

Social Analysis

Table 11. Project Beneficiaries

BARANGAY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. OF HOUSEHOLD	AVE HH SIZE
Bagong Silang	284	227	536	117	5
Cuco	655	586	1,421	303	5
Hubo	326	282	680	126	5
Total	1,265	1,095	2,637	546	5

Source: CBMS Survey Result 2008

The three barangays comprising the project sites have a total population of 2,637 of which, 1,095 are females and 1,265 are males or almost a 1:1 ratio (Table 11). Cuco is considered to have the highest population among the three barangays in the road influence area.

The Municipal Mayor, Hon. Niño Tayco together with barangay officials and residents of Cuco, Hubo and Bagong Silang are one in expressing gratitude to the Provincial Government thru Governor Miguel Luis Villafuerte for the effort in bringing the sub-project in their area.

Accordingly, they have long waited for the concreting of the barangay road. If this will materialize, this will be the first ever upland barangay to be concreted in the municipality.

Since it is an existing road, very few residents will be affected by the proposed sub-project. House to house interview with the affected residents was also conducted. The scheduled consultative meetings are presented in Table 12.

Table 12. Consultative Meetings with PAPs

Barangay	Date of meeting	No. of attendees
Bagong Silang	July 2, 2014 (2:05PM)	33
Cuco	July 2, 2014 (9:25 AM)	75
Total		108

Grievance Investigation and Resolution Process

A subproject in any way is not perfect so there may come a time or sometime that problems may arise during the implementation and post-implementation. These complaints may either be effects of the subproject on the beneficiaries/households' property, economic well-being, environmental quality and others. A grievance focal person is designated from the barangay, municipal and PPMIU level. The Grievance Investigation and Resolution is outlined below.

Table 13. Records and Feedbacks of Grievances and Appeal

<i>Level</i>	<i>Responsible Office/Persons</i>	<i>Appeal Procedures</i>	<i>Content & Means of Reply to Complaint</i>	<i>No. of Days to Resolve Grievance</i>
Barangay	LGU {BLGU – PRDP (SES)}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback/complaint accomplishment by the complaint - Recording of complaints and validity assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meeting scheduling of all concerned - meeting documents & provision of minutes to parties involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues (complaints Resolution must be within 10 working days
Municipal/ Provincial	LGU (sB), PPMIU – PLGU (SP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If amiable settlement didn't prosper, within 15 days, complaint can be elevated to SB or SP - If complaint was settled... complaint form must be duly signified by the complainant and other concerned parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate council's consensus is material & formulate conciliatory measures - Responsible office/persons will annotate every stage of the process copy furnished the RPCO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One month after receipt of the appeal - One (1) week
Regional	RPCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If no favorable solution was considered within the reglamentary period of 15 days, same can be filed at RPCO. - If appeal/complaint was resolved, pertinent documents must be prepared & duly signed by all parties involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RPCO to decide and take any possible mitigating measures - Same documents must be annotated at every stage of the process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within 1 month upon receipt of appeal
Sub-National (cluster Level)	NPCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If in case, complaint still reached the cluster level, same shall be elevated to PSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If RPCO didn't arrive at a consensus within 15 days, PSO to establish a decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within 1 month upon receipt of appeal

		- If resolved and procedures will be instituted	- same process will be done	
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i. Indigenous Cultural Community/Indigenous Peoples (ICC/IP)

The identified project sites are not within any ancestral domain claim. Also, there are no indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples residing within the proposed FMR subproject sites. During the conduct of entitlement survey, consultation meeting and small group discussion, there are no self-identification as members of the indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identify by others; no customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture. Certification of Non-Overlap from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) was secured and herein attached.

ii. Site and Right-of-Way acquisition

The proposed upgrading of the project will have a carriage way of four meters, 1.5 meters shoulders on both sides with 0.9 m line canal. Since it is an existing/declared provincial road, the current road width is 10 meters and 8 km length. (Annex ___)

Existing road is mainly earth road with few portions concretely paved. The land use is agricultural, mostly planted with coconut. Land ownership is either through transfer, inheritance or sold by original and existing heirs.

