C. Social Assessment

A. SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ASPECTS

6.1 Project Beneficiaries

The barangay government of Bual gathered in an assembly conducted last January 2011. Among the attendees were barangay council, SK Council, Purok Presidents, Senior Citizens, Barangay Tanods, women's organization, youths, Rural Improvement Center (RIC), Barangay Nutrition Council, Barangay Health Officers and staff and farmer folks. In the said assembly problems, concerns and issues arising in the respective puroks were identified and prioritized. Main issues that arises was the farm to market road along their different puroks of the said barangay. With those clamors, Barangay Chairman, Hon. Jacosalem G. Galmak put farm to market roads as their top priority project.

The subproject will be benefitted by 714 population with 371male, and 343 female, and having a household of 501 and an influence area of 443 hectares.

6.2 Indigenous Cultural Community/Indigenous Peoples (ICC/IP)

The subproject does not traverse nor passed the ancestral domain. Thus, there's no Indigenous Persons/Communities in the area that would be affected by the subproject..

6.3 Right of way allocation for existing roadway and canal routes and their brief history (if some structures are in place).

MPDC's staff and MEO staff conducted actual surveys, road mapping, and identification of right of way allocation (including future expansions), land ownerships and other aspects of road development. The existing road is approximately about 5 – 6 meters wide and some portion is about 4-5meters wide.

6.4 Damage to standing crops, houses and/or properties

Based on ocular inspection and actual survey the sub-project was more or less 6 meters wide but upon the cultivation of the farmers, some portion of the road became narrow, residents or **house structures will not** be affected during and after the project implementation since as you can see in the attached pictures, the whole area is farmland.

6.5 Physical Displacement of Persons:

The proposed subproject is an existing farm to market road which needs only rehabilitation. No other structures could be affected aside from tall grasses, and Ipil-Ipil trees which was also negotiated by the Barangay Chairman and purok president.

6.6 Economic Displacement of Persons:

All problems were presented and corresponding solutions were line up. And in farm to market roads (FMRs) barangay chairman presented all FMRs that needs repair and rehabilitated, then he presented the proposed

project and the sub-project is an existing farm to market road, there;s no affected person economically.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

i. NATURAL HABITAT

The lands to be traversed by the proposed road were existing farm to market road also, classified as an agriculture zone, the existing road carriage way is very shrubby, no wildlife, natural habitat and endangered species could be disturbed by the proposed rehabilitation of road, there is an existing creek along sta. 0 + 458. During rainy seasons strong flow of water coming from Lagandang crosses and overflows the road thus, it was proposed to establish triple barrel 48”dia RCPC to cater the volume of water the crosses it.

ii. Physical Cultural Resources

There is no existing structure, monuments or Physical Cultural Resources (on site that will be affected by the subproject since the project area is totally an agriculture productive and very swampy.

iii. Terrain, Soil Types and Rainfall:

SOIL

There are only two soil types found in Isulan. The Banga-sandy loam type of soil is characterized as flat to gently rolling areas located in Barangays Poblacion, Bual, Dansuli, Mapantig, Bambad and other low-lying barangays. The presence of this kind of soil influences the production of crops like rice, corn, legumes, vegetable, African palm trees, coconut,

citrus, bananas and a variety of root crops and fruit trees. Approximately, one-third of this soil type covers the area of Isulan. From Barangay Bual, Barangay New Pangasinan in the north to Barangay Bual on the south going to most western parts of Isulan (Laguilayan), mountain soil is the dominant soil type. This soil type covers 64.04% of Isulan's land area, which is best suited for reforestation and grazing pasture.

RAINFALL

The climatic condition of Isulan belongs to the fourth type and a portion of it belongs to third type according to the climatic map of the Philippines, where it has no pronounced dry and wet season (please see attached map). The rain is evenly distributed throughout the year. However, during the recent years, it was observed that the months of June to December are considered to be the wet seasons while the months of January to May are considered to be the dry seasons.

The municipality is free from typhoon and other tropical depressions. Only about 1% of all tropical cyclones that enter the Philippines area of responsibility affect the municipality.

The temperature condition is moderate due to its proximity to Daguma Mountain Range and Roxas Mountain Range. The average temperature of Sultan Kudarat province is 35° centigrade.

This type resembles type two (2) since it has no dry season, thus providing sufficient soil moisture for the growing and maintenance of both agricultural and commercial crops. The municipality experiences minimal flooding because of its location (downstream of allah river) and soil characteristics due to siltation on river bed.

Description

Type 1 – two pronounced season, dry from November to April and wet during the rest of the year. Maximum rain period is from June to September.

Type 11 – no dry season with a very pronounced maximum rain period from December to February. There is not a single dry month. Minimum monthly rainfall occurs during the period from March to May.

Type 111 – no very pronounced maximum rain period with a dry season lasting only from one to three months, either during the period from December to February or from March to May. This type resembles types 1 since it has a short dry season.

Type 1V – rainfall is more or less evenly distributed throughout the year. This type resembles type 11 since it has no dry season.

iv. **Drainage Situations and Flooding Potential –**

There is no existing drainage in the project site. So the need to establish them to prevent flooding specially along the existing creek.

v. **Impacts during Construction –**

The subproject has the following civil works and construction activities to be done as follows: Item 100 (1) Clearing and Grabbing, Item 103(1) Structure Excavation, Item 104 (1) Embankment, Item 200 – Aggregate Sub-Base Course, Item 201 – Aggregate Base Course, Item 311 Portland Cement Concrete Pavement, Item 500(1A) Pipe Culvert (910mm), Item 500(1B) Pipe Culvert (610mm), Item 500(1C) Pipe Culvert (1220mm) and Item 506 Stone Masonry Headwall. It also includes temporary facilities for the construction materials and construction employees (Bunkhouses).

(a) Temporary erosion and sediment control –

The subproject is a flat and almost plain so no need to worry on the on sediment discharge since slopes was stable.

(b) *Construction noise mitigation* –

Schedule equipment movements regularly during day time. No night time moving to eliminate noise and provision of barriers in work areas expected to use equipment with high noise power level.

(c) Proper handling of construction wastes –

Temporary waste disposal facilities must be provided by the contractor to minimize the amount site litter, and assurances should be made by the LGU that these wastes will be collected and properly disposed and thrown in accordance with government regulations.

(d) Safety –

The health and safety of workers may not be at stake due to mitigating measures at the site like wearing of helmet and mask, rubber boots, gloves, imposition and staking of signages properly and the public may not be disturbed since there's no houses/residence present along the subproject.