

Nalunao-Kalangay-Mahabang Parang-Aliliw-Kabatete-Piis FMR

SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

iv. Project Beneficiaries

The proposed farm-to-market road may have direct and indirect benefits to the population of the municipality particularly to the people living in the concerned barangays that the road project will traverse. The population of the municipality of Lucban, registered at 46,469 with 10,626 households (as of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing by the NSO), will be indirectly benefitted by the project along with the traders/buyers/sellers/processors of passion fruit in and outside the province. However, the population of the six (6) concerned barangays totaling more than 1,543 which is equivalent to more than 419 households will be directly benefitted by the project.

A total of 138 from Nalunao, 140 from Kalangay, 196 from Mahabang Parang, 318 from Aliliw, 232 from Kabatete and 519 from Piis are also considered to be the direct beneficiaries of the project for majority of the residents in the said barangays are farmers.

Table 18: Project Beneficiaries of the Proposed Farm-to-Market Road

Barangay	Population			*House holds	**Affected Households Along the Proposed FMR
	Total	Male	Female		
Nalunao	138	77	61	41	4
Kalangay	140	79	61	38	0
Mah. Parang	196	130	66	56	12
Aliliw	318	179	138	79	12
Kabatete	232	126	106	64	8
Piis	519	299	220	141	13
Total	1,543	890	653	419	49
Lucban	46,469	23,548	22,921	10,626	49

Source: NSO 2010

There are four (4) households in Barangay Nalunao, twelve (12) households in Barangay Mahabang Parang, twelve (12) households in Barangay Aliliw, eight (8) in Barangay Kabatete and thirteen (13) households in Barangay Piis, living along the access road who will be affected by the project construction.

Relative to this, several consultation meetings were conducted: two in the form of classroom type sessions and other informal meetings were done by the respective barangay chairmen in their respective jurisdictions. These were mostly attended by the head of the affected households while some sent their representatives. The said two formal classroom type sessions were consecutively held at the PRDP sub-office located at the Lucban Municipal Building on July 25, 2014 and July 26, 2014 (*See Annex 21, 22, 23 for the Minutes, Attendance and Picture of Consultation Meeting*). Other informal consultations were done simultaneously on key areas of the barangay. And the latest held this April and May, 2015 by segment. (*See Annex 24: Attendance Sheet by Segment, April and May 2015*)

Below are the highlights of the consultation meetings:

- **Assurance of the implementation of the project**
The local people are used to having meetings with the LGU pertaining to projects that remain as proposals only, without being approved or realized. Because of this, they have become skeptical that the proposed road project will ever be implemented.
- **Benefits of the Subproject**
The stakeholders were informed of the livelihood opportunities and increase in income generating projects for the farmers in the area as an indirect result of the road project. Likewise, they were also informed that the market value of their properties will increase once the road project is completed considering that there will be an easier access from their farms to the market. The hauling cost for their farm produce and other related activities will also decrease as a result of the concreting of the farm-to-market.
- **Compensation on Right-of-Way Acquisition**
The Project Affected Persons were informed that the LGU has no funds for the right-of-way acquisition and, thus, is not able to compensate them. Nevertheless, in recognition of the need for this subproject, the people during the consultation meeting cited their willingness and consent to the use of a part of their properties and did not request for any compensation or equivalent monetary value for these properties. For their part, they are happy with the fact that upon completion of the FMR project, the value of their property will increase.

Further, each PAP expressed their appreciation for the project and their concurrence in the form of waiver of rights/quit claims or deeds of donation for the required land areas for the widening of the said road. Some household representatives also affirmed their support as they said that the project will improve their access to basic services and will stimulate economic development in the area.

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

There are no Indigenous Cultural Communities or Indigenous People in Lucban. To support this claim, the municipal government has requested the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples to issue a certification that the proposed site is not covered by any Ancestral Domain (*See Annex 5 for the letter to NCIP*)

vi. Site and Right-of-Way Acquisition

The occupants of the parcels of registered land along the FMR are either with Transfer Certificate of Title (TCT) as proof of ownership or just exercising their rights over the parcel they are tilling and/or residing. The area is generally classified as agricultural as indicated in the tax declaration of property. Based on the survey conducted, 49 households along the access road will be affected by the project. Shown in the Table below are the name of landowners/occupants and the corresponding area to be acquired for the widening of the existing access road from the four concerned barangays.

