

A decorative banner at the top of the slide features a wavy design. The left side shows the Philippine flag (blue, white, and red horizontal stripes with three yellow stars and a sunburst in the center). The right side shows a construction site with workers and equipment. The banner is overlaid with various colored wavy lines in shades of green, blue, and yellow.

Environmental Impact Assessment

in the

Philippines

Engr. Rodolfo M. Tiwaquen Jr.

A decorative banner at the bottom of the slide features a wavy design. The left side shows a construction site with workers and equipment. The right side shows a construction site with workers and equipment. The banner is overlaid with various colored wavy lines in shades of green, blue, and yellow.

Outline

- Historical/Legal Overview
- Philippine EIA Laws, Proclamations and Administrative Orders



Early Adopters of EIA

- 1969 - US
- 1974 – Australia
- 1975 – Thailand
- 1976 – France
- **1978 – Philippines**
- 1981 – Israel
- 1983 – Pakistan

Basic EIA Laws

Philippine Environmental Policy (1977)

- ☞ Required Environmental Impact Statement for undertakings with significant environmental impacts

EIA Law (1978)

- ☞ Establishment of the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System

PD 1151

PHILIPPINE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

- Took note of the conflicting demands of:
 - The individual
 - Population growth
 - Industrial expansion
 - Rapid natural resource utilization
 - Increasing technological advances
- Recognized the right of the people to a healthy environment
- Stressed the urgent need to formulate an intensive, integrated program of environmental protection through EIA

PD 1151 : EIA POLICY

- Requires:
 - ALL agencies & instrumentalities of the national government
 - Government-owned & controlled corporations
 - Private corporations, firms, and entities
- To prepare, file, & include in EVERY action, project or undertaking which SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTS the environment
- A detailed statement xxx

PD 1151 : EIA POLICY

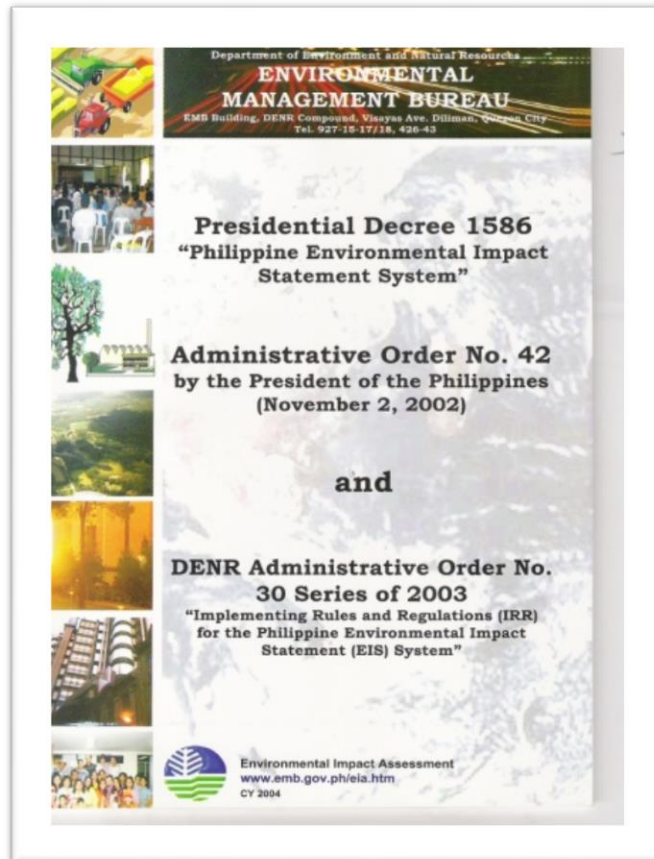
- A detailed statement on the following:
 - The ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT of the proposed action, project, or undertaking
 - Any ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented
 - ALTERNATIVE to the proposed action
 - A determination that the short-term use of the resources of the environment are CONSISTENT with the maintenance & enhancement of the long-term productivity of the same; and
 - Whenever a proposal involves the use of depletable or non-renewable resources, a finding must be made that such USE & COMMITMENT are WARRANTED



PD 1586: Philippine EIS System

- Established to facilitate the attainment & maintenance of a *rational & orderly balance between socio-economic growth & environmental protection*
- Introduced the concepts of Environmentally Critical Projects (ECP) and projects within Environmentally Critical Areas (ECA) as projects requiring the submission of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

PD 1586 : Philippine EIS System



No person, partnership or corporation shall undertake or operate any environmentally critical project (ECP) or locate a project within an environmentally critical area (ECA) without first securing an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC).



