

**IMPLEMENTATION OF R.A. 9003 (ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE  
MANAGEMENT ACT) IN BARANGAY GEN. T. DE LEON, VALENZUELA  
CITY: AN ASSESSMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This study evaluated the implementation of Republic Act 9003 (R.A. 9003), also known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, in Barangay Gen. T. de Leon, Valenzuela City, Philippines. The researchers used a mixed-methods approach, combining surveys and interviews to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. Surveys were conducted with 398 residents aged 17 to 65, and interviews were held with five residents and two members of the Barangay Solid Waste Management Committee. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the Solid Waste Management Program in the barangay, with a focus on waste segregation, recycling, garbage collection, implementation, and public awareness. The study also aimed to understand residents' views and reactions to the program and its impact on effective governance in the barangay. Findings revealed that while residents demonstrated awareness of the program and engaged in activities such as waste segregation and recycling, there were areas that needed improvement. Waste collection was generally rated as very effective; however, there was a recognized need for enhanced information dissemination, especially regarding waste reduction and recycling. The study concluded that cooperation between barangay committees and citizens is vital for the success and sustainability of solid waste management programs. It also emphasized the government's responsibility in addressing health issues related to waste, such as dengue and cholera. Recommendations included the need for continuous information campaigns, the implementation of policies with penalties for non-compliance, and the establishment of Material Recovery Facilities in each barangay.*

**Keywords :** Solid Waste Management, RA 9003, Implementation, Public Awareness

**INTRODUCTION**

The effective management of solid waste is a pressing global challenge, especially in rapidly urbanizing areas (Gonzalez & Manasan, 2002). In the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the increase in solid waste production is directly linked to urbanization, industrial development, and economic growth, which pose significant environmental and public health risks (Gamao & Caelian, 2023). The Philippines faces an escalating generation of solid waste, exacerbated by a growing population, highlighting the need for comprehensive and sustainable waste management strategies (Paz et al., 2020). Although the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act was enacted to address this critical issue, effective implementation at the local level remains a significant challenge (Gamao & Caelian, 2023; "Journal of Marine and Island Cultures," 2017). Despite the existence of laws, solid waste management remains one of the most pressing environmental issues in the Philippines (Camarillo & Bellotindos, 2021; Serrona et al., 2014). The Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the Philippines reports that garbage management is a significant issue, primarily due to inconsistent waste segregation at the community level (Sigongan et al., 2023). The increasing volumes of solid waste are outpacing the capacity of many local government units to manage it effectively, leading to environmental pollution, public health hazards, and resource depletion. Open dumpsites, unsanitary landfills, and inefficient collection

systems contribute to the contamination of soil and water resources, posing risks to both human health and ecosystems. The global impact of solid waste is growing more rapidly than the rate of urbanization, presenting a threat to humanity's survival and constituting a crime against the environment (Casiw, 2020a, 2020b).

The current research landscape highlights a significant gap in the comprehensive assessment of the implementation of R.A. 9003 at the barangay level. This is particularly true concerning the relationship between program effectiveness, community perception, and governance. Most studies have focused on larger municipalities or cities, often neglecting the unique challenges and opportunities faced by smaller administrative units, such as barangays. As a result, the lack of detailed, barangay-specific studies limits our understanding of how local factors affect the success or failure of solid waste management programs. Additionally, existing literature often examines waste management programs in isolation, failing to consider their integration with broader community development and governance initiatives. Research by Casiw (2020) has shown that understanding community concerns is essential for promoting environmental compliance and effective law enforcement. This study aims to address these gaps by providing a thorough analysis of the implementation of R.A. 9003 in Barangay Gen. T. de Leon, Valenzuela City, taking into account the program's effectiveness, resident perspectives, and its impact on local governance.