Table No. 19. Total Land Area Affected by Right-of-Way Acquisition Per Land Owner/Occupant

Name of Land Owner in the Assessors Record (See actual occupants in the parcellary annexes on Households along the Proposed FMR)	Total landholding in (sq.m.)	Total Area to be used for the ROW (in sq.m.)	Remarks
A. NALUNAO (4)			
1. Benilda P. Conde	14,066	1,133	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
2. Teodoro M. Venezuela	14,611	678	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
3. Teodora S. Permalino	23,972	917	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
4. Pilar Veluz	6,957	132	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
B . Mahabang Parang (12)			
5. Sps Liberato & Debbie Ambon	11,934	150	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
6. Eleonor Pavino	26,477	1,206	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
7. Hrs of Gregorio Nombrefia,	25,401	1,338	Notarized

Ramon Nombrefia, Orlando Nombrefia Sps Melchor and Marieta Robel			WR/Quitclaim
8. Silvestre Elloso ,Froilan Elloso	25,927	270	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
9. Renato Abulencia	9,919	588	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
10. Montano Veluz	12,181	250	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
11. Ponciano Elloso , Magdalena Elloso	9,967	221	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
12. Marieta Villaverde et al	35,234	2,076	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
13. Federico Placino, Samuel Placino	50,735	657	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
14. Narcisa Catapang ,Rosario A. Abad	22,387	694	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
15. Joselito Oblefias & Isidra De Asis, Ludicia Anareta	2,772	1,090	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
16. Augusto, Margarita, Pacita, Jaime, Maria Magdalena all surname Veluz	132,730	2,302	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
C. ALILIW (12)			
17. Felicidad Abuan	12,509	278	Notarized WR/Quitclaim & DOD
18. Jose O. Balderosa, Jr.	18,784	1,252	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
19. Crisanto C. Cada	7,900	23	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
20. Aurea Cerba	2,421	252	Notarized WR/Quitclaim & DOD
21. Rene H. Deri			Notarized WR/Quitclaim & DOD
22. Jose Orlie Q. Ella	4,243	116	Notarized WR/Quitclaim & DOD
23. Cerilo R. Mancenido	1,723	40	Notarized WR/Quitclaim & DOD
24. Perpetuo Oracion	22,112	267	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
25. Edwin O. Tolentino	21,949	864	Notarized

			WR/Quitclaim
26. Julio P. Villaverde	3,240	23	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
27. Victoriana O. Sales	1,171	65	Notarized WR/Quitclaim & DOD
28. Edelito O. Lagaya	10,662	259	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
KABATETE (7)			
29. Christopher A. Arrabe (from Mostiolas/Basilio, Trifonia Oblea)	61,882	1,261	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
30. Sps Felix Leonardo & Leoncia Cosejo	5,203	298	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
31. Lily Daya	8,105	187	Notarized
32. Gregorio Daya	4,642	240	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
33. Maria Florencia Alicia Ramos C. Santos	35,153	1,688	Notarized Deed of Grant of Right of Way
34. Aurelio Dayo (tenant Noli de Galicia)			
35. VLS Tierra Heritage			
36. Marcelino Deapera	1,953	85	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
E. PIIS (13)			
37. Marco Antonia A. Tejada	25,543	855	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
38. Joaquin Bajar	6,698	28	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
39. Darwin Pangilinan	7,650	374	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
40. Romulo Galera, Nieves, Noel, Lydia, Mancenido et al	44,470	1,792	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
41. Leonardo Brotar, Eufrocina Dator	23,788	332	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
42. Flaviano H. Dator	3,240	525	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
43. Anastacio D. Oblena	10,622	400	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
44. Vicente H. Marcelo	13,324	2,564	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
45. Nestor Dator Contreras	1,174	825	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
46. Samson L. Aliola sps Erminda	15,360	595	Notarized

Ferido			WR/Quitclaim
47. Gertrudes F. Sales	4,915	864	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
48. Lydia G. Venezuela	5,325	265	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
49. Miguelita O. Villaverde	23,279	1,323	Notarized WR/Quitclaim
Total	834,350	31,642	

The proposed project is concreting of 9.807 kilometer farm-to-market road with 1.5 meters shoulders on both sides. Thus, widening of the existing access road of 7 meters is required. Based on the parcellary map, the total area to be acquired is 31,642 square meters from 48 parcels of land, the rest are existing barangay roads.

