

Updated Re settlement Action Plan (RAP)

Vitas Pumping Station Rehabilitation Sub-Project

VOLUME 1
MAIN REPORT

Project Name:

Metro Manila Flood Management Project, Phase 1



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Metro Manila Flood Management Project



Resettlement Action Plan Vitas Pumping Station Rehabilitation Sub-Project

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ACRONYMS

AGOM	Ang Grupo ng Organisadong Mamamayan
BV8	Benjamin Village Eight (8)
COD	Cut-Off Date
CBO	Community-Based Organizations
CLRDP	Community-Based Livelihood Restoration and Development Program
CMP	Community Mortgage Program
CRIC	City Resettlement Implementation Committee
CSWD	City Social Welfare and Development Office
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DHSUD	Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
DO	Department Order
DOF	Department of Finance
DRAM	DPWH Right-of-Way Acquisition Manual
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EO	Executive Order
EMA	External Monitoring Agent
ESSD	Environmental and Social Safeguards Division
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOP	Government of the Philippines
GFI	Government Financial Institution
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HDH	High Density Housing
HH	Household Head

IA	Implementing Agency
ISFs	Informal Settler Families
KII	Key Informant's Interview
LAPRAP	Land Acquisition Plan and Resettlement Action Plan
LGU	Local Government Unit
LIAC	Local Inter-Agency Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMDA	Metro Manila Development Authority
MMFMP	Metro Manila Flood Management Project
NHA	National Housing Authority
PAFs	Project Affected Families
PDAO	Persons with Disability Affairs Office
PDO	Project Development Objective
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCUP	Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor
PESO	Public Employment Service Office
PRRC	Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission
PS	Pumping Station
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
ROW	Right-of-Way
SCAO	Senior Citizens' Affairs Office
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SHFC	Social Housing Finance Corporation
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
UPMO- FCMC	Unified Project Management Office – Flood Control Management Cluster

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of the Philippines, with the technical and financial support of the World Bank, has prepared a Flood Management Master Plan for Metro Manila and surrounding areas. The plan, approved by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Board on September 4, 2012, proposes a set of priority structural and non-structural measures to provide sustainable flood management up to a certain safety level. The main elements of the Master Plan are: (a) Structural measures to reduce flooding from river systems that run through the city; (b) Structural measures to eliminate long-term flooding in the flood plain of Laguna de Bay; (c) Structural measures to improve urban drainage; (d) Non-structural measures such as flood forecasting and early warning systems and community-based flood risk management; and (e) Improved Institutional structure to deal with flood management in an integrated manner.

The Metro Manila Flood Management Project (MMFMP) is part of the Metro Manila Flood Management Master Plan. To be implemented in six years from its approval in 2016, MMFMP has four components: (a) Component 1 – Modernization of Drainage Areas and Pumping Stations to be undertaken by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH); (b) Component 2 – Minimizing Solid Waste in Waterways to be undertaken by MMDA; (c) Component 3 – Participatory Housing and Resettlement to be undertaken by DPWH, Key Shelter Agencies, the MMDA, and concerned Local Government Units (LGUs) and agencies; and (d) Component 4 – Project Management, Support, and Coordination to be undertaken by DPWH and MMDA.

During project preparation, it was estimated that the project will affect around 2,500 informal settler families (ISFs) living near the waterways. Due to the magnitude of impacts on ISFs, the project has dedicated Component 3 for resettlement activities under the Project. In compliance with OP 4.12, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared to ensure proper relocation and support are provided to ISFs. As the project's ISFs overlapped with those under the government's program called Oplan Likas which sets out to resettle ISFs in danger zones, the RPF has defined a technical footprint for the pumping stations as well as three cut-off dates to determine eligibility and type of support. The technical footprint covers the pumping station, waterway

maintenance access points, and the optimum pumping area (OPA). The physical limits of the technical footprint are established on the basis of hydrological and engineering criteria for each drainage area. Those who live or have structures within the technical footprint are considered project-affected families/ persons (PAFs/PAPs) under the Project. However, in consideration of social severance issues, ISFs outside of the technical footprint may still be eligible under the Project. The Vitas Pumping station and drainage area is one of the sub-projects under Component 1 and to be implemented in the first year of MMFMP. The rehabilitation and modernization of the Vitas Pumping Station will replace pumps and related equipment with new, more efficient, and higher capacity units. The sub-project will also finance cleaning and improvements to key sections of waterways and drainage channels serving the pumping stations to ensure unobstructed flow into the facility and enable unencumbered access for waterway maintenance.

The Vitas PS is within the congested area of the Manila LGU in the general vicinity of the seaport. The environs are characterized generally densely occupied low rise structures with informal settlements along the roads and public rights-of-way and under the bridge obstructing the waterways. These obstructions include the structures built by the Informal Settler Families (ISFs) on the accumulated silts and debris along the inner wall of the waterways. It also covers those structures which would impact the proper operation and maintenance of the pumping station and the associated waterways.

During project preparation and in accordance with the RPF, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared for the ISFs in the subproject's technical footprint and entitlements were provided based on the cut-off date. As the circumstances in the ground are constantly in flux, it was agreed that the RAP will be updated at project implementation to reflect the latest changes in the number of PAPs and relocation sites hence this updated RAP for Vitas.

Subproject Impact. Rehabilitation of the Vitas PS will necessitate the relocation of a total of 229 PAFs. All the 229 project affected families are within the technical footprint of the pumping station and drainage area. This is a sub-set of 400 ISFs identified by the government under Oplan Likas implemented by the Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission (PRRC), the National Housing Authority (NHA) and the city government of Manila.

Relocation Process and Approaches. At project identification, Oplan Likas already in full swing. In Vitas, two relocation approaches are already in effect: one under the Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC) and the other with the National Housing Authority (NHA). As these resettlement options are relatively aligned with the principles of OP 4.12, SHFC and NHA were considered as partner agencies for the relocation of PAFs under MMFMP. The PAFs that took on the assistance of the SHFC had been organized early on at the onset of the project. They have been assisted by the SHFC through the High-Density Housing project as its flexible, affordable, innovative, and responsive shelter solution to address the housing and shelter needs of the ISFs, in the near city relocation site who have been organized by civil society organization and adopting the Community Mortgage Program's (CMP) community-driven approach in setting the people's plan.

Under this people's plan housing program, an organized community avails of a housing loan to develop their own resettlement site. In Vitas PS area, the AGOM (a community-based organization short for Ang Grupo ng Organisadong Mamamayan) in association with an umbrella organization called BV8 Homeowners Association registered to SHFC to develop house and lot package for their 88 PAFs and members. Located in Muzon San Jose City in the Province of Bulacan, the site is now ready for occupancy with development of house and lot with access to utilities and services.

The remaining 141 PAFs will be relocated to Summer Homes located in Barangay Cabuco, Trece Martires City developed by the National Housing Authority (NHA), one of the socialized and low-cost housing projects that also caters to other affected families of other government infrastructure projects and those living along the waterways. More than 200 families are currently residing in the resettlement site.

With the onset of Covid, the relocation of PAFs will be guided by the health and safety protocols issued by the national government, the sending and the host LGUs that will accommodate these PAFs transferring to their locality. Assistance to the PAFs in a form of PPEs, health and safety kits, food packs that will sustain relocated families during quarantine period.

Project Entitlements. The 229 PAFs will be provided with project assistance by housing units in the relocation sites provided by SHFC and NHA. The relocation includes expenses for transfer, food packs, livelihood and income generation assistance, under the Community-Based Livelihood Restoration and Development Program (CLRDP) and basic PPE kits.

Community Based-Livelihood Restoration. Under OP 4.12, a Community-Based Livelihood Restoration and Development Program (CLRDP) has been developed to assist PAFs and their household members immediately regain momentum establish their livelihoods prior to, and after relocation. Categories of affected are wage-based earners, micro entrepreneurs that will require assistance in reestablishing their sources of income. Restoration of livelihood will have two phases with three classifications will be implemented. In Phase 1, as for Pre-Relocation, (i) immediate support will be provided from the RAP budget, inter-agency collaboration and with LGUs support. In Phase 2, as for Post-Relocation, (ii) short- to medium-term assistance and (iii) long-term restoration interventions are to be followed for livelihood and development-related undertakings. The CLRDP will be carried out by the MMFMP – PMO, DPWH's Environment and Social Safeguards Division (ESSD) in coordination with the host LGUs, national government agencies with livelihood programs. Implementation funds of livelihood programs has been included in this updated RAP.

Consultation and Participation. Public information, engagement meetings with the PAFs have been conducted by the PMO. Discussion focus on these consultation meetings is the discussion on the project status, schedule of relocation and process of undertaking the relocation in consideration with the national and local guidance on physical distancing to prevent spread of the COVID 19, and the entitlement that all PAFs will get from the project. During the Public Consultations, partner agencies,

LGUs were available to serve as resource person to answer queries pertinent to the type of services they can provide for the PAFs.

Grievance and Redress Mechanism. As part of its Citizens' Charter, DPWH has a functioning feedback handling system composed of two components: (a) Feedback Handling, a system that receives, sorts and resolves feedbacks on DPWH projects and, (b) Civil society organization (CSO) accreditation to serve as partners and/or observers in all stages of project development cycle. A Grievance Redress in the MMFMP will enhance the existing feedback handling of DPWH to ensure transparency so that project issues and concerns of the PAFs at various uptake levels are effectively and expeditiously addressed and resolved. This mechanism provides the Project-Affected Families the opportunity to clarify, to voice out any complaints and grievances regarding the overall implementation and Resettlement process.

Institutional Arrangement. The overall responsibility for the implementation of the project is under the Unified Project Management Office of the DPWH. Their responsibilities will be carried out with the assistance from the Department of Urban Settlements and Urban Development (DSHUD), the SHFC, NHA and the LGUs of Manila, San Jose del Monte Bulacan and in Trece Martires, Cavite. The UPMO will be assisted by the ESSD in providing technical guidance and support in the implementation of the RAP. All activities related to the RAP preparation and implementation will be periodically reported by DPWH to the World Bank, and the RAP will be concurred by the World Bank prior its full implementation.

RAP Budget. Funds for the implementation of the RAP will be provided by the DPWH. The total fund required to implement the RAP Php 130,450,860.28 including the construction and development of housing units, project administration cost and contingency.

Monitoring Mechanism. The main objective of the monitoring is to verify whether resettlement was effectively implemented as planned, resettlement assistance has been provided in a timely manner, and livelihoods and standards of living are improved or at least restored. The ESSD shall conduct the supervision and in-house monitoring of implementation of the RAP. An external monitoring agent will be

engaged in the project to perform independent monitoring on the progress of the RAP and its compliance with the social safeguard's requirements of the project.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RAP OVERVIEW

Project Background

The Government of the Philippines, with the technical and financial support of the World Bank, has prepared a Flood Management Master Plan for Metro Manila and surrounding areas. The main elements of the Master Plan are: (a) Structural measures to reduce flooding from river systems that run through the city; (b) Structural measures to eliminate long-term flooding in the flood plain of Laguna de Bay; (c) Structural measures to improve urban drainage; (d) Non-structural measures such as flood forecasting and early warning systems and community-based flood risk management; and (e) Improved Institutional structure to deal with flood management in an integrated manner.

The Metro Manila Flood Management Project is part of the Master Plan. To be implemented in six years from its approval in 2017, MMFMP has four components: (a) Component 1 – Modernization of Drainage Areas and Pumping Stations to be undertaken by DPWH; (b) Component 2 – Minimizing Solid Waste in Waterways to be undertaken by MMDA; (c) Component 3 – Participatory Housing and Resettlement to be undertaken by DPWH, MMDA, DSHUD with two key shelter agencies NHA and SHFC, sending and receiving local government units and the PCUP. (d) Component 4 – Project Management, Support, and Coordination to be undertaken by DPWH and MMDA.

During project preparation, it was estimated that the project will affect around 2,500 informal settler families (ISFs) living near the waterways. Due to the magnitude of impacts on ISFs, the project has dedicated Component 3 for resettlement activities under the Project. In compliance with OP 4.12, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared to ensure proper relocation and support are provided to ISFs. As the project's ISFs overlapped with those under the government's program called Oplan Likas which sets out to resettle ISFs in danger zones, the RPF has defined a technical footprint for the pumping stations as well as three cut-off dates to determine eligibility

and type of support (see Figure 1). The technical footprint covers the pumping station, waterway maintenance access points, and the optimum pumping area (OPA). The physical limits of the technical footprint are established on the basis of hydrological and engineering criteria for each drainage area. Those who live or have structures within the technical footprint are considered project-affected families/ persons (PAFs/PAPs) under the Project. However, in consideration of social severance issues, ISFs outside of the technical footprint may still be eligible under the Project.

Figure 1: Eligibility and Documentary Requirements Based on Cut-off Dates

Dec 8, 2014	Project Effectiveness	
<u>Group 1</u> Consistent with Government policy and OP 4.12 objectives	<u>Group 2</u> OP 4.12 compliant	<u>Group 3</u> OP 4.12 compliant
DDR	RAP	RAP
Community Measures	Entitlements per OP 4.12 Individual Assistance and/or Community Projects	Entitlements per OP 4.12

SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

Vitas Pumping Station (PS) is one of the five sub-projects for rehabilitation and modernization programmed for implementation in the first year Metro Manila Flood Management Project (MMFMP). It is located in Manila City Local Government Unit (LGU).

The rehabilitation and modernization of the Vitas Pumping Station will replace pumps and related equipment with new, more efficient, and higher capacity units. The sub-project will also finance cleaning and improvements to key sections of waterways and drainage channels serving the pumping stations to ensure unobstructed flow into the

facility and enable unencumbered access for waterway maintenance. More specifically, the proposed scope of works in Vitas PS will be:

- Upgrading/replacement of five (5) Pumps;
- Upgrading/replacement of four (4) Generators;
- Upgrading/replacement of Motor Control System;
- Replacement of five (5) Automatic Trash Rake including all accessories;
- Replacement of five (5) Trash Screen Rake including all accessories (secondary);
- Replacement of Horizontal Conveyor including all accessories;
- Replacement of Inclined Conveyor and Hopper including all accessories;
- Replacement of five (5) Suction pipe set with flanges and bolts and nuts;
- Replacement of five (5) Discharge Column Pipe Set with flanges and bolts and nuts;
- Replacement of two (2) Fuel Day Tank;
- Replacement of two (2) Fuel Transfer pump;
- Replacement of one (1) Portable Submersible Pump; and
- Removal of Structures and Obstruction

Subproject's Technical Footprint

The critical portion of the directly flooded area is delimited as the "Project's Technical Footprint." This covers the pumping station, waterway maintenance access points, and the optimum pumping area (OPA). The physical limits of the Technical Footprint are established on the basis of hydrological and engineering criteria for each drainage area.

Shown in Figure 2 is the aerial view of Vitas PS. It is located in a congested area of the Manila LGU in the general vicinity of the seaport. The environs are characterized by warehouses and similar facilities related to the seaport and the transit of goods. Adjacent residential and commercial areas are generally low-rise but are densely occupied, while informal settlements are commonplace along roads and public rights-of-way in the area. These obstructions (Figure 3) include the structures built by the

Informal Settler Families (ISFs) on the accumulated silts and debris along the inner wall of the waterway. It also covers those structures which would impact the proper operation and maintenance of the pumping station and the associated waterways.

Figure 2. Technical Footprint Vitas Pumping Station and Waterway

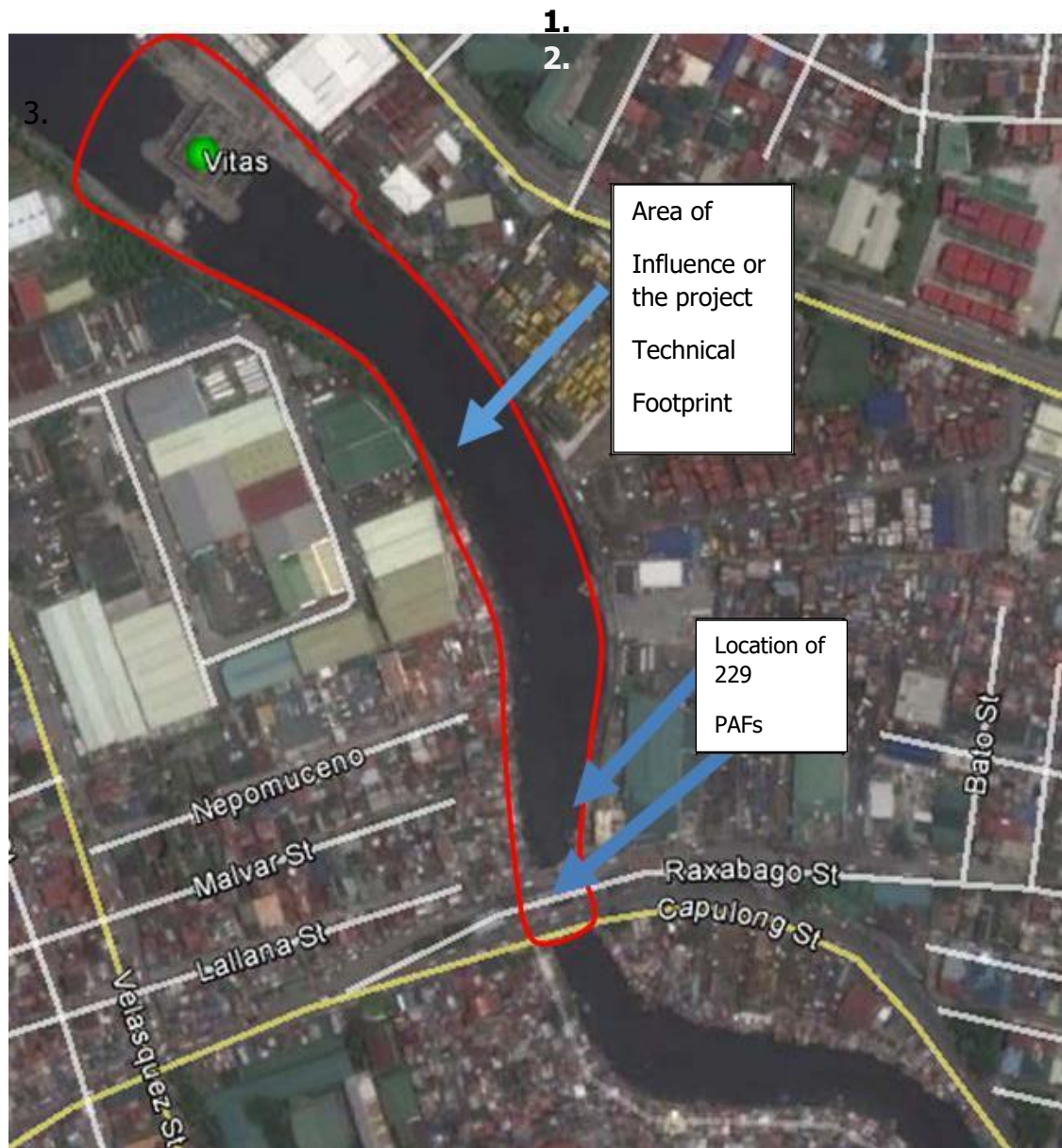


Figure 3. View of Obstructions along the Right Bank of the Waterway



Location of the 229 PAFs



The red line in Figure 2 shows the area of impact or the sub-project's technical footprint where obstructions under the Raxabago / Capulong Street Bridge and along the right bank of the waterway immediately below the bridge where structures have been sited on accumulated silts and debris along the inner wall of the waterway. The technical footprint covers the pumping station and sections of waterways serving the pumping stations, where PAFs also called as informal settler families (PAFs) would impact the proper operation and maintenance (O&M) of the pumping station and associated waterway.

The physical limits of the technical footprint are established on the basis of hydrological and engineering criteria for each drainage area. Waterways sections within the technical footprint are typically in relatively close proximity to the pumping facility. Those who live or have properties within the MMFMP technical footprint are considered project-affected families/ persons (PAFs/PAPs) under the Project.

RAP OVERVIEW

At project preparation, a RAP was prepared for 165 ISFs living within the technical footprint of the Vitas pumping station and fell within group 3 of the project's cut-off date. Approved by the World Bank, the RAP was based on the project's Resettlement Policy Framework that establishes relevant policies of the Philippine Government, including the DPWH Social Safeguards and Right of Way Acquisition Policies, and the requirements of World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

The 164 ISFs form a sub-set of a much larger number (400) ISFs identified by the government under Oplan Likas, a program of the government to resettle PAFs residing in danger zones along the waterways and implemented by the Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission (PRRC) and the National Housing Authority (NHA) and the city government of Manila. When the project came in at project identification, Oplan Likas was already in full swing. In Vitas, two relocation approaches are already in effect: one under the Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC) and the other with the National Housing Authority (NHA). As these

resettlement options are relatively aligned with the principles of OP 4.12, SHFC and NHA were considered as partner agencies for the relocation of PAFs under MMFMP.

Please see Annex 3 on the discussion on the sub-project's relocation options and OP 4.12. The PAFs that took on the assistance of the SHFC had been organized early on at the onset of the project. They have been assisted by the SHFC through the High-Density Housing project as its flexible, affordable, innovative, and responsive shelter solution to address the housing and shelter needs of the ISFs, in the near city relocation site who have been organized by civil society organization and adopting the Community Mortgage Program's (CMP) community-driven approach in setting the people's plan.