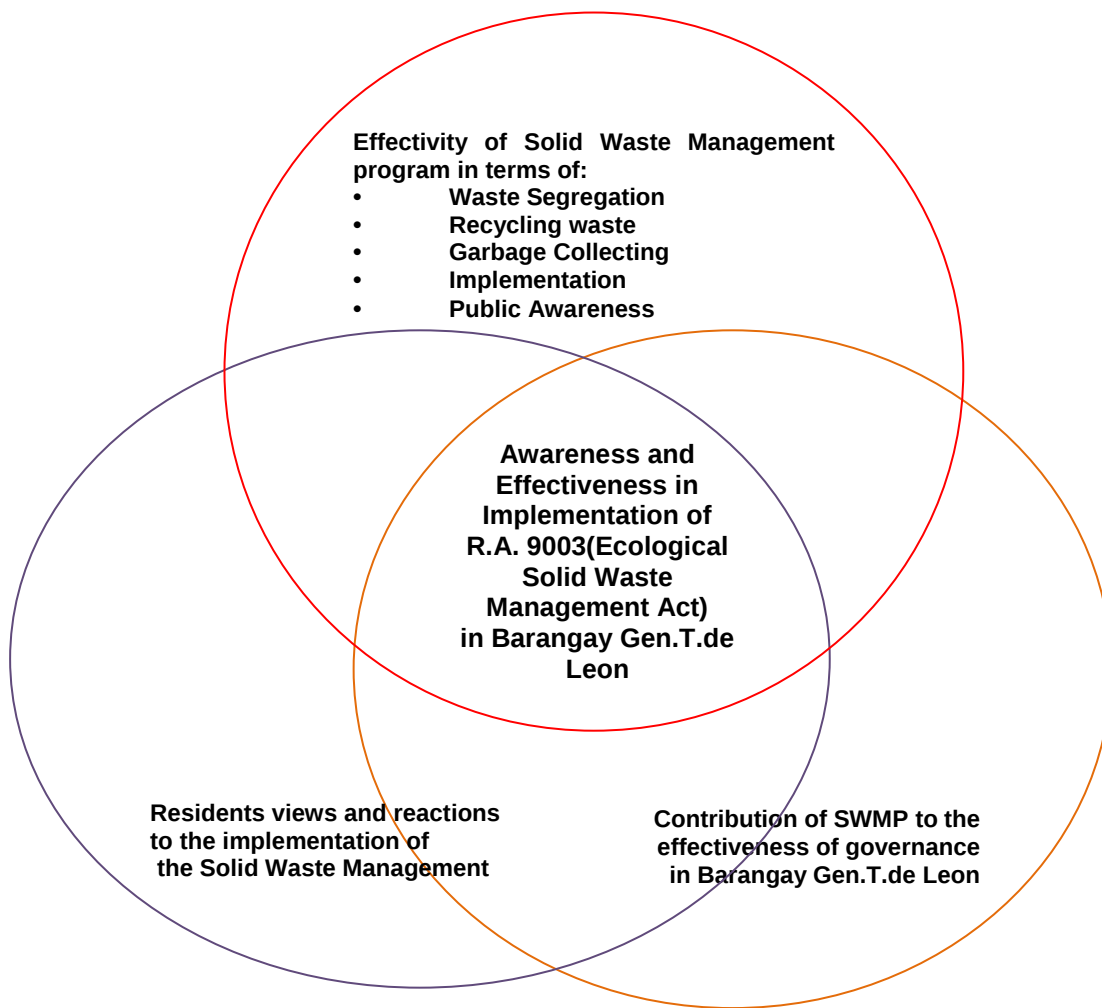
Recent studies highlight the significance of community participation and behavioral change in achieving effective solid waste management. Additionally, public involvement in solid waste management programs creates greater opportunities for the informal sector to participate, and enforcing public involvement has improved the outcomes of recycling programs (Salsabila et al., 2021). Behavior is recognized as a crucial cultural aspect that is deeply embedded in people's lifestyles (Dataman et al., 2012). It is the responsibility of both the government and municipalities to provide citizens with a clean and safe environment; however, waste management remains a significant challenge in urban areas, particularly in developing countries (Rangeti & Dzwauro, 2021). Common barriers to effective waste management include inadequate funding, insufficient infrastructure, and limited public awareness. While technological solutions and infrastructure development are essential, they are not enough without the active involvement and cooperation of community members. Barangay Gen. T. de Leon presents a valuable case study for exploring these dynamics, given its unique socio-economic context and efforts to implement R.A. 9003. By examining the community's views and responses to the Solid Waste Management Program, this study can provide important insights into the factors that either facilitate or hinder the adoption of sustainable waste management practices.

