.1.2.2. IEC and capacity development on health, safety, potential risks, preventing disasters and proper handling of disasters at SWM facilities.

Key Initiative 8c.1.2.3. Capacity development and technical assistance to local SWM Boards on the use of vulnerability assessments and hazard maps in local SWM planning and implementation.

Strategy 8.c.1.3. Ensure garbage-free waterways

Key Initiative 8c.1.3.1 Promote waste diversion and efficient waste collection.

Key Initiative 8c.1.3.2. Enhance inter-agency coordination and private sector collaboration in the Adopt-an-Estero Program.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? X Highly Partially Not at all

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 19 Enhance **national and local knowledge base and research network on the 3Rs and resource efficiency**, through facilitating effective and dynamic linkages among all stakeholders, including governments, municipalities, the private sector, and scientific communities.

Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to encourage triangular cooperation between government, scientific & research institutions and private/business sector in 3R areas?

Science based 3R policy making is being addressed by the Philippine through National Solid Waste Management Strategy Component No. 5 Support for Knowledge Management on Technology, Innovation and Research

Introduction to Component 5

....“The absence of researches and studies on other important SWM aspects, which provide scientific and intelligent information, will render plans for future SWM actions inadequate or even flawed. We cannot undermine the negative impact of actions that are based on wrong assumptions.”....

Below are specific objectives, strategies and key initiatives that enables science based 3R policy making in the country.

Objective 5.1. LGUs and other stakeholders are able to select appropriate and affordable SWM Technologies

Strategy 5.1.1 Operationalize NEC and REC as training arm and repository of data such as best practices, available technologies, models, etc.

Key Initiative 5.1.1.1 Technology and training needs assessment and analysis

Key Initiative 5.1.1.2 Develop a compilation of all SMW technology descriptions with optimum and operational cost that are reader and user friendly

Key Initiative 5.1.1.3 Conduct SWM technology exhibits and technology demonstration (techno-demo) fora

Strategy 5.1.2 Disseminate information on SWM technologies that underwent environmental technology verification (ETV)

Key Initiative 5.1.2.1 Capacity development for LGUs and other stakeholders on the review and selection of appropriate and verified technologies

Key Initiative 5.1.2.2 Thematic fora on DOST-verified SWM technologies

Objective 5.2. Increased investment for SWM-related research and development of appropriate technologies

Strategy 5.2.1 Solicit support of legislative and executive branches of government for appropriation of funds for research and innovation

Key Initiative 5.2.1.1 Request for funds from Congress to support technology research and innovation

Strategy 5.2.2 Influence the direction of research institutions/laboratories in conducting researches, testing and environmental monitoring

Key Initiative 5.2.2.1 National consultations for research institutions and laboratories on priorities for SWM research, testing and monitoring

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 19 Enhance **national and local knowledge base and research network on the 3Rs and resource efficiency**, through facilitating effective and dynamic linkages among all stakeholders, including governments, municipalities, the private sector, and scientific communities.

Q-2 Please share the number and list of dedicated scientific institution, or coordinating centers in the areas of 3Rs (e.g., waste minimization technologies, eco-products, cleaner production, recycling technologies, industrial symbiosis, resource efficiency, etc.)?

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 20 Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships among governments, civil society, and the private sector in raising public awareness and advancing the 3Rs, sustainable consumption and production, and resource efficiency, leading to the behavioural change of the citizens and change in production patterns.

Q-1 Does central government have official dialogue with multi-stakeholders in the process to formulate 3R-related policies and regulations? Which stakeholders are involved in the dialogue? (Please check all applicable)

- NGOs Industrial Association
 Local Government Academic Institution

X Others, please add/specify (National Government Agency members of the National Solid Waste Management Commission)

Q-2 What is the level of NGOs' involvement in 3R, sustainable production and consumption, resource efficiency related promotional activities? (Please check the appropriate box)

- Very high Moderate Low Almost Negligible

Q-3 What is the level of citizens' awareness on beneficial aspects of 3R, sustainable production and consumption and resource efficiency. (Please check the appropriate box)

- Very high Moderate Low Almost Negligible

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? X Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 21 Integrate the 3Rs in formal education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels as well as non-formal education such as community learning and development, in accordance with Education for Sustainable Development.

