

日本企業の海外における事業展開に際しての  
環境影響評価ガイドブック  
～フィリピン編～



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略語表

略称	名称	和訳
AI	Additional Information	追加情報
AO	Administrative Order	行政命令
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	ムスリムミンダナオ自治地域
AWFP	Annual Work and Financial Plan	年間業務資金計画
BCP	Biodiversity Conservation Plan	生物多様性保全計画
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	漁業と水産資源局
BMBE	Barangay Micro Business Enterprises	バランガイ零細企業
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation	気候変動適応
CDO	Cease and Desist Order	業務停止命令
CEMMAP	Contractor Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan	コンストラクターの環境管理とモニタリング計画
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resources Offices	コミュニティー環境天然資源事務所
CER	Compliance Evaluation Report	適合性評価報告書
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	環境の質協議会
CFBC	Circulating Fluidized Bed Combustion	循環流動層燃焼炉
CMR	Compliance Monitoring Report	順守モニタリングレポート
CMVR	Compliance Monitoring and Validation Report	順守モニタリングと評価報告書
CNC	Certificate of Non-Coverage	非該当証明書
CO	Central Office	中央事務所
CPEC	Certificate of Proponent's Environmental Commitment	事業者環境誓約証
DA	Department of Agriculture	農業省
DAO	DENR Administrative Order	環境天然資源省行政命令
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	環境天然資源省
DENR CO	DENR Central Office	環境天然資源省中央事務所
DENR-EMB	DENR Environmental Management Bureau	環境天然資源省環境管理局（EMB と同じ）
DENR MGB	DENR Mines and Geosciences Bureau	環境天然資源省鉱山地質局
DENR-RO	DENR Regional Office	環境天然資源省地方事務所
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology	情報通信技術省
DO	Department Order	省令
DOE	Department of Energy	エネルギー省

DOH	Department of Health	保健省
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment	労働雇用省
DOST	Department of Science and Technology	科学技術省
DOTr	Department of Transportation	交通省
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways	公共事業と高速道路省
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	災害リスク低減
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry	貿易産業省
EAS	Environmental Assessment System	環境アセスメントシステム(SEA とほぼ同義)
ECA	Environmental Critical Area	環境リスクエリア
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate	環境適合証明書
ECP	Environmental-Critical Project	環境リスク事業
ECRSC	The EIA Coverage and Requirement Screening Checklist	EIA 対象事業・要求事項スクリーニングチェックリスト(様式は EMB MC 2007-02 の ANNEX 2-1a)
EGF	Environmental Guarantee Fund	環境保証積立金
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	環境影響評価
EIAMD	Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Division	環境影響評価・管理部
EIARC	Environmental Impact Assessment Review Committee	EIA 審査委員会
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	事業環境影響評価書(様式は EMB MC 2007-02 の ANNEX 2-7a)
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau (It consists of Central EMB and Regional EMB)	環境管理局 (DENR-EMB と同じ)
EMB CO	Environmental Management Bureau Central Office	環境管理局中央事務所
EMB MC	Environmental Management Bureau Memorandum Circular	環境管理局覚書回覧/規則
EMB RO	Environmental Management Bureau Regional Office	環境管理局地方事務所
EMF	Environmental Monitoring Fund	環境モニタリング基金
EMP	Environmental Management Plan	環境管理計画
EMoP	Environmental Monitoring Plan	環境モニタリング計画
ENRO	Environment and Natural Resources Officer	環境天然資源係官
EO	Executive Order	大統領令
EPRMP	Environmental Performance Report and Management Plan	環境パフォーマンス報告書と環境管理計画書(様式は EMB MC 2007-02 の

		ANNEX 2-7b)
ERA	Environmental Risk Assessment	環境リスクアセスメント
EU	Environmental Unit	環境ユニット
FGD	Focus group discussions	集団面接
FOI	Freedom of Information	情報公開
GOCC	Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation	国営・国管理企業
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board	住居・土地利用規制委員会
HUC	Highly Urbanized Cities	高度化都市
IASC	Inter-agency SEA Council	省庁間 SEA カウンシル
ICC	Independent Component Cities	独立市
IEC	Information and Education Campaign	情報・教育キャンペーン
IEC	Information Education and Communication	情報・教育・交流
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination	初期環境調査
IEEC	Initial Environmental Examination Checklist	初期環境調査チェックリスト
IFC	International Finance Corporation	国際金融公社
IGES	Institute of Global Environmental Strategies	財団法人 地球環境戦略研究機関
IMP	Impact Management Plan	保全対策計画
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations	管理規定
LARFP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework Plan	土地収用と移転補償計画
LGU	Local Government Unit	地方自治体
MARO	Municipal Agrarian Reform Officer	市農業改革官
MC	Memorandum Circular	覚書回覧/規則
MENRO	Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office	都市環境天然資源事務所
MO	Memorandum Orders	覚書施行令
MOO	Manual of Operations	モニタリング手順書
MPDO	Municipal Planning and Development Officer	都市の開発計画係官
MHS	Ministry of Human Settlements	人間居住省
MMT	Multi-partite Monitoring Team	混成モニタリングチーム
NAPOCOR	National Power Corporation	国営電力公社
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous People	先住民族国家委員会
NECA	Non-Environmental Critical Area	非環境脆弱エリア
NEDA	The National Economic and Development Authority	国家経済開発局

NEDA-ICC	INVESTMENT COORDINATION COMMITTEE of NEDA	国家経済開発局投資調整委員会
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act	国家環境政策法
NEPC	National Environmental Protection Council	国家環境保護評議会
NHA	National Housing Authority	国家住宅局
NIPAS	National Integrated Protection Areas System	国立統合保護地域制度
NOV	Notice of Violence	違反通知
NPC	National Power Corporation	国営電力公社
PAO	Presidential Administrative Order	大統領管理規定
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board	保護区管理局
PARO	Provincial Agrarian Reform Officer	州農業改革官
PC	Public consultation	公聴会
PD	Presidential Decree	大統領令
PDO	Planning and Development Officer	計画開発係官
PDR	Project Description Report	事業概要書
PDS	Project Description for Scoping	スコーピングのための事業概要
PECC	Programmatic Environmental Compliance Certificate	プログラム環境適合証明書
PEIS	Program Environmental Impact Statement	プログラム環境影響評価書
PEISS	Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System	フィリピン環境影響評価システム
PEMAPS	Project environmental monitoring and audit prioritization scheme	事業環境モニタリングと監査選択計画
PENROs	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Offices	州環境天然資源事務所
PEPRMP	Program Environmental Performance Report and Management Plan	プログラム環境パフォーマンス報告書と環境管理計画書
PNOC	Philippine National Oil Company	フィリピン国家石油会社
PPDO	Provincial Planning and Development Officer	州の開発計画係官
PPP	Public-Private Partnership	官民提携
PTO	The Permit to Operate	操業許可証
RA	Republic Act	共和国法
RD	Recommendation Document	勧告書
RHU	Rural Health Unit	保健所
RO	Regional Office	地方事務所
RPR	Review Process Report	審査経緯報告書
RT	Review Team	審査チーム
SDP	Social Development Plan	社期開発計画

SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission	証券取引委員会
SEPO	Senate Economic Planning Office	上院経済計画室
SMR	Self-Monitoring Report	自己モニタリングレポート
SPSC	Scoping/Procedural Screening Checklist	スコーピング手続きスクリーニングチェックリスト
TOR/EIA	Terms of Reference of Environmental Impact Assessment	環境影響評価計画書
UNEP	United Nation Environmental Programme	国連環境計画



# 1 はじめに

## 1.1 本書作成の背景と目的

急速な経済成長により都市化や工業化が進展しているアジア地域諸国においては、事業実施に伴う地域環境への負荷低減のために環境影響評価を含む様々な環境政策の整備が進められています。こうした中、アジア地域各国に事業展開する日本を含む海外の民間企業にも現地の法制度や手続き、基準等に従って環境配慮を行うことが求められてきています。従って、事業投資に先立って現地の環境配慮に係る制度について十分な情報を把握し、適切に対処していくことが、環境影響に係る事業リスクの回避・低減のために有効です。

アジア地域に事業展開する日本企業のこうした情報ニーズに対応すること、及び各国の環境影響評価制度・運用の高度化に向けた地域内連携推進に資することを目的に、環境省は「平成 26 年度アジアにおける環境影響評価連携推進業務」と「平成 27 年度アジアにおける環境影響評価連携推進業務に係る補強業務」、「平成 29 年度アジアにおける環境影響評価連携推進業務に係る補強業務」、「平成 30 年度アジアにおける環境影響評価連携推進業務」を公益財団法人地球環境戦略研究機関（IGES）による請負事業として実施しました。本業務では、日本企業の海外事業展開にとっての有益性、及び環境影響評価制度・運用高度化に係るアジア地域内連携推進への有益性の 2 つの観点から、インドネシア、韓国、カンボジア、タイ、ベトナム、ラオス、ミャンマー、フィリピン及びマレーシアの 9 カ国を調査対象として選定し、各国の環境影響評価制度及びその運用実態について調査を実施しました。

本書は、上記調査のうちフィリピンの調査結果に基づき、フィリピンへの事業投資を検討する日本企業に対して、現地の環境影響評価制度及びその実施上のノウハウについて情報提供することを目的に作成されたものです。

## 1.2 日系企業の進出状況－セクター・規模・事業の特徴

ジェトロ世界貿易投資報告 2018 年版によると、フィリピンの 2017 年の実質 GDP 成長率は 6.7% で、2016 年の 6.9% から 0.2 ポイント低下し、政府目標の 6.5～7.5% の下限に近い数字となっています。成長率は 2016 年からは低下していますが、ASEAN 主要 6 カ国の中では、ベトナム（6.8%）に次ぐ高い成長率となっています。産業別にみると、製造業、商業、不動産・BPO（業務の外部委託）関連などが成長に寄与しています。成長率は、農林水産業が 4.0%（5.2 ポイント上昇）、鉱工業が 7.2%（0.8 ポイント低下）、サービス業が 6.8%（0.7 ポイント低下）となっています。農林水産業のうち 2016 年にエルニーニョ現象により打撃を受けた農業が回復。鉱工業では製造業が 8.4% と前年を上回るペースで成長。製造業は近年一貫して伸び続けており、特に食品・飲料加工、金属加工、化学、石油・燃料、電機、ラジオ・テレビ・通信機器、輸送機器などが着実に成長しています。GDP の 6 割弱を占めるサービス業では、金融部門が前年を上回る 7.6% でしたが、運輸・通信・倉庫、商業、不動産・BPO 関連などは振るわず、わずかに減速しています。

## 1.3 環境影響評価制度及びその運用に関するハイライト

フィリピンの EIA 制度の背景と法制度の整備状況を以下に記載します。

### 1.3.1 EIA 制度の背景

フィリピン国の環境影響評価制度の導入は早く、1977 年にフィリピン環境政策として知られる大統領令 1977-1151(Presidential Decree 1977-1151: 以下 PD1977-1151 と略)<sup>1</sup>が発令され、その中で環境影響評価（以下 EIA）の概念が明記されています。PD1977-1151 の第 4 条では、すべての国営・国管理企業(Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation: GOCC)と民間企業による事業環境影響評価書(Environmental Impact Statement: EIS)の作成と提出を求めています。さらに PD1977-1151 は、第 4 条実施のためのガイドライン・規則・施行令を作成して、特定の機関<sup>2</sup>に対し、EIA を国家環境保護評議会(National Environmental Protection Council: NEPC)<sup>3</sup>に提出することとされています。

1978 年には PD 1978-1586 によって、フィリピン環境影響評価システム(Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System: PEISS)が規定され、環境リスク事業(Environmental-Critical Projects: ECPs)と環境リスクエリア(Environmentally Critical Areas: ECAs)が定義されました。PEISS では ECP に相当する事業もしくは ECA 内に位置する事業の環境適合証明書(Environmental Compliance Certificate: ECC)の取得を義務付けています。PD1978-1586 には、人間居住省<sup>4</sup>による環境基準の制定や環境改善や自然災害対策プログラムの開発の実施も記されています。

1981 年には、宣言(Proclamation 1981-2146)によって、ECPs と ECAs が特定され、1983 年の NEPC 通達 (NEPC Office Circular 1983-3)では詳細なカテゴリ区分が示されました。1996 年の宣告 (Proclamation 1996-803)ではゴルフ場を ECP に追加。人間居住省の中の NEPC(国家環境評議会)は、後に環境天然資源省(Department of Environment and Natural Resources: DENR)と下部組織の環境管理局(Environmental Management Bureau: EMB)によって置き換わることになりました。

フィリピンでは環境関連の法令が多く作られており、重複や混乱もみられます。一時 PEISS は環境関連の認可証すべての添付を義務付けていましたが、ECC 発行の遅れなどが問題になって、現在は他の環境関連の認可と PEISS は切り離されています。また、地方分権によって中央政府の管轄外の環境部局が作られ、中央政府管轄の地方事務所と重複や混乱がおこっています。

### 1.3.2 法制度の整備状況

PEISS 実施のため、1979 年から 2003 年まで 5 つの管理規定(Implementing Rules and Regulations: IRR)が策定されています。2003 年に策定された環境天然資源省行政命令 (DENR Administrative Order 2003-30: DAO 2003-30)では、(1)大きな負の環境影響を及ぼす可能性のある事業か、(2)事業計画地内に影響を受けやすいもしくは脆弱な環境資源があるかどうか という二つの観点から以下に示す 4 つのカテゴリが定められました。

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<sup>1</sup> フィリピンの法体系は大きく 4 段階あり、一番上位が大統領令(Presidential Decree, Executive Order)、次が共和国法(Republic Act)、三番目が行政命令(Administrative Order)と省令(Department Order)、その下が覚書回覧/規則(Memorandum Circular)と覚書施行令(Memorandum Orders)です。

<sup>2</sup> 指令書 442 (Letter of Instructions No. 422)に記載されている行政機関と組織

<sup>3</sup> 国家環境保護協議会(The National Environmental Protection Council: NEPC) は、1977 年に大統領令 1121 により設立された機関で、環境基準の策定、EIA 政策とガイドラインの作成、環境保護関連の法令強化を主な目的としています。

<sup>4</sup> 人間居住省(The Ministry of Human Settlements) は 1978 年の PD1396 によって設立され、NEPC は省内に置かれることとなりました。

- カテゴリー A: ECP リストに掲載されている事業
- カテゴリー B: ECA エリア内に位置する事業
- カテゴリー C: カテゴリーA でも B でもなく、環境改善もしくは環境復元を目的とする事業
- カテゴリー D: カテゴリーA、B、C のいずれにも該当せず、負の環境影響を及ぼすことの無い事業

環境天然資源省行政命令(DAO 2003-30)を実施するため、環境管理局(EMB)は EIA の手続きマニュアルを記載した環境管理局覚書回覧/規則(EMB MC 2007-02)を発行しました。この手続きマニュアルが最初の PEISS ガイドラインとなり、その後 2018 年までに 12 回の通達や規定による改訂手続きが行われています。PEISS 関連の主な法令を次表に示します。

表 1-1：フィリピンの EIA 関連法令

法令名称	EIA に関する主な記載
PD 1977-1151 Philippine Environmental Policy	大統領令 1977-1151: 第 4 条に、すべての公共・民間事業に EIA を適用すると明記。監督官庁は人間居住省(Ministry of Human Settlements)の国家経済開発庁(NEPC)。
PD 1978-1586	大統領令 1978-1586：フィリピン環境影響評価システム(PEISS)が正式に規定される。環境基準も含め、PEISS 監督官庁は人間居住省(Ministry of Human Settlements)の国家経済開発庁(NEPC)。
Presidential Proclamation 1981- 2146	大統領宣言 1981-2146：環境リスク事業(ECPs)と環境リスクエリア(ECA)を規定。
Presidential Proclamation 1996- 803	大統領宣言 1996-803: ゴルフ場を追加
PAO 2002-42	大統領管理規定 2002-42: EIA の手続きを規定。EIA 所轄機関の体制の規定。ガイドライン作成を明記。
DAO 2003-30	環境天然資源省管理規定 2003-30: EIA 関連文書様式のガイドライン
EMB MC 2004-001	環境管理局通達 2004-001: フィリピン環境影響評価システム(PEISS)の手続きを経ず非該当証明書(CNC)を得られる事業のリストを提示
EMB MC 2005-01	環境管理局通達 2005-01：DAO 2003-30 の手続きマニュアル
EMB MC 2007-01	環境管理局通達 2007-01：EIA 審査委員会や審査員のための EIA 審査マニュアル
EMB MC 2007-02	環境管理局通達 2007-02：DAO 2003-30 の手続きマニュアルの改訂 EMB MC 2005-01 の補足 DENR MC 2007-08 に示された環境適合証明書(ECC)または非該当証明書(CNC)申請に必要な書類を明示。 EMB MC 2006-005 のガイドラインを明確化 EMB OIC の ECC 様式と書式を改訂 EMB MC 2007-001 の EIA 審査委員会や審査員のための EIA 審査マニュアルの改訂
DENR MC 2007-08	環境天然資源省通達 2007-08: ECC/CNC 申請書類の簡素化

法令名称	EIA に関する主な記載
	本規定以前、事業者は環境適合証明書(ECC) <sup>5</sup> または非該当証明書(CNC)申請書類に関連する証明書や認可証を添付する必要があった。DENR MC 2007-08 は申請にこれら証明書の添付が不要とし、ECC/CNC 取得後に事業者がこれら証明や認可証を取得することとした。
DENR MC 2008-08	環境天然資源省通達 2008-08：地方自治体の責務 スコーピング、EIA 調査、公聴会などすべての EIA 手続きで地方自治体に諮ることとした 環境適合証明書(ECC)や非該当証明書(CNC)は事業実施の承認や認可の保証をするものではなく、いくつかの認可条件に適合していることを示しているだけである。ECC や CNC は事業認可の要件の一つとして用いるべきであると明記された。
DENR MC 2010-14	環境天然資源省通達 2010-14：公衆参加の強化 ECC/CNC 申請に必要な書類リストの改訂 EIA レポートの標準目次項目の提示 事業者が直接・間接影響エリア内のコミュニティと関係者に情報を提供し意見を聞くべきとされた。 環境リスク事業(ECP)とされた事業は、EIA 審査委員会(EIARC)に市(cities/municipalities)の計画開発係官(PDO)もしくは環境天然資源係官(ENRO) <sup>6</sup> を招へいすべきとされた。
EMB MC 2011-005	環境管理局通達 2011-005: EIA に災害リスク低減(DRR)と気候変動適応(CCA)を組み込むための技術ガイドライン
EMB MC 2013-003	環境管理局通達 2013-003: EIA 実務者登録システムの設立
EMB MC 2014-005	環境管理局通達 2014-005: PEISS 適用事業スクリーニングのためのガイドライン 環境リスク事業(ECPs)と環境リスクエリア(ECA)の定義の整理と明確化 複数の要素からなる事業のスクリーニング手順の明確化
EMB MC 2015-003	環境管理局通達 2015-003: カテゴリ D 事業の CNC オンライン申請手続き
EMB MC 2015-008	環境管理局通達 2015-008: カテゴリ B 事業のオンライン申請手続きの規定 IEE チェックリストだけでオンライン申請手続きが可能なカテゴリ B の新設・単一事業 書面による IEE レポートや事業環境影響評価書(EIS)の提出が必要なカテゴリ B 事業
EMB MC 2015-009	環境管理局通達 2015-009: カテゴリ B 事業の ECC 発行手続きの規定
DAO 2016-28	環境天然資源省管理規定 2016-28: 環境管理局 (EMB) のサービスに対する料

<sup>5</sup> EMB MC 2007-02 の Annex 2-10 には ECC 申請時に添付が必要な認可証や証明書のリストが掲載されていました。しかし、DENR MC 2007-08 では ECC の申請にこれらの認可証や証明書の添付が除外されました。

<sup>6</sup> 二つ以上の市にまたがる事業の場合は、県の PDO か ENRO が招へいされます。

法令名称	EIA に関する主な記載
	金の改訂
DAO 2017-15	環境天然資源省管理規定 2017-15: 公衆参加ガイドライン 技術スコーピングに先立ち、情報・教育キャンペーンと参加型スコーピングを義務付け フィリピン環境影響評価システムの各ステージにおける公衆参加のガイドラインを提示 混成モニタリングチーム(MMT)制度の適用を環境リスク事業(ECP)のみに限定
DAO 2018-14	環境天然資源省管理規定 2018-14: 埋め立て承認(Area Clearance for Reclamation Project)と埋立地利用権交付(Proclamation/ Special Patents over Reclaimed Lands)のガイドライン

## 2 環境影響評価制度に係る基礎情報

### 2.1 対象事業

フィリピンの EIA の事業カテゴリ区分のルールは、EMB MC 2014-05「PEISS のスクリーニングと必要書類に関する改訂ガイドライン」に示されています。カテゴリは、環境リスク事業（ECP）か、事業の立地が環境リスクエリア(ECA)内かで大きく A から D の 4 つに区分されます(表 2-1 参照)。カテゴリ A と B は事業承認に先立ち環境適合証明書（Environmental Compliance Certificate: ECC）の取得が必要です。カテゴリ A は、環境リスク事業(ECP)が該当し、環境影響評価書(Environmental Impact Statement: EIS)の提出が必要です。カテゴリ B は、環境リスクエリア(Environmental Critical Area: ECA)内に立地する事業で、スクリーニングで EIS が必要であると判断されない限り初期環境影響調査(Initial Environmental Examination: IEE)の提出でよいものです。カテゴリ C は、環境質向上もしくは環境汚染回復事業で、スクリーニングによってフィリピン環境影響評価システム(PEISS)を適用するかどうか判断されます。カテゴリ D は、カテゴリ A から C のいずれにも相当せず、負の環境影響を引き起こしにくい事業が相当します。カテゴリ C で PEISS 不要とされた事業とカテゴリ D の事業は環境適合証明書(ECC)ではなく、非該当証明書(Certificate of Non-Coverage: CNC)を取得する必要があります。

カテゴリ A もしくは B に区分されたものは、さらに新規事業(A-1 と B-1)、拡張・変更・改修事業(A-2 と B-2)、ECC なしで操業中の事業(A-3 と B-3)に区分されます。A-2、B-2、A-3、B-3 に区分されたものは、EIS の代わりに IEE を作成し、ECC の申請には、環境パフォーマンス報告書と環境管理計画書(Environmental Performance Report and Management Plan: EPRMP)の提出も求められます。より詳細な事業区分を「添付資料 C 事業種と規模別カテゴリ区分」に掲載しました。

複合プロジェクト(Co-located Projects)と判断されたものは、ECCではなくプログラム環境適合証明書(Programmatic Environmental Compliance Certificate: PECC)を取得することになります。複合プロジェクトとは、複数の事業もしくは一連の類似事業、もしくは同じ事業者によって複数のフェーズに分けて近隣で実施される事業とされています。A-1 と B-1 カテゴリーの複合プロジェクトはプログラム EIS を、A-2、B-2、A-3、B-3 カテゴリーの複合プロジェクトはプログラム環境パフォー

マンス報告書と環境管理計画書(PEPRMP)の作成と提出が求められます。

各事業に必要な文書や提出先、審査機関、申請する証明の種類は事業の 카테고리ごとに異なり、単一事業の場合は図 2-1、複合事業の場合は図 2-2 に示すフローに従って決められることになります。

表 2-1 事業の 카테고리

カテゴリー A* 環境リスク事業	カテゴリー B 環境リスクエリア	カテゴリー C 環境質向上もしくは環境汚染回復事業	カテゴリー D カテゴリーA,B,Cのいずれにも該当せず、負の環境影響を引き起こしにくい事業
<b>I. 重工業</b> 非鉄金属関連事業 鉄鋼関連事業 石油と石油化学関連事業 精練事業 <b>II. 天然資源探掘・採集事業</b> 鉱山と採石事業 林業 堤防や養殖池建設事業 <b>III. 都市基盤整備事業</b> ダム 発電所 埋め立て事業 道路と橋 <b>IV. ゴルフ場</b>	1. 国立公園、保全流域、野生生物保護区、自然保護区に法指定された地域 2. 景勝地・観光資源ポテンシャル地域 3. 絶滅の危機に瀕している生物(動物・植物)の生育・生息地 4. 歴史的、考古学的、地質的、科学的に貴重な場所 5. コミュニティや部族による伝統的な占有地 6. 自然災害のリスクが高い地域 土砂崩れ、地滑り、崩落、 洪水、台風、 地震・火山活動など 7. 急傾斜地 8. 優良な農地 9. 地下水涵養地域 10. 水域 11. マングローブ林 12. サンゴ礁	<b>条件</b> 重大な負の環境影響を引き起こすことなく、環境の質を向上させる事業 排ガスや排水が基準値内に収まるようにするための施設を作る事業 海岸浸食防止や河川の護岸など自然災害を防止・予防する事業 ----- カテゴリーCの例示: 防波堤、植林事業、人工サンゴ礁、築堤、護岸など 注意: 複数のエリアの排水を対象とした独立した水処理プラントのような施設は、カテゴリーCに入らない	1982年以前の事業 サービス業の施設 (都市部の場合2,500 sq.m未満; 郊外の場合1 ha未満) バランカイ率細企業 (BMBE)のための施設 交通関連施設 (5,000 sq.m未満) 物品の輸入や購入事業 腐敗しないものだけを売る商業施設、レストランや食品販売店を併設しない自動車などのショールーム 切り花工場/事業 スプレー塗装や電気メッキを行わない木製/金属製家具組み立て工場 道路、橋、高架橋の補修/改良事業 染色を伴わない紡績・裁断・縫製だけの縫製工場 220kV未満の変電所・開閉所 通信事業 エネルギー事業 情報技術サービス事業 1 MW未満の発電所 家内工業

\*より詳細な事業の種類と規模は Annex A of EMB MC 2014-005を参照のこと。

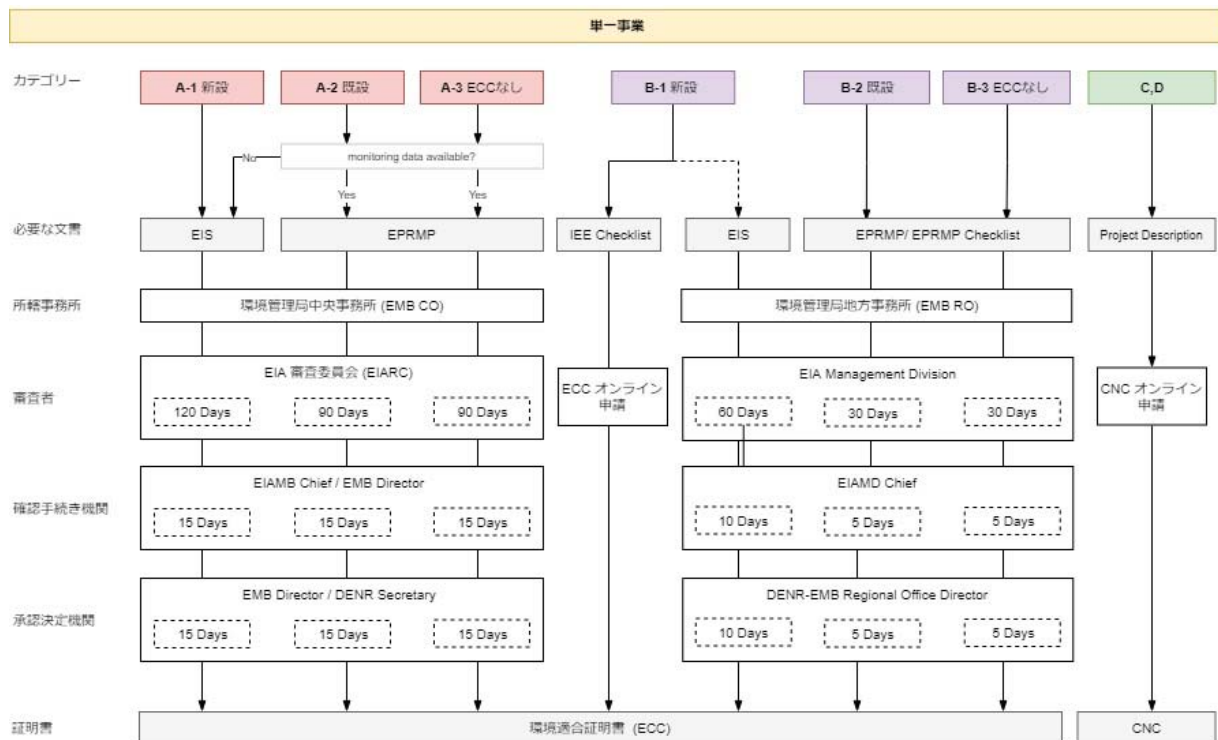


図 2-1 単一事業に必要な文書と提出先

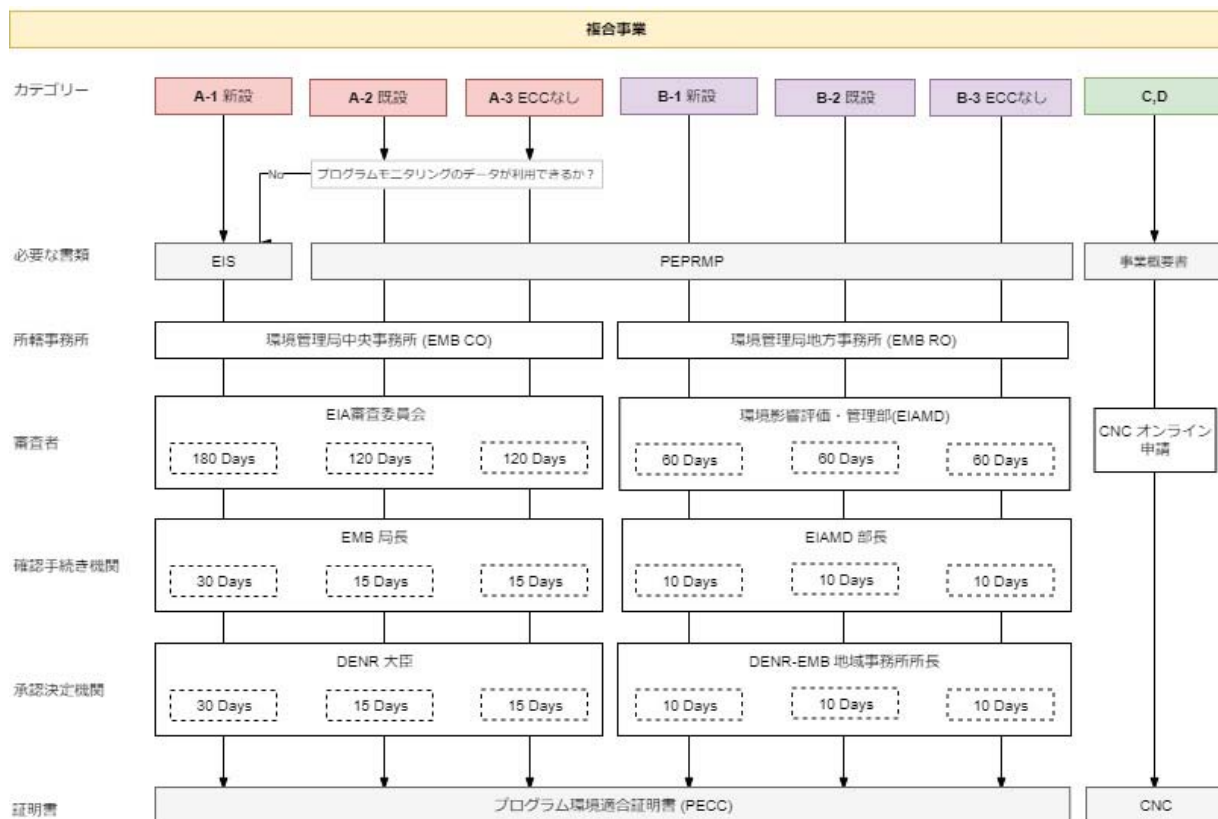


図 2-2 複合事業に必要な文書と提出先



## 2.2 事業者の責務

DAO 2000-05 の Article X Section 1.0 によると事業者の責務として以下の事項が記載されています。

- 自ら計画する事業の EIA を実施し、ガイドラインに沿って DENR にその結果を提出すること
- 事業計画地とその周辺環境現況を調査すること
- 参加型スコーピングやその他の関連会合に関係する人々に参加させること
- 偽りなく、完全で、正確な EIA を提供すること(説明責任宣誓書付き)
- 公聴会開催公告を行うこと
- 市民の質問に答えるため、住民協議や公聴会開催時に事業者側の参考人を参加させること
- EIA 実施後に必要な認可を適切に取得し、必要なモニタリングや報告を行うこと
- ECC の付帯条件に従うこと
- DENR に必要な報告書を提出すること

## 2.3 手続きフロー

### 目的

フィリピン環境政策(PD1151)は PEISS の目的を以下のように述べています。

- 人と自然が共に豊かかつ幸福に生きることのできるような状況を作り出し、発展させ、維持し、向上させること
- 現世代と将来世代のフィリピン国民の社会的、経済的、その他の要望を満たすこと
- 生の尊厳と幸福の基礎となる環境の質を確保すること

フィリピン環境影響評価システム(PEISS)は 1978 年に大統領令 1586 によって制定されました。現在使われている PEISS の管理規定(IRR)は DAO 2003-30 で、同規定は DENR の責務を「現世代と将来世代双方のために、社会経済の発展と環境保全の合理的なバランスを確保すること」としています。

### 申請手続きと手順

PEISS の手続きは、EMB MC 2007-02<sup>7</sup>に示されています。このうちスクリーニング対象と住民参加関連の手続きは、それぞれ EMB MC 2014-05<sup>8</sup> と DAO 2017-15<sup>9</sup>に置き換えられています。PEISS の手続きには (1)スクリーニング、(2)参加型スコーピング<sup>10</sup>、(3)技術スコーピング、(4)調査とレポート作成、(5)審査、(6)承認判断、(7)事後モニタリング査察と評価 という 7 つのステージがあります。EIA 手続きの全体フローを図 2-3 に示します。事業別の詳細な手続きは「添付資料 E 事業カテゴリ別 ECC 申請手続き」に示します。

<sup>7</sup> EMB MC 2007-02 – Revised Procedural Manual for DAO 2003-30

<sup>8</sup> EMB MC 2014-05 – Revised Guidelines for Coverage Screening and Standardized Requirements under the PEISS

<sup>9</sup> DAO 2017-15 – Guidelines on Public Participation under the PEISS

<sup>10</sup> Social preparation and public scoping were originally included under the stage of EIA study scoping. However, the implementation of DAO 2017-15 strengthened the importance of initiation of public participation prior to ECC application.

