



# Republic of the Philippines

Thematic Workshop on Water-Related  
Disaster and Its Management in Asian Countries

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Legend Villas, Mandaluyong City, Philippines

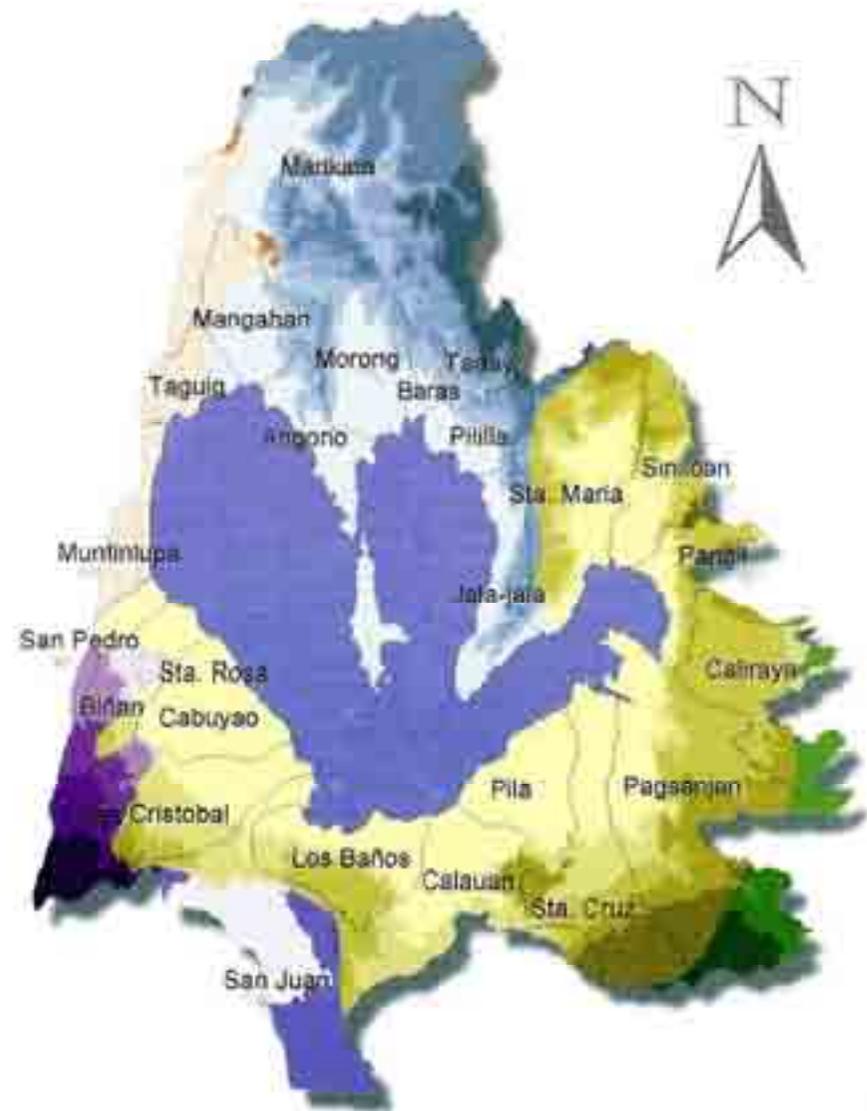
# Outline of Presentation

- Background
- Man-made disasters
  - Industrial Pollution
  - Resource Extraction
  - Deforestation/Land conversion
  - Deforestation
  - Shoreland Encroachment
- Impact on water quality
- Way Forward

# LLDA's Administrative Jurisdiction

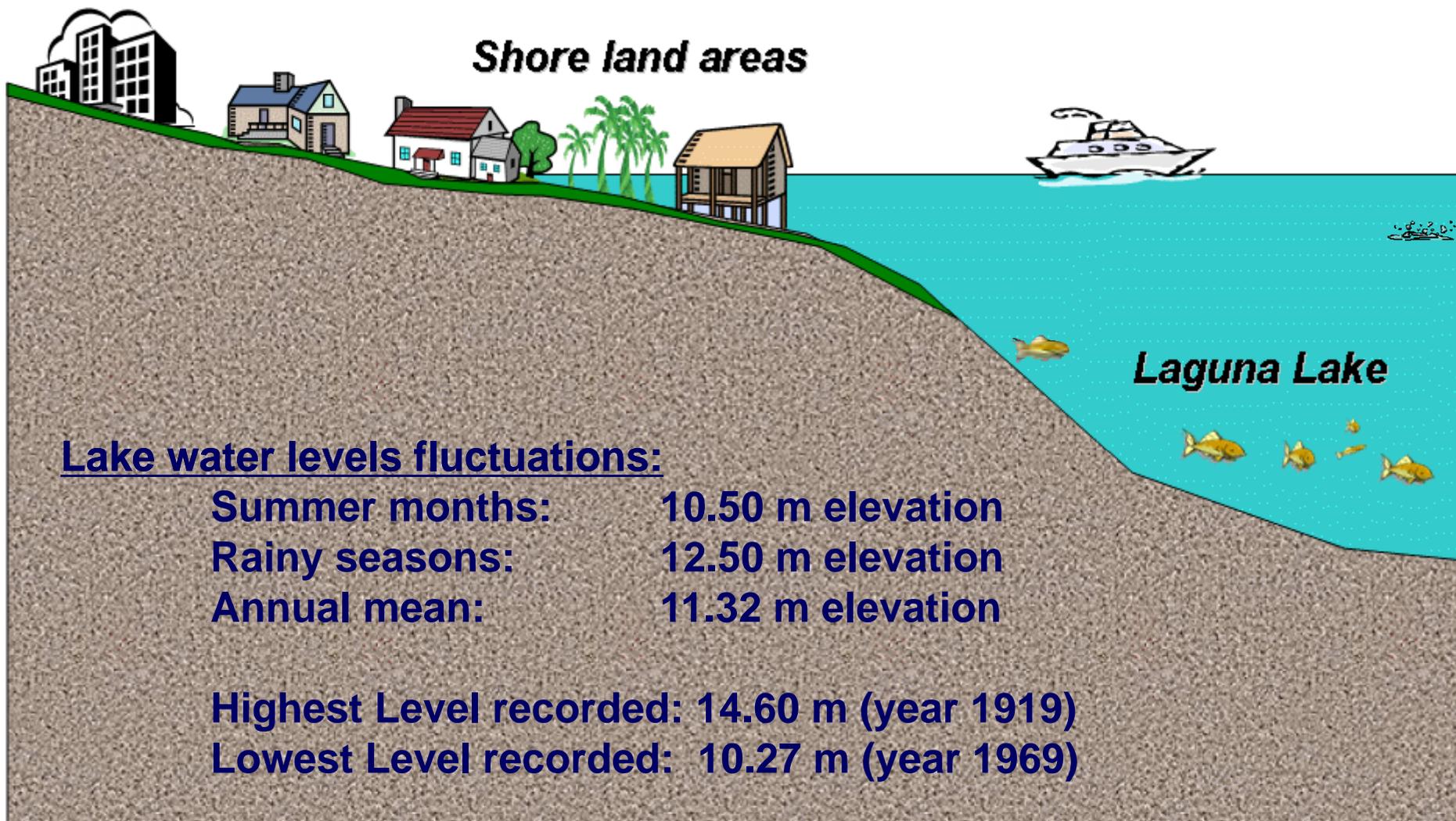
- Rizal = 13 towns and 1 city
- Metro Manila = 2 towns and 7 cities
- Cavite = 3 towns and 1 city
- Batangas = 2 towns and 1 city
- Laguna = 27 towns and 3 cities
- Quezon = 1 town
- Laguna de Bay

