

S7. INSTITUTIONAL ASPECT

In order to manage the limited water resources, the Study proposed measures to strengthen the water-related institution as a component of the Master Plan. A lot of studies have been undertaken by the Government of the Philippines so far, to address the various issues on water and the need for more efficient integration and coordination of all water-related activities with a more focussed approach on water resources management. These include the technical assistance study on "Action Plan for Reforms Relating to the National Water Resources Board" prepared for the Government of the Philippines, financed by the Government of Japan with the World Bank as Executing Agency. One of the recommendations of the study incorporated by the World Bank in its on-going Water Resources Development Project (WRDP) is the institutional action plan which is the strengthening of NWRB comprising establishment of 3 regional offices, support through incremental staff, training, equipment, strategic studies and local consultancy services.

Another major important study was done by the President task Force on Water Resources Development and Management (PTTFWRDM) created under Executive Order No. 374 to transform the fragmented and conflicting institutional structure into a coherent framework for effective local action on sustainable water management. The output of that study is a Design Report on the Water Resources Authority of the Philippines. This report proposed the establishment of an agency known as the Water Resources Authority of the Philippines (WRAP) responsible for integrated planning and regulation of the water resources sector.

The above studies are fully incorporated in establishing the institutional strengthening plan which consists of two measures : the tentative measure and the ultimate measure.

S7.1 Interim Measure

The interim measure observes the existing law and organization. It might not be the complete measure for strengthening, however it only requires minor revision of existing organization and institutions. Accordingly, the measure could be effective without clearing the complicated procedures and consuming time. The measure highlights the strengthening of the regulatory function of the existing National Water Resources Board.

The major institutional enhancement in the proposed interim measure will include the following:

- i) Attach the NWRB to the Office of the President and later on to the DENR to provide the context for strengthening the powers of the agency and facilitate the consolidation of reforms,
- ii) Membership of the Board to be confined to members responsible for policy in water resources at the highest levels of the Government,
- iii) Establish Regional Offices to assume the line functions now in large part

delegated to deputized agencies and offices and allocate the corresponding budgetary requirements thereto,

- iv) Include NWRB in the membership of the ICC Technical Committee, particularly in deliberating on the water supply and water resources projects,
- v) Prepare a Water Resources Master Plan to integrate all water resources development plans, policies and activities,
- vi) Create a Legal Affairs unit in NWRB to handle litigation and conflict resolution on site and at the national office,
- vii) Enhance the technical capability of the NWRB through establishing data acquisition and recording system (National Water Information Network : NWIN) and employing more technical staff. In this connection the strengthening of dam engineering should be envisaged, and
- viii) Increase the rate of fees and fines charged by NWRB and use the proceeds of these charges and fines to undertake water resources study and improve the data banking network of the agency.

With this measure, the NWRB could enhance its regulatory capability among the various agencies concerned with respect to the water resources management. The measure will furnish the NWRB with a competence to control water rights and use from a legal viewpoint. This strengthened ability to regulate and control the water use may be effective to allocate the water resources during the critical water shortage period. In this respect, the NWRB should have a standard for daily operation for emergencies. The measure is expected, on the other hand, to improve the ability to gather and interpret meteo-hydrologic data and inventories of water-related facilities.

S7.2 Ultimate Measure

The latter is the proposal to create a new specific body to take charge of the overall management, development and administration of water resources in place of the existing NWRB. In order to realize the proposal, there might be a need of new legal preparation that might take a certain time period.

The contemplated features of the proposed authority are as follows:

- i) The authority should be the same level of the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA).
- ii) The Director General should have the rank of a Cabinet Secretary.

- iii) The authority should be able to create river basin and watershed authorities as needed by the sector.
- iv) The authority should have field offices which will implement regulatory policies, issue licenses to parties requiring permits, monitor compliance, accumulate pertinent water data, resolved conflicts and conduct community based consultations in planning the resource allocation.
- v) The authority organization should have units for Legal Services, Regulatory Services, Information Systems and Finance. The office of the authority should be mobilized by the engineers who are specialized in dam engineering and other relevant disciplines, in order to undertake or have a strong initiative in the preparation of a Water Resources Master Plan.
- vi) The field offices should carry out the operating functions of the authority on water resources management in accordance with the guidelines provided by the national office. The field offices shall also be responsible for mobilizing the community-based decisions on planning studies for the development and management of the water resources in their respective communities.
- vii) The authority should take over the functions of the existing NWRB. In line with this policy, the exiting NWRB will be abolished.

In August 1997, the Presidential Task Force on Water Resources Management and Development prepared a proposal to establish Water Resources Authority of the Philippines. The proposal had been filed in the House of Representatives of the Philippines Congress, as house Bill No.9896. A public hearing of it is underway as of the end of February 1998.

The Contents of the Bill is similar to the proposals in the ultimate measure. The proposed ultimate measure can be completely substituted by the WRAP Bill.

S8. DATABASE

A database system with functions of the data storing and retrieving was constructed during the course of the Study so as to support the study works. At present, NWRB is operating and managing the database of the nation-wide groundwater data and water right data. In addition, a new database on the water resources is under construction by DENR. In designing the database for the Study, the function to exchange data with those ones owned by the concerned agencies was considered.

Microsoft Windows NT on Compaq Proliant 800 was selected as the operating system. And Microsoft Access was introduced as the database software after comparative studies.

The established database consists of rainfall data, surface flow data, dam inventory, groundwater data, irrigation data and socio-economic data. The mapping information system was introduced in order to enable easy data retrieval on a computer.

The operation manual for the established system was prepared and submitted to the NWRB for the smooth operation and maintenance after the completion of the Study.

The World Bank-WRDP Report dated October 1996 proposed to design and establish a National Water Information System (NWIN) which is a computer-based network system that electronically links the databases of the collection agencies and provides easy access to various user. It is expected that the integrated management and use of the whole database related to the water resources in the country will be realized through the establishment of the NWIN. With regard to the NWIN, the NWRB is going to have a substantial database to which the various agencies will be linked. The database that will ultimately be linked to NWIN will include all the databases owned by the various agencies concerned. The proposed NWRB is planning to establish the NWIN at the earliest opportunity after the necessary financial arrangement.

S9. PROPOSED SHORT TERM STRATEGY

The water demand and supply balance study revealed the likely water shortage in the majority of major river basins and selected major cities. The predicted basin wide water shortages in the future are mostly attributable to the recent national policy to attain high growth of productions in agricultural sector. While, the predicted water shortage in the major cities is mainly due to the high increase of population and thriving economic activities until the year 2025.

The proposed water resources development plans in the areas which presently face the water shortage problems should be implemented as soon as possible. The implementation of the proposed surface water resources development might be urgent because a surface water development plan usually takes a longer time period until it becomes functional as compared with a groundwater development plan. Along this line, the short term strategy is proposed to include the water resources developments for Metro Manila, Metro Cebu and Baguio City.

S9.1 Municipal Water Supply for Metro Manila

As can be seen in Figure-71 to Figure-73, the additional municipal water for Metro Manila would have to rely on the supply from the Agos river basin comprising two main tributaries, namely the Kanan and Kaliwa basins, after the completion of the Umiray-Angat transbasin project and presumably the development of Laguna lake. The following studies on the Agos river basin as well as the Maasim and Bayabas dams are recommended to be carried out as a short-term strategy for the water supply to Metro Manila:

- Master plan study on water resources development in the Agos river basin placing a focus on municipal water supply for Metro Manila
- Feasibility study on the priority project(s) selected through the master plan study
- Feasibility study on the Maasim and Bayabas dam project

Until now, several reservoir type dam projects were identified in the Kanan and Kaliwa river basins and examined at different study levels. However, no reliable streamflow data are available on the Kaliwa and Kanan rivers, although there exists a stream gauging station at the downstream reach from the confluence, the Agos river. It is strongly recommended to install a stream gauging station at the each of these tributaries as soon as possible so as to enable the accurate estimate of their hydrological condition in the proposed master plan stage. In addition, the detailed geological investigation including core drilling at the proposed dam sites on those tributaries should be performed in the master plan stage in order to select the most favorable dam site from the technical view point. A limestone zone spreads over the reservoir area of the proposed Laiban dam on the Kaliwa river, which are prioritized for the purpose of the water supply to Metro Manila in the past study. This implies that the significant seepage might occur after completion of the Laiban dam. Hence, its technical viability needs to be verified through geological investigation.

It is expected that the Maasim and Bayabas dams, which were originally identified and examined in the Water Resources Development (WRDP) Study at a level of prefeasibility study for the purpose of irrigation water supply to the downstream paddy fields of the Angat dam, contribute to the augmentation of the municipal water supply capacity of the Angat dam. It is recommended to carry out a combined feasibility study on those dams.

S9.2 Municipal Water Supply for Metro Cebu

The present groundwater production has already exceeded its exploitable capacity. Accordingly, a new water source to meet the rapidly increasing water demand would have to be dependent on surface water sources in the neighboring small river basins. In this respect, it is recommended to carry out the following studies as the short term strategy for the water supply to Metro Cebu:

- Master plan study on municipal water supply to Metro Cebu, which includes carrying out a prefeasibility study on the specific water supply projects taken up in this master plan. These include:
 - a) Lusanan dam project (Update the previous feasibility study)
 - b) Malubog-Mananga transbasin project (MMTP)
 - c) Lusanan-Pulanbato transbasin project (LPTP)
 - d) Bohol-Cebu water supply project
- Feasibility study on the priority project(s) selected through the master plan study

S9.3 Municipal Water Supply for Baguio City

Baguio City is suffering from the most aggravated water supply situation. The Baguio City area spreads over a western divide of the Agno river basin with an altitude of 1,000 m to 1,500 m. Although some rivers originate from the city area, they flow down along the steep riverbed slopes. Due to the topographic condition, the pumping facilities will be required to be installed to convey water from the proposed downstream intake site on those rivers to the city area, in case that the river water is intended to be utilized for the municipal water supply purpose. Consequently, the unit water production cost will be considerably high.

Since the development of surface water requires a considerable amount of investment, it might be preferred that the groundwater in the Baguio Water District be developed to the maximum extent and/or the remaining groundwater resources in the neighboring Water Districts be supplied to Baguio City, if any. According to the latest information, on the other hand, the groundwater productions of the on-going project do not reach the initially expected level. Judging from the present circumstance, it is recommended to carry out a comprehensive study covering the neighboring municipalities such as La Trinidad City

where the comparatively large groundwater resources are considered to be still exploitable. The situation of Baguio City is worsened by the deterioration of the existing water supply facilities. In parallel with the comprehensive master plan, it is recommended to rehabilitate the existing facilities such as Amliang spring, Stage I and St. Thomas Rain Basin. Along this line, a field investigation and study should be performed.

It is recommended to carry out the following studies:

- Master plan study on water resources development for water supply to Baguio City
- Feasibility study on priority project(s) selected through the master plan study
- Study on the urgent rehabilitation projects

S10 RECOMENDATIONS

a) Promotion of the proposed short term strategies

The Study proposes a number of water resources development projects to cope with the projected serious water shortage in the future. Among those, the water resources development for the water supply to Metro Manila, Metro Cebu and Baguio City is assessed to be the most urgent necessities. The Study examined the soundness of the projects preliminarily, which constitute the framework to meet the future demands. Prior to the implementation of a feasibility study on the promising projects, it is recommended to carry out the regional master plan study for the specific basins where those projects are identified in the Study and previous studies. The master plan study should include various field investigations such as geological investigation works, hydrological investigation and topographic survey as required. The promising projects are expected to be examined at a prefeasibility study level based on the results of the field investigation. The social and environmental impact study on those projects should be performed in depth together with economic, financial and technical feasibility study.

From the viewpoint of sustainable development, it is recommended that the feasibility study on the prioritized water resources development project is to be associated with an adequate watershed management plan, which is to be formulated on the basis of the results of the environmental study.

b) Execution of the proposed Interim Measure

The Study proposes the strengthening of the regulatory ability of the existing NWRB as an interim measure for institutional enhancement of water resources management. Legal arrangement requisite to the execution of the proposed interim measure is minimum and most of the revisions proposed may be attained with simple arrangement of by-laws. Meanwhile, the realization of the ultimate measure may take time. In this respect, the early execution of the proposed interim measure is recommended, unless the realization of the ultimate measure is ensured.

c) Improvement of data acquisition system and establishment of NWIN

Data on meteorology, hydrology and hydrogeology are fundamental for water resources management because these data determine the potentials of water resources. The accuracy of the data determines the accuracy of the potential estimation. The Study Team recognizes that there are some data, whose accuracy is doubtful. In addition to the accuracy, the established observatories are not sufficient in quantity and location. The construction of a nation-wide telemetered data acquisition system is recommended, since it affords continuous observation and thereby makes real time data available. It should be noted that the real time data are indispensable to conduct effective water management.

In the country, the streamflow records are being processed by the various agencies concerned such as BRS, NIA, NPC and kept in their independent databases at present. In this respect, it is recommended to establish an integrated nation-wide database and server system of the water resources by means of introducing a National Water Information Network (NWIN) which was proposed in the WRDP study carried out under the World

Bank.

d) Environmental consideration

Since it is forecast that water shortage will become serious in the future, the water resources development through the provision of an impounding dam is imperative to meet the increasing water demand. Further, the construction of waterway structures to convey the water to the demand sites is indispensable. These large-scale construction works would affect the environment to some extent. Measures to alleviate such adverse effects should be considered and proposed in the next stage of the Study. It may be ideal if the provision of water resources facilities could improve the environmental condition, with measures inclusive of so called Eco-Dam. However, the environmental condition has a complicated interaction and it must be noted that a facility which is preferable to one portion of the environment may affect adversely the other portions.

e) Demand management

Economic growth and increase in population thrust up water demand naturally. The grade-up of life style is another reason for the high increase in water demand. Meanwhile, the Study found that present high unit yield of water demand is partly due to poor management of water supply.

The unaccounted-for water is estimated to be 50% on average for municipal water supply. The loss is mainly due to illegal pipe connecting and water tapping and the leakage from water transmission and distribution facilities. Irrigation efficiency is estimated to be very low. The water loss is mainly attributable to low farm efficiency and high conveyance loss. The master plan study assumed that these low efficiencies in municipal and irrigation water supply are to be improved gradually and the rate of loss in the municipal water supply will shrink to 20 to 30% in the year 2025. Another assumption adopted in the Study is the cyclic use of industrial water. In the year 2025, the unit price of piped water may become expensive especially in Metro Manila, Metro Cebu and Baguio City where the costs required for the water resources development is projected to become considerably high. Besides, the Study assumed that 3 times cyclic use of industrial water in some areas will become the common practice in the year 2025. The Study disclosed that a considerable investment in the sector of water resources development is necessary under the condition of the projected socio-economic framework. If the assumptions adopted are not realized, the necessary investment may be far beyond the ones estimated in the Study. The demand control through the realization of these assumptions is fundamental to the water management of the country.

The Study clarified that agricultural water demand would occupy about 90 % of the total water demand of the country even in the year 2025. The surplus water which would be created through thorough water management in the agricultural sector, especially increase of irrigation efficiency, should be allocated to other water use sectors in order to mitigate the water deficit in those sectors in the future. Hence, it is recommended to practice thorough water management to an extent that the surplus water can be allocated to other water use sectors in order to mitigate the water deficit in those sectors in the future. Since

the effective water allocation become necessary in the future, to strengthen the regulatory ability of the existing NWRB might be important.

f) Periodical review of master plan

The Study formulated and proposed water resources development and management plan adopting the water demand corresponding to the projected socio-economic conditions. The projection was made on the basis of the tentative economic development plan of NEDA as of July 1997. On the other hand, the economic condition of a country is liable to change as time goes by. In some cases, the production activities of a country are affected by global requirement such as global shortage in foodstuff. On the other hand, the rice consumption of the country may decrease as the per capita GDP increase as seen in Japan. In order to correspond to such change in the condition, it is recommended to review the master plan periodically.

g) Execution of a master plan study for specific major river basin

It should be noted that the Study aims at the formulation of a nation-wide comprehensive master plan, which could suffice the projected water demands in the whole parts of the country by hurdling the barriers of watersheds, regions and administrations as the water resources management frameworks. In addition, the Study principally lines up the water source development projects proposed in the previous studies, including the storage type dam projects, as their main features have remained unchanged. In some cases, the storage type dam projects are planned to be developed for a single-purpose of hydropower. With regard to those hydropower projects, the Study assumes that the water released from turbines will be utilized for other purposes such as irrigation and municipal water supply without modifying the original schemes. Besides, the Study proposes new storage type schemes identified on topographic maps and examined at a study level of master plan.

As for the storage type dam projects, there may be a need to reformulate the project feature in harmony with the optimum allocation of costs and benefits in the respective water sectors. Hence, it is recommended to carry out the study for the specific river basin in line with the water resources development framework which is specified by this national water resources management master plan, if the execution of additional and detailed examinations on demand projection, potential assessment or optimization is judged to be required for the river basin. In the future study, it is hoped that the multi-purpose dam plan will be formulated taking into a full consideration the flood control effect as well as the water uses in the other sectors.

Tables



Table 1 GROUNDWATER POTENTIAL BY WATER RESOURCES REGION

Water Resources Region (WRR)	Base Data		Recharge (3)		Availability (4)		GW Potential Forecast in MCM/year						
	Area (1) (km ²)	Rainfall (2) (mm/year)	5% of (1) x (2) (MCM/year)		Ratio of GW Available Area (%)	GW Potential in 1995	Future GW Potential In Consideration of the Increase by Irrigation Development and the Decrease by Urbanization						
							2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	
I	14,103.3	2,878	2,029		61.5%	1,258	1,273	1,285	1,272	1,258	1,250	1,248	
II	37,986.3	2,082	3,954		63.5%	2,551	2,614	2,703	2,704	2,685	2,716	2,825	
III	23,545.7	1,832	2,157		58.7%	1,328	1,433	1,577	1,580	1,555	1,595	1,721	
IV	47,475.0	1,750	4,154		38.9%	1,615	1,613	1,617	1,566	1,492	1,435	1,410	
V	17,631.1	2,347	2,069		45.4%	955	989	1,036	1,039	1,030	1,046	1,085	
VI	20,223.2	2,500	2,528		42.9%	1,092	1,107	1,133	1,128	1,115	1,118	1,144	
VII	14,951.6	1,491	1,115		77.8%	871	875	881	879	873	873	879	
VIII	21,531.9	2,800	3,015		84.2%	2,548	2,559	2,574	2,571	2,563	2,560	2,557	
IX	18,740.3	1,774	1,662		63.4%	1,060	1,069	1,082	1,081	1,077	1,079	1,082	
X	28,018.0	2,277	3,190		64.7%	2,074	2,087	2,106	2,101	2,090	2,092	2,116	
XI	24,224.1	2,645	3,204		72.1%	2,319	2,334	2,353	2,352	2,346	2,352	2,375	
XII	29,962.2	1,747	2,617		65.4%	1,727	1,750	1,779	1,761	1,731	1,726	1,758	
Nation	298,392.7	2,124	31,694		59.9%	19,397	19,703	20,127	20,034	19,815	19,844	20,202	

Note : The values above were derived by summed up those in the provinces belonging to the water resources region.

Data Source : Estimate by the Study Team

Table 2 MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATER DEMAND IN 1995

(Unit : MCM/year)

Water Resources Region (WRR)	Municipal			Private	Total	Industrial	Total (M&I)
	Level-III	Level-I & -II	Sub-total				
I	26.1	14.4	40.6	6.6	47.2	72.9	120.1
II	7.2	20.8	28.0	11.2	39.3	16.1	55.4
III	136.8	50.7	187.5	28.6	216.1	209.3	425.4
IV	1,082.3	48.4	1,130.7	71.5	1,202.2	625.8	1,828.0
V	35.3	30.4	65.7	11.6	77.3	19.8	97.1
VI	48.3	40.2	88.5	15.4	103.9	569.3	673.2
VII	74.0	34.6	108.6	14.7	123.3	165.8	289.1
VIII	17.3	24.6	41.9	8.7	50.6	31.4	82.0
IX	39.3	23.4	62.8	10.4	73.2	5.7	78.9
X	47.6	24.2	71.8	11.3	83.1	210.4	293.5
XI	58.7	21.6	80.3	15.4	95.7	215.1	310.8
XII	15.8	35.9	51.7	15.1	66.8	92.0	158.8
Total	1,588.9	369.3	1,958.2	220.5	2,178.7	2,233.6	4,412.3

Table 3 WATER PRODUCTION AND VOLUME OF WATER SOLD BY MWSS

Year	Water Production (MCM)			Volume Sold (MCM)	Revenued Water (%)	Non-Revenued Water (%)
	Groundwater	Surface Water	Total			
1985	29.5	757.4	786.9	302.9	38.5	61.5
1986	30.4	874.1	904.5	310.8	34.4	65.6
1987	27.9	834.8	862.7	336.5	39.0	61.0
1988	29.5	849.3	878.8	359.5	40.9	59.1
1989	29.0	859.1	888.1	375.8	42.3	57.7
1990	33.3	875.8	909.1	384.7	42.3	57.7
1991	33.9	779.6	813.5	386.5	47.5	52.5
1992	28.0	823.4	851.4	383.0	45.0	55.0
1993	25.7	907.1	932.8	397.3	42.6	57.4
1994	26.5	983.1	1,009.6	418.9	41.5	58.5
1995	27.2	948.7	975.9	426.5	43.7	56.3
1996	29.8	1,099.8	1,129.6	435.9	38.6	61.4

Data Source: MWSS

Table 4 LIST OF NATIONAL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS AS OF 1996 (1/2)

SYSTEM	WRR*	Province Served	No. of Systems	Service Area (ha)	Actual Irrigated Area (ha)			Cropping Intensity (%)		
					Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total
Region 1										
Agno-Sinacalan	III	Pangasinan	2	12,130	7,046	5,000	12,046	58	41	99
Anibuyan-Dipolo	III	Pangasinan	3	6,302	3,250	792	4,042	52	13	64
Anibuyan	I	Ia Union	1	3,420	3,250	2,590	5,840	95	76	171
Ilocos Norte	I	Ilocos Norte	8	6,175	5,038	4,240	9,278	82	69	150
Ilocos Sur	I	Ilocos Sur	3	3,840	3,370	1,238	4,608	68	32	120
Lower Agno-Totonuguen	III	Pangasinan	1	7,500	3,772	2,025	5,797	50	27	77
Masulip	I	Ia Union	1	1,585	1,300	716	2,016	82	45	127
San Fabian-Dumoloc	III	Pangasinan	2	3,504	2,395	1,387	3,782	67	39	106
Subtotal			21	41,546	29,421	17,983	47,400	66	40	106
Region 2										
Abulog-Apayao-Pamplona	II	Cagayan-Apayao	2	10,895	4,500	5,032	9,532	41	46	87
Baggao	II	Cagayan	1	1,812	1,020	1,481	2,501	56	82	138
Banabur	II	Cagayan	1	1,087	680	990	1,670	63	91	154
Basa	II	Cagayan	1	1,353	452	746	1,198	33	55	89
Dumamon	II	Cagayan	1	1,502	962	1,385	2,347	64	92	156
IAAPIS	II	Cagayan	1	2,306	980	1,300	2,280	42	56	99
Lower Chico	II	Cagayan	1	1,856	1,226	895	2,121	66	48	114
Magapit	II	Cagayan	1	7,500	3,730	7,170	10,900	50	96	146
Mullig	II	Isabela	1	2,427	1,370	1,480	2,850	56	61	117
MARHS District I	II	Isabela	1	24,054	18,662	18,992	37,644	78	79	157
MARHS District II	II	Isabela	1	24,468	21,995	21,947	43,942	90	90	180
MARHS District III	II	Isabela-Mugao	1	24,793	16,763	16,539	33,302	68	67	134
MARHS District IV	II	Isabela	1	24,087	17,597	17,756	35,353	73	74	147
San Pablo-Cabagan	II	Isabela	1	1,273	685	696	1,382	54	55	109
Solana-Tuguegarao	II	Cagayan	1	1,000	679	507	1,186	68	51	119
Pinnasuan	II	Cagayan	1	890	460	461	921	52	52	105
Tumauini	II	Isabela	1	3,615	1,651	2,253	3,904	46	62	108
Upper Chico (CAR)	II	Kalinga-Apayao-Isabela	1	17,551	9,689	9,600	19,289	55	55	110
Zamudanga	II	Cagayan	1	2,045	1,869	1,809	3,738	91	91	183
Subtotal			20	154,504	104,971	111,689	216,060	68	72	140
Region 3										
Bucay	III	Zamboanga	1	1,231	No operation					
Angat-Maasin	III	Bulacan	1	31,485	21,555	26,464	48,019	68	84	153
Camiling	III	Tarlac	1	8,600	6,776	3,250	10,026	79	38	117
Colo-Caulaman	III	Rainan-Pampanga	2	1,427	400	483	883	28	34	62
Nayon-Bayto	III	Zamboanga	2	9,948	1,650	1,625	3,275	85	83	168
NEPIS	III	Nueva Ecija	1	1,313			0			0
Sio. Tomas	III	Zamboanga	1	3,924	No operation					
TASMORIS	III	Tarlac	2	13,976	No operation					
Purae-Gumain	III	Pampanga	1	4,405	1,031	2,554	3,585	23		51
UPRHS District I	III	Nueva Ecija	1	24,962	20,616	16,577	37,193	83	66	149
UPRHS District II	III	Nueva Ecija	1	23,913	22,682	13,063	35,745	95	55	149
UPRHS District III	III	Nueva Ecija	1	29,846	20,564	16,052	36,616	69	54	123
UPRHS District IV	III	Nueva Ecija	1	23,811	17,988	10,800	28,797	76	45	121
Subtotal			16	170,841	113,262	90,877	204,139	66	54	119
Region 4										
Agos	IV	Quezon	1	1,119	1,119	1,119	2,238	100	100	200
Amanay-Patrick	IV	Mindoro Occ.	1	2,213	900	900	1,800	41	41	81
Baco-Bucaydo	IV	Mindoro Or.	1	6,327	3,928	3,469	7,397	62	55	117
Caguray	IV	Mindoro Occ.	1	3,308	982	229	1,211	30	7	37
Cantingas	IV	Romblon	1	256	234	256	540	111	100	211
Cavite FLIS	IV	Cavite	1	13,086	8,425	3,852	12,287	64	30	94
Disait	III	Aurora	1	485	320	380	700	66	78	144
DHL	IV	Quezon	3	3,209	2,520	2,787	5,307	76	84	160
Laguna FLIS	IV	Laguna	6	3,250	2,130	1,891	4,021	66	58	124
Lumintao	IV	Mindoro Occ.	1	1,504	1,002	721	1,723	67	48	115
Malagao-Batang-Batang	IV	Palawan	2	3,200	3,484	2,517	6,001	109	79	188
Sta. Maria-Mayor	IV	Laguna	2	1,773	975	991	1,966	55	56	111
Pagbahan	IV	Mindoro Occ.	1	1,005	653	653	1,306	65	65	130
Palico	IV	Batangas	1	866	826	826	1,652	93	93	186
Pula-Bansud	IV	Mindoro Or.	2	3,830	3,343	3,343	6,686	87	87	175
Sta. Cruz-MMBL	IV	Laguna	5	4,977	3,377	3,180	6,557	68	64	132
Mag-asawang Tubig	IV	Mindoro Or.	1	1,700	400	665	1,065	24	39	63
Subtotal			31	52,228	34,668	27,789	62,457	66	53	120
Region 5										
Barit-Buhilato	V	Camarines Sur	2	9,720	4,824	4,491	9,315	50	46	96
Cagaycay	V	Camarines Sur	1	1,755	506	1,400	1,906	29	80	109
D. et-Talisay-Matogdon	V	Camarines Norte	2	2,746	2,580	2,526	5,106	94	92	186
Imarhan-Tigman-Hinogyanan	V	Camarines Sur	1	3,542	2,775	2,776	5,551	78	78	157
Libmanan-Cabesao	V	Camarines Sur	1	2,503	No Operation					
MNOH	V	Albay	4	1,946	1,943	1,941	3,884	100		200
Pili-Bulan-San Francisco	V	Sorsogon	3	1,200	950	800	1,750	79		146
Subtotal			14	23,412	13,578	13,934	27,512	58	60	118

