

## RELEVANT WEBSITES

Organization	Website address	Description & content
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	<a href="http://www.denr.gov.ph">www.denr.gov.ph</a>	Overview of the programs and projects that help protect, preserve, and enhance the natural resources of the Philippines
Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)	<a href="http://www.emb.gov.ph">www.emb.gov.ph</a>	Focuses on environmental laws for various environmental media, standards, and environmental quality status of the country
Department of Health (DOH)	<a href="http://www.doh.gov.ph">www.doh.gov.ph</a>	Programs and projects to improve health and sanitation
National Water Resources Board (NWRB)	<a href="http://www.nwr.gov.ph">www.nwr.gov.ph</a>	Water resource regions and water quantity and availability
Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA)	<a href="http://www.llda.gov.ph">www.llda.gov.ph</a>	Environmental quality of Laguna de Bay and its watershed, including the Environmental User Fee System
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	<a href="http://www.adb.org/water">www.adb.org/water</a>	Information on water policy, water operations, water actions, and basic water sector information
Partnership in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia	<a href="http://www.pemsea.org">www.pemsea.org</a>	Marine pollution and initiatives in the 12 East Asian countries
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	<a href="http://www.bfar.gov.ph">www.bfar.gov.ph</a>	Information on fishery laws and fishery resources, including production volume
US - Asia Environmental Partnership (USAEP)	<a href="http://www.usaep.org">www.usaep.org</a>	Links to recent development in environment and its own projects in the region
US - Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)	<a href="http://www.epa.gov">www.epa.gov</a>	Extensive information available on all technical and legal aspects of environment, including water
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	<a href="http://www.undp.org">www.undp.org</a>	UNDP water related programs
United Nations - Habitat (Water and Sanitation in the World's Cities)	<a href="http://www.unhabitat.org">www.unhabitat.org</a>	Information on safe drinking water and adequate and low-cost sanitation facilities
Water Supply and Sanitation Performance Enhancement Project (WPEP)	<a href="http://www.wpep.org">www.wpep.org</a>	Enhances the access of the under-served rural and urban poor to adequate water and sanitation services
World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)	<a href="http://www.wsp.org">www.wsp.org</a>	Description and details regarding the World Bank Water and Sanitation Program
World Health Organization (WHO)	<a href="http://www.who.int/water">www.who.int/water</a>	Water quality, particularly the 2nd edition of WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality
Center Science and Environment (CSE)	<a href="http://www.rainwaterharvesting.org">www.rainwaterharvesting.org</a>	Comprehensive website on water issues in India
World Bank World Bank Water	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/html/fpd/water">www.worldbank.org/html/fpd/water</a> <a href="http://Inweb18.worldbank.org/ESSD/ardext.nsf/18ByDocName/StrategyWaterResourcesSectorStrategyAnOverview">Inweb18.worldbank.org/ESSD/ardext.nsf/18ByDocName/StrategyWaterResourcesSectorStrategyAnOverview</a>	Water Supply and Sanitation website World Bank Water Strategy
National Environment Agency (Singapore)	<a href="http://www.app.nea.gov.sg">www.app.nea.gov.sg</a>	National Environment Agency (Singapore)
Pollution Control Department (Thailand)	<a href="http://www.pcd.com">www.pcd.com</a>	Provides information on water quality in Thailand
Environmental Protection Department (Hong Kong)	<a href="http://www.edp.gov.hk">www.edp.gov.hk</a>	Provides information on water quality and water resources in Hong Kong
The Ministry of Water Resource (The People's Republic of China)	<a href="http://www.mwr.gov.cn">www.mwr.gov.cn</a>	Information about the water resource issues in China
Network of professional institutions in Mediterranean (MEDCOAST)	<a href="http://www.unu.edu/hq/japanese/gs-j/gs-2003j/hokkaido3/ozhan-ab-e.pdf">www.unu.edu/hq/japanese/gs-j/gs-2003j/hokkaido3/ozhan-ab-e.pdf</a>	Supports and enhances integrated coastal management practices and beach areas in the Mediterranean and Black Seas countries

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Aerobic Bacteria:** Bacteria that will live and reproduce only in an environment containing oxygen that is available for their respiration (breathing), namely atmospheric oxygen or oxygen dissolved in water.