<b>Total no. of cities</b>	<b>= 14</b>
<b>Lakeshore municipalities</b>	<b>= 25</b>
<b>Non-lakeshore municipalities</b>	<b>= 22</b>
<b>Total no. of barangays</b>	<b>= 2,656</b>

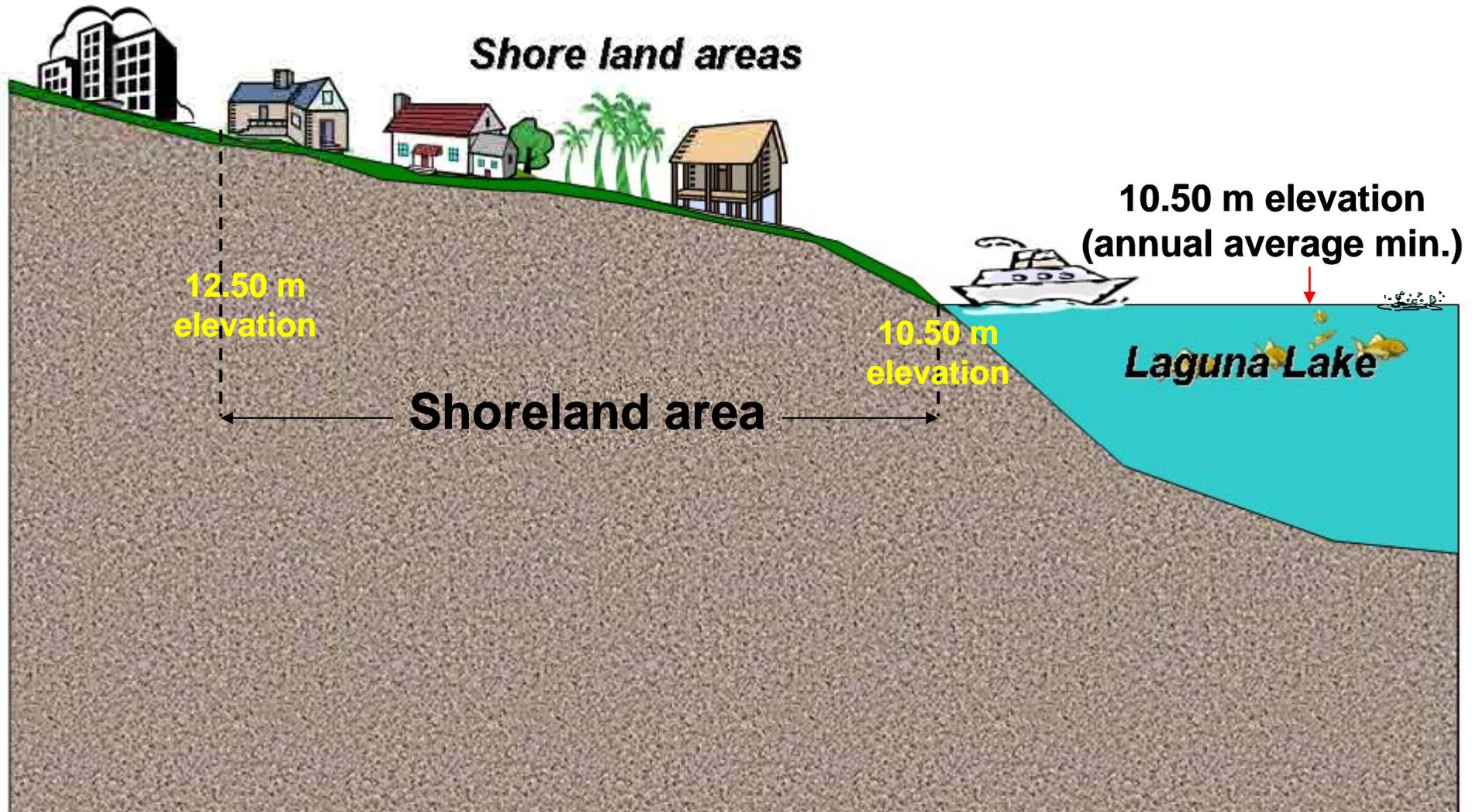


***Special feature of  
Laguna de Bay  
(Flood Reservoir)***

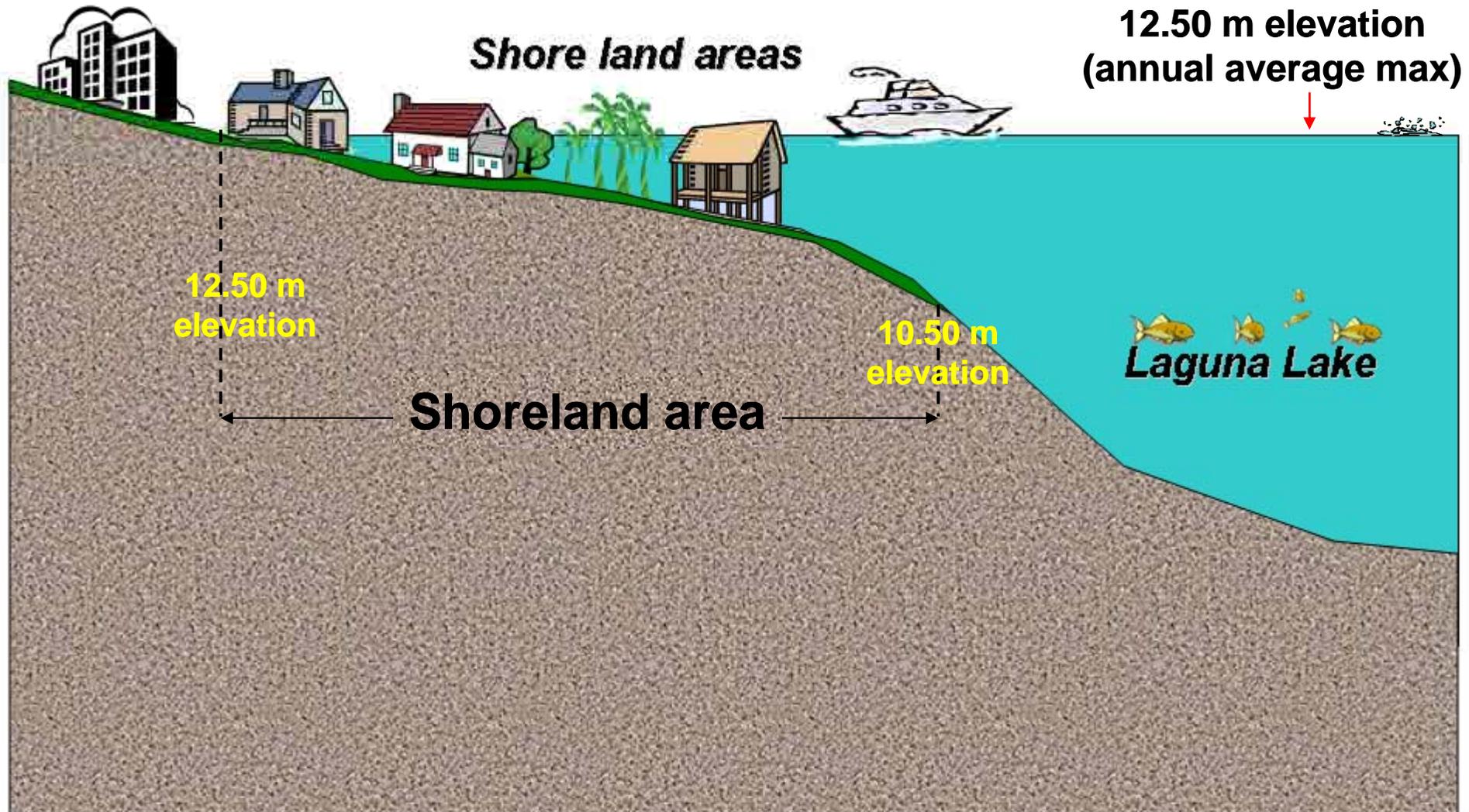
- Laguna de Bay serves as a natural detention reservoir to 23 sub-basins comprising five provinces, including Metro Manila.
- During flood time, the Laguna Lake becomes the temporary storage of excess flood waters from Marikina River via Mangahan Floodway and Napindan Channel.