Presidential Proclamation (PP) 2146

PEISS Coverage Technical Description

- Environmentally Critical Project (ECP) or
- Located in ECAs



Environmentally Critical Projects

- HEAVY INDUSTRIES
- RESOURCE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES
- INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS
- GOLF COURSE PROJECT

Environmentally Critical Areas

- All areas declared by law as national parks, watershed reserves, wildlife preserves, & sanctuaries
- Areas set aside as aesthetic potential tourist spots
- Areas which constitute the habitat for any endangered or threatened species of indigenous Philippine wildlife (flora or fauna)
- Areas of unique historic, archeological, or scientific interests

Environmentally Critical Areas

- Areas which are traditionally occupied by cultural communities or tribes
- Areas frequently visited and/or hard-hit by natural calamities, geologic hazards, floods, typhoons, volcanic activity, etc.
- Areas with critical slopes
- Areas classified as prime agricultural lands
- Recharged areas of aquifers

Environmentally Critical Areas

- Water bodies (tapped for domestic purposes, within protected areas; which support wildlife and fishery activities)
- Mangrove areas (primary and pristine, adjoining mouth of major river systems, natural buffers etc.)
- Coral reefs (50% and above, spawning and nursery, act as natural breakwater of coastlines)



Categorization of Projects

Category A - projects or undertakings which are classified as environmentally critical projects (ECPs) under Presidential Proclamation No. 2146 (1981), Proclamation No. 803 (1996), and any other projects that may later be declared as such by the President of the Philippines.

Category B – projects or undertakings which are not classified as ECP under **Category A**, but which are likewise deemed to significantly affect the quality of the environment by virtue of being located in Environmentally Critical Area (ECA) as declared under Proclamation 2146 and according to the parameters set forth in the succeeding sections.



Categorization of Projects

Category C – projects or undertakings not falling under **Category A** or **B** which are intended to directly enhance the quality of the environment or directly address existing environmental problems.

Category D – projects or undertakings that are deemed unlikely to cause significant adverse impact on the quality of the environment according to the parameters set forth in the Screening Guidelines. These projects are not covered by the Philippine EIS system and are not required to secure an ECC.

Categorization of Projects

ECP
(Environmentally Critical Project)



CATEGORY A

NON-ECP IN ECA
(Non-ECP in Environmentally
Critical Area)



CATEGORY B

**Environmental
Enhancement**



CATEGORY C

Not Covered



CATEGORY D

Required to
Secure ECC
(Environmental
Compliance Certificate)

Not required
to secure
ECC but may
secure CNC
(Certificate of Non-
Coverage)

Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Compliance Certificate



Environmental Impact Assessment

☞ The process of predicting the likely environmental consequences of implementing a project and designing appropriate preventive mitigating and enhancement measures



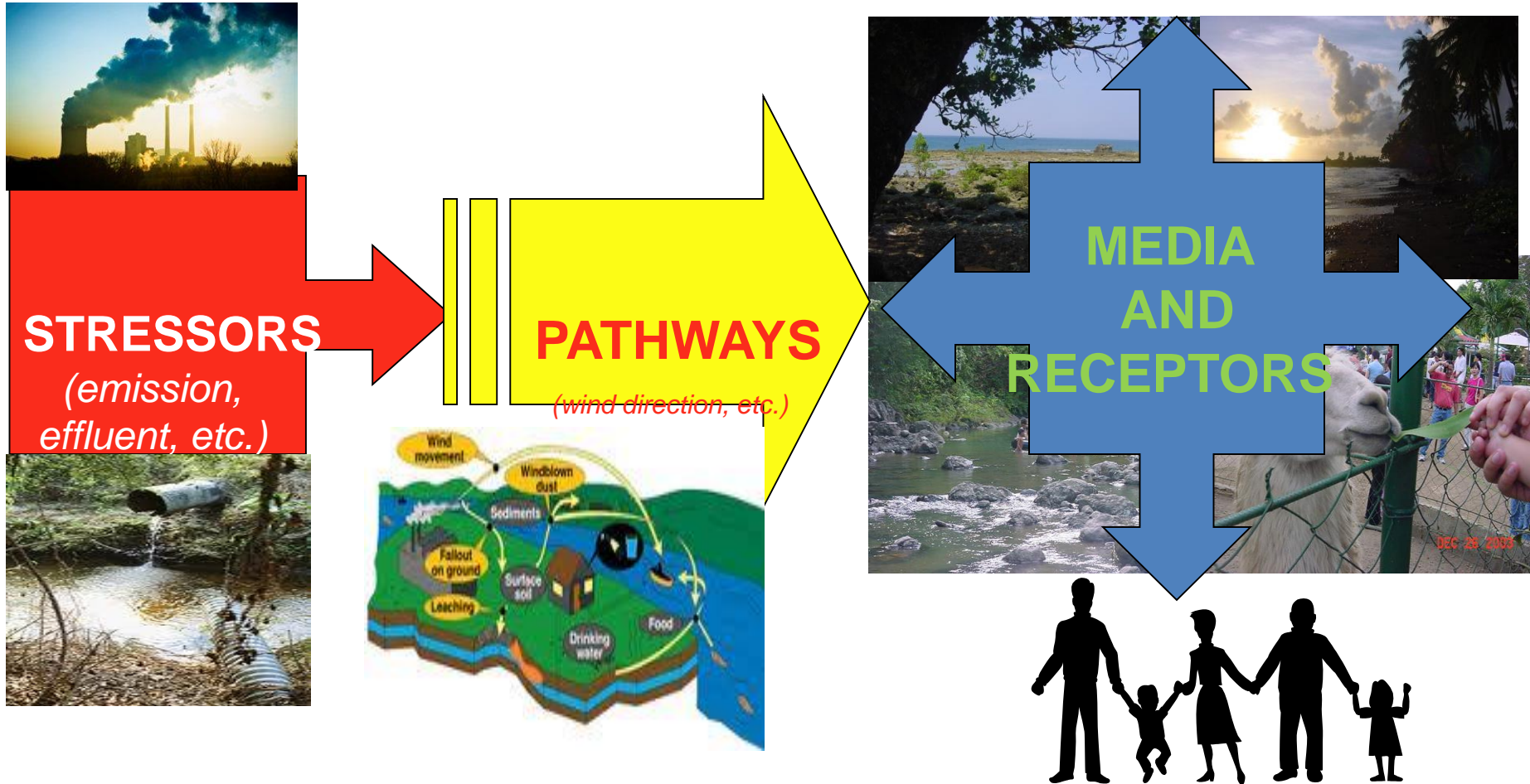
The emphasis , compared with many other mechanisms for environmental management is on PREVENTION

