


# La Mesa EcoPark



Quezon City

# VICINITY MAP

LA MESA  WATERSHED

2,700 hectares total area

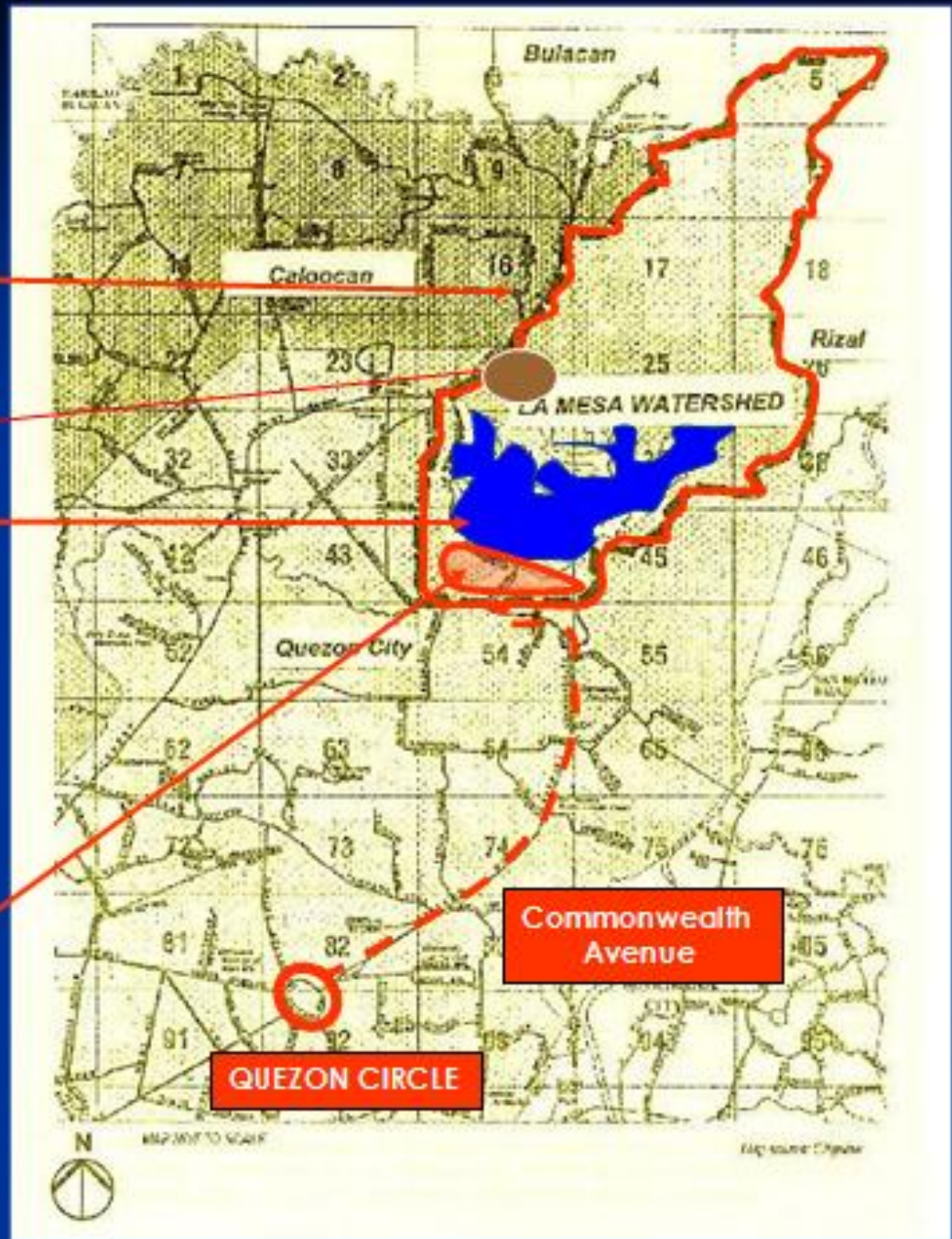
PROPOSED 58HAS. HOUSING

LAKE

700 hectares

La Mesa Ecopark

Picnic and Recreational  
Grounds



## Before ...



In 1987, more than 90% of the La Mesa was forested

In 1997, 45% of the forest was already denuded - due to the rampant practice of upland farming (kaingin), timber poaching, illegal forest products gathering and squatting.