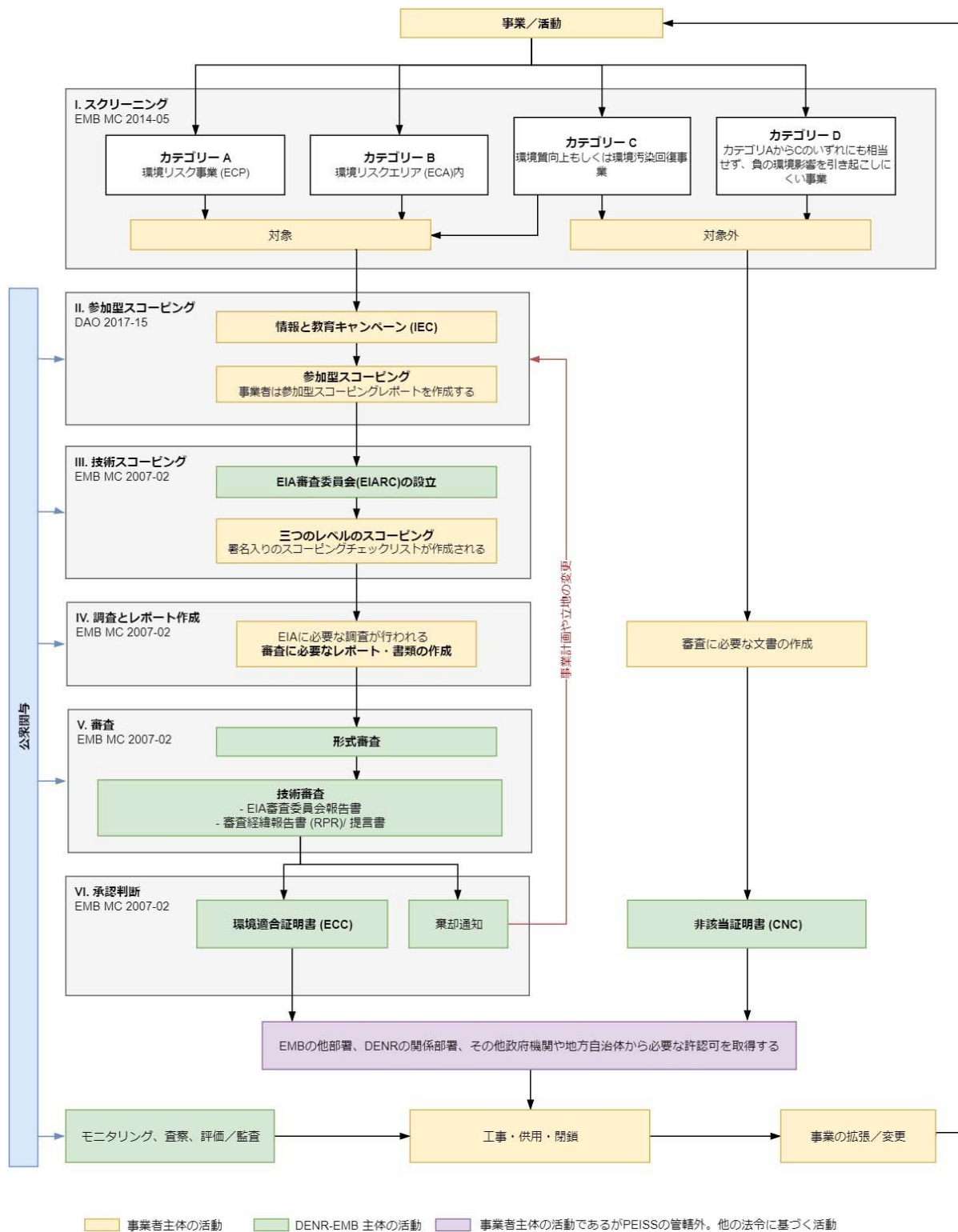


図 2-3 EIA 手続きフロー

### 2.3.1 スクリーニング

スクリーニングは、EMB MC 2014-05「PEISS のスクリーニングと必要書類に関する改訂ガイドライン」に従って実施されます。詳細は「2.1 対象事業」と「添付資料 C 事業種と規模別カテゴリ区分」を参照してください。

### 2.3.2 参加型スコーピング

環境天然資源省行政命令 DAO 2017-15<sup>11</sup>は、技術スコーピングを行う前に事業者に参加型スコーピングを行うこととしています。参加型スコーピングの手続きフローを図 2-4 に示します。事業者は最初に、情報・教育キャンペーン(Information and Education Campaign: IEC)の対象とするグループを特定します。対象グループには、事業エリアの地方自治体(local government unit: LGU)、関係のある政府機関、関心のあるグループ(NGO や民間組織)、移転対象となる家屋・事業所、影響を受けるビジネス経営者、先住民族、地元組織などが入ります。次に事業者は IEC を行います。IEC は、キー・インフォーマント・インタビュー、集団面接(Focus group discussions: FGD)、村の会議、意識調査などの手法を用います。これらの実施後、事業者は EMB に参加型スコーピングを要請します。要請の際に提出すべき文書には以下のようなものがあります<sup>12</sup>。

- IEC の実施証明書類(FGD の記録、地元自治体とその他関係者のキャンペーン資料受取証)
- 初期意識調査の結果
- 事業者の検討した代替案を含む、スコーピングのための事業概要(Project description for Scoping: PDS)
- EMB のサインの入った招待者リスト案と招待状案
- IEC で用いた説明資料と参加型スコーピングで用いるプレゼンテーション案

これら書類を受け取った EMB は 5 営業日以内に参加型スコーピング開催承認の判断をし、参加型スコーピング開催日より 10 日以上前に Web<sup>13</sup>で参加型スコーピングの開催を告知することになっています。

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<sup>11</sup> PEISS の住民参加ガイドライン(DAO 2017-15 – Guidelines on Public Participation under the PEISS)

<sup>12</sup> DAO 2017-15 の Section 7 に記載されています

<sup>13</sup> <http://eia.emb.gov.ph/announcements/notice-of-public-scoping/>

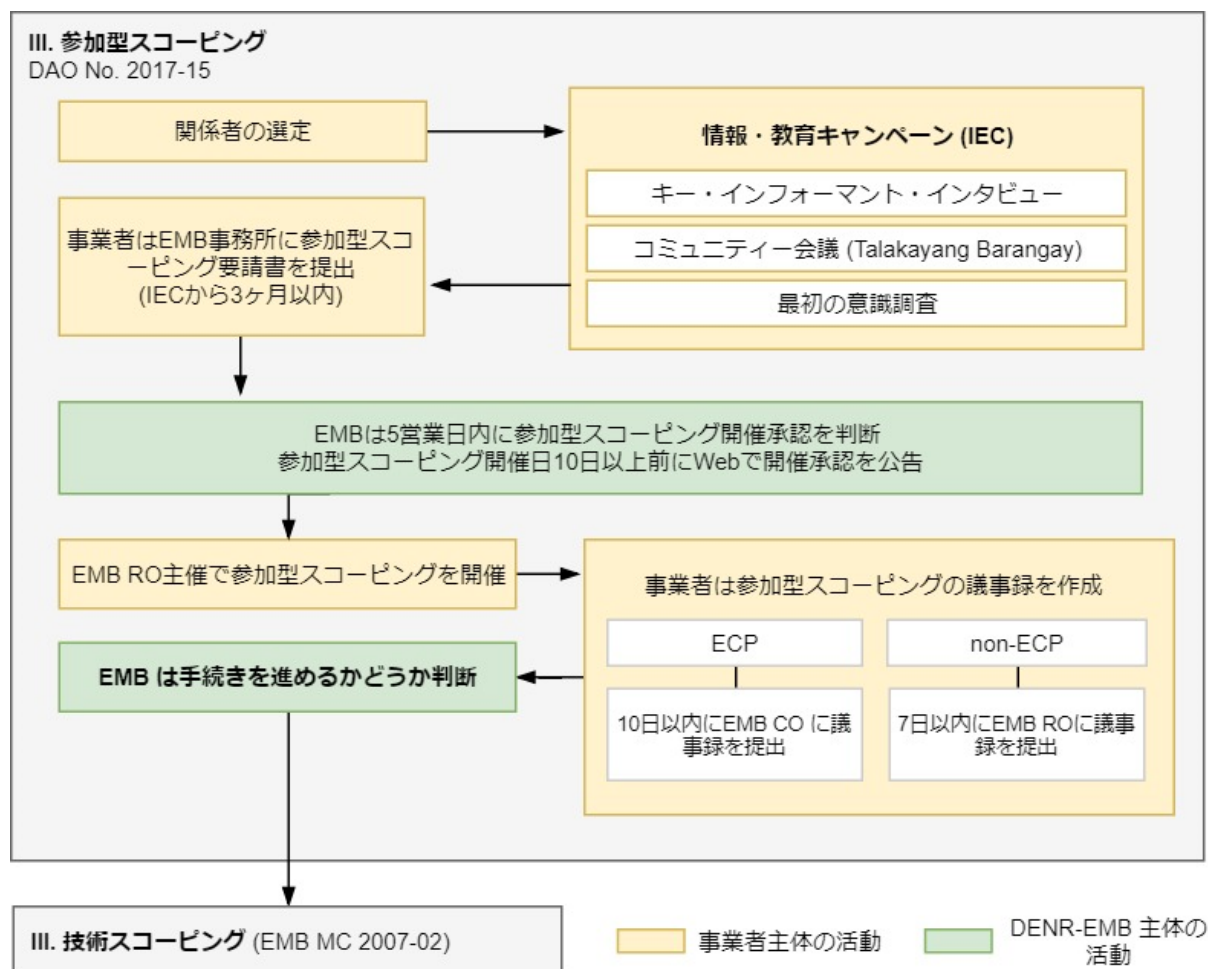


図 2-4 参加型スコーピングのフロー

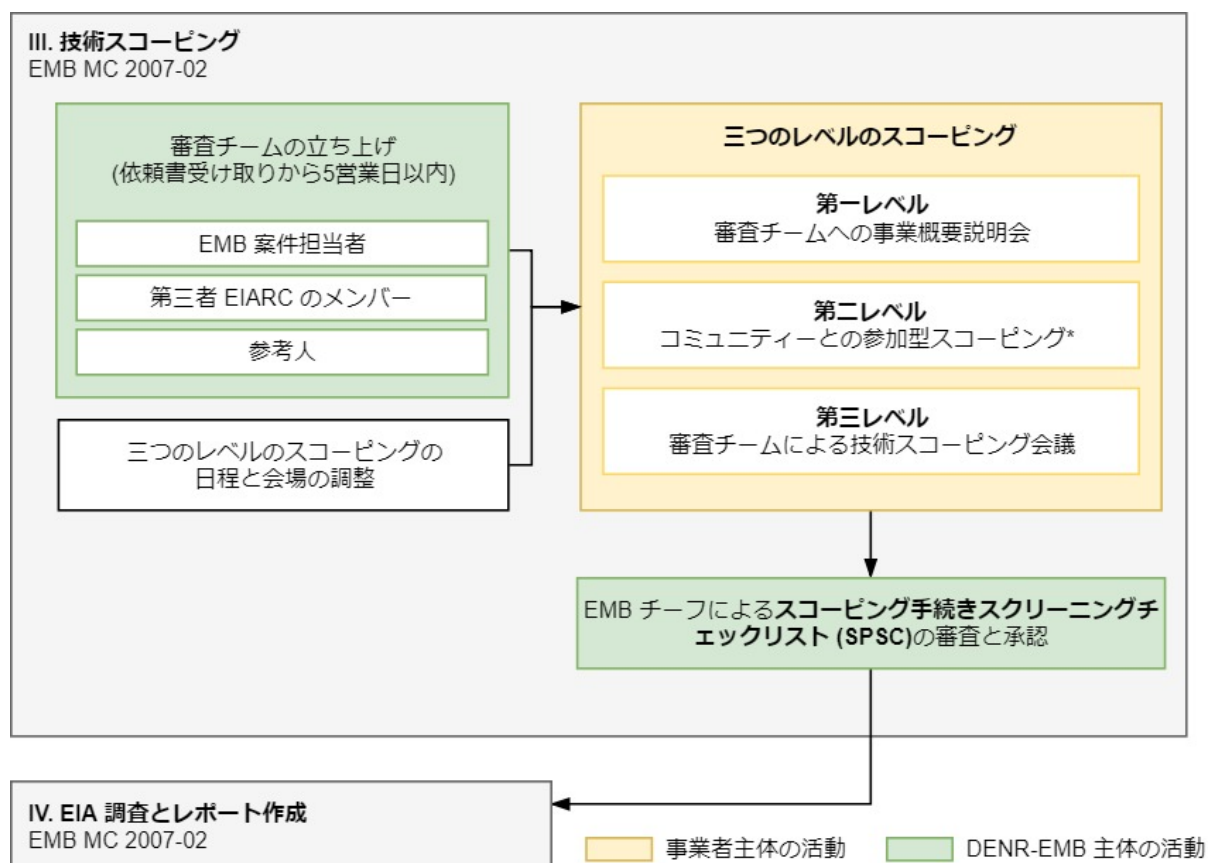
参加型スコーピングは事業者の資金で準備されますが、カテゴリ A の場合は EMB 中央事務所 (EMB CO) が、それ以外の場合は EMB 地方事務所 (EMB RO) が主催します。事業者は参加型スコーピングの議事録を作成します。参加型スコーピングで環境リスク事業 (ECP) と判断された場合は、スコーピング開催後 10 日以内に EMB 中央事務所に参加型スコーピング議事録を提出します。環境リスク事業でないとは判断された場合は、7 日以内に EMB 地方事務所に議事録を提出します。EMB は議事録を受領・審査し、受け取り 3 日以内に技術スコーピングへ進むかどうかの判断を行います。

### 2.3.3 技術スコーピング

EMB によって技術スコーピングに進むと判断された場合、事業者は (1) 様式に従ったスコーピングの依頼書 5 式、(2) 様式に従ったスコーピングのための事業概要書と添付書類、(3) 記入済みのスコーピング手続きスクリーニングチェックリスト (Scoping/Procedural Screening Checklist: SPSC) を提出します。EMB は、スコーピングの依頼書を受け取ってから 5 日以内に審査チームを立ち上げます。審査チームは、EMB の案件担当者、第三者 EIA 審査委員会 (Review Committee: EIARC) のメンバー、必要に応じて参考人によって構成されます。EIARC 委員長やメンバー、参考人の資格、選定方法は EMB MC2007-002 の Annex 2-8 に記載されています。審査チーム立ち上げと並行し、EMB と事業者は三つのレベルのスコーピングの日程と会場を調整し

ます。

第一のスコーピングレベルは事業者が事業概要と主要な課題、SPSC、環境影響評価計画書 (Terms of Reference of EIA: TOR/EIA)を審査チームに説明をするものです。審査チームは最初のコメントを出します。第二のスコーピングレベルは参加型スコーピングですが、プログラム環境パフォーマンス報告書と環境管理計画書(Program Environmental Performance Report and Management Plan: PEPRMP)、あるいは環境パフォーマンス報告書と環境管理計画書 (Environmental Performance Report and Management Plan: EPRMP)を提出した事業者は免除されます。第三のスコーピングレベルは、事業者と審査チームによって行われる技術スコーピングで、SPSC の審査、最終化、署名が行われます。審査チームが環境リスクの観点からのカテゴリー区分<sup>14</sup>を行うのも技術スコーピングの第三段階で、審査チームが環境リスクアセスメント (Environmental Risk Assessment: ERA) <sup>15</sup>が必要であると判断した場合、SPSC の最終審査と承認は EMP チーフの下で行われることになります。



\*PEPRMPあるいはEPRMPを提出した事業と、どの地方行政区にも入らない国の領海内で行う事業は、参加型スコーピングが免除されます。

図 2-5 技術スコーピングのフロー

<sup>14</sup> 環境リスクカテゴリーは、Annex 2-7d of EMB MC 2001-02 で提供される事業環境モニタリングと監査のための質問票(Project Environmental Monitoring and Audit Prioritization Scheme (PEMAPS) Questionnaire)を用います。

<sup>15</sup> ERA スコーピングガイドラインは Annex 2-7e of EMB MC 2007-02 に示されています。ERA の必要性は三つのレベル(a) リスクスクリーニングレベル: 特定の工場もしくは特定の工程を用いるリスクスクリーニング調査が必要 (b) 危険度 1 以上: 危険分析調査に基づく緊急対応策が必要 (c) 危険度 2 以上: 定量的リスクアセスメントに基づく緊急対応策が必要 があります。

## 2.3.4 調査とレポート作成

調査を行った後、事業者は EIA レポート(EIS、PEIS、EPRMP、PEPRMP)もしくは IEE レポートを作成します。これらレポートの要件を以下に示します。

### 2.3.4.1 EIA レポート (EIS, PEIS, EPRMP, PEPRMP)

EIA レポートには大きく事業概要、環境現況、影響評価、環境管理計画の 4 つのパートがあります。

#### (1)事業概要

このセクションでは、事業の位置、規模、期間、必要性、代替案、フェーズ区分、原材料、従業員、最も重要な事業活動で発生する廃棄物、環境面の課題、事業コストなどが記述されます。また、事業位置を示す地図を添付しなければなりません。

#### (2)環境現況

生態学的プロファイリングとも呼ばれるこのセクションでは、環境現況を地圏、気圏、水圏、社会の観点から記載します。地圏パートでは、土地利用、土と土壌、地質と地学的リスク、陸上生態系、地形、発生固形廃棄物などが記載されます。水圏パートでは、水文、水文地質、海洋、水質、淡水生態系と海域生態系などが含まれます。気圏パートでは、気象、大気質、騒音などが扱われます。人間に関する事項は社会のパートで扱われます。

EIA 実務者は、環境現況把握のために現地調査と文献調査を行います。例えば、陸域生態学者は植物採集や調査線上のサンプリングなどを行います。現地計測やラボ分析なども行います。水質分析では、携帯型測定装置やサンプルを持ち帰っての分析です。可能な場合は、承認された政府機関で EIA 実務登録者によって分析・評価されたデータを用います。環境現況の資料調査に利用可能な情報を持つ機関のリストを添付資料 D EIA に関係する機関の連絡先の F-3 に示します。現況調査への住民参加も推奨されています。地域の住民は、環境現況調査の重要な情報提供者でもあるからです。

#### (3)影響評価

このセクションでは事業の様々なステージ(工事前、工事中、操業中、閉鎖後)で課題となる環境影響を特定します。

#### (4)環境管理計画

このセクションでは、特定された負の影響に対する緩和策を記載します。詳細項目には以下のようなものがあります。

- a) 設計・施工管理プログラム—— 設計と詳細検討；施工管理
- b) 大気質管理プログラム—— 排ガス配分計画；大気質モニタリング・査察・評価計画；環境大気質モニタリング；データベースシステム；大気汚染防止計画；管理体制と組織
- c) 土地資源管理プログラム——天然災害の防災対策と管理；水資源管理計画；固形廃棄物管理計画
- d) 水質管理プログラム——排水配分計画；水質モニタリング計画；水質データベース；汚染防止と管理計画；沿岸資源管理計画
- e) 社会開発プログラム——矛盾する公文書類の解決策や土地利用計画、移転・補償計画、雇用と人材開発プログラム、生計向上プログラム、共同体協力プログラム、情報教育交流プログラム

- f) 環境保健管理プログラム
- g) 統合リスク管理計画——リスク対応型土地利用、リスク許容と管理、安全管理システム、統合危機管理計画、環境責任と保証基金
- h) 閉鎖プログラム
- i) 環境モニタリングプログラム——統合モニタリング計画、モニタリング実施計画
- j) 組織体制案——環境衛生安全ユニットの設立、外部組織との関係、財源計画
- k) 環境管理システム(Environmental Management System: EMS)の立案

EIA レポートに必要とされるより詳細な目次項目や内容は、「添付資料 F EIA のレポート」に掲載しました。EIS と EPRMP のチェックリストは「添付資料 G EIS と EPRMP のスコーピングとスクリーニングのチェックリスト」に掲載しました。

#### 2.3.4.2 IEE チェックリスト

カテゴリーB-1 (ECAs 内に立地する新規の非 ECP 事業) でありスクリーニングで EIA が不要とされた場合、事業計画地管轄の EMP RO に IEE チェックリストを提出するだけで良いことになっています。EMB MC 2015-008 によると、IEE チェックリストの提出で ECC 承認申請をする場合の手続きは、オンラインで行えることになっています。事業者は EMB のウェブサイト (<http://emb.gov.ph/>) もしくは EIAMD のウェブサイト (<http://eia.emb.gov.ph>) から ECC 申請手続きにアクセスできます。事業者が IEE チェックリストを提出する際に添付すべき文書のリストを以下に示します。

1. 事業概要
2. 環境影響と環境管理計画
3. 事業閉鎖、構造物撤去、立地回復計画
4. ジオタグ付きの事業計画地の写真(30 日以内に撮影されたもの)
5. 地域の土地利用計画に事業計画が適合していることを証明する地方自治体 (LGU) の証書
6. 登録された専門家の署名がついた事業計画図と周辺位置図
7. 登録された専門家の署名がついた事業/工場のレイアウト図
8. 污水处理施設の水路系統図(必要な場合)
9. 排ガス処理施設の排気系統図(必要な場合)
10. 環境管理者を含む組織図
11. 地籍証明書(土地の名称、借地契約書、無条件売買の証書など)
12. 事業者の証明書(会社登記簿に相当するようなもの)
13. 承認済みの事業環境モニタリングと監査選択計画質問票
14. 不服がないことの宣誓供述書
15. 事業の特性によって必要となるもの
  - a. 立地に関する認可証(status clearance) (採石場事業の場合)
  - b. コミュニティー環境天然資源事務所(Community Environment and Natural Resources Offices: CENRO) による伝統的土地利用との重複が無いことの証明書
  - c. 事業が法で定められたカテゴリー区分に合致しているという DENR の地域



- の長による証明書
- d. 地学的リスク特定レポート
- e. 立地が農地に適さないことを証明する市農業改革官(MARO)/州農業改革官(PARO)による証明書
- f. 事業が保護区に立地することを示す保護区管理局(PAMB)の議決書
- g. ECC を取得せずに操業したことの罰則金支払い証明書
- h. 資源利用計画書(森林事業の場合)

## 2.3.5 審査

### 2.3.5.1 EIA

審査には二つのステージがあります。形式審査と技術審査です。

#### 形式審査

形式審査には、事業者はレポートを一部だけ出せばよく、必要な書類がそろっているか、必要な項目が入っているかを確認します。形式審査担当官によって承認された場合、事業者は申請費用(filing fee)の支払いと審査費用(review fund)の準備を指示されます。審査費用は環境管理局(EMB)の環境影響評価・管理部(EIAMD)によって算定されます。審査費用の内訳は、EIA 審査委員・参考人への謝金、現地訪問費、事務費、市民へのヒアリング費、旅行保険料、雑費で構成されます。審査費用算定ガイドラインは EMB MC 2007-02 の Annex 2-23 に示されており、「添付資料 H EIA 審査費用算定ガイドライン」にも添付されています。

#### 技術審査

技術審査は審査チームの招集から始めます。審査チームはスコーピング審査チームと同じメンバーが招集されます。EIA レポートのコピーは全メンバーに配布され、各自閲覧可能です。コピーの配布から審査チーム会議までの期間は表 2-2 に示す営業日が確保されています。審査員は、最初の審査チーム会議開催前に、追加情報要求書を提出して追加情報の要求をすることができます。

表 2-2 EIA レポート配布から審査チーム会議開催までに確保すべき営業日

EIS		PEIS		EPRMP		PEPRMP	
CO	RO	CO	RO	CO	RO	CO	RO
10	5	20	5	10	5	10	5

第 1 回目の審査チーム会議は、チームメンバーだけで協議し、次に事業者が加わる形をとります。現地訪問・公聴会・住民協議の必要性、スケジュール、次回の会合の予定などが検討されます。第一回目の審査チーム会議開催後 5 日以内に、追加情報要求書が開示され、審査委員長が EMB に提出します。事業者は追加情報要求書を受け取ってから表 2-3 に示す日数の間に回答しなければなりません。回答期限に遅れた場合は、審査手続きの中断と EIA レポートの返却が行われます。レポートを返却された事業者は 1 年以内に追加費用なしで再提出することが可能です。審査チームが追加情報を要求できるのは 2 回までです。

事業環境影響評価書(EIS)もしくはプログラム環境影響評価書(PEIS)の提出が必要な事業は、



審査チームによる現地訪問と公聴会を行う必要があります。住民協議は 1) 顕著な反対がなく、公聴会が行われず、2) 公聴会開催の文書による要求があり、EMB としても開催が妥当だと判断された場合に実施されます。公聴会や住民協議の告知は、EIAMD のウェブサイト<sup>16</sup>に掲載されます。公聴会開催関連の規定は、DAO 2017-15 の Section 13 に記載されています。環境パフォーマンス報告書と環境管理計画書(EPRMP)やプログラム環境パフォーマンス報告書と環境管理計画書(PEPRMP)の提出が必要な事業は、審査チームによる現地訪問は必須ではなく、公聴会や住民協議の開催は要求されません。技術審査に必要な営業日数を表 2-3 に示します。

表 2-3 追加情報要求書受け取りから事業者が回答するまでの営業日

	EIS		PEIS		EPRMP		PEPRMP	
	CO	RO	CO	RO	CO	RO	CO	RO
第 1 回	15	15	20	15	15	7	15	15
第 2 回	15	15	20	15	15	7	15	15

Note: 現地訪問や公聴会が求められている事業の場合、事業者は追加情報の回答を現地訪問や公聴会の後、これらの情報を加味して回答することが認められています。

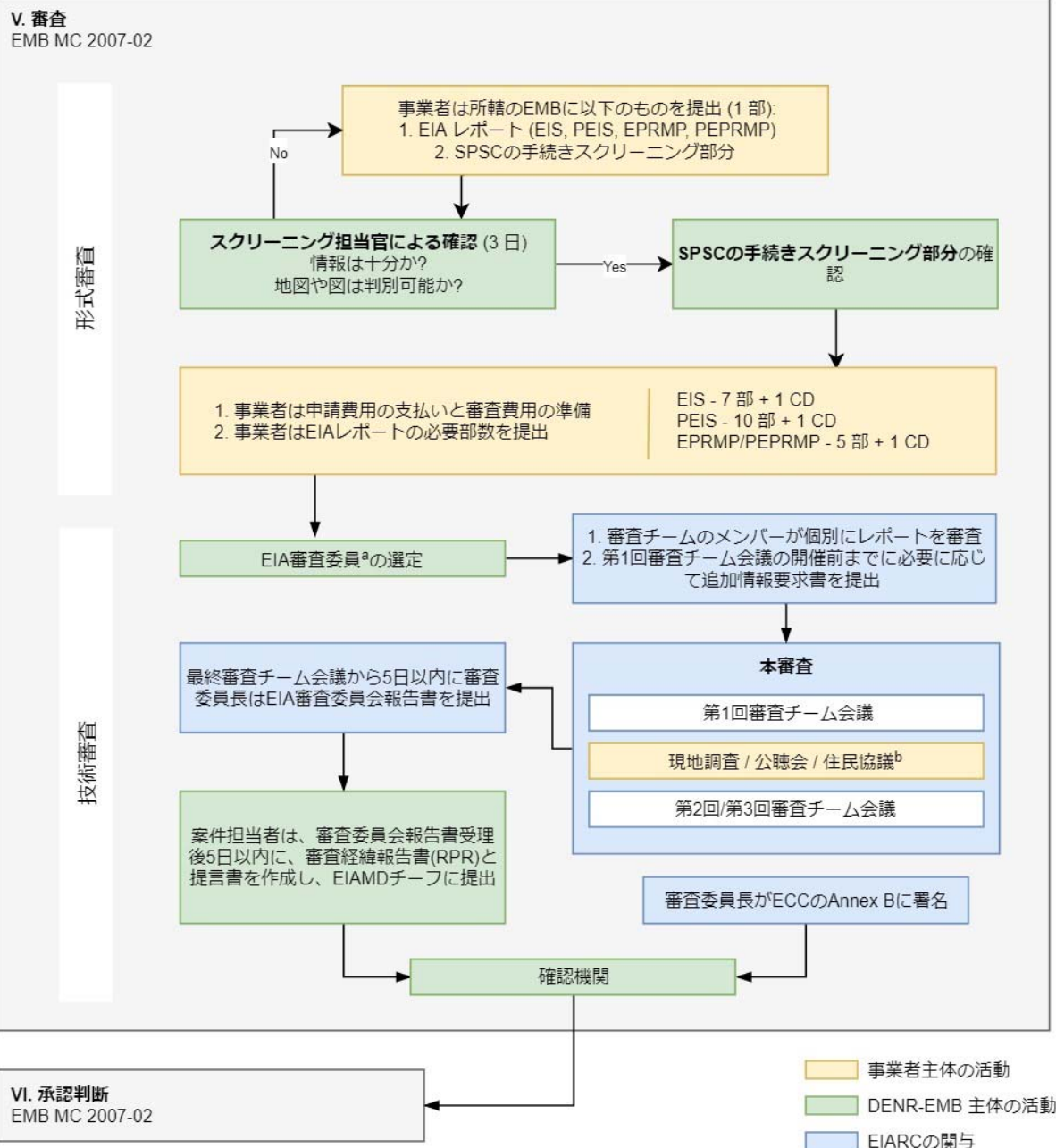
表 2-4 技術審査に必要な営業日

EIS		PEIS		EPRMP		PEPRMP	
CO	RO	CO	RO	CO	RO	CO	RO
80	35	100	35	50	15	80	35

EIA レポートの審査後、EIA 審査委員長は EIA 審査委員会報告書を作成し、EMB に提出します。EMB の案件担当者は、EIA 審査委員会報告書受け取り後 5 日以内に、審査経緯報告書 (Review Process Report: RPR) と提言書を作成して、確認機関(Endorsing Authority)<sup>17</sup>に提出します。同時に EIA 審査委員長は、ECC フォームの Annex B と EIA の概要書と提言に署名します。

<sup>16</sup> [http://eia.emb.gov.ph/notice-of-public-hearingconsultation\\_link/notice-of-public-hearingconsultation/](http://eia.emb.gov.ph/notice-of-public-hearingconsultation_link/notice-of-public-hearingconsultation/)

<sup>17</sup> 環境影響評価・管理部(EIAMD)部長もしくは環境影響評価・管理部審査課課長



<sup>a</sup> EIA審査委員会(EIARC)のメンバーの選定は既にスコーピングの際に行われています。審査段階では持続的な審査に加われなくなった審査メンバーがいる場合、その後任を選定します。

<sup>b</sup> 現地調査と公聴会はEISとPEISの事業は必須ですが、EPRMPとPEPRMPの事業は必要に応じて実施します。

図 2-6 EIA レポート審査と評価の手続きフロー

### 2.3.5.2 IEE

IEE チェックリストの承認申請に必要な文書の提出はオンラインで行われています。事業者は「For Actions」のページで申請書類の手続きの状態を確認することができます。追加情報が必要になった場合は、手続きの状態が“For Appropriate Action”に変わり、事業者は追加文書や添付書類をアップロードします。

### 2.3.6 承認判断

技術審査の後、EIA 確認手続きと EIA 承認決定手続きを経て環境適合証明書(ECC)が発行され

ます。全てのレポートカテゴリーの確認機関(Endorsing authorities)と決定機関 (Deciding authorities)は、図 2-1 と図 2-2 に示されています。確認機関と決定機関での手続きに要する期間は、表 2-5 と表 2-6 に示します。

ECC が承認された場合、事業者は審査期間中に要求された追加情報や新たに指摘された課題や懸念事項を反映させ、最終版の EIA を作成します。事業者は、EMB に EIA の最終版のハードコピーを 1 部、デジタルコピー 2 部を提出し、ECC の付帯条件順守を誓約する宣誓供述書に署名します。これらの文書が承認された場合、ECC が発行されます。承認されなかった場合は、事業者は棄却通知(Denial Letter)を受けます。

オンライン申請の場合、ECC や棄却通知もオンラインで発行されます。事業者は発行された ECC をダウンロード、プリント、署名してアップロードすることで、承認済み ECC がサーバーに残されるシステムになっています。

表 2-5 確認機関が手続きに要する期間(営業日)

EIS		PEIS		EPRMP		PEPRMP	
CO	RO	CO	RO	CO	RO	CO	RO
15	10	30	10	15	5	15	10

表 2-6 決定機関が手続きに要する期間(営業日)

EIS		PEIS		EPRMP		PEPRMP	
CO	RO	CO	RO	CO	RO	CO	RO
15	10	30	10	15	5	15	10

## 2.3.7 事後モニタリング査察と評価

ECC 発行後に、モニタリングと査察、評価が必要な理由には、以下のようなものがあります。

1. ECC に付帯された条件を事業者に確実に実施させるため
2. 環境管理計画を確実に実行させるため
3. 環境管理計画の元となった影響予測と実際の影響、実施された影響回避策や緩和策の効果を測定し評価するため
4. 環境影響に対する持続的な責務を果たし、環境管理計画を継続的に改訂していくため

モニタリング・査察・評価の具体的な手続きは、EMB MC 2007-02 の Section 2.3 に記載されています。

### 2.3.7.1 事後モニタリング評価の役割と責務

事後モニタリング・査察・評価には事業者、EMB、混成モニタリングチーム(Multipartite Monitoring Team: MMT)という 3 つの関係者が関与しています。

#### 事業者

事業者の環境担当は、定期的に以下の 2 種類のレポートを EMB 事務所に提出しなければなりません。

- a. 事業者は、半年ごとの順守モニタリングレポート(Compliance Monitoring Report: CMR)を指定された EMB 事務所に提出します。CMR は 1)ECC 付帯条件 2)EMP 3)EIA の予測結果に併記した実際にモニタリングされた環境影響 の三つを少なくとも記載しな

ればなりません。CMR のオンライン提出を認めている EMB もあります。

- b. 事業者は、四半期ごとの自己モニタリングレポート(Self-Monitoring Report: SMR)を所轄の EMB 事務所に提出します。SMR は環境関連法で定められた環境基準の順守状況が含まれています。ほとんどの EMB 事務所は、オンラインでの SMR 提出を認めています。

外部専門家も事業者に代わりモニタリングを実施することができます。ただし、サンプルの試験や分析は、DENR に登録された実験室にてのみ実施可能です。

### 混成モニタリングチーム

混成モニタリングチーム(MMT)は、DENR による環境影響モニタリングと事業者による ECC 付帯条件順守状況のモニタリングを支援するために立ち上げられます。DAO 2017-15 以前は、ECC を取得したすべての事業は MMT を立ち上げるべきとされていましたが、現在はカテゴリーA の事業だけになりました。

事業立地が二つ以上の村(Barangay)にまたがっている場合を除き、MMT のメンバーは 10 人を超えてはなりません。DAO2017-15 の Section 16 によると、MMT の構成員は以下のようなメンバーであるべきとされています。

1. 地方自治体(LGU)の代表者
  - 1.1. 以下のうちいずれか一人
    - 事業が一つの都市/市内で行われる場合は、その都市/市の環境天然資源係官(MENRO/CENRO)
    - 事業が二つ以上の都市/市内で行われる場合は、その州政府(PENRO)
    - 都市の計画開発係官(MPDO)もしくは州の計画開発係官(PPDO)。先担当官で対応できない場合は、都市の議会(Sangguniang Bayan)の環境委員長。
  - 1.2. 保健所所長 (RHU Chief)
  - 1.3. 関心のある村(Barangay)の村長
2. 環境に関心があり地方自治体(LGU)に認定されている地元の NGO の代表者。もし地元になそのような団体がない場合は、より広いエリアの NGO でも良い。
3. 先住民族団体、女性団体、高齢者団体など社会的弱者に相当するグループから最大 2 名の代表者
4. 事業による環境影響に関係する政府機関から最大 3 名の代表者

MMT は以下のようなことを行います。

1. 事業地を四半期ごとに訪問し、ECC 付帯条件と EMP の順守状況を査察し、事業者がモニタリングを行ってレポートを提出しているかどうか確認します。
2. チームは事業者の行うサンプリング作業を現地で確認することもあります。
3. 環境上の事故、苦情を受け付け対処するためのルールを作ります。このルールの目的は、問題をもれなく把握し、適切に評価し、タイムリーに事業者に知らされ、EMB が対処法を助言できるようにするためです。
4. 影響エリア内のコミュニティに対し、明確でわかりやすい査察レポートを作って広く配布します。

5. 最低半年ごとに、順守モニタリングと評価報告書(Compliance Monitoring and Validation Report: CMVR)を EMB-CO もしくは EMB-RO に提出します。

MMT のメンバーには、事業の環境モニタリング基金(Environmental Monitoring Fund: EMF)<sup>18</sup> から四半期当たり 2,000 ペソを超えない額の謝金が支払われます。

### 環境管理局 (EMB)

環境管理局は、事業環境モニタリングと監査選択計画(PEMAPS)を実行に移します。PEMAPS は、順守モニタリングを行う事業の優先順位付けをする際に用いられます。PEMAPS は、EMB MC 2007-02 の Annex 2-7d に従って事業者が EIA レポートに添付する環境リスクカテゴリー区分に基づいています。MMT が組織された事業に対し、EMB は半年ごとに適合性評価報告書(Compliance Evaluation Report: CER)を作成します。CER は MMT の順守モニタリング評価報告書(CMVR)と事業者の順守モニタリングレポート(CMR)と自己モニタリングレポート(SMR)に添付されます。

モニタリングの査察、評価/監査手続きは環境管理局通達(EMB MC 2007-02)の Table 2-1 に記載されています。表 2-7 に同表を示します。

表 2-7 モニタリング・査察・評価/監査

活動		頻度/時期		
		事業者による自己モニタリング	MMT による査察	EMB による評価/監査
A. 文書の作成	環境適合証明書 (ECC)	半年ごとの順守モニタリングレポート (CMR)	半年ごとの順守モニタリングと評価報告書(CMVR) <sup>2</sup>	半年ごとの適合性評価報告書(CER) <sup>3</sup>
	環境管理計画 (EMP) <sup>1</sup>	半年ごとの CMR	半年ごとの CMVR <sup>2</sup>	半年ごとの CER <sup>3</sup>
	環境基準	四半期ごとの自己モニタリングレポート (SMR); 半年ごとの CMR の概要書	半年ごとの CMVR <sup>2</sup>	半年ごとの CER <sup>3</sup>
B. 現地への訪問		-	半年ごと	半年ごともしくは苦情があった際、基準を超えていた場合、データに疑義が生じた場合 <sup>4</sup>
C. 測定と解析	サンプリングと測定	毎月/常時監視など EMP の環境モニタリング計画(EMoP)に記載したとおりに実施	苦情、基準超過、データの疑義などがある場合 <sup>4</sup> に実施	MMT との調整の結果必要となった場合 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>18</sup> 環境モニタリング基金(EMF)は DAO 2017-15 の Section 19 で規定されており、事業者が出資し、環境モニタリングに使われます。基金の額は EMB CO の承認した年間業務資金計画(annual work and financial plan: AWFP)に基づいています。

	トレンド解析/ 累積的影響解析 レポート <sup>5</sup>	CMR の 2 回に 1 回; SMR の 4 回に 1 回	CMVR の 2 回に 1 回	CER の 2 回に 1 回
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- <sup>1</sup> EMP は保全対策計画(Impacts Management Plan: IMP)、社会開発計画(Social Development Plan: SDP)、情報・教育・交流(IEC)計画から構成されます。
- <sup>2</sup> CMVR は事業者の CMR/SMR を添付します。
- <sup>3</sup> CER が EMB の案件担当者によって作成され、事業者の CMR/SMR と MMT の CMVR が添付されます
- <sup>4</sup> MMT がいない事業の場合、EMB の混成メンバーで査察を行います。MMT のある事業の場合、MMT のメンバーとして EMB の職員が査察を行います。EMB は所属部署管轄の基準などと照らし、多面的に課題を指摘する必要があります。
- <sup>5</sup> 重要な環境要素に対しては、環境基準と照らしトレンド分析を行います。また適用可能な重要な影響項目や手法を用いて累積的影響評価レポートを作成します。

### 2.3.7.2 モニタリングで順守すべき ECC 付帯条件

ECC は事業実施前に許可を与えるだけのものというより、むしろ実施後に負の環境影響を引き起こさないようにするためのものです。そのため、ECC には事業実施後に事業者が順守すべき一連の条件が記載されています。また事業者は引き続き関連する政府機関から必要な認可を取得しなければなりません。一般的な E C C の付帯条件は以下のようなものです。

1. 次の計画・プログラムを実施する。
  - 1.1. EIS 最終版に添付されている環境管理計画(EMP)と環境モニタリング計画(EMoP)で示されている環境緩和措置、環境向上措置、モニタリングの適切な実施
  - 1.2. 災害リスク低減(DRR)/気候変動適応(CCA)を含む社会開発プログラムの実施
  - 1.3. 事業すべてのステージを通しての情報・教育・交流(IEC)プログラムの実施
2. 環境に関連するすべての事項を計画、実行、管理する環境ユニット(Environmental Unit: EU)を設立する(最終版の EIS で予測された人や環境への影響とモニタリングで得られた実際の影響の比較も行うこと)
3. コントラクターに対し、コントラクターの環境管理とモニタリング計画(CEMMAP)の作成と提出を要求する
4. 第三者監査官による環境モニタリング/監査レポートを提出する
5. 関心を持つグループと共に EMB が予告なしに行うモニタリングや訪問調査を受け付ける
6. モニタリングを行い自己モニタリングレポート(SMR)を作成する

事業者が ECC 付帯条件を順守しない場合、違反行為に月 50,000 ペソ未満の罰則金が科せられます。さらに事業者は最終版 EIS に記載された事項活動以外のことを行ってはなりません。事業の拡張や変更を行う場合は、新たな EIA を作成する必要があります。EMB には、環境リスク選択スキームに基づいて、事業者の順守状況の定期的なモニタリングを行うことが求められています。

### 2.3.7.3 環境モニタリング基金

環境モニタリング基金(EMF)は、MMT の活動サポートのために事業者によって準備された基金です。EMF は、EMB-CO の承認した年間業務資金計画(AWFP)に基づき決められます。EMF に関する規定は、DAO 2017-15 のセクション 19 に定められています。

#### 2.3.7.4 環境保証積立金 (Environmental Guarantee Fund: EGF)

環境保証積立金は、EMB MC 2007-02 の Annex 3-4 に示されており、以下のような目的があります。

- a. 事業の工事・供用・閉鎖による直接影響として環境が破壊されたり質の低下が起きた場合の迅速な復元を行うため
- b. 事業によって負の影響を受けたグループや共同体に対する補償を行うため
- c. 事故や環境破壊の防止・復元支援プロジェクトのための科学的・人文的調査を行うため
- d. 清掃作業、環境向上活動、影響防止プログラム、社会的不公平是正措置(生計向上、社会開発プログラムなど)、情報周知キャンペーン、能力向上プログラムなどのための予備費。

### 2.4 監督・許認可省庁等

#### 2.4.1 事業の許認可制度と EIA との関わり

PEISS では、ECC 手続き内外で、他の機関から必要な許認可を取得するよう求めています。埋蔵文化財に関する国立博物館による認可証などは必要とされていますが、水利用認可証などは ECC 承認後で良いとされています。EMB MC 2007-02 の ANNEX 2-10 には、地方自治体や他の政府機関から取得する許認可の一覧が掲載されており、EIA 関連文書への添付の要・不要、EIA 関連文書との重複などが示されています。

#### 2.4.2 他の政府機関で必要な許認可と EIA の関係

EMB MC 2007-02 の Annex 2-10 には、他の政府機関で必要な許認可と EIA の関係が表形式でまとめられています。EIA でとりまとめる内容のうち、他の機関の手続きや申請で必要なものと重複するものをが整理されており、関係する機関の名称、EIA に引用できる情報や文書、引用にあたっての注意事項などが記載されています。Annex 2-10 を「添付資料 B 他の政府機関で必要な許認可と EIA の関係」に示します。

### 2.5 評価の項目及び方法

#### 2.5.1 EIA で扱う評価項目

EIA で扱われている環境項目、モニタリング計画、代替案、累積的影響評価、温室効果ガス排出量や削減策、温暖化への適応策の検討、住民移転、先住民族などについて以下に記載します。

##### 2.5.1.1 EIA で扱われている環境項目

PEISS では公害系、生物系、社会系まで、幅広い環境項目が扱われています。EMB MC 2007-02 の ANNEX 2-7a の「セクション B. 技術スコーピングのためのチェックリスト」で取り上げられている項目には以下のものがあります。

