

Philippine Rural Development Project

Executive Summary

A. Project Title	:	Rehabilitation of Poblacion – Tacuyong Norte FMR
B. Project Location	:	Municipality of Leon, Province of Iloilo
C. Project Category (rehabilitation Or new construction)	:	Rehabilitation of the existing road
D. Project Scale/Dimension	:	10.289 kilometers
E. Project Proponent	:	Provincial Government of Iloilo and Local Government Unit of Leon
F. Implementing Unit	:	Iloilo Provincial Government through the Provincial Engineer’s Office
G. Total No. of Barangays of the Municipality	:	85 barangays
H. Mode of Implementation	:	by contract
I. Road Influence Area (RIA)	:	2,599.091 hectares (22 Barangays)

Barangay	Swine (no. of heads)	Native chicken (No. of heads)	Crops	Area Planted (ha.)
Awis	62	1,416	Rice Corn Vegetables Banana	27.00 10.00 4.00 10.02
Apian	37	1,164	Rice Corn Vegetables Banana	34.50 10.00 4.00 6.60
Barasan	159	2,821	Rice Corn Vegetables Banana	60.25 12.50 6.00 5.50
Barangbang	65	1,885	Rice Corn Vegetables Banana	35.50 15.00 5.00 5.91
Bulad	48	2,194	Rice Corn Vegetables Banana	27.75 15.25 5.00 4.95
Camando	66	7,600	Rice Corn Vegetables Banana	58.00 25.00 5.00 6.18
Capt. Fernando	84	1,253	Rice Corn Vegetables Banana	82.00 35.50 4.00 8.22
Carolina	143	1,529	Rice Corn	38.50 20.00

			Vegetables	20.00
			Banana	9.58
Coyugan Sur	51	1,183	Rice	46.50
			Corn	8.00
			Vegetables	8.50
			Banana	4.71
Gumboc	73	1,579	Rice	40.50
			Corn	10.00
			Vegetables	10.50
			Banana	4.93
Isian Victoria	111	3,380	Rice	38.75
			Corn	24.25
			Vegetables	9.00
			Banana	5.51
Lang-og	87	1,295	Rice	56.75
			Corn	24.50
			Vegetables	12.00
			Banana	5.98
Magcapay	52	741	Rice	38.75
			Corn	7.50
			Vegetables	5.00
			Banana	6.83
Mocol	67	1,753	Rice	39.75
			Corn	21.75
			Vegetables	10.00
			Banana	9.12
Nalbang	75	579	Rice	38.75
			Corn	25.00
			Vegetables	8.50
			Banana	6.47
Paoy	60	1,504	Rice	35.00
			Corn	15.00
			Vegetables	10.00
			Banana	10.54
Poblacion	189	1,960	Rice	75.00
			Corn	15.00
			Vegetables	10.00
			Banana	5.66
Salngan	71	1,803	Rice	37.50
			Corn	25.00
			Vegetables	8.00
			Banana	4.65
Samlague	55	1,393	Rice	42.25
			Corn	9.50
			Vegetables	9.50
			Banana	6.12
Tacuyong Norte	76	1,971	Rice	46.50
			Corn	45.00
			Vegetables	20.00
			Banana	4.61
Tacuyong Sur	87	1,686	Rice	46.75
			Corn	22.25
			Vegetables	12.50
			Banana	11.07
Marirong	90	1,045	Rice	65.00
			Corn	20.00
			Vegetables	13.50
			Banana	9.05

J. Project Beneficiaries within the RIA	:	14,290 population M= 7,107 ; F= 7,183 2,930 households
K. Total Project Cost and Cost Sharing	:	Php 114,756,000.00 WB Loan (80%): Php91,805,187.11 GoP (10%) : Php11,988,845.09 LGU (10%) : Php11,988.845.09
I. Economic Viability Indicators	:	ENPV : 81,783.841 EIRR : 27.7% BCR : 1.78
L. Conclusion and Recommendation	:	A thorough study was conducted and the Project feasibility indicators had shown positive results. Therefore it is concluded that the project is viable and it is recommended that the project be Implemented.

