

**PERCEPTION OF LOCAL RESIDENTS ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES OF TOURISM DESTINATION IN SIERRA BULLONES, BOHOL**

**College of Technology and Allied Sciences
BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol**

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February 2022

**PERCEPTION OF LOCAL RESIDENTS ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES OF TOURISM DESTINATION IN SIERRA BULLONES, BOHOL**

A Thesis

**Presented to the Faculty of the
College of Technology and Allied Sciences
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**In Partial Fulfillment
Of the Requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Science in Hospitality Management**

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Mylene A. Quieta
Kimberly P. Romulo**

February 2022

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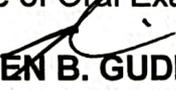

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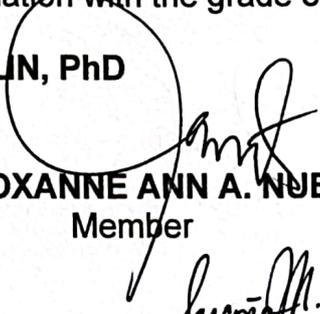

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To the **Almighty God**, for the blessings bestowed upon them and for the daily guidance, protection and enlightenment that enabled them to stand firmly midst all the trials in life.

This humble piece of work crafted by the researchers was possibly materialized with God's grace and providence through the encouragement, guidance and support of the different individuals.

The researchers wish to extend their heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the following persons who in one way or another had helped them for the success of the study:

To the **researchers' beloved family, friends, classmates, loved ones and teachers**, who are always on their side, for moral, emotional and financial support;

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Thank you.

Angeilou, Mylene, Kimberly

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to determine the level status of implementation on solid waste management of tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol. Implementation of the solid waste management is a great help in enriching the consciousness and in being responsible for their actions. Besides, this will serve as a guide to improving the well being of the schools and could further upgrade the living standards through a clean and healthy environment. This study utilized a descriptive survey method with the aid of a revised questionnaire as an instrument in collecting the data needed in the study. This study was administered at the tourism destinations of Sierra Bullones, Bohol. Through the use of percentage-frequency formula and weighted mean score, they were able to determine the profile of the respondents and the status of the level of implementation on solid waste management. The study was able to determine the profile of the respondents and also revealed that composting of organic materials category was rated as always observed making it first on the rank. And it revealed that among the items, the highest rated item belongs to item number 1: lack of proper information on waste separation/classifications was rated as always observed. The level of implementation on solid waste management of tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol was highly implemented with no problem, since the grand weighted mean score was described as always observed. Based on the results, the tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol was maintained and continues their support on the level of implementation on solid waste management and engages themselves in any practices and strategies conducted by the Local Government Unit for additional knowledge and to the strategies that may help in the level of implementation on solid Waste Management. Government agencies assigned to solid waste management should fully implement the information dissemination awareness of the people not only to the people who lived in the tourism destinations area but also to the whole community and introduce solutions to solve problems.

Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Rationale

Solid waste management is extremely important in our community mainly because it will prevent our tourist destinations from experiencing the hazardous outcomes of solid waste material. By getting rid of these waste matters properly, we can actually protect our loved ones along with the environment.

When waste is disposed of or recycled in a safe, ethical, and responsible manner, it helps reduce the negative impacts of the environment. Ensuring that waste management procedures are carried out with regularity helps ensure that fewer waste materials go to general waste stream.

Solid waste management is the discipline associated with control of generation, storage, collection, transport or transfer, processing and disposal of solid waste materials in a way that best addresses the range of public health, conservation, economic, aesthetic, engineering, and other environmental considerations (Leblanc 2020).

The primary goal of solid waste management is reducing and eliminating adverse impacts of waste materials on human health and the environment to support economic development and superior quality of life. This is to be done in the most efficient manner possible, to keep costs low and prevent waste buildup. Reduce the volume of the solid waste stream through the implementation of waste

reduction and recycling programs. Maintain a balanced solid waste management system which benefits the community while following regulatory requirements. Provide efficient and economical refuse collection, recycling, and disposal services.

Solid waste management is one component of the regulation. Proper solid waste management is an important element to maintaining, and even expanding, tourism's plays an important role in the Philippine economy. In its efforts to address SWM have set a real example in proactive solutions in the tourism area of Sierra Bullones, Bohol.

One of the problems confronting the country today is the solid waste disposal. The disposal of waste materials has become a race between education and catastrophe. Through man's activities, his own environment has been disturbed and so, degraded resulting in the disruption of the ecological balance (Cunningham, & Cunningham, 2008). Due to the alarming conditions set by massive solid waste generation.

Hence, it is challenging for every people to implement collection strategies, disposal and recover, and processing of waste materials. Level of implementation on solid waste management is a great help in enriching the consciousness and in being responsible for their actions. Besides, this will serve as a guide to improving the well-being of the tourism destination and could further upgrade the living standards through a clean and healthy environment.

Waste management, in general, refers to as integrated approach to

eliminating waste effectively and efficiently, avoiding any impact on the society and environment (Chan Wong 2006). It is a process which may include activities like collecting, separating, processing, reducing, recycling, reusing, and restoring waste. The researchers recognize wastes management as a major environmental concern which should be properly addressed by the authorities to ensure the protection of public health and the environment. Also, the researchers believe that this study can contribute to the immediate community to which the tourism destinations belong and we wanted the people to have a good mannerism and self-disciplined in throwing their garbage because based on observation people nowadays, just easily thrown away their wastes materials without observing the proper waste disposal, causing bad effects to the environment, human health and the economic development as well. If one is responsible with his/her waste, then we will have a beautiful place to live in and to the coming future.

Literature Background

Solid waste refers to all discarded household, commercial waste, non – hazardous institutional and industrial waste, street sweepings, and other non toxic waste. The aggressive pursuit of economic growth by developing countries like the Philippines has resulted in the manufacture, distribution, and use of products and generation of wastes that contribute to environmental degradation and global climate change (Castillo Suehiro, 2013).

Solid waste management shall refer to the discipline associated with the control of generation, storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing, and disposal of solid wastes in a manner that is in accord with the best principles of public health, economics and other environmental considerations, and that is also responsive to public attitudes. Ecological waste management shall refer to the systematic administration of activities which provide for segregation at source which do not harm the environment and to the tourist.

Solid waste refers to the range of garbage materials arising from human activities that are discarded as unwanted and useless. Solid waste is generated from industrial, residential, and commercial activities in a given area, and maybe handled in a variety of ways for not following the proper waste disposal. It includes the processes and actions required to manage waste from its inception to final disposal (Leblanc, 2020).