Table 4 LIST OF NATIONAL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS AS OF 1996 (2/2)

SYSTEM	WRR*	Province Served	No. of Systems	Service Area (ha)	Actual Irrigated Area (ha)			Cropping Intensity (%)		
					Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total
Region 6										
Agusan Sta. Barbara	VI	Iloilo	2	8,762	7,062	3,485	10,547	85	42	128
Aklan Panakayan	VI	Aklan	2	4,815	4,215	4,216	8,432	88	88	175
Bago	VI	Negros Occ.	1	12,700	9,723	8,093	17,816	77	64	140
Barotac Viejo	VI	Iloilo	1	1,774	1,400	983	2,383	79	55	134
Jalaur-Suget	VI	Iloilo	3	14,400	11,556	8,550	20,106	80	59	140
Maabuso	VI	Capiz	1	1,423	990	878	1,868	70	62	131
Pangipon	VI	Negros Occ.	1	1,775	957	940	1,897	54	53	107
Sibalom San Jose	VI	Antique	1	5,065	4,375	3,036	7,411	66	60	146
Sibalom Tigbauan	VI	Iloilo	1	2,020	1,624	550	2,174	80	27	108
Subtotal			13	52,235	41,903	30,731	72,634	80	59	139
Region 7 & 8										
Bao	VIII	Northern Leyte	1	1,917	1,802	1,793	3,597	94	94	188
Bunawan-Tubak	VIII	Northern Leyte	4	6,041	4,116	4,122	8,238	68	68	136
Mainit-Porgosa	VIII	Northern Leyte	2	2,184	1,760	1,478	3,238	81	68	148
Dagupan-Guinarona	VIII	Northern Leyte	2	1,496	750	883	1,633	50	59	109
Bao	VIII	Northern Leyte	1	1,411	1,332	1,313	2,645	94	93	187
Rufan-Bawon-Gbuga	VIII	Northern Leyte	4	1,715	1,358	1,273	2,661	81	74	155
Hindang-Hangas-Daway	VIII	No.-So. Leyte	2	1,078	1,078	1,078	2,156	100	100	200
Subtotal			16	15,842	12,226	11,942	24,168	77	75	153
Region 9										
Digolo	IX	Misamis Occ.	1	1,600	929	821	1,750	58	51	109
Lahangan	IX	Zamboanga Sur	1	3,195	2,500	1,966	4,466	78	62	140
Safeg	IX	Zamboanga Sur	1	7,224	5,995	5,600	11,595	83	78	161
Sibugay Valley	IX	Zamboanga Sur	1	3,143	2,700	2,310	4,610	73	73	147
Subtotal			4	15,162	11,724	10,697	22,421	77	71	148
Region 10										
Manupdi	XII	Bukidnon	1	4,395	1,311	1,621	2,938	30	37	67
Muleta	XII	Bukidnon	1	4,062	1,325	1,272	2,598	33	31	64
Pulangui	XII	Bukidnon	1	8,547	8,263	8,336	16,599	97	98	194
Roxas Kuya	XII	Bukidnon	1	753	763	784	1,547	101	104	205
Rugman	XII	Lanao del Sur	1	2,500	207	154	361	8	6	14
Subtotal			5	20,257	11,870	12,173	24,043	59	60	119
Region 11										
Allah I	XII	South Cotabato	1	10,539	11,970	6,075	18,045	114	58	171
Batu	X	Davao del Norte	1	3,269	3,197	3,135	6,332	98	96	194
Buayan	XI	South Cotabato	1	710	587	530	1,117	83	75	157
Lasag	XI	Davao del Norte	1	4,450	4,373	4,432	8,805	98	100	195
Lupon	XI	Davao Oriental	1	2,431	2,245	2,245	4,490	105	105	211
Palada	XI	Davao del Sur	1	3,512	3,529	3,393	6,922	100	97	197
Saug	XI	Davao del Norte	1	2,941	3,003	2,625	5,628	102	89	191
Sibay	XI	South Cotabato	1	1,406	1,246	1,225	2,471	89	87	176
Banga-Marbel	XII	South Cotabato	3	5,157	5,315	4,428	9,743	103	86	189
Lubuganon	XI	Davao del Norte	1	7,093	10,726	8,338	19,064	151	118	269
Saug Lubuganon	XI	Davao del Norte	1	479	469	500	969	98	104	202
Dumaguil	XII	South Cotabato	1	2,300	1,361	1,300	2,661	59	57	116
Lambayong	XII	South Cotabato	1	11,033	10,139	4,033	14,172	92	37	128
Kipaliku	XI	Davao del Norte	1	1,500	2,359	1,797	4,156	157	120	277
Mal	XI	Davao del Sur	1	2,509	2,568	2,584	5,152	102	103	205
Subtotal			17	59,029	63,087	46,640	109,727	107	79	186
Region 12										
Allah 2 - Lambayong	XII	South Cotabato	1							
Kabacan Pagalungan	XII	No. Cota - Maguindanao	2	5,018	4,400	4,395	8,795	88	88	175
Lubungin	XII	No. Cota - Maguindanao	1	9,360	8,799	5,596	14,395	94	60	154
Malavita	XII	North Cotabato	1	4,006	3,360	3,193	6,553	84	80	164
Mlang	XII	North Cotabato	1	2,981	2,100	1,913	4,013	70	64	135
Talayan	XII	Maguindanao	1	700	35	358	393	5	51	56
Marunding	XII	Lanao del Norte	1	4,500	3,466	3,437	6,903	77	76	153
Alip	XII	Maguindanao	1	2,300	2,233	1,855	4,088	97	81	178
Subtotal			9	28,865	24,393	20,747	45,140	85	72	156
CARAGA										
Andanan	X	Agusan del Sur	1	3,416	3,096	3,106	6,202	91	91	182
Cabadbaran	X	Agusan del Norte	2	3,212	2,100	1,932	4,032	65	60	126
Cantilan	XI	Surigao del Sur	1	1,786	1,496	1,500	2,996	84	84	168
Gibong	X	Agusan del Sur	1	2,155	2,116	2,156	4,272	98	100	198
Simulao	X	Agusan del Sur	3	2,119	2,180	2,207	4,387	103	104	207
Tago	XI	Surigao del Sur	1	2,202	2,345	2,104	4,449	106	96	202
Subtotal			7	14,891	13,333	13,005	26,338	90	87	177
Total			173	651,812	474,435	407,612	882,048	73	63	135

Note : * : Water Resources Region

Source: National Irrigation Administration

Table 5. EXISTING COMMUNAL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS AS OF 1996 (22)

[illegible]

Province	Grand Total	2361	281,470.00	167,242.50
<p>.....Provinces divided by water resources report</p> <p>.....Irrigation intensity, % = Total Irrigated Area (Wet + Dry) / Total Service Area x 100</p> <p>.....Data do not include individual pump</p> <p>Source: National Irrigation Administration</p>				

Table 6 HYDROPOWER POTENTIALS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Grid System	Status of Scheme	Installed Capacity		Energy Output	
		(MW)	(Share)	(GWh)	(Share)
(1) Luzon	Existing	1,273	15 (%)	3,818	12 (%)
	Prefeasibility	3,444	40 (%)	14,895	47 (%)
	Feasibility	1,922	22 (%)	6,907	22 (%)
	Definite Design	1,950	23 (%)	6,185	19 (%)
	Subtotal (1)	8,589	100 (%)	31,805	100 (%)
(2) Visayas	Existing	13	3 (%)	51	3 (%)
	Prefeasibility	95	22 (%)	403	27 (%)
	Feasibility	226	53 (%)	833	55 (%)
	Definite Design	96	22 (%)	229	15 (%)
	Subtotal (1)	430	100 (%)	1,516	100 (%)
(3) Mindanao	Existing	992	30 (%)	4,571	32 (%)
	Prefeasibility	1,193	36 (%)	4,799	34 (%)
	Feasibility	1,104	34 (%)	4,768	34 (%)
	Definite Design	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal (1)	3,289	100 (%)	14,138	100 (%)
Whole Philippines	Existing	2,278	19 (%)	8,440	18 (%)
	Prefeasibility	4,732	38 (%)	20,097	42 (%)
	Feasibility	3,252	26 (%)	12,508	26 (%)
	Definite Design	2,046	17 (%)	6,414	14 (%)
	Subtotal (1)	12,308	100 (%)	47,459	100 (%)

Data source : 1996 Power Development Program by NPC

Table 7 BALANCE OF WATER RESOURCES POTENTIALS AND WATER DEMAND IN YEAR 2025

i) Case 1: High Economic Growth Scenario Based on the NEDA's Projection

No.	Water Resources Region	Water Resources Potentials (MC/Year)			Water Demand* (MC/Year)							Ratio of Potential to Demand	
		Ground-Water (1)	Surface Water (2)	Total (3)=(1)+(2)	M&I Water Demand			Agricultural Water Demand			Total (13)=(8)+(12)		
					Municipal (6)	Industrial (7)	Subtotal-1 (8)=(6)+(7)	Irrigation (9)	Livestock/ Poultry (10)	Fishery (11)			Subtotal-2 (12)=(9)+(10)+(11)
1	WRR I	1,248	10,100	11,348	170	120	290	2,653	16	82	2,752	3,041	3.73
2	WRR II	2,825	16,800	19,625	140	27	168	12,170	31	98	12,299	12,466	1.57
3	WRR III	1,721	10,800	12,521	955	758	1,713	12,546	72	3,837	16,455	18,168	0.69
4	WRR IV	1,410	19,700	21,110	3,101	1,929	5,030	4,184	68	770	5,022	10,052	2.10
5	WRR V	1,085	9,960	11,045	261	41	302	3,492	24	348	3,864	4,167	2.65
6	WRR VI	1,144	19,500	20,644	500	609	1,110	3,784	36	2,665	6,486	7,595	2.72
7	WRR VII	879	3,770	4,649	564	541	1,105	945	38	641	1,624	1,770	1.70
8	WRR VIII	2,557	15,900	18,457	237	196	432	1,343	28	152	1,524	1,956	9.44
9	WRR IX	1,082	16,200	17,282	381	78	458	1,491	29	2,620	4,140	4,598	3.76
10	WRR X	2,116	42,100	44,216	389	325	714	2,671	20	278	2,969	3,682	12.01
11	WRR XI	2,375	16,300	18,675	258	263	521	2,913	42	665	3,620	4,141	4.51
12	WRR XII	1,758	25,100	26,858	475	111	586	11,691	29	500	12,220	12,806	2.10
Total		20,200	206,230	226,430	7,430	4,998	12,428	59,885	434	12,655	72,973	85,401	2.65

Notes : 1. * : The water demand in high economic growth scenario which is estimated based on the NEDA's projection is applied.
2. The potentials of surface water were estimated on the condition that the maximum available discharge is the one with 50 % dependability.

ii) Case 2: Low Economic Growth Scenario

No.	Water Resources Region	Water Resources Potentials (MC/Year)			Water Demand** (million m ³ /year)								Ratio of Potential to Demand
		Ground-Water	Surface Water	Total	M&I Water Demand			Agricultural Water Demand			Total		
					Municipal	Industrial	Subtotal-1	Irrigation	Livestock/ Poultry	Fishery		Subtotal-2	
		(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)									(14)=(13)
1	WRR I	1,248	10,100	11,348	170	93	263	2,532	9	70	2,611	2,874	3.95
2	WRR II	2,825	16,800	19,625	140	21	162	7,357	16	83	7,457	2,58	0.86
3	WRR III	1,721	10,800	12,521	955	433	1,387	9,920	35	3,276	13,231	14,618	2.87
4	WRR IV	1,410	19,700	21,110	3,101	1,154	4,255	2,423	33	658	3,113	7,368	3.89
5	WRR V	1,085	9,960	11,045	261	29	291	2,241	13	297	2,531	2,841	3.33
6	WRR VI	1,144	19,500	20,644	500	565	1,065	2,846	19	2,276	5,141	6,206	2.09
7	WRR VII	879	3,770	4,649	564	303	867	793	19	547	1,359	2,226	11.22
8	WRR VIII	2,557	15,900	18,457	237	101	337	1,164	14	130	1,307	1,644	4.78
9	WRR IX	1,082	16,200	17,282	381	40	421	944	15	2,237	3,195	2,253	19.63
10	WRR X	2,116	42,100	44,216	389	244	632	1,373	10	237	1,620	2,390	7.81
11	WRR XI	2,375	16,300	18,675	258	230	488	1,314	20	567	1,902	6,946	3.57
12	WRR XII	1,758	25,100	26,858	475	98	573	5,930	16	427	6,373	60,600	3.74
Total		20,200	206,230	226,430	7,430	3,310	10,740	38,837	218	10,806	49,860		

Notes : 1. ** : The water demand in low economic growth scenario is applied.
2. The potentials of surface water were estimated on the condition that the maximum available discharge is the one with 50 % dependability.

Table 8 DAMS ADOPTED AS THE CANDIDATES FOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (1/2)

No	WRR	Name of Dam	River System	CA (km ²)	Type	Dam		Reservoir										Cost (US\$ '000)	Consultant Agency	Status			
						Height (m)	Crest Length (m)	Volume (10 ⁶ m ³)	FWL (ELm)	LWL (ELm)	Tail WL (ELm)	F/C Space (10 ⁶ m ³)	Gross (10 ⁶ m ³)	Active (10 ⁶ m ³)	Dead (10 ⁶ m ³)	Area (km ²)	Hydroelectric power (MW)				Impound (ha)		
1	I	Cura-Tina Gages	Loaga	233	Rockfill	85.0	254	1.5	184	178	140	-	34	33	1	1.6	6	24	8,000	140 Asiatic	FS		
2	I	Paleganga/Buea	Abra/Loaga	153	rockfill/Concrete	143.5	480	9.1	-	335	275	-	-	232	189	43	5	36	160	716 JICA	FS		
3	I	Buniganga/Ting	Abra	683	Rockfill/Concrete	112.0	375	3.4	383	380	350	-	9	121	79	42	4	175	718	468 Shawinpa/ADB	FS		
4	I	Supo	Abra	1,295	Rockfill	136.0	440	6.0	325	320	280	-	300	1,132	802	300	32	120	340	-	358 NG/JICA	Master Plan	
5	II	Ayulu	Abulog/Ayayao	773	Rockfill	233.0	610	22.1	375	370	310	136	-	3,424	2,104	1,260	49	360	1,479	-	994 ELC	FS	
6	II	Genes	Abulog/Ayayao	1,661	Concrete Arch	175.0	472	2.0	-	180	160	-	-	2,800	1,200	1,600	61	600	1,632	-	892 New JEC	D/D	
7	II	Banyu	Cagayan	742	Earthfill	64.0	326	2.6	67	62	45	-	354	1,040	1,278	368	105	40	68	-	184 NG/JICA	Master Plan	
8	II	Checo IV	Cagayan	1,419	Rockfill	160.0	860	17.8	-	451	411	-	-	746	430	310	14	360	955	-	748 Labanero	D/D	
9	II	Ahuon	Cagayan	487	Rockfill	100.0	300	2.4	186	181	110	-	-	250	124	126	-	60	172	610	159 Labanero/NK	FS	
10	II	Mullu II	Cagayan	362+1,951	Rockfill	84.0	300	2.4	185.5	180	160	-	112	1,037	545	41	-	-	-	-	99 NG/JICA	Master Plan	
11	II	Sifu I	Cagayan	656	Earthfill	84.0	240	1.7	115.5	106	97	-	115	314	93	19	5.4	41	-	-	97 NG/JICA	Master Plan	
12	II	Miga	Cagayan/Magat	4,143	Rock/Em	114.0	2,925	-	197	193	158	-	210	1,264	969	210	17	700	991	104,000	716 Reels US	Existing (1963)	
13	II	Munro	Cagayan/Magat	593	Rockfill	147.0	590	10.0	525	520	480	-	-	137	97	40	-	180	528	12,600	994 NG/JICA	FS	
14	II	Adalam A	Cagayan/Madalan	646	RCC	60.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	45	102	-	-	FS	
15	II	Jagren B	Cagayan/Madalan	477	Concrete Gravity	111.0	375	1.2	-	648	620	162	-	579	454	125	-	152	697	-	604 New JEC	FS	
16	II	Dabayan	Cagayan	100	Rockfill	147.0	460	9.5	-	900	865	-	-	102	26	76	1.9	-	-	-	400 JICA	Map Study	
17	III	Makong	Ambrunyan	135	Rockfill	137.0	400	8.0	-	760	720	-	-	104	64	40	2.1	-	-	-	400 JICA	Map Study	
18	III	Ambrunyan	306	Rockfill	177.0	570	20.0	-	1,020	1,015	870	-	280	64	216	4.0	36	66	-	614 JICA	Map Study		
19	III	Belor II	Agno	390	Rockfill	142.0	400	9.0	-	880	860	750	-	120	46	74	2.8	40	73	-	326 JICA	Map Study	
20	III	Mount Cam	Agno	612	Rockfill	126.0	452	5.4	-	752	694	574	-	327	256	69	-	75	300	-	Haza	Existing (1990)	
21	III	Ambohalo	Agno	854	Rockfill	107.4	215	1.9	-	525	505	417	-	91	33	58	-	100	516	-	Haza	Existing (1990)	
22	III	Briga	Agno/Abay	45.6	Spill	74.0	500	5.3	-	818	811	-	-	13.9	3.0	10.9	0.5	-	-	-	JICA	Map Study	
23	III	Labay II	Agno	1,072	Rockfill	142.0	320	7.6	-	415	395	280	-	285	110	175	6.6	120	219	-	287 JICA	Map Study	
24	III	Temo	Agno	1,235	Rockfill	200.0	1,130	38.5	290	280	225	-	140	849	530	140	12	345	1,020	10,000	1,000 ELC	On-going	
25	III	San Roque	Balinguay	225	Rockfill	84.5	530	4.1	65	63	38	-	-	345	240	105	15	-	11,500	-	-	FS	
26	III	Madun	Agno/Tarlac	263	Rockfill	133.5	1,400	11.8	241	234	180	-	-	45	625	575	50	18	33	98	44,300	292 ELC	FS
27	III	Rabog-Balog	Pampanga	853	Earthfill	107.0	1,615	12.0	236	231	177	128	-	2,210	1,923	337	-	100	230	102,000	USAID/IBRD	Existing (1977)	
28	III	Panabangan	Cagayan/Pampanga	590	Rockfill	107.0	500	4.2	468	460	475	-	-	110	58	72	-	270	495	-	632 ELC/IBRD	On-going	
29	III	Alona (Cuevan)	Cagayan/Pampanga	1,150	Rockfill	108.5	913	19.4	364	360	375	-	-	1,207	321	844	-	442	66,500	-	901 ELC/IBRD	On-going	
30	III	Conway (Cuevan)	Cagayan/Pampanga	504	Rockfill	131.0	568	7.1	219	217	160	-	-	1,075	850	225	23	218	368	30,000	Haza/IBRD	Existing (1967)	
31	III	Angat	Panabog/Angat	60	Concrete Weir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C. Long/ADB	On-going	
32	III	Umayay-Angat	Panabog/Angat	228	Rockfill	126.0	490	8.4	-	559	483	96	-	559	483	96	14	40	132	13,000	-	FS	
33	III	Palumangan	Pampanga/Sunacoan	50	Rockfill	107.0	620	-	191	187	120	-	-	48	-	148	-	-	-	-	ELC/Asiatic/World Bank	Pre-FS	
34	III	Regates	Pampanga	54	Rockfill	52.0	1,400	-	82	80	55	-	-	10	-	100	-	-	-	-	ELC/Asiatic/World Bank	Pre-FS	
35	III	Masim	Pampanga	276	Rockfill	141.0	598	9.7	276	270	235	134	-	-	472	-	20	21	-	-	1,004 ELC/Asiatic	D/D	
36	IV	Laiban	Agno/Kalayan	266	Rockfill	147.7	430	2.0	-	316	267	-	-	1,526	1,137	389	40	-	-	-	245 JICA	Map Study	
37	IV	Kuan	Agno/Kalayan	52	Earthfill	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	Existing (1947)	
38	IV	Caluya	Amnay-Pore	145	Rockfill	97.0	1,400	14.0	204	200	180	98	-	20	155	80	75	4	15	26	445 JICA	Map Study	
39	IV	Amnay-Pore	Rosol/Supoc	447	Rockfill	64.0	600	2.3	60	57	35	-	-	150	1,270	870	609	52	30	55	18,000	133 JICA	Map Study
40	V	Supoco	Isabel/Taluy	100	Rockfill	36.0	490	1.2	90	85	70	-	-	125	315	211	64	25	44	8	3,000	56 JICA	Map Study
41	V	Taluy	Pasay	236	Concrete Gravity	52.4	160	-	74	65	57	-	-	96	31	-	-	7	31	-	40 NG/JICA	FS	
42	VI	Jalar	Agno	104	Arch	145.0	605	6.5	-	221	188.2	-	-	370	337	33	10	20	38	22,000	ELC/NK	D/D	
43	VI	Intar	Bago	402	Rockfill	125.0	605	5.3	-	300	255	-	-	64	-	-	-	181	407	-	267 Shawinpa/ADB	FS	
44	VI	Bago	Ilog-Buhayan	1,389	Rockfill	81.0	270	5.0	90	75	55	-	110	640	370	740	25	52	95	24,000	237 JICA	Existing (1910)	
45	VI	Hog No.1	Sagang Daku	5.9	Concrete Arch	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Existing (1910)	
46	VII	Balisan	Marang	70	Rockfill	69.0	530	-	-	140	102	-	-	81	47	21	3	-	-	-	148 JICA	Map Study	
47	VII	Malabog	Marang	58	Rockfill	90.0	540	0.5	101	104	110	-	-	44	41	7	1.3	-	-	-	110 ELC/Asiatic/ADB	FS	
48	VII	Maring II	Palumangan	67	Rockfill	100.0	315	2.2	232	228	163	-	-	126	116	10	-	-	-	-	N3 Camp Dresser/Maker	D/D	
49	VII	Luturan	Isabela	21	Rockfill	55.0	300	-	98	94	85	-	-	1	6	2	1	0.3	-	-	N2 JICA	Map Study	
50	VII	Cebu Fa (Palumbao)	Bunatan	101	Concrete Gravity	66.0	-	-	-	25	65	-	-	210	120	80	13	-	-	-	159 JICA	Map Study	
51	VII	Tupolo	Talunga	101	Rockfill	86.0	-	-	-	109	95	-	-	13.7	60.3	12	-	-	-	-	JICA	Map Study	
52	IX	Isocores	Cagayan de Oro	248	RCC	129.0	-	-	-	475	460	-	-	28.3	-	-	-	132	290	-	ELC	D/D	
53	X	Bulanog-Bang	Tigaboon	171.0	Rockfill	300	3.0	524	520	500	412	-	-	16	184	53.0	101	5.6	22	38	240 JICA	Map Study	
54	X	Tigaboon	Tigaboon-Lupatayan	664	Rockfill	102.0	490	2.5	129	125	100	-	-	150	1,070	720.0	400	40	65	109	140 JICA	Map Study	

Note: Map Study in the column of Status means that the scheme was formulated in this study at a map study level.

Table 8 DAMS ADOPTED AS THE CANDIDATES FOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (2/2)

No	WRR	Name of Dam	River System	CA (km ²)	Type	Dam		Reservoir				Area (km ²)	Hydroelectric power (MW)	Irrigation (ha)	Cost (US\$ 10 ⁶)	Consultant/Agency	Status						
						Height (m)	Crest Length (m)	Volume (10 ⁶ m ³)	FWL (EL.m)	HWL (EL.m)	LWL (EL.m)							Tail WL (EL.m)	F/C Space (10 ⁶ m ³)	Gross (10 ⁶ m ³)	Active (10 ⁶ m ³)	Dead (10 ⁶ m ³)	
56	XI	Davao I	Davao	367	Rockfill	90.0	430	4.0	455	450	430	380	135	740	404	135	36	56	-	149	JICA	Map Study	
57	XI	Davao II	Davao	820	Rockfill	117.0	350	5.0	385	380	360	285	-	436	224	272	14	100	140	265	JICA	Map Study	
58	XI	Davao III	Davao	163	Rockfill	132.0	430	7.5	-	465	445	-	-	111	56	55	3.5	24	44	-	268	JICA	Map Study
59	XI	Davao IV	Davao	99	Rockfill	120.0	430	6.0	364	360	350	-	45	293	193	100	9	-	-	200	JICA	Map Study	
60	XI	Davao V	Davao	1,645	Rockfill	79.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,215	80	456	-	-	Existing (1992)	Existing (1979)	
61	XII	Agua I	Agua (Lake Lanao)	-	Earthfill	79.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	160	756	-	ELC -> Lanting	Existing (1985)	Pre-FS	
62	XII	Agua II	Agua	-	Rockfill	98.0	-	-	534	516	-	-	-	-	-	24	225	1,065	-	-	Existing (1985)	Existing (1985)	
63	XII	Agua III	Agua	1,844	Rockfill	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	762	-	-	Existing (1977)	Existing (1977)	
64	XII	Agua IV	Agua	-	Concrete Gravity	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	265	-	-	Existing (1983)	Existing (1983)	
65	XII	Agua V	Agua	-	Rockfill	12.5	-	-	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	200	1,016	-	-	Existing (1983)	Existing (1983)	
66	XII	Agua VI	Agua (Mama Cristina)	-	Concrete Gravity	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	274	-	-	Pre-FS	Pre-FS	
67	XII	Agua VII	Agua	-	Concrete Gravity	100.0	-	-	660	626	-	-	-	-	-	1,215	24	105	-	-	Pre-FS	Pre-FS	
68	XII	Pulang I	Mindanao/Pulang	376	Rockfill	110.0	-	-	557	523	-	-	-	-	-	535	70	257	-	-	477 MERALCO	Existing (1983)	
69	XII	Pulang II	Mindanao/Pulang	737	Rockfill	110.0	-	-	557	523	-	-	-	-	-	535	70	257	-	-	Pre-FS	Pre-FS	
70	XII	Pulang III	Mindanao/Pulang	1,319	Rockfill	60.0	632	7.5	-	417	360	-	-	-	-	1,156	71	382	-	-	Pre-FS	Pre-FS	
71	XII	Pulang IV	Mindanao/Pulang	3,633	Rockfill	115.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255	1,012	-	-	Pre-FS	Pre-FS	
72	XII	Pulang V	Mindanao/Pulang	4,652	Gravity	125.0	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,190	348	1,310	-	-	Pre-FS	Pre-FS	
73	XII	Pulang VI	Mindanao/Pulang	5,216	Gravity	30.0	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	340	-	-	Pre-FS	Pre-FS	
74	XII	Pulang VII	Mindanao/Pulang	5,216	Gravity	30.0	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	315	13,000	-	34 Asahi	Pre-FS	
75	XII	Mogayay	Mindanao/Cabulan	550	Earthfill	45.0	226	-	-	647	660	-	-	-	-	62	10	96	315	13,000	-	34 Asahi	

Note: Map Study in the column of Status means that the scheme was formulated in this study at a map study level.