Q-1 Provide a list of formal programmes that addresses areas of 3R and resource efficiency as part of the academic curriculum?

- Eco-Friendly Schools
- Eco Saver Program

Q-2 Please provide an overview of the Government policies and programmes to promote community learning and development (non-formal education) on 3R and sustainable waste management.

Environmental Awareness Act

Q-3 Please provide a list of academic and research institutions offering PhD programmes in the areas of 3Rs and resource efficiency?

Q-4 Please provide a list of management institutions (offering BBA / MBA courses) which have integrated resource efficiency and life cycle assessment (LCA) as part of their curriculum or course development?

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Search for sustainable Eco-Friendly Schools

Integration of environmental education in the curricula of K-12

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Environmental Awareness Act

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 22 **Integrate the 3R concept** in relevant policies and programmes, of key ministries and agencies such as Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Ministry of Education, and other relevant ministries towards transitioning to a resource-efficient and zero waste society.

Q-1 Please list the name of the Ministries and major Government Agencies which are promoting 3R and resource efficiency as part of their policy, planning and developmental activities at local and national level.

- Department of Environment and Natural Resources;
- Department of Interior and Local Government;
- Department of Science and Technology;
- Department of Public Works and Highways;
- Department of Health;
- Department of Trade and Industry;
- Department of Agriculture;
- Metro Manila Development Authority;
- League of Provinces of the Philippines
- League of Cities of the Philippines
- League of Municipalities of the Philippines
- League of Barangay (smallest unit of local government in the Philippines)
- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)
- Philippine Information Agency
- Department of Education

Q-2 What type of coordination mechanism are there among ministries and agencies for a resource efficient economic development?

Official regular coordination meeting among ministries and agencies

Official ad-hoc coordination meeting among ministries and agencies

Informal meeting among ministries and agencies

Other coordination mechanisms (please add/specify)

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 23 Promote **green and socially responsible procurement** at all levels, thereby creating and expanding 3R industries and markets for environmentally-friendly goods and products.

Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to promote green and social responsible procurement?

Executive Order No. 301 series of 2004 Establishing a Green Procurement Program for all Departments, Bureaus, Offices and Agencies of the Executive Branch of Government

Q-2 Please provide details of eco-labelling schemes of your country.

The National Ecolabelling Programme - Green Choice Philippines (NELP-GCP) is one of the country's initiatives to exercise the fundamentals of sustainable development. It aims to change the behavioral patterns in consumption and production that tend to misuse, abuse, and degrade our environment.

This voluntary third-party environmental declaration, which is guided by principles and procedures of ISO 14024, gained its legal footing when Republic Act 9003, "The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000," was signed by Her Excellency President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo. RA 9003 states under Article 4, Section 27 that "the Department of Trade and Industry shall formulate and implement a coding system for packaging materials and products to facilitate waste recycling and reuse".

NELP-GCP envisions that environment friendly products or services are being produced and distributed in the country.

NELP-GCP has granted the Seal of Approval to greenproducts under the categories of laundry detergent, cement, natural infill material, engine oil, ceramic tile, water-based paint, LED light, paper handtowel, tissue papers, induction lamp, electronic ballast, organic liquid disinfectant, fiber cement board and photocopier. Also, the programme has developed and approved the environmental criteria for certain products and services, including tissue paper products, household batteries, engine oils, printing and writing paper products, crayons, fire extinguishers, cement, fluorescent lamps, electronic ballasts, paints, writing instruments, paper envelopes, paper boards, inkjet and toner cartridges, desktop and laptop computers, multi-function printing devices, printers, photocopiers, facsimile machines, liquid disinfectants, bath soaps, hair shampoos, fiber cement board, liquid dishwashing products and food services.