Article 4 Recycling Program Section 26 of R.A 9003 Inventory of Existing markets for Recyclable Materials. The DILG and other concerned agencies and sectors, publish a study of existing markets for processing and purchasing recyclable materials and the potential steps necessary to expand these markets.

In technical note, the term solid waste is used to include all non – liquid wastes generated by human activity and a range of solid waste material resulting from the disaster, such as general domestic garbage such as food waste, ash and packaging materials (World Health Organization, 2011)

The Municipal Council enacted an ordinance establishing solid waste management and it also requires residents to practice segregation of wastes at source. Reusable solid wastes such as bottles, plastics, cellophanes and papers shall be brought to the barangay material recovery facility duly segregated or directly to the agent – buyer. The local government is responsible for collecting reusable recyclable and non – biodegradable waste materials from the material recovery facilities; and transporting them to the recycling centers and or to the municipal material recovery facility. Collection of segregated solid wastes is scheduled per barangay (Saley,2012).

The Environmental Protection Agency has determined a three tired approach for managing solid waste. Each of these should be practiced to reduce the amount of material headed for final disposal: REDUCE, the best way to manage solid waste. Don't create waste in a first place! Buy only what you need. Use all that you buy. Avoid heavily packaged products. Avoid disposable items like paper plates and plastic silverware. Buy the largest size package for those items that you use are often. REUSE, the better way to manage solid waste. Recycle means taking something old and making it into something new. In Seminole Country, all residents who live in a single family home can recycle right in front of their house. Those residents who live in apartments or condominiums can drop off their recyclables at several different locations (Seminole County Government, 2012).

This study is anchored in the Republic Act 9003, also known as the

"Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of the Philippines" that came into effect in the year 2001, promotes the paradigm that waste is a resource that can be recovered. This law requires all Local Government Units in the country to establish an ecological solid waste management program within their jurisdiction and to provide necessary institutional mechanisms to attain its objectives.

It determines that the LGUs are the primary institutions to implement this act, and promotes active collaboration with the private sector and associations working on solid waste management. It encourages the reduction of waste at source, recovery, recycling, and reuse of wastes. To achieve this goal, every tourism destination of Sierra Bullones, Bohol has to establish a Material Recovery Facility, to implement segregation at the source as well as collect and process recyclables and biodegradables.

In addition, the study was conducted to analyze the solid waste management practices of the waste generators, and the extent of their compliance with the Republic Act 9003, otherwise known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000. The study was conducted in Bacolod City, Philippines in 2007. The findings of this study served as basis in developing a handbook on solid waste management. The study aimed to assess the current solid waste management in an upland village that is inaccessible by garbage truck due to its uphill location and design a model that best solicit participation among the residents of the barangay (Ballados, 2010).

While Republic Act 9003 emphasizes the importance of reduction, reuse and recovery, it also prohibits waste picking in segregation areas or disposal facilities, unless the owner or operator allows it. The only way in which the informal sector is directly taken into account is allowing the participations of a representatives from a junk shop owners association in the SWM committees of the tourism areas. However, the waste legislation also encourages cooperatives and associations that promote or help execute the act, giving the opportunity to integrate the informal sector into solid waste management.

The Local Government Code of the Philippines (Republic Act 7160) states that municipal government has to provide basic services and facilities, as well as social welfare to different groups of the population, including waste pickers. Furthermore, the Republic Act 8425 for Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation) created a National Anti- Poverty Commission in order to alleviate poverty and provide micro-finance services, from which waste pickers can benefit.

Waste Management Theory is founded on the expectation that waste management is to prevent waste causing harm to human health and environment. It represents a more in- depth account of the domain and contains conceptual analyses of waste, the activity upon waste, and a holistic view of goals of waste management (Pongracz, et al. 2004).

Another theory is Waste Management Hierarchy Theory which indicates an order or preference for action to reduce and manage waste and is usually

presented diagrammatically in the form of a pyramid. The hierarchy captures the progression of a material or product through successive stages of waste management. The aim of waste hierarchy is to extract the maximum practical benefits from products and to generate the minimum amount of waste.

The waste hierarchy refers to the "3 Rs" reduce, reuse and recycle, which classify waste management strategies according to their desirability in terms of waste minimization. The waste hierarchy remains the cornerstone of most minimization strategies (Baker, 2013).

Zero Waste Theory refers to waste management and planning approaches which emphasize waste prevention as opposed to end-of-pipe waste management. It is a whole system approach that aims for a massive change in the way materials flow through society, resulting in no waste. Zero waste encompasses more than eliminating waste through recycling and reuse, it focuses on restricting production and distribution systems to reduce waste. Zero waste is more of a goal or ideal rather than a hard target. Zero waste provides guiding for continually working towards eliminating wastes.

Zero Waste Theory means designing and managing products and processes to systematically avoid and eliminate the volume and toxicity of waste and materials, conserve and recover all resources, and not burn or bury them. It is a goal that is ethical, economical, efficient and visionary, to guide people in changing their lifestyles and practices to emulate sustainable natural cycles, where all

discarded materials and designed to become resources for others use (Palmer, 1970).

According to Azuello (2016), it is necessary to establish and toughen linkages and coordinative mechanisms with other government agencies and possible outside donors. Allocation of Funds for composting and ensuring that material recovery facility is functional.

As reported by Guzman et al., (2010), solid waste management is one of the most critical environmental problems today. Despite the fact that not all of these collection system people seem to be unconcerned with the amount of solid and semisolid waste they produce.

Proper collection is a solution to the country's waste problem. Unfortunately, disposal would not be the most and sole answer to this concern (Guzman et al., 2010). Until recently, the disposal of municipal solid waste does not attract much public attention. From prehistory through the present day, the favored means of disposal was simply to dump solid waste outside the city and village limits (Enger & Smith, 2006).

According to Aeckerman (1997), waste management is an integrated part of the sustainable development. As population continues to grow and economy expands, there is a need to ensure the waste generated is properly manage on order to preserve the existing environment for future generations.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency, the United States

produces 11 billion of tons of solid waste each year. Nearly half of those amounts consist of agriculture wastes such as crop residue and animal manure which are generally recycled into the soil on the farms where they are produced. They represent valuable resources as ground cover to reduce erosion and fertilizer to nourish new crops. However, they also constitute the single largest source of air and water pollution in the country (Cuningham & Saigo, 2001).

