

PRESS RELEASE

Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics: Component 6

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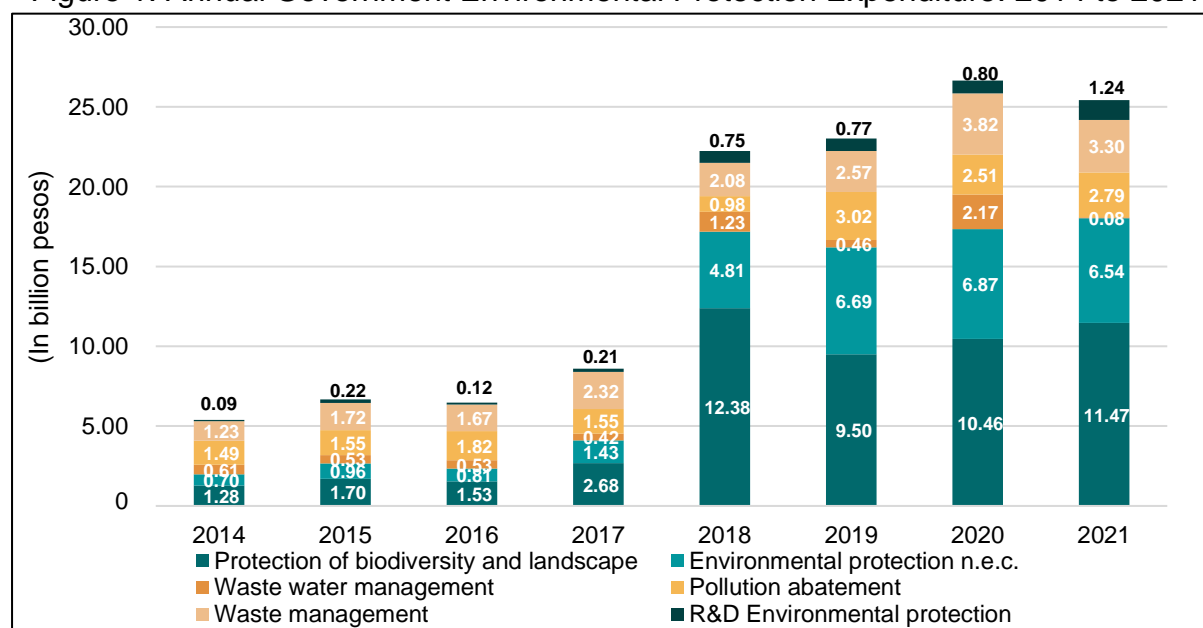
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The Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics (CPES) is a compilation of statistical information collected from various government agencies. It is an adoption of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) 2013 which was developed by the United Nations.

CPES component 6 centers on the country's environmental protection and management. Specifically, this component consists of information on expenditures, regulations, and other activities such as international agreements focusing on the protection of the environment and management of resources.¹ At present, 18 statistics were compiled out of the 50 identified indicators, an improvement from three (3) statistics in the last compilation.

Annual Government Environmental Protection Expenditure

Figure 1. Annual Government Environmental Protection Expenditure: 2014 to 2021



Source: Department of Budget and Management

¹ Definition based on the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) 2013

In 2021, expenditures for protection of biodiversity and landscape amounted to PhP 11.47 billion or 45.1 percent of the total expenditures. Environmental protection not elsewhere classified (n.e.c) and waste management comprised the second (25.7 percent) and third (13.0 percent) largest portions of the expenditures in 2021, respectively. (Figure 1 and Table 6.2)

List of Regulated Pollutants and Description

This component compiles various limits for air and water pollutants. These limits were gathered from Republic Act No. 8749 or the Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999, the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water of 1993 and the Water Quality Guidelines (WQG) and General Effluent Standards (GES). The different Department Administrative Orders (DAOs) of the DENR describe the limits for different types of vehicles and other air pollutant sources are described. The DAOs of the DENR also prescribes the WQG and GES for selected parameters and the standard parameters and values for drinking water quality. (Tables 6.3.1 to 6.3.37)

A list of 29 licensing systems is also presented in this component. The description and date of issuance to ensure compliance with environmental standards of these licensing systems were from DENR, its bureaus and attached agency, the Forest Management Bureau (FMB), Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB), and Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA). (Table 6.5)

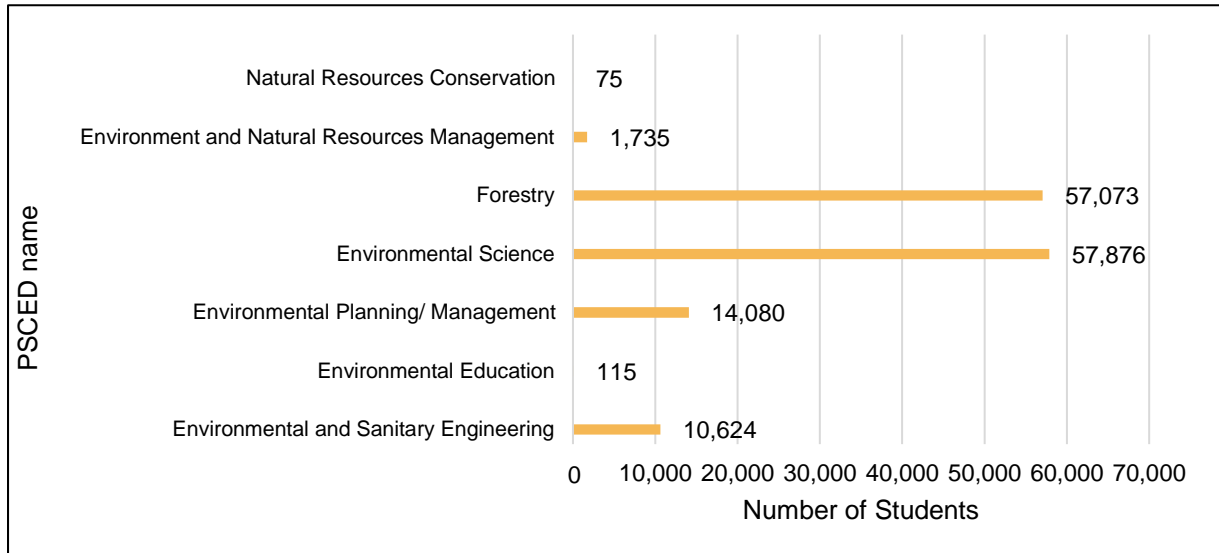
The number and type of permits issued annually by the DENR regional offices, bureaus, and attached agencies are listed in this component. (Tables 6.6.1 to 6.6.4)

List of Multilateral Environmental Agreements

A list of 25 Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and other international conventions of the Philippines is also presented in this component. Information on these MEAs such as objectives and dates of entry, adoption, signature, and ratification were from DENR, FMB, and BMB. (Table 6.9)

Number of Students Pursuing Environment-related Higher Education

Figure 2. Number of Students Pursuing Environment-related Higher Education, 2012 to 2021



Source: Commission on Higher Education

Among the Programs in the Philippine Standard Classification of Education (PSCED), Forestry and Environmental Science recorded the highest number of enrolled students at more than 57,000 students each. The data were submitted to the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) by the Higher Education Institutions and include pre-baccalaureate up to doctorate programs. (Figure 2 and Table 6.13)

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