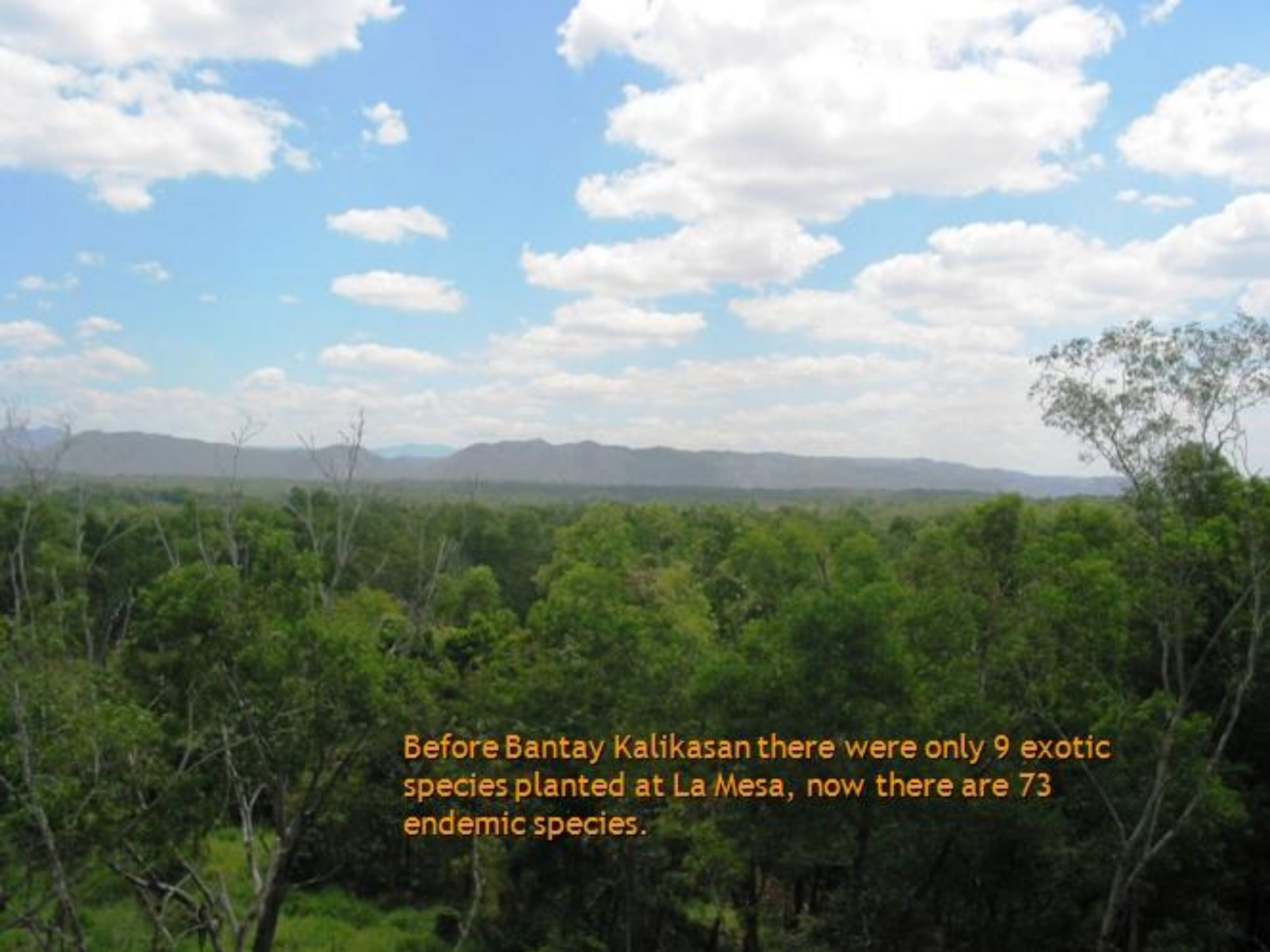
# More than 90% reforested..

1,386 hectares planted out of 1,500 hectares

A 93 % survival rate for 500,000 seedlings planted



Now, there are 73 endemic  
species reintroduced.

A wide-angle landscape photograph showing a dense, lush green forest in the foreground and middle ground. In the distance, a range of low mountains or hills stretches across the horizon. The sky is bright blue with scattered, fluffy white clouds. The overall scene is bright and clear, suggesting a sunny day.

**Before Bantay Kalikasan there were only 9 exotic species planted at La Mesa, now there are 73 endemic species.**

# Ecotrails



Scenes from the Ecotrails



Bats



Egrets



Serpent Eagle

**Animals have come back**

Streams have  
started  
flowing



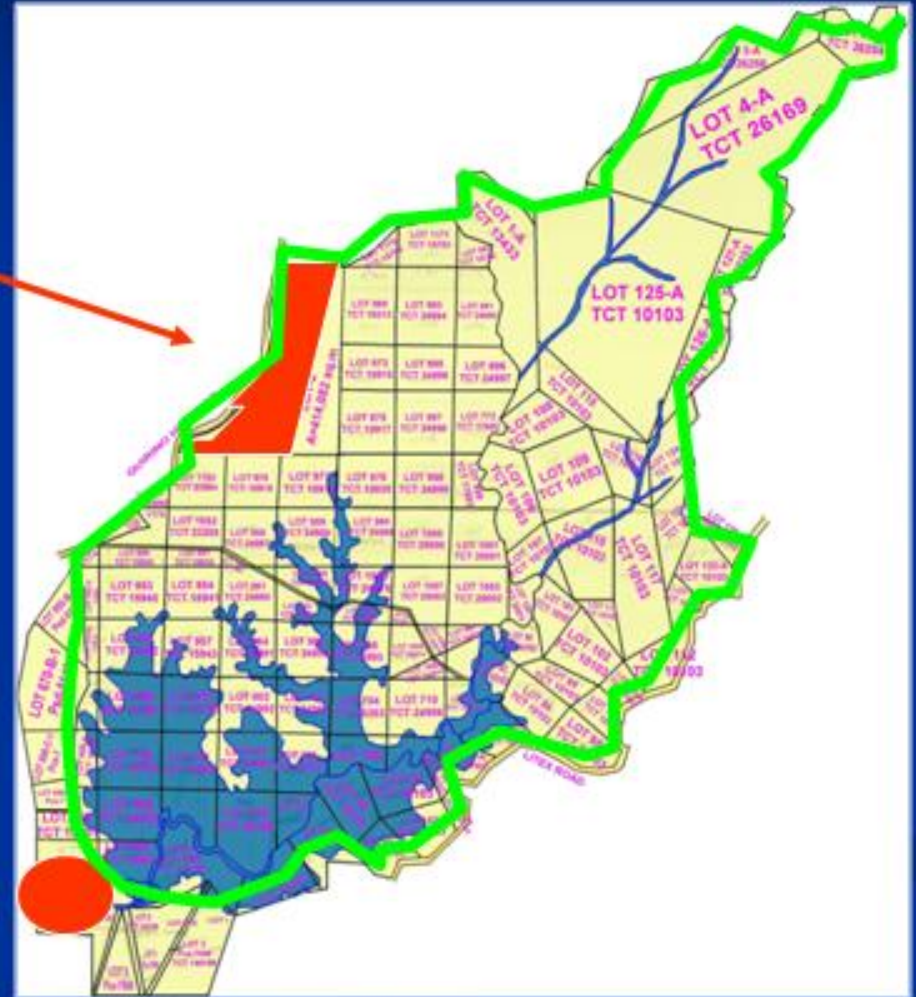


# The 59-hectare MWSS Housing Issue

# History

## 1989: Transfer of Site

NWSA ordered the housing site to be relocated upstream of the water reservoir, to where it is presently located

