



**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS**

**PASIG-MARIKINA RIVER CHANNEL
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
(PHASE III)**

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

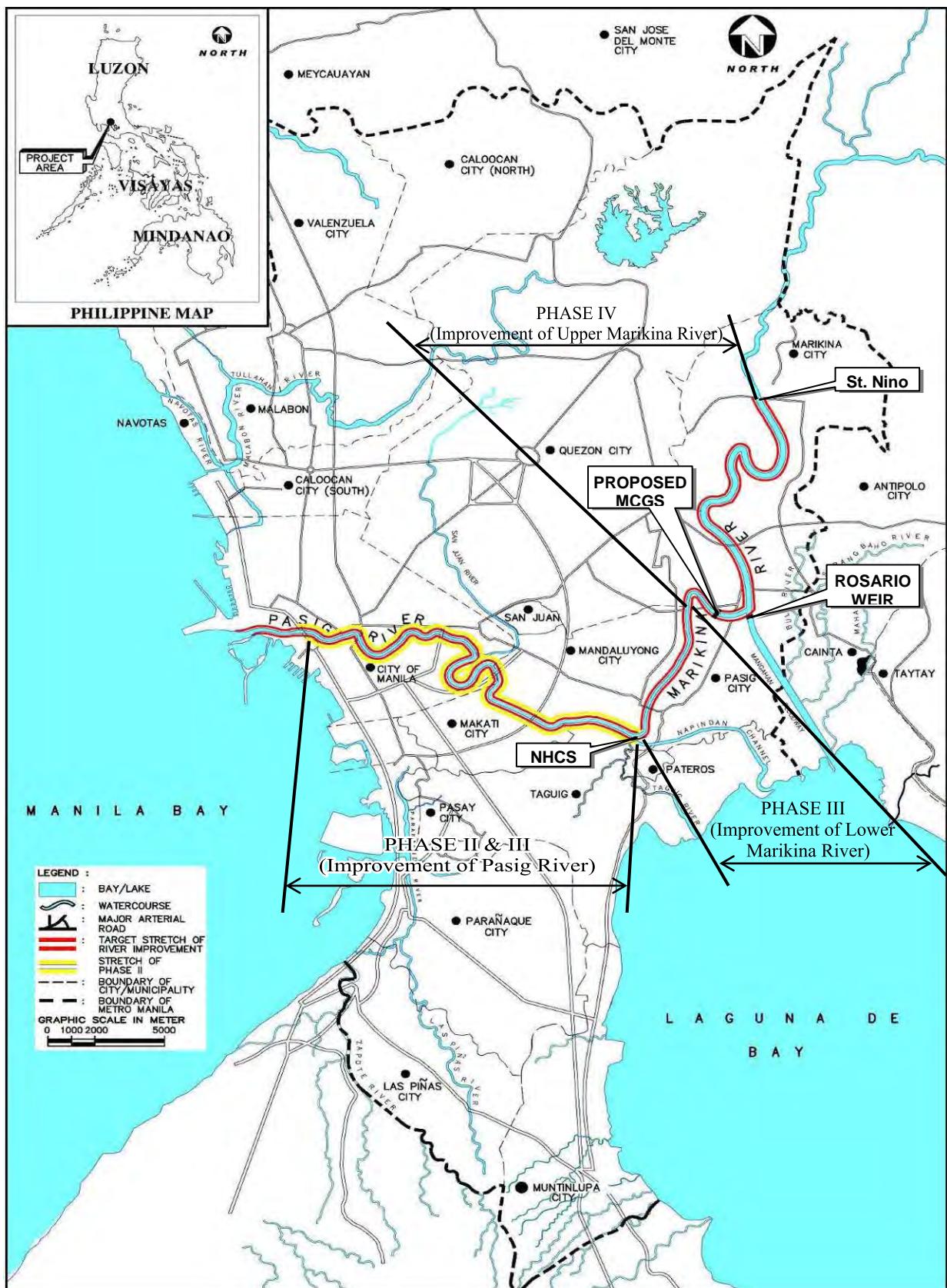
**IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
JICA RESETTLEMENT GUIDELINES/POLICIES
FOR SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

SEPTEMBER 2011

PASIG-MARIKINA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (PHASE III)

Conditional Clause on the RAP Implementation Schedule

“Table 38. RAP Implementation Schedule” was prepared based on the most updated project schedule available. The schedule may have differences with the schedules proposed in the Main Report and the Implementation Plan (I/P).



Resettlement Action Plan

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CHAPTER 1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Pasig-Marikina-San Juan River System, of which total catchment area is 635 km², runs through the center of Metro Manila and flows out to the Manila Bay. Its main tributaries, the San Juan River and Napindan River, join the main stream at about 7.1 km and 17.1 km upstream from the Pasig River mouth, respectively. The three largest waterways contribute largely to the flooding in the metropolis brought about by the riverbank overflow of floodwaters. Metro Manila, which encompasses 16 cities and 1 municipality having a total projected population of over 11 million in 2010, is the economical, political and cultural center of the Philippines.

However, even though the completion of Manggahan Floodway, flood damages along the Pasig-Marikina River have been frequently experienced for the last 25 years between 1986 and 2010; 1986, 1988, 1995, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2004 and 2009. Especially, Tropical Storm 'Ondoy' brought a heavy rain and caused devastating flood disasters in Metro Manila, its surrounding area and Laguna Lake area on September 26, 2009. The heavy rainfall of 453 mm/day observed at Science Garden in Quezon City brought a huge volume of flood discharge along the Pasig-Marikina River, resulting in the death/missing of about 500 people and causing massive damages.

To cope with such flooding problems in Metro Manila, the necessity of river channel improvement of Pasig-Marikina River has been further studied. The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) conducted an updated Master Plan (M/P) for flood control and drainage improvement in Metro Manila and a Feasibility Study (F/S) on the channel improvement of the Pasig-Marikina River System from January 1988 to March 1990 with technical assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), called "The Study on Flood Control and Drainage Project in Metro Manila"

Based on the updating/review of the F/S for the river channel improvement project through Special Assistance for Project Formation (SAPROF) of JICA under the financial assistance of Japanese Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) in 1998, the "Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP)" was proposed for implementation in the following four (4) phases:

- (1) Phase I : Detailed Design for the Overall Project from Delpan Bridge to Marikina Bridge; 29.7 km
- (2) Phase II : Channel Improvement Works for Pasig River (Delpan Bridge to Napindan River); 6.4 km
- (3) Phase III : Channel Improvement Works for Lower Marikina River including Construction of Marikina Control Gate Structure (MCGS) (Junction with Napindan River to Mangahan Floodway); 7.2 km
- (4) Phase IV: Channel Improvement Works for Upper Marikina River (Mangahan Floodway to Marikina Bridge); 6.1 km

The Detailed Design (D/D) for the whole PMRCIP was conducted in October 2000 and completed in March 2002 under the JBIC (now JICA) 23rd Yen Loan Package. Thus, the PMRCIP (Phase II) has been requested for financing under the 26 th JICA Yen Loan

Package (STEP: Special Term Economic Partnership), eventually commenced its construction/civil works in July 2009 which is scheduled for completion in June 2012

Since Tropical Storm “Ondoy” occurred in September 2009 caused tremendous damages in Metro Manila, it is urgently needed to complete the whole scheme of the PMRCIP to protect the Metro Manila areas against further flood disaster.

Following the ongoing PMRCIP (Phase II), implementation of the PMRCIP (Phase III) has subsequently being proposed which will cover channel improvement along the Lower Marikina River with a total stretched of 5.4 km from the confluence point with Napindan Channel to Diversion Point of Mangahan Floodway, excluding however the construction of MCGS. Also, inclusion of heavily deteriorated bank sections in the Pasig River caused by the recent floods including Tropical Storm 'Ondoy' is proposed to be considered/include in the said Phase III Project. These are sections not covered under the on-going Phase (II) Project. The project coverage area for the PMRCIP (Phase III) is located in the cities of Manila, Mandaluyong, Makati and Pasig in Metro Manila.

The major scope of the proposed PMRCIP (Phase III) is summarized below:

1. Construction of revetment with reinforced concrete river wall supported by the steel sheet piles along the Pasig River (total length = approximately 9.90 km on both banks: revetment with river wall = 7.50 km, river wall only = 2.40 km)
2. Dredging of Lower Marikina River (total length = 5.40 km; total volume = approximately 612,000 m³)
3. Construction of dike/revetment, river wall and boundary banks along Lower Marikina River (dike/revetment = 1.70 km, river wall = 0.34 km, boundary bank = 7.06 km)

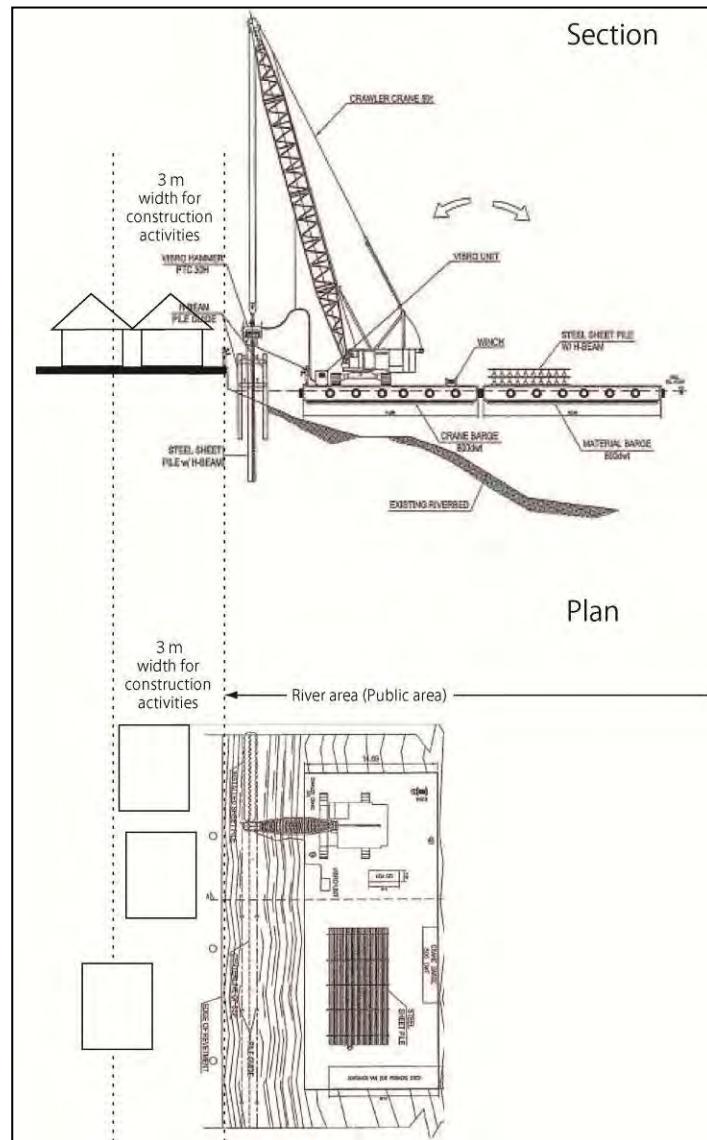


Figure 1 Typical Design of River Improvement Works on Pasig River

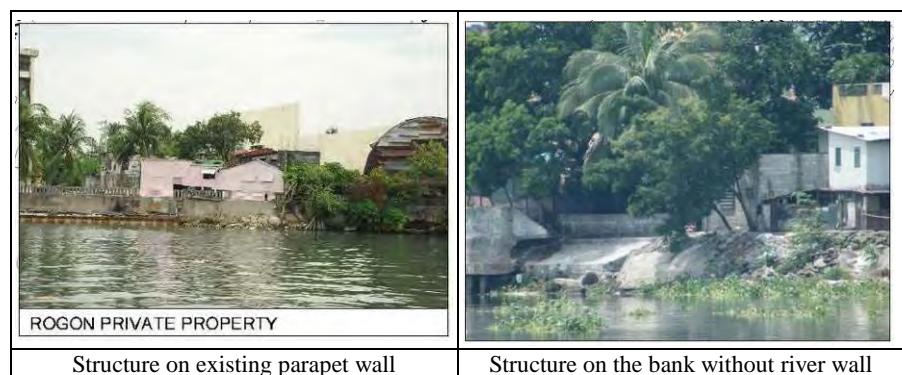


Figure 2 Existing Condition of River Bank Sections along Pasig River

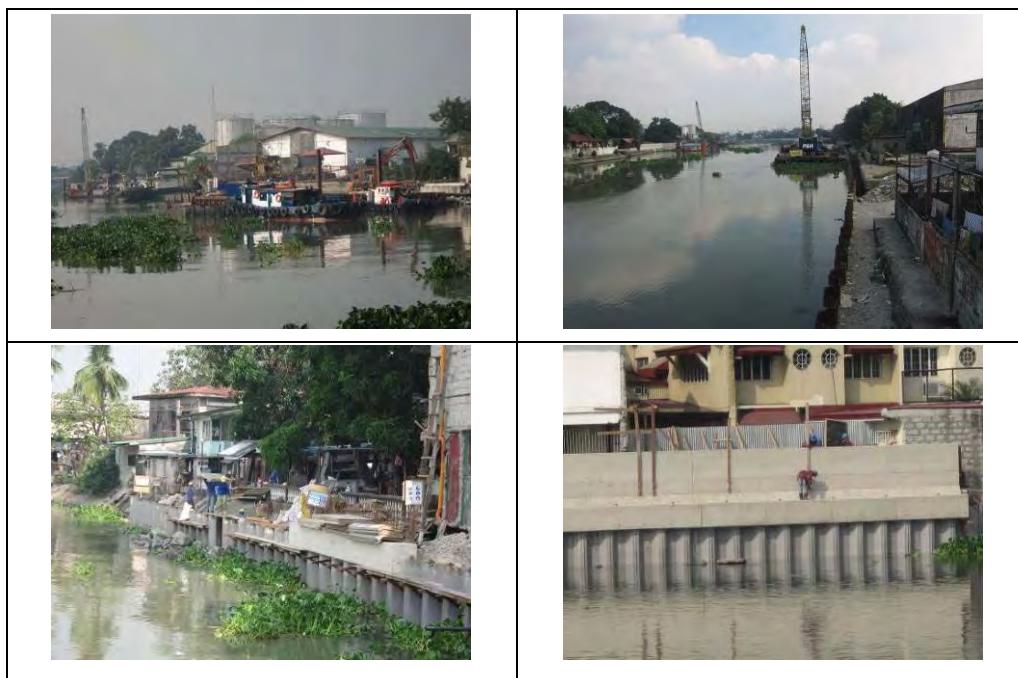


Figure 3

Images of Similar Construction Work on Pasig River

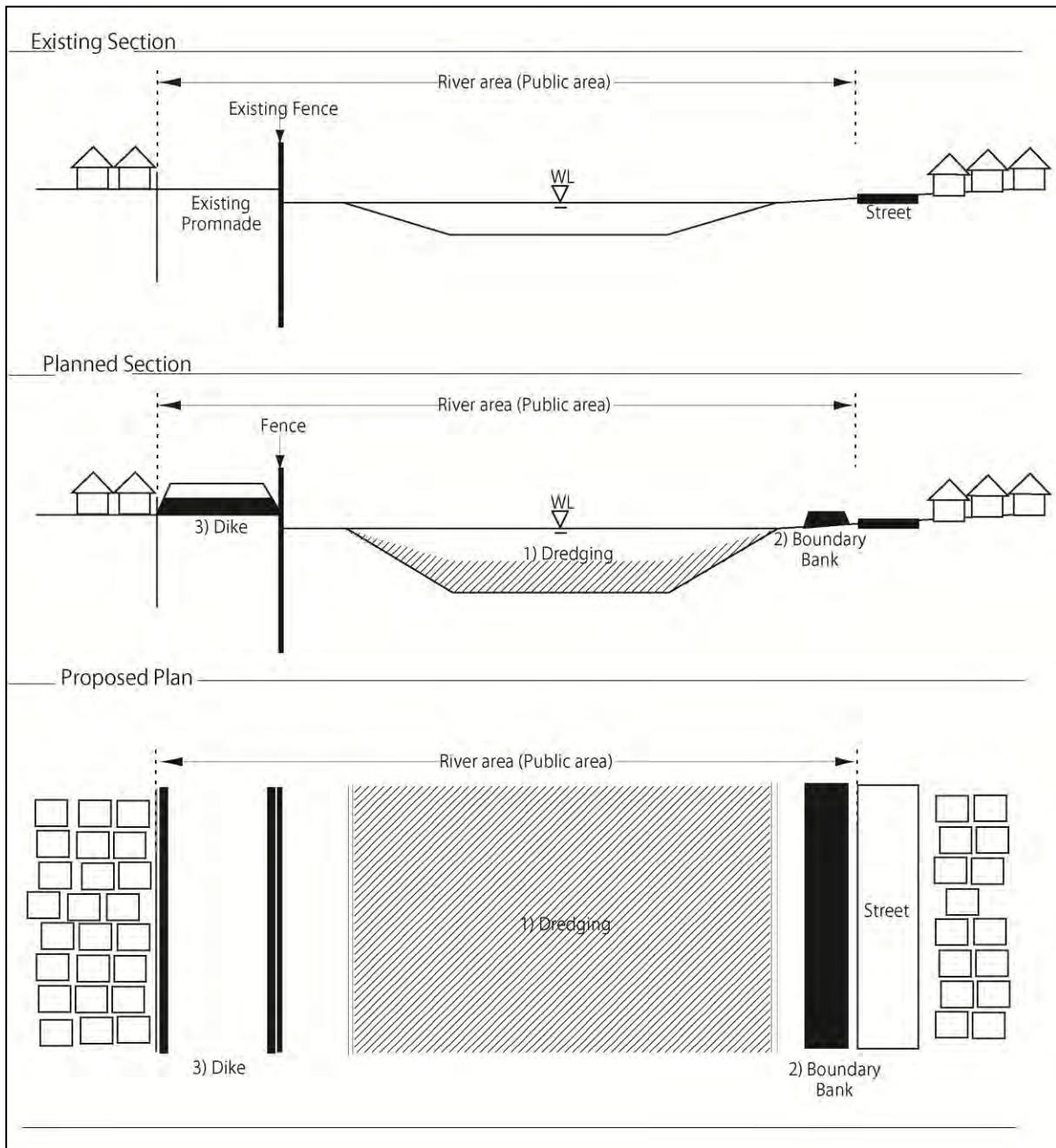


Figure 4 Schematic Design of River Improvement Works along Lower Marikina River



Figure 5 Existing Condition of Lower Marikina River

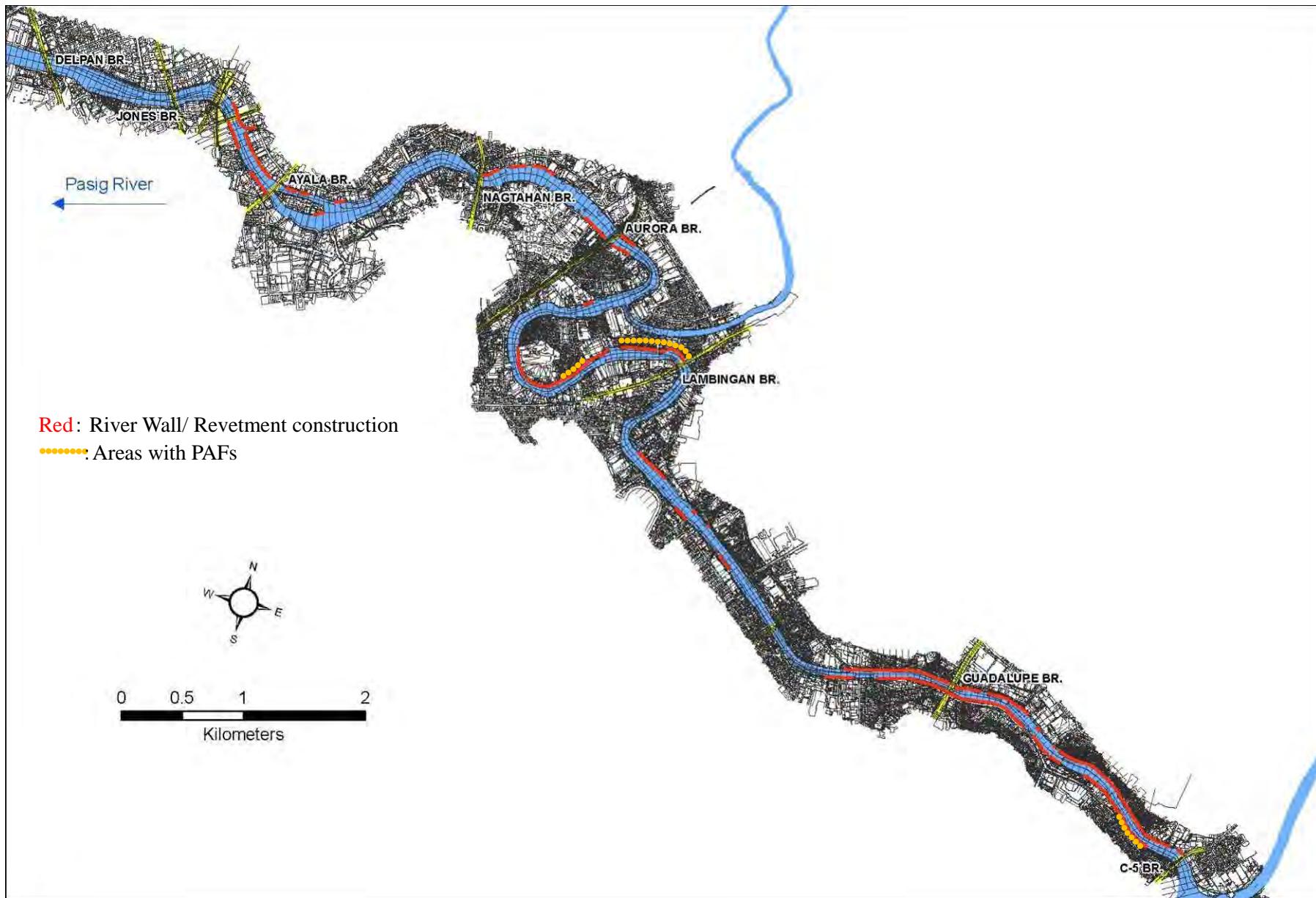


Figure 6 Proposed River Improvement Works along Pasig River

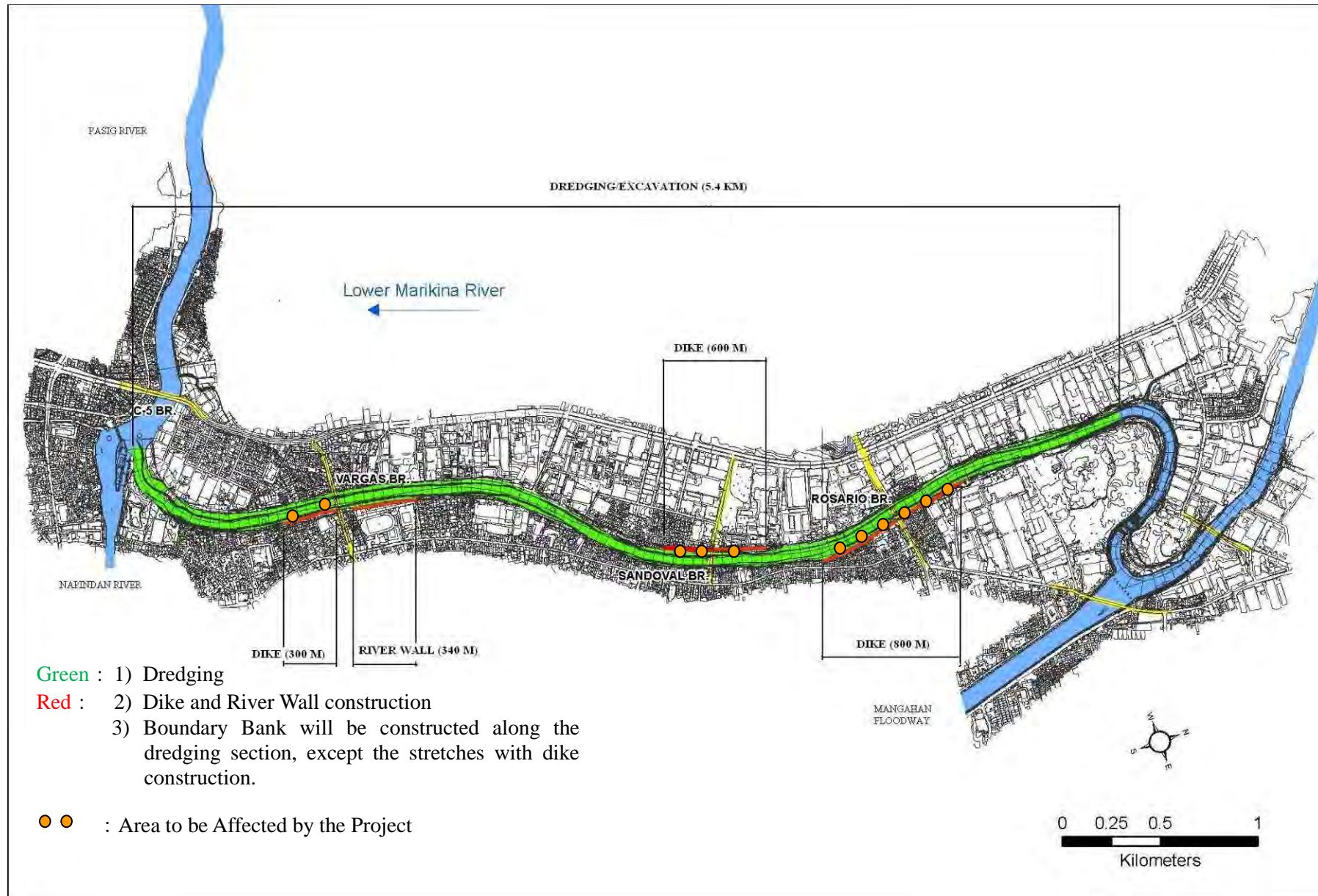


Figure 7 **Proposed River Improvement Works along Lower Marikina River**

CHAPTER 2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS BY THE PROJECT

2.1 Identification of the Project Components that Give Rise to Resettlement and their Zone of Impact

The resettlements of the Project Affected Families (PAFs) and compensation for improvements are mainly caused by the implementation of the proposed PMRCIP (Phase III).

The proposed structures under the Project are to be constructed within the right-of-way limits (easement) of the river. Hence, the existing structures/improvements, cultivated lands situated within the riverbanks will be affected by the construction works.

At some sections, construction of revetment with steel sheet pile foundation will affect the existing houses situated on the said river easement area.

On the other hand, construction of the proposed dikes will temporarily affect the existing promenades (river parks), since, said dikes will be constructed thereat. However, during construction, temporary access road will be provided, in addition to the existing road at the city-side of the houses, so no loss of accessibility to residences is expected.

There is also no public infrastructure and social service facility identified to be affected by the Project.

In addition, there is no acquisition of private land is necessary for the project, since, construction of the entire scope of the project is covered by the river area, thus, considered as a public domain, only temporary used of private lands for the contractors' yards will be needed during construction..

2.2 Identification of the Alternative Measures Considered to Avoid or Minimize the Resettlement Impact

The Pasig-Marikina River flows in the center of Metro Manila which is the capital of the country. Both banks of the river are within the urban area, occupied with residential houses, factories, offices, roads, etc.

To increase the flow capacity of the river channel for flood control, alternative measures such as river channel widening and deepening, heightening of river wall as well as short-cut of channel have been studied as shown in Tables 1 and 2 below:

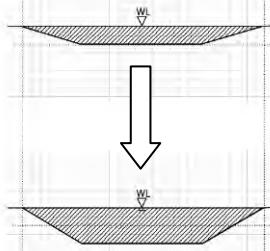
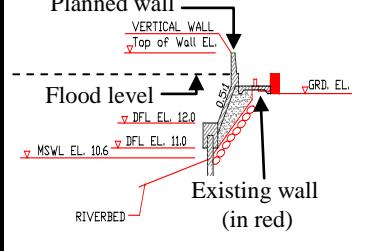
Therefore, among the above-mentioned alternative measures, (b) deepening of existing river channel (dredging) and (c) construction of higher river walls within the river channel were selected to be applied for the project in order to avoid or minimize the social problems on land acquisition and resettlement.

In addition, the construction methodology to be applied for the project will be a river based operation wherein construction materials, machines, and equipment will be brought in and out to the project site through river transportation, thus, most of the construction works will be undertaken using equipment on barge. With this operational plan, temporary resettlements are avoided during construction works.