Moreover, there is a notable gap in understanding how solid waste management programs contribute to the effectiveness of local governance (Fajarwati et al., 2020; Mulyawan et al., 2019). Solid waste management is recognized as an essential service and a key responsibility of local authorities. Effective waste management requires strong leadership, clear policy frameworks, and efficient resource allocation at the barangay level. Several studies indicate that community-based waste management can be sustainable, particularly through the implementation of an income management system (Fajarwati et al., 2020). However, the extent to which the Solid Waste Management Program enhances transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement in Barangay Gen. T. de Leon remains underexplored. This study aims to address this gap

by assessing the program's impact on local governance, with a focus on its contributions to community empowerment and the strengthening of regional institutions.

This study contributes to the existing literature by providing a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of Republic Act 9003 at the barangay level. It addresses gaps in our understanding of program effectiveness, community perception, and the impact of governance. By focusing on Barangay Gen. T. de Leon, the research offers valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities associated with implementing ecological solid waste management in a specific local context. Moreover, the findings of this study can inform policy recommendations and practical strategies aimed at improving solid waste management practices in other barangays and municipalities across the Philippines. Ultimately, this research seeks to promote environmental sustainability and effective governance through its recommendations. The city of Marawi serves as a case study highlighting the difficulties encountered in translating solid waste management frameworks into effective practice, despite the existence of formal mechanisms (Dataman et al., 2012).

This study focuses on assessing the implementation of Republic Act (R.A.) 9003, also known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act. The researchers surveyed to evaluate the effectiveness of the law. They used interviews to gather the opinions and reactions of residents in Barangay Gen. T. de Leon regarding its implementation. Additionally, the researchers aimed to understand the law's contributions to effective governance of the Solid Waste Management Program, in line with Republic Act (R.A.) 9003. The Barangay Solid Waste Committees provided insights. The researchers also discussed how R.A. 9003 has impacted various Local Government Units (LGUs) in reducing societal hazards related to waste management. The researchers focused on structural/functionalist theory, which emphasizes the functional roles of political structures and institutions. According to Almond and Powell (1978), the effectiveness of policy implementation depends on how well these institutions perform their tasks. Applying this approach can deepen our understanding of the policy processes in Barangay Gen. T. De Leon. It serves as a strong basis for evaluating their Solid Waste Management plan, which is aligned with local ordinances and RA 9003 guidelines (Bulay-og et al., 2010). This perspective can enhance the effectiveness of waste management efforts, promoting a cleaner and more sustainable community.



**Figure 1. Conceptual framework**

This study examines the conceptual frameworks, as illustrated in Figure 1, highlighting the crucial role of the Barangay Solid Waste Management Committee in fostering environmental responsibility. The committee plays a vital role in developing waste segregation, recycling, and garbage collection strategies. It encourages residents to minimize waste at the source and properly sort biodegradable and non-biodegradable materials. The Solid Waste Management Program is crucial for effective governance. By following Ordinance No. 47, the people of Barangay Gen. T. de Leon can cultivate a culture of cleanliness, with fines and penalties serving as effective deterrents against violations. Offenders may face imprisonment or financial consequences (Ordinance No. 47 of Valenzuela City, 2009). Our assessment of R.A. 9003 (the Ecological Waste Management Act) reveals that diligent enforcement is crucial for the city's well-being. By working together and adhering to these guidelines, we can ensure a healthier environment and a better future for our community.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study utilized a mixed-methods approach through an explanatory sequential design, combining quantitative data from surveys with qualitative insights from interviews. The main objective was to evaluate the effectiveness of Republic Act 9003 (Ecological Solid

Waste Management Act) in Barangay Gen. T. de Leon, Valenzuela City, focusing on aspects such as recycling, waste segregation, garbage collection, implementation, and public awareness. The locale was selected due to its large population and significant solid waste management challenges. A total of 398 residents aged 17 to 65 were surveyed, while in-depth interviews were conducted with five residents and two members of the Barangay Solid Waste Management Committee, including Barangay Captain Rizalino “Bong” Ferrer and Barangay Kagawad Rodel de Leon. Interviewees were chosen through purposive sampling to gain detailed perspectives from individuals knowledgeable about the community's waste management practices. Out of 95, 536 the total number of populations, the researchers select 398 respondents using Slovin Formula with a margin of error of 5%.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