Table 14. The project affected persons in the road influence area

LANDOWNER	OCCUPANTS	TDN/ARP	TOTAL LAND HOLDING S (sq.m.)	TOTAL AREA AFFECTE D (sq.m)	REMARKS
Cuco, Pasacao, Cam Sur					
(Villamante, Crispin)	Nunez, Beata		37,500	9.6	compensated
	Kaamino, Judel/Armi		150	15	waived
Luansing, Antonio					
Luansing, Leopoldo					
(Luansing, Javier)	Firman, Antero/Susan		10,000	15	waived
	Bordarays, Virgilio		420	4	compensated
	Roslin, Presentacion		1,500	5	compensated
Bgy. Site of Cuco	Nunez, Randy		32	5.1	compensated
Dycoco, Leopoldo					
(Dycoco,					

Benjamin)					
	Moral, Ruben		60,036	3560	waived
	Maquinana, Aida		150	19.25	compensated
	Dacian, Ruel		240	5.1	compensated
No identified land owners					
	Robles, William		100	15	waived
	Alvarez, Evelyn		150	4.5	compensated
	Atienza, Rene		150	22.5	waived
	Paredes, Antonio		50,000	3200	waived
	Arquilla, Wilfredo		110,000	2.72	compensated
	Moral, Bernardo		42,000	1600	waived
	Pado, Romeo/Nelly		150	18	waived
	Sabalboro, Edwin/Gracia		100	7	compensated
	Arquilla, Ruben		150	4.4	compensated
	Paulo, Maritess		300	8	waived
	Moral, Alvin/Rona		150	6	waived
	Abanilla, Rodrigo		30,150	6	waived
	Nopia, William/Flordelina		200	5	waived
	Valencia, Nicanor Jr		10,000	9	waived
	Dinglasan, Isabelo		75	22.8	compensated
	Bermeo, Ruben/Nieves		40	3	compensated
	Noble, Randy/Glenda		90	4	compensated
	Moldez, Juana		45	8	compensated
	Valencia, Arlan		50	18	compensated
	Tomboc, Melvin		15	6	compensated
	Cancaida, Marlon		150	1.95	compensated
	Arquilla, Wilson		81	21.9	compensated
	Barquilla, Jeffrey		150	3.6	compensated
	Cordova, Arlene		30	6.48	compensated
	Servino, Remedios		15	5.28	compensated
	San Buenaventura, Jose		40	2.15	compensated
	Paredes, Roberto		120	9.45	compensated
	Munda, Susan		30,000	4.08	compensated
	Maquinana, Junnel		15	6.4	compensated
	Pajalla, Benjamin		60,000	6.5	compensated
	Moldez, Analiza		150	8	compensated
	Moral, Bienvenido		30,000	4.86	compensated
	Total		474,194	8,688.62	

The occupants who were not present at the time of consultation were consulted and interviewed one-on-one in their respective residences.

Only 41 residents in the barangay of Cuco have been identified as project affected persons (PAP) and twenty eight (28) of which had been compensated based from the assessment

of the municipal assessor. This was agreed and signed by both parties through a memorandum of agreement which is duly notarized. The local government unit of Pasacao will be in charge for giving financial assistance/compensation to the project affected persons. The PAPs are aware that they have encroached in the road right of way evident in the monuments (markers) within their farms and properties is an existing road, its road width is enough for the construction of project therefore there are no identified physically displaced persons in the area.

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

Based on ocular survey and interview of household residents, a total of 5 trees in Barangay Cuco will have to be cut (Please see Table15). Permit to cut from DENR was secured (on process) and the fees for permit and cost for every tree shall be shouldered by the PLGU Camarines Sur. The owners of the trees are not asking for any compensation for the trees to be cut. Their only request is to cut the trees if the road construction has been started and is already near their properties.

