



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



**RAP Preparation/Socio-economic Survey (RAP-SES) under
Consulting Services
for the Detailed Engineering Design
and Construction Supervision
of the
Cavite Industrial Area Flood Risk Management Project
(CIA-FRIMP)
JICA Loan Agreement No. PH-P265**

**FINAL REPORT
RIGHT OF WAY ACTION PLAN
(FEBRUARY 2025)**



CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd.

in joint venture with



Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

in association with



Woodfields Consultants, Inc.



Philkoei International, Inc.



Angel Lazaro & Associates International



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ES 1
Background.....	ES 1
Project Area and Components	ES 1
Objectives of the Project.....	ES 3
Implementation Schedule	ES 3
Methodology of the RAP Preparation	ES 5
Project Impacts on Land	ES 7
On Structures	ES 7
On Crops and Trees	ES 10
On Cemetery and Graves.....	ES 10
Noveleta Public Cemetery	ES 10
Total RAP Cost.....	ES 12
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Project	1
1.2 Objective of the Project	1
1.3 Definitive Plan of the Project.....	2
1.3.1 Project Components.....	2
1.3.2 Implementation Plan.....	9
1.4 Objectives of the Construction of the Cavite Industrial Area Flood Risk Management Project	10
1.5 Objective, Scope, and Methodology of the Preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan	10
1.5.1 Objectives of the Preparation of a RAP.....	11
1.5.2 Scope and Limitations	12
1.5.3 Methodology of RAP Preparation	12
1.6 Natural Conditions of the Project Area.....	15
1.7 Socio-economic Conditions of the Project Area.....	17
CHAPTER 2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK	22
2.1 Legal Framework on Land Acquisition and Resettlement.....	22
2.1.1 1987 Philippine Constitution	22
2.1.2 Presidential Decree 1067	22
2.1.3 Republic Act 7160	22
2.1.4 Republic Act 7279	23
2.1.5 Republic Act 10752 and its IRR.....	23
2.1.6 Republic Act 11201	25
2.1.7 Batas Pambansa 220 and its IRR	25
2.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policies and Guidelines of DPWH	26
2.2.1 Department Order No. 152 Series of 2017	26
2.2.2 2016 Social and Environmental Management Systems (SEMS).....	26
2.2.3 Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, and Indigenous People's Policy (LARRIPP)	27
2.2.4 Department Order No. 327 Series of 2003	27
2.3 Policies of Internal Funding Institutions.....	27
2.3.1 JICA Guidelines on Environmental and Social Considerations	27
2.3.2 The World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.12.....	29
2.3.3 Gaps between Philippine Resettlement Policy Framework and JICA Guidelines.....	29
CHAPTER 3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	40
3.1 Potential Impacts of the Project	40
3.2 Parameter of Severity of Impacts.....	40
3.2.1 Impact on Land	40



3.2.2 On Graves and Other Structures within the Affected Cemeteries	41
3.2.3 On Crops and Trees	44
3.3 Impact on People	46
3.3.1 On Households.....	46
3.3.2 On Structures	47
3.4 Avoidance and Minimization of Impact	49
3.4.1 Measures Taken during Detailed Engineering Design (DED) Stage of Project Development.....	49
3.5 Mitigation Measures for the Impact.....	53
3.5.1 Mitigation Measures for the Affected Households	53
3.5.2 Other Mitigation Measures	53

CHAPTER 4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE SURVEYED RESPONDENTS IN THE PROJECT-AFFECTED CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES..... 57

4.1 Scope of the Socio-Economic Survey	57
4.2 Limitations of the Socio-Economic Survey	57
4.3 Demographic Characteristics	58
4.4 Age and Gender Profile of Household Members of Survey Respondents	61
4.4.1 Age and Gender Profile of Household Head as Survey Respondents	61
4.5 Household Size	63
4.6 Place of Origin of Household Respondents	63
4.7 Indigenous Peoples Group	64
4.8 Educational Attainment	64
4.9 Access to Basic Utilities	66
4.9.1 Drinking Water	66
4.9.2 Water for Domestic Uses	67
4.10 Source of Power For Lighting Purposes	67
4.11 Toilet Facility.....	68
4.12 Gender Roles on Decision-Making on Key Household Activities	68
4.13 Access to BASIC Social Services.....	69
4.14 Decision on Work or Source of Livelihood.....	70
4.15 Household Needs	71
4.16 Financial Management.....	71
4.17 Budgeting Responsibility.....	72
4.18 Education of Children.....	72
4.19 Attendance to Parents-Teachers Association in School.....	73
4.20 Decision on the use of Transport Facilities.....	74
4.21 Household Maintenance	74
4.22 Involvement in Community Activities.....	75
4.23 Membership in Organizations.....	75
4.24 Loan Applications.....	76
4.25 Vulnerability	77
4.26 Economic Conditions.....	78
4.26.1 Primary Income Source	78
4.27 Household Monthly Income	79
4.28 Poverty Threshold.....	80
4.29 Monthly Expenses.....	81
4.30 Monthly Savings	82
4.31 Nature of Business	83
4.32 Status of Business License.....	84
4.33 Land Tenure.....	85
4.34 Resettlements Preferences	86
4.35 Perception fo the Project.....	89
4.35.1 Awareness of the Project	89
4.36 Opinions of the Project	89



4.37 Perception on Livelihood Rehabilitation	90
4.37.1 Necessity for Support/ Assistance	90
4.38 Forms of Support/ Assistance	91
4.39 Necessity for Skills Training	92
CHAPTER 5 CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.....	95
5.1 Scope of Coordination and Public Participation	95
5.2 Coordination with Major Property Owners	95
5.2.1 Antel Grand Village.....	95
5.2.2 RCPJC	96
5.2.3 Majestic Landscape Corporation	97
5.2.4 CAVDEAL	98
5.2.5 Maple Grove	99
5.2.6 Smart Communications, Inc. (SMART).....	100
5.3 Coordination with Concerned LGUs	101
5.3.1 Coordination with LGUs at initial stage of DED	101
5.3.2 Coordination for the Organization for LIAC and C/MRICs.....	106
5.4 Result of Public Consultation Meetings.....	107
5.4.1 Initial series of PCMs	107
5.5 Second series of PCMs	131
CHAPTER 6 COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT.....	132
6.1 Categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs).....	132
6.2 Compensation According to Severity Impact	132
6.3 Cut-Off Date	133
6.4 Modes of Aquisition	133
6.5 Eligibility for Entitlement	134
6.6 Entitlement Matrix.....	135
CHAPTER 7 RESETTLEMENT OPTIONS	141
7.1 Resettlement Options Available to PAPS.....	141
7.2 Number of Project Affected Families (PAFS) Based on Tenure.....	143
7.3 Number of Families Eligible for Relocation & Resettlement.....	144
7.4 Proposed Resettlement Site	144
7.5 General Description of Existing Natural Condition.....	145
7.6 Existing Land Use.....	145
7.7 Existing Demographic Condition	146
7.8 Existing Socio-Economic Condition	148
7.9 Access to Social Infrastructures and Facilities	149
7.10 Site Development Plan.....	150
7.11 Proposed Resettlement Housing Development.....	152
7.12 Institutional Partnerships	152
7.13 Issues and Possible Measures for Social Acceptability	153
CHAPTER 8 LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION OPTIONS	154
8.1 The Need for Livelihood Rehabilitation FOR PAPS.....	154
8.2 Overview of Livelihood programs of National Government Agencies	155
8.2.1 National Housing Authority (NHA)	155
8.2.2 Resettlement with Livelihood Programs.....	155
8.2.3 Impok-Pabahay Program (Provident Housing Program)	156
8.2.4 Cooperative Pabahay Program (Cooperative Housing Program)	156
8.2.5 Collaborative Efforts of Institutions Related to Livelihood Rehabilitation Assistance with the NHA.....	156
8.3 Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).....	157
8.3.1 Sustainable Livelihood Program.....	157
8.3.2 Provision of Livelihood Assistance in the time of COVID-19 by the DSWD	158
8.4 Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	158