**Where:**

n = Sample respondents

N = Total number of populations

e = Margin of error

$$n = \frac{95,536}{1 + 95,536(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{95,536}{1 + 238.84} \quad n = 398.33 \text{ or } 398$$

## RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1.**  
**Effectiveness of waste segregation, waste recycling and garbage collection**

| No. | Practice                                                                                                               | Weighted Mean | Adjectival Interpretation |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1   | Dissemination of information and procedure about waste segregation using biodegradable and non-biodegradable materials | 3.77          | Effective                 |
| 2   | Dissemination of information and procedure about recycling waste in the barangay                                       | 3.80          | Effective                 |
| 3   | The garbage collection in the barangay is fully implemented and conducted by the Waste Management Office conveniently  | 4.65          | Very Effective            |

Table 1 shows that the residents of the barangay rated the practice of waste segregation as effective as they convert their garbage materials into fertilizers, applying what they learned from the barangay dissemination drives. The defence of the rich countries is that the waste they send can be “recycled anyway” (Kirunda, 2009). According to the provision that indicated in IRR or Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Republic Act 9003, the recycling component shall include a program and implementation schedule that shows the methods by which the LGU shall, in combination with the source reduction and composting components, reduce a sufficient

amount of solid waste disposed of in accordance with the diversion requirements set in Section 20 of the Act and Section 7 Rule VII of these IRR.

**Table 2.**  
**Effectiveness of Implementation about R.A. 9003**

| <b>No.</b>   | <b>Practice</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Weighted Mean</b> | <b>Adjectival Interpretation</b> |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1            | Dissemination of information about rules and regulations of proper waste management in accordance with laws and local ordinances of the barangay                                                                | 3.72                 | Effective                        |
| 2            | Providing posters and warning signs regarding the processes of solid waste practices, as well as penalties for those who violate the rules and regulations in accordance with local ordinances and the said law | 3.68                 | Effective                        |
| Total        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 7.40                 |                                  |
| Final Result |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 3.70                 | Effective                        |

Table 2 shows that implementing the rules and regulations, as well as posters and warning signs of the Solid Waste Management Program, are effective at the barangay Gen. T. de Leon, which means that said barangay knows how to follow the policies indicated in Republic Act 9003 and the local ordinance currently used by the said barangay. According to Acosta et al. (2011), public participation is defined as an engagement process through which the public influences and shares control over priority setting, policymaking, resource allocation, and access to public goods and services.

**Table 3.**  
**Effectiveness of Public Awareness about R.A. 9003**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Practice</b>                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Weighted Mean</b> | <b>Adjectival Interpretation</b> |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1          | The information about rules and regulations in accordance with law and local ordinances was very accessible and understandable to the barangay residents about solid waste management practices | 3.99                 | Effective                        |

Table 3 shows that the residents of Gen. T. de Leon believe they are more aware of the solid waste management program, specifically in terms of understanding the procedure for proper waste disposal, as well as its dos and don'ts. This result shows similarity with the study of Fronda (2007) entitled "Evaluation of the Solid Waste Management Program of Ateneo de Zamboanga University-LA Purisima Campus." In this study, most respondents possess appropriate knowledge and a positive attitude

towards solid waste management. And this heightened awareness, perhaps, was brought about by the various information and education campaigns used in promoting the program. It is supported by the study of Atienza (2011) entitled "Review of the Waste Management System in the Philippines: Initiatives promote waste segregation and recycling through good governance," which stated that the promotion of the awareness campaigns in bringing the correct information to the people to make them understand what the policies are all about is essential.

