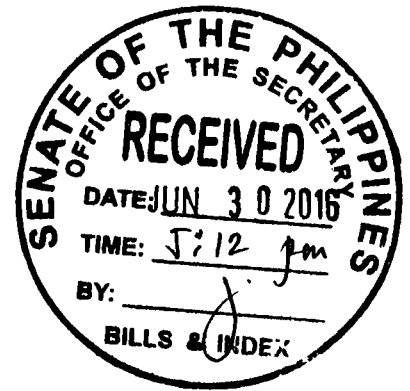


SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)

SENATE
S.B. No. 155



Introduced by Senator **JOSEPH VICTOR G. EJERCITO**

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION OF WATERSHEDS SUPPORTING THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (NIS) TO GUARANTEE CONTINUING SUPPLY OF WATER FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTIVITY OF FARMERS TO SUSTAIN FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND PROVIDING THE FUNDING THEREOF.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

WATER is essential to life and all living things. It is undisputable that without water, there can be no life. To plants, water is critical for growth and good production. Insufficiency in water can lead to low yield, which could affect the food availability and sufficiency.

The Philippines is an agricultural country with abundant river systems that can supply the water needs of the farming community, but the agricultural sector has suffered a continuous and immeasurable loss as drought is abundantly experienced throughout the country, and the devastation caused by flash floods and rising levels of waters due to excessive surface run off, which could no longer be contained by the river systems. What is worst is its recurrence every year without let up. The changing weather pattern is being attributed to global warming and climate change, which are simplest answer being given every time there is havoc brought about by el Niño and the increasing volume of rainfall.

While it may be true that these circumstances are effects of global warming, there are also other man made actions that are contributory to the devastations. Man's insensitivity to his environment, the uncontrolled use of our forests and watersheds resources and the indiscriminate use of land resources that should have been reserved for forest use only were some of the other distinct numbers of contributory causes.

"Deforestation and the large scale transformation of the original vegetation of the country's forest to non-forestry purposes, coupled with inappropriate land use practices, have in effect disrupted the hydrological conditions of watersheds. These have brought about to some extent, flash floods and prolonged drought. Other adverse consequences are accelerated soil erosion, siltation of water bodies and reservoirs, and poor water quality. Sedimentation has likewise reduced the storage capacity of the country's major reservoirs. These

situations caused considerable reduction in the productivity of forests, agricultural lands and fisheries and decreased returns from major investments in domestic, hydroelectric power generation and irrigation systems.”¹

No less than the Philippine Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2004-2010) indicates that *major watersheds of the country are in a state of severe degradation which resulted in reduction of capacity to supply water for irrigation, industrial and domestic uses and vital ecological services.*

Right now, watersheds provide the socio-economic base to a growing population through the utilization of watershed resources, which for many years has not been controlled, or necessary safeguards were not put in place.

The continuing migration of the lowlanders for the uplands, which accounted to an estimate of 25 million Filipinos out of the 100 million of the entire country's populations or roughly 25%, and the encroachment in watershed forest reserves remained unabated. Having no viable economic opportunities in the lowland, these settlers became dependent on forest resources. To illustrate, the “kaingin” or the slash-and-burn method was resorted to by the migrant dwellers to be able to plant and increase the area of their tillage. The demand for agricultural land or the conversion of forestlands to non-forest use increased tremendously thereby exerting so much pressure on the watersheds forest reserves areas.

Another contributory factor to the degradation of watershed forest reserves is the uncontrolled utilization of forest resources through mining and other similar mineral resource exploitation.

Currently, the Philippines has 143 Watersheds supporting 165 National Irrigation Systems with a total area of 4,318,172 million hectares more or less, The water that comes from these watersheds areas and flows to the River Systems provides irrigation water to rice lands and other agricultural lands planted of different crops. There are only about 483,820 hectares, more or less, being serviced by the 143 River Watersheds, but based on the NIA data, 868,509 hectares of agricultural land are being irrigated and roughly 368,000 hectares of these have existing facilities but need restoration and rehabilitation.

To date, the Philippines' area harvested with rice is very small compared with major rice producing countries in Asia. This is the major reason why we import rice. Although we say that we are an agricultural country, we do not have large land resource to produce our total rice requirement. The Philippines have 4.35 million hectares devoted to rice production in 2010 while 3.5 million hectares are irrigated and 1.35 million hectares are not irrigated nor irrigation facilities have been put in place to allow water to reach these rice fields.² Nevertheless, instead of increasing the number of hectares that can access water to ensure bountiful rice harvest, there is now a continuous reduction in non-irrigated land, due to unabated conversion of irrigated and

¹ Occasional Paper prepared by FMB-Watershed Division

² Philippine Rice Industry: Facts and Figures

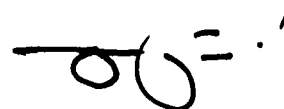
non-irrigated lands and the fact that there were not enough water flowing in the irrigation canals that feeds the rice fields. Another thing is the consistent irritation between the hydro-electric concessionaires and the National Irrigation Administration on how much volume of water can be allocated for irrigation purposes. People can live without electricity but they cannot possibly survive without food and water.

The Philippine environment plays a very crucial role in supporting the country's sustainability and economic progress. And for these reasons, as an issue, which highly affects public interest, it is the obligation of the state, to secure and ensure that the environment is neither destroyed nor its beneficial effects be spoiled as well as, to protect and preserve the natural resources, to reap more benefits whilst negating the effects inevitably dealt to by nature.

The former status of watersheds in the Philippines was characterized by abundant rainforest, which reached an estimated 17 million hectares in 1934.³ In 1969, after the completion of the first nationwide forest inventory, the forest cover had declined to 10.4 million hectares. The second National Forest Inventory, which was done in 1988 revealed that forest cover further decreased to 6.461 million hectares. It is such a great loss that our forests cover declined vastly in span of almost half a century. In 2003, the country's forest cover was pegged at 7.168 million hectare⁴ or an increase of about 707 thousand hectare, which is mainly due to the much publicized reforestation program being initiated by the government and the public sector

Out of the estimated 30 million hectares land area of the Philippines, 15,805,325 hectares were classified as forestland and 14,194,675 million hectares were declared alienable and disposable and was subjected to private ownership. Of the 15,805,325 hectares classified as forestland, only 3,270,146 million hectares were declared as Established Forest Reserves. Out of this, 1,561,128 million hectares has been proclaimed as watershed forest reserves. There are 143 proclaimed watershed forest reserves scattered all over the country, which cannot be touched by logging or mining.⁵

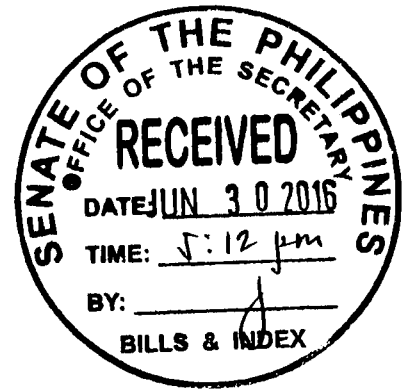
It is for this reason that this bill is crafted to ensure the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of the watersheds supporting the national irrigation systems, thru an enactment of a law that will protect, preserve and rehabilitate these watersheds so we can be assured that these areas cannot be touched by man's insensitivity to nature and his environment.



JOSEPH VICTOR EJERCITO

³ Nera, 1999, Sustainable Management of Philippine Forests: Progress Towards Achieving ITTO Year 200 Objective.