8.4.1 DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program and Emergency Employment Programs (DILEEP)	158
8.4.2 Public Employment Service Office (PESO)	159
8.5 Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)	160
8.6 Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	160
8.6.1 One Town, One Product Philippines (OTOP Philippines)	160
8.6.2 Shared Service Facilities (SSF)	161
8.6.3 Small and Medium Enterprise Roving Academy (SMERA)	161
8.6.4 Negosyo Center	161
8.6.5 Trabaho, Negosyo, at Kabuhayan (TNK)	161
8.6.6 Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)	161
8.6.7 Livelihood Seeding Program – Negosyo Serbisyo sa Barangay (LSP-NSB)	162
8.6.8 Pondo sa Pagbabago at Pag-Asenso (P3)	162
8.7 Collaboration between the Office of the President and NGAs	162
8.7.1 Balik Probinsya, Bagong Pag-asa Program (BP2 Program)	162
8.8 Livelihood Options for PAPS	163
8.9 National Programs for Livelihood Rehabilitation	163
8.9.1 Employment and Job Referral	163
8.9.2 Enterprise Development	164
8.9.3 Skills Training and Development	164
8.9.4 Financing Opportunities	165
8.9.5 Cooperative Development	165
8.10 Local Livelihood and Employment Development Opportunities	165
8.10.1 Cavite Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood, and Entrepreneurial Development Office (PCLEDO)	165
8.10.2 City/Municipal Livelihood Programs and Opportunities	165
8.11 Gender-Responsive Intervention	167
CHAPTER 9 RESETTLEMENT COST AND BUDGET	168
9.1 Resettlement Cost	168
9.2 Cost for Land Acquisition	168
9.3 Replacement Cost for Structures and Improvements	169
9.4 Compensation Cost for Trees and Crops	169
9.5 Cost for Relocation of Graves	170
9.6 Cost for Income Restoration/Livelihood Rehabilitation	172
9.7 Cost for Development of The Resettlement Site	172
9.8 Flow of Funds	172
9.9 Process of Payment and Schedule	172
9.9.1 Documentary Requirements	173
CHAPTER 10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	177
10.1 Grievance Redressal Recommendation	177
CHAPTER 11 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	179
11.1 Implementing Agency/Office and Internal Support	179
11.2 The Implementing Agency	179
11.3 The Implementing Office	179
11.4 Internal Support	179
11.4.1 Bureau of Designs (BOD)	179
11.4.2 Legal Service (LS)	179
11.4.3 UPMO-ROW Task Force (ROWTF)	179
11.4.4 Environmental and Social Safeguards Division (ESSD)	180
11.5 Other Supporting Organizations	180
11.6 Institutional Framework	180
11.6.1 Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC)	180
11.6.2 City/Municipal ROW Action Plan (RAP) Implementation Committee (C/MRIC)	181



11.7 Implementation Schedule	184
CHAPTER 12 MONITORING AND EVALUATION	187
12.1 Monitoring Systems	187
12.2 Internal Monitoring	187
12.3 External Monitoring	187
12.4 Monitoring Activities and Evaluation	188
12.4.1 Stages of Monitoring and Evaluation	188
12.5 Monitoring Indicators	189



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure ES-1 Location of the Project Components	ES 2
Figure ES-2 Project Implementation Schedule	ES 4
Figure 1.3-1 Location Map of the Project Components.....	3
Figure 1.3-2 Location of San Juan Diversion Channel, Maalimango Diversion-I and Maalimango Creek Improvement	4
Figure 1.3-3 Typical Cross Section for San Juan Diversion Channel (Sta. 1+500).....	4
Figure 1.3-4 Typical Cross Section for Maalimango Diversion-I (Sta. 0+039 to 0+220)	5
Figure 1.3-5 Typical Cross Section for Maalimango Creek Improvement (Sta. 0+530 to 0+800)	5
Figure 1.3-6 Location of Rio Grande River Improvement (Downstream Section), Ylang-Ylang River Improvement, and Maalimango Diversion-II	6
Figure 1.3-7 Typical Cross Section for Ylang-Ylang River Improvement (Sta. 1+500).....	6
Figure 1.3-8 Typical Cross Section for Maalimango Diversion-II	7
Figure 1.3-9 Location of Rio Grande River Improvement (Upstream Section)	8
Figure 1.3-10 Typical Cross Section for Rio Grande River Improvement (Downstream) (Sta. 0+500)	8
Figure 1.3-11 Typical Cross Section for Rio Grande River Improvement (Upstream) (Sta. 0+400)	9
Figure 1.3-12 Location of the Resettlement Site Development	9
Figure 1.3-13 Implementation Schedule of the Project	10
Figure 1.6-1 Flood Modeling within the Project Area.....	16
Figure 3.4-1 Minimizing Impact on Areas along Rio Grande and Ylang-Ylang Rivers	50
Figure 3.4-2 Mitigating Impact of Maalimango Creek Improvement on Sanchez Subdivision	51
Figure 3.4-3 Minimization of Impact on Existing Settlement and Barangay Roads	52
Figure 5.2-1 Review of Alignment of River Improvement along Antel Grand Village	96
Figure 5.2-2 Candidate Site for Relocation of RCP JC	97
Figure 5.2-3 Adjustment of Alignment of Maalimango Creek Improvement	98
Figure 5.2-4 Location Map of Cavdeal's Properties located in San Juan Diversion Channel.....	99
Figure 5.2-5 Re-Alignment of Maalimango Diversion-II.....	100
Figure 5.2-6 Location of Affected Telecom Tower of Smart Communications, Inc.....	101
Figure 7.4-1 Proposed Relocation and Resettlement Site.....	145
Figure 7.6-1 Location of Existing Inlets/Outlets, Culverts and Status of Water Transfer	146
Figure 7.9-1 Map showing the location of the RS and the Social Infrastructures and Facilities	150
Figure 7.10-1 Proposed Layout at the Resettlement Site	151
Figure 10.1-1 Grievance Redress Mechanism Flowchart	178
Figure 11.6-1 Institutional Framework for Implementing the RAP	183



LIST OF TABLES

Table ES-1 Project Components	ES 1
Table ES-2 ROW Procedures	ES 5
Table ES-3 Major Issues raised during the Coordination Meetings	ES 5
Table ES-4 Issues/Concerns of the Landowners.....	ES 6
Table ES-5 Major Issues and Concerns	ES 6
Table ES-6 Summary of Valuation.....	ES 7
Table ES-7 Number and Area of Affected Lots by Contract Package and Land Use	ES 8
Table ES-8 Number of Affected Structures by Contract Package and by Type.....	ES 8
Table ES-9 Total Number Affected Land, Structures, and Trees and Crops Valuation	ES 9
Table ES-10 Number of Affected Crops and Trees.....	ES 10
Table ES-11 Valuation of Affected Trees and Crops per Species, per Contract Package	ES 10
Table ES-12 Number of Affected Graves in Noveleta Public Cemetery.....	ES 11
Table ES-13 Number of Affected Graves in Love Memorial Cemetery	ES 12
Table ES-14 Breakdown of Affected Families by Contract Package	ES 12
Table ES-15 Total RAP Implementation Cost.....	ES 13
Table 1.3-1 Project Components of CIA FRIMP	2
Table 1.6-1 Existing Land Use of the Project Area per Contract Package	15
Table 1.7-1 Population, Growth Rate and Population Density by Municipality	17
Table 1.7-2 Population within the Project Area by Barangay	17
Table 1.7-3 Communication Service Providers	20
Table 2.3-1 Seven Principles of the JICA Guidelines.....	28
Table 2.3-2 Gap Analysis of JICA and Philippine Involuntary Resettlement Guidelines	30
Table 3.2-1 Summary of Affected Lots by Municipality and Land Use.....	41
Table 3.2-2 Summary of Severity of Impacts of Land by Contract Package.....	41
Table 3.2-3 Number of Affected Graves in Noveleta Public Cemetery	42
Table 3.2-4 Other Affected Structures in the Noveleta Public Cemetery	43
Table 3.2-5 Number of Affected Graves in Love Memorial Cemetery	44
Table 3.2-6 Affected Crops and Trees	44
Table 3.2-7 Indicated Value of Trees along Right of Way	45
Table 3.2-8 Land Valuation of Affected Lots.....	45
Table 3.2-9 Summary of Valuations of Affected Properties.....	45
Table 3.3-1 Project Affected Families per LGU	46
Table 3.3-2 Project Affected Families per Contract Package	46
Table 3.3-3 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) per Contract Package.....	47
Table 3.3-4 Affected Structures along the Right-Of-Way	48
Table 3.3-5 Severity of Impact and Type of Affected Structures along the Right-Of-Way	48
Table 3.4-1 Reduction of Land Acquisition for ROW	50
Table 3.4-2 Comparison of Impacts of Maalimango Creek Improvement	51
Table 4.3-1 Number of Respondents in the affected cities/ municipalities	58
Table 4.3-2 Number of Respondents by Tenurial Type.....	59
Table 4.3-3 Number of Respondents by Type	59
Table 4.4-1 Age and Gender Profile of Household Head Respondents.....	61
Table 4.5-1 Household Size of Surveyed Households in the Affected Area	63
Table 4.5-2 Household Size of Surveyed Households.....	63
Table 4.6-1 Place of Origin of Household Survey Respondents	63
Table 4.8-1 Educational Attainment of Household Head Respondents.....	64
Table 4.8-2 Educational Attainment of Household Members of Survey Respondents.....	65
Table 4.9-1 Sources of Drinking Water of Survey Respondents	66
Table 4.9-2 Sources of Water for Domestic Uses of Survey Respondents.....	67
Table 4.10-1 Sources of Power for Lighting Purposes	67
Table 4.11-1 Type of Toilet Facilities	68
Table 4.12-1 Summary of Gender Roles in Decision-Making on Key Household Activities	69
Table 4.13-1 Access to Existing Basic Social Services	69