Annex 3. Analysis of MMFMP Resettlement Options' Compliance of OP 4.12

Item	Project Resettlement Options	World Bank OP 4.12 Principles	Vitas RAP Implementation Guide
1.	<p>Self-Relocation Option People led resettlement development through the SHFC Community Mortgaged Program (CMP).</p> <p>The house and lot package are at Php 319,982.06 payable in 30 years with the fixed interest rate of 4.5% per annum. Year one of monthly amortization is at Php 932.36 per month including mortgage redemption insurance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to Resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits, inclusive of gender, disability, and intergenerational groups. 	<p>In this scheme the PAFs in Vitas organized themselves and registered as local community organization called as AGOM (a community-based organization short for Ang Grupo ng Organisadong Mamamayan) in association with an umbrella organization called BV8 Homeowners Association registered to SHFC. The process of consultation and actual relocation planning and implementation has been very extensive. The organized community has been assisted by the SHFC so that they can be complaint with the CMP program which is the people-led resettlement self-relocation.</p>

Item	Project Resettlement Options	World Bank OP 4.12 Principles	Vitas RAP Implementation Guide
	<p>Self-Relocation Option Assisted by SHFC's CMP- It is an approach to a People led resettlement development through the SHFC Community Mortgaged Program (CMP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to Resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits, inclusive of gender, disability, and intergenerational groups. 	<p>Under this people's plan housing program, an organized community avails of a housing loan to develop their own resettlement site. Facilitate the documentation of awards including the Lease Purchase Agreement of the member availing of housing units. In Vitas PS area, there are 88 PAFs who are members of the organization that will be transferred to Muzon San Jose City in the Province of Bulacan.</p> <p>Relocation assistance such as housing, moving allowances and PPEs for PAFs to be relocated has been included in the budget of the RAP.</p>

Item	Project Resettlement Options	World Bank OP 4.12 Principles	Vitas RAP Implementation Guide
2.	<p>Relocation Option Assisted by NHA This is a regular housing projects for families affected by government</p> <p>With the improved housing conditions given to the PAFs from Vitas, the beneficiaries are asked to pay from Php 200 per month from year one up to 30 years amortization period is at Php 1,330 monthly. NHA's housing program provides a subsidy scheme for all awarded units.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to Resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits, inclusive of gender, disability, and intergenerational groups. 	<p>Affected 141 PAFs that are not members of the local organization under SHFC will be assisted by the NHA using the government approved relocation process guided by the Republic Act 7279. This law, prescribes mandatory consultations among affected families and persons.</p> <p>In Viatas, consultation sessions about the project have been conducted extensively. This does not account consultations undertaken by NHA and other government agencies implementing the government project OPLAN-LIKAS some of the PAFs of this government project are situated in the technical footprint.</p>

Item	Project Resettlement Options	World Bank OP 4.12 Principles	Vitas RAP Implementation Guide
	<p>Relocation Option Assisted by NHA</p> <p>This is a regular housing projects for families affected by government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to Resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits, inclusive of gender, disability, and intergenerational groups. 	<p>Relocation assistance for affected families has been provided in the RAP. These relocation assistances include the housing units, livelihood assistance, moving assistance, and additional assistance to cover health and safety protocols to prevent transmission of COVID-19. Selected site has been also discussed with the PAFs and site visitation prior transfer to Summer Homes located in Barangay Cabuco, Trece Martires City developed by the National Housing Authority (NHA) will be conducted to ensure that PAFs are already in the know of all the components of the housing assistance.</p> <p>Avoiding stigma of arriving PAFs in the host LGUs. The PIU will do social prepare the PAFs and the LGU hosting the families.</p>

Under this people's plan housing program, an organized community avails of a housing loan to develop their own resettlement site. In Vitas PS area, the AGOM (a community-based organization short for Ang Grupo ng Organisadong Mamamayan) in association with an umbrella organization called BV8 Homeowners Association registered to SHFC to develop house and lot package for their 88 PAFs and members. Located in Muzon San Jose City in the Province of Bulacan, the site is now ready for occupancy with development of house and lot with access to utilities and services.

The remaining PAFs were supposed to be relocated by NHA in another part of Bulacan. However due to some controversies, the resettlement site later became unavailable for the Vitas ISFs.

Objectives of the Updated RAP

- At project preparation, changes in the ground were already anticipated and it was agreed that the approved Vitas RAP will be updated at project implementation to reflect the latest developments in the number of PAFs and relocation sites. As such, this updated RAP has been prepared specifically to: Update the number of project affected PAFs/persons, non-land assets (structures and improvements) that will be affected;
- Verify and validate any changes in the number of PAFs/persons and identify specific impacts on the PAFs and determine measures to mitigate these impacts;
- Update the RAP budget covering compensation and entitlement, relocation and resettlement for the additional PAFs with adequate and meaningful consultation, monitoring and other tasks prior implement the RAP;
- Provide a timetable, manner of payment and institutional arrangements for the RAP implementation; and
- Ensure that grievance mechanism in place and internal as well as external monitoring and evaluation is covered in this RAP.

Summary of Changes between the Approved and Updated RAPs

1. Number of Affected ISFs

The total number of affected ISFs under the updated RAP is 229, an increase of 64 ISFs from the 165 ISFs identified in the original RAP. This is the updated number after validation and verification conducted by the DPWH -UPMO. This update was based on the series of occupancy checked undertaken by the MMFMP - PMO of the DPWH that recorded additional families that requested to be included in the list due to severance issues. Structures of families that will be dismantled due to the project will affected other households that shares common wall. Most of these families that requested for inclusion are relatives and family friends of the immediately affected families. Additionally, due to delays in project implementation brought about by some technical and procurement concerns and including the impact of the pandemic, some increase in the number of families was observed, thus the decision to do an updating of the affected families was appropriate. In an occupancy check and validation of current socio-economic conditions conducted by DPWH in April 2019, it was noted that the total project affected families had an additional of 64 families or 39% increase from the original 165 PAFs in the approved RAP.

The project recognizes the volatility of the ISF situation in Vitas and that this updated figure may change again especially if there will be ISFs who will claim that they are also affected by the project. As with the ISFs under the projects, these claimants will undergo the same verification. DPWH will determine if they fall within the project's technical footprint and the cut-off dates, and they will also need to fulfill the requirements of either SHFC or NHA for eligibility.

2. Cut-off Date

The first project cut-off date was established in May 2017 and this has been disclosed in the approved RAP. Due to delays in project implementation due to various reasons including the impact of COVID 19 pandemic, the RAP had to be updated. The final cut-off date is in April 2019. This cut-off date included additional families in the masterlist. Inclusion of these additional PAFs were due to severance issues and project delays brough about by various factors.

3. NHA Relocation Site

Housing units have been allotted for Vitas ISFs in the relocation site in Trece Martires City in the Province of Cavite. This is a huge NHA relocation site for ISFs in Metro Manila and more than 200 ISFs are currently living there.

However, even with the change in the relocation site for NHA beneficiaries, this updated Vitas RAP remains true to the two relocation approaches that has been agreed by DPWH with Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC) and the National Housing Authority (NHA) as partner agencies for the families affected by MMFMP. These agencies agreed to accommodate PAFs from the project based on the geographical locations of the pumping stations and drainage areas. Project located South of Manila will be supported by NHA. On the other hand, SHFC will handle North of Manila project sites and will accommodate PAFs in their developed sites.

For the Vitas project, there are 88 ISFs that chose the SHFC relocation option in Muzon, San Jose del Monte City in Bulacan. The total housing units is 1,500 and has been allocated to other people's organization BV8/AGOM with membership from various informal settlement communities. Vitas PAFs has been allocated their units in this site. NHA's relocation site that is located in Trece Martires City Province of Cavite will accommodate the 141 PAFs out the 229. The NHA site has developed 1,000 housing units to accommodate informal settlers from Metro Manila affected by the government's infrastructure projects particularly those in the waterways and other danger areas.

II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PAFs

Objectives and Methodology of Validation

The objective of the census validation survey is to update the list of all PAFs in the technical footprint. This activity was carried out to establish the current and actual number of PAFs based on the approved RAP in May 2017. In January 2018, the UPMO with assistance from the Local Inter-agency committee (LIAC) conducted an occupancy check to determine if there was a change in the number of PAFs. This occupancy check and first validation activity recorded a total of 195 PAFs from its previous number of 165.

Due to some delays in the implementation, the UPMO conducted another validation survey conducted in April 2019. This is the cut-off date of the Vitas RAP. The validation survey covered Barangays 93 and 150 in Vitas Tondo, City of Manila. The total count of PAFs is 229.

Enumerators of this validation survey conducted occupancy check based on 165 PAFs in the masterlist. PAFs were located in their existing structures, identified their association affiliation, household membership. A new list of PAF was generated that included additional 64 PAFs that were not in the original masterlist. When asked about why they have been covered, responses included the following reasons. PAFs were out for work, vending, doing odd jobs during census validation thus they missed the interview. Other reasons given were: There are PAFs that share a common wall, roofing with those that are directly affected. If the common wall and roof will be dismantled, the housing unit will no longer be livable. In most cases, those that have these concerns are relatives and close friends within the neighborhood. These then requested the PMO to be included so that they continue the support system and comforting presence of their kin in the relocation sites.

Apart from the validation surveys conducted, community meetings and small group discussions on the choice of relocation site from Bulacan to Cavite were also conducted. The meetings and site visits by the PAFs to Muzon, San Jose del Monte had been regularly conducted to monitor the progress of the construction of the relocation site.

Prior to the pandemic, there were series of meetings held with SHFC, to validate the AGOM/BV8 members that signed Lease Purchase Agreement prior to transfer to their relocation site. It was also validated with the list of 66 PAFs that had signed the lease purchase agreement (LPA) with SHFC as the formal document to be processed for their transfer to the relocation site. There are still PAFs that are yet to sign the LPA.

Community meetings were held with the PAFs that are slated to be relocated to the housing project in Trece Martires City. It was validated that the remaining number of PAFs not listed in the SHFC housing will be provided relocation site in NHA's in Cavite.

Site visit of the affected families to NHA relocation in Trece Martires has been suspended due to the movement restrictions of the COVID 19 pandemic.

Another round of validation conducted was on the Livelihood support that will be provided in the project upon the transfer to the two relocation sites for Vitas PAFs. There were series of focus group discussions with PAFs to determine number of PAFs that will be needing training and types of training they are interested to prepare themselves for job opportunities in the industries and businesses around and nearby the relocation areas.

Summary and Key Findings of the Socio-Economic Validation Survey

The findings of the SES are organized into six (6) parts: a) Household Demographic Profile; b) Tenurial Status; c) Level of Vulnerability; and d) Occupation, Employment and Income Sources.

Number of Respondents

Of the identified 229 PAFs in the technical footprint, 225 PAFs were interviewed and profiled which covers Barangay 93 and Barangay 150 in Tondo, Manila. Those that were not interviewed will be included in the master list of beneficiaries because they are covered within the cut-off date of this project that included the validation. The PMO will continue to locate them so that they can be interviewed and profiled and provided with project assistance.

Households Demographic Profile

Majority of the PAFs are male-headed. 61.8% are male-headed while only 32.2% are female-headed as shown in table below.

Table 2.1-1 Gender of Household Head

GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD	BRGY. 93	BRGY. 150	TOTAL
MALE	104	35	139
FEMALE	40	46	86
GRAND TOTAL	144	81	225

More than 40 percent (41.2%) of the household heads have lived-in partners while 29.17% of them are married. It is noticeable that household heads in Barangay 93 prefers to cohabit only with their partners as the number of lived-in partners are higher than that of the married household heads.

It is also significant to note that the PAFs have their own classification of the civil status of single, namely: Single, Lived-in partners, and Single but head of the family. Despite the fact that by being live-in partners a person remains single in civil status, the PAFs also prefer to disclose that they are cohabiting with another person. However, it is noteworthy that lived-in partners in Barangays 93 and 150 involve both heterosexual and homosexual relationships.

On the other hand, single but head of the family pertains to those single in civil status but is the breadwinner of the family and is thus, automatically assuming the role of the household head. Only 9.7% are single but head of the family.

Table 2.1-2 Civil Status of Household Head

Civil Status of Household Head	Brgy. 93	Brgy. 150	Total
Married	39	24	63
Widow/widower	8	2	10
Single	10	23	33
Live-in partners	57	32	89
Single but head of the family	9	12	21
Grand total	123	93	216

Forty percent (40%) of the household heads in the two barangays are within the age bracket of 31 to 45 years old. 31% are within the age bracket of 46 to 60 years old while 20% are within the age bracket of 18 to 30 years old. It can be deduced from the data gathered that the household heads are within the age bracket of 31 to 45 years old as at these ages they are at the peak of their health, thus, is able-bodied and can provide for their family.

Monthly Income Bracket

Table 2.2-1 Monthly Income Bracket

Monthly Income Bracket	Brgy. 93	Brgy. 150	Total
Below Php 5,000.00	10	15	25
Php 5,001.00 to Php 10,000.00	52	37	89
Php 10,001.00 to Php 15,000.00	40	56	96
Php 15,001.00 to Php 20,000.00	6	4	10
Above Php 20,000.00	5	0	5
Grand Total	113	112	225

It can be deduced from these data that 98% of the ISFs are part of the vulnerable sector as they are earning less than Php 21,500.00 per month.

26.5% of the PAFs in Barangays 93 and 150 are High School Graduates while 23.7% are High School Undergraduates. Both those who did not have educational attainment and those ISFs who are degree holders have only 2.8%.

Table 2.2-2 Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Brgy. 93	Brgy. 150	Total
None	2	4	6
Elementary undergraduate	13	17	30
Elementary graduate	16	9	25
High school undergraduate	26	23	49
High school graduate	37	18	55
College undergraduate	24	5	29
College graduate	5	1	6
Vocational	5	2	7
Grand total	128	79	207

Some 73% ISFs has at least five (5) persons in one household while only 4% has been at least 11 persons living in one household.

Average Household Size

Table 2.3-1 Average Household Size

Average Household Size	Brgy. 93	Brgy. 150	Total
Below 5 persons	73	66	139
6-10 persons	29	14	43
11 persons and above	8	0	8
Grand total	110	80	190

TENURIAL STATUS

Table 2.4-1 Tenurial Status

Tenurial Status	Brgy. 93	Male	TOTAL
Less than 10 years	30	18	48
11-25 years	66	38	104
25 years above	40	20	60
Grand total	136	76	212

Some 81.2% of the ISFs are owner of the shanties they are living in. However, 10.7% are sharing with the owners of the shanties. Some who decided to leave their shanties offered the same for rent to some other ISFs which has a percentage of 7.9%

Years of Tenure

Table 2.5-1 Years of Tenure

YEARS OF TENURE	BRGY. 93	MALE	TOTAL
OWNER	106	67	173
SHARER	19	4	23
LESSEE	11	6	17
GRAND TOTAL	136	77	213

Almost half (49%) of the ISFs are living within the area between 11-25 years. 28% has been living in the area for at least 25 years. 22.6% has been living in the area for

less than 10 years. The data gathered reflects that the ISFs in Barangays 93 and 150 has long been living in the area.

Table 2.5-2 Level of Vulnerability

Level of Vulnerability	Brgy. 93	Brgy. 150	TOTAL
Monthly Income Below PhP 21,000.00	132	81	213
Solo Parent	17	12	29
Senior Citizen	3	8	11
Female-headed	39	45	84
PWD	0	0	0
Grand total	191	146	337

More than 60 percent (63%) of the ISFs have a monthly income below PhP 21,000.00. 24.9% of the ISFs have female household head. Of the 225 PAFs that were interviewed there were 337 vulnerabilities among them has been recorded.

OCCUPATION, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME SOURCES

Source of Income

Table 2.6-1 Source of Income

Source of Income	Brgy. 93	Brgy. 150	TOTAL
Employed	69	50	119
Owens Business	28	17	45
Owens Tricycle/Padyak	30	12	42
None	14	2	16
Grand total	141	81	222

More than half (53.6%) of the ISFs are employed while only 20.27% owns business. There are still 7.2% of the ISFs who are jobless or have no own source of income. These are the ISFs who are being assisted by their children or relatives.

Kinds of Business

Table 2.6-2 Kinds of Business

KIND OF BUSINESS	BRGY. 93	BRGY. 150	TOTAL
SARI-SARI STORE	0	1	1
VULCANIZING SHOP	0	1	1
HOG CASING DEALER	5	0	5
PISO NET (INTERNET SHOP)	1	0	1
BUY AND SELL RECYCLABLE MATERIALS	1	2	3
GRAND TOTAL	7	4	11

Out of the 20.27% of the ISFs who owns business, 45% of which are hog casing dealers. And the 27% buys and sells recyclable materials. This shows that most of the ISFs still prefer to be employed rather than have their own business.

Kinds of Employment

Table 2.6-3 Kinds of Employment

Kinds of Employment	Brgy. 93	Brgy. 150	Total
Vendor	24	15	39
Tutor	0	1	1
Caretaker	4	6	10
Laundry Worker	5	5	10
Driver/Pahinante	6	2	8
OFW	2	1	3
Brgy. Tanod	0	1	1
Barber	1	0	1
Skilled Worker	1	6	7

Janitor	0	1	1
Seamstress	1	1	2
Delivery Boy/Helper	4	2	6
Factory Worker	5	1	6
Promodizer	1	2	3
EZ 2 Lotto Attendant	1	1	2
Painter	2	2	4
Office Worker	6	3	9
Security Guard	3	1	4
Battery Boy	2	0	2
Cook	2	3	5
Warehouseman	2	0	2
Aircon Technician	1	0	1
Electrician/Technician	2	0	2
Construction Worker	8	6	14
Heavy Equipment Operator	0	1	1
PNP	1	0	1
Housekeeper	1	0	1
Butcher	1	1	2
Manicurist	1	0	1
GRAND TOTAL	87	62	149

Out of the 53.6% ISFs who are employed, 26% of which are employed as store vendors. 9.39% are employed as construction workers. ISFs who are employed as laundry workers and caretakers have a 6.7%

Household's Work Location by Gender

When asked about their work location, 78% indicated that they work within the Local Government Unit (LGU), while only 15% work outside the LGU. The remaining 7% are unemployed.

Table 2.6-4 Distribution of Household's Work Location by Gender

Work Location	Female	Male	TOTAL
Within LGU	27	101	128
Outside LGU	2	23	25
No Answer	1	3	4
TOTAL	30	127	157

Source: Vitas RAP Report May 1, 2017

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Only 3% of families reported owning a sofa and dining set. While only 4% owns a tricycle (motorcycle with sidecar). In terms of gadgets, 53% of the families do not own mobile phones. 31% and 16% owns only one mobile phone and owns at least two (2), respectively. Only 3% owns a computer.

Table 2.7-1 Household Assets

Item	Total	Percentage (%)
Radio	39	24%
TV	53	32%
Refrigerator	2	2%
Washing Machine	15	9%
Gas Stove	15	9%
Electric Fans	128	78%

Source: Vitas RAP Report May 1, 2017

III. PROJECT IMPACTS

42. Summary of Impacts identified in this project are as follows:

PAFs affected	Physical Displacements	Economic Displacements, Social Services and Network
229 House owners, sharers and renters	Residential houses with an average size of 12 square meters per structural survey House is mostly made of light and salvaged materials with common walls, light to strong roofing.	Potential loss of income of unskilled and semi –skilled workers that get income from vending, store keeping scavenging in the market nearby Vitas
153 Wage earners		PAPs that will experience difficulty in commuting from the relocation sites to their place of work in Metro Manila

IV. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICY ON RESETTLEMENT AND RELOCATION

Sub-project activities in Vitas PS do not involve acquisition of private land or necessitate expropriation. The project-affected people are known in the Philippines as informal settler families (ISFs), who under the rubric of OP 4.12 would be considered as squatters encroaching on a public right-of-way. The RAP provides a detailed comparative analysis of Philippine laws and regulations with respect to World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement. In brief, the resettlement of informal settlers is set out in law (R.A. 7279 and RA 10752) which states that eligible homeless and poor informal settlers in urban areas are entitled to resettlement if they are affected by development projects.

This RAP is governed by the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework of this Project and part of the covenants under the Loan Agreement. All the terms of conditions and agreements under this document supersede local or national policies of the Philippine government.

THE PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION

Article 9 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution states that the “private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation”. Whilst Section 1, Article III, 1987

Philippine Constitution states that 'No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.'

On the other hand, Informal Settler Families' (PAFs) rights to adequate housing and adequate consultation are enshrined in the 1987 Philippine Constitution, Article XIII, Sections 9 and 10, which reads:

"Section 9. The State shall, by law, and for the common good, undertake, in cooperation with the private sector, a continuing program of urban land reform and housing which will make available at affordable cost decent housing and basic services to underprivileged and homeless citizens in urban centers and resettlement areas. It shall also promote adequate employment opportunities to such citizens. In the implementation of such program the State shall respect the rights of small property owners.

Section 10. Urban or rural poor dwellers shall not be evicted, nor their dwellings demolished, except in accordance with law and in a just and 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."

THE NATIONAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING FRAMEWORK

Officially issued in 2017, the NUDHF provides a primary framework for Urban Development and Housing, consisting of a vision, policy statements, and strategies, encompassing core development sectors and spatial elements. It is intended to guide the efforts of the Philippine government, private sector, and other Stakeholders in Improving the performance and efficiency of the country's urban systems. Under the framework, seven strategies have been found relevant:

- i. Support vulnerable sectors and minimize displacement.
- ii. Climate change resilience as a base for spatial structuring and sectoral development.
- iii. Support policy on prioritizing On-Site and In-City Resettlement with Off-Site Resettlement as a last option as a spatial planning tool and a risk reduction.
- iv. Develop inclusive, integrated housing.

- v. Improve affordability of housing programs and projects.
- vi. Promote resilient housing.
- vii. Update appropriate housing unit size requirements based on local context.
- viii. Make land available and accessible for housing.

THE NATIONAL RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

It was adopted in December 2018 by Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC), the Framework was developed in response to the need for more sustainable solutions to the proliferation of informal settlements in the cities and the plight of Informal Settler Families (PAFs). It is an overarching framework that outlines common procedures and guidelines for the use of all agencies of the Philippine Government, and other stakeholders involved in the implementation of Resettlement and Socialized Housing Plans and Projects for PAFs and other displaced persons in need of resettlement due to natural or human-induced calamities, emergencies or crises. The framework has five objectives:

- i. Build quality and affordable housing for PAFs, and sustainable resettlement sites.
- ii. Minimize adverse impacts of relocation and resettlement to PAFs.
- iii. Promote and facilitate inclusive relocation and resettlement processes.
- iv. Stronger local government role in relocation and resettlement programs.
- v. Build institutional arrangements and synergies, and forge Multi-Stakeholder partnerships.

PHILIPPINE LEGISLATIONS

Republic Act (RA) 10752 - Otherwise known as the 'Right of Way Act of 2016'. An Act Facilitating the Acquisition of Right-of-Way Site or Location for National Government Infrastructure Projects

The act spells out the necessity for the determining the current market value of the affected assets such as lands, houses and/or improvements including the crops, trees and perennials as a basis for computing the compensation cost for the Project Affected Families (PAFs) of a government project. RA 10752 also expedites the implementation of government infrastructure projects. The law provides clear and simple ROW Acquisition Guideline which benefits both the property owners/Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and Implementing Agencies (IAs).

Republic Act (RA) 11201- An Act Creating the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), Defining its Mandate, Powers and Functions, and Appropriating Funds

The law took effect on February 14, 2019. Its IRR is still being drafted. The new law consolidated the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council and the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board. The Department shall act as the primary national government entity responsible for the management of housing, human settlement and urban development. It shall be the sole and main planning and policy-making, regulatory, program coordination, and performance monitoring entity for all housing, human settlement and urban development concerns, primarily focusing on the access to and the affordability of basic human needs.

