



Republic of the Philippines

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


Edgardo C. Manda
General Manager
Laguna Lake Development Authority

7 October 2008
Legend Villas, Mandaluyong City, Philippines

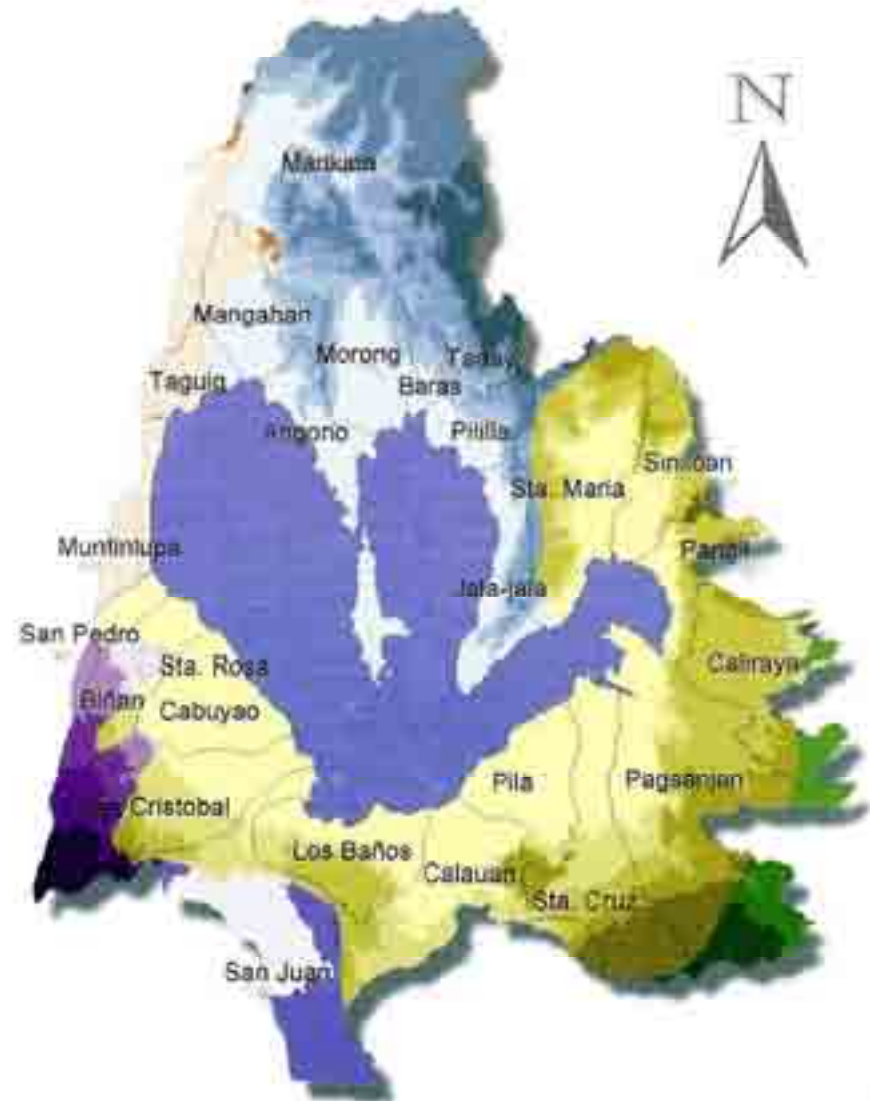
Outline of Presentation

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

LLDA's Administrative Jurisdiction

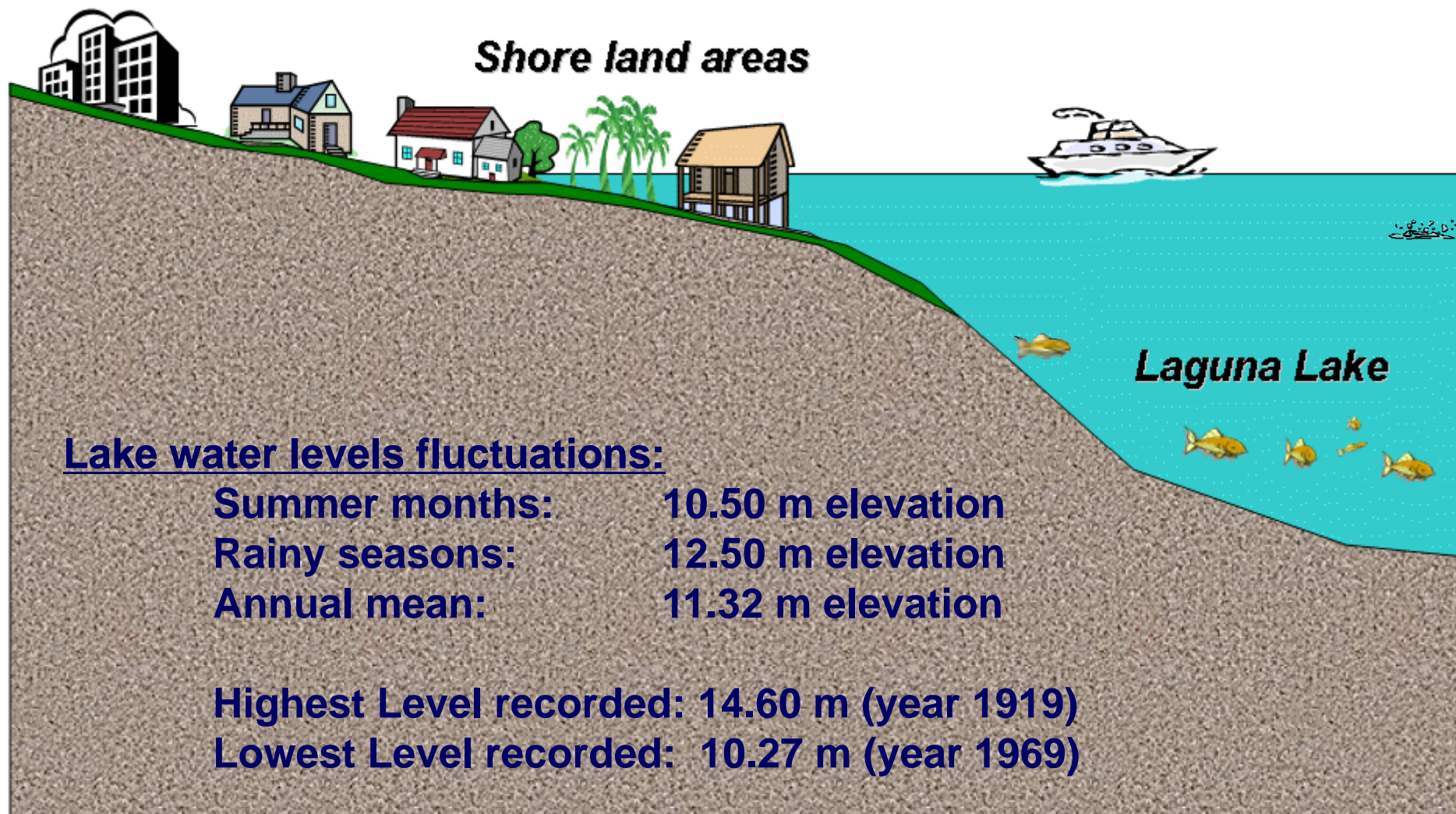
	Rizal	= 13 towns and 1 city
	Metro Manila	= 2 towns and 7 cities
	Cavite	= 3 towns and 1 city
	Batangas	= 2 towns and 1 city
	Laguna	= 27 towns and 3 cities
	Quezon	= 1 town
	Laguna de Bay	

