

C. Social Assessment

6.1 SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ASPECTS

6.1.1 Project Beneficiaries

The barangay government of Bambad gathered in an assembly with all their barangay council, SK Council, Purok Presidents, Senior Citizens, Barangay Tanods, women's organization, youths, Rural Improvement Center (RIC) and farmer folks. In the said assembly problems, concerns and issues arising in the respective puroks were identified and prioritized. Women's organization raised about their problems pertaining to the farm to market roads which is at present, not passable due to heavy rains. Cost of fare increased, freight cost also increased and very high farm inputs cost and cheaper cost of outputs or farm products due to high hauling cost. With those clamors, Barangay Chairman, Hon. Rogelio A. Buendicho, put farm to market roads as their top priority project.

The subproject will be benefitted by 1,607 population with 851 male, and 756 female, and having a household of 648 and an influence area of 750 hectares.

6.1.2 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.

6.1.3 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 6-8 meters wide and some portion is about 5-6 meters wide.

Most of the land within the road right of way where the subproject traverses is predominantly agriculture land and is privately owned and they were the one who were persistent that this project is to be implemented. Thus, Deed of Donations was secured from them and was duly signed by them.

6.1.4 Damage to standing crops, houses and/or properties

Based on ocular inspection and actual survey the sub-project was more or less 8meters 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 pictures, the whole area is farmland.

6.1.5 Physical Displacement of Persons:

The proposed subproject is an existing farm to market road. Structures could be affected aside from the dilapidated RC pipes which subject to be removed and replaced.

6.1.6 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 negotiated with the project affected persons. But since the farm to market road is existing no houses will be affected.

D. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

7.1 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 less shrubs, no wildlife, natural habitat and endangered species could be disturbed by the proposed rehabilitation of road, there is an existing NIA canal along sta. 0 + 246.10, and sta. 0 + 524 existing box culvert, along sta 0 + 285, sta 0 + 420, sta. 0 + 849, sta. 1 + 132, sta. 1+280, sta. 2 + 390, sta. 2 + 620, sta. 3 + 220 and sta. 3 + 300, sta 3 + 500, sta 3 + 620, sta. 3 + 900, sta. 4+ 000 there's a proposal to remove and replace RCCP.

7.2 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 agriculture productive and very swampy.

7.3 Terrain, Soil Types and Rainfall

i. 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, Impao, 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 Tayugo, 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.

ii. 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 seasons, 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.

7.4 Drainage Situations and Flooding Potential

The subproject has an existing drainage canal but not all. There's some station that the canals were eroded due to the trails of carabaos. But along station 0 + 246 where there's NIA canal, the road section is very low that sometimes, the water overflows along the road section thus, flooding occurs.

7.5 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), and Item 506 Stone Masonry. It also includes temporary facilities for the construction materials and construction employees.

(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 move in to blend with regular non-peak hour-daytime vehicular traffic. No night time moving 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 near the subproject.

(e) Contingency Plan –

In case of emergencies like accidents, the contractor and the LGU are held liable on all the cost that will be incurred.

(f) Monitoring Plan

Monitoring of construction activities shall be done before, during and after each activity phases through the help of the Municipal Engineering Office, Municipal Project Monitoring Committee, Municipal Project Monitoring and Implementing Unit and the MRDP Monitoring Team.

(g) Institutional Responsibility and Agreements

It is the responsibility of both LGU and contractor to attain the smooth implementation of the project following strictly the plans, programs and specifications and the CNC conditions of the project.