**Anaerobic Bacteria:** Bacteria that live and reproduce in an environment containing no "free" or dissolved oxygen. Anaerobic bacteria obtain their oxygen supply by breaking down chemical compounds that contain oxygen such as sulfate.

**Annual Renewable Water Resource:** Average annual flow of rivers and recharge of groundwater.

**Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD):** The rate at which organisms use the oxygen in water or wastewater while stabilizing decomposable organic matter under aerobic conditions. BOD measurements are used as a measure of the organic strength of wastes in water. The greater the BOD, the greater the degree of organic pollution.

**Coliform:** A type of bacteria. The presence of coliform-group bacteria is an indication of possible pathogenic bacteriological contamination. The human intestinal tract is one of the main habitats of coliform bacteria and may also be found in the intestinal tracts of warm-blooded animals, and in plants, soil, air, and the aquatic environment. Fecal coliforms are those coliforms found in the feces of various warm-blooded animals.

**Commercial Fisheries Production:** Fishing with the use of fishing vessels of more than three gross tons.

**Effluent:** Wastewater or other liquid - raw (untreated), partially or completely treated - flowing FROM a basin, treatment process, or treatment plant.

**Gross Domestic Product:** The value of all goods and services produced domestically by a country.

**Gross Regional Domestic Product:** Aggregate of the gross value added or income from each industry or economic activity of the regional economy.

**Gross Value Added:** The difference between gross output and intermediate inputs.

**Incidence Rate:** Number of cases of a particular disease in a certain area per unit population.

**Influent:** Wastewater or other liquid - raw (untreated), partially or completely treated - flowing into a basin, treatment process, or treatment plant.

**Inorganic Waste:** Waste material such as sand, salt, iron, calcium, and other mineral materials that are only slightly affected by the action of organisms. Inorganic wastes are

chemical substances of mineral origin; whereas organic wastes are chemical substances usually of animal or plant origin or sources. Bacteria and other small organisms generally can consume organic wastes.

**Municipal Fisheries Production:** Fishing done in coastal and inland waters with or without the use of boats of three gross tons or less.

**Nutrients:** Substances that are required to support living plants and organisms. Major nutrients are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, and phosphorus.

**Pathogenic Organisms:** Bacteria, viruses, or cysts that can cause disease (typhoid, cholera, dysentery) in a host such as a person. There are many types of organisms that do NOT cause disease and which are NOT pathogenic. Many beneficial bacteria are found in wastewater treatment processes that actively clean organic wastes.

**Per Capita Annual Renewable Water Resources:** The amount of available annual renewable water resources over the total population.

**Receiving Water:** A river, stream, lake, ocean, or other surface of groundwater into which treated or untreated wastewater is discharged.

**Septic:** A condition produced by anaerobic bacteria. If severe, the wastewater produces hydrogen sulfide, turns black, gives off foul odors, contains little or no dissolved oxygen, and the wastewater has a high oxygen demand.

**Sludge:** The settleable solids separated from liquids during processing or the deposits of foreign materials on the bottoms of streams or other bodies of water.

**50% Dependability:** The maximum limit to which the water resources should be exploited through provision of storage-type dams for regulating flow in each region.

**80% Dependability:** Corresponds to the probability of hydrologic conditions, based on which the maximum capacity of a water resources development project under the run-of-the river type is usually determined.

**Water Resources Region:** Based on NWRBs delineation for river basin planning. These regions do not necessarily follow geographical and administrative regions of the country. It is used in the discussion of water availability.

**Watershed:** A watershed is a land area drained by a body of water having a common outlet for surface run-off. A principal river basin has a drainage area of at least 40 km<sup>2</sup>, while a major river basin has a drainage area of more than 1,400 km<sup>2</sup>.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Environment Monitor 2003 on water quality is a joint effort of several government agencies and private sector and civil society organizations at both the national and local levels. The valuable contributions of people who provided assistance in the preparation of this Monitor are acknowledged. The contribution, cooperation, and participation of the following are appreciated.