Table 1 Identification of the Alternative Measures Considered to Avoid or Minimize Resettlement Impacts

Goal	Alternatives		Applied in project plan
To increase the flow capacity of river channel	a	Widening of channel	No (Land acquisition is necessary, resulting to large scale of resettlement of PAPs)
	b	Deepening of channel	Yes
	c	Heightening of river wall	Yes
	d	Short-cut of meandering river channel	No (Land acquisition is necessary, also resulting to large scale of resettlement of PAPs)
To avoid and minimize the social problem of land acquisition and resettlement	e	Use of ground transportation and operation on ground.	No (Will cause traffic congestion, and temporary displacement of residents caused by construction of access roads necessary for ground operation.)
	f	Use of river transportation and barges for construction materials, machines, equipment, and construction works.	Yes

Table 2 Schematic Images of the Alternative Measures Considered to Avoid or Minimize Resettlement

		
a. Widening of river channel will require large scale resettlement of formal and informal settlers, businesses, and public facilities.	b. Deepening of existing river channel will increase flow capacity without land acquisition and resettlement.	c. Heightening of river wall within the river channel will increase the flow capacity without land acquisition likewise, minimized resettlement.
		
d. Short-cut of meandering river channel will bring the flood water faster down to ocean which is effective for flood control, but it requires large scale resettlement and land acquisition.	e. Use of ground transportation will cause traffic congestion with more than 100 dump trucks on major roads (mainly 2-lane) per day, likewise, operation on the ground will need access road for heavy equipments and stock yard which might cause temporary displacement of the residents currently living where the proposed access road will be constructed	f. Use of river transportation and barges for construction materials, machines, equipments, and construction works will minimize disturbance on the ground. Impact on said river operation is expected to be minimal.

Bold : Applied in Project plan.

CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the PMRCIP (Phase III) was formulated to ensure a just compensation and peaceful relocation procedure prior to the commencement of the project in accordance with the appropriate and applicable laws, policies and/or guidelines of the country as well as taking into consideration the policies/guidelines of the International Financing Institution particularly the World Bank and JICA's Resettlement Guidelines/Policies for Social Considerations, and other related institutions.

The objectives of this RAP are as follows:

- Provide project impact assessment to the Project Affected Families (PAFs);
- Quantify the private and public properties which shall not be taken for public use without just compensation;
- Present a strategic scheme/plan to ensure proper resettlement of the PAFs in a timely manner;
- Recognize and consider the involvement of the PAFs in the implementation of the RAP;
- Provide necessary resources that may be needed, particularly the funds needed for the social component of the project which include among other cost for the resettlement of the PAFs;
- Provide livelihood/income restoration.

CHAPTER 4 SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

4.1 Population Census

In total, there are 58 households and population of 204 of Informal Settler Families (ISFs) are expected to be affected by the implementation of the project and required to be resettled,¹ ² (Table 4).

Besides those residents, there are 16 Absentee Structure Owners (ASO). Detailed information of said ASO will be gathered during the community participation process which will be conducted prior to the commencement of resettlement activities.

The Cut-Off date of the RAP for this Project is November 2010. However, in case there is no resettlement activities conducted after two years from the said cut-off date, the census data shall be updated which is in November 2012 in accordance with the World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12.

The project scopes and its impacts will be reviewed during the Detailed Design which is scheduled to be started in 2012, thus, validation of census/tagging survey will be conducted.

Table 3 Dates of Census Commencement

River	City	Barangay	Starting Date
Pasig River	Manila	894, 897	12 Nov. 2010
	Manila	896, 900	13 Nov. 2010
	Makati	West Rembo	18 Nov. 2010
Lower Marikina River	Pasig	Ugong	5 Nov. 2010
	Pasig	Bagong Ilog	
	Pasig	Maybunga	
	Pasig	Caniogan	4 Nov. 2010

4.2 Land and Asset Survey

There is no permanent acquisition of private lands necessary for the implementation of the Project.

Only temporary use of two (2) private lands for temporary storage of material, etc. will be needed during implementation of the project.

All affected structures, improvements, crops and trees are required to be removed.

¹ See Appendix 1 : TOR for Census Survey and Socio-Economic Study, Appendix 2 : Survey Format Sheet, and Appendix 3 : Master List of PAF and Structure.

² It is recognized that Pasig City has an on-going relocation program for the informal settlers living on the danger areas based on RA 7279, and this program covers the informal settlers living on the easement area along the Lower Marikina River. Such informal settlers are not covered by this RAP as they will not be affected by the construction works of the Project.

Table 4 Number of PAFs / PAPs

Type of loss	Number of Affected Households			Number of Affected Population		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Required for displacement	-	58	58	-	204	204
1. Structure owner on public land	-	49	49	-	163	163
2. Structure owner on private land	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Renters	-	7	7	-	29	29
4. Rent-free Occupants (Sharers)	-	2	2	-	12	12
5. Commercial and business enterprises owners on public land	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Commercial and business enterprises owners on private land	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Community owned structures including physical cultural resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not required for displacement	2	90	92	-	-	-
8. Land owners (temporary use of lands)	2	-	2	-	-	-
9. Structure owners not residing in the project affected area (Absentee house owners)	-	16	16	-	-	-
10. Owners of improvements, crops and trees that will be affected	-	74	74	-	-	-
11. Wage earners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (1 – 10)	2	148	150	-	204	204

*

Table 5 Number of Structures to be Affected 100 %

LGU	Barangay	Salvaged	Light	Mixed	Strong	Total
Manila	Barangay 900	0	2	12	12	26
	Barangay 896	0	0	13	5	18
	Barangay 897	1	1	6	1	9
	Barangay 894	0	0	2	0	2
Makati	West Rembo	0	1	2	2	5
Pasig	Bagong Ilog	0	0	0	0	0
	Ugong	0	0	0	0	0
	Caniogan	0	0	0	0	0
	Maybunga	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	4	35	20	60

Table 6 Number of Improvements to be Affected 100 %

LGU	Barangay	Fence	Pig Pen	Dog House	Pigeon House	Chicken Pen	Deep Well	Kitchen	Shack
Manila	Barangay 900	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Barangay 896	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0
	Barangay 897	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
	Barangay 894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Makati	West Rembo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pasig	Bagong Ilog	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
	Ugong	0	0	5	0	5	3	0	3
	Caniogan	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Maybunga / Rosario (Under confirmation)	1	0	20	1	27	1	5	12
Total		2	3	46	1	32	4	5	15
Grand Total		108							

Animals are not covered for compensation, because PAFs can bring them to relocation site if they wish.

Table 7 Number of Gardens and Trees to be Affected

LGU	Barangay	Garden / Field	Trees (Fruit, timber)
Manila	Barangay 900	0	0
	Barangay 896	8	0
	Barangay 897	0	0
	Barangay 894	0	0
Makati	West Rembo	1	0
Pasig	Bagong Illog	2	20
	Ugong	19	284
	Caniogan	0	0
	Maybunga / Rosario (Under confirmation)	29	580
	Total	59	884

4.3 Socio-Economic Survey of the Identified Project Affected Families

Following are the findings about the profile of the PAFs. The survey was conducted in November 2010.

The sharers are counted as separate households from the structure owner families living in the same house.

4.3.1 Demography of PAFs Residing in the Project Affected Areas

In total, 58 households (204 people) along the Pasig River are to be resettled caused by the channel improvement works along the Pasig River. They are counted in 5 Barangays in Manila and Makati Cities. For the channel improvement works along the Lower Marikina River, no households are found to be affected.

During census surveyed, all the PAFs have found no legal title to the land they are occupying, thus, considered as Informal Settlers Families (ISFs).

Table 8 Number of PAFs to be Resettled and Structures to be Removed/Demolished

Bank of Pasig River	LGU		Barangay	Households	Population	Structures	Cut-Off Date
Right	Manila	1	Barangay 900	26	96	26	13 Nov. 2010
Right		2	Barangay 896	13	28	18	13 Nov. 2010
Right		3	Barangay 897	7	35	9	12 Nov. 2010
Right		4	Barangay 894	2	2	2	12 Nov. 2010
Left	Makati	5	West Rembo	10	43	5	18 Nov. 2010
			Total	58	204	60	

Looking at the size of households, a quarter portions of the households has only one member and majority (53.4 %) of the households have equal to or less than 3 members.

Table 9 Size of Households

Number of Household Members		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL	
Manila	Barangay 900	HH	4	3	5	6	5	1	0	0	0	26	
	Barangay 896	HH	8	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	13	
	Barangay 897	HH	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	7	
	Barangay 894	HH	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Makati	West Rembo	HH	0	4	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	10	
Total		HH	15	9	7	8	8	4	3	1	1	58	
		%	25.9	15.5	12.1	13.8	13.8	6.9	5.2	1.7	1.7	3.4	100

Looking at sex ratio of the total population, the number of male and female are almost the same.

Table 10 Population by Gender

		Male	Female	Total
Manila	Barangay 900	47	49	96
	Barangay 896	21	7	28
	Barangay 897	17	18	35
	Barangay 894	1	1	2
Makati	West Rembo	21	22	43
	Total	107	97	204
	%	52.5	47.5	

Among the total 204 persons, 14 are younger than the school age, 21 were those for elementary school, 8 were those for high school, and 24 were those for college. The number of senior citizens over 65 years of age was 7. Majority of the population were working, ages from 21 to 59 years old.

Table 11 Age Structure : Children and Senior People

Age range	Manila		Makati		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0 to 6 years old	9	5.59%	5	11.63%	14	6.9%
7 to 12 years old	12	7.45%	9	20.93%	21	10.3%
13 to 16 years old	7	4.35%	1	2.33%	8	3.9%
17 to 20 years old	18	11.18%	6	13.95%	24	11.8%
21 to 59 years old	101	62.73%	20	46.51%	121	59.3%
60 to 64 years old	9	5.59%	0	0.00%	9	4.4%
65 and over	5	3.11%	2	4.65%	7	3.4%
TOTAL	161	100.00%	43	100.00%	204	100.0%

Among the 58 households, there are few persons who are in need of special care in the arrangement of relocation.

Table 12 People Who Need Special Care (Multiple Answer)

		HH	Physical and mental disabilities	Needing assistance to walk	Needing special medical care	Seriously ill	Difficulty in communicating	Migrant/s from other countries
Manila	Barangay 900	26	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Barangay 896	13	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Barangay 897	7	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Barangay 894	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Makati	West Rembo	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		58	0	0	1	1	0	3

4.3.2 Income and Occupation

The poverty line in NCR (National Capital Region) in 2007 is P 19,345 per month.

Distribution of the income of 58 households shows that about 88 %, or 51 households, earned P 20,000 or less in a month, and belongs below the poverty line.

The minimum daily wage in the Metro Manila in 2010 is P 404 per day. When multiplied by 30, the monthly wage will be P 12,120, and the amount is about equal to the typical income of the majority of the target households.

Table 13 Monthly Family Income

Income per month		Manila	Makati	Total
P 3,000 or less	Count	1	1	2
	%	2.08%	10.00%	3.4%
P 3,001 to 6,000	Count	7	1	8
	%	14.58%	10.00%	13.8%
P 6,001 to 10,000	Count	8	4	12
	%	16.67%	40.00%	20.7%
P 10,001 to 15,000	Count	20	2	22
	%	41.67%	20.00%	37.9%
P 15,001 to 20,000	Count	5	2	7
	%	10.42%	20.00%	12.1%
P 20,001 to 30,000	Count	4	0	4
	%	8.33%	0.00%	6.9%
P 30,001 to 40,000	Count	1	0	1
	%	2.08%	0.00%	1.7%
P 40,001 to 50,000	Count	2	0	2
	%	4.17%	0.00%	3.4%
P 50,001 or more	Count	0	0	0
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0%
TOTAL	Count	48	10	58
	%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Poverty line Source: Annual Per Capita Poverty Thresholds by Province, 2006 – 2007 (preliminary estimates as of 02 March 2007)
http://www.nscb.gov.ph/poverty/2006-2007/pov_th_07.asp [2011/01/25 18:34:46]]

The occupations of the household heads vary. Major income source of household heads are listed in Table 14.

Table 14 Major Income Source of Household Heads

Type of income	Manila				Makati	Total	%
	Barangay 900	Barangay 896	Barangay 897	Barangay 894			
Employee	10	5	4	0	2	21	36.2%
Pensioner	4	3	0	0	2	9	15.5%
Own business/ self-employed	2	0	2	0	0	4	6.9%
Driller assistant	1	1	0	2	0	4	6.9%
Laborer/ carpenter/ mason construction worker	3	0	0	0	0	3	5.2%
Driller	0	3	0	0	0	3	5.2%
Vendor	1	0	0	0	1	2	3.4%
Computer technician	1	0	0	0	1	2	3.4%
Driver	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.7%
OFW (Overseas Filipino Workers) remittance	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.7%
Service personnel/ delivery boy	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.7%
Security guard	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.7%
Carenderia/ eatery/ burger stand	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.7%
Cutter/ cutter dispatcher	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.7%
Sewer/ tailor	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.7%
Security guard	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.7%
Teacher	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.7%
Government employee	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.7%
TOTAL	26	13	7	2	10	58	100.0%

Besides the household heads, 48 household members have occupations listed in Table 15.

Table 15 Occupation of Household Members

Occupation	Manila				Makati West Rembo	Total
	Barangay 900	Barangay 896	Barangay 897	Barangay 894		
Office staff	4	1	1	0	0	6
Service/ delivery crew	3	1	0	0	0	4
Security guard	0	0	1	0	3	4
Private company employee	2	2	0	0	0	4
Driver	2	1	0	0	0	3
Cook	2	0	0	0	1	3
Promotion lady	0	0	1	0	2	3
Hotel/ restaurant personnel/ crew	1	0	0	1	0	2
Construction/ laborer	1	1	0	0	0	2
Factory worker	2	0	0	0	0	2
OFW	1	0	1	0	0	2
Dental technician	1	0	0	0	1	2
Municipal/ city kagawad (council member)	0	0	1	0	0	1
Janitor/ janitress	0	0	0	0	1	1
Skilled worker	0	0	0	0	1	1
Computer technician/ programmer	0	0	1	0	0	1
Electrician	0	0	1	0	0	1
Saleslady/ salesman	0	1	0	0	0	1
Welder	1	0	0	0	0	1
Midwife/ nurse	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	20	8	6	3	11	48

About 47 % of the household heads work within their respective City Governments. In total, 38 household heads work within the Metro Manila.

Table 16 Distribution by Place of Work

	Manila	Makati	Total	Within Metro Manila Total
Residence/ house	4	8.3%	1	10.0%
Neighborhood	2	4.2%	2	20.0%
Within LGU	13	27.1%	5	50.0%
Within MM	8	16.7%	3	30.0%
Outside MM	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No definite area	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Abroad	3	6.3%	0	0.0%
Not applicable	7	14.6%	0	0.0%
No answer	11	22.9%	-1	-10.0%
Total	48	100.0%	10	100.0%
				38 65.5%

Most of the households have no answer when asked about preferred skill and business.

Among the skills and businesses, cooking and eatery, computer operation, sewing/tailor, cosmetology / parlor, and automotive are the most highly ranked preferable skills and businesses.

Table 17 Present and Preferred Skills, and Business Preferences

	Present Skills		Preferred Skills		Business Preferences			
	Manila	Makati	Manila	Makati	Manila	Makati		
No answer	43	8			42	10		
Cooking	2	1	Computer encoding/ Technician	3	0	Eatery	7	0
Computer operation	1	1	Cooking/baking	2	0	Any business	3	0
Sewing/ tailoring	1	0	Cosmetology	2	0	Bakery	2	0
Automotive	1	0	Automotive/ Mechanic	1	0	Tailor	1	0
Electronic technician	1	0	Electrical work	1	0	Small-scale construction contracting	1	0
Electrical work	1	0				Aircon/ refrigeration	1	0
Medicine/ traditional healing	1	0				Junk shop	1	0

4.3.3 Housing and Infrastructure

Majority of 55 % of the households live in the structures equal to or smaller than 40 m². Most houses in Makati City are equal to or smaller than 20 m². While, in Manila City, the most common houses size between 31 and 40 m². Those structures where sizes are unknown are owned by Absentee House Owners (AHO).

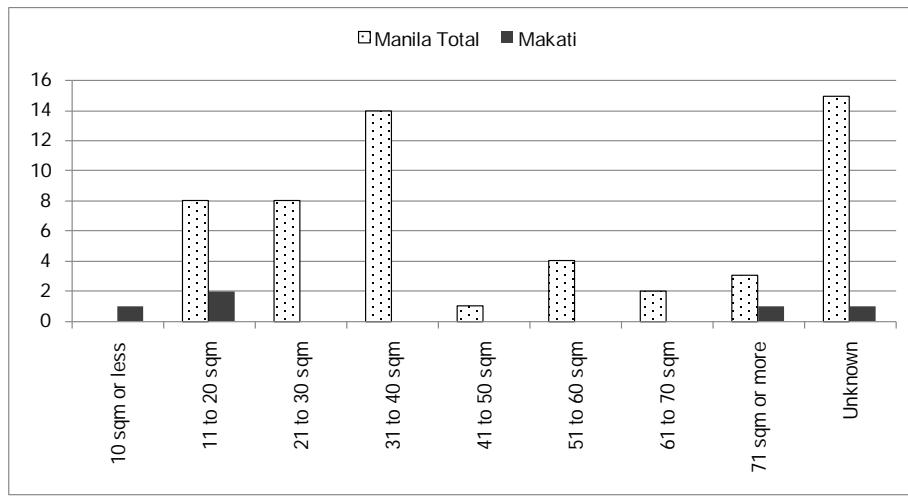


Figure 8 Floor Area

Out of the total 60 structures surveyed, structures built with light materials such as nipa and bamboo, counted 7 %, or equivalent to 4 structures. Structures with strong materials such as concrete blocks, galvanized iron sheets, counted about 33 % of the total, or equivalent to 20 structures, and those with light and strong materials mixed, counted the majority, about 58 %, or equivalent to 35 structures. One structure was built with salvaged materials such as plastic and cardboard.

Table 18 Materials of Structures

Type of Structures by Materials	Manila		Makati		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Salvaged (plastic, tin, cardboard, etc.)	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%
Light (nipa, cogon, bamboo, wood)	3	5.5%	1	20.0%	4	6.7%
Mixed (light and strong)	33	60.0%	2	40.0%	35	58.3%
Strong (hollow blocks, G.I. Sheets, wood)	18	32.7%	2	40.0%	20	33.3%
TOTAL	55	100.0%	5	100.0%	60	100.0%

Out of the total 58 households, 84.5 %, or equivalent to 49 households, are structure owners, 12 %, or equivalent to 7 households are renters. The remaining 3%, or equivalent to 2 households, are rent-free-occupants/sharers.

Table 19 Tenure Status of Households

CITY	BRGY	Total		Structure Owner		Renter		Rent-Free-Occupant (Sharer)		Structure		
		HH	Pop.	HH	Pop.	HH	Pop.	HH	Pop.	Owned	Absentee Owner*	Total
Manila	Barangay 900	26	96	22	80	3	12	1	4	19	7	26
	Barangay 896	13	28	13	28	0	0	0	0	13	5	18
	Barangay 897	7	35	7	35	0	0	0	0	6	3	9
	Barangay 894	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Makati	West Rembo	10	43	5	18	4	17	1	8	4	1	5
TOTAL	Number	58	204	49	163	7	29	2	12	44	16	60
	%	100	100	84.5	79.9	12.1	14.2	3.4	5.9	73.3	26.7	100

* To be validated.

Among the 58 households, majority of those in Makati City live there equal to or less than 10 years. Those in Manila City live there longer and majority live there more than 21 years. In total, about 19 % live in their current residence for 10 years or less, and 81 % live more than 11 years.

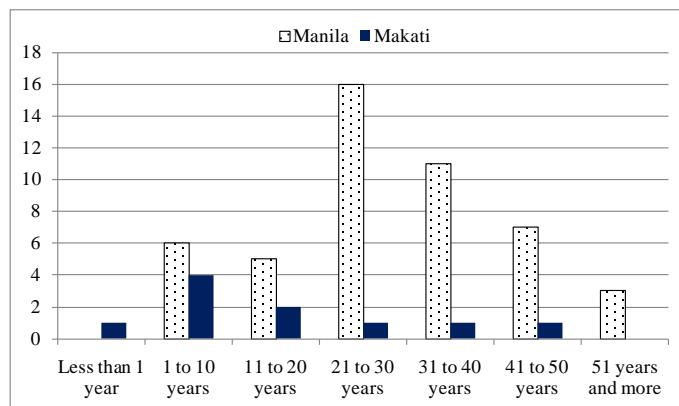


Figure 9 Length of Residence

Looking at places of origin of the 58 households, 56 households moved to the current location from other places within the same LGU. Other two households are from within the Metro Manila.

Table 20 Place of Origin of the Household

Place of origin	Manila				Makati	Total
	Barangay 900	Barangay 896	Barangay 897	Barangay 894	West Rembo	
Within LGU	Count	25	13	7	2	9 56
	%	44.6%	23.2%	12.5%	3.6%	16.1% 100.0%
Outside LGU but within MM	Count	1	0	0	0	1 2
	%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0% 100.0%
TOTAL	Count	26	13	7	2	10 58
	%	44.8%	22.4%	12.1%	3.4%	17.2% 100.0%

About 83 % of the total households use water from MWSS for drinking. The source of major energy for lighting is electricity for all households. The majority of 85 % households use LPG as cooking fuel. But various energy sources, such as charcoal, wood, and kerosene, are also used.

Table 21 Source of Drinking Water

	Manila		Makati		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Community water system (Communal tap)	8	16.7%	0	0.0%	8	13.8%
Deep well	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shallow well	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MWSS (Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System)	40	83.3%	8	80.0%	48	82.8%
Other	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	1	1.7%
Mineral water	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	1	1.7%
TOTAL	48	100.0%	10	100.0%	58	100.0%

Table 22 Energy Source for Lighting (multiple choice)

	Manila		Makati		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Electricity	48	100.0%	10	100.0%	58	100.0%
Kerosene (gas)	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%
Rechargeable battery	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LPG	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	48	100.0%	10	100.0%	58	100.0%

Table 23 Energy Source for Cooking (multiple choice)

		Manila	Makati	Total
Electricity	Count	1	1	2
	%	2.1%	10.0%	3.4%
Kerosene (gas)	Count	4	1	5
	%	8.3%	10.0%	8.6%
LPG	Count	42	7	49
	%	87.5%	70.0%	84.5%
Charcoal	Count	3	0	3
	%	6.3%	0.0%	5.2%
Wood	Count	1	1	2
	%	2.1%	10.0%	3.4%
Other	Count	0	0	0
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	Count	48	10	58
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Garbage Collection

About 60 % of the Informal Settlers along Pasig and Marikina River have their domestic garbage collected through the LGU's truck at their door-front. The rest 40 % disposed their garbage onto open ground or river

Toilet Facility

About 60 % of the households along Pasig and Marikina River have own toilet facilities wherein about 20 % of them uses shared toilet. The remaining 40 % of the households does not have toilet, thus, released their wastes directly to river or open land.

Table 24 General Condition of Toilet Facility

Location		General Condition (HH %)	Sanitation System	General Condition (HH %)
In-door	At each house	40%	Septic tank, overflow to river	50%
Out-door	Shared toilet	20%		
Out-door	At each house	20%	Release to river, etc.	40%
Out-door	No facility (release to river, etc.)	20%		

4.3.4 Formal and Informal Institution in the Affected Communities

PAFs are members of Peoples Organizations (PO's) and Home Owner's Associations in the Barangays. Each Barangay is headed by a Barangay Captain who is elected by his/her constituents and has its own governing policies system, as well as committees that plan and operate various cultural activities.

One of the responsibilities of the Barangay Captain is to assist the resettlement of Informal Settlers (IS), and keeping its community against further influx of the IS. Hence, the Barangay Captain and his/her council play an important role in the resettlement of the PAFs through their regular communication/consultation and assistance.

In this project, resettlement activities shall be coordinated to each Barangays so that the PAFs living in short distances can easily communicate together about their resettlement.

and once they are already relocated in the same location, the social relationship among the PAFs may be preserved.

The Barangay Officials are also responsible for monitoring/controlling the cleared easement area from the influx of Informal Settlers being a self governing body.

4.3.5 Awareness of the Project and Preference on Possible Relocation Site

About two thirds of the surveyed households are aware about the PMRCIP of the DPWH.

Table 25 Households Awareness on the Project

	Aware		Not Aware		Total		
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Manila	Barangay 900	13	50.0%	13	50.0%	26	100.0%
	Barangay 896	0	0.0%	13	100.0%	13	100.0%
	Barangay 897	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	7	100.0%
	Barangay 894	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%
Makati	West Rembo	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	10	100.0%
	Total	27	66.5%	31	33.5%	58	100.0%

Out of the 58 households, 31 households, or about 53 %, chose to be accommodated to the social housing of the LGUs located outside Metro Manila. On the other hand, about 41% are preferred to be relocated within the in-city relocation of the LGU or within the Metro Manila area.

Table 26 Households by Preference on Possible Relocation Site

	Manila					Makati	Total	
	Barangay 900	Barangay 896	Barangay 897	Barangay 894	West Rembo			
Metro-manila	Count	1	1	1	0	0	3	
	%	3.85%	7.69%	14.29%	0.00%	0.00%	5.2%	
Jaime Cardinal Sin Village (JCSV) in Manila	Count	0	0	0	1	0	1	24
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	1.7%	41.4%
Anywhere within the city	Count	7	9	3	1	0	20	
	%	26.92%	69.23%	42.86%	50.00%	0.00%	34.5%	
Laguna	Count	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	1.7%	
Calauan relocation/ Makati	Count	0	0	0	0	9	9	31
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	90.00%	15.5%	53.4%
Montalban	Count	16	2	3	0	0	21	
	%	61.54%	15.38%	42.86%	0.00%	0.00%	36.2%	
Bulacan	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0%	
Anywhere with no flooding	Count	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	%	0.00%	7.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.7%	
Anywhere/ does not matter	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0%	5.2%
Back to province/ site outside MM	Count	2	0	0	0	0	2	
	%	7.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.4%	
TOTAL	Count	26	13	7	2	10	58	58
	%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%

CHAPTER 5 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The objectives of the legal framework are to ensure that all affected households will be compensated for their losses and provided with rehabilitation measures, in order to assist them to improve, or at least maintain, their pre-project living standards and income generating capacity.

5.1 1987 Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines

The following provisions in the 1987 Philippine Constitution will serve as the basic legal foundation of resettlement policies.

Article II, Section 10: The State shall promote social justice in all phases of development.

Article II, Section 11: The State values the dignity of every human person and guarantees full respect for human rights.

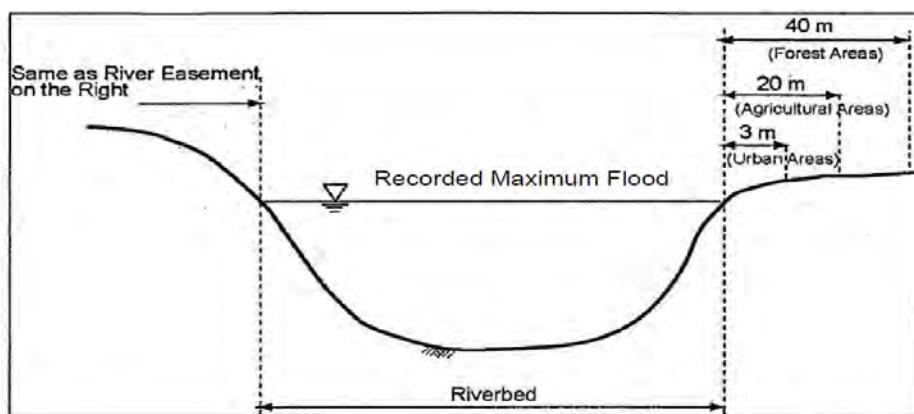
Article III, Section 9: Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article III, Section 11: Free access to the courts and quasi-judicial bodies and adequate legal assistance shall not be denied to any person by reason of poverty.

Article XIII, Section 10: Urban or rural poor dwellers shall not be evicted nor their dwellings demolished, except in accordance with the law and in a just humane manner. No resettlement of urban or rural dwellers shall be undertaken without adequate consultation with them and the communities where they are to be relocated.

5.2 Presidential Decree NO. 896, otherwise known as the Water Code of the Philippines Article 51 : River Easement

The banks of rivers and streams and the shores of the seas and lakes throughout their entire length and within a zone of three (3) meters in urban areas, 20 m in agricultural areas, and 40 m in forest areas along their margins, are subject to the easement of public use in the interest of recreation, navigation, float, fishing and salvage. No person shall be allowed to stay in this zone longer than what is necessary for recreation, navigation, floatage, fishing, or salvage or to build structures of any kind.



Source: Manual on Maintenance of Flood Control and Drainage Structures, 2005, Department of Public Works and Highways

Figure 10 River Easement for Non-Flood Control Area

5.3 Republic Act 7279. Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992

5.3.1 Government Infrastructure Project

Based on **Section 28 (b)**, eviction or demolition as a practice are discouraged, however, it may be allowed when government infrastructure projects with available funding are about to be implemented.

Table 27 Legal Base for Eviction and Demolition Related to Government Infrastructure Projects

Republic Act 7279 otherwise known as the “Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992”

SECTION 28. Eviction and Demolition. — Eviction or demolition as a practice shall be discouraged. Eviction or demolition, however, may be allowed under the following situations:

- (a) When persons or entities occupy danger areas such as esteros, railroad tracks, garbage dumps, riverbanks, shorelines, waterways, and other public places such as sidewalks, roads, parks, and playgrounds;
- (b) When government infrastructure projects with available funding are about to be implemented; or
- (c) When there is a court order for eviction and demolition.