# Lake water level during summer months

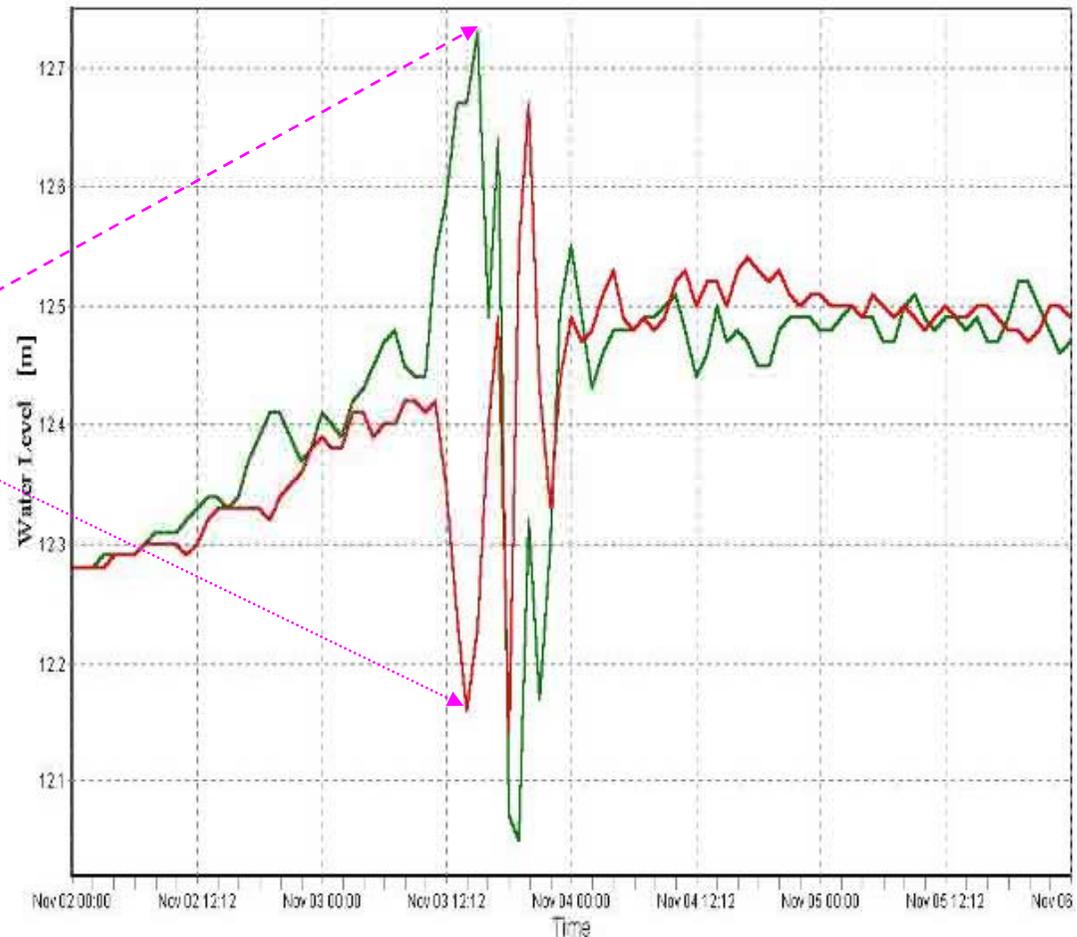
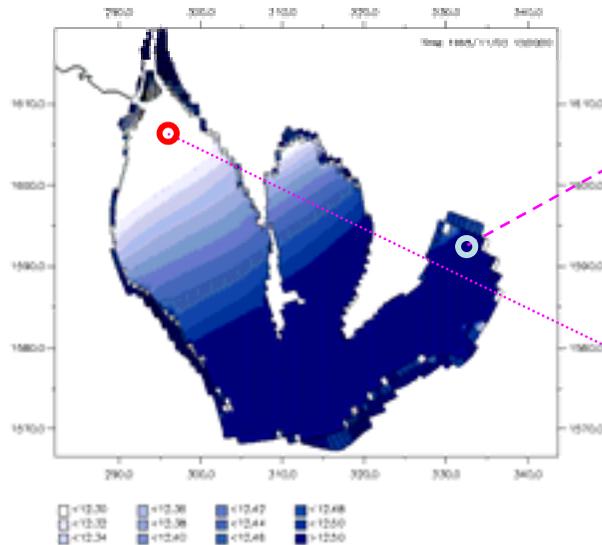