Section 2 of this act provides that the State shall, pursuant to Section 9, Article XIII of the Constitution, ensure that underprivileged and homeless citizens have access to an adequate, safe, secure, habitable, sustainable, resilient and affordable home.

Republic Act 7279 - Also known as the Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992

It is an act to provide for a comprehensive and continuing urban development and housing program, establish the mechanism for its implementation, and for other purposes. The law also provides that 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 same rights are upheld in Section 8 (Site Selection), Section 21 (Basic Services), Section 22 (Livelihood), Section 28 (Eviction and Demolition), Section 29 (Resettlement), as enumerated below:

Section 8. Identification of Sites for Socialized Housing- After the inventory, the local government units, in coordination with the National Housing Authority, the National Mapping Resource Information Authority, the Land Management Bureaus, shall identify lands for socialized housing and resettlement areas for the immediate and future needs of the underprivileged and homeless in the urban areas, taking into consideration the degree of availability of basic services and facilities, their accessibility and proximity to job sites and other economic opportunities, the actual number of registered beneficiaries.”

Section 21. Basic Services – Socialized housing or resettlement areas shall be provided by the local government unit or the National Housing Authority in cooperation with the private developers and concerned agencies with the following basic services and facilities:

- (a) Potable water;
- (b) Power and electricity and an adequate power distribution system;
- (c) Sewerage facilities and an efficient and adequate solid waste disposal system; and access to primary roads and transportation facilities.

The provisions of other basic services and facilities such as health, education, communications, security, recreation, relief and welfare shall be planned and

shall be given priority for implementation by the local government unit and concerned agencies in cooperation with the private sector and the beneficiaries themselves. The local government unit, in coordination with the concerned national agencies, shall ensure that these basic services are provided at the most cost-efficient rates, and shall set as mechanism to coordinate operationally the thrusts, objectives and activities of other government agencies concerned with providing basic services to housing projects.

Section 22. Livelihood Component – To 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.

Section 28 of this act outlines the procedure for eviction and demolition for Informal Settlers' Families (PAFs).

Section 29. Resettlement - Within two (2) years from the effectivity of this Act, 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 such as sidewalks, roads, parks, and playgrounds. The local government unit, in coordination with the National Housing Authority shall provide relocation or resettlement sites with adequate basic services and facilities and access to health services and education facilities, employment and livelihood opportunities sufficient to meet the basic needs of the affected families.

Republic Act (RA) 9729- Climate Change Act

The law prescribes the mainstreaming of climate change, in synergy with disaster risk reduction, into the national, sectoral and local development plans and programs. LGUs have been assigned as to lead the formulation, planning and implementation of climate change action plans in their respective areas, and assigned to consider climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and response as included in their regular.

Republic Act (RA) 10121- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act

The Act recognizes and strengthens the capacities of LGUs and communities in mitigating and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the impact of disasters. These policies also apply in the formulation of housing and resettlement plans by the LGUs, and require that the resettlement areas are designed to be adapting to climate change and community systems allow for disaster risk reduction and response.

POLICIES RANGING FROM EXECUTIVE ORDERS, ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS AND DPWH DEPARTMENT ORDERS

i. DPWH Special Order (SO) No.1 Series 2017

In line with the issuance of DO No. 203 Series 2016, this Order re: Composition of Unified Project Management Office ROW Task Force was issued. The UPMO-ROW Task Force will be supported by a TWG to be represented by the representatives of the members of the Task Force.

Recognizing that implementation of urgent national roads, bridges and various flood control projects are hampered by the delay in the ROW acquisition, a Task Force on UPMO-ROW and Technical Working Group (TWG) are created. The Task Force will be headed by the Undersecretary for UPMO Operations, the Vice-Chairman Director Legal Service and Technical Working Group members to be composed of ROW Task Force.

The DO also defines the functions of the UPMO Task Force and TWG, processing and payment of valid claims, submission of documents, records-keeping and signing authority.

The functions of the ROW Task Force are (i) organize a Technical Working Group for each UPMO Cluster that will handle ROW acquisition of its projects, to be headed by its Project Manager assigned to the project (ii) monitor the ROW acquisition (iii) execute and recommend appropriate resolutions pertaining to ROW payment and (iv) review the validation of support undertaken by its TWG.

ii. DPWH Department Order No. 119 Series 2017

This is re-issuance of DO 203 series of 2016, and stipulates function and responsibilities of a Task Force and a Technical Working Group on Right-of-Way land acquisition. Function and responsibilities of the Task Force and Technical Working Group are not changed, but payment method is modified. This DO stipulate that the payment of ROW claims shall be made by the Central Office.

iii. DPWH Department Order (DO)65 Series 2016

As part of the continuing effort of DPWH to streamline its operations, decentralize and rationalize the ROW operations. DO No. 19, Series 2017 was re-issued essentially delegating to regional directors the approval/signing of documents pertaining to Infrastructure Right-of-Way (ROW) for national projects including the approval for payments of claims and signing of checks. The DO also reiterates that the ROW functions are delegated, and a system of deploying ROW Task Forces UPMO-ROW activities and their approving authorities shall continue to be governed by DO No. 203, Series 2016, and Special Order (SO) No.1, Series 2017. This Order also supersedes D.O. 19 (Series 2017). D.O. 156 (Series 2016), D.O. 133 and 133-A (Series 2014), D.O. 24 (Series 2007), D.O. 327 (Series 2003), (Series 2017), D.O. 156 (Series 2016), D.O. 133 and 133-A (Series 2014), D.O. 24 (Series 2007), D.O. 327 (Series 2003), and all other Department Orders and policies, or portions thereof, contrary to or inconsistent with this Order are amended accordingly.

Defines the scope and delegation of the ROW functions and creation and composition of ROW Task Forces. ROW Task Forces is also mandated to engage in Inter-Agency coordination and consultation, recommend to the appropriate authority, appropriate measures to address ROW problem areas which lie outside the authority of any member of the ROW Task Force. It is also tasked to advise and recommend to the Undersecretary of Planning and Public Private Partnership (PPP), budgetary matters for purposes of submitting accurate, complete and informed budget requests to the Department of Budget and

Management (DBM), and for other budgetary planning objectives.

iv. DPWH Department Order No. 130 Series 2017

Provides the guidelines for the Implementation of the Provisions of Republic Act No. 6685 and Republic Act 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women. The Implementing Rules and Regulations mandates that contractors to hire a minimum percentage of 50% of unskilled and 30% skilled manpower requirement from the unemployed bona fide residents of the locality and shall be equally accessible to both women and men.

v. NHA Memorandum Circular N. 2427 Series 2012

As enabler and facilitator in the housing delivery process under RA 7279, NHA issued the Revised Guidelines for the Implementation of the Resettlement Assistance Program for Local Government Units designed to enhance the capabilities of LGUs outside Metro Manila to provide housing for Informal Settlers requiring relocation and resettlement. Target beneficiaries include families displaced or to be displaced from sites earmarked for government infrastructure projects. As partners of program, NHA will (i) provide technical assistance to LGUs in preparing project plans and formulating policies and guidelines in implementing resettlement projects and (ii) contribute funds (in the form of grants) for the development of resettlement sites. The LGUs on the other hand shall contribute land for the project and (ii) be the lead project implementer with overall responsibility for the operation and management of the resettlement project to include preparation of overall project plans, site development and housing plans, beneficiary selection, relocation of families and estate management.

vi. Executive Order 708

Devolving the functions of the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP) as the clearing house for the conduct of demolition and eviction activities involving the homeless and underprivileged citizens to the local government units with PCUP retaining its monitoring and reporting units (Section 1 Sub-section 4 and 11). On May 2, 2012, based on EO 708, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) issued a letter

requesting PCUP to preside the Pre-Demolition Conference or PDC prior the provision of Police Assistance from the Philippine National Police (PNP) in demolition and/or eviction activities affecting the underprivileged and homeless. PDC aims to prevent, and if not, to stop the hostility and violence arising from the demolition and/or eviction of underprivileged and homeless citizens and safeguard from hostility and violence, not only the affected underprivileged and homeless citizens but also the representative of government agencies and police personnel, that are likewise involved in the demolition and/or eviction.

vii. **DILG Memorandum Circular 2009-05 (From the Amended DILG 2008-143)**

Require the proponents of evictions or demolitions to attest that all necessary steps have been taken before issuing an Eviction and Demolition Certificate of Compliance (COC). The Local Housing Boards (LHBs) will act as the LGU's sole clearing house for eviction and demolition activities are concerning informal settlers in danger areas, public places and government projects. It will monitor all evictions and demolitions, whether voluntary, extra-judicial, summary, or court-ordered. In cases where there are no LHB, a Local Inter-Agency Committee can issue the COC.

viii. **DPWH Land Acquisition Resettlement Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples Policy (LARRIPP)**

The LARRIPP spells out the legal framework and donors' policies governing instances when infrastructure projects implemented by the DPWH because the involuntary taking of land, structures, crops, and other assets resulting in some cases in the displacement and resettlement of affected persons. The LARRIPP enumerates entitlements and benefits that Affected Families (AFs) or Affected Persons (APs) should rightfully receive under the law based on the Project's adverse impacts on their assets, livelihood, and lives. It expounds on safeguards to be followed based on Philippine law when these affected persons are Indigenous Peoples, living inside and outside an officially declared ancestral domain. Finally, the LARRIPP delineates the institutional framework for the implementation of the policy and provides mechanisms, both internal

and external to the DPWH, for monitoring and evaluating the impact of safeguard measures, e.g., Resettlement Plan, Indigenous Peoples' Action Plan.

ix. DPWH Department Order No. 34 Series 2007

Streamlines and standardizes its operating procedures DPWH issued the Department Order was issued to simplify the guidelines for the validation and evaluation of Infrastructure Right-of-Way claims. The Guidelines is in line with the provisions of the DPWH IROW Procedural Manual adopted under Department Order No.5, s. 2003, as amended, particularly in the validation and evaluation of claims for IROW acquisitions.

x. DPWH Department Order No. 5 Series 2003

was issued to identify, acquire, and manage Right-of-Way (ROW) efficiently and in a timely manner for the implementation of infrastructure projects, an improved IROW process was adopted, among others, (i) It shall be applicable to all foreign-assisted and locally funded projects; (ii) The Implementing Office (IO) shall ensure that IROW costs are always included in project budgets; (iii) All ROW must be fully acquired and cleared before the issuance of the Notice of Award for the project.

Department Order No. 05, Series of 2003 also requires to determine the PAFs and the project affected improvements based on the Cut-off Date, which will be the start of the census.

xi. DPWH Department Order No. 245 Series 2003

Implementation of DPWH – Social and Environmental Management System (SEMS) Operations Manual, with reference to Section 7.6 Mitigating Social Impacts.

xii. DPWH Department Order No. 327 Series 2003

This is the Guidelines for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plans (LAPRAPs) For Infrastructure Projects. This in accordance with D.O. No.5, Series of 2003 which states that, "all projects, whether local or foreign-funded projects that will require Right-Of-Way (ROW) acquisitions will have their

respective LAPRAPs formulated". The LAPRAPs will be the basis of qualifying and compensating PAPs for lands, structures, and/or improvements affected by the infrastructure projects. The LAPRAPs shall also include the acquisition, planning and development of resettlement sites with the responsibility resting mainly with the concerned LGUs. The HUDCC, NHA and other concerned agencies.

xiii. **Section 7 of Executive Order 20 (2001)**

Reaffirming Mass Housing as A Centerpiece Program in The Poverty Alleviation Efforts of The Government and Further Strengthening The Housing And Urban Development Coordinating Council.

Section 7. Special Provision. All government departments, agencies, bureaus and instrumentalities, including government-owned and controlled corporations (e.g. PEA, BCDA, PNR, among others), implementing Housing Projects are directed to seek the clearance and approval of the HUDCC Chairman on their respective housing and other related projects.

In the advent of R.A. 11201 creating the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development, such mandate has been transferred from HUDCC to DHSUD.

OTHER LAWS THAT IMPACT INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

- i. Republic Act 8972 or the Solo Parent's Welfare Act provides for benefits and privileges to solo parents and their children. It aims to develop a comprehensive package of social development and welfare services for solo parents and their children to be carried out by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), as the lead agency, various government agencies including NSO and other related NGOs.
- ii. Republic Act No. 7277 is an act providing for the rehabilitation, self-development and self-reliance of disabled persons and their integration into the mainstream of society and for other purposes.
- iii. Republic Act No. 9442 is an act amending Republic Act No. 7277, otherwise known as the Magna Carta for disabled persons, and for other purposes.

- iv. Republic Act No. 9710 with Implementing Rules and Regulation is an act providing for the Magna Carta of Women.
- v. Republic Act 10821: Children's Emergency Relief and Protection Act. Requires the NHA, in coordination with the DSWD, DENR, DPWH, DILG and LGUs of the areas declared under a state of calamity, immediately establish an option for transitional shelters, prioritizing vulnerable and marginalized groups including orphaned, separated, and unaccompanied children, and pregnant and lactating mother.
- vi. Republic Act 6685 (1988) requires Private Contractors who are awarded national or local projects to hire at least fifty percent (50%) of the unskilled and at least thirty percent (30%) of the unskilled labor requirements from the available bona fide residents of the province, city or municipality where the projects are to be undertaken.
- vii. Batas Pambansang Bilang 344 is an act requiring certain buildings, institutions, establishment and public utilities to install facilities and other devices to enhance the mobility of disabled persons.
- viii. Republic Act 7432 (1992) is an Act to maximize the contribution of Senior Citizens to nation building, grant benefits and special privileges and for other purposes provides the privileges for senior citizens such as grant of 20% discount from all establishments relative to the utilization of transportation services, hotels and similar lodging establishments, restaurants and recreation centers and purchase of medicine anywhere in the country

ANALYSIS OF GAPS BETWEEN PHILLIPINE LAWS AND POLICIES AND WORLD BANK'S OP 4.12

An analysis of the gaps between the national laws and the OP 4.12 as they apply to Vitas PAPs and proposed measure to fill the gap. However, where gaps or differences are found between Philippine laws and regulations and requirements of the OP 4.12, the higher standard will prevail. The Vitas RAP is governed by the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework of this project and part and covenants under the Loan Agreement. All terms and agreements under this document supersede local or national policies of the Philippine government. Table 4.1-1 is an analysis of Philippine laws and World Bank policies.

Table 4.1-1 Analysis of Gaps between Philippine Laws and OP 4.12.

Key Issues	World Bank Policies (A)	Philippine IR Guidelines (B)	Gap Between A and B	Consideration in this RAP
Persons Considered as Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)	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 encroacher of others who wish to take advance of such benefits. (WB OP 4.12, Paragraph 6)	<p>PAPs consist of all members of a household who will be adversely affected by the project because their present residence will be recovered by the Philippine government for is infrastructure projects</p> <p>Department Order No. 05, Series of 2003 requires to determine the PAFs and the project affected improvements based on the Cut-off Date, which will be the start of the census.</p>	None	<p>An updated SES was conducted by DPWH in April 2019 indicating the profile of project affected families counting all the PAFs onsite after the project cut-off date.</p> <p>A detailed census was conducted including the asset inventory of the affected structures. The Cut-off Date was declared as of the first Socio-Economic Survey (SES) of the Project Affected Families (PAFs) conducted by the Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission (PRRC) and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) in 2013 under the Oplan Likas Program of the Government of the Philippines to facilitate the relocation of the Informal Settler Families (PAFs) living in danger zones and those who will be affected by government infrastructure projects. The Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA) has taken over and conducted Validation Surveys around 2015 to determine the PAFs under the Rehabilitation of the Vitas</p>

Key Issues	World Bank Policies (A)	Philippine IR Guidelines (B)	Gap Between A and B	Consideration in this RAP
Persons Considered as Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)	Persons/People impacted by Involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.	PAPs consist of all members of a household who will be adversely affected by the project because their real property shall be acquired for government infrastructure projects		Pumping Station as part of the Metro Manila Flood Management Project. The total number of PAFs identified then was around 165 families. In 2016, when the Rehabilitation of the Vitas Pumping Station was spearheaded by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), the Local Inter- Agency Committee (LIAC) has validated the lists of PAFs based on the surveys made by the PRRC and MMDA.
Persons Considered as Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)	Criteria for Eligibility. (c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. (WB OP 4.12 Paragraph 15.c)	Section 16 of RA 7279 defines the eligibility of a PAFs for socialized housing program: b) Must be a Filipino citizen; c) Must be underprivileged and homeless citizen as defined in Section 3 of the Act;	None	UPMO, LGUs, NHA and other relevant agencies coordinating to provide compensation in eligible persons including resettlement sites for Informal Settlers according to criteria in RA 7279 All affected PAFs (except professional squatters and non-bona fide occupants and intruders of lands)

Key Issues	World Bank Policies (A)	Philippine IR Guidelines (B)	Gap Between A and B	Consideration in this RAP
Loss of Income or Sources of Livelihood	<p>Displaced persons should be assisted to improve their efforts to improve their livelihoods and living standards or at least to restore them</p> <p>PAFs who are below poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children and ethnic minorities. etc. (WB OP 4.12 Paragraph 8)</p>	<p>LARRIP on Income Loss. "For loss of business/ income, the PAF will be entitled to an income rehabilitation assistance not to exceed P 15,000 for severely affected structures, or to be based on the latest copy of the PAF's Tax record for the period corresponding to the stoppage of business activities" DPWH will coordinate with concerned government agencies for assistance in the Skills Training and Job Referrals</p> <p>DO 327 s. 2003 provides transitional allowance for severely affected shop owners for their computed income loss during demolition and reconstruction of their shops</p> <p>The Philippines has laws protecting women, elderly and children, persons with disabilities, and Indigenous People. However, the issue is proper implementation and attention given to these groups based on resettlement impacts.</p>	<p>Major government policies (e.g., RA 7279, RA 10752) are silent regarding loss of income directly resulting from land acquisition. However, the DPWH LARRIP Policy 2007 and DO 327 s. 2003 cover income loss:</p>	<p>Assistance of 15,000 per training is established in the RAP. In addition, job opportunities related to the project is examined to be prepared based on capability of PAFs and jobs availability in the relocation sites where DPWH have projects.</p>

Key Issues	World Bank Policies (A)	Philippine IR Guidelines (B)	Gap Between A and B	Consideration of ap Between A and B
Treatment of Informal Settlers	Sections 15-16 stipulate that informal settlers should be provided resettlement assistance	R.A. 7279 states that eligible homeless and poor informal settlers in urban areas are entitled to resettlement if they are affected by development projects. However, R.A. 7279 limits this to residential informal settlers and is silent on informal structures on public or private land used for commercial purposes. Government also exclude from the eligibility list people who were previously resettled.	Disqualified families due to previous award of government housing	The project will replace lost structures and other assets of informal settlers and provide them with resettlement assistance. Those found to be disqualified due to previous avilment of government housing will be further assessed and when found to have difficulty of coping in the relocation site due to income/ job loss, will be evaluated for consideration for relocation assistance.

V. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

As previously stated, the situation for the Vitas subproject is unique as SHFC and NHA were ahead in their engagement with ISFs when the project came in. They had procedures for determining eligibility of ISFs, they had relocation sites allotted for ISFs that were duly inspected by the World Bank team, protocols for the actual transfer of the ISFs, etc. As such, the Project's approach in Vitas is to enhance existing mechanisms and support to align them with the provisions of OP 4.12. In addition, the project does not make a distinction in terms of eligibilities between the existing government programs under SHFC and NHA and those under OP 4.12. Rather, the Project sees ISFS' resettlement entitlements as a package that needs to be provided to them in totality where project funds would be utilized should assistance from either SHFC or NHA fall short of the requirements of OP 4.12. For instance, the Project considered providing generators in Bulacan when the local electric company was taking too long to process the request for installation of electric posts and cables. In the Cavite, the project is likely to provide the LGU's request for additional community facilities like garbage trucks and training centers to ensure that the relocated ISFs are well taken care of.

Criteria of Eligibility

The final cut-off date of the Vitas RAP is April 2019, the same day of the census validation conducted by DPWH in the project's technical footprint and it is generally regarded as the date for determining the eligibility for entitlement and relocation assistance.

INDICATORS OF SEVERITY OF IMPACT

- A. All the 229 residential structures at the technical footprint are severely affected, meaning the affected area of the property is 20% or more. The remaining portion of the asset is no longer economically viable for continued use. The owner of the property is entitled to relocation as follows: Allocation of housing units and eventual ownership of house and lot in San Jose City Bulacan province or in Trece Martirez Cavite province.

- B. Transitional allowances and related support measures while on quarantine period after transfer including required procedures related to prevention of spread of COVID 19 pandemic.
- C. Transitional allowance which are needed to assist PAPs with movement to the resettlement location and rental expenses as needed while in-city resettlement accommodations are under construction.
- D. Trucking/transport assistance.
- E. Food pack per person
- F. Health and Safety Kit
- G. Livelihood assistance to re establish income sources of PAFs, referrals for job placement and assistance in securing employment certifications.
- H. Investments in human development, such as skills training for family members which are needed to improve employability and income.

Summary of Impact and Project Entitlement is describing the category of PAFs, severity on impact, and the project entitlement. Table 5.1-1 presents this summary of project entitlement. These entitlements shall be funded by the project and will be carried out by the Project PMO in partnership with the key shelter agencies, national and local government units.

Table 5.1-1 Project Entitlement Matrix

Affected	Type of Loss	Relocation Assistance
229 PAFs who are owners of the structure owner	Loss of dwelling units, potential loss of work and income from employment and other income generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House and lot in the San Jose del Monte or in Trece Martines • Transition allowance for moving costs to resettlement site. • Moving assistance – trucks for personal belongings; vans for women and children. • Food packs • Transition allowance • Livelihood assistance to re set up income activities and referral for job placement including assistance to the expenses in securing employment • Free access to skills training and related livelihood restoration programs for male and female family members.