### **Barangay residents' views and reactions to the implementation of the Solid Waste Management Program**

According to the results from the interview conducted by the researchers, 5 residents out of 398 believe that most of the residents of the barangay Gen.T.de Leon are in the program. Ms. Cora, one of the residents of barangay Gen.T.de Leon, states that, *"Ummm. Oo naman, aware ako, sobrang laki kasi ng tulong ng ordinansa na yan, para nga sa akin, maganda yung pagpapalaganap ng Valenzuela City diyan eh, kasi kung tutuusin lahat ng tao basta taga Valenzuela, hindi inosente pagdating diyan at oo sa simpleng pagbubukod lang ng basura, pag ganun, nakakabawas na talaga ng hindi magandang amoy sa paligid.* (For me, I'm aware of the Solid Waste Management Program because the implementation of the City of Valenzuela is really great. In fact, nobody is innocent about it. By simply segregating the garbage will be avoided.) Mrs.Cora, is aware of the ordinance adopted from Republic Act 9003. Just like the other residents, she followed some rules and regulations that are indicated in the said law and ordinance.

It supported the study of Post (2006) entitled "Solid Waste in Jamaica: An Investigation into Waste Reduction Strategies." In this study, government must make waste reduction a priority by establishing laws requiring public participation. Gilbert states that *"Sa totoo lang mula ng naging mayor si Hon. Sherwin T. Gatchalian, gumanda ang Gen. T. De leon, wala ka nang makikitang mga basura, di katulad dati na dalawang linggo bago makuha yung mga basura, kaya nga ang lalaki ng mga bangaw diyan"* (Actually, since Hon. Sherwin T. Gatchalian became our mayor, you cannot see waste in every corner, unlike before, when every second week collection the garbage takes a week, which causes lots of flies.)

And he added *"Oo naman, nakikilahok ako dyan sa batas na yan, tsaka ang isa pang nakakatuwa doon, hindi na kami nangangamoy basura ditto sa Gen. T. wala masyadong mga insekto kaya hangga't kaya, pinagpapatuloy namin yung kalinisan na nasimulan ng mga opisyal ng Gen.T de Leon at local na pamahalaan ng Valenzuela"*

(Yes, I will abide by the law on waste management. It is good for the people. If ever one will cooperate, then there will be no stench or insects in Gen T. de Leon and Valenzuela local government.)

Mr. Gilbert says that the implementation of Republic Act 9003 and Ordinance No. 47 has had an impact on their community since Hon. Sherwin T. Gatchalian became mayor of the City of Valenzuela. People cooperate with his programs and projects. According to the book entitled "The Garbage Book: Opportunities for Change," leadership is the key factor of the successful implementation of a program (Bulay-og, et al, 2010) and he also followed the proper disposal of waste, like Mrs.Cora said in her statement. Victor says that *"Oo, aware kami, kami naman dito sa barangay namin, ginagawa namin yung mga pamamaraan ng pagsesegregate ng mga basura dahil unang una para hindi marumi ang paligid. "*

(Yes, we are aware, that our barangay needs to practice segregation of waste to

have a clean society.)

According to the statement of Mr. Victor, implementing the said law and ordinance would result in cleanliness of their compound. Source separation is important in considering the quality of the final recycled or composted product. Solid waste types from the household provide a clean and reliable feedstock (Wilson, Whiteman, and Tormin, 2001)

Another resident named Hayacinth added that *“Oo naman aware kami lahat dito, katulad ngayon, mas malinis na barangay namin kaysa dati na tambak mga basura, hmm. ngayon sa bawat gilid-gilid, makikita mo na malinis na”*

(Yes, I am aware of waste segregation. It is the reason behind the cleanliness of Barangay. Some are the days when garbage is everywhere. Nowadays, we can see the absence of wastes.). Only Mrs. Hayacinth compared the situation of the past solid waste management system to the present system. She said that the current system of the solid waste management program of Valenzuela City is better than the past system. Public participation, resulting from public awareness, raised people’s awareness of proper waste disposal. (UNEP, 2004). According to Junel, one of the residents of Brgy.Gen.T.de Leon, *“Oo, aware ako dun, hmm ang sa akin lang naman ay dapat lang na kinukolekta nila ng maayos at nasa tamang oras yung aming basura.* (I’m aware of it, for me, they collect our waste properly and conveniently.) This result aligns with the study by Marcelo and Sales (2007), titled *“Tao Shelter”* (a magazine focused on sustainable human settlements). In Barangay Holy Spirit collected the solid waste from the three zones. Zone one’s collection schedule is on Monday and Thursday, zone two is on Tuesday and Friday, and zone three is on Wednesday and Saturday, while all the commercial areas’ solid wastes are collected daily.

