WHY DEFUND JALAUR DAM?

Violation of the indigenous people's right to give or deny consent to development projects in areas considered as their ancestral domain

The National Irrigation Administration (NIA) conducted "consultations" among affected communities TWO MONTHS after it submmited a feasibility study on the building the said dam project

High risk of landslide in the dam project site

The Mines and Geosciences Bureau Region 6 (MGB-6) conducted geohazard assessments and identified Calinog town as one of the 11 municipalities that are higly prone to landslides.

Landslides could shorten the dam's life span beacuse it endangers the project of being clogged with rocks, fallen trees, and huge amounts of soil.

Danger posed by the West Panay fault

The NIA lied about the inactivity of the West Panay fault in its final report to the Korean Export-Import Bank.

The dam site is only eleven kilometers away from the West Panay fault.

Dislocation of indigenous people

The project will displace around 17,000 Tumandok people, which will also cause them to lose their source of livelihood, heritage, and culture.

The government also has no clear plans on the alternative home of source of livelihood for the indigenous tribe.

WHY DEFUND JALAUR DAM?

Limited number of irrigated areas to benefit from JRMPII

Only 9,500 hectares of rainfed ricelands will be added to the 22,340 hectares already serviced by the existing five irrigation systems.

The dam project will instead divert huge volumes of water to serve the urbanizing municipalities of Oton, San Miguel, Pavia and Leganes.

Aggravation of the country's debt problem

The Php 11.2 billion dam project is funded by the loan given by the Korean Export-Import Bank's loan through the Korean Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF).

This project added to the then Php 5.684 trillion external debt of the country (as of October 26, 2013).

6 Aggravation of flooding

2012's Typhoon Quinta proved that dams aggravate flooding. Passa City and Dueñas were heavily flooded before Dingle Moroboro Dam released water by opening it floodgates. However, this submerged Pototan, New Lucena, Barotac Nuevo, Dumangas, Zarraga and Leganes in water for several days.

Moroboro Dam is only 44 meters high, while Jalaur Dam is 106 meters high.

8 Privatization of water resources

The Jalaur dam project is a way for the government to introduce the Private-Public Partnership (PPP) scheme to "achieve private investment and efficient operation skills"

However, our water resources, which is an important part of our national patrimony, is endangered of being commercialized in the hands of private concessionaires.