

WASTE MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED REGISTERED RESORTS IN DISTRICT III OF NUEVA ECIJA, PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the proper waste management and disposal practices that selected resorts provide to utilize and control the waste generation in the community and resorts in accordance with on-site waste management, off-site waste management, and curbside waste management. In addition, the study provided and recommended an action plan for resort owners, the tourism industry, and customers to avoid and minimize waste generation and practice proper waste segregation and disposal. The study used descriptive analysis to illustrate the circumstances, evaluate the resort's waste management practices, and draw conclusions. The researchers surveyed 10 registered resort respondents in District 3 of Nueva Ecija, Philippines. The study utilized a convenience sampling technique. The researcher gathered information through survey questionnaires and interviews to acquire data for the study. The validity and reliability of the questionnaires were tested in a dry run, assessed, and developed. Statistical tools such as percentage, frequency distribution, weighted mean, and thematic analysis were used with Colizzi's Seven Steps Method. The study discovered that each resort has its own waste management system and practices for segregating and disposing of solid waste. As a result, the researchers proposed an action plan on how to deal with, control, and manage solid waste challenges with proper waste management.

Keywords: Waste Management, Registered Resort, Tourism Industry

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INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OR RELATED LITERATURE

Nowadays, waste management is a significant concern all around the world, largely due to problems in the past. The most crucial municipal service, waste management, is a requirement for all other municipal actions. Poor waste disposal techniques hinder the creation of a resort-wide integrated solid waste management system. To make informed decisions in the direction of a more sustainable strategy, it is important to be aware of present practices and perceptions of home solid waste management. Similar to Republic Act 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000, which promotes the formal devolution of waste management to local levels, the forced closure of illegal dumpsites and investment in facilities, the reduction and proper treatment of solid wastes, and public cooperation and responsibility, it was designed to ensure the protection of public health and the environment.

In waste management, there are various schemes to manage and dispose of waste. Managing waste is the process of designing systems for accumulating, processing, storing, recycling, and disposing of waste materials. The prime objective of waste management is to reduce the number of unusable materials and avert potential health and environmental hazards. Proper waste management is a critical, complex, and multi-dimensional challenge for societies. The nature of proper waste management in each community can differ based on a number of factors, including economic activities and geography.

Proper waste management in small tourist communities is often complicated by their isolated geographies and tourism dominated economies, resulting in even greater challenges for ensuring sustainable solid waste management. The management of waste poses unique difficulties for tourist attractions in underdeveloped nations. Rich visitors demand that high aesthetic and sanitary standards be met, despite the fact that heavy tourist inflows and the development that goes along with them can significantly increase the volume of municipal waste. Local governments frequently lack the resources necessary to manage trash effectively, and there may be little local knowledge of the importance of garbage segregation, recycling, or other activities.

According to Kojima et.al (2000), solid waste management did not get any specific attention in policy and legislation except as part of the larger domain of environmental issues on utilization, protection, and conservation, management of natural resources, and the regulation of behavior causing negative impact on the environment. It was provided, however, in Article

11 of the Philippine Constitution, that the state shall protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature. Thus, the Philippine government took into consideration the promulgation of various Presidential Decrees and the enactment of several Republic Acts, which took direct action on solid waste management. According to Abbott (2004) solid wastes are any objects other than liquids or gases that have been dumped by their owner after being determined to be worthless. Solid waste refers to paper, textiles, and food waste. It also includes excess product, plastic, foodware, ashes, and dung, as well as excess material to sweep from the road, market, farm, or other source. They are produced by almost every activity, and the amount varies by source, season, geography, and time.

In District 3, the research locale of the study, which includes the provincial-capital of Palayan, its largest city Cabanatuan, and other towns Bongabon, Gabaldon, General Mamerto Natividad, Laur, and Santa Rosa, there are 5 registered resorts in Bongabon, which are the RAC Resort, Diana's Resort Hotel, CJ Resort, Kim Kam Resort, and Simple Life Mini Resort; 3 registered resorts in Palayan City, which are Summer Ville, Villa Esmeralda, and Damian Resort; and 2 registered resorts in Natividad, which are Manggahan Wellness and Resort and Tangca's Resort.