# Lake water level during rainy season

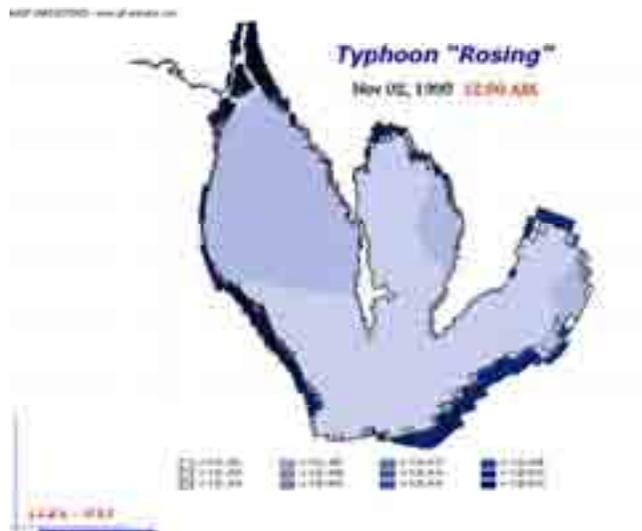


# Variations in water level during typhoon events..

November 1995 Simulated Lake Water Levels

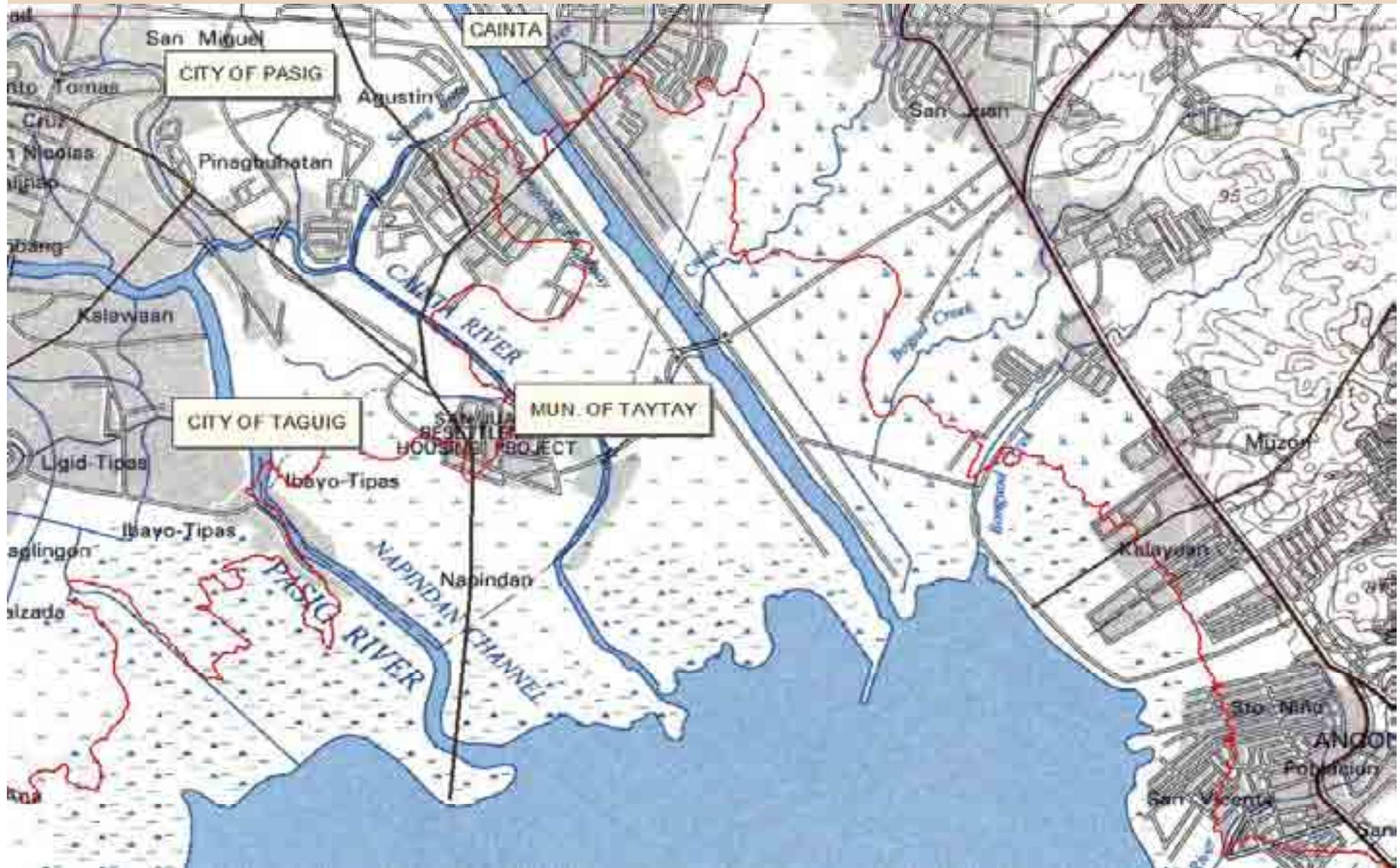


— Kalayaan Station (EAST BAY) — Argono Station (WEST BAY)



***Due to the large surface area of the lake and its shallow waters, it is possible to have a storm surge in Laguna Lake waters (e.g. periodic rise and fall of the water level created by the stormy wind, as in a typhoon event).***

# TOPOGRAPHY MAP ALONG THE SHORELAND OF PASIG, TAGUIG, CAINTA, TAYTAY AND ANGONO



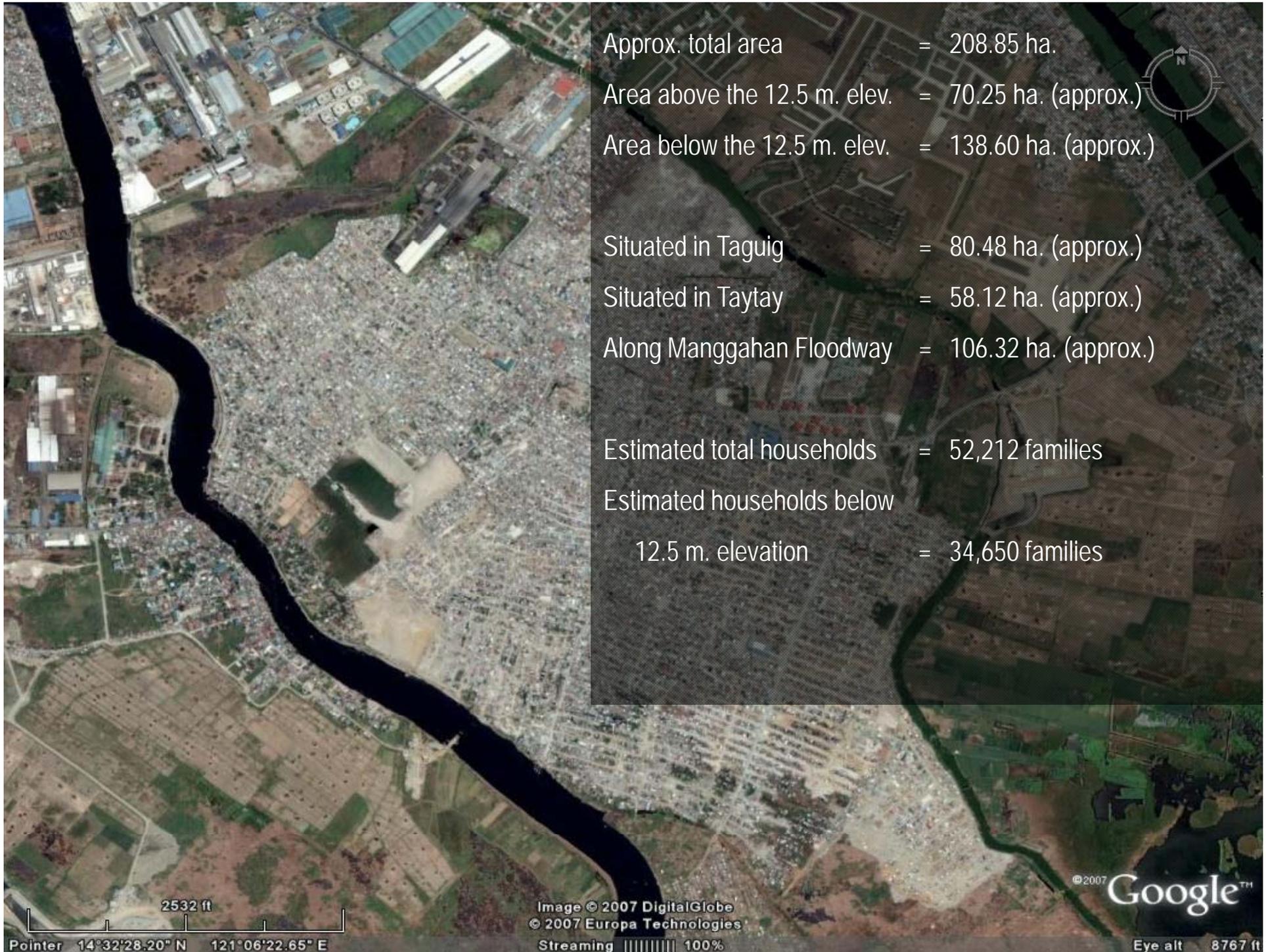
**LEGEND:** — Municipal Boundary      12.5 m. reglementary elevation