5.3.2 Resettlement Sites

Section 29. Within two (2) years from the effectivity of this Act (RA7279), the local government units, in coordination with the National Housing Authority, shall implement the relocation and resettlement of persons living in danger areas such as esteros, railroad tracks, garbage dumps, riverbanks, shorelines, waterways, and in other public places as sidewalks, roads, parks, and playgrounds. The local government unit, in coordination with the National Housing Authority, shall provide relocation or resettlement sites with basic services and facilities and access to employment and livelihood opportunities sufficient to meet the basic needs of the affected families.

5.3.3 Livelihood Component

Section 22. to the extent feasible, socialized housing and resettlement projects shall be located near areas where employment opportunities are accessible. The government agencies dealing with the development of livelihood programs and grant of livelihood loans shall give priority to the beneficiaries of the Program.

5.3.4 Participation of Beneficiaries

Section 23. the local government units, in coordination with the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor and concerned government agencies, shall afford Program beneficiaries or their duly designated representatives an opportunity to be heard and to participate in the decision-making process over matters involving the protection and promotion of their legitimate collective interest which shall include appropriate documentation and feedback mechanisms.

They shall also be encouraged to organize themselves and undertake self-help cooperative housing and other livelihood activities. They shall assist the Government in preventing the incursions of professional squatters and members of squatting syndicates into their communities.

In instances when the affected beneficiaries have failed to organize themselves or form an alliance within a reasonable period prior to the implementation of the program of

projects affecting them, consultation between the implementing agency and the affected beneficiaries shall be conducted with the assistance of the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor and the concerned Non-government Organization (NGOs).

5.4 RA 8974. An Act to Facilitate the Acquisition of Right-Of-Way (ROW), Site or Location for National Government Infrastructure Projects and for other Purposes (November 2000)

The above acts provide bases for land valuation for the acquisition of ROW Site or Location for National Government Projects through negotiated sale, expropriation and other mode of acquisition.

The law also states that valuation of the improvements and structures on the land to be acquired shall be based on the replacement cost which is defined as the amount necessary to replace the structure or improvement based on the current market prices for materials, equipment, labor, contractor's profit and overhead, and all other attendant costs associated with the acquisition and installation in place of the affected improvements/installation.

5.4.1 Improvement and Structures

Section 1 states that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. Towards this end, the State shall ensure that owners of real property acquired for national government infrastructure project are promptly paid just compensation.

Section 2 states that the term “national government project” shall referred to all national infrastructure, engineering works and service contracts, including projects undertaken by government thus owned and controlled corporation, all projects covered by R.A. no. 6957, as amended by R.A. no. 7718, otherwise known as the Build-Operate-and-Transfer Law, and other related and necessary activities, such as site acquisition, supply and/or installation of equipment and materials, implementation, construction, completion, operation, maintenance, improvement, repair, and rehabilitation, regardless of the source of funding.

Section 3 states that the government may acquire real property needed as right-of-way, site or relocation for any national government infrastructure project through donation, negotiated sales, expropriation or any other mode of acquisition as provided by law.

Section 5. Standard for the Assessment of the Value of Land Subject of Expropriation Proceedings or Negotiated Sale – In order to facilitate the determination of just compensation, the court may consider, among other well-established factors, the following relevant standards:

- (a) The classification and use for which the property is suited;
- (b) The development costs for improving the land;
- (c) The value declared by the owners;
- (d) The current selling price of similar lands in the vicinity;
- (e) The reasonable disturbance compensation for the removal and/or demolition of certain improvements on the land and for the value for improvements thereon;
- (f) The size, shape and location, tax declaration and zonal valuation of the land by Bureau of Internal Revenue;

- (g) The price of the land as manifested in the ocular findings, oral as well as documentary evidence presented; and
- (h) Such facts and events as to enable the affected property owners to have sufficient funds to acquire similarly-situated lands of approximate areas as those required from them by the government, and thereby rehabilitate themselves as early as possible.

On the other hand, the Standard Bases to determine the assessment value of the affected structures of the PAFs that are considered as ISF are as follows:

- (a) Classification of the type of the structure
- (b) Size (area) of the affected structure
- (c) Prevailing cost of type of materials used on the affected structure

5.5 Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous People's Policy (LARRIPP) (2007) : DPWH Policy and Guideline on Resettlement

Policy and guidelines of DPWH on resettlement are expressed in the Infrastructure Right of Way Procedural Manual (April, 2003) and the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous People's Policy (LARRIPP) (3rd edition in April, 2007).

Criteria for Eligibility for Compensation described in LARRIPP are as follows.

1. Landowners

- a. Legal owners (agricultural, residential, commercial and institutional) who have full title, tax declaration, or who are covered by customary law (e.g. possessory rights, usufruct, etc.) or other acceptable proof of ownership.
- b. Users of arable land who have no land title or tax declaration
- c. Agricultural lessees

2. PAFs with Structures

- a. Owners of structures who have full title, tax declaration, or who are covered by customary law (e.g. possessory rights, usufruct, etc.) or other acceptable proof of ownership.
- b. Owners of structures, including shanty dwellers, who have no land title or tax declaration or other acceptable proof of ownership.
- c. Renters

3. Indicators of Severity of Impacts

Properties to be acquired for the project may include the entire area or a portion of it. Hence, compensation for such assets or properties depends on whether the entire property will be affected or just a portion of it.

- a. Severe – The portion of the property to be affected is more than 20% of the total land area or even less than 20% if the remaining portion is no longer economically viable or it will no longer function as intended. The owner of this property (land or structures, etc.) shall be entitled to full compensation in accordance to RA 8974.
- b. Marginal – the impact is only partial and the remaining portion of the property or asset is still viable for continued use. Compensation will be on the affected portion only.

4. Compensation per Category of Assets Affected.

The classifications or categories of assets to be compensated include Land, Structures, other Improvements and Crops, Trees and Perennials. Described below are the compensation and entitlements provisions for which the PAFs are eligible, per classification of assets affected.

a. Compensation for Structures

- i. Compensation in cash for the affected portion of the structure, including the cost of restoring the remaining structure, as determined by the concerned Appraisal Committee, with no deduction for salvaged building materials.

b. Compensation for Other Improvements

- i. Compensation in cash at replacement cost for the affected portion of public structures to government or non-government agencies or to the community in case of a donated structure by agencies that constructed the structure.
- ii. Compensation to cover the cost of reconnecting the facilities, such as water, power and telephone.

c. Compensation For Crops, Trees and Perennials

- i. Cash compensation for perennials of commercial value as determined by the DENR or the concerned Appraisal Committee
- ii. PAFs will be given sufficient time to harvest crops on the subject land
- iii. Compensation for damaged crops (rice and corn) at market value at the time of taking. The compensation will be based on the cost of production per ha. pro-rata to the affected area.
- iv. Entitlement for fruit-bearing trees will be based on the assessment of the Provincial or the Municipal Assessors where the project is located.

d. Other Types of Assistance or Entitlements

- i. **Disturbance Compensation** For agricultural land severely affected the lessees are entitled to disturbance compensation equivalent to five times the average of the gross harvest for the past 3 years but not less than P. 15,000.
- ii. **Income Loss** For loss of business/income, the PAF will be entitled to an income rehabilitation assistance to be based on the latest copy of the PAFs' Tax record for the period corresponding to the stoppage of business activities, otherwise not to exceed P 15,000 for severely affected structures.
- iii. **Inconvenience Allowance** in the amount of P 10,000 shall be given to PAFs with severely affected structures, which require relocation and new construction.
- iv. **Rehabilitation Assistance** Skills training and other development activities equivalent to P 15,000 per family per municipality will be provided in coordination with other government agencies, if the present means of livelihood is no longer viable and the PAF will have to engage in a new income activity.
- v. **Rental Subsidy** Will be given to PAFs without sufficient additional land to allow the reconstruction of their lost house under the following circumstances:
 - a. The concerned properties are for residential use only and are considered as severely affected.
 - b. The concerned PAFs were physically residing in the affected structure and land at the time of the cut-off date.

- c. The amount to be given will be equivalent to the prevailing average monthly rental for a similar structure of equal type and dimension to the house lost.
- d. The amount will be given for the period between the delivery of house compensation and the delivery of land compensation.
- vi. **Transportation Allowance or Assistance** If relocating, PAFs to be provided free transportation. Also, informal settlers in urban centers who opt to go back to their place of origin in the province or be shifted to government relocation sites will be provided free transportation

5.6 LARRIPP (2007) : DPWH Policy on Public Participation and Consultation

The information campaign will convey to all PAPs as follows:

1. The road project that has triggered the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Policy. Why is it important? Who would benefit from it? What are its benefits to the affected families;
2. Each PAP is entitled to receive just compensation for his/her affected lot at a rate to be negotiated between the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) zonal valuation and the fair market value as provided by RA 8974;
3. The BIR zonal valuation and the fair market value may be substantially different;
4. The negotiations process detailed in RA 8974 provides that:
 - a. DPWH first asks the PAPs to donate their affected land, provided that the following conditions shall be met:
 - i. The AP's have decided to donate their land based on informed consent, that is: prior to the decision, they have been (a) informed of their compensation entitlements at market rates; (b) actually offered the relative compensation amounts;
 - ii. Land redistribution or donations do not affect the donor's livelihood;
 - iii. Land to be donated is titled, un-rented, has no encumbrances nor is occupied by informal settlers;
 - iv. The voluntary aspect of land redistribution or donations is documented by a document signed by the donor that he/she is aware of the above conditions. The inclusion of the document in the RAP will be the basis for its approval. In addition, based on BIR rules, arrear taxes for donated plots need to be paid or waived. If waiver is not possible, the taxes will have to be paid by the LGU.
 - b. If they do not agree, DPWH will offer them compensation at the BIR zonal valuation rates;
 - c. If also in this case they do not agree, the DPWH will promptly seek the services of Land Bank, Development Bank of the Philippines or an independent appraiser to determine the fair market value based on the following parameters:
 - i. land use classification
 - ii. development costs for improving the land
 - iii. value declared by PAPs
 - iv. current selling price of similar properties in the vicinity, based on deeds of sale
 - v. disturbance
 - vi. tax declaration and BIR zonal valuation

- vii. replacement cost.
- d. DPWH will go back to the PAPs and communicate to them the current market value so determined by an independent land appraiser to specify the negotiation limits (BIR zonal value and current market value);
- e. DPWH then begins negotiations with the PAPs to determine the final compensation;
- f. If the PAPs do not accept the terms of this negotiation and the land valuation possible under RA 8974, their affected properties will be expropriated;
- g. DPWH shall immediately pay the PAP whose property is under expropriation the amount equivalent to the sum of one hundred percent (100%) of the BIR zonal valuation and the court shall determine the just compensation to be paid to the PAP within sixty (60) days from the date of filing of the expropriation case. When the decision of the court becomes final and executory, DPWH shall pay the PAP the difference between the amounts already paid and the just compensation as determined by the court. In the interim, DPWH will deposit 100% of the BIR valuation into an escrow account.

The information campaign will also convey to the PAPs the available channels for complaints and grievances and related procedures.

The information campaign will be carried out by the PMO with the assistance of ESSO, the Regional Offices and District Engineering Offices and will be implemented through community meetings and leaflets according to the following specifications:

1. **Community Meetings** : Community meetings to be organized in sufficient number and at the appropriate location and time so as to allow the potential participation of all PAPs or their authorized representatives. In the course of the meetings DPWH personnel will explain the reasons for the meeting and will provide the information detailed above. PAPs will be free to ask for clarification and to propose procedures that may facilitate the implementation of the compensation program. When necessary DPWH will provide the PAPs with transportation to reach the meeting venue. At each meeting the numbers and names of the participants will be recorded and minutes of the discussions will be taken by DPWH.
2. **Leaflets** : A leaflet, printed in the language understandable to the PAPs, providing a statement of purpose, project details and clearly indicating the information listed above to be distributed by the District Engineering Offices to each PAP. Additional copies of the leaflet will be distributed during the community meetings. It will also be posted in enlarged poster form in strategic locations like the municipal, city and barangay halls.

The women, elderly who are among the PAPs shall likewise be consulted and mobilized to participate in the consultation meeting, and discussed with them the socio-cultural implication of the Resettlement Action Plan.

To ensure that the DPWH District Engineering Offices (DEOs) fully understand the purposes and mechanisms of the information campaign, workshops on the matter shall be organized and conducted at the DPWH Central Office in Manila or in the DPWH Regional Offices as maybe necessary. Representatives of DEOs affected by the project component shall be the main participants in these workshops.

Internal monitoring will be done by ESSO which at the same time shall be called the Internal Monitoring Agent (IMA) while external monitoring will be carried out by an External Monitoring Agent (EMA) to be hired by DPWH. Reports of the IMA and EMA will be made available to the Regional Offices (ROs) and/or the DEOs and to all concerned parties, including the PAPs.

5.7 Executive Order No. 152 (2002) : Designating the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor

The Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP) is designated as the sole clearing house for the conduct of demolition and eviction activities involving the homeless and underprivileged citizens.

In pursuit of its mandate under this Order, the PCUP shall exercise, among others, the following powers and functions:

1. Monitor all evictions and demolitions, whether extra-judicial or court-ordered, involving homeless and underprivileged citizens;
2. Require the concerned departments and agencies, including concerned local government units (LGUs), proposing to undertake demolition and eviction activities to secure first from either the PCUP Central Office (in the case of national projects) or from the PCUP Regional Office (in the case of regional or local projects) the checklist, guidelines and compliance certificates on demolition and eviction prior to the actual implementation thereof and thereafter, submit to the PCUP the completed checklist, attested to under oath by the proponent and indicating that:
3. Based on the completed checklist, and subject to further verification, issue demolition and eviction compliance certificates to proposed demolitions and evictions involving the homeless and underprivileged citizens;

The concerned department and agencies of the government, the LGUs, or other proponents of eviction and demolition activities shall be provided authorized police assistance only upon their prior compliance with the statutory requirements under Section 28 of RA 7279 or its implementing rules and regulations as well as with the checklist and compliance certificate requirements, as certified by the PCUP. Police assistance, as used in this Order, shall be limited to peace-keeping and law enforcement and shall, in no way, mean participation in actual eviction or demolition.

5.8 Executive Order NO. 708. Amending Executive Order No. 152, Series of 2002, and Devolving the Functions of the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor as the Clearing House for the Conduct of Demolition and Eviction Activities Involving the Homeless and Underprivileged Citizens to the Respective Local Government Units (LGUS) Having Territorial Jurisdiction Over the Proposed Demolition and Eviction Activities of Government Agencies

Section 1. Devolution of Clearinghouse Functions. The clearing house functions of the PCUP stated in Section 1 of Executive Order No. 152, series of 2002, are hereby devolved to the respective cities and municipalities in whose territorial jurisdiction the proposed demolition and eviction activities of government agencies are to be undertaken.

Section 2. Creation of Local Housing Boards. The Local Government Units must create their own Local Housing Boards or any similar body through an appropriate ordinance before conducting the clearinghouse functions granted to them in the Executive Order.

Section 4. Residual Functions. The PCUP shall continue with its monitoring and reporting functions. However, all clearinghouse functions, including issuance of notices and clearances to affected families shall be the primary responsibility of the Local Government

Unit concerned,. The power and functions mentioned in subsections 4 to 11 of Section 1 and Section 9 of Executive Order No. 152, series of 2002, shall remain with PCUP.

5.9 JICA Policies on Involuntary Resettlement

The key principle of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement is summarized below:

1. Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
2. When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.
3. People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
4. Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost¹ as much as possible.
5. Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.
6. For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12, Annex A.
7. In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.
8. Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
9. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

¹ Description of “replacement cost” is as follows.

Land	Agricultural Land	The pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
	Land in Urban Areas	The pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
Structure	Houses and Other Structures	The market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

The above principle is complemented by the World Bank OP 4.12, since it is stated in JICA Guideline that “JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank’s Safeguard Policies”. Additional key principle based on World Bank OP 4.12 is as follows.

10. Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits.
11. Eligibility of Benefits include, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying.
12. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
13. Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).
14. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.
15. For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared.

In addition to the above core principles on the JICA policy, it also laid emphasis on a detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points; project specific resettlement plan; institutional framework for implementation; monitoring and evaluation mechanism; time schedule for implementation; and, detailed Financial Plan etc (JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (Appendix 1. Environmental and Social Considerations Required for Intended Projects).

5.10 Gaps between Philippines’ Legal Framework and JICA Guidelines

The existing LARRIPP (2007) of DPWH was prepared based on the World Bank Resettlement Policy.

As shown in Table 28 below, it is found that there is no significant difference between the DPWH and JICA’s Legal and Program Frameworks.

However, there are several gaps in the qualification of eligibility of persons, as well as composition of losses covered by compensation.

Hence, appropriate approaches were designed/formulated to complement the gaps between the Philippine legal framework resettlement and JICA’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement that conforms to the Government and JICA policies and/or practices, to come up with a Project Policy for this RAP.

Table 28 Gaps in Local and JICA Legal and Program Frameworks

No.	(A) JICA Guidelines	(B) Laws of the Republic of Philippines	Gaps between (A) and (B)	Project Policy in this RAP
1.	Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. (JICA GL)	ditto (LARRIPP*)	None	Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
2.	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (JICA GL)	ditto (LARRIPP)	None	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.
3.	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels. (JICA GL)	ditto (LARRIPP)	None	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
4.	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost. (JICA GL)	ditto (LARRIPP)	None	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost.
5.	Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (JICA GL)	LARRIPP does not clearly state the timing of provision. In socially accepted procedure, compensation and other kinds of assistance for resettling informal settlers is provided on site, prior to displacement, right after the ISFs and staff of governmental institutions together inspect the completion of the demolition of existing structures.	None	Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided either prior to forced displacement in the case of voluntary relocation, or prior to physical relocation in the case of programmed relocation.
6.	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. (JICA GL)	ditto (LARRIPP)	None	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public.
7.	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. (JICA GL)	ditto (LARRIPP)	None	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance.
8.	When consultations are held,	ditto	None	When consultations are held,

No.	(A) JICA Guidelines	(B) Laws of the Republic of Philippines	Gaps between (A) and (B)	Project Policy in this RAP
	explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people. (JICA GL)	(LARRIPP)		explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.
9.	Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans. (JICA GL)	ditto (LARRIPP)	None	Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
10.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities. (JICA GL)	ditto (LARRIPP)	None	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.
11.	Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits. (WB OP 4.12 Para. 6)	LARRIPP states the cut-off date as the date of commencement of the census. Resettlement project conducted by LGUs nationwide notifies to public the last day of the census work, and use the date as the cut-off date, so that no eligible PAFs are left un-censussed.	General public, including PAFs, may have preconception that cut-off date is either the starting date or the ending date of the census work.	Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits. The cut-off date for this RAP is the date of commencement of the census. For those who are eligible for compensation but absent during the census survey shall be encouraged to communicate with barangay captains and to attend community consultation meetings to be validated by DPWH.
12.	Eligibility of benefits includes, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the	Professional Squatters (as defined by Republic Act 7279) applies to persons who have previously been awarded home lots or housing units by the government but who sold, leased or transferred the same to settle illegally in the same place or in another urban area, and non bona fide occupants and intruders of lands reserved for socialized housing.	Professional Squatters and Squatting Syndicates are not eligible for compensation. They may salvage the structure materials by themselves.	All affected people will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, regardless of tenure of status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the objectives of JICA Guidelines. However those who have previously been awarded

No.	(A) JICA Guidelines	(B) Laws of the Republic of Philippines	Gaps between (A) and (B)	Project Policy in this RAP
	land they are occupying. (WB OP 4.12 Para. 15)	<p>Squatting Syndicates (as defined by Republic Act 7279) refers to groups of persons who are engaged in the business of squatter housing for profit or gain.</p> <p>Those persons are ineligible for structure compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation/inconvenience/ income-loss assistance in case their structures are to be demolished in resettlement project according to Republic Act 7279.</p> <p>This definition excludes individuals or groups who simply rent land and housing from professional squatters or squatting syndicates.</p>		home lots or housing units by the government but who sold, leased or transferred the same to settle illegally in the same place or in another urban area, and non <i>bona fide</i> occupants and intruders of lands reserved for socialized housing will not be eligible for compensation.
13.	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. (WB OP 4.12 Para. 11)	If feasible, land for land will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent productivity, at a location acceptable to PAFs. (LARRIPP)	None	<p>Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.</p> <p>(In this project, no PAFs are farmers, agricultural lesser, or fishers.)</p>
14.	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP 4. 12 Para. 6)	<p>* Income Loss.</p> <p>For loss of business/income, the PAF will be entitled to an income rehabilitation assistance to be based on the latest copy of the PAFs' Tax record for 3 months, or not to exceed P 15,000 for severely affected structures.</p> <p>* Inconvenience Allowance</p> <p>The amount of P 10,000 shall be given to PAFs with severely affected structures, which require relocation and new construction.</p> <p>* Rehabilitation assistance</p> <p>Skills training and other development activities equivalent to P 15,000 per family will be provided in coordination with other government agencies, if the present means of livelihood is no longer viable and the PAF will have to engage in a new income activity.</p>	<p>The resettlement projects currently conducted by many LGUs in Metro Manila based on RA 7279 also apply similar assistance with similar level of cash amount.</p> <p>The amount of planned financial assistance and eligibility are explained in the community consultation in April and July 2011, and no objection has been raised from participants so far.</p> <p>However, whether the assistances and allowances are sufficient to support for the transition period is unknown.</p>	<p>All PAFs shall be considered for Livelihood Rehabilitation Assistance.</p> <p>Quarterly monitoring shall be conducted by the Project Proponent (DPWH) to monitor the change/status of the standard of living of the PAFs before and after the resettlement.</p> <p>When the PAF are found that their living standard worsen, or whose present means of livelihood became not-viable, DPWH, in coordination with other appropriate institutions, will provide assistances, such as skills and livelihood trainings.</p>

No.	(A) JICA Guidelines	(B) Laws of the Republic of Philippines	Gaps between (A) and (B)	Project Policy in this RAP
		<p>* Transportation allowance or assistance.</p> <p>If relocating, PAFs to be provided free transportation. Also, informal settlers in urban centers who opt to go back to their place of origin in the province or be shifted to government relocation sites will be provided free transportation.</p> <p>(LARRIP (April, 2007, p. 18, 19)</p>		
15.	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc. (WB OP 4.12 Para. 8)	ditto (LARRIPP)	None	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.
16.	For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared. (WB OP 4.12 Para. 25)	Minimum number of PAPs for regular RAP is not mentioned in related laws.	Minimum number of PAPs for regular RAP is not mentioned in Laws of the Republic of Philippines.	For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared. (Not applicable in this RAP)

LARRIPP : Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, Department of Public Works and Highways, Republic of the Philippines, April. 2007.

CHAPTER 6 POLICY ON ELIGIBILITY, COMPENSATION AND OTHER ENTITLEMENTS

6.1 Basic Policy

1. The Government of the Philippines (GOP) will adopt the Project Resettlement Policy (the Project Policy) for the PMRCIP Phase III, since, the existing national laws and regulations have gaps with the JICA's policies and guidelines for involuntary resettlement.

The Project Policy aims to fill-in any gaps to enhance the resettlement program for the PAFs/PAPs taking into consideration the JICA policies/guidelines which will be helpful for them to at least rehabilitate/restore their social/economic condition the earliest possible time.

This section discusses the principles of the Project Policy and the entitlements of the PAPs based on the type and degree of their losses.

As mentioned earlier, gaps between the Philippine legal framework for resettlement and JICA's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement will be filled in by appropriate approaches designed which conforms to the Government and JICA's Policies, as follows.

2. Identify project design alternatives, if possible, to avoid and/or minimize the adverse social impact of the project such as land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement.
3. When displacement of households is unavoidable, all losses of the PAPs (including communities) such as assets, livelihoods or resources shall be fully compensated as well as providing assistance to improve or at least restore their economic and social conditions.
4. Compensation and rehabilitation support will be provided to any PAPs, that is, any person or household or business which on account of project implementation would have his, her or their:
 - *Standard of living* adversely affected;
 - *Right, title or interest in any kind of structures, improvements, crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable assets, acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently affected;*
 - *Income earning opportunities, business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat* adversely affected; or
 - *Social and cultural activities and relationships* affected or any other losses that may be identified during the process of resettlement planning.
5. All affected people shall be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, regardless of tenure of status, social or economic standing.

The PAPs shall no be hindered from compensation entitlements and rehabilitation measures due to lack of legal rights to the losses of assets, affected tenure of status and social or economic status.

All PAPs residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land identified to be affected by the project as of the date of the latest census and Inventory of Lost Assets (ILA) shall be entitled for compensation of their losses of assets at replacement cost. If possible, restoration of incomes and businesses shall also be provided with sufficient rehabilitation measures to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

6. For those affected portion of physical structures of the PAPs, they shall not be left out without any just and humane compensation.
7. People who will be temporarily affected by the project shall also be considered as PAPs with resettlement measures and/or plans.
8. The community to be affected by the development of a resettlement site shall be involved in the resettlement planning and decision-making to minimize the adverse impacts of the resettlement to the said community.
9. The design of the resettlement plans shall be in accordance with the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy (LARRIPP) of DPWH (April, 2004) and JICA's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.
10. Resettlement Action Plan translated in local languages shall be made available through brochures/leaflets, etc. for ready reference by the PAPs and other concerned groups and same shall be disclosed to the said PAPs.
11. Payment for land and/or non-land assets will be based on the principle of replacement cost.
12. Compensation for PAPs dependent on agricultural activities will be land-based whenever possible. In this Project, it is found that there is no PAPs dependent on agricultural activities.
13. Resettlement assistance will be provided not only for immediate loss, but also for the transition period needed to restore livelihood and standards of living of the PAPs. Such support could be taken in the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, salary maintenance, or similar arrangements.
14. The resettlement plan should pay particular attention to the needs of the vulnerable group affected and/or displaced especially those affected by the adverse impact of the resettlement (including the poor, those without legal title to land, ethnic minorities, women, children, elderly and disabled) and ensure that they are considered in resettlement planning and mitigation measures identified. Assistance should be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
15. The PAPs shall be involved in the preparation and implementation of the resettlement action plans.
16. The Project as well as the resettlement action plans for the PAFs including its mitigation measures on the adverse effects, their rights and available resettlement options shall be properly informed and discussed to the PAPs and their respective communities and to the extent possible be involved in the decisions concerning their resettlement.

17. Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition (including compensation and income restoration measures) within the agreed implementation period.

18. Displacement shall not be done prior to compensation and provision of other necessary assistance for relocation.

Sufficient civic infrastructure shall be provided in the resettlement site prior to relocation.

Resettlement process and activities such as acquisition of assets, compensation and/or introduction of livelihood rehabilitation activities shall be completed prior to undertaking any kind of construction works/activities, except when a court of law orders so, in the cases of expropriation.

Livelihood restoration measures shall at least be established prior to construction activities.

19. Organization and administrative arrangements for the effective preparation and implementation of the resettlement action plan shall be identified and established/set up prior to the commencement of the resettlement process; these shall include provision of adequate human resources for supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and rehabilitation activities.

20. Appropriate reporting (including auditing and redress functions), monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, shall be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system.

An external monitoring group shall be hired for the project to evaluate the resettlement process and results. Such groups may include qualified consultants, NGOs, research institutions or universities.

6.2 Cut-Off Date of Eligibility

The cut-off-date of eligibility is set prior to the implementation of the Project and that is during the preparation/planning stage wherein the residents/users of the areas required by the Project are eligible to be categorized as the PAPs, thus, may be eligible to the resettlement entitlements under the Project..

Based on the DPWH LARRIP and IROW Procedural Manual, the Cut-Off Date refers to the starting date of the Census Work.

Table 29, shows the starting date of the census survey conducted for each Barangay.

Table 29 Cut-Off Date of Eligibility

River	LGU	Barangay	Cut-Off Dates
Pasig River	Manila	894, 897	12 Nov. 2010
	Manila	896, 900	13 Nov. 2010
	Makati	West Rembo	18 Nov. 2010
Lower Marikina River	Pasig	Ugong	5 Nov. 2010
	Pasig	Bagong Ilog	
	Pasig	Maybunga	
	Pasig	Caniogan	4 Nov. 2010

The dates indicated above have been disclosed to each affected Barangay by the concerned LGU and accordingly same have been disclosed by the respective Barangays to their constituents. The establishment of the eligibility cut-off date aimed to prevent the influx of ineligible non-residents who might take advantage of the resettlement entitlements under the Project.

Those listed below are not eligible for compensation:

- 1) Those that sold or bought the structures of PAFs after the cut-off date
- 2) Those that moved in after the cut-off date
- 3) Those that moved out after the cut-off date

6.3 Principle of Replacement Cost

Replacement cost is the amount calculated before the displacement, which is needed to replace an affected asset without depreciation and without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction.