The researchers examined how the resort handled waste disposal and how visitors felt about the efficiency of segregation and trash disposal. Good waste management entails reducing waste production, recycling appropriate garbage, and reusing surplus materials. Waste management and disposal are major problems in resorts as human population, industrial activity, and material composition rise. An adequate waste control strategy is required given that tourism is growing to become one of the most significant industries in the world. To minimize the influence on the environment, waste disposal must be managed properly. It is inevitable that consumption results in waste generation. As the expense of garbage disposal rises, trash is being actively controlled at the source. The province's resorts most frequently run into issues with waste management due to infrequent waste collection, difficult access to disposal sites, a lack of local government rubbish collection, and an excessive amount of solid waste. Proper trash management is essential to reducing the impact of disposal on the environment as well as business operations. Improper waste management can have a number of detrimental effects on employee health and safety as well as the reputation of resorts. The

recommendations for sustainable waste management that result from identifying the problems and responses taken by each resort in the area in question place an emphasis on lowering the consumption of natural resources, recycling materials derived from the environment whenever possible, and producing the least amount of waste possible while upholding all commitments to sustainability for the benefit of the resorts, the environment, and future generations. An effective sustainable waste management system must integrate plans and policies, focus on procedures, display adaptability, divert trash from disposal into more ecologically friendly methods, and have aims that are geared toward the environment.

Specifically, the researchers aim to analysis the proper waste management of Registered Resorts

This study sought the answer for the following question:

1. 1.How may the waste management practices of the respondents may be analyzed in terms of:
 - 1.1 On-site Waste Management;
 - 1.2 Off-Site Waste Management; and
 - 1.3 Curb-Side Waste Management?
2. How may the waste management challenges of the respondents may be analyzed in terms of:
 - 2.1 Local Waste Management;
 - 2.2 Community Behavior and Cleanliness of resorts;
 - 2.3 Waste Infrastructure and Equipment; and
 - 2.4 Waste Management education?
3. What action plan may be proposed to address the problems of resorts in their business operation?

Proper Waste Management

According to Kliopova (2016), the waste management systems of all resort cities differ from those of other cities in the first instance due to the several times higher volume of municipal waste generated per capita and a number of disturbances in the implementation of widely applied techniques, including prevention and source separation. Therefore, individual decisions have to be analyzed in detail for each resort town. It presents the results of the primary evaluation of the existing waste management system, including quantity and quality analysis of waste flows and feasibility analysis of the options for source separation of biodegradable waste, including animal by-products from catering, alternatives for central processing of municipal waste after source separation, and sewage sludge aerobic treatment. The most suitable solutions were suggested to improve the environmental performance of the waste management system.

According to Pirani et al. (2014), solid waste management is a key aspect of the environmental management of establishments belonging to the hospitality sector. Solid waste management is a major environmental and public health concern in many urban areas in developing countries. Many urban areas of developing countries are grappling with increasing waste generation, an overflowing dumpsite, and pollution from the uncontrolled discarding of waste. Sustainable solid waste management has remained elusive in the city due to a lack of adequate funding and skilled personnel, as well as a poor public attitude towards waste management. Efforts abound to improve the situation, but significant progress is hindered by the difficulties in relocating the Kachok dumpsite. Recommendations are made for a sustainable solid waste management system supported by a suitably relocated Kachok dumpsite (Sibanda ,2017),

According to Subhasish Das et al. (2019), management of solid waste, commonly referred to as SWM, is a crucial component of any comprehensive environmental management framework. The SWM methodologies have undergone modifications to enhance their practicality and efficacy in promoting sustainability through the application of the "reduce", "reuse", and "recycle" (3R) principles. The implementation of the 3 R's, namely reduce, reuse, and recycle, has been found to effectively mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, a significant contributor to climate change. The act of protecting the environment for posterity and reducing the amount of waste that requires recycling or disposal sites is beneficial. By keeping usable materials out of landfills, trash reduction, recycling, and reuse help reduce landfill space. The

production or collection of raw materials and the manufacturing of the product require less energy and natural resources.