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

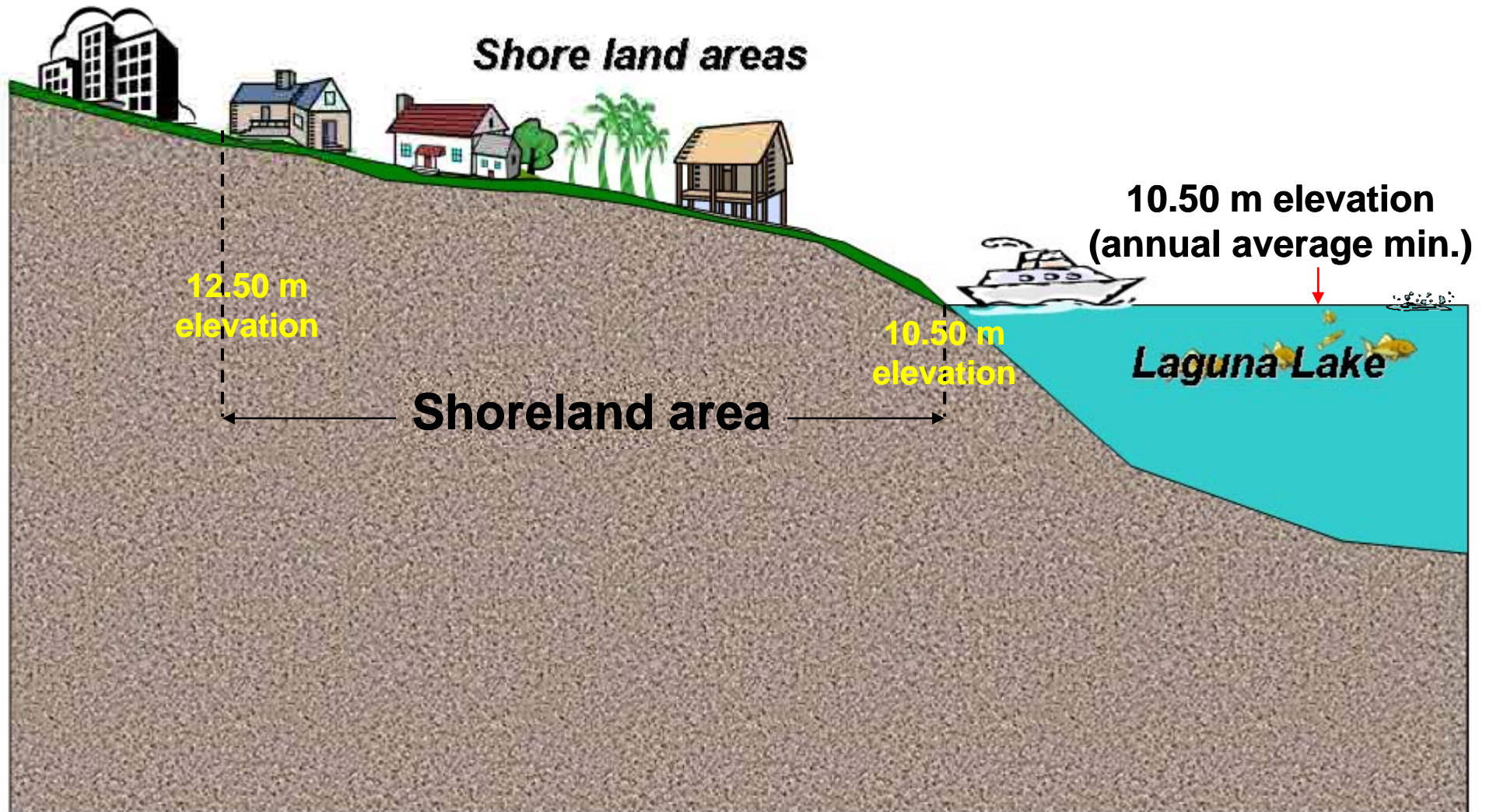


***Special feature of
Laguna de Bay
(Flood Reservoir)***

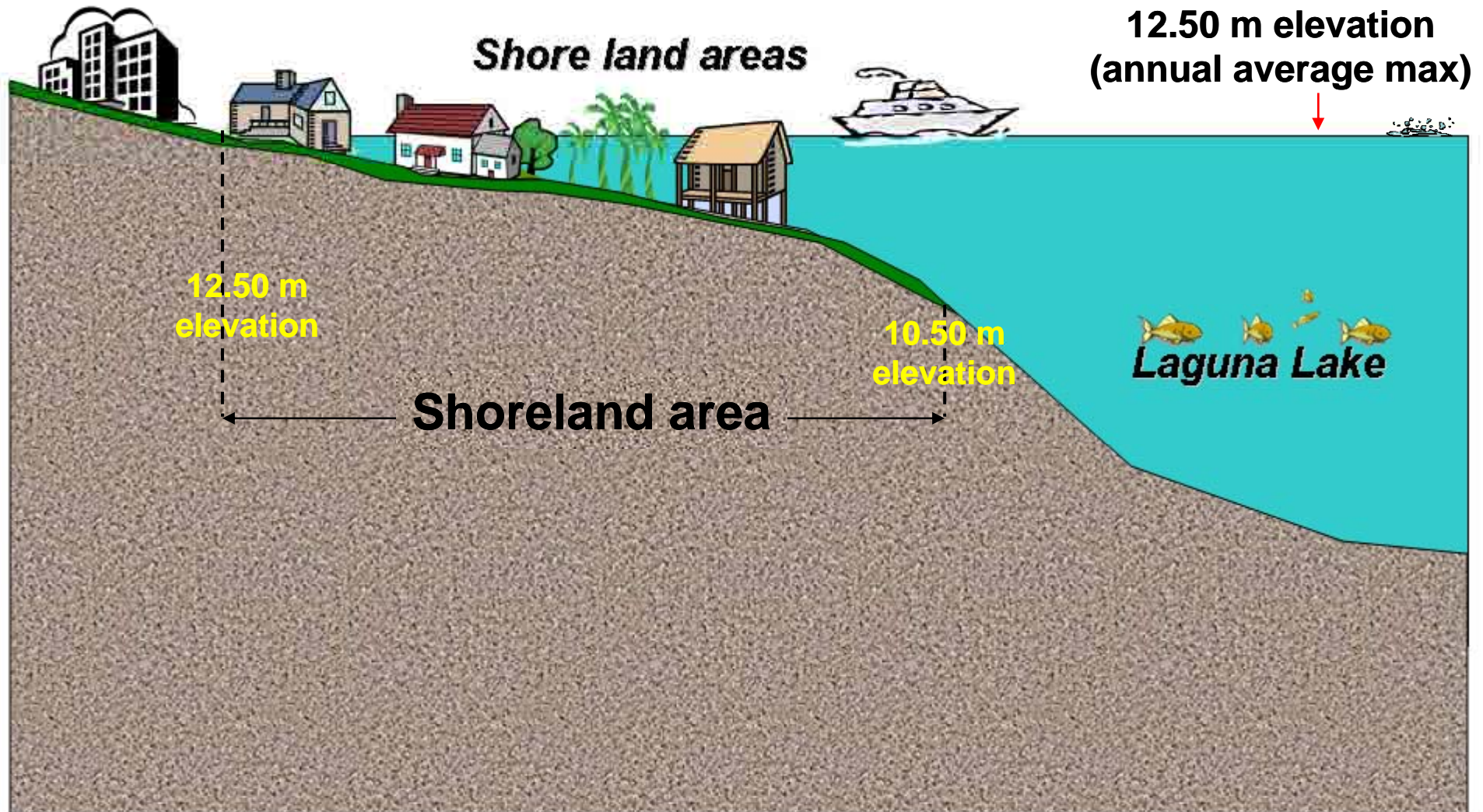
- Laguna de Bay serves as a natural detention reservoir to 23 sub-basins comprising five provinces, including Metro Manila.
- During flood time, the Laguna Lake becomes the temporary storage of excess flood waters from Marikina River via Mangahan Floodway and Napindan Channel.