⁴ 2011 Philippine Forestry Statistics



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OF WATERSHEDS SUPPORTING THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (NIS) TO
GUARANTEE CONTINUING SUPPLY OF WATER FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
AND TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTIVITY OF FARMERS TO SUSTAIN FOOD SELF-
SUFFICIENCY AND PROVIDING THE FUNDING THEREOF**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in
Congress assembled.*

CHAPTER I

SECTION 1. Title - The Act shall be known as the ***“Protection of Watersheds
Supporting the National Irrigation Systems.”***

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. - In line with the concept of *National Patrimony* as embodied in Article XII Section 2 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution, “*all natural resources are owned by the State, and shall be under the full control and supervision of the state.*” Moreover, Section 4 of the same article provides, “*Congress shall, as soon as possible determine by law the specific limits of forestlands and national parks, marking clearly their boundaries on the ground. Thereafter, such forest lands and national parks shall be conserved and may not be increased nor diminished, except by law.*” Also, as expressly provided in Sec. 12 of RA 8435 (AFMA), “*all watersheds that are sources of water for existing and potential irrigable areas and recharge areas of major aquifers identified by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Environment and Natural resources shall be preserved as such at all times.*” As watershed being the basic forestland management unit that plays an important role in sustaining the country’s life support system, the State hereby adopts a policy for the Protection, Conservation and Rehabilitation of Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation Systems.

Further, the State recognizes the need to protect, conserve and provide the funding thereof to these watersheds areas, which are considered environmentally critical areas, to guarantee a continuous supply of water for irrigation purposes and for other functions to ensure prosperity in agricultural production and eventually, a viable food supply.

It is also a state policy to adopt rehabilitation and development measures to preserve and restore these areas in its original status and shall prohibit environmentally

critical projects and practices and all other activities, which will endanger the environmental stability and hydrological integrity of these watersheds areas that can cause disruption to its productive condition.

SECTION 3. Coverage - This Act shall cover all **143 Identified Watersheds supporting The National Irrigation Systems (NIS)** and portions of classified forest lands, which were neither proclaimed, designated or set aside pursuant to law, presidential proclamation, decree or executive order and all other watershed areas, which support the water base infrastructure, that may be proclaimed before and after the passage of this Act. All existing and identified watersheds supporting the National Irrigation Systems, which form part of the established forest reserves and/or established timberland, shall not be subjected to disestablishment proceeding pursuant to the provision of Section 7 of the NIPAS ACT or R.A. 7586.

SECTION 4. Basic Policies- The **Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development** stresses the need to achieve economic growth without degrading environmental quality and mistreating natural resources. The State hereby adopts the policies to ensure the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of **watersheds supporting the national irrigation systems** as an environmentally critical areas and stop the incessant denudation of watershed, indiscriminate use of forest resources, degradation of the hydrological balance thru logging and mining and other activities which can lead to irreversible damage to the environment which will damage the socio-political and economic lives of every Filipino affected.

- (a) The State shall protect, conserve and rehabilitate all the Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation System to ensure continuous supply of water for irrigation to sustain food production.
- (b) The State, while recognizing the rights of Indigenous Cultural Communities to their ancestral lands, shall protect the Indigenous Peoples occupying the areas, to ensure their economic, social, and cultural well-being in the event that such lands would be inside the Watersheds Supporting National Irrigation Systems.
- (c) The State shall respect and protect the rights of rural women, whose productive roles are integral to household and national food security, and whose status, arising from prevailing gender inequalities, add to their vulnerability to impacts of climate change, calamities and disasters, and non-protection of their sources of subsistence such as watersheds.
- (d) The State shall prohibit the encroachment of settlers/emigrants, and loggers, to prevent the cutting of trees and denudation of the forest covers that would endanger the hydrological balance of the watersheds and shall permanently ban kaingin making or the slash and burn method of farming.
- (e) The State shall prohibit all kinds of mining operation and environmentally critical projects within the Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation System to prevent the destruction of headwaters, natural waterways and aquifers and to preserve the integrity of the water resources.
- (f) The State shall be guided by the principle that every Filipino owns all the natural resources and it is part of their heritage. As owners of the national patrimony, everyone has a social responsibility to protect, conserve and develop it for the benefit of all and the generation to come.

- 1 (g) The State shall institute measures for the creation of National Comprehensive
2 Watershed Management or an Integrated Watershed Management Plan to
3 ensure the development of a sustainable management plan that can be
4 adapted to all the Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation Systems.
- 5 (h) The State shall ensure that watershed as an ecosystem and as basic planning
6 and watershed management unit shall be protected, conserved and
7 developed in a holistic, scientific, rights-based, technology based, community-
8 based and collaborative manner for the highest and widest public benefit and
9 based on the inherent productive capacity and sustainable use of these
10 resources for the present and future generations.
- 11 (i) The State shall ensure the sustainability of water resources, by encouraging a
12 meaningful and active participation of stakeholders especially those who are
13 directly benefited and there from, establish a sustainable and multi-
14 institution capable of addressing natural resources issues in a watershed.
- 15 (j) The State shall inculcate the importance of watersheds in building resilience
16 to address the effects of climate change.

17 **SECTION 5. Definition of Terms.**

- 18 (a) Ancestral domain - area generally belonging to indigenous cultural
19 communities/indigenous peoples (ICCs/IPs) comprising land, inland waters,
20 coastal areas occupied or possessed by ICCs/IPs, by themselves or through
21 their ancestors, communally or individually since time immemorial,
22 continuously through the present except when interrupted by war, force
23 majeure, deceit, stealth, as a consequence of government projects or any other
24 voluntary dealings entered into by government and private
25 individuals/corporations, which are necessary to ensure their economic,
26 social, and cultural welfare.
- 27 (b) Ancestral land - refers to all lands exclusively and actually possessed,
28 occupied, or utilized by indigenous cultural communities by themselves or
29 through their ancestors in accordance with their customs and traditions since
30 time immemorial and as may be defined and delineated by law.
- 31 (c) Communal Irrigation System (CIS)" is an irrigation system that is managed by
32 a bona fide Irrigators Association.
- 33 (d) Conservation - Protection of plant and animal habitat including the
34 management of renewable natural resource with the objective of sustaining its
35 productivity in perpetuity while providing for human use compatible with
36 sustainability of the resource.
- 37 (e) Critical Watershed - A drainage area of a river system supporting existing and
38 proposed hydroelectric power, irrigation works or existing water facilities
39 needing immediate protection and rehabilitation to minimize erosion and
40 improve water yield.
- 41 (f) Encroachment - The act or action of using forest land contrary to the
42 provisions provided for in forestry laws and regulations with regard to forest
43 land uses.
- 44 (g) Environmentally Critical Areas - Area delineated as environmentally sensitive
45 such that significant environmental impact are expected if certain type of
46 proposed projects or programs are located, developed or implemented in it.

- 1 (h) Environmentally critical project – Project or program that has high potential
2 for significant negative environmental impact.
- 3 (i) Forest Degradation – Changes within the forest whether natural or human-
4 induced which negatively affect the structure or function of the stand or site,
5 and thereby lower the capacity to supply products and/or services resulting
6 to a degraded forest.
- 7 (j) Forest Land – Includes public forest, permanent forest or forest reserves, and
8 forest reservations.
- 9 (k) Forest Reserves or Permanent Forest – Refer to those lands of the public
10 domain which have been the subject of the present system of classification
11 and declared to be needed for forest purposes under PD 1559; Forest land
12 which has been reserved by the President of the Philippines for any specific
13 purpose or purposes.
- 14 (l) Forest Resources – Includes soil and all elements found on it, above and below
15 the ground in an area classified as forestland.
- 16 (m) Headwaters - The upper reaches of a stream or river.
- 17 (n) Integrated Watershed Management –The process of guiding and organizing
18 land and other resource use in a watershed to provide desired goods and
19 services without affecting adversely soil and water resources. It involves
20 multiple natural resources and requires understanding of the relationship
21 among land-use, soil, water and linkages between uplands and downstream
22 areas
- 23 (o) Irrigable Lands" refers to lands, which display marked characteristics
24 justifying the operation of an irrigation system.
- 25 (p) Irrigated Lands" refers to lands services by natural irrigation or irrigation
26 facilities.
- 27 (q) Irrigation System- refers to a system of irrigation facilities covering
28 contiguous areas
- 29 (r) Irrigation water – Portion of a runoff that is being used in irrigation. The
30 intentional application of water to the soil usually for the purpose of crop
31 production.
- 32 (s) Kaingin making – A farming system based on shifting, or slash and burn
33 clearing of forest for the planting of agricultural and agro-forestry crops.
- 34 (t) Mining operation – means mining activities involving exploration, feasibility,
35 development, utilization and processing.
- 36 (u) National Irrigation System (NIS)- refers to a major irrigation system
37 managed by the National Irrigation Administration.
- 38 (v) Public forest - the mass of lands of the public domain which has not been
39 subjected to the present system of classification for the determination of
40 which lands are needed for forest purposes and which may not be acquired by
41 prescription under the provisions of the Civil Code, nor registered pursuant to
42 Section 14(2) of the Property Registration Decree.
- 43 (w) Water Resources – Refers to the quality and quantity of water produced
44 naturally as one of the earth's major resources.
- 45 (x) Watershed - A land area drained by a stream or fixed body of water and its
46 tributaries having a common outlet for surface-runoff. These are areas that
47 have been identified and evaluated to provide critical and vital natural,
48 ecological, environmental and physical beneficial services such as water,
49 biodiversity, energy, irrigation, social and cultural, among others to a specific

area or community and whose existing biophysical condition demands immediate rehabilitation, protection and management to prevent its further denudation, deterioration and exploitation.