All compensation for land and non-land assets owned by households/shop owners who meet the cut-off-date shall be based on the principle of replacement cost, as follows:

- a. Existing applicable regulations, methods and available market price survey results of the DPWH, DENR, DA, or LGUs shall be used for the calculations of the compensation for structures, crops and trees.
- b. Houses and other related structures are computed based on the actual current market prices of affected materials, labor and mark-up cost.

Unit costs for the materials are updated every year, using the standard price in each region. Labor cost is added as 25 % of the material cost. In addition, 20% mark up cost representing the transportation and applicable taxes is also added to the total estimated direct cost to come up with the total estimated replacement cost.

- c. Annual crops are compensated based on the equivalent current market value of the crops at the time of compensation;
- d. For perennial crops, cash compensation at replacement cost should be in accordance with the applicable local government regulations, and shall be based on the equivalent current market value at the time of compensation.
- e. For timber trees, cash compensation at replacement cost should be in accordance with the applicable local government regulations, and shall be based on the equivalent current market value at the time of compensation based on the diameter at breast height of each tree.

CHAPTER 7 MEASURES OF COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE

7.1 Compensation for Loss of Assets

7.1.1 Compensation for Structures

Owners of structures, including shanty dwellers, included in the census survey shall be compensated by DPWH at full replacement cost assessed by the DPWH Assessor.

A total of 60 structures shall be totally removed from existing locations. Out of said 60 structures, 44 are owned by the PAFs, and the remaining 16 are owned by the Absentee Structure Owners (ASO).

In case the owner owns more than one structure, the owner is eligible/entitled for compensation for all the affected structures if he/she can prove the ownership.

Renters, sharers and/or care-takers living on the affected structures are not eligible/entitled for compensation for the affected structures.

7.1.2 Compensation for Improvements, Crops and Trees

For the improvements, such as dog-pens, wells, outdoor toilets, fences and barges, etc. to be affected by the project, replacement cost shall be compensated based on the current/prevailing market material, labor and transportation costs.

Also, PAFs who cultivate public lands along the riverbanks area, replacement cost of the affected crops, vegetables and fruit trees/animals shall be compensated based on their prevailing/current market value.

DPWH shall notify owners on the commencement date of the construction work to encourage them to harvest crops.

For those who own fruit trees and non-perennial crops, DPWH will compensate them based on the prevailing/current market price surveyed and publicized by DENR, LGU, or Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the LARRIPP guideline. Moreover, further survey and validation of market prices shall be undertaken by the DPWH in order to apply a rational/reasonable unit price on those fruit trees and non-perennial crops on the computation of their respective compensation cost.

7.2 Livelihood Assistance defined in LARRIPP (April, 2007)¹

(a) Transportation Assistance

Relocated people shall be eligible/entitled for transportation assistance.

(b) Inconvenience Allowance

Inconvenience Allowance in the amount of P 10,000 as a livelihood assistance shall be given to the PAFs, both categorized as Affected Structure Owners and Renters.

(c) Rental subsidy

Rental subsidy shall be provided to the Renters affected by the project, equivalent to 3-months of their current rental fee but not to exceed P 15,000.

(d) Livelihood Rehabilitation Assistance

The status/changes of living standard of the PAF before and after the resettlement shall be monitored by the DPWH.

When the PAF are found that their living standard worsens, or whose present means of livelihood became not-viable, the DPWH, in coordination with other appropriate institutions, shall provide assistances, such as skills and livelihood trainings.

The proposed livelihood rehabilitation programs shall be coordinated to the concerned LGUs, considering that similar training programs conducted in the existing socialized housing sites of the concerned LGUs may be adopted and also the opinions and/or suggestions of the PAFs during public consultation in the implementation phase of the project shall also be considered. The DPWH shall be responsible to fund the said rehabilitation programs as well as look for the appropriate institutions that will assist and provide such livelihood programs/trainings/skills to the PAFs under the DPWH resettlement/compensation programs.

Agencies like the Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) and other institutions have extension programs which can be linked to the strategic plan. Figure 11 is a list of training courses given by Manila Manpower Development Center in 2011. All the courses are free of tuition fee and targeted the youths, ages 16 to 24 years old. NGOs in Metro Manila and Provinces where relocation housings are located, also have

¹ The resettlement projects currently conducted by the LGUs in Metro Manila based on RA 7279 also apply similar assistance with similar level of cash amount. The amount of the planned financial assistance and eligibility are explained in the community consultation in April and July 2011, and no objection has been raised from participants during the said activity.

However, whether the assistances and allowances are sufficient to support for the transition period is unknown. DPWH, therefore, will target all PAFs for Livelihood Rehabilitation Assistance. DPWH will conduct quarterly monitoring about the change of living standard of the PAFs before and after the resettlement. When the PAF are found that their living standard worsen, or whose present means of livelihood became not-viable, DPWH, in coordination with other appropriate institutions, will provide assistances, such as skills and livelihood trainings.

significant expertise and resources that the project should utilized. Social Welfare Department of LGUs and National Housing Authorities (NHA) may also have useful information in finding appropriate NGOs that can provide such kind of livelihood trainings.

The DPWH in collaboration with concerned institutions together with the representatives of PAFs shall work together in planning and/or developing an appropriate livelihood program.

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Figure 11 Examples of Livelihood Trainings

7.3 Temporal Use of Private Land

Vacant parcels of land along the river bank of Pasig River and Lower Marikina River shall be used by DPWH for the temporary storage of materials, work sites, etc., through renting or leasing. Two (2) parcels of land are needed with an approximate area of 7,500 m² each. Suitable parcels of land will be identified and selected upon commencing the construction works in 2013.

7.4 Entitlement Matrix

Types of loss due to implementation of the project, eligibility and qualification of persons including entitlements are summarized in Table 30, which represent the Entitlement Matrix.

The entitlements adopted are based on the DPWH LARRIP, IROW Procedural Manual, and JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations 2010.

If there are PAFs who wishes otherwise to be relocated, they may apply for the Resettlement Program provided by LGUs particularly the PRRC and Makati City, depending on the location of their current residency.¹

¹ Resettlement Programs offered by LGUs are summarized in table below.

PAF with legal ownership of the structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Relocation to social housing site, or Financial Assistance based on RA 7279 or City Ordinance, andFree transportation of persons and belongings to relocation site if relocating to the social housing. Otherwise, free transportation of persons and belongings to places of the choice of PAF within the Metro Manila, or to original province.
PAF without legal ownership of the structure (Renters, Sharers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Financial Assistance based on RA 7279 or City Ordinance. If social housing lots are available after allocation of structure owners, renters may be accommodated. And,Free transportation of persons and belongings to relocation site if relocating to the social housing. Otherwise, free transportation of persons and belongings to places of the choice of PAF within the Metro Manila, or to original province.

Table 30 Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation / Entitlements	Organization Responsible
STRUCTURES (Classified as Residential/ Commercial/ Industrial)	More than 20% of the total structure loss or where less than 20% loss but the remaining structures no longer function as intended or no longer viable for continued use.	Owners of structures, including shanty dwellers, who have no land title, but are able to present voter's ID or certificate from Barangay. 44 structures owned by resident households (44 owner households, 5 co-owner households)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cash compensation for entire structure at full replacement cost, and ● Transportation assistance 	DPWH
		Absentee house owners 16 structures owned by absent owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cash compensation for entire structure at full replacement cost 	DPWH
		Renter and Rent-free Occupants (sharer) of the structure 9 households (7 renter, 2 rent-free occupants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transportation assistance , and ● (For renters) Rental subsidy equivalent for 3-month, maximum P 15,000, if relocating in Metro Manila. 	DPWH
	Less than 20% of the total structure loss or where more than 20% loss but the remaining structures still function as intended or viable for continued use.	Owners of Structures, including shanty dwellers, who have no land title, but are able to present voter's ID or certificate from Barangay. Absentee House Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cash compensation for the affected portion of the structure as replacement cost. 	DPWH
IMPROVEMENTS Pig pens, dog houses, pigeon houses, fences.	Severely or marginally affected	PAF with or without tax declaration, etc. Owner of the improvement 108 Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cash compensation for the affected improvements at full replacement cost 	DPWH
CROPS, TREES, PERENNIALS		Socially recognized owner 59 Gardens 884 Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cash compensation for crops (which are not yet suitable for harvesting), trees, and perennials at current market value as prescribed by the concerned LGUs and DENR, confirmed by DPWH as the same level with market value. 	DPWH
POOR AND VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS	Landless, informal occupants of public land, except Professional Squatters and Squatting Syndicates as defined in RA 7279.	58 households (structure owner (to be resettled) : 49 renter : 7 rent-free occupants (sharer) : 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inconvenience allowance P 10,000. ● For transportation assistance, microbuses will be used for free transportation of families that include children, women and senior people, instead of trucks. ● For the families with persons who need special physical or medical care, DPWH will request respective LGUs to provide nurses or social workers to help them before and during the resettlement activities. 	DPWH LGU
LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE / TRAINING	PAF to be resettled.	58 households (structure owner (to be resettled) : 49 renter : 7 rent-free occupants (sharer) : 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DPWH will monitor the change of living standard of the PAF before and after the resettlement. ● When the PAF are found that their living standard worsen, or whose present means of livelihood became not-viable, DPWH, in coordination with other appropriate institutions, will provide assistances, such as skills and livelihood trainings. 	DPWH
TEMPORAL LOSS OF CONTROL OF LAND USE	Owners of unused land parcels located along the bank of Pasig River and Lower Marikina River. (Required land : two (2) parcels, about 15,000 m ² in total)	Locations and necessary size of land parcels will be validated before the commencement of construction works in 2013.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Land owners will be paid for the rent / lease of the land parcels based on the market value, for the length of the DPWH occupation. ● DPWH will return the land parcels to the owner at the end of the rent / lease contract. DPWH is responsible to recover the condition of the parcel the same as 'before-project' condition. 	DPWH
OTHER LOSS OR IMPACT NOT PREDICTED WHEN THE RAP IS PREPARED	Those who are severely or marginally affected.	Households or persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during implementation of the Resettlement Plan	DPWH, in coordination with other appropriate institutions, will be responsible to recognize the impact, to assess the severity, and to negotiate with the PAF/PAP so that the loss or impact are adequately compensated and the PAF/PAP is adequately assisted.	DPWH

Note : Professional Squatters and Squatting Syndicates, who have previously been awarded home lots or housing units by the government but who sold, leased or transferred to settle illegally in the same place or in another urban area, and non bona fide occupants and intruders of lands reserved for socialized housing, will not be eligible for compensation and assistance.

Table format source: Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy, 3rd edition (2007), DPWH, p. 14-16, and JICA16

CHAPTER 8 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

In the scope of PMRCIP Phase II, the Consultant, Information Campaign and Publicity (ICP) Team has continuously conducting various information campaigns in the target area of the proposed construction works which includes Manila, Makati, and Pasig Cities. The campaigns are coordinated for various groups such as government officials, general public, and students. The contents of the campaign cover various educational subjects such as importance of flood control, and necessity of river bank management work.

The DPWH, with assistance of the JICA Study Team on the Preparatory Study for the PMRCIP which was completed in July 2011 had conducted information dissemination meetings in every barangays with PAFs on April 19, 28, 29 and 30, 2011 (1st undertaking), on July 15 and 20, 2011 (2nd undertaking), and August 12 and 20, 2011 (3rd undertaking) as shown in Table 31. The concerned LGUs including the respective Barangay Officials, and its constituents especially the PAFs were invited on said undertaking to inform and discuss information relative to the implementation of the project including its importance, objective and possible impacts as well as to discuss and attend on the concerns of the participants¹.

The said public information dissemination was conducted within the premises of each concerned Barangays for the convenience of their concerned constituents to attend on said activity.

The agenda listed in Table 32 were covered during the said activity. In addition, information regarding the contact names and numbers of the Key Officials of the Project has been given during the 2nd and 3rd Public information/consultation held on July and August 2011, for any additional clarification, queries and/or complaints relative to the Project.

All questions and/or opinions raised during said activity were answered/discussed and/or noted. The summary of questions and answers raised are shown in Table 34, Table 35 and Table 36.

Table 31 Record of Public Consultation

No.	Date	Time	Target Group	Venue	No. of Participants*	No. of Resident PAFs Relocating in the Barangay / LGU
1	Tue. April 19,2011	14:00 – 17:00	West Rembo, Makati	West Rembo Barangay Hall	Residents: 4 (3) Officials: 10	10
2	Thu. April 28,2011	9:00 – 10:40	Barangay 900, Manila	Barangay 900 Barangay Hall	Residents: 32 (16) Officials: 10	26
3	Thu. April 28,2011	11:00 – 12:30	Barangay 896, Manila	Barangay 896 Barangay Hall	Residents: 19 (8) Officials: 9	13
4	Thu. April 28,2011	13:30 – 15:00	Barangay 897, Manila	Barangay 897 Barangay Hall	Residents: 5 (1) Officials: 15	7
5	Thu. April 28,2011	15:30 - 17:00	Barangay 894, Manila	Barangay 894 Barangay Hall	Residents: 17 (11) Officials: 8	2
6	Fri. April 29,2011	9:15 – 10:30	Ugong, Pasig	Ugong Basket Ball Court	Residents: 77 (44) Officials: 3	-
7	Fri. April 29,2011	10:40 – 12:00	Caniogan, Pasig	Caniogan Barangay Hall	Residents: 43 (19) Officials: 3	-
8	Fri. April 29,2011	13:30 – 15:05	Maybunga, Pasig	Maybunga Barangay Hall	Residents: 18 (7) Officials: 3	-
9	Sat. April 30,2011	11:30 – 12:10	Bagong Ilog, Pasig	Bagong Ilog Barangay Hall	Residents: 54 (29) Officials: 2	-
10	Fri. July 15, 2011	14:35 - 16:35	PAFs in Manila	Barangay 894 Barangay Hall	Residents: 67(28) Officials: 8	48
11	Wed. July 20, 2011	10:00 – 11:45	PAFs in Makati	West Rembo Barangay Hall	Residents: 20(9) Officials: 8	10

¹ See Appendix 4 to 8 for agenda, photos, and minutes of Public Meetings.

No.	Date	Time	Target Group	Venue	No. of Participants*	No. of Resident PAFs Relocating in the Barangay / LGU
12	Fri. Aug. 12, 2011	10:00 – 10:45	Potential PAFs (owners of improvements and crops)	Maybunga Barangay Hall	Residents: 24(11) Officials: 2	-
13	Fri. Aug. 12, 2011	11:00 – 12:15	Potential PAFs (owners of improvements and crops)	Ugong Basket Ball Court	Residents: 27(10) Officials: 2	-
14	Sat. Aug. 20, 2011	11:00 – 11:45	Potential PAFs (owners of improvements and crops)	Bagong Ilog Barangay Hall	Residents: 12(9) Officials: 2	-
15	Sat. Aug. 20, 2011	8:00 – 10:30, 14:00 – 15:30	Potential PAFs (owners of improvements and crops)	Existing promenade, Barangay Rosario, Pasig City	Residents: 42(14) Officials: 2	-

*: Number in () means number of female participants. Officials include Barangay Office staff.

Table 32 Standard Agenda of Public Consultation

Minutes	Agenda	In Charge
15	Recognition of the Participants	Barangay Staff
15	Overview of the Project/Project Presentation	PMO-MFCP I
20	Environmental Impacts	DPWH-ESSO, PMO-MFCP I
20	Resettlement, including general schedule, compensation and assistances, monitoring programs, grievance redress procedure	PMO-MFCP I, LGUs
30	OPEN FORUM	Moderator: DPWH, Barangay Staff
10	Closing Remarks	Barangay Staff

Table 33 Main Topics of Information Provided Regarding Resettlement Plan

1. The project are planned to be constructed at river bank sections/areas with low elevations and identified as flood prone areas, without adequate protection works. Construction works will be done within the limits of the 3 m easement area of the river.
2. If there are people residing within the 3 m river easement area, DPWH, together with the concerned LGUs (PRRC and Makati City), will inform/discuss and/or consult those Informal Settler Families (ISFs) regarding their resettlement. Resettlement is scheduled to be completed prior to the commencement of the construction works which is scheduled in December 2013.
3. DPWH will compensate the asset loss in full replacement cost at prevailing/current market value. The project affected structures and improvements will be compensated. For the vegetables and crops, DPWH will encourage the owners to harvest them before the construction works. Those harvested crops will no longer be compensated. If there are crops and/or trees not suitable for harvesting at the time of compensation, like mango tree, DPWH will negotiate with the owner regarding the amount of loss, based on the condition of the crops or trees and the amount of investment of the owners.
4. Before the actual resettlement activities, there will be at least three open forums for information dissemination and discussion. DPWH will also conduct family-by-family consultations for assessment of their assets and any necessary coordination and assistances.
5. The DPWH through the PMO-MFCPI including its field office are opened to accept opinions and questions relative to the Project and other related concerns on the resettlement. (contact names, addresses, and phone numbers are publicized during the meetings.)

Table 34 Summary of Questions and Answers Raised in 1st Public Consultation

	Topics	Questions	Answers
1	Construction works	What kind of structure should be constructed along Pasig River?	For Pasig River, Sheet Pile will be driven to areas with destroyed revetment, in low lying areas parapet wall or raised wall will be constructed.

	Topics	Questions	Answers
2	Work schedule	What is the implementation schedule of the Project specially the sheet pile driving to areas who were really destroyed?	The construction works will start by November 2013. In this year a series of public information dissemination for the PMRCIP III Project/social preparation to the affected ISF will be started. With regards to the relocation process, no forced demolition will be conducted. Demolition operation only occurs when the ISF agree with the operation in voluntary base.
3	Working hours	What time the work start and what time it ends?	Working hour is day time from 8:00 am to 5: pm only.
4	River environment	After the dredging of Pasig River by PRRC, still the river was the same with foul odor and un cleaned water?	This project does not include dredging of Pasig River. Only Lower Marikina River will be dredged.
5	Affected area	How many meters from the river bank are affected by the Project? In our Barangay are there houses to be affected? I want to know the exact area affected by the Project with the existing houses along Lower Marikina River?	With regards to DPWH Project PMRCIP Phase III, Affected Area is 3 meters from the riverbanks. If houses are within the three (3) meter easement after the riverbanks, definitely it will be affected.
6	Linear park plan	Why PRRC will clear the area of ten (10 meters)? What will the Government do to the vacated areas within the ten (10) meters?	PRRC will continue the Linear Parks Project along Pasig River using the 10 m ROW.
7	Question on location of river bank	In areas near the Barangay Maybunga Hall, the current riverbank is not the original riverbank. We recommend further survey.	DPWH will coordinate with the Barangay regarding the conduct of further survey.
8	Number of PAFs	How many ISF are affected by the Project?	Final validation of the ISF will be conducted before the implementation of the Project.
9	Compensation for asset losses	How about the compensation for improvement of the house, trees, dog house?	DPWH will identify the affected structure, trees etc., and will pay compensation by cash based on the replacement cost at market value.
10	Partial impact	What if only portion of the house is affected?	If the remaining portion is still habitable, the only portion affected will be compensated.
11	Formal Settlers	How about if the affected constituent is not an ISF?	Titled lot are considered to be private property, we called it "Formal Settlers". If it is a private property owner, DPWH-IROW Office will ask the owner to submit the legal documents like (title/tax declaration/subdivision plan etc.) needed to justify the proof of ownership as bases for the compensation. The computations will vary on the zonal valuation of the area.
12	Structure owners	What happens in our case we are renting the lot but we owned the house?	"ISF" are those families who owned the structure but did not own the lot. The structure owner is qualified for relocation.
13	Renters	Are renters qualified for relocation?	Renters on Master List will receive rental subsidy for 3-month, inconvenience allowance, transportation assistance, and livelihood rehabilitation assistance / training with DPWH compensation program. In LGU resettlement program, Renters are categorized as 2nd priority for the relocation allocation, and will be awarded resettlement housing if any lots are available.
14	Agree to resettle but wish not to go to the relocation site	If we do not want the relocation site, what other option you can offer?	DPWH can offer compensation package option.

	Topics	Questions	Answers
15	Relocation sites	<p>1) If incase this Project will be implemented, is there relocation Site ready for the affected ISF?</p> <p>2) Are there other areas of resettlement site aside from Montalban, Rizal and Calauan, Laguna?</p> <p>3) Are there in city relocation?</p> <p>4) I hear that in Montalban Rizal, the relocates has no job in the relocation site (economic dislocation) and the problem with the facilities like water and electricity.</p>	<p>DPWH is now identifying areas for possible relocation site as the 1st option for relocation aside from the relocation site of LGUs identified in Montalban and Calauan Laguna and Compensation Package Options.</p> <p>The PRRC Resettlement Site in Montalban has complete facilities (Roads/ drainages/ Water connection/ Electricity and even with garbage collection by the LGU). Also there is a livelihood program, cooperative to conduct trainings for small scale industries, financial assistance as loan for the startup capital for any business.</p>
16	Public Consultation	When will be the next meeting?	This coming month will conduct the 2nd public information dissemination of the project.

Table 35 Summary of Questions and Answers Raised in 2nd Public Consultation

	Topics	Questions	Answers
1	Phase III dredging	Where will the phase III dredging be situated?	Dredging will only be at the Lower Marikina River.
2	3-meter easement	Where do you measure the 3 meter easement?	From the edge of the river bank.
3		Thus the Project only requires 3-meter easement? What is really the exact total easement needed by the Project?	As for the PMRCIP (Phase III) Project, a 3-meter legal easement is required. ISF who are affected by the Project will be entitled for the DPWH Compensation.
4		Is the 3-meter easement safe?	<p>Under the Supreme Court Mandamus all the concerned agencies are directed to clean up Manila Bay. Thus, the LGU and Barangay Officials are mandated to clean the waterways. There is an order to clear areas along the waterways. For major rivers 10-meter easement and for river tributaries 3-meter easement are required to be cleared..</p> <p>A series of coordination will be conducted to prevent influx of ISF on the easement.</p> <p>If there are new returnees, the barangay should coordinate with LGU for the necessary and appropriate action.</p>
5	I am not listed	I have a tag number, but when I looked at the PRRC master list, I am not listed. why is it so?	<p>You may clarify your tag number to the PRRC Office why you have a tag number but not included on the master list.</p> <p>We will discuss your inquiry once we get a schedule on your barangay. We will have to verify it with our office's census.</p>
6	Previously accepted the resettlement package	Will those who have previously accepted the resettlement package of the PRRC project avail of the compensation that will be offered by DPWH for the Phase III?	The option for compensation from the DPWH is for Phase III only and just compensation will be done once. If PAF have been awarded home lots or housing units by the government as resettlement compensation, the PAF is no longer entitled for a new compensation.
7	IRR of DPWH and PRRC	For Phase III, is IRR (Implementing Rules and Regulations) the same for PRRC to be used to calculate the compensation ?	IRR or Policy Guidelines of the DPWH is different to that of the PRRC. For the compensation option, it is your choice whether you will choose the DPWH or PRRC. However, you can only choose one of the two options.
8	Compensation for private property	What is the compensation for private property?	Compensation for private property (land) has a different calculation and will be subject for assessment and verification on supporting documents. DPWH will compensate the private

	Topics	Questions	Answers
9			property, if affected by the project, by cash as a replacement cost at current market value.
		Regarding the just compensation, is there a process to be undertaken for private owners? Will there be proper expropriation?	With regards to private property, DPWH-IROW Office will require the owner to submit legal documents like tax declaration and title.
10	Possibility of In-City Relocation	A vacant/idled lot near C-5 that can be identified as relocation site. There is also an area which is the former target range area was now occupied by two big buildings.	The LGU have plans/programs on the idled lands that is why the LGU bought a land in Calauan, Laguna as resettlement site to all affected ISF of the Makati City. The second mentioned site is a disputed area between Makati and Taguig Cities.
11	Management of the resettlement site	Once the program of PRRC is finished, who will be managing the resettlement site especially those in Jaime Cardinal Sin Village?	PRRC will hand over the management of the resettlement site to NHA (National Housing Authority) once the PRRC resettlement program is complete.
12	Big companies, industries	How come other private areas like those owned by big companies are not experiencing the same removal as us informal settlers with regards to the 10 meter easement from PRRC? Is there a law justifying this?	DPWH project implementation covers 3 m, and DPWH concern is different from the 10 meter easement width of PRRC.
13		With regards to the garbage that is dumped in the river, not only the informal settlers are the cause of it. How about those big industries that plying the Pasig river?	There is a Mandamus from the Supreme court to clear obstructions that is polluting the river. Other government agencies like the PPA, Coast guard, DENR, and other local government units are involved in implementing this mandamus, including educational activities for big industries.
14	Garbage in the river.	I am involved in the environmental protection through the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (DrRMC). On the part of our area of jurisdiction, we should be given an authority to prevent the people throwing garbage in the river. I suggest to include the beautification on Pasig River to the Project.	There is no need to seek an authority/permit to prevent people throwing garbage in the river because we should be responsible for our surroundings. We should have social responsibility on areas of concern.

Table 36 Summary of Questions and Answers Raised in 3rd Public Consultation

	Topics	Questions	Answers
1	The affected area	What is the affected area by the Project?	The affected area of the Project is within the river area and it is also within the limits of 3meter easement of the river.
2		What project are you going to construct in the area. Where it will be constructed?	-As explained earlier, the major scope of the PMRCIP (Phase III) Project is dredging an approximately 5.4 km stretch of Lower Marikina River, dike/revetment, river wall are proposed to be constructed along the said area. The Projects is scheduled to commence by end month of 2013.
3	The low lying areas	The only problem is the low lying areas at the landside, there are collapsed areas even without rains or typhoon. I suggest said areas to be included in the Project.	Your suggestion is also noted, during detailed design which is tentatively scheduled to commence in 2012, extensive analyses/studies will be conducted to determine the actual condition of the river sections/areas especially those who need urgent protection works.
4	The measurement of the 3meters	Will the measurement of the 3meters start from the river bank to landside? How about the crops/trees affected by the Project?	-Yes, the measurement of the said 3 meters will start from the riverbank towards the landside. -The crops/trees/vegetables planted will be compensated at current market price at the time of taking, except to those crops which are ready/good for harvest, which will also be revaluated during the resettlement process.
5		- After the river park, are you going to get another 3 meter easement to the	-No, as explained earlier, the river park will only be affected temporarily. During construction works,

		landside during the construction?	river based operation for the project will be applied wherein the construction activities will be undertaken in the riverside.
6	Outside of the 3m easement	How about if houses are affected outside the 3m easement?	<p>- There is no houses identified to be affected by the construction of the said dike/ revetments, since, it is proposed to be constructed within the limits of the river park at landside area.</p> <p>On the other hand, because of the Supreme Court Decision /Mandamus to clean up the Manila Bay, all LGUs are mandated to clear areas along the 10 meter easement for major rivers including Pasig-Marikina River and 3 meter for tributary (small) rivers in Metro Manila and NCR. Hence, the ISF along the Lower Marikina River which is within the said 10m will be relocated by LGUs in coordination with NHA and MMDA.</p>
7	Impacts on the river park	In the implementation of the Project, will the river park be affected?	<p>During the implementation of the Project, the river park will temporarily be affected, since, dike/revetment is being proposed to be constructed on said river park area to protect the neighborhood communities from overflowing of water on the river specially during flood.</p> <p>After construction, the river park will be heightened since it will be restored on top of the said dike.</p>
8	Drainage outlet at the river park	<p>During Typhoon Ondoy, the river park was affected by water with sand and mud and went up to the residence area.</p> <p>There is no sufficient drainage outlet for water to pass through the river. I suggest to have drainage outlet.</p>	Your suggestion is well taken, it might be reviewed during detailed design and you may also bring the said drainage outlet problem with the LGU, so that they can act immediately and appropriately on your concerned.
9	Compensation	Is there any compensation/ payments to the affected improvements like crops/trees/vegetables?	Yes, if there are improvements identified to be affected by the project, they will be compensated at current market value, except to those crops which are ready for harvest.
10		Will DPWH conduct surveys on the improvements along the River?	Yes, actually we are now conducting the census survey of all the improvements of the PAFs along the Lower Marikina River.
11	Consultation meetings plan	Before the implementation of the Project, will DPWH also conduct series of consultation meetings with us?	Yes, prior to the implementation of the Project, DPWH will still conduct series of consultation meetings especially with the PAFs. Likewise, the DPWH is continuously coordinating with the LGU relative to the Project.
12	Impacts from the current dredging work	<p>Is DPWH the one presently dredging the River?</p> <p>Our plants were affected and they put the dredged materials to our plants.</p>	The proposed PMRCIP (Phase III) is not yet started. The tentative schedule for the implementation of the project is in 2013. Right now it is still under the preparation/ preparatory stage wherein this consultation activity is included.
13	Willingness to vacate the project area	If in case our area will be affected by the this DPWH Project, we are very willing to vacate the area once the project is implemented, we will support this flood control project since we are the first that will be benefited.	Thank you for your cooperation and support to the Project.
14	Flood in Marikina City	Why is it in Marikina City area are flooded than areas in Pasig City?	Because all the water coming from Antipolo and other areas upstream directly discharge and runs to the Upper Marikina River. The PMRCIP (Phase IV) which will be the next construction stage after the proposed PMRCIP (Phase III) will also be proposed in the future which will cover channel improvement of Upper Marikina River.