### **The Contribution of the Solid Waste Management Program to the Effectiveness of Governance of Barangay Gen. T.de Leon**

According to the results from the interview by the researchers, 2 out of 398 residents belong to the Barangay Solid Waste Management Committee. The barangay captain and the environmental and health committee representative say that there are a lot of contributions to the effectiveness of governance of the said barangay about the solid waste management program.

According to Kagawad Rodel de Leon (Head on Environmental and Health Committee) states that, *“Ummm. Oo naman syempre, unang una sa lahat ang Gen.T.de Leon ay nagkaroon ng hindi lamang pa-contest yun, nagkaroon kami ng bawat street na maglilinis ang mga bawat asosasyon nila kaya kapag pumunta ka dito, hindi naman kami sa nagyayabang pero pagpumunta ka ng ibang subdivision maraming malinis kaso marami pa din sa iba ay halos pasaway pa din pero patuloy naming isinasagawa ang ganitong proyekto dito sa Gen. T.*

(One of the things that we are proud of, Gen. T. de Deon is the initiative of the people to keep their place clean. Sometimes, others might think that we are joining a beauty and cleanliness contest.)

On his statement, it can be concluded that the contribution of the said program is the influence it gives to the effectiveness of governance in Barangay Gen.T.de Leon.

On the other his statement, he states that *“Pagdating naman sa health, ang Gen.T. de Leon ay isa sa may pinakamalaking case ng dengue dito sa Valenzuela dahil ditto sa ang aming Barangay ay napakadami ng naninirahan, kaya sinasabi nila na marami kaming case ng dengue fever dito, alam niyo ba kung pang ilan na kami ngayon sa case ng*

*dengue? Panglabing anim na kami, ang laki ng ibinaba dba? hindi naman kami sa nagyayabang pero talagang pinukpok ko yung mga tauhan ko na laging maglinis para maiwasan yung ganung sitwasyon na pwedeng pagmulan ng dengue at alam niyo ba yung "OPLAN SITA" ang tinatawag na oplan sita ay pinasisita ko sa mga tauhan ko na yung mga bahay na merong ano sa bubong, yung mga sirang gulong sa kani-kanilang bubungan pinapatanggal ko yun at yung iba pang mga pwedeng pagmulan ng dengue, at awa naman ng diyos sumusunod naman sila."*

(In terms of health, Gen.T.de Leon is the most probably case of dengue, because Gen. T. de Leon is one of the most significant case of dengue in Valenzuela, because Gen. T. de Leon reached thousands of population, so this is the reason why we are probably prone in diseases like dengue fever, as of now the status of our barangay was rank on the 16<sup>th</sup> placed on the case of dengue, so it was a significant decrease of case of dengue and I command my people to mobilized around to maintain the cleanliness of every street to prevent this type of scenario that could be start of making dengue and do you know the word "OPLAN SITA POLICY where those tire on their roof and any things that can cause dengue are not allowed here at Gen t De Leon, so know all of them are followed the rules that I give to them.)

According to Kagawad de Leon, this type of project has an impact to the residents of Barangay Gen.T.de Leon because they are inspired to participate. As regards the cases of dengue in Barangay Gen.T.de Leon, it was found that at present the number of people affected of dengue fever is decreasing.

It is supported by the statement of Felipe (2012) states that in 2012, the Valenzuela City Health Office reported only 14 confirmed cases of dengue, or 4.5 % of the 256 individuals classified as suspects. According to a report by City Health Office Chief Dr. Jaime Exconde (Felipe, 2012), the confirmed cases came from a total of 310 cases admitted from different hospitals in Valenzuela. Most of the individuals admitted for dengue were males (164), with the majority of cases originating from Barangay Gen. T. de Leon, the largest barangay in the city. Still, the highest incidence proportion of dengue was identified in Barangay Palasan, with approximately 25 cases per 10,000 individuals. She noted that the admitted cases for this period were lower compared to 2011; in January 2012 alone, only 90 cases were accepted, compared to the 277 admissions in 2011.