Table 4.14-1 Decision on Work or Source of Livelihood.....	70
Table 4.15-1 Decision on Household Needs.....	71
Table 4.16-1 Decision on Financial Management	71
Table 4.17-1 Decision on Budgeting	72
Table 4.18-1 Decision on Education of Children	72
Table 4.19-1 Attendance to Parent- Teachers Association	73
Table 4.20-1 Decision on Using Transport Facilities	74
Table 4.21-1 Decision on Household Maintenance	74
Table 4.22-1 Decision on Community Involvement.....	75
Table 4.23-1 Decision on Membership Organizations	76
Table 4.24-1 Decision on Loan Application.....	76
Table 4.25-1 Number and Proportion of Vulnerable Population among Affected Households	77
Table 4.26-1 Primary Income Source of Surveyed Households	78
Table 4.27-1 Combined Monthly Income of Surveyed Households.....	79
Table 4.28-1 Number of Household survey respondents below the Poverty Threshold and Average Monthly Income	81
Table 4.28-2 Monthly Savings of Household Survey Respondents below the Poverty Threshold	81
Table 4.29-1 Monthly Expenses of Surveyed Households	82
Table 4.30-1 Monthly Savings of Surveyed Households.....	83
Table 4.31-1 Nature of Existing Business Establishments Owned by the HH Respondents	83
Table 4.32-1 License Type	84
Table 4.33-1 Land Tenure Status.....	86
Table 4.34-1 Resettlement Agreement among Survey Respondents with Legal Rights/ Ownership to the Land	86
Table 4.34-2 Preference of Resettlement of Survey Respondents with Legal Rights/ Ownership to the Land	86
Table 4.34-2 Preference of Resettlement of Survey Respondents with Legal Rights/ Ownership to the Land	87
Table 4.34-3 Preference of Resettlement Arrangement of Survey Respondents with No Legal Rights/ Ownership to the Land	88
Table 4.35-1 Awareness of HH Survey Respondents on the Relocation Plan.....	89
Table 4.36-1 Opinions on the Project of Survey Respondents	89
Table 4.37-1 Necessity for Support / Assistance for Livelihood Rehabilitation	90
Table 4.38-1 Forms of Support/ Assistance Identified by HH Survey Respondents	91
Table 4.39-1 Necessity of Skills Training	92
Table 4.39-2 Required and Preferred Skills for Training of Survey Respondents	92
Table 5.2-1 Reduction of ROW Area in Antel Grand Village.....	96
Table 5.3-1 LGU Coordination Meetings for CIA-FRIMP	102
Table 5.3-2 Highlights of LGU Coordination Meetings for CIA-FRIMP	103
Table 5.4-1 Outline of the 1st Public Consultation Meeting	107
Table 5.4-2 Major Opinions in the 1 st Public Consultation Meeting in the Municipality of Rosario	112
Table 5.4-3 Major Opinions in the 1 st Public Consultation Meeting in the Municipality of Noveleta	113
Table 5.4-4 Major Opinions in the 1st Public Consultation Meeting in the Municipality of Kawit..	121
Table 5.4-5 Major Opinions in the 1 st Public Consultation Meeting in the Municipality of General Trias.....	121
Table 5.4-6 Results of Recent Public Consultation Meetings.....	124
Table 6.3-1 Actual Cut-off dates.....	133
Table 6.5-1 Entitlement Eligibility Checklist	135
Table 6.6-1 Entitlement Matrix.....	136
Table 7.1-1 Tenurial Status of PAFs within the Right of Way using the Parcellary Data.....	142
Table 7.1-2 Preference of Resettlement of Survey Respondents with Legal Rights/ Ownership to the Land.....	143
Table 7.2-1 Number of Affected Households per Tenurial Status per City/Municipality	144
Table 7.2-2 Number Affected Households by Contract Package.....	144



Table 7.7-1 2020 Population Density per City/Municipality	147
Table 7.7-2 Population Projection per Barangay, Municipality of Noveleta.....	147
Table 7.7-3 Land area of Barangays of Noveleta	148
Table 7.9-1 Social Infrastructures and Facilities within the Immediate Proximity of the Resettlement Site (RS)	149
Table 7.10-1 Planning and Design Standards for Resettlement Site Development	151
Table 7.13-1 Project Awareness	153
Table 7.13-2 Social Acceptability among HH Respondents.....	153
Table 9.1-1 Total Implementation Resettlement Action Plan Cost	168
Table 9.2-1 Cost for Land Acquisition	169
Table 9.3-1 Total Cost for Structures and Improvements.....	169
Table 9.4-1 Affected Crops and Trees	170
Table 9.5-1 Exhumation Cost for the Affected Graves.....	170
Table 9.5-2 Summary of Cost per Type of Grave for the Noveleta Public Cemetery	171
Table 9.5-3 Summary of Cost per Type of Grave in Love Memorial Cemetery	171
Table 9.6-1 Cost of Income Rehabilitation and Affected Businesses.....	172
Table 9.9-1 Required Payments for each Mode of Acquisition.....	173
Table 9.9-2 Documentary Requirements for Processing of Payments.....	173
Table 9.9-3 Documentary Requirements for ISFs	176
Table 9.9-4 Responsibilities for Payment of Taxes and Fees	176
Table 11.7-1 Implementation Schedule of RAP	186
Table 12.5-1 Monitoring Indicators for the Internal Monitoring Agent (IMA).....	189
Table 12.5-2 Monitoring Indicators for External Monitoring Agent (EMA)	190

APPENDICES AND ANNEXES

Appendix 1: Survey Instrument
Appendix 2: Location of Affected Graves in the Public and Private Cemeteries
Appendix 3: Copy of Official Letters to LGUs for Coordination Meetings
Appendix 4: Copy of Letters to LGUs and Other National Agencies regarding LIAC
Appendix 5: Breakdown of Facilities and Distance to Resettlement Site
Appendix 6: CIA-FRIMP Institutional Framework
Appendix 7: CIA-FRIMP Functional Chart
Appendix 8: Draft LIAC Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)
Appendix 9: Roles and Responsibilities of CMRIC Sub Committees
Annex A: DSWD Memorandum Circular no. 12, Series of 2018



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

The detailed engineering design of the Cavite Industrial Area-Flood Risk Management Project has been implemented through financial assistance from the Japan International Cooperating Agency (JICA). The project is based on the “Preparatory Survey for Cavite Industrial Area Flood Risk Management Project” conducted by the JICA from 2014 to 2017 with the aim of conducting a feasibility study on the priority flood mitigation works suitable to the present conditions of the Province of Cavite.

This Right of Way Action (RAP) for the Cavite Industrial Area Flood Risk Management Project is prepared to address the issues and concerns that may arise due to land acquisition. The preparation of this RAP is following Republic Act 10752, DPWH Safeguard Policies on Right-of-Way (ROW) Acquisition - Department Order No. 152 Series of 2017 and other pertinent policies.

This RAP also identifies adverse resettlement impacts, establishes compensation and entitlements, and formulates procedures that will facilitate smooth implementation of the Project with the main objective of ensuring that no Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are worsened-off because of the Project implementation, particularly those who are at risk of becoming poorer. It also includes a section on procedures for monitoring and evaluation to check whether (i) compensation and entitlements have been properly accorded and delivered on time to PAPs, and (ii) improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them.

PROJECT AREA AND COMPONENTS

The priority flood mitigation works cover the following: (1) River flood mitigation for San Juan River, together with its two tributaries; Rio Grande River and Ylang-Ylang River, and (2) Drainage improvement for Maalimango Creek, which is located in the west of the lower reaches of San Juan River Basin.

The project area covers three (3) municipalities; Kawit, Noveleta, Rosario, and two (2) cities, Imus, and General Trias.

For the project implementation, the project is divided into five (5) components as summarized in **Table ES-1** while **Figure ES-1** shows the location of the project components.