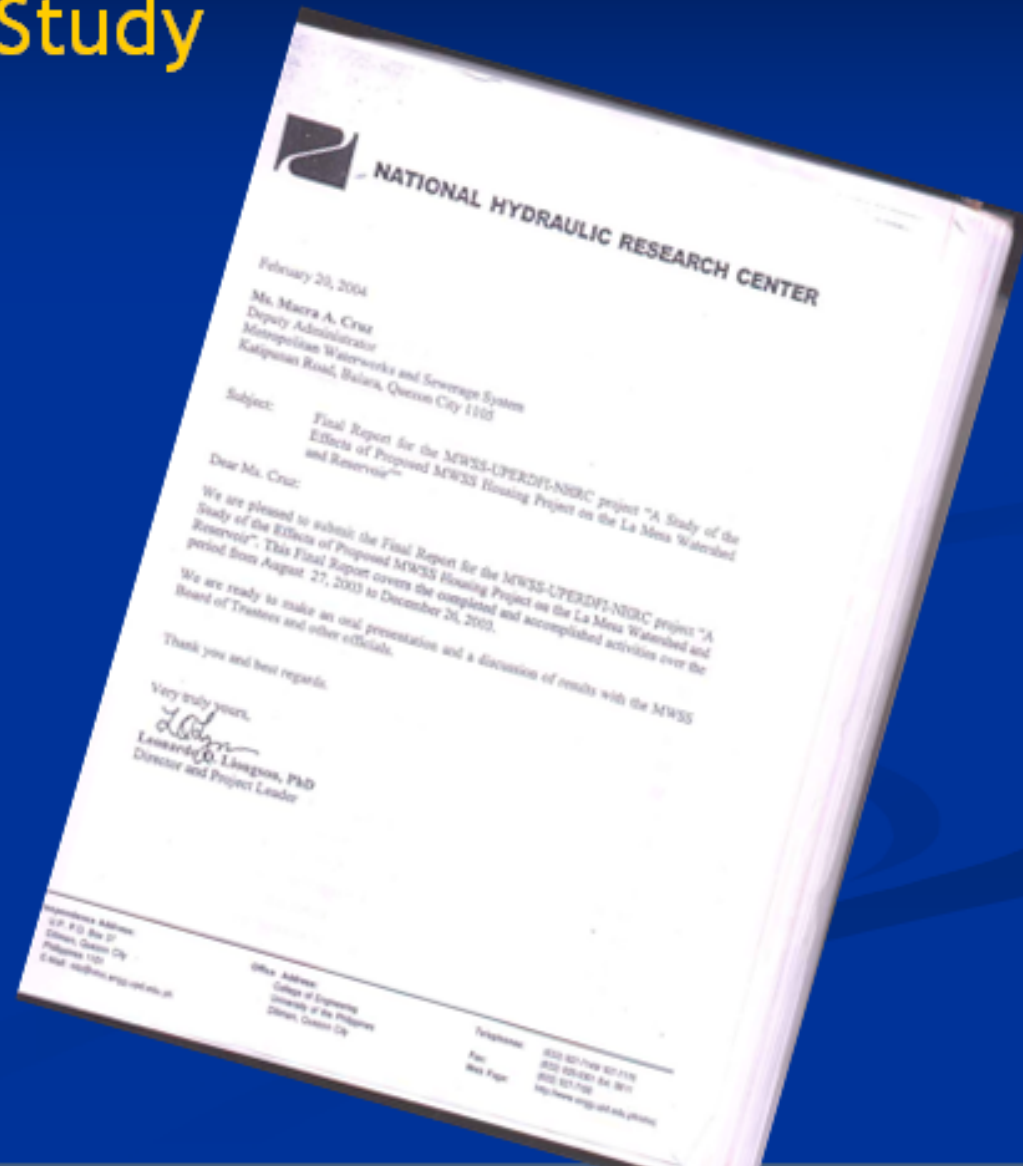


Filtration Plant

# History

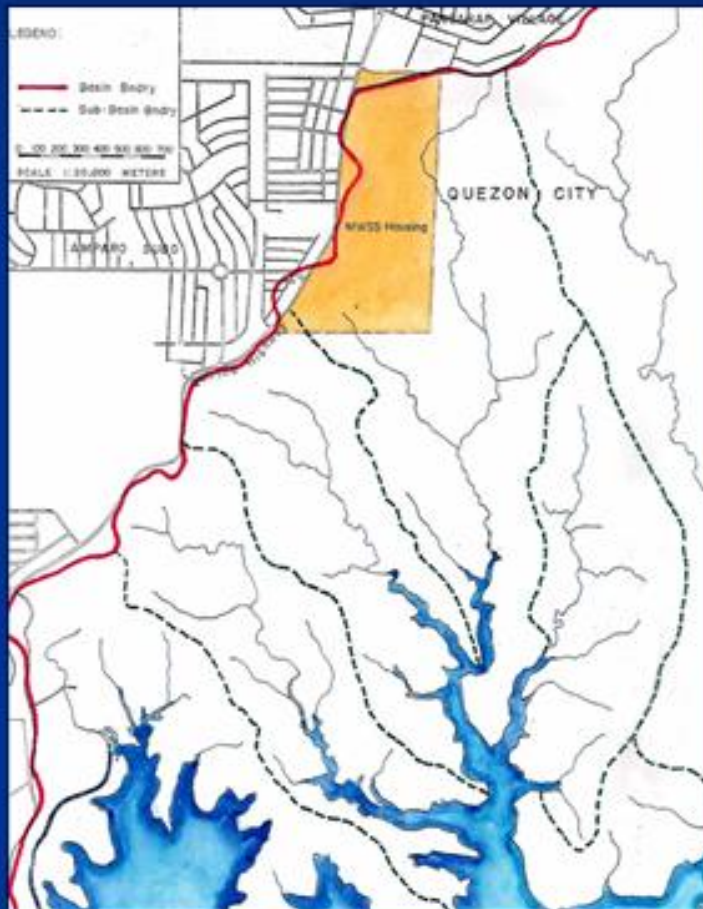
## 2003- 2004: NHRC Study

MWSS commissioned the UP National Hydraulic Research Center (UP-NHRC) headed by Prof. Leony Liangson, to conduct a “Study of the Effects of the proposed MWSS Housing on the La Mesa Watershed and Reservoir”



