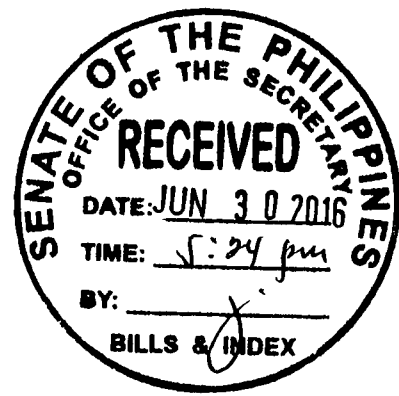


SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
*First Regular Session*



SENATE  
S. B. 168

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Introduced by Senator Poe

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AN ACT  
FOR THE PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION OF  
WATERSHEDS SUPPORTING THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM (NIS)  
TO ENSURE CONTINUOUS SUPPLY OF WATER FOR AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTION AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD AND PROVIDING FUNDS  
FOR THE PURPOSE

*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 yields that would 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 lot due to the devastation caused by flash floods and rising levels of waters due to excessive surface run-offs from forests and other watersheds that can no longer be contained by the river systems. The damages wrought by the rampaging waters to agriculture and livelihood are immeasurable and what is worrisome is the occurrence of floods every year without letup. The changing weather patterns are being attributed to global warming and climate change is the simplest answer being given every time there is havoc brought about by the increasing volume of rainfall.

While it may be true that we are experiencing the indirect effects of global warming, there are man-made actions that are directly contributory to the devastations brought about by flooding, e.g., 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.

*“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.”*  
(Occasional Paper prepared by FMB-Watershed Division)

Along with this, the Philippine Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2004-2010) indicates that *major watersheds of the country are in a state of severe degradation, which has resulted in reduction of capacity to supply water for irrigation, industrial and domestic uses and vital ecological services.*

The degradation of the watershed has been attributed to the uncontrolled and excessive exploitation caused by the pressure of increasing population growth that oftentimes lead to unsustainable and uncontrolled management of the country's forest resources. Right now, watersheds provide the socio-economic base to a growing population through the utilization of watershed resources that for many years have not been controlled or necessary safeguards were not put in place.

The continuing migration of the lowlanders to the uplands and the encroachment in watershed forest reserves have remained unabated. These settlers having no viable economic opportunities in the lowlands have become dependent on forest resources when they settled in the uplands. 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. The continuous migration accounted to an estimate of 25 million Filipinos out of the 100 million entire population of the country or roughly 25% are now living in new upland settlements.

Another contributory factor to the degradation of watershed forest reserves is the uncontrolled utilization of forest resources. The DENR, who has the mandate to protect and conserve the environment, is also the one promoting the utilization of forest resources thru mineral resources extraction, forest concessions, logging and other destructive activities that it cannot control.

Right now, the Philippines has 143 Watersheds supporting 165 components of the National Irrigation System with a total area of about 4,318,172 million hectares, 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 to different crops. There are only about 483,820 hectares, more or less, being serviced by the 143 River Watersheds, but based on 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.

There seems to be a conflict on the actual figures, but what is important is to ensure that water will flow in these facilities once they have been rehabilitated, taking into account the denudation of the Watersheds supporting the National Irrigation System. These watersheds must be declared critical and no mining, logging and any other activities that are not in consonance with its actual use must not be allowed. Sufficiency in food production or the assurance that there is at least enough food in every Filipinos' table can only be realized if protection, conservation and rehabilitation of these watersheds will be prioritized by the government.

To date, the Philippines' area harvested to 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 a large land resource to produce our total rice requirement. The Philippines has 4.35 million hectares devoted to rice production in 2010, and 3.5 million hectares are irrigated while 1.35 million hectares are not irrigated or there are no irrigation facilities that have been put in place to allow water to reach these ricefields.<sup>1</sup> But instead of increasing the number of hectares that can

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<sup>1</sup> Philippine Rice Industry: Facts and Figures

access water to ensure bountiful rice harvest, there is now a consistent decrease in irrigated and non-irrigated lands. The unabated conversion of irrigated and non-irrigated lands is one reason but the bulk of the problem lies on the fact that not so much water is flowing in the irrigation canals that feed the ricefields. Another reason 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 sustaining the country's life, livelihood and development and the protection, preservation and rehabilitation of watersheds supporting water for irrigation is a matter of highest 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, to protect and preserve the natural resources, to reap more benefits whilst negating the effects inevitably dealt to nature. Natural resources are to be utilized to gear towards economic development.

The former status of watersheds in the Philippines was characterized by abundant rainforest which reached an estimated 17 million hectares in 1934.<sup>2</sup> 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 had 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 hectare<sup>3</sup> 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 to repair the damage brought about by logging, forest clearing for agriculture and upland migration and mining that caused the death of thousands of people and destructions of properties so huge that it dislocated the economies of the provinces that were affected and the agricultural communities that bore the brunt of the devastations.

Out of the estimated 30 million hectares of land area of the Philippines, 15,805,325 million hectares were classified as forestland and 14,194,675 million hectares were declared alienable and disposable and were subjected to private ownership. Of the 15,805,325 million hectares classified as forestland, only 3,270,146 million hectares were declared as Established Forest Reserves. Out of this, only 1,561,128 million hectares have been proclaimed as watershed forest reserves. There are 135 proclaimed watershed forest reserves scattered all over the country which cannot be touched by logging, or mining.<sup>4</sup>

The difference or the remainder which is about 1,709,018 million hectares, are the watersheds which are neither proclaimed, designated or set aside, pursuant to a law, presidential proclamation, decree or executive order. Most of these areas have been classified by the Forest Management Bureau as permanent forest or forest lands in the course of establishing specific limits of lands of the public domain especially forestlands and national parks pursuant to the provision of Section 4 of the Constitution, which states (*Source-2008 Phil forestry Statistics*):

*Section 4. The Congress shall, as soon as possible determine by law the specific limits of forest lands and national parks, marking clearly their boundaries on the ground. Thereafter,*

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<sup>2</sup> Nera, 1999, Sustainable Management of Philippine Forests: Progress Towards Achieving ITTO Year 200 Objective.

<sup>3</sup> 2011 Philippine Forestry Statistics

*such forest lands and national parks shall be conserved and may not be increased nor diminished except by law. The congress shall provide, for such period as it may determine measures to prohibit logging in endangered forests and watershed areas.*

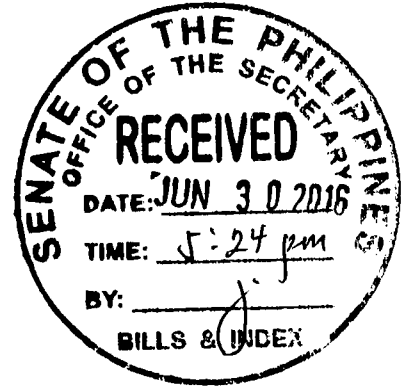
These areas were clearly established and plotted in the land classification maps which also served as the basis of its legal classification. But by virtue of the enactment of the Philippine Mining Act or R.A. 7942, in 1995, these areas are now opened to mining operations. Mining is definitely an activity which is not in consonance with the preservation of water resources. The 143 watersheds supporting the National Irrigation System form part of these unprotected 1,709 million hectares and these watershed areas are the ones providing water to irrigate farms and other uses which ultimately redound in sustaining our life support system and ensuring continuous food supply.

The activities of every Filipino must always be in harmony with the natural systems of things. The air around us has been dirtied by too much pollution and the water we use to drink is now perceived to be unsafe. What remains are the waters that flow in our river system that have not been touched by man's callousness to the natural order of things and this is where we get our life-sustaining essentials. We must not therefore alter, interfere, bypass or destroy such systems in the guise of development and progress.

It is for this reason that this bill is crafted to ensure the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of the watersheds supporting the National Irrigation System. It is only thru an enactment of a law that will protect, preserve and rehabilitate these watersheds that we can be assured that these areas cannot be touched by man's insensitivity to nature and his environment. We must remember that the environment is not ours to keep but to safeguard, for it is just borrowed from our children.

The immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

  
GRACE POE



SENATE  
S. B. 168

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Introduced by Senator Poe

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AN ACT  
FOR THE PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION OF  
WATERSHEDS SUPPORTING THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM (NIS) TO  
ENSURE CONTINUOUS SUPPLY OF WATER FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION  
AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD AND PROVIDING FUNDS FOR THE PURPOSE

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

CHAPTER I

1 **SECTION 1. Title** - The Act shall be known as the "*Protection of Watersheds Supporting the*  
2 *National Irrigation System Act of 2016.*"  
3

4 **SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy** - In line with the concept of *National Patrimony* as embodied  
5 in Article XII Section 1 and 2 that all natural resources are owned by the State and its peoples and  
6 in consonance with Section 4 of the of the Constitution that provides that *Congress shall, as soon*  
7 *as possible determine by law the specific limits of forest lands and national parks, marking clearly*  
8 *their boundaries on the ground. Thereafter, such forest lands and national parks shall be*  
9 *conserved and may not be increased nor diminished, except by law.*" Also, it is expressly provided  
10 in Sec. 12 of RA 8435 (AFMA) that *all watersheds that are sources of water for existing and*  
11 *potential irrigable areas and recharge areas of major aquifers identified by the Department of*  
12 *Agriculture and the Department of Environment and Natural resources shall be preserved as such*  
13 *at all times.* And as such, the watershed being the basic forestland management unit that plays an  
14 important role in sustaining the country's life support system, the State hereby adopts an **Act for**  
15 **the Protection, Conservation and Rehabilitation of Watersheds Supporting the National**  
16 **Irrigation System.**  
17

18 Further, the State recognizes the need to protect, conserve and provide the funding thereof  
19 for these watershed areas that are considered environmentally critical areas, to guarantee a  
20 continuous supply of water for irrigation purposes and for other functions to ensure food  
21 production.  
22

23 Also, the State shall adopt rehabilitation and development measures to preserve and restore  
24 these areas in their original status as much as possible and shall prohibit environmentally critical  
25 projects and practices and all other activities that are inconsistent or shall endanger the  
26 environmental stability and hydrological integrity of these watersheds areas that can cause  
27 disruption of their productive conditions.  
28  
29

1 **SECTION 3. Coverage** - This Act shall cover all **143 Identified Watersheds**  
2 **supporting The National Irrigation System (NIS)** and portions of classified forest  
3 lands which have neither been proclaimed, designated nor set aside, pursuant of a law,  
4 presidential proclamation, decree or executive order and all other watershed areas that are  
5 supporting water base infrastructure that may be proclaimed before and after the passage  
6 of this Act. The identified watersheds supporting the National Irrigation System that form  
7 part of the established forest reserves and/or established timberland, shall not be  
8 subjected to disestablishment proceeding pursuant to the provision of Section 7 of the  
9 NIPAS ACT or R.A. 7586.

10 **SECTION 4. Basic Policies** - The **Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development**  
11 stresses the need to achieve economic growth without degrading environmental quality  
12 and despoiling natural resources. The State hereby adopts the policies to ensure the  
13 protection, conservation and rehabilitation of **watersheds supporting the National**  
14 **Irrigation System** as environmentally critical areas and stop the incessant denudation of  
15 watershed, indiscriminate use of forest resources, degradation of the hydrological balance  
16 thru logging and mining and other activities that can lead to irreversible damage to the  
17 environment that in the end will affect the socio-political and economic lives of every  
18 Filipino.

- 19 (a) The State shall protect, conserve and rehabilitate all the Watersheds  
20 Supporting the National Irrigation System to ensure continuous supply of  
21 water for irrigation to sustain food production.
- 22 (b) The State shall recognize the rights of Indigenous Cultural Communities to  
23 their ancestral lands to ensure their economic, social, and cultural well-being  
24 in the event that such lands are inside the Watersheds Supporting National  
25 Irrigation System.
- 26 (c) The State shall protect the Indigenous Peoples occupying the areas inside  
27 the Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation System even in the  
28 absence of proof that such areas are parts of their ancestral domain.
- 29 (d) The State shall respect and protect the rights of rural women, whose  
30 productive and reproductive roles are integral to household and national  
31 food security, and whose status arising from prevailing gender inequalities  
32 add to their vulnerability to impacts of climate change, calamities and  
33 disasters, and non-protection of their sources of subsistence such as  
34 watersheds.
- 35 (e) The State shall prohibit the encroachment of settlers/emigrants, and loggers,  
36 to prevent the cutting of trees and denudation of the forest covers that would  
37 endanger the hydrological balance of the watersheds and shall permanently  
38 ban kaingin making or the slash and burn method of farming.
- 39 (f) The State shall prohibit all kinds of mining operations and environmentally  
40 critical projects within the Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation  
41 System to prevent the destruction of headwaters, natural waterways and  
42 aquifers and to preserve the integrity of the water resources.
- 43 (g) The State shall be guided by the principle that all Filipinos own all the  
44 natural resources and these are part of their heritage. As owners of the  
45 national patrimony, everyone has a social responsibility to protect, conserve  
46 and develop it for the benefit of all and the generations to come.
- 47 (h) The State shall institute measures for the creation of a National  
48 Comprehensive Watershed Management or an Integrated Watershed  
49 Management Plan to ensure the development of a sustainable management  
50 plan that can be adapted to all the Watersheds Supporting the National  
51 Irrigation System.
- 52 (i) The State shall ensure that watershed as an ecosystem and a basic planning  
53 and watershed management unit shall be protected, conserved and  
54 developed in a holistic, scientific, rights-based, technology-based,  
55 community-based and collaborative manner for the highest and widest

1 public benefit and based on the inherent productive capacity and sustainable  
2 use of these resources for the present and future generations.

- 3 (j) The State shall ensure the sustainability of water resources, by encouraging  
4 a meaningful and active participation of stakeholders especially those who  
5 are directly benefited and therefrom, establish a sustainable and multi-  
6 institution capable of addressing natural resources issues in a watershed.  
7 (k) The State shall inculcate the importance of watersheds in building people's  
8 resilience to address the effects of climate change.

9 **SECTION 5. Definition of Terms.**

- 10 (a) Ancestral domain – area generally belonging to indigenous cultural  
11 communities/indigenous peoples (ICCs/IPs) comprising land, inland waters,  
12 coastal areas occupied or possessed by ICCs/IPs, by themselves or through  
13 their ancestors, communally or individually since time immemorial,  
14 continuously through the present except when interrupted by war, force  
15 majeure, deceit, stealth, as a consequence of government projects or any  
16 other voluntary dealings entered into by government and private  
17 individuals/corporations, which are necessary to ensure their economic,  
18 social, and cultural welfare. (RA 8371-IPRA)  
19 (b) Ancestral land – refers to all lands exclusively and actually possessed,  
20 occupied, or utilized by indigenous cultural communities by themselves or  
21 through their ancestors in accordance with their customs and traditions since  
22 time immemorial and as may be defined and delineated by law. (RA 7942-  
23 Phil. Mining Act.)  
24 (c) Communal Irrigation System (CIS) is an irrigation system that is managed by  
25 a bona fide Irrigators Association.  
26 (d) Conservation – Protection of plant and animal habitats including the  
27 management of renewable natural resources with the objective of sustaining  
28 its productivity in perpetuity while providing for human use compatible with  
29 sustainability of the resource.  
30 (e) Critical Watershed – A drainage area of a river system supporting existing  
31 and proposed hydroelectric power, irrigation works or existing water facilities  
32 needing immediate protection and rehabilitation to minimize erosion and  
33 improve water yield. *(The above definition is grounded on Presidential*  
34 *Declaration 1559, amending PD 705 or the Revised Forestry Code of the*  
35 *Philippines 1978. It is also provided under DAO 1996-40 or in the Revised*  
36 *IRR of the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 ( RA 7942).*  
37 (f) Encroachment – The act or action of using forest land contrary to the  
38 provisions provided for in forestry laws and regulations with regard to forest  
39 land uses.  
40 (g) Environmentally Critical Areas - Area delineated as environmentally  
41 sensitive such that significant environmental impact are expected if certain  
42 types of proposed projects or programs are located, developed or  
43 implemented in it.  
44 (h) Environmentally critical project – Project or program that has high potential  
45 for significant negative environmental impact.  
46 (i) Forest Degradation – Changes within the forest whether natural or human-  
47 induced that negatively affect the structure or function of the stand or site,  
48 and thereby lower the capacity to supply products and/or services resulting to  
49 a degraded forest.  
50 (j) Forest Land – Includes public forest, permanent forest or forest reserves, and  
51 forest reservations.  
52 (k) Forest Reserves or Permanent Forest – Refer to those lands of the public  
53 domain that have been the subject of the present system of classification and  
54 declared to be needed for forest purposes (PD 1559); Forest land which has

1           been reserved by the President of the Philippines for any specific purpose or  
2           purposes.