Vella Atienza (2009) has noted that in recent decades, scholarly literature has frequently highlighted the crucial role played by the informal sector in waste management, particularly in urban areas. The inadequate allocation of resources, particularly in numerous developing nations, has resulted in the government's inability to furnish fundamental amenities to the populace, specifically the appropriate management and elimination of urban waste. Frequently, solely the waste generated by commercial entities and households belonging to the middle socioeconomic stratum, who possess the financial means to avail waste management services, is systematically gathered. Consequently, heaps of refuse originating from other parts of the urban area, particularly the impoverished and densely populated regions, remain unattended and are being unlawfully disposed of in locations that are already overcrowded and contaminated. Paradoxically, the demographic of impoverished individuals residing in urban areas, whom the government has endeavored to displace, have assumed numerous responsibilities that are typically within the purview of governmental agencies, including the gathering and elimination of refuse. Due to severe economic deprivation and limited employment prospects, a significant proportion of the urban underprivileged population in numerous cities are compelled to seek employment in the informal sector.

According to Kedzierzki (2020), the act of discarding ordinary items into the garbage bin seems to be an innate tendency for many individuals. Incorporating recycling habits into one's daily regimen can serve as a means of contributing to endeavors aimed at safeguarding the environment. Insufficient waste management techniques present a substantial threat to fauna and result in extensive harm to our nation.

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Registered Resorts

The fact that resorts were owned by both private individuals and companies was one of the most important roles they played in the growth of tourism. This aided the Philippines in preserving an environmentally friendly environment that supports the preservation of local cultural heritage. The Philippines' tourism sector has aided the nation's economic growth. The commitment of the hotel business to providing first-rate offices, products, and services for both remote and local display, as reported by the Department of Tourism, was the primary factor in the increase in tourist appearances during the lengthy periods. From due to the influence that tourism has on regional and global economies, resorts have come to dominate the world's tourist industry's lodging segment and are regarded as its fundamental building blocks. As a part of the destination, resorts offer a distinctive mix of services, amenities, and physical environments. They also have distinctive ecological settings and sociocultural peculiarities.

According to Beaver (2012), resorts are holiday destinations, towns, or places with a variety of recreational amenities, such as mountain resorts, spa resorts, or coastal resorts. Additionally, resorts and hotels should include a sizable outdoor space with lovely views and recreational amenities to foster a more leisurely atmosphere. Resorts are a type of tourist destination. They are usually located in or near a small town and sometimes an adventure park, with lodgings typically situated nearby. Resorts offer travelers many services that range from restaurants to entertainment, activities, and attractions to shopping areas. They usually provide access to leisure facilities, restaurants, and shops so guests can enjoy themselves outside their rooms. Resorts often serve as the destination for large groups because they offer a variety of recreational activities for tourists in one place. Resorts typically include hotels, dining facilities, and entertainment services such as amusement parks or theaters that are open to the public.

Resorts are accommodation facilities found in a variety of different forms and are intended for their guests. Resorts range from small resorts such as bed-and-breakfasts to large hotels and resorts featuring coastlines and beaches that are only accessible by boat, including cruise ships. The idea of a traditional resort remains popular among some people because there is a sense that it provides freedom from daily life's pressures. Many people enjoy being able to stay in one place with access to all the services they desire while traveling at their own leisure.

A resort is a location where guests can rest and, often, relax in comfort. Because many people want to get away from their everyday concerns, resorts are usually located outside large cities.

Many resorts offer food, drink, and entertainment. The most popular types of resorts are spas, hotels, and country clubs. A lot of people choose to escape the stress of their everyday lives by heading out on vacation with their families.

According to Orpia (2016), the proper waste management practices of hotels and resorts prove that accommodation establishments are aware of the implementation of proper waste management policies. Waste management policies in hotels and resorts are not significantly related to their accommodation classification, which indicates that the establishments value the importance of waste management practices. The solid waste type is being disposed of by the hotels and resorts, where kitchen waste is followed by excess food for the hotels and leaves and tree branches for resorts. The most common policies being implemented are solid waste sorting, recycling, and signage.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Research Method

The study utilized descriptive analysis to assess the proper waste management of registered resorts. This design was quantitative, using frequencies, percentages, weighted mean, or other statistical analysis to determine its influence.