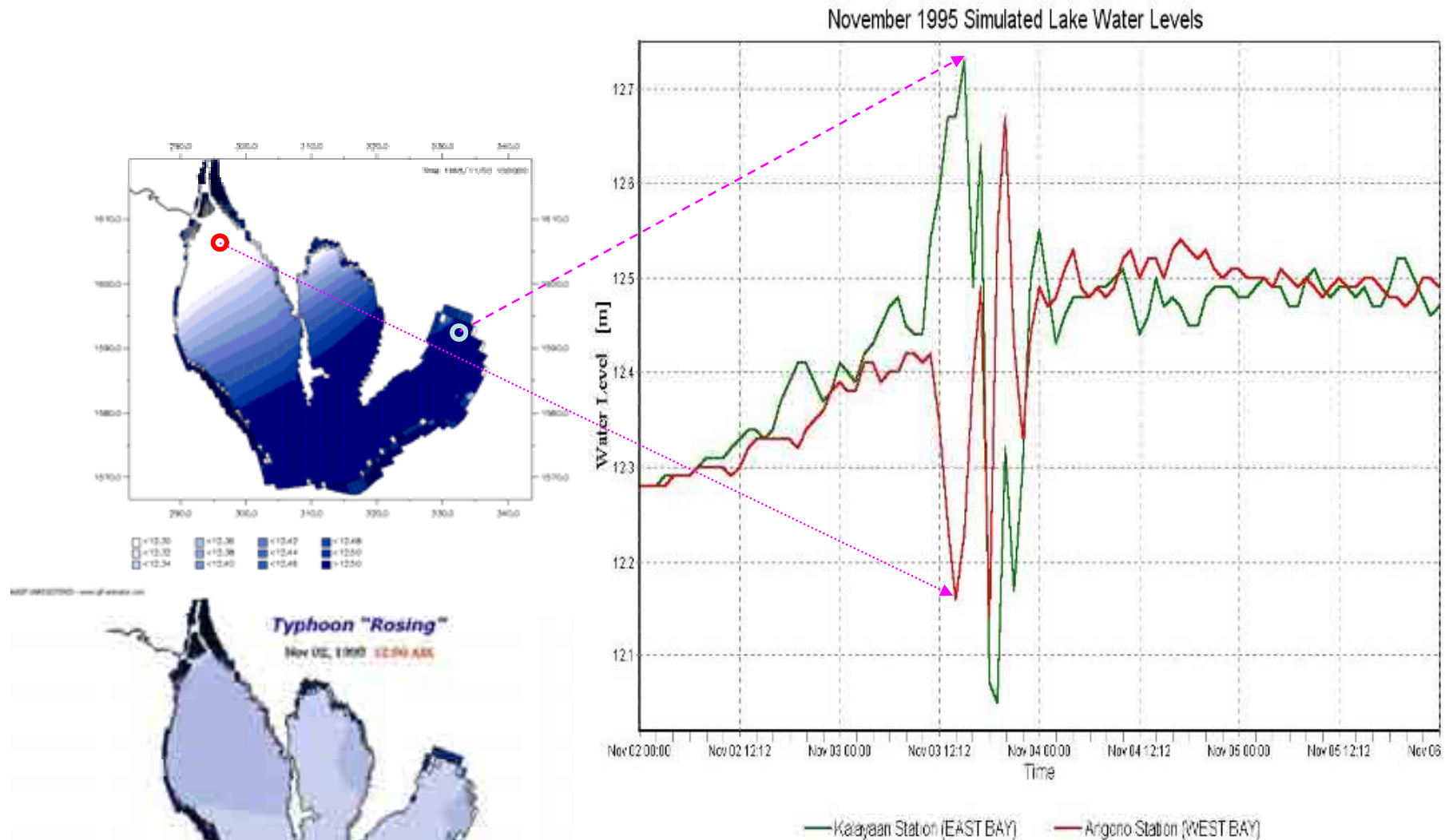
Lake water level during summer months



Lake water level during rainy season

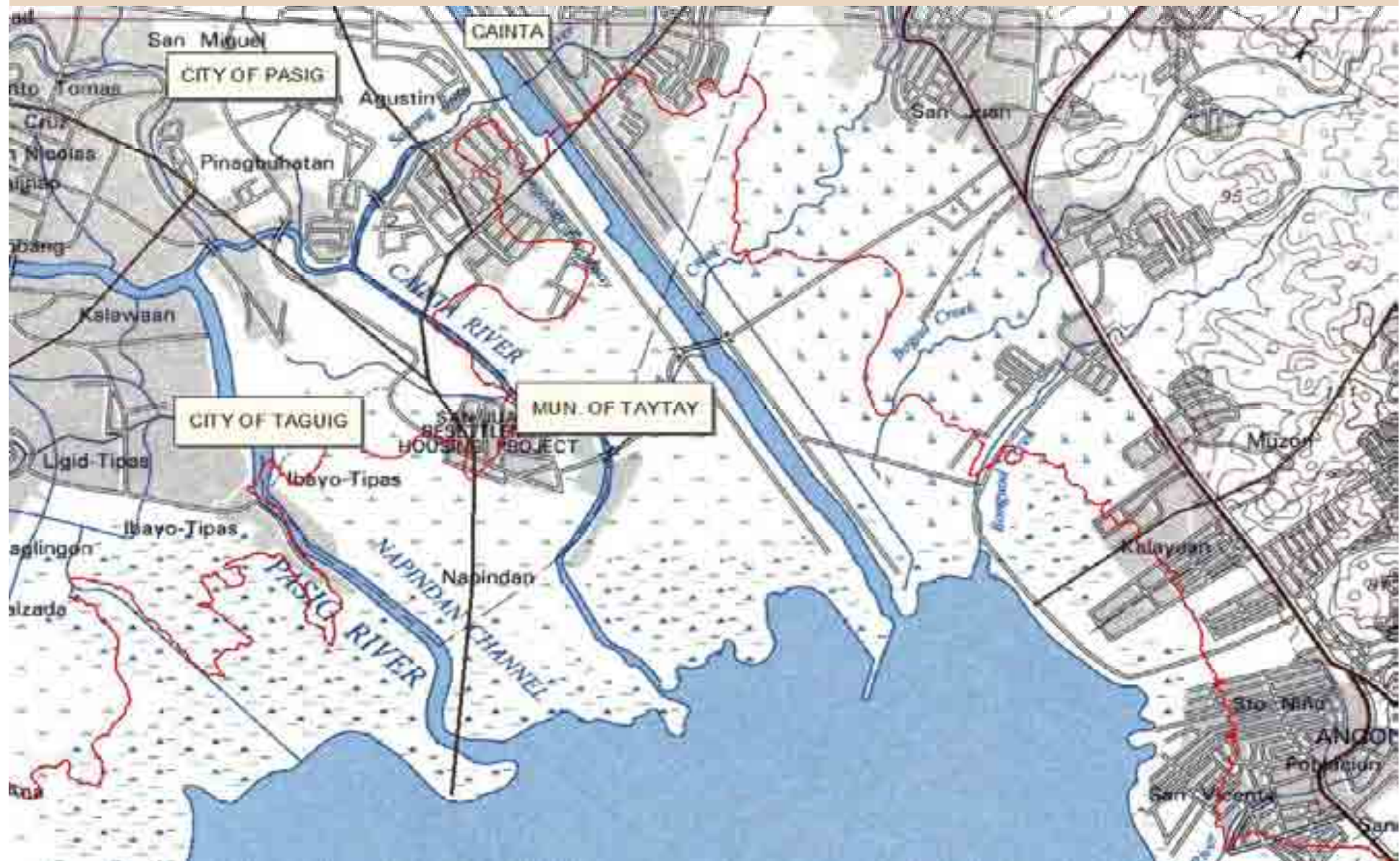


Variations in water level during typhoon events...