(y) Watershed Management - The process of guiding and organizing land and other resource uses in a watershed to provide desired goods and services without adversely affecting soil and water resources.

(z) Watershed reservation – a forest land reservation established to protect or improve the conditions of water yield thereof or reduce sedimentation.

SECTION 6. SCOPE- This Act shall cover all 143 Identified Watersheds Supporting the 165 National Irrigation Systems of the National Irrigation Administration, to wit:

CAR

1. **Chico River Watershed**, supporting the Lower Chico and Upper Chico River Irrigation systems, located in the provinces of Mt. Province, Ifugao, Kalinga and Apayao, covering the municipalities of Bauko, Sabangan, Bontoc, Sagada, Sandangan, Barlig, Tinoc, Hugdungan, Tanudan, Lubuagan, Tinglayan, Pinukpuk, Tabuk, Balbalan, Pasil and Coner with an area of **330,000 hectares**, more or less.
2. **Mallig River Watersheds** supporting the Mallig River Irrigation System, located in the provinces of Kalinga and Mt. Province, covering the municipalities of Tanudan, Tabuk, and Paracelis, with an area of **45,580 hectares**, more or less
3. **Abulog River Watersshed** supporting the Abulog-Apayao River Irrigation System, located in the province of Apayao, covering the municipalities of Calanasan, Kabugao, Putol, Flora and Coner, with an area of **205,000 hectares**, more or less.
4. **Manucotae River Watershed**, supporting the Pamplona River Irrigation System, located in the province of Cagayan and Apayao, covering the municipalities of Pamplona and Luna, with an area of **1,920 hectares** , more or less.

REGION 1

5. **Bulu River Watershed** supporting the Bulu River Irrigation System, located in the province of Ilocos Norte, covering the municipalities of Bangui, with an area of **17,200 hectares**, more or less.
6. **Laoag River Basin, Magalis-Papa River Watershed and Cura River Watershed-** supporting Bonga Pump No. 1 and 2 and 3, Dingras and Cura RIS, located in the province of Ilocos Norte, covering the municipalities of Sarrat, San Nicolas, and Laoag City, Espiritu, Nueva Era and Pinili, with an area of **69,700 hectares**, more or less.
7. **Vintar River Watershed** supporting the Laoag-Vintar RIS and NMC Pasuquin RIS, located in the province of Ilocos Norte, covering the municipalities of Vintar, Burgos and Bangui, with an area of **29,000 hectares**, more or less.
8. **Sta Maria River Watershed** supporting the Sta Maria-Burgos RIS, located in the province of Ilocos Sur, covering the municipalities of Burgos, Santiago, Banyuyom, Lidlidia and San Emilio, with an area of **16,400 hectares**, more or less.
9. **Buaya River Watershed** supporting the Buaya RIS, located in the province of Ilocos Sur, dcovering the municipalities of Candon, Sta Lucia, Gregorio del Pilar, Sta

Lucia, Salcedo, Sta Cruz, Suyo and Sigay., with an area of **16,800 hectares**, more or less.

10. Amburayan River Watershed and Chico-Paduquit River Watershed supporting Amburayan and Tagudin RIS, respectively, located in the provinces of Ilocos, Sur, La Union and Benguet, covering the municipalities of Tagudin, Sugpon, Sudipen, Atok, Kibungan, Bakun, Tublay, Kapangan, Bugias, Suyo, Alilem, Sigay, Cervantes and Bakun with an area of **99,300 hectares**, more or less.

11. Aringay River Watershed- supporting Masalip RIS, located in the provinces of La Union and Benguet, covering the municipality of Aringay, Tubao, Pugo, Sablan, Tuba and Baguio City, with an area of **27,300 hectares**, more or less.

12. Bued River Watershed- supporting the San Fabian RIS, located in the province of Pangasinan, La Union and Benguet, covering the municipalities of San Fabian, San Jacinto, Pozorrubio, Sison, Pugo, Rosario, Tuba and Itogon with an area of **29,700 hectares**, more or less.

13. Dumuloc River Watershed- supporting the Dumuloc RIS, located in the provinces of Pangasinan and Zambales, covering the municipalities of Bugallon and Sta Cruz, with an area of **8,200 hectares**, more or less.

14. Agno River Watershed- supporting the Agno RIS, located in the provinces of Benguet, Pangasinan and Nueva Viscaya, covering the municipalities of Buguias, Kabayan, Bokol, La Trinidad, Itogon, Baguio City, Sta Maria, San Nicolas, Sto Tomas, Asingan, Tayug, San Manuel and Kayapa, with an area of **228,400 hectares** more or less.

15. Ambayoan River Watershed- supporting the Ambayoan RIS and ADRIS Extension, located in the provinces of Pangasinan, Nueva Viscaya and Benguet, covering the municipalities of San Nicolas, Sta Fe, Kayapa and Itogon, with an area of **5,900 hectares**, more or less.

16. Dipalo River Watershed- supporting the Dipalo RIS, located in the provinces of Pangasinan and Nueva Ecija, covering the municipalities of Umingan and Lupao, with an area of **4,200 hectares**, more or less.

17. Agno-Banawan River Watershed- supporting the Lower Agno-Totonogen RIS, located in the province of Pangasinan.

18. Agno-Sinucalan-Tuboy Watershed- supporting the Agno-Sinucalan RIS, located in the provinces of Pangasinan and Benguet, covering the municipalities of San Manuel and Itogon with an area of **152,350 hectares**, more or less.

REGION 2

19. Magat River Watershed- supporting the Magat River Irrigation System (MARIIS) located in the provinces of Nueva Viscaya, Isabela and Ifugao, covering the municipalities of Dupax del Norte, Dupax del Sur, Aritao, Bayombong, Solano, Bagabag, Diac, Ramon, Naguilian, Ilagan, Gamu, Lagawe and Mayayao with an area of **412,300 hectares**, more or less.

20. Baua River Watershed (Convergence WFR)- supporting the Baua RIS, located in the provinces of Cagayan, covering the municipality of Gonzaga, with an area of **5,000 hectares**, more or less.

21. Dummun River Watershed- supporting the Dummun RIS, located in the province of Cagayan, covering the municipality of Capissayan, with an area of **20,600 hectares**, more or less..

- 1 22.**Pared River Watershed**- supporting Baggao RIS located in the province of
2 Cagayan, covering the municipality of Baggao and Penablanca, with an area of
3 **20,950 hectares**, more or less.
- 4 23.**Zinundungan river Watershed**- supporting Zinundungan RIS, located in the
5 province of Cagayan, covering the municipality of Sto Nino, with an area of **21,500**
6 **hectares**, more or less.
- 7 24.**Pinacanauan de Tuguegarao River Watershed**- supporting Pinacanauan RIS,
8 located in the province of Cagayan, covering the municipalities of Penablanca and
9 Maconancon, with an area of **12,920 hectares**, more or less.
- 10 25.**Pinacanauan de San Pablo Watershed**- supporting the San Pablo-Cabagan RIS,
11 located in the province of Isabela, covering the municipalities of San Pablo and
12 Maconancon, with an area of **13,450 hectares**, more or less.
- 13 26.**Pinacanauan de Tumauni River Watershed**- supporting the Tumauni RIS,
14 located in the province of Isabela, covering the municipalities of Tumauni,
15 Cabagan, Divilacan, and Maconancon, with an area of **17, 630 hectares**, more or
16 less.

