

A. Social Analysis

i. Project Beneficiaries

The implementation of the sub-project would benefit the four barangays namely barangay Balindog, Paco, Magsaysay and Singao. Table below shows the respective population of each barangay. Of total number of households of the four barangays, 1,200 households of which engaged in farming activities.

Barangay	Household	Male	Female	Total
Balindog	1,110	2,457	2,433	4,890
Paco	799	1,808	1,756	3,564
Magsaysay	444	954	977	1,931
Singao	1,350	2,892	2,982	5,878

The consultation meeting was conducted last November 18, 2013, it was attended by the majority of the barangay council. The community identified the project as their priority. The speaker informed the residents about the 80-10-10 scheme of the project which means the 80% of the total project cost will be funded from the World Bank, 10% from the DA fund and 10% as counterpart from the LGU. Participation of women in the consultation meeting was also at large and as per discussion, the residents gave a positive response and they looked forward to see the immediate implementation of the project.

ii. Indigenous Cultural Community/Indigenous Peoples (ICC/IP)

There were only identified barangays in the city wherein the existence of Indigenous Cultural Community/Indigenous People (ICC/IP) were present. The Tribal Buyyahon Group is the only organized group which was represented by identified barangays. But as of the proposed Maligaya FMR project is concerned there were no indigenous people present in the community.

iii. Site and Right-of-Way acquisition

The proposed road project is an existing road with a 15 meters road width. Site and right-of-way on the proposed subproject is clear. The office of the city assessor issued a certification certifying the proposed road as road lot.

The said subproject has a total length of 2,793 meters which is characterized by mostly flat terrain with some portions that are slightly inclined that we looked at us potentially needs proper drainage so that the road will not be flooded during rainy seasons. Drainage canal with a width of 0.40m and a depth of 0.60m made up of grouted riprap will be installed to properly disposed run-off waters from road and nearby areas. These canals are situated at the following stations 0+970 to 1+000 (30m), from station 1+010 to 1+232.50(222.50m), from Sta.1+420 to 1+460(40m), from Sta. 1+620 to 1+645(25m), from Sta. 3+290 to 3+340(50m) and from Sta. 3+390 to 3+440(60m). This drainage canals are at the left side of the road considering that upstream currents are located at this side of the road providing maximum usage of the proposed canals. There are existing cross drains in the road as of today ranging from 18"Ø to 24"Ø RCPC but due to the recommendation coming from PRDP the cross drains along the proposed subproject will be upgraded to 0.910m or 36"Ø RCPC. The following stations are the stations with 0.910m RCPC Station 1+407.50, Sta. 2+249, Sta. 2+963, Sta. 3+153 and Sta.3+380. Additional 2 pieces of 36"Ø at Sta. 3+286 will be installed to cater the expansion of road width from 6m to 8m and also 10 pieces of 0.910m RCPC will be installed at Station 1+000 -1+010 that will serve as a continuity of our open canal in which will cross a road section. The installation of this drainages as well as this cross drains will mitigate the risk of flooding during rainy seasons.

iv. Damage to standing crops, houses and/or properties

There will be no crops, houses and private properties that could be destroyed in the cause of the implementation since the road already exists. It was already settled beforehand.

v. Physical displacement of persons

Based on ocular inspection and actual survey of the proposed sub-project, no persons or residents or house structure will be affected during and after the project implementation alongside the right of way.

vi. Economic displacement of persons

There will no private properties or economic displacement that could be destroyed in the cause of the implementation.

ii. Grievance Redness Mechanism

As the procuring entity, the City Office already designated a grievance point persons as indicated in the CLGU Executive Order No. 015, series of 2015 in the name of Engr. Divina M. Fuentes. If there are issues and concerns before and after the implementation of the project, they can approach the Municipal Grievance Focal Person to address their concerns. The GPPs will be responsible for the initial screening of feedbacks and complaints, as well as, the organization of preliminary meetings with concerned parties to establish the critical path to resolution. A registry of feedback or grievances received will be maintained by the GPPs for reporting to the NPCO and the World Bank, specifically for associated follow-up, resolution or non-resolution of issues. Feedback/grievance registries will be consolidated by the NPCO for discussions on how to further enhance PRDP systems based on the feedback and complaints.

