

SOCIAL ASSESSMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
8.151-km San Placido-Munoz West-Sinamar FMR
Roxas, Isabela

D. SOCIAL ANALYSIS

The PPMIU-SES conducted a participatory resource assessment and reconnaissance at the proposed FMR-SP. Direct beneficiaries were identified with a total population of 9,194. Ninety percent of the herein beneficiaries are dependent on agriculture and agriculture-related income, while the remaining ten percent belong to business and professional groups including those employed in the existing milk barn sourced out from the Tobacco Excise Tax of the municipality of Roxas.

1. Project Beneficiaries

Table 9. Breakdown of project Beneficiaries.

1.1. TOTAL H.H Beneficiaries					2,029	
Total Male 4,735			Total Female 4,459			
BARANGAY	H-H	Male	Male	Female	Female	TOTAL
		IP	NON-IP	IP	NON-IP	
San Placido	755	42	1,796	36	1596	3,470
Munoz West	871	2	1929	8	1887	3826
Sinamar	403	15	951	10	922	1,898
TOTAL	2,029	59	4676	54	4405	9,194

Source : Barangay Secretary&BHW

In the table above, household beneficiaries included indigenous peoples group with total household beneficiaries of Two Thousand Twenty Nine (2,029). To maintain consistency, only 30% of the beneficiaries of Barangay San Placido and Munoz West are considered direct beneficiaries of the FMR-SP due to their proximity to the national highway.

The RIA has an inventory of 2,757 hectares or 61.72% of its total land area of 1,701.64 hectares planted to major crops namely rice, corn, mango, tobacco and singkamas equal to 1,606.64 hectares.

The sub-project have high potentials for the beneficiaries access to economic and other benefits in support to the three dairy zones due to its proximity to the existing development of Isabela Dairy Enterprise. Malaya Development Cooperative is leading in the dairy industry with interventions identified in the Value Chain Analysis and commodity investments in the Provincial Commodity Investment Plan on Input Provision, Production, Processing, Distribution and Marketing. These segments of the dairy industry are now actually engaged in the dairy business in the municipality of Mallig prioritized in the Isabela Dairy Enterprise (IDE) as lead proponent group with its tract record in the dairy industry of the province.

In the short-term, the construction of the FMR sub-project will provide employment to a number of local laborers within the RIA considering the labor cost reflected in the Program of Work (POW) amounting to Php 3,688,104.60.

The Public Consultation conducted on May 28, 2015 was attended by seventy eight (78) farmer beneficiaries, some of whom were women. Also in attendance were other stakeholders with the PPMIU-SES team leading in the information

dissemination on the proposed upgrading/concreting of the 8.151-kilometer farm to market road. An overview of the PRDP was presented as follows:

- a. the construction/rehabilitation/upgrading of the FMR in support to the dairy industry and other commodities within the RIA
- b. discussion on the basic rights to ownership of properties along the 10-meter wide FMR
- c. Information/discussion on the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) its mechanics and Grievance Point Persons to be contacted
- d. benefits that will accrue to the resident beneficiaries with the construction of FMR-SP, with priority on labor employment.
- e. Benefits for the beneficiaries with the proposed FMR-SP
- f. Chance Finds Procedure per IESSF

The result of the public consultation was transcribed in a document, the minutes of the meeting forming part of the list of attachments and marked as Annex "B" in the attachments. With proper information on the proposed project, the barangay beneficiaries had little less issues and concerns raised during the consultative meeting. Among them were compensation on damages, concern on PRDP standards on road width, and claims on encroached privately owned properties should there be any. Issues and concerns raised were properly addressed in the course of the meeting with the support of Punong Barangay Elmer J. Salazar of Sinamar and Punong Barangay Noel Navalta of San Placido. The issues and concerns raised among others were limited to compensation and damages only.

It was made known to the project beneficiaries that the FMR-SP contains a road width of ten (10) meters. The municipal assessor certified on the existence of the road and its road width. Road recovery of the required road width shall be mandatory. After the consultative meeting, it was unanimously endorsed with a positive response/acceptance. Lot owners expressed willingness to relinquish part of their occupied road lot in favor of the provincial government of Isabela.

Majority of the sub-project beneficiaries belong to the mass based strata of society. In the context of information dissemination campaign for the enterprise, it was made known to beneficial owners and or beneficiaries on their individual rights on properties as provided in the PRDP-WB Integrated Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework.