Affected	Type of Loss	Relocation Assistance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation Assistance in the form of Skills Training equivalent to the amount of • PhP 15,000.00 per family, if the present means of livelihood is no longer viable and the AF will have to engage in a new income activity.
All PAFs household members who are Renter- free occupants and or sharers of the structures owned by PAFs	Loss of dwelling units, potential loss of work and income from employment and other income generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition allowance for food, medical expenses and other moving costs in the relocation area. • Moving assistance – trucks for personal belongings; vans for women and children • Free access to skills training and related livelihood restoration programs for male and female family members.
Vulnerable PAPS	Difficulty in moving out and will require assistance during transfer particularly the elderly, pregnant women and women headed households, children and PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manpower assistance team during relocation to assist the vulnerable persons do the packing of personal belongings, dismantling of salvageable materials, hauling from the house items for tracking. • On top of the set of entitlements provided to structure owner, renter or sharer, welfare agency additional support will be provided to ensure that vulnerable people are assisted as needed in resettlement transition. E.g., Vans provided for women and children; special assistance for pregnant women, PWDs, etc. • Administrative support for applying respective governmental social welfare program based on household conditions in cooperation with concerned LGUs • Provide priority for jobs related to the project based on the capability of the PAFs
PAPs returnees from previous resettlement site	Disqualification per one-time housing benefit policy of the government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the terms of the RPF and this RAP, PAPs who have previously been resettled but have returned to places of pre-resettlement origin or in any informal settlements are not to be excluded if they have returned because of difficulty to financially sustain themselves at the previous resettlement site due to loss of

Affected	Type of Loss	Relocation Assistance
		<p>employment and income generating activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PAFs in these circumstances will be screened thoroughly, and if found eligible, will be provided with the same set of assistance as enumerated above.

VI. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

Guided by the Urban Housing and Development Act of 1992 (RA 7279), the NHA and the SHFC as key shelter agencies will undertake the general objectives in the housing sector including the Vitas area: (1) provide decent shelter to the poor; (2) develop a framework for the use of urban land; (3) involve the community in shelter development and construction; (4) maximize local government participation in socialized housing; and (5) employ the services of the private sector in socialized housing programs. The Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160) is a companion law shared with local government units' responsibilities over the provision of socialized housing and regulation of shelter-related activities.

Of recent years, the BALAI Filipino Housing Program (Building Adequate Livable Affordable and Inclusive Filipino Communities), is the KSA's guide on their 10-year national housing program strategy to close the country's shelter gap. The program aims to improve government efforts in addressing Filipinos' housing needs, with various stakeholder playing a significant and pivotal role.

The SHFC is implementing the HDH housing approach for Vitas through their Community Mortgage Program (CMP). The CMP in Vitas operates on the principle of self-relocation. The various activities of the program revolve around the community association, which by experience of SHFC, proved to be the key to a project's success of getting the resettlement site ready for occupancy. At the onset of the MMFMP, the Vitas' local association members organized and enlist to SHFC their willingness to cooperate and participate in the program as closely organized groups. Thus, it became the association's responsibility to ensure that their relocation site is ready for occupancy, and ensured that its members signed the lease purchase agreement with

SHFC. The association will eventually assume the collection responsibilities from its members their monthly loan amortizations on houses allocated to them.

Self-Resettlement Approach (People's Plan) through SHFC

AGOM is a National Federation of People's Organization. Its members are mostly from the urban poor communities of Metro Manila. AGOM is supported by SHARE Foundation, a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), and the Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC), a government housing agency. SHARE Foundation as their community mobilizer provides organizational support to community associations, networking and technical assistance and community development.

Through the SHARE Foundation, Vitas AGOM association entered into a contract of loan with SHFC to purchase 7.3 hectares of land located in Brgy. Muzon, San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan. The loan agreement includes financing for the site development and the construction of the houses particularly as follows:

- a. The 7.3-hectare property shall be subdivided into 1,508 units which is composed of a house and lot package;
- b. Six (6) meters main road and three (3) meters secondary road;
- c. Units equipped with electrical connections prior to transfer and occupancy;
- d. San Jose del Monte Water District shall supply water through the elevated tanks and when fully operational, provide individual connections;
- e. A lot with the size of 40 sq. m. Each with a 32 sq. m. loft-type housing unit and is constructed in a cluster of eight (8) -16 houses per row;
- f. Each housing unit shall have a toilet, a bath, and a kitchen area with a sink outside the housing unit;
- g. The house and lot package are at Php 319,982.06 payable in 30 years with the fixed interest rate of 4.5% per annum. Year one of monthly amortization is at 932.36 per month including mortgage redemption insurance and fire insurance. There will be increase of 10% per annum in monthly amortization for the first 10 years. On the eleventh (11th) year, the monthly amortization will be fixed at Php 2,176.12 per month until full payment.

h. The amortization schedule is presented in the table below:

Table 6.1-1: SHFC Amortization Schedule

No. of ISFs/MBs: 1,589

GRADUATED AMORTIZATION SCHEME				
LOAN (PHP)		319,982.06		
INTEREST		4.50%		
TERM (Years)		30		
Annual % Increase (First 10 years)		10.00%		
BUILDING COST		100.00%		
YEAR	MONTHLY AMORTIZATION	MRI (Monthly)*	FIRE INSURANCE (Monthly)**	TOTAL MONTHLY AMORTIZATION
1	780.22	131.19	21.25	932.66
2	858.24	131.19	21.25	1,010.68
3	944.06	131.19	21.25	1,096.50
4	1,038.47	131.19	21.25	1,190.91
5	1,142.32	131.19	21.25	1,294.76
6	1,256.55	131.19	21.25	1,408.99
7	1,382.20	131.19	21.25	1,534.64
8	1,520.42	131.19	21.25	1,672.86
9	1,672.47	131.19	21.25	1,824.91
10	1,839.71	131.19	21.25	1,992.15
11-30	2,023.68	131.19	21.25	2,176.12

The host community is located within a vicinity of several privately developed villages or subdivisions for low-income earners. The LGU was approached by the Vitas local association -AGOM with BV8 homeowners association that some 229 families will be transferring to this City affected by the danger areas in Metro Manila. The requested support from the host Local Government Unit (LGU) of San Jose del Monte, Bulacan for them to be shared with basic public and social services

infrastructure such as Day Care Centers with personnel to manage the same. The LGU was expressed support to the request of the community, however they were advised to strictly adhere to the LGUs local ordinance including observance of health and safety protocols. The PMO- assured the LGU that an augmentation funds will be provided to aid them in providing initial funds to manage the arrival of the relocates. During the transition period after relocation, the AGOM, in partnership with the LGU, will conduct medical missions and job fairs for the resettled families. AGOM has likewise committed to appeal to the national government agencies to allocate additional funds for the LGU to augment the city budget for social services.

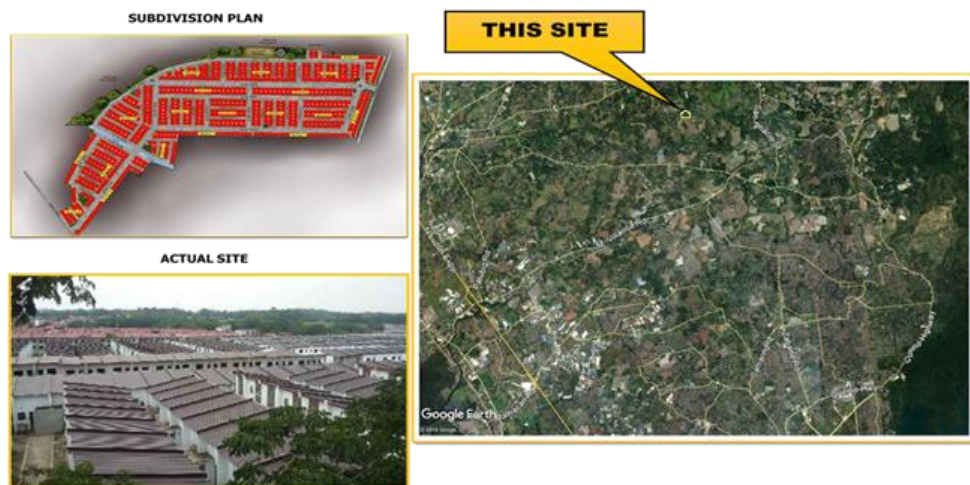


Figure 4. Completed Housing Units in the Resettlement Site in San Jose del Monte, Bulacan



Resettlement Program Approach with NHA

The NHA's Resettlement Program is designed for families belonging low income and poor families who are displaced from sites earmarked for government infrastructure projects and from areas designated as danger zones. The housing construction involves land acquisition and site development through a developer that will turn-over the completed units to the NHA and the beneficiary.

With the improved housing conditions given to the PAFs from Vitas, the beneficiaries are asked to pay from Php 200 per month from year one up to year four with an increase beginning year five up to 30 years amortization period is at Php 1,330 monthly. NHA's housing program provides a subsidy scheme for all awarded units. The homeowner's association is NHA's partner in implementing the estate management component. Table below presents the monthly amortization of the housing project of NHA:

Table 6.1-2: NHA Amortization Schedule

AMOUNT OF NHA HOUSING UNIT	
Developed Lot	Php 115,000.00
Housing Unit	Php 125,000.00
	<hr/>
	Php 240,000.00
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Less Subsidy (Lot)	Php 25,000.00
Less Subsidy (Housing)	Php 10,000.00
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PRINCIPAL LOAN	Php 205,000.00
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SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY AMORTIZATION PAYMENTS

Payment Period	Developed Lot Monthly Amortization (Php)	Housing Unit Monthly Amortization (Php)	TOTAL Monthly Amortization (Php)
From Year 1 to Year 4	150.00	50.00	200.00
From Year 5 to Year 8	490.00	100.00	590.00
From Year 9 to Year 10	690.00	200.00	890.00

From Year 11 to Year 14	690.00	300.00	990.00
From Year 15 to Year 18	690.00	400.00	1,090.00
From Year 19 to Year 20	800.00	450.00	1,250.00
From Year 21 to Year 22	830.00	465.00	1,295.00
From Year 23 to Year 24	830.00	480.00	1,310.00
From Year 25 to Year 30	830.00	500.00	1,330.00

The Resettlement Site under the National Housing Authority (NHA) is Summer Homes located in Barangay Cabuco, Trece Martires City, Cavite. Summer Homes is one of the socialized and low-cost housing projects of the NHA which would benefit among others, the Informal Settler Families (PAFs) living in the waterways of Metro Manila and would be affected by the Government Infrastructure Projects. This Resettlement Site has an area of 161,548 square meters with a total of 1,637 units. The average lot size is 40 square meters and the average floor area is 22 square meters. The total house and lot cost are Php 240,000.00.

- a. Units equipped with electrical connections prior to transfer and occupancy;
- b. The supply of water system in the project was constructed by the project contractor in cooperation with the local water district. It is supplied individually through the elevated tanks and when fully operational, provide individual connections; and
- c. Each housing unit is a typical one-bedroom unit with toilet and bath, kitchen sink and an outdoor multi-purpose work area per unit. Once the families move-in schedule has been finalized, the housing units will be completed with the specified amenities and finishing works will be completed and individually turned over to the unit owner.
- d. The LGU of Trese Martires agreed to host and receive relocates from Vitas, provided they follow existing City ordinances and safety protocols against spread of Corona Virus. The LGU also expressed their desire to

receive assistance as host community of resettled families. The list of requirements includes some social infrastructure such Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) at the relocation sites. Some basic equipment and tools that will ensure sanitation of the site. Additionally, livelihood assistance will be extended to the LGU and it is covered in this RAP.

Figure 5. Resettlement Site in Trece Martires City, Cavite



NHA painted core housing are ready for turn-over to PAFs

Finishing works to be completed by NHA prior actual transfer of PAFs



Typical one-bedroom unit with toilet and bath, kitchen sink and an outdoor multi-purpose work area per unit



Income profile of the PAFs based on the latest updated information obtained during the updating of the RAP indicated that of the 229 PAF, some 187 of them have an average family income of Php 12,500.00 per month. Using the KSA's affordability computation, PAFs can allocate 1/3 of their income to pay for housing amortization of rentals, the PAFs can afford the monthly amortization in the resettlement site. Using the average income as the basis for computation, PAFs can afford monthly payment of the house and lot in San Jose del Monte, Bulacan and in the Trece Martires, Cavite.

RELOCATION SAFETY PROTOCOLS AND PROCEDURES

With the increasing number of people afflicted with the COVID-19 Virus in the Philippines, it is of utmost importance that the MMFMP employ safeguards to protect both the stakeholders and the project implementers. The safeguards must take into consideration the standard protocols that each and every person must observe and the protocols implement both by the sending and the receiving LGUs. This Chapter will be devoted for the discussion of the proper protocols to be observed by all the persons involved in MMFMP, particularly the ISFs before, during and after the relocation procedure.

It is inevitable that relocation will be held in the middle of this pandemic and with the restrictions brought about by the community quarantines, the PAFs will have to observe safety requirements to meet before they could actually relocate. Considering that there are two (2) provinces to relocate the ISFs to, the national laws, local laws, as well as the Resolutions issued by the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases will all be taken into consideration.

The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) has issued several Memorandum Circulars (MCs) amid the COVID-19 Pandemic that will help the local executives in addressing the problems they are facing within the community. These MCs are adopted by the team in drafting and creating these guidelines and protocols for the relocation.

Table 6.2-1 Memorandum Circulars for COVID

Memorandum Circular Number	Date Issued	Subject
2020-066	March 31, 2020	Guidelines on providing proper welfare of persons with disabilities during the enhanced community quarantine due to the corona virus 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic
2020-064	March 29, 2020	Provincial/City/Municipal Special Care Facilities and Isolation Units Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic
2020-071	April 9, 2020	Mandatory Wearing of Face Masks or Other Protective Equipment in Public Areas
2020-073	April 13, 2020	Guidelines for the Conduct of the Expanded Testing Procedures for COVID-19
2020-077	April 24, 2020	Rationalizing the Establishment of a Local Government Unit Task Force Against COVID-19
2020-087	May 21, 2020	Duties and Responsibilities of Local Government Officials, DILG Regional Directors and Field Officers, Philippine National Police, and Others Concerned on the Management of Returning Overseas Filipinos and Locally Stranded Individuals
2020-101	July 17, 2020	Guidelines in the Stricter Conduct of Home Quarantine for Mild and Asymptomatic COVID-19 Patients and the Implementation of "Oplan Kalinga"
2020	August 25, 2020	On Requiring Rapid Diagnostic Test for Locally Stranded Individuals (LSIs)

Guidelines Before the Relocation

The UPMO-FCMC must first coordinate with the following offices or agencies:

A. In the Sending LGUs

1. The Local Government Unit of Manila
2. Barangay Officials of Barangays 93 and 150 of Tondo, Manila
3. Health Officers in charge of each of the two (2) barangays
4. Philippine National Police

B. In the Receiving LGUs

1. The Local Government Unit of Bulacan and Cavite
2. Barangay Officials of Barangays Muzon, San Jose del Monte, Bulacan and Barangay Cabuco in Trece Martires, Cavite
3. Health Officers in charge of the two (2) barangays in each respective province
4. Philippine National Police
5. Host communities: To avoid stigmatization due to Covid, current occupants of resettlement sites and nearby residents need to be informed of the incoming population as well as the safety protocols being put in place to ensure that the host communities will remain safe. They also need to be reminded to maintain social distancing from the new relocates especially in the first 14 days.

In both the Sending and the Receiving LGUs, these offices/agencies should be notified of the following:

1. Schedule of the relocation of the ISFs;
2. Location where the ISFs will be picked up;
3. Names of the ISFs riding in one vehicle as well as the late number and name of the driver who will be transporting them to the resettlement sites; and
4. Contact numbers of the ISFs

Before the relocation proper, a form must be distributed to each ISFs which will contains the basic information both the Sending and the Receiving LGUs. Please see Annex L for the sample form. With this list, the UPMO-FCMC will endorse the names

of the ISFs to their respective Receiving Barangay/LGUs to be able to attain a Letter of Acceptance.

On the day of the scheduled resettlement, before going inside the vehicle provided, the basic protocols must be observed. The temperature of each ISF must not exceed 37.5 Celsius. Foot bath and hand wash areas should be prepared. Their baggage should be disinfected before loaded into the vehicle. Hand sanitation must also be observed. Face masks and face shields must always be worn by the ISFs and the drivers inside the vehicle.

Several documents will also be required from the ISFs, such as:

1. Medical Clearance Certificate issued by a Health Officer;
2. Barangay Clearance;
3. Letter of Acceptance from Receiving Barangay/LGU;
4. Travel Authority and
5. Vitas ISF Certification (Please see Annex N for the sample form).

The vehicle itself must first be disinfected before loading the ISFs and their baggage. One-half of the maximum number of passengers will only be allowed inside the vehicle to facilitate social and physical distancing.

Guidelines During the Relocation

Upon arrival at their respective resettlement sites, the same basic protocols should be observed. The temperature of each ISF must not exceed 37.5 Celsius. Foot bath and hand wash areas should be prepared. Their baggage should be disinfected before allowed entry into the sites. Hand sanitation must also be observed. Face masks and face shields must always be worn by the ISFs outside of their respective houses.

Upon arrival at their respective houses, the ISFs are mandated to observe the 14-day home quarantine. With this mandatory quarantine, it is imperative that relief goods will be provided to each household. This would ensure that no ISFs will be going outside their houses to buy food within the duration of 14 days. It is also required that COVID-19 kits be distributed to each ISFs which will contain – alcohol, soap, tissue, washable face masks, thermometers and paracetamol, and vitamin C.

Guidelines After the Relocation

The ISFs are mandated to remain in their homes for the whole duration of their 14-day quarantines. The ISFs will constantly report to the assigned monitoring nurse of their health condition during the 14-day mandatory quarantine. A form will also be distributed to each of the ISFs for them to be able to check their health conditions. These forms should be filled out by each of the ISFs everyday to check their health condition. Please see Annex M for the sample form.

After the 14-day quarantines, the Health Officer will issue to each and every ISFs who completed their quarantines a Quarantine Clearance signifying that they would already be allowed to immerse in the community. Thereafter, the ISFs need to always observe the same health protocols to ensure that they would be protected from COVID-19 Virus.

VII. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND INCOME REHABILITATION PLAN

Eligibility for Livelihood Restoration and Income Rehabilitation

The MMFMP -PMO with the assistance of the project implementation consultants and the ESSD, is responsible in carrying out the Livelihood Restoration and Income Rehabilitation or Rehabilitation Assistance for the affected families. The program of assistance was based on the assessment prepared for the 229 PAFs that will be relocated to their chosen resettlement sites.

Based on the assessment, PAFs with livelihood and employment that will be affected will immediately receive project assistance for job placements with skills enhancement and assistance in securing documents required for employment. The assessment also included PAFs that will require immediate assistance to set up their income sources such from Vitas to the relocation site such as sari-sari store, materials recovery trading among others. This may also be granted to Vulnerable Groups such as female-headed families, elderly, etc., in accordance to Department Order No. 327 Series of 2003.

The Community-Based Livelihood Restoration and Development Program (CLRDP)

i. Objective

The objective of the Community-Based Livelihood Restoration and Development Program (CLRDP) is to immediately assist PAFs and their family members to undertake livelihood and income generation activities prior to, and after relocation. Wage-based PAFs and those who are entrepreneurs are expected to restore their employment and businesses with the help of entitlements provided by the project. The PAFs, together with vulnerable individuals who are interested in forming a cooperative or people's organization for livelihood opportunities and empowerment purposes, are also expected to be assisted by the project.

ii. Methodology and Approaches

Information about existing livelihood and employment was based on the updated socio-economic survey results conducted in updating the RAP. The profile of PAFs were reviewed and additional information was gathered through the information interviews via phone calls and selected face to face interviews prior to the pandemic lockdown. This information was developed into an approach: Community-Based Livelihood Restoration and Development Program (CLRDP).

Coordination work and discussions with Local Government Units (LGUs) of Trece Martires City and San Jose Del Monte City. Specifically the LGUs, Public Employment Service Office (PESO), the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO), the City Planning and Development Office (CPDO) and the Department of Trade, Industry (DTI) Negosyo Center, and Resettlement Governance, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG RG-PMO) were consulted by the PMO to elicit their support in developing livelihood assistance for the PAFs that will be relocated to their locality.

Conduct Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Two separate sessions were held in Barangay 93 Barangay Hall and Barangay Day Care Center in Vitas, Tondo on 19 and 31 August 2019, respectively. Highlights of discussions were based on their concerns, expectations on employment and other livelihood once resettled, expected tasks of the government in the implementation of livelihood restoration program in the resettlement site, the role of the business sector and civil society organizations, and the role of the cooperative/people's organization in providing jobs and small businesses for them.

A series of TNA were conducted for the PAFs last August 19 and 31, as well as on September 8 and 22, 2019 in Barangay 93 and Barangay 150, Vitas, Tondo. Out of the 229 PAPs, information was obtained from 167 PAPs respondents (Barangay 93: 53 males and 46 females; Barangay 150: 25 males and 42 females)

Livelihood Market Assessment (LMA). It was conducted in consultations with the LGUs and several business establishments. Both the demand and supply sides were analyzed to determine the type and categories of employment and enterprises that would be provided to the affected persons and their families.

iii. Categories of PAFs with Affected Livelihoods

Based on the results of consultations and coordination, categories of livelihood impacts were identified. Table 1 below presents a summary of categories of PAFs that are to be relocated to San Jose del Monte Bulacan and in Trece Martires Cavite City.