17 **REGION 3**

- 18 27.**Tarlac River Watershed and Odonell Watershed**- supporting Tarlac, Odonell
19 and San Miguel RIS, located in the provinces of Tarlac and Zambales, covering the
20 municipalities of Capas, Bamban, Tarlac City and Botolan, with an area of **54,850**
21 **hectares**, more or less.
- 22 28. **Camiling River Watershed**- supporting Camiling RIS, located in the provinces of
23 Tarlac and Zambales, covering the municipalities of Mayantoc, Candelaria and
24 Masinloc with an area of **24,378 hectares**, more or less.
- 25 29. **Upper Pampanga River Watershed and Coronel River Watershed** -
26 supporting UPRIS-II and UPRIS III- (Aulo Watershed) located in the province of
27 Nueva Ecija, covering the municipalities of Pantabangan, Caranglan, Palayan City
28 and Bongabon with an area of **113,165** and **70,363.55 hectare** more or less
29 respectively.
- 30 30.**Caulaman River Watershed**- supporting the Caulaman RIS located in the
31 provinces of Zambales and Pampanga, covering the municipalities of San
32 Marcelino, Castillejos, Subic and Floridablanca with an area of **8,662.18 hectares**
33 more or less.
- 34 31.**Nayom River Watershed**- supporting the Nayom RIS located in the provinces of
35 Zambales and Pangasinan, covering the municipalities of Sta Cruz, Infanta and
36 Bugallon with an area of **14,450 hectares**, more or less.
- 37 32.**Cabaluan River Watershed**- supporting the Bayto RIS located in the province of
38 Zambales, covering the municipalities of Sta Cruz and Candelaria with an area of
39 **11,260 hectares**, more or less.
- 40 33.**Sto Tomas River Watershed**- supporting the Sto Tomas RIS located in Zambales,
41 covering the municipality of San Narciso with an area of **18,100 hectares**, more or
42 less.
- 43 34.**Bucao River Watershed**- supporting Bucao RIS, located in the province of
44 Zambales, covering the municipalities of Botolan, Cabangan, San Felipe, Iba and
45 San Marcelino with an area of **55,320 hectares**, more or less.

- 1 35.**Porac-Gumain River Watershed**- supporting the Porac-Gumain RIS (2 Intake),
2 located in the province of Pampanga, covering the municipalities of Porac and
3 Floridablanca with an area of **22,500 hectares**, more or less.
- 4 36.**Angat-Maasim River Watershed**- supporting the Angat-Maasim RIS, located in
5 the provinces of Bulacan and Pampanga, covering the municipalities of Angat,
6 Norzagaray, San Ildefonso, San Rafael and San Luis with an area of **61,300**
7 **hectares**, more or less.
- 8 37.**Angat-Ipo River Watershed** (Convergence WFR)- supporting the Ipo Dam
9 (MWSS), located in the provinces of Bulacan and Rizal, covering the municipalities
10 of Norzagaray, San Jose del Monte, and Rodriguez (Montalban) with an area of
11 **6,600 hectares**, more or less.
- 12 38.**Pinulot River Watershed**- supporting the Colo RIS located in the provinces of
13 Bataan and Zambales, covering the municipalities of Dinalupihan, Hermosa,
14 Morong, Olongapo City and Subic with an area of **8,850 hectares**, more or less.
- 15 39.**Dingalan Watershed**- supporting the Dingalan RIS, located in the province of
16 Aurora, covering the municipality of Dingalan, with an area of **4,334 hectares**
17 more or less.

18 **REGION 4A**

- 19 40.**Balanac River Watershed**- supporting the Balanac RIS located in the province of
20 Laguna, Quezon covering the municipalities of Magdalena, Majayjay, Lusiana, and
21 Lucban with an area of **6,600 hectares**, more or less.
- 22 41.**Mabacan River Watershed**- supporting the Mabacan RIS, located in the province
23 of Laguna, with an area of **4,900 hectares**, more or less.
- 24 42.**Llano River Watershed**- supporting the Mayor RIS, located in the provinces of
25 Laguna and Quezon, with an area of **3,300 hectares**, more or less.
- 26 43. **Sta Cruz River watershed**- supporting Sta Cruz RIS, located in the province of
27 Laguna with an area of **8,000 hectares**, more or less.
- 28 44.**San Antonio River Watershed**- supporting Sta Maria RIS, located in the provinces
29 of Laguna, Rizal and Quezon, with an area of **1,150 hectares**, more or less.
- 30 45.**NPC Tailrace and Lewin Creek**- supporting the Lumban RIS, located in the
31 province of Laguna, with an area of **1,350 hectares**, more or less.

32 **LAGUNA FLIS – 30,630 HECTARES more or less**

- 33 46.**Macabling River Watershed**- supporting the Macabling RIS, located in the
34 province of Laguna, covering the municipality of Cabuyao.
- 35 47.**San Cristobal River Watershed**- supporting Cabuyao East PIS, San Cristobal RIS
36 and Diezmo RIS, located in the provinces of Laguna and Cavite, covering the
37 municipalities of Cabuyao, Canlubang, Calamba, Silang and Tagaytay City.
- 38 48.**San Juan River Watershed**- supporting the San Juan RIS, located in the provinces
39 of Laguna and Batangas, covering the municipalities of Calamba, Sto Tomas,
40 Tanauan and Malvar.

41 **CAVITE FLIS - 52,900 hectares, more or less**

49. **Maragondon River Watershed**- supporting the Balayugan A Dam, Balayugan B Dam, located in the province of Cavite, covering the municipality of Naic.
50. **Caisobo River Watershed**- supporting the Culong-Culong Dam, located in the province of Cavite, covering the municipality of Indang, with an area of **611 hectares**, more or less.
51. **Labac-Alemang River Watershed**- supporting the Sahing Dam and Bancud Dam, located in the province of Cavite, covering the municipalities of Naic and Indang.
52. **Timalam River Watershed**- supporting the Tres Cruses Dam, located in the province of Cavite, covering the municipality of Tanza.
53. **Canas River Watershed**- supporting the Bayan Dam, Plucena Dam, Matanda A Dam, and Matanda B Dam, all located in the province of Cavite, covering the municipalities of General Trias, and Tanza.
54. **Ylang-Ylang River Watershed**- supporting the Pasong Kastila Dam, Butas Marcelo Dam, San Agustin Dam and Butas Navarro Dam, all located in the province of Cavite, covering the municipalities of Imus.
55. **Lasong Camachile River Watershed**- supporting the Butas Lawang Bato Dam, located in the province of Cavite, covering the municipality of General Trias.
56. **Imus River Watershed**- supporting the Julian Dam, Makuling Dam, Luksuhin Dam and Embarcadero Dam, all located in the province of Cavite, covering the municipality of Imus, Dasmarias.
57. **Zapote River Watershed**- supporting the Molino Dam located in the province of Cavite, covering the municipality of Bacoar.
58. **Palico River Watershed**- supporting the Palico RIS, located in the province of Batangas, covering the municipalities of Tuy and Nasugbu, with an area of **11,800 hectares** more less
59. **Lagnas River Watershed**- supporting the Lagnas RIS, located in the province of Quezon, covering the municipality of Candelaria, with an area of **1,860 hectares**, more or less.
60. **Janagdong River Watershed**- supporting the Hanagdong RIS, located in the province of Quezon, covering the municipalities of Candelaria and Sariaya, with an area of **1,360 hectares**, more or less.
61. **Dumacao River Watershed**- supporting Dumacao RIS, located in the province of Quezon, covering the municipality of Tayabas, with an area of **8,500 hectares**, more or less.
62. **Agos River Watershed**- supporting Agos RIS, located in the province of Quezon and Rizal, covering the municipalities of General Nakar, Infanta, Real, Tanay, and Teresa, with an area of **91,260 hectares**, more or less.
63. **Marikina River Watershed (Convergence WFR)**- Supporting the Wawa Dam, located in the province of Rizal, covering the municipalities of Tanay, Montalban, Antipolo, Baras and Teresa, with an area of **18,966 hectares**, more or less.