Each barangay in the RIA have common affordable/available post harvest facilities commonly used by farmer beneficiaries. The solar dryer at Munoz West is an existing drying facility with minimal fees/charges legislated in a barangay ordinance.

Telecommunication facilities is likewise available in the RIA. Three communication (Globe,Sun/Smart) companies are in operation in the sub-project area.

On the other hand, project beneficiaries in the three barangays have government educational institutions to include a private school in Munoz West, health care facilities, privately owned recreational facilities like Lado Resort & Restaurant, San Placido, Roxas, Isabela and Hadaza Resort in Munoz East, Roxas, Isabela.

The consultative meeting was participated by the women sector. Attendance during the meeting shows considerable number of women on both San Placido and Sinamar venues of the said meeting.

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

The PPMIU coordinated with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) relative to the status of the 113 resident IPs at barangays. San Placido, Munoz West and Sinamar, Roxas, Isabela. A Field Based Investigation (FBI) was conducted by the NCIP together with SES focal person dated June 29, 2015 at the NCIP provincial office, Calamagui, City of Ilagan.

With FBI report dated November 11, 2015, Sammuel S. Gonzales, Zosimo B. Soriano and Shirley D. Bulauan, employees assigned at NCIP San Mariano Service Center executed a joint affidavit attached in the **List of Annexes and Marked as Annex A-2 (4)** attesting to the review and evaluation made on the proposed sub project quoted as follows:

- 3.a. *The sub-project Rehabilitation/Concreting of 8.14-km Farm to Market Road are not within any ancestral domain with Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CAD-T) or Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CAD-C) issued by DENR R02.*
- 3.b. *That the areas are not subject of or covered by any petition o application for issuance of CAD-T by any Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICC/IPs, based on our records).*
- 3.c. *That the sites are not covered or part of the areas included in the list of CAD-Tables in the Province of Isabela.*

Project beneficiaries of the 8.151-km San Placido-Sinamar FMR have a total ethnic group of one hundred thirteen (113) with 59 males and 54 females population -out of the 9,194 total population of the three barangays. These population includes Ibanags, Igorots, Ifugaos and Kalinga. The last two groups are known IPs in the province of Ifugao with Potia and Kalinga of the Cordillera Administrative Region, an identified boundary on the western side of the sub-project of barangay Sinamar and Munoz West. These IPs were identified in table 10.

Table 10. Indigenous Peoples (IPs) along the Farm to Market Road (FMR).

ETHNICITY	LOCATION	FAMILY	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	POPULATION
KALINGA	Munoz West	Spouses Noemi and Harold Frenal - Herminia Frenal	Housewife/Farmer Student	8
		Rodrigo Peter Marlom, married to Marilyn Balbin	OFW/Middle East	
		Pauleen Marlom Pett Lorraine Marlom	Teacher Student Student	
		Daisy Daligidig Flores	Teacher	
IGOROT		Ronaldo Boniog	Farmer	3
		Lucita Boniog	Brgy Kagawad	
		Ronaldo Boniog, Jr	Student	
IFUGAO	San Placido	Ellen Tagano	Employee	6

		Conchita Labugho	Store owner	
		Mila Labcain	Student	
		Melanie Labcain	Housewife	
		Roland Labcain	Farmer	
		Nora Lubuctin		
IGOROT		Mary Joy Cabugpa	Student	2
		Maria Cabugpa	Store owner	
IBANAGS	SAN PLACIDO			71
	MUNOZ WEST			4
	SINAMAR			19
TOTAL				113

IP population in the three barangays is 113 or 1.22% from a total of 9,194 project beneficiaries. It is a general knowledge that Ifugaos, Igorots, and Kalinga population migrated from the Cordillera Administrative Region. The Ibanags numbering to about 94 individuals, however are known natives in the province of Isabela with common practice in culture-customs and traditions of the mainstream group. Other identified IPs from CAR live within the three (3) barangays consisting of five (5) Igorots, six (6) Ifugaos and eight (8) Kalingas.

The Ibanags are a known ethno-linguistic minority groups in the province also found in the provinces of Cagayan and Nueva Vizcaya. These groups co-exist with the mainstream groups of Ilocanoes, Tagalogs among others. Others were identified migrants and are the result of mixed marriages with the local dominant community. The identity of individual IP group were identified in Annex F (Form 1). Said document was utilized in the conduct of consultation process on February 22-24 2016, at Sinamar, Munoz West and San Placido, Roxas, Isabela. Minutes of the meeting was attached as Attachment 1 of this FS.