For every tree cut, the PCA will provide five (5) coconut seedlings for the beneficiary to plant. Forest trees and fruit trees to be cut, seedlings from the provincial nursery (capitol) shall also be given to the beneficiaries.

The affected residents having known for them that they have encroached the existing road right of way manifested their willingness to move for the area. Hence, they signed the waiver of rights or quit claim

Table 15. Inventory of Properties, Standing Crops and Other Structures

Barangay	House (sq.m.)		Trees (no.)				Other Structures			
	Perm	Temp	Coconut	Mango	Jack fruit	Santol	Fence/ Gate (m.)	Store (sq.m)	Pitcher Pump (no.)	Electrical post
Bagong Silang										
Cuco	7.5	97	6	2	3	1	5	32		0
Total	7.5	97	6	2	3	1	5	32		

iv. Physical displacement of persons

There are some identified physically displaced persons along Cuco in terms of residential costs/loses will be affected by the road construction. However, they have enough space to move back in to relocate to. The names and damage of each affected person is shown in Table 16. The Municipal Assessor assessed the properties that will be affected and the Municipal Local Government Unit will shoulder the compensation of the populace affected, assist them, and relocate the structures. A re-consultation meeting was also conducted securing the road-right of

way which was attended by the affected individuals, the PPMIU Staff and Staff from Municipal Agriculturist which represented the municipal LGU.

Nevertheless, the Municipal Assessor conducted the assessment on the value of the affected property. Hence, come up with the right amount for compensation with which the affected persons had concurred. (Refer to MOA attached Annex L)

Table 16. List of PAPs at Barangay Cuco identified for compensation by the MLGU Pasacao

NAME	AREA IN SQ. M	KIND	COMPENSATION
NUNEZ, BEATA	2.4 x 4	Bamboo	1,920.00
BORDARAYS, VIRGILIO	2 x 2	Bamboo	800
ROSLIN, PRESENTACION	2.5 x 2	Bamboo	390
NUNEZ, RANDY	1.5 x 3.4	Wood with G.I	5,100.00
MAQUINANA, AIDA	5.5 x 3.5	CHB w/ G.I roofing	38,500.00
DACIAN, RUEL	1.5 x 3.4	Wood with G.I	5,100.00
ALVAREZ, EVELYN	2.5 x 1.8	Wood	4,500.00
ARQUILLA, WILFREDO	6.3 meters	Fencing w/o Plaster	3,465.00
	1.7 x 1.6	Steel gate	816
SABALBORO, EDWIN/GRACIA	5 x 1.4	GHB w/o plaster; GI roofing	7,000.00
ARQUILLA, RUBEN	4.4 x 1	Bamboo	880
DINGLASAN, ISABELO JR.	5.7 x 4	Bamboo	4,560.00
BERMEO NIEVES/RUBEN	0.5 x 6	(affected)	600
NOBLE, RANDY/GLENDA	2 x 2	Bamboo	1,600.00
MOLDEZ, JUANA	2 x 4	Bamboo	1,600.00
VALENCIA, ARLAN	3 x 6	Bamboo	6,000.00
TOMBOC, MELVIN	1.5 x 4 50% depreciation	Bamboo	600
CANCAIDA, MARLON	1.5 x 1.3	Bamboo	390
ARQUILLA, WILSON	21.9 meters	Fencing w/o Plaster	8,760.00
BARQUILLA, JEFREY	1 x 3.6	Bamboo	720
CORDOVA, ARLENE	2.4 x 2.7	Bamboo	1,296.00
SERVINO, REMEDIOS	2.2 x 2.4	Bamboo	1,056.00
SAN BUENAVENTURA, JOSE	0.5 x 4.3	CHB with G.I	2,150.00

PAREDES, ROBERTO	2.1 x 4.5	Bamboo	1,890.00
MUNDA, SUSAN	2.4 x 1.7	Bamboo	816
MAQUINANA, JUNNIL	2 x 3.2	Bamboo	1,280.00
PAJALLA, BENJAMIN	1.3 x 5	Wood with G.I 50% depreciation	3,250.00
MOLDEZ, ANALIZA	1 x 8	Bamboo	4,000.00
MORAL, BIENVENIDO	2.7 x 1.8	Terraces CHB w/ G.I	4,860.00

Note: Computation of compensation is based on the Schedule of Farm Market Value of 1997 General Revision per classification of structure.