- 3           (l) Forest Resources – Includes soil and all elements found on it, above and  
4           below the ground in an area classified as forest land.
- 5           (m) Headwaters - The upper reaches of a stream or river.
- 6           (n) Integrated Watershed Management –The process of guiding and organizing  
7           land and other resource use in a watershed to provide desired goods and  
8           services without affecting adversely soil and water resources (Brooks et.al.  
9           1990). It involves multiple natural resources and requires understanding of  
10          the relationship among land-use, soil, water and linkages between uplands  
11          and downstream areas
- 12          (o) Irrigable Lands - refers to lands which display marked characteristics  
13          justifying the operation of an irrigation system.
- 14          (p) Irrigated Lands - refers to lands services by natural irrigation or irrigation  
15          facilities.
- 16          (q) Irrigation System – refers to a system of irrigation facilities covering  
17          contiguous areas
- 18          (r) Irrigation water – Portion of a run off that is being used in irrigation. The  
19          intentional application of water to the soil usually for the purpose of crop  
20          production.
- 21          (s) Kaingin making – A farming system based on shifting, or slash and burn  
22          clearing of forest for the planting of agricultural and agro-forestry crops.
- 23          (t) Mining operation – means mining activities involving exploration,  
24          feasibility, development, utilization and processing. (RA 7942)
- 25          (u) National Irrigation System (NIS)- refers to a **major irrigation system**  
26          managed by the National Irrigation Administration.
- 27          (v) Public forest - the mass of lands of the public domain which has not been  
28          subject to the present system of classification for the determination of which  
29          lands are needed for forest purposes.
- 30          (w) Water Resources – Refers to the quality and quantity of water produced  
31          naturally as one of the earth’s major resources.
- 32          (x) Watershed - A land area drained by a stream or fixed body of water and its  
33          tributaries having a common outlet for surface-runoff. *“Areas that have  
34          been identified and evaluated to provide critical and vital natural,  
35          ecological, environmental and physical beneficial services such as water,  
36          biodiversity, energy, irrigation, social and cultural, among others to a  
37          specific area or community and whose existing biophysical condition  
38          demands immediate rehabilitation, protection and management to prevent  
39          its further denudation, deterioration and exploitation” (as contained in  
40          the definition under HB 4382- NLUA Bill).*
- 41          (y) Watershed Management - The process of guiding and organizing land and  
42          other resource uses in a watershed to provide desired goods and services  
43          without adversely affecting soil and water resources.
- 44          (z) Watershed reservation – a forest land reservation established to protect or  
45          improve the conditions of water yield thereof or reduce sedimentation.

46       **SECTION 6. Scope** - This Act shall cover all 143 Identified Watersheds Supporting the  
47       165 components of the National Irrigation System of the National Irrigation  
48       Administration, to wit:

49       **CAR**

- 50       1. **Chico River Watershed**, supporting the Lower Chico and Upper Chico River  
51       Irrigation System, located in the provinces of Mt. Province, Ifugao, Kalinga and  
52       Apayao, covering the municipalities of Bauko, Sabangan, Bontoc, Sagada,  
53       Sandangan, Barlig, Tinoc, Hugdungan, Tanudan, Lubuagan, Tinglayan,



- 1 Pinukpuk, Tabuk, Balbalan, Pasil and Coner with an area of **330,000 hectares**,  
2 more or less.
- 3 2. **Mallig River Watersheds** supporting the Mallig River Irrigation System, located  
4 in the provinces of Kalinga and Mt. Province, covering the municipalities of  
5 Tanudan, Tabuk, and Paracelis, with an area of **45,580 hectares**, more or less
- 6 3. **Abulog River Watershed** supporting the Abulog-Apayao River Irrigation  
7 System, located in the province of Apayao, covering the municipalities of  
8 Calanasan, Kabugao, Putol, Flora and Coner, with an area of **205,000 hectares**,  
9 more or less.
- 10 4. **Manucotae River Watershed**, supporting the Pamplona River Irrigation System,  
11 located in the province of Cagayan and Apayao, covering the municipalities of  
12 Pamplona and Luna, with an area of **1,920 hectares**, more or less.

13

14 **REGION 1**

- 15 5. **Bulu River Watershed** supporting the Bulu River Irrigation System, located in  
16 the province of Ilocos Norte, covering the municipality of Bangui, with an area of  
17 **17,200 hectares**, more or less.
- 18 6. **Laoag River Basin, Magalis-Papa River Watershed and Cura River**  
19 **Watershed-** supporting Bonga Pump No. 1 and 2 and 3, Dingras and Cura RIS,  
20 located in the province of Ilocos Norte, covering the municipalities of Sarrat, San  
21 Nicolas, and Laoag City, Espiritu, Nueva Era and Pinili, with an area of **69,700**  
22 **hectares**, more or less.
- 23 7. **Vintar River Watershed** supporting the Laoag-Vintar RIS and NMC Pasuquin  
24 RIS, located in the province of Ilocos Norte, covering the municipalities of  
25 Vintar, Burgos and Bangui, with an area of **29,000 hectares**, more or less.
- 26 8. **Sta Maria River Watershed** supporting the Sta Maria-Burgos RIS, located in the  
27 province of Ilocos Sur, covering the municipalities of Burgos, Santiago,  
28 Banyuyom, Lidlidda and San Emilio, with an area of **16,400 hectares**, more or  
29 less.
- 30 9. **Buaya River Watershed** supporting the Buaya RIS, located in the province of  
31 Ilocos Sur, covering the municipalities of Candon, Sta Lucia, Gregorio del Pilar,  
32 Sta Lucia, Salcedo, Sta Cruz, Suyo and Sigay., with an area of **16,800 hectares**,  
33 more or less.
- 34 10. **Amburayan River Watershed and Chico-Paduquit River Watershed**  
35 supporting Amburayan and Tagudin RIS, respectively, located in the provinces of  
36 Ilocos, Sur, La Union and Benguet, covering the municipalities of Tagudin,  
37 Sugpon, Sudipen, Atok, Kibungan, Bakun, Tublay, Kapangan, Bugias, Suyo,  
38 Alilem, Sigay, Cervantes and Bakun with an area of **99,300 hectares**, more or less.
- 39 11. **Aringay River Watershed-** supporting Masalip RIS, located in the provinces of  
40 La Union and Benguet, covering the municipality of Aringay, Tubao, Pugo,  
41 Sablan, Tuba and Baguio City, with an area of **27,300 hectares**, more or less.
- 42 12. **Bued River Watershed-** supporting the San Fabian RIS, located in the province  
43 of Pangasinan, La Union and Benguet, covering the municipalities of San Fabian,  
44 San Jacinto, Pozorrubio, Sison, Pugo, Rosario, Tuba and Itogon with an area of  
45 **29,700 hectares**, more or less.
- 46 13. **Dumuloc River Watershed-** supporting the Dumuloc RIS, located in the  
47 provinces of Pangasinan and Zambales, covering the municipalities of Bugallon  
48 and Sta Cruz, with an area of **8,200 hectares**, more or less.
- 49 14. **Agno River Watershed-** supporting the Agno RIS, located in the provinces of  
50 Benguet, Pangasinan and Nueva Viscaya, covering the municipalities of Buguias,  
51 Kabayan, Bokol, La Trinidad, Itogon, Baguio City, Sta Maria, San Nicolas, Sto

- 1 Tomas, Asingan, Tayug , San Manuel and Kayapa, with an area of **228,400**  
2 **hectares** more or less.
- 3 **15.Ambayoan River Watershed-** supporting the Ambayoan RIS and ADRIS  
4 Extension, located in the provinces of Pangasinan, Nueva Viscaya and Benguet,  
5 covering the municipalities of San Nicolas, Sta Fe, Kayapa and Itogon, with an  
6 area of **5, 900 hectares**, more or less.
- 7 **16.Dipalo River Watershed-** supporting the Dipalo RIS, located in the provinces of  
8 Pangasinan and Nueva Ecija, covering the municipalities of Umingan and Lupao,  
9 with an area of **4,200 hectares**, more or less.
- 10 **17.Agno-Banawan River Watershed-** supporting the Lower Agno-Totonogen RIS,  
11 located in the province of Pangasinan with an area of more or less.
- 12 **18.Agno-Sinucalan-Tuboy Watershed-** supporting the Agno-Sinucalan RIS,  
13 located in the provinces of Pangasinan and Benguet, covering the municipalities  
14 of San Manuel and Itogon with an area of **152,350 hectares**, more or less.