# History

## 2004 : NHRC Report



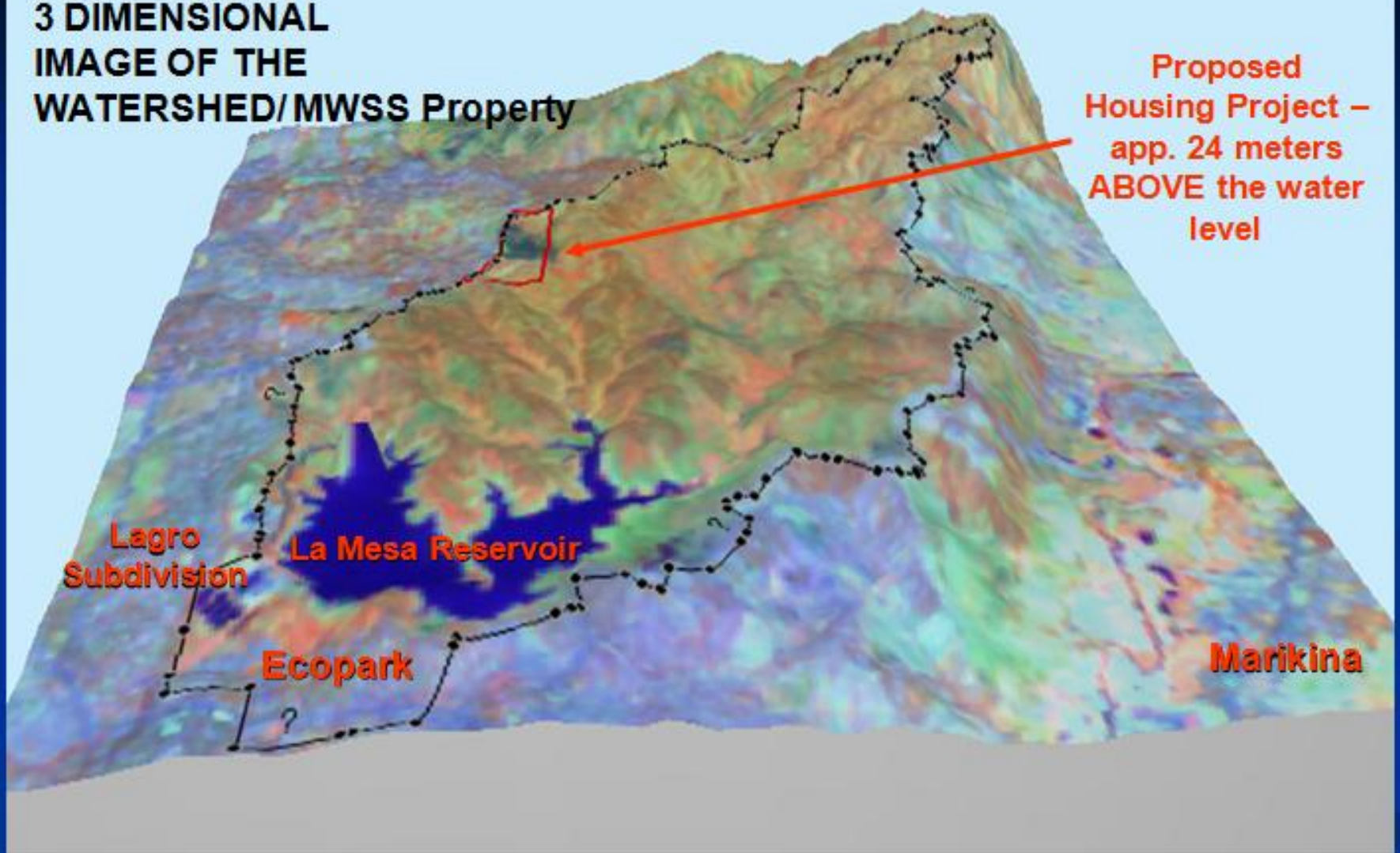
*No mitigating measure for groundwater contamination*