According to Bush (2020), descriptive analysis, also known as descriptive analytics or descriptive statistics, is the process of using statistical techniques to describe or summarize a set of data. As one of the major types of data analysis, descriptive analysis is popular for its ability to generate accessible insights from otherwise uninterpreted data.

Research Locale and Respondents of the Study

This research study was conducted in the 3rd district of Nueva Ecija, Philippines, where the respondents were identified. The list of respondents was given by the office of the business permit in different cities and municipalities of District 3, Nueva Ecija. The owners of the registered resorts in District 3, Nueva Ecija are the respondents to this study. The respondents to the study came from the different cities of Nueva Ecija, namely Bongabon, Gabaldon, General Mamerto Natividad, Laur, and Santa Rosa.

Table 1. Distribution of the Respondents

Respondents	Population
Owner of Registered Resorts	10

Sample and sampling procedure

This study used convenience sampling in determining the respondents. Convenience sampling is defined as a method adopted by researchers where they collect market research data from a conveniently available pool of respondents (Fleetwood, 2023). Convenience sampling, also referred to as accidental sampling or grab sampling, is a non-probability sampling technique that involves the selection of a sample based on its convenience to the researcher (McLeod, 2023).

Non-probability sampling refers to the deliberate selection of a sample by researchers, as opposed to a random selection process, resulting in unequal opportunities for all members of the population to participate in the study.

Research Instrument

The research instruments used were the survey method and the interview. The distribution of the questionnaire was personally administered by the researchers and consisted of two parts, namely:

Part I consists of questions that assess the waste management practices of the tourists at selected registered resorts in District 3. This part of the instrument was formulated on the modified 4-point Likert scale: always (4), often (3), sometimes (2), and never (1). It was patterned and modified from a questionnaire by De Jesus, F. S., Moises, J. T., and Buenaventura, B. P. (2022) "Proper Waste Management of Households in Brgy. Atate, Palayan City, Nueva Ecija During the Pandemic: Problems and Recommendations".

Part II comprised the challenges encountered by the resort's owners in terms of implementing proper waste management in selected registered resorts in District 3. This part was made up of an open-ended question. The respondents were asked to write their honest opinions regarding the questions being asked. The research instrument was validated; corrections and suggestions were incorporated into the final draft; and interviews were done with the other tourists to check the reliability and validity of the instrument.

Data Gathering Procedure

After the proposal and approval of the research topic and problem entitled "**Proper Waste Management of Registered Resorts in District III, Nueva Ecija, Philippines,**" the researchers proceed to the gathering of data and information from related research, articles, and the internet. The questionnaire was formulated from the gathered information and checked by the researcher's mentors. The researchers conducted a dry run to check the reliability and validity of the formulated questionnaire. The reliability coefficient of the instrument was tested and measured to check the internal consistency. The validity of the research instrument was established by presenting the developed research instrument for the comments of the experts who rate the instrument. The reliability coefficient of the instrument was tested and measured with a score of .866, which means that the instrument has good internal consistency. The validity of the research instrument was established by presenting the developed research instrument for the comments of the experts, who rated the instrument with 4.25 as its weighted mean and a verbal interpretation of "very good".

Before the distribution of the questionnaires, the researchers obtain approval from their subject teacher and adviser since the survey questionnaires are posted online on some social media platforms like Facebook, and lastly, they are free to conduct a survey.

After the dry run of the questionnaire, it was tallied, and further revisions of the questionnaire were done.

After the distribution, the information gathered from the answers to the questionnaire was tallied for further interpretation.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data collected from the locale were encoded, tallied, and analyzed. Statistical tools such as Percentage, Frequency Distribution, Weighted Mean, and Thematic Analysis were used in analyzing the data gathered. The scale below was employed to interpret the results.

Table 2. Scales for Interpretation

Scale	Mean Range	Interpretation	Description
4	3.26-4.00	Always	The statement was practiced all the time

3	2.51-3.25	Sometimes	The statement was practiced once in a while
2	1.76-2.50	Seldom	The statement was practiced in a few instances
1	1.00-1.75	Never	The statement was not practiced at all

Table 2 shows the scales used by the researchers in interpreting the data collected using the 4-point Likert scale. Aside from the said scale, the researchers used the following statistical tools to classify, tabulate, and analyze the data in accordance with the objectives of the research study:

1. In evaluating the respondents' degree of perception about the practices of waste management, the weighted mean and ranking were used.
2. In assessing the respondents' challenges encountered in waste management, thematic analysis was applied and treated with frequency, percentage, and ranking.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Assessment of Waste Management practices of Registered Resort

- On-site Waste Management

Table 3 assessment of waste management practices of registered resort in terms of On-Site waste Management.