15

16 **REGION 2**

- 17 **19.Magat River Watershed-** supporting the Magat River Irrigation System  
18 (MARIS) located in the provinces of Nueva Viscaya, Isabela and Ifugao, covering  
19 the municipalities of Dupax del Norte, Dupax del Sur, Aritao, Bayombong,  
20 Solano, Bagabag, Diac, Ramon, Naguilian, Ilagan, Gamu, Lagawe and Mayayao  
21 with an area of **412,300 hectares**, more or less.
- 22 **20.Baua River Watershed (Convergence WFR)-** supporting the Baua RIS, located  
23 in the provinces of Cagayan, covering the municipality of Gonzaga, with an area  
24 of **5,000 hectares**, more or less.
- 25 **21.Dummun River Watershed-** supporting the Dummon RIS, located in the  
26 province of Cagayan, covering the municipality of Capissayan, with an area of  
27 **20,600 hectares**, more or less..
- 28 **22.Pared River Watershed-** supporting Baggao RIS located in the province of  
29 Cagayan, covering the municipality of Baggao and Peñablanca, with an area of  
30 **20,950 hectares**, more or less.
- 31 **23.Zinundungan River Watershed-** supporting Zinundungan RIS, located in the  
32 province of Cagayan, covering the municipality of Sto Nino, with an area of **21,500**  
33 **hectares**, more or less.
- 34 **24.Pinacanauan de Tuguegarao River Watershed-** supporting Pinacanauan RIS,  
35 located in the province of Cagayan, covering the municipalities of Peñablanca and  
36 Maconancon, with an area of **12,920 hectares**, more or less.
- 37 **25.Pinacanauan de San Pablo Watershed-** supporting the San Pablo-Cabagan RIS,  
38 located in the province of Isabela, covering the municipalities of San Pablo and  
39 Maconancon, with an area of **13,450 hectares**, more or less.
- 40 **26.Pinacanauan de Tumauni River Watershed-** supporting the Tumauni RIS,  
41 located in the province of Isabela, covering the municipalities of Tumauni,  
42 Cabagan, Divilacan, and Maconancon, with an area of **17, 630 hectares**, more or  
43 less.

44

45 **REGION 3**

- 46 **27.Tarlac River Watershed and Odonell Watershed-** supporting Tarlac, Odonell  
47 and San Miguel RIS, located in the provinces of Tarlac and Zambales, covering  
48 the municipalities of Capas, Bamban, Tarlac City and Botolan, with an area of  
49 **54,850 hectares**, more or less.

- 1 28. **Camiling River Watershed**- supporting Camiling RIS, located in the provinces  
2 of Tarlac and Zambales, covering the municipalities of Mayantoc, Candelaria and  
3 Masinloc with an area of **8,580 hectares** more or less.
- 4 29. **Upper Pampanga River Watershed and Coronel River Watershed** -  
5 supporting UPRIS-II and UPRIS III- (Aulo Watershed) located in the province of  
6 Nueva Ecija, covering the municipalities of Pantabangan, Caranglan, Palayan City  
7 and Bongabon with an area of more or less.
- 8 30. **Caulaman River Watershed**- supporting the Caulaman RIS located in the  
9 provinces of Zambales and Pampanga, covering the municipalities of San  
10 Marcelino, Castillejos, Subic and Floridablanca with an area of **1,800 hectares**  
11 more or less.
- 12 31. **Nayom River Watershed**- supporting the Nayom RIS located in the provinces of  
13 Zambales and Pangasinan, covering the municipalities of Sta Cruz, Infanta and  
14 Bugallon with an area of **14,450 hectares**, more or less.
- 15 32. **Cabaluan River Watershed**- supporting the Bayto RIS located in the province of  
16 Zambales, covering the municipalities of Sta Cruz and Candelaria with an area of  
17 **11,260 hectares**, more or less.
- 18 33. **Sto Tomas River Watershed**- supporting the Sto Tomas RIS located in  
19 Zambales, covering the municipality of San Narciso with an area of **18,100**  
20 **hectares**, more or less.
- 21 34. **Bucao River Watershed**- supporting Bucao RIS, located in the province of  
22 Zambales, covering the municipalities of Botolan, Cabangan, San Felipe, Iba and  
23 San Marcelino with an area of **55,320 hectares**, more or less.
- 24 35. **Porac-Gumain River Watershed**- supporting the Porac-Gumain RIS (2 Intake),  
25 located in the province of Pampanga, covering the municipalities of Porac and  
26 Floridablanca with an area of **22,500 hectares**, more or less.
- 27 36. **Angat-Maasim River Watershed**- supporting the Angat-Maasim RIS, located in  
28 the provinces of Bulacan and Pampanga, covering the municipalities of Angat,  
29 Norzagaray, San Ildefonso, San Rafael and San Luis with an area of **61,300**  
30 **hectares**, more or less.
- 31 37. **Angat-Ipo River Watershed (Convergence WFR)**- supporting the Ipo Dam  
32 (MWSS), located in the provinces of Bulacan and Rizal, covering the  
33 municipalities of Norzagaray, San Jose del Monte, and Rodriguez (Montalban)  
34 with an area of **6,600 hectares**, more or less.
- 35 38. **Pinulot River Watershed**- supporting the Colo RIS located in the provinces of  
36 Bataan and Zambales, covering the municipalities of Dinalupihan, Hermosa,  
37 Morong, Olongapo City and Subic with an area of **8,850 hectares**, more or less.
- 38 39. **Dingalan Watershed**- supporting the -----, located in the province of Aurora,  
39 covering the municipality of Dingalan, with an area of more or less.

40

41 **REGION 4A**

- 42 40. **Balanac River Watershed**- supporting the Balanac RIS located in the province  
43 of Laguna, Quezon covering the municipalities of Magdalena, Majayjay, Lusiana,  
44 and Lucban with an area of **6,600 hectares**, more or less.
- 45 41. **Mabacan River Watershed**- supporting the Mabacan RIS, located in the  
46 province of Laguna, with an area of **4,900 hectares**, more or less.
- 47 42. **Llano River Watershed**- supporting the Mayor RIS, located in the provinces of  
48 Laguna and Quezon, with an area of **3,300 hectares**, more or less.
- 49 43. **Sta Cruz River watershed**- supporting Sta Cruz RIS, located in the province of  
50 Laguna with an area of **8,000 hectares**, more or less.

1 44.**San Antonio River Watershed-** supporting Sta Maria RIS, located in the  
2 provinces of Laguna, Rizal and Quezon, with an area of **1,150 hectares**, more or  
3 less.

4 45.**NPC Tailrace and Lewin Creek-** supporting the Lumban RIS, located in the  
5 province of Laguna, with an area of **1,350 hectares**, more or less.

6  
7 **LAGUNA FLIS - 30,630 hectares, more or less**

8 46.**Macabling River Watershed-** supporting the Macabling RIS, located in the  
9 province of Laguna, covering the municipality of Cabuyao, with an area of more  
10 or less.

11 47.**San Cristobal River Watershed-** supporting Cabuyao East PIS, San Cristobal  
12 RIS and Diezmo RIS, located in the provinces of Laguna and Cavite, covering the  
13 municipalities of Cabuyao, Canlubang, Calamba, Silang and Tagaytay City, with  
14 an area of more or less.

15 48.**San Juan River Watershed-** supporting the San Juan RIS, located in the  
16 provinces of Laguna and Batangas, covering the municipalities of Calamba, Sto  
17 Tomas, Tanauan and Malvar with an area more or less.

18  
19 **CAVITE FLIS - 52,900 hectares, more or less**

20 49.**Maragondon River Watershed-** supporting the Balayugan A Dam, Balayugan B  
21 Dam, located in the province of Cavite, covering the municipality of Naic, with an  
22 area of more or less.

23 50.**Caisobo River Watershed-** supporting the Culong-Culong Dam, located in the  
24 province of Cavite, covering the municipality of Indang, with an area of more or  
25 less.