4.3 Social Analysis

4.3.1 Project Beneficiaries

The Road Influence Area is composed of twenty two (22) barangays with a total population of 14,290 persons, 7,107 are males and 7,183 are females consisting of 2,930 households. The proposed farm-to-market road will traverse thirteen (13) barangays with its population considered as the primary beneficiaries. The total numbers of primary beneficiaries are, 10,850 persons, 5,348 are males and 5,492 are females with a total number of households of 2,249. The remaining nine barangays which will not be directly traverse by the proposed farm-to-market road with its population considered to be the secondary beneficiaries. The secondary beneficiaries totals to 3,400 persons; 1,759 are males and 1,691 are females with a number of households of 681. The annual growth rate in the road influence area is at 1.22% and has of 35.32 % of the total population classified as economically active. The proposed sub-project has long been the dream and desire of the people in the area. The road section which serves as the lifeline in transporting their farm produce and farm inputs

Table 22 - No. of primary and secondary project beneficiaries by barangay.

Barangay	Primary Beneficiaries		Total	No. of HH	Secondary Beneficiaries		Total	No. of HH	Total No. of HH	
	Male	Female			Male	Female				
1. Poblacion	2,036	3,080	6,016	1,312						
2. Barasan	262	278	540	115						
3. Salngan	155	154	309	67						
4. Isian Victoria	277	263	540	114						
5. Lang-og	283	253	536	106						
6. Carolina	224	233	457	89						
7. Gumboc	150	152	302	55						
8. Samlague	260	224	484	94						
9. Mocol	160	184	344	74						
10. Coyugan Sur	154	165	319	54						
11. Nalbang	161	161	322	48						
12. Tacuyong Norte	221	226	457	80						
Sub-total(pop.)	5,243	5,373	10,626							
Sub-total (HH)				2,208						
1. Tacuyong Sur					233	212	450	84		
2. Capt. Fernando					371	363	734	154		
3. Awis					148	213	361	65		
4. Paoy					109	154	253	45		
5. Camando					237	167	404	98		
6. Bulad					146	132	278	49		
7. Magcapay					119	120	239	51		
8. Barangbang					159	126	285	60		
9. Marirong					237	199	436	75		
10. Apian					105	119	224	41		
Sub-total (pop.)					1,864	1,810	3,664			
Sub-total(HH)								722		
	Total						14,290		2,930	

Source: PPDO & CPDO total enumeration survey – CY 2014

Municipal Mayor Rolito C. Cajilig together with the PRDP Technical Working Group composed of Personnel from Municipal Planning Development Office, Municipal Agriculture Office, Municipal Engineering Office, MENRO and Municipal Assessor Office presented the scope of the Project to the Punong Barangays of the Road Influence Area (RIA). Positive reactions and full support for the proposed project was expressed by majority of Punong Barangays from twenty two barangays of the RIA. Plans for the activities involved in the preparation of the feasibility study of the project as a requirement by the World Bank was discussed.

Series of barangay public consultations were conducted in the twenty two (22) barangays within the RIA. It was attended by the majority of the people of the barangay as a beneficiary of the project. The people expressed their desire to have a concrete road that would make the transportation of their goods easier and cheaper for them. It has been their desire for decades to avail the concrete paved road. The realization of the project will be the benefits of the present and the next incoming generations.

Some negative reactions were also raised especially on the case of affected crops and properties during the rehabilitation of the road network. But with a further explanation from the group that once every body will cooperate everything will be possible.

In response, they express their support and approval by raising their hands. Majority of the attendance who attended raised their hands as a manifestation of their support and approval for the proposed project. The barangay officials passed a resolution of support relative to the project.