CHAPTER 9 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

9.1 Identification of Related Institutions

Organizational coordination in implementation of the resettlement action plan is summarized in Table 37. The organizational arrangement among the responsible institutions is described in Figure 12.

Procedure of Resettlement	Responsible Organization
Household census, structure tagging, verification of eligibility of PAFs	DPWH-PMO-MFCP I in coordination with LGUs and LIAC
Estimation of compensation cost	DPWH-IROWR – PMO, to be validated by LIAC
RAP implementation	DPWH-PMO-MFCP I (implementing office) in coordination with LIAC and DPWH, IROWR – PMO and DPWH-ESSO
RAP monitoring	PMO-MFCP I and ESSO, in coordination with LIAC
Complaints and grievances handling	LIAC in coordination with PMO-MFCP I and ESSO
Consultation and coordination with PAFs, making agreement with PAFs regarding the choice of compensation, relocation and financial assistance	LIAC in coordination with IROWR – PMO, PMO - MFCP I
Issuance of notification for structure demolition	LIAC in coordination with IROWR – PMO, PMO - MFCP I
Preparation of necessary documents for demolition, relocation, and financial assistance	LIAC in coordination with IROWR – PMO, PMO - MFCP I
Preparation of necessary funding for demolition, relocation, and financial assistance	PMO-MFCP I in coordination with IROWR – PMO
Official demolition of structures and clearance of the site	LIAC in coordination with IROWR – PMO, PMO - MFCP I
Provision of compensations, assistances, and allowances	DPWH IROWR – PMO in coordination with LIAC and PMO-MFCP I
Preventing further in-flow of ISFs on the cleared easement area	Barangay Captains and Officials, assisted with LGU police
Job training and livelihood rehabilitation	PMO-MFCP I in coordination with the appropriate concerned agencies : Department of Education, Various NGOs, Dept. of Social Welfare and Development, etc.

PMO-MFCP I : Project Management Office, Major Flood Control Projects, Cluster I

PMO-MI CI 1: Project Manager
LGU : Local Government Unit

LGU : Local Government Unit

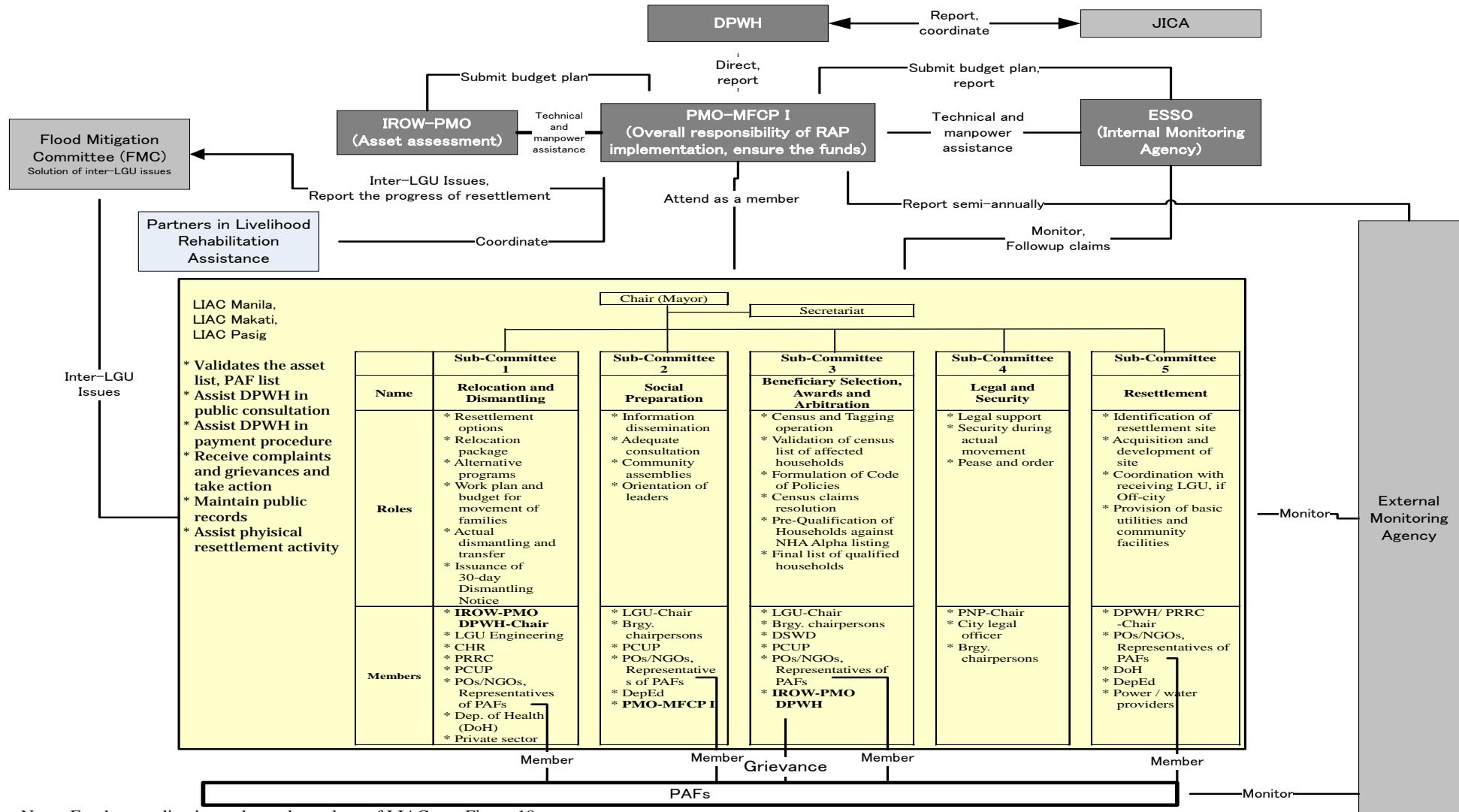
IROWR-PMO : Infrastructure Right-Of-Way and Resettlement-Project Management Office

ESSO : Environmental and Social Services Office

DPWH-PMO-MFCP I as the implementing office of the Project shall be the responsible organization for all the preparation and activities in this resettlement plan. DPWH,-IROWR-PMO shall assist the PMO-MFCP I by providing man-power and technical assistance regarding the assessment and payment of compensations. DPWH ESSO will also assist the PMO-MFCP I regarding the internal monitoring and due process of decision making.

PMO-MFCP I shall be part of the Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC) Meeting of Manila and Makati Cities. Estimation of compensation cost proposed by IROWR-PMO shall be discussed and deliberated during LIAC meeting. The implementation of the RAP by the PMO-MFCP I shall be reviewed/conformed by LIAC prior to its actual activities.

The PMO-MFCPI shall conduct internal and external monitoring of the RAP, thus, the monitoring report shall be discussed during LIAC meeting.



Note : For the coordination, roles and members of LIAC, see Figure 18.

Figure 12 **Organizational Coordination for RAP Implementation**

The complaints and grievances relative to resettlements issues/concerns received by the DPWH-PMO-MFCP I and/or ESSO shall be endorsed to the Beneficiaries Selection, Awards and Arbitrations Committee (BSAAC) through the LIAC for discussion and final decision and/or appropriate action/solution.

On the other hand, if relevant resettlement issues and/or concerns arise that necessitate discussions among concerned LGUs, the Flood Mitigation Committee (FMC) to be established/set up under the project, which will serve as a coordinating body among the concerned agencies and LGUs, shall assist in handling such discussions to facilitate addressing solutions and/or actions on said issues/concerns.

9.2 Capacities, Roles and Responsibilities

9.2.1 DPWH- Project Management Office - Major Flood Control Project I (PMO-MFCPI)

The Organizational Structure of the Department of Public Works and Highways is shown in Figure 13.

The PMO-MFCP I of the DPWH has an overall responsibility for the implementation of the project. The PMO shall manage and supervise the project, including the resettlement activities and land acquisition in coordination with other concerned agencies. It shall ensure that funds for the implementation of the RAP are available and that expenses are properly accounted in a timely manner.

The PMO-MFCP I shall be assisted by the ESSO in providing technical guidance and support in the implementation of the RAP especially with regards to social issues and/or considerations.

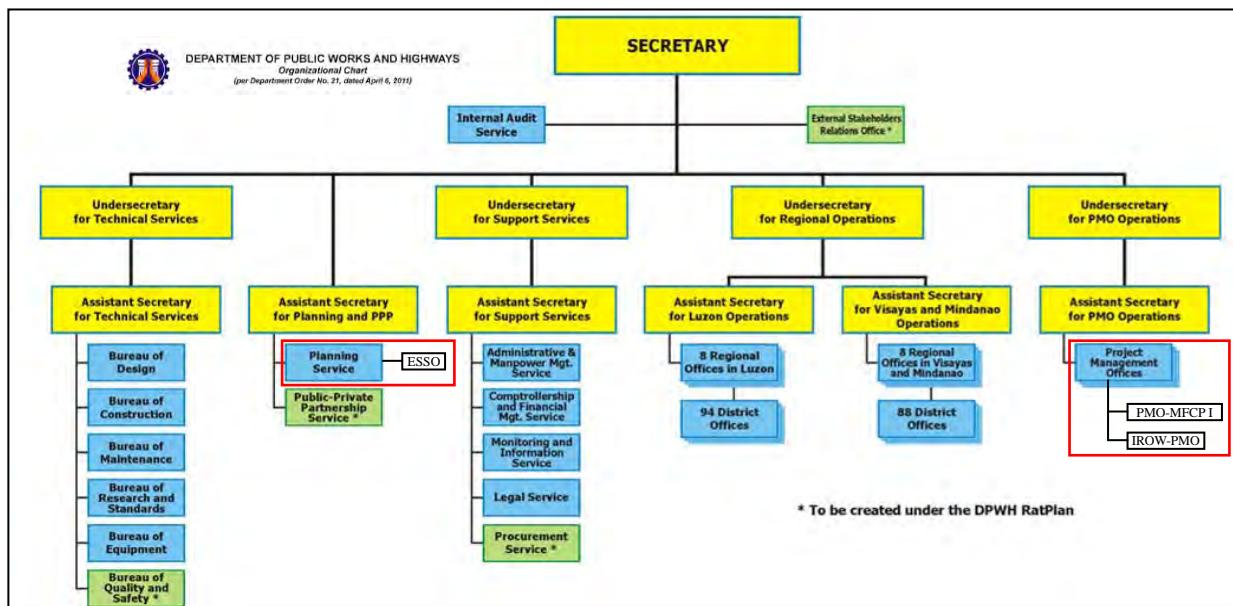


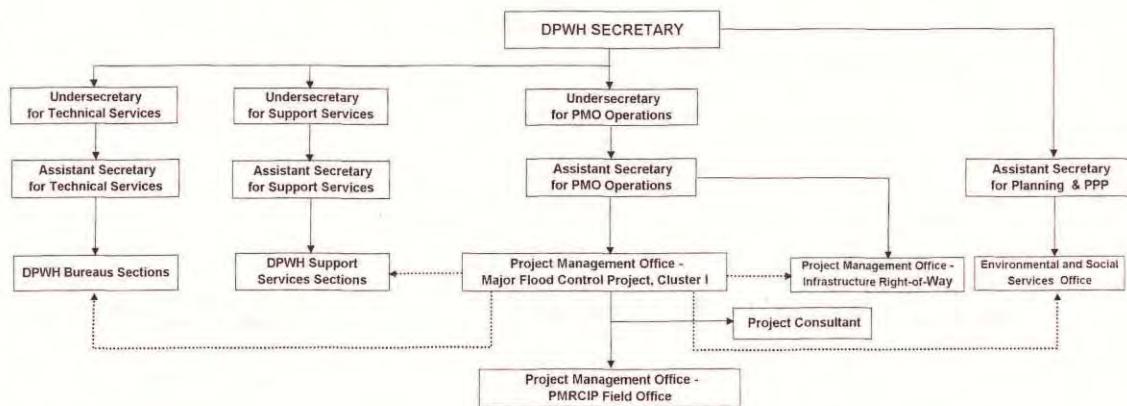
Figure 13 Organization Chart of DPWH



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS
PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE - MAJOR FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS (MFCP), CLUSTER I

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PASIG-MARIKINA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (PHASE III)



Legend: → (Line of Authority)
↔ (Line of Coordination)

Remarks:

PMO-MFCPI (Main Office) - responsible for implementation and/or overall management and supervision of the project including its structural and non-structural components.

PMO-MFCPI (Field Office) - Project Site Office, responsible for direct supervision of the actual construction works/activities of the project.

PMO-MFCPI in coordination with the IROW and ESSO will undertake the implementation of the RAP of the project.

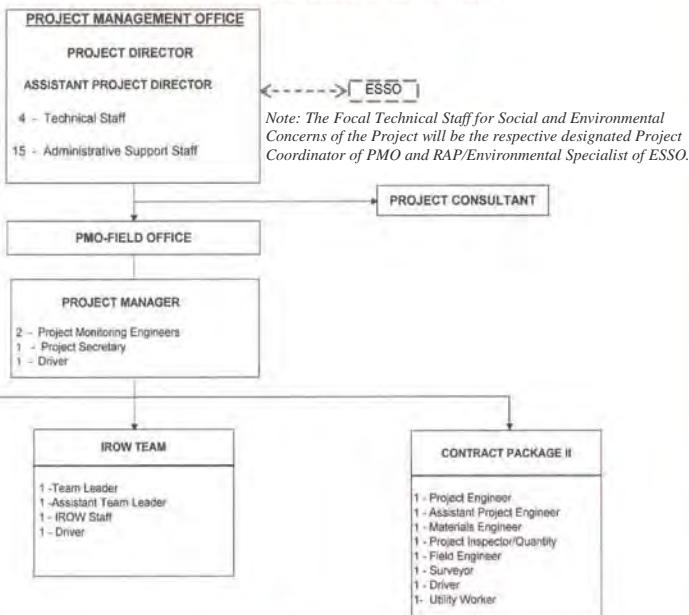
(See Attached Separate Organizational Chart for the Composition of Key Personnel and Technical/Administrative Staff of the PMO-Major Flood Control Projects, Cluster I Office)



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS
PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE - MAJOR FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS, CLUSTER I

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PASIG-MARIKINA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS (PHASE III)



Prepared by:

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Reviewed by:

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Engineer IV

Recommending Approval:

RAMON A. ARRIOLA III
OIC Assistant Project Director

Approved:

PATRICK B. GATAN
Project Director

Figure 14 Organizational Chart for the Proposed Implementation of PMRCIP (Phase III)

PMO-MFCP I (Field Office) - responsible for the management and /or supervision of all activities related to actual project construction including right-of-way acquisition and/or resettlement of the Project Affected Families (PAFs).

Project Consultant – give assistance to the PMO-MFCP I relative to the implementation of the project including monitoring for resettlement.

The roles and functions of the upper ranking staff are as follows:

a. Project Director

- * Direct and supervise the planning, formulation and implementation of the project as well as coordinate with all the concerned agencies
- * Supervise field and actual operations of the project
- * Recommend and/or take remedial action on the issues and concerns in connection with the implementation of the project

b. Assistant Project Director

- * Assist the Project Director in overseeing the implementation of the project
- * Direct and supervise all technical activities of its subordinates relative to the implementation of the project
- * Perform other related functions as maybe assigned

c. Project Manager

- * Administer, supervise and inspect all administrative and technical aspects of the project
- * Recommend appropriate measure on the issues and/or concerns encountered during project implementation for the approval of the Project Director

d. Project Engineer

- * Directly supervise, inspect and monitor all on-going activities of the project

9.2.2 DPWH - Infrastructure Right-of-Way and Resettlement– Project Management Office (IROWR-PMO)

The DPWH-IROWR PMO handles all acquisition of Right-of-Way and related resettlement nationwide. Figure 15 shows the overall organization of the PMO.

The Right-of-Way Acquisition (ROWA) Division is responsible for appraisal of land and assets. Details of ROWA Organization are shown in Figure 16.

The Removal and Relocation Operation (RRO) Division conducts relocation activities related to the DPWH ROW acquisition.

The Administration and Finance Division is the section responsible for preparation of necessary funding and provision of the compensation and assistances.

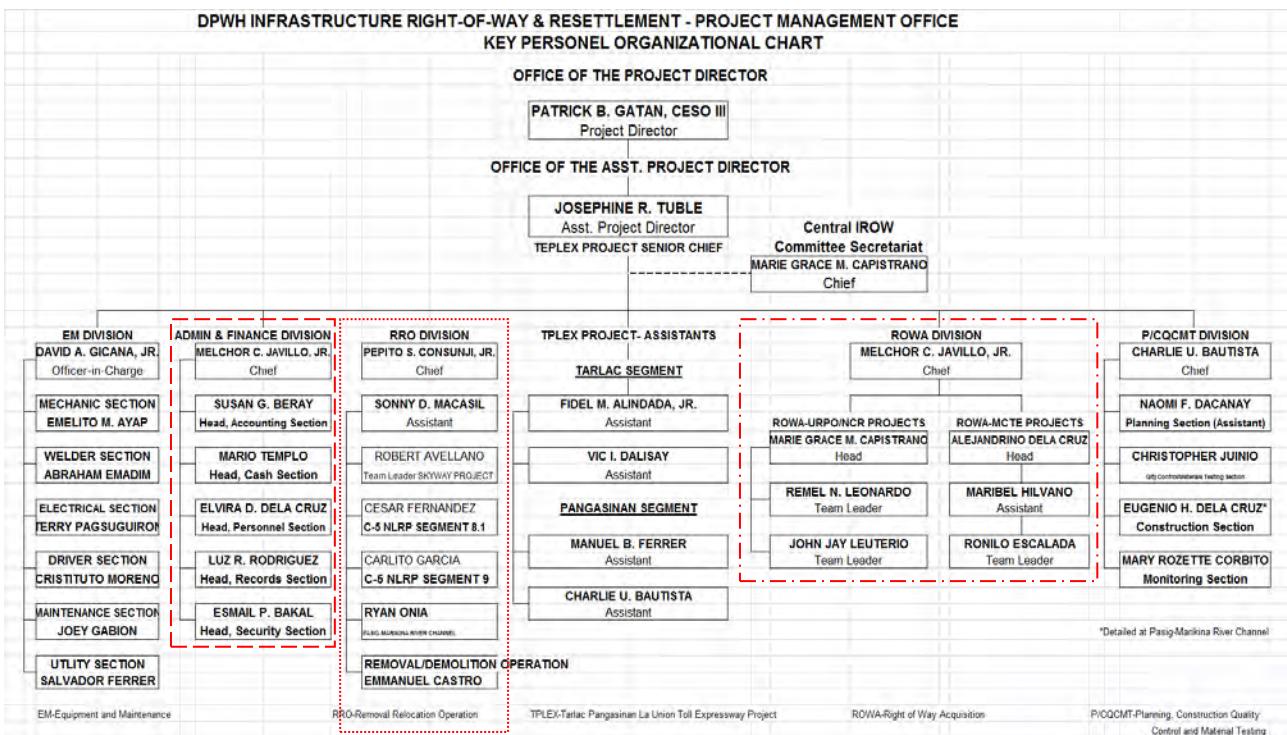


Figure 15 Overall Organizational Chart of DPWH IROWR-PMO

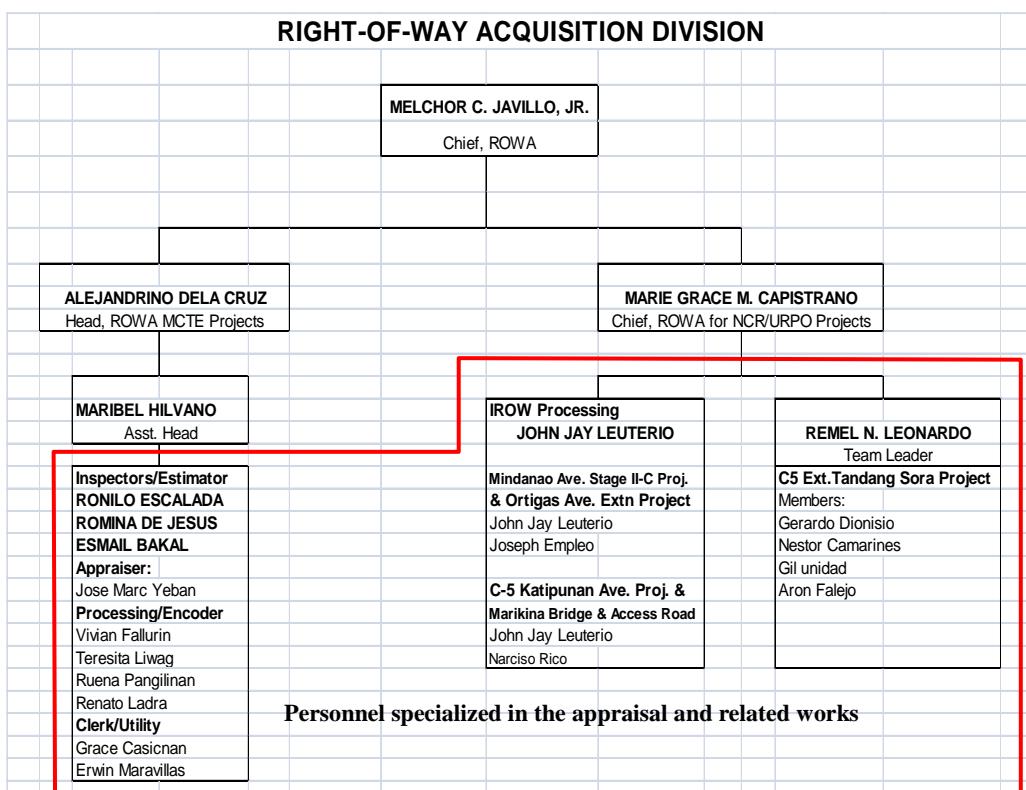


Figure 16 Organizational Chart of Appraiser Section of IROWR-PMO

9.2.3 DPWH - Environmental and Social Services Office (ESSO)

The DPWH-ESSO is an ad-hoc organization within the DPWH Planning Service that was created by a Department Order. Personnel and resources from various divisions of DPWH were assigned to this office, one of which is the Environmental Impact Assessment Division under the Planning Service.

The structure of ESSO is shown in Figure 17. The staff is divided into three groups and each group supervises different region of the Republic.

The functions of the ESSO are as follows:

1. Conduct assessments for environmental, social impact and land acquisition.
2. Prepare relevant reports such as Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE), Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), Environmental Management Plans (EMP), Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) and other necessary document.
3. Facilitate consultation and information dissemination to project affected persons and other relevant stakeholders.
4. Conduct environmental monitoring; Monitor RAP implementation and conduct post implementation evaluation.
5. Provide guidance to the PMO's regional and district level DPWH staff and local authorities in carrying out the above studies, preparation of documents and RAP implementation.
6. Provide training at regional, district and local level for consultation/participation, RAP implementation, environmental management planning, environmental monitoring, EIA tools and other new techniques.
7. Maintain and update the existing data bank and Geographical Information System (GIS).
8. Coordinate environmental concerns with other DPWH Offices, concerned Government Agencies, Local Government Units and Non Governmental Organizations.

The ESSO shall provide assistance and support in the implementation of the RAP for the Project, as follows:

- 1) Assists the PMO in the preparation and planning of the RAP;
- 2) Assists the PMO in preparation of the necessary budget plans for the RAP of the Project;
- 3) Assists the PMOs in resolving all resettlement concerns and activities;
- 4) Assists the PMO in amending/revising the RAP, if necessary, to incorporate identified resettlements concerns/issues encountered during RAP implementation;
- 5) Assists in monitoring and follow-up processing the compensation claims of the PAFs in coordination with the concerned LIAC;
- 6) Assists the PMO in supervising periodic monitoring on RAP implementation prior to submission of monitoring report to JICA.

Department of Public Works and Highways
Environmental and Social Services Office, Planning Service

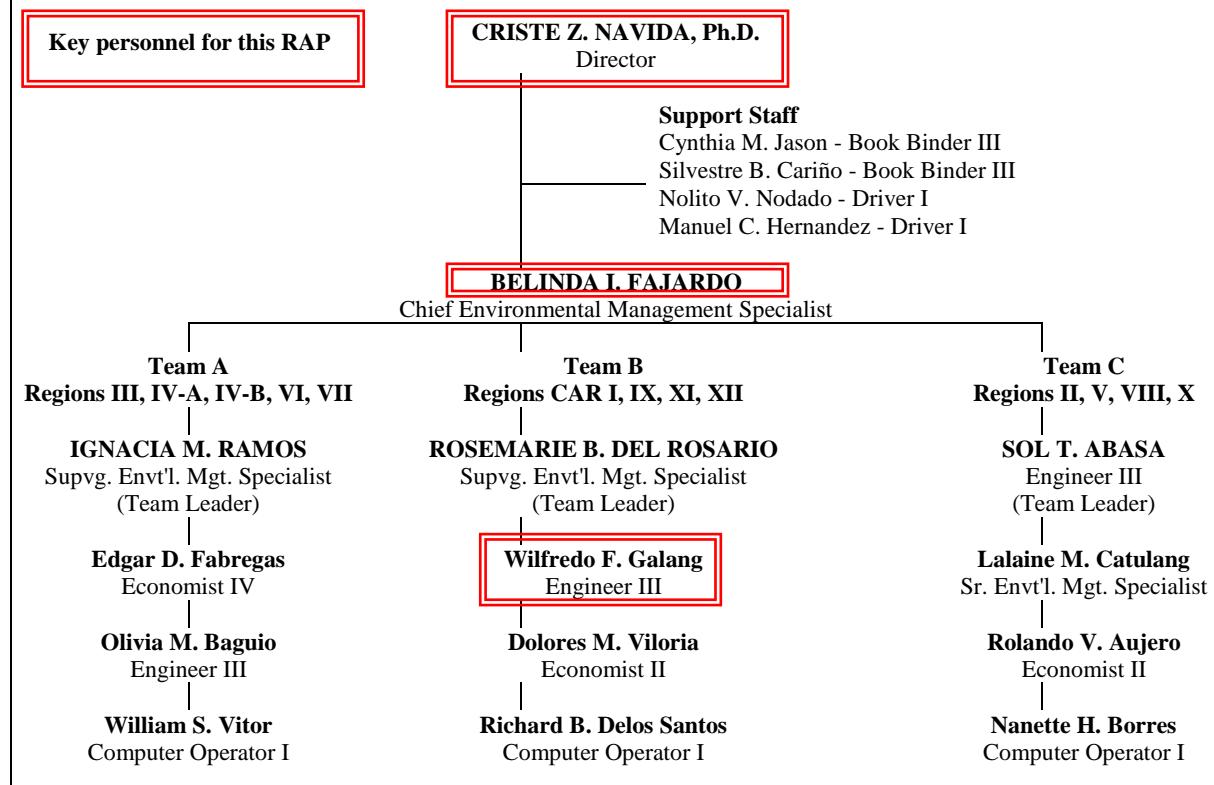
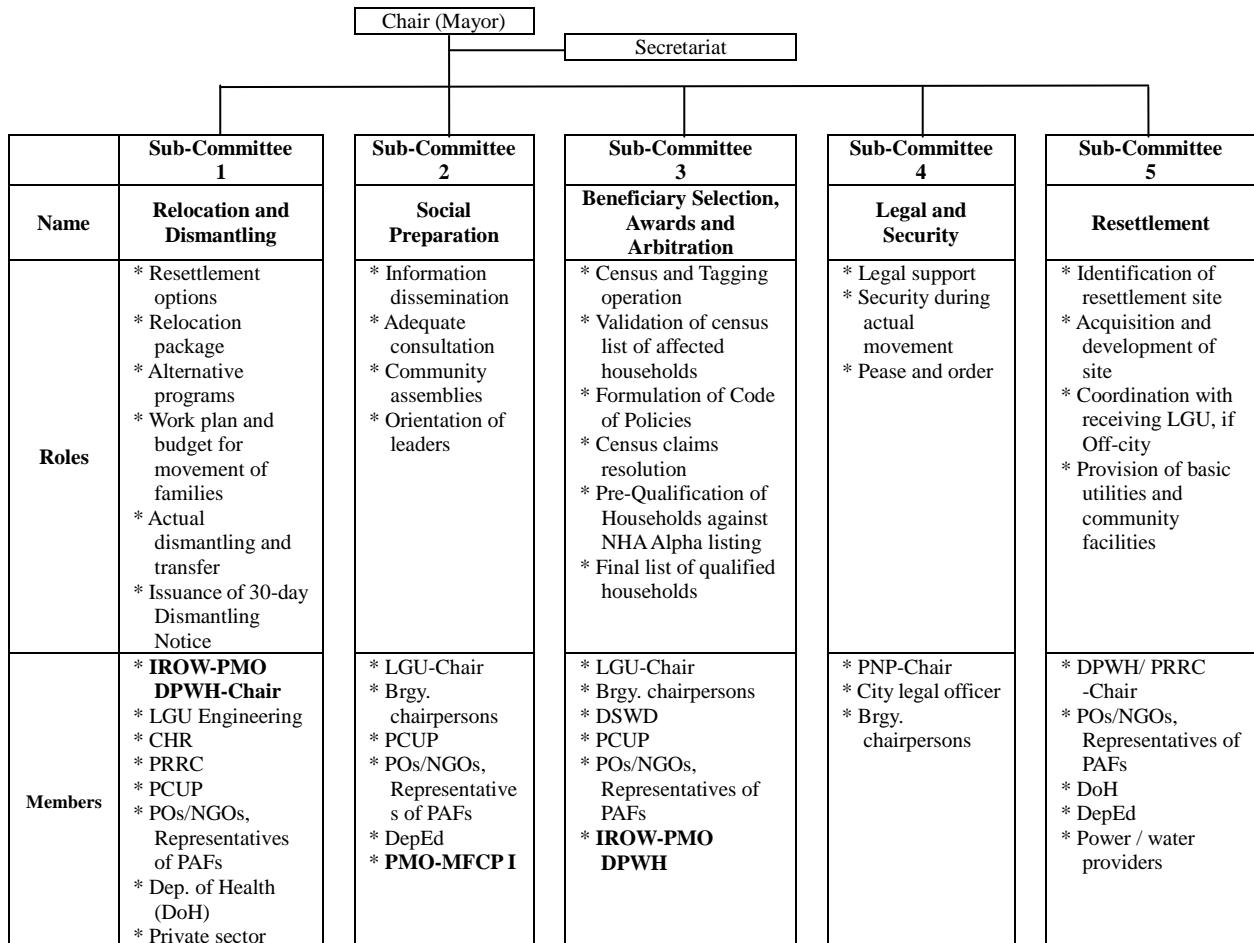


Figure 17 Organizational Chart of DPWH Environmental and Social Services Office

9.2.4 Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC)

The LIAC are created and institutionalized to be involved actively in the implementation of the government relocation and resettlement program. It shall be headed by the concerned city/municipal mayor under whose jurisdiction the project area is located.