ON-SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT	Weighted Mean	Rank	Verbal Interpretation	Verbal Description
The resort avoids pile up of much waste to lessen the garbage spread.	3.7	1	Always	The statement was practiced all the time

The resort performs reduce, reuse, and recycle of home wastes.	3.6	2	Always	The statement was practiced all the time
The resort separates the biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste.	3.4	3	Always	The statement was practiced all the time
The resort avoids burning of garbage especially plastics.	3.2	4	Sometimes	The statement was practiced once in a while
The resort buries toxic wastes and/or dead animals.	3.0	5	Sometimes	The statement was practiced once in a while
The resort decomposes food wastes to be used as fertilizers.	2.8	6	Sometimes	The statement was practiced once in a while
Average Weighted Mean	2.75		Sometimes	The statement was practiced once in a while

The table above shows how the resort manages its on-site waste management. The statement "The resort avoids pile-up of much waste to lessen the garbage spread" topped rank 1 and had the highest **weighted mean of 3.7** with a verbal interpretation of "**always**". However, the statement "The resort decomposes food wastes to be used as fertilizers" obtained the lowest **weighted mean of 2.8** with a verbal interpretation of "**often**".

The results show that resort owners are aware that garbage buildup in their resorts could eventually spread throughout the community. The resorts are skilled in reducing waste, including food waste, recycling, and efficient garbage decomposition. In order to reduce waste at their facilities, the resorts also discussed ways to reduce, reuse, and recycle resources. Additionally, according to the respondents, disposing of food waste effectively and sustainably

involves recycling organic material and allowing it to decompose. By doing so, we can both help the environment by preventing the pollution that food waste causes.

OFF-SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT	Weighted Mean	Rank	Verbal Interpretation	Verbal Description
The collection of wastes has consistent schedules.	2.7	5	Sometimes	The statement was practiced once in a while
All waste from the drop-off points is being collected and left clean.	3.0	4	Sometimes	The statement was practiced once in a while
The local waste management concludes cleaning of waste caused by littering.	3.2	2	Sometimes	The statement was practiced once in a while
Landfills are enough to cover the resort wastes.	3.5	1	Always	The statement was practiced all the time
The location of the resort has waste receptacles and/or bins.	3.1	3	Sometimes	The statement was practiced once in a while
There are no illegal dumping cases within the	3.0	4	Sometimes	The statement

community.				was practiced once in a while
Average Weighted Mean	3.0	Sometimes	The statement was practiced once in a while	

According to United States Environmental Protection (2023), the practice of composting food waste serves to divert it from landfills, where it occupies valuable space and emits methane, a potent greenhouse gas. Composting, on a broader perspective, enhances soil quality by augmenting moisture retention and managing plant diseases and pests. This, in turn, diminishes the requirement for chemical fertilizers while fostering the proliferation of advantageous bacteria and fungi that decompose organic matter to produce humus - a nutrient-dense substance.

- Off-Site Waste Management

Table 4 assessment of waste management practices of registered resort in terms Off-Site Waste Management.

The table above shows how the resort handles off-site waste management. The statement "Landfills are enough to cover the resort wastes" had the highest **weighted mean of 3.5** with a verbal interpretation of "**Always**". On the other hand, the statement "The collection of waste has consistent schedules" obtained the lowest **weighted mean of 2.7** with a verbal interpretation of "**often.**".

This shows that the resort managed their off-site waste management. They manage their waste in terms of no illegal dumping cases, waste being collected, and cleaning up waste caused by littering. The study reveals that it is crucial to have enough landfills available for municipal trash because, as urbanization and population growth increase, more landfills are needed. More garbage is produced and disposed of as a result of increased demand and population. Some

respondents claimed that since dumps and landfills are currently becoming more crowded over time, the government needs to take action and establish secure landfills.