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

The site of the proposed Farm to Market Road – Sub –Project has a barangay within the Road Influence Area (RIA) where indigenous people dominate but not directly traversed by the Farm to Market road Sub- Project. It will not pass through any ancestral domain. The project will not affect the existing IP/ICC community. The identified Indigenous People locally known as “Tribu Bukidnon” in the RIA is located in barangay Marirong in the Municipality of Leon. There are three hundred seventy eight (378) persons that were identified as indigenous people that are permanent residents of the barangay. The data was based from the profile of the barangay. The considered indigenous people were also present during the barangay consultation that was conducted last January 4, 2015 at one O’clock in the afternoon. It was attended by about 150 residents of the barangay. The PRDP and the proposed FMR-SP were presented to them as the solution for their decade long problem of bad road. The “Tribu Bukidnon” is part of those present during the consultation that manifested their approval and support to the proposed FMR-SP. The Municipal Government of Leon had sent a letter to NCIP regarding the sub-project for information purposes. (please see attached barangay consultation attendance, minutes and other related documents)

4.3.3 Site and Right-of-Way acquisition

The proposed sub-project is along an existing provincial road. The existing provincial road has a road formation width of fifteen (15) meters and has been existing for decades while the proposed sub-projects Road Right of Way is only ten meters which is within the existing road, and simply shows that there is no need to acquire new right of way.

4.3.4 Damage to standing crops, houses and/or properties

The road formation width of the proposed sub-project is ten (10) meters, which is less than the existing provincial road formation width of fifteen (15) meters. The proposed sub-project will involve the rehabilitation of the existing provincial road. There is a total of 617 fruit and coconut trees that will be affected by the project as shown in the result of the Inventory and Entitlement of Project Affected Persons survey. The Municipality of Leon will request the issuance of Permit for cutting the affected trees from Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer (CENRO) based in Iloilo City which has jurisdiction over the Municipality of Leon. The same permit will be secured from the Office of the Regional Manager of Philippine Coconut Authority for cutting of Coconut trees affected by the project. The Municipality of Leon will be responsible to cut the trees and the lumber will be given to the owner of the trees to settle for the entitlement. At the same time all the owners of the trees has executed Waiver of Quit Claim for the trees to be cut.

The Municipality of Leon will also request for the relocation of affected electric post from the Manager of ELECO 1. There will be 17 electrical posts to be transferred or relocated. One water tank will be displaced. There are also 3 gates and fences that will be affected. During the Inventory and Entitlement of the Affected persons survey, the affected persons concerned are willing to execute waiver of Quit claim.

4.3.5 Physical displacement of persons

The result of the Inventory and Entitlement of Project Affected Persons survey have shown that there will be three households which will be physical displaced and will be relocated. It was observed that the houses had encroached inside the road formation width of the existing provincial road. A settlement plan is being worked out for the said displaced persons.

4.3.6 Economic displacement of persons

The result of the Inventory and Entitlement of Project Affected Persons survey have shown that there will be two affected sari-sari store at the junction of brgy. Tacuyong Sur along the proposed sub-project having a ten meters width. The owners of the sari-sari store are willing to execute waiver/quit claims.

4.4.7 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is an integral project management element that intends to seek feedback from beneficiaries and resolve of complaints on project activities and performance. The mechanism will ensure that (i) the public within the project influence are aware of their rights to access, and shall have access to, the mechanism free of administrative and legal charges; (ii) that these rights and interests are protected from poor project performance, especially of beneficiaries and/or affected persons; and (iii) concerns arising from project performance in all phases are addressed effectively.

The Program Support Offices (PSO), RPCOs, and the relevant local government units (LGUs) will make the public aware of the GRM through public awareness campaigns, training and capacity building in I-SUPPORT. Any person who has feedback or complaints regarding the performance or activities of the project and its subprojects during pre-implementation, implementation and operation phases, shall have access to the GRM mechanism.

Contact details in support of the mechanism will be publicly disclosed and posted in the offices of concerned communities and in strategic places in the project's area of influence. These will also be incorporated in PRDP information materials, such as Project brochures, flyers and posters.

The LGU Governor will nominate and train one of their officers to be a Grievance Point Person (GPP) for project-related issues. The GPPs will be responsible for the initial screening of feedbacks and complaints, as well as, the organization of preliminary meetings with concerned parties to establish the critical path to resolution. A registry of feedback or grievances received will be maintained by the GPPs for reporting to the NPCO and the World Bank, specifically for associated follow-up, resolution or non-resolution of issues. Feedback/grievance registries will be consolidated by the NPCO for discussions on how to further enhance PRDP systems based on the feedback and complaints.