The households' willingness to support the project is expressed through the accomplished either Deed of Donations or Waiver of Right/Quitclaim. All the affected households were consulted about the project by way of consultation meetings and some through Focus Group Discussions.

Furthermore, the plotted road network in the parcellary plan shows that the project will only affect less than 20 percent of the property of households conforming to the PRDP guidelines. Thus, the social assessment shows that the project has no significant effect on the property of the Project Affected Persons (PAP) for it will not result in relocation nor displace any person.

vii. Damage to Standing Crops, Houses and/or Properties

The proposed concreting of the farm-to-market road will not significantly affect permanent structures and standing crops. It has been agreed during dialogue with the barangay officials that to avoid more damages on the permanent structures within the 15.48 km length of the existing road, shoulders will be limited to the portions that will be concreted and repaired.

Within the Segment 1, a certain tenant whose banana plants will be affected by the road construction have requested not to be included in the entitlement survey upon finding out from the Barangay Chairman of Nalunao that riprap will be constructed in the area.

Another household from the opening of segment 4 signified their willingness to support the project by doing the clearing of the area themselves. This includes

removal of drums and gutters outside their residence prior to construction. There are two other households with similar scenarios, having bamboo fences and rain water drums outside their residence which may hamper the delivery of materials, entry of heavy equipment, and related operations. They have likewise agreed that they will do the clearing themselves.

Also noted during the validation were permanent structures, concrete fences and gates along the road. However, said structures will not hamper the 7 meters wide road plan.

Table No. 20: Number of Trees Affected by the ROW Acquisition

Name of Trees	Number of Trees Affected				
	Segment 1	Segment 2	Segment 3	Segment 4	TOTAL
Coconut	30	32	24	61	147
Narra			5	2	7
Banana					
Kakawate			1		1
Bungliw			3		3
Mahogany			109	123	232
Guyong-guyong				4	4
Kulis				9	9
Batino				7	7
Asintunas				2	2
Dita				1	1
Antipolo				7	7
Puso- puso/Puas/Kagaskas				5	5
Anubing				1	1
Mabolo				2	2

Marang				1	1
Makaasim				11	11
Santol				1	1
Lanite				3	3
Sub-total	30	32	142	240	448
GRAND TOTAL : FOUR HUNDRED FORTY EIGHT					

The owners of the affected trees have already given their consent to cut the trees during the consultation. Moreover, the officials of the six affected barangays have signified consent to cut the affected trees. Relative to this, the municipal government has requested permit from the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO) to cut the affected trees.

The LGU of Lucban under the Local Government Code has its environmental activities like coastal cleanup, tree planting and barangay clean and green program. It generally aims to care for the mother nature, promoting environmental activities and advocacies particularly reforestration projects and natural habitat improvement programs. Thus, the LGU will do the necessary replacement of trees in adherence to the provisions in PD 935 regarding planting of trees.

Project Affected Persons are also aware of their responsibilities pertaining to clearing, cutting of trees, and related activities prior to the implementation of the sub-project. Their support to rural improvement was manifested by their signatures on the Waiver of Rights and Deed of Donations respectively.

viii. Physical Displacement of Persons

The proposed project will not result to relocation of households and will not displace any person.

ix. Economic Displacement of Persons

The project will not cause any loss of livelihood neither will it reduce access of families to the traditional livelihood sources. Rather, it will improve mobility and market accessibility. Moreover, National agencies like DOLE, DSWD including the Department of Agriculture have announced their livelihood programs pipelined for the FMR beneficiaries, particularly for the six barangays as priority recipients of the different livelihood projects and enterprises.

Further, employment will be made available to laborers and skilled workers in the area, particularly in the six barangays covered by the FMR subproject. There will be a need for drivers/heavy equipment operators, laborers, masons, and related skilled workers available in the community to work in the whole duration of the project.

x. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The LGU of Lucban has taken all necessary measures to ensure that the implementation of the project will not cause significant stress to the communities along the project site and the environment. Nevertheless, the LGU has established a Grievance Redress Mechanism by virtue of Executive Order No. 27, series of 2015 to ensure that all grievances will be properly addressed all throughout project implementation. The grievance resolution process stipulated in the SES framework of PRDP will be followed when dealing with grievances that may arise during project implementation.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

i. Natural Habitat

The proposed subproject is a 9.807 kilometer farm-to-market road traversing six barangays of Nalunao, Kalangay, Mahabang Parang, Aliliw, Kabatete and Piis in Lucban. The subproject site is not within a declared or proposed protected area. Protected area are those of the Mount Banahaw and low lying adjacent barangays like Igang, Samil, Palola, Tinamnan and Manasa. The road influence area are mostly planted with coconut, talaan locally termed as “gusarin” and shrubs.