Issues and concerns were properly addressed with the conducted face-to face with latest consultation meeting with simultaneously accomplishment of Form 1 (Entitlement Survey Form) with identified beneficiaries in Table 11. This was due to time constraints where majority of the beneficiaries are available only during nighttime and early morning, with farmer groups known by their "early bird" character towards responsibility in farming practices.

The FMR-SP project cost does not include costs for Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP). The IP population have long been mainstreamed into the society where they do occupy positions in Government. Appointed as barangay officials in the LGU as in the case of Barangay Secretary Rafael Palattao, an Ibanag from San Placido, Roxas, Isabela.

With the identification of four IP groups within the Sub-project area, the requirement of Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) seems unnecessary. Each IP mentioned earlier has a distinct set of customs and traditions and are not organized. NCIP rules on Certificate of Pre-Condition is a requirement to obtain a Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) if upon determination of ICC/IP presence. The proponent likewise submitted an Affidavit of Undertaking if upon NCIP determination, requires the need to obtain the FPIC. Proponents application is undergoing process by NCIP-Region 02 with the letter of information received by PPMIU Isabela from Atty. Ronaldo M. Daquioag, NCIP-Regional Director dated June 19, 2015, marked as part of Annex A-2(5) in the List of Annexes.

Similarly, supplemental discussion and compliance under FPIC guidelines will be provided by the proponent once NCIP provides the Certificate of Pre-condition should this be required per item 22 of Annex A-2 (ESS Screening Form). Furthermore, the IPs concerned have no known Tribal Chieftain, with the fact that said minorities are migrants from other provinces. The Ibanags however, are known natives of Isabela and has long been part of the mainstream society.

With no IPDP endorsement from the identified IPs and not pursued in any way by any of the IP groups, (only as a requirement) it will only be a document that brings false hopes to the IPs concerned. Given the prevailing conditions upon which Certifications are obtained from NCIP, delays in SP implementation may take a year or more should IPDP will be required at this stage.

3. Site and Right-of-Way Acquisition

The sub-project is an existing gravelled road with a total length of 8.151 kilometers. It runs perpendicular to the Santiago-Tuguegarao Road. Northbound is Munoz West and Southbound is San Placido, and advancing westward to Barangay Sinamar.

The FMR-SP will support a road influence area of 1,701.64 hectares in the three barangays which is a production area for agricultural crops such as rice, corn, tobacco and other high value crops.

The existing all weather road was certified by the Municipal Assessor with an existing road width of ten (10) meters which conforms with PLS 15 of the Cadastral Map from the Lands Management Bureau. The Detailed Engineering Design provides for a carriageway of eight (8) meters with the Portland Cement Concrete Pavement of five (5) meters. Center point of the carriageway will be based on the 10-meter road width.

The FMR-SP has a total land area of 81,510 square meters. It is part of an alienable and disposable land and portion of Public Land Subdivision No 15. Said road is registered as a municipal and barangay owned road as certified by the Municipal Assessor. The ROW will be re-claimed from the identified users along the road length, the same having been certified as municipal and barangay property exclusively for road right of way. Still identified further that the same road is reflected in Cadastral Map PLS No. 15 and marked as Annex "J" in the List of Annexes. The summary of ROW recovery with the summary per barangay is shown in Table 11 followed by the complete list of PAPs encroaching the 10-meter FMR (Table 12).

Table 11. Summary of ROW recovery per barangay.

BARANGAY	AREA
1. San Placido	4,688 square meters
2. Munoz West	10,890 square meters
3. Sinamar	16,146 square meters
TOTAL	31,724 square meters

Table 12. Tabulated PAPs encroaching the 10-meter FMR.