Table ES-1
Project Components

Contract Package	Work Content
1	Construction of San Juan Diversion Channel and Maalimango Diversion-I
2	Improvement of Rio Grande River
3	Improvement of Ylang-Ylang River
4	Maalimango Creek Improvement and Construction of Maalimango Diversion II, Flood Gate
5	Resettlement Site Development

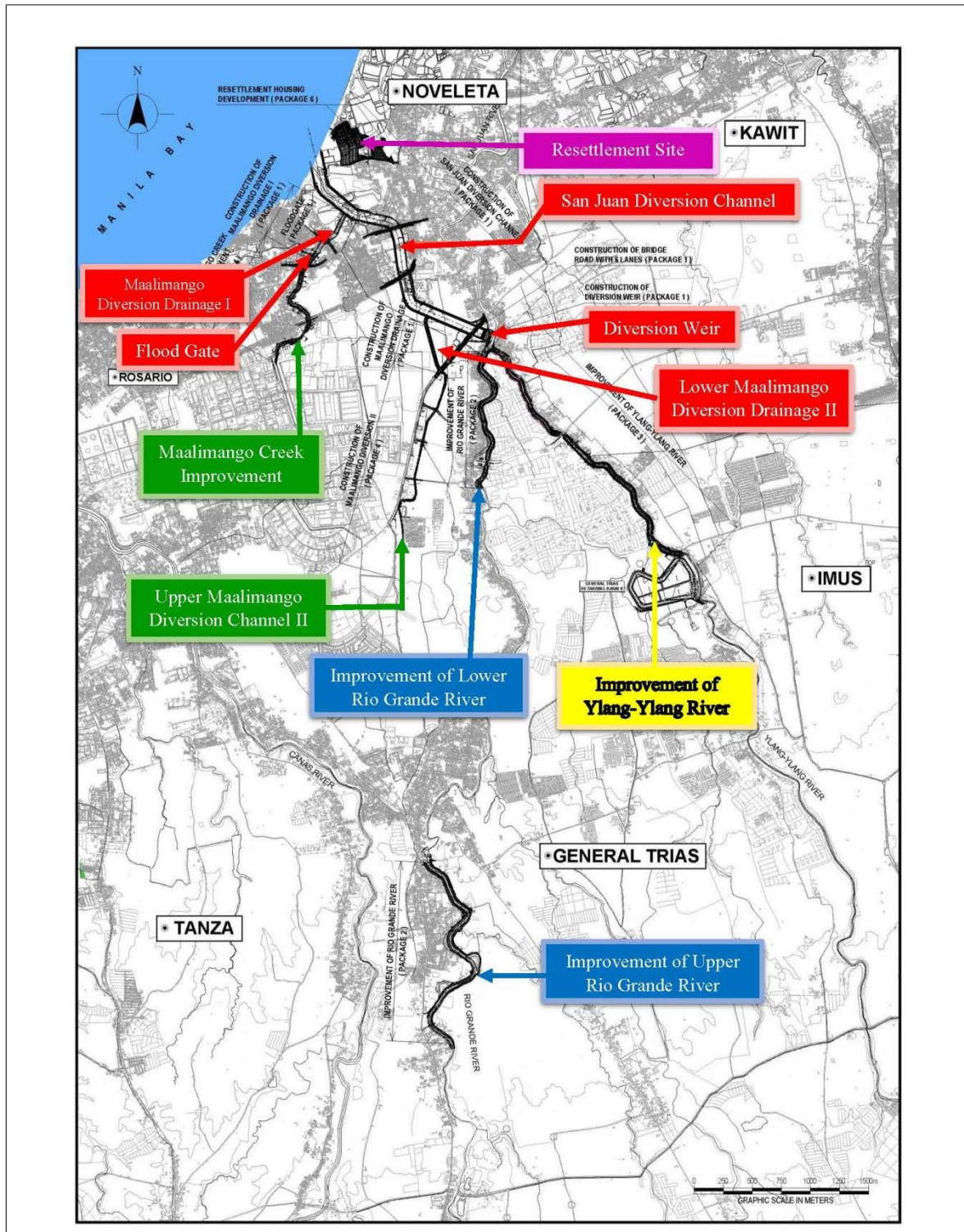


Figure ES-1
Location of the Project Components

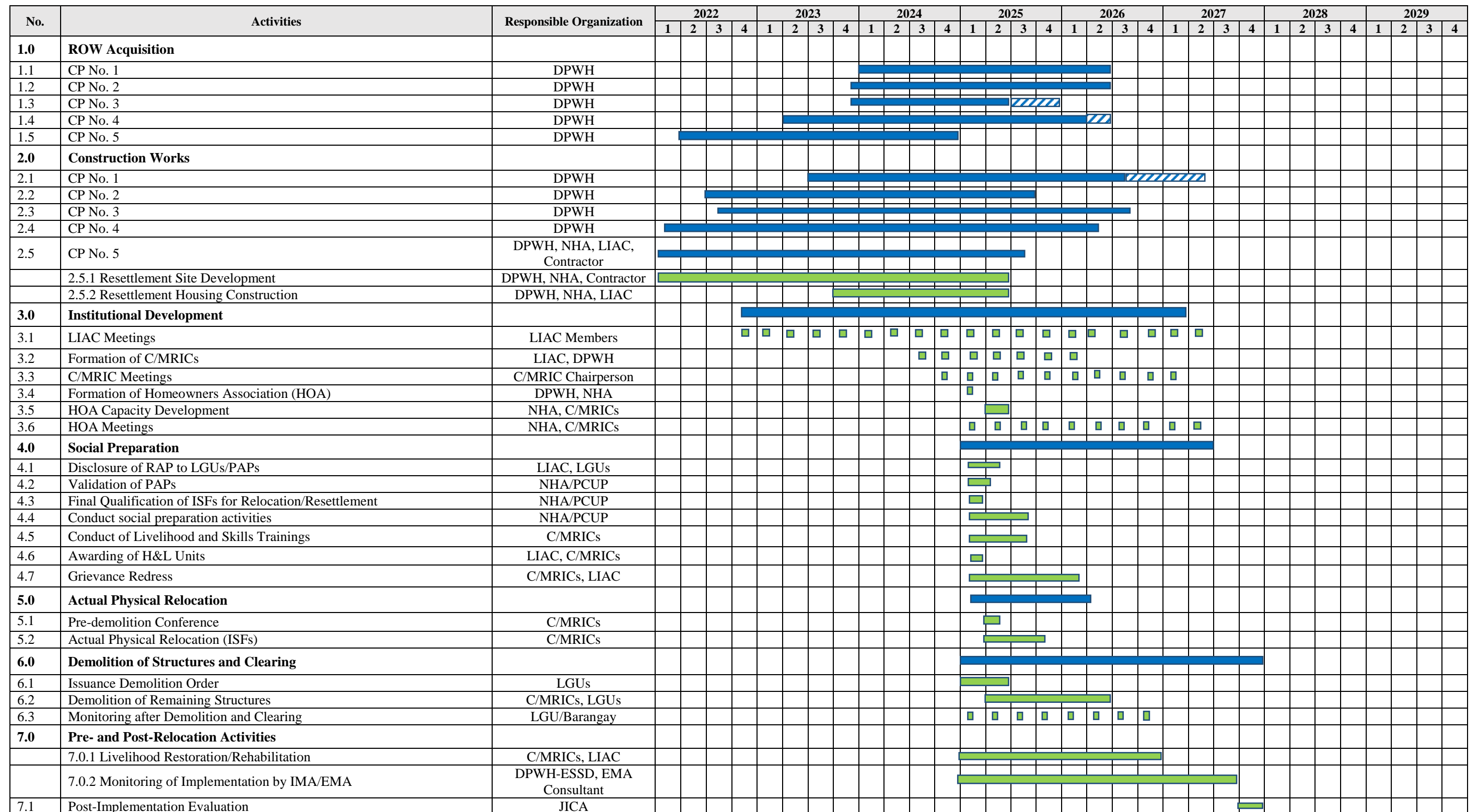


OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The main objective of the project is to mitigate the flood risk in Cavite Industrial Area through the construction of flood protection measures and thereby contributing to the sustainable and stable economic development in the area.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The project started last October 2021 under Contract Package 5 or the Resettlement Site Development and followed by the Contract Package 4 (Maalimango Creek Improvement and Maalimango Diversion Drainage II).




 : Proposed to be extended

Figure ES-2
Project Implementation Schedule



METHODOLOGY OF THE RAP PREPARATION

The preparation for the RAP of the project follows Department Order No. 152 Series of 2017 or the DPWH Right of Way Acquisition Manual (DRAM), which was put into effect on 21 December 2017. This Department Order aims to streamline the process of right of way acquisition for major projects like Cavite Industrial Area Flood Risk Management Project.

Table ES-2 shows the process or procedures used for the project.

Table ES-2
ROW Procedures

Activity	Process or Procedures
Land Market Appraisal and Valuation	Independent Property Appraiser (IPA) may do this using a licensed Property Appraiser duly recognized by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
Structures/Improvements Replacement Cost	DED Consultant may determine this using an experienced Independent Property Appraiser.
Crops/Trees Market Value	DED Consultant may determine this by using Department of Agriculture (DA) /Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA)/Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)/Department of Finance (DOF)/Local Government Unit (LGU) data, i.e., schedule of Market Values of City/Municipal Assessor's Office

Prior to the ground surveys, the orientation and coordination with LGUs for each barangay captains were held for disclosing the DPWH right of way acquisition and safeguard policies including the outline of the project and the RAP survey activities. The public consultation dates were also set for each affected LGU.

Table ES-3 shows the major issues raised during the conduct of the LGU coordination meetings for CIA-FRIMP.