Table 7.1-1 Summary of Categories of PAFs

Category	SJDM						TMC						Total
	93			150			93			150			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
PAPs who are employed or wage-based income earners	5	5	10	15	14	29	37	7	44	2	0	2	85
PAPs who are into enterprise-based livelihoods	3	5	8	9	27	36	8	29	37	1	0	1	82
Sub-Total	8	10	18	24	41	65	45	36	81	3	0	3	167
				Male	Female					Male	Female		
Total				32	51	83				48	36	84	167
Vulnerable Sector													
Single Female-headed households	0	1	1	0	14	14	0	16	16	0	0	0	31
Elderly-headed households	1	0	1	4	0	4	2	2	4	0	0	0	9
PWD-headed households	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	1	3	4	14	18	2	18	20	0	0	0	41

86. Based on the TNA results, under the SJDMC Resettlement Site, the majority of PAPs (53%) are entrepreneurs. The PAPs whose primary income source is wage-based, on one hand, are mostly engaged in transportation (21%), housekeeping (20.5%), services (20%), and construction (17.9%). See Figure 1. On the other hand, most PAPs whose primary income is from enterprise-based activity are engaged in vending (40.1%). Next is for having a convenient store (9%), followed by operating a carinderia (9%). The rest are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 6. Primary Occupation of Project-Affected Persons

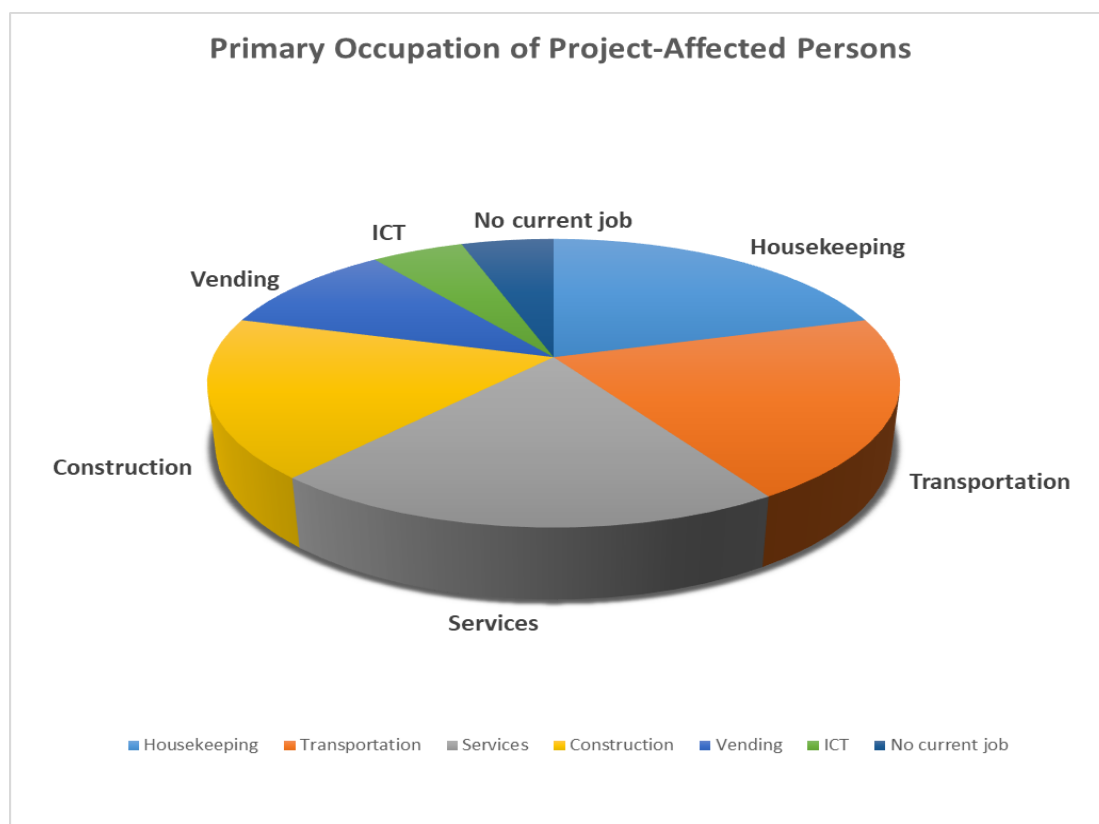
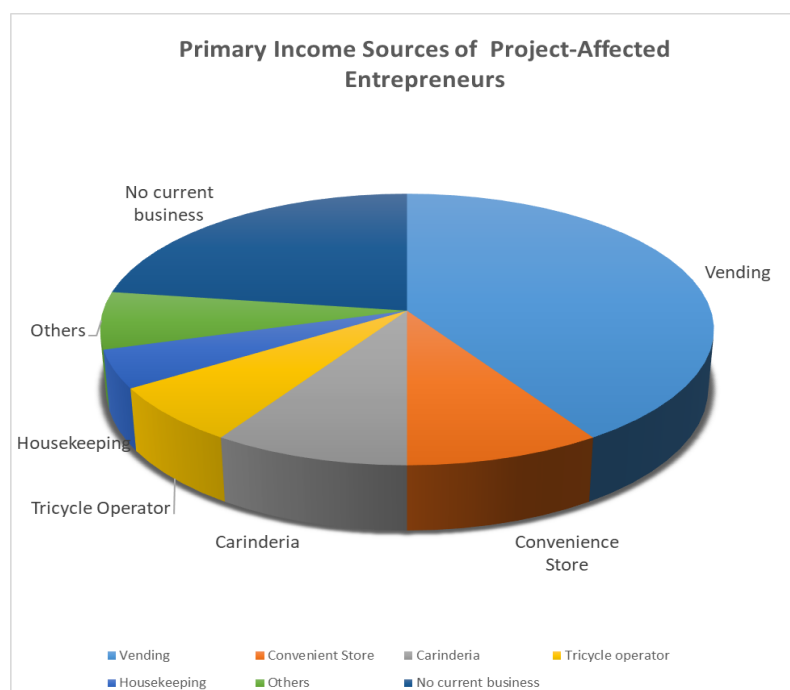


Figure 7. Primary Income Sources of Project-Affected Entrepreneurs



Under the TMC Resettlement Site, the majority of PAPs (54%) are wage-based earners. The PAPs whose primary income source is wage-based, on one hand, are mostly engaged in transportation (32.6%), services (19.6%), construction (15.2%), and automotive (8.7%). See Figure 3. On the other hand, most PAPs whose primary income is from enterprise-based activity are engaged in operating a convenience store (50%). Next is for having a carinderia (10.5%), followed by vending (7.9%). The rest are shown in Figure 13.2-3.

Figure 8. Primary Occupation of Project-Affected Persons

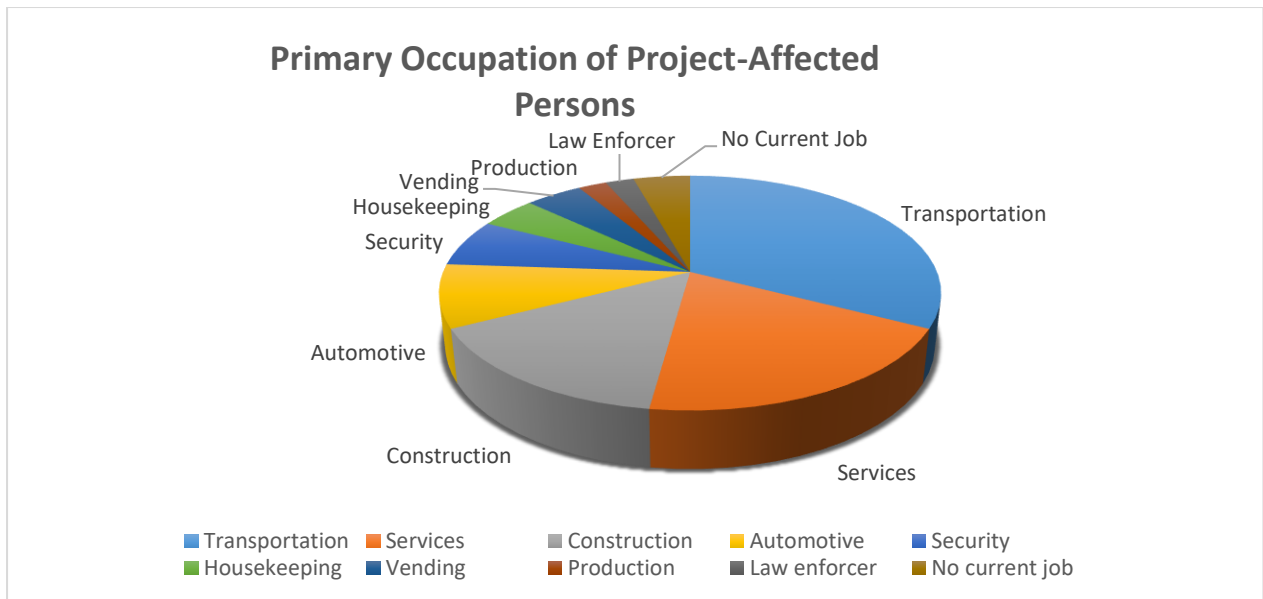
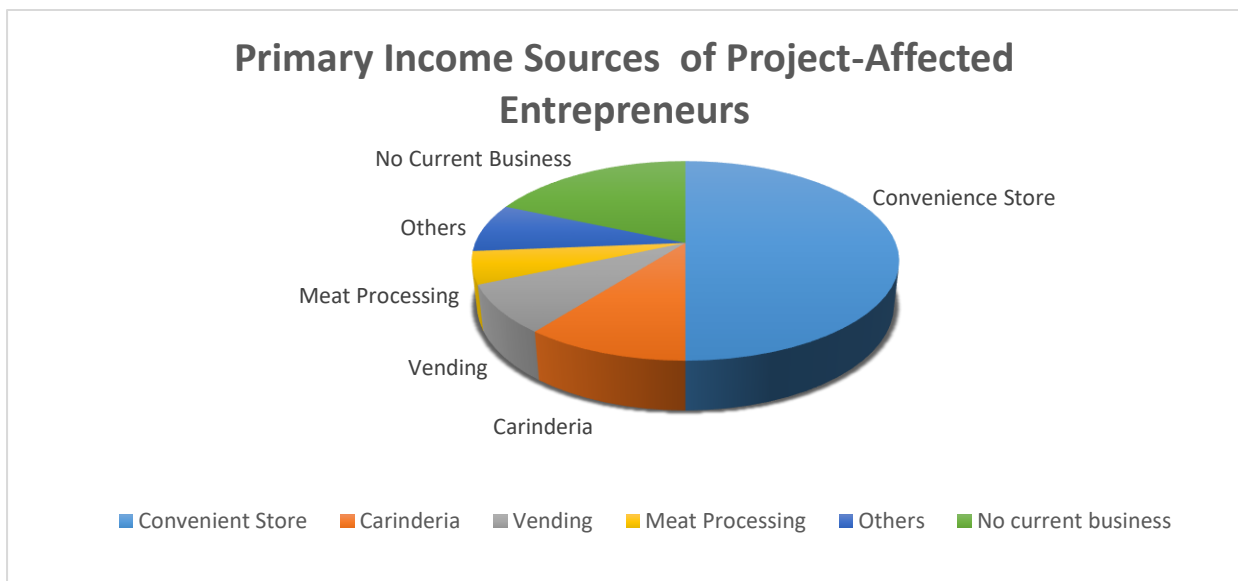


Figure 9. Primary Income Sources of Project-Affected Entrepreneurs



Project entitlements for PAPs are focused on employment and entrepreneurial development skills training program, with starter kits and job referral interventions. PAPs are entitled to be assisted in the form of Skills Training with daily training allowance and starter kits with the value of Php 15,000 per Project-Affected Family. This amount is to be provided in coordination with the LGUs through Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC)/Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC).

Another support to be provided to PAFs, under the group assistance and/or loan, are the (i) formation of people's organization (PO)/ cooperative and capacity-building, as well as (ii) seed capital amounting to Php 1.5 Million for the registered Peoples' Organization (PO) or cooperative per Resettlement Site. These entitlements are to be coordinated also with LGUs through LIAC/RIC. The PAP's spouses and household members of legal age who do not have any income generating activity are entitled to be part of the group assistance and/or loan.

iv. CLRDP Approach and Strategy

Based on the results and findings, the priorities stated below have been formed and developed into a Livelihood Restoration and Development Framework.

A. Approach

1) Community-Based Approach

This refers to the approach where PAPs play an active role, and participate in bringing up and addressing the issues and concerns that matter to them most. Since they are the project's affected individuals, the PAPs also need to participate more in decisions as to what kind of Skills Training Courses they intend to attend, and the type of livelihood support they wish to have. Because they know what's best for themselves, PAPs could decide whether they desire to restore their livelihoods, or learn new alternative livelihoods in respective Resettlement Sites. The most vulnerable among the PAPs (i.e. the PWD, the elderly; and female-headed households) must be given more attention so they won't be left behind in any progress or development that would be experienced by other PAPs. Their voices need to be heard, and their active participation and involvement in the Livelihood Trainings and other related activities must be encouraged and supported.

2) Community-Led Development Approach

This refers to the process of working together to create and realize locally-owned visions and goals. Since the PAPs are greatly involved, they are the very ones who

could formally initiate and then organize themselves as a group to restore, develop, and sustain their livelihoods. They have the continuous opportunity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate their organization as well as their livelihood projects and activities, once they are transferred to the Resettlement Site. The role of related government agencies and Civil Society Organizations would mainly be to support project implementation and capacity-building of the established Community-Based Organization (CBO).

B. Phases and Classifications

Under the CLRDP, two phases with three classifications will be implemented. In Phase 1, as for Pre-Relocation, (i) immediate support will be embarked. In Phase 2, as for Post-Relocation, (ii) short- to medium-term assistance and (iii) long-term restoration interventions are to be followed for livelihood and development-related undertakings.

Table 7.2-1 CLRDP Phases and Classifications

Phase	Description	Classification
1	Pre-Relocation (prior to transfer of eligible PAPs)	a. Preparatory Support Social preparation, community mobilization, and values formation will be done at this level
2	Post-Relocation (upon transfer to Resettlement Site)	b. Short to Medium-Term Assistance
		c. Long-Term Restoration and Development Intervention

102. In Phase 1, prior to the transfer, preventive measures will be done to mitigate, if not avoid any disruption of their income when they transfer to the Resettlement Sites. Correspondingly, social preparation, community mobilization, and values formation will be done at this level. Under the Pre-Relocation Phase, the hiring of qualified workers/laborers within the parameters of the Pumping Station Rehabilitation Project will be considered. The CLRDP Phase 2 will be carried out upon the PAP's transfer to the Resettlement Site. The PAP's skills on employment and enterprise

will be developed further through the provision of training and development programs from related government agencies. Job matching and business referrals will be undertaken. The formation and capacity-building of community-based organizations for livelihood purposes as a long-term development intervention will be put into effect under the LGU.

Major Activities and Involved Agencies

The CLRDP has several major activities that need to be executed as soon as both the Sending and the Receiving LGUs, together with related government agencies, agree on the timetable of the project's implementation. Table 13.2-3 summarizes the CLRDP's phases and classifications together with the major activities under each phase.

Table 7.2-2 Major Activities under CLRDP Phases and Classifications

Phase	Classification	Major Activities
1. Pre-Relocation	a. Immediate Support	Orientation on social preparation and community mobilization for livelihood restoration
2. Post-Relocation	b. Short- to Medium-Term Assistance	Financial literacy seminar and entrepreneurial assessment
		Income restoration category selection
		Employment assistance track <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Skills Training and Job Referral
		Enterprise development track <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurial Skills Training with Starter Kit • Assistance to Secure Soft Loans from the Government

Phase	Classification	Major Activities
	c. Long-Term Restoration and Development Intervention	<p>Community-managed Multi-Purpose Services Cooperative Formation and Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-membership seminar 2. Constitution and By-Laws (CBL) formulation 3. Registration with government agency 4. Three-year strategic planning workshop 5. Year 1 action planning 6. Human resources and outsourcing services planning workshop 7. Organizational development training and planning workshop 8. Operations, financial and marketing management training/workshop
		Building partnership and marketing endeavors

v. CLRDP Activities with the Government's Support

The implementation consultants of the PMO will provide dedicated staff to undertake all the all coordinating activities jumpstart the implementation of the livelihood programs. Using the start-up funds of the project, the following activities will be undertaken:

Orientation on Social Preparation and Community Mobilization for Livelihood Restoration

The CLRDP will have to begin with orienting the legitimate PAPs on social preparation and community mobilization towards livelihood restoration. Key shelter agencies (NHA and SHFC) and the sending LGU (CSWDO Manila) have to address the PAFs' expectations in the resettlement area. Specifically, the key shelter agencies and the sending LGU need to raise the issues and concerns on the social norms, people's behavior and cultural values with the receiving LGU. This has to be done because much negative feedback and reports were obtained from other resettlement sites. Likewise, the involved agencies will have to introduce the essence of community-managed livelihood services to the PAPs. The expected outcome is for the PAPs to consider taking the initiative in the formation of a community-based organization for

livelihood restoration and development. The community of PAPs, both men and women as well vulnerable individuals, should take into consideration of having equal entitlement to livelihood restoration and improvement measures.

Financial Literacy Seminar and Entrepreneurial Assessment

Upon the transfer of PAPs to the resettlement site, the DTI, together with PESO will provide a One-day Financial Literacy Seminar and Entrepreneurial Assessment to eligible PAPs. The objective of the seminar is to raise the awareness of PAPs on savings, expenditures, access to financial services, and investment options. Likewise, each PAP may determine whether he/she is an entrepreneur or not. In this way, an individual may decide whether he/she would be into business or not, or learn more to become a successful entrepreneur. Such one-day seminar will be participated by the household head and their spouse to foster unity and cooperation when engaging in joint decision-making on finances. Table 7.3-1 shows the suggested topics to be discussed in this seminar.

Table 7.3-1 Financial Literacy Seminar and Entrepreneurial Assessment

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowing Your Financial Standing • Savings and Expenditures • The Right Formula of Saving • Family Income and Expenditures • Prioritizing Your Expenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letting Your Money Grow / Intelligent Investment • Financial Fitness Quiz • Entrepreneurial Test
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The DTI Negosyo Center Santa Maria Branch in Bulacan will give the One-Day Seminar to PAPs who would be relocated to San Jose Del Monte City under the Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC) – Benjamin Village 8 (BV8).

On the other hand, the DTI Negosyo Center Trece Martires City Branch will provide this seminar to PAPs who would be relocated to NHA-Summer Homes, Barangay Cabuco, Trece Martires City, and Cavite under the National Housing Authority (NHA).

Job Skills Training and Job Referral

The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) has a wide range of available vocational and technical skills training courses, which could be attended by eligible PAPs. TESDA together with Public Employment Service Office (PESO) shall provide job skills training programs based on courses identified by PAPs. Such courses are aimed at furthering the development of their current skills, or the learning of new skills. Values formation and gender sensitivity topics should be included in the training courses. With the CLRD's assistance, the costs of training per individual in this project will be up to Php 15,000. Such an amount includes the training fees, allowance, and loss of income compensation. TESDA may shorten its skills training course by developing its particular modules according to the specific need of PAPs, or follow its available courses with longer days-period. The PESO will be the focal entity for getting information pertaining to skills training program. Table 7.3-2 shows the Skills Training/Courses preferred by PAPs, or courses they are interested in taking.

Table 7.3-2 Job Skills Training Courses Preferred by Eligible PAPs

Categories	Preferred Skills Training Courses	Number of PAPs					
		SJDM			TMC		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Automotive	Automotive Body Repairing	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Automotive Engine Rebuilding	1	0	1	1	0	1
	Automotive Body Repainting / Servicing	1	0	1	2	0	2
	Automotive Electrical Assembly	1	0	1	4	0	4
	Automotive Mechanical Assembly	1	0	1	3	0	3
Footwear and Leather Goods	Footwear Making	0	2	2	0	0	0
Furniture and Fixtures	Furniture Making	2	0	2	0	0	0
Garments	Dressmaking	0	3	3	0	1	1
	Tailoring	0	1	1	0	2	2
	Carpentry	1	0	1	3	0	3

General Infrastructure	Construction Painting	2	0	2	0	0	0
	Electrical Installation and Maintenance	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Masonry	4	0	4	4	0	4
	Pipefitting	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Welding	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Backhoe Operation	1	0	1	0	0	0
Health, Social and Other Community Development Services	Caregiving	0	2	2	0	2	2
	Domestic Work	0	2	2	0	1	1
	Hair Dressing	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Hilot (Wellness Massage)	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Massage Therapy	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Security Services	0	0	0	1	0	1
Land Transportation	Driving	3	0	3	3	0	3
Metals and Engineering	Gas Metal Arc Welding	0	0	0	2	0	2
Processed Food and Beverages	Food Processing	0	2	2	0	0	0
	Slaughter Operations	0	0	0	1	0	1
Semi-Conductor and Electronics	Computer Systems Servicing	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Consumer Electronics Servicing	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Offset Printing	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Commercial Cooking	0	1	1	0	1	1
Tourism (Hotel and Restaurant)	Food and Beverage Services	0	1	1	0	2	2
	Housekeeping	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total		19	18	37	31	12	43

Note: 5 PAPs for SJDM and 31 PAPs for TMC did not obtain TNA due to their unavailability.

After the PAP's completion of the training, the PESO will maintain a database of trained PAPs for its job matching and referral purposes. The office will provide guidance and refer trained PAPs to local business establishments, local government units, and civil society organizations for employment opportunities.

Based on the TNA and FGDs results, the PAPs generally expressed that they would like to have jobs that are close to the Resettlement Sites instead of them going back and forth to Metro Manila. They mentioned that the government should offer alternative livelihoods if employment would be a problem in the Resettlement Sites.

Thus, the PESO will have to mainstream the job matching and referral activities by initiating regular job fair events in the Resettlement Sites. In this case, the local government would become in close contact with PAPs with regard to their job needs and related concerns, which could result in immediate action afterwards.

PESO will assist the trained PAPs in processing their job application and hiring requirements. PESO will also ensure that PAPs applying for a job for the first time won't pay fees for government documents required for employment, with the First Time Job Seekers Assistance Act (Republic Act No. 11261) as basis. PESO could also support the employment of PAPs abroad, if they are qualified.

Furthermore, PESO will encourage private companies and government entities to hire the qualified Vulnerable Groups as part of its commitment to support disadvantaged individuals. PESO will, likewise, encourage employers to submit a list of job vacancies to its office for the possible employment of the vulnerable sector.

Likewise, DPWH and PESO will also prioritize the employment of project-affected families (PAFs) in the construction projects situated in the city and neighboring cities and municipalities.

Entrepreneurial Skills Training with Starter Kit

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), TESDA and PESO will provide specific Entrepreneurial Skills Training Courses for PAPs. Once they are transferred to the Resettlement Sites, DTI will commence supporting PAPs by giving enterprise training Levels 1 and 2. Every PAP could apply for training on how to start a Micro-Enterprise. He/she could then continue to further develop their knowledge and skills in sustaining a Micro-Enterprise. Solo female-headed households and persons with disability would be included in this training program organized and funded by DTI. Table 7.3-3 shows

the Skills Training Courses offered by DTI.

Table 7.3-3 Skills Training Courses Offered by DTI

No. of PAPs	Skills Training Courses Offered	Duration	Remark
Open to all (or for those who are willing to attend)	Level 1 Enterprise	1 Day	A two-day training may be implemented by combining the two levels.
	Level 2 Sustaining the Enterprise	1 Day	

Then, after the provision of DTI's Skills Training to PAPs, TESDA together with PESO shall provide another specific Skills Training that was previously identified by the enterprise-based and entrepreneurial-minded PAPs. Based on the results of a series of TNA in the Vitas, Tondo Project's Technical Footprint. Table 7.3-4 shows the Entrepreneurial Skills Training Courses the PAPs have chosen and interested to be taken. Values Formation, Inclusive Development, and Gender Sensitivity topics are recommended be included in the training courses.