26 51.**Labac-Alemang River Watershed-** supporting the Sahing Dam and Bancud  
27 Dam, located in the province of Cavite, covering the municipalities of Naic and  
28 Indang with an area of more or less.

29 52.**Timalam River Watershed-** supporting the Tres Cruces Dam, located in the  
30 province of Cavite, covering the municipality of Tanza.

31 53.**Canas River Watershed-** supporting the Bayan Dam, Plucena Dam, Matanda A  
32 Dam, and Matanda B Dam, all located in the province of Cavite, covering the  
33 municipalities of General Trias, and Tanza.

34 54.**Ylang-Ylang River Watershed-** supporting the Pasong Kastila Dam, Butas  
35 Marcelo Dam, San Agustin Dam and Butas Navarro Dam, all located in the  
36 province of Cavite, covering the municipalities of Imus, General Trias, and  
37 Dasmariñas.

38 55.**Lasong Camachile River Watershed-** supporting the Butas Lawang Bato Dam,  
39 located in the province of Cavite, covering the municipality of General Trias.

40 56.**Imus River Watershed-** supporting the Julian Dam, Makuling Dam, Luksuhin  
41 Dam and Embarcadero Dam, all located in the province of Cavite, covering the  
42 municipality of Imus, Dasmariñas.

43 57.**Zapote River Watershed-** supporting the Molino Dam located in the province of  
44 Cavite, covering the municipality of Bacoor.

- 1 **58. Palico River Watershed-** supporting the Palico RIS, located in the province of  
2 Batangas, covering the municipalities of Tuy and Nasugbu, with an area of **11,800**  
3 **hectares**, more less.
- 4 **59. Lagnas River Watershed-** supporting the Lagnas RIS, located in the province of  
5 Quezon, covering the municipality of Candelaria, with an area of **1,860 hectares**,  
6 more or less.
- 7 **60. Hanagdong River Watershed-** supporting the Hanagdong RIS, located in the  
8 province of Quezon, covering the municipalities of Candelaria and Sariaya, with  
9 an area of **1,360 hectares**, more or less.
- 10 **61. Dumacao River Watershed-** supporting Dumacao RIS, located in the province  
11 of Quezon, covering the municipality of Tayabas, with an area of **8,500 hectares**,  
12 more or less.
- 13 **62. Agos River Watershed-** supporting Agos RIS, located in the province of Quezon  
14 and Rizal, covering the municipalities of General Nakar, Infanta, Real, Tanay, and  
15 Teresa, with an area of **91,260 hectares**, more or less.
- 16 **63. Marikina River Watershed (Convergence WFR)-** Supporting the Wawa Dam,  
17 located in the province of Rizal, covering the municipalities of Tanay, Montalban,  
18 Antipolo, Baras and Teresa, with an area of **18,966 hectares**, more or less.

19

20 **REGION 4B**

- 21 **64. Bansud River Watershed** – supporting the Bansud RIS, located in the province  
22 of Mindoro Oriental, covering the municipalities of Bongabong and  
23 Pinamalayan, with an area of **7,000 hectares**, more or less.
- 24 **65. Baco-Bocayao River Watershed-** supporting the Baco RIS, located in the  
25 province of Mindoro Oriental and Mindoro Occidental, covering the  
26 municipalities of Baco, Naujan, San Teodoro, Sablayan and Sta Cruz, with an  
27 area of **26,000 hectares**, more or less
- 28 **66. Pula River Watershed-** supporting the Pulas RIS, located in Mindoro Oriental,  
29 covering the municipality of Pinamalayan, with an area of **12,970 hectares**, more  
30 or less.
- 31 **67. Mag-asawang Tubig-Mapalo Rivers Watershed-** supporting Mag-asawang  
32 Tubig RIS, located in the province of Mindoro Oriental and Mindoro Occidental,  
33 covering the municipalities Naujan and Sablayan, with an area of **19,565**  
34 **hectares**, more or less
- 35 **68. Pagbahan River Watershed-** supporting the Pagbahan RIS, located in the  
36 province of Mindoro Oriental and Mindoro Occidental, covering the municipalities  
37 of San Teodoro, Puerto Galera, Mamburao and Sta Cruz. With an area of **23,380**  
38 **hectares**, more or less.
- 39 **69. Amnay-Patrick River Watershed-** supporting Amnay-Patrick RIS, located in  
40 the province of Mindoro Occidental and Mindoro Oriental, covering the  
41 municipalities of Sta Cruz, Sablayan, Baco and San Teodoro, with an area of  
42 **20,750 hectares**, more or less.
- 43 **70. Mongpong River Watershed-** supporting the Mongpong RIS, located in the  
44 province of Mindoro Occidental, covering the municipality of Sablayan, with an  
45 area of **22,300 hectares**, more or less.
- 46 **71. Cagaray River Watershed-** supporting the Cagaray RIS, located in the province  
47 of Mindoro Oriental and Mindoro Occidental, covering the municipalities of  
48 Mansalay, Bulalacao and San Jose with an area of **12,900 hectares**, more or less.
- 49 **72. Lumintao River Watershed-** supporting the Lumintao RIS, located in the  
50 province of Mindoro Occidental, covering the municipality of Sablayan, with an  
51 area of **38,600 hectares**, more or less.

1 73. **Malasgao River Watershed**- supporting the Malasgao RIS, located in the  
2 provinde of Palawan, covering the municipalities of Quezon and Aborlan, with an  
3 area of **6,360 hectares**, more or less.

4  
5 **REGION 5**

6 74. **Ponso River Watershed**- supporting the Hibiga RIS, located in the province of  
7 Albay, covering the municipalities of Pulangui and Oas, with an area of **10,900**  
8 **hectares**, more or less.

9 75. **Basay River Watershed**- supporting the Mahaba RIS, located in the province of  
10 Albay, covering the municipality of Liago and Oas, with an area of \_\_\_\_\_  
11 hectares more or less.

12 76. **Nasisi River Watershed**- supporting the Nasisi RIS, located in the province of  
13 Albay, covering the municipalities of Ligao and Guinobatan, with an area of  
14 \_\_\_\_\_ hectares more or less.

15 77. **Bublusan Watershed**- supporting the Ogsong RIS, located in the province of  
16 Albay, covering the municipalities of Guinobatan and Camalig, with an area of  
17 \_\_\_\_\_ hectares more or less.

18 78. **Buhi-Iriga River Watershed**- supporting the Buhi-Lalo and Lake Buhi RIS,  
19 located in the province of Camarines Sur and Albay, covering the municipalities  
20 of Buhi, Nabua, Iriga City, Tiwi, with an area of **41,350 hectares**, more or less.

21 79. **Nabua River Wartershed**- supporting the Barit (Rida) RIS, located in the  
22 province of Camarines Sur, covering the municipalities of Baao, Buhi and Iriga  
23 City with an area of **19,500 hectares**, more or less.

24 80. **Daet River Watershed**- supporting the Daet RIS, located in the province of  
25 Camarines Norte, covering the municipalities of Daet, San Vicente, and Basud,  
26 with an area of **6,320 hectares**, more or less.

27 81. **Talisay River Watershed**- supporting the Talisay RIS, located in the province of  
28 Camarines Norte, covering the municipalities of Daet and San Vicente, with an  
29 area of **2,820 hectares**, more less.

30 82. **Sipocot –Pulantuna Watershed**- supporting the Libmanan-Cabusao RIS,  
31 located in the province of Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte covering the  
32 municipalities of Libmanan, Sipocot, Lupi, Ragay del Gallego, and Daet, with an  
33 area of **54,000 hectares**, more or less.

34 83. **Pili River Watershed**- supporting the Pili RIS, located in the province of  
35 Camarines Sur, covering the municipality of Pili, with an area of **2,680 hectares**,  
36 more or less.

37 84. **Tigman River Watershed**- supporting the THIRIS Tigman Dam, located in the  
38 province of Camarines Sur, covering the municipalities of Calabanga and  
39 Tinambac, with an area of **8,990 hectares**, more or less.

40 85. **Hinagyanan River Watershed**- supporting the THIRIS Hinagyanan Dam-----  
41 --

42 86. **Inainigan/Inarihan Watershed**- supporting the THIRIS Inarihan Dam-----  
43 --

44 87. **Sabang River Watershed**- supporting the San Francisco RIS, located in the  
45 province of Sorsogon-----

46 88. **Tubugan River Watershed**- supporting the San Ramon RIS, located in the  
47 province of Sorsogon, covering the municipalities of Bulan, Irosin, and Matnog,  
48 with an area of **1,590 hectares**, more or less.