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

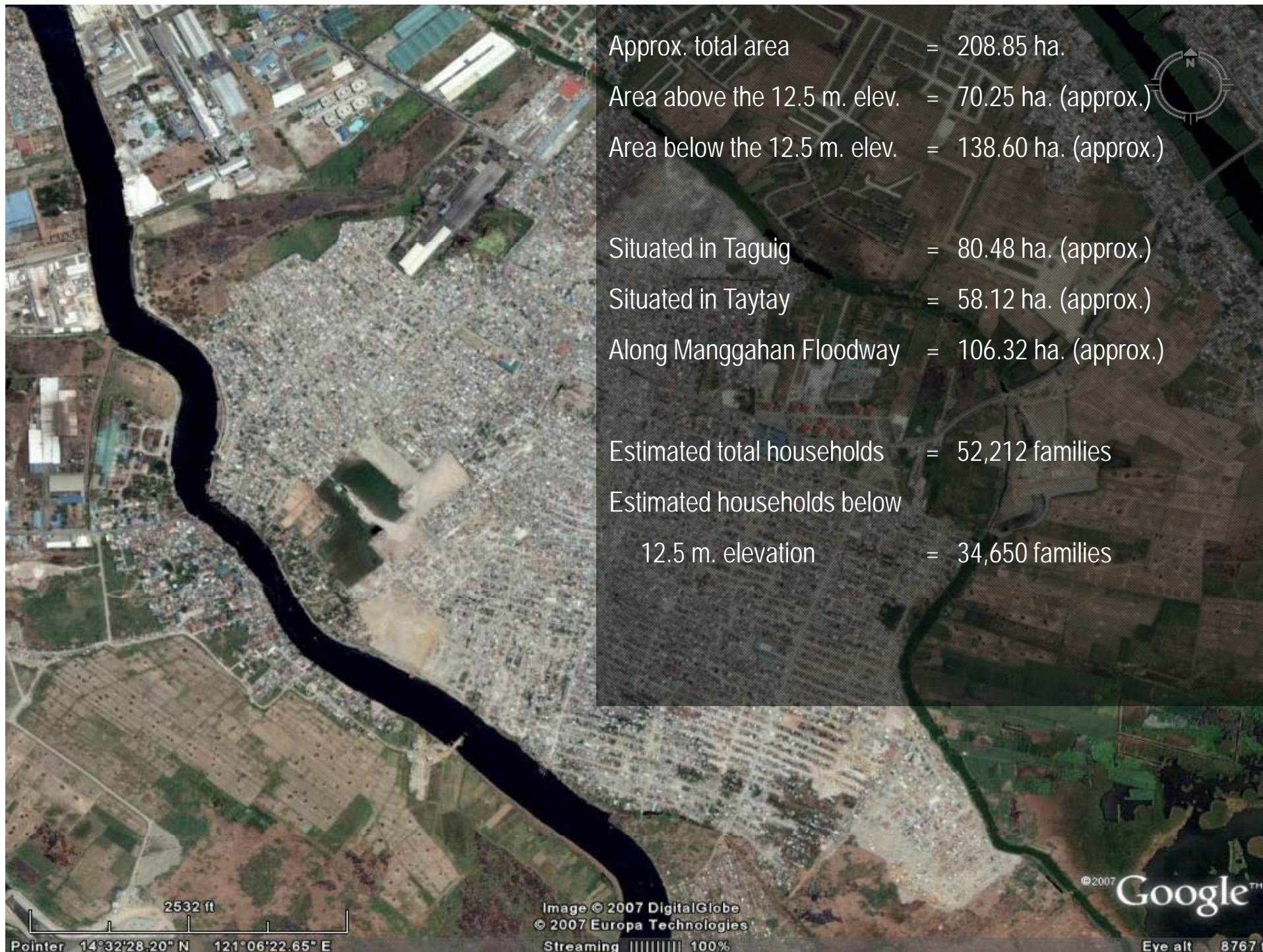
— 12.5 m. reglementary elevation

The Manggahan Floodway



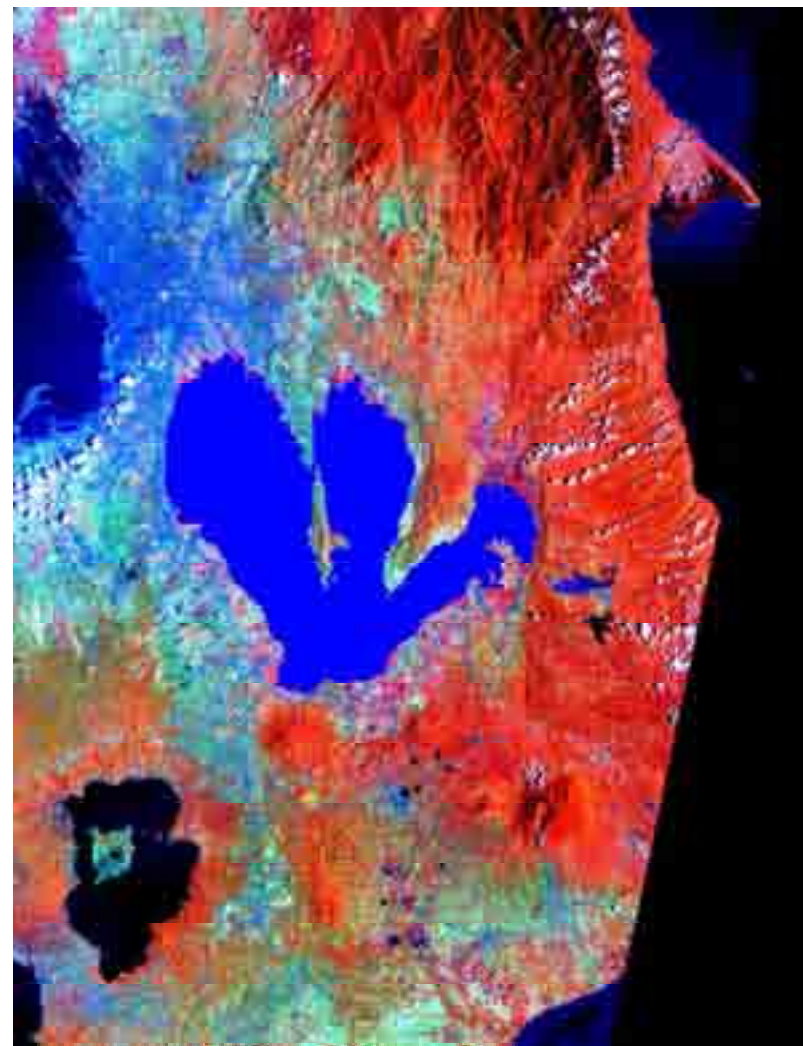
Built in 1986, the Manggahan floodway is a nine kilometer channel, with an average width of 220 m, with capacity of 2,400 m³/s flow at 100 year flood.