Table 9 RATING STANDARD FOR SELECTING MAJOR CITIES WITH WATER-CONSTRAINT IN FUTURE

(1) Present groundwater extraction volume

Point	Sphere	Percentage of WD
4	10 MCM/year or more	2.0 %
3	5 MCM/year or more and less than 10 MCM/year	2.5 %
2	3 MCM/year or more and less than 5 MCM/year	1.7 %
1	less than 3 MCM/year	93.8 %

(2) Type of water sources

Point	Sphere	Percentage of WD
4	Only SW was developed	3.5 %
3	SW/GW were developed, & SW was larger than GW	3.7 %
2	SW/GW were developed, & GW was larger than SW	1.5 %
1	Only GW was developed	91.3 %

(3) Population (value in deviation square for the province)

Point	Sphere	Percentage of WD
4	10 or more	0.7 %
3	5 or more & less than 10	1.0 %
2	2 or more & less than 5	8.7 %
1	less than 2	89.6 %

(4) Population density

Point	Sphere	Percentage of WD
2.0	10 or more	0.5 %
1.5	5 or more & less than 10	1.2 %
1.0	2 or more & less than 5	6.0 %
0.5	less than 2	92.3 %

(5) Ratio of groundwater potential to present water demand

Point	Sphere	Percentage of WD
2.0	10% or more	0.5 %
1.5	5% or more & less than 10%	1.5 %
1.0	1% or more & less than 5%	9.5 %
0.5	less than 1%	88.6 %

(6) Ratio of groundwater potential to future water demand

Point	Sphere	Percentage of WD
2.0	10% or more	2.2 %
1.5	5% or more & less than 10%	1.2 %
1.0	1% or more & less than 5%	8.5 %
0.5	less than 1%	88.1 %

Table 10 SELECTION OF MAJOR WATER DISTRICTS

WRK	Province	Water District	DW	1-1	NP	Q-GW	Q-SW	P-2	Q-GW	SARW	Pop'n	Rainfall	Potential	Cons. VS	P-5	Cons. 25	P-6	LWC	Pop'n	Pop'n	Pop'n	P-3	PD-Spec	P-4	Cover	100-yr	
			MCN/Year		MCN/Year	MCN/Year	MCN/Year		MCN/Year	sq. km	capita	mm	MCN/Year	%				liters/cap	total	total	total	%	%	%	%	%	
4	Metro Manila	MNSX	20,88	4	0.00	20,88	948,10	3	975,98	610,60	2,491,480	1,001	1,037,3	2,594	1.0	2,594	1.0	960,72	11,425,600	11,425,600	11,425,600	4	2,393	1.0	65,82%	15.0	
7	Cebu	Metro Cebu WD	51,97	4	0.00	51,97	0.67	2	52,64	489,3	300,000	1,585	775.5	6,705	1.5	6,704	1.5	480,73	1,157,470	1,157,470	1,157,470	4	2,393	1.0	65,82%	14.0	
3	Pampanga	Angeles City WD	16,05	4	0.00	19,05	0.00	1	19,05	60,3	92,710	1,692	102.0	18,074	2.0	67,644	2.0	563,05	424,010	424,010	424,010	3	2,992	1.0	39,62%	12.0	
10	Manila Oriental	Capayan de Oro City WD	26,72	4	1.91	28,63	0.00	1	28,63	412,8	303,000	1,515	633.6	4,524	1.0	7,145	1.5	214,83	324,310	324,310	324,310	3	2,414	1.0	35,24%	11.5	
9	Zamboanga del Sur	Zamboanga City WD	15,46	4	0.00	15,49	5,73	2	24,21	414,6	321,000	1,705	2,411.9	6,649	0.5	6,649	0.5	206,66	511,140	511,140	511,140	4	0,785	0.5	62,80%	11.5	
1	Benguet	Barbau City WD	8,24	3	2.54	10,77	0.00	1	10,77	48,9	772,000	3,714	181.6	5,934	0.5	13,156	2.0	171,63	220,880	220,880	220,880	3	8,276	1.5	75,81%	11.0	
11	Davao del Sur	Davao City WD	37,91	4	0.00	37,91	9,86	2	47,76	2,211,3	793,970	2,104	4,652.6	8,816	0.5	8,816	0.5	154,81	1,006,840	1,006,840	1,006,840	3	0,399	0.5	75,80%	10.5	
6	Negros Occidental	Davao City WD	16,09	4	0.00	16,78	15,61	1	16,78	15,61	130,460	2,757	4,004	3,902	1.0	9,904	1.5	152,56	402,350	402,350	402,350	3	4,981	1.0	32,42%	10.5	
6	Iloilo	Metro Iloilo WD	5,86	3	1.67	7,54	0.00	1	7,54	407,6	113,830	2,557	660,7	0,784	0.5	2,774	1.5	181,41	472,580	472,580	472,580	3	10,766	2.0	24,09%	10.5	
4	Batangas	Batangas City WD	11,83	4	0.00	11,83	0.00	1	11,83	283,0	76,270	1,453	411.2	8,454	1.0	8,454	1.5	424,94	211,880	211,880	211,880	3	0,201	0.5	36,00%	10.0	
4	Cavite	Dasmariñas WD	6,04	3	0.20	6,24	0.00	1	6,24	50,4	151,000	1,526	76,9	8,126	1.5	20,444	2.0	111,29	262,410	262,410	262,410	4	4,384	0.5	57,54%	10.0	
3	Panapanan	Dagupan City WD	5,35	3	0.00	5,35	0.00	1	5,35	37,2	93,190	1,691	62,9	8,504	1.5	10,444	2.0	157,17	126,210	126,210	126,210	4	4,384	0.5	73,84%	9.5	
8	Leyte	Leyte Metro WD	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	9,51	4	9,51	531,5	177,130	2,282	1,212.9	6,799	0.5	6,799	0.5	0,004	314,080	314,080	314,080	2	4,431	1.0	56,40%	9.0	
4	Laguna	San Pedro WD...	2,41	1	0.00	2,41	0.00	1	2,41	22,1	43,940	1,608	35,5	6,799	0.5	6,799	0.5	150,40	189,330	189,330	189,330	2	6,462	1.5	23,16%	9.0	
6	Capiz	Roxas City WD	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	2,34	4	2,34	218,4	45,000	1,572	561,7	0,004	0.5	0,004	0.5	142,58	201,030	201,030	201,030	2	2,515	1.0	28,51%	8.5	
3	Nueva Ecija	Cabalan City WD	8,22	3	0.00	8,22	0.00	1	8,22	192,7	151,070	1,718	334,9	2,454	1.0	1,366	1.0	149,04	221,300	221,300	221,300	2	3,272	2	3,272	8.5	
4	Batangas	Lipa City WD	7,01	3	0.00	7,32	267,9	0.00	1	7,32	107,590	1,692	137,4	3,906	1.0	10,194	2.0	136,33	193,000	193,000	193,000	2	0,296	0.5	55,79%	8.5	
3	Pampanga	San Fernando WD	5,44	3	0.00	5,44	0.00	1	5,44	81,2	107,700	1,692	137,4	3,906	1.0	10,194	2.0	136,33	218,950	218,950	218,950	2	0,296	0.5	55,79%	8.5	
4	Laguna	Columbo WD	4,79	2	0.60	5,39	0.00	1	5,39	144,8	74,510	1,608	232,8	3,214	1.0	14,746	2.0	375,87	76,950	76,950	76,950	3	8,273	1.5	42,12%	8.5	
12	Lorain del Sur	Jolo Marilao WD	1,66	1	0.00	1,66	0.00	1	1,66	22,6	18,000	1,352	39,6	4,202	1.0	28,184	2.0	252,94	114,390	114,390	114,390	3	7,233	1.5	15,74%	8.5	
10	Surigao del Norte	Marawi City WD	0.05	1	0.11	0.16	0.00	1	0.16	245,3	44,550	2,842	697,1	0,028	0.5	0,028	0.5	79,19	104,910	104,910	104,910	3	1,258	0.5	42,46%	8.5	
8	Western Samar	Cabacog City WD	6,00	1	0.00	6,00	0.28	4	0,28	903,0	9,160	2,874	2,505.2	0,004	0.5	0,004	0.5	82,46	129,220	129,220	129,220	2	-0.104	0.5	7,09%	8.5	
3	Tarlac	Tarlac City WD	6,30	3	0.00	6,30	0.00	1	6,30	846,5	60,700	1,594	1,288.2	0,504	0.5	1,504	1.0	205,97	162,650	162,650	162,650	2	3,558	0.5	36,12%	8.0	
5	Camarin del Sur	Metro Naga WD	4,31	2	0.96	5,27	0.00	1	5,27	126,3	17,000	2,091	270,8	0,014	0.5	0,014	0.5	98,67	91,810	91,810	91,810	2	2,900	1.0	19,61%	8.0	
8	Western Samar	Cabacog City WD	0.08	1	0.00	0.08	0.57	3	0,57	187,5	18,000	2,874	2,079	2,558	1.0	4,194	1.0	766,17	29,180	29,180	29,180	2	7,602	1.5	36,23%	7.5	
4	Quezon	Quezon Metro WD	5,33	3	0.00	5,33	0.00	1	5,33	165,8	33,430	2,041	318,0	1,584	1.0	3,644	1.0	437,18	60,910	60,910	60,910	1	-0,278	0.5	54,88%	7.5	
3	Bataan	Bataan WD	5,04	3	0.00	5,04	0.00	1	5,04	153,9	56,330	2,041	318,0	1,584	1.0	3,644	1.0	437,18	76,630	76,630	76,630	1	-0,023	0.5	73,51%	7.5	
3	Zambales	Mariveles WD	1,15	1	0.00	1,15	0.00	1	1,15	129,0	33,210	1,576	2,040.9	0,004	0.5	0,004	0.5	306,68	105,580	105,580	105,580	2	0,105	0.5	25,63%	7.5	
11	Surigao del Sur	Butig WD	0.00	1	1.00	1,24	2,48	3	3,72	331,8	44,590	3,759	1,267.2	0,004	0.5	0,004	0.5	184,46	112,280	112,280	112,280	1	1,774	0.5	23,62%	7.5	
10	Bukidnon	Malabulay WD	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	1,82	4	1,82	835,2	26,520	2,318	1,916.0	0,004	0.5	0,004	0.5	192,24	34,940	34,940	34,940	1	-0,476	0.5	36,12%	7.5	
3	Zambales	Masloc WD	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	0,89	4	0,89	256,0	12,620	2,029	519,4	0,004	0.5	0,004	0.5	202,47	65,900	65,900	65,900	1	0,444	0.5	15,39%	7.5	
4	Oriental Mindoro	Panamayan WD	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	0,73	4	0,73	316,2	11,300	1,734	480,8	0,004	0.5	0,004	0.5	202,47	65,900	65,900	65,900	1	0,102	0.5	15,39%	7.5	
11	Surigao del Sur	Tandag WD	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	0,43	4	0,43	647,0	7,800	2,079	1,345.1	0,004	0.5	0,004	0.5	118,97	40,970	40,970	40,970	1	-0,177	0.5	13,49%	7.5	
4	Quezon	Tagkawayan WD	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	0,22	4	0,22	122,4	2,720	1,527	1,132.2	0,004	0.5	0,004	0.5	223,90	52,290	52,290	52,290	1	-0,226	0.5	4,59%	7.5	
9	Zamboanga del Norte	San Agustin WD	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	0,22	4	0,22	132,9	2,400	2,557	3,132.2	0,004	0.5	0,004	0.5	294,67	63,000	63,000	63,000	1	0,695	0.5	4,02%	7.5	
6	Iloilo	Maguindao	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	0,19	4	0,19	215,0	2,530	1,893	407,0	0,004	0.5	0,004	0.5	56,24	23,480	23,480	23,480	1	-0,191	0.5	5,91%	7.5	
11	Surigao del Sur	Lingig WD	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	0,05	4	0,05	520,1	2,370	2,874	1,404.8	0,004	0.5	0,004	0.5	52,32	40,110	40,110	40,110	1	-0,518	0.5	5,91%	7.5	
6	Iloilo	Bayay WD	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	0,02	4	0,02	193,4	2,570	2,357	455,8	0,004	0.5	0,004	0.5	28,27	38,420	38,420	38,420	1	-0,608	0.5	6,17%	7.5	
12	Maguindao	Coatbat City WD	2,56	1	0.00	2,56	5,12	0.00	1	5,12	176,0	103,530	1,449	255,0	2,014	1.0	2,506	1.0	135,43	146,780	146,780	146,780	2	2,750	1.0	70,53%	7.0
7	Ilocos Norte	Ilocos Norte WD	3,85	2	0.64	4,49	0.00	1	4,49	891,8	67,120	2,771	2,471.2	0,196	0.5	0,196	0.5	183,27	187,900	187,900	187,900	2	2,566	1.0	35,72%	7.0	
3	Albay	Balinguag WD	3,69	2	0.00	3,69	0.07	2,96	3,63	55,8	71,250	1,573	87,8	0,774	0.5	0,774	0.5	130,76	92,640	92,640	92,640	1	4,970	1.0	76,91%	7.0	
10	Agusan del Norte	Dumaguete City WD	0,67	1	0.00	0,67	0.00	1	0,67	153,7	39,870	2,296	342,9	1,374	1.0	1,374	1.0	331,40	141,660	141,660	141,660	1	1,244	0.5	28,14%	6.5	
5	Albay	Legaspi City WD	4,06	2	0.00	4,06	0.00	1	4,06	45,0	39,640	1,054	105,4	0,196	0.5	0,196	0.5	144,90	222,050	222,050	222,050	2	0,752	0.5	29,43%	6.5	
1	La Union	Balinguag WD	3,69	2	0.00	3,69	1,08	2	2,37	504,1	65,340	2,515	1,267.8	0,196	0.5	0,196	0.5	103,94	247,070	247,070	247,070	2	0,390	0.5	32,70%	6.5	
10	Agusan del Norte	Metro La Union WD	3,06	2	0.00	3,06	0.00	1	3,06	526,3	80,790	2,304	1,212.6	0,252	0.5	0,252	0.5	103,94	247,070	247,070	247,070	2	0,390	0.5	32,70%	6.5	
4	Cavite	Gen. M. Alvarez WD	1,58	1	0.00	1,58	0.00	1	1,58	15,3	21,230	1,526	20,3	7,774	1.5	7,774	1.5	203,49	46,820	46,820	46,820	1	1,139	0.5	50,09%	6.5	
5	Guanduanes	Vinar WD	0.24	1	0.00	0,24	0.00	1	0,24	194,8	6,060	3,358	654,1	0,004	0.5	0,004	0.5	324,06	43,620	43,620	43,620	1	-0,232	0.5	13,90%	6.5	
4	Gov. Camarin, Zambo	Inanga-Gen. Najar WD	0.00	1	0																						

Table 11 MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATER DEMAND FOR SELECTED MAJOR CITIES

(1/9) Metro Manila (Unit: MCM/year)				(2/9) Metro Cebu (Unit: MCM/year)				(3/9) Davao City (Unit: MCM/year)			
Municipal (MWSS)	Industrial (Private)	Total		Municipal (MCWD)	Industrial (Private)	Total		Municipal (DCWD)	Industrial (Private)	Total	
1995	976.0	91.5	1,067.5	1995	40.8	18.2	59.1	1995	48.7	1.6	50.2
2000	1,259.0	91.7	1,350.7	2000	58.9	18.3	77.2	2000	54.2	1.5	55.7
2005	1,480.0	115.9	1,595.9	2005	92.9	22.5	115.4	2005	58.2	1.8	60.0
2010	1,746.0	182.0	1,928.0	2010	151.2	23.4	174.6	2010	72.9	2.5	75.4
2015	1,993.0	268.5	2,261.5	2015	194.8	27.6	222.4	2015	90.4	3.3	93.7
2020	2,074.0	393.5	2,467.5	2020	245.3	33.3	278.6	2020	113.5	4.5	118.0
2025	2,299.0	584.2	2,883.2	2025	300.6	41.6	342.3	2025	146.3	6.2	152.5

(4/9) Baguio City (Unit: MCM/year)				(5/9) Angeles City (Unit: MCM/year)				(6/9) Bacolodo City (Unit: MCM/year)			
Municipal (BWD)	Industrial (Private)	Total		Municipal (AWD)	Industrial (Private)	Total		Municipal (Bacolodo)	Industrial (Private)	Total	
1996	12.0	-	12.0	1995	11.1	0.0	11.1	1995	16.1	20.5	36.6
2000	29.4	-	29.4	2000	13.0	0.1	13.1	2000	22.0	20.9	42.9
2005	37.8	-	37.8	2005	14.7	0.5	15.2	2005	31.9	28.9	60.8
2010	50.0	-	50.0	2010	16.5	0.6	17.1	2010	40.5	32.1	72.6
2015	61.1	-	61.1	2015	20.2	0.6	20.8	2015	49.5	34.8	84.3
2020	73.7	-	73.7	2020	24.3	0.6	24.9	2020	59.4	36.9	96.3
2025	87.3	-	87.3	2025	30.6	0.6	31.3	2025	72.3	38.4	110.7

(7/9) Metro Iloilo (Unit: MCM/year)				(8/9) Cagayan de Oro City (Unit: MCM/year)				(9/9) Zamboanga City (Unit: MCM/year)			
Municipal (MIWD)	Industrial (Private)	Total		Municipal (CCWD)	Industrial (Private)	Total		Municipal (ZCWD)	Industrial (Private)	Total	
1995	7.5	1.5	9.0	1995	28.7	0.5	29.2	1995	24.2	3.2	27.5
2000	28.7	1.5	30.2	2000	47.1	0.5	47.6	2000	38.5	9.0	47.5
2005	31.7	1.8	33.5	2005	58.0	0.6	58.6	2005	54.7	17.5	72.2
2010	33.2	2.0	35.2	2010	72.6	0.6	73.3	2010	74.4	22.5	96.9
2015	37.1	2.1	39.1	2015	84.7	0.9	85.6	2015	97.9	29.3	127.1
2020	40.9	2.2	43.1	2020	93.4	1.3	94.7	2020	123.7	39.6	163.3
2025	44.4	2.2	46.6	2025	96.4	1.9	98.3	2025	148.0	55.0	203.0

Table 12 MAIN FEATURES OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS FOR METRO MANILA (1/3)

Item Number	Name of City/ Project/ Structure	Conditions	Item Number	Name of City/ Project/ Structure	Conditions
Metro Manila			Metro Manila		
1 - 1 Kanan-Umlay Transbasin Project (KUTP Scenario-2)			1 - 2 Kanan-Umlay Transbasin Project (KUTP Scenario-3)		
(Kanan Dam)			(Kanan Dam)		
- Type of Dam	: Rockfill (2,200,000m ³)		- Type of Dam	: Rockfill (2,200,000m ³)	
- Height of Dam	: 157.7m		- Height of Dam	: 157.7m	
- Length of Dam	: 430m		- Length of Dam	: 430m	
- Crest Elevation	: 317.7m		- Crest Elevation	: 317.7m	
- Storage Volume	: 1,526 x 10 ⁶ m ³ (gross)		- Storage Volume	: 1,526 x 10 ⁶ m ³ (Gross)	
(Diversion Tunnel)			Diversion Tunnel(Hi-pressure Tunnel)		
- Type of Tunnel	: Pressure		- Type of Tunnel	: Pressure	
- Length of Tunnel	: 1,000m		- Length of Tunnel	: 800m	
- Diameter of Tunnel	: 5m		- Diameter of Tunnel	: 5m to 3.5m	
(Intake Shaft)			(Intake Gate Shaft)		
- Diameter of Shaft	: 3.5m		- Type	: Vertical Shaft	
- Height of Shaft	: 60m		- Height of Gate	: 3.5m	
(Surge Tank)			- Width of Gate	: 3.5m	
- Diameter	: 20m		- Design Discharge	: 17m ³ /sec	
- Height	: 55m		(Power Station)		
(Hi-pressure Tunnel)			- Generating capacity	: 21,000kW	
- Diameter	: 3m		- Number of Unit	: 1	
- Length	: 170m		Water Conveyance Tunnel to Umlay		
(Powerhouse)			- Design Discharge	: 18m ³ /sec	
- Generating Capacity	: 90,000kW		- Diameter	: 3.2m	
- Number of Unit	: 2nos		- Numbers	: 1	
(Water Conveyance Tunnel)			- Length	: 14km	
- Design Discharge	: 18m ³ /sec		Water Conveyance Tunnel(Headrace tunnel)		
- Type of Tunnel	: Circular		- Type of Tunnel	: Pressure	
- Diameter of Tunnel	: 3.2m		- Diameter of Tunnel	: 2m	
- Length of Tunnel	: 14km		- Design Discharge	: 5m ³ /sec	
(Inspection Tunnel)			- Length of Tunnel	: 20km	
- Width and Height	: 2.5m(w) x 2.0m(h)		(Surge Tank)		
- Length	: 40m		- Height of Shaft	: 60	
(Follow Jet Valve)			- Diameter of Shaft	: 15m	
- Design discharge	: 18m ³ /sec		(Hi-pressure Tunnel)		
- Diameter	: 2m		- Length of Tunnel	: 120m	
- Numbers	: 1nos		- Diameter of Tunnel	: 3m to 2m	
(Access Road)			(Kanan- Kaliwa Power Station)		
- Length	: 25,000m		- Generating Capacity	: 3,900kW	
			- Number of Unit	: 1	
			(Access Road)		
			- Length	: 50,000m	

Table 12 MAIN FEATURES OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS FOR METRO MANILA (2/3)

Item Number	Name of City/ Project/ Structure	Conditions	Item Number	Name of City/ Project/ Structure	Conditions
Metro Manila					
2 - 1 Maasim Dam Project			3 Kaliwa-Cogeo Water Supply Project		
	(Maasim Dam)			(Kaliwa Gated weir)	
- Type of Dam	: Rockfill (2,402,400m ³)		- Type of Weir	: Concrete Gated Weir	
- Height of Dam	: 52m		- Height of Weir	: 35m	
- Length of Dam	: 1,400m		- Length of Weir	: 350m	
- Crest Elevation	: 87m		- Crest Elevation	: 212m	
- Storage Volume	: 100 x 10 ⁶ m ³ (Active)		(Intake)		
- Design Discharge	: 3.05 m ³ /sec		- Design Discharge	: 7.5m ³ /sec	
(Diversion Tunnel)			- Height of inlet	: 2.6m	
- Type	: Pressure		- Width of Inlet	: 2.6m	
- Diameter	: 5.0m		(Water Conveyance Tunnel)		
- Length	: 300m		- Type of Tunnel	: Non-pressure	
(Hi-pressure Tunnel)			- Length of Tunnel	: 14km	
- Diameter	: 1.2m		- Diameter of Tunnel	: 2.6m	
- Length	: 300m		(Water Pond)		
(Powerhouse)			- Width of Pond	: 180m	
- Installed Capacity	: 4,500kW		- Height of Pond	: 180m	
(Access Road)			- Depth of Pond	: 10m	
- Length	: 3,000m		(Desanding Basin)		
2			- Width of Basin	: 10m	
- 2 Bayabas Dam Project			- Depth of Basin	: 5m(means)	
	(Bayabas Dam)		- Length of Basin	: 70m	
- Type of Dam	: Rockfill (8,500,000m ³)		(Main Pumping Station)		
- Height of Dam	: 107m		- Pump Capacity	: 13,800kW	
- Length of Dam	: 620m		- Numbers	: 3	
- Crest Elevation	: 197m		(Booster Station)		
- Storage Volume	: 148 x 10 ⁶ m ³ (Active)		- Numbers	: 4	
- Design Discharge	: 1.95 m ³ /sec		(Water Supply Pipe Line)		
(Diversion Tunnel)			- Length of Pipe Line	: 11km	
- Type	: Pressure		- Diameter of Pipe Line	: 1.2m	
- Diameter	: 5.0m		(Water Treatment Plant)		
- Length	: 500m		- Storage Volume	: 216,000m ³ (7.5m ³ /sec x 8 ^{hrs})	
(Hi-pressure Tunnel)			(Regulating reservoir)		
- Diameter	: 1.0m		- Storage Volume	: 650,000m ³ /day	
- Length	: 550m		(Access Road)		
(Powerhouse)			- Length	: 2,000m	
- Installed Capacity	: 7,600kW				
(Access Road)					
- Length	: 5,000m				

Table 12 MAIN FEATURES OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS FOR METRO MANILA (3/3)

Item Number	Name of City/ Project/ Structure	Conditions	Item Number	Name of City/ Project/ Structure	Conditions
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Metro Manila

4 Pampanga-Novaliches Transbasin Project

(Gated weir)

- Type : Concrete Gated Weir (11,500m³)
- Height of Weir : 10m
- Length of Weir : 300m
- Crest Elevation : 18m

(Intake)

- Design Discharge : 7.5m³/sec
- Dimension : 3.6m^(w) x 3m^(h) x 2^(long)

(desanding Basin)

- Width of Basin : 10m
- Depth of Basin : 5m (means)
- Length of Basin : 70m

(Main Pumping Station)

- Pump capacity : 9,200kW
- Numbers : 3

(Booster Station)

- Numbers : 15

(Water Supply Pipe Line, Water Treatment Plant and Reservoir)