Representatives of the PAF will shall be invited as one of the POs (Peoples' Organization).



Note: CHR : Commission on Human Rights, PCUP : Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor

Figure 18 Organization Chart of LIAC

LIAC is the central decision-making, coordinating and consultative body, a pool of manpower, resources and expertise of concerned local government units and national government agencies, as well as the working group that implements and/or causes the carrying out of the various activities, plans, programs and projects regarding resettlement. LIAC members gather periodically, attend all open dialogues, and observe all demolition works to secure the right of the affected families/persons as well as to prevent rough conflicts.

Figure 18 shows the proposed coordination of LIAC regarding the Project.

Specifically, the LIAC shall:

- Serve as the local clearing house of all relocation and resettlement activities, and resolve issues and concerns that may arise in the actual conduct of census and

- tagging operations and dismantling operations, as well as in the planning and development of resettlement sites;
- b. Facilitate the orderly, peaceful and humane relocation of the ISFs occupying the affected areas;
- c. Ensure that all qualified families are relocated to acceptable, secure, and affordable resettlement sites that are provided with basic utilities, facilities and services;
- d. Enable all project stakeholders to participate in planning and implementing the program through a coordinative and integrated multi-sectoral approach; and
- e. Monitor the implementation of plans, programs and projects as well as the operations of the subcommittees under it.

9.2.5 Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission (PRRC)

The PRRC was created on January 1999 through Executive Order 54 to ensure that the Pasig River is rehabilitated to its historically pristine condition conducive to transport, recreation and tourism.

Consolidating the various government offices in charge of aspects of Pasig River rehabilitation into a single body, the Commission has the mandate to plan, coordinate, evaluate, approve, implement, supervise, and monitor plans, programs, projects and activities; and enforce rules and regulations towards the rehabilitation of the river.

PRRC, based on a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the City Government of Manila, is the responsible institution for resettlement of residents within the 10-m easement of the Pasig River. The resettlement project was previously funded by the ADB, but now it is funded under the national budget.

PRRC will assist the resettlement activities of the DPWH through coordination with LIAC and/or provide information concerning status/developments of resettlement/relocation of ISF to the DPWH.

9.2.6 Makati Social Welfare Development (MSWD), Makati City

The MSWD is responsible for the Census, consultation, coordination relocation, compensation, and monitoring of the residents within the danger zones.

Engineering Department is responsible for preparation of the relocation housing site owned by Makati City.

The MSWD will assist the resettlement activities of the DPWH through coordination with the LIAC and/or provide information concerning status/developments of resettlement/relocation of ISF to the DPWH.

9.2.7 Urban Poor Affairs Office (UPAO) and Housing and Home Site Regulatory Unit (HHSRU), Pasig City

The UPAO and HHSRU, Special Projects Office of the City Mayor, are responsible for the census, consultation, and compensation.

The UPAO and HHSRU will assist the resettlement activities of the DPWH through coordination with the LIAC and/or provide information concerning status/developments of resettlement/relocation of ISF to the DPWH.

9.2.8 Institutions Related to Livelihood Rehabilitation Assists and Trainings

Institutions such as Department of Agriculture (DA), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) are expected to provide the Livelihood Rehabilitation Trainings to PAFs relocated.

Table 38 Recent Example of Training Programs Provided at Relocation Site or Targeting for Urban Poor

Institution	Relocation Site Location or Target Groups	Training Program and Achievement
Department of Agriculture	NHA site, Calauan, Laguna	Training for vegetable and flower farming
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority	NHA site, Calauan, Laguna	Training for carpentry, masonry, electrical work, cosmetics, crafts making
Cooperative Development Authority	PRRC site, Montalban, Rizal	Setting up cooperative for water bottling business with micro-finance from PRRC
	Makati site, San Jose, Bulacan,	Training for cooperative formation and management
Department of Social Welfare and Development	Residents of DSWD residential facilities and other needy adults identified by DSWD in Mandaluyong	5-day Training for basic baking as a part of livelihood cum hunger mitigation project of DSWD

CHAPTER 10 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation Schedule of the RAP for the PMRCIP (Phase III) is planned as shown in Table 38. During Detailed Design (D/D) Stage of the Project, which will be carried out in Calendar Year 2012, revalidation of the census/tagging survey result shall be conducted as part of the Consulting Services for the D/D. Hence, if there will be identified additional households to be affected due to changes in the design/plan and construction areas of the project as compared to the preliminary design/plan proposed under the preparatory study, the RAP shall be revised to include those additional PAFs. Accordingly, current cut-off date will be set for the census/tagging of the newly identified PAFs.

The implementation of the RAP is planned to be completed prior to the commencement of construction/civil works of the project which is scheduled in December 2013.

Therefore, resettlement of all PAFs including removal/demolition of their affected structures are planned to be completed by November 2013. The actual demolition of the structures shall be conducted with the presence of the PAFs and representatives/members of LIAC. Transportation assistance will be provided to the PAFs, if needed, and also financial and food assistance shall be provided prior to the resettlement.

Table 39 RAP Implementation Schedule (Tentative)

		Responsible Organization	2011				2012				2013				2014	2015	2016	2017
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
A	Detailed design and other consulting services of Phase III Project	DPWH																
B	(If project area and design are changed) Census survey, Socio-economic study, and Revision of RAP to include new PAFs	DPWH																
D	Other consulting services	DPWH																
E	Construction work for PMRCIP Phase III	DPWH													Dec.-			
1	Preparation of RAP	DPWH																
2	Pre-resettlement monitoring at Project Site	DPWH													-Nov.			
3	Coordination of sending LGUs, LIAC members regarding resettlement scope and schedule	DPWH																
4	Verification of eligibility of PAFs	DPWH/LIAC																
5	Coordination and implementation of the Open Dialogue with attendance of LIAC = Finalization of resettlement program	DPWH/LIAC																
	(If project area and design are changed) Adjustment of resettlement program	DPWH/LIAC																
6	Grievance redress regarding the eligibility decision	DPWH/LIAC																
7	Decision of PAFs regarding the choice or acceptance of compensation	PAF																
8	Preparation of necessary documents and funding by PAFs and LGUs (and other LIAC member institutions) for demolition, relocation, and financial assistance	PAF/LGU																
9	Issuance of 30-day notification for structure demolition	LIAC																
10	Resettlement Activities Monitoring at Project Site	DPWH/LIAC													-Nov.			
11	Voluntary demolition by PAFs Payment of compensation before physical relocation.	PAF DPWH/LIAC													-Nov.			
12	Official demolition of structures with the attendance of the affected settler(s) and LIAC members Payment of compensation before physical relocation	PAF DPWH/LIAC													-Nov.			
13	After demolition and clearing the affected project area, the Barangay Police patrols/monitor the cleared area to prevent the returnees (ISF)	Barangay																
14	DPWH, in coordination with other related institution, provide man power and equipment to clear and level the site of demolition	DPWH/LIAC													-Nov.			
15	Post-Resettlement Monitoring at resettled locations	DPWH																
16	Job training to be provided or introduced based on the monitoring results .	DPWH																

CHAPTER 11

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

The PMO-MFCP I will be responsible for receiving the complaints and grievances regarding the design and implementation of the proposed construction works. The said PMO will also be responsible for preparation and implementation of appropriate measures. PAF may also bring their concerns to LIAC-BSAAC (Beneficiaries Selection, Awards and Arbitrations Committee), or concerned sections/divisions of the LGUs being the secretariat of the sub-committee. All the complaints and grievances received by PMO and LGU are to be brought to the Sub-Committee for resolution. PMO will also endorse the complaints and grievances to ESSO for advise and assistance.

During the community meetings prior to the resettlement activities, the channels for complaints and grievances and related procedures shall be announced/publicized to the public including the PAFs in the form of hand-outs like pamphlets brochures/ leaflets . After the community meetings, all concerned institutions, including Barangay, LGU, PMO-MFCP I, shall use the same hand-outs to explain the grievance redress procedures to those who come to them for filing their concerns.

Grievances from the PAFs related to the resettlement implementation or any related issues to the project will be handled, free of monetary charge, through negotiations and are aimed to have consensus decision to the following procedures:

1. The PAFs will lodge their grievances by writing to the LIAC for immediate resolution. When received verbally, the grievances may be written by the staff of LIAC, LGU, or PMO-MFCP I, or staff assigned by PMO-MFCP I, for submission.
2. If the complaint is not satisfactorily resolved in 15 days or the PAF does not receive any response from the LIAC, the PAF can forward the complaint or file an appeal to the DPWH NCR Regional Office (RO).
3. If the complaint is not satisfactorily resolved in 15 days or the PAF does not receive any response from the DPWH RO, the PAF can file a legal complaint in any appropriate Court of Law.

PAFs shall be exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to the grievance redress procedures.

After the relocation, PMO-MFCP I will be responsible for monitoring the living condition of PAFs quarterly, be responsible for receiving all the appeals/complaints and will also be the first window to receive the grievances. All the appeals received will also be documented, and be brought to LIAC for immediate action.

Documentations of the received appeals/complaints/grievances shall be discussed in the LIAC meetings for immediate actions.

CHAPTER 12 RESETTLEMENT COSTS

12.1 Compensation Cost for Affected Structures

DPWH Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement which is needed to replace an affected asset without depreciation and without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction.

A comparative unit cost of the affected structure based on the market price in May 2011 and sample of DPWH assessment in certain DPWH resettlement project is shown in Table 39. Hence, the higher unit cost per square meter of the affected structures based on the floor area and structure type was used/adopted in estimating the compensation cost of affected structure.

Based on the applied unit cost as shown in Table 40, the total compensation cost for the affected structures is estimated at P 5,286,787 (Table 42).

In the preparation process of compensation, DPWH shall conduct assessment of each structure, using the same unit-price for public work contracts, and the value shall be presented to and discussed with the owners. Therefore, it is reasonable to use DPWH procedure for calculation of market value of the affected structure.

Table 40 Unit Cost of Affected Structure based on Floor Area and Structure Type

Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Market Value Survey Results					DPWH Assessment Example				
			Floor Area M2	Replacement cost total P	Unit cost P/m2	Location	Year	Floor Area M2	Replacement cost total P	Unit cost P/m2	Location	Year
One-story	Salvaged	Salvaged (Tin, plastic, cardboard, etc)			92*					42		
One-story	Wooden	Light (nipa, cogon, Bamboo, wood)	45	41,468	922	Barangay 900	2011	45	18,965	421	Pura, Tarlac	2009
One-story	Semi-concrete	Mixed (Mixture of Light and Strong materials)	78	99,136	1,271	Barangay 900	2011	78	97,756	1,258	Pura, Tarlac	2009
One-story	concrete	Strong (hollow blocks, G.I. Sheets, wood)	141	265,783	3,407	Barangay 900	2011	141	675,310	4,787	Pura, Tarlac	2009

*: 10 % of the cost of Wooden Structure.

Bold : Used for estimation of compensation cost.

Source: JICA Study Team, IROWR-PMO, DPWH

P. 1.000 = Y. 1.905. (Dec., 2010)

Table 41 Number of Structures to be Affected 100 %

	Barangay	Salvaged	Light	Mixed	Strong	Total
Manila	Barangay 900	0	2	12	12	26
	Barangay 896	0	0	13	5	18
	Barangay 897	1	1	6	1	9
	Barangay 894	0	0	2	0	2
Makati	West Rembo	0	1	2	2	5
	Total	1	4	35	20	60

Table 42 Estimated Compensation Cost for Affected Structure

Structure Materials	A No. of Structures	B Unit Cost /m2	C Average Floor Area m2	D Compensation Cost Total P	E=D/A Average Compensation per Structure P
Salvaged (Cost = 10% of Light structure)	1	92	80	7,360	7,360
Light Wooden	4	922	24	88,512	29,504
Mixed Semi-concrete	35	1,271	40	1,784,166	63,720
Strong Concrete	20	4,787	36	3,406,748	283,896
Total	60		39	5,286,787	88,113

P 1.000 = Y 1,905 (Dec., 2010)

B : Higher number of the two estimation for the same structure type in Table 40.

C : Calculated from Census Survey results.

D : Calculated using floor area of each target structure in Census Survey results.

Note : In the preparation process of compensation, DPWH shall conduct assessment of each structure, using the same unit-price for public work contracts, and the value shall be presented and discussed to owners.

*: In existing social housing program, NHA program require PAFs to pay total P. 65,000 for housing (Strong-type) in 30 years.

This sample cost was calculated using the DPWH standard assessment format. Items included in the standard format for the concrete structure is shown in Table 43. The standard format requires the assessor to evaluate the details of materials used in the structure, using the same unit-prices applied for public work contracts, which are updated every year. Also, the format requires the measured drawings of the structure to give concrete base for the volume / number of the calculation. Unit costs for the materials are updated every year, using standard price in the respective regions. Labor cost is added as 25 % of the material cost. In addition to the total estimated direct cost, 20 % mark-up is included in the total of replacement cost, covering transportation cost and taxes.

The necessary estimation/calculation on the affected structures are being prepared by the IROWR technical staff and subsequently evaluated/reviewed by the Assistant Project Director for eventual recommendation for approval by the head of the office. Finally, said prepared documents will be approved by the Project Director. Based on these intensive assessment works, the computed replacement cost is considered justifiable and reasonable.

In the Implementation Phase of the RAP, the DPWH Assessor shall assess each affected structure, and subsequently, discuss the corresponding cash compensation to the structure owner.

Table 43 Standard Format of Assessment of Structure Replacement Cost

Items	Detailed contents / materials assessed
Earthworks	i.e. excavation
Concrete works	i.e. cement, sand, gravel, formworks
Masonry works	i.e. mortar, Plaster,
Steel reinforcements	i.e. rebar (footing, wall footing, wall, column), tie wires
Ceiling works	i.e. ceiling joints, plywood, nails
Roofing works	i.e. wooden truss, nails, ridge roll, corrugated sheet
Electrical works	i.e. switch, outlet, utility box, junction box, box cover, pipe, breaker, wire, tape
Plumbing works	i.e. septic tank, slab flooring, walling, cement plaster
Doors, windows and grills	i.e. built-in cabinet, door, steel window, panel door, flush door, hinges, door knob
Painting works	i.e. Patching compound, paint thinner, lacquer thinner, baby roller, paint brush, rags, masking tape
Tile works	i.e. Floor tiles, sand, grout
25 % labor cost for each items	
Total estimated direct cost	
Soft Cost (20 % mark-up)	
Total replacement cost	

12.2 Compensation Cost for Improvements

There are fences, pig pens, dog houses, and a pigeon house to be compensated. The unit cost for compensation is still subject for verification.

Table 44 Number of Improvements to be Affected 100 %

LGU	Barangay	Fence	Pig Pen	Dog House	Pigeon House	Chicken Pen	Deepwell	Kitchen	Shelter	
	Unit Cost	Under survey								
Manila	Barangay 900	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	
	Barangay 896	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	
	Barangay 897	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	
	Barangay 894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Makati	West Rembo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Pasig	Bagong Ilog	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ugong	0	0	5	0	5	3	0	3	
	Caniogan	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
	Maybunga / Rosario (Under confirmation)	1	0	20	1	27	1	5	12	
	Total	2	3	46	1	32	4	5	15	
	Grand Total				108					

Animals are not covered for compensation, because PAFs can bring them to relocation site if they wish.

12.3 Compensation Cost for Crops and Trees

Under this RAP, the compensation cost for the gardens are not considered/included in the computation of compensation cost considering that the annual crops and vegetables in the gardens are expected to be harvested prior to the commencement of construction work which will be notified by DPWH.

However, if the affected plants, shrubs, and other improvements in the garden are justified for compensation, DPWH shall discuss to the owner about the arrangement for compensation.

The estimated total compensation cost for the affected trees is P 8,140,000. Out of the said total cost, P 5,035,160 or equivalent to 62% refers to the total cost of those trees listed below using their respective current market unit prices (unit price for other affected kind of trees are still under survey/verification).

Table 45 Estimated Compensation Cost for Crops and Trees

LGU	Barangay	Household	Garden / Field	Trees (Fruit, timber)	Banana	Coconut	Guyabano	Mango	Papaya	
	Unit cost P.					2,500	720	12,000	63,000	200
Manila	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	896	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	897	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Makati	West Rembo	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pasig	Bagong Ilog	10	2	20	1	11	6	2	0	
	Ugong	22	19	284	72	7	3	13	42	
	Caniogan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Maybunga /Rosario (Under confirmation)	52	29	580	213	65	51	41	20	
	Total	93	59	884	286	83	60	56	62	
	Compensation cost P.		To be validated		715,000	59,760	720,000	3,528,000	12,400	
	Total (part of Grand Total) P. (61.9 % of the total number of trees)					5,035,160				

Tree species not listed in the above Table include such as Bamboo (126 trees), Malungay (38), Lemon (35), Alagaw (27), Mahogany (21), Guava (17), and Langka (Jack fruit) (13).

Table 46 Unit Cost of Vegetables at Market Price (May 2011)

Type /Kind	Unit	Price
Amplaya (bitter gourd)	1 kg.	P 35-40.00
Cabbage	1 kg.	P 25-30.00
Carrots	1 kg.	P 30-35.00
Tomatoes	1 kg.	P 10.00
Red Onion	1 kg.	P 45.00
Eggplant	1 kg.	P 25-30.00
Root Crop (Cassava)	1 kg.	P 10-20.00
Okra	1 kg.	P 25-50.00
Root Crop (Red Camote)	1 kg.	P 10-15.00
Garlic	1 kg.	P 100.00

Price survey was conducted at Nepa-Q Market (Quezon City) and Divisoria Market (Manila).

12.4 Cost for Preparation and Implementation of Resettlement Plan

The logistic cost for resettlement programs/activities of the DPWH is under survey/preparation.

Table 47 shows the logistic costs for resettlement plan per household under the NHA Pasig Office in 2010.

Using the NHA unit cost, the cost for preparation and implementation of resettlement plan for 58 PAFs is estimated at P 423,400.

Table 47 Cost Estimation for Preparation and Implementation of Resettlement Plan

			P. per household	Administration and implementation	P. per 58 households
Serviced lot			100,000		
Serviced house			75,000		
Community facilities			10,000		
Relocation cost			12,000		
Pre-relocation	Census and tagging	350	350	20,300	
	Community preparation	300	300	17,400	
	Information dissemination	200	200	11,600	
	Livelihood planning	250	250	14,500	
	Field trips to proposed resettlement sites including transportation and fuel	200			
	Inter-agency organization / coordination (administration cost)	200	200	11,600	
	Project mobilization (administration cost)	500	500	29,000	
Relocation	Manpower assistance teams	2,300	2,300	133,400	
	Transportation (trucks for materials) including fuel	4,000			
	Service vans for women, children, elders	1,500			
	LIAC food allowance	300	300	17,400	
	Security allowance	200	200	11,600	

			P. per household	Administration and implementation	P. per 58 households
Post-relocation	Manpower assistance teams	600	600	34,800	
	Transportation (truck for hauling debris) including fuel	500	500	29,000	
	LIAC food allowance	100	100	5,800	
	Security allowance	100	100	5,800	
	Turn-over activities	100	100	5,800	
	Contingencies including administration and management not included above	300	300	17,400	
Water and power connection fee			5,000		
Food assistance (in kind, for 3 days)			1,000	1,000	58,000
Total			215,000		423,400

Source of Unit Cost: NHA Pasig Office

12.5 Cost for Assurances and Allowances

Cost for assurances and allowances is estimated at P 1,791,200.

Table 48 Cost for Assurances and Allowances

Type	Number	Unit Cost P.	Total Cost P.
Transportation assistance			319,000
(Transportation (trucks for materials) including fuel)	(58)	(4,000)	(232,000)
(Service vans for women, children, elders)	(58)	(1,500)	(87,000)
Inconvenience allowance	58	10,000	580,000
Rental subsidy	7	3,171	22,197
Livelihood Rehabilitation Assistance (as training programs equivalent to the value)	58	15,000	870,000
Grand Total			1,791,197

* : Average monthly rent multiplied by 3.

12.6 Cost for Monitoring and Evaluation

The TOR and cost estimation for internal and external monitoring and evaluation are shown in Appendix 8 and 9. The cost for internal and external monitoring and evaluation is estimated at P 9,590,700 and P. 2,683,800, respectively, these costs are included in the total Project Cost.

12.7 Total Cost for RAP Implementation

Based on the above estimate, the total estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP (including price escalation and taxes), is P 40.4 million.

The annual inflation rates applied for the price escalation for this Project is 6.9 % for local currency portion.

Table 49 Cost for Resettlement

Type	Unit	Number	Total Cost Ph P.	Paying Institution	Remarks
Compensation	Structures	60	5,290,000	DPWH	Implemented in 2012-13.
	Improvements	108	subject for validation		Implemented in 2012-13.
	Tree	884	8,140,000		Implemented in 2012-13.
	Garden	59	subject for validation		Implemented in 2012-13.
Preparation and	Households	58	423,400	DPWH	Implemented in

Type	Unit	Number	Total Cost Ph P.	Paying Institution	Remarks
implementation of resettlement					2012-13.
Assistances and allowances	Transportation assistance per HH	58	319,000	DPWH	Implemented in 2012-13.
	Inconvenience allowance	58	580,000		
	Rental subsidy	7	22,200		
	Livelihood Rehabilitation Assistance	58	870,000		
Monitoring	Internal monitoring	1	9,590,700	DPWH	Pre-relocation, Relocation, Post-relocation.
	External monitoring	1	2,683,800	DPWH	Implemented from 2012 to 2017.
Sub-Total			27,919,100		
Administration cost			1,395,955	DPWH	5 % of sub-total
Contingencies			2,791,910	DPWH	10 % of sub-total
Price escalation (6.9 %/year)	Compensation		1,567,653	DPWH	
	Preparation and implementation of resettlement		49,423		
	Assistances and allowances		209,083		
	Monitoring		3,107,987		Internal : P 2,410,848 External : P 697,139
Value Added Tax			3,350,292	DPWH	12 % of sub-total
Grand-Total			40,391,403		

CHAPTER 13

BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

13.1 Funds for RAP Implementation

Funds for the implementation of the RAP which include compensation, relocation and livelihood assistance, and external monitoring will be included in the project budget of the DPWH.

13.2 Update of the Cost Estimation

Estimated resettlement costs were based on the prevailing market rates of the materials in 2011. The market rates used for assessment of compensation will remain valid during the implementation period.

In case of unforeseen delays beyond 12 months, that will be August 2012, the rates for structures and fixed assets will be reviewed and adjusted as needed.

13.3 Procedures for Flow of Funds

The DPWH shall be responsible in providing the necessary funds for the implementation of RAP.

The PMO-MFCP I shall implement the RAP upon approval through the DPWH IROWR Committee and shall request the necessary funds to the Central Office of DPWH.

The IROWR-PMO, in coordination with ESSO-DPWH and LIAC, shall handle the compensation and payments of the PAFs.

CHAPTER 14

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

14.1 Internal Monitoring

An Internal Monitoring Agent (IMA) will be commissioned by the PMO-MFCP I to undertake independent internal monitoring and evaluation.

The tasks of the IMA are to:

- 1) Regularly supervise and monitor the implementation of the RAP in coordination with the concerned LIAC. The findings will be documented in the quarterly report to be submitted to the PMO and ESSO, for eventual submission to JICA by the PMO.
- 2) Verify that the re-inventory baseline information of all PAFs has been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, the provision of compensation and other entitlements, and relocation, if any, has been carried out in accordance with the LARRIP and the respective RAP Reports.
- 3) Ensure that the RAP are implemented as designed and planned.
- 4) Verify that funds for the implementation of the RAP are provided by the PMO in a timely manner and in the amount sufficient for the purpose.
- 5) Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with promptly.

All activities in RAP implementation will require for quality and quantity results which are timely bounded. The PMO-MFCP I will be responsible for the internal monitoring of the actual implementation jointly with ESSO against the planned activities, time frame, budget and entitlement that will be done on an on-going basis throughout the subproject construction and in the livelihood period of the affected households.

14.2 External Monitoring and Evaluation

An External Monitoring Agent (EMA) will be commissioned by the PMO-MFCP I to undertake independent external monitoring and evaluation. The EMA for the Project will be either a qualified individual or a consultancy firm with qualified and experienced staff.¹ The Terms of Reference of the engagement of the EMA shall be prepared by the DPWH and shall be acceptable to the JICA prior to the engagement.

The tasks of the EMA shall be the following:

- a. Verify results of internal monitoring;
- b. Verify and assess the results of the information campaign for PAFs rights and entitlements;
- c. Verify that the compensation process has been carried out with the procedures communicated with the PAFs during the consultations;
- d. Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced;

¹ According to ESSO-DPWH, previous examples of EMA contracted by DPWH are; University of the Philippines at Los Banos, private consultants such as Angel Lazaro and Associates Co., GHD Pty. Ltd., and individual consultant Mr. Joselito P. Losaria .

- e. Assess efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of resettlement and RAP implementation drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement and indigenous peoples' policy making and planning;
- f. Ascertain whether the resettlement were appropriate to meet the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to PAF conditions;
- g. Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the RAP, if necessary, to achieve the principles and objectives of the Resettlement Policy;
- h. Review on how compensation rates were evaluated; and
- i. Review of the handling of compliance and grievances cases.

External monitoring and evaluation will be of two kinds: 1) random observation visits and 2) consultation with PAFs, both at their current residence area and at their relocation site.

14.3 Stages and Frequency of Monitoring

The stages and monitoring frequency of the contract packages by the IMA and EMA are as follows:

14.3.1 Inception Report

This is the first activity that both IMA and EMA shall undertake to determine whether or not the RAP was carried out as planned and in accordance with this Policy.

The IMA / EMA will submit an Inception Report and Compliance Report one month after receipt of Notice to Proceed for the engagement. The engagement of the IMA / EMA shall be scheduled to meet the Policy's requirement of concluding RAP implementation activities at least one (1) month prior to the start of civil works.

14.3.2 IMA Monthly Monitoring

The IMA will be required to conduct a monthly monitoring of RAP implementation activities.

14.3.3 IMA Final Evaluation

Final evaluation of the implementation of the LARRIP will be conducted three months after the completion of payments of compensation to PAFs. (LARRIP p. 44)

14.3.4 IMA Post-Resettlement Semi-Annual Monitoring and Evaluation

This activity will be undertaken every 6 months until the construction works end, to determine whether the social and economic conditions of the PAFs after the implementation of the project have improved.

When the PAF are found that their living standard worsens, or whose present means of livelihood became not-viable, DPWH, in coordination with other appropriate institutions, will provide assistances, such as skills and livelihood trainings.

14.3.5 EMA Semi-Annual Monitoring

This activity will be undertaken every 6 months until the construction works end to follow-up whether the social and economic conditions of the PAFs after the implementation of the project have improved.

When the PAF are found that their living standard worsens, or whose present means of livelihood became not-viable, DPWH, in coordination with other appropriate institutions, will provide assistances, such as skills and livelihood trainings.