表 2-8 技術スコーピングチェックリストで用いられている環境要素

大項目		小項目
地 圏 環	土地利用	土地利用、NIPAS 管理下の保護区、その他の ECA
	地形・地質	地形、傾斜地、地下資源(鉱物・地熱)、地盤沈下、地滑り、地震
	土壌	土壌侵食、土質（土壌タイプ）

境	陸上生態系	植生と植物相、動物相と生息環境、行動圏、絶滅リスクのある生物
水 圏 環 境	水文	流況、水深、流量、洪水、水資源・水利用、地下水流量（湧水と井戸）
	海洋	潮流、汽水域
	水質	地下水水質（湧水・井戸の水質）、河川水質、湖沼水質、海水水質
	淡水生態系	淡水生物相、希少な淡水生物、淡水生物の生息環境
	海水生態系	海域生物相（マングローブ林、サンゴ礁、魚類、海草、藻、海藻、プランクトン）、希少な汽水・海洋生物、汽水・海洋生物の生息環境
気 圏 環 境	気象	気象（雨量、風向・風速、気温、天候、雷雨、熱帯低気圧を含む）、温室効果ガス
	大気質	大気質（TSP、SO <sub>x</sub> 、NO <sub>x</sub> 、PM10 など）
	騒音	騒音
社 会 環 境	生活	住民移転、土地収用、資産収用、ROW による土地利用制限、転入、公衆衛生（死亡率、伝染病、病院、上下水道、家庭廃棄物処理、食品衛生）、地元経済、人口動態、インフラ（上下水道、電気、交通）
	文化	先住民族、伝統文化
リ ス ク	事故	有害物質の浸出リスク 石油化学物質の爆発、浸出リスク 焼却灰や化学分解による固形・液体廃棄物による流出リスク LPG・LNG・SNG などによる爆発リスク 石炭や亜炭の乾留による燃焼リスク 湿式プロセスや電気による金属・非金属加工作業による事故のリスク 爆発物・可燃物・有害物質による事故のリスク

出典: EMB MC 2007-02 ANNEX 2-7a の B. TECHNICAL SCOPING CHECKLIST より

### 2.5.1.2 モニタリング計画

PEISS ではモニタリングはEIA手続きの重要な役割を果たすものとして位置付けられており、EMB MC 2007-02 の Section 2.3 にはモニタリング・査察・評価の具体的な手続きが記載されています。モニタリングの役割と責務、モニタリングで順守すべき ECC 付帯条件などは、「2.3.7 事後モニタリング査察と評価」を参照してください。

#### 2.5.1.3 代替案

代替案は、EIA レポートの事業概要のパートで記載することとされており、参加型スコーピングで説明すべき事項になっています。参加型スコーピングは、「2.3.2 参加型スコーピング」、EIA レポートの目次項目「添付資料 F EIA のレポート様式(EIS、PEIS、PEPRMP、EPRMP、IEER、PDR)」を参照してください。

#### 2.5.1.4 累積的影響評価

PEISS では累積的影響を環境影響の一部としてとらえています。PEISS 手続きマニュアルの第1章のEIAの定義の中で「累積的影響は環境影響の一部である」とされており、EIA レポートでも触れるべき項目とされています。累積的影響は、現況把握から影響予測、モニタリングで取り扱われており、事業計画段階から工事、供用、閉鎖段階までカバーされています。累積的



影響が含まれている様式には以下のものがあります。

- 環境パフォーマンス報告書と環境管理計画書(EPRMP)の様式(EMB MC 2007-02 の Annex 2-7a)
- プログラム環境パフォーマンス報告書と環境管理計画書(PEPRMP)の様式 (EMB MC 2007-02 の ANNEX 2-13)
- 環境リスクアセスメントの手続きガイドラインの様式(EMB MC 2007-02 の Annex 2-7e)
- プログラム環境影響評価書(PEIS)の様式 (EMB MC 2007-02 の Annex 2-11)
- 事業概要書(PDR)の様式(EMB MC 2007-02 の Annex 2-16)
- 環境適合証明書(ECC)の様式(EMB MC 2007-02 の Annex 2-30a)

#### **2.5.1.5 温室効果ガス排出量や削減策**

PEISS では EMB MC 2011-005 に、Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) concerns の技術的ガイドラインが示されています。技術スコーピングチェックリスト(TECHNICAL SCOPING CHECKLIST, Annex 2-7a of EMB MC 2007-02)に温室効果ガスの項目があり、必要に応じて PEIS や EIS に記載することになっています。

#### **2.5.1.6 温暖化への適応策の検討等**

災害リスク低減(Disaster Risk Reduction: DRR)と気候変動適応(Climate Change Adaptation: CCA)は、計画段階、実施段階ともに配慮すべきとされています。計画段階では、PEIS OUTLINE (Annex 2-11 of EMB MC 2007-02)と EIS OUTLINE(Annex 2-12 of EMB MC 2007-02)の Social Development Program (SDP)の項で DRR/CCA に言及すべきとされています。また実施段階では PEPRMP OUTLINE(EMB MC 2007-02 の ANNEX 2-13)と EPRMP OUTLINE (EMB MC 2007-02 の Annex 2-14)の Social Development Program (SDP)の項で DRR/CCA に言及すべきとされています。EMB MC 2011-005 には、DRR/CCA の技術的ガイドラインが示されています。

#### **2.5.1.7 住民移転**

PEISS では住民移転などの社会影響や補償も扱います。PEPRMP と EPRMP には、社会環境の中で移転の補償の項目があります。ただし、詳細な住民移転や土地収用の補償の検討は土地収用と移転補償計画(The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework Plan: LARFP)として EIA レポートとは別に作成され、PEIS と EIS には LARFP の要約だけが掲載されます。

#### **2.5.1.8 先住民族**

先住民族は、先住民族権利法 8371-1997 (The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act 8371-1997)によってその権利が保護されており、PEISS では先住民族配慮を社会配慮の一部としてとらえています。PEISS 手続きマニュアルの EIA 対象事業・要求事項スクリーニングチェックリスト(ECRSC)様式や、事業環境影響評価書(EIS)様式、環境パフォーマンス報告書と環境管理計画書(EPRMP)様式には、公聴会や住民協議のプログラム案(EMB MC 2007-02 の ANNEX 2-27)でも、先住民族に関する記載があります。

### **2.5.2 環境基準など公害防止関連の法令**

大気、水質、有機廃棄物、有害・危険物質の環境基準を設定している環境保護関連法令には、以下のようなものがあります。このほかの環境関連法令は、「添付資料

添付資料 A 「環境関連法令リスト」に示しました。

#### 2.5.2.1 大気浄化法 1999-8749 (RA1999-8749: Philippine Clean Air Act)

RA8749 は政府によって実行すべき大気汚染管理の全国的プログラムの作成が規定されています。本法は、大気汚染対策よりも排出抑制を重視しています。本法は、大気質の計画・モニタリング・汚染防止への公衆参加を促すため、市民への情報提供と教育に力を入れたものになっています。RA8749 は、大気質の評価指標のガイドラインと環境基準、大気汚染の容認限度などを定めています。大気汚染関連の法令のリストを「添付資料 A. 3. 大気汚染管理関連の法と政策のリスト」に示します。

RA8749 は、操業許可証(The Permit to Operate: PTO)に関する規定もあります。大気汚染物質を排出するすべての機器は、工事中と操業中に DENR-EMB で PTO を取得しなければなりません。対象となる機器には、発電機、消化ポンプなども含まれます。

#### 2.5.2.2 有機固形廃棄物管理のための共和国法 (RA 2000-9003: Ecological Solid Waste Management Act)

RA9003 は、組織的かつ包括的な有機固形廃棄物管理プログラムを規定しています。本法は、コンポスト化、リサイクル、再利用、修理、バイオマス燃料などによる、廃棄物の発生抑制、減量を目指しています。本法はさらに、適正で環境にやさしい固形廃棄物管理施設による分別、収集、処理、処分の方法も規定しています。「添付資料 A. 4. 固形廃棄物管理関連の法と政策のリスト」に関連法令を示します。

事業者は、操業前に固形廃棄物管理計画を DENR-EMB に提出しなければなりません。廃棄物の処理フローもこの計画の中に記載されます。固形廃棄物管理計画の提出は、環境適合証明書(ECC)の付帯条件として通常記載されます。

#### 2.5.2.3 水質浄化法 (RA2004-9275 - Philippine Clean Water Act)

RA9275 は国内の包括的な水質管理のために策定されました。本法の目的は、水資源の汚濁防止・管理・低減させ、その方法と手続きを簡素化することです。本法は下水や污泥管理プログラム、污水排水の許認可、下水料課金システムなどをカバーしています。「添付資料 A. 5. 水質汚濁管理関連の法と政策のリスト」に関連法令名称が記載されています。

水質の環境基準や排水基準は、水質ガイドラインと一般排水基準(DAO 2016-08)<sup>19</sup>に示されています。水質管理エリア(Water quality management area)や河川や水利用の等級(Water Body Classification and Usage of Freshwater)は、EMB の 環 境 管 理 部(Environmental quality management division)水質課(Water quality section)の Web サイト<sup>20</sup>に示されています。

污水处理プラント操業前に取得すべき排水認可(Discharge Permit)も RA9275 に基づいています。排水認可申請はいずれの環境管理局地方事務所(EMB RO)でも可能で、オンライン申請も受け付けています。

<sup>19</sup> <http://water.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/DAO-2016-08-WQG-and-GES.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> <http://water.emb.gov.ph/>

#### 2.5.2.4 有毒・危険物質と放射性廃棄物管理の共和国法 1990-6969 (Republic Act: RA 1990-6969)

RA6969 は危険物質の輸入・製造・加工・販売・運搬・利用・廃棄に関する規定です。本法は、危険廃棄物や放射性廃棄物の国内持ち込み・廃棄を禁止しており、危険化学物質の調査・研究を促進しています。添付資料 A. 2. 有害廃棄物管理関連の法と政策のリストに、関連の法令や政策のリストが掲載されています。

RA6969 順守のため、事業者は DENR-EMB 発行の危険廃棄物排出者 ID のための登録証を取得する必要があります。登録申請手続きは、作業前までに行います。

有毒・危険物質の基準は、DAO 2013-22 に規定されています。

#### 2.5.3 戦略的環境アセスメントシステム

包括的フィリピン環境アセスメントシステム構築のための議会议案(House Bill No. 145 “An Act Establishing a Comprehensive Philippine Environmental Assessment System”)は、大統領令 1586 (PD 1586)のあいまいさ、限界、弱点を明言し、戦略的環境アセスメントの概念を適用しています。さらに、気候変動、計画段階での減災、国家政策やプログラムへの反映なども取り込まれています。議会议案 145 は、ブキドノン州(Bukidnon Province)出身の Acosta-Alba, Ma. Lourdes 代議士によって、2016 年 6 月に衆議院(House of Representatives)に提出されました。この法案は天然資源委員会(Committee on Natural Resources)によって 2016 年 7 月から保留されています。

##### 2.5.3.1 EAS の理念

議会议案 145 で示されている環境アセスメントシステム(EAS)の基本理念は以下の通りです。

- 持続可能な開発理念に沿い、戦略的意思決定に環境配慮を取り込むこと
- 開発活動のすべての段階に、生物多様性保全と持続可能な利用の考えを加えること。特に気候変動と災害リスクを考慮すること。
- EAS では、透明性を高め、公衆参加を促進させること
- 環境アセスメントの組織的な地方分権を進め、地方の環境情報を統括させる
- 環境モニタリングと評価のメカニズムを強化する

##### 2.5.3.2 戦略的環境アセスメントの導入

環境影響評価システム(EAS)案は、重大な負の環境影響を与える可能性のある政策案、計画案、プログラム案に対し、戦略的環境アセスメントを適用すべきとしています。SEA の対象範囲は、農業、森林、漁業、エネルギー、保健、資源採取、インフラ整備、交通、廃棄物処理、水管理、観光、海岸線管理、地方自治体の土地利用や開発計画に限りません。ただし、フィリピン大統領によって宣言された国家安全保障にかかわる活動は例外とされています。

SEA 制度化と並行して、省庁間機関としての SEA カウンシル(IASC)を立ち上げます。IASC の議長には DENR の大臣、副議長に科学技術省(DOST)の大臣、メンバーには住宅・土地利用規制委員会(HLURB)委員長、先住民民族委員会(NCIP)委員長、地方自治体の代表、環境 NGO の代表、事業セクターの代表で構成されます。

SEA 実施の際には、提案されている政策・計画・プログラムに関係する重要な環境課題を特定して評価し、負の環境影響を回避・緩和するための提言を行います。SEA は、気候変動適応

や災害リスクの脆弱性や対策も考慮します。政策・計画・プログラム実施の際に行うモニタリングの方法も SEA で検討されます。

### 2.5.3.3 EIA の強化

環境リスク事業(ECP)は、環境適合証明書(ECC)の代わりに、事業者環境誓約証(Certificate of Proponent's Environmental Commitment: CPEC)が発行されます。現在の環境影響評価システム(PEISS)と同様、CPEC は、概略設計(Feasibility Study)において事業者が環境配慮を事業計画に取り込み、技術的に問題ないと評価され、提案された回避・代償・向上措置が適切であることを確認しただけのものです。事業者は CPEC を取得した後も、法に基づく各種許認可を得る必要があります。

フィリピン EAS の下では、環境リスク事業でない事業も EMB が環境保障措置(environmental safeguards)をとるべきであるとしています。ただし EMB はまだその評価システム案を作成していません。

資金保証システム案も検討されています。この案は、事業者が操業中もしくは閉鎖後に、直接的・間接的もしくは事故・災害で汚染・破壊してしまった場所・遺跡の清掃や復元のための資金の確保を目的としています。EAS 違反の罰則金はより強化され CPEC なしで操業した ECP には(1)閉鎖、停止、操業中断 (2)15万ペソから2千万ペソの罰金 (3)2年から10年の懲役などの罰則を科すとしています。一方、環境管理計画(EMP)違反の場合、(1)閉鎖、停止、操業中断 (2)復元コストに加え、5万ペソから1千万ペソまでの罰金を科すこととしています。

EIA 登録実務者に対しては、適格性を確保するための認定システムの導入が検討されています。混成モニタリングチーム(MMT)システムと環境モニタリング基金(EMF)も見直しが検討されています。

全ての CPEC は、SEA、EIA、EMP の概要書と共にオンラインで閲覧できるようにします。

### 2.5.3.4 制度的枠組みの強化

環境天然資源省は管轄上位機関として存続させる一方、法案では EAS 省を設立し、関連する省庁内に環境ユニットを立ち上げ、最終的には EAS のための恒久的な管理組織の構築を求めています。本法案施行から2年の間に、能力向上のための国家プログラムを実行する案なども盛り込まれています。

## 2.6 環境保全措置及びモニタリング

### 2.6.1 保全措置の考え方

PEISS では事業計画の軽微な変更で環境影響低減に寄与するものであれば環境保全措置に含まれますが、事業計画の位置や規模が大きく変更した場合は、手続きのやり直しを行わなければなりません。EMB MC 2007-02 の ANNEX 2-1c には、変更の種類や事業の状況などに応じて、新規 ECC 手続きが必要か、ECC 修正手続きで良いのか、手続きが必要ないのかなどの定義が細かく規定されています。

PEISS ではミティゲーションハイルキーを保全措置の根幹に位置付けています。EMB MC 2007-02 の第1章の中にある EIA の定義の中では、「EIA を行うことで、負の環境影響を回避・代償・向上させるための方策が事業計画に取り込まれます。その結果、環境と人々の生活が守られることとなります。」との記載があり、ミティゲーションハイルキーの概念が明記されて

います。

環境オフセットの制度はまだ始まっていません。

## 2.6.2 モニタリング

PEISSでは事後モニタリングの方法や審査体制を詳細に取り決めています。「2.3.7 事後モニタリング査察と評価」に詳細を示します。

## 2.7 情報公開と住民参加

### 2.7.1 情報公開

EMB MC 2007-02にはEIAの基本理念が記されており、迅速かつ十分に正確な情報公開が重要であるとされています。また、EIAレポートの要約はその地域で用いられている言語に訳して公開すべしとされています。

### 2.7.2 住民参加

PEISSには当初からEIA住民参加の手続きがありましたが、形式的な運用や事業設計終了後の告知型の運用によって多くの課題が発生しました。そのためPEISSは住民参加をより早い段階で丁寧に行っていく方向に進化しています。EMB MC 2007-02のEIAの基本理念にも「住民参加は、影響を受ける可能性のある共同体に対し、意味のある形で実施すべき」としています。

PEISSは、EISやEPRMPに区分された事業に多くの住民参加の機会を与えています。参加型スコーピング段階では、情報・教育キャンペーン(IEC)でのコミュニティ会議と参加型スコーピング会議の2回の機会があります。技術スコーピングの段階でも必要に応じてコミュニティとの参加型スコーピングを行うことができます。審査段階も公聴会または住民協議を行うことになっています。結果的にECC取得までに最低3回、最大4回の住民との対話の機会が保証されています。

PEISSではスコーピング段階でのIECという情報提供を目的とした住民との対話が特徴的です。住民は住民でなければ知りえないその土地の自然の特性や災害経緯、文化的背景などを持ち合わせています。IECにより、事業者これら地元の情報を早い段階で収集させ、事業計画に反映させることが意図されています。

住民参加では、関係者選定に偏りがあると適切な情報を収集できません。適切な関係者選定を行うため、DENR-MC-2010-14のAnnex4には関係者特定のためのガイドラインが示されています。ガイドラインでは関係者は直接的に影響を受ける人々と、間接的影響を受ける人々を分け、直接的に影響を受ける人を優先的に参加させるなどの方針も記載されています。

工事・供用段階では、混成モニタリングチーム(MMT)のメンバーとして、住民は事業に関わることができるようになっています。MMTメンバーには、地方自治体の代表者だけでなく、NGOや社会的弱者に相当するグループからも代表を出すよう規定されています。

## 2.8 環境影響評価を実施するコンサルタント等について

環境管理局中央事務所(EMB CO)の環境影響評価・管理部(Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Division: EIAMD)はEMB MC 2013-003<sup>21</sup>に基づき、EIA実務者登録システムを立ち上げました。登録されたEIA実務者は、EIA審査者、個人EIA作成者、もしくはEIA作成企

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<sup>21</sup> EMB MC 2013-003 – “Establishment of Registry System for EIA Practitioners”

業として EIA に関与することができます。

### 2.8.1 EIA レポートの個人審査者

EIA レポートの個人審査者は EIA 審査委員会(EIARC)のメンバーになることができるほか、評価の際の参考人として招集されることもあります。環境管理局覚書回覧/規則(EMB MC 2013-003)発行前は、ある事業の EIA 審査者が、同じ地域内で実施される別の事業の EIA レポート作成者になることができたが、発行後はできなくなりました。

本回覧/規則によって、環境管理局中央事務所(EMB CO)と地方事務所(EMB RO)は、審査者と参考人の候補者リストを別々に持つことになりました。EMB CO の EIA 内部審査者リスト<sup>22</sup>、EMB CO の外部審査者リスト<sup>23</sup>、EMB Region 5 の審査者リスト<sup>24</sup>、EMB Region 12 の審査者リスト<sup>25</sup>はそれぞれ Web に掲載されています。EMB RO は半年ごとに最新版の審査者リストを EMB CO に提出し、EMB CO の Web サイト(eia.emb.gov.ph)で公表することになっていますが、2018 年 12 月現在では、リージョン 5 と 12 だけしか公表されていません。

EIA 個人審査者は、審査委員の場合、審査委員会 1 回あたり 2500 ペソから 4000 ペソの謝金、参考人の場合、審査委員会 1 回あたり 1000 ペソから 2000 ペソの謝金が支払われます。

### 2.8.2 EIA の個人作成者

EIA 審査者同様、EIA の個人作成者も同一リージョン内もしくは同一 EMB CO 管轄下で環境リスク事業かどうかにかかわらず IEE や EIS の審査に加わることはできません。EIA 個人作成者は個人審査者同様、環境影響評価・管理部(EIAMD)に申請書を提出し、EIAMD は申請者の適性を審査し、申請者を EIA 個人作成者として専門分野<sup>26</sup>を付して登録します。専門分野は複数の登録が可能です。EMB CO の EIA 個人作成者リスト<sup>27</sup>、EMB Region 5 の EIA 個人作成者リスト<sup>28</sup>、EMB Region 12 の EIA 個人作成者リスト<sup>29</sup>はそれぞれ Web に掲載されています。

### 2.8.3 EIA 作成企業

民間企業も、次に示す EMB MC 2013-003 の条件を満たせば、EIA 作成企業として登録することができます。

- 過去 5 年間で ECC 発行済みの EIA を 3 つ以上作成している。
- 証券取引委員会(SEC)もしくは貿易産業省(DTI)に EIA コンサルティング企業として 2 年以上正式に登録されている

EMB CO に登録された企業<sup>30</sup>は、EMB の Web に掲載されています。

<sup>22</sup> <http://eia.emb.gov.ph/emb-mc-2013-003-registry-system/registered-internal-review-committee/>

<sup>23</sup> <http://eia.emb.gov.ph/emb-mc-2013-003-registry-system/registered-external-review-committee/#>

<sup>24</sup> [http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/R05\\_EIARC-Member.pdf](http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/R05_EIARC-Member.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> [http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/R12\\_EIARC-Member.pdf](http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/R12_EIARC-Member.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> **Expertise:** AQ (Air Quality), WQ (Water Quality), LU (Land Use), TE (Terrestrial Ecology), H (Hydrology), HG (Hydrogeology), M (Meteorology), O (Oceanography), CC (Climate Change), FE (Freshwater Ecology), ME (Marine Ecology), G (Geology), GM (Geomorphology), MN (Mining), P (Pedology), S (Social Impact Assessment), EM (Environmental Monitoring & Mgmt), ERA, EIA, HWM (Hazardous Waste Management), PH (Philosophy), SL (Sanitary Landfill), OGE (Oil and Gas Exploration), GIS (Geographic Information System), DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) EI (EIS Integrator)

<sup>27</sup> <http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Official-List-of-Registered-Individual-Preparers-for-posting-REVISED-9-19-2018.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> [http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/R05\\_EIA-Preparer.pdf](http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/R05_EIA-Preparer.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> [http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/R12\\_EIA-Preparer.pdf](http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/R12_EIA-Preparer.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> <http://eia.emb.gov.ph/emb-mc-2013-003-registry-system/registered-firms-for-eia-report-preparation/>

## 2.9 技術指針・ガイドライン

### 2.9.1 環境基礎情報を提供するサイト

環境基礎情報を提供するサイトには以下のようなものがあります。

- 地籍図管理システム：Land Administration and Management System (LAMS) Philippines (<http://lmb.gov.ph/index.php/e-library/land-administration-and-management-system/about-lams>)
- 大気汚染モニタリング情報 Web サイト：Real-time Air Quality Index Visual Map(<https://aqicn.org/map/philippines/>)
- 大気汚染モニタリング情報 モバイルアプリ：Philippines Air Quality Index (<https://119.92.161.10/Airs/AirQualityApp.aspx>)
- 自然災害情報提供サイト NOAH (<http://noah.up.edu.ph/#/>)

### 2.9.2 環境調査・影響予測・保全対策の技術ガイドライン

#### 大気汚染

- 大気モデリングのガイドライン：EMB Memorandum Circular No. 2008-003 Guidelines for Air Dispersion Modelling (<http://air.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/MC-2008-003.pdf>)
- 大気汚染防止技術のガイドライン:EMB Memorandum Circular No. 2008-005 Guidelines on Air Pollution Control Techniques and Devices (<http://air.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Guidelines-on-Air-Pollution-Control-Techniques.pdf>)
- EMB Memorandum Circular No. 2007-003 Policy on Compliance and Permitting for Industrial Facilities Relating to Air Quality (<http://air.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/MC-2007-003.pdf>)

#### 水質汚濁

- 排水モニタリングマニュアル：EMB MC 2008-008 Effluent Quality Monitoring Manual ([http://water.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Water-Quality-Monitoring-Manual-Vol.-2-effluent\\_15aug08.pdf](http://water.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Water-Quality-Monitoring-Manual-Vol.-2-effluent_15aug08.pdf))
- 一般水質モニタリングマニュアル：EMB MC 2008-008: Ambient Water Quality Monitoring ([https://water.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Water-Quality-Monitoring-Manual-Vol.-1-ambient\\_14aug08.pdf](https://water.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Water-Quality-Monitoring-Manual-Vol.-1-ambient_14aug08.pdf))

#### 鉱山開発

- 露天掘り金属鉱山の禁止：DAO 2017-10 Banning the Open Pit Method of Mining for Copper, Gold, Silver and Complex Ores in the Country
- DAO 2018-19 Guidelines for Additional Environmental Measures for Operating Surface Metallic Mines
- Presidential Decree No. 1899 Small-Scale Mining Law : Establishing Small-Scale Mining as a New Dimension in Mineral Development (1984)
- Republic Act No. 7942 Philippine Mining Act of 1995: An Act Instituting A New System of Mineral Resources Exploration, Development, Utilization, And Conservation
- Executive Order No. 79 Institutionalizing and Implementing Reforms in the Philippine Mining Sector Providing Policies and Guidelines to Ensure Environmental Protection and Responsible Mining in the Utilization of Mineral Resources (2012)

#### 住民移転

- DPWH DAO No.327 s2003 Guidelines for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plans (LARAPs) for Infrastructure Projects<sup>31</sup>

<sup>31</sup> [http://www.dpwh.gov.ph/dpwh/sites/default/files/issuances/DO\\_327\\_S2003.pdf](http://www.dpwh.gov.ph/dpwh/sites/default/files/issuances/DO_327_S2003.pdf).



### 3 国際標準の環境影響評価手続きとの比較と注意点

世界銀行グループの国際金融公社(International Finance Corporation: IFC)は、2012年に環境と社会の持続可能性に関するパフォーマンス基準を策定し、事業のライフサイクル全体を通してクライアントに8つのパフォーマンス基準に準拠するよう求めています。表3-1にIFCのパフォーマンス基準とフィリピンのPEISSの比較表を示します。

表 3-1 IFC のパフォーマンス基準と PEISS の比較

IFC パフォーマンス基準	PEISS
1. 環境と社会のリスク/影響のアセスメントと管理	PEISS は PD 1978-1586 で規定されており、EIA と EMP で事業の計画段階、工事段階、操業段階、閉鎖段階までをカバーしています。
2. 労働者及び労働条件 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 労使関係の確立、維持、改善。</li> <li>● 労働者の差別禁止、機会均等、国内の労働法・雇用法の遵守の推進。</li> <li>● 児童労働・強制労働問題への取組。</li> <li>● 安全かつ健康的な労働条件の促進。</li> </ul>	全ての労働者は、労働と雇用省の下、基本的権利に守られています。基本的権利には、均等な雇用機会、身分の保証、労働日と労働時間、週休日、賃金と賃金関連の利益、給与の支払い、女性の雇用、児童労働、職場の安全、組合と集団交渉の権利などの取り決めがあります。 また、ほとんどの事業では、地方自治体が事業主に、労働者の 30%以上は地元から雇用することを求めています。
3. 資源の効率的利用と汚染の防止・削減 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 汚染の回避または最小化。</li> <li>● 気候変動の一因となる排出の削減を推進。</li> </ul>	汚染防止の取り組みは、土壌、水質、大気、騒音などのモニタリングを通して行われます。モニタリング結果の環境基準適合状況を評価し、追加対策の必要性の有無を判断します。
4. 地域社会の衛生・安全・保安 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 地域社会の衛生及び安全に対する、通常時及び非通常時両方のリスク・影響を回避または最小化。</li> <li>● 人及び資産の保護が合法的な方法で実施されることを確保。</li> </ul>	社会開発計画(SDP)は、EIA の一部として EMB CO もしくは EMB RO に提出されます。SDP は社会現地調査による現地の状況に合わせて作成されます。事業実施後も、被影響住民に何らかの不満や不都合が生じていないかモニタリングを行うこととされています。
5. 用地取得及び非自発的住民移転 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 代替案を検討による、非自発的住民移転の回避または最小化。</li> <li>● 資産の喪失に対し、再取得コスト分の補償を行い、情報開示・協議の実施・現地住民の参加等を踏まえた住民移転手続を通し</li> </ul>	土地収用と移転計画(LARFP)は EIA レポートとは別に作成され、概要のみ EIA に掲載されます。



IFC パフォーマンス基準	PEISS
<p>て、用地取得等により生じる環境社会面での悪影響を緩和。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 移転者の生計と生活水準を改善、少なくとも回復。</li> <li>● 適切な住居を与えることにより、移転先での生活環境を改善。</li> </ul>	
<p><u>6. 生物多様性の保全及び持続可能な天然資源管理</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 生物多様性の保護および保全。</li> <li>● 保全の必要性和開発の優先度を統合した実践方法の採用により天然資源の持続可能な管理と利用を促進。</li> </ul>	<p>事業者が地域の生態系を維持し続けていくよう、EIA レポートでは、生物多様性保全計画(BCP)が作られます。</p>
<p><u>7. 先住民族</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 開発プロセスが先住民族の尊厳・人権・期待・文化・自然資源に基づいた生計への全面的尊重を促進することを確保。</li> <li>● 先住民族の地域社会への負の影響を回避、もしくは文化的に適切な方法で最小化・緩和・補償し、開発の恩恵を得る機会を与える。</li> <li>● 影響を受ける先住民族との継続的関係の構築、維持。</li> <li>● 先住民族が伝統的または慣習的に使用している土地の使用にあたっては、先住民族との誠実な協議及び当該先住民の参加を促進。</li> <li>● 先住民族の文化・知識・慣習の尊重、保護。</li> </ul>	<p>先住民族は、先住民族権利法 RA1997-8371 で守られています。EIA では、社会環境アセスメントの中で民俗学の項目で取り扱われています。</p>
<p><u>8. 文化遺産</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 文化遺産の保護および保全への援助。</li> <li>● ビジネス活動における文化遺産の利用から得られる恩恵の公平な分配。</li> </ul>	<p>文化遺産のある場所では、EIA レポートの中に文化遺産への影響を入れ込むことになっています。</p>

## 4 環境影響評価の運用実績とこれを取り巻く状況

### 4.1 近年の審査件数等

#### 4.1.1 EIA 実施件数と手続き期間

2013 年から 2018 年に申請・承認・棄却された地域別の ECC 件数を表 4-1 に示します。表 4-2 に業種別 ECC 発行件数と手続き期間を示します。

表 4-1 地域別 ECC 申請件数

審査事務所	Status	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
中央事務所	承認	24	18	22	20	16	14	Sep
リージョン 1	承認	-	-	-	169	252	219	Oct
リージョン 8	承認	134	156	182	195	198	152	Oct
	却下	8	1	2	7	14	-	
	合計	142	157	184	202	212	152	
リージョン 9	承認	166	158	145	138	169	128	Aug
	却下	0	1	1	3	4	4	
	合計	166	159	146	141	173	132	
リージョン 10	承認	251	295	285	226	255	254	Sep
	却下	3	2	2	1	2	0	
	合計	297	344	310	247	306	457	
リージョン 12	承認	176	185	144	123	171	158	Sep

EMB へのインタビュー調査によると、ECC 申請のよくある棄却理由は 1)提出書類不足 2)事業操業中であるのにオンライン申請を行っている-ECC を取得せずに操業している事業は法務局による罰金が科せられる 3)ECC を発行できない事業リスト<sup>32</sup>に掲載されている などがあります。

表 4-2 ECC 発行件数と手続きに要した期間

事業種別	EMB CO による ECC 発行件数							申請から発行までの月数		
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	計	最大	最小	平均
セメント関連工場	3		2	1	1	3	10	0.7	17.5	5.9
化学工場					1		1	9.8	9.8	9.8
ゴルフコース	2		1		1		4	1.6	3.8	2.6
水力発電事業				2	1		3	0.5	11.7	4.9
鉱山/精錬工場	9	5	7	15	1	2	39	0.3	27.9	5.3
石油化学工業	2			1	1	1	5	2.2	6.0	3.4
鉄道	1		3		1		5	0.7	1.8	1.2
河川/用水/埋め立て		2	1		2	3	8	1.3	23.8	6.5
道路	1	1	1			1	4	1.2	6.4	3.4
鉄鋼業		1			1	1	3	1.9	3.3	2.7
火力発電(地熱を含む)	6	9	6	1	5	3	30	0.3	19.7	4.4
上下水道事業			1		1		2	3.9	10.3	7.1
合計	24	18	22	20	16	14	114	0.3	27.9	4.8

#### 4.1.2 EIA の審査・承認・モニタリングに関わる組織

フィリピンの地方行政組織には、地域レベル(Regional)、州レベル(Province)、市・都市レベル(City, Municipal)、村レベル(Barangay)の四つのレベルがあります。ムスリムミンダナオ自治地域(Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao)を除き、地域レベルの自治体はありません。州レベ

<sup>32</sup> EMB に対するインタビュー調査によると、EMB CO は ECC を発行できない事業リストを作成しています

The diagram illustrates the organizational structure of the Environmental Management System (EMS) in the Philippines. It shows the flow of information and decision-making from the National Government down to local government units (LGUs) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

**Legend:**

- 一般的な監督 (General Supervision)
- 直接的な関係 (Direct Relationship)

**Organizational Structure:**

- 国の政府 (National Government):**
  - EMB 中央事務所 (EMB Central Office)
  - DENR 中央事務所 (DENR Central Office)
- EMB 地方事務所 (EMB Regional Office) (16):**
  - 地方のENRO (16) (Local ENROs)
- 州のENRO (State ENRO):**
  - 村のENRO (Village ENRO)
  - 州政府 (76) (State Government)
- 市のENRO/都市のENRO (City/Municipal ENRO):**
  - 都市 (1,373) (City)
  - 市 (105) (Municipality)
  - 高度都市化市 (33) (Highly Urbanized City)
  - 独立市 (5) (Independent City)
- ARMM 地域事務所 (ARMM Regional Office):**
  - ARMM 州事務所 (5) (ARMM State Office)
- DENR ARMM:**
  - 州のENRO (State ENRO)
- 市のARMM (City ARMM):**
  - 都市のARMM (116) (City ARMM)
  - 市のARMM (2) (Municipal ARMM)
- 市のENRO/都市のENRO (City/Municipal ENRO):**
  - 市のENRO/都市のENRO (City/Municipal ENRO)
- 村/バラングイ (42,044) (Village/Balangay):**
  - 村/バラングイ (42,044) (Village/Balangay)

**Relationships:**

- The National Government has a direct relationship with the EMB Central Office and DENR Central Office.
- The EMB Central Office has a direct relationship with the EMB Regional Office (16).
- The DENR Central Office has a direct relationship with the DENR ARMM.
- The EMB Regional Office (16) has a direct relationship with the Local ENROs (16).
- The DENR ARMM has a direct relationship with the State ENRO.
- The State ENRO has a direct relationship with the Village ENRO and the State Government (76).
- The State Government (76) has a direct relationship with the City/Municipal ENROs.
- The City/Municipal ENROs have a direct relationship with the City/Municipal ARMMs.
- The City/Municipal ARMMs have a direct relationship with the Village/Balangay (42,044).
- The National Government has general supervision over the EMB Regional Office (16), DENR ARMM, and the State Government (76).

