

D. Social Assessment

6.0 SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ASPECTS

6.1 Project Beneficiaries

The barangay government of Kudanding gathered in an assembly conducted last October 25, 2010 together with their 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. Ronaldo P. Falle, put farm to market roads as their top priority project.

The subproject will be benefitted by 543 population with 279 male, and 264 female, and having a household of 326 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 4-5 meters wide. There's also an existing Purok, chapel and solar dryer at station 0 + 360 – station 0 + 400 but the road width is almost 5meters thus, purok president bargain if this area could be considered not to be

touched since the structure was permanent and another solar dryer along station 1 + 300 but could not be hit by the project.

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/quit claims were secured from them and was duly signed by them..

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. But during their general assembly, farmers along the said area, voluntarily presented their lot to be donated in order for them to transport their farm products easily and to have also easy access in buying farm inputs and selling their farm outputs/products.

6.5 Physical Displacement of Persons:

The proposed subproject is an existing farm to market road which needs only rehabilitation. No residential building would be hit by the subproject.

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 negotiated with the project affected persons.

A. 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 low, no wildlife, natural habitat and endangered

species could be disturbed by the proposed rehabilitation of road, there is an existing drainage canal along sta. 0 + 580 and along station 0 + 695 subject to be removed and replaced with 910mm pipe culverts with headwall and also along station 1 + 590 subject also to be remove and replaced with 610mm pipe culvert with headwall. There was also proposed grouted riprap with a length of approximately 110 meters starting

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, 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 Impao, 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 –**

The existing drainage canal along sta 0 + 580, station 0 + 695 and 1 + 590 but there's no riprap along the outflow of water. Once there's a heavy rain or long days of rain, the current flow is very strong. That's why farm land where the water outflows, caused erosion. Increasing the canal width. If not properly managed, the area would be eroded.

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)

Aggregate Base Course, Item 511 Portland Cement Concrete Pavement, Item 500(1A) Pipe Culvert (910mm), Item 500(1B) Pipe Culvert (610mm), Item 500(1C) Pipe Culvert (1220mm), Item 505 (5A) Grouted Riprap and Item 506 Stone Masonry (Headwall). It will 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 operation will be scheduled during daytime.