Households or groups of households wishing to provide feedback and/or economic well-being, spiritual life, environmental quality, or any other assets of their lives shall make their complaint using the standard complaint form provided by the GPPs. The Grievance Investigation and Resolution process are outlined below:

Step 1: Feedback/Complaint Form will be accomplished by beneficiaries, affected persons (APs), households (AHs) or groups of households and sent to the GPP of the relevant body (PSOs, RPCOs or LGUs).

Step 2: Feedbacks and complaints will be recorded in the registry. In cases of complaints, the GPP will assess the validity of the grievance. If evaluated as valid, within 10 days from the date the complaint is received, the relevant LGU's GPP will organize meetings with the relevant agencies/contractors to discuss how to resolve the matter. All meetings will be recorded and copies of the minutes of meetings will be provided to beneficiaries or APs/AHs.

Step 3: The relevant LGU Governor/Mayor's Office shall take such mitigation measures as agreed in meetings from step 2 within 10 days, or some other period acceptable to the parties referred to in step 2.

Step 4: When the complaint is resolved, the Complaint Form shall be signed by complainant/head of household, the relevant LGU Mayor's Office and annotated at each stage of process by the relevant LGU with copies to be sent to the concerned RPCO.

Step 5: If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or if no response is received from the relevant LGU Governor/Mayor's Office within 15 days after the registration of complaint, the APs/AHs can appeal to the relevant LGU Council (Sangguniang Bayan, Panglungsod or Panlalawigan). The relevant local council will decide and take mitigation measures within one month of receiving the appeal.

Step 6: If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or if no decision or mitigation measure is received from the relevant LGU Council within 15 days after the registration of complaint, the APs/ AHs can appeal to the relevant RPCO GPP. The concerned RPCO will decide and take mitigation measures within one month of receiving the appeal.

Step 7: When the complaint is resolved, the Complaint Form shall be signed by the complainant / head of household, the relevant LGU, the RPCO, and annotated at each stage of the process by the GPP of the PSO.

Step 8: If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or if no response is received from the relevant RPCO within 15 days after the registration of complaint, the APs/ AHs can appeal to the PSO GPP. The PSO will provide a decision and take mitigation measures within one month of receiving the appeal.

Step 9: When the complaint is resolved, the Complaint Form shall be signed by the complainant / head of household, the relevant LGU, the PSO and annotated at each stage of the process by the GPP of the NPCO.

Step 10: If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or if no response is received from the relevant PSO within 15 days after the registration of complaint, the APs/ AHs can appeal to the NPCO GPP. The NPCO will provide a decision and take mitigation measures within one month of receiving the appeal.

Step 11: When the complaint is resolved, the Complaint Form shall be signed by the complainant / head of household, the relevant LGU, and the NPCO with copies to be sent to WB.

Step 12: If the AP/AH is still not satisfied with the decision of the PSO in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, the AP/AH as a last resort may submit his/her case to the court, in which decision is final.

4.4 Environmental Analysis

4.4.1 Natural Habitat

The proposed sub-project is a farm –to-market road located at Leon Iloilo with a total length of 10.289 kilometers. It traverses the part of Barangay Poblacion to Baranagay Barasan – Salngan – Isian Victoria – Lang og – Carolina – Gumboc – Samlague – Mocol– Coyugan Sur – Nalbang – Tacuyong Norte.

The sub-project site is not with in a declared or proposed protected area. The Farm to Market road passes through productive agricultural land cultivated with wide range of crops such as rice, corn, vegetables, coconut, bamboo and fruit trees. Forest trees are also planted along the existing road. Below is the breakdown of land cover:

Table 24 –Municipality of Leon land cover

Vegetation	Area (Ha.)
Residual Forest	4,550.238
Alienable/Disposable	11,846.766
Total	16,397.00

Source: DENR Land Classification Data, and the approved Boundary Map (CAD 1317-D)

Bird species in the area are those species commonly found in brush lands and grasslands such as Maya, sunbirds and robins. The dwindling bird life community is a direct consequence of the absence of appreciable forest covers In the area and the threat of human population over the years.