環境天然資源省(DENR)は、6つの分野別部局と7つの機関(Attached agencies)からなり、管轄下には、DENR 中央事務所(Central Office: CO)は、16の地域事務所(Regional Office: RO)、州事務所(Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Offices: PENROs)、コミュニティー環境天然資源事務所(Community Environment and Natural Resources Offices: CENROs)があります。ただし、ムスリムミンダナオ自治地域の事務所(DENR-ARMM)だけは、DENR CO 管轄ではありません。

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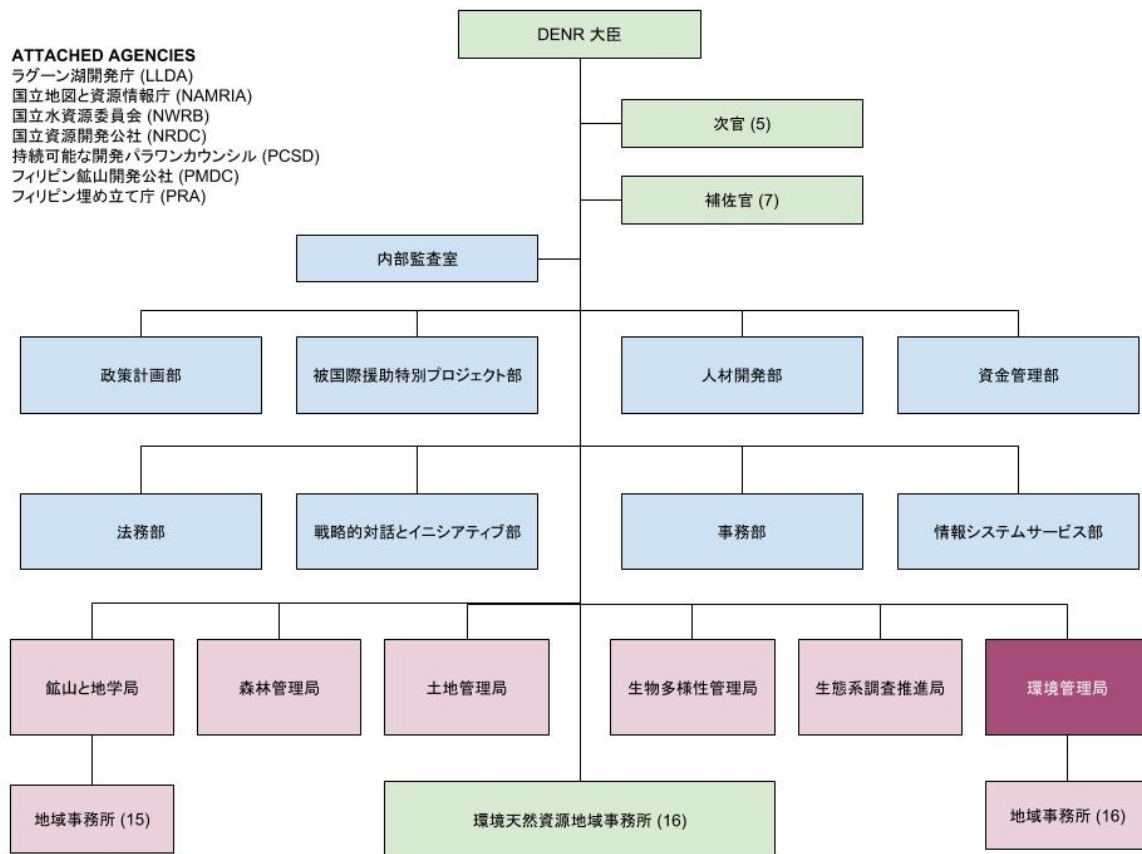


図 4-2 DENR の組織図

PEISS を取り扱うのは、DENR の 6 つの部局のひとつである環境管理局(EMB)です。EMB の責務には PEISS だけでなく、公害防止・対策や環境保全も含まれており、計画・政策策定、大気・水・騒音の環境基準設定、各種環境関連承認や認可証の発行、調査・研究も含まれています。EMB 中央局は(EMB CO)には 9 つの部があり、そのうちのひとつが環境影響評価・管理部 (Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Division: EIAMD)です。EIAMD は ECC や CNC 発行の手続きを行うほか、EIA 実務者や審査者の認定や登録、法制度改正の地方事務所への周知も行います。EMB も、16 の地域事務所(EMB RO)と州事務所を持っています。EMB の地方局(EMB RO)の組織体制は一律ではありませんが、概ね認可・承認部(Clearance and Permitting Division)の中の環境影響評価課(EIA Section)が PEISS を担当しています(図 4-3 参照)。

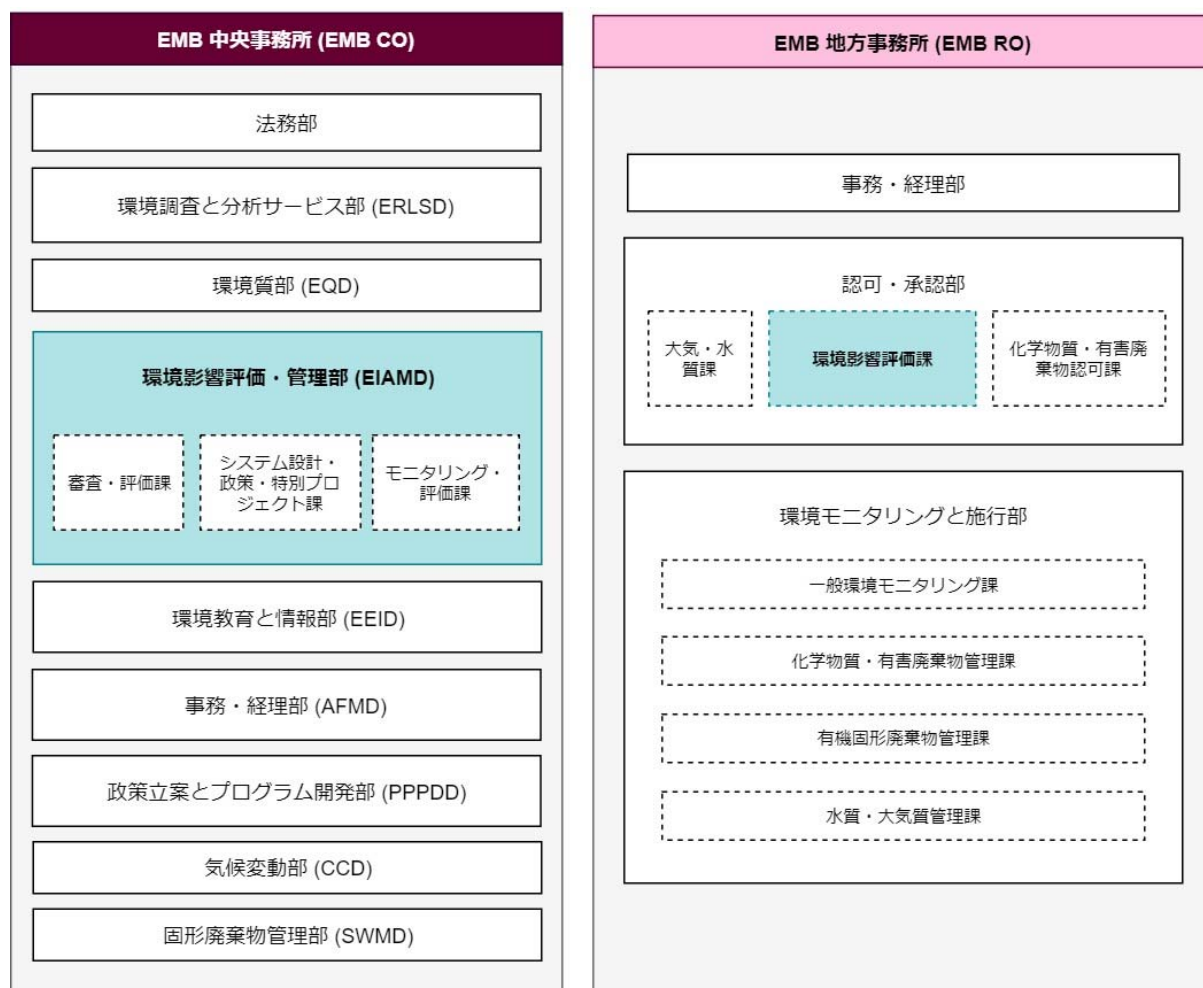


図 4-3 EMB 中央事務所と地方事務所の組織図

DENR の地方事務所 (DENR RO, PENRO, CENRO) の責務には、森林管理、保護区と野生生物保護、環境管理、鉱山と地下資源開発も含まれます。

以前は、環境と天然資源の管理と開発はすべて DENR の管轄下にありました。その後、共和国法(RA 7160)や地方自治体の機能に関する地方自治体規定が発布され、森林管理、保護区と野生生物、環境管理、鉱山と地下資源開発、土地利用管理に関する環境天然資源省行政命令(DAO 1992-30)が発行されました。DAO 1992-30 により、地方自治体はカラカラン 20 事業(Kalakalan 20<sup>34</sup>)に環境適合証明書(ECC)を発行できるようになりました。しかし、2002 年の共和国法 9178(RA 9178<sup>35</sup>)発行により、カラカラン 20 はバランガイ零細企業(Barangay Micro Business Enterprises (BMBE))に置き換わりました。さらに、BMBE は PEISS の対象外になりました。そのため、地方自治体と EIA システムの混乱が生じ、環境天然資源省行政命令(DAO 1992-30)の改訂が提案されました (Awitan, 2013) が改訂されず、地方自治体の環境ユニットは環境天然資源省 (DENR)の管轄から外れました。そのため現在、DENR 管轄と地方自治体管轄の二つの州環境天然資源事務所(PENROs)、二つのコミュニティー環境天然資源事務所(CENRO)、二つの都市環

<sup>34</sup> 共和国法 6810 (Republic Act No. 6810) – 「カラカラン 20-郊外とバランガイでの事業のための大憲章」カラカラン 20 事業とは、従業員 20 人以下、融資前で登録時の事業資産が 50 万ペソ未満の事業のこと

<sup>35</sup> 共和国法 9178(Republic Act No. 9178) – 「バランガイ零細企業法」

境天然資源事務所(MENRO)が存在することになっています<sup>36</sup>。地方分権と異なる二つの機関による似たような事務所が作られたことで、業務の重複と管轄区分の混乱が生じています (Paña, 2013)。

#### 4.1.3 EIA 関係部署のスタッフの人数

環境管理局中央事務所(EMB CO)と 16 の地方事務所(Regional office)のスタッフ数は、管轄エリアの広さや特性によって異なりますが、正規職員と契約職員を合わせ、概ね 100 名未満です。表 4-3 に情報収集できた地方事務所のスタッフ数を示します。

表 4-3 地域(Region)別 EMB スタッフ数

Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
8	40	38	67	91	95	102
9	36	38	62	65	80	84
10*	4	4	6	7	7	8
12*	-	-	-	-	-	5

\* EIA セクションのみ

(-) 情報なし

## 4.2 参考となる環境影響評価の実施事例

### 4.2.1 代表的事例

フィリピンの代表的事例を 4 例紹介します。操業中の環境管理と住民関与の模範例としてイリジャン - コンバインドサイクル発電所を、住民協議の機会をうまく生かせず ECC を何度も取得しなおした例として新ボホール空港建設事業を、粉塵や不法投棄で近隣住民に被害を与えつつ増築部分に ECC が発行されてしまった例として、セブ島のサルコン - KEPCO 石炭火力発電所を、手厚いモニタリングと環境対策で住民との良好な関係を保っている例として、バタンガス石油化学コンビナート事業を取り上げました。

#### 4.2.1.1 イリジャン—コンバインドサイクル発電所

イリジャン - コンバインドサイクル発電所は、バタンガス市イリジャン地区に位置するガス火力発電所です。パラワンのマランパヤガス田の天然ガスとオイルを利用した設計容量 1,250MW のコンバインドサイクル式の発電所で、KEILCO によって運営されています。1998 年に ECC を取得し、1999 年に建設開始、2002 年から操業を開始しました。KEILCO は海洋生物保全のための海洋保全センターを運営するほか、シャコガイの播種、海岸清掃にも参加しています。環境天然資源省の環境トレーニングには環境部以外の部長も参加し、環境法令の社内教育も充実しています。KEILCO は操業開始以来一度も排出基準を超えたことがなく、2013 年に環境天然資源省環境管理局から「優秀な順守モニタリングと評価報告書賞」を受賞、2016 年には MMT 全国大会で、「最優秀モニタリング賞(電力部門)」を受賞しています。

<sup>36</sup> 混乱を避けるため、州管轄の州環境天然資源事務所(PENROs)は「州環境管理事務所(Provincial Environment Management Office)」、市/都市管轄のコミュニティー環境天然資源事務所(CENRO)は「都市環境天然資源事務所(Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office)」などの名称で呼ばれています。

#### 4.2.1.2 新ボホール空港建設と持続可能な環境保全プロジェクト

新ボホール空港はボホール州に位置する 2500m の滑走路を持つ空港で、フィリピン交通省 (DOTr) の実施する新設事業です。2003 年 6 月に ECC を取得したものの着工せず、事業計画が修正されます。2008 年 6 月に修正計画案に対する ECC を取得したものの再度着工せず、滑走路延長を 2500m から 2000m に縮小した案に対する修正 ECC が承認されます。2015 年に建設が開始されましたが、建設中に滑走路の長さを 2500m に延長し、ターミナル棟の規模も変更されたため、2017 年 7 月に修正した ECC の申請が承認されました。結果 14 年間で 4 回の ECC が発行されました。PEISS の住民との対話や協議の機会をうまく生かせず、長期化してしまった事例です。

#### 4.2.1.3 サルコン-KEPCO 200MW 石炭火力発電所事業 (Naga, Cebu)

サルコン KEPCO200MW 石炭火力発電所事業は、セブ島の既設の石炭火力発電所の焼却灰埋め立て地上に計画された循環流動層燃焼炉による発電所で、2006 年に ECC が発行され、2010 年に建設を開始、2011 年から操業を開始しています。既設発電所の事業主でもあるサルコン - KEPCO は、ECC 発行以前から既設発電所の運営に問題がありました。焼却灰を不法投棄や石炭積み下ろしによる粉塵による地域住民への影響、排ガスの基準超過などがあり、新設事業に対しても住民が強い反対を表明しました。既設事業の問題が解決されていなかったものの、DNER から ECC が発行されてしまったため、訴訟に発展しました。

#### 4.2.1.4 バタンガス石油化学コンビナート拡張事業

バタンガス石油化学コンビナート拡張事業は、双峰性ポリエチレンプラント新設、ブタジエン抽出プラント新設、芳香族化合物抽出プラント新設、貯蔵タンク地区の拡張を含む事業で 2018 年 5 月に ECC が発行されました。近隣住民から騒音、悪臭、フレア、排水などの心配が提議されたため、近隣の村への連続大気モニタリングシステムの設置、植樹プログラムへの参加、人工サンゴ礁の設置、漁礁の設置、バランガイへの医療チームの派遣など、手厚いモニタリングと環境対策を計画し、住民とも良好な関係を維持しています。



#### 4.2.2 代表的事例を基にした EIA に関わる課題とその対応策のまとめ

事業が住民と争って問題が発生するのは、環境社会影響の問題の大きさというより、コミュニケーションのタイミング、内容、対処方法に原因があります。事業者が住民や MMT と早い段階から対話し、調査・設計・対策に反映できた事業はスムーズに事業を運営できる一方、住民との対話を避け続けようとする事業は、環境問題もこじれやすい傾向にあります。

#### 4.3 環境影響評価の運用実態、課題等

PEISS の法制度やガイドラインはよく整備されています。しかし、環境関連の法規制はあいまいであったり、重複していたり、古すぎるなど過剰になっています(Paña, 2013)。そのため、運用と実効性が確保されていません。PEISS は、事業者が単に認可をとるためではなく、計画ツールとして用いた時に初めてその効果が発揮されます(Tanchuling, 2018)。EIA 作成者は「環境的モラル」を持ち合わせていることが重要であり (Lalo, 2018)、事業者の営利目的によって環境保全を譲歩させない気概をもって EIA 調査を遂行すべきです。現状では、PEISS は事業段階でしか適用されておらず、政策段階や計画段階を対象とした戦略的環境アセスメントは始まっていません。

##### 4.3.1 EIA 調査とレポート作成

###### 環境現況データ入手が困難

環境現況データは、入手が難しかったり存在しないこともあります。現況情報を入手できないため、EIA 作成者は間違っていたり信頼性の低い二次データを用いているケースもあります(Villaluz, 2003)。2016 年 11 月には大統領令(EO 2016-2)に基づく情報公開プログラムが開始され、関連政府機関への情報請求が容易になったとはいえ、存在しないデータを補うことはできません。時間が限られている場合、サンプリング期間は限定され、季節による自然変動や人による社会変動をカバーすることはできません。もしこれらをカバーする現況データが収集され利用できるようなになれば、このような問題も解決されることでしょう。

###### EIA 作成者によるバイアス

理想的には EIA 作成者は私企業や政府寄りのバイアスのない中立の第三者的観点から行うべきものです。しかし、EIA 作成者は事業者によって雇われ、環境適合証明書(ECC)が取得できないと支払いが行われれないという状況下であり、バイアスを取り除くことは難しくなっています。その結果、EIA 作成者の目的は、環境を保全するというものから、証明書をとりというものに変わってしまいます。

###### EIA 調査とレポートの質

EIA 作成者が低価格での契約に応じることで EIA レポートの質が落ちてしまうという例があります。レポートはほとんど他のレポートの複製であるにもかかわらず、何らかの不法な取引により ECC が取得できてしまいます。

###### スコープできない無駄な EIA

EIA の目的は重要な環境影響や社会影響を特定して対処することです。EIA 初期段階では情報



が不十分である中で、スコーピングチェックリストと EIA を作成することになっています。しかし、スコーピングチェックリストは広範な事象に及んでいます。結果的に、チェックリストはスコーピングのガイドとして用いられるのではなく、チェックリストの全項目をカバーする EIA を作成させる方向に用いられ、関係のない情報が多く盛り込まれた分厚い EIA レポートが作成されています(World Bank, 2007)。技術スコーピングでは、影響の大きい項目だけに焦点を当てて対象項目を絞り込むこともできるはずですが、実際には自分の分野に関するすべての環境現況を入れ込むべきと主張する審査委員の要求によって、EIA レポートは巨大なものになってしまっています。重要な影響項目に絞り込んで深く分析するという本来の目的から手続きをなぞるという方向にシフトしてしまっています(Ani, 2016)。

#### 4.3.2 公衆参加

小規模事業にとって、住民参加手続きが事業者の負担になっているという意見もあります。PEISS の住民参加ガイドライン(DAO 2017-15)は、事業が技術スコーピングに入る前に行うべき参加型スコーピングの手順を定めています。これは住民参加を促進し、大規模事業や影響の大きな事業には有効ですが、小規模な事業には必ずしも適当とはいえないかもしれません(Lalo, 2018)。住民参加を形式的に行うのではなく、住民参加の機会を利用して事業者と住民の関係強化につながるような柔軟な運用が望まれます。

住民参加の際、事業者が提供する情報に偏りがあるという課題があります。情報・教育キャンペーンの内容が、事業の良い面だけを強調し、住民の賛同を得るという目的のバイアスがかかった例もあります。本来、住民に提供される情報は客観的なものでなければなりません。今後、関係者にとってバランスの取れた情報を提供するためのシステム作りが求められます。

#### 4.3.3 EIA 実施組織の抱える課題

PEISS の主な問題は、実施機関が直接かかわる際の運用と実効性です。実効性の課題の一つは、特にリージョンレベルでの EMB 職員的能力不足や教育不足です。2005 年に調査を行った際、サンプリングの技法やデータの解析、ラボでの分析に関する知識の全くない EMB 職員や MMT メンバーがいることが分かりました(EMB, 2005)。個人の能力不足は、低賃金と資格が無くても政治的つながりだけで職員に採用されることもあるからです。さらに物理的課題として、車両不足、サンプリング機材や測定器不足、野外活動予算不足もあります。

地方分権と地方自治体や EMB RO への権限移譲も混乱を招き、政府機関同士の責務重複によって常に問題が起きています。今回の調査でも、EMB CO は EMB RO の実態を把握していないことが分かりました。EMB CO は政策やプログラムを提供するにとどまり、EMB RO がそのシステムをどのように運用するかには関わっていません。EMB RO の専門性や能力の不足は職権乱用につながりかねません(Paña, 2013)。

EIA レポートの審査や評価を行う人材不足も課題です。行政組織内で EIA 実務者に恒久的な職務を与えるという方針がありません。そのため、EMB は非常に小さな人材プールに頼らざるを得ません(Villaluz, 2003)。多くの案件に対処するためにも、EIA コンサルタントと審査者の育成は必要です。

EMB の組織体制の弱さも EIA 手続きの長期化を引き起こしています。手続きの期間は手続きマニュアルで定められている期間よりも概ね長くかかっています。いくつかの事例では、決定

機関の政治的・個人的優先順位に基づき、申請が認可されています。EMB 職員への聞き取りによると、遅延の理由の多くは事業者の提出物の不備や不足によるものであるとの回答でした。

EMB の Web サイトやサーバーに関する問題もあります。これはインターネットサービス提供会社の問題も含まれるでしょう。EMB 職員による事業者支援にかかわらず、事業者自体のコンピュータ能力の問題もあります。

#### 4.3.4 EIA レポートの審査と評価の課題

EIA レポート審査は、EIA 審査委員会メンバーの専門性のバイアスに左右されます。EMB 職員への聞き取り調査によると、ある審査委員会のメンバーは EIA レポート審査の際、自身の考えが無く、他の審査者の意見をコピーしたり、チェックリストに頼るような審査をしているようです。審査者の能力に疑問が生じるような場合もあるようです。また、漠然とした一般的な追加情報を求めるような審査員もおり、問題になっています。EIA 審査委員会のメンバー選定の際は、EIA の目的を間違った方向にもっていくような高い専門性のある人材よりも審査委員コンサルタントを任命すべきだという意見もあります。

EMB MC 2015-008 によって、IEE チェックリストレポートが要求されるカテゴリーB 事業のオンラインでの ECC 申請が可能になりました。オンライン申請のため、EMB 職員は実際の現場でチェックしたり評価したりすることがなくなり、審査の質も低下しました。

#### 4.3.5 ECC 取得後と付帯条件順守の課題

ECC 付帯条件のルールを守らない事例も多くあります。違反通告をすると、忠告に従う事業者もありますが、無視をして操業を続ける事業者もあります。これは最大 5 万ペソの罰則金という時代遅れの金額に起因するのかもしれません。

以前は ECC 申請時に関連する様々な承認証の添付が必要でしたが、「ECC/CNC 申請の手続き簡素化」という DENR MC 2007-08 によって、PEISS は他の承認申請と分離され、各種承認証の添付は必要なくなりました。そのため、ECC/CNC の申請は容易になった一方、収賄への道は広がりました。なぜなら事業者は既に ECC 取得に資金を使ってしまったため、不正職員を利用してでも他の許認可を取得したいと考えるようになったからです。

#### 4.3.6 混成モニタリングチームの課題

混成モニタリングチーム(MMT)、環境モニタリング基金(EMF)、環境保証積立金(EGF)は、同意者と承認者の署名の入った同意書によって設立されます。しかし署名者のスケジュールが合わない、同意書が無効になります。問題は地方自治体に届けられてから署名が遅れるからです。地元自治体の首長たちはそれぞれの議会(sanggunians)の承認を得る必要があります(Awitan, 2013)、EIA 手続きに参加するよう誰からも命令を受けていないのです。同意書の署名が遅れることにより、混成モニタリングチームの活動開始も遅れることになります。

MMT が行政職員だけで構成されると、人事異動がある際に問題になります。新たなメンバーが事業の事情を知らず、昔の問題を持ち出して年間業務資金計画(AWFP)にない項目を要求するなどの例も報告されています。また、EMB オフィスのメンバー交代による MMT に対する新たな指示が出され、作業の遅れや混乱が引き起こされることもあります。MMT 会合のたびに新たなメンバーや新たな職員へのオリエンテーションが繰り返されるような事例もあるようです。

日当や謝金の受け取りでも混乱が生じています。いつ、いくら支払うのか明確なルールがあ

りません。MMT メンバーも証人扱いなのかチームメンバー扱いなのか不明確です(Awitan, 2013)。また MMT メンバーがトレーニングと称して国内各地や国外へ行くという報告もあります(World Bank, 2007)。実際、EMF や EGF は当初の目的通りに使われていません。

#### 4.3.7 フィリピン EIA システムの全国大会

フィリピン EIA システムの全国大会が 2018 年 11 月 5 日から 7 日にマニラホテルで開催されました。この大会は PEISS の歴史上 2 回目の全国大会で、EIA 実務者、事業者代表、政策立案者も参加しています。大会のテーマは「EIA の 40 年：持続的な解決策の提供」です。この大会は衆議院の生態系委員会<sup>37</sup>と環境・気候変動と持続的な開発フィリピンセンター株式会社(PCECEED)<sup>38</sup>によって主宰されました。発表者の要約は「添付資料 I フィリピン EIA システムの全国会議の記録(2018 年 11 月)」に掲載しました。会議中に簡単なアンケート調査を行った結果を以下に示します。

- 回答者数: 131(50%は事業者と EIA 実務者)
- どのような方法でフィリピンの EIA システムは向上していくと思いますか？
  - 100% 法律の改正・改訂
  - 100% 管理規定の改正・改訂
  - 88% 能力向上のための取り組み
- EIA 法のどの部分の改訂が望ましいと思いますか？
  - 50.3% EIA が必要となる事業のタイプ
  - 38.9% 事業監督官庁主導による SEA の実施 (DOE によるエネルギー事業を対象とした SEA など)
  - 9.4% EIA を主導している DENR-EMB の組織体制の変更
- 能力向上が望まれるものの優先度
  - 1) EIA レポートの作成
  - 2) 環境リスクと危険性のアセスメント
  - 3) 水質に対する影響のアセスメント
  - 4) 生態系の影響アセスメント
  - 5) 大気質の影響アセスメント
  - 6) CMR の作成
  - 7) 環境訴訟

## 5 現地政府機関等とのコンタクト

### 5.1 環境影響評価所轄窓口

EIA に関わる政府関係部署とその連絡先は、「添付資料 D. 1. DENR オフィスの連絡先」、「添付資料 D. 2. EMB オフィスの連絡先」、「添付資料 D. 3. その他政府機関・研究所・事務所の連絡先」に示します。

<sup>37</sup> 生態系委員会は衆議院の中の常設委員会です。委員会は持続可能な開発によって引き起こされる公害や生物の問題を解決するために設立されています。

<sup>38</sup> PCECEED は、持続可能な開発実現に向けて質的な貢献を行いたいという共通の考えを持った専門家や提唱者のグループです。

## 5.2 許認可機関

環境と天然資源管理に関わる他の政府機関には以下のものがあります (SEPO, 2012)。

1. 農業省(Department of Agriculture: DA)
  - 漁業と水産資源局(Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources: BFAR)
2. エネルギー省(Department of Energy: DOE)
3. 保健省(Department of Health: DOH)
4. 先住民族国家委員会(National Commission on Indigenous Peoples: NCIP)
5. 国営電力公社(National Power Corporation: NPC)
6. フィリピン国家石油会社(Philippine National Oil Company: PNOC)
7. 貿易産業省(Department of Trade and Industry: DTI)
8. 交通省(Department of Transportation: DOTr)
9. 情報通信技術省(Department of Information and Communications Technology: DICT)
10. 公共事業と高速道路省(Department of Public Works and Highways: DPWH)

これらの機関の連絡先と EIA にどのように関わっているかを「添付資料 D. 3. その他政府機関・研究所・事務所の連絡先」に示します。また、地方自治体や他の省庁に提出の必要な文書や許認可と EIA の関係を表した表を「添付資料 B 他の政府機関で必要な許認可と EIA の関係」に示します。

環境アセスメントシステム法案には、他省庁内に環境部を置くとされていますが、この法案はまだ成立していません。詳細は、「2.5.3 戦略的環境アセスメントシステム」を参照してください。

## 5.3 EIA コンサルタント等

信頼のおける EIA を作成するコンサルタントは EMB の登録を受けています。登録されたコンサルタントのリストは以下に示す Web に掲載されています。業界団体は特に存在しません。

- EMB CO の EIA 個人作成者リスト (<http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Official-List-of-Registered-Individual-Preparers-for-posting-REVISED-9-19-2018.pdf> )
- EMB Region 5 の EIA 個人作成者リスト ([http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/R05\\_EIA-Preparer.pdf](http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/R05_EIA-Preparer.pdf) )
- EMB Region 12 の EIA 個人作成者リスト ([http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/R12\\_EIA-Preparer.pdf](http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/R12_EIA-Preparer.pdf) )
- EMB CO の EIA 作成企業リスト (<http://eia.emb.gov.ph/emb-mc-2013-003-registry-system/registered-firms-for-eia-report-preparation/> )

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## 添付資料

### 添付資料 A 環境関連法令リスト

List of Environmental Legislation in the Philippines

#### 添付資料 A. 1. 環境関連法のリスト

Year	NO.	TITLE/SUBJECT	Item/ Sector	Standard/ Area/ Species/ Guideline
2012 Jul 6	Executive Order No. 79	Institutionalizing and Implementing Reforms in the Philippine Mining Sector Providing Policies and Guidelines to Ensure Environmental Protection and Responsible Mining in the Utilization of Mineral Resources	Mining	Policy/Guideline
2002 Nov 7	Republic Act No. 9175	<b>Chain Saw Act of 2002</b> An Act Regulating the Ownership, Possession, Sale, Importation and Use of Chain Saws, Penalizing Violations Thereof and For Other Purposes	Chain Saws	Guideline
2002 Jun 7	Republic Act No. 9168	<b>Philippine Plant Variety Protection Act of 2002</b> An Act to Provide Protection to New Plant Varieties, Establishing a National Plant Variety Protection Board and for Other Purposes	Botany	Policy/Guideline
2001 Aug 11	Republic Act No. 9154	<b>Mt. Kanla-on Natural Park (MKNP) Act of 2001</b> An Act Establishing Mt. Kanla-On Located in the Cities of Bago, La Carlota, And San Carlos and in the Municipalities of La Castellana And Murcia, all in the Province of Negros Occidental, and in the City of Canlaon and Municipality of Vallehermoso, Both in the Province Of Negros Oriental, as a Protected Area and a Peripheral Area as Buffer Zone Providing for its Management, and for Other Purposes	Natural Park	Area (Zoning)
2001 July 30	Republic Act No. 9147	<b>Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act</b> An Act Providing for The Conservation and Protection of Wildlife Resources and Their Habitats, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes	Biology (Wildlife Resources and Habitats)	Policy
2001 Apr 8	Republic Act No. 9072	<b>National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protection Act</b> An Act to Manage and Protect Caves and Cave Resources and for Other Purposes	Geology (Cave)	Policy
2001 Jan 26	Republic Act No. 9003	<b>Ecological Solid Waste Management Act Of 2000</b> An Act Providing for an Ecological Solid Waste Management Program, Creating the Necessary Institutional Mechanisms and Incentives, Declaring Certain Acts Prohibited and Providing Penalties, Appropriating Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes	Solid Waste	Policy/Guideline
1999 Jun 23	Republic Act No. 8749	<b>Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999</b>	Air	Policy

Year	NO.	TITLE/SUBJECT	Item/ Sector	Standard/ Area/ Species/ Guideline
1999 Jan 19	Executive Order No. 65 Series 1999	Amending Executive Order No. 54, Series Of 1999	Ad Hoc Committee	Amendment (Establishment of Ad Hoc)
1999 Jan 6	Executive Order No. 54 Series 1999	Creating the Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission	Ad Hoc Committee	Establishment of Ad Hoc
1998 Feb 25	Republic Act No. 8550	<b>Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998</b> An Act Providing for the Development, Management and Conservation of The Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Integrating All Laws Pertinent Thereto, and for Other Purposes	Biology (Fish and Aquatic Resources)	Policy
1998 Feb 11	Republic Act No. 8485	<b>Animal Welfare Act of 1998</b> An Act to Promote Animal Welfare in the Philippines	Zoology	Policy
1997 Dec 22	Republic Act No. 8435	<b>Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act Of 1997</b> An Act Prescribing Urgent Related Measures to Modernize the Agriculture and Fisheries Sectors of the Country in Order to Enhance Their Profitability, and Prepare Said Sectors for the Challenges of The Globalization Through an Adequate, Focused and Rational Delivery of Necessary Support Services, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes	Agriculture	Area/ Policy/ Zoning
1997 Oct 29	Republic Act No. 8371	<b>Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997</b> An Act to Recognize, Protect and Promote the Rights of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous People, Creating A National Commission of Indigenous People, Establishing Implementing Mechanisms, Appropriating Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes	Social (Indigenous People)	Policy
1995 Dec 20	Republic Act No. 8172	<b>An Act for Salt Iodization Nationwide (ASIN)</b> An Act Promoting Salt Iodization Nationwide and for Related Purposes	Food, Health	Policy
1995 Jun 7	Republic Act No. 8041	<b>National Water Crisis Act of 1995</b> An Act to Address the National Water Crisis and for Other Purposes	Water Supply	Policy
1995 May 29	Republic Act No. 8048	<b>Coconut Preservation Act of 1995</b> An Act Providing for the Regulation of the Cutting of Coconut Trees, its Replenishment, Providing Penalties Therefor and for Other Purposes	Agriculture (Coconut Tree Protection)	Policy
1995 May 18	Executive Order No. 247 Series 1995	<b>Guidelines on Biological &amp; Genetic Resources</b> Prescribing Guidelines and Establishing a Regulatory Framework for the Prospecting of Biological and Genetic Resources, Their By-Products and Derivatives, for Scientific and Commercial Purposes; And Other Purposes	Biology	Guideline

Year	NO.	TITLE/SUBJECT	Item/ Sector	Standard/ Area/ Species/ Guideline
1995 Mar 3	Republic Act No. 7942	<b>Philippine Mining Act of 1995</b> An Act Instituting A New System of Mineral Resources Exploration, Development, Utilization, And Conservation	Mining	Policy
1995 Feb 23	Republic Act No. 7907	<b>Code of Agrarian Reform in the Philippines</b> An Act Amending Republic Act 3844, as Amended	Agriculture, Business	Amendment, Policy
1995 Feb 23	Republic Act No. 7900	<b>High-Value Crops Development Act of 1995</b> An Act to Promote the Production, Processing, Marketing and Distribution of High-Valued Crops, Providing Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes	Agriculture	Policy
1992 Jun 25	Proclamation No. 926	<b>Subic Watershed Forest Reserve Law</b> Establishing Subic Watershed Forest Reserve for Purposes of Protecting, Maintaining, or Improving its Waterfield and Providing Restraining Mechanisms for Inappropriate Forest Exploitation and Disruptive Land Use, a Certain Parcel of Land of the Public Domain Situated in the Province of Bataan, Island of Luzon, Philippines	Watershed Forest Reserve	Area, Policy
1992 Jun 19	Republic Act No. 7611	<b>Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP) for Palawan Act</b> An Act Adopting the Strategic Environmental Plan for Palawan, Creating the Administrative Machinery for its Implementation, Converting the Palawan Integrated Area Development Project Office to its Support Staff, Providing Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes	Environmental Planning	Policy
1992 Jun 1	Republic Act No. 7586	<b>National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 1992</b> An Act Providing for The Establishment and Management of National Integrated Protected Areas System, Defining its Scope and Coverage, and for Other Purposes	Protected Area	Policy
1992 Mar 27	Republic Act No. 7308	<b>Seed Industry Development Act of 1992</b> An Act to Promote and Develop the Seed Industry in the Philippines and Create a National Seed Industry Council and for Other Purposes	Botany	Policy
1991 Oct 10	Republic Act No. 7161	<b>Tax Laws Incorporated in the Revised Forestry Code</b> An Act Incorporating Certain Sections of The National Internal Revenue Code Of 1977, as Amended, to Presidential Decree No. 705, as Amended, Otherwise Known as the "Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines", and Providing Amendments Thereto by Increasing the Forest Charges on Timber and Other Forest Products	Forest Products	Amendment, Policy



Year	NO.	TITLE/SUBJECT	Item/ Sector	Standard/ Area/ Species/ Guideline
1991 Jun	Republic Act No. 7076	<b>People's Small-Scale Mining Act of 1991</b> An Act Creating a People's Small-Scale Mining Program and for Other Purposes	Mining	Policy
1990 Oct 26	Republic Act No. 6969	<b>Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990</b> An Act to Control Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Providing Penalties for Violations Thereof, and for Other Purposes	Hazardous Waste	Policy
1985 Nov 16	Presidential Decree No. 2001	<b>Withdrawal of Lead in Gasoline</b> Establishing a Program to Gradually Withdraw the Use of Tetraethyl Lead in Gasoline and, as Substitute Therefor, to Use Ethanol	Hazardous Substance	Policy
1984 Apr 5	Batas Pambansa Bilang 701	An Act Amending Section 36 of PD 705, Otherwise Known as "The Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines"	Forestry	Amendment, Policy
1984 Jan 23	Presidential Decree No. 1899	<b>Small-Scale Mining Law</b> Establishing Small-Scale Mining as a New Dimension in Mineral Development	Mining	Policy
1981 Dec 14	Proclamation No. 2146	<b>Environmental Impact Statement System - Areas/Types of Projects</b> Proclaiming Certain Areas and Types of Projects as Environmentally Critical and Within the Scope of the Environmental Impact Statement System Established Under PD1586	EIA	Guideline
1981 Jan 14	Presidential Decree No. 1775	<b>Amendment to the Revised Forestry Code</b> Amending Section Eighty of Presidential Decree Numbered Seven Hundred Five, as Amended, Otherwise Known as the "Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines."	Forestry	Amendment, Policy
1980 Mar 27	Batas Pambansa Bilang 58	An Act Amending Republic Act 4474, As Amended by Republic Act 6145 (Re: Prohibiting the Catching, Selling, Offering to Sell, Purchasing Any of The Fish Species Called "Gobiidae" Or "Ipon")	Zoology (Fish)	Regulation/ Species
1979 Jun 26	Executive Order No. 542	<b>Task Force Pawikan</b> Creating the Task Force Pawikan and Appropriating Funds Therefor	Ad Hoc Committee	Establishment of Ad Hoc
1978 Jun 11	Presidential Decree No. 1586	<b>Environmental Impact Statement System</b> Establishing an Environmental Impact Statement System, Including Other Environmental Management Related Measures and for Other Purposes	EIA	Policy
1978 Jun 10	Presidential Decree No. 1433	<b>Plant Quarantine Decree Of 1978</b> Promulgating the Plant Quarantine Law Of 1978, Thereby Revising and Consolidating Existing Plant Quarantine Laws to Further Improve and Strengthen the Plant Quarantine Service of the Bureau of Plant Industry	Botany	Policy

Year	NO.	TITLE/SUBJECT	Item/ Sector	Standard/ Area/ Species/ Guideline
1977 Oct 14	Presidential Decree No. 1219	<b>The Coral Resources Development and Conservation Decree</b> Providing for the Exploration, Exploitation, Utilization and Conservation of Coral Resources	Biology (Corals)	Policy
1977 Jun 6	Presidential Decree No. 1152	<b>Philippine Environment Code</b>	Environmental Protection	Policy, Guideline
1977 Jun 6	Presidential Decree No. 1151	<b>Philippine Environmental Policy</b>	Environmental Protection	Policy
1976 Dec 31	Presidential Decree No. 1067	<b>Water Code of the Philippines</b> A Decree Instituting a Water Code, Thereby Revising and Consolidating the Laws Governing the Ownership, Appropriation, Utilization, Exploitation, Development, Conservation and Protection of Water Resources	Water Resources and Supply	Policy, Guideline
1976 Aug 18	Presidential Decree No. 984	<b>National Pollution Control Commission</b> Providing for the Revision of Republic Act No. 3931, Commonly Known as the Pollution Control Law, and for Other Purposes	Ad Hoc Committee	Establishment of Ad Hoc, Policy
1976 Aug 18	Presidential Decree No. 979	<b>Marine Pollution Decree of 1976</b> Providing for the Revision of PD 600 Governing Marine Pollution	Water Bodies	Regulation
1975 Dec 23	Presidential Decree No. 856	<b>Code on Sanitation of the Philippines</b>	Health	Guideline
1975 Nov 7	Presidential Decree No. 825	<b>Penalty for Improper Garbage Disposal</b> Providing Penalty for Improper Disposal of Garbage and Other Forms of Uncleanliness and for Other Purposes	Waste	Policy
1975 Oct 7	Presidential Decree No. 813	Amending Certain Sections of Republic Act 4850, Otherwise Known as the "Laguna Lake Development Authority Act Of 1966."	Ad Hoc Committee	Amendment, Ad Hoc Functions
1975 May 19	Presidential Decree No. 705	<b>Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines</b> Revising Presidential Decree No. 389, Otherwise Known as the Forestry Reform Code of the Philippines	Forestry	Policy, Guideline
1975 May 16	Presidential Decree No. 704	<b>Philippine Fisheries Decree of 1975</b> Revising and Consolidating All Laws and Decrees Affecting Fishing and Fisheries	Agriculture (Fisheries)	Amendment, Policy
1974 Dec 9	Presidential Decree No. 601	<b>Revised Coast Guard Law Of 1974</b>	Ad Hoc Committee	Establishment of Ad Hoc
1973 Aug 18	Presidential Decree No. 274	Pertaining to the Preservation, Beautification, Improvement and Gainful Utilization of The Pasig River, Providing for the Regulation and Control of Pollution of the River and its Banks in Order to Enhance its Development, Thereby Maximizing its Utilization for Socio-Economic Purposes	River Protection	Regulation

Year	NO.	TITLE/SUBJECT	Item/ Sector	Standard/ Area/ Species/ Guideline
1966 Jul 18	Republic Act No. 4850	An Act Creating the Laguna Lake Development Authority, Prescribing its Powers, Functions and Duties, Providing Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes	Ad Hoc Committee	Establishment of Ad Hoc
1965 May 4	Republic Act No. 4190	<b>Lanao del Sur National Parks</b> An Act Declaring Certain Places In The Province Of Lanao Del Sur As National Parks	National Park	Area (Zoning)
1964 Jun 18	Republic Act No. 3931	<b>National Water &amp; Air Pollution Control Commission Act</b> An Act Creating the National Water and Air Pollution Control Commission	Ad Hoc Committee	Establishment of Ad Hoc
1963 Jun 21	Republic Act No. 3571	<b>Prohibition Against Cutting of Trees in Public Roads, Plazas, etc.</b> An Act to Prohibit the Cutting, Destroying or Injuring of Planted or Growing Trees, Flowering Plants and Shrubs or Plants of Scenic Value Along Public Roads, In Plazas, Parks, School Premises or In Any Other Public Ground	Botany	Policy
1933 Mar 1	Act No. 4062	An Act to Reserve to the Philippine Legislature the Disposition of the Waters of the Public Domain for the Utilization and Development of Hydraulic Power	Water Body, Power	Policy
1932 Dec 5	Act No 4003	<b>Fisheries Act</b> An Act to Amend and Compile the Laws Relating to Fish and Other Aquatic Resources of the Philippine Islands, and for Other Purposes	Biology (Fish and Aquatic Resources)	Amendment, Policy
1932 Dec 3	Act No. 3983	An Act to Protect Wild Flowers and Plants in the Philippine Islands and to Prescribe Conditions Under Which They May Be Collected, Kept, Sold, Exported, and for Other Purposes	Botany	Policy
1929 Nov 26	Act No. 3572	<b>Prohibition Against Cutting of Tindalo, Akli &amp; Molave Trees</b> An Act to Prohibit the Cutting of Tindalo, Akle Or Molave Trees, Under Certain Conditions, And to Penalize Violations Thereof	Botany	Policy

