

## **2.2.1 Social conditions**

### **2.2.1.1 Project Beneficiaries**

The project will cater two barangays namely Barangay Kibenton and Sitio Intavas, La Fortuna. It has 1,658 households with a total population of 7,907 individuals where 4,186 are males while 3,721 are females.

Prior to the general assembly a consultation was first done at the Barangay Development Council which is the planning body of the barangay. Issues and concerns were identified and among the problems raise is the road accessibility within the production area. It was unanimously supported and was presented to the general assembly which all obtains a majority approval. Said project was incorporated in the Barangay Development Plan and Municipal Development Plan. Resolution No. 15-2011 dated March 19, 2011 was passed by the Sangguniang Barangay of La Fortuna and Resolution No. 2011-15 dated May 2, 2011 of Barangay Kibenton presented during the General Assembly dated September 22, 2011 and October 12, 2011.

As far as women participation is concern, women organizations are active members of the Barangay Development Council and that the two barangays are headed by a Lady Punong Barangays where we can say surethat concerns and issues of women are given priority.

### **2.2.1.2 Indigenous Cultural Community/Indigenous Peoples (ICC/IP)**

The proposed project site has no existing ancestral domain claim but the occupants of the influence area are predominantly inhabited by Higaonons, one of the tribes of Bukidnon. For barangay La Fortuna the Higaonons is about fifty nine (59) percent while in Barangay Kibenton it is eighty two (82) percent of the total barangay population. These people have been consulted and they are willing to support in the implementation of the project as partners and in monitoring activities. As evidence the certification of the IP Representative and the Punong Barangays are integrated in the attachments.

Farming is the major source of livelihood of the people in the area. High value vegetables are usually grown with its cooled climate suitable for the product. This condition is attributed to the fact that the area is located at the foot of Mount Kitanglad.

Livestock and poultry farming also contributed to the income of the people of Kibenton and La Fortuna. Among the animals raised are carabao,

cattle, & horse which are usually used as draft animals. The residents are also raising swine & poultry for local market.

Other resources found in the Barangay are root crops such as camote and potato, coconut tree, banana, sugarcane and bamboo.

Although various farming activities are being conducted but still more than 60% are living in poverty since their produce is just enough or even inadequate for their own consumption.

### **2.2.1.3 Site and Right of Way acquisition**

The proposed road network already exists and has been utilized since the creation of barangay Kibenton and Sitio Intavas. The road was put in place by the Local Government but there were no enough funds to sustain its maintenance cost so that it reaches to a point where the road is no longer passable. The Barangay Council would be responsible in the negotiation of the road right of way with the municipal government if ever there are diversions in the existing road ways from the existing site.

The road will cover a minimum width of nine (9) meters where the road carriage is five (5) meters. The road right of way will traverse a little portion of the residential areas along the barangay proper of Kibenton and in Sitio Intavas. Per survey five residential areas of farmers are affected but they already executed an affidavit of waiver in favor of the project without asking for equivalent fee.

### **2.2.1.4 Damage of standing crops, houses and/or properties**

Implementing the project would not push any damage of existing crops as what had been stated previously it is constructed within the existing road which needs improvement and rehabilitation. What is only affected is a little landscape of the residential areas of farmers who are also the owner of the agricultural/production area that will be served by the proposed road.

### **2.2.1.5 Physical Displacement of persons**

No relocation will occur in the project site considering that no houses will be damage in the implementation of the project.

### **2.2.1.6 Economic Displacement of persons**

Introduction of the project can bring both positive and negative impact. For the project beneficiaries surely it is positive. It will improve the quality of their products, reduced transportation cost and of course bring convenience in their mobility from pre to post harvest season. For commercial traders it would mean slash of their gains since the farmers can directly deliver their produce to the market. They can no longer monopolize the market price.

## **2.2.2 Environmental Conditions**

### **2.2.2.1 Natural Habitat**

The area is located about 10 kilometers away from the buffer zone of the foot of Mount Kitanglad, a national park where the Philippine Eagle is sited.

Implementation of the project would not disturb any natural habitat in the area.

### **2.2.2.2 Physical Cultural Resources**

The proposed road construction will not affect any physical cultural resources considering that these cultural and historical structures or monuments are not existing in the area.

### **2.2.2.3 Terrain, Soil Types and Rainfall**

The area is hilly or rolling which is also bounded with mountains. It is located at the foot of Mount Kitanglad where the climate is cool and suitable for growing crops like high value vegetables. The area is also suitable as grazing areas.

There are only two types of soil in the area namely the mountain soil and kidapawan clay. This soil is generally suitable for rice and annual cultivated crops.

The barangay has a Type III climate characterized by no pronounced maximum rain period with a short dry season lasting from one to three months usually starting from February to April. It was observed that the heaviest rainfall occurred in June and the lowest in April.

### **2.2.2.4 Drainage Situations and Flooding Potential**

It is observed that flooding in one side of the road occur during rainy days and installation of cross drainage is recommended. It is also suggested that the existing cross drainage be improved and retained.

#### **2.2.2.5 Impacts During Construction**

The project is alleged to bring in temporary sedimentation of natural drainage ways and concentrated outflows from drains. There will be improper disposal of construction waste materials, workers garbage and construction toilet. Scar from road cuts might induce landslides. Siltation may occur due to erosion of stock files of soil and rock during heavy rains and silt up creeks and streams.

These are negative impacts but the actual impact of the project would bring positive effects to the beneficiaries of the project. The project when implemented would improve health and environmental sanitation considering that drainage structures will be properly identified and installed.