No.	NAME OF PAPs	LAND OWNER	TOTAL LAND-HOLDINGS	STATUS OF OWNERSHIP	AREA TO BE RECOVERED	REMARKS
MUNOZ WEST						
1	Ricardo Agustin	Same		Owned	62 sqm	Quit claim
2.	Antonio Acosta	Same	30 has	Owned	450 sqm	Quit claim
3	Nestor Balbin		2 has	Owned	45 sqm	Quit claim
4.	Hemogenes Abalos	Florence Gomonit			30 sqm	Quit claim
5.	Rey Saludo	Same	3 has	Owned	140 sqm	Quit claim
6.	Renato Saladino, Jr aka Ello Saladino, Jr.	Owner	1.5 has	Owned	225 sqm	Quit claim
7	Estrelita Abu	Owner	6 has	Owned	200 sqm	Quit claim
8.	Louie Duque	Emelio Duque	1 ha	Heir	200 sqm	Quit claim
9	Jimmy Gallardo	Same	5 has	Owned	312 sqm	Quit claim
10	Moises Jose	Same	1.0 ha	Owned	25 sqm	Quit claim
11	Michael Uy	Samuel Tejero	5 has	Lease	400 sqm	Quit claim
12	Harold Frenal		2 has	tenant	2000 sqm	Quit claim
13	Eduardo Guado	Same	2 has	Owned	300 sqm	Quit claim
14	Ricardo S. Padua	Same	3 has	Owned	2100 sqm	Quit claim
15	Danilo Agustin	Same	1ha	Owned	1800 sqm	Quit claim
16	Fe Peralta	Same	2 has	Owned	200 sqm	Quit claim
17	Juan Bueno	Leonida delos Reyes	3.5 has	Heirs	300 sqm	Quit claim
18	Eddie Garcia	Same	5 has	Owned	300 sqm	Quit claim
19	Daniel Garcia	Same	11 has	Owned	1,800 sqm	Quit claim
	TOTAL				10,890 SQM	
20	Felicitas Appalo	Same	11 has	Owned	2,000 sqm	Quit claim
21	Danilo Della	Same	1.3 has	Owned	138 sqm	Quit claim
22	Lorenzo Carganilla	Same	4 has	Owned	150 has	Quit claim
23	Ignacio Cabanela	Same	1 ha	Owned	50 sqm	Quit claim
24	Helen Galang	Same	8 has	Owned	300 sqm	Quit claim
25	Joel Ilarde	Same	10 has	Owned	500 sqm	Quit claim

26	Rofelia Rosal	Same	2 has	Owned	25 sqm	Quit claim
27	Cleofe Partible	same	2 has	Owned	100 sqm	Quit claim
28	Epafordito Galang	Same	1 has	Owned	25 sqm	Quit claim
29	Ferdinand Nabelgas	Same	1.2 has	Owned	100 sqm	Quit claim
30	Herman Diaz	Same	1 ha	Owned	100 sqm	Quit claim
31	Pricilliano Nigos	Same	.7 ha	Owned	25 sqm	Quit claim
32	Jonathan Navalta	Same	10 has	Owned	500 sqm	Quit claim
33	Jovencio Rosal	Same	5 has	Owned	375 sqm	Quit claim
34	Wellington Villegas	Same	1.2 has	Owned	300 sqm	Quit claim
	TOTAL				4,688 sqm	
35	Dionisio Abalos	Same	5 has	Owned	500 sqm	Quit claim
36	Bonifacio Fabros	Same	2 has	Owned	210 sqm	Quit claim
37	Benito Natividad	Same	1 ha	Owned	100 sqm	Quit claim
38	Tomines Estate	Dionisio Sanchez	5 has	Tenant	500 sqm	Quit claim
39	Antonio Salagubang	Same	7.5 has	Heirs	700 sqm	Quit claim
40	Dionisio Umilda	Same	2.2 has	Owned	300 sqm	Quit claim
41	Frederick Flores	Same	1.0 ha	Owned	60 sqm	Quit claim
42	Manuel Viado	Same	484 sqm	Owned	44 sqm	Quit claim
43	Marilyn Medrano	Same	400 sqm	Owned	40 sqm	Quit claim
44	Elmer Salazar	Same	11 has	Owned	3,000 sqm	Quit claim
45	Arturo Gerona	Same	400 sqm	Owned	30 sqm	Quit claim
46	Federico Flores	Same	7,500 sqm	Owned	100 sqm	Quit claim
47	Larry Salagubang	Same	300 sqm	Owned	60 sqm	Quit claim
48	Lucrecia Ramirez	Same	400 sqm	Owned	60 sqm	Quit claim
49	Loreta Salazar	Lucita Boniog	500 sqm	Owned	60 sqm	Quit claim
50	Roger Galang	Same	400 sqm	Owned	20 sqm	Quit claim
51	Lolita Eligores	Same	400 sqm	Owned	10 sqm	Quit claim
52	Danilo Anog	Same	1ha	Owned	450 sqm	Quit claim
53	Antonio Abalos	Same	300 sqm	Owned	25 sqm	Quit claim
54	Patricio Sinues	Same	500 sqm	Owned	72 sqm	Quit claim