添付資料 A. 2. 有害廃棄物管理関連の法と政策のリスト

<http://emb.gov.ph/laws-and-policies-hazardous-waste-management/>

REF. NO.	TITLE/SUBJECT
RA 6969	Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990 An Act to control Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes, Providing Penalties for Violations. Thereof, and for other purposes
DAO 1992-29	Implementing rules and regulations of Republic Act 6969
	DAO 2004-36 Procedural Manual Title III of DAO 1992-29 "Hazardous Waste Management"
DAO 1994-28	Interim guidelines for the importation of recyclable materials containing hazardous substances
	DAO 1997-28 Amending Annex A of DAO 1994-28
DAO 2010-06	Guidelines on the Use of alternative Fuels and Raw Materials in Cement Kilns
DAO 2013-22	Revised Procedures and Standards for the Management of Hazardous Wastes (Revising DAO 2004-36)

添付資料 A. 3. 大気汚染管理関連の法と政策のリスト

<http://emb.gov.ph/laws-and-policies-air-quality-management/>

REF. NO.	TITLE/SUBJECT
RA 8749	<b>Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999</b> – An Act Providing for a Comprehensive Air Pollution Control Policy and For Other Purposes
DAO 1993-14	Revised Air Quality Standards of 1992, Revising and Amending the Air Quality Standards of 1978
	DAO 1993-14A Amendment to Administrative Order No. 14 Series Of 1993 and Clarifying Its Coverage and Scope
	DENR MC 1997-10 Clarification on Section 60(B) of DAO 1993-14 Emphasize that "Fuel Burning Steam Generators" cover not only "steam generators" but also "all other fuel burning equipment" States that sulfur should be measured regardless if the concentration is expressed as SO <sub>2</sub> or SO <sub>3</sub>
EO 1997-446	Mandating the Phase-Out of Leaded Gasoline as One of The Means of Solving Air Pollution
DAO 1998-46	1998 Revised Rules and Regulations for The Prevention, Control and Abatement of Air Pollution from Motor Vehicles
DAO 2000-81	Implementing Rules and Regulations for RA 8749
	DAO 2004-26 Amending Rule XIX of DENR Administrative Order No. 2000-81 (Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 8749)
	DAO 2007-22 Guidelines on the Requirements for continuous Emission Monitoring Systems and other acceptable protocols, thereby modifying and Clarifying certain Provisions of Section 5, Rule X of DAO 2000-81 and other Related provisions
DAO 2000-82	Integrated Air Quality Improvement Framework – Air Quality Action Plan
MEMO 2001-30	Interim Guidelines on Regulation for Industrial Facility using Bunker Oil
DAO 2003-25	Hydrocarbon Standards for Motorcycle
DAO 2004-53	Guidelines to Implement the Tax Incentives Provision Under Section 13 Of Republic Act No. 8749 Otherwise Known as The Philippine Clean Air Act
DENR MC 2005-10	Criteria in the Selection and Implementation of Qualified or Eligible Projects and Activities to be Supported by the Air Quality Management Fund
DAO 2006-01	Adopting Environmental Technology Verification Protocol (ETVP)

REF. NO.	TITLE/SUBJECT
DAO 2006-03	Guidelines for DENR Accreditation of 3 <sup>rd</sup> Party Source Emission Testing Firms
EMB MC 2007-03	Policy on Compliance and Permitting for Industrial Facilities Relating to Air Quality DAO 2009-004 Amendment of Annex 2 of Memorandum Circular 2007-003 Regarding the Policy on Compliance and Permitting for Industrial Facilities
DAO 2007-27	Revised Emission Standards for Motor Vehicles Equipped with Compression-Ignition and Spark-Ignition Engines
DAO 2008-09	Revising the Documentary Requirement for the Application of Certificate of Conformity for New Motor Vehicles
DAO 2013-13	Establishing the Provisional National Ambient Air Quality Guideline Values for Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM2.5)

添付資料 A. 4. 固形廃棄物管理関連の法と政策のリスト

<http://emb.gov.ph/laws-and-policies-solid-waste-management-3/>

REF. NO.	TITLE/SUBJECT
RA 9003	<b>Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000</b> – An Act Providing for an Ecological Solid Waste Management Program, Creating the Necessary Institutional Mechanisms and Incentives, Declaring Certain Acts and Prohibited and Providing Penalties, Appropriating Funds Therefor, and for other Purposes
PD 825	Providing penalty for improper disposal of garbage and other forms of uncleanness and for other purposes
AO 1993-90	Creating a project management office on Solid Waste Management under the presidential task force on waste management
MC 1998-39A	Amending Memorandum Circular No. 39-A, Dated January 19, 1988. By Reconstituting The Presidential Task Force on Waste Management
DAO 1998-49	Technical Guidelines for Municipal Solid Waste Disposal
DAO 1998-50	Adopting the landfill site identification and screening criteria for municipal solid waste disposal facilities
DAO 2001-34	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act 9003

添付資料 A. 5. 水質汚濁管理関連の法と政策のリスト

<http://emb.gov.ph/laws-and-policies-water-quality-management/>

REF. NO.	TITLE/SUBJECT
RA 9275	<b>Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004</b> - An Act Providing for a Comprehensive Water Quality Management and for Other Purposes
PD 1067	The Water Code of the Philippines PD 1067-IRR Implementing Rules and Regulations of Water Code of the Philippines
DAO 1990-34	Revised Water Usage and Classifications Water Quality Criteria Amending Section Nos. 68 and 69, Chapter III of the 1978 NPCC Rules and Regulations
DAO 2002-16	The DENR-EMB National Environmental User's Fee of 2002 DAO 2003-39 Implementing Rules and Regulations of DAO 2002-16
EMB MC 2003-006	Implementation Scheme for Industrial Eco-Watch System 2003
EMB MC 2003-008	Procedural and Reference Manual for DAO 2003-27
DAO 2003-26	Revised Industrial Eco-Watch System Amending Implementing Guidelines of DAO 1998-51
DAO 2003-27	Amending DAO 1992-26, DAO 1992-29 and DAO 2000-81 Among others on the preparation and submission of Self-Monitoring Report (SMR)
DAO 2004-25	Amending Chapter V, Article I of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of PD 984 by deleting the authority to construct and conversion of Permit to Operate to Discharge Permit for water pollution source/ control facilities
DENR MC 2004-11	Compliance of all Wastewater Discharges to Upgraded and Reclassified Waterbodies
DENR MC 2005-10	Implementing Rules and Regulation of the Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004 (Republic Act. No. 9275)
DENR MC 2009-14	Strict implementation of the 50 Meters Buffer Zone Required from Residential Areas/ River of Body of Water to Banana Plantations
DENR MC 2009-15	Procedural Manual for the Designation of Water Quality Management Areas
EMB MC 2012-001	Clarification on the Applicability of Effluent Regulations
EMB MC 2013-06	Guidelines for Water Quality Management Area Action Planning and LGU's Compliance Scheme
EMB MC 2014-002	Recognition of PCO Training Organizations or Institutions
DAO 2016-08	Water Quality Guidelines and General Effluent Standards of 2016 Repeals: 1978 Rules and Regulations of National Pollution Control Commission 1982 Effluent Regulations DAO 1990-34 – Revised Water Usage and Classification/ Water Quality Criteria Amending Section Nos. 68 And 69, Chapter III Of 1978 NPCC Rules and Regulations DAO 1997-23 – Updating DAO 1990-34 Modifies: DAO 1990-35 – Revised Effluent Regulations of 1990, Revising and Amending the Effluent Regulations of 1982.
DENR MC 2004-13	List of Classified/ Re-classified Water Bodies in 2003
DENR MC 2005-06	List of Classified Water Bodies in 2004
DENR MC 2007-10	List of classified Water Bodies in 2006
DENR MC 2009-01	Additional List for Classified Water Bodies

## 添付資料 B 他の政府機関で必要な許認可と EIA の関係

### ANNEX 2-10 RELATIONSHIP OF EIA WITH LGU & OTHER GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS

#### RELATIONSHIP OF EIA WITH LGU AND OTHER GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS

EIA Study Module	Current Areas of Overlap with EIS and Issues Relating to Other Mandates	Responsible Entity or Mandated agency on the Area of Overlap	Documents of Responsible Entity or Mandated Agency that will use EIA Findings and ECC	Sample Nature of Guidance/ Recommendations from EIARC or Review Team
1) Project Description	Requirement for detailed engineering design, detailed process flow, etc.	Proponent's Design Engineer	For FS or bank requirement	Typical design is acceptable. Detailed engineering design not necessary.
2) Geology, Hydrology, Pedology	Earthquake and other earth movement; Flooding, drainage within site; Soft soil, landslides, cave-in, critical slopes	Design Engineer	Risk Assessment for Proponent FS	Require identification and description of natural hazards. Assessment of risk posed by natural hazard to the project not a subject of EIA.
		Municipality/ City Engineer	Building Permit	Advice to LGU of proximity or occurrence of natural hazards; No need for Building Permit at EIA stage
3) Geology	EGGAR (Engineering Geology and Geohazard Assessment Report)	Geologist, MGB	EGGAR approval	Require integration of FS relevant geological parameters with the Geology Module; No need for EGGAR in EIA at FS stage
4) Archaeology	Existence of artifacts	National Museum	National Museum certification	Require Proponent to present in the EIS, a summary of secondary data on existence or proximity of artifacts as part of baseline. There is no need for the NM certification. If there is indication of artifacts, ECC to advise NM of the project for its guidance to the Proponent in cases of artifacts discovery.
5) Hydrology	Allocation of water supply	NWRB	Certificate of Water Availability (CoWA)	No need for the CoWA but Proponent to be required to describe amount of water extraction and sufficiency of source as basis for NWRB's CoWA.
	Water Use Conflicts/ Disputes	Project Design Hydrologist, NIA, MWSS, LWUA, Lawyers	MOA or court settlement	Evaluate baseline and degree of potential impact but not to require resolution of conflict in EIA review
6) Land Use	Land use zoning	LGU	Zoning Certification	Proponent to be required to present zoning data, not the certification, to establish compatibility. If incompatible, advice to be forwarded to the LGU on the project location vis-à-vis zoning classification
	Land reclamation	Philippine Reclamation Authority	Regulation of reclamation activity	EIARC to advise PRA of most critical marine environmental issues for regulation of the



EIA Study Module	Current Areas of Overlap with EIS and Issues Relating to Other Mandates	Responsible Entity or Mandated agency on the Area of Overlap	Documents of Responsible Entity or Mandated Agency that will use EIA Findings and ECC	Sample Nature of Guidance/ Recommendations from EIARC or Review Team
				legally-authorized ECC applicant. In case of unacceptable mitigating measures resulting to ECC denial, the EIA findings may be used to review/revise the negative list of reclamation areas.
7) Oceanography	Tsunami Hazards	Design Engineer	Risk assessment for Proponent FS	Require identification and description of natural hazards. Assessment of risk posed by natural hazard to the project not a subject of EIA.
		Philippine Ports Authority; Municipal or City Engineer	Foreshore Lease, Other Pier Permits; Building Permits	Require identification and description of natural hazards. hazards. Assessment of risk posed by natural hazard to the project not a subject of EIA.
8) Water Quality	Impacts of Pesticides	FPA	Pesticide Management Plan (PMP)	PMP is not necessary at the EIA Stage. Instead, FPA may be advised of EIA findings on critical substances and operations of the project which may pose hazards to water quality with undue usage or release of pesticides.
9) Meteorology	Typhoon or high wind velocity	Design Engineer	Risk assessment for Proponent FS	Require identification and description of natural hazards. Assessment of risk posed by natural hazard to the project not a subject of EIA.
		Municipal or City Engineer	Building Permits	Advice to LGU on occurrence of critical project processes or chemicals which may be affected by typhoon events as input to Building Permits
10) Air Quality or Noise	Work Place Air Quality	DOLE	Occupational Health and Safety Program	Advice to DOLE if baseline shows high respiratory diseases in the project area; Advice to EQD on critical RA 8749-related concerns on emissions, if any
11) Land/ Water Biota	Biodiversity	PAWB, PAMB	PAMB endorsement, PAWB Transport Permit, Import/ Export Permit, Biodiversity study	PAMB/ PAWB endorsements, permits and studies not necessary in the EIA Review. Instead, PAMB/ PAWB may be advised of existence and ecological status of critical or unique habitats or species and likely secondary impacts which may potentially occur if habitat/ species are affected by project.
12) Terrestrial Biology	Tree Cutting	Forester/ Forest Mgt Bureau	Tree Cutting Permit (TCP)	FMB permit not necessary in the EIA Review. Instead, FMB may be advised of critical EIA findings for inclusion in conditions of permit/ approval



<b>EIA Study Module</b>	<b>Current Areas of Overlap with EIS and Issues Relating to Other Mandates</b>	<b>Responsible Entity or Mandated agency on the Area of Overlap</b>	<b>Documents of Responsible Entity or Mandated Agency that will use EIA Findings and ECC</b>	<b>Sample Nature of Guidance/ Recommendations from EIARC or Review Team</b>
13) Marine Biology	Cutting of mangroves, damage to corals	Forester of FMB; Marine Biologist of CRMP; DA; LGU	FMB permits, DA & LGU approvals	FMB/DA/LGU permits not necessary in the EIA Review. Instead, these agencies may be advised of critical EIA findings for inclusion in conditions of permit/ approval
14) Socio-economics, Culture and Politics	Traffic Management	LGU	Traffic Management Plan (TMP)	TMP not necessary as a measure to be proposed by Proponent, Instead, LGU to be advised of project's potential to cause traffic congestion based on project's volume/rate of vehicular movement. Proponent may also be advised to coordinate with LGU to address the project's contribution to local traffic.
	Land Title and Owner Disputes	Geodetic Engineers from Bu of Lands/ Lawyers from Dept of Justice	Amicable settlement or Court settlement	Review social implications but not to require settlement of dispute within EIA process
	Site Waste Disposal and Cleanliness	Sanitary Inspector/ LGUDOH	Environmental and Sanitation Permit	LGU-DOH Permit not needed in EIA Review. Instead, LGU-DOH to be advised of critical RA 9003-related issues for consideration in the permitting process.
	Indigenous Peoples/ Ancestral Domain Areas	NCIP	FPIC/CP/IPDP	FPIC not needed for EIA Review. Instead, NCIP to be advised of the project's socio-cultural and economic impacts and benefits on IPs for consideration in issuance of FPIC and in drafting of IP Development Plan after ECC is issued
	Resettlement Plan	NHA, LGU, NEDA-ICC, HLURB	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Development Permit (DP) for Resettlement Village, Other Permits	RAP, DP and other plans or permits on resettlement not yet necessary at EIS Stage. Instead, advice may be given to concerned agencies on critical EIA findings such as existence of natural hazards, project impacts & benefits for possible consideration in permit applications and review of RAPs
	Approval by LGUs	LGUs	LGU Endorsements	LGU endorsements not necessary at the EIA stage. Instead, EIA findings and conditions to be advised to the LGU for consideration in its endorsement
	Land Conversion	DAR, DA	DA certification, DAR Conversion Approval	DA certification and DAR approval for conversion are not necessary at the EIA stage. Instead, DAR and DA to be advised of relevant EIA findings

<b>EIA Study Module</b>	<b>Current Areas of Overlap with EIS and Issues Relating to Other Mandates</b>	<b>Responsible Entity or Mandated agency on the Area of Overlap</b>	<b>Documents of Responsible Entity or Mandated Agency that will use EIA Findings and ECC</b>	<b>Sample Nature of Guidance/ Recommendations from EIARC or Review Team</b>
				for consideration in their approvals. In case of DA, data on agricultural use of the land, not certification, may be required as part of baseline profile.
15) Occupational Hazards	Fire Hazards Safety	Sanitary Inspector /LGU	LGU Permit from Fire Dept	Permit not necessary at the EIA stage. Instead, LGU may be advised of critical findings in the EIA related to RA 6969, which may increase susceptibility of project to fire hazards.
	Work Place Safety	DOLE	Occupational Health and Safety Program	OHSP is not necessary in the EIA Review. Instead, DOLE is advised of critical project operations, facilities and substances which may pose safety hazards.
16) Environmental Health Impact Assessment (EHIA)	Workers Safety and Health	DOH	Approval of EHIA, EH Management Plan and EH Monitoring Plan	The EIA Findings on the project's environmental impacts and management measures will advise DOH if the project will pose a public health risk to the environment. For this purpose, DOH shall provide DENR-EMB with a declaration of Health Sensitive Projects and Health Sensitive Areas. Further, workers' HIA component of the EHIA is recommended to be coordinated by DOH with DOLE for the latter's consideration in its requirement of an Occupational Health and Safety Program from the Proponent.

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添付資料 C 事業種と規模別カテゴリ区分

Annex A of EMB MC 2014-005

Project Thresholds for Coverage Screening and Categorization

Project Description	Covered (Required to secure ECC)			Not covered (may secure CNC)	Project size parameters/ Remarks
	Category A: ECP	Category B: Non-ECP		Category D	
	EIS	EIS	IEE Checklist	PD (Part I only)	
1. HEAVY AND OTHER PROCESSING/ MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					
1.1. Non-Ferrous Metal Industries	≥ 30,000 MT	≥ 10,000 MT but < 30,000 MT	> 200 MT but < 10,000 MT	≤ 200 MT annually	Annual production rate
1.2. Iron and Steel Mills					
1.3. Petroleum and Petrochemical Industries (this category includes hydrocarbon products such as LNG/CNG, etc.)					
1.3.1. Petrochemical or petroleum-based projects	≥ 30,000 MT	≥ 10,000 MT but < 30,000 MT	> 200 MT but < 10,000 MT	≤ 200 MT annually	Annual production rate
1.3.2. Refineries	≥ 30,000 barrels	≥ 10,000 barrels but < 30,000 barrels	> 200 barrels but < 10,000 barrels	≤ 200 barrels annually	Annual production rate
1.3.3. Recycling of oil and other petroleum-based chemicals	≥ 10 MT	≥ 5MT but < 10 MT	> 1 MT but < 5 MT	≤ 1 MT	Daily production rate
1.3.4. LPG/LNG/CNG/similar product storage and refilling	None	≥ 10 MT	<10 MT	None	Total storage capacity
1.3.5. Storage of petroleum, petrochemical, or related products (including bending)	None	≥ 20,000 kL	> 20 kL but < 20,000 kL	≤ 20 kL	Total storage capacity
1.3.6. Refiling station projects/ gasoline station projects	None	≥ 20,000 kL	> 20 kL but < 20,000 kL	≤ 20 kL	Total storage capacity
1.4. Smelting Plants	≥ 15,000 MT	10,000 MT ≥ but < 15,000 MT	> 200 MT but < 10,000 MT	≤ 200 MT annually	Annual production rate
1.5. Chemical Industries					
1.5.1. Manufacturing, processing and/or use of substances included in the Priority Chemical List (PCL) and Chemical Control Order (CCO) per RA 6969 IRR	None	≥ 1.0 MT	< 1.0 MT	None	Annual production rate
1.5.2. Manufacture of agri-chemicals, industrial chemicals and other substances not in the PCL or CCO	None	≥ 30,000 MT	> 200 MT but < 30,000 MT	≤ 200 MT annually	Annual production rate
1.5.3. Manufacture of explosives, propellants and industrial gases	None	≥ 5 MT	< 5.0 MT	None	Annual production rate

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Project Description	Covered (Required to secure ECC)			Not covered (may secure CNC)	Project size parameters/ Remarks
	Category A: ECP	Category B: Non-ECP		Category D	
	EIS	EIS	IEE Checklist	PD (Part I only)	
1.5.4. Pharmaceutical industries and manufacture of soap and detergents, health and beauty products, and other consumer products	None	≥ 50,000 MT	> 200 MT but < 50,000 MT	≤ 200 MT annually	Annual production rate
1.5.5. Surface coating industries (paints, pigments, varnishes, lacquers, anti-capacity fouling coating, printing inks)	None	≥ 30,000 MT	> 200 MT but < 30,000 MT	≤ 200 MT annually	Annual production rate
1.6. Agriculture, Food, and Related Industries					
1.6.1. Animal products processing (fish/meat processing, canning, slaughterhouses, etc.) including other marine products, crabmeat, etc.)	None	≥ 2,500 MT	> 200 MT but < 2,500 MT	≤ 200 MT	Annual production rate
1.6.2. Coconut processing plants (including production of other coconut-based products)	None	≥ 25,000 MT	> 200 MT but < 25,000 MT	≤ 200 MT	Annual production rate
1.6.3. Distillation and Fermentation Plants (e.g. bio-ethanol project)	None	≥ 50,000 MT	> 200 MT but < 50,000 MT	≤ 200 MT	Annual production rate
1.6.4. Food preservation (e.g. drying, freezing) and similar methods aside from canning	None	None	None	Regardless of capacity	For canning, refer to other (applicable) categories
1.6.5. Ice plant/processing	None	None	Regardless of capacity	None	
1.6.6. Agricultural processing including rice, corn, vegetables, fruits and other agricultural products.	None	≥ 50,000 MT	> 5,000 MT but < 50,000 MT	≤ 5,000 MT	Annual production rate
1.6.7. Rice/corn mill	None	None	> 1 ton/hr or mill with polishing (regardless of production rate if with polishing)	≤ 1 ton/hr	Hourly production rate
1.6.8. Other types of food (and other food by-products, additives, etc.) processing industries	None	≥ 50,000 MT	> 200 MT but < 50,000 MT	≤ 200 MT	Annual production rate
1.6.9. Processing of dairy products	None	≥ 10,000 L (liquid) or ≥ 100 MT (solid)	> 100 L but < 10,000 L (liquid) or > 1 MT but < 100 MT (solid)	≤ 100 L (liquid) or ≤ 1 MT (solid)	Monthly production rate
1.6.10. Sugar mills	None	≥ 50,000 MT	> 200 MT but	≤ 200 MT	Annual (rated) production rate

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Project Description	Covered (Required to secure ECC)			Not covered (may secure CNC)	Project size parameters/ Remarks
	Category A: ECP	Category B: Non-ECP		Category D	
	EIS	EIS	IEE Checklist	PD (Part I only)	
			< 50,000 MT		
1.7. Other Processing/ Manufacturing Industries					
1.7.1. Leather and related industries	None	≥ 2,500 MT	> 200 MT but < 2,500 MT	≤ 200 MT	Annual production rate
1.7.2. Textile, wood, rubber, and fiber glass industries	None	≥ 50,000 MT	> 1,000 MT but < 50,000 MT	≤ 1,000 MT	Annual production rate
1.7.3. Wood and metal furniture assembly	None	None	With processing (bleaching, sanding, etc.)	Without processing	Regardless of capacity or area
1.7.4. Glass-based products manufacturing	None	None	> 30,000 MT	≤ 30,000 MT	Annual production rate
1.7.5. Metal-based products manufacturing (including semi-conductors, electronics)	None	Regardless of production capacity if involving us of ≥ 1.0 MT per year of substances included in the PCL and CCO	> 15,000 MT OR regardless of production capacity if involving us of ≥ 1.0 MT per year of substances included in the PCL and CCO	≤ 15,000 MT AND does not involve the use of substances included in the PCL and CCO	Annual use of substances in PCL or CCO (EIS) Annual production rate (IEEC & Category D)
1.7.6. Garment manufacturing/ industries	None	None	With dyeing	w/o dyeing and only involves spinning, cutting and sewing	Regardless of capacity of area
1.7.7. Pulp and paper industries	≥ 50,000 MT	≥ 10,000 MT but < 50,000 MT	> 200 MT but < 10,000 MT	≤ 200 MT	Annual production rate
1.7.8. Paper and plastic-based products	None	None	> 15,000 MT	≤ 15,000 MT	Annual production rate
1.7.9. Car and trucks assembly	None	≥ 2.5 ha	< 2.5 ha	None	Total gross floor area including parking, open space, and other areas
1.7.10. Shipbuilding, boatbuilding and other marine vessel manufacturing/ fabrication (including ship breaking and salvaging)	None	≥ 500 DWT	> 5 DWT but < 500 DWT	≤ 5 DWT and can handle 1 boat at a time	Boat/ship capacity (based on maximum capacity of ship and boat that can be fabricated by the facility)

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Project Description	Covered (Required to secure ECC)			Not covered (may secure CNC)	Project size parameters/ Remarks
	Category A: ECP	Category B: Non-ECP		Category D	
	EIS	EIS	IEE Checklist	PD (Part I only)	
2. RESOURCE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES					
2.1. Mining and Quarrying Projects					
2.1.1. Coal mining	≥ 70,000 MT	> 20,000 MT but < 70,000 MT	≤ 20,000 MT	None	Annual extraction rate
2.1.2. Extraction of metallic ores/minerals (on shore)	≥ 100,000 MT OR Area ≥ 25 ha (regardless of capacity)	> 20,000 MT but < 100,000 MT AND Area < 25 ha	≤ 20,000 MT AND Area < 25 ha	None	Annual extraction rate or/and project area  (material recovery from TSF and similar facility are included in this category)
2.1.3. Extraction of non-metallic minerals such as - Limestone/ shale/ silica/ clay/ placer and other non-metal mineral/ ores - Aggregates (sand, stone, gravel including dredging with/ intended for recovery/ use of materials)	≥ 75,000 OR Area ≥ 20 ha (regardless of capacity)	> 20,000 MT but < 75,000 MT AND Area < 20 ha	≤ 20,000 MT AND Area < 20 ha	Dredging only (of river, bay, and other natural water bodies as environmental enhancement)	Annual extraction rate or/and project area
2.1.4. Extraction of oil and gas (land-based)	The reckoning of “commercial extraction” of onshore and offshore oil & gas projects shall be after DOE’s approval of the Service Contractor’s Declaration of Commerciality.				
- Commercial extraction of oil	≥ 4,000 barrels (or equivalent)	> 500 but < 4,000 barrels (or equivalent)	≤ 500 barrels (or equivalent)	None	Daily extraction rate
- Commercial extraction of oil	≥ 250,000 m³	> 50,000 m³ but < 250,000 m³	≤ 50,000 m³	None	Daily extraction rate
2.1.5. Extraction of metallic and non-metallic minerals including extraction of oil and gas, deuterium (off-shore)	Regardless of commercial capacity of area	None	None	None	
2.1.6. Mineral processing projects					
a. Metallic mineral or ore processing	≥ 70,000 MT	≥ 10,000 MT but < 70,000 MT	> 200 MT but < 10,000 MT	≤ 200 MT annually	Annual processing rate (based on inputs)
b. Precious/ noble metal refining (including jewelry-making)	None	Regardless of production capacity if involving the use of ≥ 1.0 MT per year of substances included in the PCL and CCO	Regardless of production capacity if involving the use of < 1.0 MT per year of substances included in the PCL and CCO	Does not use chemicals	

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Project Description	Covered (Required to secure ECC)			Not covered (may secure CNC)	Project size parameters/ Remarks
	Category A: ECP	Category B: Non-ECP		Category D	
	EIS	EIS	IEE Checklist	PD (Part I only)	
c. Non-metallic mineral processing plants like cement, other cement products, clinker, limestone, ceramic industries, manufacture and processing of calcium	≥ 50,000 MT	≥ 10,000 MT but < 50,000 MT	> 200 MT but < 10,000 MT	≤ 200 MT	Annual production rate
d. Natural stone (e.g. marble) processing plant	None	None	> 10,000 MT	≤ 10,000 MT	Annual production rate
e. Batching and crushing plant; sand & gravel washing	None	None	Regardless of size or capacity	Those that are mobile or to be operated for less than 1 year	
2.2. Forestry Projects					
2.2.1. Community Based Forest Resources Utilization (CBFRU); Integrated Forest Management Agreement (IFMA) projects; Timber License Agreement (TLA); Private Land Timber Utilization (PLTU); other forestry projects; forestry project co-managed with DENR	≥ 10,000 m <sup>3</sup>	≥ 5,000 m <sup>3</sup> but < 10,000 m <sup>3</sup>	> 100 m <sup>3</sup> but < 5,000 m <sup>3</sup>	≤ 100 m <sup>3</sup>	Annual volume of trees to be cut  For equal to or more than 5,000 m <sup>3</sup> – processing shall be done at the EMB RO, however, approval will be at EMB CO as per Memorandum from the Secretary dated 13 Dec 2006
2.2.2. Wood processing projects	≥ 10,000 m <sup>3</sup>	> 4,000 m <sup>3</sup> but < 10,000 m <sup>3</sup>	> 100 m <sup>3</sup> but < 4,000 m <sup>3</sup>	≤ 100 m <sup>3</sup>	Equivalent products per year  For more than 4,000 m <sup>3</sup> – processing shall be done at the EMB RO, however, approval will be at EMB CO as per Memorandum from the Secretary dated 13 Dec 2006
2.2.3. Introduction of exotic fauna and flora in public and private forests	Introduction of exotic fauna regardless of number or area if located in public land	Introduction of exotic fauna regardless of number or area if located in private land	Introduction of exotic flora regardless of number or area in public or private land	None	
2.2.4. Grazing projects	≥ 500 Animal Unit (AU)	≥ 100 AU but < 500 AU	< 100 AU	≤ 10 AU AND < 1 AU per ha	Grazing capacity for Category D; Animal Unit (AU) for other categories

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Project Description	Covered (Required to secure ECC)			Not covered (may secure CNC)	Project size parameters/ Remarks
	Category A: ECP	Category B: Non-ECP		Category D	
	EIS	EIS	IEE Checklist	PD (Part I only)	
2.2.5. Wildlife farming or any related projects as defined by BMB	Establishments or facilities for wildlife farming, protection, conservation, commercial purposes				
	None	None	Regardless of area except for butterfly farming	Butterfly farming	
2.2.6. Breeding/ propagation of any Philippine threatened species, exotic species, or non-threatened/ indigenous species	None	Parental stock over 50 heads/ species	None	Parental stock < 50 heads/ species	
2.2.7. Livestock animal industries					
a. Livestock/ piggery projects (e.g. pigs/goats)	None	≥ 5,000 heads	> 100 heads but < 5,000 heads	≤ 100 heads	Stocking population
b. Ostrich farming	None	≥ 1,000 heads OR ≥ 1 ha	< 1,000 heads	≤ 100 heads AND ≤ 1 ha	
c. Livestock/ poultry projects (e.g. birds)	None	≥ 100,000 heads	> 10,000 heads but < 100,000 heads	≤ 10,000 heads	Stocking population
d. Other livestock projects	None	≥ 50 Animal Unit (AU)	> 10 AU but < 50 AU	≤ 10 AU	Stocking population
2.2.8. Agriculture Industry					
a. Agricultural plantation (e.g. orchards, including rubber plantation)	None	≥ 500 ha	> 50 ha but < 500 ha	≤ 50 ha	Aggregated by municipality – based on contracting party
b. Animal feed mill	None	≥ 2,500 MT	> 200 MT but < 2,500 MT	≤ 200 MT	Annual production rate
2.3. Fishery projects – dikes for/ and fishpond development projects	Dikes for/and Fishpond Development Projects shall refer to natural or artificial water impoundment involving dike construction and harvesting the same as marketable size and quantities.				
2.3.1. Fishery/ aquaculture projects using fresh or brackish water including pearl farm and similar activities	≥ 25 ha	≥ 5 ha but < 25 ha	> 1 ha but < 5 ha	≤ 1 ha OR seaweed farming	Based on project area (e.g. title, lease contract)
3. INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS					
3.1. Dams, water supply, and flood control project					
3.1.1. Dams (including those for irrigation, flood control, water source and hydropower projects) including run-of river type	≥ 25 ha OR ≥ 20 million m³	> 5 ha but < 25 ha OR > 5 million m³ but < 20 million m³	≤ 5 ha AND ≤ 5 million m³	None	Reservoir flooded/inundated area or/and water storage capacity
3.1.2. Irrigation projects (distribution system only)	None	≥ 1,000 ha (service area)	> 300 ha but < 1,000 ha	≤ 300 ha	Service area



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Project Description	Covered (Required to secure ECC)			Not covered (may secure CNC)	Project size parameters/ Remarks
	Category A: ECP	Category B: Non-ECP		Category D	
	EIS	EIS	IEE Checklist	PD (Part I only)	
3.1.3. Water supply projects (without dam)	None	With water source (e.g. infiltration gallery, etc.) and water treatment facilities including desalination, reverse osmosis (RO)	Levels III (distribution systems only)	Level II/ Level I (water refilling station)	
3.2. Power plants					
3.2.1. Gas-fired thermal power plants	≥ 50 MW	≥ 10 MW but < 50 MW	> 1 MW but < 10MW	≤ 1 MW	Total power generating capacity
3.2.2. Geothermal facilities	≥ 50 MW	≥ 10 MW but < 50 MW	> 1 MW but < 10MW	≤ 1 MW	Total power generating capacity
3.2.3. Hydropower facilities	≥ 50 MW	≥ 10 MW but < 50 MW OR with tunneling (regardless of capacity)	> 1 MW but < 10MW AND Without tunneling	≤ 1 MW	Total power generating capacity  For projects with weir/ dam/ other impounding facility, refer to dam as additional criteria for multi-component project screening
3.2.4. Other thermal power plants (e.g. coal, diesel, bunker, etc.)	≥ 30 MW	≥ 10 MW but < 30 MW	> 1 MW but < 10MW	≤ 1 MW	Total power generating capacity
3.2.5. Power barges	≥ 50 MW	≥ 10 MW but < 50 MW	> 1 MW but < 10MW	≤ 1 MW	Total power generating capacity
3.2.6. Fuel cell	≥ 100 MW	None	> 5 MW but < 100 MW	≤ 5 MW	
3.2.7. Renewable energy projects such as ocean, solar, wind, tidal power except waste-to-energy and biogas projects	None	≥ 100 MW	> 5 MW but < 100 MW	≤ 5 MW	Total power generating capacity
3.2.8. Waste-to-energy power projects	None	≥ 50 MW	> 1 MW but < 50 MW	≤ 1 MW	Total power generating capacity
3.2.9. Waste-to-energy biogas projects	None	≥ 5 MT	> 1 MT but < 5 MT	≤ 1 MT	Total rated capacity of all processing and storage facilities
3.2.10. Power transmission lines	None	None	> 138 KV	≤ 138 KV	Total power generating capacity
3.2.11. Substation/ switchyard	None	None	> 220 KV	≤ 220 KV	Total power generating capacity
3.3. Reclamation and other land restoration projects	≥ 25 ha	≥ 5 ha but < 25 ha	< 5 ha	None	Area reclaimed/ restored

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Project Description	Covered (Required to secure ECC)			Not covered (may secure CNC)	Project size parameters/ Remarks
	Category A: ECP	Category B: Non-ECP		Category D	
	EIS	EIS	IEE Checklist	PD (Part I only)	
3.4. Roads & Bridges					
3.4.1. Roads, new construction	NATIONAL ROAD: ≥ 20 km (length with no critical slope) OR ≥ 10 km (length with critical slope)	PROVINCIAL ROAD and OTHER TYPES OF ROADS: ≥ 20 km (length with no critical slope) OR ≥ 10 km (length with critical slope)	ALL TYPES OF ROADS: > 2 km but < 20 km (length with no critical slope) OR > 2 km but < 10 km (length with critical slope)	≤ 2km	
3.4.2. Roads, widening, rehabilitation and/or improvement	None	> 50% increase in capacity (or in terms of length/ width) AND ≥ 20 km (length with no critical slope) OR ≥ 10 km (length with critical slope)	> 50% increase in capacity (or in terms of length/ width) AND > 2 km but < 20 km (length with no critical slope) OR > 2 km but < 10 km (length with critical slope)	≤ 50% increase in capacity (or in terms of length/ width) but ≤ 2km increase length	
3.4.3. Bridges and viaducts (including elevated roads), new construction	≥ 10 km	≥ 5 km but < 10 km	> 50 m but < 5 km	≤ 50 m --- Regardless of length for footbridges or for pedestrian only	
3.4.4. Bridges and viaducts (including elevated roads), rehabilitation and/or improvement	None	≥ 50% increase in capacity (or in terms of length/ width) OR ≥ 10 km	> 50% increase in capacity (or in terms of length/ width) but < total length of 10 km	≤ 50% increase in capacity (or in terms of length/ width) but ≤ 2km increase length	
3.4.5. Roads – flyover/ cloverleaf/ interchanges	None	None	Regardless of length and width	None	
3.4.6. Pedestrian passages	None	None	All underpass projects	All overpass projects	
3.4.7. Tunnels and sub-grade roads and railways	≥ 1 km	< 1 km	None	None	
3.4.8. On-grade railway system, new	Regardless of length and width	None	None	None	

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Project Description	Covered (Required to secure ECC)			Not covered (may secure CNC)	Project size parameters/ Remarks
	Category A: ECP	Category B: Non-ECP		Category D	
	EIS	EIS	IEE Checklist	PD (Part I only)	
3.5. Other transport facilities					
3.5.1. Airports	None	International Airport	Domestic Airport	Private Airstrips	
3.5.2. Land transport terminal (for buses, jeepneys, and other modes of transportation)	None	None	> 1 ha OR regardless of size if with service facilities	≤ 1 ha without service facilities	Based on project area (e.g. title, lease contract)
3.5.3. Sea port, causeways, and harbors (including RO-RO facilities)	None	≥ 15 ha with reclamation OR ≥ 25 ha (w/o reclamation)	< 15 ha with reclamation OR > 1 ha but < 25 ha (w/o reclamation)	≤ 1 ha (w/o reclamation)	Based on project area (e.g. title, lease contract)
3.6. Buildings including housing, storage facilities and other structures					
3.6.1. Commercial (business centers with residential units (mixed use), malls, supermarkets, public markets) - Fast food/ restaurant projects - Commercial establishments (i.e. showrooms)	None	≥ 5 ha	> 1 ha but < 5 ha	≤ 1 ha	Total/ gross floor area including parking, open space and other areas
3.6.2. All office and residential building such as motels. Condominiums, schools, etc. including storage facilities with no hazardous or toxic materials					
3.6.3. Institutional and other structures with laboratory facilities	None	None	Primary, Secondary, Tertiary hospitals or Medical Facilities	Clinics (out-patient, health centers, dental clinics) including rural health units; x-ray clinic, diagnostic laboratory, assay laboratory)	
3.6.4. Storage facilities for toxic or hazardous materials, substances or products (including those in PCL)	None	≥ 1,000 MT	< 1,000 MT	None	Storage capacity
3.6.5. Industrial parks (horizontal development) with critical slopes	None	≥ 5 ha	< 5 ha	None	Based on project area (e.g. title, lease contract)
3.6.6. Industrial parks (horizontal development) in flat areas	None	≥ 25 ha	< 25 ha	None	Based on project area (e.g. title, lease contract)

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Project Description	Covered (Required to secure ECC)			Not covered (may secure CNC)	Project size parameters/ Remarks
	Category A: ECP	Category B: Non-ECP		Category D	
	EIS	EIS	IEE Checklist	PD (Part I only)	
3.6.7. Subdivision and other housing projects in areas with critical slopes	None	≥ 5 ha	> 1 ha but < 5 ha	≤ 1 ha	Based on project area (e.g. title, lease contract)
3.6.8. Subdivision and other housing projects in flat areas	None	≥ 25 ha	> 1 ha but < 25 ha	≤ 1 ha	Based on project area (e.g. title, lease contract)
3.6.9. Family dwellings/ apartment type	None	None	None	Regardless of area	
3.6.10. Columbarium and similar projects (including funeral parlor and crematorium)	None	None	> 1 ha	≤ 1 ha	Total/ gross floor area including parking, open space and other areas
3.6.11. Cemetery, memorial park and similar projects	None	None	> 5 ha	≤ 5 ha	Based on project area (e.g. title, lease contract)
3.7. Pipeline and similar projects					
3.7.1. Fuel pipelines	None	≥ 20 km	< 20 km	None	
3.7.2. Other pipelines/ cables	None	≥ 50 km	< 50 km	None	
3.7.3. Submarine pipelines/ cables	None	≥ 5 km	< 5 km	None	
3.8. Waste management projects					
3.8.1. Sanitary landfill for industrial and other wastes	None	Multi-users	Single-user	None	(Commercial TSD facilities are considered as “multi-user”)
3.8.2. Sanitary landfill for domestic wastes only	None	Categories 2 to 4 Disposal Facilities OR Category 1 with capacity ≥ 15 tons	Category 1 Disposal Facility < 15 tons	None	Wastes handling per day (Categories based on DAO 2006-10)
3.8.3. Compost/ fertilizer making	None	None	> 3,750 MT		Annual rated/ production rate
3.8.4. Materials receiving and recovery facility (for paper, plastics, and other materials)	None	None	With composting facilities > 3,750 MT annual rated/ production rate	≤ 3,750 MT (compost annual production rate) or no composting facility (material segregation/ sorting only)	
3.8.5. Domestic wastewater treatment facility (including septage treatment facility)	None	≥ 5,000 m <sup>3</sup>	> 30 m <sup>3</sup> but < 5,000 m <sup>3</sup>	≤ 30 m <sup>3</sup>	Based on system capacity
3.8.6. Material recovery using pyrolysis or similar technology (e.g. tire pyrolysis)	None	≥ 10 MT	< 10 MT	None	Annual treatment/ processing capacity

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Project Description	Covered (Required to secure ECC)			Not covered (may secure CNC)	Project size parameters/ Remarks
	Category A: ECP	Category B: Non-ECP		Category D	
	EIS	EIS	IEE Checklist	PD (Part I only)	
3.8.7. Hazardous waste treatment, recycling, and/or disposal facilities (for recycling of lead, see details in heavy industries)	None	≥ 10 MT OR projects with radioactive materials (regardless of amount/ quantity)	< 10 MT (without radioactive materials)	None	Annual treatment/ processing capacity (for conversion of volume to mass: use 1 kg/L as the factor)
3.8.8. Industrial and hospital waste (non-hazardous) materials treatment facilities	None	≥ 50 m <sup>3</sup>	< 50 m <sup>3</sup>	None	Daily treatment/ processing capacity (for conversion of volume to mass: use 1 kg/L as the factor)
3.8.9. Recycling facilities for paper, plastic, and other non-hazardous materials	None	≥ 50,000 MT and involving the use of chemicals	> 15,000 MT but < 50,000 MT (with or without chemicals) OR ≥ 50,000 MT and does not involve the use of chemicals	≤ 15,000 MT AND does not involve the use of chemicals	Annual treatment/ processing capacity
<b>4. GOLF COURSE AND OTHER TOURISM PROJECTS</b>					
4.1. Golf course projects/ complex	Regardless of number of holes	None	None	Driving range only regardless of area	Number of holes
4.2. Resort and other tourism/ leisure projects	None	≥ 5 ha	> 0.1 ha but < 5 ha	≤ 0.1 ha	Project/ gross floor area shall be the sum/ total of total/ gross floor area (of structures) plus open areas and other facilities (e.g. landscape, parking, pools) For hotels in urban areas, refer to categories for Building
<b>5. OTHER PROJECTS</b>					
5.1. Cut-flower industry/ projects	None	None	None	Regardless of capacity or area	
5.2. Telecommunication projects <sup>1</sup>	None	None	None	Regardless of type	See <u>Housing, Buildings, Storage Facilities and Other Structures</u> for coverage of buildings and other structures
5.3. Facilities for Barangay Micro Business Enterprises (BMBE) projects <sup>2</sup>	None	None	None	Regardless of capacity	
5.4. Energy projects and non-commercial mineral and fossil mining projects involving seismic survey, gravity survey, geo-scientific, geophysical surveys, reconnaissance, exploration, feasibility studies, piloting, core drilling/ sampling research and development activities.	None	None	None	Regardless of area	Must not involve significant earth moving activities or may not pose significant ecological/ vegetative disturbance

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Project Description	Covered (Required to secure ECC)			Not covered (may secure CNC)	Project size parameters/ Remarks
	Category A: ECP	Category B: Non-ECP		Category D	
	EIS	EIS	IEE Checklist	PD (Part I only)	
5.5. Retesting of old/ existing wells in indigenous energy resource locations for purposes of data gathering and/or verification of validity of historical energy resource information	None	None	None	Regardless of area	Subject to acquisition of relevant DENR regional environmental and/or forestry permits
5.6. Cottage industries <sup>3</sup>	None	None	None	Regardless of capacity	
5.7. Demonstration and pilot projects	None	None	None	Regardless of capacity	
5.8. Service industries <sup>4</sup>	None	None	None	Regardless of capacity	

<sup>1</sup> Including a) broadcasting towers, monopole/guyed towers, three and four-legged self-supporting towers and other similar structures; b) Indoor Antennae; c) Based Transceiver Station (refers to equipment housing only and does not involve installation of a tower, based transceiver station antenna without equipment room or tower, and based transceiver station mounted on any existing structures; d) on top of a building (mounted on a building) wall mounted and floor mounted; e) Pole and Parapet Mounted Antennae; f) Monopole Tower. Structural integrity of telecommunication and broadcasting towers, including similar structures, is deemed to be under the jurisdiction of the LGUs (in line with the building code requirements). And, radiation concerns are deemed to be under the jurisdiction of DOH.