# The Manggahan Floodway



Built in 1986, the Manggahan floodway is a nine kilometer channel, with an average width of 220 m, with capacity of 2,400 m<sup>3</sup>/s flow at 100 year flood.

Flood control operation under the *Effective Flood Control and Operation System (EFCOS)* of Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA).



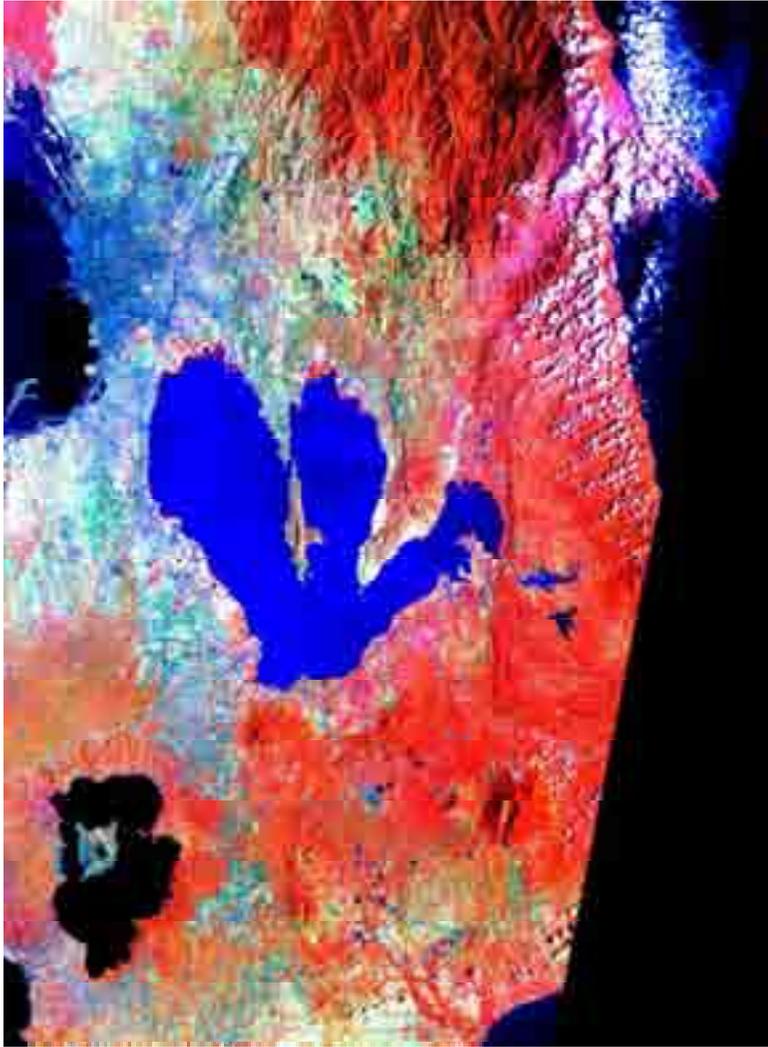
Approx. total area = 208.85 ha.  
Area above the 12.5 m. elev. = 70.25 ha. (approx.)  
Area below the 12.5 m. elev. = 138.60 ha. (approx.)  
  
Situated in Taguig = 80.48 ha. (approx.)  
Situated in Taytay = 58.12 ha. (approx.)  
Along Manggahan Floodway = 106.32 ha. (approx.)  
  
Estimated total households = 52,212 families  
Estimated households below  
12.5 m. elevation = 34,650 families

2532 ft  
Pointer 14°32'28.20" N 121°06'22.65" E

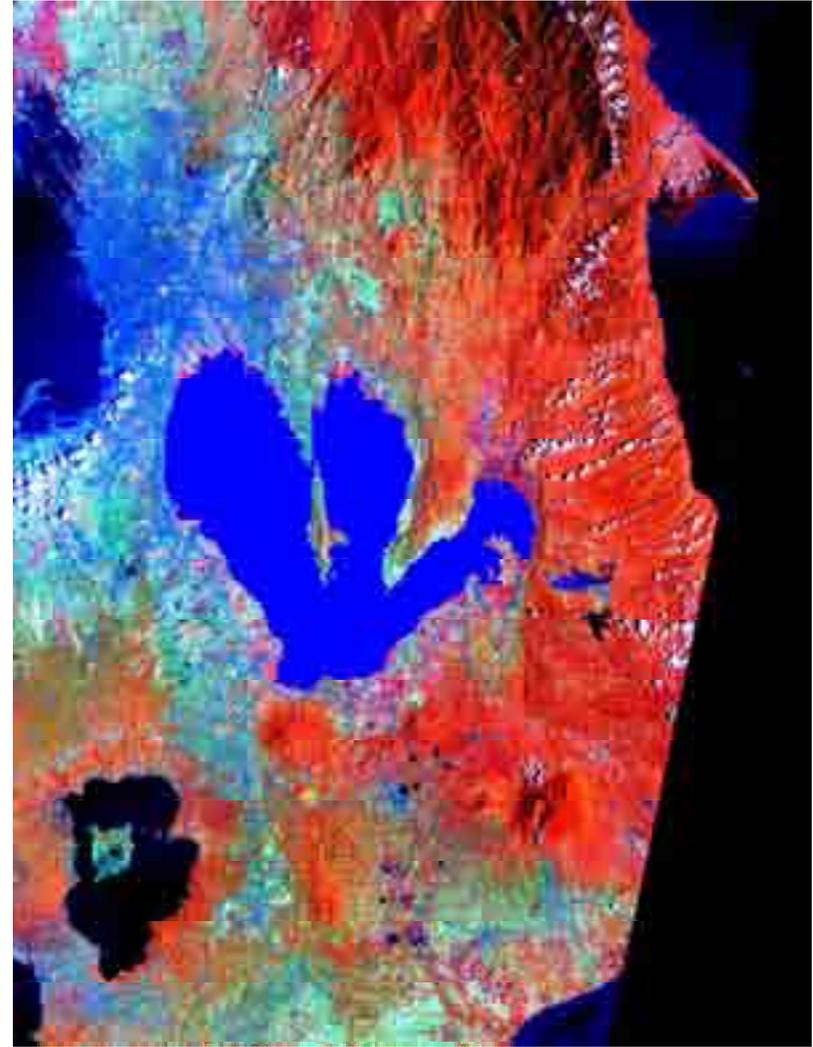
Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe  
© 2007 Europa Technologies  
Streaming ||||| 100%