Moreover, President Arroyo signed Executive Order 301 (EO 301), "Establishing a Green Procurement Program for All Departments, Bureaus, Offices and Agencies of the Executive Branch of Government," on 29 March 2004. EO 301 mandates the executive branch of government to create a program that will green its supply chain. The implementation of said policy is expected to jumpstart the demand for green products, at least for government purchasing activities.

NELP-GCP, through its administrator, Philippine Center for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development, Inc. has also partnered with the Philippine Green Building Council, a group campaigning to green the building industry in the country by implementing a rating system. NELP-GCP will serve as a clearing house of information regarding the authenticity of the environmental claims of the construction and building materials used. This will form part of the criteria for certifying a building "green."

NELP-GCP also recognized the need to organize a group that would promote and patronize eco-labelled products and services. The members of said group will serve as the warm bodies who would create the demand for environmentally preferable products and rally behind the creation and enforcement of green purchasing policies.

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 23 Promote **green and socially responsible procurement** at all levels, thereby creating and expanding 3R industries and markets for environmentally-friendly goods and products.

Ecolabelling and green purchasing, as fundamental tools in influencing the patterns of production and consumption, must be sustained as these are among the key steps towards the path of green business practices.

Q-3 Please provide a list of criteria for eco-labeled products and services in your country.

NELP-GCP has granted the Seal of Approval to green products under the categories of laundry detergent, cement, natural infill material, engine oil, ceramic tile, water-based paint, LED light, paper handtowel, tissue papers, induction lamp, electronic ballast, organic liquid disinfectant, fiber cement board and photocopier. Also, the programme has developed and approved the environmental criteria for certain products and services, including tissue paper products, household batteries, engine oils, printing and writing paper products, crayons, fire extinguishers, cement, fluorescent lamps, electronic ballasts, paints, writing instruments, paper envelopes, paper boards, inkjet and toner cartridges, desktop and laptop computers, multi-function printing devices, printers, photocopiers, facsimile machines, liquid disinfectants, bath soaps, hair shampoos, fiber cement board, liquid dishwashing products and food services.

Q-4 Please provide the list of Ministries and major Government Agencies which have adopted green procurement policy.

Former President Arroyo signed Executive Order 301 (EO 301), "Establishing a Green Procurement Program for All Departments, Bureaus, Offices and Agencies of the Executive Branch of Government," on 29 March 2004. EO 301 mandates the executive branch of government to create a program that will green its supply chain. The implementation of said policy is expected to jumpstart the demand for green products, at least for government purchasing activities

Q-5 What % of municipalities have adopted the green procurement policy?

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 24	Phase out harmful subsidies that favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials and water) and energy, and channel the freed funds in support of implementing the 3Rs and efforts to improve resource/energy efficiency.
<i>Q-1 Are there any government subsidy programmes that directly or indirectly favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials, water, and energy)? If so, please provide a list of such programmes along with the responsible Ministry or Agency administering and implementing it.</i>	
No data	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 25	Protect public health and ecosystems, including freshwater and marine resources by eliminating illegal activities of open dumping, including dumping in the oceans, and controlling open burning in both urban and rural areas.
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Q-1 Is waste management a public health priority in your country?

Yes

Q-2 What are the rules and regulations to prevent open dumping and open burning of waste?

Republic Act 9003- Ecological Solid Waste Management Act

Q-3 Rank the five most important rivers in terms of water quality (BOD values) passing through major cities and urban areas?

Q-4 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent littering in river and water bodies?

Q-5 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent marine littering?

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 26 Facilitate the international circulation of re-usable and recyclable resources as well as remanufactured products as mutually agreed by countries and in accordance with international and national laws, especially the Basel Convention, which contributes to the reduction of negative environmental impacts and the effective management of resources.

Q-1 What are major recycling industries in your country?

Q-2 Please specify the regulation on transboundary movement of hazardous waste.

Q-3 If your government has restriction on import of non-hazardous waste or quality control of non-hazardous waste, please list it up.

Q-4 Does your government restrict import of remanufactured goods?