- Length of Pipe Line : 65km
- Diameter of Pipe Line : 1.8m
- Storage Volume of WTP : 216,000m³
(7.5m³/sec x 8^{hrs})
- Reservoir (to be extended or newly construction)

(Access Road)

- Length : 5,000m

Table 13 MAIN FEATURES OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS FOR METRO CEBU (1/3)

Item Number	Name of City/ Project/ Structure	Conditions	Item Number	Name of City/ Project/ Structure	Conditions
Metro Cebu					
1 - 1 Bohol-Cebu Water Supply Project					
(Inabangan-I Gated Weir)			- Width : 1.6m		
- Type of Weir	: Concrete Gated Weir		(Hi-pressure Tunnel)		
(30,800m ³)			- Length of Conduit	: 70m	
- Height of Dam	: 10m		- Diameter	: 2.1m	
- Length of Dam	: 150m		(Power Station)		
- Crest Elevation	: 18m		- Generating Capacity	: 11,000kW	
(Intake and desanding Basin)			- Number of Unit	: 1	
- Design Discharge	: 1st Stage=1.5m ³ /sec		(Water Treatment Plant)		
- Width of Basin	: 5m		<Extension>		
- Depth of Basin	: 5m (means)		- Storage Volume 2nd Stage	: 259,000m ³ /day	
- Length of Basin	: 40m		(Main Pumping Station)		
(Water Treatment Plant)			- Pump Capacity	: 2,600kW	
- Storage Volume 1st Stage	: 130,000m ³ /day		- Numbers	: 3	
(Main Pumping Station)			(Access Road)		
- Pump Capacity	: 1,300kW		- Length	: 12,000m	
- Design discharge	: 1.5m ³ /sec		Metro Cebu		
(1st: 1.5m ³ /sec, 2nd: 3.01m ³ /sec Total= 4.51m ³ /sec)			2. Malubog-Mananga Transbasin project (MMTP)		
- Numbers	: 3		2 - 1 Malubog Dam Project		
(Water Conveyance Pipe Line)			Malubog Dam(Main)		
- Length of Pipe Line	: 31.5km		- Type of Dam	: Rockfill (3,411,200m ³)	
- Diameter of Pipe Line	: 1.4m		- Height of Dam	: 65m	
- Numbers(Lane)	: 1		- Length of Dam	: 520m	
(Regulating reservoir)			- Crest Elevation	: 185m	
Storage Volume	: 300,000m ³		- Storage Volume	: 81 x 10 ⁶ m ³ (Gross)	
(Access Road)			(Saddle Dam)		
- Length	: 4,000m		- Type of Dam	: Rockfill (312,000m ³)	
1 - 2 Tipolo Dam Project			- Height of Dam	: 10m (means)	
(Tipolo Dam)			- Length of Dam	: 1,500m	
- Type of Dam	: Rockfill (694,000m ³)		- Crest Elevation	: 185m	
- Height of Dam	: 40m		- Storage Volume	: 81 x 10 ⁶ m ³ (Gross)	
- Length of Dam	: 300m		(Diversion Tunnel)		
- Crest Elevation	: 80m		- Type of Tunnel	: Pressure	
- Storage Volume	: 210 x 10 ⁶ m ³ (Gross)		- Length of Tunnel	: 100m	
(Diversion Tunnel)			- Diameter of Tunnel	: 5m	
- Type of Tunnel	: Pressure		(Intake)		
- Length of Tunnel	: 100m		- Design Discharge	: 1.43m ³ /sec	
- Diameter of Tunnel	: 5m		- Height	: 1.3m	
(Intake)			- Width	: 1.5m	
- Design Discharge 2nd Stage	: 3.01 m ³ /sec				
- Height	: 1.5m				

Table 13 MAIN FEATURES OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS FOR METRO CEBU (2/3)

Item Number	Name of City/ Project/ Structure	Conditions	Item Number	Name of City/ Project/ Structure	Conditions
	Hi-pressure Tunnel (Water Conveyance Tunnel)			(desanding Basin)	
- Type of Tunnel	: Pressure		- Width of Basin	: 6m	
- Length of Tunnel	: 10.5km		- Depth of Basin	: 5m (means)	
- Diameter of Tunnel	: 2m		- Length of Basin	: 30m	
	(Inspection tunnel)			(Water Treatment Plant)	
- Height and Width	: 2.5m ^(h) x 2m ^(w)		- Storage Volume	: 244,000m ³ /day	
- Length	: 40m			(Pump Station)	
	(Powerhouse)		- Pump Capacity	: 800kW	
- Installed Capacity	: 2,100kW		- Numbers (nos)	: 3	
	(Access Road))			(Regulating Reservoir)	
- Length	: 7,000m		- Storage Volume	: 300,000m ³	
				(Access Road))	
			- Length	: 5,000m	
2 - 2 Mananga Dam Project					
- (Mananga Dam)			3. Lusolan-Pulambato Water Supply Project (LPTP)		
- Type of Dam	: Rockfill (2,956,800m ³)				
- Height of Dam	: 90m		3 - 1 Lusaran Dam project		
- Length of Dam	: 240m				
- Crest Elevation	: 160m				
- Storage Volume	: 48.2 x 10 ⁶ m ³ (Gross)				
- (Diversion Tunnel)				(Lusolan Dam)	
- Type of Tunnel	: Pressure		- Type of Dam	: Rockfill (4,233,400m ³)	
- Length of Tunnel	: 170m		- Height of Dam	: 100m	
- Diameter of Tunnel	: 5m		- Length of Dam	: 300m	
	(Intake)		- Crest Elevation	: 235m	
- Design Discharge (1.39m ³ /sec : 2.82m ³ /sec			- Storage Volume	: 126 x 10 ⁶ m ³ (Gross)	
(1.43m ³ /sec + 1.3m ³ /sec) = 2.82m ³ /sec)				(Diversion Tunnel)	
- Height	: 1.7m		- Type of Tunnel	: Pressure	
- Width	: 2.5m		- Diameter of Tunnel	: 5m	
	(Hi-pressure Tunnel and Water Conveyance Tunnel)		- Length of Tunnel	: 500m	
- Type of Tunnel	: Pressure			(Intake)	
- Length of Tunnel	: 3.5km		- Type	: Inclined Type	
- Diameter of Tunnel	: 2m		- Design Discharge Normc: 2.05m ³ /sec		
	(Intake weir)		Pe: 8.2m ³ /sec		
- Type of Dam	: Concrete Gravity			(Headrace Tunnel)	
- Height of Dam	: 5m		- Type of Tunnel	: Non-pressure	
	(Powerhouse)		- Diameter	: 2.4m	
- Installed Capacity	: 2,800kW		- Length of Tunnel	: 10km	
- Number of Unit	: 2nos			(Surge Tank)	
	(Concrete Weir)		- Height of Shaft	: 100m	
- Type	: Concrete Gravity		- Diameter of Shaft	: 15m	
- Height	: 5m			(Hi-pressure Tunnel)	
- Length	: 50m		- Diameter	: 2.0m	
			- Length	: 550m	

Table 13 MAIN FEATURES OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS FOR METRO CEBU (3/3)

Item Number	Name of City/ Project/ Structure	Conditions	Item Number	Name of City/ Project/ Structure	Conditions
	(Power Station)			(Water Treatment Plant)	
-	Type of Powerhouse	: Open-air Type	-	Storage Volume	: 213,400m ³ /day
-	Generating Capacity(6hr)	: 4,200kW		(Main Pumping Station)	
-	Number of Unit	: 1	-	Pump Capacity	: 600kW
	(Access Road))		-	Numbers	: 3
-	Length	: 8,000m		(Booster Station)	
			-	Numbers	: 1
3 - 2 Pulambato Dam Project				(Water Supply Pipe Line)	
-	(Pulambato Dam)		-	Length of Pipe Line	: 3.8km
-	Type of Dam	: Rockfill (1,274,200m ³)	-	Diameter of Pipe Line	: 1m
-	Height of Dam	: 55m	-	Numbers(Lane)	: 1
-	Length of Dam	: 300m		(Regulating reservoir)	
-	Crest Elevation	: 100m	-	Storage Volume	: 300,000m ³
-	Storage Volume	: 5.6 x 10 ⁶ m ³ (Gross)		(Access Road))	
-	(Diversion Tunnel)		-	Length	: 8,000m
-	Type of Tunnel	: Pressure			
-	Diameter of Tunnel	: 5m			
-	Length of Tunnel	: 130m			
-	(Intake)				
-	Type	: Pressure Type			
-	Design Discharge(0.416m ³ /sec)	: 2.47m ³ /sec (Total)			
-	Height	: 1.5m			
-	Width	: 2.5m			
	(Hi-pressure Tunnel)				
-	Diameter	: 2m			
-	Length	: 100m			
	(Power Station)				
-	Type	: Open-air Type			
-	Installed Capacity (12hr)	: 1,600kW			
-	Number of Unit	: 1			
-	(Intake weir)				
-	Type of Dam	: Concrete Gated Weir (700m ³)			
-	Height of Dam	: 10m			
-	Length of Dam	: 80m			
	(Desanding Basin)				
-	Width of Basin	: 6m			
-	Depth of Basin	: 5m(mean)			
-	Length of Basin	: 30m			

Table 14 MAIN FEATURES OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS FOR BAGUIO CITY

Item Number	Name of City/ Project/ Structure	Conditions	Item Number	Name of City/ Project/ Structure	Conditions
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Baguio City

1. Laboy Dam Water Supply Project

(Rockfill Dam)		(Intake)		: 0.83m ³ /sec (mean)
Type of Dam	: Rockfill (5,290,000m ³)	- Design Discharge	: 2.5m ³ /sec (Max)	
Height of Dam	: 75m	- Height of Inlet	: 1.5m	
Length of Dam	: 500m	- Width of Inlet	: 2.5m	
Crest Elevation	: 826m	(Desanding Basin)		
Storage Volume	: 8.6 x 10 ⁵ m ³ (Gross)	- Width of Basin	: 6m	
(Diverslon Tunnel)		- Depth of Basin	: 5m (mean)	
Type of Tunnel	: Pressure	- Length of Basin	: 30m	
length of Tunnel	: 370m	(Main Pumping Station)		
Diameter of Tunnel	: 5m	Pump capacity	: 7,200kW	
(Intake)		Numbers	: 3	
- Design Discharge	: 2.5m ³ /sec	(Booster Station)		
- Height	: 1.5m	- Numbers	: 3	
- Width	: 2.5m	(Water Supply Pipe Line)		
(Main Pumping Station)		- Length of Pipe Line	: 6.3km	
- Installed Capacity	: 20,300kW	- Diameter of Pipe Line	: 0.9m	
- Pump Numbers	: 3	Numbers(Lane)	: 1	
(Booster Station)		(Water Treatment Plant)		
- Numbers	: 4	- Storage Volume	: 72,000m ³ /day (Min.)	
(Water Supply Pipe Line)		: 216,000m ³ /day (Max.)		
- Length of Pipe Line	: 10.3km	(Regulating reservoir)		
- Diameter of Pipe Line	: 1.1m	- Storage Volume	: 11,000,000m ³	
- Numbers(Lane)	: 1	(Access Road))		
(Water Treatment Plant)		- Length	: 4,000m	
- Storage Volume	: 216,000m ³ /day			
(Regulating reservoir)				
- Storage Volume	: 72,000m ³			
(Access Road))				
- Length	: 8,000m			

Baguio City

2. Laboy Weir and Pond Water Supply Project

(Gated Weir)	
- Type of Dam	: Concrete Gated Weir (16,900m ³)
- Height of Dam	: 10m
- Length of Dam	: 300m
- Crest Elevation	: 910m

Table 15 SUMMARY OF TOTAL COSTS OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECT FOR MAJOR CITIES

Metro Manila	(Unit: US\$)	Metro Cebu	(Unit: US\$)	Baguio City	(Unit: US\$)
1. Kanran-Umiray Transbasin Project (KUTP)		(1-1) Malubog Dam Project	99,583,161	1. Laboy Dam Water Supply F	180,866,931
(1-1) KUTP (Scenario-2)	253,024,508	(1-2) Mananga-II Dam Project	122,377,573	2. Laboy Weir Water Supply P	151,841,073
(1-2) KUTP (Scenario-3)	383,403,019	1. Malubog-Mananga-II Transbasin Project (M	<u>221,960,734</u>		
(2-1) Maasim Dam Project	42,871,037	(2-1) Lusaran Dam Project	95,557,859		
(2-2) Bayabas Dam Project	121,977,929	(2-2) Pulambato Dam Project	97,504,773		
2. Maasim Bayabas Project	<u>164,848,966</u>	2. Lusaran-Pulambato Transbasin Project (LPTI	<u>193,062,632</u>		
3. Kaliwa-Cogeo Water Supply Proje	275,620,173	(3-1) Bohol-Cebu Water Supply Project	187,671,275		
4. Pampanga Water Conveyance F	396,897,311	(3-2) Tipolo Dam Project	229,834,650		
		3. Bohol-Mactan Water Supply Project including Tipolo Dam Project	<u>417,505,925</u>		

Table 16 EVALUATION OF SOCIAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IMPACT OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

Major City	Name of Water Supply Project	Type of Development (Name of Dam/Reservoir or Weir)	Social Impact			Natural Impact		
			Agricultural Land to be Inundated	Influence on Indigenous People	Resettlement of Inhabitants	NIPAS Protected Area	Mineral Deposits	Rare or Endangered Species
Metro Manila	Kanan-Umiray Transbasin	Kanan	D	D	B	+	Not Reported	Reported
	Massim Dam	Massim	B	D	B	-	Producing/Abandoned	---
	Bayabas Dam	Bayabas	C	D	C	-	Producing/Abandoned	---
	Kaliwa-Cogco Water Supply	Weir	C	D	D	-	Not Reported	---
Metro Cebu	Pampanga-Novales Water Supply		D	D	D	-	Not Reported	---
	Bohol Cebu Water Supply	Tipolo	A	D	A	-	Not Reported	---
	Malubog-Mananga Transbasin	Malubog	D	D	B	-	Producing/Abandoned	---
	Lusuran-Pulanbato Transbasin	Mananga II	C	D	C	+	Producing/Abandoned	---
Baguio City		Pulanbato	D	D	C	---	---	---
		Lusuran	D	D	C	-	Producing/Abandoned	---
Laboy Weir	Laboy Dam	Laboy Dam	D	C	D	---	---	---
	Laboy Weir	Weir	D	C	D	---	---	---

Notes

1. The degree of social adverse impact on agricultural land was measured based on the area of agricultural lands to be inundated by the creation of dam/reservoir area as follows:

- A: Over 10 km²
- B: 10 - 5 km²
- C: 1 - 5 km²
- D: Less than 1 km²

2. The degree of impact on "indigenous people" and "Resettlement of Inhabitants" was measured based on the number of inhabitants as follows:

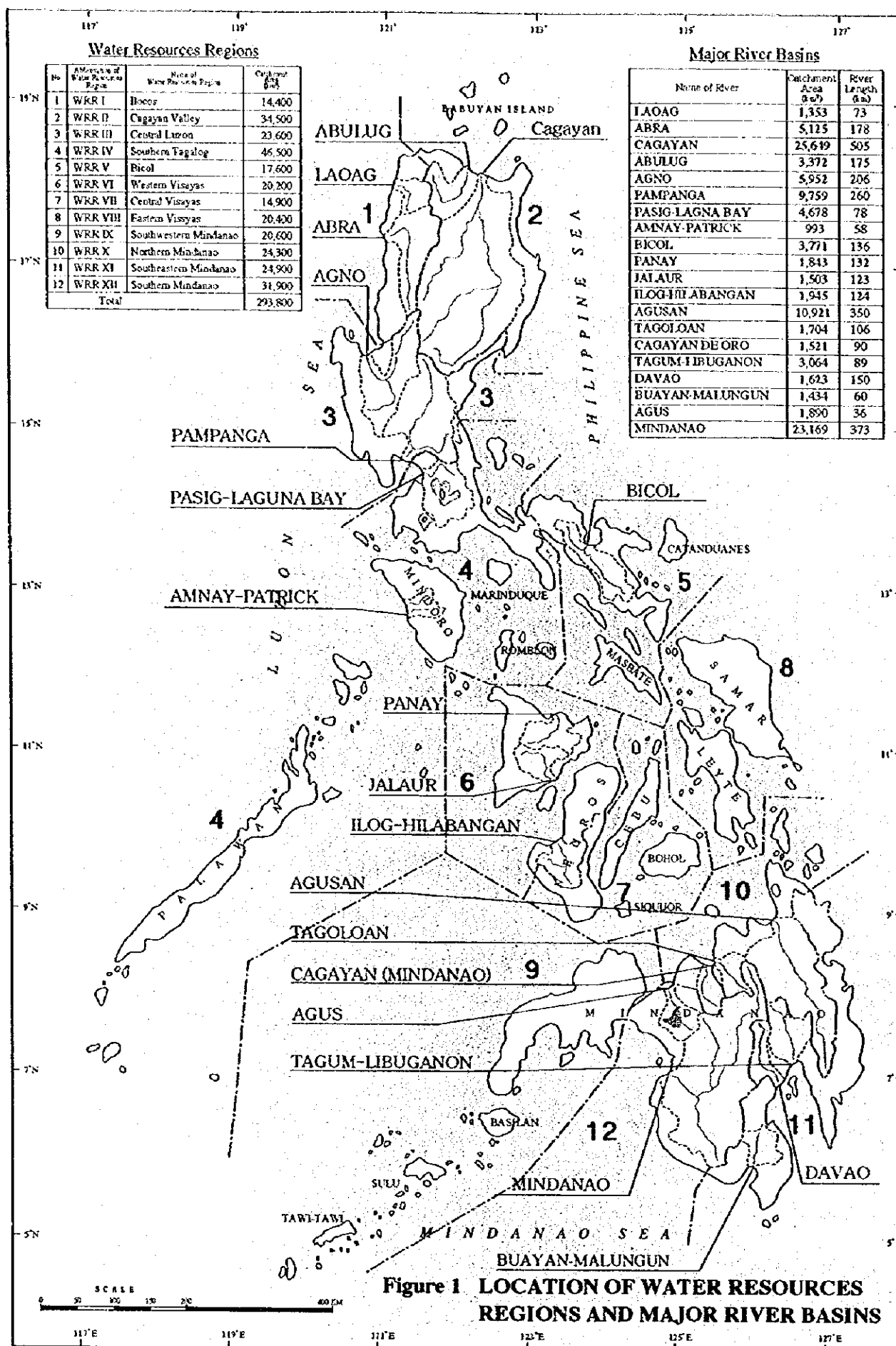
- A: more than 1,000
- B: 1,000 - 500
- C: Less than 500 - 100
- D: Less than 100

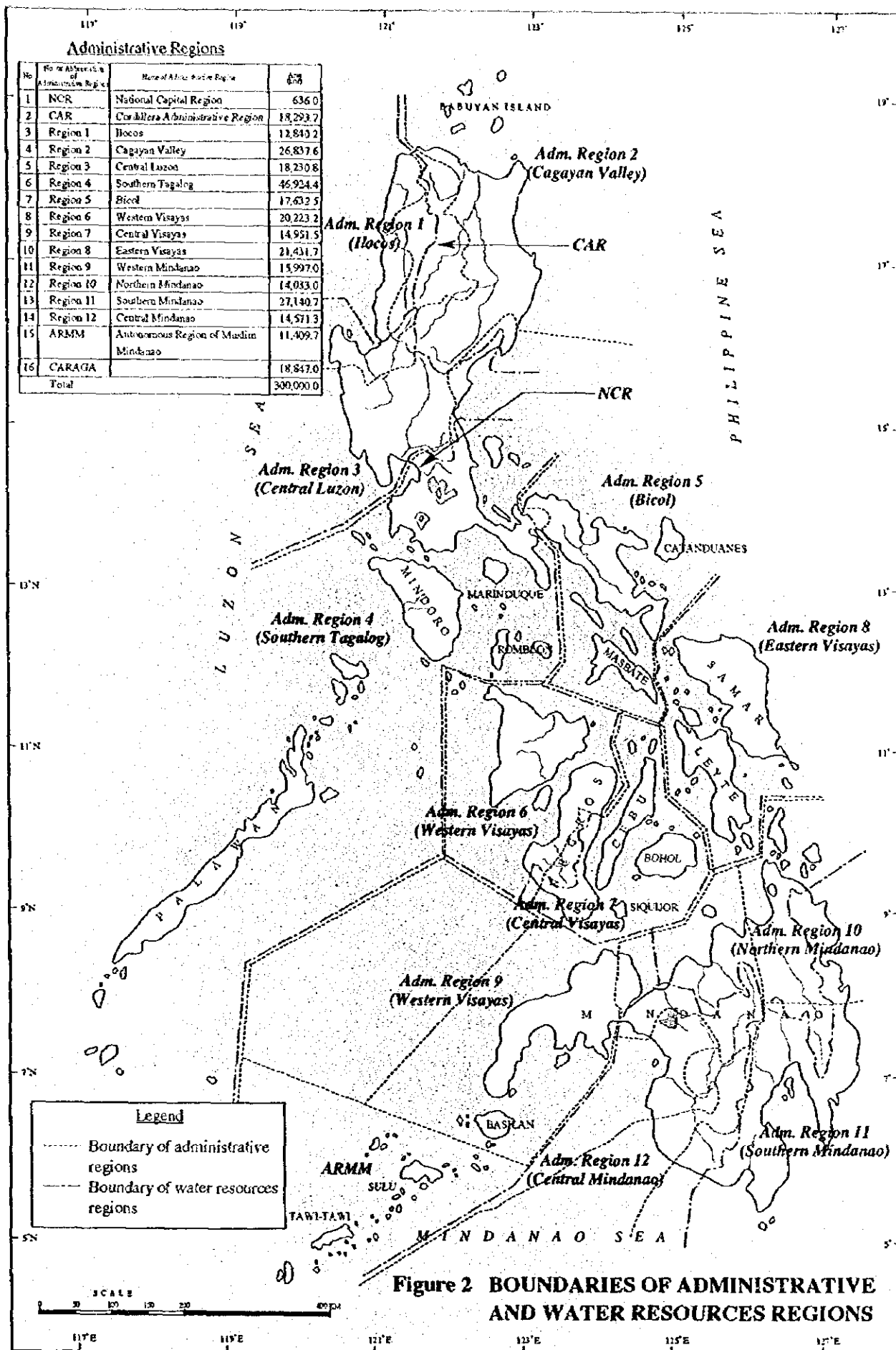
3. For NIPAS Protected Area, "+" means the existence of the protected area in the dam/reservoir area, and "-" means the non-existence.

4. For Water Quality, "A" means the Public Water Class II, and "B" means the Recreational Water Class I, in the Classification of Waters table.

5. "---" means that no data and information thereon are available.

Figures





Map of the Philippines 1995

REGIONAL DELINEATION

NCR - National Capital Region
Manila
M. Manila Metropolitan Area
Kalambo City
Pangasinan City
Quezon City
Mandaluyong City
Makati City
Munich City
Pangasinan City

REGION I - Ilocos Region
Ilocos Norte
Ilocos Sur
La Union
Pangasinan

REGION II - Cagayan Valley
Babuyan
Cagayan
Isabela
Nueva Vizcaya
Quirino

CAR - Cordillera Administrative Region
Abao
Benguet
Ifugao
Kalinga
Munich Province

REGION III - Central Luzon
Bataan
Bulacan
Marikina City
Pangasinan
Tarlac
Zambales

REGION IV - Southern Tagalog
Batangas
Cebu
Laguna
Marikina City
Occidental Mindoro
Oriental Mindoro
Palawan
Quezon
Rizal
Romblon

REGION V - Bicol Region
Albay
Camarines Norte
Camarines Sur
Catanduanes
Masbate
Sorsogon

REGION VI - Western Visayas
Aklan
Antique
Cebu
Occidental
Baliwag
Negros Occidental

REGION VII - Central Visayas
Bacolod
Cebu
Negros Oriental
Siquijor

REGION VIII - Eastern Visayas
Biliran
Eastern Samar
Leyte
Northern Samar
Samar
Southern Leyte

REGION IX - Western Mindanao
Basilan
Zamboanga del Norte
Zamboanga del Sur

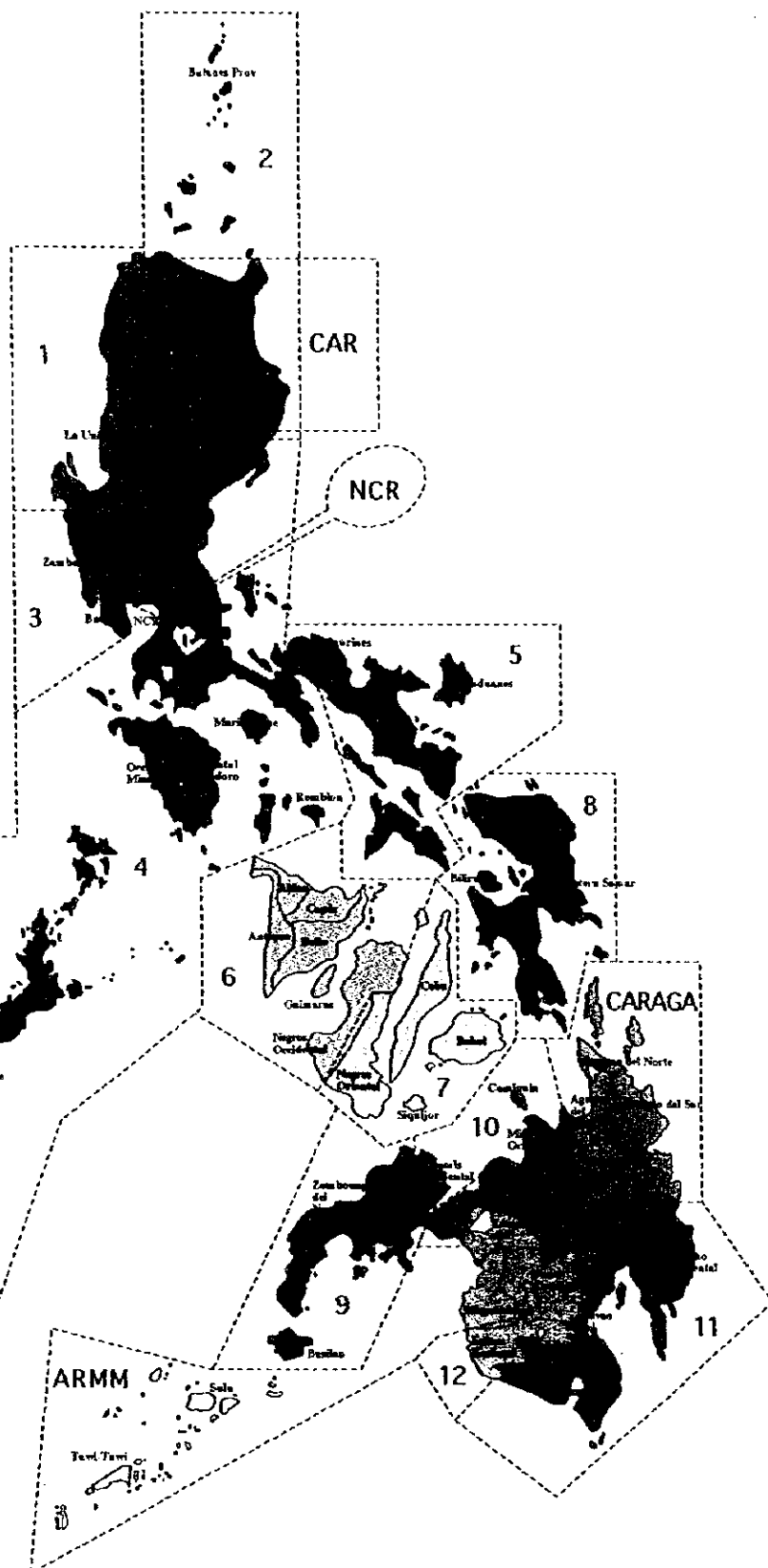
REGION X - Northern Mindanao
Bukidnon
Compostela
Misamis Occidental
Misamis Oriental