© 2007 Google™

Eye alt 8767 ft



1993

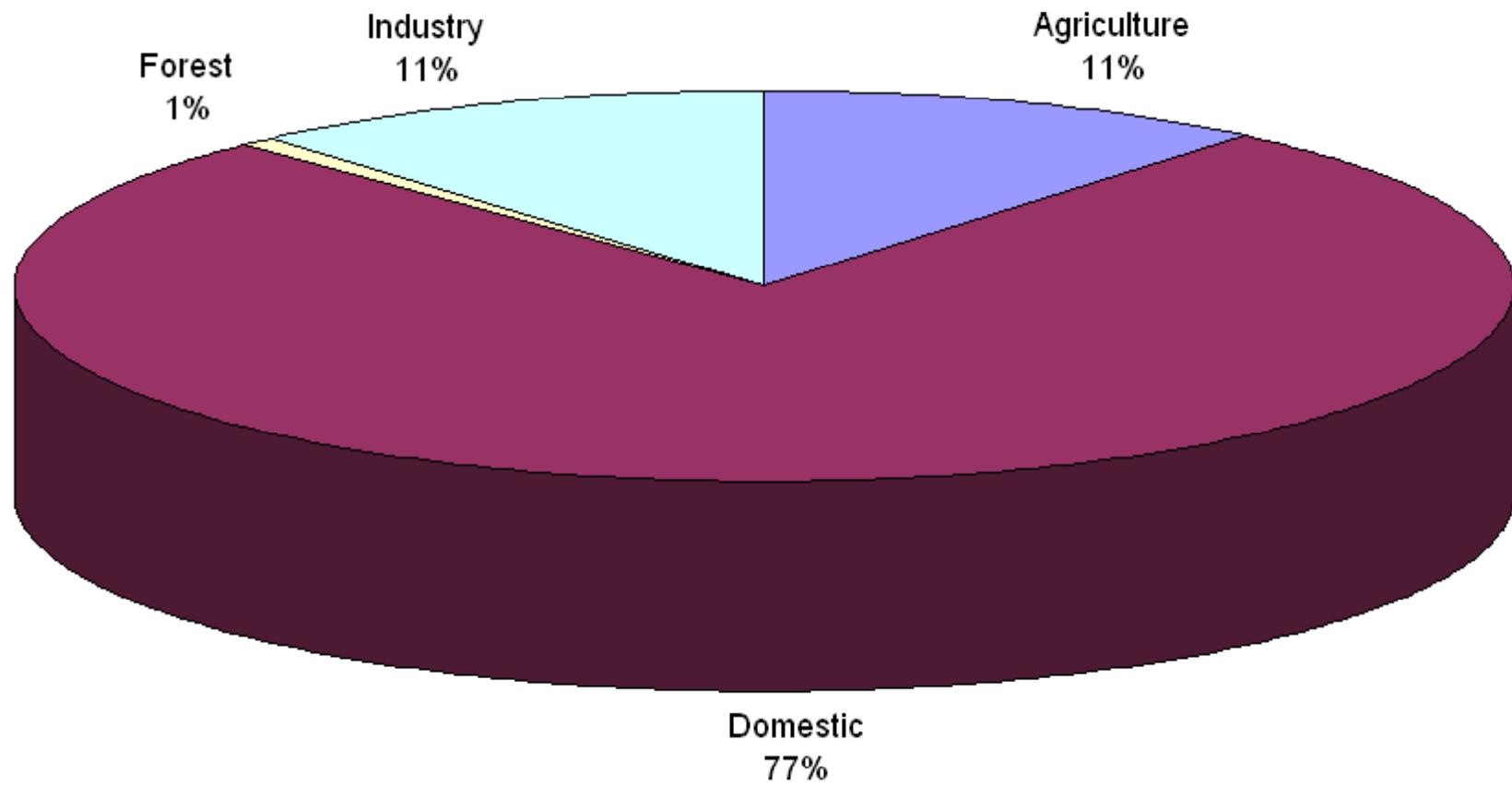


2000



**LAGUNA de BAY REGION  
IS EXTREMELY STRESSED**

**BOD Waste Load Percentage Contribution, Year 2006**  
*(76,202 MT/Year)*

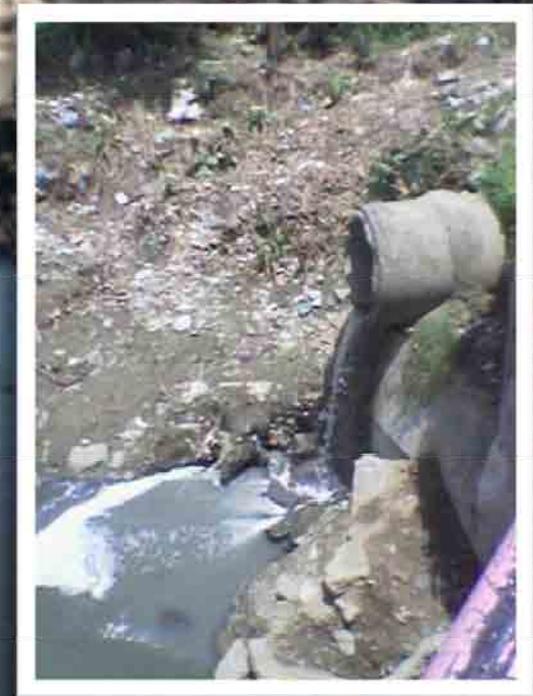




# 1. Causes

## a. Industrial Pollution

The Lake has become the discharge point for human and industrial wastes from Metro Manila and other surrounding localities.





Of more than 10,000 small, medium, and large business establishments within the Laguna de Bay Region who produce wastes that ultimately settle in the lake



Sewerage canals in 61 cities and towns within Laguna de Bay Region empty into 21 tributary rivers which all drain into the lake. Manila Bay also channels polluted waters into the lake daily via the Pasig River due to tidal flows.



b. Resource Extraction - Water run-off from open spaces as a result of quarrying

## c. Deforestation / land conversion



# Subdivision / housing development as a result of land conversion



c. Shoreland Encroachment

Lower Alabang, Muntinlupa City



# Aerial photos

Taken October

BEFORE









Large shoreland areas to the western, southern and eastern parts of the lake remain vulnerable to flooding. A very long strip of shoreline of about half the lake perimeter requires protection from flood waters.







**... from communities**



**Threats to Tributaries  
...which could lead to economic loss**

# Illegal dumping of wastes



**Santa Maria, Laguna**



**Angono, Rizal**

Reference: LLDA Public Disclosure, 2007

# Illegal Land Reclamation in the Lupang Arenda



- Conflicts existing among users/uses or the zoning priorities and jurisdictions.
- Encroachment in the lake is prevalent causing intrusions of pollutants into the lake water.