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Detailed study to determine the **type and level of effects** an existing facility is **having**, or a proposed project **would have**, on the environment.

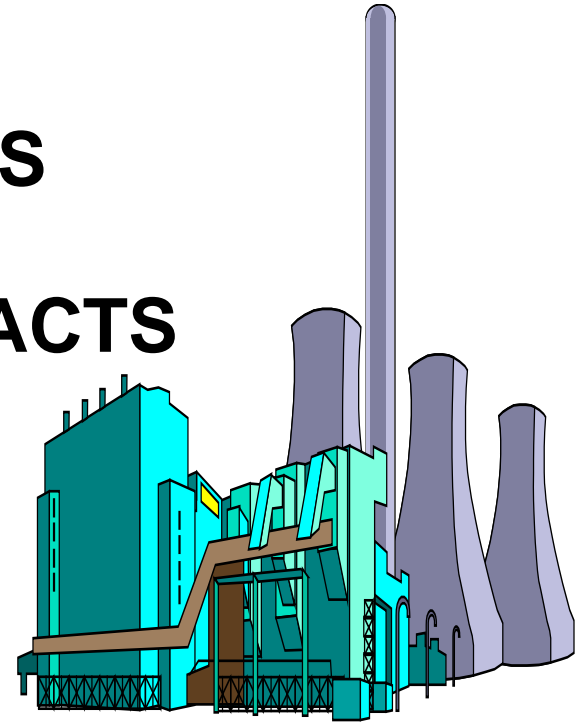


Environmental Impact Assessment



Environmental Impact Identification

- **DIRECT IMPACTS**
- **INDIRECT IMPACTS**
- **CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**



Significance with respect to Environmental Effects relate to :

SCALE OF DEVELOPMENT



SENSITIVITY OF THE LOCATION



NATURE OF THE ADVERSE EFFECTS





Impacts to Environment at different implementation phases

Site Preparation : large scale and short term changes occur in the environment,

Project Operation: continuous and long term environmental impacts ,


Project Termination : recovery and remedial measures for the rehabilitation of the environment

EIA is a planning and management tool that will help government, the proponent, the affected communities and other decision makers assess whether the benefits of the project will outweigh the negative consequences or risks on the environment



A good EIA ...