IV-C = P 100.00 – 300.00

III – C = 1,000.00 – 1,500.00

III – A = 2,000.00 – 2,500.00

Fencing w/o plaster = 400 – 700/linear m.

Steel gate = 300 – 500 per sq. m.

v. Economic displacement of persons

There are no identified economically displaced persons. Livelihood of residents will not be affected during the construction of the road. On the contrary, it may even create some supplemental livelihood as some may cook viand or *merienda* to be sold to the construction workers.

B. Environmental Analysis

i. Natural Habitat

The proposed sub-project is physically situated in an area that shall not affect wildlife, endangered species of fauna and flora and even protected areas.

Dominant in the areas are coconut trees which also serve as pasture areas for ruminants. The identified development zones are in consonance with the regional AFMP, hence, depletion/destruction of the natural habitats of biodiversity had been considered to promote environmental preservation or regeneration. According to the MLGU executive, after project completion, they are planning to make an eco-tourism project at Bagong Silang since it will become accessible.

Coconut farmers in the road influence area are aware of the insect pests/diseases that attack coconut trees. In fact, some have been attending seminars on the integrated Pest Management conducted by PCA and DA to combat future infestation or outbreaks in their plantation. However, no infestation has been recorded or detected at the areas concerned.

In relation to IPM Program, the Municipal Agriculturist Office of Pasacao has conducted several Farmer's Field School on Integrated Pest Management (FFS-IPM) on rice and corn thru

the trained Agricultural Technologist. (Please see attached Trainings conducted). This process involves rice and corn farmers for a Season-long Training focuses on IPM to develop their capabilities thru participatory, experiential, and discovery-based learning in producing healthy rice and corn. The training encouraged farmers to shift from their old practices in controlling pest and diseases to a reduce use of toxic chemicals (insecticides). This training were a collaborative effort of the Department of Agriculture (DA), Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), and the Local Government Unit of Pasacao, Camarines Sur.

ii. Physical Cultural Resources

Considering the identified project sites, it was assured that no cultural structures and the like will be affected or destroyed. This was thoroughly validated via field surveys/ocular inspections and walkthroughs of the team from the I-BUILD regional and provincial offices. If by chance, there are artifacts, bones and other objects of interests found, the construction will be suspended for some time and immediately be reported to the PLGU and RCPO SES focal person. (Refer to Annex ____)

Similarly, the project site is not being considered part of an important natural feature or landscape nor a potential archeological site. Nonetheless, should there be archeological finds during construction, civil works shall be suspended and report shall be submitted to the National Museum immediately.

iii. Terrain, Soil Types and Rainfall

Generally, the terrain is rolling, ranging from an estimated slope of 8 – 10 degrees. The service roads were constructed traversing mountains. Gently to moderately sloping grasslands (5-18% slope) may be put to intensive agricultural production that requires seasonal and periodic cultivation using Sloping Agricultural Land Technologies (SALT).

The soil type ranges from pili clay to clayey which is practically impassable during rainy days as far as the existing barangay service roads are concerned.

The climate is tropical in Pasacao. There is significant rainfall throughout the year in Pasacao. Even the driest month still has a lot of rainfall. The Köppen-Geiger climate classification is Af. The average annual temperature in Pasacao is 26.7 °C while the average annual rainfall is 2455 mm. The driest month is March with 63 mm. Most precipitation falls in September, with an average of 319 mm. (<http://en.climate-data.org/location/21010/>)

iv. Hazard/Risk Assessment (Drainage Situations, Erosion, Flooding Potential)

Due to the project's geographical locations, flooding is relatively insignificant. However, there are some portions which can be considered as gullies for run-off water. Run-off water caused either by storm or heavy rains will increase as a result of cleared area for the right of way (ROW) and the increase in volume of run -off coefficient. The flooding on the road surface will be mitigated by the introduced drainage canals on both sides of the subproject. It

was anticipated that culverts/spillways will be constructed to serve as drainage facilities (reflected in the DED and ESMP).