*Cost of Mitigating Measures to:*

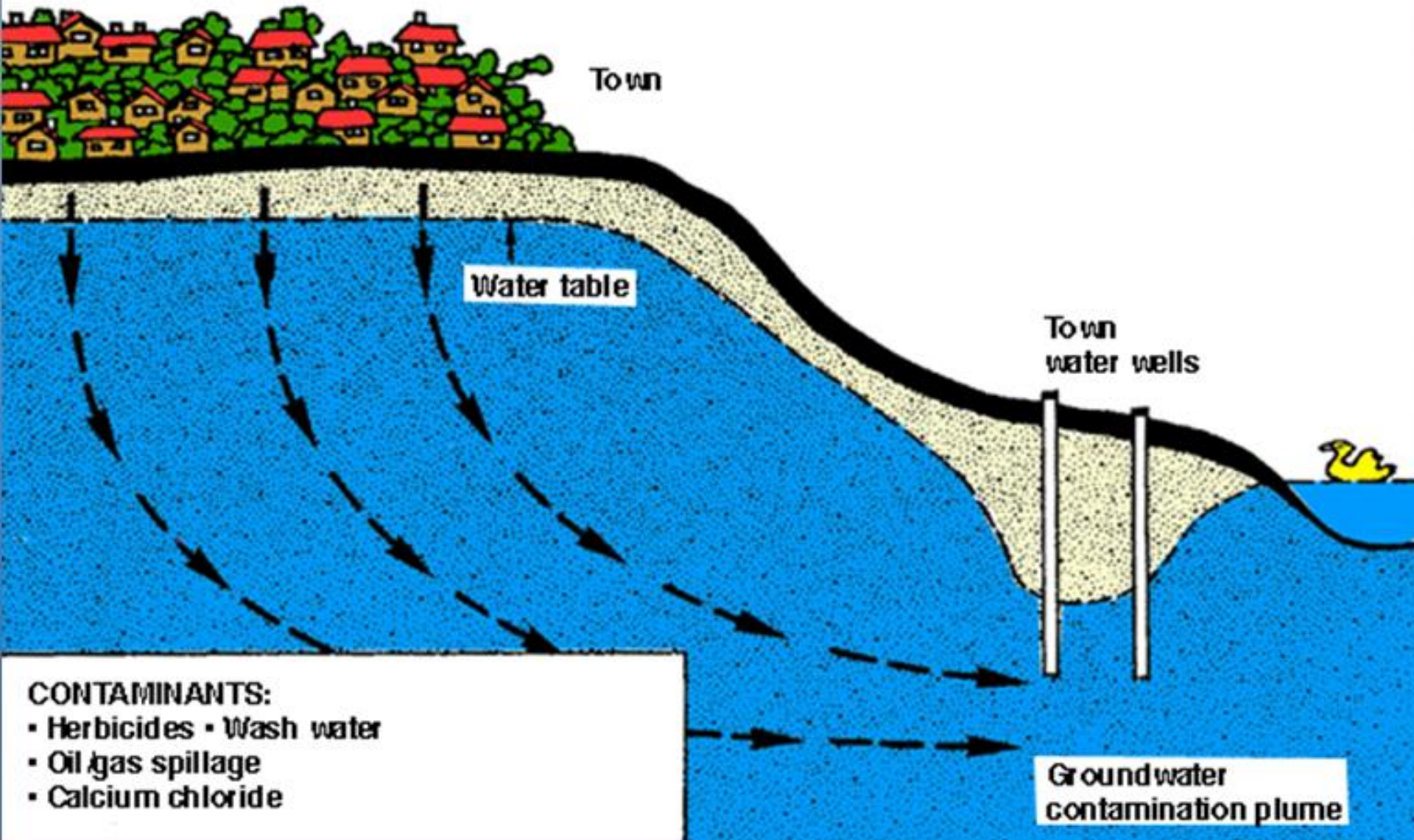
<i>Flood Control and Drainage</i>	<i>P41.51m</i>
<i>Wastewater</i>	<i>P50.80m</i>
<i>Total Capital Required</i>	<i>P92.31m</i>
<i>Annual Operating Cost</i>	<i>P8.16m</i>

Source: NHRC Report, Prof Liongson

**3 DIMENSIONAL  
IMAGE OF THE  
WATERSHED/MWSS Property**



**Proposed  
Housing Project –  
app. 24 meters  
ABOVE the water  
level**

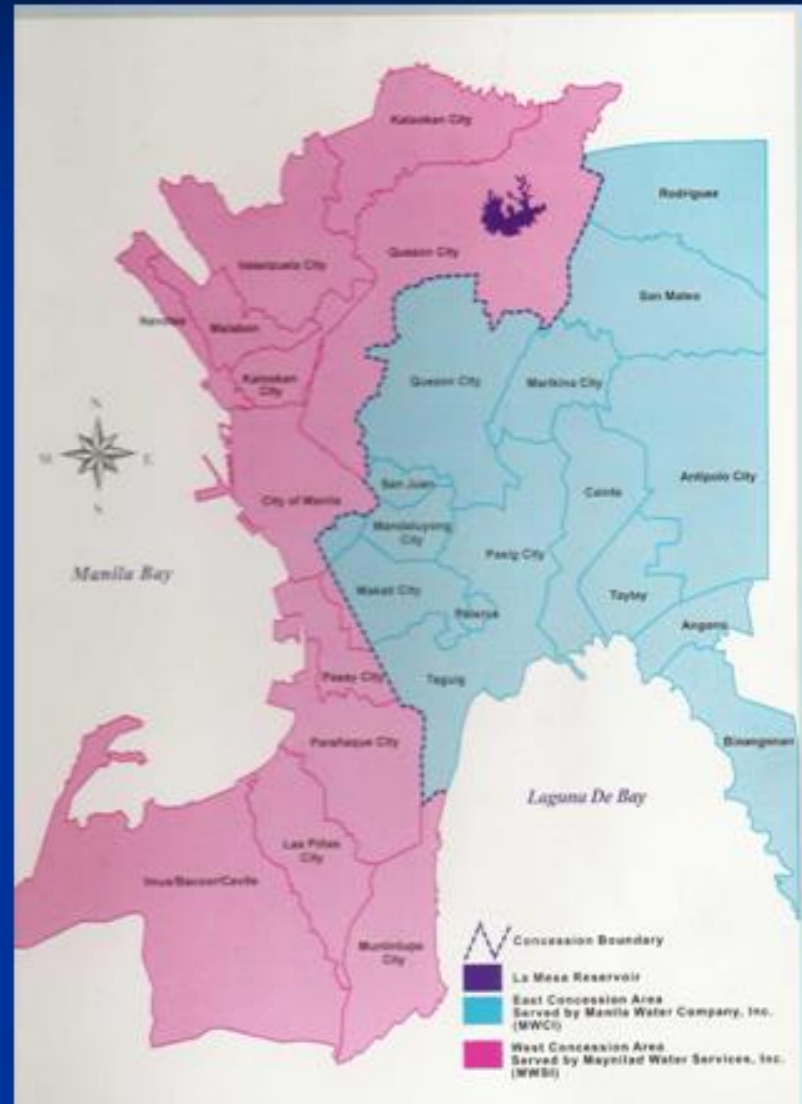


# Affected Areas

It has been verified that 12 million Filipinos will be affected by the housing project -- Maynilad has plans of drawing water from La Mesa.