- ➔ **Results to an appropriately designed Environmental Management Plan (EMP)**



Key Features of Good EMP

- All Significant Aspects & Impacts have been identified
- Critical parameters have been identified for monitoring

Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)

- Application **decision document** issued to the proponent after thorough review of the EIA Report
- It outlines the commitments of the proponent which are necessary for the project **to comply with existing environmental regulations** or **to operate within the best environmental practice** that are not currently covered by existing laws



Decision on ECC Applications

- ➡ **Based on striking balance between socio-economic growth & environmental protection**
- ➡ **Use environmental and socio-economic criteria**
- ➡ **Primacy of jurisdiction of other gov't agencies respected & supported**

Contents of the ECC

- ☞ **Scope of project or undertaking**
- ☞ **Conditions conformed by the proponent to implement mitigating measures for potentially negative impacts and enhancement measures for potentially positive impacts**
- ☞ **Recommendations to concerned permitting, deciding and monitoring entities**

Validity of the ECC

- ➡ **Once project is implemented, ECC remains valid and active for the lifetime of the project** *(unless otherwise specified);*
- ➡ **The continued validity of the ECC sustains the active commitments of the Proponent to comply with ECC conditions and with environmental regulations**

Expiry of the ECC

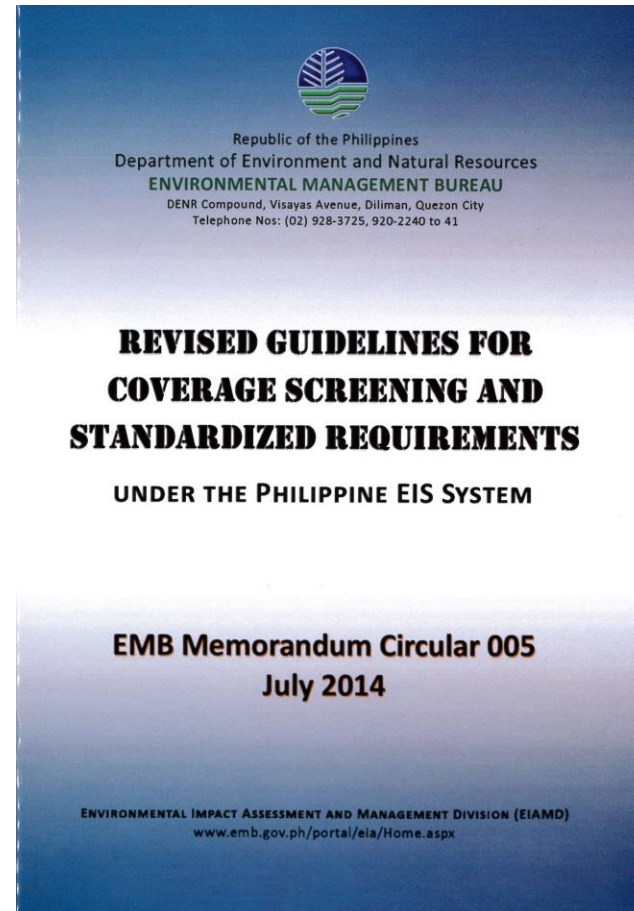
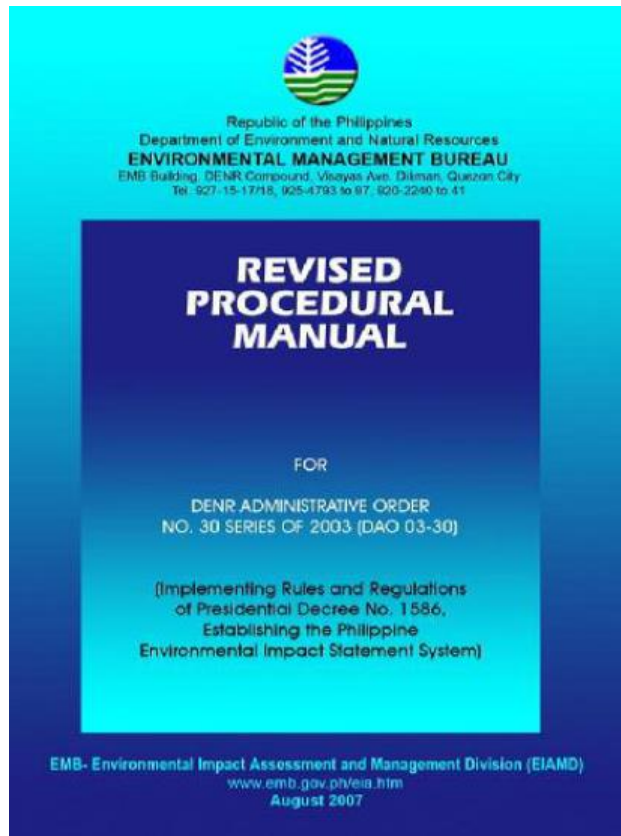
☞ Not implemented w/in 5 years from ECC issuance

New ECC is necessary if baseline characteristics have significantly changed to the extent that the impact assessment w/c was the basis of the EMP is no longer appropriate

EIA Manual / Guidelines



Procedural Manual of PEISS





THANK YOU...