14.3.6 IMA / EMA Final Evaluation and Proposal Report

Final Evaluation and Proposal Report will be submitted one month after the completion of the construction work.

14.4 Schedule of Implementation of RAP and Monitoring

The PMO-MFCP I through Project Consultant in coordination with the ESSO shall establish a schedule for the implementation of RAP and the required monitoring taking into account the project's implementing schedule. It is expected that one month prior to the start of the civil works, all RAP activities have been determined by the IMA and EMA as having been concluded.

Proposed schedules of monitoring as of August 2011 are shown in Table 49 and Table 50.

Table 50 Proposed Schedule Chart for Internal Monitoring

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Number of reports
2012	1												
Inception Report									●				1
Monthly monitoring and reporting									●	●	●	●	4
2013	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Monthly monitoring and reporting	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		11
2014	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Final Evaluation		●											1
Semi-annual monitoring and reporting					●						●		2
2015	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Semi-annual monitoring and reporting					●						●		2
2016	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Semi-annual monitoring and reporting					●						●		2
2017	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Final evaluation and proposal report	●												1

Table 51 Proposed Schedule Chart for External Monitoring

2012	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inception report									●			
Semi-annual report									●			
2013	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Semi-annual report			●						●			
2014	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Semi-annual report			●						●			
2015	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Semi-annual report			●						●			
2016	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Semi-annual report			●						●			
2017	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Final report	●											

14.5 Reporting

The IMA and the EMA are accountable to the PMO and also report to the ESSO. The PMO submits copy of their reports to JICA.

Monitoring Indicators

1. FOR THE IMA

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Input and Output Indicators
1. Budget and timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Have all land acquisition and resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for the field and office work on schedule? <input type="checkbox"/> Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? <input type="checkbox"/> Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against the agreed implementation plan? <input type="checkbox"/> Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? <input type="checkbox"/> Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? <input type="checkbox"/> Have funds been disbursed according to the RAP? <input type="checkbox"/> Has the social preparation phase taken place as scheduled? 	<p>A. Input Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Amount of funds for resettlement allocated to resettlement agencies on time, compared to the planned amount. <p>B. Output Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of staff appointed on schedule compared to the number planned. * Number of capacity building and training activities completed on schedule compared to the number planned.
2. Delivery of Compensation and Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Have all PAFs received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? <input type="checkbox"/> Have PAFs received payments for affected structures on time? <input type="checkbox"/> Have all received the agreed transport costs, relocation costs, income substitution support and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule? <input type="checkbox"/> Have all replacement land plots or contracts been provided? Was the land developed as specified? Are measures in train to provide land titles to PAFs? <input type="checkbox"/> How many PAFs resorted to expropriation? <input type="checkbox"/> How many PAF households have received land titles? <input type="checkbox"/> How many PAFs have received housing as per relocation options in the RAP? <input type="checkbox"/> Does house quality meet the standards agreed? <input type="checkbox"/> Have relocation sites been selected and developed as per agreed standards? <input type="checkbox"/> Are the PAFs occupying the new houses? <input type="checkbox"/> Are assistance measures being implemented as planned for host communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Is restoration proceeding for social infrastructure and services? 	<p>A. Input Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of PAFs who started the procedure of resettlement activities, compared to the total number of PAFs. * Number of PAFs who finished the procedure of resettlement activities, compared to the total number of PAFs. * Number of PAFs who has not started the procedure of resettlement activities, compared to the total number of PAFs. * Number and type of income and livelihood restoration trainings and other activities being implemented. <p>B. Output Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of PAFs resorted to expropriation, among the total number of PAFs who started or finished the procedure of resettlement. * Number of PAFs that received land title, among the total number of PAFs who started or finished the procedure of relocation. * Number of PAFs occupying the new houses, among the total number of PAFs relocated to the relocation site.

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Input and Output Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are the PAFs able to access schools, health services, cultural sites and activities at the level of accessibility prior to resettlement? <input type="checkbox"/> Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in income restoration Plan? For example utilizing replacement land, commencement of production, numbers of PAFs trained and provided with jobs, micro-credit disbursed, number of income generating activities assisted? <input type="checkbox"/> Have affected businesses received entitlements including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost business and stoppage of production? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Total number of PAFs who finished income and livelihood restoration trainings per training course. <p>C. Outcome Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of elementary school student among the PAFs, compared to the number prior to relocation. * Number and type of complaints received by RIC regarding the living conditions and accessibility to various services in the relocation site.
3. Public Participation and Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities? Have appropriate resettlement leaflets been prepared and distributed? <input type="checkbox"/> How many PAFs know their entitlements? How many know if they have been received? <input type="checkbox"/> Have any PAFs used the grievance redress procedures? What were the outcomes? <input type="checkbox"/> Have conflicts been resolved? <input type="checkbox"/> Was the social preparation phase implemented? 	<p>A. Input Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of open forums (public consultations) conducted, compared to the total number planned. <p>B. Output Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of attendants in open forums (public consultations) compared to the number of PAFs in the particular barangay where the forum was held. <p>C. Outcome Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of the grievance redress procedures filed. * Number of the conflicts resolved, compared to the number of the grievance redress procedures filed
4. Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation, production and resources use compared to the pre-project situation? <input type="checkbox"/> What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? What have been the changes in cost of living compared to pre-project situation? Have PAFs' incomes kept pace with these changes? <input type="checkbox"/> What changes have taken place in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards? <input type="checkbox"/> What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups? 	<p>A. Outcome Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of PAFs who answer that their income have increased after relocation, compared to the total number of PAFs relocated. <p>B. Impact Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Types and significance of unexpected positive and negative impacts on persons, families, and communities at the original habitation and relocation site.

2. FOR THE EMA

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Input and Output Indicators
1. Basic information on PAP households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Composition and structures, ages, education and skill levels <input type="checkbox"/> Gender of household head <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic group <input type="checkbox"/> Access to health, education, utilities and other social services <input type="checkbox"/> Housing type <input type="checkbox"/> Land use and other resource ownership patterns <input type="checkbox"/> Occupation and employment patterns <input type="checkbox"/> Income sources and levels <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural production data (for rural households) <input type="checkbox"/> Participation in neighborhood or community groups <input type="checkbox"/> Access to cultural sites and events <input type="checkbox"/> Value of all assets forming entitlements and resettlement entitlements 	—
2. Restoration of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees or transfer costs to the PAF? <input type="checkbox"/> Have PAFs adopted the housing options developed? <input type="checkbox"/> Have perceptions of “community” been restored ? <input type="checkbox"/> Have PAFs achieved replacement of key social cultural elements? 	<p>A. Outcome Indicator * Number and type of complaints received by RIC regarding the living conditions and accessibility to various services in the relocation site.</p>
3. Restoration of Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Were compensation payments free of deduction for depreciation, fees or transfer costs to the PAF? <input type="checkbox"/> Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? <input type="checkbox"/> Did transfer and relocation payments cover these costs? <input type="checkbox"/> Did income substitution allow for re-establishment of enterprises and production? <input type="checkbox"/> Have enterprises affected received sufficient assistance to re-establish themselves? <input type="checkbox"/> Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? Are these effective and sustainable? <input type="checkbox"/> Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards? 	<p>A. Input Indicators * Number and type of income and livelihood restoration trainings and other activities being implemented.</p> <p>B. Output Indicators * Number of PAFs occupying the new houses, among the total number of PAFs relocated to the relocation site.</p> <p>C. Outcome Indicator * Number of PAFs who answer that their income have increased after relocation, compared to the total number of PAFs relocated.</p>
4. Levels of PAP Satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How much do PAFs know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? Do PAFs know their entitlements? <input type="checkbox"/> Do they know if these have been met? <input type="checkbox"/> How do PAFs assess the extent to which their own living standards and 	<p>A. Outcome Indicators * Number of the grievance redress procedures filed.</p> <p>* Number of the conflicts resolved, compared to the number of the grievance redress procedures filed</p>

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Input and Output Indicators
	<p>livelihood been restored?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> How much do PAFs know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures? How satisfied are those who have used said mechanisms.</p>	
5. Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Were the PAFs and their assets correctly enumerated?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Were entitlements too generous?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?</p>	<p>A. Output Indicators</p> <p>* The difference / delay of resettlement activities compared to the original time frame.</p> <p>* The difference of cost of resettlement activities per PAFs compared to the original budget.</p>
6. Other Impacts	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Were there unintended environmental impacts?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Were there unintended impacts on employment or incomes?</p>	<p>A. Impact Indicator</p> <p>* Types and significance of unexpected positive and negative impacts on persons, families, and communities at the original habitation and relocation site.</p>

Appendix

1. Terms of Reference for Census Survey and Socio-Economic Study

TENDER DOCUMENTS
FOR
SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY
FOR
PREPARATORY STUDY FOR PASIG-MARIKINA RIVER
CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

September 2010

Manila, Philippines

CTI ENGINEERING INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

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1. GENERAL

The technical specifications shall apply to SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY FOR Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project Phase III.

2. SCOPE OF WORK

The services to be provided by the Contractor are summarized below.

Table 1 Socioeconomic Survey

Item	contents	comment
Socioeconomic Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Interview Survey-• Approximately 200 houses in Phase II area• Approximately 200 houses in Phase III area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Survey Contents-1) Population (by Job, Deforciant)2) Property3) Family Composition, Family Budget and Socially Vulnerable

3. WORK AREAS

The Work areas are shown in Figure 1. The exact location of the project areas shall be instructed by the Engineer prior to the commencement of the Work. The Target Areas shall include, but not limited to, 14 areas listed in Table 2. When Informal Settler Families are found in the area other than the listed area, the Contractor and the Engineer shall discuss and decide whether the Families shall be included in the Census.

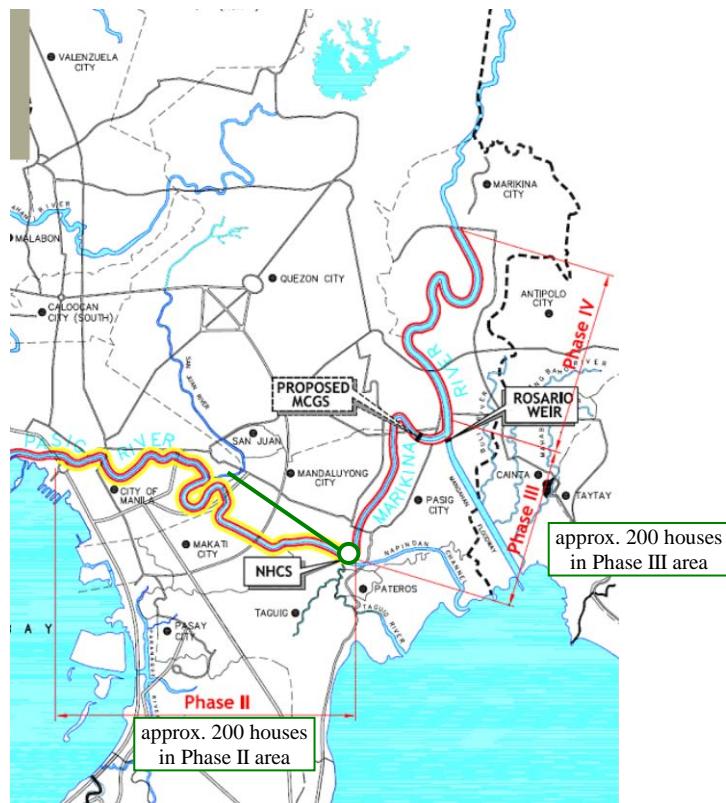


Figure 1 Location of Socioeconomic Survey

Table 2 Target Areas Recognized in the Preliminary Survey 1/2

No./ Side	CITY	AREA	Total # of IS (fas.)	REMARKS	ACTION TAKEN by LGU/BARANGAY
III-1/L	PASIG	Upstream of Vargas Bridge	4*		The City Government of Pasig is now implementing on the clearing of IS families along Marikina River. The IS families will be relocated to Habitat Housing Project of Pasig. Other IS families who can not avail the housing project will avail the financial assistance of Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00)
III-2/L	PASIG	Kawilihan/Liwayway Brgy Caniogan	20	Samahan ng Tabing Ilog	
III-3/L	PASIG	Downstream of Sandoval Bridge-Kawilihan to Pasuan, Brgy Maybunga	50		
III-4/R	PASIG	Downstream of Sandoval Bridge	0*	2 IS Families (as of year 2002)	
III-5/L	PASIG	Downstream of Rosario Bridge Brgy Rosario	20*		
III-6/R	PASIG	Brgy. Ugong North	2		
III-7/R	Quezon	Brgy. Bagumbayan Upstream of proposed MCGS (Sapang Bato and Mangahan Ext.)	176*		According to Barangay Captain Elmer C. Maturan M.D., the work program of the barangay in coordination with the city government is to relocate the 276 IS families to Towerville Phase 5 Bulacan. They are now waiting for the result of the verification of the Masterlist of IS families affected by NHA (National Housing Authority)/and documentation. After clearing the area the barangay is planning to plant BAMBOO's along the Marikina River as their Green Revolution Project.
		Total	272		

*:Area with proposed river work.

Table 2 Target Areas Recognized in the Preliminary Survey 2/2

No./ Side	Code #/ sta. No.	City	Barangay	Area	STATUS of per AREA					REMARKS
					With IS	Trees	Damaged Revetment	Cavities	Encroachment of 3.5m from the river bank	
II-1/R	AP-6R 5+543- 5+630	Manila	Brgy	Rogon Private Property	√	√	√	-	√	Small trees With IS Pink House (5)encroached the3.5m
II-2/R	AP-8R 7+518- 8+230 8+230- 8+500	Manila	Brgy 898 Z100 Brgy Capt. Rodolfo Tagala Sr	Punta Sta Ana	-	√	√	-	-	With drainage pipes The PRRC cleared the IS families affected in 10 m easement and were relocated to PRRC Resettlement Site in Montalban Rial/and Cardinal Sin Condominium(the remaining 150 IS fas. affected along punta sta ana are still for relocation) Obstruction of structures/trees within the 3.5m
				Marcelo Private Property	-	√	√	√	√	
II-3/R	AP-9R 8+510- 8+850 8+850- 9+150	Manila	Brgy.	Marcelo Private Property	-	√	√	√	√	With drainage pipes With obstruction within the 3.5 m With on going relocation activities by PRRC With IS fas. In sta.9+150 With drainage pipes Obstruction within the 3.5m of fence and structures IS number unknown
				Punta Sta Ana	√	-	√	-	√	
II-4/R	9+150- 9+341			Phimco Private Property	√	-	√	√	√	
II-5/R	AP-10R 9+430- 9+722	Manila	Brgy.	Punta Sta Ana	√	√	√	-	√	With drainage pipes Trees for trimming Encroachment of IS within 3.5m IS number unknown

No./ Side	Code #/ sta. No.	City	Barangay	Area	STATUS of per AREA					REMARKS
					With IS	Trees	Damaged Revetment	Cavities	Encroachment of 3.5m from the river bank	
II-6/L	BP-1L 10+364- 10+824	Manila	Brgy 888 Z98	Pablo Ocampo	-	-	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Obstruction of an extended kiosk to the river and encroachment within the 3.5m from the river bank - Encroachment within the 3.5m from the river bank -The ten (10) IS affected were already relocated by DPWH through PRRC and the remaining six (6(20?)) IS are still for relocation, -obstruction of extended walls with 2nd floor as day care school and encroachment within the 3.5m -obstruction of extended walls/post -obstruction of extended walls - Encroachment within the 3.5m from the river bank
			Brgy Capt. Abraham Setosta Jr	Oil Company	-	-	√	-	√	
				IS fas.affected	√	-	√	-	√	
II-7/L	BP-9L 276 15+965- 16+562	Manila	Brgy. West Rembo	Talipapa	√	-	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With drainage pipes With obstruction within the 3.5 m IS number unknown (11?)

4. SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY

The Contractor shall conduct the Socioeconomic Survey in accordance with direction, instruction and order by the Engineer and DPWH. The primary purpose of the Work is to investigate the impacts on the surrounding environment. Concretely, the Work clarifies the present status of the various economical, physical and human related components surrounding the Project areas with interview survey.

5. SURVEY ITEMS

The contractor shall conduct the interview survey on affected social elements in line with Study process and strategies by the Engineer for the following topics. Other standard items which may be related to relocation, compensation and damage caused by the Project can be added.

(1) Coordination with concerned groups, organizations and institutions

The contractor shall advise and assist the Engineer at the any coordination that is necessary to conduct the census. The assistance shall include formulation of the Local Inter-Agency Committee and taking minutes of formal discussions and meetings regarding the Socioeconomic Survey.

(2) Agreement of the cut-off date

The contractor shall consult with the Engineer and related institutions to achieve the agreement on the survey schedule and the cut-off date to eliminate further inflow of the population on the target areas.

(3) Population Census

The population in the target areas shall be counted with the interview survey. All of the houses and people located/residing in/working in the target areas are the targets of this interview. The main items to be surveyed are as follows.

- (a) Number of houses (including informal shanties and fences), barges and other obstructive structures to be affected**
- (b) Number of landowners and property lots to be affected**
- (c) Number of formal and informal settler families to be relocated (including residents, renters and businesses)**
- (d) Number of workers to be affected by the removal of businesses in the target areas**

(4) Properties Census

The properties such as lands (real estates), structures and personal belongings owned by the every affected persons and businesses shall be investigated by the interview survey. The main items to be surveyed are as follows.

- (a) Area, length, and types of use of the lands for immediate acquisition (to be**

determined upon additional information from JICA Engineer)

- (b) Types and numbers of assets to be relocated or to be damaged (including houses, pigs and housedogs)
- (c) Types and amount of loss of expected income to be affected (may be determined from the income data)

(5) Family Composition, Family Budget and Social Vulnerable

Family composition, family budget and social vulnerable shall be investigated by the interview survey. The main items to be surveyed are as follows.

- (a) Family composition, age, sex and the term (length) of residence
- (b) Amount and types of family income
- (c) Types and amount of household expenditure, including current expenditure for basic services (water, electricity, cooking fuel, telephone, education)
- (d) Number of working family member, types of jobs, location of jobs(by LGUs and Barangays); time, measures and cost of commuting to the job site
- (e) Number of socially vulnerable who requires special care for the relocation and compensation (i.e. persons with physical and mental disabilities, persons who need assistance to walk, persons who need special medical care (hospitals), persons who are seriously ill, persons who has difficulties in communication (language), migrants from other countries)
- (f) Preference for the possible relocation sites and the reasons for the selection. (including the most desired basic services and facilities at the relocation site)

6. WORK RESULTS

The Contractor shall submit the following reports in English to the Engineer at the designated time. The Engineer will examine them for approval to the next step.

(1) Project Description Report (PDR) (3 copies with soft copy)

The Contractor shall prepare the three (3) copies of Project Description Report and submit them to the Engineer within one (1) week after the signing of the Contract. The PDR shall contain the following descriptions.

- Methodology of the study
- Staffing and study schedule
- Interview Sheet
- Others, if any

(2) Interim Report (3 copies with soft copy)

The Contractor shall prepare the three (3) copies of Interim Report and submit it to the Engineer by the end of October, 2010. The Inception Report shall contain the following descriptions.

- Methodology of the study
- Staffing and study schedule
- Interim Summary of the Interview Results
- Table of Contents of Assumed Final Report for Socioeconomic Survey
- Others, if any

(3) Draft Final Report (3 copies with soft copy)

The Contractor shall prepare the three (3) copies of Draft Final Report and submit it to Engineer by 20th day of November, 2010. The Draft Final Report shall contain all the results of the Work. The Engineer will review the report and make comments.

(4) Final Report (5 copies with soft copy)

The Contractor shall finalize the Draft Final Report referring to the comments by the Engineer and submit the five (5) copies of the report to the Engineer by the end of November, 2010.

7. EQUIPMENT, MATERIAL AND LABOR

All equipment, transportation vehicles, site office, per diem/allowance, materials and labor required for all the above-mentioned works shall be provided by the Contractor, as defined in the contract. Those costs shall be included in the cost estimate. The contract is concluded on lump sum basis.

8. OTHER ISSUES

The scope of the Work may be changed if necessary after the discussions of the stakeholder meeting or discussion with DPWH and in progress of the Study. The change of the scope will be settled with mutual agreement between the Engineer and the Contractor. The additional payment will not be made for such changes, amendments and modifications of the work item and the entire cost of this work shall be deemed to be included in initial contract price as such changes, amendments and modifications are a part of a series of the Work.

In this connection, the personnel of the Contractor will work together with the Engineer every working day through the course of the survey. Hence, working record prepared by the Engineer and signed by the personnel of the Contractor may be a verification / evidence in line with Bill of Quantities in the Contract.

Throughout the Work, the Contractor shall always communicate with Officers of DPWH as well as the Engineer.

Any other issues related to the conduct of the Work not mentioned above shall be settled with mutual agreement between the Engineer and the Contractor.

9. WORK PERIOD

The Work shall be completed at the end of November.

Table 3.2 Work Period

Year	2010								
Description	September			October			November		
Survey in the field									
Report									

Appendix

2. Survey Format Sheet

2010 OCCUPANCY VERIFICATION FOR PASIG-MARIKINA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (PHASE III)
TAGGING AND HOUSEHOLD LISTING

City:		1) Manila	2) Mandaluyong	3) Makati	4) Pasig	5) Quezon	Barangay:	Zone:			
Tag No.	Location of Structure	Type of Structure	Type of Housing Materials	Use of Structure	Age of Structure	Floor Area (Sq.m)	No. of HHs	Name of Household Head (Last Name/ First Name/ Middle Name)	Tenurial Status	Occupancy Status of Owner	Remarks
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g ()	h	i	
-								HH-1			
								HH-2			
								HH-3			
								HH-4			
								HH-5			

a Location of Structure		c Type of Housing Materials		h Tenurial Status		i Status of Occupancy of Residential Owners	
1) Pasig River (Left Bank)	1) Salvaged (plastic, tin, cardboard, etc.)	1) Owner	8) Refused to be interviewed	1) Residing			
2) Pasig River (Right Bank)	2) Light (nipa, cogon, bamboo, wood)	2) Co-Owner	8.1) Owner	2) Not Residing			
3) Marikina River (Left Bank)	3) Strong (hollow blocks, G. I. Sheets, wood)	3) Renter	8.2) Co-owner	3) NA			
4) Marikina River (Right Bank)	4) Mixed (lights and strong)	4) Sharer	8.3) Renter				
		5) Caretaker	8.4) Sharer				
		6) AHO (Absent House-Owner)	8.5) Caretaker				
		7) ODC (Out During Census)	0) NA				
		7.1) Owner					
		7.2) Co-Owner					
		7.3) Renter					
		7.4) Sharer					
		7.5) Caretaker					

b Type of Structure		d Uses of Structure	
1) Single-detached	2) Non-Residential	1) Residential	2) Non-Residential
2) Duplex	2.1) Commercial	1.1) Purely Residential	2.1) Commercial
3) Extended Housing	2.2) Industrial	1.2) Resi-Commercial	2.2) Industrial
4) Rowhouse/Apartment	2.3) Institutional	1.3) Resi-Industrial	2.3) Institutional
5) Others (Specify: _____)	2.4) Others (bodega, Abandoned House, Toilet, etc.)	1.4) Resi-Institutional	2.4) Others (bodega, Abandoned House, Toilet, etc.)

**SOCIAL-ECONOMIC SURVEY
FOR THE PASIG-MARIKINA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (PHASE III)**

Tag. No. & HH No.	Tag. No. 2010 -	HH. No.
Zone		
Barangay		
City	1) Manila 2) Mandaluyong 3) Makati 4) Pasig	

CALL RECORD		
DATE		
TIME STARTED		
TIME FINISHED		
REMARKS		

CERTIFICATION		
<p>I hereby certify that all data entered hereto are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.</p> <hr/> <p>_____ Signature over Printed name of Interviewee - Date</p> <p>I hereby certify that all data set forth were obtained/reviewed by me personally in accordance with the instructions give.</p> <hr/> <p>_____ Signature over Printed name of Field Interviewer - Date</p> <hr/> <p>_____ Signature over Printed Name of Reviewer/Supervisor - Date</p>		

(A) THE RESPONDENT	
(A-1) Name of Respondent	
(A-2) Relation to HH Head	
1) Child	2) Parent
3) Sibling	4) Other Relative
5) Non-Relative	

(B) HOUSEHOLD	
(B-1) Household Size	

(B-2) Member						
Relation to HH Head	Last Name/First / Middle	Age	Gender	Civil Status	Highest Educ.	Schooling Status (for 6-21 Yrs.)
a		b	c	d	e	
1. Household Head						
2. Spouse						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10						

a: 1) Child, 2) Parent, 3) Sibling, 4) Other Relative, 5) Non-Relative **b:** 1) Male 2) Female **c:** 1) Single 2) Married 3) Live-in 4) Widowed 5) Separated **d:** 1) Yes 2) No **e:** 1) Yes 2) No

d: 1) None 2) Pre-School 3) Elem. Undergrad. 4) Elem. Graduate 5) HS Undergrad. 6) HS Graduate 7) Vocational/Tech'1 8) Coll. Undergrad 9) Coll. Graduate 10) Post Graduate

(B-3) Length of Residence		(B-4) Place of Origin		(B-5) Ownership of Other Real Property	
		1) Within LGU	2) Outside LGU but Within Metro Manila	1) Yes	2) No
____ Year (s)		3) Outside Metro Manila (Specify: _____)			

(B-6) Reason for Establishing Residence in the Area

1) Economic Reason	2) Social Reason	3) Others
1.1) Proximity to Livelihood	2.1) Family Ties	3.1) Awardee
1.2) Rent Free / Affordable Rental Rate	2.2) Near School	3.2) Acquired Right
	2.3) Got Married	3.3) Emergency Reasons (Demolition, Calamity, etc.)
		3.4) No Other Place to Go

(B-7) Location of Other Real Property Owned

1) Not Applicable	3) Outside LGU but Within MM
2) Within LGU	4) Outside Metro Manila
(4.1) Luzon	4.2 Visayas
	4.3 Mindanao

(C) INCOME & EXPENDITURE

(C-1) Amount and Type of Family Income	Amount (P)	per Month)	Type ()	
(C-2) Fuel for Lighting	1) Electricity	2) Kerosene (Gas)	3) Rechargeable Battery	4) LPG
(C-3) Fuel for Cooking	1) Electricity	2) Kerosene (Gas)	3) LPG	4) Charcoal
(C-4) Drinking Water	1) Community Water System	2) Deep Well	3) Shallow Well	4) MWSS
(C-5) Food				5) Other
(C-6) Communication (Telephone)				P
(C-7) Education Cost				P
(C-8) Transportation Cost				P

(D) PROPERTIES TO BE AFFECTED

(D-1) Structures to be Affected	1) Residential House (How many?)	2) Shanty ()	3) Fence ()	4) Barge ()	5) Other: ()
(D-2) Use of land	1) Use for ()	2) Area ()	3) How many years did you used ()		
(D-3) Pigs, Chicken, and Dogs	1) Pig (How many?)	2) Chicken ()	3) Dog ()		

(E) EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

	Name	a) Occupation	b) Place of Work	c) Income (Daily/Monthly)	d) Mode of Payment	e) Type of Employment	f) Status	g) Commuting to the Job Site
1)								Cost Pesos
2)								
3)								

(F) BUSINESS

(F-1) Do you have a business in the area?	1) Yes	2) No						
(F-2) Type of Business								
1) Trading	2) Manufacturing	3) Personal Services	4) Home/Small-Scale Industry	5) Transport	6) Service Contracting	7) Agri-business	8) Others ()	
(F-3) No. of Workers Employed		Workers						
(F-4) Number of Years in Business		Years						
(F-5) Present Total Capitalization:	1) Less than P2,000,	2) P2,000 - P5,000	3) 5,001 - P10,000	4) P10,001 - P15,000	5) P15,001 - P20,000	6) More than P20,000		
(G) SKILLS, BUSINESS INTERESTS & TRAINING NEEDS								
	Name of HH Member	Skills Possessed	Skills Preference	Business Preference	Training Need/Interest			
1)								
2)								
3)								

(E) Employed Household Member

b) Place of Work:

c) Mode of Payment:

1) Residence/House 2) Neighborhood 3) Within LGU 4) Outside MM 5) No definite area 6) Abroad 7) NA

d) Type of Employment:

1) Daily 2) Weekly 3) Bi-monthly 4) Monthly 5) Pakyaw/piecemeal 6) Commission 7) NA

e) Type of Employment:

1) Government Employee 2) Private Employed 3) Employer in Own Business 4) Self-employed Without Employee 5) Employee in Family Business

f) Status of Employment:

1) Permanent 2) Temporary/Casual 3) Contractual 4) Seasonal 5) Others () 6) NA

(H) SOCIAL VULNERABLE			
(H-1) Person with Physical and Mental Disabilities	1) No	2) Yes (Name: _____)	Relation to HH Head: _____)
(H-2) Person who need assistance to walk	1) No	2) Yes (Name: _____)	Relation to HH Head: _____)
(H-3) Person who need special medical care	1) No	2) Yes (Name: _____)	Relation to HH Head: _____)
(H-4) Person who are seriously ill	1) No	2) Yes (Name: _____)	Relation to HH Head: _____)
(H-5) Person who has difficulties in communication (language)	1) No	2) Yes (Name: _____)	Relation to HH Head: _____)
(H-6) Migrant fro other countries	1) No	2) Yes (Name: _____)	Relation to HH Head: _____)

(I) RELOCATION SITE			
(I-1) Preference for Possible Relocation Site			
(I-2) Reason for Selection Above			
(I-3) Most Desired Basic Services/Facilities in Relocation Site	1) Health Center 2) Private Clinic 3) Government Hospital 4) Police Outpost 5) Livelihood Center 6) Market 7) School [7-1) Pre-School 7-2) Elementary 7-3) High School] 8) Barangay Center 9) Other (_____)		

(J) Do you know the Project (Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project by DPWH)		
1) Yes	2) No	3) Other (_____)

Appendix

9. Terms of Reference for Assistance of Rap Implementation and Internal Monitoring

Terms of Reference
Assistance of RAP Implementation and Internal Monitoring

1. Objective of the Assignment

An Internal Monitoring Agent (IMA) will be commissioned by the DPWH-PMO to assist DPWH activities of RAP implementation and internal monitoring.

