



## A

**Alienable and Disposable Lands.** Those lands of the public domain which have been the subject of the present system of classification and certified as not needed for forestry purposes. (PD 705; DAO 15, s1990)

**Aquatic Pollution.** The introduction by man or machine in the grounds or waters, directly or indirectly, whether in or out of Philippine fishery areas, of substances or energy which results or is likely to result in such deleterious effects as to harm living and non-living aquatic resources or causes hazards to human health, or hindrance to aquatic activities such as fishing, including the dumping/disposal of waste or other matter and the discharge of petroleum or residual products of petroleum or carbonaceous materials/substances, oil, coal or coal tar, lampblack, aniline, asphalt, bitumen, mining and mill tailings, molasses, garbage or refuse, and other noxious or harmful liquid, gaseous or solid substances from or out of ships, vessels, barges, platforms, floating crafts or other man-made structures at sea, aircraft, shores, wharves, processing establishments or mills of any kind. (PD 984: National Pollution Control Law of 1976)

## B

**Buffer Zone** (in NIPAS areas). Identified areas outside the boundaries of and immediately adjacent to protected areas that need special development control in order to avoid or minimize harm to the protected area. (RA 7586: NIPAS Law)

## C

**Closed Season.** The period during which fishing is prohibited in a specified area or areas in Philippine waters, or the period during which the catching or gathering of specified species of fish or fishery/aquatic products or the use of specified fishing gear to catch or gather fish or fishery/aquatic product is prohibited. (PD 704)

**Coastal Water.** An open body of water along the country's coastline starting from the shoreline (MLLW) and extending onward up to the 200-meter isobath or three-kilometer distance, whichever is farther. (DAO 35, s 1990)

**Coastal Zone.** The strip of land and adjacent lake or ocean space (water and submerged land) in which the land ecology and land use affect lake and ocean space ecology and vice versa. Functionally, it is a broad interface between land and water where production, consumption and exchange processes occur at high rates of intensity. Ecologically, it is an area of dynamic biochemical activity but with limited capacity for supporting various forms of human use. Geographically, the outermost boundary is defined as the extent to which land-based activities have measurable influence on the chemistry of the water or on the ecology or biota. The innermost boundary is one kilometer from the shoreline except at places where recognizable indicators for marine influences exist like mangroves, nipa swamp, beach vegetation, sand dunes, salt beds, marshlands, bayous, recent marine deposits, beach and sand deposits, and deltaic deposits in which case the one-kilometer distance shall be reckoned from the edges of such features. (NEPC, 1980)

**Commercial Fishing.** Fishing for commercial purposes in waters more than seven (7) fathoms deep with the use of fishing vessels more than three (3) gross tons. (PD 704)

# A

## Glossary



**Communal Mangrove Forest.** A tract of public forest set aside by the Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources upon the recommendation of the Director of the Forest Management Bureau for the exclusive use of the residents of the municipality. (DAO 15, s1990)

**Coral.** Consists of small anemone-like organisms belonging to Phylum *Coelenterata* which secrete their own skeletons of various forms that may be hard, soft, stony or horny. They include skeletons of anthozoan coelenterate characterized as having a rigid axis of compact calcareous or horny spicules, belonging to the genus *Corallium* as presented by the red, pink and white corals which are considered as precious corals; skeletons of anthozoan coelenterate characterized by thorny, horny axis such as the *Antipatharians* represented by the black corals which are considered semi-precious corals; and ordinary corals which are any kind of corals that are not precious or semi-precious. (PD 1219: The Coral Resources Development and Conservation Decree.)

## E

**Effluent.** A general term denoting any wastewater, partially or completely treated, or in its natural state, flowing out of a manufacturing plant, industrial plant or treatment plant. (DAO 35, s 1990)

**Environmentally Critical Area (ECA).** An area that is environmentally sensitive and is so listed under Presidential Proclamation No. 2146 s1981, as well as other areas which the President may proclaim as environmentally critical in accordance with Section 4 of PD 1586. (DAO 21, s1992 as amended by DAO 96-37, s1996)

**Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).** The document issued by the DENR Secretary or the Regional Executive Director certifying that, based on the representations of the proponent and the preparers, as reviewed and validated by the EIARC, the proposed project or undertaking will not cause

a significant environmental impact; that the proponent has complied with all the requirements of the EIS System; and that the proponent is committed to implement its approved Environmental Management Plan in the Environmental Impact Statement or mitigation measures in the Initial Environmental Examination. (DAO 11, s1994)

**Environmentally Critical Project (ECP).** A project that has high potential for significant negative environmental impact and is listed as such under Presidential Proclamation No. 2146 s1981 and Presidential Proclamation No. 803 s1986, as well as other projects which the President may proclaim as environmentally critical in accordance with Section 4 of PD 1586. (DAO 21, s1992 as amended by DAO 96-37, s1996)

**Environmental Guarantee Fund (EGF).** A fund that proponents required or opting to submit an EIS shall commit to establish when an ECC is issued by DENR for projects or undertakings determined by the latter to pose significant public risk, to answer for damage to life, health, property, and the environment caused by such risk, or requiring rehabilitation or restoration measures. (DAO 21, s1992 as amended by DAO 96-37, s1996)