<sup>2</sup> As defined by RA 9178 including similarly-scaled projects with less than Php 3.0 million capitalization involving only assembly of components, molding, sculpturing, cutting, sewing, knitting, weaving, briquetting and carpentry works.

<sup>3</sup> Manufacture of stuffed toys, handicraft, souvenir items, decorative accessories, paper boxes, rope, twines, throw pillow, etc., that do not generate toxic or hazardous materials and/or strong/highly pollutive wastes: abaca trays, bags. Belts; baseboards, baskets; beads, bird cage; blinds; boar shelves; bone products; candle; ceramics; chandeliers, Christmas ornaments; cloth hat; cords, decorative accessories; decorative angels; decorative flowers or ornamental; decorative statues; doll house, fashion accessories; flower pots; food bowl; fossil stones; fruit bowls; garden accents; gift wares; hanging nets; hand painted terracotta; handcrafted carabao horns; handicrafts; house wares; jewelry case, key holder; lamp base; lighting fixtures; lightning accessories, other; mini airplanes; mirror frames; molding frames; native fiber décor; nativity cards; paper boxes; paper mâché; pencil case, porcelain and fiberglass items; religious decors; ribbons, rope, salad server, shell furniture; shirt printing; shoes; souvenir items; stainless steel kitchen equipment; stretcher; throw pillow; topiaries; torched floor lamps; toys and stuffed toys; twines; vases, wall decors; wallet; wheel chairs, wine caddies, wire decors; wooden antiques; wooden hand painted cabinets; wooden mini boats.

<sup>4</sup> Defined as the sector of economy that supplies the needs of consumers but produces no tangible goods. Examples include information technology services, vehicle emission testing centers, consultancy services, broker-forwarding business, sea and air freight services, importation or purchase of equipment, containerized shipping services, trucking, banks, lending institutions, telecommunications and broadcasting towers, trading (of securities, stocks, etc.) business and similar activities.

## 添付資料 D EIA に関する機関の連絡先

Directory of Government Agencies, Institutions, and Other Entities that may be involved in the EIA

### 添付資料 D. 1. DENR オフィスの連絡先

OFFICE	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)</b>	
Central Office	Website: <a href="https://www.denr.gov.ph/">https://www.denr.gov.ph/</a> Address: Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, 1100 Phone: (+632) 929-66-26
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	Website: <a href="http://car.denr.gov.ph/">http://car.denr.gov.ph/</a> Address: DENR Compound, Gibraltar, Baguio City, 2600 Phone: (074) 442-45-31 Email: denr_baguio@yahoo.com.ph
Region 1 Ilocos Region	Website: <a href="http://r1.denr.gov.ph/">http://r1.denr.gov.ph/</a> Address: Government Center, Sevilla, San Fernando City, 2500 Phone: (072) 888-38-33 Email: r1r@denr.gov.ph
Region 2	Website: <a href="http://r2.denr.gov.ph/">http://r2.denr.gov.ph/</a> Address: Regional Government Center, Carig Sur, Tuguegarao City Phone: (078) 304-07-68   (078) 304-80-49 Email: denrmd02@yahoo.com
Region 3 Central Luzon	Website: <a href="http://r3.denr.gov.ph/">http://r3.denr.gov.ph/</a> Address: Diosdado Macapagal Government Center, Barangay Maimpis, City of San Fernando, Pampanga Province, 2000 Phone: (045) 455-21-67   (045) 455-36-48 Email: oredr3@yahoo.com
Region 4A CALABARZON	Website: <a href="http://calabarzon.denr.gov.ph/">http://calabarzon.denr.gov.ph/</a> Address: DENCRI Business Center, National Highway, Brgy. Halang, Calamba City, Laguna Province Phone: (049) 576-69-41 Fax: (049) 502-75-00 Email: ored4a@yahoo.com
Region 4B MIMAROPA	Website: <a href="http://mimaropa.denr.gov.ph/">http://mimaropa.denr.gov.ph/</a> Address: 1515, L & S Building, Roxas Boulevard, Ermita, Manila Phone: (+632) 755-33-00   (+632) 755-33-30 Email: red_r4b@yahoo.com.ph   denr.rdmimaropa@gmail.com
Region 5 Bicol Region	Website: <a href="http://r5.denr.gov.ph/">http://r5.denr.gov.ph/</a> Address: Regional Center Cite, Rawis, Legazpi City Phone: (052) 482-06-93 Email: rpaobicol@gmail.com
Region 6 Western Visayas	Website: <a href="http://r6.denr.gov.ph/">http://r6.denr.gov.ph/</a> Address: Pepita Aquino Avenue, Iloilo City, 5000 Phone: (033) 336-26-54 Email: r6@denr.gov.ph
Region 7 Central Visayas	Website: <a href="http://r7.denr.gov.ph/">http://r7.denr.gov.ph/</a> Address: National Government Center, Sudlon, Lahug Cebu City Phone: (032) 414-43-88   346-96-12 Fax No.: (032) 414-00-22

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OFFICE	CONTACT DETAILS
	Email: <a href="mailto:reddenr7@yahoo.com">reddenr7@yahoo.com</a>
Region 8 Eastern Visayas	Website: <a href="http://r8.denr.gov.ph">http://r8.denr.gov.ph</a> Address: Paterno Extension, 6500 Jones, Downtown, Tacloban City Phone: (053) 832-0825   (053) 832-02-81 Email: <a href="mailto:r8@denr.gov.ph">r8@denr.gov.ph</a>
Region 9 Western Mindanao	Website: <a href="http://r9.denr.gov.ph">http://r9.denr.gov.ph</a> Address: DENR IX Regional Office Building, President Corazon C. Aquino, Regional Government Center, Balintawak, Pagadian City Phone: (062) 945-08-70 Fax No.: (062) 945-09-45 Email: <a href="mailto:rpao.denr9@gmail.com">rpao.denr9@gmail.com</a>
Region 10 Northern Mindanao	Website: <a href="http://r10.denr.gov.ph/">http://r10.denr.gov.ph/</a> Address: Macabalan, Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental, 9000 Phone: (088) 856-90-66 Fax No.: (088) 856-82 00 Email: <a href="mailto:r10@denr.gov.ph">r10@denr.gov.ph</a>
Region 11 Southern Mindanao	Website: <a href="http://r11.denr.gov.ph">http://r11.denr.gov.ph</a> Address: Km.7 Lanang, Davao City, Davao del Sur, 8000 Phone: (082) 234-74-41   (082) 233-27-77 Fax No.: (082) 234-08-11 Email: <a href="mailto:oredxi@yahoo.com.ph">oredxi@yahoo.com.ph</a>
Region 12 Central Mindanao	Website: <a href="http://r12.denr.gov.ph/">http://r12.denr.gov.ph/</a> Address: Aurora St., City of Koronadal, South Cotabato Phone: (083) 228-62-25
Region 13 CARAGA	Website: <a href="http://caraga.denr.gov.ph">http://caraga.denr.gov.ph</a> Address: Brgy. Ambago, Butuan City, 8600 Phone: (085) 342-09-29   (085) 815-22-77 Email: <a href="mailto:denrcaraga@yahoo.com">denrcaraga@yahoo.com</a>



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添付資料 D. 2. EMB オフィスの連絡先

OFFICE	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)</b>	
Central Office	Website: <a href="http://emb.gov.ph">http://emb.gov.ph</a> Address: DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City Phone: (+632) 920-22-32 Email: mail@emb.gov.ph
National Capital Region (NCR)	Website: <a href="http://ncr.emb.gov.ph">http://ncr.emb.gov.ph</a> Address: National Ecology Center Compound, East Ave. Diliman, Quezon City Phone: <u>Clearance and Permitting Division</u> (+632) 931-23-97   (+632) 931-29-54   (+632) 931-18-34 <u>Environmental Monitoring Division</u> (+632) 931-35-06   (+632) 931-26-84 Email: ncrsupport@emb.gov.ph   emb.ncr.denr@gmail.com
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	Website: <a href="http://car.emb.gov.ph/">http://car.emb.gov.ph/</a> Address: DENR Compound, Gibraltar Road, Baguio City, Pacdal District, Benguet Province Phone: (074) 665-29-05 Email: carsupport@emb.gov.ph
Region 1 Ilocos Region	Website: <a href="http://r1.emb.gov.ph/">http://r1.emb.gov.ph/</a> Address: DENR Building, Government Center, Sevilla, City of San Fernando, La Union Province, 2500 Phone: (072) 700-24-49 Email: mbdenr1@yahoo.com
Region 2 Cagayan Valley	Website: <a href="http://r2.emb.gov.ph/">http://r2.emb.gov.ph/</a> Address: 20 Pagayaya Road, Regional Government Center, Carig Sur, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan Province Phone: (078) 396-07-24 Email: emb_r02@yahoo.com
Region 3 Central Luzon	Website: <a href="http://r3.emb.gov.ph/">http://r3.emb.gov.ph/</a> Address: Turquoise St., Amethyst St, San Fernando City, Pampanga Province Phone: <u>Clearance and Permitting Division</u> (045) 455-30-80 <u>Environmental Monitoring and Enforcement Division</u> (045) 455-33-16 Email: embregion3@ymail.com
Region 4A CALABARZON	Website: <a href="http://calabarzon.emb.gov.ph/">http://calabarzon.emb.gov.ph/</a> Address: 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor DENR by the Bay Building, 1515 Roxas Boulevard, Ermita, Manila Phone: (+632) 522-81-77 Email: calabarzon@emb.gov.ph   emb_calabarzon@yahoo.com
Region 4B MIMAROPA	Website: <a href="http://mimaropa.emb.gov.ph">http://mimaropa.emb.gov.ph</a> Address: 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor DENR by the Bay Building, 1515 Roxas Boulevard, Ermita, Manila Phone: <u>Clearance and Permitting Division</u> (+632) 400-59-60 <u>Environmental Monitoring and Enforcement Division</u> (+632) 521-2904 Email: embmimaropa@emb.gov.ph

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OFFICE	CONTACT DETAILS
Region 5 Bicol Region	Website: <a href="http://r5.emb.gov.ph/">http://r5.emb.gov.ph/</a> Address: Regional Center Site, Rawis, Legazpi City, Albay Province, 4500 Phone: (052) 742-27-97   (052) 742-28-24 Email: mis_emb_r5@yahoo.com
Region 6 Western Visayas	Website: <a href="http://r6.emb.gov.ph/">http://r6.emb.gov.ph/</a> Address: DENR-FMS Compound, Parola, Iloilo City Phone: (033) 336-69-89 Email: embr6@yahoo.com
Region 7 Central Visayas	Website: <a href="https://r7.emb.gov.ph/">https://r7.emb.gov.ph/</a> Address: DENR Compound, Greenplains Subdivision, Banilad, Mandaue City, 6014 Phone: (032) 260-97-77   (032) 346-94-26 Email: emb_regionseven@yahoo.com
Region 8 Eastern Visayas	Website: <a href="http://r8.emb.gov.ph/">http://r8.emb.gov.ph/</a> Address: DENR Compound, Jones Street, Tacloban City Phone: (053) 832-1088 Email: emb8_emb8@yahoo.com
Region 9 Zamboanga Peninsula	Website: <a href="http://r9.emb.gov.ph/">http://r9.emb.gov.ph/</a> Address: Sitio Lantawan, Barangay Pasonanca, Zamboanga City, 7000 Phone: (062) 985-04-28   (062) 985 – 04-29   (062) 215-41-37 Email: emb9zambo@yahoo.com
Region 10 Northern Mindanao	Website: <a href="http://r10.emb.gov.ph/">http://r10.emb.gov.ph/</a> Address: DENR 10 Compound, Macabalan Cagayan de Oro City Phone: (088) 856-93-62   (088) 856-93-63 Email: region10emb@gmail.com
Region 11 Southern Mindanao	Website: <a href="http://r11.emb.gov.ph/">http://r11.emb.gov.ph/</a> Address: 3rd Avenue corner V.Guzman St., Brgy. 27-C Davao City Phone: (082) 234-00-61   (082) 234-39-89 Email: embdavao@emb.gov.ph
Region 12 Central Mindanao	Website: <a href="http://r12.emb.gov.ph/">http://r12.emb.gov.ph/</a> Address: Regional Government Center, Brgy. Carpenter Hill Koronadal City Phone: (083) 228-10-71   (083) 877-33-12 Email: embxii@yahoo.com   embregionxii@yahoo.com
Region 13 CARAGA	Website: <a href="http://caraga.emb.gov.ph">http://caraga.emb.gov.ph</a> Address: Purok 5, Barangay Ambago, Butuan City Phone: (085) 341-38-26   (085) 342-53-32   (085) 342-18-77 Email: embcaragaofficial@gmail.com

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**添付資料 D. 3. その他政府機関・研究所・事務所の連絡先**

OFFICE	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB)</b> Among the services provided by the MGB are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluation of Feasibility Study Report/ Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (EPEP)</li> <li>- Geological/ Mining Investigations and Verification               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Geological, Geochemical or Geophysical Assessment/ Investigation</li> <li>- Conduct/ Field Validation of Geological Site Scoping (GSS)/ Geological Verification (GV)/ Geohazard Identification Survey (GIS)</li> <li>- Conduct of Engineering Geological and Geohazard Assessment (EGGAR) on coastal and land areas</li> <li>- Review of EGGAR</li> </ul> </li> </ul> Other services and the corresponding fee can be accessed thru DAO No. 2005-08 <sup>39</sup>	Website: <a href="http://www.mgb.gov.ph">http://www.mgb.gov.ph</a> Address: <b>Central Office</b> MGB Compound, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, 1100 Phone: (+632) 920-91-20   (+632) 920-91-36 Fax No.: (+632) 920-16-35 Email: <a href="mailto:central@mgb.gov.ph">central@mgb.gov.ph</a>
<b>Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)</b> BMB is mandated to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish and manage protected areas;</li> <li>- Conserve wildlife;</li> <li>- Promote and institutionalize eco-tourism;</li> <li>- Manage coastal biodiversity and wetlands ecosystems;</li> <li>- Conserve caves and cave resources;</li> <li>- Information and education on biodiversity and nature conservation</li> <li>- Negotiate biodiversity-related multi-lateral environmental agreements and monitoring national implementation</li> </ul>	Website: <a href="http://www.bmb.gov.ph">www.bmb.gov.ph</a> Address: Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center, Diliman, Quezon City, 1100 Phone: (+632) 924-60-31 to 35 Fax No.: (+632) 924-01-09 Email: <a href="mailto:bmb@bmb.gov.ph">bmb@bmb.gov.ph</a>
<b>Forest Management Bureau (FMB)</b> FMB is mandated to provide technical guidance for the effective protection, development, and conservation of forestlands and watersheds.  Among the services of the FMB are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community Based Forest Management Agreement</li> <li>- Forest Land Grazing Management Agreement</li> <li>- Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreement</li> <li>- Integrated Forest Management Agreement</li> <li>- Special Land Use Permit/ Agreement</li> <li>- Forest Land Use Agreement/ Forest Land Use Agreement for Tourism</li> <li>- Resource Use Permit</li> <li>- Special Private Land Timber Permit</li> <li>- Approval of Integrated Annual Operations Plan</li> </ul>	Website: <a href="http://forestry.denr.gov.ph">http://forestry.denr.gov.ph</a> Address: Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, 1100 Phone: (+632) 927-47-88 Fax No.: (+632) 920-03-74 Email: <a href="mailto:fmbdenr@mozcom.com">fmbdenr@mozcom.com</a>
<b>Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)</b> DAR offers the following programs/ services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land Tenure Services               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Land Acquisition and Distribution (LAD)</u> redistribution of government and agricultural lands to landless farmers and farm workers</li> <li>- <u>Leasehold Operations</u> non-land transfer scheme for land not covered by Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Agrarian Legal Services</li> <li>- Technical Advisory Support Services to capacitate Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs)</li> </ul>	Website: <a href="http://www.dar.gov.ph">http://www.dar.gov.ph</a> Address: Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City Phone: (+632) 928-70-31 to 39

<sup>39</sup> DENR Administrative Order No. 2005-08 – Providing for New Fees and Charges for Various Services of the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (uploaded at MGB website: <http://www.mgb.gov.ph/images/stories/dao2005-08.pdf> )

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OFFICE	CONTACT DETAILS
- Agrarian Policy Advisory Services	
<b>Department of Agriculture (DA)</b> The department is the primary responsible for promotion of agricultural development through provision of policy framework, public investments, and support services required for domestic and export-oriented business enterprises  Functions and services of the DA relevant to the EIA are:	Website: <a href="http://www.da.gov.ph">http://www.da.gov.ph</a> Address: Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City Phone: (+632) 273-24-74 (+632) 928-87-56 to 65 Fax No.: (+632) 920-39-86 Email: osec.da@gmail.com
- <b>Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laboratory analysis of soil and water and other soil and water related services</li> <li>- Agriculture and Fisheries Development Maps</li> </ul>	Website: <a href="http://bswm.da.gov.ph">http://bswm.da.gov.ph</a> Address: Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City Phone: (+632) 332-95-34 Fax No.: (+632) 332-95-34 Email: bswmclientcenter@yahoo.com
- <b>Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analytical laboratory services of plants and by-products</li> <li>- Plant disease diagnosis</li> <li>- Plant variety protection</li> <li>- Plants and plant species identification and certification</li> </ul>	Website: <a href="http://bpi.da.gov.ph">http://bpi.da.gov.ph</a> Address: 692 San Andres Street, Malate, Manila Phone: (+632) 525-78-57   (+632) 525-79-09 Fax No.: (+632) 521-76-50 Email: buplant@yahoo.com
- <b>Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issuance of certificate of hazard analysis</li> <li>- Chemical and microbiological services</li> <li>- Analytical services for marine biotoxins</li> <li>- Issuance of fish health laboratory results</li> </ul>	Website: <a href="http://www.bfar.da.gov.ph">http://www.bfar.da.gov.ph</a> Address: PCA Building, Diliman, Quezon City Phone: (+632) 929-80-74   (+632) 924-95-97 Email: info@bfar.da.gov.ph
- <b>Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Registration of Fertilizer Products</li> <li>- Registration of Pesticide/ Biorational Products</li> </ul>	Website: <a href="http://fpa.da.gov.ph">http://fpa.da.gov.ph</a> Address: FPA Building, BAI Compound, Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City Phone: (+632) 922-33-68   (+632) 922-33-62 Email: fpacentral77@yahoo.com
<b>National Historical Commission of the Philippines</b> Among the mandates of the NHCP are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commemorate significant historical events and declare historically significant sites, structures, events and personages</li> <li>- Undertake and prescribe the manner of restoration, conservation, and protection of the country's historical movable and immovable objects</li> <li>- Manage, maintain and administer national shrines, monuments, historical sites, edifices and landmarks of significant historic-cultural value</li> </ul>	Website: <a href="http://nhcp.gov.ph">http://nhcp.gov.ph</a> Address: NHCP Building, T.M. Kalaw St., Manila Phone: (+632) 335-12-00 Telefax: (+632) 536-31-81 Email: records@nhcp.gov.ph records.nhcp@gmail.com
<b>National Museum</b> Among the services provided by the National Museum are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Anthropology Division</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of Anthropological Specimens</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <b>Archaeology Division</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of Archaeological Specimens</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Website: <a href="http://www.nationalmuseum.gov.ph">http://www.nationalmuseum.gov.ph</a> Address: P. Burgos Drive, Rizal Park, Manila Phone: (+632) 527-12-32 Email: anthropology@gmail.com Phone: (+632) 527-03-08 Email: nm.archaeodiv@gmail.com

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OFFICE	CONTACT DETAILS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Botany Division</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of Plant Specimens</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Phone: (+632) 527-12-18 Email: pnh_nationalmuseum@yahoo.com
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Geology Division</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification and Analysis of Geological Materials</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <b>Zoology Division</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of Plant Specimens</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Phone: (+632) 527-11-75 Email: geodiv.nationalmuseum@yahoo.com  Phone: (+632) 400-32-39 Email: natmus_zoo@yahoo.com.ph
<b>National Water Resources Board (NWRB)</b> The NWRB is the government agency that is responsible for all the water resources in the Philippines. It coordinates and regulates all water-related activities in the country that has impact on the physical environment and the economy.  Among the services provided by the NWRB are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water Permit Application</li> <li>- Domestic Use Registration</li> </ul>	Website: <a href="http://www.nwr.gov.ph">http://www.nwr.gov.ph</a> Address: 8th Floor, NIA Building, EDSA, Diliman, Quezon City Phone: (+632) 928-23-65   (+632) 920-26-41 Fax No.: (+632) 920-27-24 Email: nwrbssec@nwr.gov.ph nwrbsphil@gmail.com
<b>Philippine Reclamation Authority (PRA)</b> (Public Estates Authority) As per PD No. 1084 <sup>40</sup> , the PRA is mandated to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reclaim land, including foreshore and submerge areas, by dredging, filling or other means to acquire reclaimed land.</li> <li>- develop, improve, acquire, administer, deal in, sub-divide, dispose, lease and sell any and all kinds of lands, buildings, estates, and other forms of real property, owned, managed, controlled and/or operated by the Government; and</li> <li>- provide for, operate or administer such services as may be necessary for the efficient, economical and beneficial utilization of the above properties.</li> </ul>	Website: <a href="http://www.pea.gov.ph/">http://www.pea.gov.ph/</a> Address: 7 <sup>th</sup> Floor Legaspi Towers 200 Bldg., No. 107 Paseo de Roxas Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City, 1226 Phone: (+632) 459-50-50 Fax No: (+632) 815-26-62 Email: info@pea.gov.ph
<b>Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)</b> PAGASA is mandated to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide adequate, up-to-date data, and timely information on atmospheric, astronomical and other weather-related phenomena using the advances achieved in the realm of science to help government and the people prepare for calamities caused by typhoons, floods, landslides, storm surges, extreme climatic events, and climate change, among others, to afford greater protection to the people;</li> <li>- Provide science and technology-based assessments pertinent to decision-making in relevant areas of concern such as in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and integrated water resources management, as well as capacity building; and</li> <li>- Ensure that the country fulfills its commitments to international meteorological and climate change agreements</li> </ul>	Website: <a href="http://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/">http://bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/</a> Address: PAGASA Science Garden Complex, BIR Road, Brgy. Central, Quezon City, Metro Manila 1100 Phone: (+632) 434-26-96 Email: piias@pagasa.dost.gov.ph
<b>Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)</b> One of the mandates of DOLE is to provide for safe, decent, humane and improved working conditions and environment for all workers, particularly women and young workers. As per the Labor Code of the Philippines, the Department is responsible for the administration and	Website: <a href="https://www.dole.gov.ph">https://www.dole.gov.ph</a> Address: Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) Building, Muralla Wing cor. General Luna St., Intramuros, Manila, 1002

<sup>40</sup> Presidential Decree No. 1084 – Charter of the Public Estates Authority

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OFFICE	CONTACT DETAILS
enforcement of occupational safety and health laws, regulations and standards in all establishments and workplaces wherever they may be located.	
<b>National Housing Authority (NHA)</b> Among the mandates of the NHA are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provide technical and other forms of assistance to the LGUs in the implementation of their housing programs; to undertake identification, acquisition and disposition of lands for socialized housing; and to undertake relocation and resettlement of families with local government units.</li> <li>- implementation of the following components of the National Shelter Program - the Resettlement Program, Medium Rise Public and Private Housing, Cost Recoverable Programs and the Local Housing Program</li> </ul>	Website: <a href="http://nha.gov.ph">http://nha.gov.ph</a>  Address: Quezon Memorial, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, 1101  Phone: (+632) 790-08-00
<b>National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)</b> Among the powers and functions of the NCIP are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formulate and implement policies, plans, programs and projects for the economic, social and cultural development of the Indigenous Cultural Communities / Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) and to monitor the implementation thereof;</li> <li>- Issue certificate of ancestral land/domain title;</li> <li>- Issue appropriate certification as a pre-condition to the grant of permit, lease, grant, or any other similar authority for the disposition, utilization, management and appropriation by any private individual, corporate entity or any government agency, corporation or subdivision thereof on any part or portion of the ancestral domain taking into consideration the consensus approval of the ICCs/IPs concerned</li> </ul>	Website: <a href="http://www.ncip.gov.ph">http://www.ncip.gov.ph</a>  Address: <b>Central Office</b> 2nd Floor N. dela Merced Building, Cor. West and Quezon Avenues, Quezon City  Phone: (+632) 373-97-87   (+632) 373-95-34
<b>Department of Health (DOH)</b> The DOH is the government agency responsible for regulation of all health services and products and for provision of special or tertiary health care services and of technical assistance to other health providers specially to Local Government Units (LGU). The DOH reviews the Environmental Health Impact Assessment (EHIA)	Website: <a href="https://www.doh.gov.ph">https://www.doh.gov.ph</a> Address: San Lazaro Compound, Tayuman, Sta. Cruz, Manila, 1003  Phone: (+632) 651-78-00 Fax No.: (+632) 711-67-44



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添付資料 E 事業カテゴリー別 ECC 申請手続き

添付資料 E. 1. ECC 申請手続き (PEIS, EIS, PEPRMP, EPRMP)

Activity	Actions by the Proponent, EMB, Public		
	Proponent	EMB	Public
<b>1. PUBLIC SCOPING</b>			
<p>1.1. <u>Initial stakeholder identification</u></p> <p>The study area covers the project area and the area where all project facilities are proposed to be constructed/situated and where all operations are proposed to be undertaken.</p> <p>The members of the audience of the IEC are specified in <b>Article II Section 5.2 of DAO 2017-15</b></p>	Proponent identifies target groups for the IEC.	EMB may be consulted in identification of target groups.	
<p>1.2. <u>Information and Education Campaign (IEC)</u></p> <p>IEC can be conducted through</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Key Informant Interviews</li> <li>2. Community Meetings/ Talakayang Barangay</li> <li>3. Initial Perception Survey</li> </ol>	Proponent conducts the IEC. Provisions on the conduct of IEC are specified in <b>Article II Section 6 of DAO 2017-15</b>		The public is the audience and respondents of the IEC.
<p>1.3. <u>Proponent requests for Public Scoping</u></p> <p>Proponent requests for conduct of Public Scoping to the EMB Office with jurisdiction over the processing of the ECC application (within 3 months from conduct of IEC)</p>	Proponent submits necessary requirement in requesting for Public Scoping. The requirements are specified in <b>Article II Section 7 of DAO 2017-15.</b>	EMB Office evaluate the proofs of conduct of IEC and ensure completeness of the Project Description for Scoping (PDS) and list of invitees among others.	
1.4. A. <u>EMB decides approval of request for Public Scoping</u>		<p>EMB decides on approval of request within 5 working days.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓ <b>APPROVED</b> ↓</p>	
1.4. B. <u>Notice of Public Scoping</u>	Proponent disseminates information in the project area.	Notice of Public Scoping is posted on the EIAMD website <sup>41</sup> at least 10 days before date of Public Scoping	Public is informed of the schedule for public scoping. The Notice is available at the website as well as copy of the PDS.

<sup>41</sup> Can be accessed at <http://eia.emb.gov.ph/announcements/notice-of-public-scoping/>. See **Item 3 of Section 4.4.2** of the main report.

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Activity	Actions by the Proponent, EMB, Public		
	Proponent	EMB	Public
1.5. <u>Conduct of Public Scoping</u>  Provisions in the conduct of Public Scoping are specified in <b>Article II Sections 8.1 and 8.2 of DAO 2017-15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presents project description</li> <li>- Responds to concerns raised by the public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitates the Public Scoping and acts as mediator during discussion</li> <li>- Presents EIA process and objectives of public scoping</li> </ul>	Public is the audience of the scoping. They may raise concerns and queries regarding the project.
1.6. <u>Preparation of Public Scoping Report (PSR)</u>	Proponent prepares PSR. The contents of the PSR are provided by <b>Article II Section 8.3 of DAO 2017-15</b> . To be submitted to the EMB CO within 10 working days after Public Scoping.		
1.7. <u>EMB Decision if project proceeds to Technical Scoping</u>		EMB CO evaluates and decides on the completeness of PSR within 3 working days after receipt of PSR.  <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>PSR APPROVED</b>            ↓         </div>	
1.8. <u>Organizing of Technical Scoping</u>		Technical Scoping to be organized by EMB with EIARC within 7 working days after approval of PSR.	
<b>2. TECHNICAL SCOPING</b>			
2.1. Preparation for Technical Scoping	Proponent submits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5 sets of pro-forma letter of request for scoping</li> <li>- Pro-forma project description for scoping (attached with supporting documents)</li> <li>- Filled out EIA Scoping/Procedural Screening Checklist (SPSC)<sup>42</sup></li> </ul>	EMB forms the Review Team (RT) composed of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. EMB case handler</li> <li>2. 3<sup>rd</sup> party EIA Review Committee (EIARC) members and or Resource Persons</li> </ol>	
	Scheduling of date and venue of Three-Level Scoping		

<sup>42</sup> Annex 2-7a of EMB MC 2007-02



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Activity	Actions by the Proponent, EMB, Public		
	Proponent	Review Team	Public
2.2. Three-Level Scoping Activity			
2.2.1. Project Briefing (with Review Team)	Proponent presents to RT the project overview, key issues, and proposed TOR of EIA Study	Based on pre-filled SPSC, RT may raise initial key issues on the scope of EIA Study subject to Public/ Technical Scoping	
2.2.2. Public Scoping	Proponent conducts another Public Scoping		Project stakeholders raise issues to be addressed in the EIA Study
2.2.3. Technical Scoping (with Review Team)	Finalize SPSC	RT reviews the SPSC presented by the proponent. RT is referred to Annex 2-7d and e of EMB MC 2007-02 for Environmental Risk Categorization and ERA format/ coverage.	
	Signs the finalized SPSC	Signs finalized SPSC	
2.3. Final Approval of Scoping Checklist		<b>EMB</b>	
		EMB Chief reviews and approves SPSC, rendering the final TOR of the EIA Study	
	↓	<b>SPSC APPROVED</b>	
<b>3. EIA STUDY AND REPORT PREPARATION</b>	Proponent prepares the EIA Report (EIS/ PEIS/ EPRMP/ PEPRMP)		Public as key informants for baseline data gathering
<b>4. EIA REPORT REVIEW AND EVALUATION</b>			
4.1. Procedural Screening			
4.1.1. Submission of requirements by Proponent	Submits to EMB CO 1 set of: 1. EIA Report 2. Procedural Screening Portion of SPSC		

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Activity	Actions by the Proponent, EMB, Public		
	Proponent	EMB	Public
4.1.2. Validation by Screening Officer	<p>Return to Proponent</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↑</p> <p>No —————</p>	<p>Screening Officer validates completeness of information and clarity of maps and figures of the submissions. (within 3 days from receipt of submission)</p> <p><b>Procedural Screening Validated?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Yes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Screening Officer signs procedural screening</li> <li>- Notify proponent and provide copy of validated procedural screening</li> </ul>	
4.1.3. Payment of filing fee/ Set-up of Review Fund	Proponent pays filing fee and sets-up the review fund.	EIAMD estimates the Review Fund and signed by EIAMD Chief	
4.1.4. Submission of procedurally – accepted Application Documents	Proponent submits required number of EIA Report <sup>43</sup>		
4.2. Substantive Review <sup>44</sup>			
4.2.1. Convene EIARC		EMB CO convenes EIARC and distribute EIS Reports <sup>45</sup> .	
4.2.2. Individual Review by EIARC members		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EIARC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EIARC individually reviews EIA Report</li> <li>- Fills out Pro-forma Additional Information (AI) Request <sup>46</sup> to be submitted on or before 1<sup>st</sup> RT Meeting</li> </ul>	

<sup>43</sup> Required number of copies of EIA Report – EIS: 7 hard copies + 1 CD; PEIS: 10 hard copies + 1 CD; EPRMP: 5 hard copies + 1 CD; PEPRMP: 5 hard copies + 1 CD

<sup>44</sup> Maximum workdays of DENR/EMB Review Duration – EIS: CO-120 days, RO-60 days; PEIS: CO-180 days, RO-60 days; EPRMP: CO-90 days, RO-30 days; PEPRMP: CO-120 days, RO-60 days.

<sup>45</sup> Estimated workdays for EMB to distribute EIA reports and to formally reconvene EIARC – EIS: CO-10 days, RO-5 days; PEIS: CO-20 days, RO-5 days; EPRMP: CO-10 days, RO-5 days; PEPRMP: CO-10 days, RO-5 days.

<sup>46</sup> Annex 2-24 of EMB MC 2007-02

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Activity	Actions by the Proponent, EMB, Public		
	Proponent	Review Team	Public
4.3. Review Proper <sup>47</sup>			
4.3.1. 1 <sup>st</sup> RT Meeting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Selection of EIARC Chair (either appointment by EMB or selection among EIARC members)</li> <li>- Submit AI forms for internal discussion among EIARC members</li> <li>- AIs consolidated by Chair to be submitted to EMB within 5 days from 1<sup>st</sup> RT Meeting</li> </ul>	
4.3.2. Site Visit/ Public Consultation/ Public Hearing			
4.3.2.1. Site Visit	<b>EIS/ PEIS:</b> Required to conduct Site Visit <b>EPRMP/ PEPRMP:</b> Optional	Invited for Site Visit (if there is a need for SV)	Can be consulted
4.3.2.2. Public Hearing	<b>EIS/PEIS:</b> Required to conduct Public Hearing <b>EPRMP/PEPRMP:</b> None	Invited for Public Hearing (if there is a need for PH)	Participants (if there is a need for PH)
4.3.2.3. Public Consultation	<b>EIS:</b> Required only if Public Hearing is waived due to 1. Absence of significant mounting opposition; AND 2. written request for public hearing both based on valid concerns within the DENR/EMB mandate <b>EPRMP/ PEPRMP:</b> None	Invited for Public Consultation (if there is a need for PC)	Participants (if there is a need for PC)
4.3.3. 2 <sup>nd</sup> RT Meeting	Proponent responds to AI <sup>48</sup> and to issues raised during site visit, public hearing, and public consultation.  Proponent has 15 days to respond for every AI requested.	May request for 2 <sup>nd</sup> AI <sup>49</sup> .	
4.3.4. 3 <sup>rd</sup> RT Meeting (only if needed)			

<sup>47</sup> Estimated workdays for Review Proper – EIS: CO-80 days, RO-35 days; PEIS: CO-100 days, RO-35 days; EPRMP: CO-50 days, RO-15 days; PEPRMP: CO-80 days, RO-35 days.