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





1993

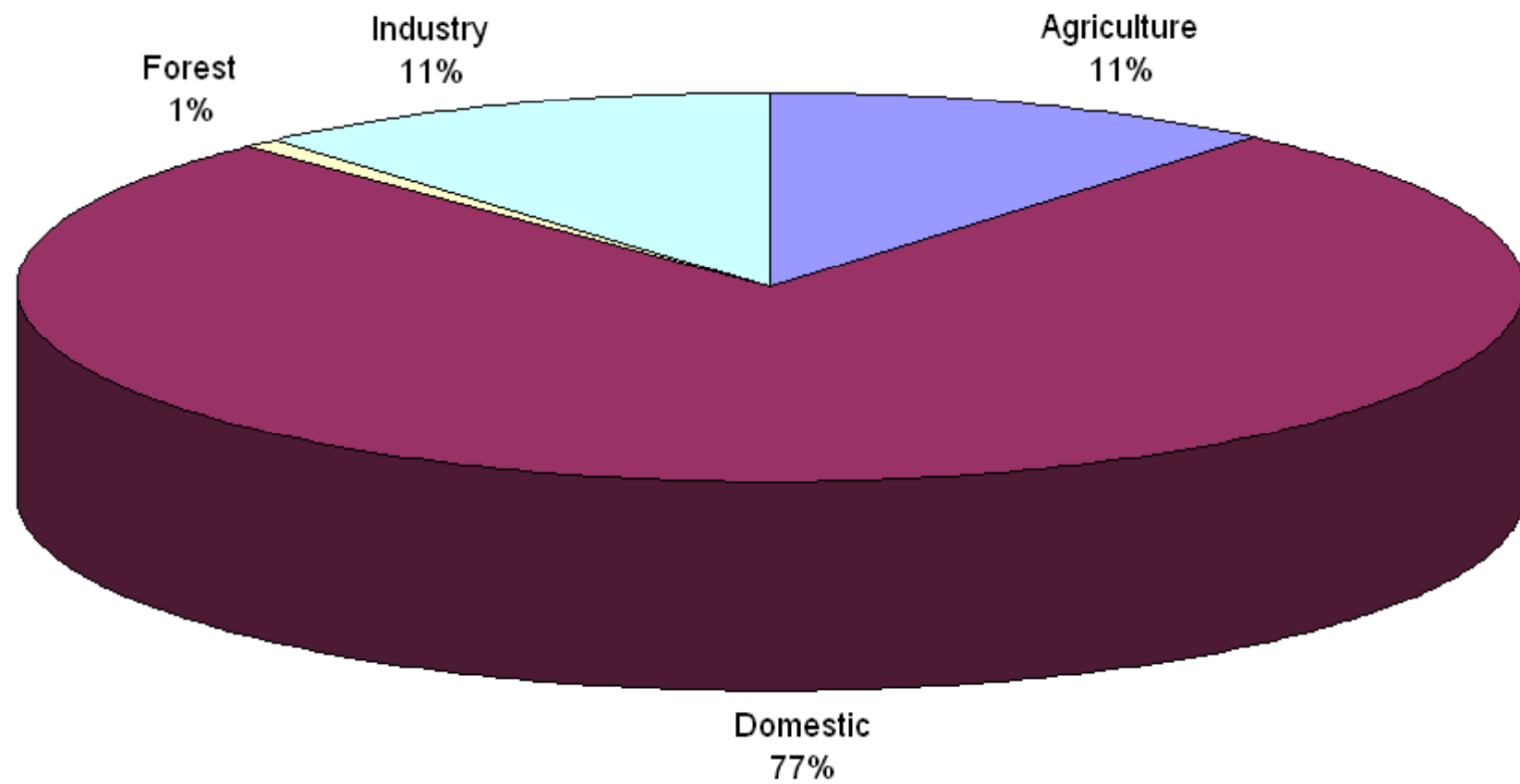


2000

An aerial photograph showing a vast, densely packed urban area. The landscape is covered with a multitude of small, closely situated buildings, creating a complex, textured appearance. The colors of the roofs vary, with many appearing in shades of grey and brown, interspersed with some lighter and darker patches. The overall impression is one of extreme population density and land use intensity. Overlaid on the lower portion of the image is a bold, red, sans-serif text.

**LAGUNA de BAY REGION
IS EXTREMELY STRESSED**

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



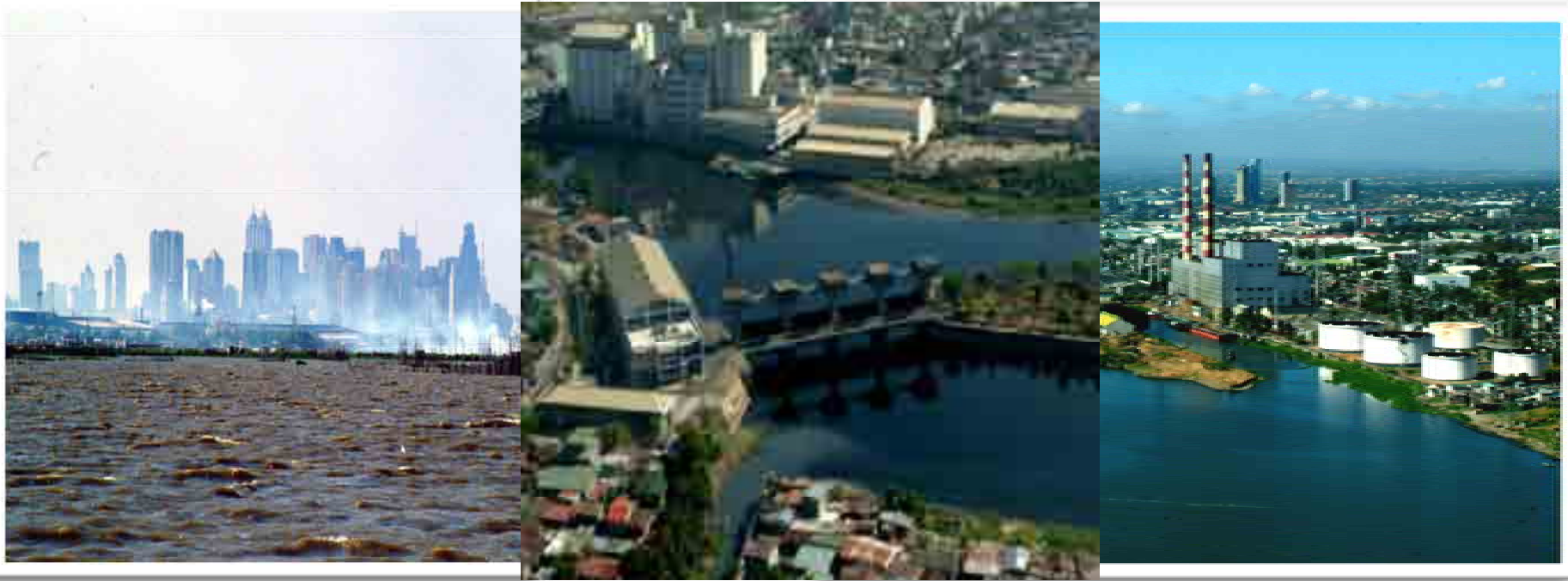


1. Causes

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.

