

NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE )  
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
First Regular Session )



23 ABR 12 P3:32

SENATE

RECEIVED BY:

P. S. Res. No. 568

---

Introduced by Senator Loren B. Legarda

---

**RESOLUTION**  
**URGING THE APPROPRIATE SENATE COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT**  
**AN INQUIRY IN AID OF LEGISLATION INTO THE**  
**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAINWATER COLLECTOR AND**  
**SPRINGS DEVELOPMENT ACT**

**WHEREAS**, Republic Act No. 6716 or the Rainwater Collector and Springs Development Act, enacted in 1989, mandates the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) to undertake the construction of water wells, rainwater collectors, development of springs, and rehabilitation of existing water wells in all barangays nationwide;

**WHEREAS**, the 34-year-old law was proposed in response to the high incidence of morbidity and mortality brought by waterborne diseases and the lack of sanitation, especially in areas where water is not available in many households;

**WHEREAS**, the country's worsening water crisis, changing rainfall patterns, the frequency of floods and droughts, rapid urbanization, unchecked population growth, wasteful usage, and unmanaged wastewater all make rainwater collectors imperative;

**WHEREAS**, climate change affects how our resources are distributed - in wholly new and unpredictable ways. With the Philippines becoming increasingly susceptible to extreme weather, the use of rainwater harvesting and storage facilities that collect rainfall and surface runoff during the rainy season is a practical, affordable response to water scarcity and a cost-effective, adaptively variable way to conserve water resources;

**WHEREAS**, according to the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), the average annual rainfall of the Philippines varies from 965 to 4,064 millimeters;

**WHEREAS**, the collected and stored rainwater can be used for a variety of purposes when it is needed most- for irrigation and other agricultural use, for

firefighting, for household use such as watering plants, washing cars and floor yards, and flushing toilets, among others;

**WHEREAS**, on a larger scale, the rainwater harvesting system reduces flood risk in urban areas, lessens the impact of drought, decreases soil erosion rates, and improves soil structure;

**WHEREAS**, various government agencies undertake the implementation of rainwater harvesting facilities such as the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Agriculture (DA), and the Local Government Units, pursuant to their responsibilities under Republic Act No. 6716, Republic Act. No. 8435, Republic Act No. 7607, respectively;

**WHEREAS**, on 10 November 2021, the Department of Agriculture issued a memorandum directing to accelerate the implementation of rainwater harvesting facilities to improve agricultural productivity;

**WHEREAS**, in 2017, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) issued a memorandum to all LGUs, DILG regional directors, and field officers requiring them to promote the construction of rainwater collectors in barangays to mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change;

**WHEREAS**, the enduring water crisis and the foregoing recognition of the need for rainwater harvesting facilities call for the need to examine the implementation of the 1989 Rainwater Collector and Springs Development Act;

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED**, to strongly urge the appropriate Senate committee to conduct an inquiry in aid of legislation into the implementation of the Rainwater Collector and Springs Development Act.

*Adopted,*

  
**LOREN LEGARDA**