

Table 22.H Operational Schedule for Truck Scale

| TRUCK SCALE | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|---|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| FROM PROP FINANCED AREA | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CLUSTER 3 | 40 TRUCKS SCALED/DAY | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 |
| CLUSTER 5 | 40 TRUCKS SCALED/DAY | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 |
| TOTAL TONNAGE HAULED | | 19,200.00 | 19,200.00 | 19,200.00 | 19,200.00 | 19,200.00 | 19,200.00 |
| Gross Revenue (MULTIPLIED BY: RATE/TRUCK SCALE) 70.00/TRUCK SCALE | | 1,344,000.00 | 1,344,000.00 | 1,344,000.00 | 1,344,000.00 | 1,344,000.00 | 1,344,000.00 |

Table 22.H portrays the other source of revenue for the truck scale of which two clusters are involved generating gross income at P70.00/truck scaled totalling to P1.34M consistently for 6 years. This is due to an anticipated 40 trucks scaled daily or a total of 19,200/year consistently for 6 years for 240 days operation in a year. This alternative income for the farmers as generated is an added boost to their economic well-being and upliftment of their financial condition.

H. COMPLIANCE TO LOCAL AND NATIONAL REGULATIONS

PoloSN MPC is expected to comply to all local and national regulations such as certificate of Good Standing (CDA), Certificate of Tax Exemption (BIR), and Mayor's Permit. All other cooperative on each cluster will also have to comply with the mentioned documents in cognizance of the local and national regulations.

I. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

The proposed project is expansion of the existing facility. It does not pose any harm to the environment and will cause any threat to the people in the community. In fact, with the plan of converting its plantations into organic will create a more friendly and chemical-free environment. In addition, it will not cause any displacement of people and properties in the area of operation.

The enforcement of various environmental laws and policy frameworks should be properly observed and to be applied in all stages of Production of Cassava Granules and Marketing Enterprise implementation (pre-implementation, during, and post implementation) to ensure the human and ecological security. Basic human and social rights should be respected while in the process of making and packaging the project:

A. Social Safeguards Aspect

Subproject Beneficiaries

♦ Beneficiaries of the subproject

- 250 farmer-owners (open membership)
- 50 laborers (new employments)
- 120 women (40%) and 180 men (60%)
- 5 Cooperatives
- 2 supervisors (new employment)
- 3 field technicians (new employment)
- 10 Municipalities
- 1 Province

As per survey conducted, majority of the member-farmers of the existing cooperatives with existing cassava production are men comprising more than half of the farmer population with women being of a minority group. Thus, the same pattern for the beneficiaries of this subproject is expected. The women which totals to 120 are composed of landowners (100) and members of the labor force set at 20 (new employment) for cassava production.

♦ **Socioeconomic status**

- Based on the NSCB statistics, the province of South Cotabato is not categorized in the top 20 poorest provinces in the country though its poverty indices showed that some areas are hitting the poverty mark. These include the municipalities of T'boli, Lake Sebu and Tampakan. Likewise even in the first class municipalities, there are barangays in the hinterlands inhabited by the IPs and minorities who need livelihood assistance from the government.
- The lead proponent group, POLO SN MPC, located in Polomolok, South Cotabato is in the 2nd district of the province catering to the lower valley with some strategic areas traversing the upper valley crossing the border of T'boli and Lake Sebu.
- Alternative source of income will be a respite from the financial hardship encountered by its people relying on agricultural produce directly based from palay and corn. Thus the prioritization of prime commodity results to the lucrativeness of the cassava commodity.

♦ **Consultation process**

- There were series of consultations that were conducted by the PPMIU in coordination with RPCO and MLGU representative of the cooperatives.

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

The project will only require drying facilities, specifically solar dryer with warehouse of which the location will be in Polomolok, Banga, and Koronadal City. The said do not belong to ancestral domain. Thus, certification from the Tribal Chieftain or from NCIP is not necessary. Attached herewith are geo-tagged photos which show the location of the solar dryers (Annex M).

2. Site and Right-of-Way acquisition

The chosen sites of which locations are in Polomolok, Banga and Koronadal City are situated in the areas relegated to farm thus not encroaching on government lands thereby referred to as right-of-way acquisition.

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

The construction of the project will not result to damage to any crop and/or properties since they are situated in the area suited for easier access to cassava production sites.

4. Physical displacement of persons

Since the project site is not inhabited of any households, the proposed subproject will not cause any dislocation and relocation of settlements. Based on the LGU initiated or localized initial Displacement Survey, or even in a simple rapid appraisal survey; there are no inhabitants nor households living within the proposed project site. Even the area outside the project location, there are no families that would be affected of any environmental impacts. Thus, the issue on resettlement and possible displacements are not applicable.

5. Economic displacement of persons

Consequently, since, there were no physical displacement of households nor families, the issue on economic displacement of persons is not applicable.

II. Preparation of the Environmental and Social Management/Mitigation Plan

(ESMP) based on the Assessments

Observation and application of RA 10587 or the Law on Environmental Planning of 2013. It also known as urban and regional planning, city planning, town and country planning, and/or human settlements planning, that refers to the multi-disciplinary art and science of analyzing, specifying, clarifying, harmonizing, managing and regulating the use and development of land and water resources, in relation to their environs, for the development of sustainable communities and ecosystems.

1. Natural habitat

There is already an existing farm to market rough road that would connect to the project site. The road has been maintained by the Province and the Municipality due to the presence of the community. The project has been selected due to its accessibility to the main road. There were no endangered or threatened species found in the area.

2. Physical Cultural Resources

As presented in the geo-tagged pictures of the location of the drying facilities of the project, there are no physical cultural resources on the site that would be affected by the project, thus, there would be no adverse impacts on the existing resources.

3. Terrain, Soil Types and Rainfall

The terrain is hilly and the type of soils calcite, limestone and sandy. The amount of rainfall in the area has an average 0-10 mm per year. Based on the provincial rain induced landslide map, the project site is also moderately susceptible.

4. Hazard/Risk Assessment (Drainage Situations, Erosion and Flooding Potential)

In terms of erosion potential, the soil is generally compact in the project site and based on the landside susceptibility map of the Province, the project falls under the moderately susceptible condition.

Drainage is integrated within the project site as water catch basin is included in the construction of the solar dryers for better catchment areas for the produce. This would be to eliminate possible source of malodour that would emanate from the drying site. Likewise, there is no occurrence of flooding as the sites are situated in places not susceptible to flood or other natural calamities to affect it.

5. Status of Environmental Clearances

A certificate of Non-Coverage

An Environmental Management Plan will also be formulated. The plan will detail the prevention, mitigation, compensation, contingency and monitoring measures to enhance positive impacts and minimize negative impacts of a proposed project or undertaking. Actually, it is also part of the Environmental Impact Study.

6. Social and Environmental Impacts

Please find the attached ESMP

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