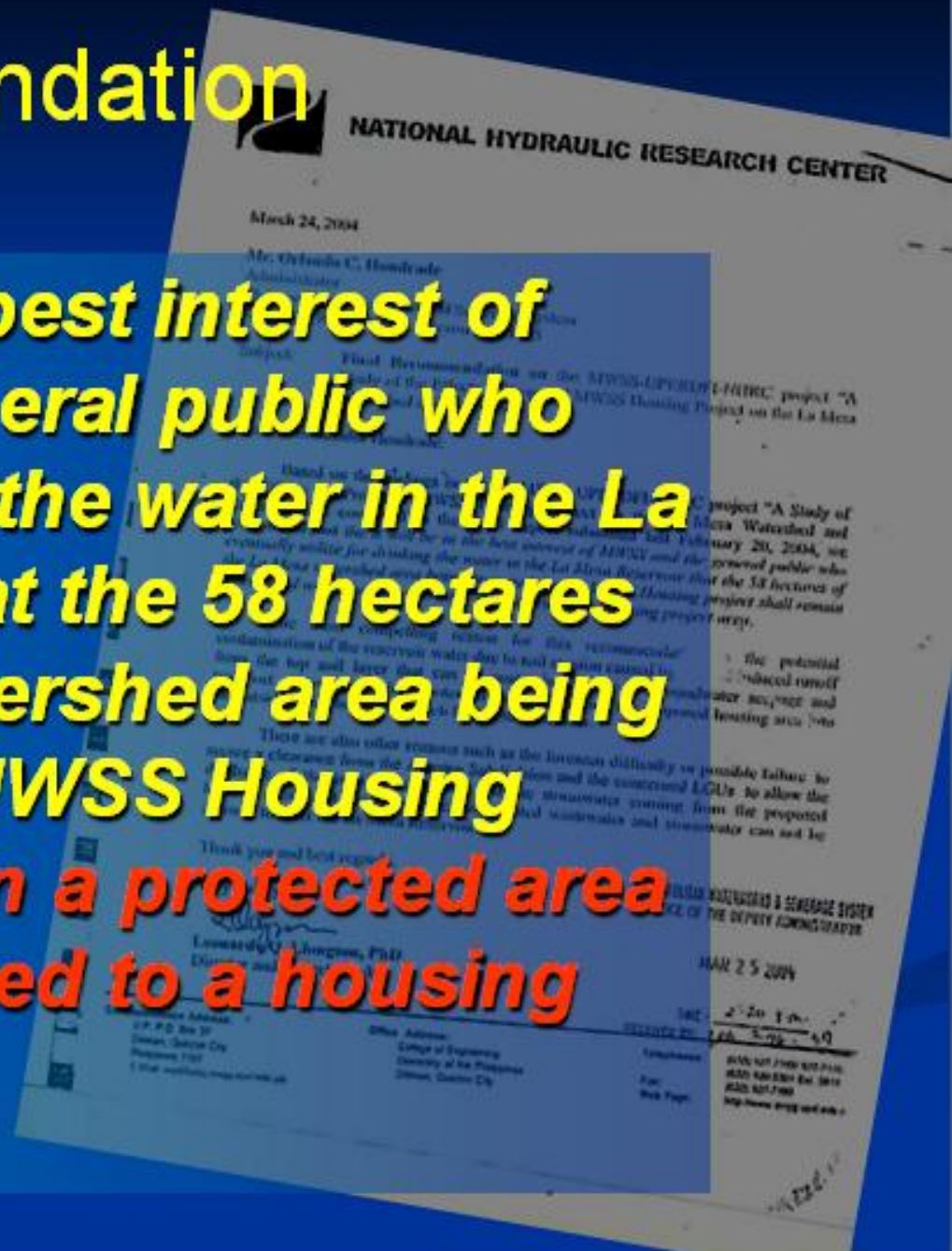
Contrary to the general notion that La Mesa is only a reserve source of water, Manila Water has confirmed that they draw from La Mesa everyday.

The water requirements of Metro Manila are so huge that it will take only one week to consume all the water stored in La Mesa.



# Final Recommendation

**“...it will be in the best interest of MWSS and the general public who utilize for drinking the water in the La Mesa Reservoir that the 58 hectares of the La Mesa watershed area being proposed for the MWSS Housing project shall remain a protected area and not be converted to a housing area.”**