Table 7.3-4 Entrepreneurial Skills Training Courses the PAPs Have Chosen to Attend

Categories	Preferred Skills Training Courses	Number of PAPs					
		SJDM			TMC		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural and Aquatic Business	Broiler (Chicken/Egg) Production	3	2	5	1	2	3
	Meat Processing	0	1	1	0	3	3
	Tilapia Culture	0	2	2	0	0	0
Beauty and Wellness	Barber Shop	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Beauty Salon	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Massage and Spa	0	2	2	0	0	0

Categories	Preferred Skills Training Courses	Number of PAPs					
		SJDM			TMC		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Business Operations and Management	Construction Related Business	2	0	2	0	0	0
	Meat Shop	2	0	2	0	3	3
	Laundry Shop	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Professional Housekeeping	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Rice Trading	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Junk Shop	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chemical-based Products Business	Hair and Skin Care Products Making	1	0	1	0	0	0
Crafts	Accessory Beads- Making	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Fresh Flower Arrangement and Flower Shop	0	0	0	0	1	1
Food Business and Related Services	Bakeshop	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Carinderia	2	9	11	2	7	9
	Catering Business	0	0	0	1	0	1

Note: 2 PAPs for SJDM and the other 29 PAPs for TMC did not obtain TNA due to their unavailability.

With the CLRDP's Assistance, the training cost per individual in this project will be up to Php 15,000. Training cost includes training fees, allowance, and starter kits (amounting to Php 5,000 worth of tools/utensils). Starter kits will be in the form of tools, supplies, and other livelihood materials, which will be used to start their livelihood activities. The PAPs would be receiving such starter kits right after completion of their training.

Thirty-one (31) single female-headed households and 9 senior citizen-headed households would be included in this program, particularly those who have expressed

interest to have or re-establish their livelihood in the Resettlement Sites. PAPs who are of legal age and without a current job or business, but are willing to start his/her own business, and have passed the DTI's Entrepreneurial Test could be included in this training program.

Based on the TNA and FGDs results, the PAPs expressed their desire to start a business right after training. They also wanted to have a start-up capital or a soft loan that could be provided either by the government, a corporate foundation, or an NGO.

Assistance to Secure Soft Loans from the Government

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) could assist the PAPs in accessing soft loans up to Php 200,000 under the Pondo sa Pagbabago at Pag-Asenso (P3). The P3 is designed to bring down the interest rate at which micro-finance is made available to micro-enterprises. Depending on the size of the business and the enterprise's ability to pay, the fund should be used for the enterprise's expansion and/or additional business supplies, or for self-restoration. PAPs who are interested in applying for such loans should first complete the Entrepreneurial Training from DTI, and then present a Workable Business Plan. Through the DTI Negosyo Center Branch, PAPs would be assisted in the preparation of their loan applications.

The City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) together with the Senior Citizen Affairs Office (SCAO) and the Person with Disability Affairs Office (PDAO) could also assist the vulnerable and indigent PAPs such as single female-headed households, elderly people, and persons with disabilities (PWDs) to access loans and other related services for livelihood restoration, or even for alternative livelihood for affected individuals. Table 7.3-5 summarizes the involvement of government agencies in supporting specific sector on entrepreneurial program.

Table 7.3-5 Government Agencies Providing Support to Specific Sectors

Government Agency	Sector to be Supported	SJDM			TMC			Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
• DTI	All PAP Entrepreneurs	12	32	44	10	28	38	82
• CSWDO	All Single Female-Headed Households, and other Vulnerable Individuals	0	15	15	0	0	16	31
• SCAO	All Senior Citizen-Headed Household Entrepreneurs	5	0	5	2	2	4	9
• PDAO	All PWD-Headed Household Entrepreneurs	1	0	1	0	0	0	1

Statistically, DTI can support at least 82 PAP Entrepreneurs. Thirty-one (31) single female-headed household entrepreneurs can be assisted by CSWDO. PDAO can assist 1 PWD-headed household while SCAO can support 9 senior citizens.

Sixteen (16) tricycle drivers (8 PAPs to be relocated to SJDMC and another 8 PAPs to TMC) requested that they be provided a tricycle unit through a loan with minimum interest. They wondered whether any agency or an NGO could donate one to them. Having tricycle service as a means of transportation is imperative in a new Resettlement Site. It would certainly help them have access to other public services such as public market, schools, health centers, public utility transportation and so on.

Community-Managed Multi-Purpose Services Cooperative Formation and Developments

Under the CLDRP, the participation of community members is prioritized. In identifying common issues and concerns, community members may be encouraged to plan and decide to have their own business and manage it by themselves. Such livelihood efforts would need support from the government.

Government agencies like the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), DTI, DOLE, and PESO could work together to assist PAPs in forming a community-based organization (CBO) for livelihood restoration and development endeavor. These government agencies could also guide and capacitate the CBO towards community empowerment and sustainable livelihood development program. From the start of formation, at least 20 PAPs from the Resettlement Site will need to be organized.

In setting up a multi-purpose services under the management of community-based organization, the concerned line government agencies could guide the organized PAPs to identify which type of services they need to focus on, like manpower, transportation, production, construction, or a combination of services. Table 7.3-6 shows specific activities, learning sessions, and topics that could be offered.

Table 7.3-6 Activities, Learning Sessions and its Topics

Activities and Learning Sessions	Topics
Pre-Membership Seminar	Cooperative introduction, purpose and principles;organizing a primary cooperative; membership, organizational structure, administration; responsibilities, rights and privileges; capital, property and funds; allocation and distribution of net surplus; reports required; the business entity
Constitution and By-Laws (CBL) Formulation	Articles of Cooperation, Certificate of Registration, Types of Membership, Organizational Structure; Voting system; Set of Officers;
Registration with relevant Government Agency	Required documents for submission to concerned agency.
Three-year Strategic Planning Workshop	SWOT Analysis, VMG Setting, Strategic Direction Formulation, Objective and Output Development
Year 1 Action Planning	Annual Objective, Output Indicators, Major Activities, Timelines, Responsible Committee/Person, Resource Requirements, Budget
Human Resources and Outsourcing Services Planning Workshop	Importance of HR Outsourcing, Pros and Cons, People-Managed HR Outsourcing Services, Plan of Action
Organizational Development Training and Planning Workshop	Governance, Human Resources, 7S Framework, SWOT Analysis, Plan of Action
Operations, Financial and Marketing Management Training/Workshop	Basic management functions, principles and practices, management and stewardship

For establishing a manpower and outsourcing services, Table 7.3-7 below shows the employment categories of PAPs that could be organized to become a workers' cooperative. On the other hand, Table 7.3-8 presents business categories of PAPs that could be useful in forming a producer's, a marketing and/or a multi-purpose cooperative. Its aim is to provide employment and business opportunities to its members and manage it in accordance with cooperative principles.

Table 7.3-7 Employment Categories of PAPs

Categories	Ranking	
	SJDMC	TMC
1) Automotive	4 (2 nd)	12 (1 st)
2) Footwear and Leather Goods	2	0
3) Furniture and Fixtures	2	0
4) Garments	4 (2 nd)	3
5) General Infrastructure	9 (1 st)	11 (2 nd)
6) Health, Social and Other Services	9 (1 st)	8 (3 rd)
7) Land Transportation	3	3
8) Metals and Engineering	0	2
9) Processed Food and Beverages	2	1
10) Semi-Conductor and Electronics	2	1
11) Tourism (Hotel and Restaurant)	2	5

Table 7.3-8 Business Categories of PAPs

Categories	Ranking	
	SJDMC	TMC
1) Agricultural and Aquatic Business	7 (2 nd)	7 (2 nd)
2) Beauty and Wellness	3	2
3) Business Operations/ Management	6 (3 ^d)	5 (3 ^d)
4) Chemical-Based Products Business	1	0
5) Crafts	0	2
6) Food Business and Related Services	24 (1 st)	22 (1 st)
7) Textiles and Garments	3	0

Employment and business services to be managed by the cooperative should aim at providing PAPs opportunity for diversifying livelihoods and improving household incomes of seasonal workers and minimum wage-earning households. These employment and business services could be based on PAP interests, current skills set and/or capacities, and taking account of market needs and demands. Other livelihood activities traditionally engaged in by solo female and PWD-headed households should be supported by the cooperative. Likewise, livelihood programs that encourage men, women and vulnerable individuals' participation in non-traditional undertakings, for instance home-based jobs, e-commerce and others, should likewise be promoted by the cooperative.

Access to Seed Capital

A Resettlement Site will be allotted the amount of Php 1,500,000.00 as seed capital for the implementation of the identified business of the organized PAPs or registered CBOs. Trained CBO officials will develop a Project Proposal to be submitted to LGU/LIAC/CRIC Sub-Committee on Livelihood Restoration and Development (SCLRD) for review and endorsement for approval by the Local Chief Executive (LCE). Nevertheless, the LIAC/CRIC SCLRD should first craft a mechanism to guide them in

assisting CBOs how to access the Seed Capital Assistance for sustainable livelihood development undertakings. These are to be managed by the community.

Building Partnership and Marketing Endeavors

The employment of various ways and means to partner with the government, NGOs, the private sector and other civil society groups could be done, depending on the appropriate acceptance of the prospect entity. This could become an avenue to offer its services to the demand side of the labor market. The PESO, DTI, and DOLE should assist the organized group/s in connecting with the private sector and civil society groups.

vi. Employment Demand in San Jose Del Monte City and Trece Martires City

a) San Jose Del Monte City

San Jose del Monte City is a first-class city in the Province of Bulacan. Due to the upcoming operations of the Manila Metro Rail Transit System Line 7 (MRT-7) in the City of San Jose del Monte in 2020, real estate developers and other large business locators are already moving substantial investments along the intermodal routes to the city. Moving parallel to regional economic reforms to boost employment, the City of San Jose del Monte sits on a trajectory towards becoming a competitive urban residential and service hub. It continues to show potential as the gateway for urban service diffusion towards the Northeastern part of the province, thus bolstering economic integration. As of June 2019, there are about 5,650 business establishments registered with Business Permit and Licensing Office (BPLO) of the city.

b) Trece Martires City

Trece Martires City (TMC) is a fourth-class city and the de facto capital of the Province of Cavite. Its location at the center of Cavite Province makes Trece Martires City a promising venue for businesses. The local government has been very supportive of investors. The City has progressively built up its economy by helping the development of Walter Mart Trece Martires, the biggest Walter Mart in Cavite Province, which opened on November 29, 2012, and then followed by Puregold Jr. In September 2015, the Trece Tower Mall began operating. At present, some of the factories located in

TMC are the (1) Philippine Ecopanel Inc., (2) Somico Steel Mill, (3) Kumkang Ceramic Phils. Co., Inc., (4) Integrated Waste Management, (5) Industrial Galvanizers Corporation, (6) Purebev International Corporation, (7) Atlantic Coating, (8) Cavdeal, (9) Sonic Steel Inc.

vii. Implementation Arrangements

Under this plan, the PMO, with the support of the ESSD and the implementing consultants will manage the implementation of the livelihood programs with a strong and close coordination among national government agencies and local government units. Table 7.4-1 summarizes the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies involved in the CLRDP implementation.

Table 7.4-1 Summary of Roles and Responsibilities of Concerned Government Entities

Agency	Roles and Arrangements
DPWH-PMO	Over-all responsible to carry out agreed plans for the livelihood assistance: Specifically, the PMO shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up the mechanism of coordination with key shelter agencies, government line agencies, and concerned LGUs in monitoring the implementation of community-based livelihood restoration and development program (CLRDP) • Preparation and submission of Resettlement and CLRDP Monitoring Reports to the World Bank
a. CDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in forming cooperatives at relocation sites • Assistance in providing capacity-building activities
b. CSWDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in providing livelihood support to female-headed households, the elderly, and PWDs • Assistance in transferring 4Ps membership to its city
c. DTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of financial literacy seminar and entrepreneurial assessment, as well as Entrepreneurial Skills Training to PAFs • Provision of business starter kits through the Livelihood Seeding Program • Provision of soft loans to individual entrepreneurs and organized groups of entrepreneurs
d. DOLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in providing employment support to PAFs/relocatees • Assistance in providing start-up kits for workers and

Agency	Roles and Arrangements
	entrepreneurs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
e. Key Shelter Agencies (NHA/ SHFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the Livelihood Restoration activities in the relocation site together with the focal person from LIAC-SCLRD
f. LIAC – Sub-Committee on Livelihood Restoration and Development (SCLRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all livelihood restoration activities at the Relocation Site • Reports directly to the City Mayor as head of LIAC • Provision of focal person for coordination • Ensure database of trained PAFs
g. LGU (Sending)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in addressing what to expect at the Resettlement area. • Presentation of labor force needed by industries and other establishments. • Provision of awareness-raising on behavior, values and culture in resettlement area (due to negative feedback from receiving LGUs)

viii. Monitoring and Evaluation

A. Composition

At the LGU level, the Local Inter-Agency Committee – Sub-Committee on Livelihood Restoration and Development (LIAC-SCLRD) would take the responsibility in overseeing the implementation of CLRD. The LIAC-SCLRD shall be composed of representatives from the Public Employment Service Office (PESO), the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO), Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), other key line government entities, and accredited CSOs. The SCLRD shall report directly to the LIAC under the leadership of the City Mayor.

B. M & E System and Procedure

The PMO with the assistance of the ESSD and the implementing consultants will work with

- 1) The LIAC-SCLRD that shall take the lead in monitoring the CLRP implementation.
- 2) The LIAC-SCLRD that shall formulate detailed M and E System according to its distinctive needs and concerns.
- 3) A full-time internal monitoring staff from the PMO with the field coordinator designated by an LGU shall monitor and document monthly progress reports and shall report directly to the LIAC- SCLRD.
- 4) LIAC-SCLRD and NHA/SHFC shall check the monthly monitoring received from the field coordinator.
- 5) LIAC-SCLRD and NHA/SHFC shall provide Monthly Progress Reports and updates to the DPWH.

ix. CLRDP Budget Estimates

The estimated number of CLRDP participants was taken from the results of TNA as of 22nd of September 2019, and the verification of Master List of qualified Project-Affected Families (PAFs). The number of PAPs who will be relocated to the Resettlement Sites in San Jose Del Monte City and Trece Martires City was also identified. As for the 229 PAFs to be assisted, the estimated budget is Php 9,696,500. It consists of funds for skills training, capacity-building, seed capital, and the additional 10% management fees for the receiving LGUs. In the event that the budget for livelihood restoration and development will not be sufficient to accommodate all eligible PAPs, the DPWH will provide necessary budget for such. The PMO with the assistance of the implementing consultants of the MMFMP will carry out the livelihood development programs in coordination with the receiving LGUs based on the Memorandum of Agreement between the project management. Funds to support the identified livelihood programs including investments in the training and LGU requested livelihood and social infrastructure will be downloaded to LGUs. See Table 7.5-1 for the estimated CLRDP Budgets in 2 Resettlement Sites and the timeline of this program.

Table 7.5-1 Estimated CLRDP Budget

Particulars	Unit Cost (PhP)	Frequency	No. of PAPs		Total (PhP)
			SJDM C	TMC	
For Individual Assistance					
Job Skills Training (approximately 10 days)	9,500	1 Training	42	74	1,102,000
Daily Training Allowance	200	10 days	42	74	232,000
Loss of Income Compensation	350	10 days	42	74	406,000
		Sub-Total			1,740,000
Entrepreneurial Skills Training (5 days)	9,000	1 Training	46	67	1,017,000
Daily Training Allowance	200	5 days	46	67	113,000
Starter Kit	5,000	1 time	46	67	565,000
		Sub-Total			1,695,000
Individual Soft Loan Assistance					
Tricycle Units for PAP/ Drivers	100,000	1 unit	8	8	1,600,000
		Sub-Total			1,600,000
For Group Assistance					
Three-Day Pre-Membership Seminar	1,500	3 days	20	20	180,000
Two-Day Strategic Planning Workshop	1,500	2 days	20	20	120,000
Year 1 Action Planning	1,500	2 days	20	20	120,000
Human Resources and Outsourcing Services Planning Workshop	1,500	2 days	20	20	120,000
Two-Day Workshop on Operations, Financial and Marketing Management	1,500	2 days	20	20	120,000
Two-Day Project Proposal-Writing	1,500	2 days	20	20	120,000
		Sub-Total			780,000
Seed Capital for Organized PAPs/CBOs	1,500,000	1 time	1	1	3,000,000
		Sub-Total			3,000,000
LGU Management Fee (10%)					881,500
Total CLRDP Estimated Budget (PhP)					9,696,500

Table 7.5-2 Community-Based Livelihood Restoration and Development Program with Timeline and Responsible Agencies

Phase	Classification	Major Activities	Months												Responsible Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Pre-Relocation	a. Immediate Support	Orientation on Social Preparation and Community Mobilization for Livelihood Restoration													DPWH- PMO NHA, SHFC and Sending LGU
2. Post-Relocation	b. Short to Medium-Term Assistance	Financial Literacy Seminar and Entrepreneurial Assessment													DPWH -PMO DTI and PESO
		Employment Assistance Track • Job Skills Training and Job Referral													DPWH-PMO TESDA and PESO
		Enterprise Development Track • Entrepreneurial Skills Training with Starter Kit													DPWH -PMODTI, TESDA, PESO and CSWDO
		• Assistance to Secure Soft Loans from the Government													
	c. Long-Term Restoration and Development Intervention	Community-Managed Multi-Purpose Services Formation and Development													LGU -Livelihood Agencies, DPWH-PMO
		1) Pre-Membership Seminar													
		2) Constitution and By-Laws (CBL) Formulation													

Phase	Classification	Major Activities	Months												Responsible Agency
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		3) Registration with relevant Government Agency													DPWH-PMO CDA, DTI, DOLE, and PESO
		4) 3-year Strategic Planning Workshop													
		5) Year 1 Action Planning													
		6) Human Resources and Outsourcing Services Planning Workshop													
		7) Organizational Development Training and Planning Workshop													
		8) Operations, Financial and Marketing Management Workshop													
		Access to Seed Capital													DPDW-PMO LIAC/RIC
		Building Partnership and Marketing Endeavors													DPWH -PMO DTI, DOLE and PESO

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

A. PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The overall responsibility for the implementation of the project is under the UPMO-FCMC of DPWH. This will include the supervision and management of the project, in coordination with other relevant offices within the DPWH, key shelter agencies for the relocation of PAFs. It is also tasked to ensure that funds for the timely implementation of RAP are available and properly accounted for.

The UPMO-FCMC will be assisted by the ESSD as per Department Order No. 58, Series of 2004 in providing technical guidance and support in the implementation of the RAP. All activities related to the RAP preparation and implementation will be periodically reported from the DPWH to the World Bank, and the RAP will be concurred by the World Bank prior its full implementation.

B. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The DPWH-PMO as the implementing agency of the MMFMP, shall provide funds for the entitlement of the PAFs and shall disburse to the implementing partners these funds to defray expenses for the relocation and livelihood assistance. Disbursement of government funds will be carried out by the UPMO based on existing government Accounting and Auditing Guidelines and Procedures.

The Environmental and Social Safeguards Division (ESSD) shall provide technical guidance and support in the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. Specifically, they will assist the PMO in the

- a. Overall implementation of the RAP;
- b. Submit RAP Budget Plans (to include compensation, relocation costs and operations) for approval and allocation of needed resources by the DPWH Central Office;
- c. Implement corrective measures, and findings of the Internal and External Monitoring of RAP implementation;
- d. Collaborate with the UPMO-FCMC in monitoring the actual payment/disbursement of compensation/entitlement to PAFs;
- e. Collaborate with the UPMO ROW Task Force – Technical Working Group

(TWG) in preparation of periodic supervision and Monitoring Report on RAP Implementation for submission to the Task Force.

Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC) or City Resettlement Implementation Committee (CRIC)

The LIAC or CRIC will be composed of City/Municipality, affected barangays and PAFs. Its specific functions are:

- 1) Assist the DPWH Staff in (a) validating the list of PAFs; (b) validating the assets of the PAFs that will be affected by the project (using a prepared Compensation Form) and (c) monitoring and implementing ROW acquisition and resettlement.
- 2) Assist the DPWH Staff engaged in Public Information Campaign, Public Participation and Consultation;
- 3) Assist DPWH in the payment of compensation/entitlements to PAFs;
- 4) Receive the complaints and grievances from PAFs and other Stakeholders; and act accordingly;
- 5) Maintain a record of all public meetings, complaints and actions taken to address complaints and grievances; and
- 6) Assistance in the enforcement of laws/ordinances regarding re-encroachment into the cleared technical foot print.

The CRIC will be formed through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DPWH and the concerned LGUs. Annex K for the Draft CRIC-Memorandum of Understanding. A strong and close coordination on livelihood restoration and rehabilitation will be carried out by PMO with the LGUs.

The Social Housing and Finance Corporation is lead agency to work with AGOM/BV8 self - resettlement approach in the case of 88 PAPs who are beneficiaries of AGOM's People's Plan resettlement project in Muzon, San Jose Del Monte City.

134. The PRRC- NHA in the case of remaining 77 PAPs will be responsible for implementing the relocation plan in Trece Martires, Cavite Province.

Specifically, the SHFC and the NHA will:

- a. Assist the Manila LGU in setting up and capacitating its Housing and Resettlement Team to handle the day-to-day operation and implementation of housing and resettlement activities
- b. Ensure that the relocation site for the 229 PAFs are compliant with the MMFMP RPF and this RAP.
- c. Engage with NGOs / CSOs or community groups to be involved in resettlement undertaking social preparation, facilitating understanding the project entitlements as appropriate, and arranging for capacity-building of community associations in coordination with the PMO.
- d. Work with government agencies implementing livelihood programs under the 1.8 billion supplemental resettlement funds.
- e. Engage service providers (CSOs and other support or resource agencies) to plan and implement livelihood support activities for PAPs resettled in AGOM- BV8 Muzon and Trece Maritres Resettlement Sites.
- f. Designate project personnel that will work with sending and receiving LGUs to ensure that the Vitas RAP is properly implemented.