1 **REGION 6**

- 2 **89. Tipuluan River Watershed (Convergence WFR)** - supporting the Sibalom-San  
3 Jose RIS, located in the province of Antique, covering the municipalities of  
4 Sibalom and San Jose, with an area of **61,600 hectares**, more or less.
- 5 **90. Mambusao River Watershed-** supporting the Mambusao RIS, located in the  
6 province of Capiz and Aklan, covering the municipalities of Sapián, Jamindan,  
7 Mambusao and Altavas, with an area of **31,630 hectares**, more or less.
- 8 **91. Aganan River Watershed (joined to Tigum)-** supporting the Aganan RIS,  
9 located in the province of Iloilo, covering the municipalities of Alimodian, and  
10 Maasin with an area of **11,300 hectares**, more or less.
- 11 **92. Barotac Viejo River Watershed-** supporting the Barotac-Viejo RIS, located in  
12 the province of Iloilo, covering the municipalities of Barotac Viejo, Lemery and  
13 A-Juy, with an area of **9,150 hectares**, more or less.
- 14 **93. Jalaur River Watershed (Convergence WFR)-** supporting the Jalaur RIS,  
15 located in the province of Iloilo, covering the municipalities of Dingle, Pototan,  
16 Janiuay, Passi, Duenas, Calinog, Lambunao, Anilao, Banate and Barotac Viejo,  
17 with an area of **107,700 hectares**, more or less.
- 18 **94. Jalaur-Suage River Watershed-** supporting the Suage RIS, located in the  
19 province of Iloilo, covering the municipalities of Janiuay, Maasin, Cabatuan, and  
20 Lucena, with an area of **17,480 hectares**, more or less.
- 21 **95. Sibalom River Watershed-** Sibalom-Tigbauan RIS, located in the province of  
22 Iloilo, covering the municipalities of Leon, Alimodian and Tigbauan, with an area  
23 of **11,400 hectares**, more or less.
- 24 **96. Tigum River Watershed(joined to Aganan)-** supporting the Sta Barbara RIS,  
25 located in the province of Iloilo and Antique, covering the municipalities of  
26 Cabatuan, Maasin, Janiway, Valderama and San Remigio, with an area of **19,200**  
27 **hectares**, more or less.
- 28 **97. Bago River Watershed (Convergence WFR)-** supporting the Bago RIS, located  
29 in the province of Negros Occidental, covering the municipalities of Bago,  
30 Murcia, Talisay, San Carlos and Calatrava, with an area of **62,500 hectares**, more  
31 or less.
- 32 **98. Pagiplan River Watershed-** supporting the Pagiplan RIS, located in the province  
33 of Negros Occidental, covering the municipalities of Binalbagan, with an area of  
34 **1,756 hectares**, more or less.
- 35 **99. Ibajay River Watershed-** supporting the Panukayan RIS, located in the province  
36 of Aklan, covering the municipality of Ibajay, with an area of **23,400 hectares**,  
37 more or less

38

39 **REGION 7**

- 40 **100. Caruod Watershed-** supporting the -----RIS, located in the province of Bohol,  
41 covering the municipalities of Ubay, Mabini and Alicia, with an area of more or  
42 less.-----
- 43 **101. Matutinao Watershed-** supporting the -----RIS, located in the province of  
44 Cebu, covering the municipality of Badian, Alegria, Malabuyoc, Alcoy and  
45 Dalaguete, with an area of more or less.

46

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1 **REGION 8**

- 2 102. **Magon-Bucan River Watershed-** supporting the Balire North RIS, located in the  
3 province of Leyte, covering the municipalities of La Paz, Mac Arthur and  
4 Inayupan, with an area of **4,500 hectares**, more or less.
- 5 103. **Bao River Watershed-** supporting the Bao RIS, located in the province of Leyte,  
6 covering the municipalities of Ormoc City, Kananga, Capoocan and Cariagara  
7 with an area of **5,800 hectares**, more or less.
- 8 104. **Binahaan River Watershed-** supporting the Binahaan South RIS, Binahaan  
9 North RIS, and Lower Binahaan RIS, located in the province of Leyte, covering  
10 the City of Ormoc, Municipalities of Jaro, Pastrana and Dagami, Tanauan and  
11 Palo with an area of **21,910 hectares**, more or less.
- 12 105. **Bito River Watershed-** supporting the Bito RIS, located in the province of Leyte,  
13 covering the municipalities of Inayopan, Abuyog, and Baybay, with an are of  
14 **11,380 hectares**, more or less.
- 15 106. **Daguitan River Watershed-** supporting the Daguitan RIS, located in the  
16 province of Leyte, covering the municipalities of Burauen, Albuera, and Dagami  
17 with an area of **4,300 hectares**, more or less.
- 18 107. **Gibuga River Watershed-** supporting the Gibuga RIS, located in the province of  
19 Leyte, covering the municipalities of Burauen, Julita, Dulag, La Paz and Sta Cruz,  
20 with an area of **5,400 hectares**, more or less.
- 21 108. **Guinarona River Watershed-** supporting the Guinarona RIS, located in the  
22 province of Leyte, covering the municipalities of Dagami and Burauen with an  
23 area of **1,450 hectares**, more or less.
- 24 109. **Mainit River Watershed-** supporting the Mainit RIS, located in the province of  
25 Leyte, covering the municipalities of Carigara, Jaro, and Alang-alang with an area  
26 of **3,150 hectares**, more or less.
- 27 110. **Pongso River Watershed-** supporting the Pongso RIS, located in the province of  
28 Leyte, covering the municipalities of Carigara, Barugo, and Tunga, with an area  
29 of **4,020 hectares**, more or less.
- 30 111. **Palo River Watershed-** supporting the Suong-Tibak RIS, located in the  
31 province of Leyte, covering the municipalities of Palo, Jaro, Sta Fe, Alang-alang,  
32 and Tacloban City, with an area of **2,350 hectares**, more or less.
- 33 112. **Salug River Watershed-** supporting the Hindang-Hilogos RIS, located in the  
34 province of Leyte, covering the municipalities of Hindang, Hilongos and  
35 Inopacan, with an area of **7,200 hectares**, more or less.

36

37 **REGION 9**

- 38 113. **Dipolo River Watershed-** supporting the Dipolo Dam (RIS) and Salug RIS,  
39 located in the provinces of Zamboanga del Sur, covering the municipality of  
40 Molave with an area of **67,200 hectares**, more or less.
- 41 114. **Labangan-Pulusan-Lantian-Tiwagan River Watersheds-** supporting the  
42 Labangan RIS, located in Zamboanga del Sur, covering the municipalities of  
43 Labangan, and Pagadian City with an are of **43,360 hectares**, more or less.
- 44 115. **Sibuguey-Dipili Rivers-** supporting the Sibuguey Vallye RIS, located in the  
45 province of Zamboanga del Sur with an area of **21,800 hectares**, more or less.

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1 **REGION 10**

- 2 116. **Manupali River (Convergence WFR)**- supporting the Manupali RIS, located in  
3 the province of Bukidnon, covering the municipality of ----- with an area of  
4 **13,850 hectares**, more or less.
- 5 117. **Muleta-Kulaman River Watershed (Convergence WFR)**- supporting the  
6 Muleta RIS, located in the Bukidnon, covering the municipality of Pangantukan  
7 and Maramag, with an area of **21,450 hectares**, more or less.
- 8 118. **Roxas Kuya River Watershed**- supporting the Roxas Kuya RIS, located in the  
9 province of Bukidnon, covering the municipality of Maramag, with an area of  
10 **9,300 hectares**, more or less.
- 11 119. **Dipolo-Maranding River Watershed**- supporting the Maranding RIS, located  
12 in the province of Lanao del Norte, covering the municipalities of Nunungan and  
13 Kapatagan, with an area of **39,350 hectares**, more or less.