<sup>48</sup> No. of workdays for submission of response by proponent for every AI – EIS: 15 days; PEIS: CO-20 days, RO-15 days; EPRMP: CO-15 days, RO-7 days; PEPRMP: 15 days.

<sup>49</sup> Note: Requests for Additional Information is limited to 2 only.

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Activity	Actions by the Proponent, EMB, Public		
	Proponent	Review Team	Public
2.1.1. EIARC Report		EIARC Chair submits EIARC Report to EMB within 5 days from the last EIARC meeting.	
2.1.2. A. Review Process Report (RPR)		<b>EMB</b> EMB case handler prepares and submits RPR to the EIAMD Review Section Chief/ EIAMD Chief within 5 days from receipt of EIARC Report <b>Annex 2-29 of EMB MC 2007-02</b> provides outline of RPR	
2.1.3. Recommendation by EIARC Chair		<b>EIARC</b> EIARC Chair signs Annex B of the ECC which relays relevant EIA findings and recommendations to the proponent on issues both within the EMB/DENR mandate and those within the jurisdiction of other concerned GAs/LGUs. Submitted to EMB Chief/ EMB Director	
3. Endorsement of Recommendation <sup>50</sup>		<b>EMB</b> Endorsing Authority ( <b>CO:</b> EMB Chief/ Director; <b>RO:</b> EMB Chief) <b>Endorsement Decision Approved?</b> Yes ↓	
4. Issuance of Decision Document <sup>51</sup>	ECC Application Denied Issuance of Denial Letter ↑ No	Deciding Authority (i.e. DENR Secretary) has 15 days to decide. <b>ECC Application Approved?</b> Yes ↓	

<sup>50</sup> Estimated workdays for EMB to endorse recommendation – EIS: CO-15 days, RO-10 days; PEIS: CO-30 days, RO-10 days; EPRMP: CO-15 days, RO-5 days; PEPRMP: CO-15 days, RO-10 days.

<sup>51</sup> Estimated workdays to sign-off and issue decision document – EIS: CO-15 days, RO-10 days; PEIS: CO-30 days, RO-10 days; EPRMP: CO-15 days, RO-5 days; PEPRMP: CO-15 days, RO-10 days.

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Activity	Actions by the Proponent, EMB, Public		
	Proponent	EMB	Public
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proponent submits FINAL EIA REPORT integrating issues and concerns during review proper and requested AIs</li> <li>- Proponent signs Sworn Statement of Full Responsibility on ECC conditions</li> </ul>	EMB release ECC to the proponent after submission of Final EIA Report and Sworn Statement of Full Responsibility on ECC conditions	
<b>5. Transmittal of ECC to Concerned GAs/LGUs</b>		EMB transmits the ECC to concerned Gas and LGUs with mandate on the project for integration of recommendations into their decision-making process	

添付資料 E. 2. オンライン ECC 申請手続き (IEE チェックリスト、新規事業のみ)

Activity	Actions by the Proponent, EMB, Public		
	Proponent	EMB	Public
<b>1. Account Registration</b> ( <a href="https://119.92.161.21/live/">https://119.92.161.21/live/</a> ) - Use full name as username to log-in into the system - Provide business and user information. - Enter valid email address, birthdate (will be used for password recovery) - Attachments must be in pdf extension format and size not larger than 1 MB	Create an ECC online account.		
<b>2. Prepare ECC Application</b>  <b>Project Type</b> - Refer to Annex A of EMB MC 2014-005 - Capacity should include numeric and period only. Comma and spaces are not allowed. <b>Project Type Description</b> - Provide description of proposed project and other details. Max of 4,000 characters only inclusive of spaces <b>Project Area and Geo-coordinates</b> - For roads, use line shape. Else, use polygon. Each shape represents a single project area. - Coordinates should be entered in sequence from point to point. <b>Project Area in the Map</b> - View the project area in the google map by clicking the map icon <b>Basic Project Information</b> - Provide proponent and project information <b>Project Type Description</b> - Provide description of proposed project and other details. Max of 4,000 characters only inclusive of spaces	Fill Out ECC Application Form		
<b>3. IEE Checklist and Other Requirements</b> System will generate documents for: - project description - sworn statements - PEMAPS - order of payment - fillable IEE Checklist template appropriate for proposed project	Download and print system generated documents for notary.	System will generate the documents	
<b>Order of payment</b> Pay corresponding application fee in nearest Land Bank branch	Pay application fee		

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Activity	Actions by the Proponent, EMB, Public		
	Proponent	EMB	Public
<b>Upload ECC Application Requirements</b> Upload initial documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Notarized IEE Checklist Sworn Statement</li> <li>- Bank Receipt</li> </ul> Documentary Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project description</li> <li>- Environmental Impact and Management Plan</li> <li>- Abandonment/ Decommissioning/ Rehabilitation Information</li> <li>- Geo-tagged photographs of proposed project site (taken for last 30 days)</li> <li>- Certification from LGU on the compatibility of proposed project with existing land use plan</li> <li>- Site development plan and/or vicinity map signed by registered professionals</li> <li>- Project/ Plant layout signed by registered professional</li> <li>- Schematic diagram of wastewater treatment facility (if applicable)</li> <li>- Schematic diagram of air pollution control facility (if applicable)</li> <li>- Organization Chart in charge on environmental concerns</li> <li>- Proof of authority over the project site (land title, lease contract, deed of absolute sale, etc.)</li> <li>- Duly notarized accountability statement of proponent</li> <li>- Duly accomplished project environmental monitoring and audit prioritization scheme (PEMAPS) questionnaire</li> <li>- Affidavit of no complaint</li> <li>- Others for specific projects               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Area status clearance for quarry projects</li> <li>- CENRO certification of non-overlapped on ancestral domain</li> <li>- Clearance from the DENR Regional Director that the project is consistent with the classification established by law</li> <li>- Geohazard identification report</li> <li>- MARO/PARO certification that the area is not suitable for agricultural purposes</li> <li>- PAMB resolution for projects on protected area</li> <li>- Proof of payment for operating without ECC</li> <li>- Resource use plan for forestry projects</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Prepare and upload documents		
<b>4. Submit ECC Application Online</b>	Submit ECC Application	Application will be received by default recipient of the EMB RO where project is located	
<b>5. Verify Status of ECC Application</b>		Update status of ECC Application	

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Activity	Actions by the Proponent, EMB, Public		
	Proponent	EMB	Public
Verify status of application by clicking “ECC Applications” from menu and locating the application from list.			
<b>Application for Action/ Additional Information Required</b> When application is returned for AI, required files will be added in the list of the required documents. This may include previous attachments that did not pass during evaluation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check under “For Action”</li> <li>- Upload required documents</li> </ul>	Update status to “For Appropriate Action” page	
<b>6. Decision Document (ECC/ Denial Letter)</b>	Download ECC and upload notarized ECC.	Upload decision document to the “For Action” page	
<b>7. ECC Publication in EMB Website</b> Notarized ECC along with signed version will become accessible to other agencies and public from the E-Library of the EMB website.		Upload notarized ECC to the EMB Website	



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添付資料 E. 3. オンライン CNC 申請手続き

Activity	Actions by the Proponent, EMB, Public		
	Proponent	EMB	Public
<b>1. Online screening for ECC Requirement Coverage</b> <a href="http://119.92.161.13/projectchecker/">(http://119.92.161.13/projectchecker/)</a> User will be prompted to enter the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Location of the project</li> <li>- If the project is considered as Environmental Enhancement<sup>52</sup></li> <li>- Project Component               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project category/ type (e.g. livestock/ poultry projects)</li> <li>- Size unit of measure (e.g. stocking population in head)</li> <li>- Project size</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Additional questions               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Does the project have existing ECC?</li> <li>- Is the project area greater than 1 ha?</li> <li>- Does the project use/ store toxic and hazardous materials or substances?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Supply necessary information		
<b>2. CNC Online Application</b> User will be directed to the application form. Fill out the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project name, location</li> <li>- Project activity description (i.e. during pre-construction, construction, operation, and abandonment)</li> <li>- Project layout</li> <li>- Proponent Information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fill Out CNC Online Application</li> <li>- Print Order of Payment</li> </ul>	System will provide Application Reference Number (ARN) as well as the order of payment.	
<b>3. Order of Payment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pay corresponding application fee in nearest Land Bank branch</li> </ul>	Pay application fee		
<b>Update Payment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under “Update Payment or Track Status of CNC Application”, the proponent enters the ARN to update payment. Scanned copy of the government ID of the proponent and the bank receipt must be attached.</li> </ul>	Update payment status		
<b>4. Verify Status of CNC Application</b> The status of the CNC application is reflected under “Update Payment or Track Status of CNC Application. Approved CNC will be released and available for download after 7 working days	Download CNC	Update status of CNC application and upload approved CNC.	

<sup>52</sup> If yes, the project is under Category C and may need to be applied to the EMB RO with jurisdiction over the area.

**添付資料 F EIA のレポート様式(EIS、PEIS、PEPRMP、EPRMP、IEER、PDR)**

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**ANNEX 2-11**

**PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (PEIS) OUTLINE**

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**PEIS OUTLINE**  
**(Maximum of about 350 pages)**

**PROJECT FACTSHEET**  
**TABLE OF CONTENTS**  
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Project Background and Rationale
- 1.2 PEIA Approach and Methodology
- 1.3 PEIA Public Participation
- 1.4 The PEIA Team
- 1.5 PEIA Schedule

**CHAPTER 2 PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 Project Location and Area Coverage
- 2.2 Development Framework
- 2.3 General Land Use Allocation
- 2.4 Phasing and Site Development Components
- 2.5 Process Description of Locator Plant
- 2.6 General Stages of Development and Activities
- 2.7 Organization and Management
- 2.8 Project Schedule and Cost

**CHAPTER 3 ECOLOGICAL PROFILING**

- 3.1 AIR SECTOR
  - 3.1.1 Study Area Coverage
  - 3.1.2 Environmental Management Goals and Indicator Limits
    - a. Regulated Air Pollutants
    - b. Non-regulated Air Pollutants
    - c. Noise
  - 3.1.3 Approach and Methodology
    - a. Regional and Site Meteorology
    - b. Emissions Inventory
    - c. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring
    - d. Noise Level Measurements
    - e. Air Quality Modeling
    - f. Carrying Capacity Analysis
  - 3.1.4 Environmental Status Assessment
    - 3.1.4.1 Meteorology
      - a. Wind Speed and Direction
      - b. Ambient Temperature
      - c. Rainfall
      - d. Cloudiness
      - e. Thunderstorms
      - f. Tropical Cyclones
      - g. Stability Conditions
    - 3.1.4.2 Existing Air Quality
      - a. Emission Sources
      - b. Ambient Air Quality
      - c. Non-Criteria Air Pollutants
      - d. Noise Level
  - 3.1.5 Carrying Capacity Analysis
  - 3.1.6 Environmental Management Strategies
  - 3.1.7 Monitoring Needs Assessment

3.2 LAND SECTOR

- 3.2.1 Study Area Coverage
- 3.2.2 Environmental Management Goals and Indicator Limits
- 3.2.3 Approach and Methodology
- 3.2.4 Environmental Status Assessment
  - 3.2.4.1 Geology and Hazards
  - 3.2.4.2 Soils and Land Use
  - 3.2.4.3 Hydrogeology
  - 3.2.4.4 Biological Environment
  - 3.2.4.5 Solid Waste Generation
- 3.2.5 Carrying Capacity Analysis
  - 3.2.5.1 Water Availability vis-à-vis Projected Water Demand
    - 3.2.5.1.1 Current and projected water usage
    - 3.2.5.1.2 Projected water supply available
    - 3.2.5.1.3 Water supply and demand analysis
  - 3.2.5.2 Food Security
  - 3.2.5.3 Threshold Limits of Terrestrial Vegetation and Wildlife in Relation to Pollution
    - 3.2.5.3.1 General patterns of plant response to air pollution
    - 3.2.5.3.2 General patterns of wildlife response to pollution
    - 3.2.5.3.3 Vulnerability to Natural Hazards
    - 3.2.5.3.4 Susceptibility to Soil and Groundwater Contamination
  - 3.2.5.4 Environmental Management Strategies
  - 3.2.5.5 Monitoring Needs Assessment

3.3 WATER SECTOR

- 3.3.1 Study Area Coverage
- 3.3.2 Environmental Management Goal and Indicator Limits
- 3.3.3 Approach and Methodology
  - 3.3.3.1 River Water Studies
    - a. Hydrologic Study
    - b. River Water Quality Sampling and Analysis
    - c. River Quality Modeling and Carrying Capacity Analysis
    - d. Biological Study: Riverine Flora and Fauna
  - 3.3.3.2 Coastal/Marine Studies
    - a. Physical Oceanography
    - b. Morphology and Bathymetry
    - c. Near shore-Offshore Sediment Sampling and Water Depth Measurement
    - d. Grain Size Analysis of Bottom Sediment Samples
    - e. Wave Refraction Modeling
    - f. Water Quality Studies
    - g. Marine Flora and Fauna
    - h. Water Quality Modeling and Carrying Capacity Analysis
- 3.3.4 Environmental Status Assessment
  - 3.3.4.1 River Water Studies System
    - a. Physical Features
    - b. Beneficial Water Uses
    - c. Pollution Sources
    - d. Water Quality
    - e. River Sediment Discharge Estimates
    - f. Riverine Flora and Fauna
    - g. Coastal Waters
    - h. General Physiography of Manila Bay
    - i. Oceanographic Features
    - j. Coastal Geomorphology and Stability of the Study Area
    - k. Wave Refraction and Long shore Drift
    - l. Sediment Distribution
    - m. Beneficial Uses of the Coastal Areas and its Marine Waters
    - n. Pollution Sources
    - o. Water Quality
    - p. Marine Flora and Fauna
- 3.3.5 Carrying Capacity Analysis
- 3.3.6 Environmental Management Strategies
- 3.3.7 Monitoring Needs Assessment

3.4 PEOPLE SECTOR

- 3.4.1 Study Area Coverage

- 3.4.2 Environmental Management Goals and Indicator Targets
- 3.4.3 Approach and Methodology
- 3.4.4 Environmental Status Assessment
  - 3.4.4.1 Demographic Characteristics
  - 3.4.4.2 Local Trade, Services and Industries: Sources of Employment and Income
  - 3.4.4.3 Public Services/Utilities and Infrastructures
  - 3.4.4.4 Social Services
  - 3.4.4.5 Public Sector Cost and Revenues
  - 3.4.4.6 Social Organization, Values, Attitudes and Perceptions
- 3.4.5 Carrying Capacity Analysis
  - 3.4.5.1 Population Growth and Density: Issues, Trends and Potentials
  - 3.4.5.2 Land Tenure/Relocation/Resettlement Issues: Conflict and Resolution
  - 3.4.5.3 Income and Employment: Relevant Issues
  - 3.4.5.4 Public Revenues and Services
  - 3.4.5.5 Social Organization, Values, Attitudes and Perceptions
  - 3.4.5.6 Environmental Management Strategies
  - 3.4.5.7 Monitoring Needs Assessment

#### **CHAPTER 4 IMPACTS, HAZARDS AND RISK ANALYSIS**

- 4.1 Summary of Scoping and Consultation Issues and Concerns
- 4.2 General Impact Analysis of Alternative Development Scenarios
- 4.3 Preferred Development Scenario
  - 4.3.1 Analysis of Selected Project Components at Full Development
  - 4.3.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

#### **CHAPTER 4A ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EHIA)**

- 4A.1 Scope and Coverage
- 4A.2 Management Goals and Indicator Limits
- 4A.3 Approach and Methodology
- 4A.4 Environmental Health Status Assessment
- 4A.5 Community Health and Environmental Health Profile
  - 4A.5.1 Community Health Profile
  - 4A.5.2 Household Health Profile
  - 4A.5.3 Respiratory Health Profile
  - 4A.5.4 Environmental Health and Primary Impact Areas
  - 4A.5.5 Baseline Environmental Quality
  - 4A.5.6 Health Profile of Existing Locator Industries
  - 4A.5.7 EHIA of the Existing Locator Industries
    - a. Identification of Health Hazards and Potential Health Impact
    - b. Assessment of Community Exposure
    - c. Identification of Risk Groups
    - d. Prediction of Health Consequences and Outcomes
    - e. Health Risk Assessment
    - f. Health Risk Mitigation
    - g. Environmental and Occupational Health Management Plan
- 4A.6 Limitations of the Study
  - 4A.6.1 Cumulative Safety Risk Assessment (CSRA)
  - 4A.6.2 Hazard Identification
    - a. Materials with Major Potential Hazards
    - b. Toxic Vapor Hazards
    - c. Flash Fire Hazards
    - d. BLVE Hazards
    - e. Spill Fire Hazards
    - f. Unconfined Vapor Cloud Explosion (UVCE) Hazards
  - 4A.6.3 Failure Case Development
  - 4A.6.4 Consequence Modeling
  - 4A.6.5 Frequency Analysis
  - 4A.6.6 Risk Calculation and Assessment
    - a. Individual Risk Assessment
    - b. Societal Risk Assessment
  - 4A.6.7 Other Risk Related Findings
  - 4A.6.8 Health Hazards and Risks
  - 4A.6.9 Natural Risks
  - 4A.6.10 Ecological Hazards/Risks
  - 4A.6.11 Overall Risk Management Strategies

**CHAPTER 4B INTEGRATED RISK ASSESSMENT**

- 4B.1 Scope and Coverage
- 4B.2 Management Goal and Risk Criteria
- 4B.3 Conceptual Framework and Methodology
  - 4B.3.1 Types and Sources of Risks
  - 4B.3.2 Risk Assessment Process
  - 4B.3.3 Methodology for the (Safety) Risk Screening
- 4B.4 Safety Risk Screening
- 4B.5 Integrated Risk Analysis

**CHAPTER 5 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

- 5.1 Environmental Plan Framework and Strategic Components
- 5.2 Design and Construction Management Program
  - 5.2.1 Planning/Design and Detailed Engineering Studies
  - 5.2.2 Construction Management
- 5.3 Air Quality Management Program
  - 5.3.1 Emissions Allocation Plan
  - 5.3.2 Air Quality Monitoring, Evaluation and Verification Plan
  - 5.3.3 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring
  - 5.3.4 Database System
  - 5.3.5 Pollution Prevention Plan
  - 5.3.6 Management Structure and Institutional Set-up
- 5.4 Land Resources Management Program
  - 5.4.1 Mitigation and Management of Natural Hazards
  - 5.4.2 Landscaping Plan
  - 5.4.3 Water Resources Management Plan
  - 5.4.4 Solid Waste Management Plan
- 5.5 Water Quality Management Program
  - 5.5.1 Discharge Allocation Plan
  - 5.5.2 Water Quality Monitoring Plan
  - 5.5.3 Water Quality Database
  - 5.5.4 Pollution Prevention and Control Plan
  - 5.5.5 Coastal Resources Management Plan
- 5.6 Social Development Program
  - 5.6.1 Resolution of Conflicting Issuances/Declarations and Land Use Plan
  - 5.6.2 Relocation and Compensation Plans
  - 5.6.3 Employment and Manpower Development Program
  - 5.6.4 Livelihood Development and Enhancement Program
  - 5.6.5 Community Relations Program
  - 5.6.6 Information, Education and Communication Program (IEC)
- 5.7 Environmental Health Management Program
- 5.8 Integrated Risk Management Plan
  - 5.8.1 Risk-Based Land Use
  - 5.8.2 Risk Acceptability and Management
  - 5.8.3 Safety Management System
  - 5.8.4 Integrated Emergency Response Plan
  - 5.8.5 Environmental Liability and Guarantee Fund
- 5.9 Abandonment Program
- 5.10 Overall Environmental Monitoring Program
  - 5.10.1 Integrated Monitoring Plan
  - 5.10.2 Implementation Monitoring
- 5.11 Institutional Plan
  - 5.11.1 Establishment of an Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Unit
  - 5.11.2 External Linkages
  - 5.11.3 Financing Arrangements
- 5.12 Establishment of an Environmental Management System (EMS)

**ANNEXES**

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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**ANNEX 2-12**

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS) OUTLINE**

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**EIS OUTLINE**  
**(Maximum of about 250 pages)**

**NOTE:** Refer to Annex 2-7a of EMB MC 2007-02 or “EIS Scoping and Procedural Screening Checklist” for specific contents/ requirement of each section

**Project Fact Sheet**  
**Table of Contents**

**Executive Summary**

- 1) Brief Project Description
- 2) Brief Summary of Project's EIA Process
- 3) Summary of Baseline Characterization
- 4) Summary of Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan
- 5) Summary of Environmental Monitoring Plan
- 6) EMF and EGF Commitments

**DRAFT MAIN EIS**

**1 BASIC PROJECT INFORMATION**

**2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT'S EIA PROCESS**

- 2.1 Terms of Reference of the EIA Study
- 2.2 EIA Team
- 2.3 EIA Study Schedule
- 2.4 EIA Study Area
- 2.5 EIA Methodology
- 2.6 Public Participation

**3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

- 3.1 Project Location and Area
- 3.2 Project Rationale
- 3.3 Project Alternatives
- 3.4. Project Development Plan, Process/Technology Options and Project Components
- 3.5 Description of Project Phases (Activities/Environmental Aspects, Associated Wastes and Built-in Pollution Control Measures)
  - 3.5.1. Pre-construction/ Pre-operational phase
  - 3.5.2. Construction/ Development phase
  - 3.5.3. Operational phase
  - 3.5.4. Abandonment phase
- 3.6 Manpower Requirements
- 3.7 Project Cost
- 3.8 Project Duration and Schedule

**4 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS, IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION**

- 4.1 The Land (Discuss only relevant modules)
  - 4.1.1 Land Use and Classification
  - 4.1.2 Pedology
  - 4.1.3 Geology and Geomorphology
  - 4.1.4 Terrestrial Biology
- 4.2 The Water (Discuss only relevant modules)
  - 4.2.1 Hydrology & Hydrogeology
  - 4.2.2 Oceanography
  - 4.2.3 Water Quality
  - 4.2.4 Freshwater Biology
  - 4.2.5 Marine Biology
- 4.3 The Air (Discuss only relevant modules)
  - 4.3.1 Meteorology
  - 4.3.2 Air Quality and Noise
- 4.4 The People

**5 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT (WHEN APPLICABLE)**

**6 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

- 6.1 Impacts Management Plan
- 6.2 Social Development Framework
- 6.3 IEC Framework
- 6.4 Emergency Response Policy and Generic Guidelines
- 6.5 Abandonment /Decommissioning /Rehabilitation Policies and Generic Guidelines
- 6.6 Environmental Monitoring Plan
  - 6.6.1 Self-Monitoring Plan
    - Note: Attach under this section the filled out Project Environmental Monitoring and Audit Prioritization Scheme (PEMAPS) Questionnaire in Annex 2-7d of the RPM
  - 6.6.2 Multi-sectoral Monitoring Framework
  - 6.6.3 Environmental Guarantee and Monitoring Fund Commitment
- 6.7 Institutional Plan for EMP Implementation

**7 BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES**

**8 ANNEXES**

- 8.1 Scoping Checklist
- 8.2 Original Sworn Accountability Statement of Proponent
- 8.3 Original Sworn Accountability Statement of Key EIS Consultants
- 8.4 Proof of Public Participation
- 8.5 Baseline Study Support Information
- 8.6 Impact Assessment and EMP Support Information

**NOTE:** The EIA review process will advise DOH if the project will pose a significant public health risk to the environment, e.g. public health may be affected if the wastes/discharges are direct contributors to the leading causes of mortality/morbidity in the DIA, regardless of environmental management measures. To assist EMB on its review, DOH shall coordinate with the DENR-EMB on the declaration of Health Sensitive Projects and Health Sensitive Areas. Until such time, DOH shall review EHIA independently of the EIA Process, consistent with the DENR-DOH MOA on EHIA. Further, workers' HIA component of the EHIA is recommended to be coordinated by DOH with DOLE for the latter's consideration in its requirement of an Occupational Health and Safety Program from the Proponent

**ANNEX 2-13**  
**PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE REPORT  
AND MANAGEMENT (PEPRMP) OUTLINE**

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**PEPRMP OUTLINE  
(Maximum of about 200 pages)**

**Project Fact Sheet  
Table of Contents**

**Executive Summary**

- 1) Brief Description of the Co-located Projects vis-à-vis the proposed expansion or changes
- 2) Brief Summary of Project's EIA Process
- 3) Brief description of the baseline environmental conditions focused on the critical parameters
- 4) Summary on the EIA Findings on the Key Significant Impacts of the Project and corresponding EMP highlights
- 5) Summary of the Environmental Monitoring Plan on the most significant impacts and key measures

**DRAFT MAIN PEPRMP**

**1 BASIC PROJECT INFORMATION**

**2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT'S EIA PROCESS**

- 2.1 Terms of Reference of the EIA Study
- 2.2 EIA Team (Proponent & Preparer Team members, module of involvement, expertise)
- 2.3 EIA Study Schedule
- 2.4 EIA Study Area (project area up to extent of coverage of study)
- 2.5 EIA Methodology (per module)
- 2.6 EIA Public Participation Initiatives (if any)

**3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

- 3.1 Basic Project Background and Information on the co-located projects and their operations
- 3.2 Project Rationale
- 3.3 Complete project location (barangay, municipality, province, etc.) with geographic coordinates.
- 3.4. Project Site Considerations
- 3.5 Description of Project Phases & Activities
- 3.6 Resource & Utility Requirements, Manpower, Cost
- 3.7 Waste Generation & Built-in Management Measures
- 3.8 Summary of Comparison of the new and old projects

**4 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS FOR CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS, IMPACT ASSESSMENT & MITIGATION (limit to relevant modules)**

4.1 The Land

4.2 The Water

This section shall discuss carrying capacity for the applicable regulated pollutant based on actual discharges. However, in the case of stand-alone project/s, the requirement of carrying capacity assessment/s may be waived by the EIARC. Monitoring results for the preceding six months [minimum] should also be included. This section shall also discuss actual and applicable impacts on the biological environment based on actual inventories or monitoring activities. Anecdotal documentations may only be used with prior approval of DENR-EMB.

4.3 The Air

This section shall include carrying capacity assessments for the applicable regulated pollutants based on actual discharges/emissions. However, in the case of stand-alone project/s, the requirement of carrying capacity assessment/s may be waived by the EIARC. Monitoring results for the preceding six months [minimum] should also be included.

4.4 The People

This section shall discuss actual and applicable impacts on the social environment based on actual or incremental effects [both positive and negative] for the preceding two years.



**5 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE BASED ON THE ORIGINAL ECC-COVERED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This section shall discuss actual and applicable environmental management and monitoring plan including any EMS

- 5.1 Impact(s) Mitigation Plan (IMP)
- 5.2 Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) and other Monitoring Modes
- 5.3 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Social Development Program (SDP) or Community Assistance Program (CAP)
- 5.4 Environmental Risk Management and Emergency Response Programs (ERP)
- 5.5 Abandonment/Rehabilitation Programs
- 5.6 Institutional Set-up
- 5.7 Achievements/Awards and Outstanding Accomplishments on the Environment

**6 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

When applicable – this section shall discuss the safety records of the preceding two years. Highlights of the hazard assessment/analysis, QRA or other safety studies should also be discussed

**7 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK CATEGORIZATION (PEMAPS)**

**8 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP) FOR CURRENT PROJECT & PROPOSED MODIFICATION/ EXPANSION – including EMF and EGF**

**9 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**10 ANNEXES**

- 10.1 Commitments or Agreements
- 10.2 Accountability Statements of Preparers & Proponent
- 10.3 Photographs or plates of the project site, impact areas an affected areas and communities
- 10.4 Environmental Data

**NOTE:** The EIA Findings on the project's environmental impacts and management measures will advise DOH if the project will pose a public health risk to the environment. For this purpose, DOH shall provide DENR-EMB with a declaration of Health Sensitive Projects and Health Sensitive Areas. Until such time, DOH shall review EHIA independently of the EIA Process. Further, workers' HIA component of the EHIA is recommended to be coordinated by DOH with DOLE for the latter's consideration in its requirement of an Occupational Health and Safety Program from the Proponent.

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**ANNEX 2-14**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE REPORT AND MANAGEMENT (EPRMP) OUTLINE**

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**EPRMP OUTLINE**  
**(Maximum of about 150 pages)**

**Project Fact Sheet**  
**Table of Contents**

**Executive Summary**

- 1) Brief Project Description
- 2) Brief Summary of Project's EIA Process
- 3) Brief description of the existing project vis-à-vis the proposed expansion or changes
- 4) Summary on the EIA Findings on the Key Significant Impacts of the Project and corresponding EMP highlights
- 5) Summary of the Environmental Monitoring Plan on the most significant impacts and key measures

**DRAFT MAIN EPRMP**

**1 BASIC PROJECT INFORMATION**

**2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT'S EIA PROCESS**

- 2.1 Terms of Reference of the EIA Study
- 2.2 EIA Team (Proponent & Preparer Team members, module of involvement, expertise)
- 2.3 EIA Study Schedule
- 2.4 EIA Study Area (project area up to extent of coverage of study)
- 2.5 EIA Methodology (per module)
- 2.6 EIA Public Participation (if any)

**3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

- 3.1 Basic Project Background and Information
- 3.2 Project Rationale
- 3.3 Complete project location (barangay, municipality, province, etc.) with geographic coordinates.
- 3.4. Project Site Considerations
- 3.5 Description of Project Phases & Activities
- 3.6 Resource & Utility Requirements, Manpower, Cost
- 3.7 Waste Generation & Built-in Management Measures
- 3.8 Summary of Comparison of the new and old projects

**4 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS FOR CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS, IMPACT ASSESSMENT & MITIGATION (limit to relevant modules)**

- 4.1 The Land
- 4.2 The Water
- 4.3 The Air
- 4.4 The People

**5 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE BASED ON THE ORIGINAL ECC-COVERED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

- 5.1 Impacts Management Plan (IMP)
- 5.2 Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) and other Monitoring Modes
- 5.3 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Social Development Program (SDP) or Community Assistance Program (CAP)
- 5.4 Environmental Risk Management and Emergency Response Programs (ERP)
- 5.5 Abandonment/Rehabilitation Programs
- 5.6 Institutional Set-up
- 5.7 Achievements/Awards and Outstanding Accomplishments on the Environment

**6 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

**7 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK CATEGORIZATION (PEMAPS)**

**8 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP) FOR CURRENT PROJECT & PROPOSED MODIFICATION/ EXPANSION – including EMF and EGF**

**9 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**10 ANNEXES**

- 10.1 Commitments or Agreements
- 10.2 Accountability Statements of Preparers & Proponent
- 10.3 Photographs or plates of the project site, impact areas an affected areas and communities
- 10.4 Environmental Data

**NOTE:** The EIA Findings on the project's environmental impacts and management measures will advise DOH if the project will pose a public health risk to the environment. For this purpose, DOH shall provide DENR-EMB with a declaration of Health Sensitive Projects and Health Sensitive Areas. Until such time, DOH shall review EHIA independently of the EIA Process. Further, workers' HIA component of the EHIA is recommended to be coordinated by DOH with DOLE for the latter's consideration in its requirement of an Occupational Health and Safety Program from the Proponent.

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**ANNEX 2-15**

**INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION REPORT (IEER) OUTLINE**

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**IEER OUTLINE**  
**(Maximum of about 75 pages)**

**Project Fact Sheet**  
**Table of Contents**

**Executive Summary**

- 1) Brief Project Description
- 2) Brief Summary of Project's IEE Process
- 3) Summary of Baseline Characterization
- 4) Summary of Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan
- 5) Summary of Environmental Monitoring Plan

**DRAFT MAIN IEER**

**1 BASIC PROJECT INFORMATION**

**2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT'S IEE PROCESS**

- 2.1 Terms of Reference of the IEE Study (if scoping was done with EMB)
- 2.2 IEE Team
- 2.3 IEE Study Schedule
- 2.4 IEE Study Area
- 2.5 EIA Methodology (per module)
- 2.6 IEE Methodology

**3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

- 3.1 Project Location, Area, ECA category (if applicable)
- 3.2 Project Rationale
- 3.3 Project Development Plan, Process/Technology and Project Components
- 3.4 Description of Project Phases (Activities/Environmental Aspects, Associated Wastes and Built-in Pollution Control Measures)
  - 3.4.1 Pre-construction/ Pre-operational phase
  - 3.4.2 Construction/Development phase
  - 3.4.3 Operational phase
  - 3.4.4 Abandonment phase
- 3.5 Manpower Requirements
- 3.6 Project Cost
- 3.7 Project Duration and Schedule

**4 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS, IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION**

- 4.1 The Land (Discuss only relevant modules or modules likely to be affected by project impacts) - Land use, Pedology, Geology, Geomorphology, Terrestrial biology)
- 4.2 The Water (Discuss only relevant modules or modules likely to be affected by project impacts – Hydrology, Oceanography, Water Quality, Freshwater Biology, Marine Biology)
- 4.3 The Air (Discuss only relevant modules or modules likely to be affected by project impacts - Meteorology, Air Quality, Noise)
- 4.4 The People

**5 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

- 5.1 Impacts Management Plan (IMP)
- 5.2 Emergency Response Policy and Generic Guidelines (if applicable)
- 5.3 Environmental Monitoring Plan (Note: Attach under this section the filled out Project Environmental Monitoring and Audit Prioritization Scheme (PEMAPS) Questionnaire in Annex 2-7d of the RPM)

**6 BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES**

**10 ANNEXES**

- 10.1 Scoping Checklist (optional, since Scoping is not required for IEEs)
- 10.2 Original Sworn Accountability Statement of Proponent
- 10.3 Original Sworn Accountability Statement of IEE Preparer

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**ANNEX 2-16  
PROJECT DESCRIPTION REPORT (PDR) OUTLINE**

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**PDR OUTLINE  
(Maximum of about 30 pages)**

**Table of Contents**

- 1 BASIC INFORMATION ON PROJECT and PROPONENT** (1 page)
- 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION** (15 pages)
  - 2.1 Project Location and Area** – At the minimum, shown in an official NAMRIA topographic or nautical map (whichever type is applicable and of appropriate scale); Show title, legend, scale, project location and political boundaries (from sitio/barangay to region); indicate any known ECA category encompassing the project area
  - 2.2 Project Rationale** – state need for & purpose of the project., particularly environmental enhancement or mitigation purpose of the project
  - 2.3 Project Development Plan, Process and Components** – Attach tentative/option of Physical Plan/Site Development Map being considered at the FS stage; briefly describe process/technology; list/describe and indicate project components (facilities/infrastructures, other single projects supporting the main project) on the topographic map
  - 2.4 Description of Project Phases** – For Group III non-covered projects: focus on activities and processes which may cause residual impacts; For Unclassified/Unlisted/New Technology Projects: focus on critical activities and processes per phase which place a demand on local resource uses and which generate emissions, effluent, hazardous waste, solid waste, other wastes
    - 2.4.1 Pre-Construction/ Pre-Development phase**
    - 2.4.2 Construction/Development phase**
    - 2.4.3 Operational phase** – For Unclassified/Unlisted/New Technology Projects: Specifically present if processes and substances to be used are listed and fall within the limits covered by Environmental Risk Assessment as enumerated in Section C of Annex 2-7a of the Revised Procedural Manual)
    - 2.4.4 Abandonment phase**
  - 2.5 Project Emissions/Effluent/ Hazardous Waste/Solid Waste/Other Wastes** – Present integrated summary of types of wastes (residual for Group III non-covered projects); estimate waste generation rate; identify built-in waste management measures and facilities planned or committed to be built into the project design
  - 2.6 Manpower** – Present manpower requirements per project phase; specify expertise needed; nature & estimated number of jobs available for men; nature and number of jobs available for women; specify strategy and tentative scheme for sourcing locally from host and neighboring LGUs and those from outside
  - 2.7 Project Cost**
  - 2.8 Project Duration and Schedule**
- 3 OVERVIEW/GENERIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BASELINE ENVIRONMENT**  
(4 pages – on land, water, air, people) – focus on the environmental components and factors likely to be affected by the project's impacts; only secondary data or qualitative environmental description is necessary
- 4 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN** (3 pages - focused only on the residual management scheme on the relevant land, water air & people module)
- 5 ANNEXES** (3-6 pages)
  - 5.1** Original Sworn Accountability Statement of Proponent (Use Annex 2-21 of RPM)
  - 5.2** Photos or plates of proposed project site, cumulative/residual impact areas and surrounding communities (N, S, E, W of the project; key sectoral features - land, water, air, people)

Environmental Impact Assessment Study in the  
Philippines  
Final Report

## 添付資料 G EIS と EPRMP のスコーピングとスクリーニングのチェックリスト

### 添付資料 G. 1. EIS レポートの様式 (Annex 2-7a の Section A)

General Contents/ Requirements	Specific Contents/ Requirements
<b>Project Fact Sheet</b> (~ 2-3 pages)	Information highlights from Executive Summary on Project Description; Project Specific EIA Process, Baseline Profile, Key Impacts, Key environmental management measures and monitoring plans; include 0.25 page of project regional site location on Philippine Map inset.
<b>Table of Contents</b> (~ 9-10 pages)	Include all sections of the EIS for procedural screening purposes; list of tables, figures, annexes
<b>Executive Summary</b> (max of 15 pages)	
1. Brief Project Description (~ 3 pages; tabulated)	Project location & area (with 0.25 to 0.50 page project regional location on Philippine map inset), rationale, components, project phases/stages, process/ technology (as applicable), products and production capacity or rate (as applicable), types & estimated generation rate of major waste streams, manpower, project cost, project duration and schedule
2. Brief Summary of Project's EIA Process (~ 2 pages; tabulated)	Name/expertise of preparer team, study period, study area (and attach 1 page map), EIA method, summary of public participation in scoping and conduct of EIA study
3. Summary of Baseline Characterization (~ 4 pages; tabulated)	Present integrated key findings/conclusions per ecosystem (Land, Water Air and People) in terms of criticality of environmental quality status. No need to detail findings per module.
4. Summary of Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (~ 3 pages)	1) Impacts Mitigation Summary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 1st column: Key project activities per phase (i.e. most critical environmental aspects which are the sources of key impacts);</li> <li>✓ 2nd column: environmental component or module affected, nature and magnitude of most significant impacts;</li> <li>✓ 3rd column: proposed options for prevention and mitigation of impacts</li> </ul> 2) Present a statement each for SDP Framework, IEC Framework, ERP Policy, Abandonment Policy
5. Summary of the Environmental Monitoring Plan (~ 2 pages)	1) Summary of EMoP Matrix of Proponent focused only on 1-3 most important objectives and corresponding parameters to be monitored per phase of the project, limit level to be complied with, station description to be monitored and what frequency 2) Summary of MMT or public participation framework in post-ECC monitoring
6. EMF and EGF Commitments (~ 1 page)	Present EMF and EGF amount committed
<b>Draft Main EIS</b> (max of 142 pages less attachments)	
1. <b>Basic Project Information</b> (~ 3 pages)	Tabulation of Project name, location,/address (from Sitio to Region); nature of project; threshold limits applied for; Proponent Name, address, contact numbers, brief profile; EIA Preparer Name, address, contact numbers. Attach project site map in NAMRIA topographic (or nautical, if applicable) map in 1:50,000 scale
2. <b>Description of the Project's EIA Process</b> (~ 25 pages)	(including all attachments specified below)
2.1. EIA TOR	Tabulate the main issues raised by the EIARC (see below Summary of Most Significant Issues) and the community (refer to List of Issues During Public Scoping) and state where/how each was addressed in the EIA Study; attach the detailed Scoping checklists (Public and Technical) as an annex
2.2. EIA Team	Tabulate data on EIA Team: list of team members, field of expertise, module assigned to both proponent and preparer team
2.3. EIA Study Schedule	Inclusive periods of study/field surveys, state climate/ season
2.4. EIA Study Area	Present area from project site up to extent of coverage of study: Show study area in NAMRIA topographic (and nautical, if applicable) map of 1:50,000 scale
2.5. EIA Methodology	Tabulate only generic EIA approach and data sources
2.6. Public Participation	Tabulate chronologically the following: EIA stage, dates, sectors involved, issues raised, committed actions by the Proponent where

