

IV. Guidelines in the pre-establishment and establishment of CFBW

Pre-establishment:

1. Observe proper protocol/coordination with the collaborating agencies.
2. Proposed sites will be evaluated by BSWM-SWAC in coordination with DA-RFO–Organic Agriculture Program Focal Person, MAO/CAO, MENRO/CENRO or focal person on solid waste management to ensure that all criteria are met.
3. Key officials of the proposed beneficiary must be present during the conduct of site evaluation.
4. A MOA will be presented to proposed beneficiaries for signing.

Establishment:

1. After the signing of the MOA and delivery of CFBW to LGU, the BSWM through its SWACs, DA-RFO through its Organic Agriculture Program Focal Person and LGU shall monitor the construction of housing for the composting facility which will have three (3) sections: for the raw materials, for the equipment and for sieving and packaging);
2. On-site demonstration and training will be conducted by the technology and equipment supplier in coordination with BSWM and DA-RFO prior to the operation of composting facility for biodegradable wastes.

Monitoring System

BSWM, DA-RFOs and LGUs will monitor the operation of composting facilities for biodegradable wastes within two (2) years after establishment. After that, the facility will be turned over to LGUs.

1. Recipient should keep records of their monthly operations in terms of:
 - Amount of biodegradable materials processed (kg.);
 - Amount of compost produced (kg.);
 - Type of raw materials used;
 - Utilization of compost (users, how much /kilo/ bag);
2. There should be a regular monitoring of the project. The assigned LGU staff shall closely supervise and regularly monitor all aspects of facility operation. Additionally, concerned SWAC, in coordination with their DA RFO counterparts, shall monitor or visit the facility at least once every quarter. During such visits, the SWAC and their counterparts shall pay attention to problems encountered by the beneficiary and submit recommendations/solutions to the Local Chief Executive or his/her duly recognized representative.
2. Periodic/random sampling of compost for laboratory analysis to ensure that the produced compost complies with the Philippine National Standards on Organic Soil Amendments.

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ORGANIC AGRICULTURE PROGRAM

COMPOSTING FACILITIES FOR BIODEGRADABLE WASTES (CFBW)



I. Rationale

Organic fertilizers produced from agricultural residues (i.e. rice straw, corn stover, animal manure, etc.) are intensively used as alternative to inorganic/synthetic fertilizers. Considering that large amount of biodegradable wastes are also coming from markets and residences, there is a need to set-up facilities near markets, trading posts and residential areas that will convert those wastes into organic fertilizers/compost which could be used by farmers.

The government has multiple legal and regulatory instruments that facilitate the promotion of the use of organic fertilizers/compost and in turn, support the increase in adoption of organic farming practices nationwide. In CY 2000, Republic Act 9003 or the Philippine Ecological Solid Waste Management Act was enacted and declared as a state policy the use of environmentally-sound methods that maximize the utilization of valuable resources and encourage resource conservation and recovery. Under Section 10 of the Act, the LGUs shall be primarily responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the law within their respective jurisdictions. In more specific terms, the law emphasized the use of composting, in combination with the source reduction and recycling components, as a means to reduce a sufficient amount of solid waste disposed within the LGU jurisdictions.

On the other hand, Republic Act 10068 or the Organic Agriculture Act was enacted in 2010 to promote and develop organic agriculture in the Philippines. Some of the provisions of RA 10068 are related with RA 9003. The Organic Agriculture Act promotes and encourages the establishment of facilities, equipment and processing plants that would accelerate the production and commercialization of organic fertilizers and other inputs. Furthermore, the law specified that the NOAB, as the policy making body of the National Organic Agriculture Program, shall constantly

devise and implement ways and means not only of producing organic fertilizers and other farm inputs and needs on and off the farm but also of helping to alleviate the problems of industrial waste and community garbage disposal through appropriate methods of sorting, collecting and composting. Moreover, appropriate advice will be given to local governments from the barangay to provincial level, on the collection and disposal of garbage and waste in such a way as to provide raw materials for the production of organic fertilizer and other farm inputs.

The CFBW is composed of one (1) unit rotary composter, one (1) unit shredding machine. It is in line with the priority thrust of the National Organic Agriculture Program (NOAP) and complements and supports DA plans and programs to increase crop productivity through sustainable agriculture. One of the activities under the NOAP is the provision of composting facilities to farmers' associations and cooperatives, LGUs, academe and civil society organizations. While the production of organic fertilizers/composts from agricultural residues has been vigorously pursued by the BSWM and their partner organizations since 2009, the use of market and residential wastes as a source of organic inputs was not given sufficient attention despite the enormous volume of biodegradable materials coming from them. Hence, there is a need to extend the provision of composting facilities to cover market and residential sources.

II. Objectives

2.1 Development objective

Assist rural farming and urban communities to improve their net income and reduce their production cost through the use of organic fertilizer/compost produced from biodegradable market wastes.

Immediate objectives

Strengthen the institutional capacity of LGUs to produce organic fertilizers/compost;

Promote the extensive use of both organic fertilizers and bio-fertilizers in the production of rice, corn, high value commercial crops such as fruits and vegetables, and other crops.

III. Criteria for Sites and Beneficiaries

Sites

- Sufficient volume of raw materials for composting such as vegetable trimmings, overly ripe fruits and other biodegradable materials (i.e leftover rice, meat, fish entrails) that could be found in the market;
- Must have readily source of water (water system or artesian well) and electricity;
- The proposed project site must be away from landfills or dump-sites and flood-free; it must have an area of at least 200 square meters.
- No peace and order problem

Beneficiaries

- The beneficiary is an active LGU which has formulated its City or Municipal Local Technical Committee on Organic Agriculture;
- Must have an existing and operating Material Recovery Facility;
- Must be willing to provide counterpart (i.e. labor, land, housing and fencing for the composting facility);
- Must be willing to be trained and sustain compost production and its utilization;
- Must assign a regular staff that will supervise the operation of the facility;
- Submit report of quarterly compost production data to BSWM and DA RFO