There are no endemic flora and fauna species with high vulnerability risk existing in the area.

4.4.2 Physical Cultural Resources

The project area is typical of a provincial setting where calmness of nature can be felt. There are no considerable structures, monuments or Physical Cultural Resources that are present that could be affected by the project. The proposed sub project from junction Tacuyong Norte going to Marirong is link to Barangay Dorog, a way leading to Bucari, the summer Capital of Iloilo which is one of the tourist spot in the province.

4.4.3 Chance Archaeological/Paleontological Finds

Upon discovery of any archaeological/paleontological artifacts, bones or other objects of interest, the procedure stipulated in the PRDP – Chance Archaeological/Paleontological Finds Procedure for Subprojects shall immediately be followed. The findings shall immediately be reported consistent with RA 8492 to the National Museum.

4.4.4 Terrain, Soil Types and Rain Fall

The Municipality of Leon has a terrain ranging from plain to strongly hilly mountainous. Of the 85 barangays, only Barangay Omambong lie on the plain while the eastern, western and central portion are rolling and hilly where the road influence area of the sub-project is located. The area to the borders of Antique is mountainous.

The Municipality of Leon is generally an agricultural area, with a soil type of Alimodian clay loam. The soil is fertile, and according to soil fertility mapping, it has enough source of phosphorous and potassium suited for all types of crops. It is also the main reason why the municipality produces the sweetest mango in the province.

The climate within the Municipality of Leon is Type II with distinct wet and dry season. The wet season is during the month of June to November and dry season for the rest of the year. It has a varied temperature depending on the altitude. The temperature in the high land area particularly Bucari Area is 6 to 7 degrees centigrade lower than the lowland area with the mean temperature ranges from 25.9 to 29.0 degrees centigrade.

Rainfall reached field capacity in the month of May to November. Full buns were reached during the months of June, July and August. Although, it does not belong to the typhoon belt, the area is affected by typhoons that pass the province of Iloilo.

4.4.5 Hazard/risk assessment (Drainage, Erosion and Flooding Potential)

Generally, the road Influence areas have no flooding area since the terrain is rolling and mountainous. Since the terrains of the sites are mostly steep to sloping, the water usually runs to the rice fields and on lowlands. A canal is recommended for drainage in areas where there is surface run off coming from a steep slope.

Land development shall conform to the natural topography of the area – detailed topographic survey and elevation profiling shall be undertaken to

arrive at sound schematic plan with less earth moving activities and preservation of grown trees.

Steep slope in construction areas shall be cut through benching method to minimize and stabilize the slope and mitigate soil erosion. A drainage canal shall be provided along the steep slope to lessen sedimentation discharge to creeks and streams. Enhancement of overflows will generate sedimentation, thus, a settling pond shall also be provided to address silt that would be carried by surface run-off.

4.5.6 IPM /DA KASAKALIKASAN

Several crops can be found within the RIA, these are; Rice, Corn, other crops are vegetables, bananas, root crops, coconut and assorted fruit trees.

An Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program (KASAKALIKASAN) is being implemented in the RIA by the Municipal Agriculture's Office (MAO) of the Municipality of Leon in partnership with the Department of Agriculture (DA) Regional Office VI. These two offices had conducted several trainings focused on capacitating farmers with the knowledge and skills required to properly and effectively apply IPM in crop production. This IPM technology is also coupled with Farmers Field School and trainings.

4.5.7. Status of Environmental Clearances

The Municipality had applied for issuance of CNC/ECC/EIS at the office of the Environmental Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Regional Office dated . As per requirement of EMB the Municipality is required to submit the Detailed Engineering Designed and Program of Works as reference for the issuance of clearance and approval of the project.

4.5.8. Social and Environmental Impacts

The sub project will not traverse or encroach any declared protected area or habitat. It will not displace any monument or physical structure of known cultural and historical landmark.