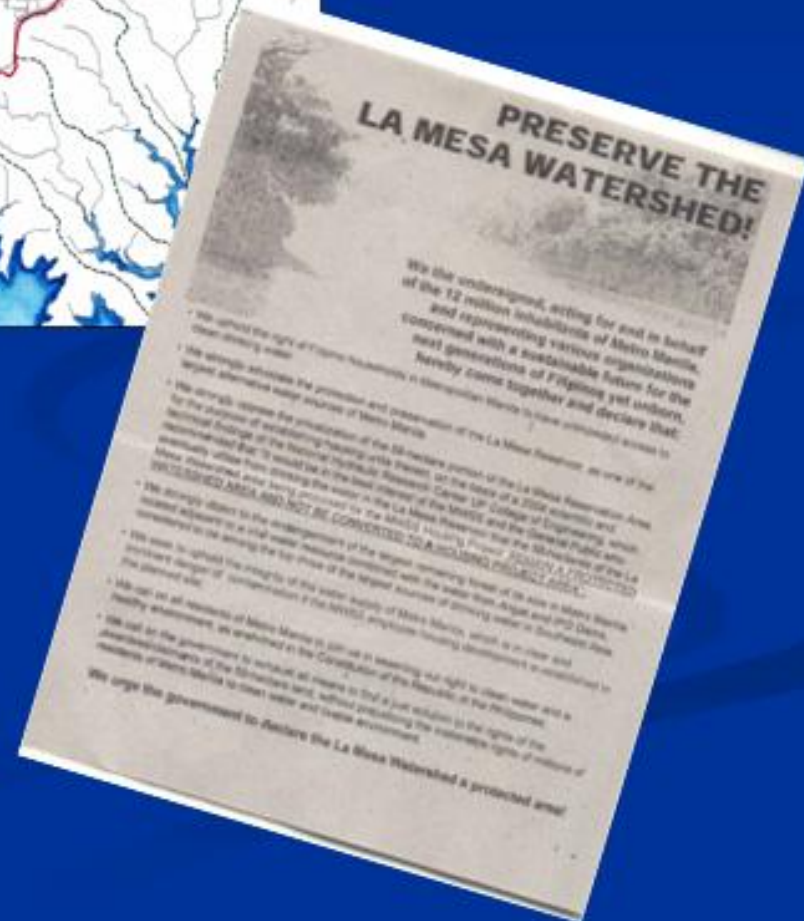


# Save the La Mesa Coalition

May 2, 2006

In view of the NHRC study of possible contamination of the water supply brought about by the housing project, Bantay Kalikasan, together with other concerned environmental groups formed the “Save the La Mesa Coalition” with the following objectives:

- Find a just solution to the housing problem of the workers.
- Declare the La Mesa Watershed a protected area.





# June 2006: Embarked on a Nationwide Signature Campaign

*Our water, our life*  
12 million people in Metro Manila depend on the La Mesa reservoir for water. Please help keep it safe and clean.

Add your voice to the campaign to preserve the La Mesa watershed. Join the signature campaign asking the government TO DECLARE LA MESA WATERSHED A PROTECTED AREA.

In signing the petition below you are requesting the preservation of the 28,000-acre portion of the La Mesa watershed that is a natural resource and is the source of Metro Manila's water supply. This area is the La Mesa Watershed and is the responsibility of the government to protect it from all threats to the health and well-being of the 12 million Metro Manila residents of the 28,000-acre watershed, without prejudicing the rights of 12 million Metro Manila residents of the watershed to their own water.

Ask the members of your family to sign too, and return the signed form to Davao's Solid Cebu JPS Express courier restaurants, Small gas stations, Metro Manila, Bayad Centers in Metro Manila and designated payment centers in Metro Manila.

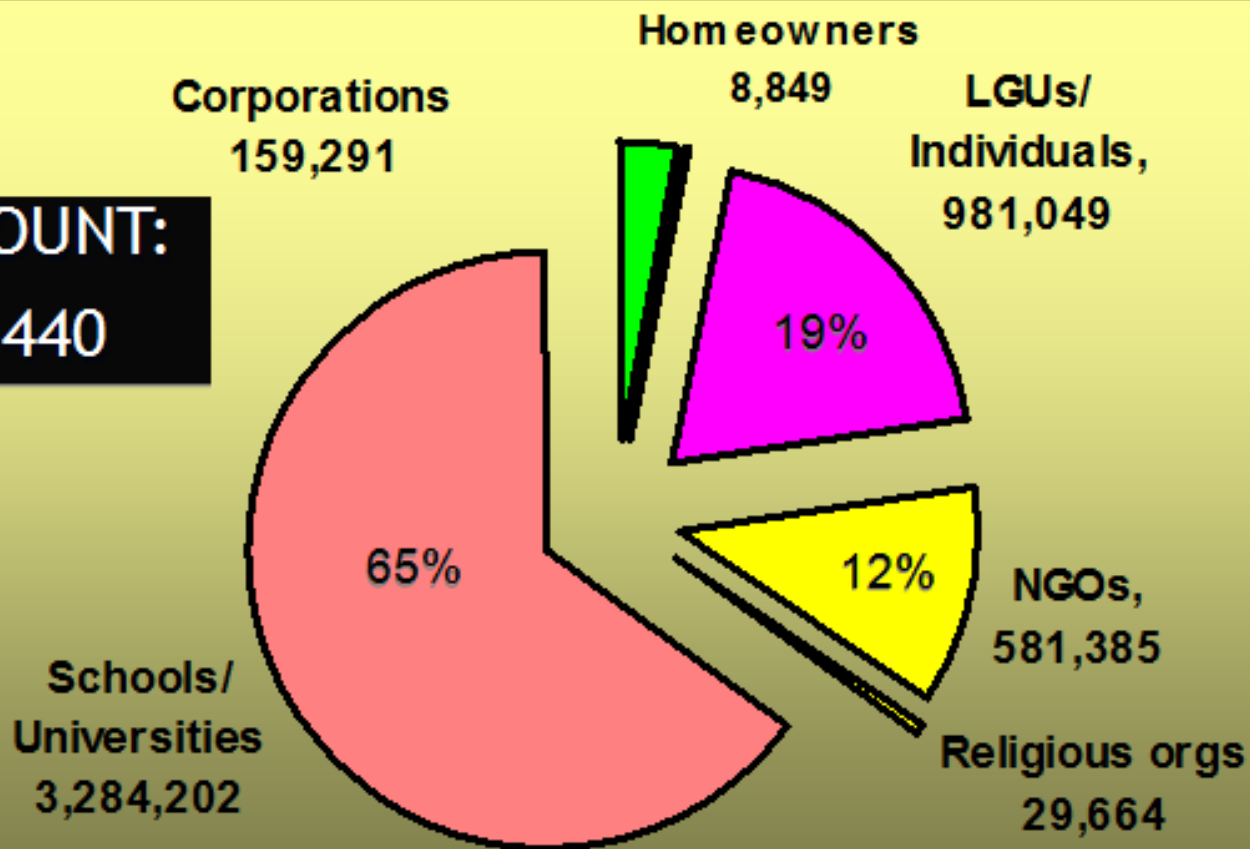
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Set LA-Mesa-PROTECT+space+ NAME+address+ADDRESS and Send to 2366 for Globe & Sun or 231 for SMART, TALK N TEXT, A880 Mobile

www.lamesaocopark.com

# TOTAL NUMBER of signatures per sector

**TOTAL COUNT:  
5,044,440**



# History

July 18, 2007

- PGMA Announcement that La Mesa is declared as a Watershed Reservation “subject to private rights”