REGION XI - Southern Mindanao
Davao del Norte
Davao Oriental
Davao del Sur
South Cotabato
Surigao

REGION XII - Central Mindanao
Lanao del Norte
Lanao del Sur
Naga City
Sultan Kudarat
Cotabato City
Marikina City
Surigao

ARMM - Autonomous Region for Muslims in Mindanao
Lanao del Sur
Maguindanao
Sulu
Tawi Tawi

CARAGA
Agusan del Norte
Agusan del Sur
Surigao del Norte
Surigao del Sur
Bulacan City
Surigao City



Note: CARAGA - a newly created region
under R.A. 7901 dated February 23, 1995

Figure 3 PROVINCES IN EACH ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Map of the Philippines 1995

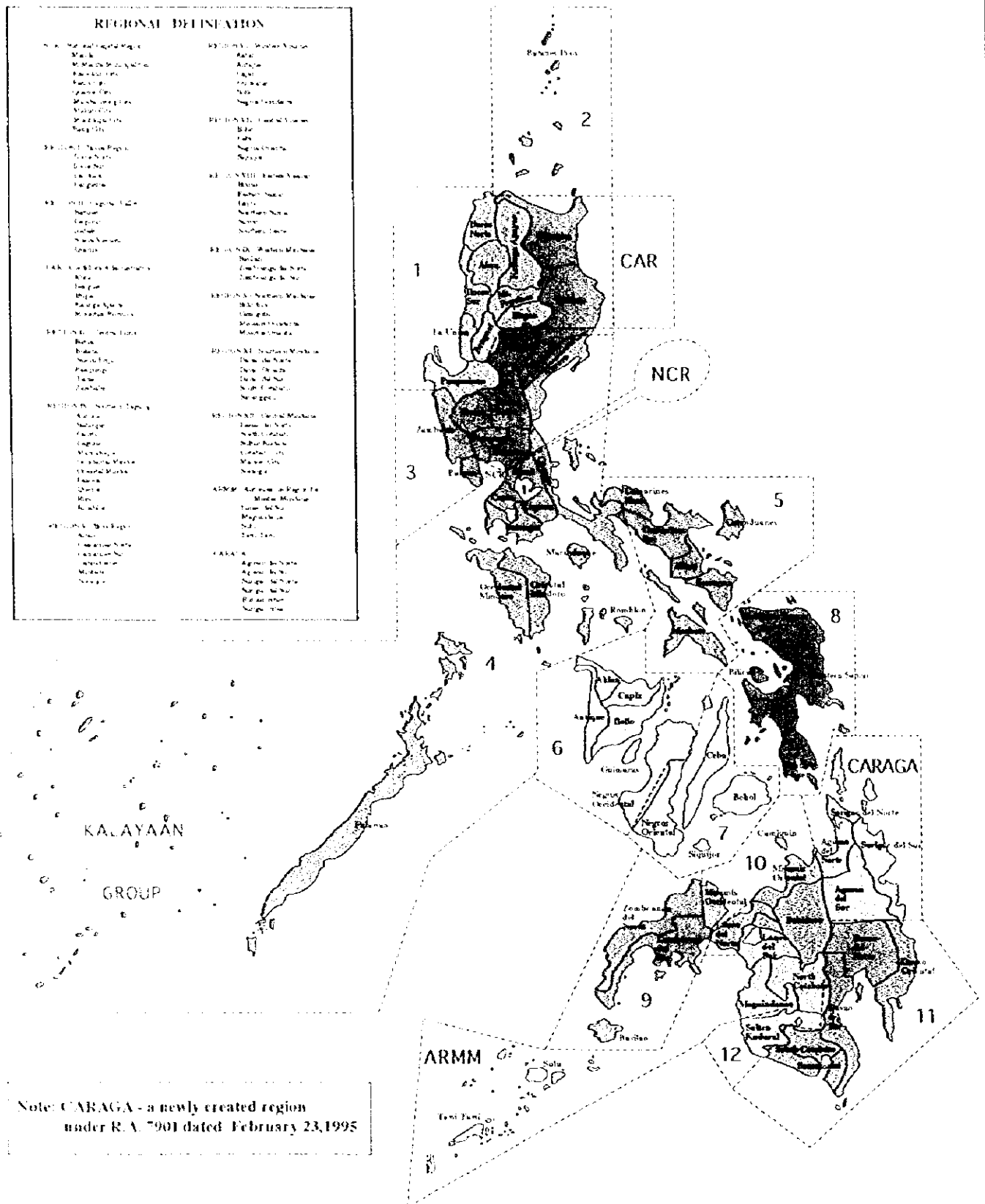
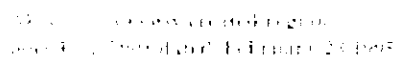
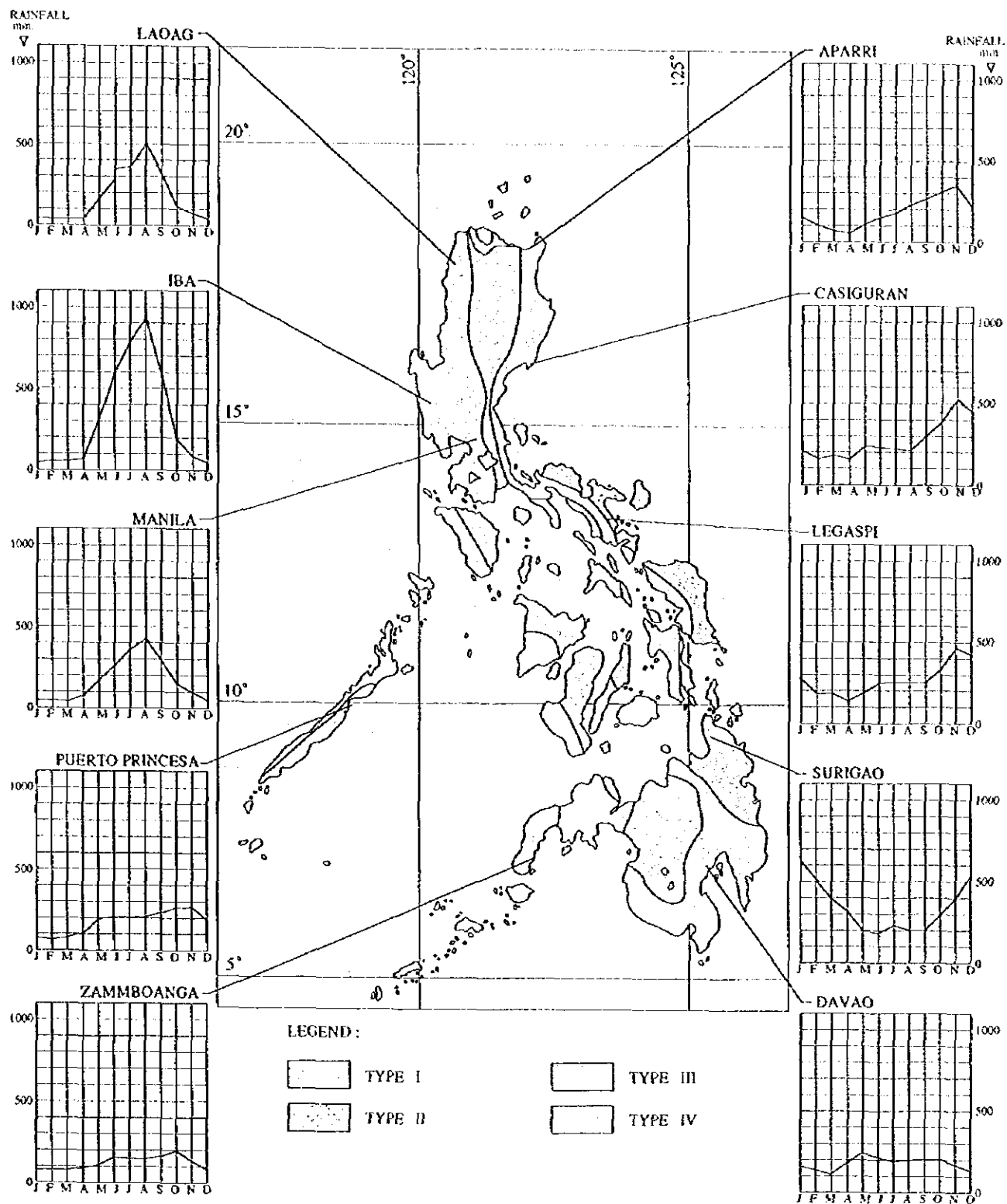


Figure 3 PROVINCES IN EACH ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

1005

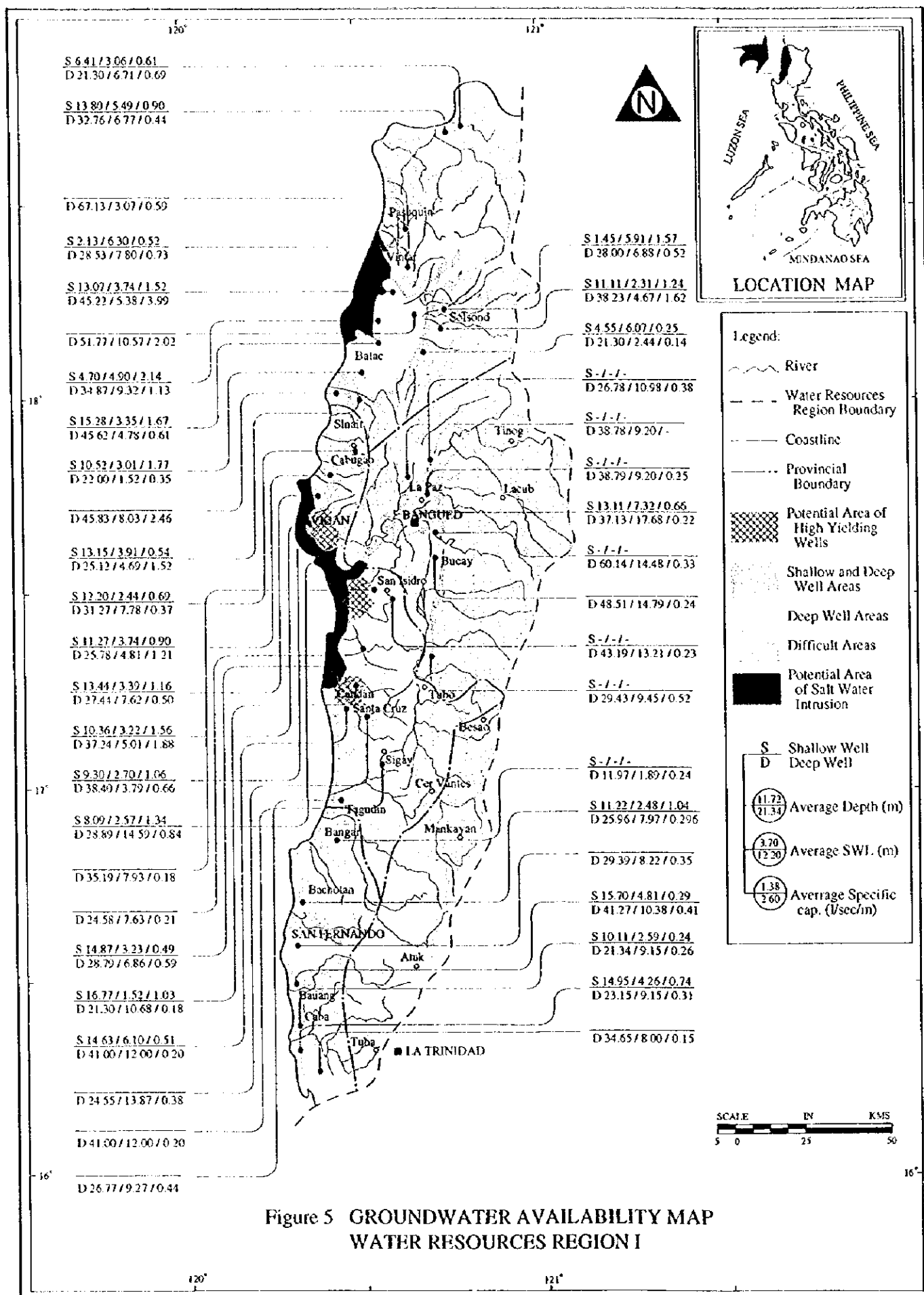


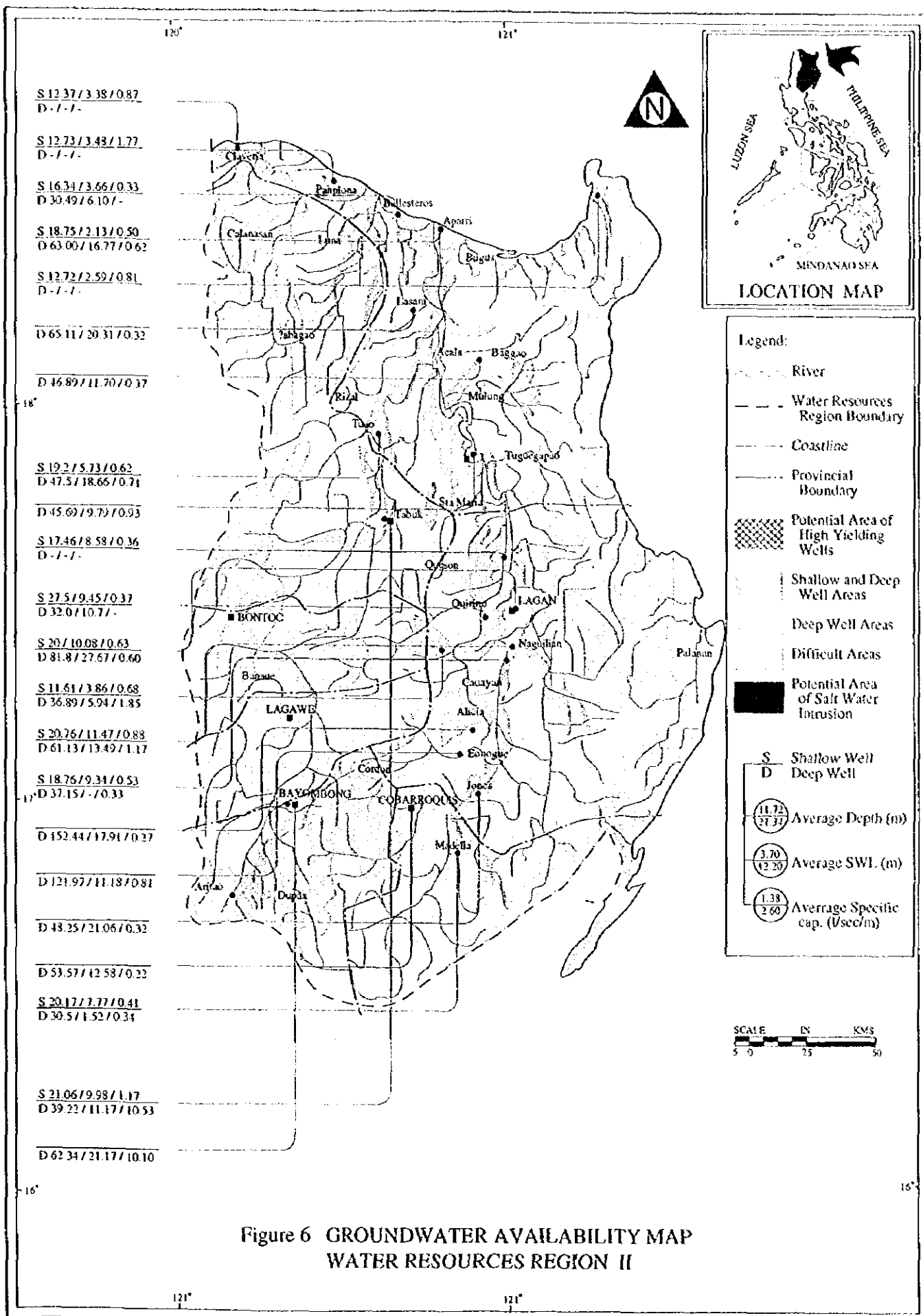
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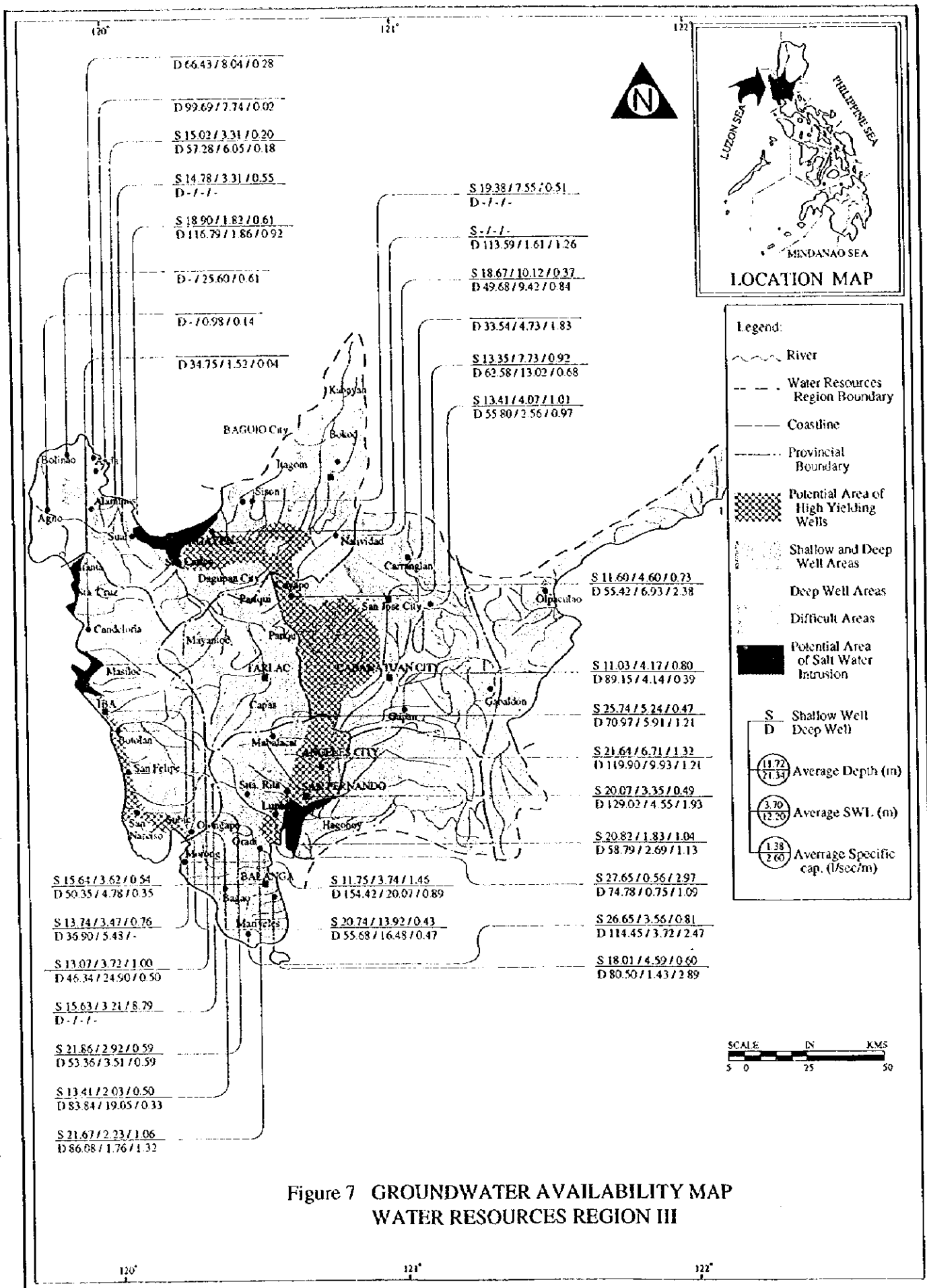


SOURCE : PAGASA

Figure 4 CLIMATE REGIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES









LOCATION MAP



Source: U.S. Geological Survey

Figure 1. GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MAP
WATER RESOURCES REGION III

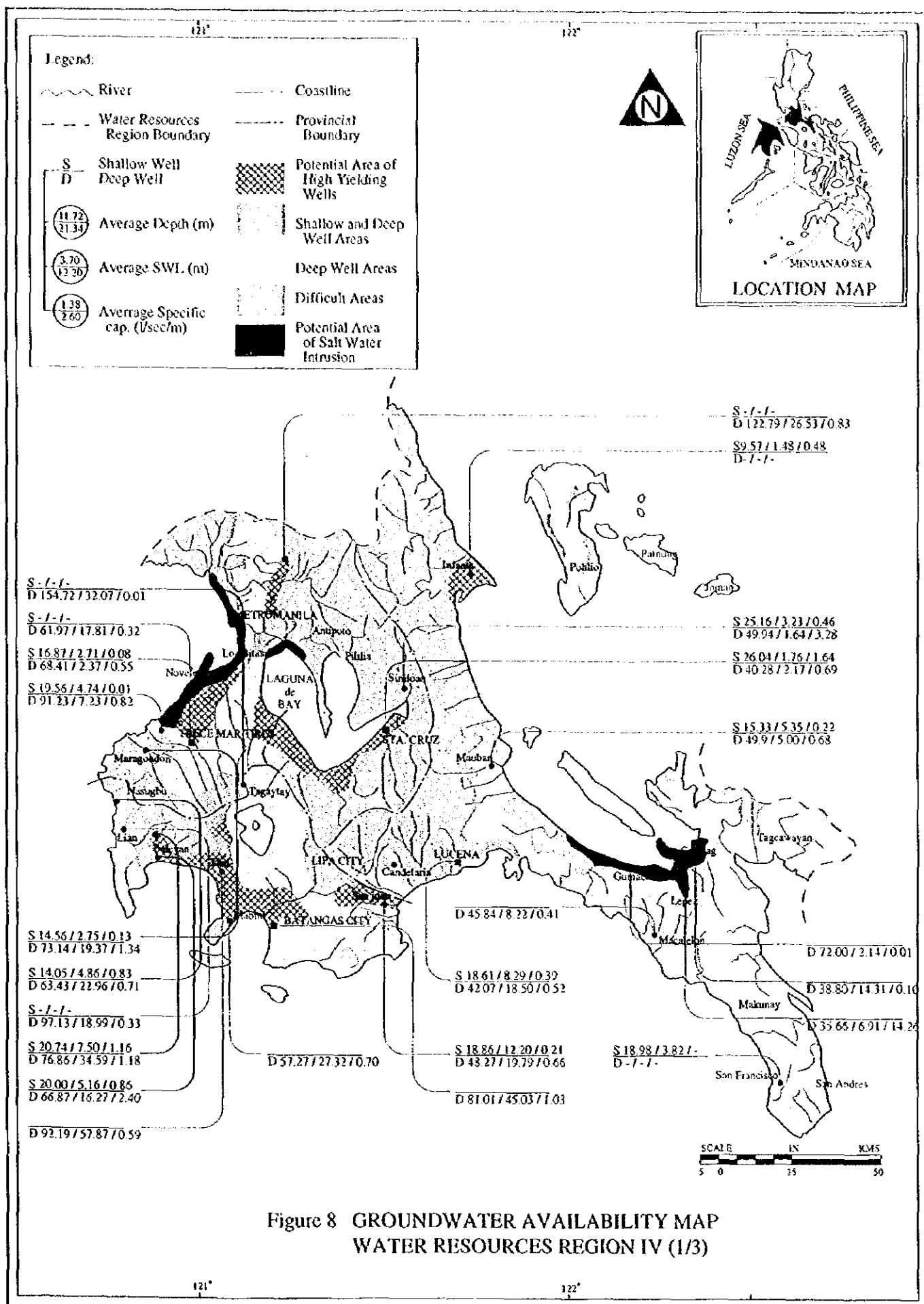
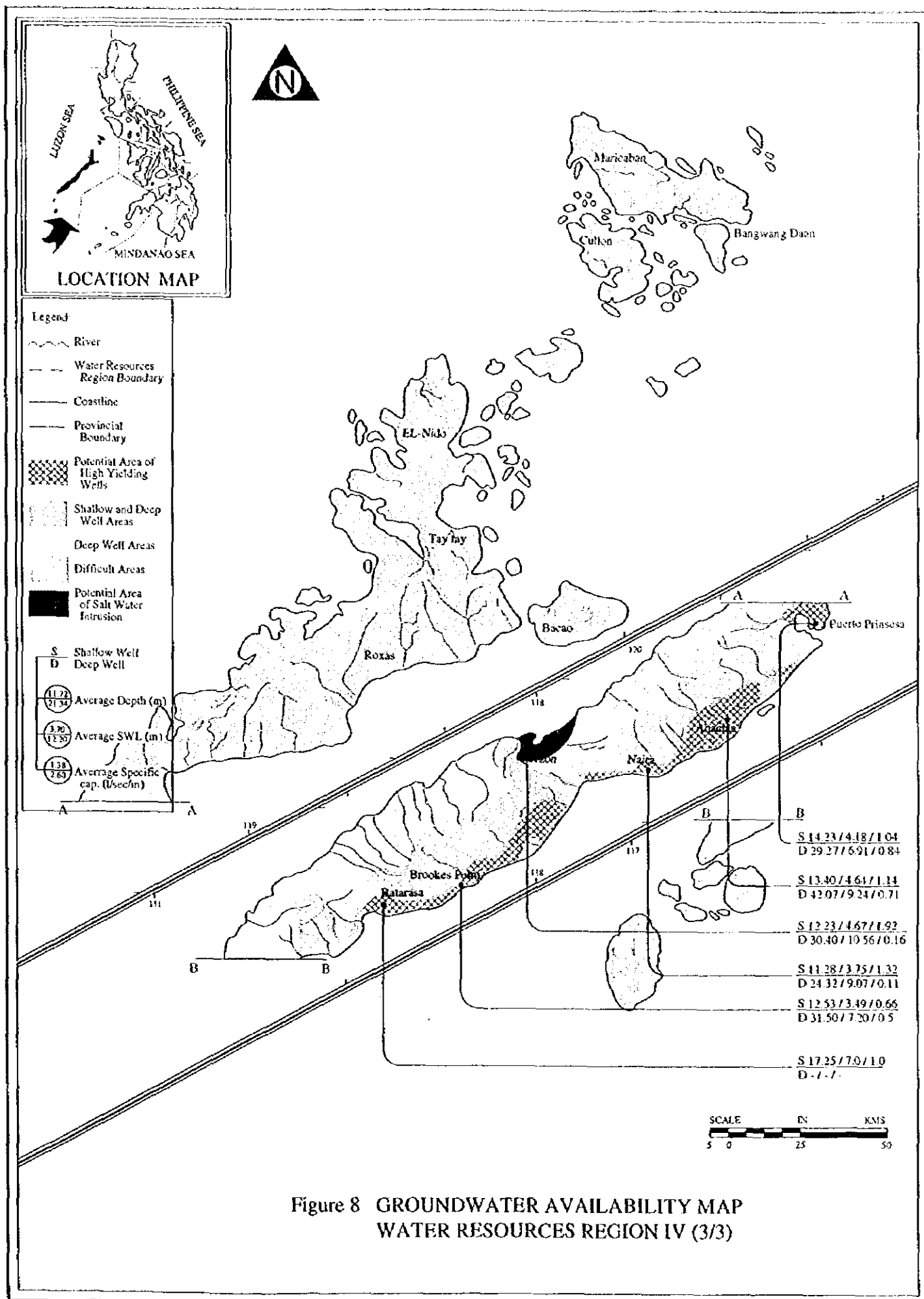