Composition and key Functions of Sending and Receiving LGU-Housing and Resettlement Team (HRT). The sending LGU (Manila) and the receiving LGUs (San Muzon Jose del Monte) will be required to establish a multi- disciplinary Housing and Resettlement Team (HRT) to oversee and support the day-to-day implementation of resettlement activities. The HRT will be composed of staff drawn from relevant LGU offices (Urban Poor Affairs Office/Urban Settlements Office, City Social Welfare and Development, City Planning Office, and City Engineering Office, and if need be will be supported by LGU personnel from Budget Office, City Planning and Development Office, and City Environment and Natural Resources Office). Specifically, the LGU HRTs with the assistance of SHFC and NHA will be:

- a. Organizing and conducting consultations, arrangements for community participation, and public disclosure.
- b. Assignment of a Community Contact person and inform PAPs and affected communities of their schedule of availability, their location /

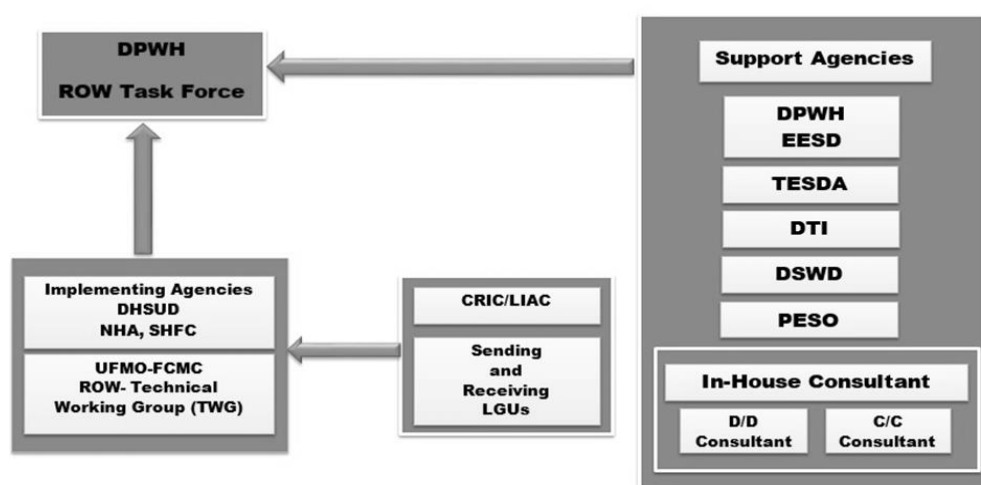
meeting place when in the affected area, and their contact information, such as cellular telephone number.

- c. Providing RAP-level grievance management for sub-projects in coordination with the PMO.
- d. Using criteria established by the PMO and with assistance from the SHFC and NHA, monitor and track RAP implementation progress and flag key issues which may affect timely completion.
- e. Preparing and providing monthly RAP monitoring reports to the PMO.

The DPWH PMO will work closely with the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development formerly the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Committee (HUDCC) to ensure coordinated action between the two shelter agencies and that the RAP is implemented in accordance with the MMFMP RPF. Figure 5 below is the organizational structure for the Vitas RAP.

Institutional Coordination Process on Resettlement and Relocation

Figure 10. PMO with SHFC, NHA and LGUs



IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL RECOMMENDATION

As part of its Citizens' Charter, DPWH has a functioning feedback handling system composed of two components: (a) Feedback Handling, a system that receives, sorts and resolves feedbacks on DPWH projects and, (b) Civil society organization (CSO) accreditation to serve as partners and/or observers in all stages of project

development cycle (identification, preparation, budgeting, procurement, implementation, operations, and post evaluation) and in other areas of mutual interest. The Feedback Handling Component is managed by the Stakeholders Relations Service (SRS) unit headed by a division head and staffed by six action officers manning the system during office hours. As it is a 24-hour service, one action officer is designated each night. The SRS has two hotlines, a text messaging system (2920), an email account and social media accounts (Facebook and Twitter). It also accommodates walk-in complainants in its office. Feedbacks/complaints are farmed out by Action Officers to concerned units/divisions in the agency and actions are monitored by platform officers (one officer per platform, i.e. email, Facebook, etc.). Serious complaints (i.e. allegation of fraud and corruption) are usually forwarded to high ranking officials (undersecretary level). Service standards and responsible staff are also shown in SRS Chart below in Figure 6.

Figure 11. DPWH SRS Feedback Handling Chart

**STAKEHOLDERS AFFAIRS DIVISION - STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONS SERVICE (SAD - SRS)
FEEDBACK MANAGEMENT CENTER: HANDLING OF FEEDBACKS**

Schedule of Availability of Service:

-Monday to Fridays, 7:00 am to 4:00 pm (without noon break) for walk-in and phone-in transactions;
-24/7 for feedbacks coursed through 165-02 call center, email, SMS (Text2920) and social media (Facebook/Twitter)

Who May Avail of the Service: General Public

What are the Requirements: Contact details, mailing address and/or supporting documents, if needed

Duration: 5 minutes to 15 days, depending on the urgency and action required for the feedback

How to Avail of the Service:

Step	Applicant/Client	Service Provider	Duration of Activity	Person in Charge	Fees	Form
1	<p>Course feedback/ inquiries / request or commendation through any of the following modes:</p> <p>a. Visit Stakeholders Affairs Division - Stakeholders Relations Service, Head Office to address the feedback personally or leave your comments using the Customers' Feedback Form located at the Front Desk of all DPWH Offices.</p> <p>b. Send an email to dpwh_feedback@yahoo.com</p> <p>c. 165-02 Call Center Hotline or SRS Hotline numbers 02-3043370/ 02-3369196;</p> <p>d. Post at DPWH official social media accounts: Department of Public Works and Highways, Philippines Facebook Page and @DPWHph on Twitter.</p> <p>e. Text DPWH (space) message at 2920</p>	<p>Stakeholders Affairs Division (SAD) will gather feedback and contact details of customer and create new transaction on the database.</p> <p>Provide reply to simple feedbacks.</p> <p>For complex queries or concerns, customer's feedback will be properly referred to appropriate DPWH office for proper response and action, if necessary.</p>	<p>*Walk-in - 10 minutes Email - 1 day Phone-in - 5 minutes Social Media - 1 day TEXT 2920 - 1 day</p> <p>1 day</p>	Action Officer of the Day	P 2.50 for 160-character message sent to 2920	Customers Feedback Form, Walk-in Form
2	Wait for action within 1-15 working days for complex transactions subject to the request for extension of time w/c the concerned DPWH office may seek action	<p>Preparation and signing of Request for Action (RFA)</p> <p>Memorandum and endorsement to concerned DPWH offices</p> <p>Evaluation of feedback, investigation, preparation of reply and transmittal to Stakeholders Relations Service</p> <p>Relaying feedback to Customer</p>	<p>1 hour</p> <p>1-15 days for those requiring further 1 day for urgent matters</p> <p>1 hour</p>	<p>Concerned Regional / Service / Bureau Director</p> <p>Action Officer</p>	none	none
END OF TRANSACTION						

To improve the current system, DPWH will establish a Public Complaints Unit within the PMO to address and resolve any project-related grievances from project-affected people or other stakeholders and members of the public. It will be managed with the support of the social and environmental team in the PMO. The project will also engage

the services of non-project related advisers to serve on a panel to help resolve difficult grievances. The panel members will be recognized by the public for their impartiality, community service, and good judgement. This group could include individuals from the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor, retired jurists, clerics or religious officials, or people representing or doing community service in support of the urban poor. As a matter of policy, the project will not prevent any party from seeking legal remedies from any government judicial body.

The MMFMP GRM will be implemented based on the following principles:

- a. Simplicity: procedures in filing complaints are understandable to users and easy to recall.
- b. Accessibility: filing complaints is easy through means that are commonly used by stakeholders, especially by the project-affected people.
- c. Transparency: information about the system is made widely available to all stakeholders and the general public.
- d. Timeliness: grievances are attended to and resolved in a timely manner.
- e. Fairness: feedback or complaints are validated thoroughly and subjects of complaints are given due process and opportunities for appeal.
- f. Confidentiality: the identity of complainants remains confidential.

To achieve these principles, the GRS will be set up with the following features:

- g. Multiple Uptake Points: In addition to access through the Community Contact, complainants will be provided with multiple channels to submit their complaints. These include: postal mail, electronic messages, telephone, SMS, personal delivery/walk-in. A project GRS hotline will be established to be managed by the GRS Focal Person at the PMO.
- h. Timely resolution at the lowest possible level: The project will strive to attend to complaints in a timely manner. To do this, it will designate a Community Contact at the sub-project level. In addressing and resolving complaints, the project will build on existing mechanisms in the community (community leaders, barangay officials, barangay justice system, etc.). It is only when the complaint is not resolved at this level that the complaint goes to the PMO GRS for resolution.

- i. System for receiving, sorting, verifying, and tracking: A simple system will be developed to facilitate effective management of complaints to guide the PMO, particularly the Public Complaints Unit, on the steps and arrangements from receiving, sorting, verifying, acting and tracking complaints. These will be detailed out in the operational manual. Complaints will be categorized and actions on the complaints will be implemented and documented. The project will maintain a database documenting the salient details of complaints, including the dates they were received and when and what actions were taken. These documents will be available to the external monitoring team and the World Bank disclosure and ease of access: The salient features of the GRS will be publicly disclosed so that people are aware of where and how complaints will be managed. The Community Contact person assigned to the sub-project will further ensure that people in the sub-project's area of influence are aware of grievance management arrangements. Ideally complaints should be written, but if received verbally, the Community Contact person will ensure written documentation is made and that the complaint is dated and recorded.

The following are the types of grievances that the Project foresees and the responsible individuals/units for management.

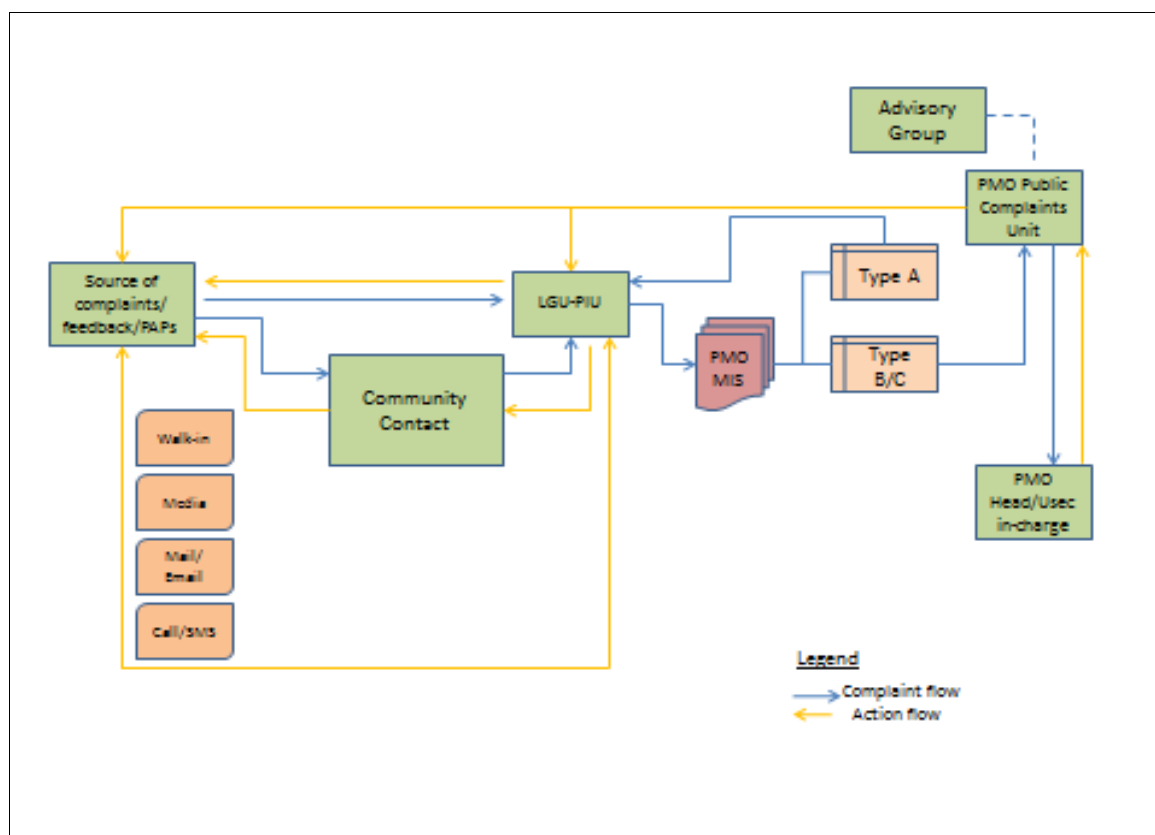
Table 9.1-1 Responsibility Matrix for Grievance Management

Types of Grievance	Description	Resolved at Level of	Possible Range of Actions	Responsible
Type A: Queries, Comments, Suggestions	Inquiries, comments or suggestions on RAP implementation	Uptake Points (Community Contact or Project Staff)	Immediate feedback to provide clarification, provision of IEC materials, referral to appropriate individuals or bodies	Community Contact, Project Staff of SHFC/SHARE/ AGOM and NHA, Barangay LGU concerned

Types of Grievance	Description	Resolved at Level of	Possible Range of Actions	Responsible
Type B: Performance of Obligation	Complaints about non-performance of obligations or non-compliance to agreements such as those contained in the operations manuals, memorandum of agreements/ understanding (MOA/U), sub-project agreements, RAP, etc.	LGU-HRT, if not resolved, elevated to PMO Public Complaints Unit	Emphasize strict adherence to agreements and resettlement standards Corrective measures agreed with partner agencies/ organizations	LGU-HRT, PMO Public Complaints Unit
Type C: Misconduct of Project Staff and Project Partners/ contractors Violation of Law	Any form of misconduct of program staff and program partners Allegations about corruption, misuse of funds, falsification of public documents	PMO Head; if subject of complaint is the PMO head	Create Fact-Finding Committee to validate the complaint, Filing of appropriate charges if there is falsification of public documents, Recommend conduct of Special Audit	PMO Head; Undersecretary in-charge

GRM Process Flow

Figure 12. Over-all Responsibility Grievance Management Process



The project will monitor complaints and coordinate with the concerned LGUs and relevant government agencies as needed to resolve them adequately and expeditiously. DPWH will keep the World Bank Task Team informed about any significant complaints and the steps taken to resolve them.

A Grievance Redress System will be established to ensure transparency in the use of funds and that grievances regarding the project are effectively and expeditiously resolved. This provides the Project-Affected Families (PAFs) the opportunity to voice out any complaints and grievances regarding the overall implementation and Resettlement process.

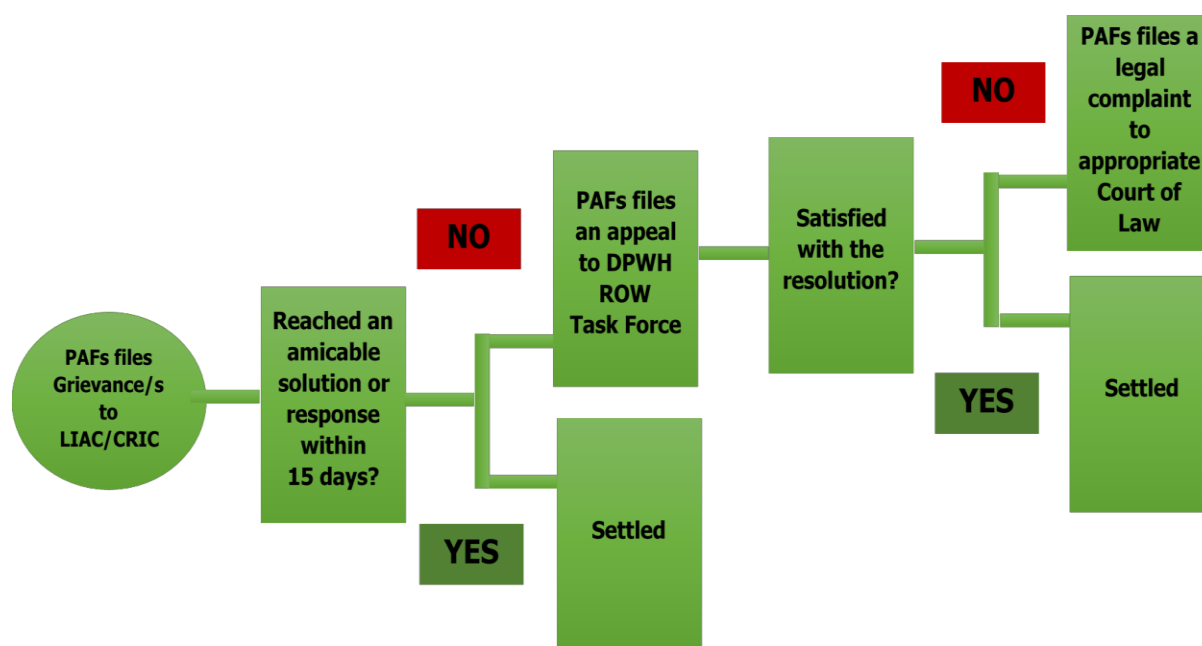
According to the LARRIPP, grievances related to any aspect of the project or sub-project will be handled through negotiations and are aimed at achieving consensus following the procedures outlined below:

- 1) The grievance shall be filed by the PAFs with the LIAC or Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) who will act within 15 days upon receipt thereof except complaints and grievances that specifically pertain to the valuation of affected assets, since such will be decided upon by the proper courts;
- 2) If no understanding or amicable settlement can be reached or if PAF does not receive a response from the LIAC or RIC within 15 days of registry of the complaint, he/she can appeal to the concerned UPMO-FCMC ROW Task Force, which should act on the complaint/grievance within 15 days from the day of its filing;
- 3) If the PAF is not satisfied with the decision of the UPMO-FCMC ROW Task Force, he/she as a last resort can submit the complaint to any court of law. PAFs shall be exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to the Grievance Redress Procedures.

All the complaints received in writing (or written when received verbally) from the PAFs will be documented and shall be acted upon immediately according to the procedures detailed above.

Department Order No. 65 and No. 203, Series of 2017 do not precisely stipulate participation of Regional Offices and DEOs into ROW acquisition and Grievance Procedure. However, since their participation is indispensable for smooth implementation of resettlement, coordination between UPMO-FCMC and the National Capital Region and/or concerned DEO may be also essential for this project.

Figure 13. Grievance Redressal Process at the Sub-project level
(Vitas Pumping Station)



X. MONITORING MECHANISM

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the monitoring are: (i) to verify whether resettlement was effectively implemented in timely manner, (ii) to evaluate whether resettlement was implemented as planned in RAP and (iii) to see if livelihoods and standards of living are improved or at least restored.

SCOPE

RAP to be prepared, implemented and monitored shall cover all the items mentioned in the RAP outline including but not limited to the identification and entitlements of the affected PAFs and Income/Livelihood Restoration.

MONITORING MECHANISM

Internal Monitoring

The ESSD under Department Order No. 58 of the DPWH shall conduct the supervision and In-House Monitoring of implementation of the RAP and will be alternately called the Internal Monitoring Agent (IMA).

The objectives of Internal Monitoring are:

- a. To check whether resettlement is implemented as planned in RAP; and
- b. To review unforeseeable issues during the RAP preparation.

The principal items to be monitored by Internal Monitoring are enumerated below:

1. Verify that the re-inventory, baseline information of all PAPs/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 LARRIPP and the respective RAP Reports.
2. Ensure that resettlement is implemented as designed and planned.
3. Verify that funds for implementing the RAP are provided by the UPMO in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for the purpose.
4. Timely and complete disbursement of compensation amount to each PAPs/PAFs, if any, in accordance with agreed condition during negotiation.
5. Record all grievances and their solution and ensure that complaints are properly dealt with.

External Monitoring and Evaluation

The main objective of External Monitoring is to provide an independent periodic review and assessment of:

- a. achievement of the objectives;
- b. restoration of the economic and social base of PAFs/PAFs;
- c. effectiveness and sustainability of entitlements; and
- d. the needs of further mitigation measures.

External Monitoring is undertaken by External Monitoring Agency (EMA) engaged by UPMO-FCMC. These objectives will be received through the following activities.

- I. Verify results of Internal Monitoring.
- II. Verify and assess the results of the information campaign for PAPs/PAFs rights and entitlements.

- III. Verify that the compensation process has been carried out with procedures communicated with the PAPs/PAFs during the consultations.
- IV. Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; specifically, whether livelihood and living standards have been restored and enhanced.
- V. Assess efficiency, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of resettlement implementation, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement and policy making and planning,
- VI. Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlement is appropriate to meet the objectives and whether the objectives were suited to PAPs/PAFs conditions.
- VII. Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the RAP, if necessary, to achieve the principles of the Resettlement Policy Framework/
- VIII. Review on how compensation rates were evaluated; and
- IX. Review on handling of complaints and/or grievance cases, if any.

STAGES AND FREQUENCY OF MONITORING

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

1. Compliance Monitoring

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 according to World Bank Guidelines and the LARRIPP.

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

2. Frequency of Internal and External Monitoring

Internal Monitoring will be implemented monthly from Resettlement commencement of until its completion. External Monitoring will be implemented

monthly from commencement of Resettlement up to completion of construction works.

3. Final Evaluation

Final evaluation of the implementation of the RAP will be conducted by IMA and EMA three (3) months after the completion of payments of compensation to PAPs/PAFs and resettlement.

4. Post Evaluation

This activity will be conducted by DPWH a year after the completion of the construction works to determine whether the social and economic conditions of the PAFs/PAFs after the implementation of the project has improved.

REPORTING

Internal Monitoring Report

ESSD prepares the Internal Monitoring Report at each monitoring period including:

- a. progress of compensation/Entitlement payment; and relocation/ resettlement and
- b. Raised grievance/s and solutions recommended or extended.

External Monitoring Report

The Report to be prepared at each monitoring period summarizes the findings including:

- a. progress of implementing RAP including any deviations from the provisions of the plan,
- b. level of livelihood restoration;
- c. identification of problems, raised grievances and recommended solutions,
- d. Report on progress of the follow-up of issues and problems identified in the previous monitoring reports.

MONITORING INDICATORS

Table 11.6-1 outlines the Basic Monitoring Indicators for IMA.