REGION 4B

64. **Bansud River Watershed** – supporting the Bansud RIS, located in the province of Mindoro Oriental, covering the municipalities of Bongabong and Pinamalayan, with an area of **7,000 hectares**, more or less.

- 1 **65.Baco-Bocayao River Watershed-** supporting the Baco RIS, located in the
2 province of Mindoro Oriental and Mindoro Occidental, covering the municipalities
3 of Baco, Naujan, San Teodoro, Sablayan and Sta Cruz, with an area of **26,000**
4 **hectares**, more or less
- 5 **66.Pula River Watershed-** supporting the Pulas RIS, located in Mindoro Oriental,
6 covering the municipality of Pinamalayan, with an area of **12,970 hectares**, more
7 or less.
- 8 **67.Mag-asawang Tubig-Mapalo Rivers Watershed-** supporting Mag-asawang Tubig
9 RIS, located in the province of Mindoro Oriental and Mindoro Occidental, covering
10 the municipalities Naujan and Sablayan, with an area of **19,565 hectares**, more or
11 less
- 12 **68.Pagbahan River Watershed-** supporting the Pagbahan RIS, located in the
13 province of Mindoro Oriental and Mindoro Occidental, covering the municipalities
14 of San Teodoro, Puerto Galera, Mamburao and Sta Cruz. With an area of **23,380**
15 **hectares**, more or less.
- 16 **69.Amnay-Patrick River Watershed-** supporting Amnay-Patrick RIS, located in the
17 province of Mindoro Occidental and Mindoro Oriental, covering the municipalities
18 of Sta Cruz, Sablayan, Baco and San Teodoro, with an area of **20,750 hectares**,
19 more or less.
- 20 **70.Mongpong River Watershed-** supporting the Mongpong RIS, located in the
21 province of Mindoro Occidental, covering the municipality of Sablayan, with an
22 area of **22,300 hectares**, more or less.
- 23 **71.Cagaray River Watershed-** supporting the Cagaray RIS, located in the province of
24 Mindoro Oriental and Mindoro Occidental, covering the municipalities of Mansalay,
25 Bulalacao and San Jose with an area of **12,900 hectares**, more or less.
- 26 **72.Lumintao River Watershed-** supporting the Lumintao RIS, located in the province
27 of Mindoro Occidental, covering the municipality of Sablayan, with an area of
28 **38,600 hectares**, more or less.
- 29 **73.Malasgao River Watershed-** supporting the Malasgao RIS, located in the province
30 of Palawan, covering the municipalities of Quezon and Aborlan, with an area of
31 **6,360 hectares**, more or less.

32 **REGION 5**

- 33 **74.Ponso River Watershed-** supporting the Hibiga RIS, located in the province of
34 Albay, covering the municipalities of Pulangui and Oas.
- 35 **75.Basay River Watershed-** supporting the Mahaba RIS, located in the province of
36 Albay, covering the municipality of Liago and Oas, with an area of **10,900**
37 **hectares**, more or less.
- 38 **76. Nasisi River Watershed-** supporting the Nasisi RIS, located in the province of
39 Albay, covering the municipalities of Ligao and Guinobatan.
- 40 **77.Bublusan Watershed-** supporting the Ogsong RIS, located in the province of
41 Albay, covering the municipalities of Guinobatan and Camalig.
- 42 **78.Buhi-Iriga River Watershed-** supporting the Buhi-Lalo and Lake Buhi RIS, located
43 in the province of Camarines Sur and Albay, covering the municipalities of Buhi,
44 Nabua, Iriga City, Tiwi, with an area of **41,350 hectares**, more or less.

- 1 **79.Nabua River Wartershed-** supporting the Barit (Rida) RIS, located in the province
2 of Camarines Sur, covering the municipalities of Baao, Buhi and Iriga City with an
3 area of **19,500 hectares**, more or less.
- 4 **80.Daet River Watershed-** supporting the Daet RIS, located in the province of
5 Camarines Norte, covering the municipalities of Daet, San Vicente, and Basud, with
6 an area of **6,320 hectares**, more or less.
- 7 **81.Talisay River Watershed-** supporting the Talisay RIS, located in the province of
8 Camarines Norte, covering the municipalities of Daet and San Vicente, with an area
9 of **2,820 hectares**, more less.
- 10 **82.Sipocot –Pulantuna Watershed-** supporting the Libmanan-Cabusao RIS, located
11 in the province of Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte covering the municipalities
12 of Libmanan, Sipocot, Lupi, Ragay del Gallego, and Daet, with an area of **54,000**
13 **hectares**, more or less.
- 14 **83.Pili River Watershed-** supporting the Pili RIS, located in the province of
15 Camarines Sur, covering the municipality of Pili, with an area of **2,680 hectares**,
16 more or less.
- 17 **84.Tigman River Watershed-** supporting the THIRIS Tigman Dam, located in the
18 province of Camarines Sur, covering the municipalities of Calabanga and
19 Tinambac, with an area of **8,990 hectares**, more or less.
- 20 **85.Hinagyanan River Watershed-** supporting the THIRIS Hinagyanan Dam located
21 in the province of Camarines Sur, covering the municipalities of Calabanga,
22 Bombon, Magarao and Canaman.
- 23 **86.Inainigan/Inarihan Watershed-** supporting the THIRIS Inarihan Dam.
- 24 **87.Sabang River Watershed-** supporting the San Francisco RIS, located in the
25 province of Sorsogon.
- 26 **88.Tubugan River Watershed-** supporting the San Ramon RIS, located in the
27 province of Sorsogon, covering the municipalities of Bulan, Irosin, and Matnog, with
28 an area of **1,590 hectares**, more or less.

29 **REGION 6**

- 30 **89.Tipuluan River Watershed (Convergence WFR) -** supporting the Sibalom-San
31 Jose RIS, located in the province of Antique, covering the municipalities of Sibalom
32 and San Jose, with an area of **61,600 hectares**, more or less.
- 33 **90.Mambusao River Watershed-** supporting the Mambusao RIS, located in the
34 province of Capiz and Aklan, covering the municipalities of Sapan, Jamindan,
35 Mambusao and Altavas, with an area of **31,630 hectares**, more or less.
- 36 **91.Aganan River Watershed (joined to Tigum)-** supporting the Aganan RIS, located
37 in the province of Iloilo, covering the municipalities of Alimodian, and Maasin with
38 an area of **11,300 hectares**, more or less.
- 39 **92.Barotac Viejo River Watershed-** supporting the Barotac-Viejo RIS, located in the
40 province of Iloilo, covering the municipalities of Barotac Viejo, Lemery and A-Juy,
41 with an area of **9,150 hectares**, more or less.
- 42 **93.Jalaur River Watershed (Convergence WFR)-** supporting the Jalaur RIS, located
43 in the province of Iloilo, covering the municipalities of Dingle, Pototan, Janiuay,
44 Passi, Duenas, Calinog, Lambunao, Anilao, Banate and Barotac Viejo, with an area
45 of **107,700 hectares**, more or less.