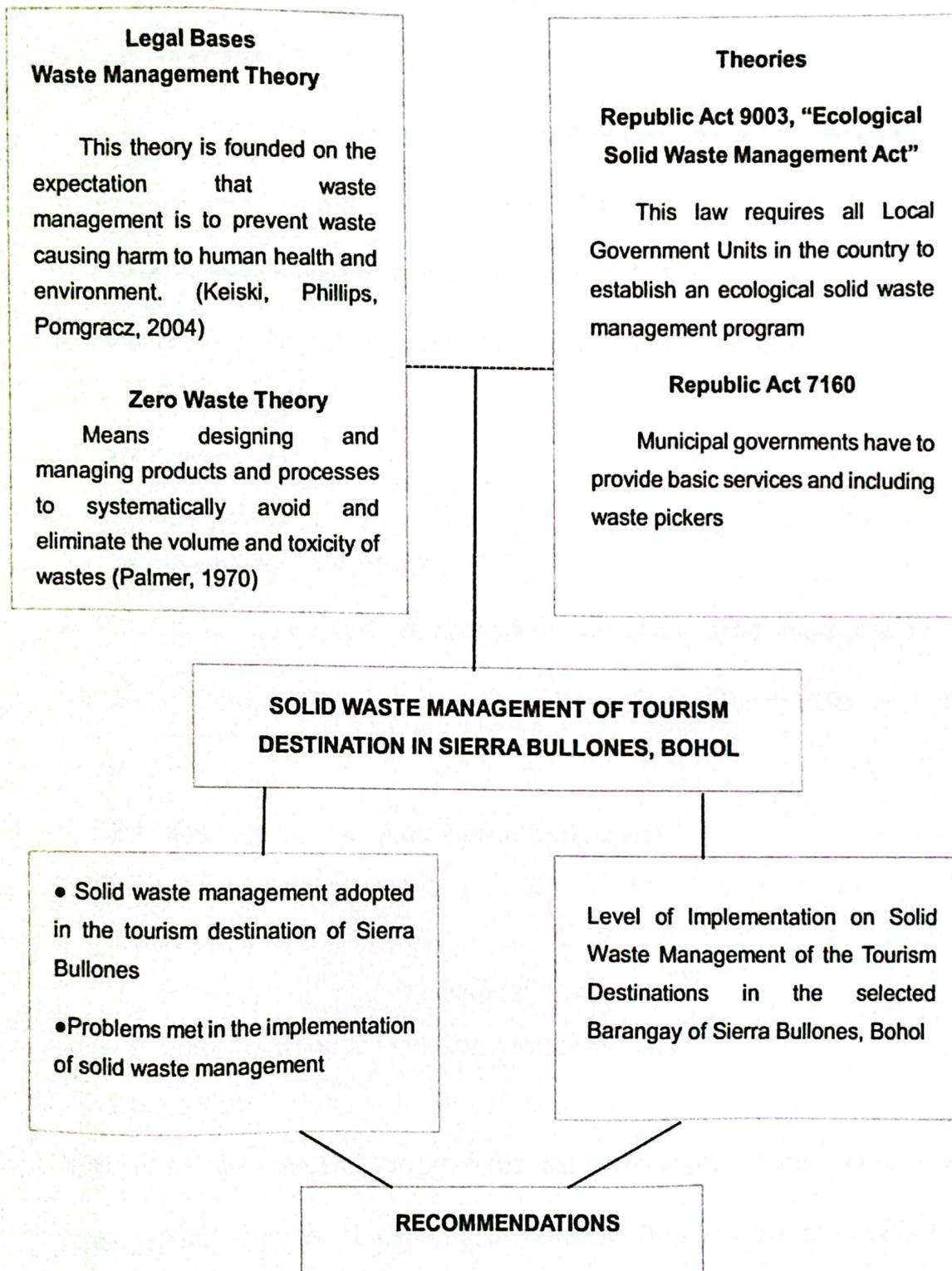


Figure 1. Theoretical – Conceptual Framework of the Study

THE PROBLEM

Statement of the Problem

The study aimed to determine the level status in the implementation of solid waste management in the selected tourism sites in Sierra Bullones, Bohol.

Specifically, the study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the demographic profile of the participants in terms of the following:
 - 1.1 age;
 - 1.2 gender;
 - 1.3 civil status;
 - 1.4 educational attainment?
2. What is the status level of implementation of the solid waste management practices adopted in the different tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol in terms of:
 - 2.1 information and communication campaigns;
 - 2.2 segregation of wastes;
 - 2.3 collection and transports;
 - 2.4 composting of organic materials;
 - 2.5 reuse, recycling of marketable materials; and
 - 2.6 practices?
3. What are the status of the problems met in the implementation of solid waste management in the tourism destinations of Sierra Bullones, Bohol as perceived by the respondents?
4. What recommendations can be drawn from the study?

Significance of the Study

The researchers humbly present this simple piece of work for they believe that this study would be beneficial to the following:

Tourists. The findings of the study would encourage the people who go and check in to exert more effort in helping their co-tourist in practicing SWM. The study would serve as a source of information to the tourist and help raise awareness of the efforts present in their tourism area especially those concerning the environment.

Community. The study would be significant to each barangay since it would serve as a reference for the assessment of efforts in promoting solid waste management. It would also recommend actions for the strengthening of the current actions undertaken in the locale. It would serve as a reference in promoting the development of their community in managing their solid waste.

Staff. The results of the study would be significant to the staff so that they could pass future laws concerning the environment, further addressing the problem of waste management in the tourism area. The study would supplement relevant information to the staff in the assessment of whether the RA 9003 is strong enough to solve the problems of solid waste management. This study could also be used as a reference in strengthening the current law.

LGU of Sierra Bullones. The results of the study would be their guide in their own adoption and creation of their own program of action about solid waste

management.

Lawmakers. The results of the study would be significant to the lawmakers so that they could pass future laws concerning the environment, further addressing the problem of waste management in the country.

Future Researchers. This study could be the basis for the future researchers who would conduct the same study as their reference.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Design

The researchers used a descriptive survey method using a modified questionnaire as the main gathering tool, to obtain the primary objective summary of the inquisition. Its main purpose is to determine the status level of implementation on solid waste management in Sierra Bullones, Bohol.

Environment and Participants

This study was administered at Sierra Bullones, a 3rd class municipality in the province of Bohol, Philippines. Sierra Bullones is a town on the north eastern part of the interior of Bohol. It is 71 kilometers away from the provinces lone and composite city, Tagbilaran City and may take 1 hour and 40 minutes of travel. The municipality has the following tourism sites namely: Paradise Hills Resort located at Matinao, Lataban Spring at Lataban, Rice Terraces at Abachanan, Sigpit River at Canlangit, and Subow at Abachanan with the 100 people of males and females living in the five selected tourism destinations of Sierra Bullones, Bohol with the age of 15 to 25 years old as the respondents using the convenience sampling method.