# Tampakan Copper Gold Mine Project

**Tampakan, South Cotabato**

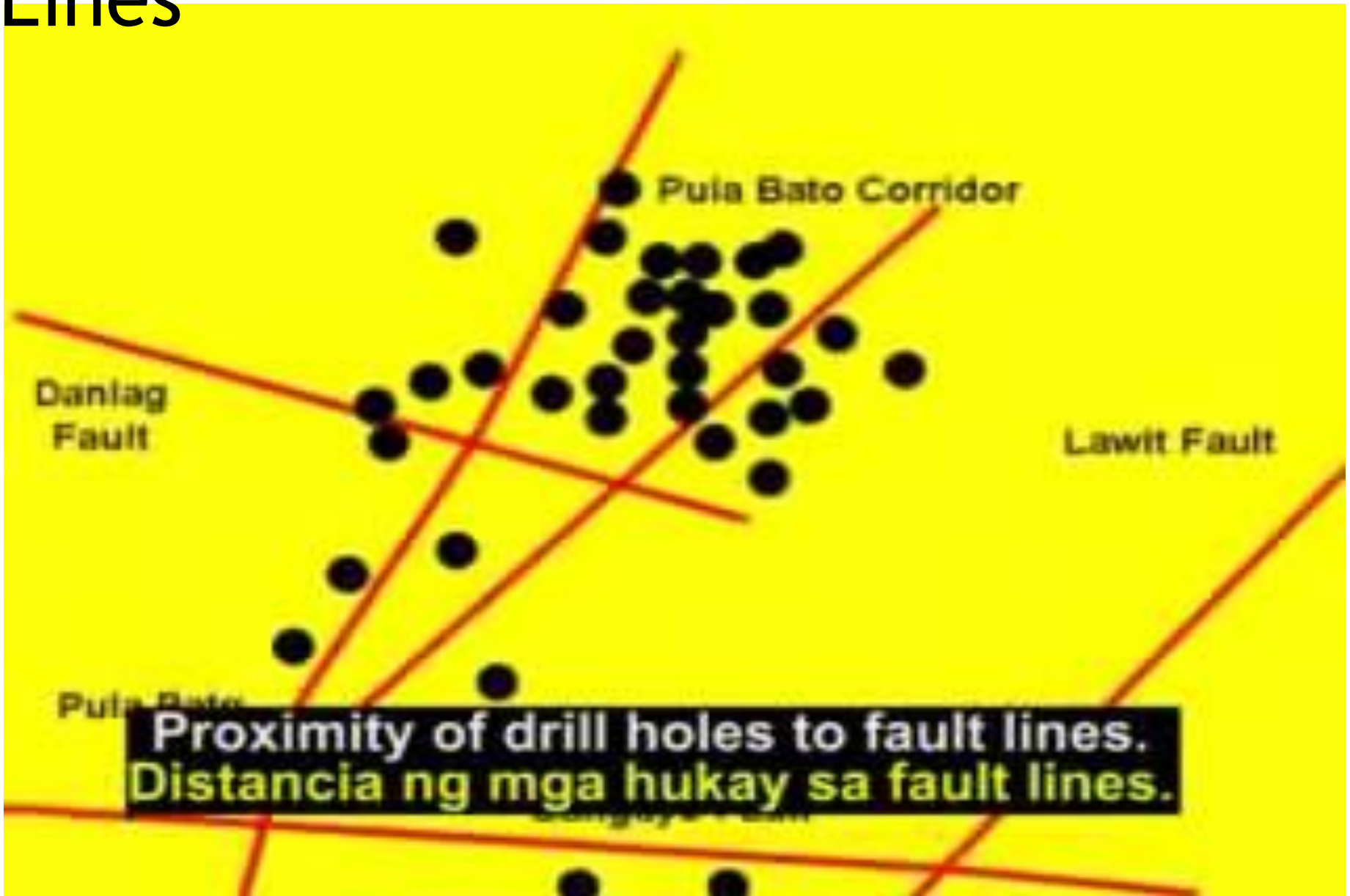
# Tampakan



# Tampakan



# Tampakan - Drill Holes and Fault Lines





# Tampakan



**Due to hydraulic mining. Banlas mining, pouring water on the mountain instead of excavating. They use the water to dig so that they can get what is in the mountain.... Illegal, they want to caso the barangay bec. the barangay allows it and knows it. We dont know who is doing it... people think its the officials of the barangay.**



# Semirara Mining Corporation

Municipality of Caluya, Antique

# Semirara, Antique

- The islands of Caluya and Sibay are home to the country's endangered flora and fauna with a huge potential to ecotourism.
- Today, Semirara Island is home to the largest coal mine in Southeast Asia. Accounting 92% of coal production at 8 million metric tons annually.
- Caluya has 30,046 in population with a poverty incidence of **47%**.
- More than 80 hectares of mangroves destroyed between 2009-2012. In 2005, DMCI revenue for coal production posted **P11.8B**, **P16.3B** in 2004, and **P12.6B** in 2013.
- Mining operations has since then reshaped the island, erasing hills and filling lands as far as 2km into the ocean and removing vast tracks of mangroves and coral areas.



# Municipality of Caluya

## State of Local Development

**State of Housing and Basic Utilities** - Households access to piped-in water supply (level III) is very low. Difficulty in accessing water could be an issue to many residents.

**State of Income** - Poverty incidence is alarming. Magnitude of families living below poverty threshold is too high.

**State of Urban Ecosystems** - Air quality is uncomfortable.

**State of Agricultural Ecosystems** - Slight loss of prime agricultural lands.

**State of Forest Ecosystems** - Incidence of large-scale quarrying and mining in forest is quite high. Forest resources and habitat is at risk.

**State of Coastal Marine Ecosystems** - Coastal fish catch has decreased for the past five years.

*Source: Bureau of Local Government Supervision , Department of the Interior and Local Government*



# Mt. Sinai

Homonhon, Guian  
Eastern Samar



















# EMIR Mineral Resources Corporation

Homonhon, Guian  
Eastern Samar











Thank you.