Table ES-3
Major Issues raised during the Coordination Meetings

City/Municipality	Opinions/Concerns/Issues
Municipality of Noveleta	Survey status, Resettlement site development, project alignment and project affected persons, public consultation activities.
Municipality of Rosario	Identification and validation of PAFs, potential inflation or increase in the number of PAPs and structures after the public consultation meetings (PCMs), Refusal of local barangay officials and LGU to conduct activities related to asset valuation and SES validation.
Municipality of Kawit	Scope of the survey, PCM attendees and venues, potential influx of households and structures after the PCM activity, resettlement implementation, PAF compensation, LGU budget for the resettlement, accommodation of the PAFs.
General Trias City	PAFs within the ROW, proposed conduct of PCM, target invitees for the PCM, documentation on the entry of the RAP survey team on major land owner properties.
Imus City	Concerns on the road near the Ylang-Ylang River, finalization of the detailed engineering design of the PCM, conduct of the PCM and PAFs,



City/Municipality	Opinions/Concerns/Issues
	potential issues that may arise during the conduct of the PCM and challenge in locating the affected lots, modes of land acquisition and participation of Assessor's Office in the project, suggestion on the improvement of the existing embankment of Ylang-Ylang River, legal easement along Ylang-Ylang River.

Coordination activities for the major landowners were also conducted since there will be major land owners that will be affected by the project.

Table ES-4 summarizes the concerns of the major landowners.

Table ES-4
Issues/Concerns of the Landowners

Land Owner Name	Issues/Concerns
Antel Grand Village	Previously requested to adjust the alignment of river improvement to minimize the impact on the subdivision. Currently, the affected area is under expropriation.
RCPJC	Previously suggested land swapping with any available government property near his project affected properties and also requested for DPWH assistance to acquire a property very close to the land owner property. This area is currently under expropriation.
Majestic Landscape Corporation	The dismantling of the property will be no longer financially viable for the Project, thus, the alignment of the Maalimango Creek was shifted westward to minimize the impact of the project on the landowner's property. This is still under negotiation with the land owner.
Cavite Ideal International Construction and Development Corporation (CAVDEAL)	Previously requested for an alignment adjustment of San Juan Diversion Channel eastward to minimize the impact on the property, however, the proposal of the alignment would entail larger area for land acquisition and higher project cost. Aside from this, CAVDEAL also expressed that there are changes in the land use of their affected lots, which should be reflected in the land valuation. With this, a revised land valuation using 2024 Market Value for lots under CAVDEAL was submitted in December 2024. The affected area is currently under negotiation.
Maple Grove	Realignment on the property has shortened, minimally affecting the property.
SMART Communications, Inc. (SMART)	A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between SMART and DPWH was forged detailing the responsibilities of both parties involving compensation for relocation of the affected telecom tower. This is still under negotiation.

Barangay public consultations were conducted at the agreed dates between the barangays and **Table ES-5** shows the summary of concerns of the participants.

Table ES-5
Major Issues and Concerns

City/Municipality	Major Issues and Concerns
Municipality of Noveleta	Required documents for affected lot and structure owners, issues on the tenure and ownership, project awareness, housing and housing eligibility, crops and trees, compensation, issue on tax payment, demolition, beneficiaries of PNR properties, ground survey activities, alignment adjustment, project timetable, resettlement and relocation, livelihood assistance,



City/Municipality	Major Issues and Concerns
Municipality of Rosario	Eminent domain, social aspect, project rationale and design options/alignment, compensation and compensation timeline, project alignment, ground survey including census tagging and socio-economic survey, affected historical heritage, project timeline and schedule, ground survey activities, safety and security, resettlement and relocation including site, housing and housing eligibility. Currently, local government (Municipality and Barangays) do not permit activities related to asset and socio-economic survey validation activities.
Municipality of Kawit	Government approval in widening of the river, affected structures such as bridge, adjustment alignment, current market value of land
General Trias City	Compensation and basis of compensation, project timeline and schedule, resettlement and relocation, project design and details, project rationale, issues on tax payment,

PROJECT IMPACTS ON LAND

The summary valuation of land, structures, and trees & crops is shown in **Table ES-6**. Based on the results of the parcellary survey, **Table ES-7** indicates the number of affected lots (including those affected in the Love Memorial- Private Cemetery) is 1,001 lots with a total area of 592,803.55 sq. m. The classification of the affected lots is divided into agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial. It is important to note that there are affected lots that have no known land use which are classified as 'unknown' in the table following the results of the parcellary survey. In addition to this, the valuation of affected lots in CP 2-5, does not include parcels of land that were not included in the parcellary masterlist due to lack of documents, which are referred as parcellary gaps in this report. Additionally, due to the lack of data pertaining to the subdivided lots within the Noveleta Public Cemetery. The affected mother lots in the area which is included in the parcellary masterlist was used by the IPA to come up with the valuation for the affected land in the public cemetery.

Table ES-6
Summary of Valuation

CP	Land	Structures	Trees and Crops	Total
1	₱2,421,799,940.00	₱834,894,498.30	₱982,443.87	₱3,257,676,882.17
2	₱777,464,200.00	₱260,445,951.01	₱120,113.70	₱1,038,030,264.71
3	₱334,227,050.00	₱78,908,141.94	₱71,447.36	₱413,206,639.30
4	₱831,003,700.00	₱259,174,248.82	₱38,380.80	₱1,090,216,329.62
5	₱207,401,300.00	₱2,443,568.23	₱515,125.26	₱210,359,993.49
Total	₱4,571,896,190.00	₱1,435,866,408.30	₱1,727,510.99	₱6,009,490,109.29

ON STRUCTURES

Based on the field survey conducted in the area, the proposed flood control project will affect a total of 1,676 structures composed of residential, mixed use, commercial, institutional, and other improvements as shown in **Table ES-8**. Out of 1,676 structures, majority or more than half of the structures are classified as residential structures while 134 are mixed use. In the right of way, there are 57 commercial structures that will be affected by the project and 639 other improvements, 308 of which are affected graves and other structures in the public and private cemetery in Noveleta, Cavite. The summary on the total number of structures and valuation cost per Contract Package is found in **Table ES-9**.



Table ES-7
Number and Area of Affected Lots by Contract Package and Land Use

Land Use	CP-1		CP-2		CP-3		CP-4		CP-5		All Contract Packages	
	No.	Area in sq. m	No.	Area in sq. m	No.	Area in sq. m	No.	Area in sq. m	No.	Area in sq. m	No.	Area in sq. m
Agricultural	17	74,638	9	9,092	12	6,192.75	6	14,814	4	62,907	48	167,643.75
Commercial	7	15,562	5	2,279			3	2,105			15	19,946
Industrial	9	58,117					3	10,036			12	68,153
Residential	230	125,443.43	206	46,048	106	20,305	59	20,029	8	24,249	609	236,074.43
Unknown	76	58,781	76	26,257.5	22	5,419.50	10	7,719	3	1,482	187	99,659
Private Cemetery	130	1,327.37									130	1,327.37
Total	469	333,868.80	296	83,676.5	140	31,917.25	81	54,703	15	88,638	1,001	592,803.55

Note:

1. Unknown pertains to lots in the parcellary masterlist with no indicated land use and no indicated municipality in the official documents.
2. Data used in the table is based on the revised Parcellary Masterlist as of 2nd week of February 2025 (finalization ongoing before official submission)
3. Data on subdivided lots in Love Memorial or Private Cemetery in Noveleta is included since it is included in the compensation for affected land used in the entitlement matrix

Table ES-8 Number of Affected Structures by Contract Package and by Type

CP	Commercial	Institutional	Residential	Mixed	OTHER LAND IMPROVEMENTS	Total
1	36	14	541	92	181	1,172
1- Public Cemetery					202	
1- Private Cemetery					106	
2	7	3	159	19	82	271
3	2	3	56	19	37	117
4	11	2	63	2	26	104
5	1		5	2	4	12
Grand Total	57	22	824	134	639	1,676



Table ES-9
Total Number Affected Land, Structures, and Trees and Crops Valuation

CP	TOTAL COUNT OF PROJECT AFFECTED STRUCTURES			TOTAL VALUATIONS			
	STRUCTURES	OTHER LAND IMPROVEMENT	Total	Land	Structures and Other Land Improvements	Trees and Crops	Total
1	683	489	1,172	₱2,421,799,940.00	₱834,894,498.30	₱982,443.87	₱3,257,676,882.17
2	188	83	271	₱777,464,200.00	₱260,445,951.01	₱120,113.70	₱1,038,030,264.71
3	80	37	117	₱334,227,050.00	₱78,908,141.94	₱71,447.36	₱413,206,639.30
4	78	26	104	₱831,003,700.00	₱259,174,248.82	₱38,380.80	₱1,090,216,329.62
5	8	4	12	₱207,401,300.00	₱2,443,568.23	₱515,125.26	₱210,359,993.49
Grand Total	1,037	639	1,676	₱4,571,896,190.00	₱1,435,866,408.30	₱1,727,510.99	₱6,009,490,109.29

Note

1. Land valuation in CP 2-5 does not include parcellary gaps or lots with no documents that were not included in the submitted masterlist to BOD during the time of appraisal by the GFI or Land Bank.



ON CROPS AND TREES

There are 8,957 trees and crops that will be affected by the project. Contract Package 1 lists the highest number of affected crops and trees followed by Contract Package 5, while Contract Package 3 having the lowest.