55	Leonardo Jacusalem	Same	500 sqm	Owned	25 sqm	Quit claim
56	Apolinario Gusto	Same	1 ha	Owned	120 sqm	Quit claim
57	Mario Paladan	Same	300 sqm	Owned	42 sqm	Quit claim
58	Sanjon Villegas	Same	200 sqm	Owned	36 sqm	Quit claim
59	Lord Maborang	Same	750 sqm	Owned	25 sqm	Quit claim
60	Judy Tuvera	Same	400 sqm	Owned	20 sqm	Quit claim
61	Filomena Marcos	Same	250 sqm	Owned	10 sqm	Quit claim
62	Levi Maborang	Same	500 sqm	Owned	40 sqm	Quit claim
63	William Malbas	Same	200 sqm	Owned	10 sqm	Quit claim
64	Nelson Salazar	Same	620 sqm	Owned	50 sqm	Quit claim
65	Benito Tagaroma	Same	400 sqm	Owned	10 sqm	Quit claim
66	Filemon Salguet	Same	400 sqm	Owned	20 sqm	Quit claim
67	Ronald Viado	Same	400 sqm	Owned	10 sqm	Quit claim
68	Benito Molar	Same	600 sqm	Owned	20 sqm	Quit claim
69	Marissa Jacusalem	Same	600 sqm	Owned	30 sqm	Quit claim
70	Lucita Boniog	Same	500 sqm	Owned	20 sqm	Quit claim
71	Manuel Fabros	Same	1.5 ha	Owned	300 sqm	Quit claim
72	Bernardo Cortez	Same	2 has	Owned	200 sqm	Quit claim
73	Eugenio Sarmiento	Same	3 has	Owned	200 sqm	Quit claim
74	Feliciano Javonitalia	Same	1.9 ha	Owned	400 sqm	Quit claim
75	Ernesto Jacusalem	Same	1.5 has	Owned	165 sqm	Quit claim
76	Virgilio Abat	Same	3 has	Owned	375 sqm	Quit claim
77	Simplicio Molina	Same	1.5 ha	Owned	300 sqm	Quit claim
78	Venancio M. Juan	Same	1 ha	Owned	400 sqm	Quit claim
79	Roger Juan	Same	1ha	Owned	300 sqm	Quit claim
80	Alonzo Juan	Same	1 ha	Owned	120 sqm	Quit claim
81	David Ramos	Same	5000 sqm	Owned	35 sqm	Quit claim
82	Amado Ramos	Same	5 has	Owned	75 sqm	Quit claim
83	Pancho Ramos	Same	1ha	Owned	150 sqm	Quit claim
84	Marcelo Reyes	Same	4 ha	Owned	600 sqm	Quit claim
85	Eduardo Almazan	Same	2.5 has	Owned	147 sqm	Quit claim

34-A	Wellington Villegas	Same		Owned	300 sqm	Quit claim
86	Jimmy Bernardo	Same	1.5 ha	Owned	75 sqm	Quit claim
87	Romualdo Decamito	Rebecca de Leon	1 ha	Tiller	400 sqm	Quit claim
88	Teofilo Fabros	Same	7 has	Owned	300 sqm	Quit claim
89	Juan Manuel	Same	5000 sqm	Owned	150 sqm	Quit claim
90	Augusto Manuel	Same	6 has	Owned	600 sqm	Quit claim
91	Edgar Salazar	Same	4 has	Owned	900 sqm	Quit claim
92	Wilson Salazar	Same	5000 has	Owned	75 sqm	Quit claim
93	Martilliano Salazar	Same	5000 has	Owned	75 sqm	Quit claim
94	Jerry Salazar	Same	5000 sqm	Owned	75 sqm	Quit claim
95	Gloria Javonitalia	Same	2 ha	Owned	450 sqm	Quit claim
96	Alejo Oril, Jr.	Same	2 ha	Owned	150 sqm	Quit claim
97	Bonifacio Sebastian	Same	10 has	Owned	2,000 sqm	Quit claim
	TOTAL				16,146 sqm	
	GRAND TOTAL				31,724 SQM	

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

In the public consultation conducted, the issue on compensation was raised and the resolution to conduct an inventory recording of the properties beyond the 10-meter road width certified as public property, was made. The assurance of compensation was made known to the beneficiaries provided the PAPs show proof of ownership.