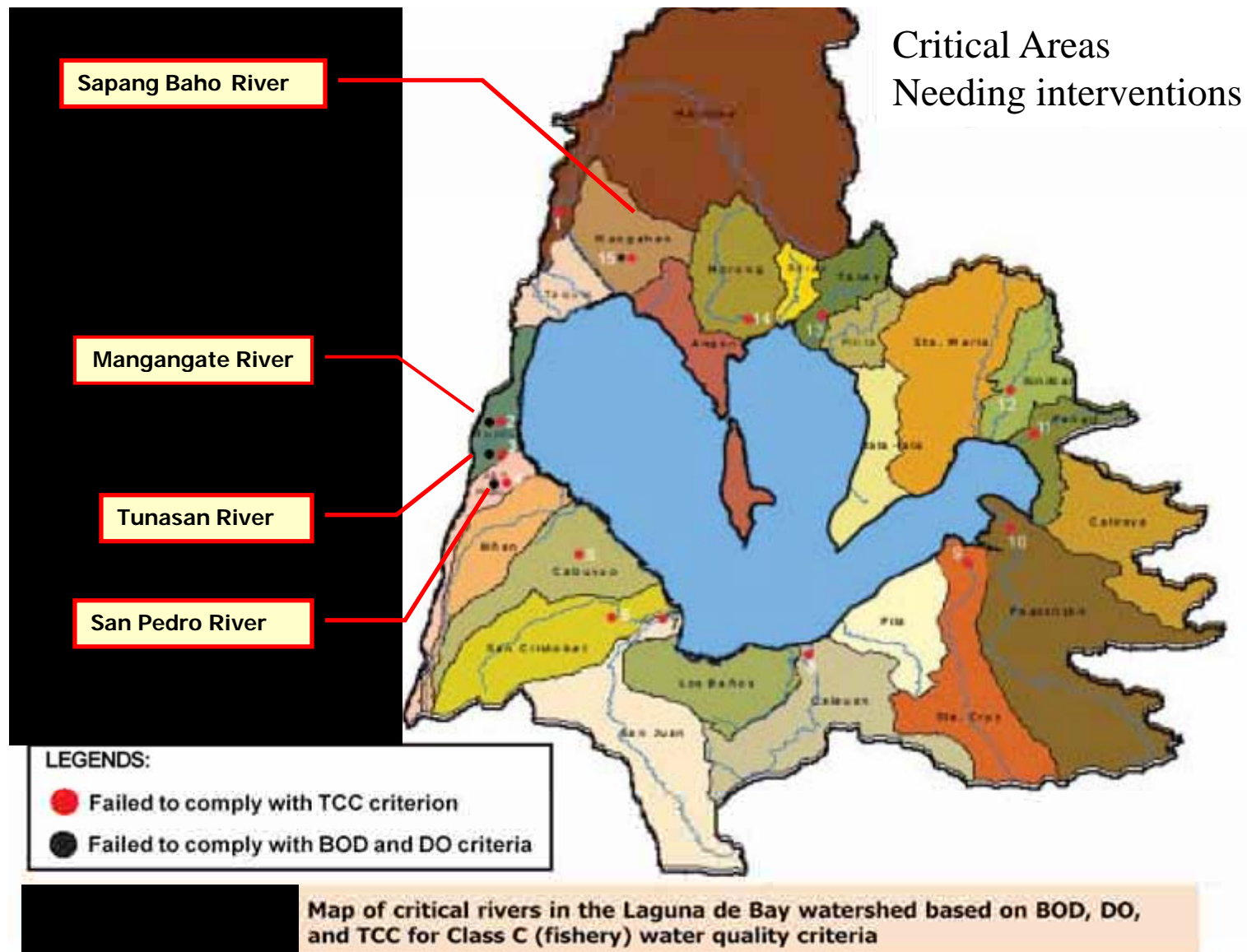
Impacts on Water Quality



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