Instrument

In order to obtain the necessary data, the researchers used a modified questionnaire from the study of Azuelo, et al (2016) entitled, "Assessment of Solid

Waste Management Strategies in Camarines Norte, Philippines" as the main gathering instrument in the category of Information and Communications Campaigns, Segregation of Wastes and the Collections and Transports. Pretesting was conducted in the selected tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol to make the questionnaire valid. The data gathering tool was subdivided into three parts. The first part was about the personal profile of the respondents. The second part focused on the Solid Waste Management strategies adopted in tourism destinations of Sierra Bullones, Bohol using the scale:

3.26 – 4.00 Always Observed (AO) - If the strategy is highly implemented with no problems

2.51 – 3.25 Sometimes Observed (SO) - If the strategy is well implemented with minimal problems

1.76 – 2.50 Seldom Observed (SEO) - If the strategy is implemented with some problems

1.00 – 1.75 Never Observed (NO) - If the strategy is not implemented at all

The third part was the problems met by the respondents in the implementation of Solid Waste Management using the scale:

3.26 – 4.00 Always Observed (AO) - when the problem met is observed 76% to 100% in the tourism area

2.51 – 3.25 Sometimes Observed (SO) - when the problem met is

observed 51% to 75% in the tourism area

1.76 – 2.50 Seldom Observed (SEO) - when the problem met is observed 50% below in the tourism area

1.00 – 1.75 Never Observed (NO) - not a problem at all

Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers send a request letter to the Thesis Adviser, Chairperson and Dean, of the College to ask recommendation; right after, it was sent to the Campus Director for approval to conduct the study. A request letter to the Municipal Mayor was also sent to the tourism areas of Sierra Bullones, Bohol for the permission to administer the questionnaire to the 100 people living in the tourism areas.

The questionnaire was distributed personally to the respondents to determine the level status of the implementation of solid waste management in Sierra Bullones, Bohol.

The researchers coordinated with the respondents regarding the availability of time in administering the questionnaire. The researchers personally administer the questionnaire to the respondents. The questionnaire is distributed to the respondents who were chosen through complete enumeration. The researchers thereafter collected the data from the respondents for further tabulation, analysis, and interpretation.

Statistical Treatment

The data from the questionnaire were retrieved, tallied, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted. The simple percentage was used to describe demographic profile of the respondents.

$$P = \frac{f \times 100}{n}$$

Where:

P = Percentage

f = Frequency

n = Number of cases

Weighted mean was used to analyze every item.

$$WMS = \frac{4f_4 + 3f_3 + 2f_2 + 1f_1}{n}$$

Where:

WMS = Weighted arithmetic mean

fn = frequency

n = number

4 (AO) = weight for Always Observed

3 (SO) = weight for Sometimes Observed

2 (SEO) = weight for Seldom Observed

1 (NO) = weight for Never Observed

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

To ensure a thorough understanding of the terms used in this study, the following terms are defined conceptually and operationally:

Collection. This is an act of moving solid waste from the source from a common storage point.

Disposal. It refers to the discard, accumulation, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or any land or structure.

Dumping. Practice of getting rid of waste or garbage.

Hazardous Wastes. Refer to the solid waste or combination of solid waste which are concentrated and that have chemical or infectious characteristics.

Respondents. It refers to the people living in the Tourist destination in Sierra Bullones.

Waste Segregation. It refers to the process or dealing with or handling the solid waste which can be through another disposal.

Solid Waste Management. It refers to sorting of garbage and waste products in an effort to reduce, reuse, and recycle materials.

Chapter 2

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data. It is composed of the demographic profile of the respondents, solid waste management strategies practiced in the tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol and problems met by the level of implementation using the perception of local residents on solid waste management.

Demographic Profile of the respondents

Table 1 presents the demographic profile of the respondents.

Age. Data revealed that 52 (52%) of the respondents belonged to the age bracket of 18 to 25 years old while only 48 (48%) belonged to the age bracket of 15 to 18 years old.

Gender. Majority of the respondents are male with 52 (52%) while only 48 (48%) were females.

Civil Status. It revealed that only 8 (8%) of the respondents were married, while majority 92 (92%) were single.

Educational Attainment. It revealed that majority 48 (48%) of the respondents had taken their High School Level, 28 (28%) had taken College Level, 16 (16%) had taken High School Graduate, 4 (4%) had taken Post Graduate and 4 (4%) had taken College Graduate.

Table 1
Demographic Profile of the Respondents living near in the Tourism Destinations
of Sierra Bullones, Bohol

n = 100

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Age		
15 to 17	48	48
18 to 25	52	52
Gender		
Male	52	52
Female	48	48
Civil Status		
Single	92	92
Married	8	8
Widow/err	0	0
Educational Attainment		
High School Level	48	48
College Level	28	28
High School Graduate	16	16
Post Graduate	4	4
College Graduate	4	4

Table 2.1

Solid Waste Management Strategies Implemented on the Tourism Destinations in
the Sierra Bullones, Bohol

n = 100

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS CAMPAIGNS	Weighted Mean Score	Descriptive Interpretation	Rank
1. Provision of knowledge on waste segregation conducted at every Barangay	3.63	Always Observed	3
2. Public information dissemination on importance of wastes segregation, recycling, reuse, through forums, public announcements	3.10	Sometimes Observed	4
3. Involvement of the municipality in the solid waste management advocacy of the municipal government	3.79	Always Observed	2
4. Posting of signboard relative to RA 9003	2.70	Sometimes Observed	5
5. Conduction of assembly to every Barangay regarding solid waste management practice	3.85	Always Observed	1
Average Weighted Mean	3.41	Always Observed	

Legend:

3.26 – 4.00	Always Observed (AO)	2.51 – 3.25	Sometimes Observed (SO)
1.76 – 2.50	Seldom Observed (SEO)	1.00 – 1.75	Never Observed (NO)

Table 2.1 presents the results of the survey in the solid waste management strategies implemented on the tourism destinations in the Sierra Bullones, Bohol. It revealed that among the items, the highest rated item belongs to item number 5: conduction of assembly to every barangay regarding solid waste management practice with a weighted mean score of 3.85 and rated as always observed and it ranked 1st. Followed by the item number 3. involvement of the municipality in the solid waste management advocacy of the municipal government with a weighted mean score of 3.79 and rated as always observed. Third is the item number 1: provision of knowledge on waste segregation conducted at every barangay with a weighted mean score 3.63 and rated as always observed. Fourth is the item number 2: public information dissemination on importance of wastes segregation, recycling, reuse, through forums, public announcements with a weighted mean score of 3.10 and rated as always observed. However, the lowest rated item belongs to item number 4: posting of signboard relative to RA 9003 with the weighted mean score of 2.7 and was rated as sometimes observed. Generally, the table revealed that the selected tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol are well implemented in disseminating information and communications campaigns in every people who are living near in the tourism sites.