Q-5 Does your government regard remanufactured goods as secondhand goods, and regulate it as secondhand goods?

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 27 Promote data collection, compilation and sharing, public announcement and application of statistics on wastes and the 3Rs, to understand the state of waste management and resource efficiency.

Q-1 Please give an overview on availability of various data and information on material flow and waste management by checking (X or ✓) the appropriate boxes. (Please respond on both "Data Availability" and Monitoring Base")

Data Type	Data Availability			Monitoring Base	
	Good	Very limited	No data exist	Good	Not good
Waste generation	/			/	
Material flow	/			/	
Cyclical use	/			/	
Amount of final disposal	/			/	
Disposal to land	/			/	
Direct disposal to water		/			/
Import of waste		/		/	
Export of waste		/		/	
Total landfilled waste	/			/	
Import of recyclables		/		/	
Export of recyclables		/		/	
Hazardous waste generation (solid, liquid, sludge, etc.)	/			/	
e-waste generation	/			/	

(Please add any other data type relevant to your country)

Q-2 What are the current and planned government policies and programmes to strengthen data and information availability in waste sector?

Strengthening of the National and Regional Ecology Center.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 28	Promote heat recovery (waste-to-energy), in case wastes are not re-usable or recyclable and proper and sustainable management is secured.
<i>Q-1 What are the government policies and programmes, including incentives, for waste-to-energy programmes?</i>	
No policy yet, but with proposal for approval. Resolution from the National Solid Waste Management Commission	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i> Oppositions from NGOs, non-acceptance of available technology	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 29	Promote overall regional cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships based on different levels of linkages such as government-to-government, municipality-to-municipality, industry-to-industry, (research) institute-to-institute, and NGO-to-NGO. Encourage technology transfer and technical and financial supports for 3Rs from developed countries to less developed countries.
<i>Q-1 Please provide a list of on-going bilateral/multi-lateral technical cooperation in 3R areas?</i> Data to follow	
<i>Q-2 What actions are being taken to promote inter-municipal or regional cooperation in areas of waste exchanges, resource recovery, recycling, waste-to-energy and trade of recyclables?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 30 Pay special attention to issues and challenges faced by developing countries including SIDS in achieving sustainable development.

Q-1 Please describe any past and on-going cooperation with SIDS (Small Island Developing States) countries in 3R areas.

None

Q-2 Please list 3R related projects linked to climate change, biodiversity, disaster management and sustainable tourism. (This is to be reported by SIDS countries only)

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 31	Promote 3R + “Return” concept which stands for Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and “Return” where recycling is difficult due to the absence of available recycling industries and limited scale of markets in SIDS, especially in the Pacific Region.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies, programme, including pilot projects, are implemented to promote 3R+ “Return” concept? (This is <u>to be reported by SIDS countries only</u>)</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 32 Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the **informal waste sector** and gradually **improve** the working conditions and livelihood security, including **mandatory provision of health insurance**, for all workers.

Q-1 What is the approximate market size (in US\$) of the informal waste sector?

No data available

Q-2 Number of annual labor inspections in waste sector?

Q-3 Is health insurance a mandatory to all informal workers in waste sector by law?

No

Q-4 What specific policies and enforcement mechanisms are in place to prevent illegal engagement of children in waste sector?

Republic Act 9231- Child Labor Law

Q-5 Number of landfill sites accessible to register waste pickers?

Q-6 Average life span of informal waste workers?

Q-7 Any government vaccination programmes for informal waste workers?

Vaccination programs are not specific to informal waste workers but applicable, in general.

Q-8 Any public awareness programmes for informal waste workers on health and safety measures?

None specific, only incorporated in general environmental education awareness campaign

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programs/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 33 Promote 3Rs taking into account gender considerations.

Q-1 Please give a brief assessment on how the national, provincial and municipal governments incorporate gender considerations in waste reduction, reuse and recycle.

Gender considerations are incorporated in the ESWM programs.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Gender and Development Programs of agencies

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all