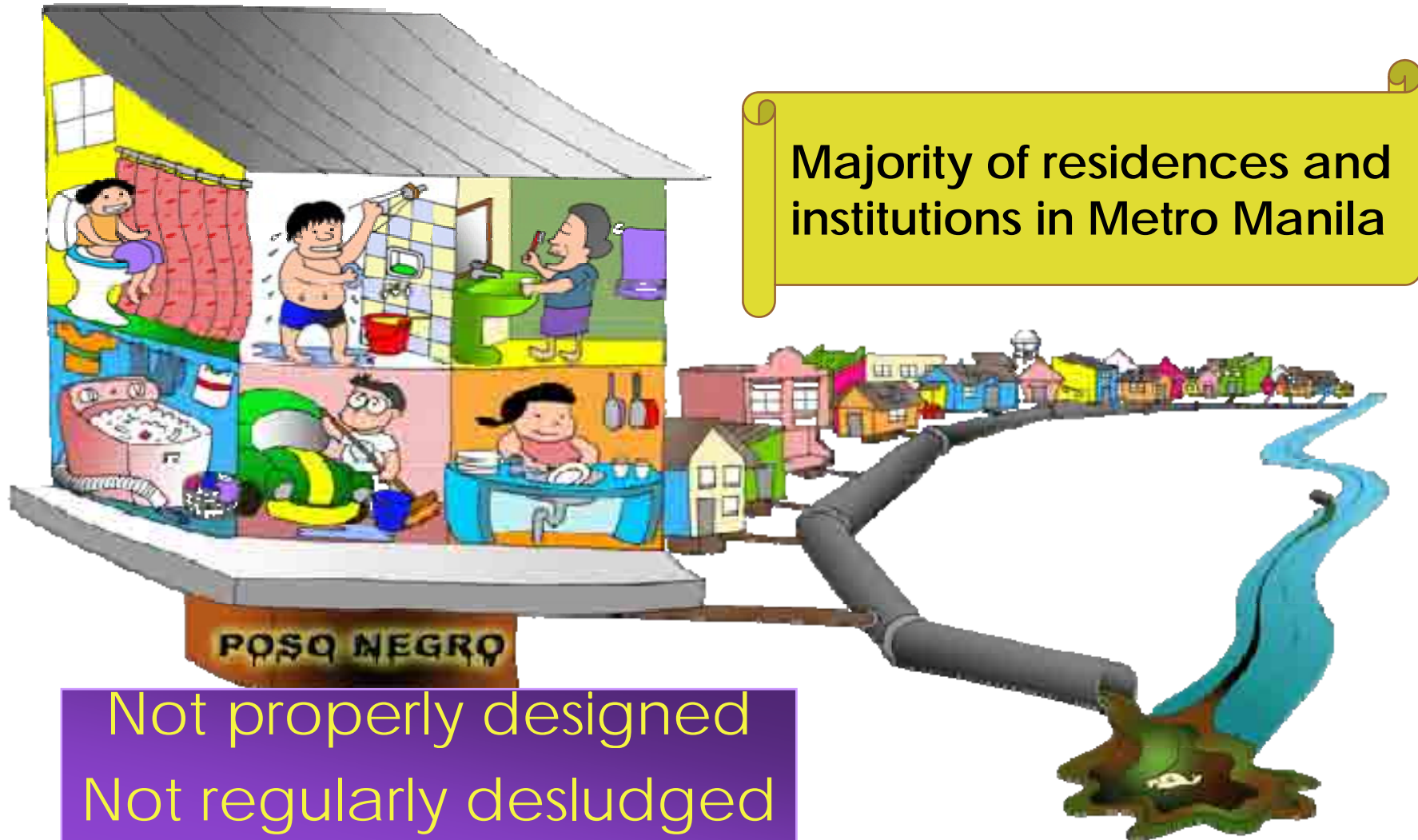
Fishkills due to pollution

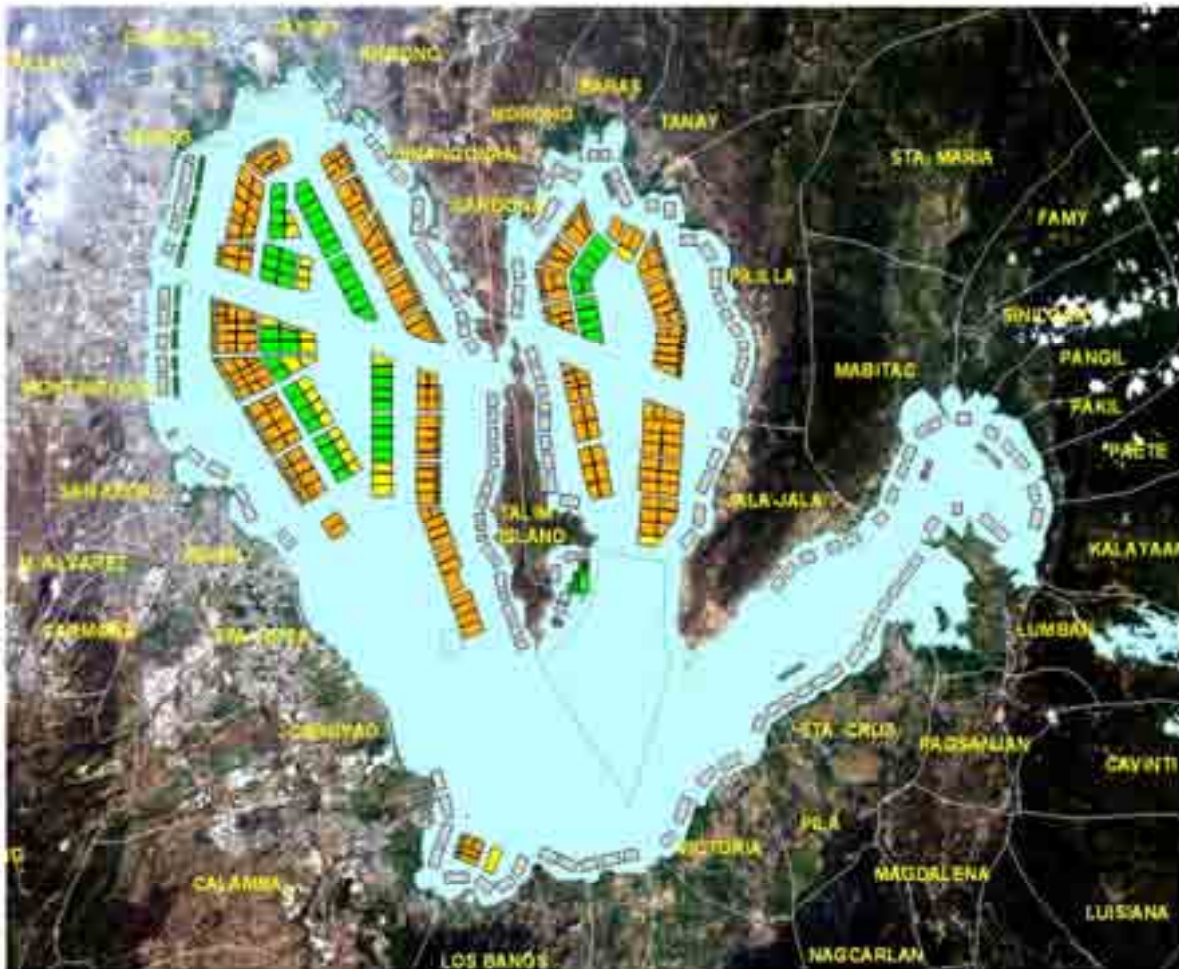