Table 2.2

Solid Waste Management Strategies Implemented on the tourism Destinations in
the Sierra Bullones, Bohol

n = 100

SEGRAGATION OF WASTE	Weighted Mean Score	Descriptive Interpretation	Rank
1. Separation of biodegradable from non – biodegradable waste	3.00	Sometimes Observed	5
2. Presents of properly design waste bins or receptacles	3.50	Always Observed	4
3. Availability of containers or receptacles for each types of waste to biodegradable, recyclables, non – recyclables	3.83	Always Observed	2
4. Separation of plastics from papers	3.85	Always Observed	1
5. Throw waste from designated container	3.63	Always Observed	3
Average Weighted Mean	3.56	Always Observed	

Legend:

3.26 – 4.00	Always Observed (AO)	2.51 – 3.25	Sometimes Observed (SO)
1.76 – 2.50	Seldom Observed (SEO)	1.00 – 1.75	Never Observed (NO)

Table 2.2 presents the results of the survey in the solid waste management strategies implemented on the tourism destinations in the Sierra Bullones, Bohol. It revealed that among the items, the highest rated item belongs to item number 4: separation of plastics from papers with a weighted mean score of 3.85 and rated as always observed. However, the lowest rated item belongs to item number 1: separation of biodegradable from non – biodegradable waste with the weighted mean score of 3 and was rated as sometimes observed. Generally, the table revealed that the selected tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol are well implemented in segregation of their waste as what is mandated by the Sierra Bullones Tourism Destination and RA 9003 "Ecological Solid Waste Management". They have also effective separation of biodegradable from non-biodegradable waste to throw waste from designated container. And they ensure of having technical functional committee and adequate number of personnel equipped with knowledge and monitoring of Solid Waste Management regarding in implementation strategies.

According to the study of Punongbayan (2014), the waste management practices of Lyceum, Batangas Philippines are effective in terms of collection, disposal, recovery and processing as perceived by the respondents. Though there are means of composting of organic materials but there were not strictly implemented.



Table 2.3
 Solid Waste Management Strategies Implemented on the tourism Destinations in
 the Sierra Bullones, Bohol
 n = 100

COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTS	Weighted Mean Score	Descriptive Interpretation	Rank
1. Availability and provision properly design containers or in selected collection points for the temporary storage of solid waste while waiting for collection and transfer to processing sites or to the final disposal sites	4.00	Always Observed	1
2. Regular collection and scheduling of properly segregated waste for transport and final disposal or non – recyclable materials at the municipal	3.43	Always Observed	4.5
3. Separate collection of recyclable materials	3.50	Always Observed	2
4. Availability of separate individual compartments for each type of waste in the municipal dump truck	3.43	Always Observed	4.5
5. Ensure precautionary and sanitary measures in the collection and transport of solid waste	3.48	Always Observed	3
Average Weighted Mean	3.56	Always Observed	

Legend:

3.26 – 4.00	Always Observed (AO)	2.51 – 3.25	Sometimes Observed (SO)
1.76 – 2.50	Seldom Observed (SEO)	1.00 – 1.75	Never Observed (NO)

Table 2.3 presents the results of the survey in the solid waste management strategies implemented on the tourism destinations in the Sierra Bullones, Bohol. It revealed that among the items, the highest rated item belongs to item number 1: availability and provision properly design containers or in selected collection points for the temporary storage of solid waste while waiting for collection and transfer to processing sites or to the final disposal sites with a weighted mean score of 4.00 and rated as always observed. Second is the item number 3: separate collection of recyclable materials with a weighted mean score of 3.50 and rated as always observed. Third is the item number 5: ensure precautionary and sanitary measures in the collection and transport of solid waste with a weighted mean score of 3.48 and rated as always observed. Fourth is the item number 2 and 4 regular collections and scheduling of properly segregated waste for transport and final disposal or non – recyclable materials at the municipal and availability of separate individual compartments for each of waste in the municipal dump truck with a weighted mean score 3.43 and rated as always observed. Generally, the table revealed that the selected tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol are well implemented in collecting their garbage and also in the transports.

Table 2.4

Solid Waste Management Strategies Implemented on the tourism Destinations in
the Sierra Bullones, Bohol

n = 100

COMPOSTING OF ORGANIC MATERIALS	Weighted Mean Score	Descriptive Interpretation	Rank
1. Provision of skills training on composting	3.57	Always Observed	1
2. Collection and use of municipal waste for composting	3.28	Always Observed	3
3. Diversion of the organic wastes from landfills to produce valuable soil	3.28	Always Observed	3
4. Composting methods practices	3.28	Always Observed	3
Average Weighted Mean	3.35	Always Observed	

Legend:

3.26 – 4.00 Always Observed (AO) 2.51 – 3.25 Sometimes Observed (SO)

1.76 – 2.50 Seldom Observed (SEO) 1.00 – 1.75 Never Observed (NO)

Table 2.4 presents the results of the survey in the solid waste management strategies implemented on the tourism destinations in the Sierra Bullones, Bohol. It revealed that among the items, the highest rated item belongs to item number 1: provision of skills training on composting with a weighted mean score of 3.57 and rated as always observed. Generally, the table revealed that the selected tourism

destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol are well implemented in composting of their waste using through landfills practices.

Table 2.5

Solid Waste Management Strategies Implemented on the tourism Destinations in
the Sierra Bullones, Bohol

n = 100

REUSE AND RECYLING OF MARKETABLE MATERIALS	Weighted Mean Score	Descriptive Interpretation	Rank
1. Establishment of Material Recovery Facility	3.50	Always Observed	2
2. Existence of recycling project	3.50	Always Observed	2
3. Identification of potential markets for recyclable goods	3.28	Always Observed	4
4. Demonstration of recycling methods to the staff	3.50	Always Observed	2
Average Weighted Mean	3.44	Always Observed	

Legend:

3.26 – 4.00 Always Observed (AO) 2.51 – 3.25 Sometimes Observed (SO)
1.76 – 2.50 Seldom Observed (SEO) 1.00 – 1.75 Never Observed (NO)

Table 2.5 presents the results of the survey in the solid waste management strategies implemented on the tourism destinations in the Sierra Bullones, Bohol. It revealed that among the items, the highest rated item belongs to item number 1, 2 and 4: establishment of material recovery facility, existence of recycling project and demonstration of recycling methods to the staff with a weighted mean score of 3.5 and rated as always observed. Generally, the table revealed that the selected tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol are well implemented in reusing and recycling of their waste materials.