- 1 **94. Jalaur-Suage River Watershed-** supporting the Suage RIS, located in the province
2 of Iloilo, covering the municipalities of Janiway, Maasin, Cabatuan, and Lucena, with
3 an area of **17,480 hectares**, more or less.
- 4 **95. Sibalom River Watershed-** Sibalom-Tigbauan RIS, located in the province of
5 Iloilo, covering the municipalities of Leon, Alimodian and Tigbauan, with an area of
6 **11,400 hectares**, more or less.
- 7 **96. Tigum River Watershed(joined to Aganan)-** supporting the Sta Barbara RIS,
8 located in the province of Iloilo and Antique, covering the municipalities of
9 Cabatuan, Maasin, Janiway, Valderama and San Remigio, with an area of **19,200**
10 **hectares**, more or less.
- 11 **97. Bago River Watershed (Convergence WFR)-** supporting the Bago RIS, located in
12 the province of Negros Occidental, covering the municipalities of Bago, Murcia,
13 Talisay, San Carlos and Calatrava, with an area of **62,500 hectares**, more or less.
- 14 **98. Pagiplan River Watershed-** supporting the Pagiplan RIS, located in the province
15 of Negros Occidental, covering the municipalities of Binalbagan, with an area of
16 **1,756 hectares**, more or less.
- 17 **99. Ibajay River Watershed-** supporting the Panukayan RIS, located in the province
18 of Aklan, covering the municipality of Ibajay, with an area of **23,400 hectares**,
19 more or less

20 **REGION 7**

- 21 **100. Caruod Watershed-** supporting the Caruod RIS, located in the province of Bohol,
22 covering the municipalities of Ubay, Mabini and Alicia.
- 23 **101. Matutinao Watershed-** supporting the Matutinao RIS, located in the province of
24 Cebu, covering the municipality of Badian, Alegria, Malabuyoc, Alcoy and
25 Dalaguete.

26 **REGION 8**

- 27 **102. Magon-Bucan River Watershed-** supporting the Balire North RIS, located in the
28 province of Leyte, covering the municipalities of La Paz, Mac Arthur and Inayupan,
29 with an area of **4,500 hectares**, more or less.
- 30 **103. Bao River Watershed-** supporting the Bao RIS, located in the province of Leyte,
31 covering the municipalities of Ormoc City, Kananga, Capoocan and Cariagara with
32 an area of **5,800 hectares**, more or less.
- 33 **104. Binahaan River Watershed-** supporting the Binahaan South RIS, Binahaan North
34 RIS, and Lower Binahaan RIS, located in the province of Leyte, covering the City of
35 Ormoc, Municipalities of Jaro, Pastrana and Dagami, Tanauan and Palo with an
36 area of **21,910 hectares**, more or less.
- 37 **105. Bito River Watershed-** supporting the Bito RIS, located in the province of Leyte,
38 covering the municipalities of Inayopan, Abuyog, and Baybay, with an are of
39 **11,380 hectares**, more or less.
- 40 **106. Daguitan River Watershed-** supporting the Daguitan RIS, located in the province
41 of Leyte, covering the municipalities of Burauen, Albuera, and Dagami with an area
42 of **4,300 hectares**, more or less.

- 1 **107. Gibuga River Watershed-** supporting the Gibuga RIS, located in the province of
2 Leyte, covering the municipalities of Burauen, Julita, Dulag, La Paz and Sta Cruz,
3 with an area of **5,400 hectares**, more or less.
- 4 **108. Guinarona River Watershed-** supporting the Guinarona RIS, located in the
5 province of Leyte, covering the municipalities of Dagami and Burauen with an area
6 of **1,450 hectares**, more or less.
- 7 **109. Mainit River Watershed-** supporting the Mainit RIS, located in the province of
8 Leyte, covering the municipalities of Carigara, Jaro, and Alang-alang with an area of
9 **3,150 hectares**, more or less.
- 10 **110. Pongso River Watershed-** supporting the Pongso RIS, located in the province of
11 Leyte, covering the municipalities of Carigara, Barugo, and Tunga, with an area of
12 **4,020 hectares**, more or less.
- 13 **111. Palo River Watershed-** supporting the Suong-Tibak RIS, located in the province
14 of Leyte, covering the municipalities of Palo, Jaro, Sta Fe, Alang-alang, and Tacloban
15 City, with an area of **2,350 hectares**, more or less.
- 16 **112. Salug River Watershed-** supporting the Hindang-Hilogos RIS, located in the
17 province of Leyte, covering the municipalities of Hindang, Hilongos and Inopacan,
18 with an area of **7,200 hectares**, more or less.

19 **REGION 9**

- 20 **113. Dipolo River Watershed-** supporting the Dipolo Dam (RIS) and Salug RIS, located
21 in the provinces of Zamboanga del Sur, covering the municipality of Molave with
22 an area of **67,200 hectares**, more or less.
- 23 **114. Labangan-Pulusan-Lantian-Tiwagan River Watersheds-** supporting the
24 Labangan RIS, located in Zamboanga del Sur, covering the municipalities of
25 Labangan, and Pagadian City with an are of **43,360 hectares**, more or less.
- 26 **115. Sibuguey-Dipili Rivers-** supporting the Sibuguey Vallye RIS, located in the
27 province of Zamboanga del Sur with an area of **21,800 hectares**, more or less.

28 **REGION 10**

- 29 **116. Manupali River (Convergence WFR)-** supporting the Manupali RIS, located in the
30 province of Bukidnon, with an area of **13,850 hectares**, more or less.
- 31 **117. Muleta-Kulaman River Watershed (Convergence WFR)-** supporting the Muleta
32 RIS, located in the Bukidnon, covering the municipality of Pangantukan and
33 Maramag, with an area of **21,450 hectares**, more or less.
- 34 **118. Roxas Kuya River Watershed-** supporting the Roxas Kuya RIS, located in the
35 province of Bukidnon, covering the municipality of Maramag, with an area of
36 **9,300 hectares**, more or less.
- 37 **119. Dipolo-Maranding River Watrershed-** supporting the Maranding RIS, located in
38 the province of Lanao del Norte, covering the municipalities of Nunungan and
39 Kapatagan, with an area of **39,350 hectares**, more or less.
- 40 **120. REGION 11**
- 41 **121. Batutu Watershed-** supporting the Batutu RIS, located in the province of
42 Compostela Valley, covering the municipality of Compostela, with an area of
43 **10,500 hectares**, more or less.

- 1 **122. Libuganon River Watershed-** supporting the Libuganon RIS, located in the
2 province of Davao del Norte and Compostela Valley, covering the municipalities of
3 Kapalong, Sto Tomas, Asuncion, San Vicente, New Correla, Tagum City,
4 Nabunturan, Moncayo and Montevista, with an area of **74,730 hectares**, more or
5 less.
- 6 **123. Saug River Watershed-** supporting the Saug RIS, located in the province of Davao
7 del Norte, Compostela Valley, covering the municipalities of Kapalong, Asuncion
8 and Nabunturan, with an area of **41,100 hectares**, more or less.
- 9 **124. Lasang River Watershed-** supporting the Lasang RIS, located in the province of
10 Davao del Norte, covering the municipalities of Kapalong, Panabo and Davao City,
11 with an area of **39,450 hectares**, more or less.
- 12 **125. Matanao River Watershed-** supporting the Mal RIS, located in the province of
13 Davao del Sur, covering the municipality of Digos, with an area of **35,400**
14 **hectares**, more or less.
- 15 **126. Padada River Watershed-** supporting the Padada RIS, located in the province of
16 Davao del Sur and North Cotabato, covering the municipalities of Digos and
17 Makilala, with an area of **81,850 hectares**, more or less.
- 18 **127. Sumlog River Watershed-** supporting the Lupon RIS, located in the provinces of
19 Davao Oriental and Davao del Norte, covering the municipalities of Lupon, Banay-
20 Banay, Mati and Pantukan with an area of **25,540 hectares**, more or less.
- 21 **128. Buayan-Tinagacan Rivers-** supporting the Buayan RIS, located in the province of
22 Davao del Sur, Sarangani and South Cotabato, covering the municipalities of
23 Malalag, Sta Maria, Malita, Malungon, Alabel, Polomolok and General Santos City,
24 with an area of **7,580 hectares**, more or less.