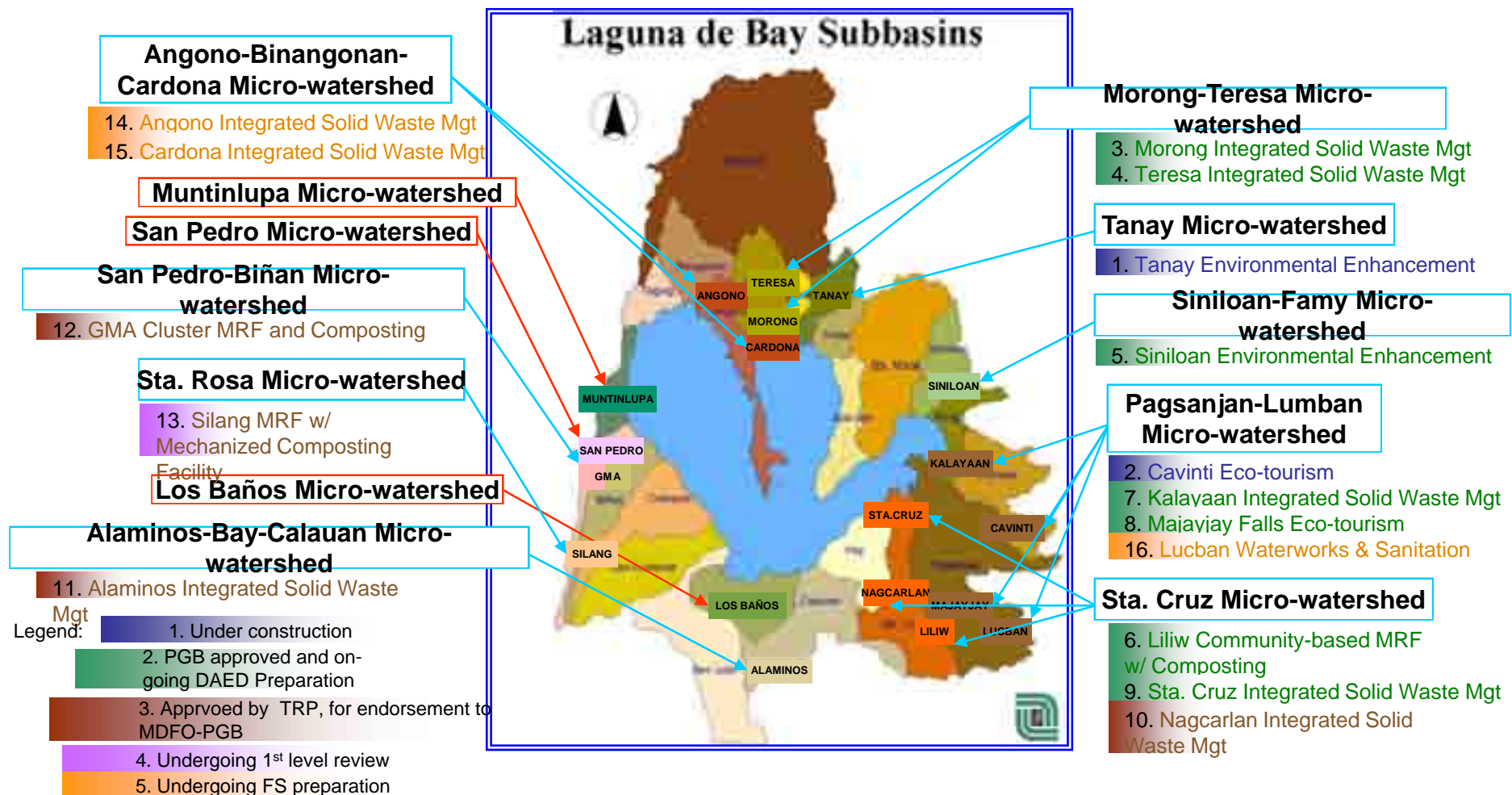
Health & Sanitation Problems





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!