Table 2.6

Solid Waste Management Strategies Implemented on the tourism Destinations in the Sierra Bullones, Bohol

n = 100

PRACTICES	Weighted Mean Score	Descriptive Interpretation	Rank
1. Existence of solid waste management plan	3.57	Always Observed	1
2. Monitoring of solid waste management strategies of the Barangay	3.28	Always Observed	5
3. Prohibition of making pits or other dug holes at the river bank	3.50	Always Observed	2
4. Creation of solid waste management board	3.43	Always Observed	4
5. Declaring certain prohibited acts and providing penalties	3.48	Always Observed	3
Average Weighted Mean	3.45	Always Observed	

Legend:

3.26 – 4.00 Always Observed (AO) 2.51 – 3.25 Sometimes Observed (SO)
1.76 – 2.50 Seldom Observed (SEO) 1.00 – 1.75 Never Observed (NO)

Table 2.6 presents the results of the survey in the solid waste management strategies implemented on the tourism destinations in the Sierra Bullones, Bohol. It revealed that among the items, the highest rated item belongs to item number 1: existence of solid waste management plan with a weighted mean score of 3.57. However, the lowest rated item belongs to item number 2: monitoring of solid waste management strategies of the barangay with the weighted mean score of 3.28 and was rated as always observed also. Generally, the table revealed that the selected tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol are well implemented in practices in their waste.

Table 2.7

Status of the Problems Met in the implementation of solid waste management in
the tourism destinations of Sierra Bullones, Bohol

n = 100

Status of problems met in the implementation of solid waste management	Weighted Mean Score	Descriptive Interpretation	Rank
Information and Communications Campaigns	3.41	Always Observed	5
Segregation of Waste	3.56	Always Observed	1.5
Collection and Transports	3.56	Always Observed	1.5
Composting of Organic Materials	3.35	Always Observed	6
Reuse and Recycling of Marketable Materials	3.44	Always Observed	4
Practices	3.45	Always Observed	3
Overall Weighted Mean Score	3.46	Always Observed	

Legend:

3.26 – 4.00 Always Observed (AO) 2.51 – 3.25 Sometimes Observed (SO)
1.76 – 2.50 Seldom Observed (SEO) 1.00 – 1.75 Never Observed (NO)

Table 2.7 presents the overall total status of the problems met in the implementation of solid waste management in the tourism destinations of Sierra Bullones, Bohol. It revealed that among the items, the highest rated item belongs to item number 2 and 3: segregation of waste, collection and transports with a weighted mean score of 3.56 and rated as always observed. Next in line is the item number 6: practices with a weighted mean score of 3.45 and rated as always observed, followed by the item number 5: reuse and recycling of marketable materials with a weighted mean score of 3.44 and rated as always observed. Also, in the item number 1: information and communications campaigns with a weighted mean score of 3.41 and rated as always observed. However, the lowest rated item belongs to item number 4: composting of organic materials with a weighted mean score of 3.35 and rated as always observed.

TABLE 3

Status of the problems met in Implementation on Solid Waste Management of
Tourism Destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol

n = 100

PROBLEMS	Weighted Mean Score	Descriptive Interpretation	Rank
Lack of discipline in throwing wastes	2.63	Sometimes Observed	12
Limited garbage bins or cans around the sites	3.10	Sometimes Observed	8.0
Lack of proper information on wastes separation/classifications	3.79	Always Observed	1.0
Laziness of people to throw garbage in proper receptacles	2.70	Sometimes Observed	11
Lack of imposition of penalties for violation committed	3.50	Always Observed	2.50
Scattering of garbage by wind	3.43	Always Observed	6.50
Carelessness of wastes collectors	3.48	Always Observed	4.50
Scattering of garbage by scavengers	3.43	Always Observed	6.50
Lack of operation and concerns of the local government	3.00	Sometimes Observed	9.0
Absence of truck and garbage collectors	3.50	Always Observed	2.50
Lack of garbage cause of color coding	2.74	Sometimes Observed	10
Absence of appropriate for composting	3.48	Always Observed	4.50

Legend:

3.26 – 4.00	Always Observed (AO)	2.51 – 3.25	Sometimes Observed (SO)
1.76 – 2.50	Seldom Observed (SEO)	1.00 – 1.75	Never Observed (NO)

Table 3 shows the problems met in the level of implementation on solid waste management of tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol. It revealed that among the items, the highest rated item belongs to item number 3: lack of proper information on waste separation/classifications with a weighted mean score of 3.79 and rated as Always Observed. However, the lowest rated item belongs to item number 1: lack of discipline in throwing wastes with the weighted mean score of 2.63 and was rated as sometimes observed.

This implies that lack of proper information on waste separation/classifications was considered as a major problem met in the level of implementation on solid waste management of tourism destinations on Sierra Bullones, Bohol.

The finding is synonymous with Furto and Reyes (2013) study. The residents of Batangas City encountered problems in the implementation of Solid Waste Management practices to a moderate level such as lack of awareness regarding the effects of solid waste management to health, lack of training on proper solid waste management practices, public indifference, increasing population and inadequate government policies.

Chapter 3

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary and findings, conclusions and recommendations that serve as a reference for future researchers and improvements.

Summary of Findings

The study primarily aimed to determine the status level of implementation on solid waste management of tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol. Based on the analysis of data, the following findings:

1. Demographic Profile of the Respondents. The findings of the study revealed that the majority of the respondents belonged to the age bracket of 18 to 25 years old, males, and singles. The analysis also revealed that majority had taken high school level.

2. Solid Waste Management Strategies Implemented on the Tourism Destinations in the Sierra Bullones, Bohol. The overall descriptive interpretation of the frequency of Solid Waste Management Strategies Implemented on the Tourism Destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol (Information and Communications campaign; Segregation of Wastes; Collection and Transport; Composting of Organic Materials; Reusing and Recycling of Marketable Materials and Practices) was rated as Always Observed.

3. Problems Met in the Level of Implementation on solid waste management of tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol. Findings revealed that the lack of discipline in throwing wastes was the problem met and rated as sometimes observed.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings, the researchers arrived at the following conclusions.

It is found out that majority of the respondents focused on conduction of assembly to every barangay regarding solid waste management practice, separation of plastics from papers, availability and provision properly design containers or in selected collection points for the temporary storage of solid waste while waiting for collection and transfer to processing sites or to the final disposal sites, provision of skills training on composting, establishment of material recovery facility, existence of recycling project, demonstration of recycling methods to the staff, existence of solid waste management plan, since it ranked 1st in every category. It means that they focused more on the disseminating of information, segregation, collection, in composting, recycling and practice strategies implemented in the selected tourism destinations of Sierra Bullones, Bohol.