The Entitlement Survey Form (Annex F-Form 1) reveals that the construction of the 8.151-kilometer FMR will incur little damage to crops, and properties. The encroached part of the FMR within the 10-meter road width was inventoried as shown in Annex G (Form 2). The inventory was consolidated as follows:

Area to be recovered	-	31,724 square meters
No of trees to be cut	-	8 miscellaneous tree species
Permanent structures	-	38 square meters/P30,000.00
<i>Marilyn Medrano</i>	-	<i>Part of Store</i>
<i>Sanjon Villegas</i>	-	<i>Part of house/tiangge</i>
Semi-permanent structures -	-	barbed wire/hogwire/interlink

There will be no demolition required in so far as properties are concerned. The property of Marilyn Medrano (mini store) and Sanjon Villegas (house extension/tiangge) of Barangay Sinamar, Roxas, Isabela, an overhang of a mini store and house structure respectively and were identified as isolated cases where such

part of the shanty/house is within the 2.5-meter road shoulder. Such case is recommended for resolution at the barangay level.

Marilyn Medrano and Sanjon Villegas both executed a Waiver of Rights/Quit Claim over the properties after determination of encroachment based on the existing cornerstones of the properties involved, with the assistance of Punong Barangay Elmer J. Salazar and other officials of Sinamar, Roxas, Isabela. Both PAPs quitted any claim of damages with voluntary demolition when the need arises.

5. Physical displacement of persons

The stretch of the proposed FMR traverses large tracts of agricultural land used as production area/s for rice, corn and other high value crops. With the herein accomplished Form 1 Entitlement of Affected Persons and Form 2 (Inventory and Entitlement of Project Affected Persons) no displacement of persons were recorded.

Based on the field validation conducted, the PAPs identified are within the 10-meter road width, with no physical displacement recorded.

The affected portions of the properties can be demolished easily since it consist of extended parts of the roof of a “sari-sari” store as in the case of Marilyn Medrano of Sinamar, Roxas, Isabela. There is a need to coordinate with the Municipal Assessors Office for the valuation of such affected parts of the properties. The means of compensating the damage to such properties can be negotiated with the owners as the recommendation is either to replace damaged parts or cash. This process shall be resolved with the GRM-GPP at the barangay level.

As to the properties first above identified, both owners have executed Waiver of Rights/Quit Claim in favor of proponent with the assistance of the barangay officials concerned.

6. Economic displacement of persons

The municipal assessor certified a 10-meter road width. However, portions of the road were subjected to tillage by farmer-beneficiaries, and such were identified individually for the purpose of reclaiming the road lot in a manner not detrimental to the farmer beneficiary.

Economic displacement will be recorded after accomplishing Form 1 and Form 2 to be able to determine the extent of economic displacement experienced by the PAPs.

The area of 27,118 square meters to be recovered by the proponent LGU is not part of the individual landholdings of the herein identified affected persons but is a part of the 10-meter road width. Given this fact, the identified PAPs readily execute the waivers/quit claims after the conduct of the consultation. Furthermore, these PAPs with landholdings along the Amuayan creek are aware of the right of easement in favor of the government.

7. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

As mandated by the Integrated Environmental Social Safeguard Framework (IESSF), the GRM was institutionalized in the Provincial Project Management and Implementing Unit through Executive Order No. 13, s. 2015 designating a Grievance Point Person (GPP) for the province.

The GPP in the barangay level shall likewise be organized through the creation/organization of the Infrastructure Organization and Maintenance Groups (IOMGs). Barangay beneficiaries shall be assisted by the PPMIU to organize individually their IOMGs with proper information/dissemination at the barangay levels.

The above GRM/GPP information were reflected in GRM posters placed in conspicuous areas at the project site for the information of the general public. It also includes the contact numbers and hotlines of GRM point persons from the PPMIU, RPCO, PSO and NPCO for future reference of project affected persons whenever necessary. The GPP shall have the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Receive feedbacks and complaints through uptake channels;
2. Initial screening of feedbacks and complaints;
3. Identify at what level grievance can be addressed/resolved;
4. Initiate resolution process by endorsing the grievance to concerned or organize preliminary meetings with concerned parties;
5. Acknowledge and Follow Up receipt of grievance and specify outline of process of grievance resolution including timeline;
6. Organize a team to validate concerns as necessary;
7. Provide Feedback. The GRM user/complainant should be informed of the status/progress of grievance resolution process;
8. Provide Feedback. Inform the GRM/GPP user/complainant of the outcome of the resolution process Also, provide options where to appeal in case the complainant/GRM user is not satisfied with the outcome of the resolution process;
9. Maintain a registry of feedbacks and grievances;
10. Forward the registry to higher PRDP units for eventual consolidation of NPCO

