

ASEAN IWRM PERFORMANCE REPORTS & MONITORING INDICATORS

Philippines 2010 Report (Water Pollution Management)

Outcome Indicators

IWRM Issue 5 – Water Pollution Management (18 indicators)			
Indicator Types	Indicators	Progress	Description
Outcome Indicators	1. Percentage of monitored water bodies' ambient water quality meeting designated uses (agriculture, water supply, fisheries, industrial, etc.)	%	
	2. Percentage of industrial/domestic effluent discharge complying with the country's effluent discharge standard	%	

Outcome Indicators Notes

Enabling Environment Indicators

EE Indicators	1. Any "Policy" on water pollution control	Yes	See Note 1
	2. Any "Legislation/regulation" for water pollution control (i.e. for the management of water quality and wastewater quality)	Yes	See Note 2
	3. Any "Financial framework and Financing plans" for water pollution control	Yes	See Note 3

Enabling Environment Indicators Notes

Note 1:

The Clean Water Act enacted in 2004 and it's IRR. The law pertains to water quality management in all water bodies and shall primarily apply to the abatement and control of pollution from land-based sources.

Philippine Environmental Code 1977 (Waste Management Provision) – established standards for air and water quality and guidelines for land use, natural resources, groundwater and waste management.

In addition, the DENR through the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) have policies on water pollution control through the issuance of Department Administrative Order. Likewise, the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA) 1975, managing the Laguna Lake Basin has set of water pollution policies.

Source: ASEAN Working Group for Water Resources Management (AWGWRM) – Oct 2015
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Note 2:

The Clean Water Act enacted in 2004 pertains to water quality management in all water bodies and shall primarily apply to the abatement and control of pollution from land-based sources.

Philippine Environmental Code 1977 (Waste Management Provision) – established standards for air and water quality and guidelines for land use, natural resources, groundwater and waste management. It also provides management policy for the prevention, control and abatement of water pollution.

Note 3:

Generally funding for controlling water pollution comes from the government. However, there are agencies like the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA) that introduced market-based instruments such as the Environmental User Fee Systems (EUFS) to address environmental problems and generate revenue to help support environmental management programs.

The LLDA launched the EUFS in January 1997 covering all enterprises within their jurisdiction that discharges wastewater in the Laguna de Bay system. The EUFS includes commercial/industrial establishment; agro-based industries/establishments (such as swine farms and slaughter houses); clustered dwelling (i.e. residential subdivisions) as well as domestic households. However, EUFS for households is still under development.

Other market-based instruments similar to EUFD are already implemented in some areas which generate revenue for supporting environmental management programs.

Likewise, the Clean Water Act of 2004 which provides the implementation of a wastewater charges system in all management areas including the Laguna Lake Region and Regional Industrial Centers through the collection of wastewater charges/fees. The system shall be established on the basis of payment to the government for discharging wastewater into the water bodies. The system is now being implemented in the Laguna Lake Region and other areas.

Institutional Set-up Indicators

IS Indicators	1. Any "Agency/Department" responsible for water pollution control	Yes	See Note 1
	2. Any "Steering committee" on river water quality and environmental issues (e.g. inter-agency committee)	Yes	See Note 2
	3. Any "Formal institutional arrangements" among related agencies to manage water pollution	Yes	See Note 3
	4. Any "Private/public partnership and participation" in managing water pollution	Yes	See Note 4

Institutional Setup Indicators Notes

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Note 1:

The Environmental Management Bureau is the national authority responsible for pollution prevention and control, and environmental impact assessment. They also set air and water quality standards and monitors ambient and point source pollutants. It manages hazardous and toxic wastes under the Toxic Substances, Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act and implements the Philippine Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) system.

Note 2:

The Water Quality Management Area (WQMA) with governing board compose of multi-sectoral group will be designated. CY 2012, six governing board was already established out of the eight (8) designated pilot WQMAs and proposed additional ten (10) WQMAs for CY 2013.

Note 3:

There are institutional set-ups for water pollution under the Clean Water Act. The Water Quality Management Area (WQMA) with governing board compose of multi-sectoral group will be designated. CY 2012, six governing board was already established out of the eight (8) designated pilot WQMAs and proposed additional ten (10) WQMAs for CY 2013.

The WQMA shall be governed by a governing board composed of representatives of mayors and governors of member LGUs, and representatives of relevant national government agencies, duly registered non-governmental organization, water utility sector, and business sector. The DENR representative through the EMB shall chair the governing board. In the case of the LGUs with memberships on more than one (1) management board, the LGU shall designate only one (1) single representative for all the management areas where it is a member.

Note 4:

Philippine Sanitation Alliance

The Alliance helps reduce water pollution and diseases. It is a public-private partnership that unites Philippine cities, private companies, business associations, government agencies, U.S. and International non-government organizations and international agencies, including the World Bank Water and Sanitation Program. It aims to bring together the public and private sectors to achieve a common goal of protecting human and environmental health in the Philippines.

One of the major accomplishments of the Environmental Management Bureau (DENR-EMB) for the CY 2012 is to improve the air and environmental quality in major urban cities.

- Adopt an Estero Program - For CY 2012, four hundred thirty (430) Memoranda of Agreements (MOAs) were forged with different partners covering two hundred thirty two (232) esteros/waterbodies nationwide with a total length of three hundred ninety-nine kms.

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Management Tools Indicators

MT Indicators	1. Any river water quality master plan at national and local levels		
	2. Any relocation plans for highly polluting industries in a river basin		
	3. Any effluent discharge standards	Yes	See Note 1
	4. Any river water quality monitoring program	Yes	See Note 2
	5. Any river water quality information system/database	Yes	
	6. Any program to disseminate to the public regular report on river water quality status		
	7. Any groundwater quality monitoring programs and systems		
	8. Any computer simulation models used to predict river water quality		
	9. Any public awareness program on water pollution prevention	Yes	See Note 4

Management Tools Indicators Notes

Note 1:

The DENR-EMB conducts water quality monitoring for selected surface water bodies covering parameters such Dissolved Oxygen (DO); Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD); Total Suspended Solids (TSS); and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS).

Note 2:

The DENR-EMB is continuously conducting regular water quality monitoring on classification of inland surface bodies. These classifications are Class AA – waters intended as public water supply requiring only disinfection to meet the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water (PNSDW). Class A – waters suitable as water supply requiring conventional treatment to meet PNSDW; Class B – water intended for primary recreation; Class C – water for fishery, recreation/boating and supply for manufacturing processes after treatment and Class D – waters intended for agriculture, irrigation, livestock, watering, etc.

Note 4:

Adopt an Estero Program - For CY 2012, four hundred thirty (430) Memoranda of Agreements (MOAs) were forged with different partners covering two hundred thirty two (232) esteros/waterbodies nationwide with a total length of three hundred ninety nine kilometers.

To sustain the implementation of the adopt-an-estero program nationwide and effectively manage the water quality data of the adopted esteros/waterbody, a seminar workshop was conducted for the Adopt-an-Estero water body focal persons and information technology staff to enhance their skills in data reporting, mapping using the global positioning system (GPS)

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and enhancement of information and education campaign. Additional topics discussed were information and education support to the Adopt-an-Estero/ Water body Program, strengthening information dissemination on the program; and establishing a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) or system that discussed proper ways to select and establish MRF in the adopted estero communities.