**Environmental Impacts.** The probable effects or consequences of proposed projects or undertakings on the physical, biological and socio-economic environment that can be direct or indirect, cumulative, and positive or negative. (DAO 21, s1992 as amended by DAO 96-37, s1996)

**Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).** The process of predicting the likely environmental consequences of implementing projects or undertakings and designing appropriate preventive, mitigating and enhancement measures. (DAO 21, s1992 as amended by DAO 96-37, s1996; DAO 11, s1994)

**Environmental Impact Assessment Review Committee (EIARC).** A body of independent technical experts and professionals of known probity from various fields organized by the EMB/RED whose main tasks are to evaluate the EIS and other documents related thereto, and make appropriate



recommendations to the EMB/RED regarding the issuance or non-issuance of ECCs. (DAO 21, s1992 as amended by DAO 96-37, s1996; DAO 11, s1994)

**Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).** The documents of studies on the environmental impacts of a project including the discussions on direct and indirect consequences upon human welfare and ecological and environmental integrity. The EIS may vary from project to project but shall contain in every case all relevant information and details about the proposed project or undertaking, including the environmental impacts of the project and the appropriate mitigating and enhancement measures. (DAO 21, s1992 as amended by DAO 96-37, s1996; DAO No 11, s1994)

**Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System.** The entire process of organization, administration, and procedures institutionalized for purposes of assessing the significance of the effects of any project or undertaking on the quality of the physical, biological and socio-economic environment, and designing appropriate preventive, mitigating and enhancement measures. (DAO 21, s1992 as amended by DAO 96-37, s1996; DAO 11, s1994)

**Environmental Management Plan (EMP).** A section in the EIS that details the prevention, mitigation, compensation, contingency and monitoring measures to enhance positive impacts and minimize negative impacts of a proposed project or undertaking. ( DAO 21, s1992 as amended by DAO 96-37, s1996)

**Environmental Monitoring Fund (EMF).** A fund that proponents required or opting to submit an EIS shall commit to establish when an ECC is issued by the DENR for its project or undertaking, to be used to support the activities of the multi-partite monitoring team. (DAO 21, s1992 as amended by DAO 96-37, s1996)

**Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA).** The use of scientific methods and information to define the probability and magnitude of potentially adverse effects which can result from exposure to hazardous materials or situations. (DAO 21, s1992 as amended by DAO 96-37, s1996)

**Exclusive Economic Zone.** An area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea which shall not extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, under which the rights and jurisdiction of the coastal State and the rights and freedoms of other States are governed by the relevant provisions of the UNCLOS. (PD 1599 and Article 55, Part V of UNCLOS)

## F

**Fee.** A charge fixed by law on ordinance for the regulation or inspection of a business or activity. (RA 7160)

**Fish and fishery/aquatic products.** Fish includes all fishes and other aquatic animals such as crustaceans (crabs, prawns, shrimps and lobsters), mollusks (clams, mussels, scallops, oysters, snails, and other shellfish). Fishery/aquatic products include all other products of aquatic living resources in any form. (PD 704)

**Fish Cage.** A stationary or floating fish enclosure for aquaculture purposes, made of synthetic net, wire/bamboo screens or other materials set in the form of an inverted net (*hapa* type), with or without cover. (FAO 160)

**Fish Pen.** A fish enclosure made up of closely-woven bamboo screens, nylon screens, or other materials attached to poles staked to the water bottom enclosing a given area for the purpose of growing fish to various sizes. (FAO 160)

# A

## Glossary



**Fish Refuge or Sanctuary.** A designated area where fishing and other forms of activities that may damage the ecosystem of the area are prohibited. (DA-DENR-DILG-DOJ Joint Administrative Order 2, s1996)

**Fisherfolk.** Person directly or personally and physically engaged in taking and/or culture of fish and processing of fishery and/or aquatic resources. (DA-DENR-DILG-DOJ Joint Administrative Order 2, s1996)

**Fisheries.** All activities relating to the act or business of gathering, catching, taking, breeding, culturing, preserving, processing, and marketing of fish and other aquatic resources; the fishing grounds, and the right to fish/take aquatic products therefrom. (PD 704)

**Fishery License.** A permit to operate specific types of fishing boats and/or fishing gears and other paraphernalia for a specific duration in areas in Philippine waters. (DA-DENR-DILG-DOJ Joint Administrative Order 2, s1996)

**Fishery Reserve.** A designated area or areas where fishing activities are regulated and set aside for special purposes such as education and research. (DA-DENR-DILG-DOJ Joint Administrative Order 2, s1996)

**Fishing Gear.** Any instrument or device, including its accessories, used in taking fish and fishery products, and may either be active or passive fishing gears. (DA-DENR-DILG-DOJ Joint Administrative Order 2, s1996)