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	relevant; and explain or shed light on succeeding public's response/ reactions/ participation or explain prevailing perceptions/ actions by the public. On sectors and issue, differentiate the list into supportive and opposing sectors as well as issues considered valid and invalid.
<b>3. Project Description (~ 30 pages)</b>	
3.1. Project Location and Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Presented in legible maps (use clearly scanned or original NAMRIA topographic (or nautical, if applicable) map of 1:50,000 or appropriate scale) showing both project site up to regional location with Philippine map as inset; Regional and provincial vicinity map (showing major landmarks, existing industries, settlements, etc.)</li> <li>✓ Show title, legend, scale, project location and political boundaries (from sitio/barangay to region); Delineation of areas of primary and secondary impact areas. Present geographic coordinates.</li> <li>✓ Present applicable ECA categories and statement on technical description on environmental criticality of the site</li> </ul>
3.2. Project Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Present need for project based on national &amp; local economic development and in terms of contribution to sustainable development agenda or current development thrusts of the Philippines</li> <li>✓ Briefly justify/describe existence of expected commercial quantities of resources to meet local/national development or sectoral objectives (e.g. describe geologic resource for metallic/ non-metallic mining, petroleum /geothermal reservoir, etc); Attach detailed Economic Geology as Annex</li> </ul>
3.3. Project Alternatives	Present criteria used in determining preliminary options for facility siting; development design; process/technology selection; resource utilization
3.4. Project Development Plan, Process/ Technology Options and Project Components	Attach tentative/options of Physical Plan/Site Development Map being considered at the FS stage (e.g., present annual program of development for a mine project); discuss processes/ technologies being considered; tabulate project components and estimated dimensions/specifications (facilities/infrastructures, other single projects supporting the main project) and locate in map at a level of detail feasible at FS Stage
3.5. Description of Project Phases, Aspects, Wastes, Other Issues, Built-in Measures	<p>Tabulate project phases, activities/environmental aspects, associated wastes*, other key environmental and social issues; and built-in pollution control measures</p> <p>*Under the column on Waste Generation: subheadings are as follows: types of wastes, estimated waste generation rate, estimated volume for the duration of the project phase</p>
3.6. Manpower Requirements	Present manpower requirements per project phase; specify expertise needed; nature & estimated number of jobs available for men; nature and number of jobs available for women; specify strategy and tentative scheme for sourcing locally from host and neighboring LGUs and those from outside
3.7. Project Cost	
3.8. Project Duration and Schedule	Present estimate per project phase
<b>4. Baseline Environmental Conditions, Impact Assessment and Mitigation (~ 50 pages less attachments)</b>	<p>For each module, present a) Methodology of EIA Modular Study including tabulation of stations with coordinates and qualitative description, as well as NAMRIA topographic map of the study area in 1:50,000 or more detailed scale; b) Summary of primary and secondary data (present detailed info as annexes; c) highlights of findings and conclusions on the baseline profile as to sensitivity to project impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ On Baseline: MINIMUM DATA TO BE HIGHLIGHTED ARE THOSE ASKED IN THE PEMAPS QUESTIONNAIRE IN ANNEX 2-7d OF THE RPM. Subsequently, focus on 3-5 key findings on the baseline profiling per relevant module. No need to present or attach ALL primary data. Important to present highlights of analysis of baseline data:</li> </ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) present summary analysis of physico-chem, bio and social data in terms of how the values compare with environmental standards, how the biostatistics compare typical ecological values, how social data compare with national and local norms or Philippine statistics.</li> <li>b) present estimates and relative percentages of total area likely to be utilized, total volumes of soils to be excavated, # watersheds and total vegetation to be cut, # of rivers and extent of coastal/marine waters to be affected, total households to be displaced, etc.</li> <li>c) presence and statistical highlights of ecologically and</li> <li>d) economically most important species and ECAs which may be affected; state nature of impact of project and how this can be prevented or mitigated.</li> <li>e) presence of any physico-chem, biological &amp; social indicators (pseudo-indicators) of project impacts for monitoring purposes</li> <li>✓ On Impacts: Focus on 1-3 most significant impacts/issues of the most critically affected modules under Land, Water, Air, People across each project phase. Include discussion of residual, unavoidable and cumulative impacts, where relevant and appropriate.</li> <li>✓ On Mitigation: present major interventions/actions for each identified significant issue</li> </ul>
4.1. The Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Discuss Land Use/classification and associated Terrestrial Biology (flora and fauna);</li> <li>✓ Discuss only relevant aspects of Geology which will explain the geohazards; (Note: For Metallic and Non-metallic Mining Projects, Geothermal Exploration and other similar projects, other aspects of Geology particularly which describe the geologic resource in relation to the project proposal must be described as part of Project Description to justify geologic resource use)</li> <li>✓ Discuss Geomorphology (i.e. land forms/topography/slope/terrain) which explain the limitations or nature of the land use and distribution of population and nature of and vegetation/wildlife forms;</li> <li>✓ Discuss Pedology (main soil type and quality) which rationalize/explain and lend support to the land use, population and biota profile</li> </ul>
4.2. The Water	<p>Discuss relevant modules: Hydrology and Hydrogeology, Oceanography, Water Quality, Freshwater and Marine Biology</p> <p>Note #1: Identify which surface and groundwater systems will be affected by the project; present water quality status with highlight on the most relevant parameters, critical uses and the users of these water bodies; present the most important species likely to be affected by the project; present conclusions of modeling (where relevant) of extent of physical and chemical dispersion/trajectory of most relevant parameter and resulting concentrations with increasing distance and depth from the source as basis for deriving a mixing or buffer zone and delineating the DIA from the IIA; map out the economically and ecologically critical areas/resources and superimpose on the biophysical data;</p> <p>Note #2: Present key findings and conclusions of analysis of surface and groundwater quality; Identify key potential impacts of the project across project phases and propose corresponding measures</p>
4.3. The Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Meteorology (Note: For most projects, the relevant parameters are only the climate types. seasons, rainfall profile, wind roses and climatological extremes as the latter pose environmental hazards; the rest of the climatological data can be attached as an Annex);</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Air Quality (&amp; Noise, if relevant) : Present highlight of air quality status with highlight on the most relevant parameters; present conclusions of modeling (where required) on extent of physical and chemical dispersion/trajectory of most relevant parameter and resulting ground level concentrations with increasing distance from the source as basis for deriving a buffer zone and delineating the DIA from the IIA; superimpose on the economically and ecologically critical areas/resources and population/significant socio-cultural features</li> <li>✓ Note: Present key findings and conclusions of analysis of air quality; Identify key potential impacts of the project</li> </ul>
4.4. The People	Present highlights of primary and secondary data on the DIA and IIA, including highlights of perception survey; Present key findings and conclusions of analysis of the Socio-Cultural Environment; Identify key potential impacts of the project considering biophysical findings across project phases and propose corresponding measures
<b>5. Environmental Risk Assessment</b> when applicable (~ 2 pages)	Present only key findings and conclusions of the ERA. Refer to Section C of this Checklist and Annex 2-7e of the RPM to determine coverage and nature of ERA to be required.
<b>6. Environmental Management Plan</b> (~ 30 pages)	
6.1. Impacts Management Plan	Use Annex 2-17 of RPM – limit to most significant impacts per project phase and per environmental component arising from key environmental aspects
6.2. Social Development Framework	Use Annex 2-18 of RPM
6.3. IEC Framework	Use Annex 2-19 of RPM
6.4. Emergency Response Policy and Generic Guidelines	The policy and generic guidelines are to be consistent with the relevant agencies' requirements that are to be complied with after the ECC is issued, e.g. MGB has a prescribed ERP content for mining projects.
6.5. Abandonment/ Decommissioning/ Rehabilitation Policy and Generic Guidelines	Statement on Proponent's policies and generic procedures; Detailed Abandonment/Decommissioning Plan to be submitted post-ECC, within a timeframe specified in the ECC
6.6. Environmental Monitoring Plan	
6.6.1. Self-Monitoring Plan	Use Annex 2-20 of RPM (including costing) and applicable parts of Annex 3-1 on ECC Compliance Monitoring of the Proponent; Attach filled out PEMAPS Questionnaire (Annex 2-7d) – present a statement on the existence of a PATHWAY, criticality of the RECEPTOR, status of perception of ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE from supportive or opposing groups.
6.6.2. Multi-sectoral Monitoring Framework	For projects with MMT requirement, tabulate the following: list of stakeholder community sectors or representatives who are proposed to be likely members of the MMT as validated by EIA process, basis of priority selection, proposed MMT role, and scope of MMT responsibilities/activities; strategy or approach in establishing and monitoring Environmental Quality Performance Levels (EQPLs) in coordination with the MMT's program of identifying pseudo/ quasi-indicators of environmental damage. Refer to Annexes 3-2 and 3-4 of the RPM.
6.6.3. Environmental Guarantee and Monitoring Fund Considerations	Present a proposed amount of EMF (based on a draft AWFP in Annex 3-4 and consistent with guidelines in Annex 3-5); Present a committed amount of EGF and the basis for the estimate, following the guidelines in Annex 3-6
6.7. Institutional Plan for EMP Implementation	Discuss the Table of Organization of the Proponent where the reporting line and manpower complement/positions of the EU, MEPEO or equivalent units to higher management and relationships with operating departments are shown
<b>7. Bibliography/ References (~ 2 pages)</b>	
<b>8. Annexes (~ 80 pages)</b>	
8.1. Scoping Checklist	Use Annex 2-7a of the RPM (signed off document) with attached signed off Public Scoping List of Issues, as applicable (Annex 2-7c )
8.2. Original Sworn Accountability Statement of Proponent	Use Annex 2-21 of RPM

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8.3. Original Sworn Accountability Statement of Key EIS Consultants	Use Annex 2-22 of RPM
8.4. Proof of Public Participation	Attendance Sheets of IEC, Public Scoping, Public Consultation/ Public Hearing; Proof of public participation in the EIA Study
8.5. Baseline Study Support Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Detailed analysis of primary and secondary information per module; perception survey analysis with sample questionnaire; Lab analytical results for soil, ground and surface freshwater and marine waters, air quality, noise – all tables compared with relevant Philippine standards, Philippine typical baseline values, Philippine statistics or other equivalent reference standards.</li> <li>✓ The rest of the baseline data obtained by the Preparer shall be presented during the EIA Review Meetings in case the Review Team has items to validate against detailed baseline info. These can also be used by the Proponent in its self-monitoring and MMT validation activities</li> </ul>
8.6. Impact Assessment and EMP Support Information	ERA, PEMAPS Questionnaire, etc.

NOTE: The EIA review process will advise DOH if the project will pose a significant public health risk to the environment, e.g. public health may be affected if the wastes/discharges are direct contributors to the leading causes of mortality/morbidity in the DIA, regardless of environmental management measures. To assist EMB on its review, DOH shall coordinate with the DENR-EMB on the declaration of Health Sensitive Projects and Health Sensitive Areas. Until such time, DOH shall review EHIA independently of the EIA Process, consistent with the DENR-DOH MOA on EHIA. Further, workers' HIA component of the EHIA is recommended to be coordinated by DOH with DOLE for the latter's consideration in its requirement of an Occupational Health and Safety Program from the Proponent.

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**添付資料 G. 2. EPRMP レポートの様式 (Annex 2-7b の Section A)**

General Contents/ Requirements	Specific Contents/ Requirements
<b>Project Fact Sheet</b> (~ 2-3 pages)	Description of the originally-approved ECC project, current level of operations and the proposed modification/expansion; key impacts (current and new); key measures (current and new)
<b>Table of Contents</b> (10 pages)	
<b>Executive Summary</b> (15 pages)	
<b>1. Brief Project Description</b>	Include project cost and the employment generated by the project
<b>2. Brief Summary of Project's EIA Process</b>	Brief description of the data gathering, scope of the study, duration/period, team, methodology, and documentation
<b>3. Brief description of the existing project vis-à-vis the proposed expansion or changes</b>	
<b>4. Summary on the EIA Findings on the Key Significant Impacts of the Project and corresponding EMP highlights (Tabulated/ Matrix)</b>	Summary and discussion of environmental performance, main mitigating measures, main components of the Management Plan. Etc. The impacts must consider the project's effects to the direct, primary and secondary impact areas
<b>5. Summary of the Environmental Monitoring Plan on the most significant impacts and key measures (Tabulated)</b>	Summary of the Environmental Monitoring Plan. This should include cost of monitoring activities to ensure that proper funds are allocated for its implementation.
<b>Draft Main EPRMP</b> (100 pages)	
<b>1. Basic Project Information</b>	Tabulation of Project name, location/address (from Sitio to Region); nature of project; threshold limits applied for; Proponent Name, address, contact numbers; Preparer Name, address, contact numbers. Attach project site map in NAMRIA topographic (or nautical, if applicable) map in 1:50,000 scale
<b>2. Description of the Project's EIA Process</b>	
2.1. Terms of Reference of the EIA Study	Highlight the main issues raised by the EIARC and the community; attach the detailed Scoping checklists as an annex
2.2. EIA Team	Tabulate the list of preparers, field of expertise, module assigned to both proponent and preparer team
2.3. EIA Study Schedule	Inclusive periods of study/field surveys and relate to climate type as to relevance to project's potential impacts
2.4. EIA Study Area	Project area up to extent of coverage of study. Show study area in NAMRIA topographic (and nautical, if applicable) map of 1:50,000 scale
2.5. EIA Methodology (per module)	Tabulate only generic EIA approach and data sources
2.6. Public Participation	Present only applicable requirements
<b>3. Project Description</b>	Present both existing project and proposed project modification/expansion
3.1. Basic Project Background and Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Project name, type of project, coverage, address and cost</li> <li>✓ Proponent's name, address, contact person(s) and contact numbers. If applicable, include name of consultant, their address, the contact person and the contact numbers.</li> <li>✓ Project components (include physical plan/site development map)</li> <li>✓ Present a detailed description of the changes in the original project and set-up. Discuss how these changes are to be achieved (mechanization, shifting from one mining method to another, additional equipment to cater to increase in capacity/production, increase in manpower, etc.)</li> </ul>

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3.2. Project Rationale	This should be discussed in terms of economic and social parameters in relation to national economic development and sustainable development. Present need for the project modification/expansion
3.3. Complete project location (barangay, municipality, province, etc.) with geographic coordinates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ This information should be presented in legible maps (regional and provincial, land use map, vicinity map) showing the title, legend, scale, project location and political boundaries. Maps should also show major landmarks, existing industries, settlements, etc. Delineate the map into primary and secondary impact areas.</li> <li>✓ Delineate the current project location and boundaries from the proposed projects.</li> <li>✓ Present applicable ECA categories and statement on technical description on environmental criticality of the site</li> </ul>
3.4. Project Site Considerations	Discuss proposed project site considerations; why the site was chosen, characteristics of a candidate site, etc. State the technology and siting alternatives considered and the selection criteria applied.
3.5. Description of Proposed Project Phases & Activities vis a vis the ECC-Approved Project, Waste Generation, Key Issues & Built-in Measures	<p>Discuss the project phases and the specific activities to be undertaken, compared with the previously ECC-approved phases and activities. Highlight the differences/additions to the activities, facilities and process flows. Present simplified process flowcharts to show where the critical environmental aspects (source of environmental impacts) are located, what nature of stressor to the environment will be generated (e.g. air emissions, water discharge, solid/toxic waste, etc), what other environmental and social issues may be encountered, and any built-in facility or action for prevention or mitigation. Comparison of the environmental performance of the new and proposed pollution control devices (i.e. emission concentration, existing wastewater discharges compared with the expected emissions and discharges)</p> <p>Divide the discussion into the following: Pre-construction/ Commissioning / Mobilization, Construction, Operation process description (including material and energy balance if appropriate), Abandonment/ Decommissioning/ Demobilization. Present the duration of each phase or total project lifetime, compared against the original approved project duration.</p>
3.6. Resource & Utility Requirements, Manpower, Cost	Discuss requirements (power, fuel, water, materials, other resources) as well as manpower requirements – for proposed project modification/expansion as compared against the ECC approved limits
3.7. Summary of Comparison of the new and old projects	Compare in terms of capacity, output, efficiency, benefits, environmental issues, waste, etc., and the advantages/disadvantages of each to the environment, and the corresponding impact/s mitigation program.
3.8. Project Duration and Schedule	Present estimate per project phase
<b>4. Baseline Environmental Conditions, for CRITICAL Environmental Parameters, Impact Assessment and Mitigation</b>	The results of the proponent's/EMB monitoring may be used as baseline, including the pre-operational data obtained as basis for the issuance of the original ECC. Present in matrix and graphical form per critical parameter to show the trend in the environmental conditions or to show the effect of the current operations on the environment. Present maps of baseline/existing sampling sites, and proposed or additional sampling /survey sites for each critical module.
4.1. The Land	<p>Discuss relevant modules, e.g. Land Use, Soils, Vegetation, Wildlife, Geomorphology.</p> <p>This section should have a general description of the area where the project is located. It should also show the changes in vegetation such as the species richness, diversity, etc., that occurs in the area from the time of the project implementation and discuss the reasons that brought about such changes.</p>
4.2. The Water	Discuss relevant modules, e.g. Hydrology, Oceanography, Water Quality, Freshwater/Marine Biology

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	<p>Conduct an inventory of existing sources of water like springs, wells, rivers, and the proposed source.</p> <p>This section should have a general description of the aquatic fresh/marine environment in terms of species diversity or richness that occurs in the area from the time of the project implementation and discuss the reason for such change.</p>
4.3. The Air	<p>Discuss relevant modules: Meteorology, Air Quality/Noise</p> <p>Present windrose diagrams, air dispersion modeling diagrams/ isopleth, net evaporation rates, climatological normal and extremes, and sampling station map. In absence of other data sources, the climatological and meteorological data from nearest PAGASA station shall be used, regardless of distance from project site.</p>
4.4. The People	<p>This section shall discuss actual and applicable impacts on the social environment based on actual or incremental effects (both positive and negative) for the preceding year from the time of project implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Settlement map and population distribution to be affected by the project</li> <li>✓ Socio-economic indicators such as the increase or decrease of cultural activities, increase or decrease of the income of the municipality, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>5. Environmental Performance Based on the Original ECC-Covered Environmental Management Plan</b>	
5.1. Impacts Management Plan (IMP)	Describe performance against the originally-approved environmental management programs. Highlight the improvements made and the benefits experienced.
5.2. Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) and other Monitoring Modes	Describe performance against the originally approved EMoP, MMT requirements/ commitments, third party audits (if any). Highlight the improvements made and the benefits experienced.
5.3. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Social Development Program (SDP)	Describe performance against the originally-approved IEC and SDP. Highlight the improvements made and the benefits experienced. include complaints management, communication and reporting or feedback mechanisms, for complaints.
5.4. Environmental Risk Management and Emergency Response Programs (ERP)	Describe performance against any risk-related event or accident and how such was managed to minimize environmental impacts/damages. Highlight the improvements made on the ERP and the benefits experienced.
5.5. Abandonment/ Rehabilitation Programs	Describe any improvements made.
5.6. Institutional Set-up	Describe status of the environmental institutional set-up, how recommendations were handled or received by upper company management.
5.7. Achievements/ Awards and Outstanding Accomplishments on the Environment	Present any achievement, awards or any outstanding accomplishments outside of what has already been described in earlier sections.
<b>6. Environmental Risk Assessment</b>	Discuss only the highlights. When applicable – this section shall also discuss the safety records of the preceding two years
<b>7. Environmental Risk Categorization</b>	Use Annex 2-7d of the RPM. The PEMAPS questionnaire will provide basis on the project's environmental risk category and input into the prioritization scheme of the EMB for monitoring the project.
<b>8. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) For Current Project &amp; Proposed Modification/ Expansion</b>	Include Items 5.1 to 5.6 in presenting a revised EMP (comprised of the IMP, EMoP, IEC, SDP/CAP, ERP, Abandonment policies/procedures) to account for the incremental impacts, cumulative impacts, residual impacts, unavoidable impacts and all other major risks posed by the proposed modification/expansion.



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	<p>*Present key changes/additions in the current Abandonment Procedures/Plans, including remediation/restoration programs,</p> <p>Present company policy and generic procedures that will apply to the project modification/expansion. Revised detailed Abandonment/ Rehabilitation Plan shall be required at least a year prior to project abandonment.</p> <p>Present estimates of EMF and EGF &amp; basis</p>
<b>9. Bibliography</b>	
<b>10. Annexes (~20 pages)</b>	
10.1. Commitments or Agreements	Proposed Additional EGF and EMF to account for the expansion of the project. Include the basis for computation.
10.2. Accountability Statements of Preparers & Proponent	Use Annexes 2-21 and 2-22 of the Revised Procedural Manual
10.3. Photographs or plates of the project site, impact areas and affected areas and communities	Focus on showing the proposed modifications/expansion against the current operations and against the environment the proposed activity may be adversely affecting.
10.4. Environmental Data	Include appropriate laboratory results.

NOTE: The EIA Findings on the project's environmental impacts and management measures will advise DOH if the project will pose a public health risk to the environment. For this purpose, DOH shall provide DENR-EMB with a declaration of Health Sensitive Projects and Health Sensitive Areas. Until such time, DOH shall review EHIA independently of the EIA Process. Further, it is recommended that workers' HIA component of the EHIA be coordinated by DOH with DOLE for the latter's consideration in its requirement of an Occupational Health and Safety Program from the Proponent.

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**ANNEX 2-23**

**GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EIA REVIEW FUND**

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**GUIDELINES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EIA REVIEW FUND**

Filing Fees cover only the basic costs of processing a Proponent's application, i.e., the cost to EMB or the Regional Office of the procedural review. Substantive review of the application, however, entails substantial resources that cannot be provided by the EMB or Regional Office regular budget.

The lack of the needed resources for the review of EIS documents oftentimes causes the delay in the review process. The Proponent and the DENR must cooperate to speed up the review process. The Proponent shoulders the costs attendant to the review of a project's IEE or EIS. The amount that will cover such cost is required to be deposited with a fund manager, who will disburse the necessary amounts based on mechanics to be agreed upon among the fund manager, the EMB or EMB Regional Office and the Proponent. Such system is designed to ensure transparency in disbursement of funds and dispel suspicions of bribery and exertion of undue influence on the reviewers.

**A. Work and Financial Plan**

The EMB CO or DENR-EMB RO drafts a Review Work and Financial Plan (RWFP) for concurrence by the Proponent. The RWFP shall indicate the timetable and the corresponding budget and logistical requirement to attain the projected review completion date. The establishment of the fund is not a guarantee that an ECC will be granted, but rather the assurance of completion of the review within the mutually agreed upon RWFP.

**B. The Fund Manager**

The review funds shall be held by the fund manager as trustee; the ownership of said amount remains with the Proponent, and will not at any point be acquired by the government or by the fund manager. It is understood, however, that the fund manager shall be entitled to a reasonable management fee. The fund manager must be duly empowered to act as such, must have a reputation for professionalism and trustworthiness, and must have adequate experience in the field of fund management. To ensure transparency, the selection of the fund manager followed government guidelines on procurement of services. A MOA shall be executed between the selected fund manager and the Proponent establishing the review fund. The fund manager shall receive the payment and handle the funds in accordance with applicable accounting and auditing practices and shall return to the Proponent the unexpended balance of the fund within sixty (60) days after the Proponent's receipt of the ECC or Denial Letter.

**C. Cost Components of the EIS Review Support Fund**

Expenses attendant to the review process include, but are not limited to, the following items:

**1. Honoraria of EIA Review Committee Members and Resource Persons**

- b. The amount of honoraria to be paid to the EIARC members and Resource Persons should be commensurate to their status as professionals and the time they will provide for the review. It should reasonably approximate the opportunity cost to said members, i.e., how much they will lose from their means of livelihood as a result of the performance of their duties as review committee members.
- c. The allowable rates for honoraria are as follows:
  - ✓ For EIARC members – PhP 2,500 to 4,000 per meeting. The EIARC Chair may receive additional honoraria.
  - ✓ For Resource Persons – PhP 1,000 to 2,000 per meeting



**2. Site visit expenses of EIARC members, resource persons and DENR staff**

- a. Only members of the Review Team (composed of the EIARC, Resource Persons and key DENREMB staff of at most two (2) personnel per trip) are entitled to have their site visit expenses be shouldered by the Proponent through the EIA Review Fund. These expenses include round trip transport cost using the most economical and practical route, and reasonable per diem to cover food and accommodation, depending on site location and the attendant cost of living, for a maximum of three (3) days per trip inclusive of travel time, unless circumstances warrant otherwise. Under no conditions should such per diems or travel/transportation allowances exceed double (or twice) prescribed government rate for such travel(s) or the Proponent's/Preparer's standard/existing rates for such purposes as may be agreed upon during the finalization of the Review Work and Financial Plan. The per diem of EIARC members and/or resource persons is over and above the honorarium to which they are entitled.
- b. If per diem is provided, the Proponent is prohibited from providing hotel/lodging accommodation and/or meals to EIARC members, Resource Persons, DENR officers and personnel, and other members of the team during field visits, site inspection, public hearing and other such activities. Such prohibition is waived in cases where the site visited does not have facilities/amenities for such purposes.

**3. Logistical Support**

These expenses include the cost of food per meeting, supplies and materials for preparation of individual and EIARC reports, documentation costs, reproduction costs, transportation costs of EIARC members to and from their meetings, and cost of communicating with EIARC members.

**4. Public Consultations/ Public Hearing**

In addition to the travel costs and per diems, the Proponent should shoulder expenses for the preparation of materials for the public consultation/hearing, cost of venue and food of participants.

**5. Travel Insurance Cover**

The proponent shall be required to secure insurance cover for those who will undertake site visits or any travels in relation to EIA report review.

**6. Basic Management and Administrative Costs**

In consideration for services rendered by the fund manager, a reasonable amount may be charged as management fee. Furthermore, to ensure that DENR can provide adequate secretariat support services, a separate administrative cost may be assessed as per the agreed Review Work and Financial Plan.

## 添付資料Ⅰ フィリピン EIA システムの全国会議の記録(2018 年 11 月)

National Convention on the Philippine EIS System (November 5-7, 2018)

### Day 1

#### **The Philippine EIA System Technical Review Process: Is Maturity Through 40 Years**

*Presented by Engr. Francisco A. Arellano*

According to Engr. Arellano, the PEISS has the following strengths: it is exhaustive, encompassing, well-framed, and the guidelines are prescriptive with regards to the number of pages of the report, participation of the stakeholders, and content of the EIA reports. However, the specific structure of PEISS also becomes a limitation as it does not encourage innovation on the approaches on methodologies.

He also identified the following problems based from his experiences and observations:

1. The time prescribed in the system for the review process is insufficient.
2. The frequency of data gathering is limited due to time constraints. The results then become inconclusive.
3. The limit on the number of pages of the EIA report becomes a limitation to a more comprehensive evaluation of the study.
4. For risk analysis, severity and frequency are not readily specified. There is also no quantification on the reduction of risks following the mitigating measures presented.
5. In some cases, reviewers are not required to undergo site verification and stakeholder's engagement are not performed.
6. There is no evaluation on review considerations for the project alternatives, site selection, and cost benefit analysis of project.
7. Innovative practices and theories are not explored.
8. Risk assessment focuses on chemical pollution; the impacts on health are not usually studied.
9. There is very limited reference of the project to regional and strategic plans.
10. Cumulative effects are not properly addressed.
11. The Chairman of the EIARC writes the report and usually the discussions are focused on his areas of competence.
12. Unresolved conflicts are addressed by stipulations and conditional ties in the ECC.

To improve the system, he recommended the following:

1. A data bank that would contain consolidated EIS data managed by the DENR. This will aid the reviewers by providing updated information and basis for cumulative effects of the project.
2. The data to be presented in tabular, graphical, and iso-contour maps for better visualization.
3. A two-tiered technical evaluation:
  - a. Evaluation of project alternatives, site selection, and cost benefit analyses
  - b. Review of social and technical impacts that is purely science based except for value judgement from stakeholder's perception.
4. Review of projects can be assigned to lead agencies involved, e.g. water supply projects can be reviewed by NWRB, and housing projects can be reviewed by HLURB.
5. Code of ethics for reviewers should be formulated and established.

#### **The EIA Theory and Practice in the Philippines**

*Presented by Dr. Ely Anthony R. Ouano.*

Dr. Ouano argues that ECC be renamed as "EIA Procedural Compliance Certificate (EPCC) in order to remove misconception that the project has complied with environmental requirements when it only complies

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with the EIA procedure. Also, he moves that strong penalties should be imposed for failure in complying with the procedures specified in the EIS but not on the conditions of the ECC.

### **Collecting Better Data Through Inclusive Social Surveys**

*Dr. Cindy Bryson.*

Dr. Bryson suggests incorporating inclusive questions and mixing research methods in the social surveys such as:

1. Persons with disabilities: the questions should not be restrictive in order to reduce stigma and incorrect data due to labels. It is suggested to use the format: "Does the person have any difficulties...? (E.g. Does the person have any difficulties in seeing? Even if wearing glasses?" to which the responses are expected to be: "No, no difficulty."
2. Household head or heads: More than one household head can be recorded. (E.g. "Who are responsible for making important household decisions?")
3. Gender and sexual minorities: Other gender identification should be considered as opposed to just male or female, however, it is not necessary to include all possible options as it may result to survey fatigue. (E.g. the options can be: Male, Female, Other \_\_\_\_, Prefer not to Answer)
4. Incomes: Income brackets and categories can be used in order to decrease chance of embarrassment or humiliation. The poverty threshold levels in the area can be predetermined.

The discussion also emphasized on protecting the privacy of the participants.

## **Day 2**

### **Financial Mechanisms for Environmental Liabilities**

*Presented by Ms. Noime S. Walican and Regina Victoria J. Pascual*

Mandatory Environmental Insurance Coverage (MEIC)<sup>53</sup> was introduced in through DAO 2005-06 but was suspended in 2006 because of public clamor. However, at the moment, two house bills are championing the re-establishment of MEIC: 1) House Bill No. 235 – "An Act Requiring MEIC to Promote Ecological Protection for Environmentally Critical Businesses" by Rep. Rodante D. Marcoleta; and 2) House Bill No. 3279 – "An Act Requiring MEIC for Environmentally-Critical Businesses" by Rep. Rosenda Ann Ocampo.

Current environmental liability policies in the Philippines are in the form of:

1. Environmental Guarantee Fund – PD 1586: Philippine EIS System Act of 1978
2. Contingent and Rehabilitation Fund – RA 7942: Philippine Mining Act of 1995
3. Air Quality Management Fund – RA 8749: Philippine Clean Air Act of 1998
4. Water Quality Management Fund – RA 9275: Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004
5. International OPC Fund OP Management Fund Compulsory Insurance or Other Financial Security – RA 9483: Oil Pollution Compensation Act of 2007

Financial mechanisms for environmental liabilities of different countries were presented.

1. European Union – Environmental Liability Directive (2004)
2. United States of America – Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Act of 1980
3. South Korea – Damage Relief Act of 2004
4. China – Compulsory Environmental Pollution Liability Insurance (CEPLI)

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<sup>53</sup> MEIC encompasses payment of damages to health and property, environmental rehabilitation, remediation and/or clean-up costs and expenses and provide a facility for the alleviation and recompense for any kind of environmental impairment or damage by reason of the project. - DAO 2005-06

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5. Vietnam – Law on Environmental Protection

**Quality of EISs: Insights from Ten Reports on Large Scale Mining Projects**

*Presented by Ms. Mheda C. Garcia*

Ms. Garcia presented the following suggestions in the areas she thinks requires increased attention:

Review Area	Category	Suggestions
Project and Environment	Site description	Estimate duration of all project phases
	Environment Description	Indicate environment to be affected using maps
	Wastes	Indicate types, quantities, and generation rates of waste matter, energy, and other residuals Indicate estimation methods
Impact Identification and Evaluation	Identification of Impacts	Indicate supplementary methods to identify secondary impacts and rationale for using them
	Prediction of Impact Magnitude	Quantify impacts (exact, measurable quantities with ranges and confidence limits)
	Assessment of Impact Significance	Distinguish impact significance from impact magnitude Describe significance of impact remaining after mitigation
Alternatives and Mitigation	Alternatives	Indicate options for sites of project components; with selection criteria and reasons for final choice Indicate options for mining method, processing, transport, etc. with selection criteria and reasons for final choice Re-appraisal of alternatives rejected
Communication of Results	Layout of Report	Arrange sections logically Provide summaries for lengthy chapters Acknowledge external data sources
	Non-technical Summary	Clear main findings and conclusions Brief description of project, environment, main mitigation measures, data collection with confidence level, residual impacts Avoid/ minimize technical terms and detailed explanations

**Using Maximum Allowable Load Approach for Programmatic EIA in the Philippines**

*Presented by Engr. Jethro Alden D. Hipe*

Engr. Hipe lectured about Carrying Capacity Framework, Assimilative Capacity (AC), and the parameter called existing ambient air concentration. He identified the following challenges related to air quality:

1. EMB only regulates industrial sources

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2. Other pollutants emitted by motor vehicles, households, agriculture, etc.
3. Effects of land use changes
4. Data for modelling (met, terrain, source dynamics)

**EIA of an Eco-Industrial Park Project Promoting Industrial Symbiosis**

*Presented by Engr. Aileen D. Nieva*

Engr. Nieva introduced the concept of Industrial Symbiosis which is a cycle of Use – Disposal – Extraction – Production – Manufacturing. An industrial eco-park is defined as a community of industrial companies in one particular location.

As example, she presented their experience of an Eco-Industrial Park project located in Toledo City, province of Cebu.

**Assessing Environmental Impacts of Projects on Ecology**

*Presented by Dr. Teresita R. Perez*

Dr. Perez discussed about the importance of the Ecology – relationship of the animal both to its inorganic and organic environments – in an EIA study. She lectured about the biotic and abiotic components of ecology and in her summary presented the following key environmental impacts for each component:

1. Pedology: soil erosion; change in soil quality
2. Terrestrial ecology: threat to existence of important local species; vegetation removal and loss of habitat
3. Aquatic ecology: change in drainage morphology; pollution in bodies of water

**Valuation of Ecosystem Services: An Intrinsic Element of the ESIA Process**

*Presented by Dr. Maya Gabriela Q. Villaluz*

Dr. Villaluz introduced the concept of putting “value” to ecosystem services. She presented cases which practiced valuation of ecosystem in other countries. In her summary she raised four reasons why to value the ecosystems:

1. It aids in decision making as it can assist the government in attaining economic, environmental and social goals.
2. It can be a tool for damage assessment as it can be used to evaluate the compensation of damages from anthropogenic causes.
3. It promotes the economic importance of sustainable development.
4. It provides financial sustainability as it can be used to set the taxes or services for use of set goods or services.

**A Semi-Automated Fish Census Method for Ecological Impact Assessment**

*Presented by Dr. Prospero C. Naval*

Dr. Naval introduced a new technology developed called “Fish-I”. This new technology can be used for baseline assessment of marine resources in impact areas as well as for monitoring of marine health. The Fish-I can count individual fishes per unit volume; identify fish species; estimate fish length and fish biomass; and archive monitoring info in the cloud.

**Day 3**

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**Integrating EIA and ISO 14001: Environmental Management System for Sustainable Development**

*Presented by Engr. Anita Rios*

*“ISO 14001 is the international standard that specifies requirements for an effective environmental management system (EMS). It provides a framework that an organization can follow, rather than establishing environmental performance requirements.”<sup>54</sup>*

**Going Digital: A Boon or A Bane for the Philippine EIA System**

*Presented by Mr. Enrico Lalan*

The EIS now requires aerial photograph of the project site as per DAO 2017-15 – Guidelines on Public Participation under the Philippine EIS System.

**Opportunities for SEA Application in Cebu and the Region**

*Presented by Engr. Andres E. Muego*

Engr. Muego presented the case in Cebu where they are already practicing Strategic Environmental Assessment.

**EIA and Sustainable Industrialization: A Perspective from the Industry**

*Presented by Atty. Adrian S. Cristobal, Jr.*

The presentation of Atty. Cristobal speaks for the proponent side in the Philippine EIA System. The Philippine trend in terms of economic growth is increasing, hence, the country is expecting more projects in the future. And so, it is important that the responsible entities be able to address the strategic challenges in the current system. He identified some as follows:

1. Land Use Policy Conflicts
  - the local government ordinances are sometimes in conflict with the national policies
  - political conflicts – the LGU fight among themselves
2. EIA System
  - delays in the process caused by lack of reviewers and experts
  - susceptibility of the system to unethical business practices
  - decentralized evaluation and granting of ECC for heavy industries which subjects the application to “regional gaming”

He emphasized that the Land Use Policy should be aligned with Economic Development Goals that is science and evidence based. The EIA System should also have technical independence and the pool of reviewers can be improved. Efforts should be made to insulate the system to unethical business practices. He suggests that heavy industries be subject to centralized process in order to avoid political regional gaming.

One of his concerns is the requirement of “proof of authority over the project site” in the EIA study. This provision limits the alternatives because the proponent would need to purchase the area that could only have been an option. However, during the open forum, the EMB representative said that this is non-negotiable as they have already experienced instances when two proponents proposed the same area and the EMB does not have basis on who really has authority over the land.

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<sup>54</sup> <http://asq.org/learn-about-quality/learn-about-standards/iso-14001/>

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**The EIA Bill**

*Presented by Hon. Maria Lourdes Acosta-Alba.*

The bill was filed in the 16<sup>th</sup> congress and was refiled in the 17<sup>th</sup> congress. It was developed with the help and support from expert representatives of the relevant government agencies and stakeholders.

It is proposed in the bill that the DENR-EMB will focus on the Environmental Critical Projects while projects that will be identified as micro-, small-, and medium-scale- will be under the jurisdiction of the LGUs. The ECC will be replaced with CPEC (Certificate of Proponent's Environmental Commitment) in order to address the misconceptions associated with the term ECC.

Rep. Acosta-Alba presented briefly other components of the bill. She ended the presentation with the call for position papers for further development of the House Bill.

**Policy Directions on Enhancing the Philippines EIS System as a Tool for Sustainable Development**

*Presented by Atty. Jonas R. Leones*

One of the most recent policies implemented such as DAO 2018-14 – “Guidelines on the Issuance of Area Clearance for Reclamation Projects and Proclamation/ Special Patents Over Reclaimed Lands”. Atty. Leones presented the current efforts of the DENR EMB with regards to improvement in the EIA system which includes:

1. considering subjecting the People's Small-Scale Mining to programmatic impact assessment
2. Mining geologic hazard: the effects of hazard in enhancing risk of environmental impact should be considered.
3. Powerplants: included in the requirements the measure of how emission of the plant; requiring the proponents to plant trees.
4. Biosafety: Implementation of DOST-DA-DENR-DOH-DILG Joint Department Circular No.1 Series of 2016 – Rules and Regulations for the Research and Development, Handling and Use, Transboundary Movement, Release into the Environment, and Management of Genetically-Modified Plant and Plant Products Derived from the Use of Modern Biotechnology.

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