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Department of Environment and Natural Resources

*Hon. Elisea Gozun, Dir. Julian Amador,  
Renato Cruz, Nicanor Mendoza, Leza Acorda,  
Wilma Cabading, Elenida Basug and others*

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Ecosystem Research and Development Bureau

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Department of Health

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Department of Tourism

*Priscilla Calimag*

Metro Manila Development Authority

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Manila Waterworks and Sewerage System

*Orlando Honrade, Eduardo Santos,  
Leonor Cleofas, Rebecca De Vera,  
Evelyn Agustín, Evangeline Dacanay,  
Isabel Bagaporo, Darren Fernandez*

Laguna Lake Development Authority

*Dolora Nepomuceno, Jocelyn Sta. Ana, Albert Nauta*

Development Bank of the Philippines

*Eufemia Mendoza*

Land Bank of the Philippines

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*Fiorella Fabella, Karoline Constantino,  
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Amparo Canamo, Eva Matibag*

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Japan International Cooperation Agency

*Masahiro Ohta, Hiroyuki Kojima*

US Agency for International Cooperation

*Joy Jochico*

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*Erika Geronimo*

United Nations Development Program

*Cristine Ingrid Narcise*

World Health Organization

*Russell Abrams*

## PHILIPPINES - AT A GLANCE

GEOGRAPHY		ECONOMY / SOCIETY	
<b>Area:</b>	total:.....300,000 km <sup>2</sup> land:.....298,170 km <sup>2</sup> water:.....1,830 km <sup>2</sup>	<b>GDP:</b> ..... 4,022.7B (2002) <b>GDP growth rate:</b> .....real 4.4% (2002) <b>GDP - composition by sector: (2002)</b>	
<b>Boundaries:</b>	North: Balintang Channel South: Sulu and Celebes Seas East: Philippine Sea/Pacific Ocean West: South China Sea	agriculture:.....14.7% industry:.....32.5% services:.....52.8%	
<b>Coastline:</b>	.....36,289 km	<b>Inflation rate - consumer price index:</b> .....3.1 % <b>Unemployment rate:</b> .....11.4 %	
<b>Maritime claims:</b>	Total territorial water area incl. Economic Zone:.....2,200,000 km <sup>2</sup> Coastal:.....266,000 km <sup>2</sup> Oceanic:.....1,934,000 km <sup>2</sup> Continental shelf area:.....184,600 km <sup>2</sup>	<b>Gross Domestic Investment/GDP:</b> .....19.3% <b>Exports of goods and services GDP:</b> .....48.9% <b>Gross domestic savings/GDP:</b> .....19.5% <b>Gross national savings/GDP:</b> .....26.8% <b>Industrial growth rate :</b> .....3.7% <b>Agriculture growth rate:</b> .....3.3% <b>Agriculture-products:</b> rice, coconut, corn, sugarcane, banana, pineapple, mango, pork, eggs, beef, fish	
<b>Climate:</b>	tropical: northeast monsoon (Nov. to April); southwest monsoon (May to October)	<b>Merchandise Exports:</b> total value:.....PhP1,786 B <b>Merchandise Imports:</b> total value:.....PhP1,989 B	
<b>Terrain:</b>	mostly mountains with narrow to extensive coastal lowlands	<b>Exchange Rate:</b> 1 USD = 55.75 Philippine Peso, January 7, 2004	
<b>Elevation:</b>	lowest point:.....Philippine Sea 0 m highest point:.....Mt. Apo 2,954 m	<b>Population:</b> .....76.5 million (2000) <b>Population growth rate:</b> .....2.36% <b>Urban population (% of total population):</b> .....56.9 <b>Birth rate:</b> .....29.5/1,000 population (1998) <b>Death rate:</b> .....6.3/1,000 population (1998) <b>Infant mortality rate:</b> .....48.9/1,000 live birth (1998) <b>Access to safe water (% of population):</b> .....79% <b>Access to sanitation (% of population):</b> .....74.22% <b>Life expectancy at birth:</b> .....67.4 years <b>Literacy (total population):</b> .....94.6% <b>Elementary enrollment participation rate:</b> .....97% <b>National capital:</b> .....Manila <b>Administrative divisions:</b> .....17 regions, 80 provinces <b>Independence:</b> .....June 12, 1898	
<b>Natural resources:</b>	timber, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper, petroleum		
<b>Land use:</b>	arable land:.....19% permanent crops:.....12% permanent pastures:.....4% forest & wetlands:.....46% others:.....19%		
<b>Environment - International agreements:</b>	party to: Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Biodiversity, Wetlands, Whaling		

Source: National Statistics Office, National Economic and Development Authority, Medium Term Philippine Development Plan 2001-2004, 2001 Philippine Fisheries Profile, Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, 2000 Philippines Statistical Yearbook-National Statistical Coordination Board, World Development Indicator 2000.