CURB-SIDE WASTE MANAGEMENT	Weighted Mean	Rank	Verbal Interpretation	Verbal Description
The pickup day and time of municipal trucks are clear and persistent.	2.9	6	Sometimes	The statement was practiced once in a while
The local government is in partnership with private waste facilities.	3.4	2	Always	The statement was practiced all the time
The resort participates with the local waste management activities.	3.1	4	Sometimes	The statement was practiced once in a while
The resort places and segregates different kinds of waste into different waste bags or bins.	3.5	1	Always	The statement was practiced all the time
The local waste management policies and regulations are being imposed in a proper manner.	3.0	5	Sometimes	The statement was practiced once in a while
The resort and local government dispose mixed wastes properly.	3.3	3	Always	The statement was practiced all the time
Average Weighted Mean	3.2		Sometimes	The statement was practiced

once in a
while

Idris (2004) claim that numerous urban areas in emerging Asian nations encounter significant challenges in effectively managing solid waste. There exists a positive correlation between the growth of population and urbanization and the annual generation of waste. For a landfill to provide benefits to the wider community, it is imperative that it be situated at a distance from residential areas, be adequately sealed to prevent the proliferation of insects and other disease-carrying animals, and be subject to rigorous oversight by local government authorities.

- **Curb-Side Waste Management**

Table 5 assessment of waste management practices of registered resort in terms of Curb-Site Waste Management.

The table above shows how the resort manages curbside waste management. The statement "The resort places and segregates different kinds of waste into different waste bags or bins" topped rank 1 and had the highest **weighted mean of 3.5** with a verbal interpretation of "**always.**". However, the statement "The pickup day and time of municipal trucks are clear and persistent" obtained the lowest **weighted mean of 2.9** with a verbal interpretation of "**often.**". This shows that their resort manages their curb-side waste management properly, and all the customers have their own garbage bin with a segregation sign so that they dispose of their garbage properly, whether it is non-biodegradable or biodegradable. Some respondents claimed that because waste pickup schedules weren't always there on occasion, there were more instances of dense trash.

According to Coad et al. (2011), the foremost goal of an efficient and economical strategy for local waste management should entail the precise segregation of refuse to the greatest extent feasible. The effectiveness of garbage collection systems is contingent upon the operation and design of vehicles, as well as the potential benefits of alternative approaches to facilitate waste sorting and treatment, and to enhance recycling and reusing processes.

Challenges Encountered by the respondents in Waste Management

Table 6 visualizes the Challenges Encountered by the respondents in Waste Management.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	RANK
No regular schedule of waste collection	4	40%	1
Lack of LGU response and monitoring	2	20%	3
Lack of Discipline of customers	1	10%	4
Lack of Garbage Truck of resort/LGU	3	30%	2
Total	10	100%	

The table shows the challenges being encountered by the respondents based on local waste management. The findings showed that the ability to provide a regular schedule of waste collection has the highest percentage among problems, at 40%, which conveys that the respondents believed that dealing with this problem might help in reducing waste density within the community. Some respondents said schedules of waste collection are something to be prioritized by the local government to avoid the further spread of garbage. Various hindrances regarding waste collection and management implementation also block strategic waste management solutions, like the sustainable waste collection system.

This explains that not narrowing the role of the waste collection triggers the failure in management and practices which may results in much more challenges (Kshourad, 2017).

The finding indicates that a lack of garbage trucks in resorts and LGUs is preventing 30% of respondents from undertaking solid waste management. According to Tieng et.al (2012), one of the contributing factors to this escalating issue is the use of outdated technology; the majority of LGUs lack cost-effective, modernized transportation systems for the purpose of gathering and delivering waste from every resort and residence to sanitary landfills.

The findings also show that local government units are lacking in their response and monitoring activities, and the direction to achieve better waste management has been compromised by 20%. According to the respondents, there is some negligence in the local waste management. In order to effectively implement the requirements of RA No. 9003, local governments must

commit to and support waste management initiatives because, if they do not, resort management practices and efforts to handle resort waste will also be unsuccessful. Municipal administrations shall continue to provide their devotion and service to the resorts in order to allow them to run integrated waste management systems in a proper and economically effective way (Official Gazette, 2001).