The process in Grievance Resolution shall be applicable to all levels starting from the Barangay Grievance Committee level under the Infrastructure Organization and Maintenance Groups and the GPP at the provincial level. Complaints and or feedbacks shall be appealable from the lowest level to the National Level GRM.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

1. Natural habitat

Barangay San Placido and Munoz West are vast plain agricultural land with elevation at 100 meters above sea level while that of Sinamar is from flat to slightly rolling terrain with elevation at 120 meters above sea level¹. Utilizing the same model, the slope ranges from 0-11%, more particularly described as follows:

0-3%	-	Level to nearly level
3-8%	-	gently sloping to undulating
8-18%	-	undulating to rolling
18-30%	-	rolling to moderately steep
30-50%	-	steep

Natural vegetative covers are grasses and other perennial species of shrubs. There has been no identified endangered species of flora and fauna in the area.

The natural sources of water for irrigation is the Siffu River. Communal Irrigation are sourced from pumping stations other than those that are sourced from the Ballungay Water Impounding Dam.

Siffu River is a natural water ecosystem estimated to be five (5) kilometers from the junction of San Placido/ Munoz West. Considering the given distance, the project has no direct negative environmental impact on the said body of water. The Amuayan Creek found at the western part of the sub-project drains into the Siffu River, a tributary of the Cagayan River.

Specific sites of RCPC, RCBC and PCCPs, Slope Protection and Lined Canals are properly identified in specific stations of the sub-project. The allocation of a waste dumping site for excavations, clearing and grubbing and other waste materials has been identified in the Certification issued by the Local Chief Executive, Roxas, Isabela marked as Annex "E" of the attachments.

2. Physical Cultural Resources

The proposed FMR-SP site has no traces of the existence of any cultural resources and or historical structures, features, landscapes, archeological sites, structures or monuments.

However, Chance Finds Procedure shall be imposed on all PRDP sub- projects as mandated in the Integrated Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework.

In the reconnaissance survey conducted, there has been no identified physical/cultural resources affected along the sub-project or any structures within the limits of the road widening under PRDP guidelines.

3. Terrain, Soil Types and Rainfall

The elevation in the area of the SP averages to about 55 meters above sea level. Moving westward, the elevation rises near the border of Mountain Province.

Roxas, Isabela has seven soil types. These are Quinga Silty Clay Loam, Bigga Clay, Cauayan Sandy Loam, Bago Sandy Loam, San Juan Clay, Bantog Clay Loam, and Bago Clay Loam. As to looseness and soil erodibility, the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of Roxas identified only those areas along the Siffu River with common streambank erosion during heavy/torrential rains.

The FMR-SP falls under the Quinga Silty Clay Loam type. Average rainfall is 2141.46 millimeters, the highest of which occurs during the month of September (ISU-PAGASA) with the highest rainfall record for the months of October and November.

4. Hazard Risk Assessment:

Flood susceptibility and erosion map for the municipality of Roxas (NEDA-GIS-DATA) reveals flooding in the municipality is low to moderate along the proposed FMR-SP. Erosion is likewise slight to moderate.

As proposed, a carriageway of five meters with 0.20 meter thickness Portland Cement Concrete Pavement (PCCP) and sub-project design proposed for the replacement of an existing Reinforced Concrete Box Culvert at Sta. 7 + 580.93 to withstand future flooding and erosion hazards.

On social safeguards aspect, occupational health and safety of workers is perceived as a hazard during the construction. These hazards are attributable to traffic management, equipment operations, personnel/worker management, sanitation/hygiene, fire, security and other concerns. To mitigate such hazards, contractors shall submit a Contractors Occupational Health and Safety Plan.

5. Integrated Pest Management

Crop diversification is one form of Integrated Pest Management. Listings of a variety of crops (rice, corn) together with other fruits trees biologically diverse, a means to naturally combat pests and rodents, and promoting balance of nature.

The municipality of Roxas through the Municipal Agriculture Office issued a certification on the practice of DA-KASAKALIKASAN and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in Barangays San Placido, Munoz West, and Sinamar.

The Department of Agriculture is currently showcasing Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in the production of high value commercial crops in San Placido, Roxas, Isabela. This was sustained in partnership with DA counterparts in the municipality and sources of HVCC within the municipality.

6. Status of Environmental Clearances:

The Environmental and Social Management Plan is a standalone document identifying the issues/impacts of the proposed sub-project on the management of perceived environmental mitigation programs with identified responsibilities of each particular group/entity during the implementation period. Specific environmental conditions is emphasized on quarry site location for the particular sub-project indicated in the Materials Map of the Department of Public Works and Highways.