2. Selection criteria

The IMA for the Project will be either a qualified individual or a consultancy firm with qualified and experienced staff.

Specifically, key quality criteria include:

- Experience in resettlement survey, planning, monitoring and evaluation;
- Experience in direct implementation of programs in Metro Manila and nearby regions;
- Experience in working with DPWH;
- Demonstrated experience in computerizing and managing resettlement-related database;
- Availability of trained staff capable of including PAPs into their programs;
- Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports, and audited accounts.

3. Timeframe for Services

The service will be contracted starting September 2012 to January 2017.

4. Scope of Work

Scope of work of IMA shall be the following tasks. Each listed task include necessary coordination and negotiations with related LGUs and other institutions, and making records of those meetings.

(1) Assistance of RAP Implementation

As an agent of DPWH PMO, the consultant shall ;

(1) Assistance of RAP Implementation

a) Assistance in the resettlement of displaced persons

- The Consultant shall attend LIAC meeting.
- The Consultant shall help communications between LIAC member institutions and groups.
- The Consultant shall work to coordinate the needs and requirements of LIAC member institutions and groups.

- The Consultant shall assist the DPWH in the resettlement of the displaced persons, including the movement of the displaced persons.

b) Assistance in Review and Strengthening of Livelihood Programs for the Displaced Persons

- The Consultant shall conduct the consultation with the displaced persons for the preparation of appropriate income restoration and improvement programs of their livelihood.
- The Consultant shall prepare the livelihood program by reflecting the actual needs and requests from the displaced persons.
- The Consultant shall formulate the task force with the concerned LGUs and prepare the appropriate income restoration and improvement plans such as assistance for the displaced persons to obtain assistance from micro-credit programs or other sources to improve income-generating activities.
- The Consultant shall conduct the appropriate livelihood program for the improvement of the income and living status of the displaced persons.

(2) Assistance of Internal Monitoring

As an agent of DPWH PMO and ESSO,

- The Consultant shall follow up the resettlement of the displaced persons such as the monitoring of the living conditions at the relocation site.
- The Consultant shall collect monitoring data of the PAFs.
- The Consultant shall prepare monitoring reports.

5. Required Staffing

The agency chosen will have to agree to the terms and conditions under the RAP.

The following staffing provision may be necessary for smooth and effective implementation of the RAP internal monitoring within the time frame:

- 1 Team leader (Resettlement Expert)
- 2 Sub-leader (Assistant to the leader) (Each assigned specific sub-section of the work as shown in the table below)
- 2 Workers (Each assigned specific sub-section of the work as shown in the table below)
- 1 Computer operator

Scope of Work and Staff Assignment	
1 Team leader	
(1) Assistance of RAP Implementation Team	(2) Assistance of Internal Monitoring Team
1 Sub-leader	1 Sub-leader
1 Worker	1 Worker
	1 Computer Operator

Tasks of each staff are summarized in Table below.

Tasks of the Staff

Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supervise the Study/ Project Team ▪ Ensure that all works undertaken are sufficient and responsive to the TOR ▪ Lead in the preparation of the survey instrument ▪ Identify the parameters/ indicators relevant to the study ▪ Closely coordinate with the Engineer/ Client ▪ Supervise the data-gathering and processing ▪ Ensure the quality of data ▪ Lead in the preparation of reports ▪ Submit/ present findings to DPWH as scheduled
Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supervise the actual interview of Field Enumerators on-site ▪ Order call back where necessary
Computer operator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Produce reports, graphics, and maps.

6. Stages and Frequency of Monitoring

The stages and monitoring frequency of the contract packages by the IMA are as follows:

a. Inception report

The IMA will submit an Inception Report and Compliance Monitoring Report within one month after receipt of Notice to Proceed for the engagement, which is assumed September 2012.

b. Monthly Monitoring Report

The IMA will be required to conduct a monthly monitoring of RAP implementation activities until the completion of payments of compensation to PAFs. Completion of actual resettlement is expected to be November 2013.

The contents of the report will include both (1) Assistance of RAP Implementation and (2) Internal Monitoring.

c. Final (After-All-Resettlement) Evaluation

Final evaluation of the implementation of the LARRIP will be conducted, according to LARRIP p.44, three months after the completion of payments of compensation to PAFs. Completion of actual resettlement is expected to be November 2013.

d. Post-Resettlement Semi-Annual Monitoring and Evaluation

This activity will be undertaken every 6 months, after the completion of payments of compensation until the construction works end, to determine whether the social and economic conditions of the PAFs after the implementation of the project have improved. the construction works are expected to finish in November 2016.

When the PAF are found that their living standard worsen, or whose present means of livelihood became not-viable, DPWH, in coordination with other appropriate institutions, will provide assistances, such as skills and livelihood trainings.

e. Final Evaluation and Proposal Report

Draft Final Evaluation and Proposal Report will be submitted one month after the completion of the construction work, which is expected to be December 2016. Final report should be submitted in January 2017.

Reporting Schedule

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Number of reports
2012									●				
Inception Report													1
Monthly monitoring and reporting									●	●	●	●	4
2013	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Monthly monitoring and reporting	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	11
2014	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Final Evaluation		●											1
Semi-annual monitoring and reporting					●						●		2
2015	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Semi-annual monitoring and reporting					●						●		2
2016	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Semi-annual monitoring and reporting					●						●		2
2017	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Final evaluation and proposal report	●												1

7. Number of Copies of Report Required

The IMA is to submit necessary number of the copies of the each reports, about 20 copies, to the PMO.

Internal Monitoring Cost Break Down

Item	RAP Implementation Phase		Post Resettlement Phase		Qty	Unit	Unit Cost P	Amount
	Sep.'12	-Feb.'13	Mar.13 -	Dec. '16				
	Months	Days/Month	Times	Days/Time				
I. REMUNERATION COST								
1 Team Leader	18	2	34	2	104	days	8,500	884,000.00
2 Redord Keeper / Sub Leader 1	18	2	34	2	104	days	7,500	780,000.00
3 Redord Keeper / Sub Leader 2	18	2	34	2	104	days	7,500	780,000.00
4 Worker 1	18	5	34	5	260	days	5,000	1,300,000.00
5 Worker 2	18	5	34	5	260	days	5,000	1,300,000.00
6 Computer Operator	18	5	34	5	260	days	5,500	1,430,000.00
							Total for I	6,474,000.00
II DIRECT EXPENSES								
1 Transportation Cost	days	260	6,500	1,690,000.00	1 car, 1 driver, fuel			
2 Printing / Reproduction of Reports								
1 Inception Report	copies	8	3,500	28,000.00	Submission : PMO(2), ESSO(1), JICA(2), PRRC (1), Makati (1) Pasig (1) (1 time x 8 copies)			
2 Monthly Monitoring	copies	105	2,500	262,500.00	(15 times x 8 copies)			
3 Final RAP Evaluation Report	copies	7	4,500	36,000.00	(1 time x 8 copies)			
4 Semi Annual Summary Monitoring Report	copies	42	3,500	168,000.00	(6 time x 8 copies)			
5 Final Evaluation and Proposal Report	copies	7	4,500	36,000.00	(1 time x 8copies)			
3 Field Allowance	days	780	500	390,000.00	For workers (3pax x 260 days)			
4 Communication Cost	pcs.	165	300	49,500.00	Except for computer operator(5 pax x 52mos.)			
				Total Direct Expense	2,660,000.00			
				Total (I+II)	9,134,000.00			
				Contingency 5%	456,700.00			
				GRAND TOTAL	PhP 9,590,700.00			

Internal Monitoring Form

Form A : Summary

A-1. Preparation of Resettlement Site

No.	Explanation of the site (e.g. Area, no. of resettlement HH, etc.)	Status (Completed (date) / not complete)	Details (e.g. Site selection, identification of candidate sites, discussion with PAPs, Development of the site, etc.)	Expected Date of Completion
1				

A-2. Public consultation

No.	Date	Place	Contents of the consultation / main comments and answers
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			

A-3. Received Opinions, Grievances, Complaints, and Redress Measures Taken

No.	Date	Proponent	Received by	Contents	Date	Measures Taken	Responsible Staff
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							

A-4. Quarterly Progresses Monitoring

Resettlement Activities	Planned Total	Unit	Progress in Quantity			Progress in %		Expected Date of Completion	Responsible Organization
			During the Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Total Progress	Till the Last Quarter	Total Progress		
Preparation of RAP									
Employment of Consultants		Man-quarter							
Implementation of Census Survey (including Socioeconomic Survey)									
Approval of RAP			Date of Approval:						
Finalization of PAPs List		No. of PAPs							
Progress of Compensation Payment		No. of HHs							
Barangay 1		No. of HHs							
Barangay 2		No. of HHs							
Barangay 3		No. of HHs							
Barangay 4		No. of HHs							
Barangay 5		No. of HHs							
Barangay 6		No. of HHs							
Barangay 7		No. of HHs							
Barangay 8		No. of HHs							
Barangay 9		No. of HHs							
Progress of Asset Replacement		No. of HHs							
Barangay 1		No. of HHs							
Barangay 2		No. of HHs							
Barangay 3		No. of HHs							
Barangay 4		No. of HHs							
Barangay 5		No. of HHs							
Barangay 6		No. of HHs							
Barangay 7		No. of HHs							
Barangay 8		No. of HHs							
Barangay 9		No. of HHs							
Progress of Relocation of People		No. of HHs							
Barangay 1		No. of HHs							
Barangay 2		No. of HHs							

Resettlement Activities	Planned Total	Unit	Progress in Quantity			Progress in %		Expected Date of Completion	Responsible Organization
			During the Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Total Progress	Till the Last Quarter	Total Progress		
Barangay 3		No. of HHs							
Barangay 4		No. of HHs							
Barangay 5		No. of HHs							
Barangay 6		No. of HHs							
Barangay 7		No. of HHs							
Barangay 8		No. of HHs							
Barangay 9		No. of HHs							

Form B : Check List

B-1. Budget and timeframe

	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Monitoring Results	Issues to be Discussed in RIC
B-1-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Have all land acquisition and resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for the field and office work on schedule?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-1-2	<input type="checkbox"/> Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-1-3	<input type="checkbox"/> Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against the agreed implementation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-1-4	<input type="checkbox"/> Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-1-5	<input type="checkbox"/> Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-1-6	<input type="checkbox"/> Have funds been disbursed according to the RAP?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-1-7	<input type="checkbox"/> Has the social preparation phase taken place as scheduled?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6

B-2. Delivery of Compensation and Entitlements

	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Monitoring Results	Issues to be Discussed in RIC
B-2-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Have all PAFs received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-2-2	<input type="checkbox"/> Have PAFs received payments for affected structures on time?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-2-3	<input type="checkbox"/> Have all received the agreed transport costs, relocation costs, income substitution support and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-2-4	<input type="checkbox"/> Have all replacement land plots or contracts been provided? Was the land developed as specified? Are measures in train to provide land titles to PAFs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-2-5	<input type="checkbox"/> How many PAFs resorted to expropriation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B-2-6	<input type="checkbox"/> How many PAF households have received land titles?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-2-7	<input type="checkbox"/> How many PAFs have received housing as per relocation options in the RAP?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-2-8	<input type="checkbox"/> Does house quality meet the standards agreed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-2-9	<input type="checkbox"/> Have relocation sites been selected and developed as per agreed standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-2-10	<input type="checkbox"/> Are the PAFs occupying the new houses?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-2-11	<input type="checkbox"/> Are assistance measures being implemented as planned for host communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-2-12	<input type="checkbox"/> Is restoration proceeding for social infrastructure and services?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-2-13	<input type="checkbox"/> Are the PAFs able to access schools, health services, cultural sites and activities at the level of accessibility prior to resettlement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-2-14	<input type="checkbox"/> Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in income restoration Plan? For example utilizing replacement land, commencement of production, numbers of PAFs trained and provided with jobs, micro-credit disbursed, number of income generating activities assisted?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-2-15	<input type="checkbox"/> Have affected businesses received entitlements including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost business and stoppage of production?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B-3. Public Participation and Consultation

	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Monitoring Results	Issues to be Discussed in RIC
B-3-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities? Have appropriate resettlement leaflets been prepared and distributed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-3-2	<input type="checkbox"/> How many PAFs know their entitlements? How many know if they have been received?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-3-3	<input type="checkbox"/> Have any PAFs used the grievance redress procedures? What were the outcomes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-3-4	<input type="checkbox"/> Have conflicts been resolved?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-3-5	<input type="checkbox"/> Was the social preparation phase implemented?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B-4. Benefit Monitoring

	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Monitoring Results	Issues to be Discussed in RIC
B-4-1	<input type="checkbox"/> What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation, production and resources use compared to the pre-project situation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-4-2	<input type="checkbox"/> What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? What have been the changes in cost of living compared to pre-project situation? Have PAFs' incomes kept pace with these changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-4-3	<input type="checkbox"/> What changes have taken place in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-4-4	<input type="checkbox"/> What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B-5. Other Impacts

	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Monitoring Results	Issues to be Discussed in RIC
B-5-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Were there unintended environmental impacts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B-5-2	<input type="checkbox"/> Were there unintended impacts on employment or incomes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Form C : Indicators

Monitoring Indicators		Indicators	Last	Current	Goal	Issues to be Discussed in RIC
C-1. Budget and timeframe	A. Input Indicators	* Amount of funds for resettlement allocated to resettlement agencies on time, compared to the planned amount.				
	B. Output Indicators	* Number of staff appointed on schedule compared to the number planned. * Number of capacity building and training activities completed on schedule compared to the number planned.				
C-2. Delivery of Compensation Entitlements	A. Input Indicators	* Number of PAFs who started the procedure of resettlement activities, compared to the total number of PAFs. * Number of PAFs who finished the procedure of resettlement activities, compared to the total number of PAFs. * Number of PAFs who has not started the procedure of resettlement activities, compared to the total number of PAFs. * Number and type of income and livelihood restoration trainings and other activities being implemented.				
	B. Output Indicators	* Number of PAFs resorted to expropriation, among the total number of PAFs who started or finished the procedure of resettlement. * Number of PAFs that received land title, among the total number of PAFs who started or finished the procedure of relocation. * Number of PAFs occupying the new houses, among the total number of PAFs relocated to the relocation site. * Total number of PAFs who finished income and livelihood restoration trainings per training course.				
	C. Outcome Indicators	* Number of elementary school student among the PAFs, compared to the number prior to relocation. * Number and type of complaints received by RIC regarding the living conditions and accessibility to various services in the relocation site.				
C-3. Public Participation and Consultation	A. Input Indicators	* Number of open forums (public consultations) conducted, compared to the total number planned.				
	B. Output Indicators	* Number of attendants in open forums (public consultations) compared to the number of PAFs in the particular barangay where the forum was held.				
	C. Outcome	* Number of the grievance redress procedures filed.				

Monitoring Indicators		Indicators	Last	Current	Goal	Issues to be Discussed in RIC
	Indicators	* Number of the conflicts resolved, compared to the number of the grievance redress procedures filed				
C-4. Benefit Monitoring	A. Outcome Indicator	* Number of PAFs who answer that their income have increased after relocation, compared to the total number of PAFs relocated.				
	B. Impact Indicator	* Types and significance of unexpected positive and negative impacts on persons, families, and communities at the original habitation and relocation site.				
C-5. Other Impacts	A. Impact Indicator	* Types and significance of unexpected positive and negative impacts on persons, families, and communities at the original habitation and relocation site.				

Appendix

10. Terms of Reference and Check List for External Monitoring

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENT

1. Objective of the Assignment

An External Monitoring Agent (EMA) will be commissioned by the DPWH-PMO to undertake independent external monitoring and evaluation.

2. Selection criteria

The EMA for the Project will be either a qualified individual or a consultancy firm with qualified and experienced staff.

Specifically, key quality criteria include:

- Experience in resettlement survey, planning, monitoring and evaluation;
- Experience in direct implementation of programs in Metro Manila and nearby regions;
- Demonstrated experience in computerizing and managing resettlement-related database;
- Availability of trained staff capable of including PAPs into their programs;
- Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports, and audited accounts.

3. Scope of Work

The tasks of the EMA shall be the following:

- a. Verify results of internal monitoring;
- b. Verify and assess the results of the information campaign for PAFs rights and entitlements;
- c. Verify that the compensation process has been carried out with the procedures communicated with the PAFs during the consultations;
- d. Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced;
- e. Assess efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of resettlement and RAP implementation drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement and indigenous peoples' policy making and planning;
- f. Ascertain whether the resettlement were appropriate to meet the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to PAF conditions;
- g. Assess whether PAFs' income and/or living quality have increased after resettlement, compared to the condition prior to relocation;
- h. Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the RAP, if necessary, to achieve the principles and objectives of the Resettlement Policy;
- i. Advising project management institution regarding possible improvements in the implementation of the RAP.
- j. Review on how compensation rates were evaluated; and
- k. Review of the handling of compliance and grievances cases.

4. Required Staffing

The following staffing provision may be necessary for smooth and effective implementation of the RAP external monitoring within the time frame:

- 1 Team leader (Resettlement Expert)
- 1 Record keeper (Assistant to the leader)
- 3 Workers (Contact to DPWH (PMO and ESSO), to PRRC / LIAC, and to Makati / LIAC)
- 1 Computer operator

5. Monitoring Information

The information to be collected and evaluated in the external monitoring are summarized in the following table.

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Input and Output Indicators
1. Basic information on PAP households	<input type="checkbox"/> Location <input type="checkbox"/> Composition and structures, ages, education and skill levels <input type="checkbox"/> Gender of household head <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic group <input type="checkbox"/> Access to health, education, utilities and other social services <input type="checkbox"/> Housing type <input type="checkbox"/> Land use and other resource ownership patterns <input type="checkbox"/> Occupation and employment patterns <input type="checkbox"/> Income sources and levels <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural production data (for rural households) <input type="checkbox"/> Participation in neighborhood or community groups <input type="checkbox"/> Access to cultural sites and events <input type="checkbox"/> Value of all assets forming entitlements and resettlement entitlements	—
2. Restoration of living standards	<input type="checkbox"/> Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees or transfer costs to the PAF? <input type="checkbox"/> Have PAFs adopted the housing options developed? <input type="checkbox"/> Have perceptions of “community” been restored ? <input type="checkbox"/> Have PAFs achieved replacement of key social cultural elements?	<p>A. Outcome Indicator</p> <p>* Number and type of complaints received by RIC regarding the living conditions and accessibility to various services in the relocation site.</p>
3. Restoration of Livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/> Were compensation payments free of deduction for depreciation, fees or transfer costs to the PAF? <input type="checkbox"/> Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? <input type="checkbox"/> Did transfer and relocation payments cover these costs? <input type="checkbox"/> Did income substitution allow for re-establishment of enterprises and production? <input type="checkbox"/> Have enterprises affected received sufficient assistance to re-establish themselves? <input type="checkbox"/> Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? Are these effective and sustainable? <input type="checkbox"/> Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?	<p>A. Input Indicators</p> <p>* Number and type of income and livelihood restoration trainings and other activities being implemented.</p> <p>B. Output Indicators</p> <p>* Number of PAFs occupying the new houses, among the total number of PAFs relocated to the relocation site.</p> <p>C. Outcome Indicator</p> <p>* Number of PAFs who answer that their income have increased after relocation, compared to the total number of PAFs relocated.</p>
4. Levels of PAP Satisfaction	<input type="checkbox"/> How much do PAFs know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? Do PAFs know their entitlements? <input type="checkbox"/> Do they know if these have been met? <input type="checkbox"/> How do PAFs assess the extent to	<p>A. Outcome Indicators</p> <p>* Number of the grievance redress procedures filed.</p> <p>* Number of the conflicts resolved, compared to the number of the grievance redress procedures filed</p>

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Input and Output Indicators
	<p>which their own living standards and livelihood been restored?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> How much do PAFs know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures? How satisfied are those who have used said mechanisms.</p>	
5. Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Were the PAFs and their assets correctly enumerated?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Were entitlements too generous?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?</p>	<p>A. Output Indicators</p> <p>* The difference / delay of resettlement activities compared to the original time frame.</p> <p>* The difference of cost of resettlement activities per PAFs compared to the original budget.</p>
6. Other Impacts	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Were there unintended environmental impacts?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Were there unintended impacts on employment or incomes?</p>	<p>A. Impact Indicator</p> <p>* Types and significance of unexpected positive and negative impacts on persons, families, and communities at the original habitation and relocation site.</p>

6. Stages and Frequency of Monitoring

The stages and monitoring frequency of the contract packages by the EMA are as follows:

Inception Report

This is the first activity that EMA shall undertake to determine whether or not the RAP was carried out as planned and according to this Policy.

The EMA will submit an Inception Report and Compliance Report within one month after receipt of Notice to Proceed for the engagement, which is assumed September 2012.

Semi-Annual Monitoring Report

The EMA will be required to conduct semi-annual monitoring of RAP implementation activities. Results of the monitoring will be summarized and reported twice a year as the Semi-Annual Monitoring Report.

Final Evaluation and Proposal Report

Final Evaluation and Proposal Report will be submitted one month after the completion of the construction work.

Monitoring and Reporting Schedule

2012	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inception report								●				
Semi-annual report								●				
2013	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Semi-annual report			●						●			
2014	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Semi-annual report			●						●			
2015	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Semi-annual report			●						●			
2016	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Semi-annual report			●						●			
2017	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Final report	●											

7. Reporting

The EMA is to submit necessary number of the copies of the each reports, 7 copies, to the PMO.

8. Timeframe for Services

The EMA will be contracted starting September 2012, or from the day of contract commencement, to January 2017.

External Monitoring Cost Break Down

Item	Monitoring and Reporting		Qty	Unit	Unit Cost P	Amount
	Times	Days/Time				
I. REMUNERATION COST						
1.1 Team Leader	10	5	50	days	8,500	425,000.00
1.2 Redord Keeper / Sub Leader	10	5	50	days	7,500	375,000.00
1.3 Worker 1	10	5	50	days	5,000	250,000.00
1.4 Worker 2	10	5	50	days	5,000	250,000.00
1.5 Worker 3	10	5	50	days	5,000	250,000.00
1.6 Computer Operator	10	5	50	days	5,500	275,000.00
					Total for I	1,825,000.00
II. DIRECT EXPENSES						
1. Transportation Cost	days	50	6,500	325,000.00	1 car, 1 driver, fuel	
2. Printing / Reproduction of Reports						
1 Inception Report	copies	8	3,500	28,000.00	Submission : PMO(2), ESSO(1), JICA(2),	
2 Semi Annual Monitoring Report	copies	72	3,500	252,000.00	PRRC (1), Makati (1), Pasig (1)	
3 Post Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Report	copies	8	4,500	36,000.00	(9 time x 8 copies)	
3. Field Allowance (3pax x 50 days)	days	150	500	75,000.00	For workers	
4. Communication Cost (5 pax x 10mos.)	pcs.	50	300	15,000.00	Except for computer operator	
				Total Direct Expense	731,000.00	
				Total (I+II)	2,556,000.00	
				Contingency 5%	127,800.00	
	GRAND TOTAL PhP					2,683,800.00

External Monitoring Form

Form A : Summary

1. Public consultation

No.	Date	Place	Contents of the consultation / main comments and answeres
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

2. Received Opinions, Grievances, Complaints, and Redress Measures Taken

No.	Date	Proponent	Received by	Contents	Date	Measures Taken	Responsible Staff
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

3. Monthly Progresses

Resettlement Activities	Planned Total	Unit	Progress in Quantity			Progress in %		Expected Date of Completion	Responsible Organisation
			During the Month	Till the Last Month	Up to the Month	Till the Last Month	Up to the Month		
Preparation of RAP									
Employment of Consultants		Man-month							
Implementation of Census Survey (including Socioeconomic Survey)									
Approval of RAP			Date of Approval:						
Finalization of PAPs List		No. of PAPs							
Progress of Compensation Payment		No. of HHs							
Barangay 1		No. of HHs							
Barangay 2		No. of HHs							
Barangay 3		No. of HHs							
Barangay 4		No. of HHs							
Barangay 5		No. of HHs							

Resettlement Activities	Planned Total	Unit	Progress in Quantity			Progress in %		Expected Date of Completion	Responsible Organisation
			During the Month	Till the Last Month	Up to the Month	Till the Last Month	Up to the Month		
Progress of Asset Replacement		No. of HHs							
Barangay 1		No. of HHs							
Barangay 2		No. of HHs							
Barangay 3		No. of HHs							
Barangay 4		No. of HHs							
Barangay 5		No. of HHs							
Progress of Relocation of People		No. of HHs							
Barangay 1		No. of HHs							
Barangay 2		No. of HHs							
Barangay 3		No. of HHs							
Barangay 4		No. of HHs							
Barangay 5		No. of HHs							

Form B : Check List

1. Restoration of Living Standards

	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Monitoring Results	Issues to be Discussed in RIC
2-1-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees or transfer costs to the PAF?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-1-2	<input type="checkbox"/> Have PAFs adopted the housing options developed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-1-3	<input type="checkbox"/> Have perceptions of "community" been restored ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-1-4	<input type="checkbox"/> Have PAFs achieved replacement of key social cultural elements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Restoration of Livelihoods

	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Monitoring Results	Issues to be Discussed in RIC
2-2-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Were compensation payments free of deduction for depreciation, fees or transfer costs to the PAF?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-2-2	<input type="checkbox"/> Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-2-3	<input type="checkbox"/> Did transfer and relocation payments cover these costs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-2-4	<input type="checkbox"/> Did income substitution allow for re-establishment of enterprises and production?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-2-5	<input type="checkbox"/> Have enterprises affected received sufficient assistance to re-establish themselves?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-2-6	<input type="checkbox"/> Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? Are these effective and sustainable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-2-7	<input type="checkbox"/> Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Levels of PAP Satisfaction

	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Monitoring Results	Issues to be Discussed in RIC
2-3-1	<input type="checkbox"/> How much do PAFs know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? Do PAFs know their entitlements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-3-2	<input type="checkbox"/> Do they know if these have been met?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Monitoring Results	Issues to be Discussed in RIC
2-3-3	<input type="checkbox"/> How do PAFs assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihood been restored?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-3-4	<input type="checkbox"/> How much do PAFs know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures? How satisfied are those who have used said mechanisms.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning

	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Monitoring Results	Issues to be Discussed in RIC
2-4-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Were the PAFs and their assets correctly enumerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-4-2	<input type="checkbox"/> Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-4-3	<input type="checkbox"/> Were entitlements too generous?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-4-4	<input type="checkbox"/> Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted? <input type="checkbox"/> How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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5. Other Impacts

	Basis for Indicators / Check List	Monitoring Results	Issues to be Discussed in RIC
2-5-1	<input type="checkbox"/> Were there unintended environmental impacts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-5-2	<input type="checkbox"/> Were there unintended impacts on employment or incomes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Form C : Indicators

			Last	Current	Goal	Issues to be Discussed in RIC
1. Restoration of living standards	A. Outcome Indicator	* Number and type of complaints received by RIC regarding the living conditions and accessibility to various services in the relocation site.				
2. Restoration of Livelihoods	A. Input Indicators	* Number and type of income and livelihood restoration trainings and other activities being implemented.				
	B. Output Indicators	* Number of PAFs occupying the new houses, among the total number of PAFs relocated to the relocation site.				
	C. Outcome Indicator	* Number of PAFs who answer that their income have increased after relocation, compared to the total number of PAFs relocated.				
3. Levels of PAP Satisfaction	A. Outcome Indicators	* Number of the grievance redress procedures filed.				
		* Number of the conflicts resolved, compared to the number of the grievance redress procedures filed				
4. Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning	A. Output Indicators	* The difference / delay of resettlement activities compared to the original time frame.				
		* The difference of cost of resettlement activities per PAFs compared to the original budget.				
5. Other Impacts	A. Impact Indicator	* Types and significance of unexpected positive and negative impacts on persons, families, and communities at the original habitation and relocation site.				