25 **REGION 12**

- 26 **129. Kabacan River Watershed-**supporting the Kabacan-Pagalungan RIS, located in
27 the province of North Cotabato, covering the municipalities of Kabacan and
28 Kidapawan with an area of **74,000 hectares**, more or less.
- 29 **130. Libungan River Wateshed-** supporting the Libungan RIS, located in the province
30 of North Cotabato, covering the municipality of Libungan, with an area of **51,700**
31 **hectares**, more or less.
- 32 **131. M'lang River Watershed-** supporting the M'lang RIS, located in the province of
33 North Cotabato, covering the municipalities of M'lang and Makilala with an area of
34 **20,100 hectares**, more or less.
- 35 **132. Malasila River Watershed-** supporting the Malasila RIS, located in the province of
36 North Cotabato, covering the municipalities of Tuluran and Makilala with an area
37 of **31,200 hectares**, more or less.
- 38 **133. Allah River Watershed-** supporting Allah I RIS and Allah II -Lambayong RIS,
39 located in the province of South Cotabato, covering the municipalities of T'boli,
40 Norala and Surallah, with an area of **158,290 hectares**, more or less.
- 41 **134. Banga River Watershed-** supporting the Banga RIS, located in the province of
42 South Cotabato, covering the municipality of Banga, with an area of **28,800**
43 **hectares**, more or less.

1 **135. Silway River Watershed-** supporting the Silway RIS, located in the province of
2 South Cotabato, covering the municipalities of Dadiangas, Polomolok and
3 Koronadal, with an area of **53,300 hectares**, more or less.

4 **136. Palian River Watershed-** supporting the Marbel RIS 1&2, located in the province
5 of South Cotabato, covering the municipalities of Marbel and Tupi with an area of
6 **20,675 hectares**, more or less.

7 **137. Alip River Watershed-** supporting the Alip RIS, located in the province of Sultan
8 Kudarat, covering the municipalities of Columbio, Lutavan, with an area of **37,950**
9 **hectares**, more or less.

10 **REGION 13**

11 **138. Cabadbaran River Watershed (Convergence WFR)-** supporting the Cabadbaran
12 RIS, located in the province of Agusan del Norte, covering the municipality of
13 Cabadbaran, with an area of **7,350 hectares**, more or less.

14 **139. Taguibo River Watershed-** supporting Taguibo RIS, located in the province of
15 Agusan del Norte, covering the municipality of Butuan City and Cabadbaran with
16 an area of **8,430 hectares**, more or less.

17 **140. Andanan River Watershed (Convergence WFR)-** supporting the AndananRIS,
18 located in the province of Agusan del Sur, covering the municipality of Bayugan
19 with an area of **19,200 hectares**, more or less.

20 **141. Simulao River Watershed- supporting** the Simulao RIS, located in the provinces
21 of Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur, covering the municipalities of Bunawan,
22 Trento, Bislig and Lingig with an area of **42,900 hectares**, more or less.

23 **142. Caracan River Watershed-** supporting the Cantilan RIS, located in the provinces
24 of Surigao del Sur and Agusan del Norte, covering the municipalities of Madrid and
25 Jagupit, with an area of **12,180 hectares**, more or less.

26 **143. Tago River Watershed-** supporting the Tago RIS, located in the province of
27 Surigao del Sur and Agusan del Sur, covering the municipalities of Tago, Cagwit
28 and Bayugan with an area of **118,000 hectares**, more or less.

29 **ARMM**

30 **144. Gata River Watershed-** supporting the Rugnan RIS, located in the province of
31 Lanao del Sur, covering the municipalities of Maguindanao, Lumba-Bayabao, with
32 an area of **18,500 hectares**, more or less.

33 **SECTION 7. Inclusions of other areas which can form part of the Watershed**
34 **Supporting the National Irrigation System -** Lands of the public domain which have
35 been classified as forestland or timberland pursuant to Section 3 of the 1987 Constitution
36 and unclassified forestlands which are actually, directly and found to be essential for
37 irrigation purposes and all other watershed areas which are supporting water base
38 infrastructure, can be included in the list after the passage of this Act thru the following
39 procedures:

- 40
41 a) Within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act, The DENR, thru the Forest
42 Management Bureau, upon the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture
43 thru the National Irrigation Administration, shall submit to the Office of the

President, application/s for inclusion in the List of Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation System, which shall contain the following:

1. Topographic maps ascertaining the location of the watersheds to avert any trans- boundary issues especially if the watershed embraces two or more municipalities.
2. Maps including characterization of the watershed with legal descriptions of boundaries.
3. Sangguniang Barangay, Sanguniang Bayan, and Sangguniang Panglalawigan Resolutions asserting the need for the inclusion of the watershed in the List of Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation Systems, for the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of the same.
4. Copy of Joint LGU Resolutions, MOA/MOU or any agreements for the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of the watershed, especially if the coverage is within two or more municipalities to avoid duplication in the filing of application and to prevent possible irritants on boundary issues.
5. Copy of watershed management plan.
6. Copy of a watershed resource profile, specifically, information on the to the following:

- 6.1) estimated water run-off
- 6.2) forest cover of the watershed
- 6.3) estimated area to be serviced by the watershed (in hectares)
- 6.4) multiple uses of water resources

- b) The President shall issue a presidential proclamation designating the recommended watershed/s to form part of the List of Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation Systems and provide for the same protection, conservation and rehabilitation.
- c) Forest lands and timberland being primary classification of public lands pursuant to the provision of Section 3 of Article 12 of the 1987 Constitution, and the President having been vested the responsibility over primary classification of lands of the public domain pursuant to the provision of Commonwealth Act No.141 [1936], Sec. 6 and Executive Order No. 192 [1987], shall exercise such function upon the recommendation of the DENR and such classification/s does not warrant concurrence of Congress.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

SECTION 8. Jurisdiction, Control and Management of Watershed Supporting National Irrigation Systems. - The watershed supporting the national irrigation system council as created in Section 10 hereof shall have exclusive and primary jurisdiction, control and management on all identified Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation Systems.

SECTION 9. Creation Watershed Supporting the National Irrigation System Council
– There is hereby created a **watershed supporting the national Irrigation System Council**, herein referred to as council, which shall be composed of the Secretary of the DENR as ex-officio Chairman and the Secretary of the DA as ex-officio vice-chairman. The Administrator of National Irrigation Administration and the Director of Forest Management Bureau shall serve as deputy Vice Chairmen, which tasks be specifically provided in the implementing rules. Members shall be compose of the following:

1. Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management
2. Secretary of the Interior and Local Government
3. Secretary of the DPWH
4. NPC (Hydro-electric) Manager, watershed management
5. PNOC President/CEO –EDC (Geothermal)
6. NWRB Executive director (Domestic-Industrial Water)
7. LWUA Administrator (Domestic Water)
8. 3 Representative from IPs (Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao)
9. Representatives from the affected Sectors (Rotational-based on regional concern) Local Waterworks, Local Hydro-Electric Concessionaire, Tenured migrants and Local Government Unit

SECTION 10. Participation of LGUs and other stakeholders in the Watershed Management Plans - All Local Government Units where the watersheds supporting the national irrigation systems are situated shall be involved in the planning, development and implementation of a comprehensive watershed management plan which must be holistic, scientific, rights-based, technology based and community-based and which shall be done in a collaborative manner.

SECTION 11. Relocation of Indigenous cultural communities living in areas identified as watershed supporting national irrigation system. – The council in collaboration with the National Housing authority (NHA) shall provide a resettlement site in favor of the indigenous community occupying the areas identified as WS-NIS that may be evicted by reason of any project in pursuance of this act. The development of the resettlement sites shall comply with the provisions and mandates of Republic Act 7279, also known as, Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992.

SECTION 12. Establishment of livelihood programs and projects for rural women living the surroundings of areas identified as WS-NIS. – The council, in crafting the implementing rules and regulation, shall include in the supposed watershed management plan, programs and projects to provide adequate livelihood programs and projects in favor of rural woman living the surroundings of areas identified as WS-NIS.

SECTION 13- Creation of Provincial and Municipal Co-Management Board - A Provincial and Municipal Co-Management Board shall be established to facilitate joint efforts in the management of the watersheds, which are common in their areas and oversee the utilization of water resources and conduct resource accounting to ascertain the biophysical and economic viability of the watersheds.