# Population Pressure in Lake Shore



Without any mitigation measure in place, flooding will always recur during the wet season. The duration of flooding of these areas may be temporary but can range from few days to several weeks depending on the period and duration of the southwest monsoon rains that accompany the storm.



As one of the major waterways discharging to the lake, Mangahan Floodway is affected by the lake water stage.

Design high water level is at 14.00 m at the mouth of the floodway with 1.0 m free board to the top of the embankment.

With this water level condition, propagating wave from the lake can cost lives and destruction to the properties on the bank dwellers.

# Land Slide: The Cherry Hills Tragedy, Antipolo City



- In the evening of August 2, 1999, a landslide occurred at Cherry Hills Subdivision in Antipolo City, Rizal Province.
- Fifty-nine persons (59) died, thirty-two (32) were endured and one (1) was missing. About 400 houses were destroyed and more than a hundred families were displaced.
- Investigations showed that the average slope in the area averages to 20%, enough to trigger down slope movement of unstable materials.
- Heavy rains and other man-made activities have resulted in the eventual collapse of the slopes. Indications of an impending slope failure occurred four to five months before the disaster.
- Early warnings on the part of the land developer and awareness of the residents on the changes in their surroundings could have saved lives and injuries.

# Impacts on Water Quality



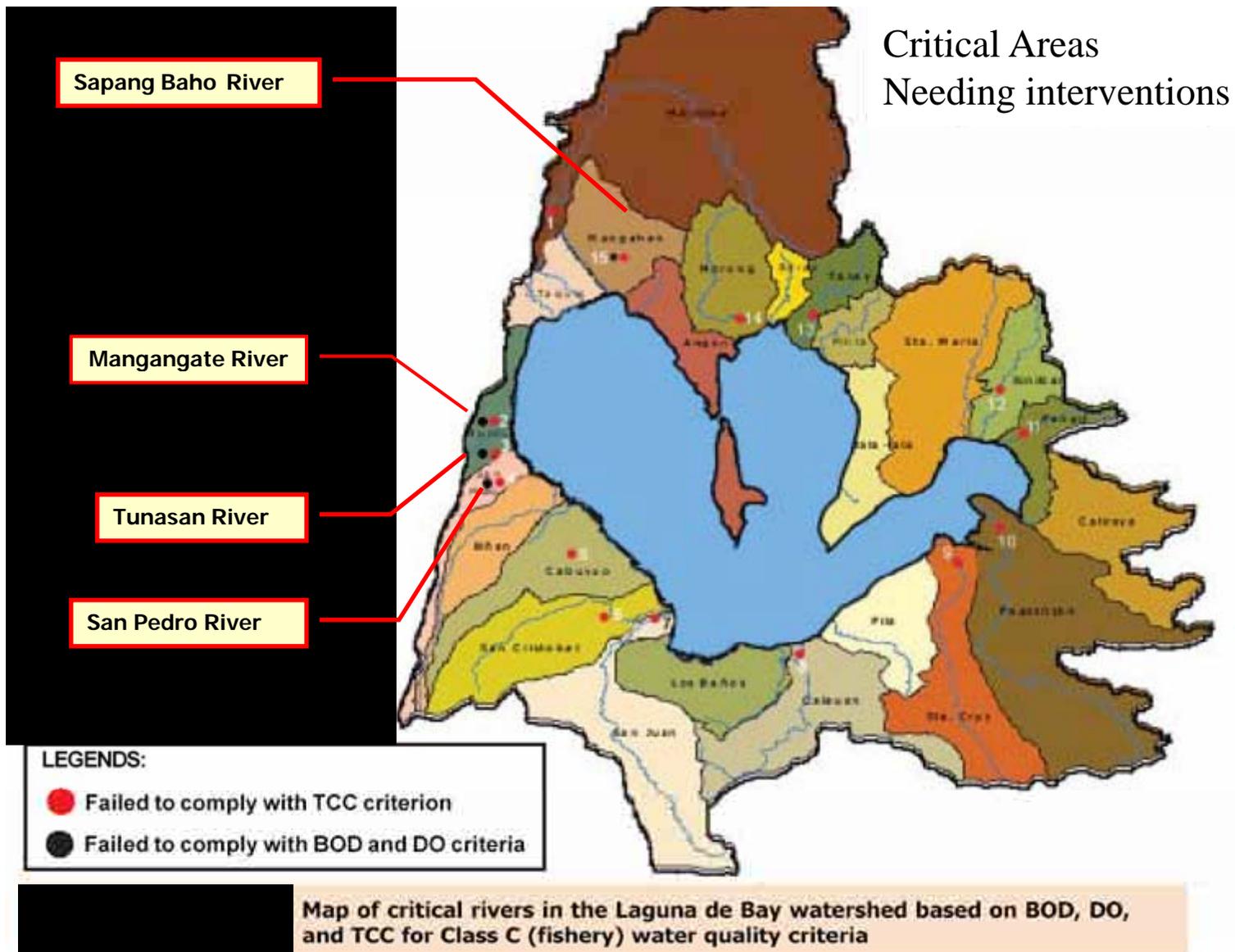
# WATER QUALITY MONITORING



Laguna de Bay Stations – 5

Lake Early Warning Stations – 4

Tributary River Stations - 15



TCC – Total Coliform Count    BOD-Biochemical Oxygen Demand    DO – Dissolved Oxygen