FIGURE 8. GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MAP
WATER RESOURCES REGION IV



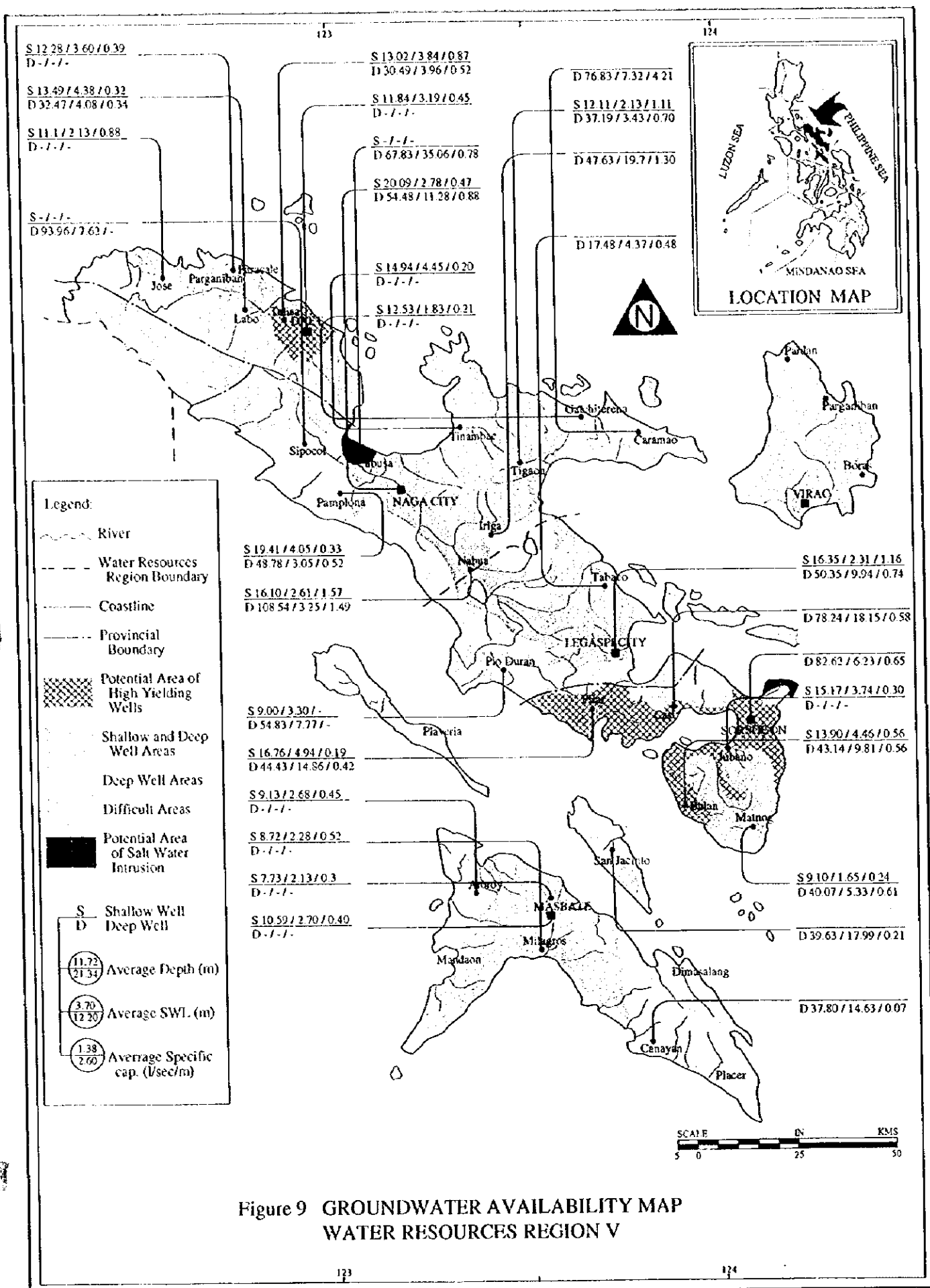
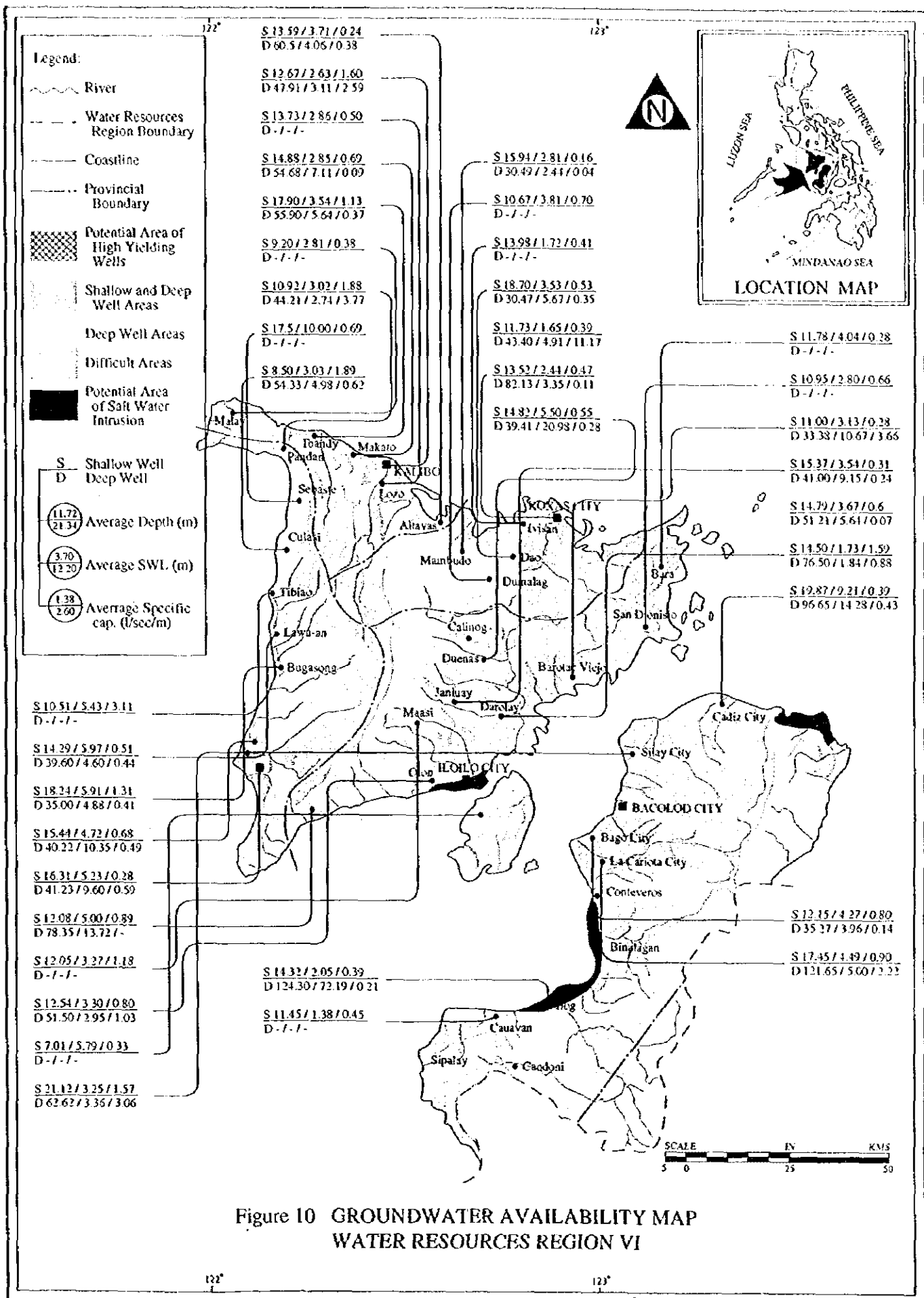
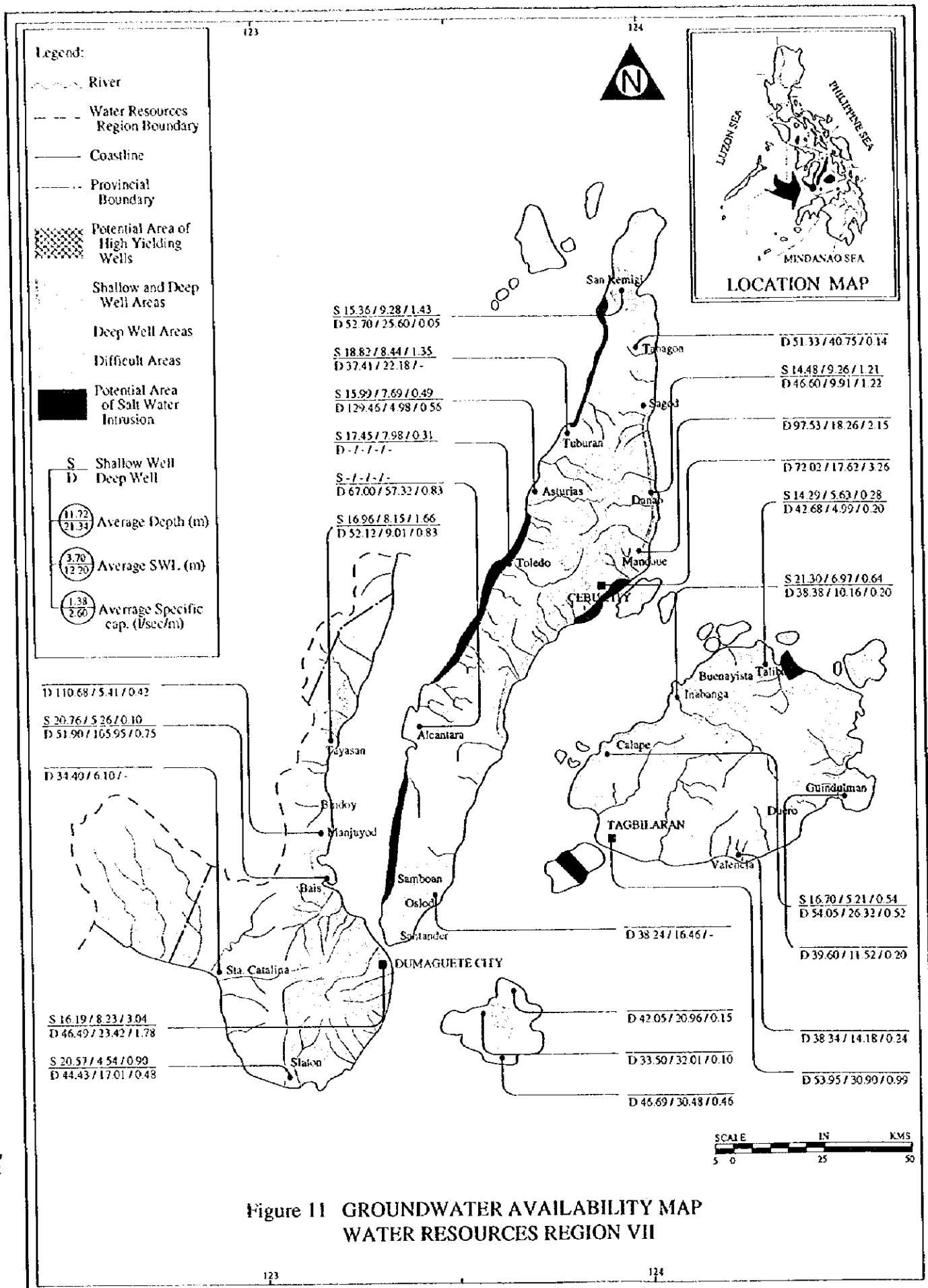


Figure 9 GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MAP
WATER RESOURCES REGION V





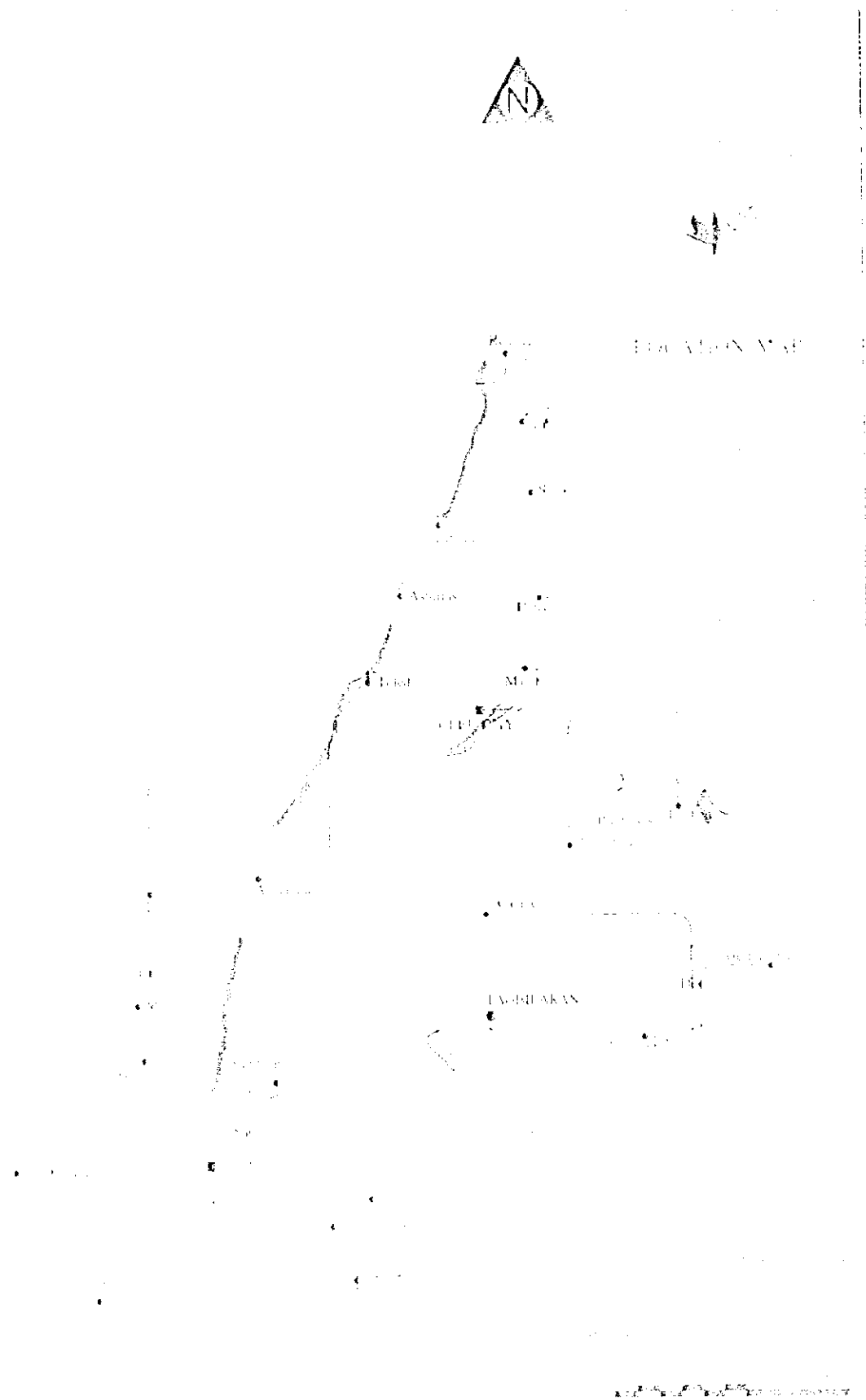
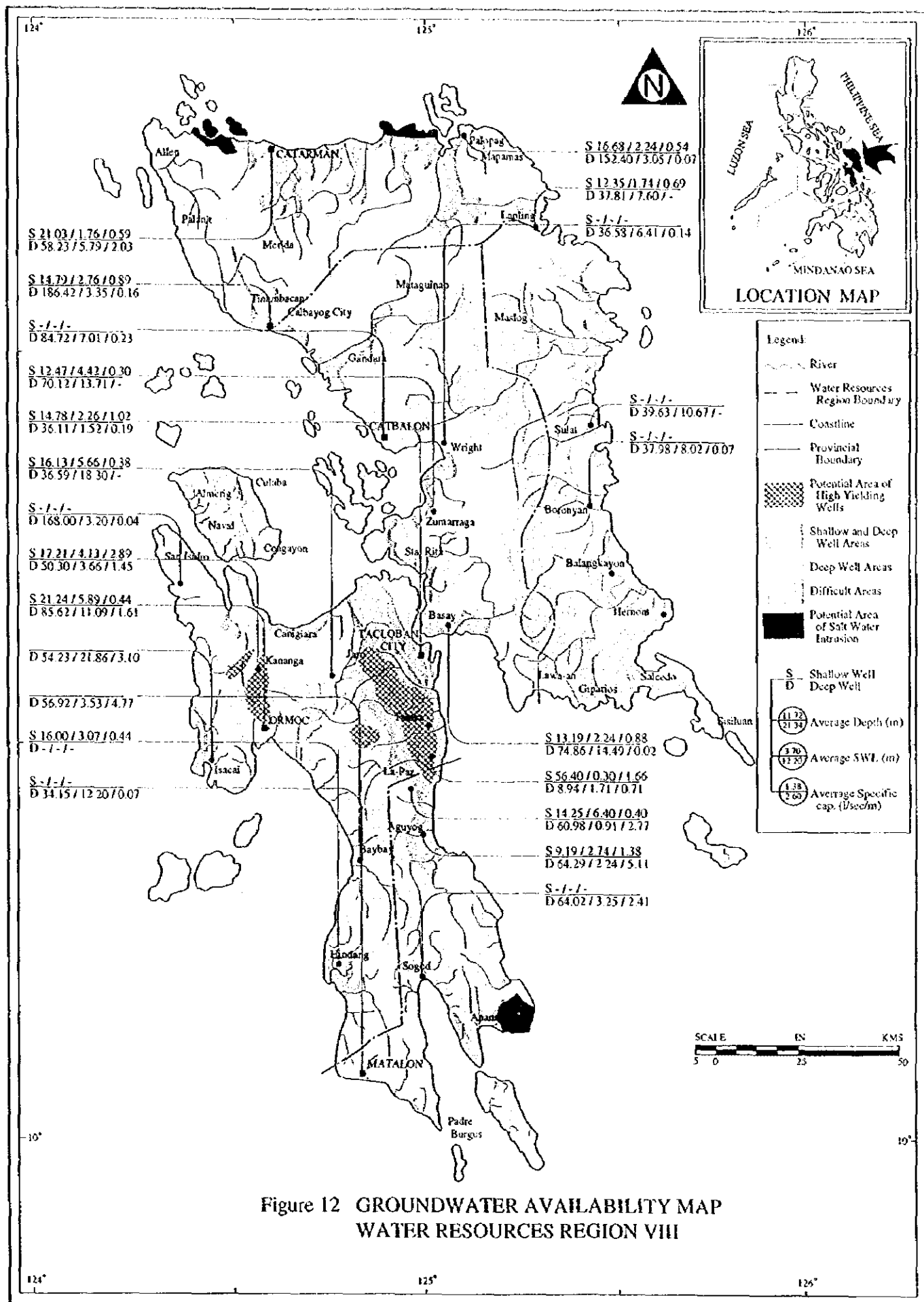
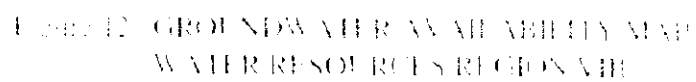
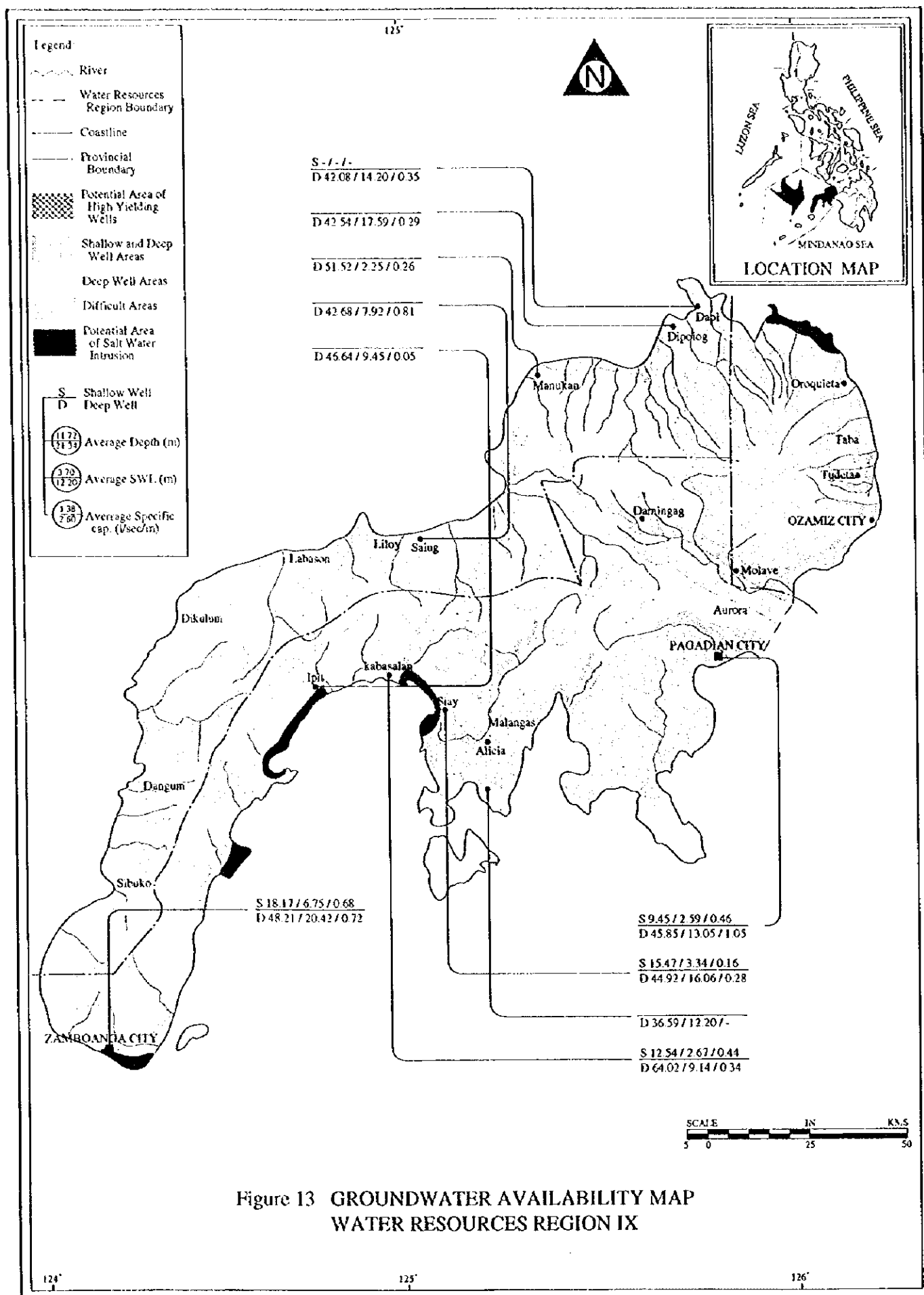


FIGURE 31. GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MAP
WATER RESOURCES REGION VII