The Co-Management Board shall be composed of:

1. Concerned LGUs (Provincial, Municipal and Barangay whose territorial boundaries and jurisdiction includes the Watershed Supporting the NIS.
2. Water Districts or Water Utility Firms operating and using the water that directly comes from the watershed thru the river systems.
3. DENR-FMB
4. DA - NIA
5. Local Stakeholders-Water consumers and concessionaires
6. NGO-PO- existing and operating within the area
7. Industrial Users
8. Academe

SECTION 14. Implementing Agency. – The council referred in Section 10 hereof, shall be the lead implementing agency in charged with the main function of coordinating the activities of the various agencies and instrumentalities to ensure the development and promotion of a comprehensive watershed management plan for the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of the watersheds supporting the national irrigation systems.

The Council shall have the following specific functions:

- (a) Prepare and implement a Comprehensive watershed management plan;
- (b) Recommend to the NEDA areas that are priority for protection and rehabilitation of watershed supporting national irrigation system areas;
- (c) Encourage the establishment of at least one (1) regional office in areas with identified WS-NIS.
- (d) Launch and pursue a nationwide educational campaign to help realize the policies and provisions of this Act;
- (e) Formulate and implement watershed management research and development projects;
- (f) Assist the LGUs in developing their technical capability in the development, management, regulation, conservation, and protection of WS-NIS;
- (g) Provide avenues for quality trainings, seminars, conventions, workshops, among others;
- (h) Monitor and review projects of LGUs concerning watershed protection;
- (i) Establish cooperation among stakeholders, financial institutions, government agencies, non-government organizations, people's organizations and other like-minded institutions and individuals in terms of partnerships and linkages;
- (j) Enforce all laws, formulate and enforce all rules and regulations governing the watershed management plan as established;
- (k) Submit, through the Chairperson of the Council, an annual report to Congress on the implementation of this Act and the issues and concerns thereof; and
- (l) Perform such other function necessary for the implementation of this Act.

CHAPTER III

FUNDING SOURCE

SECTION 15. Funding Allocation - Upon the enactment of this Act, the amount needed to implement the conservation, protection and rehabilitation measures shall be taken from the budget of Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the Department of Agriculture (DA) and shall be equivalent to no less than 5% of the annual appropriation of each Department.

SECTION 16. Creation of Watershed Supporting the National Irrigation System Fund - In order to cover the expenses and cost of supporting the efforts to conserve, protect and rehabilitate the Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation Systems, the yearly appropriation of 5% coming from the DENR and the DA budget shall be immediately set aside and place in a **Special Fund** which will be called Watersheds Supporting The National Irrigation Systems Special Fund (WSNIS-Fund)

SECTION 17. Management and control of the WSNIS Special Fund -The Watershed Supporting the National Irrigation System **Council** shall be in charge of the management, control and disposition of all funds for the purpose of financing projects for the conservation, protection and rehabilitation of the watersheds supporting the national irrigation systems.

SECTION 18. Additional Funds - Additional funds are hereby authorized to be added to the special fund to augment the funding requirements to fully implement the conservation, protection and rehabilitation measures for the watersheds. Sources of funding shall include the following:

1. Collection of five (5) centavos for every peso being paid as irrigation fees.
2. Collection of five (5) centavos for every cubic meter of water based on the actual billing and collection from the local waterworks utilities that are using portion of the water for household use.
3. Collections of five (5) centavos for every kilowatt-hour produce by local hydroelectric cooperatives or concessionaires.
4. Proceeds from local or foreign grants, donations, endowments, solicitations and all forms of contributions.

SECTION 19. Compensation of Host Communities - Ancestral/indigenous peoples' communities and other host communities living within or on the periphery of the watersheds and found to be directly protecting the watersheds shall be compensated out of the watershed fees or from any income derive from watershed resources or out of the use of water from the watershed. The compensation shall be determined by the Provincial and Municipal Co-Management Board.

SECTION 20. Exemption from taxes - All additional funds accruing to the WSNIS Special Fund shall be exempted from income taxes, charges and fees and all other taxes of any kind and nature that may be imposed by the National Government or the Local Government where the income was derive.

All income derive as payments for value of the water resources coming from the Watersheds supporting the National Irrigation System shall be utilized solely and

1 directly for the conservation, protection and rehabilitation of all the WS-NIS.

3 **CHAPTER IV**

4 **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

5 **SECTION 21. Prohibitions** - In line with the provision of Section 4 of the Constitution,
6 whereby the specific limits of forestlands shall be determine by law, marking clearly
7 their boundaries on the ground, thereafter, such forestland shall be conserved and may
8 not be increased nor diminished except by law. The following acts shall be prohibited:

- 9 1. Watershed as an integral part of established forest reserves shall not
10 be subjected to disestablishment proceedings pursuant to the
11 provision of Section 7 of the National Integrated Protected Areas Act
12 or R.A. 7586.
- 13 2. Watersheds supporting the National Irrigation Systems shall not be
14 subjected to a Protected Area Suitability Assessment (PASA) by the
15 PAWB, to determine their suitability or non-suitability for
16 preservation as a protected area. Rather, watersheds supporting the
17 National Irrigation System if found to be degraded shall be
18 maintained, protected and rehabilitated and restore it to its former
19 growth and vegetation.
- 20 3. The inclusion of Watersheds supporting the National Irrigation
21 System according to the appropriate categories as protected areas
22 under the NIPAS framework shall no longer apply.
- 23 4. Multiple uses of watershed resources shall be strictly prohibited. The
24 water resources which are the inherent contribution of watershed
25 must be conserved, protected and enhanced to produce its optimum
26 capacity.

27 **SECTION 22. Diminution of Watershed Areas** - There shall be no diminution of
28 Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation System. The determination of Congress
29 pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 4, Chapter 12 of the Constitution, of the specific limits of
30 forest lands shall be maintained and protected when it comes to all proclaimed watershed
31 and WS-NIS. All attempts to re-classify and remove portion of watershed area to be
32 converted to other uses shall not be allowed.

33 **SECTION 23. Disposition of Watershed Areas** - The following activities are considered
34 environmentally critical projects and activities which are detrimental to the integrity of
35 the water resources and hydrological balance of the Watersheds supporting the National
36 Irrigation Systems and may bring irreversible damage to the watershed's water bearing
37 capacity, and therefore shall not be allowed and strictly prohibited:

- 38 1. All forms of mining operation.
- 39 2. Granting of Mineral, Production Sharing Agreements (MPSA) or
40 Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement FTAA.
- 41 3. Granting of mining permits or licenses, for extraction of minerals and
42 Quarry Permits for the extraction and utilization of quarry resources.

4. All forms of logging operations.
5. Kaingin type of Agriculture.
6. Any form of human settlements except IP community.
7. Harvesting of trees for charcoal making.
8. Unlawful Occupation or encroachment or destruction of watershed

SECTION 24. Penalties - Any person who knowingly or willfully violates the provision of this Act shall be punished by imprisonment of no less than one (1) year, to not more than three (3) years or a fine of no less than five hundred thousand (500,000) pesos or both, at the discretion of the court. For tenured migrants, and settlers living inside the watershed that unknowingly violate the provisions of this Act; they shall be subjected to a month of rigid training and capability development in lieu of fines and imprisonment. Repeat of violations shall be dealt with fines or imprisonment and ejectment.

SECTION 25. Suppletory Application of Existing Legislation.- The provision of Presidential Decree No. 705 (Revised Forestry Code); Republic Act 7586 (NIPAS Act); Com. Act No. 141 [1936]; Phil. Clean Water Act; Water Code of the Philippine; Executive Order No. 192 Series of 1987; Executive Order 224 Series of 1987; Executive Order No. 510 Series of 2006; and other laws not inconsistent with this Act shall have suppletory effect.

SECTION 26. Repealing Clause - Section 7 and Section 5 (a) & (d) of the R. A. No. 7586 (NIPAS ACT); Executive Order No. 224; Section 18 of R.A. 7942 (Phil. Mining Act of 1995 and all other laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

SECTION 27. Separability Clause - If for any reason, any section or provision of this Act is declared null and void, no other section, provision, or part thereof shall be affected and the same shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 28. Effectivity Clause - This Act shall take effect immediately after publication in at least two (2) national newspaper of general circulation.

APPROVED