Generally, the road passes through the existing barangay roads. Such existing barangay roads expectedly have permanent structures, electric posts, light material and concrete fences discussed during the Focus Group Discussion. Further agreed to keep the 4 meters existing to be constructed with 1.5m shoulder on both sides while the road right-of-way that requires a total width of 7 meters will be applied to the new road opening areas as agreed upon and approved in the submitted design.

Based on a public consultation conducted in the concerned barangays, the affected communities in general are agreeable to the road width expansion and expressed support to the realization of the project for it is one of the long time aspirations of the residents.

ii. Physical Cultural Resources

The project has no significant effect on physical cultural resources which are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of

structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. The existing access roads traverse both agricultural and residential areas. It is likewise worth mentioning that there is no cultural or historical monument or structure which will be affected by such improvement. However, in case of archaeological or paleontological chance finds during road construction, especially in areas with excavation, all construction operations will be stopped and the PRDP Chance Finds Procedure will be followed (See Annex 40; on Chance Finds Procedure).

iii. Terrain, Soil Types, and Rainfall

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan (2000-2009) of Lucban describes that 69 percent of the terrain of the municipality is undulating, or having slopes less than 8 percent. Based on the record of the Bureau of Soil and Water Management, Lucban has two (2) soil types, namely: Antipolo Sandy Clay and Luisiana Sandy Clay Loam. Antipolo Sandy Clay found along the Eastern portion of Barangay Piis and covers 845.21 hectares or 5.49 percent of the town's land area is limited for forestry use with dominant features such as very steep, well drained, shallow soil, prone to excessive erosion and recommended for forest land or tree plantation.

Luisiana Sandy Clay Loam which accounts for 94.51 percent or 14,569.79 hectares and found such as moderately sloping, well drained, fine sub-soil and deep soils, prone to moderate erosion and recommended for upland field crops with intensive erosion control practices.

On the other hand, the Disaster Risk and Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Report (DRVA) prepared by the Provincial Planning and Development Office in November 2013 mentioned that the Mt. Banahaw, known as the Rain Mountain, has strong influence in the climatic condition of Lucban being nestled at its foot. Climate in the area is characterized by no dry season having relatively even rainfall averaging to 262 rainy days throughout the year. It has an annual rainfall of 4,470.4 millimeters which is the highest in Quezon Province.

The mean average annual temperature ranges from 21.8°C while the warmest month has an average temperature of 29.6°C. The coldest months are from November to March with a mean average temperature of 25.6°C while April to October is the warmest month with an average temperature of 27.8°C.

The cool and humid climate of Lucban gave it the title as the “Baguio of Quezon Province”.

The rain-induced hazard map of the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) revealed that the barangays of Nalunao, Kalangay, Mahabang Parang, Aliliw, Kabatete and Piis are susceptible to low level rain-induced landslides (RIL). Given the soil types and weather classification, the potential in erosion and

sedimentation is low. In addition, the subproject should consider the following that affect the soil erosion such as rainfall, crop rotations, soil type, cultivation practices and topography.

iv. Drainage Situations , Erosion and Flooding Potential

There is no drainage system in the existing road except in the irrigation system coming from the creek and streams that connects to the nearby rivers which then supplies water to the agricultural land. Rain water coming into the right of way also increases the water level of the creek and streams. Mud and silt carried by heavy rains or storm flow could deposit gradually inside drains and channels and affect their effective capacity. Debris, large objects and tree fragments could also be washed down catch pits and channels and create serious flow restrictions going to creek and streams. In minimizing the increase of the quantity of flows on the receiving creek and streams, appropriate flooding measures should be considered in the construction of the farm-to-market road such as cross drain system to the drainage outlets, clearing of waterways and planting of trees to lessen the water flow by way of infiltration.

These improvements could affect flow paths and could bring unexpected flow to certain sections of the drainage system. No time erosion is expected because the proposed concreting is along the existing farm-to-market roads which have been compacted through time. However, construction of rip rap with embankment protection will be done in steep portions of the road.