The Grievance Investigation and Resolution process is outlined below:

- a. Step 1: Feedback/Complaint Form will be accomplished by beneficiaries, affected persons (APs), households (AHs) or groups of households and sent to the GPP of the relevant body (PSOs, RPCOs or LGUs).
- b. Step 2: Feedbacks and complaints will be recorded in the registry. In cases of complaints, the GPP will assess the validity of the grievance. If evaluated as valid, within 10 days from the date the complaint is received, the relevant LGU's GPP will organize meetings with the relevant agencies/contractors to discuss how to resolve the matter. All meetings will be recorded and copies of the minutes of meetings will be provided to beneficiaries or APs/AHs.
- c. Step 3: The relevant LGU Governor/Mayor's Office shall take such mitigation measures as agreed in meetings from step 2 within 10 days, or some other period acceptable to the parties referred to in step 2.
- d. Step 4: When the complaint is resolved, the Complaint Form shall be signed by complainant/head of household, the relevant LGU Mayor's Office and annotated at each stage of process by the relevant LGU with copies to be sent to the concerned RPCO.

e. Step 6: If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or if no decision or mitigation measure is received from the relevant LGU Council within 15 days after the registration of complaint, the APs/ AHs can appeal to the relevant RPCO GPP. The concerned RPCO will decide and take mitigation measures within one month of receiving the appeal.

f. Step 7: When the complaint is resolved, the Complaint Form shall be signed by complainant/head of household, the relevant LGU, the RPCO, and annotated at each stage of process by the GPP of the PSO.

g. Step 8: If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or if no response is received from the relevant RPCO within 15 days after the registration of complaint, the APs/ Ahs.

B. Environmental Analysis

i. Natural habitat

There were no records from the four barangays and from other agencies that accounts for habitat for wildlife in the project area since the proposed project is near the urban barangay. Creeks are located at Stations 0+495, 1+940 and 2+180 of the whole stretch of the proposed project site.

ii. Physical Cultural Resources

The direct influenced barangays are all considered as typical barangays where Christian population dominates the community. Neither cultural heritage nor cultural structure in the area.

iii. Terrain, Soil Types and Rainfall

Soil

The largest area of land is classified as Sandy-Clay Loam. It covers 48.13% of the total land area or 16,330 hectares and is typical for intensive agriculture. Other soil types include Clay Loam at 12,335.5 hectares (36.36%), mostly in areas suitable for urban development. Another is the Mountain Soil which covers 5,360.4 hectares (15.8%) and is best suited for forest/reforestation, parks and wildlife. The highest waters holding capacity

parts are in areas classified under Mountain Soils. The other two soil types are suited for agricultural crops while the rest are best suited for reforestation, pasture, parks and wildlife.

Rainfall

Kidapawan City has one agromet station and one rain gauge station. The agromet station in Barangay Balindog is situated at 7°01' N Latitude and 125°03' E longitude with an elevation of 200 meters above sea level, while the Amas Rain gauge station is situated at 7°4'10.55" latitude and 124°57'33.33" longitude with an elevation of 123.5 meters above sea level. Barangay Amas has relatively lower rainfall, which ranges from 75.3 mm on the month of March and 246.8 mm on the month of June compared to Barangay Balindog which ranges from 128.2 mm for the month of January and 329 mm for the month of May.

Rainfall ranges from 2.71 inches during summer and as high as 12.09 inches in July. Average annual rainfall is pegged at 7.07 inches.

iv. Hazard/risk assessment (Drainage Situations, Erosion, Flooding Potential)

Based on the result of the actual survey conducted by MGB, the four barangays resulted to low and moderate in terms to flood and erosion.

All workers are required to strictly observe safety standards and personal protective equipment, putting up safety signs within the batching area and providing of potable water & sanitary facilities for workers within the facility.

v. IPM

The City Agriculture Office thru the Department of Agriculture Regional Field Unit has already undergone training on Integrated Pest Management, Farmers Field Schools (IPM-FFS) or Kasaganaang Sakahan at Kalikasan (KASAKALIKASAN) last December 7, 2009 to May 20, 2010. The Agricultural Technicians (AT) and the farmer beneficiaries have already performed series of actual activities on the field. This aims further to reduce risk pesticide-induced pest outbreak, health hazard to farmers and consumers and environmental

damage, training on pesticide use, handling and storage, raise and stabilize farm incomes and strengthen farmer organizations and farmers managerial capability.