**Fishing with the use of explosives.** The use of dynamite, other explosives or chemical compounds that contain combustible elements or ingredients that upon ignition by friction, concussion, percussion or detonation of all or parts of the compounds, will kill, stupefy, disable or render unconscious any fish or fishery/aquatic product. It also refers to the use of any other substance and/or device which causes an explosion that is capable of producing the said harmful effects on fish or fishery/aquatic products. (PD 704)

**Fishing with the use of obnoxious or poisonous substances.** The use of any substance, plants, extracts or juice thereof, chemicals, whether in raw or processed form, harmful or harmless to human beings, which kill, stupefy, disable or render unconscious fish or fishery/aquatic products. (PD 704)

**Fishpond Lease Agreement.** A privilege granted by the state to a person or group of persons to occupy and possess in consideration of specified rental any public lands for the raising of fish and other aquatic products. (DAO 15, s1990)

**Forest Lands.** The public forest, the permanent forest or forest reserves, and forest reservations. (DAO 15, s1990)

## L

**License (in forestry).** A privilege granted by the State to a person to utilize forest resources within any forest land, without any right of occupation and possession over the same, or conduct any activity involving the use of any mangrove forest resources. (FAO 15, s1990).

## M

**Mangrove Area.** The area found along the sea coast and estuaries whether sparsely or thickly vegetated with true and/or associated mangrove species, or open swampy areas, including brackish fishponds, extending alongstream where the water is brackish. (DAO 15, s1990)

**Mangrove Resources.** All terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna in the mangroves including land and minerals which could bestow any form of services, influences, and amenities to man and the environment. (DAO 15, s1990)



**Mangrove Buffer Zones.** Strips of land at least 50 meters in width fronting seas, oceans and other bodies of water and 20 meters on both sides of river channels/banks maintained and developed to enhance the protective capability of the mangroves against strong currents, winds and high waves except in areas covered by Ministry Administrative Order 42, s1986. (DAO 15, s1990)

**Mangrove Forest.** The forest stand found in the mangrove areas and composed primarily of mangrove and associated species. (DAO 15, s1990)

**Marginal Fishermen.** An individual engaged in subsistence fishing which shall be limited to the sale, barter, or exchange of marine products produced by himself and his immediate family. (RA 7160)

**Mine Wastes and Tailings.** Mine wastes are soil and rock materials from surface or underground mining operations with no economic value to the generator of the same. Mine tailings are materials, whether solid or liquid segregated from ores during concentration/milling operations which have no economic value to the generator of the same. (DAO 85, s1990; DAO 23, s1995)

**Minerals.** All naturally occurring inorganic substances in solid, gas, liquid, or any intermediate state excluding energy materials such as coal, petroleum, natural gas, radioactive materials, and geothermal energy. (DAO 23, s1995)

**Municipal and/or Small-scale Fishing** refers to fishing utilizing fishing vessels of three (3) gross tons or less, or using fishing gear not requiring the use of boats. (PD 704)

**Municipal Waters.** Include not only streams, rivers, lakes and tidal waters within the municipality, not being the subject of private ownership and not included within national parks, public forests, timberlands, forest reserves or fishery reserves, but also marine waters included between two lines drawn

perpendicular to the general coastline from points where the boundary lines of the municipality touch the sea at low tide and a third line parallel with the general coastline and fifteen (15) kilometers from it. Where two municipalities are situated on opposite shores such that there is less than thirty (30) kilometers of marine waters between them, the third line shall be a line equidistant from the opposite shores of the respective municipalities. (RA 7160)

## N

**National Integrated Protected Areas Systems (NIPAS).** The classification and administration of all designated protected areas to maintain essential ecological processes and life support systems, to preserve genetic diversity, to ensure sustainable use of resources found therein, and to maintain their natural conditions to the greatest extent possible. (RA 7586)

**NGOs.** Refers to an agency, institution, a foundation or a group of persons whose purpose is to assist people's organizations/associations in various ways including, but not limited to, organizing, training, and research and/or access to resources. (DA-DENR-DILG-DOJ Joint Memorandum Order 2, s1996)

## P

**Philippine Waters.** All bodies of water within the Philippine territory such as lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, brooks, ponds, swamps, lagoons, gulfs, bays, and seas and other bodies of water now existing or which may hereafter exist in the provinces, cities, municipalities, municipal districts, and barangays, and the water around, between and connecting the islands of the archipelago regardless of their breadth and dimension, and all other waters belonging to the Philippines including the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continuous zone, the sea bed, the insular shelves, and other submarine areas over which the Philippines has sovereignty or jurisdiction. (PD 704)

# A

## Glossary



**Protected landscapes/seascapes.** Areas of national significance which are characterized by the harmonious interaction of man and land while providing opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism within the normal lifestyle and economic activity of these areas. (RA 7586: NIPAS Act)

## Q

**Quarrying.** The process of extracting, removing and disposing of quarry resources found on or underneath the surface of private or public land. (DAO 23, s1995)

## S

**Stewardship Agreement** (for mangroves). A contract entered into by and between an individual mangrove user or mangrove user association or cooperative and the Government which grants the former the right to the exclusive use of a specified mangrove area in return for managing that area according to a Stewardship Plan. (DAO 03, s1991)