14

15 **REGION 11**

- 16 120. **Batutu Watershed**- supporting the Batutu RIS, located in the province of  
17 Compostela Valley, covering the municipality of Compostela, with an area of  
18 **10,500 hectares**, more or less.
- 19 121. **Libuganon River Watershed**- supporting the Libuganon RIS, located in the  
20 province of Davao del Norte and Compostela Valley, covering the municipalities  
21 of Kapalong, Sto Tomas, Asuncion, San Vicente, New Correla, Tagum City,  
22 Nabunturan, Moncayo and Montevista, with an area of **74,730 hectares**, more or  
23 less.
- 24 122. **Saug River Watershed**- supporting the Saug RIS, located in the province of  
25 Davao del Norte, Compostela Valley, covering the municipalities of Kapalong,  
26 Asuncion and Nabunturan, with an area of **41,100 hectares**, more or less.
- 27 123. **Lasang River Watershed**- supporting the Lasang RIS, located in the province of  
28 Davao del Norte, covering the municipalities of Kapalong, Panabo and Davao  
29 City, with an area of **39,450 hectares**, more or less.
- 30 124. **Matanao River Watershed**- supporting the Mal RIS, located in the province of  
31 Davao del Sur, covering the municipality of Digos, with an area of **35,400**  
32 **hectares**, more or less.
- 33 125. **Padada River Watershed**- supporting the Padada RIS, located in the province of  
34 Davao del Sur and North Cotabato, covering the municipalities of Digos and  
35 Makilala, with an area of **81,850 hectares**, more or less.
- 36 126. **Sumlog River Watershed**- supporting the Lupon RIS, located in the provinces of  
37 Davao Oriental and Davao del Norte, covering the municipalities of Lupon,  
38 Banay-Banay, Mati and Pantukan with an area of **25,540 hectares**, more or less.
- 39 127. **Buayan-Tinagacan Rivers**- supporting the Buayan RIS, located in the province  
40 of Davao del Sur, Sarangani and South Cotabato, covering the municipalities of  
41 Malalag, Sta Maria, Malita, Malungon, Alabel, Polomolok and General Santos  
42 City, with an area of **7,580 hectares**, more or less.

43

44 **REGION 12**

- 45 128. **Kabacan River Watershed**-supporting the Kabacan-Pagalungan RIS, located in  
46 the province of North Cotabato, covering the municipalities of Kabacan and  
47 Kidapawan with an area of **74,000 hectares**, more or less.

- 1 129. **Libungan River Watershed**- supporting the Libungan RIS, located in the  
2 province of North Cotabato, covering the municipality of Libungan, with an area  
3 of **51,700 hectares**, more or less.
- 4 130. **M'lang River Watershed**- supporting the M'lang RIS, located in the province of  
5 North Cotabato, covering the municipalities of M'lang and Makilala with an area  
6 of **20,100 hectares**, more or less.
- 7 131. **Malasila River Watershed**- supporting the Malasila RIS, located in the province  
8 of North Cotabato, covering the municipalities of Tukuran and Makilala with an  
9 area of **31,200 hectares**, more or less.
- 10 132. **Allah River Watershed**- supporting Allah I RIS and Allah II –Lambayong RIS,  
11 located in the province of South Cotabato, covering the municipalities of T'boli,  
12 Norala and Surallah, with an area of **158,290 hectares**, more or less.
- 13 133. **Banga River Watershed**- supporting the Banga RIS, located in the province of  
14 South Cotabato, covering the municipality of Banga, with an area of **28,800**  
15 **hectares**, more or less.
- 16 134. **Silway River Watershed**- supporting the Silway RIS, located in the province of  
17 South Cotabato, covering the municipalities of Dadiangas, Polomolok and  
18 Koronadal, with an area of **53,300 hectares**, more or less.
- 19 135. **Palian River Watershed**- supporting the Marbel RIS 1&2, located in the  
20 province of South Cotabato, covering the municipalities of Marbel and Tupi with  
21 an area of **20,675 hectares**, more or less.
- 22 136. **Alip River Watershed**- supporting the Alip RIS, located in the province of  
23 Sultan Kudarat, covering the municipalities of Columbio, Lutavan, with an area of  
24 **37,950 hectares**, more or less.

25

26 **REGION 13**

- 27 137. **Cabadbaran River Watershed (Convergence WFR)**- supporting the  
28 Cabadbaran RIS, located in the province of Agusan del Norte, covering the  
29 municipality of Cabadbaran, with an area of **7,350 hectares**, more or less.
- 30 138. **Taguibo River Watershed**- supporting Taguibo RIS, located in the province of  
31 Agusan del Norte, covering the municipality of Butuan City and Cabadbaran with  
32 an area of **8,430 hectares**, more or less.
- 33 139. **Andanan River Watershed (Convergence WFR)**- supporting the AndananRIS,  
34 located in the province of Agusan del Sur, covering the municipality of Bayugan  
35 with an area of **19,200 hectares**, more or less.
- 36 140. **Simulao River Watershed**- supporting the Simulao RIS, located in the  
37 provinces of Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur, covering the municipalities of  
38 Bunawan, Trento, Bislig and Lingig with an area of **42,900 hectares**, more or  
39 less.
- 40 141. **Caracan River Watershed**- supporting the Cantilan RIS, located in the  
41 provinces of Surigao del Sur and Agusan del Norte, covering the municipalities of  
42 Madrid and Jagupit, with an area of **12,180 hectares**, more or less.
- 43 142. **Tago River Watershed**- supporting the Tago RIS, located in the province of  
44 Surigao del Sur and Agusan del Sur, covering the municipalities of Tago, Cagwit  
45 and Bayugan with an area of **118,000 hectares**, more or less.

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

5 **SECTION 5. Inclusions of other areas that can form part of the Watershed**  
6 **Supporting the National Irrigation System** - Lands of the public domain that have been  
7 classified as forestland or timberland pursuant to Section 3 of the 1987 Constitution and  
8 unclassified forestlands that are actually, directly and found to be essential for irrigation  
9 purposes and all other watershed areas that are supporting water-based infrastructure, can  
10 be included in the list after the passage of this Act thru the following procedures:  
11

12 a) Within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act, The DENR, thru the  
13 Forest Management Bureau, upon the recommendation of the Department of  
14 Agriculture thru the National Irrigation Administration, shall submit to the Office  
15 of the President, application/s for inclusion in the List of Watersheds Supporting  
16 the National Irrigation System, which shall contain the following:  
17

- 18 1. Topographic maps ascertaining the location of the watersheds to avert  
19 any trans- boundary issues especially if the watershed embraces two or  
20 more municipalities.  
21
- 22 2. Maps including characterization of the watershed with legal  
23 descriptions of boundaries.  
24
- 25 3. Sangguniang Barangay, Sangguniang Bayan, and Sangguniang  
26 Panglalawigan Resolutions asserting the need for the inclusion of the  
27 watershed in the List of Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation  
28 System, for the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of the same.  
29
- 30 4. Copy of Joint LGU Resolutions, MOA/MOU or any agreements for  
31 the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of the watershed,  
32 especially if the coverage is within two or more municipalities to  
33 avoid duplication in the filing of application and to prevent possible  
34 irritants on boundary issues.  
35
- 36 5. Copy of watershed management plan.  
37
- 38 6. Copy of a watershed resource profile, specifically, information on the  
39 to the following:  
40  
41 6.1 Estimated water run-off  
42 6.2 Forest cover of the watershed  
43 6.3 Estimated area to be serviced by the watershed (in hectares)  
44 6.4 Multiple uses of water resources  
45

46 b) The President shall issue a presidential proclamation designating the  
47 recommended watershed/s to form part of the List of Watersheds Supporting the  
48 National Irrigation System and provide for the same protection, conservation and  
49 rehabilitation.  
50

51 c) Forest lands and timberland being primary classification of public lands  
52 pursuant to the provision of Section 3 of Article 12 of the 1987 Constitution, and  
53 the President having been vested the responsibility over primary classification of  
54 lands of the public domain pursuant to the provision of Commonwealth Act

1 No.141 [1936], Sec. 6 and Executive Order No. 192 [1987], shall exercise such  
2 function upon the recommendation of the DENR and such classification/s does  
3 not warrant concurrence of Congress.

## 4 CHAPTER II

### 5 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

6 **SECTION 6. Jurisdiction, Control and Management of Watershed Supporting**  
7 **National Irrigation System** - The Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
8 thru the Bureau of Forests Management in collaboration with the Department of  
9 Agriculture thru the National Irrigation Authority shall have exclusive and primary  
10 jurisdiction, control and management on all identified Watersheds Supporting the  
11 National Irrigation System.