The status on the level of implementation on solid waste management of tourism destinations in Sierra Bullones, Bohol was well implemented with no problems, since the grand weighted mean score in every category was described as always observed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Anchored in the findings and conclusions of the study, the following recommendations were offered:

1. The tourism destinations of Sierra Bullones Bohol should continue and intensify their support on the level of implementation on Solid Waste Management and engage themselves in strategies on practices about the additional knowledge that may help them in the implementation of solid waste management.

2. Barangays at the Sierra Bullones Bohol assigned to solid waste management should fully and continue implement the information dissemination awareness of the people not only to the tourism areas and destinations but also to the community and introduce solutions to solve problems.

3. Every individual or people are encouraged to work collaboratively in order to continue the well implementation of the strategies that may help in the Implementation of solid waste management.

4. Further study should be conducted to strengthen the validity of the study.

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Republic of the Philippines
BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY
BILAR CAMPUS
 Zamora, Bilar, Bohol



Vision: A premier S & T university for the formation of a world – class and virtuous human resource for the sustainable development in Bohol and the country.

Mission: BISU is committed to provide quality higher education in the arts and sciences, as well as in the professional and technological fields; undertake research and development of Bohol and the country.

PERCEPTION OF LOCAL RESIDENTS ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF TOURISM DESTINATION IN SIERRA BULLONES, BOHOL

Dear Respondents,

Good day!

The purpose of this study is to investigate the Solid Waste Management implementation in Tourist Destinations of Sierra Bullones. It is for research purposes only. Please answer the questions to the best of your knowledge. Answers will keep completely confidential and will only be presented in a summary format. Thank you so much for your time and cooperation.

Directions: Please answer the information requested by checking on the space provided. This questionnaire is to be answered by the personnel/workers.

1. Participants Profile

Age:

Gender: () Female () Male

Civil Status: () Single () Married () Widow/err

Educational Attainment:

2. Direction: Below is the list of strategies implemented by the Staff in the Solid Waste Management program. Please check (/) the corresponding column in each item using the following scale:

- Pongracz, E., Phillips, P.S., Keiski, R.L. *Solid Waste Management Theory* (2004). Retrieved on April 5, 2017, <https://www.witpres.com/elibrary/wittransactions-on-ecology-and-the-environment/78-14399>.
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Scale**Interpretation**

- 3.26 - 4.0 Always Observed (AO) - (if the strategies are highly implemented with No Problems)
- 2.51 - 3.25 Sometimes Observed (SO) - (if the strategy is well implemented with minimal problems)
- 1.76 - 2.50 Seldom Observed (SEO) - (if the strategy is implemented with some problems)
- 1.00 – 1.75 Never Observed (NO) - (if the strategy is not implemented at all)

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT adopted in Municipality	Status of Implementation				
	4	3	2	1	
Information, Conduction and Communication Campaigns					
1. Provision of knowledge on waste segregation conducted at every Barangay					
2. Public information dissemination on importance of wastes segregation, recycling, reuse, through forums, public announcements					
3. Involvement of the municipality in the solid waste management advocacy of the municipal government					
4. Posting of signboard relative to RA 9003					
5. Conduction of assembly to every Barangay regarding Solid Waste Management practice					
Segregation of Waste					
1. Separation of biodegradable from non- biodegradable waste					

2. Presents of properly design waste bins or receptacles					
3. Availability of containers or receptacles for each types of waste to biodegradable, recyclables, non-recyclables					
4. Separation of plastics from papers					
5. Throw waste from designated container					
Collection and Transports					
1. Availability and provision properly design containers or in selected collection points for the temporary storage of solid waste while waiting for collection and transfer to processing sites or to the final disposal sites.					
2. Regular collection and scheduling of properly segregated waste for transport and final disposal or non-recyclable materials at the municipal.					
3. Separate collection of recyclable materials.					
4. Availability of separate individual compartments for each type of waste in the municipal dump truck.					
5. Ensure precautionary and sanitary measures in the collection and transport of solid waste.					
Others please specify;					
Composting of organic materials					
1. Provision of skulls training on composting.					
2. Collection and use of municipal waste for composting.					
3. Diversion of the organic wastes from landfills to produce					

valuable soil.					
4. Composting methods practices.					
Reuse and Recycling of Marketable materials					
1. Establishment of Material Recovery Facility					
2. Existence of recycling project.					
3. Identification of potential markets for recyclable goods.					
4. Demonstration of recycling methods to the staff.					
Others please specify;					
Practices					
1. Existence of a solid waste management plan					
2. Monitoring of Solid waste management strategies of the Barangay					
3. Prohibition of making of pits or other dug holes at the river bank					
4. Creation of Solid waste Management board					
5. Declaring certain prohibited acts and providing penalties					
Others please specify;					

3. **Direction:** Below is the list of problems met in the Level of Implementation on Solid Waste Management of Tourism Destinations in Sierra Bullones Bohol. Please check (/) the corresponding column in each using the following scale:

Scale	Interpretation
3.26 - 4.0	Always Observed (AO) when the problem met is observed 76% to 100% in the tourism destination of Sierra Bullones Bohol
2.51 - 3.25	Sometimes Observed (SO) – when the problem met is observed 51% to 75% in the tourism destination of Sierra Bullones Bohol
1.76 - 2.50	Seldom Observed (SEO) – when the problem met is observed 50% below in the tourism destination of Sierra Bullones Bohol
1.00 – 1.75	Never Observed (NO) – not a problem at all

PROBLEMS	4	3	2	1
Lack of discipline in throwing wastes				
Limited garbage bins or cans around the sites				
Lack of proper information on wastes separation/classifications				
Laziness of people to throw garbage in proper receptacles				
Lack of imposition of penalties for violation committed				
Scattering of garbage by wind				
Carelessness of wastes collectors				
Scattering of garbage by scavengers				
Lack of operation and concerns of the local government				
Absence of truck and garbage collectors				
Lack of garbage cause of color coding				
Absence of appropriate for composting				



Republic of the Philippines
BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY
BILAR CAMPUS
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol



Dear Respondents,

Greetings!

The undersigned students of Bohol Island State University (BISU) Bilar Campus with the course of Bachelor of Science in Hospitality Management is conducting an action research entitled, "Perception of Local Residents on Solid Waste Management Practices of Tourism Destination in Sierra Bullones, Bohol in the 3rd District of Bohol.

Any information and idea that you will share through this questionnaire is a valuable input in achieving the objectives of this research. As your answer shall be handled with utmost confidentiality.