Further, pertaining to regular maintenance, the barangay is aware of the 10% budget allotment for the maintenance of the entire road length including overgrowths cleaning and related activities to prevent flooding due to clogging and siltation in their respective areas.

v. Status of DA-IPM Program/KASAKALIKASAN in the Road Influence Area

In the year 2000, the Municipality was benefited by training /seminars on Rice production under the IPM program of the Department of Agriculture. Farmers from the different barangays participated including Brgy. Nalunao, Brgy. Kalangay, Brgy. Aliliw, Brgy. Mahabang Parang, Brgy. Kabatete and Brgy.Piis. Consecutively followed by the same type of program given to the farmers by LGU through the Municipal Agriculture regular funds and up to present, the Municipality is distributing seeds and rodenticides among the farmers.

Likewise in the past 3 years, programs evolved into Farmers Field School (FFS) practices. It is a month long farmers training wherein several batch of farmers in the different barangays already complete the course termed as "graduated". Said program is under the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI) handled by their accredited Trainers in partnership with the coordinators of LGU from the Office of the Municipal Agriculture.

This program covers the equivalent IPM program before, now turn to Rice and Organic farming management continuously maintained by the local government under the supervision of cooperating agencies and agricultural technicians in the Municipality.

vi. Status of Environmental Clearances

The LGU has prepared the IEE and other necessary documents for the application for ECC from DENR-EMB. The application letter was sent on August 11, 2014. The ECC was signed on June 19, 2015.

Tree cutting permits from the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) for the coconuts to be cut have been secured (see Annex 41).

Based on the validation report of the RPCO IV-A, construction materials for embankment could be sourced-out from Sariaya, Quezon.

The main source of aggregates like sand and gravel, borrow pits and other construction materials is in Sariaya, Quezon. It is 30 kilometers away from Lucban. Another source of aggregates is in Magdalena, Laguna which is 50 kilometers from this municipality.

Teresa, Rizal which is about 100 kilometers from Lucban is the nearest factory of La Farge and Rizal cement. On the other hand, the volume of production in the quarry site is sufficient to supply the required materials needed on the project as Certified by the PENRO, Annex 2.

Dependability and availability of the required quantities of the construction materials can be assured because there is a number of suppliers operating in the area and neighboring towns. Moreover, batching plants operating within the nearby town of Tayabas and Lucena City which is about an hour travel time can supply ready mixed concrete for the project.

The project will require the operation of a batching plant to meet the standards in construction activities particularly mixtures. It will also be of big help in the checking and monitoring of quality aggregates which will lead to standard construction output. And mobilization will be easier when materials accessibility were given proper attention, so of having two (2) batching plant within the whole stretch of the 9.8km FMR project.

Excess excavated materials will be accommodated by Barangay Kalyaat through the dampsite/landfill under the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO) (See Annex 39).

vii. Impacts during Construction

Despite the fact that some temporary structures and trees will be affected by the road widening along the road influence area, the project will not cause substantial damage to the environment whether on green field or previously developed sites. However, during road construction, the contractors should observe and consider the following:

Temporary erosion and sediment control - Inadequately constructed farm-to-market roads can cause environmental impacts including road surface erosion and sediment yield, pollution of off- site waters, slope failures, direct loss of habitat (by the conversion of the original land cover into an artificial surface) and indirect loss of habitat (by the fragmentation of an ecosystem into smaller and more isolated patches). Therefore, farm-to-market road engineers should design roads by considering not only cost efficiency but also sustainable management of the forest environment. During the construction of the farm-to-market road, the standard design must be carried out on the ground to achieve the desired road with minimal impact on environment

Construction noise mitigation - There are some residents along the road influence area that will be affected by the noise during the operations of workers, facilities and heavy equipment. As mitigating measure, work activities and operations of heavy equipment should be avoided during night time.

Minimization and control of dust – The implementation of dust control will limit the area exposed to dust. Dust control measures include minimization of soil disturbance, water spraying, surface roughening, mulch and vegetation, and application of polymers and barriers.

Proper handling of construction wastes – The LGU should provide rules and regulations for the proper disposal of all waste materials. Regulations on waste reduction and management along with public education and awareness campaigns should be properly implemented. This will minimize the amount of site litters and will prevent the indiscriminate dumping of surpluses and wastes along the roadside.

Safety - Safety of workers must be given priority as it is a very important aspect to ensure that no worker is injured. Safety protocols must be observed like installation of road signs in key areas and complete protective equipment for all workers to avoid any accident.