The study found that 10% of the respondents said that the lack of discipline among customers and irresponsible waste are some of the challenges the resort owners face with their behavior and cleanliness. It implies that the resorts will continue to throw their waste anywhere. According to the respondents, some of the resorts just mix up any waste and then just put it somewhere, whether it will be picked up by the waste collectors or just be scrambled there. One of the most prevalent issues in the resort's waste, according to Flores et al. (2017), is incorrect and irresponsible garbage management, which might harm the resort's reputation.

Based on the findings of the study, the researchers recommend the following:

On-site collection stations are recommended as the main way to manage resort waste, as they provide a simple, quick, and efficient way for people to dispose of their garbage. As the number of customers increases, the amount of waste they produce increases. To ensure this waste is disposed of properly, qualified companies must handle the collection process on behalf of resorts, taking care to find out what types of facilities are available and creating policies for dealing with trash around the resort premises.

Also, in this recommendation, the local municipality of every resort must have a consistent and regular schedule for waste collection. The local municipalities must develop multitasking skills and practice effective time management. Within this, local trash management will be able to achieve well-organized waste collection and a robust collection system. As respondents become more environmentally conscious, more attention is being placed on recycling and waste management. With an ever-increasing amount of garbage piling up in the resort, the municipality has come up with ways to reduce its trash production and encourage other municipalities to do the same.

Lastly, it is recommended that the action plan crafted by the researchers be used to help the respondents gain more knowledge about proper waste management, increase their efficiency and effectiveness as tourists, and serve as a guide for the company.

Proposed Action Plan

This table is the proposed Action Plan to help the respondents to gain more knowledge about the proper waste management and increase their efficiency and effectiveness of tourist and may serve as a guide for the company.

Proper Waste Management of Selected Registered Resorts

Area	Issues/ Challenges/ Concerns	Proposed Actions	Objectives	Brief Descriptions of the actions	Accountable Persons/ Groups	Budget	Time Frame	Result
Local Waste Management	No regular schedule of waste collection	Practice task switching of waste collectors and overlap the objectives	To develop your multitasking skills and practice effective time management.	With the clear guidance from this action, the local trash management will be able to achieve well-organized waste collection and a robust collection system.	Department of Tourism	Php 20,000	Based on Applicability; or as needed	The resorts have a regular schedule of waste collection every Wednesday and Sunday every week and the local trash management will be able to achieve well organized waste collection. The garbage disposal process helps avoid headaches for people trying to access clean public areas by keeping them clear from trash or hazards that would harm both guests and locals alike.
Locale Waste Management	Lack of LGU response and monitoring	Make a transparent waste management plan	To develop proactive strategies for long term beneficial impacts.	By taking this move, the local trash management will be able to articulate their common objective clearly and encourage methodical implementation.	Department of Tourism	Php 10,000	Immediately once approved	The LGUs can assist their residents by making a consistent plan to educate them about proper waste management. LGUs should conduct programs on how to manage waste and take care of the environment that will educate the citizens of their community, especially the younger generation.
Community Behavior and Cleanliness Neighborhood	Lack Of Discipline of customers	Set objectives and consider the effects in every situation	to become conscious of and manage your motivation to accomplish those goals.	The person will be motivated by this step to prioritize and explain their precise goals.	Resort	Php 10,000	Based on its applicability; or needed	Customers and the neighborhood are disciplined in littering; they also practice the 3 R's, and they became aware and mindful of the consequences of every action they took. Following these 3R's will result in a sustainable environment and make our lives more enjoyable and comfortable.
Waste management Infrastructure and Equipment	Lack of Garbage Truck of resorts/ LGU	Additional garbage truck	To enhance the garbage collection system.	The management of waste collection will become more intricate and effective as a result of this action.	Department of Tourism	Php 100,000	Immediately once applicable	In order to maximize its productivity, the LGU can purchase more garbage trucks that are designed to pick-up waste from resorts and have consistent waste collection during the daytime shift periods. This means that there will be more garbage trucks than those that were previously purchased by the LGU for hauling trash back home so they can manage their everyday activities better.

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