Table ES-10
Number of Affected Crops and Trees

Contract Package	Number of Affected Crops and Trees*	Valuation
1	5,038	₱982,443.87
2	323	₱120,113.70
3	232	₱71,447.36
4	254	₱38,380.80
5	3,110	₱515,125.26
Total	8,957	₱1,727,510.99

*Includes mangroves in certain areas

The two tables, **Table ES-10** as well as **Table ES-11**, follow the submitted valuation and count of affected Trees and Crops per Contract Package. CP 1 has 5,038 total trees, CP 2 has 323, CP 3 has 232, CP 4 has 254, and CP 5 has 3,110.

Table ES-11
Valuation of Affected Trees and Crops per Species, per Contract Package

TREES AND CROPS										
TYPE	CONTRACT PACKAGE 1		CONTRACT PACKAGE 2		CONTRACT PACKAGE 3		CONTRACT PACKAGE 4		CONTRACT PACKAGE 5	
	(Php)	Count	(Php)	Count	(Php)	Count	(Php)	Count	(Php)	Count
Common Trees	134,180.00	259	90,480.00	160	28,880.00	52	24,300.00	105	8,740.00	31
Other Species	806,816.00	4,743	16,424.00	155	24,858.00	163	10,397.00	132	493,210.00	3,052
Forest Trees	41,447.87	36	13,209.70	8	17,709.36	17	3,683.80	17	13,175.26	27
Total	982,443.87	5,038	120,113.70	323	71,447.36	232	38,380.80	254	515,125.26	3,110

ON CEMETERY AND GRAVES

Noveleta Public Cemetery

There are 202 total affected graves and improvements in the Public Cemetery. 200 of which are graves, while the remaining 2 are other improvements specifically, a building for segregation and a comfort room. These structures are located in Barangay Salcedo I, Municipality of Noveleta.

List and Description with number of affected graves and other structures in the Noveleta Public Cemetery is shown below (**Table ES-12**).



Table ES-12
Number of Affected Graves in Noveleta Public Cemetery

Affected Structures	No. of Graves	Other Structures
1 unit burial vault	43	
1 unit burial vault with bone box	2	
1 unit burial vault with urn box	1	
2 units burial vault	18	
3 units burial vault	3	
5 units burial vault	1	
5 units burial vault with 1 bone box	1	
8 units burial vault and 5 bone box	1	
Apartment type burial vault	1	
Comfort Room		1
Empty burial structure	3	
Materials Recovery Facility		1
Mausoleum (1 unit burial vault with 1 urn vault and bone box)	1	
Mausoleum (1 unit burial vault with 1 urn vault)	2	
Mausoleum (1 unit burial vault with 2 bone box)	1	
Mausoleum (1 unit burial vault with 2 urn vault)	1	
Mausoleum (1 unit burial vault with bone box)	4	
Mausoleum (1 unit burial vault with CR)	2	
Mausoleum (1 unit burial vault)	1	
Mausoleum (2 units burial vault and bone box)	5	
Mausoleum (2 units burial vault and urn box)	1	
Mausoleum (2 units burial vault and urn box with CR)	32	
Mausoleum (2 units burial vault)	2	
Mausoleum (2 urn vault)	2	
Mausoleum (3 units burial vault with bone box)	1	
Mausoleum (3 units burial vault)	45	
Mausoleum (4 units burial vault)	1	
Mausoleum (5 units burial vault)	1	
Mausoleum (6 units burial vault)	2	
Two-storey Mausoleum (1 unit burial vault)	1	
Two-storey Mausoleum (2 units burial vault)	1	
Total (202)	200	2

The Project will also traverse a privately owned cemetery area. Love Memorial Cemetery is a privately owned cemetery managed by the People's Park Developers Inc. Affected lots were 130 covering 1,327.37 sq. m. valued



at Php29,202,140.00 (This valuation is included in the computation of affected land in the total valuation report). 104 graves and 2 structures are affected in the Private Cemetery. The 106 affected graves and improvements are shown below (**Table ES-13**).

Table ES-13
Number of Affected Graves in Love Memorial Cemetery

Affected Structures	Affected Graves	Other Structures
1-Unit burial vault with concrete pavement	30	
1-Unit burial vault with concrete pavement & canopy	2	
1-Unit burial vault and eight small vaults with concrete pavement	1	
2-Unit burial vaults with canopy	1	
2-Unit burial vaults with concrete pavement	14	
2-Unit burial vaults with concrete pavement & canopy	1	
2-Unit burial vaults with pavement and wall	1	
Concrete Pavement		2
Mausoleum	1	
Mausoleum with 1-unit burial vault	26	
Mausoleum with concrete pavement	1	
Mausoleum with 2-unit burial vaults	25	
Mausoleum with 4-unit burial vaults	1	
Total	104	2
OVERALL TOTAL	106	

TOTAL RAP COST

Of the 1,246 households interviewed, there were 242 formal landowners with titles to support their ownership of the land where their property was situated. There are 92 renters, 387 rent-free, 98 refused/absentee, 426 did not provide any information, and 1 caretaker in the project site alignment. The breakdown of the contract packages (**Table ES-14**) are as follows:

Table ES-14
Breakdown of Affected Families by Contract Package

Contract package	TOTAL PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES (BASED ON SES)						
	Titled	Renter	Rent-free	Refused/ Absentee	Di not provide any information	Caretaker	TOTAL
1	130	75	346	83	247	1	882
2	79	11	27	6	69		192



Contract package	TOTAL PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES (BASED ON SES)						
	Titled	Renter	Rent-free	Refused/ Absentee	Di not provide any information	Caretaker	TOTAL
3	22	6	12	9	38		87
4	3		2		72		77
5	8						8
TOTAL	242	92	387	98	426	1	1,246

Funds for implementation of the RAP will be part of the project budget. The Compensation Cost for the affected structures total to **₱1,383,027,703.90**, while compensation for the affected graves total to **₱52,838,704.40**. Income/Livelihood Rehabilitation and Affected PAPs is **₱525,000.00**. The land acquisition cost is **₱4,571,896,190.00**. The compensation for affected trees and crops total to **₱1,727,511.00**. For this project, the Total Compensation Cost for the relocated families amount to **₱7,296,870,000.00** (Table ES-15).

Table ES-15
Total RAP Implementation Cost

Item	Amount
Land Acquisition	₱4,571,896,190.00
Taxes	₱524,795,317.98
Capital Gains Tax (6%)	₱291,823,161.06
Transfer tax (0.5%)	₱ 22,859,480.95
Documentary Stamp Tax (1.5%)	₱72,955,790.27
Registration fees (2%)	₱91,437,923.80
Notarial Fee (1%)	₱45,718,961.90
Structures and Improvements	₱1,383,027,703.90
Taxes	₱110,347,955.10
Capital Gains Tax (6%)	₱88,278,364.08
Documentary Stamp Tax (1.5%)	₱22,069,591.02
Trees and Crops	₱1,727,511.00
Relocation of Graves	₱52,838,704.40
Income/Livelihood Rehabilitation (35 sessions @ P15,000)	₱525,000.00
SUBTOTAL	₱6,645,158,382.38
Management Cost (up to 5%)	₱186,550,530.86
Contingencies (up to 10%)	₱465,161,086.77



Item	Amount
GRAND TOTAL	₱7,296,870,000.00



CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Republic of the Philippines (the Philippines) is one of the few countries in the world that is most vulnerable to natural disasters such as typhoons, storms, and floods. The consequences of these natural disasters include fatalities and damage to properties, infrastructures, and crops as well as nationwide social, environmental, and economic disruptions. Despite these consequences and the perennial problem of flooding induced by storms and typhoons, the implementation of full-fledged flood prevention and mitigation measures in river basins across the country remain limited due to budgetary and personnel constraints. This has resulted in enormous costs in flood damages while the development and implementation of flood mitigation projects remain one of the most critical issues in the country.

Cavite is a province in the Philippines that is one of the most severely affected and frequently hit by typhoons. This province has seen a rapid increase in development, urbanization, industrialization, and population growth. It has the highest population in Region 4A with an estimated 4,344,829 residents based on the 2020 census of the Philippine Statistics Authority. Historical records show that this province has experienced a number of typhoons which have already caused significant damage to human welfare and urban development. These typhoons/tropical cyclones include Milenyo (2006), Frank (2008), Santi (2009), Pedring (2011), and Habagat (2013). The project area suffered tremendously during typhoon Paeng in 2023. Two days before its landfall, many communities became submerged in flood waters.

According to the Cavite Provincial Government and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC), the five earlier typhoons/tropical cyclones alone already created severe damages -resulting to 6,805 damaged houses, 72 deaths, 12 missing persons, and 48 injured people with Milenyo having the highest total number and cost of damages. The small river flow capacity leading to the overflowing of Imus River and San Juan River coupled with the already low elevation of the area, the risk of flooding is considerably high especially in the lowland areas of Cavite where flood inundations are most experienced.