Table 10.1-1 Basic Monitoring Indicators for IMA

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators
1. Budget and Time Frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Resettlement Staff has been appointed and mobilized for the field and the office work on schedule. • Capacity-building and training activities have been completed on schedule. • Resettlement implementation activities were achieved according to the agreed Implementation Plan. • Funds for the resettlement are allocated to the Resettlement Agencies on time. • Resettlement Offices have received the schedule funds. • Funds have been disbursed according to the RAP. • Social Interpretation Phase took place as scheduled.
2. Delivery of Compensation and Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All PAFs/PAFs has received entitlements accordingly as set out in the Entitlement Matrix. • All agreed Transport Costs, Relocation Costs, Income Rehabilitation Support and any Resettlement Allowances have been received according to schedule. • Number of PAFs who have received housing as per Relocation Options in the RAP. • House quality meets the standard agreed. • Resettlement Sites have been selected and developed as per agreed standards. • Occupation of PAFs/PAFs in the new houses. • Assistance measures were implemented as planned for host communities per MOA • Livelihood Restoration procedures were made for social infrastructure and services. • PAFs/PAFs were able to access schools, health services, cultural sites and activities as the level of accessibility prior to resettlement per MOA • Income and Livelihood Restoration Activities were being implemented as set out in Income Restoration Plan. For example,

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators
	<p>number of PAFs trained and provided with jobs, and number of income generating activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected businesses have received entitlements including transfer and payments for losses resulting from lost businesses and stoppage of production, if any.
3. Public Participation and Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations have taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups and community activities. Appropriate resettlement leaflets have been prepared and distributed. Number of PAPs/PAFs that know their entitlements and number of PAPs/PAFs that were able to receive. Number of PAPs/PAFs that were able to use Grievance Redress Procedures and their outcomes. Conflicts have been resolved. Social preparation Phase has been implemented.
4. Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in the patterns of occupation, production and resources use as compared to the pre-project situation have occurred. Changes in the income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation have occurred. Changes in cost of living compared to pre-project situation have occurred. PAFs incomes were able to keep pace with these changes.

Table 10.1-2 Monitoring Indicators for EMA

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators
a. Basic Information on PAFs/PAFs/Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location Composition and structures, age, education and skills levels Gender of Household Head Ethnic/Minority Group, if any Access to health, education, utilities and other social services Housing types Land use and other resourced ownership patterns

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupation and employment patterns • Income sources and levels • Participation in neighborhood or community groups • Value of all assets forming entitlements and resettlement entitlements
b. Restoration of Living Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAPs/PAFs have adopted the housing options developed • Perceptions of community have been restored. PAPs/PAFs have achieved replacement of key social/cultural elements
c. Restoration of Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer and relocation payment covered these costs • Income substitution allowed re-establishment of enterprises and production • Enterprises affected have received sufficient assistance to re-establish themselves • Vulnerable groups have been encouraged, provided with effective and sustainable income earning opportunities • Job provided able to restore pre-project income levels and living standards
d. Levels of PAFs Satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of PAPs/PAFs in resettlement procedures and their entitlements • Knowledge if these have been met • Knowledge of PAPs/PAFs in the extent of restoration of their own living standards and livelihood • Knowledge of PAPs/PAFs about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures and satisfaction to those who have used in the said mechanisms
e. Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAPs/PAFs were correctly enumerated/identified • Resettlement speculators were assisted • Time frame and budget were sufficient to meet objectives • Entitlements were too generous • Vulnerable groups were identified and assisted • Ways on how the resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems

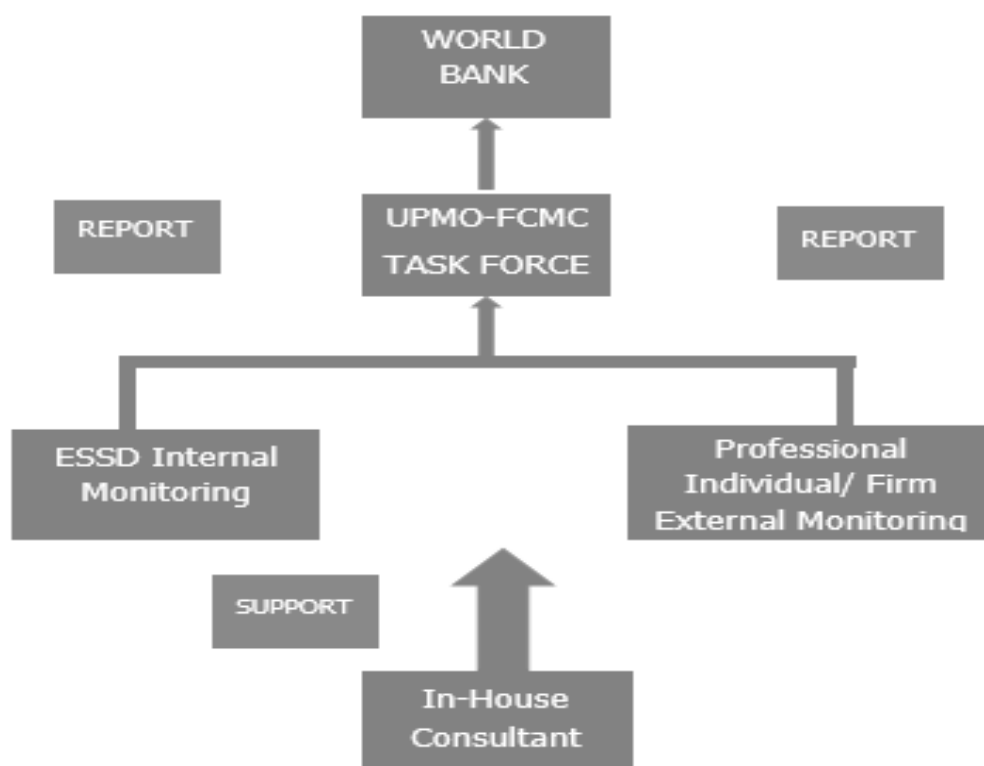
Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators
f. Other Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were no unintended environmental impacts • There were non-unintended impacts on employment or incomes

MONITORING STRUCTURE

UPMO-FCMC compiles Internal Monitoring Reports and External Monitoring Reports into one (1) Monitoring Report and shall submit it to World Bank quarterly as a part of Quarterly Progress Report.

Figure 13. shows the Procedure of Monitoring and Reporting.

Figure 14. Procedure of Monitoring and Reporting



XI. PUBLIC INFORMATION, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

A. Community Engagement Meetings

Table 11.1-1 Community/Stakeholders Engagement Meetings

Date	Attendees	Remarks
October 10, 2016	MMDA, DPWH, Barangay 150, Barangay 93	Public Consultation for the Vitas Pumping Station Barangay 150, Tondo, Manila See Annex A For Minutes of Meeting.
November 28, 2018	SHFC, DOTr, DPWH, San Miguel Corporation, Cluster Officers of BV8	SHFC Meeting and clarification on the DOTr alignment traversing the BV8 Resettlement Site.
April 13, 2019	Consultants, Barangay Officials, Barangay 150 PAFs/PAFs	Courtesy Visit to the Barangay Chairman of Barangay 150, Tondo, Manila. Updates on the situation and condition of the PAFs or PAFs
April 28, 2019	Resettlement Consultant, Cluster 1 President, Cluster 4 Officers and Members	Actual date of transfer Provision of electricity Request of Transportation Assistance from DPWH during actual transfer to BV8. Please refer to Annex A for the Highlights of the Meeting.
May 6, 2019	SHFC, BV8 Cluster Officers, SHARE Foundation Representative, Resettlement Coordinator and Support Staff	Provision of electricity (generator set) to the PAFs or PAFs in BV8 prior actual transfer. Please refer to Annex A for the Highlights of the Meeting.
July 19, 2019	Trece Martires LGU, NHA, DPWH UPMO-FCMC, ESSD, Consultants	Courtesy Call to newly-elected Mayor of Trece Martires City and discuss resettlement concerns.

Date	Attendees	Remarks
		Please refer to Annex A for the Highlights of the Meeting.
July 20, 2019 AM	RAP Team, Barangay 150, Barangay 93	One-on-One Consultation with PAFs in Vitas, Tondo.
July 20, 2019 PM	Resettlement Consultant/Team HOA Officers of JCS Village	Site Visit at Jaime Cardinal Sin Village, 2631, J. Posadas, JCS Village, Punta, Sta. Ana, Manila
July 21, 2019	Resettlement Consultant/Team	Resettlement Site Visits in Pasig, Ernestville Resettlement Site, ALMANOVA at Bistekville
July 26, 2019	City of Manila LGU, City Engineering Office, World Bank, DPWH-UPMO-FCMC, Consultants	MMFMP and Vitas Resettlement
August 19, 2019	MMDA, DPWH UPMO-FCMC, ESSD, NHA, SHFC, Barangay 150, Barangay 93	Conduct of Public Consultation
August 25, 2019	Resettlement Consultant/Team Barangay 150, Barangay 93	One-on-One Consultation for PAFs Resettlement Site
August 26, 2019	Consultants Barangay 93	Coordination with Barangay Chairman Reynaldo Tan for Livelihood Consultation/Activities

B. Public Consultation (RAP Updating)

Last August 19, 2019, the First Round of Public Consultation was conducted in Barangay 93 and Barangay 150 in Tondo, Manila to explain to the PAFs the intricacies of the RAP, particularly the Resettlement Process that would be employed on the date of the actual transfer to the chosen Resettlement Site.

During the Public Consultation, several agencies were invited to observe and participate. The Key Shelter Agencies (KSAs), particularly the NHA and SHFC gave updates on the Resettlement Sites and the requirements needed to be accomplished by the PAFs to process their documents to avail the house and lot packages offered by the KSAs.

Table 11.1-2 Major Questions Asked and Answers

Issues Raised	Answer	Answered By
Will free transportation be provided during the actual transfer to the Resettlement Site?	NHA will be providing free transportation from Vitas to the NHA Relocation Site. Trucks will be provided for their belongings and vans for the PAFs.	Ms. Joy Villareal NHA
	SHFC will first confirm their coordination with LGU of San Jose del Monte City, Bulacan, the SHARE Foundation and the HOA.	Ms. Maychelle Torzar SHFC
Will the PAFs living within the 3 meters and 7.5 meters legal easement be relocated?	It was clarified that the legal easement is only 3 meters but it may be extended up to 10 meters by the City LGU such as in the case of Barangay 151. The MMFMP will concentrate on those PAFs who are living within the Technical Footprint or those who are living under the bridge, however, those who are from Barangay 93 who are living in the riverside is not the priority.	Ms. Joy Villareal NHA
	It will be verified whether the structure is within the Technical Footprint.	Ms. Imelda Tatel, Resettlement Specialist
What is the consequence of failure to pay monthly amortization for the house and lot package?	There is penalty of delayed payments, but a case profile will be prepared for those in these situation and appropriate assistance will be provided to re structure and or condone some penalty. The beneficiaries will be assisted to recover the delay payments through increased income and or other livelihood support programs.	Ms. Joy Villareal NHA

Issues Raised	Answer	Answered By
What is the status of the documents previously submitted by them?	They must inquire with PRRC or the previous Barangay Secretary if they have already endorsed to NHA their documents.	Ms. Joy Villareal NHA

CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES PRIOR RELOCATION

The Key Shelter Agencies with the guidance of the PMO and the Manila LGU LIAC, will proceed with the relocation process as mandated by UDHA – Republic Act 7279. Series of consultation meetings will be conducted to ensure the PAFs are informed about the relocation process including the physical visit of the PAFs to the housing units on their designated resettlement sites.

The SHFC and the NHA will coordinate and the sending and receiving LGUs to finalize the relocation schedule. Ensure that coordination among agencies in the receiving LGUs had been completed to ensure smooth transition of transfer of these families to the relocation site.

Community assemblies, small meetings will be conducted with the PAFs to discuss with the health and safety protocols of the receiving LGUs. The PAFs will also be oriented on these safety protocols to ensure compliance of the national and the LGU protocols against the spread of COVID 19 virus. As discussed in the previous chapter, the protocols will be strictly observed and the PAFs will be provided with written information on these guidelines' prior actual relocation.

On the day of relocation, another round of information dissemination will be undertaken so that the movement of PAFs to the relocation sites will be guided by the assisting staff from the PMO, NHA and SHFC.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table 12.1-1 Implementation Schedule

Action	Q1 21	Q2 21	Q3 21	Q4 21	Q1 22	Q2 22	Q3 22	Q4 22
Establish full time staff for the RAP Implementation Team – Implementing Consultants	xxx	xxx						
Establish LGU HRTs/LIAC for sending and receiving LGUs	xxx	xxx						
Establish/strengthen GRM; establish and capacitate Public Complaints Unit	xxx	xxx						
Appoint / deploy Community Contact person	xxx	xxx						
MOA with KSA-LGU on Relocation	xxx	xxx						
Completion of housing units with individual connection for light and water	xxx	xxx						
Completion of basic social Infrastructure as per MOA with LGU such as multi-purpose hall that can be use as learning center for children and women and PAFs and their family members.		xxx	xx					
Pre-relocation support: 1. Documentation of lot allocation and moving assistance 2. Transition Allowance voucher issuance Preparation entry pass to the relocation site		xxx	xx xx					
Relocation: 1. Trucks as moving assistance for households' assets		xxx	xx					

Action	Q1 21	Q2 21	Q3 21	Q4 21	Q1 22	Q2 22	Q3 22	Q4 22
<p>2. Moving out AUVs for women and children, elderly and the PWDs</p> <p>2. Cash disbursement for those availing of cash relocation Assistance instead of H&L.</p> <p>3. Cash assistance for immediate subsistence upon transfer</p> <p>4. Food packs for 14 days,</p> <p>5. PPEs, Sanitation Kits and Emergency medicines for common sickness (colds, fever and cough)</p> <p>6. Letter of endorsement from the School Principal of the sending LGU to the receiving LGU for the</p>		xxx	xx					
<p>school admission of all school age children relocated in the project.</p> <p>Moving notice and entry pass to the relocation site.</p>		xxx						
<p>Develop detailed employment and livelihood programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement immediate livelihood plan Implement medium- and long-term livelihood plan <p>Establish MOA and job placement arrangements with govt and private companies.</p>	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx			
<p>Long livelihood plan implementation</p>			xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		

Action	Q1 21	Q2 21	Q3 21	Q4 21	Q1 22	Q2 22	Q3 22	Q4 22
Monitoring & Evaluation (internal)			xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Monitoring & Evaluation (external)			xxx	xxx		xxx		xxx

XIII. BUDGET REQUIREMENT

FUNDS FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

Funds for the implementation of the RAP is at One Hundred Thirty Million, Four Hundred Fifty Thousand Eight Hundred Sixty and 28/100 pesos (**Php 130,450,860.28**) including 10% Project Administration Cost and 15% Contingency. The particulars of the RAP Cost are shown in Table 13.1-1 The funds for the implementation of the RAP will be downloaded to the implementing partners and the receiving LGUs.

Table 13.1-1 RAP Budget

Particulars	Quantity	Unit Cost (Php)	Total Cost (Php)	Equivalent in USD at USD 1 = Php 51.00
Transfer Assistance for Trucking, vehicle for PAFs and manpower assistance for vulnerable persons	229	15,000.00	3,435,000.00	67,352.94
Food Allowance at Php 1,000 per PAF per day for 14 days quarantine	229	14,000.00	3,206,000.00	62,862.75
Livelihood Assistance for Skills Training for Employment and micro-enterprises (starter kits and securing clearances and permits for employment and micro-enterprises)	2	4,848,250.00	9,696,500.00	190,127.45
Power Connection Fees for PAFs	229	7,500.00	1,717,500.00	33,676.47
Water Supply Connection Fees for PAFs	229	3,300.00	755,700.00	14,817.65
Receiving LGU PPEs and Sanitation Kit during relocation	2	15,000.00	30,000.00	588.24

Particulars	Quantity	Unit Cost (Php)	Total Cost (Php)	Equivalent in USD at USD 1 = Php 51.00
Health and Safety Kits for PAFs (PPEs, thermometers, disinfectant supplies, Vitamin C and paracetamol capsules)	229	1,100.00	251,900.00	4,939.22
PPEs and Sanitation Kit for Sending LGU during dismantling and transfer	1	20,000.00	20,000.00	392.16
CLRD and Social Services structures and start-up capital for income generating activities for PAFs in 2 receiving LGUs at Php 15 Million per Site	2	15,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	588,235.29
Internal Monitoring	1	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	39,215.69
External Monitoring and Evaluation	1	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	58,823.53
Total			54,112,600.00	1,061,031.37
Project Administration, Inter-Agency Coordination (10%)			5,411,260.00	106,103.14
Sub-Total			59,523,860.00	1,167,134.51
Contingency (15%)			8,928,579.00	175,070.18
Grand Total			68,452,439.00	1,342,204.69
Resettlement Cost under MOA with SHFC/NHA				
House and Lot Cost at Trece Martires Cavite-NHA	141	240,000.00	33,840,000.00	663,529.41
House and Lot Cost SJDM, Bulacan -SHFC	88	319,982.06	28,158,421.28	552,125.91
Total Additional Cost			61,998,421.28	1,215,655.32
Over-All Cost			130,450,860.28	2,557,860.01

Transition assistance for Transportation will be provided by the project and will directly be disbursed to the PAFs. The allocation will be based on the final masterlist of PAFs presented in table below.

Table 13.2-1: Cost of Transportation Assistance

LGU	No. of Beneficiaries	Transport Assistance (PHP)	Total Amount (PHP)
Vitas Tondo Manila to Trece Martires City	141	15,000.00	2,115,000.00
Vitas Tondo Manila to Muzon Bulacan City	88	15,000.00	1,320,000.00
Total	229		3,435,000.00

Cost of assistance for food allowance for 14 days for 229 PAFs is computed at Php 1,000 per PAF. This assistance will ensure that the resettled families can handle imposed movement restrictions in the host community.

Table 13.2-2: Cost of Food Allowance

Key Shelter Agency	No. of Beneficiaries	Food Allowance @ 1,000 per PAF per 14 days quarantine (PHP)	Total Amount (PHP)
NHA	141	14,000.00	1,974,000.00
SHFC	88	14,000.00	1,232,000.00
Total	229		3,206,000.00

The host LGUs will receive augmentation funds for them to have a start-up funds for the livelihood and income restoration plan in the RAP. The funds will also include beneficiaries from the LGUs particularly the host community who are also resettled families from Metro Manila.

Table 13.2-3: Cost of Livelihood Assistance for Skills Training for Employment and micro-enterprises

Receiving LGU	QTY	Livelihood Assistance per Receiving LGU (PHP)	Total Amount (PHP)
City of Trece Martires, Cavite	1	4,848,250.00	4,848,250.00
City of San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan	1	4,848,250.00	4,848,250.00
Total	2		9,696,500.00

The families that will be resettled will be assisted by the project with the connection fees for basic utilities to assist them to be individually connected in their housing units as shown in the tables__ below.

Table 13.2-4: Cost of Power Connection Fees for PAFs

Key Shelter Agency	No. of Beneficiaries	Power Connection Fee (PHP)	Total Amount (PHP)
NHA	141	7,500.00	1,057,500.00
SHFC	88	7,500.00	660,000.00
Total	229		1,717,500.00

Table 13.2-5: Cost of Water Supply Connection Fees for PAFs

Key Shelter Agency	No. of Beneficiaries	Water Supply Connection Fee (PHP)	Total Amount (PHP)
NHA	141	3,300.00	465,300.00
SHFC	88	3,300.00	290,400.00
Total	229		755,700.00

Health and Safety Protocol will be instituted to ensure that all PAFs transferring will be provided with basic safety kits as they are ushered to the resettlement site. The kits are presented in the table below:

Table 13.2-6: Cost of Health and Safety Kits for PAFs

Key Shelter Agency	No. of Beneficiaries	Health and Safety Kits Cost per PAF (PHP)	Total Amount (PHP)
NHA	141	1,100.00	155,100.00
SHFC	88	1,100.00	96,800.00
Total	229		251,900.00

During the transfer of families, the LGUs LIAC and other members of the LGUs will be provided with basic PPEs and sanitation kits to ensure that as they assist the PAFs in the dismantling of their houses, they too are protected. Table below presents the cost of assistance to the sending LGU.

Table 13.2-7: Cost of PPEs and Sanitation Kit for Sending LGU during dismantling and transfer

Receiving LGU	Qty	PPEs and Sanitation Kit Cost (PHP)	Total Amount (PHP)
City of Manila	1	20,000.00	20,000.00
Total	1		20,000.00

The receiving LGUs will likewise allocated with basic PPEs and sanitation kits to ensure that staff and community leaders assisting them in the relocation sites will be protected. Table below presents the cost of assistance.

Table 13.2-8: Cost of Receiving LGU PPEs and Sanitation Kit during relocation

Receiving LGU	Qty	PPEs and Sanitation Kit cost per Receiving LGU (PHP)	Total Amount (PHP)
City of Trece Martires, Cavite	1	15,000.00	15,000.00
City of San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan	1	15,000.00	15,000.00
Total	2		30,000.00

The host LGU that will co-implement with the PMO and the NHA on the proposed livelihood projects will be assisted by the project by downloading funds to them indicated in the table below: The amount will defray expenses for the construction of additional social infrastructure in the resettlement site of the host LGU. These facilities were identified with the host LGUs as the host community. These facilities include livelihood multi-purpose hall for use of the community.

Table 13.2-9: Cost of CLRDP and Social Services structures and start -up capital for income generating activities for PAFs

Receiving LGU	Qty	Cost per Receiving LGU (PHP)	Total Amount (PHP)
City of Trece Martires, Cavite	1	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
City of San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan	1	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
Total	2		30,000,000.00

The MMFMP housing construction will be carried out by the NHA and the SHFC. A MOA will be signed to cover the construction cost. For SHFC, the program is under the Community Mortgage Program (CMP) The CMP operates on the principle of self-relocation. The various activities of the program revolve around the community association, which in PAFs of Vitas participated in the program with other Communities in Metro Manila. The NHA's Resettlement Program is designed for families who are not members of the AGOM- Vitas association, but PAFs who are displaced from technical footprint of the project. Table below presents the cost of housing units of the 2 shelter agencies.

Table 13.2-10: Resettlement Cost under MOA with SHFC/NHA

LGU	No. of Beneficiaries	House and Lot Cost (PHP)	Total Amount (PHP)
City of Trece Martires, Cavite	141	340,000.00	47,940,000.00
City of San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan	88	490,000.00	43,120,000.00
Total	229		91,060,000.00

PROCEDURES FOR FLOW OF FUNDS

The UPMO-PMO of DPWH is responsible for providing the needed funds for the implementation of the RAP. Department Order No. 119, Series of 2017 stipulates the creation of UPMO-ROW Task Force that will manage acquisition of ROW and processing and payment of claims. Payment of ROW claims shall also be made by the DPWH Central Office in accordance to the said Department Order. The Resettlement housing units will be paid by the project to be downloaded to NHA and SHFC. Social services and livelihood at the relocation site will be provided by DPWH and will be downloaded to LGU.