12 **SECTION 7. Creation of Watershed Supporting the National Irrigation System**  
13 **Council** - The DENR and the DA shall create **Watershed Supporting the National**  
14 **Irrigation System Council**, which shall be composed of the Secretary of DENR and  
15 Secretary of DA, acting as Co-Chairmen and the Director of the Forest Management  
16 Bureau and the Administrator of the National Irrigation Administration as Vice Chairmen  
17 and the following as members:

- 18 1. Department of Budget and Management
- 19 2. Department of Interior and Local Government
- 20 3. Department of Public Works and Highways
- 21 4. Land Bank of the Philippines
- 22 5. National Power Corporation (Hydro-electric)
- 23 6. PNOC -EDC (Geothermal)
- 24 7. NWRB ( Domestic-Industrial Water)
- 25 8. LWUA (Domestic Water)
- 26 9. 3 Representatives from IPs ( Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao)
- 27 10. Representatives from the affected Sectors (Rotational-based on regional  
28 concern) Local Waterworks, Local Hydro-Electric Concessionaire,  
29 Tenured migrants and Local Government Units.

30 **SECTION 8. Participation of LGUs and other stakeholders in the Watershed**  
31 **Management Plans** - All Local Government Units where the watersheds supporting the  
32 National Irrigation System are situated shall be involved in the planning, development  
33 and implementation of a comprehensive watershed management plan that must be  
34 holistic, scientific, rights-based, technology based and community-based and that shall be  
35 done in a collaborative manner to ensure that the protection of the watershed, the  
36 conservation of its water resources and the preservation of its inherent productive  
37 capacity will be sustained to bring about the highest and widest benefit for the present  
38 and future generations The sustainability of water resources must be ensured by  
39 encouraging the meaningful and active participation of stakeholders especially those who  
40 are directly benefited and there from, establish a sustainable and multi-institution capable  
41 of addressing natural resources issues in a watershed.

42 There shall be common responsibility from the LGU/s and the stakeholders in the  
43 implementation of the Watershed Management Plan for the conservation, protection and  
44 rehabilitation of the Watershed Supporting the National Irrigation System.

45 **SECTION 9. Creation of Provincial and Municipal Co-Management Board** - To  
46 enable to sustain the effort of rehabilitation, conservation and protection of the Watershed  
47 Supporting the National Irrigation System, a Provincial and Municipal Co-Management  
48 Board shall be established to facilitate joint efforts in the management of the watersheds  
49 common in their areas and oversee the utilization of water resources and conduct

1 resource accounting to ascertain the biophysical and economic viability of the  
2 watersheds.

3 The Co-Management Board shall be composed of:

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

### 14 CHAPTER III

#### 15 FUNDING SOURCE

16 **SECTION 10. Funding Allocation** - Upon the enactment of this Act, the amount needed  
17 to implement the conservation, protection and rehabilitation measures shall be taken from  
18 the budget of Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the  
19 Department of Agriculture (DA) and shall be equivalent to no less than 5% of the annual  
20 appropriation of each Department.

21 **SECTION 11. Creation of Watershed Supporting the National Irrigation System**  
22 **Fund** - In order to cover the expenses and cost of supporting the efforts to conserve,  
23 protect and rehabilitate the Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation System, the  
24 yearly appropriation of 5% coming from the DENR and the DA budget shall be  
25 immediately set aside and placed in a **Special Fund** that will be called Watersheds  
26 Supporting The National Irrigation System Special Fund (WSNIS-Fund)

27 **SECTION 12. Management and control of the WSNIS Special Fund** - The Watershed  
28 Supporting the National Irrigation System **Council** shall be in charge of the management,  
29 control and disposition of all funds for the purpose of financing projects for the  
30 conservation, protection and rehabilitation of the watersheds supporting the National  
31 Irrigation System.

32 **SECTION 13. Additional Funds** - Additional funds are hereby authorized to be added  
33 to the special fund to augment the funding requirements to fully implement the  
34 conservation, protection and rehabilitation measures for the watersheds. Sources of  
35 funding shall include the following:

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

44 **SECTION 14. Compensation of Host Communities** - Ancestral/indigenous peoples'  
45 communities and other host communities living within or on the periphery of the  
46 watersheds and found to be directly protecting the watersheds shall be compensated out  
47 of the watershed fees or from any income derive from watershed resources or out of the

1 use of water from the watershed. The compensation shall be determined by the Provincial  
2 and Municipal Co-Management Board.

3 **SECTION 15. Exemption from taxes** - All additional funds accruing to the WSNIS  
4 Special Fund shall be exempted from income taxes, charges and fees and all other taxes  
5 that may be imposed by the National Government or the Local Government where the  
6 income was derive.

7 All income derive as payments for value of the water resources coming from the  
8 Watersheds supporting the National Irrigation System shall be utilized solely and directly  
9 for the conservation, protection and rehabilitation of all the WSNIS.

## 10 CHAPTER IV

### 11 GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 **SECTION 16. Prohibitions** - In line with the provision of Section 4 of the Constitution,  
13 whereby the specific limits of forestlands shall be determined by law, marking clearly  
14 their boundaries on the ground, thereafter, such forestland shall be conserved and may  
15 not be increased nor diminished except by law. The following acts shall be prohibited:

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

31 **SECTION 17. Diminution of Watershed Areas** - There shall be no diminution of  
32 Watersheds Supporting the National Irrigation System. The determination of Congress  
33 pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 4, Chapter 12 of the Constitution, of the specific limits of  
34 forest lands shall be maintained and protected when it comes to all proclaimed watershed  
35 and WS-NIS. All attempts to re-classify and remove portion of watershed area to be  
36 converted to other uses shall not be allowed.

37 **SECTION 18. Disposition of Watershed Areas** - The following activities are considered  
38 environmentally critical projects and activities that are detrimental to the integrity of the  
39 water resources and hydrological balance of the Watersheds supporting the National  
40 Irrigation System and may bring irreversible damage to the watershed's water bearing  
41 capacity, and therefore shall not be allowed and strictly prohibited:

- 42 1. All forms of mining operations.
- 43 2. Granting of Mineral, Production Sharing Agreements (MPSA) or Financial or  
44 Technical Assistance Agreement FTAA.
- 45 3. Granting of mining permits or licenses, for extraction of minerals and Quarry  
46 Permits for the extraction and utilization of quarry resources.
- 47 4. All forms of logging operations.
- 48 5. Kaingin type of Agriculture.

- 1 6. Any form of human settlements except IP community.
- 2 7. Harvesting of trees or parts of trees for charcoal making.
- 3 8. Unlawful Occupation or encroachment or destruction of watershed

4 **SECTION 19. Penalties** - Any person who knowingly or willfully violates the provision  
5 of this Act shall be punished by imprisonment of no less than one (1) year, to not more  
6 than three (3 )years or a fine of no less than five hundred thousand (500,000) pesos or  
7 both, at the discretion of the court. For tenured migrants, and settlers living inside the  
8 watershed that unknowingly violate the provisions of this Act; they shall be subjected to a  
9 month of rigid training and capability development in lieu of fines and imprisonment.  
10 Repeat of violations shall be dealt with fines or imprisonment and ejection.

11 **SECTION 20. Supplementary Application of Existing Legislation** - The provision of  
12 Presidential Decree No. 705 (Revised Forestry Code); Republic Act 7586 (NIPAS Act);  
13 Com. Act No. 141 [1936]; Phil. Clean Water Act; Water Code of the Philippines;  
14 Executive Order No. 192 Series of 1987; Executive Order 224 Series of 1987; Executive  
15 Order No. 510 Series of 2006; and other laws not inconsistent with this Act shall have  
16 supplementary effect.

17 **SECTION 21. Repealing Clause** - Section 7 and Section 5 (a) & (d) of the R. A. No.  
18 7586 (NIPAS ACT); Executive Order No. 224; Section 18 of R.A. 7942 (Phil. Mining  
19 Act of 1995 and all other laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, issuances  
20 or parts thereof inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

21 **SECTION 22. Separability Clause** - If for any reason, any section or provision of this  
22 Act is declared null and void, no other section, provision, or part thereof shall be affected  
23 and the same shall remain in full force and effect.

24 **SECTION 23. Effectivity Clause** - This Act shall take effect immediately after  
25 publication in at least two (2) national newspaper of general circulation.

26 **Approved.**

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