Furthermore, the road network is designed to provide drainage after the shoulder of the road measuring a minimum of half meter width. Appropriate flooding prevention will be made through the greening of both sides by way of planting forest/fruit trees

v. Impacts During Construction

A. Temporary/Permanent Erosion and Sediment Control

Soil is the main material during excavation and is unlikely to generate significant sediments that can impede construction works due to accumulation which may clog certain areas. Sand bags maybe used as erosion control measures on both sides of the road to contain any eroding embankment.

Riprap will be necessitated for the subproject. Other mitigation measures for some areas which had been seen for possible erosion is slope protection through bio-engineering approaches utilizing appropriate plants (e.g. vetiver grass) to control erosion environmental problems. Also, the introduction of SALT (Sloping Agricultural Land Technology) will likewise be introduced to the affected areas. This will have dual benefits, the FMR and the beneficiaries for the latter will have an additional income from the produce (crops). Further, cross drainage relief culvert with wing wall and apron; and paved carriage way along steep gradient are also part of erosion control.

B. Construction Noise Mitigation

The sub-project FMR will eventually be constructed with houses nearby. Thus, construction operations will entail a lot of noise. It will involve the operation of heavy equipment creating a large volume of noise. If possible work activities will be confined to daytime which will be stipulated in the contract between PLGU and contractor.

C. Safety

“Safety first” This will be the tagline at the construction site. Workers and public safety must always be given priority to avoid any untoward incidents. Safety gears should be provided as part of the protocol and provisions of traffic personnel at both ends of the FMR. Proper road signs should be installed to promote safety to road users (installed near schools and sheer curves).

D. Monitoring and Maintenance of Sub-projects

PLGU personnel from the M & E with civil engineers and the barangay council are tasked to oversee in the maintenance of the sub-project especially after occurrences of force majeure (typhoons, floods, earthquake), fortuitous events. If there is a need for physical assessment, the M & E of the I-Support should be notified to make necessary damage assessment reports.

Vegetation control is an essential element of an effective routine maintenance program. If not addressed, these overgrown weeds will hinder efficient drainage.

E. Waste Disposal Management

Total volume of waste materials from removed structures and excavations is 31,100cu.m. There are identified persons who intend to accommodate the excess excavation (Annex I). Signed authorizations by these land owners have been secured.

vi. Status of Environmental Clearances

The full stretch of Cuco – BagongSilang, as part of the farm to market road to be developed in Pasacao is no less than 5 years since it was opened. Such road opening was made at 12 meters wide and currently maintained for the majority of the road at 10 meters with preliminary road grading for at least every year and re-gravelling to critical and priority portion. The Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) was secured from the Environmental Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

With PRDP programmed work, it is recommended that the contractor employ utmost environmental safeguard from the construction activities, setting up of barracks for equipment, materials and personnel, treatment to affected coconut, trees and vegetation. Sanitary toilets and wash area will be established and local residents will be considered in hiring laborers for the project.

As to the trees to be cut, a cutting permit was secured from CENRO and the beneficiaries will be given seedlings (forest and fruit trees) coming from the provincial nursery. Also, for every coconut tree that will be cut, a corresponding five (5) coconut seedlings will likewise be given in return as part of PCA Coconut Rehabilitation Program.

A section of the contract will stipulate that batching plant will be established with in the vicinity of the proposed subproject. Measures such as minimal noise, waste management and the like shall also be part of the contract. Quarry sites had been identified and authorization from landowners had been secured for excess materials such as soil, rocks, etc. Certificate of non-over quarrying was also secured.