It is supported again by the study of Navarro (2009) entitled "A system approach on Solid Waste Management in Metro Manila revealed that the most pressing concern, probably, is the health impact because clogged drains result in stagnant water that causes mosquitoes to spread numerous viruses as well as other organic wastes that attract insects, carrying with them diseases like cholera and dengue fever.

On the side of the Chairman of the Barangay Solid Waste Management Committee Barangay Captain Rizalino "Bong" Ferrer states that *"hindi man 100 percent ang tumutugon pero yung iba na nakatutugon ehh malaking tulong na din sa ating suliranin sa basura"* and he added that *"sa pamamagitan ng matamang pagpapalano at pagkakaisa ng mamamayan ng Gen. T. de Leon yan ay nasusulosityunan lahat at yan ay naiimplement natin ng paunti unti"* *"ang ginagawa nalang natin ay information dissemination sa ating barangay kung papaano maitatapon o mababawasan ang ating mga basura na kung saan nagiging income na ipinapa baon sa kanilang mga anak ay doon na lang kinukuha dati kasi lahat tapon eh mga papel at bote, ngayon talaga makikita mo na lang minimal na lang ang waste na tinatapon"* *"even yung mga iba pang batas sa ating bansa ay naipatupad ng maayos ay maganda magkakaroon ng disiplina hindi lang yung tinatawag*

*na ningas kugon kaya dapat ang disiplina at ang talent ay dapat igugol natin dito sa ating sariling lugar para umunlad at maging maayos ang ating pamayanan”*

(Though barangay Gen.T. de Leon’s people have not given their 100% support for the ordinance, the majority of the citizens are responsible and helpful to the problem with waste”. “Through the use of a sample plan and cooperation of the citizens of barangay Gen. T. de Leon, all of the garbage problem will be solved and be implemented little by little”, “What we are doing now is sharing our information dissemination to our barangay on how to dispose of or reduce our waste; moreover, they are though on making waste as their income. Waste thrown in the trash, like papers and bottles, is now becoming minimal,” even if the other ordinance is properly implemented in our country. Time will come that “ningas kugon” will be a thing of the past.)

According to Navarro (2003) the solid waste management in Metro Manila is currently undergoing a transformation mainly due to the implementation of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act and that there is growing awareness among people from surrounding area.

The residents of Barangay Gen. T. de Leon are generally aware of and comply with the local ordinance. However, some may not strictly adhere to the practices outlined in the rules and regulations. The implementation of Republic Act 9003 has received positive feedback in Barangay Gen. T. de Leon. The views and reactions of the residents indicate that other barangays in Valenzuela City recognize their respect for the law and ordinances. Residents have shared their perceptions about the current state of the waste management system in Barangay Gen. T. de Leon. Some believe that there has been a significant impact since Hon. Sherwin T. Gatchalian became the mayor of Valenzuela City. This sentiment is supported by a study conducted by Maicariza and Pereyra (2006), which highlights that, under the leadership of former Mayor Leoncio S. Doran Jr. in the Municipality of Marilao, the community takes pride in having developed a successful Solid Waste Management System. Overall, the feedback from the residents of Barangay Gen. T. de Leon reveals a recognition of the importance of these laws and ordinances, with their actions reflecting respect for waste management practices similar to those observed in other barangays.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn. The researchers conclude that cooperation between the barangay committees and their citizens plays a vital role in the success of social programs implemented by local government units, particularly in the case of the Solid Waste Management System, as well as in the sustainability of such programs. This cooperation is essential for evaluating the success of policy implementation. The ordinance in Barangay Gen. T. de Leon has become effective, with posters displayed prominently on every street and in each compound. Residents of Barangay Gen. T. de Leon have begun to comply with recycling efforts. As Kirunda (2009) stated, "waste reduction through waste reuse is a primary function of the public at the stage of waste generation." In terms of waste collection, the Valenzuela City Waste Management Office conducts waste pickups in the barangay twice a week. However, the barangay needs to enhance its information dissemination regarding the Solid Waste Management Program, with a specific focus on waste reduction and promoting recycling practices.

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