Through the massive and cohesive information, series of trainings and seminars conducted to the farmers of the entire city, our farmers adopted the program IPM-KASAKALIKASAN, thus making tuff decision makers. There is no rampant or heavy users of chemical-pesticides when there is occurrence or pests infestation in the locality since our farmers are technically equipped, know the effects of chemicals to human health and disastrous to our environment and the importance of the natural enemies which makes ecologically balance in nature. They are capable to manage the insect pests and diseases with their knowledge acquired and assistance through the technical staff of the City Agriculture Office.

vi. Status of environmental clearances –CNC/ECC

In response to the environmental policy requirement, LGU of Kidapawan City has secured an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) from the DENR-EMB Region XII on February 12, 2013 and since there were no fruit trees to be affected, no need to submit Tree Cutting Permit from PCA and DENR.

Social and Environmental Impacts

a. Quarry Sites

The propose quarry site where located at Brgy. San Roque. It is 16 kilometers away from the proposed road projects. The available quarry materials are Item 104 for embankment. It is a good source of quarry materials and pass quality item from the Department of Public and High Ways (DPWH).

Effect of Hauling of Quarry Materials

During the implementations of the projects, the hauling of quarry materials will be the responsible of contractor to mitigate or repair the disturbance/impairment of the road access.

b. Batching Plants – The proposed Batching plant is movable so there is no way to cause harm for the populace, since this has no permanent structure. This will be stationed in non-populated area and approximately less than 1 kilometer from the project site. The batching plant should properly identify to avoid social and environmental issue. The batching plant should consider the following:

Site Considerations – must be located in an area where they will not pose hazard to the environment or the amenity of the local community.

Water Quality – Potential pollutants in batching plant wastewater include cement, sand, aggregates and petroleum products. These substances can adversely affect the environment by increasing soil and water ph and increase the turbidity of waterways.

Air Quality – dust from cement, sand and aggregates are pollutant. Fine dust particles can enter neighboring premises and adversely affect amenity. Dust must be controlled so there are no significant emissions from the plant.

Noise Emission – noise form of pollution and a potential source of conflict between the operator of a concrete batching plant and the local community.

Solid Waste – the main solid waste generated by the batching plants is waste concrete. Waste minimization is the preferred approach to dealing with this problem. Careful matching of orders with production could minimize the need to return unused concrete to the batching plant.

Annex H –2

Department of Agriculture

Philippine Rural Development Project

Chance Archaeological/Paleontological Finds Procedure for Subprojects

In the implementation of the Concreting of Maligaya FMR, the City of Kidapawan insured that there are no structures, monuments or physical cultural resources that will be affected by the subproject during the implementations. The project site is not part of an important landscape feature. Moreover, it is not a potential archaeological site. However, if during the implementation of the project there is a chance that objects of archaeological or paleontological importance are excavated; the chance finds procedure for the sub projects should be observed as to wit:

1. Upon discovery of artifacts, bones or other objects of interests, all digging, drilling and other earthmoving activities within the radius of 10 meters from the discovery point shall be immediately suspended. The highest ranking officer of the Contractor present at the site must impose the suspension of activities and immediately inform the LGU Contract Administrator or if not available, the highest ranking LGU officer available.
2. The highest ranking officer of the Contractor at the construction site with or without the LGU Contract Administrator or LGU representative shall immediately take photographs of the artifacts, bones or other objects of interest. The photographs must be taken at close-ups and at distant range or at wide-shots placing the objects at the approximately the same point and position where they were found and showing other markers.
3. The highest ranking officer of the Contractor at the site must ensure that the site is secured and any artifacts, bones or objects of interests already removed from the site must also be placed in a secured place or container.
4. The LGU Contract Administrator and/or highest ranking Officer from the LGU shall immediately report the discovery simultaneously to: (a) the Regional Project Coordination Office (RPCO) Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES) Officer and

Engineer or if not available, the highest available ranking Officer of the RPCO; and, consistent with RA 8492, (b) to the National Museum.

The following are the contact numbers of the Archaeology Division of the National Museum:

Email: archaeology@nationalmuseum.gov.ph

Telephone Numbers

Curator: (+632) 527-03-08

Administrative: (+632) 527-12-35

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