Flooded shoreland area



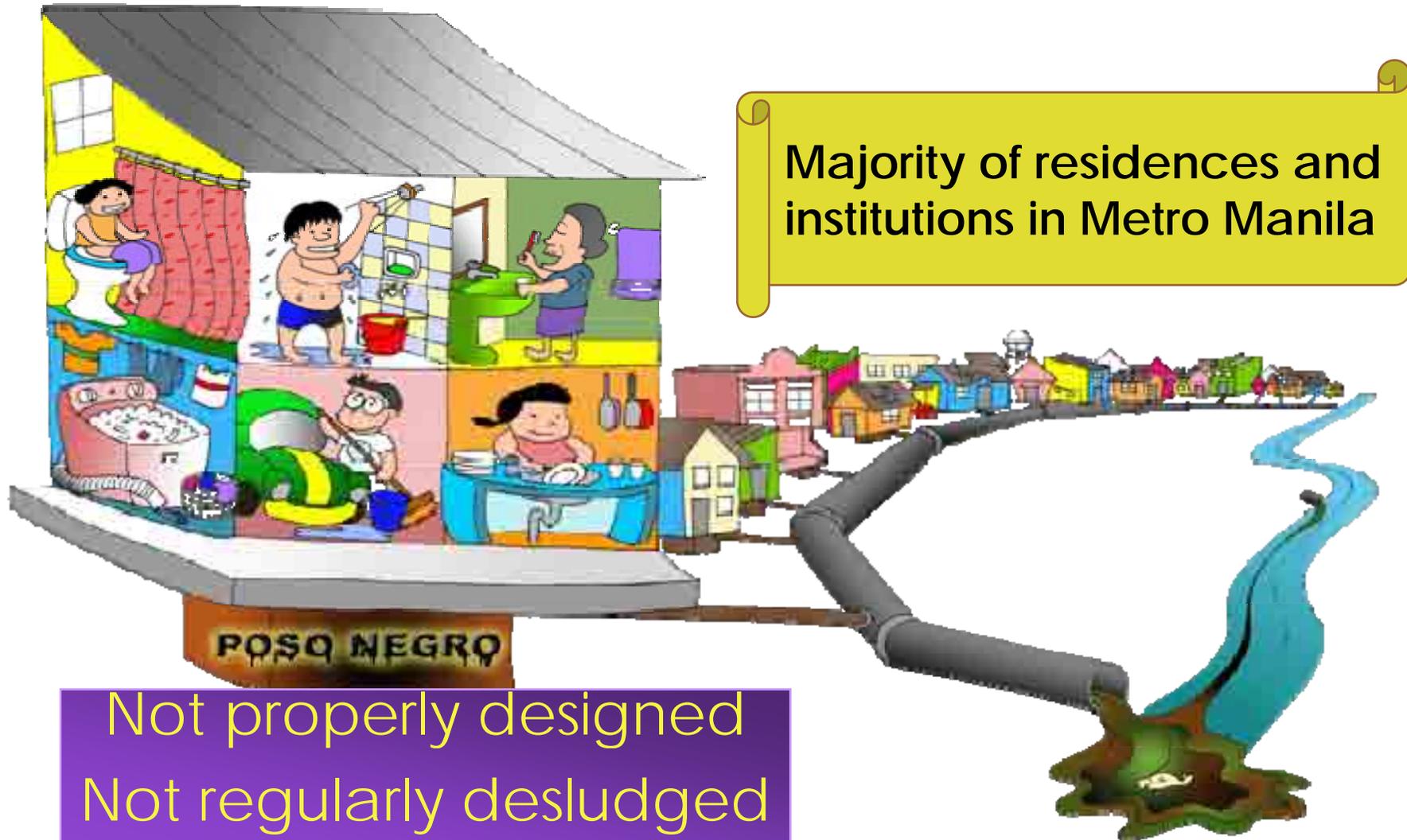
# Fishkills due to pollution







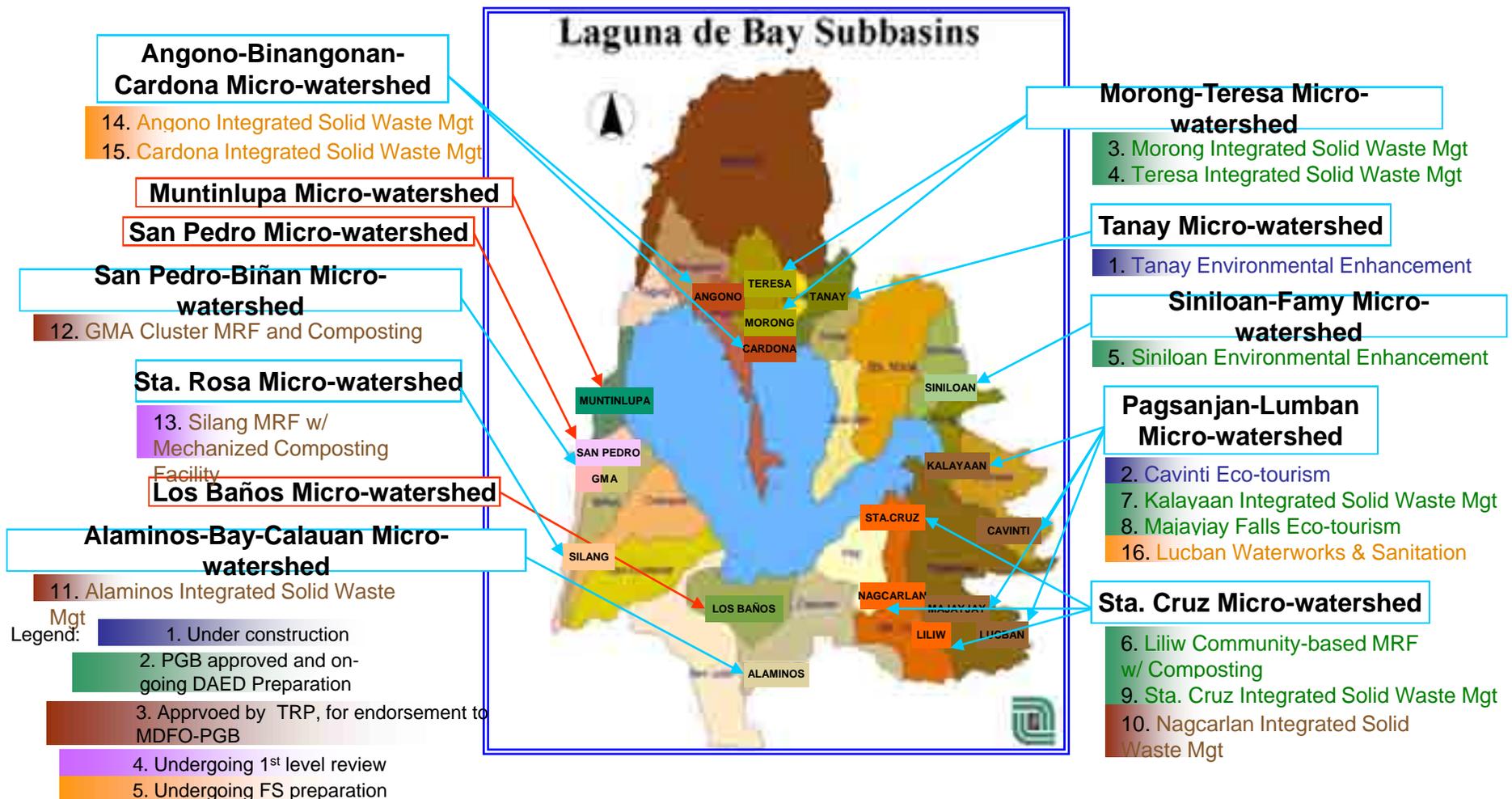
## *Health & Sanitation Problems*





# Way Forward thru Community Participation

The 4 completed, 8 being implemented and 9 Sub-Projects on approval/procurement stages generated from 24 micro-watershed which have undergone the LEAP process:



# Way Forward thru Strengthening Instruments and Approaches

## Environmental Management Program PERMIT SYSTEM / REGULATORY ACTIONS



**LLDA achieves effective closure of point sources of pollution through regulatory and enforcement actions vs. erring industrial and other establishments and open dumpsites**

*Public Disclosure Program for the  
Bay Region*

**DISIPLINA ANG  
KAILANGAN!**



# LLDA Platforms for IEC/Stakeholders Feedback



**LLDA sa Barangay**



**TV/Radio  
Appearance**



**Bike Caravan**



**Eco-camp for Students**



**Lake tour**

# LLDA Platforms for Stakeholders Feedback & Compliance Assistance



Annual Learning Forum



Laguna de Bay Environment Monitor



Compliance Assistance Centers

# Way Forward thru Partnerships



Physical Clean-up by  
EA



River Seeding



River Councils

Thank you for your attention!