C. Social Assessment

A. SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ASPECTS

6.1 Project Beneficiaries

The subproject has benefits to 757 population with 396 male, 361 female, and 501 households and an influence area of 588 hectares.

6.2 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 4-5meters wide but it was only due to erosion of soil cause by trails of passing animals.

6.3 Project Affected Persons and their Characteristics

The proposed subproject is an existing farm to market road which will be 100% concreting. No other structures could be affected aside from the dilapidated RC pipes which subject to be removed and replaced.

6.4 Existing Land Use of Proposed Road Sites

The proposed subproject is situated in the agricultural zone of the Revised Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP).

6.5 Consultation/Negotiation Process with PAP

During the barangay assembly, barangay chairman, Hon. Joel M. Doronio and Hon. Noel L. Lozada, Sr. negotiated with the affected persons and everyone is very eager to continue the said project thus, each of them executed their deed of donations/quit claim.

6.6 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.

D. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED ROAD SUB-PROJECT

7.1.1 IMPACTS

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 elevated, no wildlife, natural habitat and endangered species could be disturbed by the proposed rehabilitation of road.

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.

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.

Drainage Situations and Flooding Potential –

The existing drainage canal along sta 0 + 580 is very small, 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.

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) Structure Excavation, Item 104 (1) Embankment, Item 105 – Sub Grade Preparation, Item 200 – Aggregate Sub-Base Course, Item 311(1) - Portland Cement Concrete Pavement (Plain), Item 404 Reinforcing Steel, Item 405 Structural Concrete, Item 500(1a) Pipe Culvert (910mm), Item 500(1b) Pipe Culvert (610mm), Item 500(1c) Pipe Culvert (1220mm) , Item 505 (5) Grouted Riprap Class A, Item 506 Stone Masonry (Headwall) and Item 506(a) - Stone Masonry (Wingwall). 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. Since workers are mostly local and are expected to go home to their respective houses after work, there would be less potential contamination of human wastes. But if ever there would be temporary shelter/base camp, the contractor shall be advised to set up adequate latrine/toilet facility.

(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 signage's properly and the public may not be disturbed since operation will be scheduled during daytime.

(e) Contingency Plan –

In case of emergencies like accidents, the contractor is held liable on all the cost that will be incurred with the assistance of the LGU.

(f) Monitoring Plan

Monitoring of construction activities shall be done before, during and after each activity phases through the help of the Municipal Engineering Office, Municipal Project Monitoring Committee, Municipal Project Monitoring and Implementing Unit and the MRDP Monitoring Team.

(g) Institutional Responsibility and Agreements

Responsibilities of both LGU and contractor in the smooth implementation of the project following strictly the plans, programs and specifications and the CNC conditions of the project.