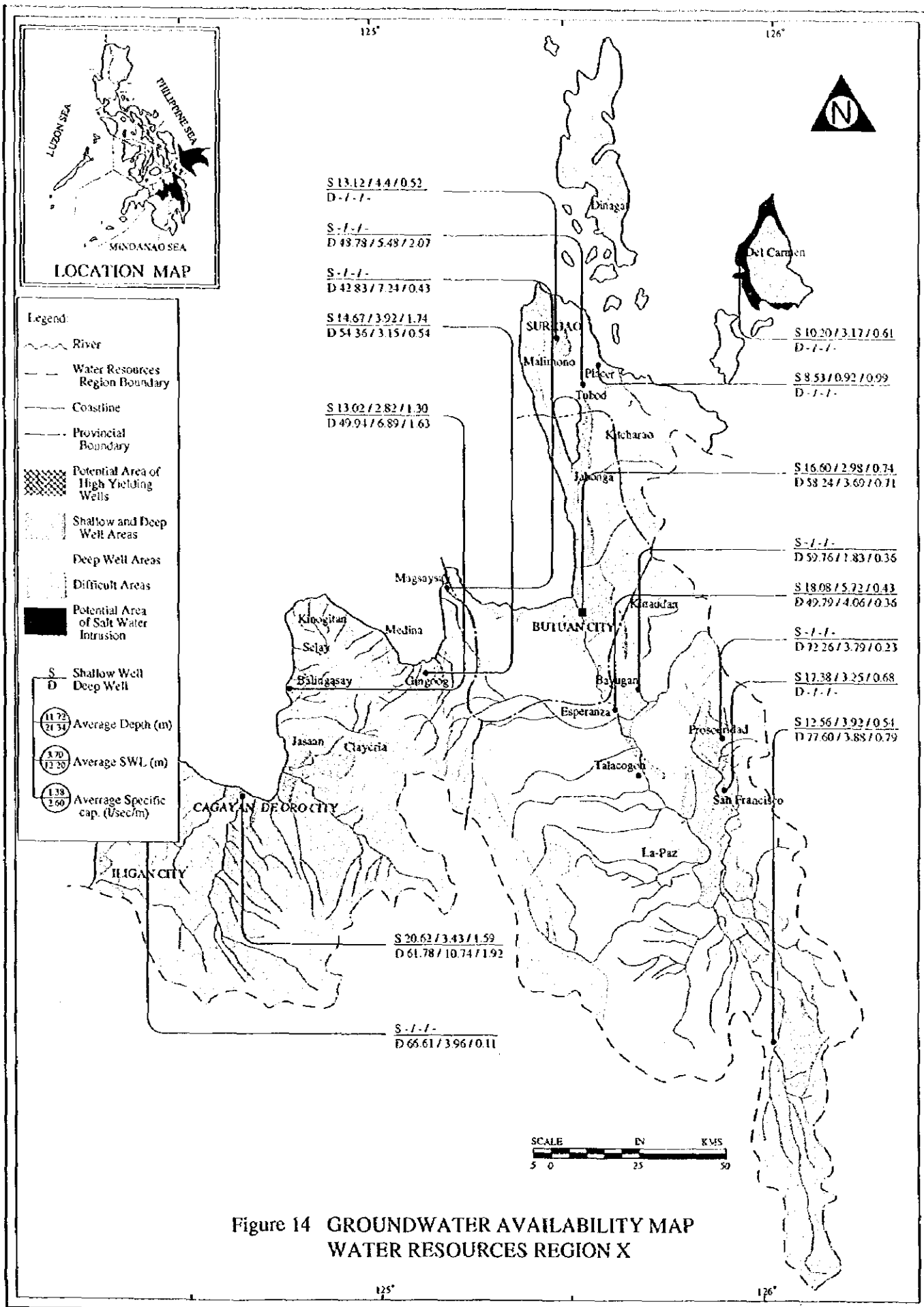
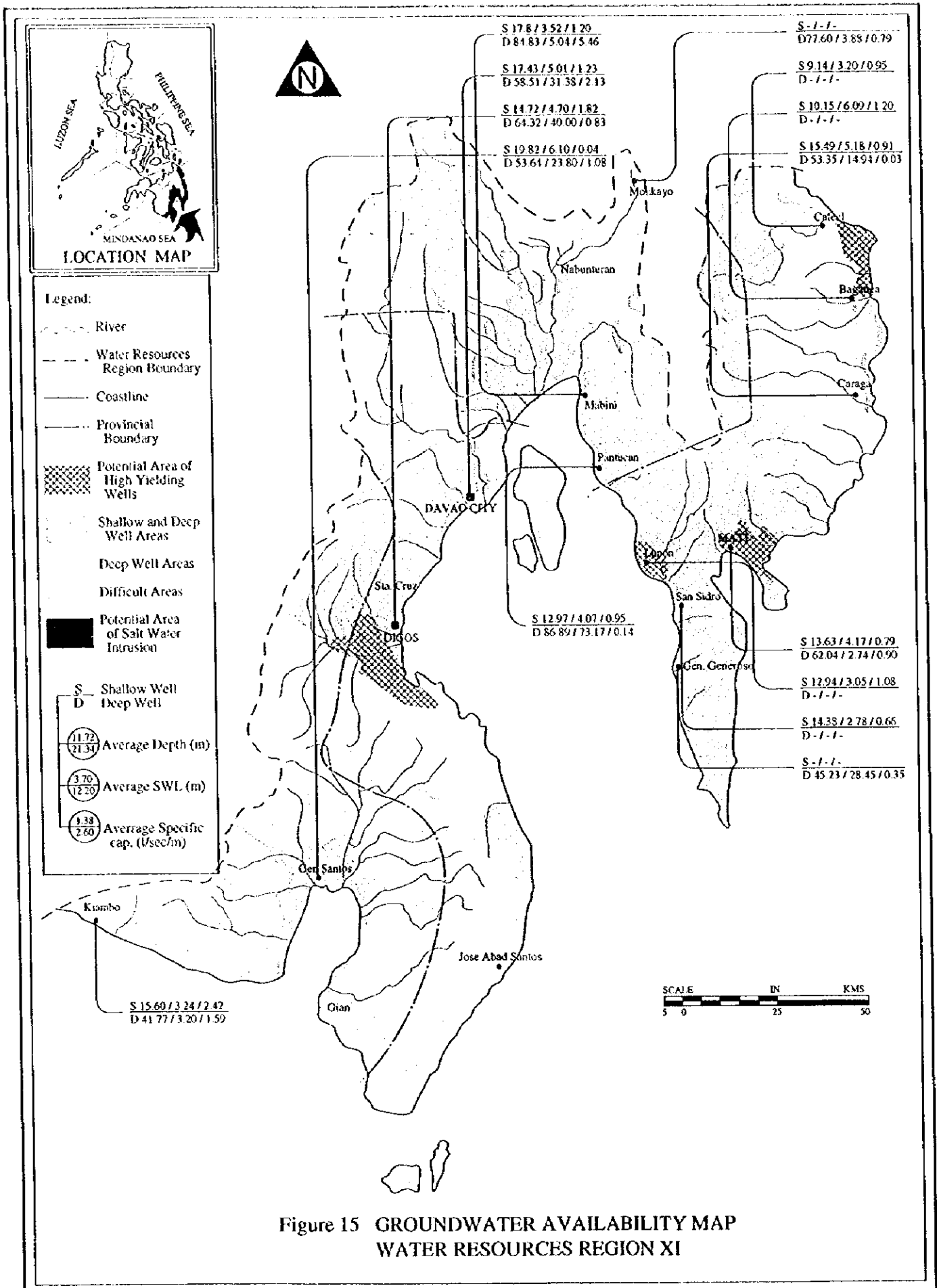
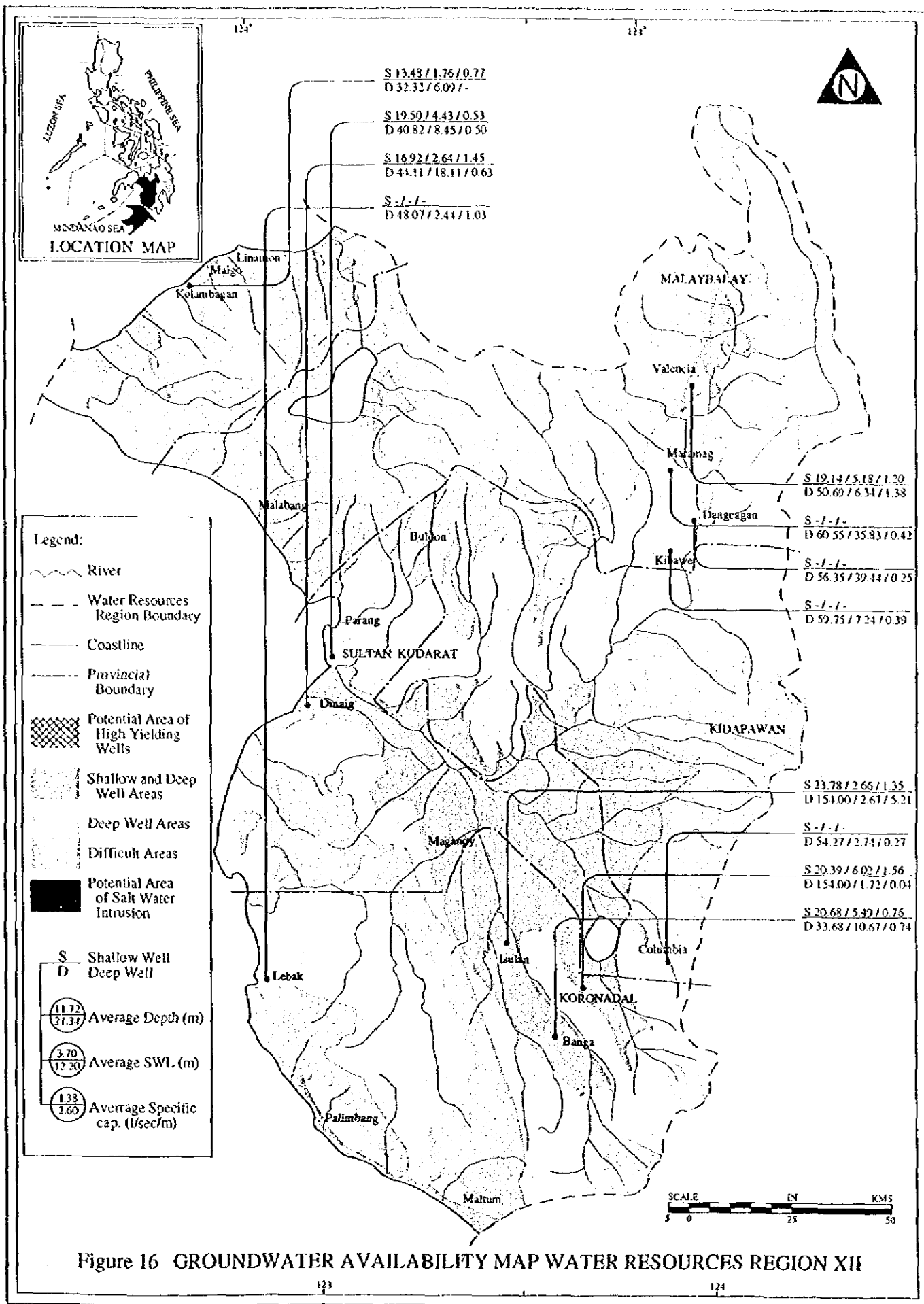


Figure 14 GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MAP
WATER RESOURCES REGION X





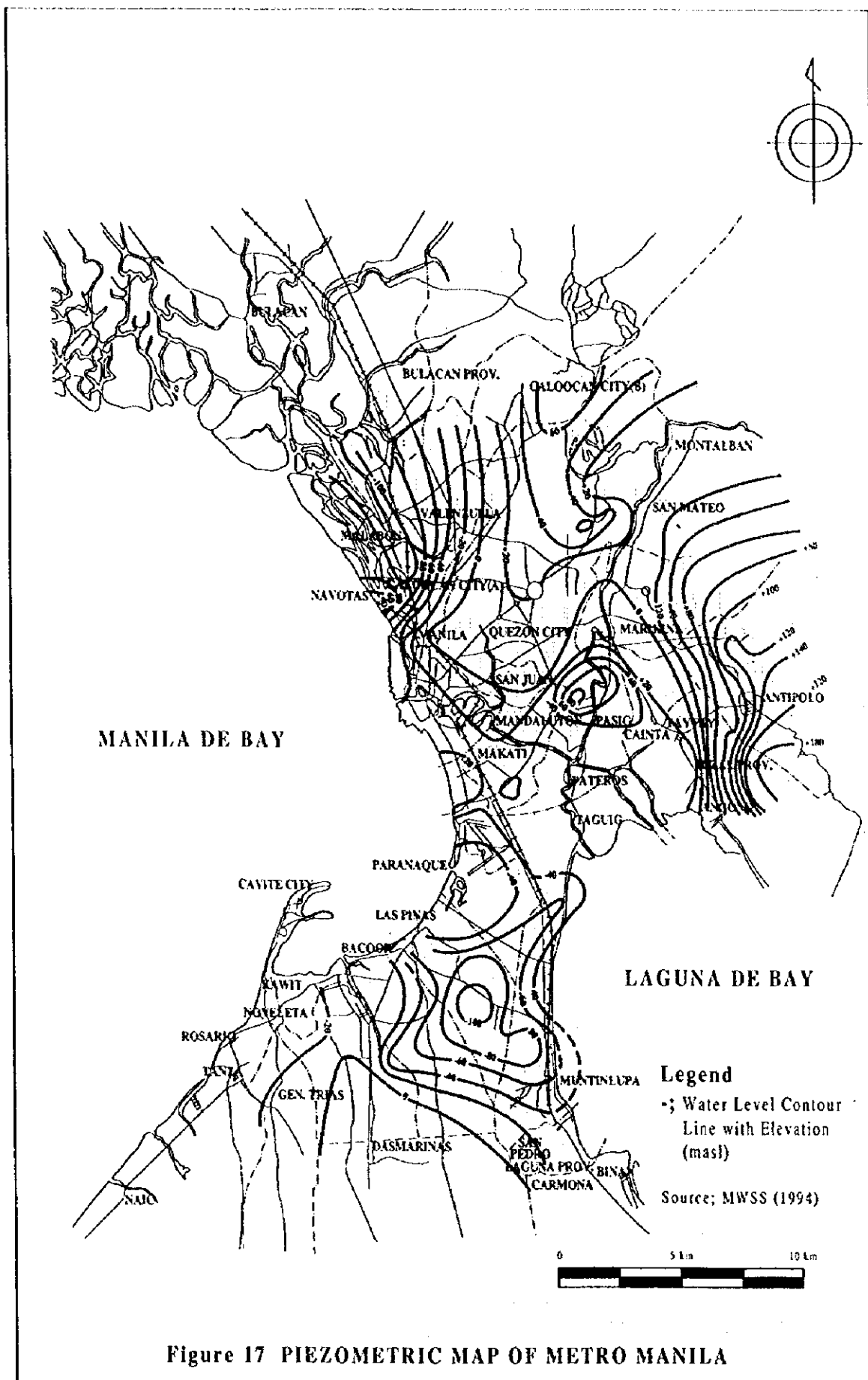


Figure 17 PIEZOMETRIC MAP OF METRO MANILA

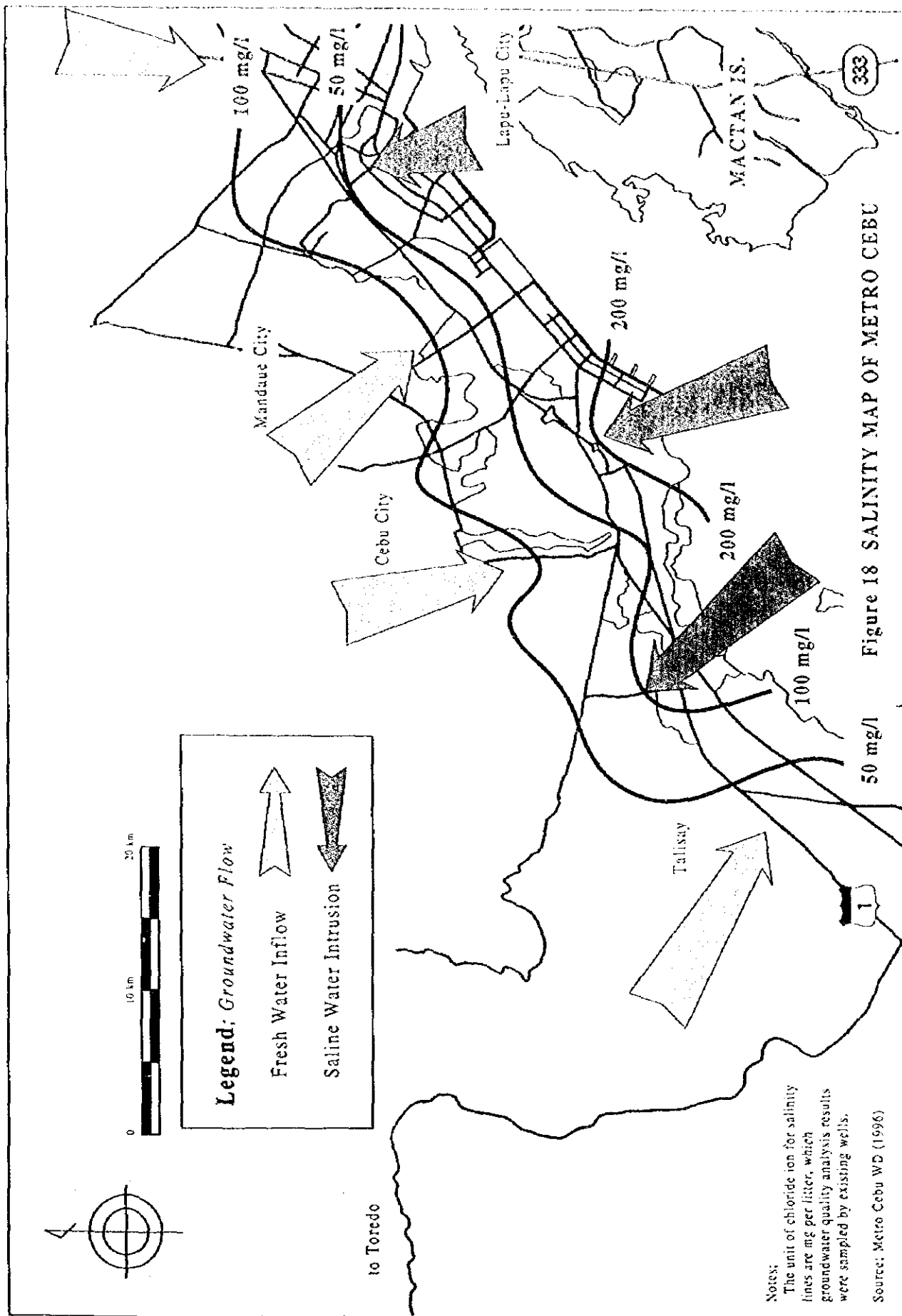


Figure 18 SALINITY MAP OF METRO CEBU

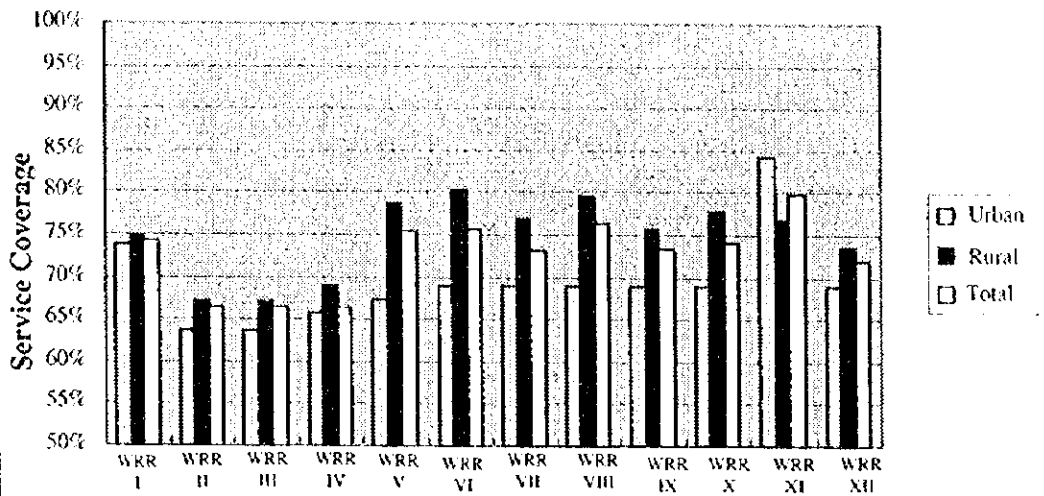


Figure 19 PRESENT SERVICE COVERAGE

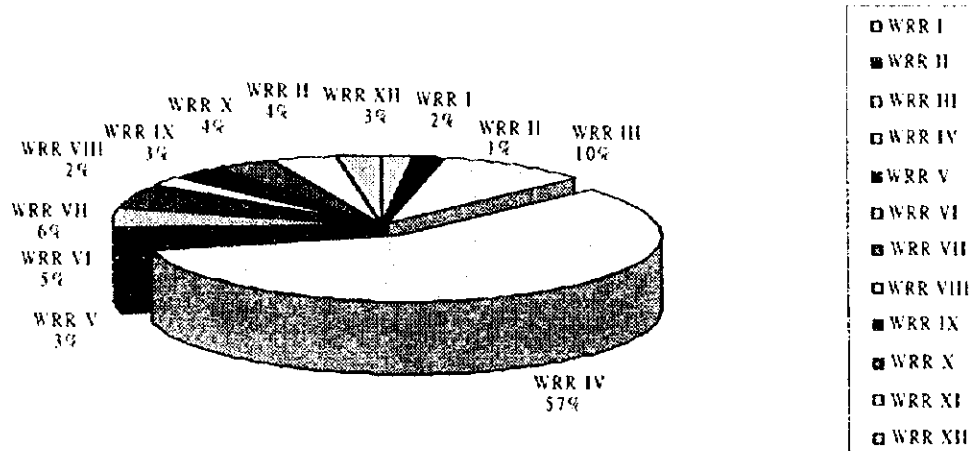


Figure 20 PROPORTION OF PUBLIC WATER DEMAND (1995)

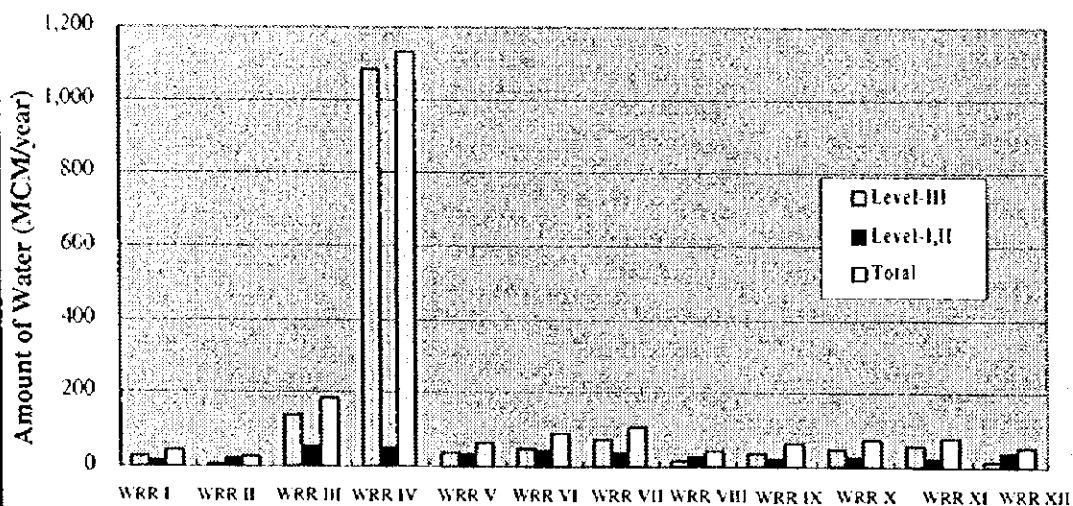
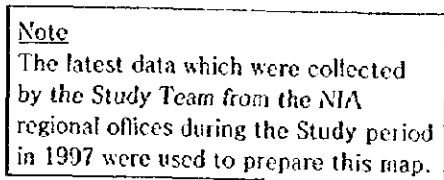


Figure 21 PRESENT WATER DEMAND OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM



SF - 22

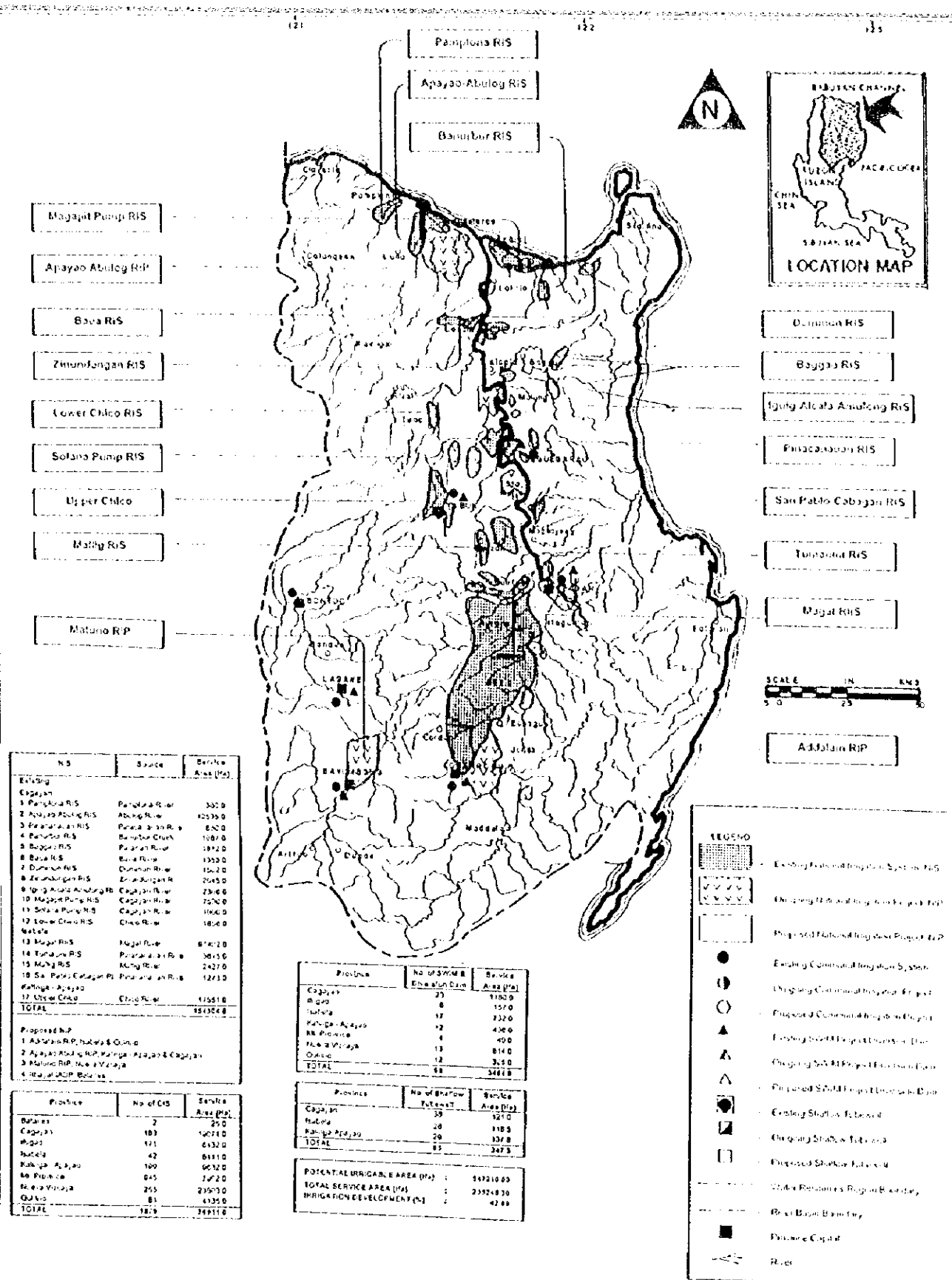
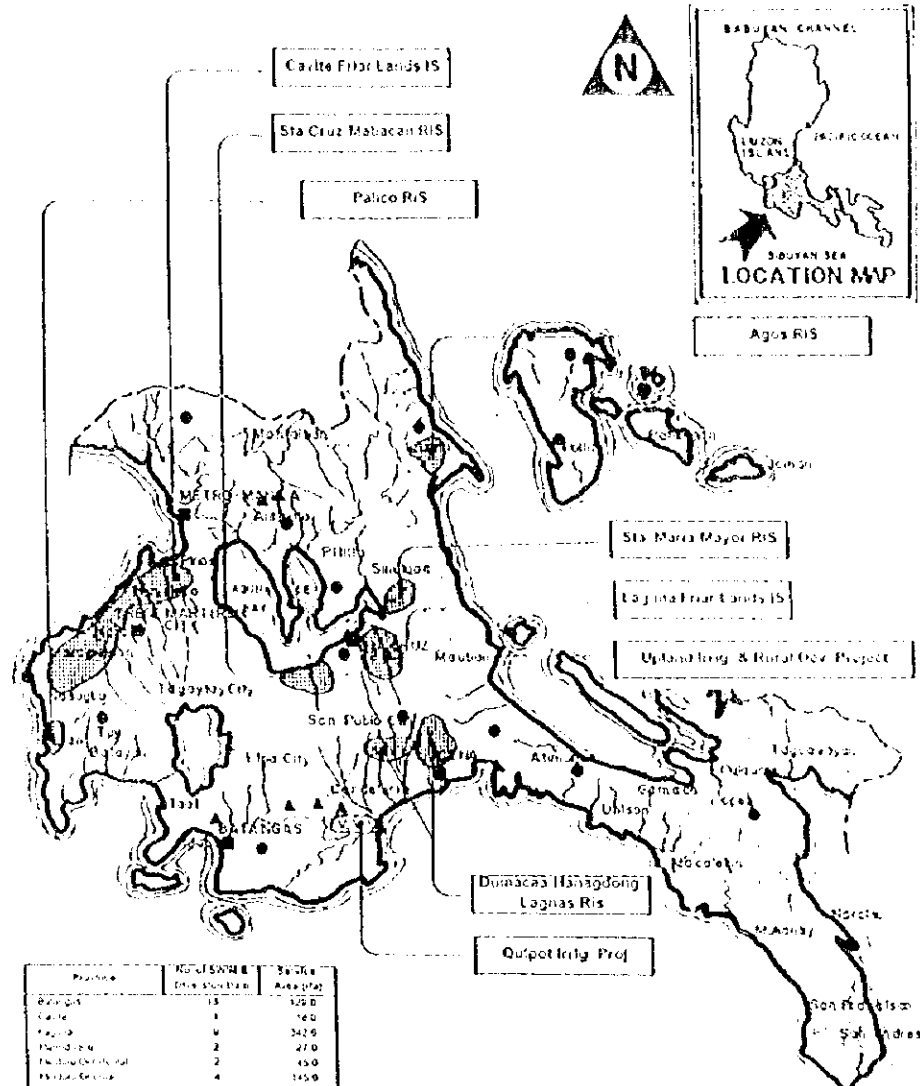
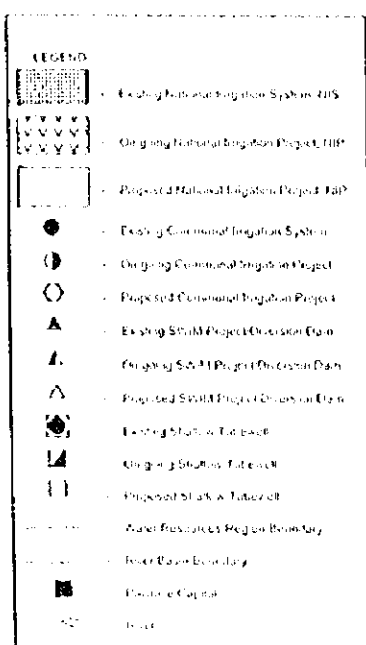