Likewise, hauling of quarry materials must conform to allowable load limits of cargo vehicles in order to protect the integrity of the existing road.

In conformity with the above paragraph, there is a need to install a Batching Plant for quarry resources. However, the contractor will be mandated to submit an ECC if the construction of the sub-project is over one year per computation from the Program of Work.

Quarry materials will be sourced out from the existing quarry sites at Aurora and Cabatuan, Isabela. A certification from DPWH for the extraction of quarry sources and materials map is included in the List of Annexes

A certification that sand and gravel extraction has no adverse effects on the environment from the Environment and Natural Resources Office based on the issued Commercial Sand and Gravel Permit, the permit/applicant having attached copies of the Environmental Compliance Certificate awarded by the DENR-Environmental Management Bureau in compliance to the environmental protection and enhancement program among its list of conditions to safeguard the environment in hauling of quarry resources.

The PPMIU-SES filed an application for an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) to the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) for the proposed FMR, the project being category B per Annex A-2 (ESS Screening Form). The public consultative meetings conducted showed that residents and project beneficiaries do not pose any objection to the proposed SP. Hence, a certificate of no objection will be obtained from the Punong Barangays of San Placido and Sinamar. The Initial Environmental Examination Report, an on-line application to secure an Environmental Compliance Certificate was attached as Annex "M".

A number of trees will be affected by the project. Trees to be cut shall be documented in an inventory of trees to be undertaken in coordination with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The inventory is deemed official only with the document emanating from the DENR.

Subsequently, the Department of Environment & Natural Resources/Environmental Management Bureau granted an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the 8.151-km FMR bearing ECC-OL-RO2-2015-0029 dated December 10, 2015, with all conditions stipulated thereat. The ECC is attached and marked as Annex "O".

7. Social and Environmental Impacts

The identified social and environmental impacts of the sub-project are the following:

1. Presence of Indigenous Peoples in the RIA. The identified IPs are migrants from nearby Mountain Province and Ibanags of the northern part of Isabela. There is no known tribal chieftain of these migrant IPs.
2. Site and Right of Way (ROW) Acquisition. The ROW was certified as public property with 10-meter road width by the Mrs. Nelia A. Leal, Municipal Assessor, Roxas, Isabela. Said ROW is further identified as an existing road in Cadastral Map No. PLS-15, Lands Management Bureau. It was noted that the ROW was encroached on and used as production area for vegetable and other crops by the PAPs.
3. Trees to be cut. Identification and inventory of trees to be cut shall be in coordination with the DENR. Application of tree cutting permit will be based on the inventory. Necessary request to the DENR by PPMIU-SES representative is needed.
4. Crops Affected. Conduct inventory of project affected persons on crops and other properties. Determination of entitlement survey if there is any and recommendation of compensation when required.
5. Demolition and Reconstruction of Affected Structures. Inventory of affected structures, either permanent or temporary which are subject to demolition.
6. Potential damage to existing road due to hauling of quarry materials. Identification of quarry sources.
7. Temporary increase in sedimentation during construction. Identification of massive earthmoving sites in the detailed engineering design.
8. Potential contamination of surface and groundwater with oil, grease and human waste during construction.

9. Nuisance pollution during construction. Muddy during rainy season and dusty during dry months. Program of Work was estimated at 420 Calendar Days with 120 unworkable days.

10. Inadequate drainage resulting in flooding or ponding. Refer to DED.

11. Possible Discovery of Artifacts, bones and other objects of interests during construction. Provision of Annex H-2/Archeological & Paleontological Chance Finds Procedure of PRDP-IESSF to the Contractor & LGU.

12. Potential disruption of traffic flow. Provision of warning signages and traffic personnel during construction.

13. Local Employment. Priority hiring of local residents.

14. Grievance during construction. Creation of GRM and designation of the GPP with defined roles and responsibilities at all levels.

16. Batching Plant Requirement. Contractor to comply with site selection, operation and abandonment guidelines for Batching Plants.

17. Quarry site requirement. Contractor to comply with site selection, operation and abandonment guidelines for quarry sites.

18. Burrow Pit Requirement. Contractor to comply with site selection, operation and abandonment guidelines for Burrow Pit requirement.

19. Excess Excavation/Dumping Site Requirement. Contractor to comply with site selection, operation and abandonment guidelines for excess excavation and or dumping site.

20. Environmental Health and Safety of Workers. The contractor to comply and submit a duly accomplished Environmental Health and Safety Plan of workers in the project site.