We sincerely request your cooperation by answering the questionnaire honestly.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd) ANGEILOU C. DUSAI
(Sgd) MYLENE A. QUIETA
(Sgd) KIMBERLY P. ROMULO



Republic of the Philippines
BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY
BILAR CAMPUS
 Zamora, Bilar, Bohol



October 13, 2021

Date

Thesis Committee Member

Madam/Sir:

The undersigned has the honor to request your approval as member of the committee for the thesis of the undergraduate students as their requirements of the degree BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT.

TITLE

PERCEPTION OF LOCAL RESIDENTS ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF TOURISM DESTINATION IN SIERRA BULLONES, BOHOL

The candidate has been instructed to have consultation with you about the above title. Kindly make the necessary recommendations to have a successful research output.

Thank you for your assistance on this matter.

Very truly yours,

NELIA Q. CATAYAS, PhD
 Chairperson, DHMIT

CONFORM:

Name of Faculty	Committee	Signature
1. MARIFEL LASCOÑA	G. Adviser	
2. HERBERTO PIOLLO	Statistician	
3. HERSHEYLOU M. CABIG	Internal Expert	
4. MANOLITO C. MACALOT	Editor	

Raw Data
Table 1
Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Age		
15 to 18	48	48
18 to 25	52	52
Gender		
Male	52	52
Female	48	48
Civil Status		
Single	92	92
Married	8	8
Widow/err	0	0
Educational Attainment		
High School Level	48	48
College Level	28	28
High School Level	16	16
Post Graduate	4	4
College Graduate	4	4

Raw Data

Table 2

Information and Communications Campaigns	Status of Implementation						
	4	3	2	1	WMS	DI	RANK
Provision of knowledge on waste segregation conducted at every barangay	75	13	12		3.63	AO	3
Public information dissemination on importance of waste segregation, recycling, reuse, through forums, public announcements	25	60	15		3.1	SO	4
Involvement of municipality in the solid waste management advocacy of the municipal government	82	15	3		3.79	AO	2
Posting on signboards relative to RA 9003	10	50	40		2.7	SO	5
Conduction of assembly to every Barangay regarding solid waste management practice	90	5	5		3.85	AO	1
Segregation of Waste							
Separation of biodegradable from non-biodegradable waste	25	50	25		3	SO	5
Presents of properly designs waste bins receptacles	50	50			3.5	AO	4
Availability of containers or receptacles for each type of waste to biodegradable, recyclables, and non – recyclable	89	5	6		3.83	AO	2
Separation of plastics from papers	90	5	5		3.85	AO	1
Throw waste from designated containers	75	13	12		3.63	AO	3
Collection and Transports							
Availability and provision	100				4	AO	1

properly design containers or in selected collection points for the temporary storage of solid waste while waiting for collection and transfer to processing sites or to the final disposal sites							
Regular collection scheduling of properly segregated waste for transport and final disposal or non – recyclable materials at the municipal	43	57			3.43	AO	4.5
Separate collection of recyclable materials	50	50			3.5	AO	2
Availability of separate individual compartments for each types of waste in the municipal dump truck	43	57			3.43	AO	4.5
Ensure precautionary and sanitary measures in the collection and transport of solid waste	48	52			3.48	AO	3
Composting of Organic Materials							
Provision of skills training on composting	57	43			3.57	AO	1
Collection and use of municipal waste for composting	28	72			3.28	AO	3
Diversion of organic waste from landfills to produce valuable soil	28	72			3.28	AO	3
Composting methods practices	28	72			3.28	AO	3
Reuse and recycling of marketable materials							
Establishment of Material Recovery Facility	50	50			3.5	AO	2
Existence of recycling project	50	50			3.5	AO	2
Identification of potential markets for recyclable goods	28	72			3.28	AO	4
Demonstration of recycling methods to the staff	50	50			3.5	AO	2
Practices							

Existence of solid waste management plan	57	43			3.57	AO	1
Monitoring of solid waste management strategies of the barangay	28	72			3.28	AO	5
Prohibition of making pits or other dug holes at the river bank	50	50			3.5	AO	2
Creation of solid waste management board	43	57			3.43	AO	4
Declaring certain prohibited acts and providing penalties	48	52			3.48	AO	3

Raw Data

Table 3

Problems	Status of Implementation						
	4	3	2	1	WMS	DI	RANK
Lack of discipline in throwing wastes		63	37		2.63	SO	12
Limited garbage bins or cans around the sites	25	60	15		3.1	SO	8
Lack of proper information on wastes separation/classifications	82	15	3		3.79	AO	1
Laziness of people to throw garbage in proper receptacles	10	50	40		2.7	SO	11
Lack of imposition of penalties for violation committed	50	50			3.5	AO	2.5
Scattering of garbage by wind	43	57			3.43	AO	6.5
Carelessness of wastes collectors	48	52			3.48	AO	4.5
Scattering of garbage by scavengers	43	57			3.43	AO	6.5
Lack of operation and concerns of the local government	25	50	25		3	SO	9

Absence of truck and garbage collectors	50	50			3.5	AO	2.5
Lack of garbage cause of color coding	17	40	43		2.74	SO	10
Absence of appropriate for composting	48	52			3.48	AO	4.5

TABLE 4

LIST OF TOURISM DESTINATIONS IN SIERRA BULLONES

Name of Tourism Destinations	Destination Address	No. of Respondents
Sigpit River	Canlangit	20
Paradise Hills Resort	Matin-ao	20
Rice Terraces	Abachanan	20
Lataban Spring	Lataban	20
Subow	Abachanan	20

RESEARCHER'S BIODATA

I. PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name : **ANGEILOU CABANIG DUSAL**
Address : Purok3, Bagumbayan, Pilar, Bohol
Birthdate : July 30, 1999
Birthplace : Bagumbayan, Pilar, Bohol
Civil Status : Single
Parents : Daniel Dusal
Librada Dusal



II. Educational Qualification

Elementary: Bagumbayan Elementary School
Bagumbayan, Pilar, Bohol
2011 - 2012
Secondary : Pilar Technical Vocational High School
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Collegiate: Bohol Island State University
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2021 - 2022

RESEARCHER'S BIODATA

I. PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name : **KIMBERLY PERICANO ROMULO**
Address : Catagdaan, Pilar, Bohol
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Birthplace : Mayacabac, Dauis, Bohol
Civil Status : Single
Parents : Elmer Galagaran Romulo
Juditha Pericano Romulo



II. Educational Qualification

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Catagdaan Pilar, Bohol
2011 - 2012
Secondary : Pilar Technical Vocational High School
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2017 - 2018
Collegiate : Bohol Island State University
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol
2021 - 2022

III. Organizational Affiliation

Member : Red Cross Youth Volunteer

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