Figure 23 LOCATION MAP OF IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES: WATER RESOURCES REGION II



No.	Source	Service Area (ha)
Existing		
1. Carite RIS	Agos River	14,250
2. Sta Cruz Mabacan RIS	Agos River	2,450
3. Palico RIS	Palico River	9,050
4. Sta Maria Mayor RIS	Agos River	3,100
5. Laguna RIS	Agos River	11,100
6. Banaag RIS	Banaag River	3,750
7. Pula Banaag RIS	Pula Banaag R.	3,900
8. Pula Banaag RIS	Pula Banaag R.	3,900
9. Pula Banaag RIS	Pula Banaag R.	3,900
10. Pula Banaag RIS	Pula Banaag R.	3,900
11. Pula Banaag RIS	Pula Banaag R.	3,900
12. Pula Banaag RIS	Pula Banaag R.	3,900
13. Pula Banaag RIS	Pula Banaag R.	3,900
14. Pula Banaag RIS	Pula Banaag R.	3,900
15. Pula Banaag RIS	Pula Banaag R.	3,900
16. Pula Banaag RIS	Pula Banaag R.	3,900
TOTAL		117,430

Proposed NIP
 1. Pula Banaag RIS
 2. Pula Banaag RIS
 3. Pula Banaag RIS

Province	No. of RIS	Service Area (ha)
Batangas	24	27,500
Carite	5	3,100
Laguna	10	45,100
Marikina	30	60,100
Marikina	30	60,100
Marikina	30	60,100
Marikina	30	60,100
Marikina	30	60,100
Marikina	30	60,100
Marikina	30	60,100
Marikina	30	60,100
TOTAL	173	327,800

Province	No. of RIS	Service Area (ha)
Batangas	15	1,500
Carite	1	100
Laguna	1	100
Marikina	2	200
Marikina	2	200
Marikina	2	200
Marikina	2	200
Marikina	2	200
Marikina	2	200
Marikina	2	200
TOTAL	30	3,000

Province	No. of RIS	Service Area (ha)
Batangas	5	445
Laguna	45	800
TOTAL	50	1,245

POTENTIAL IRRIGABLE AREA (ha)	2,450,000
TOTAL SERVICE AREA (ha)	1,107,850
IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT (%)	41.82

Note
 The latest data which were collected by the Study Team from the NIA regional offices during the Study period in 1997 were used to prepare this map.

Figure 25 LOCATION MAP OF IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES: WATER RESOURCES REGION IV (I/3)

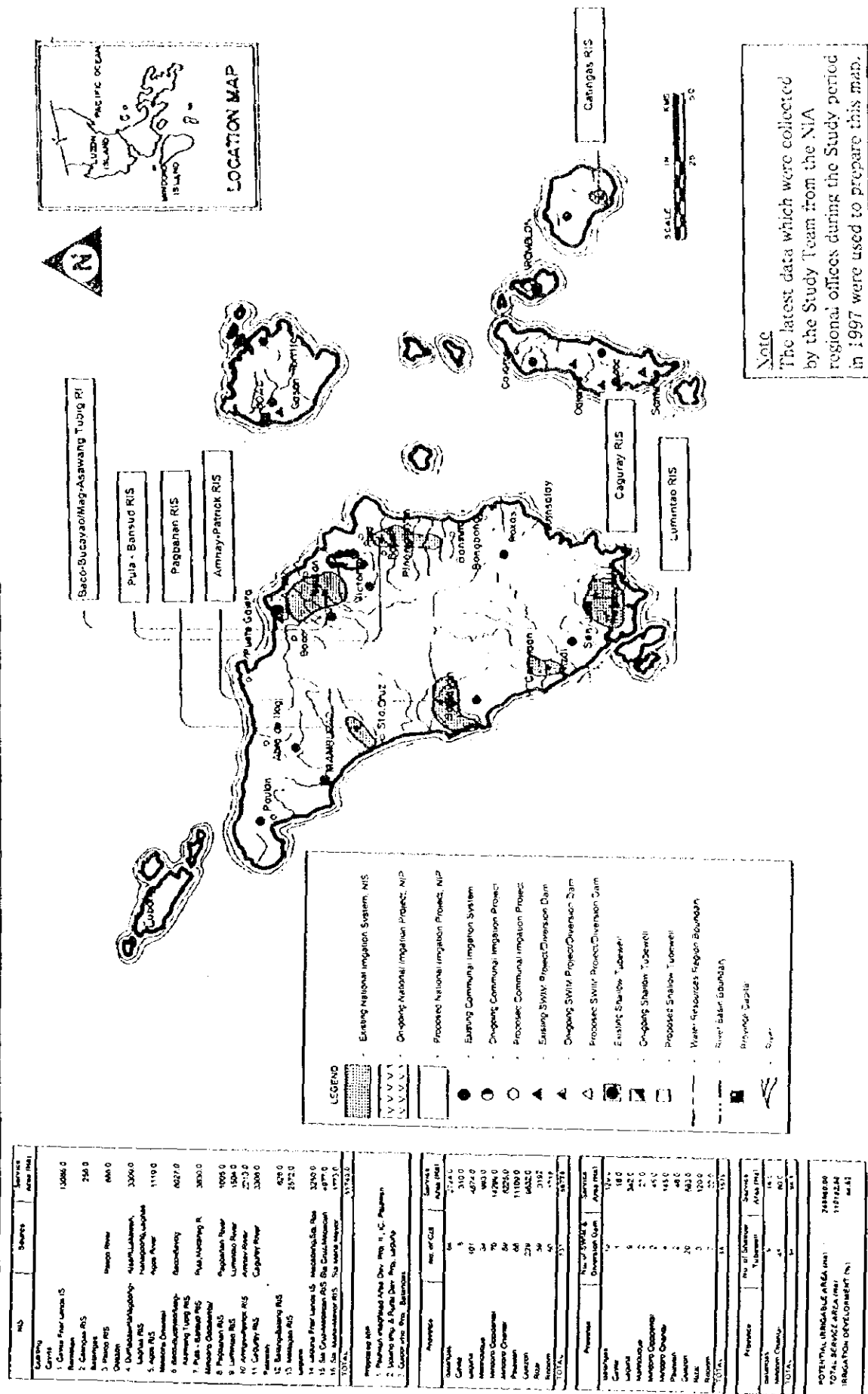


Figure 25 LOCATION MAP OF IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES: WATER RESOURCES REGION IV (23)

Project	No. of EIS	Service Area (ha)
Existing		
1. Caltan River EIS	1	19,000
2. Caltan River EIS	2	21,600
3. Caltan River EIS	3	6,000
4. Caltan River EIS	4	10,000
5. Caltan River EIS	5	11,000
6. Caltan River EIS	6	11,000
7. Caltan River EIS	7	11,000
8. Caltan River EIS	8	11,000
9. Caltan River EIS	9	11,000
10. Caltan River EIS	10	11,000
11. Caltan River EIS	11	11,000
12. Caltan River EIS	12	11,000
13. Caltan River EIS	13	11,000
Proposed		
14. Caltan River EIS	14	11,000
15. Caltan River EIS	15	11,000
16. Caltan River EIS	16	11,000
TOTAL	37	37,000

Project	No. of EIS	Service Area (ha)
1. Caltan River EIS	1	19,000
2. Caltan River EIS	2	21,600
3. Caltan River EIS	3	6,000
4. Caltan River EIS	4	10,000
5. Caltan River EIS	5	11,000
6. Caltan River EIS	6	11,000
7. Caltan River EIS	7	11,000
8. Caltan River EIS	8	11,000
9. Caltan River EIS	9	11,000
10. Caltan River EIS	10	11,000
11. Caltan River EIS	11	11,000
12. Caltan River EIS	12	11,000
13. Caltan River EIS	13	11,000
TOTAL	37	37,000

Project	No. of EIS	Service Area (ha)
1. Caltan River EIS	1	19,000
2. Caltan River EIS	2	21,600
3. Caltan River EIS	3	6,000
4. Caltan River EIS	4	10,000
5. Caltan River EIS	5	11,000
6. Caltan River EIS	6	11,000
7. Caltan River EIS	7	11,000
8. Caltan River EIS	8	11,000
9. Caltan River EIS	9	11,000
10. Caltan River EIS	10	11,000
11. Caltan River EIS	11	11,000
12. Caltan River EIS	12	11,000
13. Caltan River EIS	13	11,000
TOTAL	37	37,000

Project	No. of EIS	Service Area (ha)
1. Caltan River EIS	1	19,000
2. Caltan River EIS	2	21,600
3. Caltan River EIS	3	6,000
4. Caltan River EIS	4	10,000
5. Caltan River EIS	5	11,000
6. Caltan River EIS	6	11,000
7. Caltan River EIS	7	11,000
8. Caltan River EIS	8	11,000
9. Caltan River EIS	9	11,000
10. Caltan River EIS	10	11,000
11. Caltan River EIS	11	11,000
12. Caltan River EIS	12	11,000
13. Caltan River EIS	13	11,000
TOTAL	37	37,000

POTENTIAL IRRIGABLE AREA (ha)	246,500.00
TOTAL SERVICE AREA (ha)	540,820.00
IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT (%)	44.92

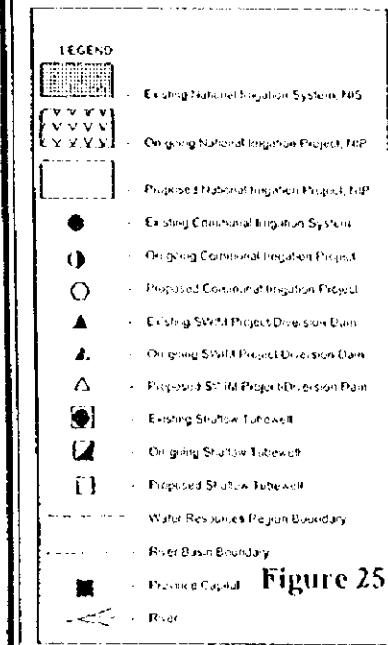
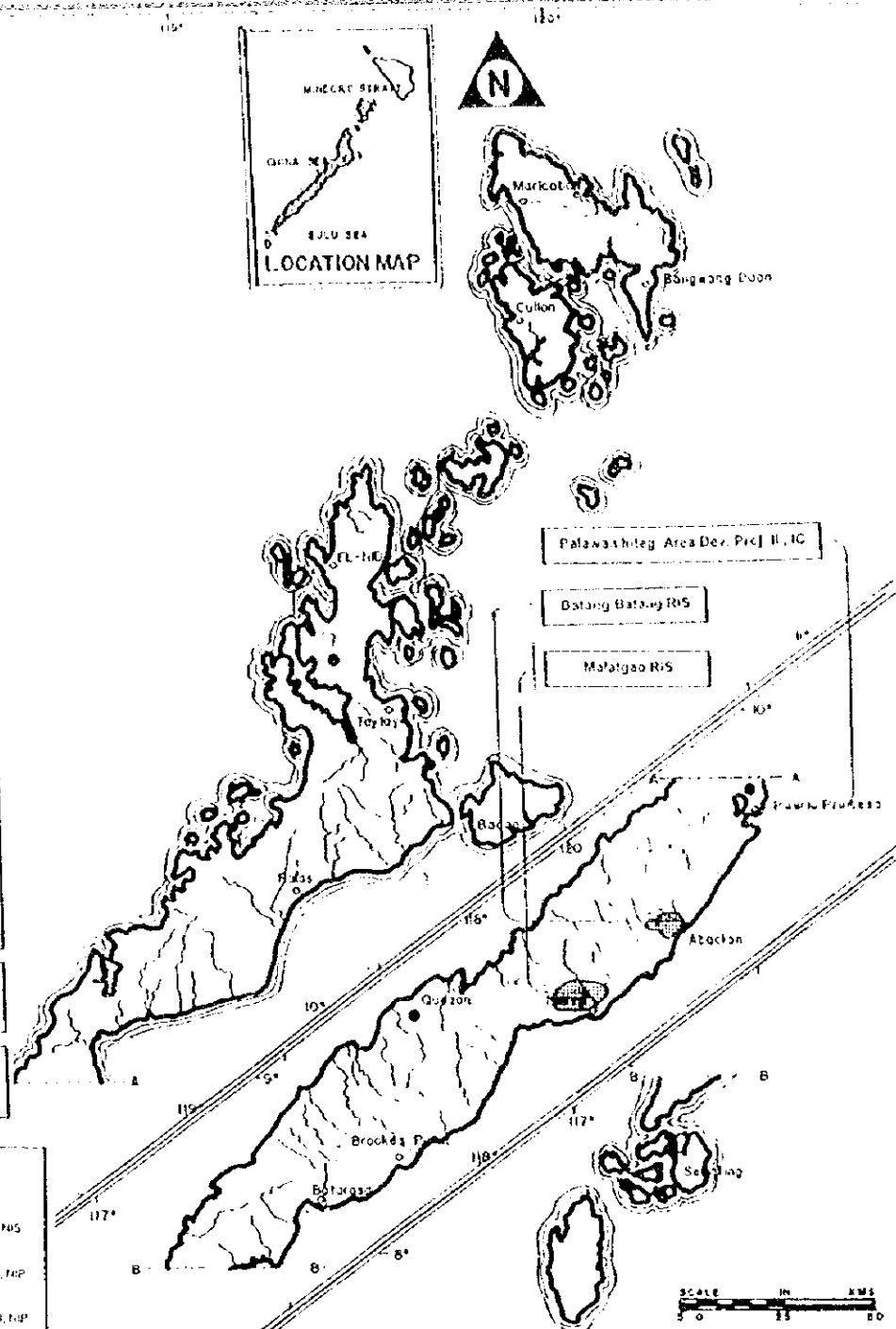


Figure 25 LOCATION MAP OF IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES: WATER RESOURCES REGION IV (3/3)



Note
The latest data which were collected by the Study Team from the NIA regional offices during the Study period in 1997 were used to prepare this map.

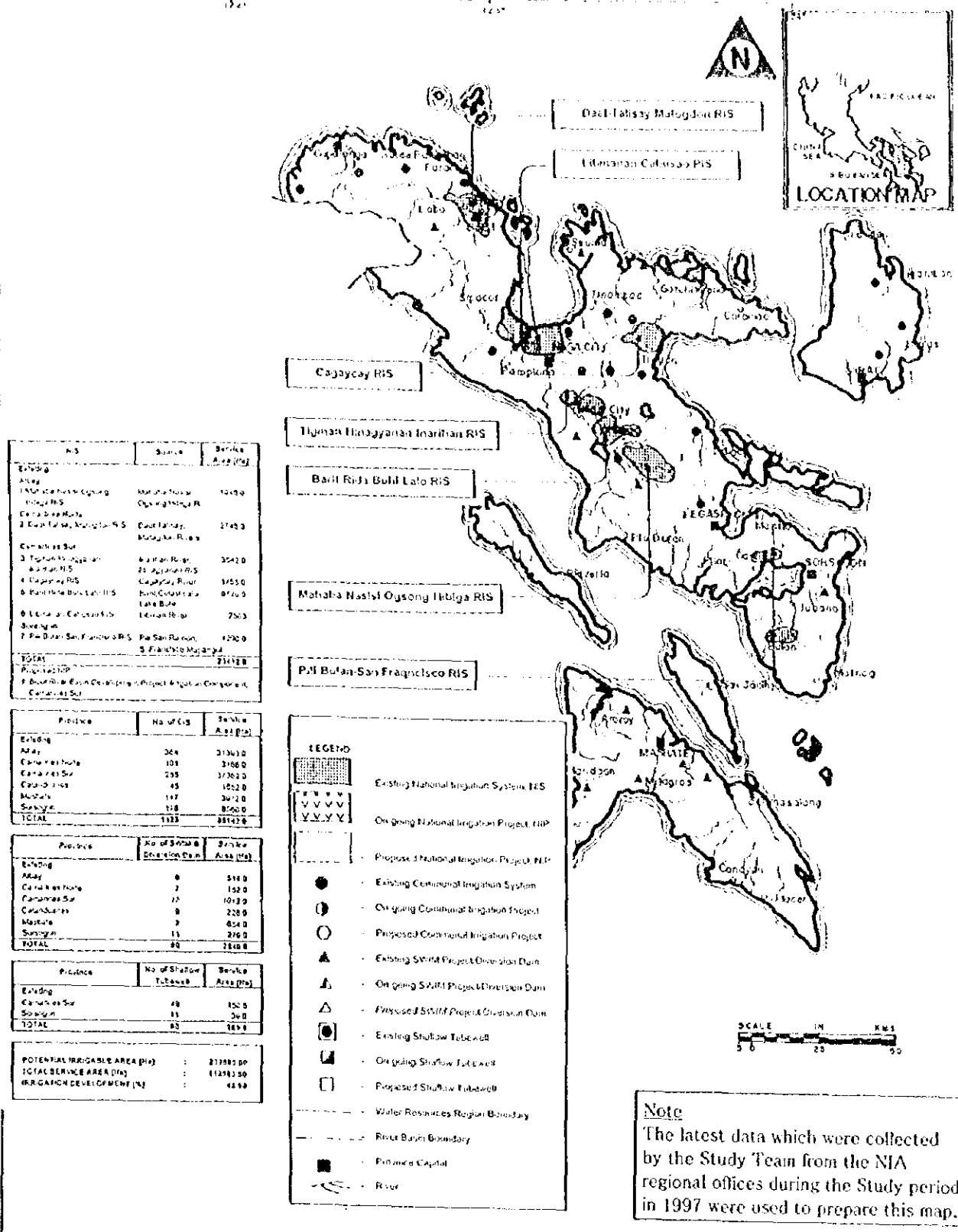


Figure 26 LOCATION MAP OF IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES: WATER RESOURCES REGION V

No.	Source	Service Area (Ha)
Existing		
1. Aklan RIS	Aklan River	34,800
2. Marikina RIS	Marikina River	9,000
3. San Jose San Jose	San Jose River	17,100
4. Marikina RIS	Marikina River	14,200
5. San Jose San Jose	San Jose River	20,200
6. Marikina RIS	Marikina River	14,500
7. Agusan Sta. Barbara RIS	Agusan River	8,200
8. Marikina RIS	Marikina River	17,100
9. Marikina RIS	Marikina River	42,000
10. Marikina RIS	Marikina River	17,100
TOTAL		273,500

Province	No. of RIS	Service Area (Ha)
Existing		
Aklan	25	22,800
Agusan	120	8,900
Cebu	20	24,100
Marikina	100	17,100
Marikina RIS	25	21,100
Marikina RIS	4	2,000
TOTAL	370	210,200

Province	No. of RIS	Service Area (Ha)
Existing		
Aklan	11	31,500
Agusan	8	1,500
Cebu	14	35,700
Marikina	20	14,100
Marikina RIS	4	1,000
Marikina RIS	1	500
TOTAL	68	103,800

Province	No. of RIS	Service Area (Ha)
Existing		
Aklan	21	55,500
Agusan	5	14,500
Cebu	47	118,000
Marikina	31	115,000
TOTAL	104	313,000

POTENTIAL IRRIGABLE AREA (Ha)	161,000.00
TOTAL SERVICE AREA (Ha)	273,500.00
IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT (Ha)	42,400

Sibalom-San Jose

Sibalom-San Jose Res. Proj.

Sibalom-Tigbauan RIS

Agusan Sta. Barbara RIS

Jalaur Multi Purpose Proj.

Note

The latest data which were collected by the Study Team from the NIA regional offices during the Study period in 1997 were used to prepare this map.

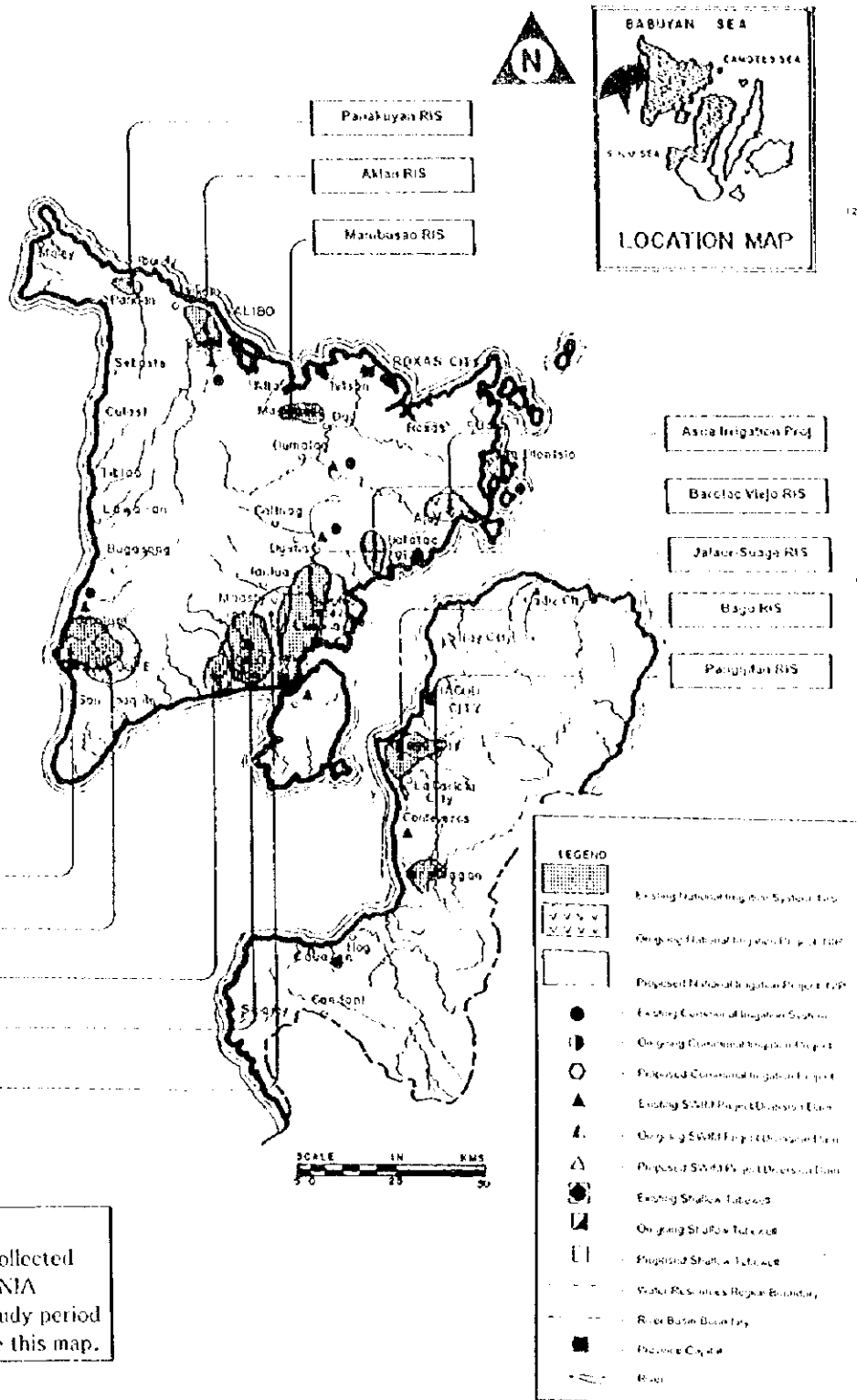


Figure 27 LOCATION MAP OF IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES: WATER RESOURCES REGION VI