Through a Technical Assistance from JICA and the ongoing construction of four (4) retarding basins along Imus River and San Juan River, the study on Comprehensive Flood Mitigation for Cavite Lowland Area was carried out in 2009 as a response to the circumstances. However, due to the rapid expansion of urban areas, flooding remained a major issue even with the ongoing implementation of corresponding mitigating measures. JICA, then, carried out the "Preparatory Survey for Cavite Industrial Area Flood Risk Management Project" from 2014 to 2017 in order to review the 2009 Master Plan and to conduct a feasibility study on priority projects most suitable to the present conditions of the province. The results of the study led to the following recommendations:

1. River flood mitigation for San Juan River and its two tributaries, namely Rio Grande River and Ylang-Ylang River, and
2. Drainage improvement for Maalimango Creek, located west of the lower reaches of the San Juan River Basin.

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The Project aims to mitigate the flood risk in the Cavite Industrial Area (CIA) through the construction and implementation of flood prevention infrastructures and flood protection measures, respectively. In doing so, the CIA will be able to reduce and manage the risks and damage brought about by flooding, mitigate flooding hazards, create a more stable and dynamic economy, and rehabilitate the social, environment, and economic value of the area.



1.3 DEFINITIVE PLAN OF THE PROJECT

The proposed project is a flood control project that aims to reduce the flood risk in the Province of Cavite through mitigating structural measures. These structures are composed of drainage facilities and river flood mitigation.

1.3.1 Project Components

The CIA-FRIMP will involve the development and construction of various flood control works which are divided into five packages. It will also include five non-structural measures to supplement the effectiveness of the project.

Table 1.3-1 lists the project components of the CIA-FRIMP while **Figure 1.3-1** presents the location of these components. It is important to note that the Resettlement Site (Package 5) was not yet established during the conduct of the JICA Feasibility Study in 2017. This was only identified during the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) Stage. **Figure 1.3-1** now presents the most recent illustration of the project components which includes the exact location of the resettlement site. The details of the project components are explained in the succeeding sections.

Table 1.3-1
Project Components of CIA FRIMP

Work Item	Work Content
I. Construction Works	
Package 1	
Component 1	Construction of Lower San Juan Diversion Channel and Maalimango Diversion-1
Component 2	Bridge of Diversion Road
Component 3	Diversion Weir
Component 4	Upper San Juan Diversion Channel
Package 2	Improvement of Rio Grande River
Package 3	Improvement of Ylang-Ylang River
Package 4	Maalimango Creek Improvement, Construction of Maalimango Diversion-II, Flood Gate
Package 5	Resettlement Site Development
II. Non-structural Measures	
Measure-1	Clean-up of Waterways
Measure-2	Management of River Area and Flood Control Area
Measure-3	Enactment of Ordinance for On-site Flood Regulation Pond
Measure-4	Development of Flood Forecasting and Monitoring System
Measure-5	Establishment for Management System for Flood Warning and Evacuation and Information Campaign and Publicity (ICP)

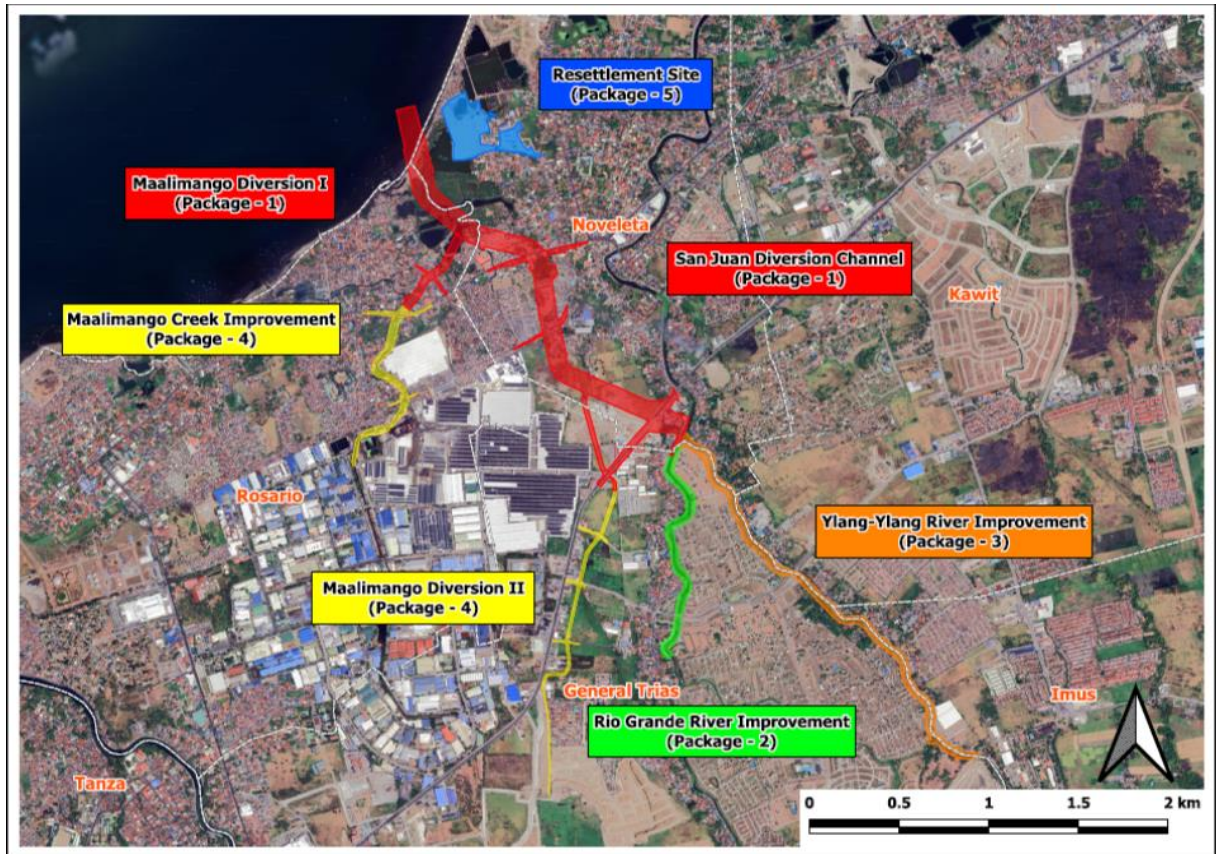


Figure 1.3-1
Location Map of the Project Components

San Juan Diversion Channel

The proposed San Juan Diversion Channel is a new channel with alignments starting from the downstream of the confluence point of the Rio Grande River and the Ylang-Ylang River leading towards Manila Bay. It has a width of 84.9 to 103.3 m which includes a channel of 75.0 m and maintenance roads, ditches, drains, etc. of 9.9 to 28.3 m in total on both sides. Its length, on the other hand, is 2.424 km as seen in **Figure 1.3-2**. The diversion weir of the channel has a width of 75.0 m. A bridge will be constructed on the EPZA Diversion Road. The typical cross section for the San Juan Diversion Channel is shown in **Figure 1.3-3**.

The San Juan Diversion Channel will traverse Barangays Sta. Rosa I and II, Poblacion, Salcedo I and II in the Municipality of Noveleta, and Barangay Ligdong I and II in the Municipality of Rosario.



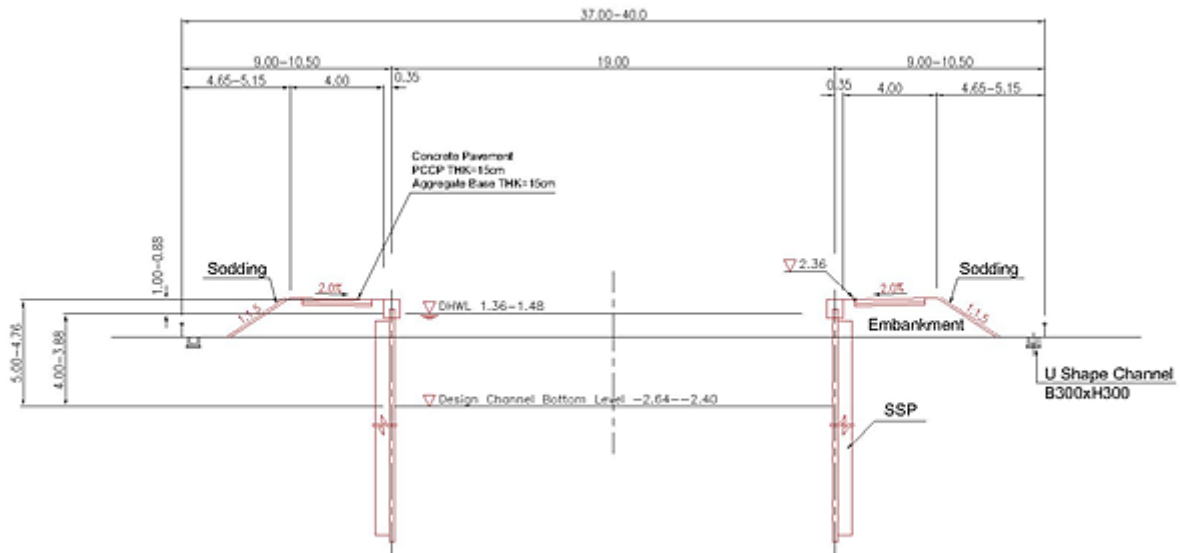


Figure 1.3-4
Typical Cross Section for Maalimango Diversion-I (Sta. 0+039 to 0+220)

Maalimango Creek Improvement

The proposed Maalimango Creek Improvement (see **Figure 1.3-2**) aims to increase the flow capacity of the Maalimango Creek by widening its current width from 1.189 km to 24.9 to 41.5 m. It will traverse three barangays (i.e., Tejeros Convention, Ligdong III, and Bagbag I) in the Municipality of Rosario. The typical cross section for Maalimango Creek Improvement is presented in.

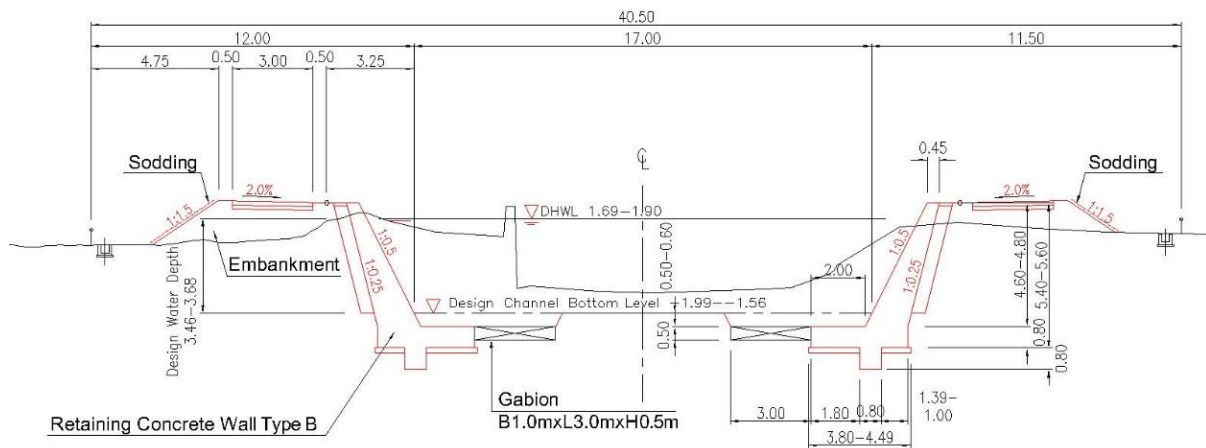
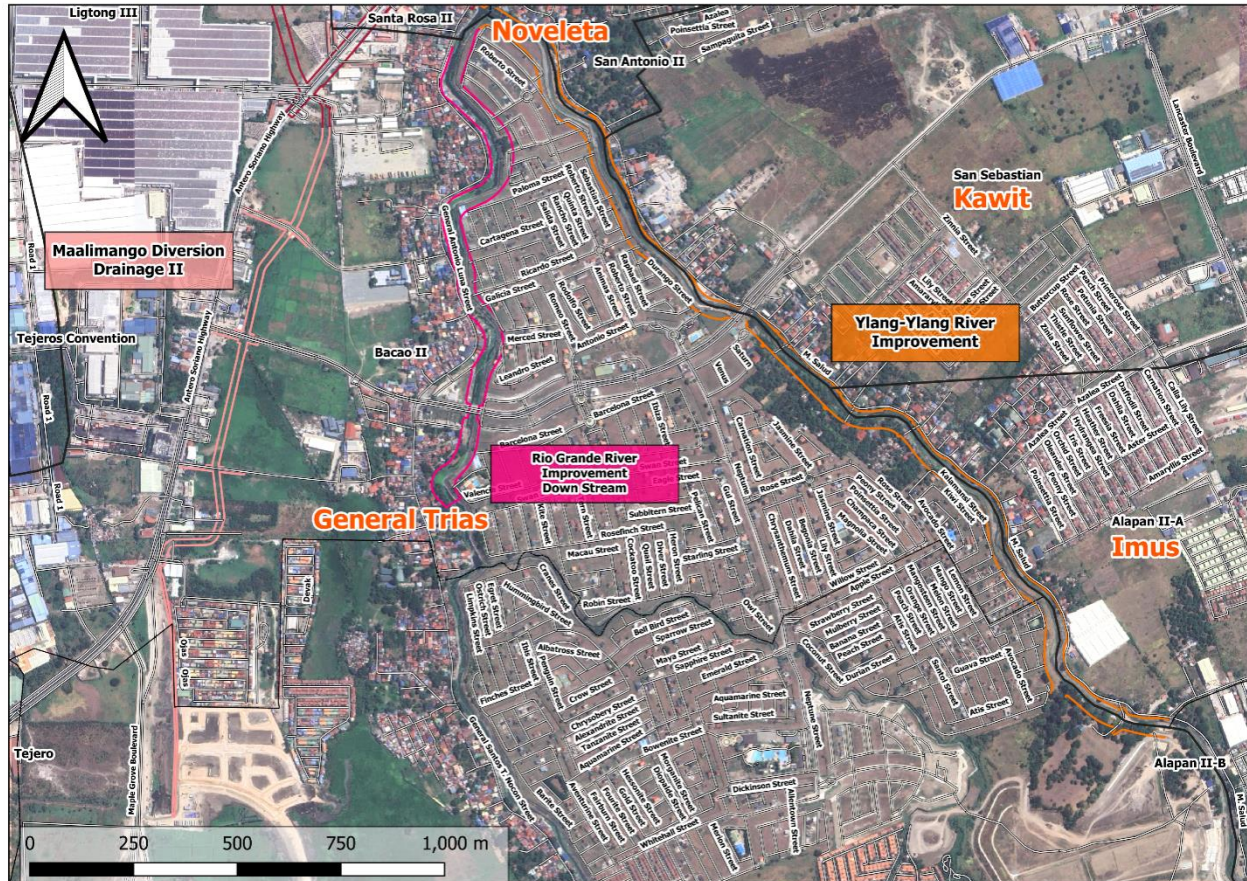


Figure 1.3-5
Typical Cross Section for Maalimango Creek Improvement (Sta. 0+530 to 0+800)

Ylang-Ylang River Improvement

The proposed Ylang-Ylang River Improvement (see **Figure 1.3-6**) is designed to increase the flow capacity of the river by widening and excavating the river from a width of 38.1 m to 55.1 m along the river section 2.775 km-long. It will traverse two barangays (i.e., Alapan II-A and II-B) in the City of Imus, Barangay San Sebastian in the Municipality of Kawit, Barangay Bacao II in the City of General Trias, and Barangay San Antonio II in the Municipality of Noveleta. **Figure 1.3-7** shows the typical cross section of the proposed Ylang-Ylang River Improvement.



Location of Rio Grande River Improvement (Down Stream Section), Ylang Ylang River Improvement and Malimango Diversion II

Figure 1.3-6

Location of Rio Grande River Improvement (Downstream Section), Ylang-Ylang River Improvement, and Maalimango Diversion-II

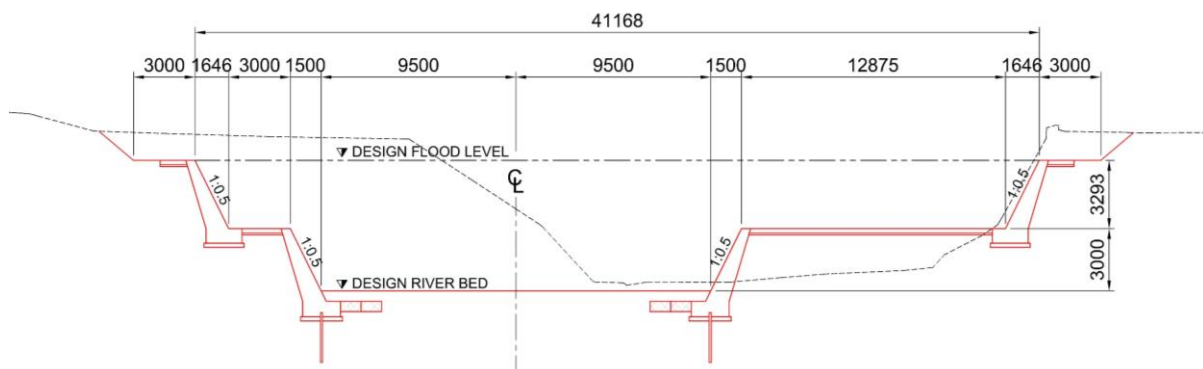
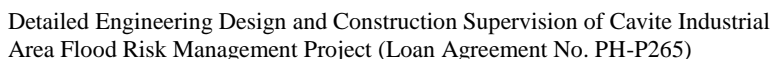


Figure 1.3-7

Typical Cross Section for Ylang-Ylang River Improvement (Sta. 1+500)

Maalimango Diversion-II

The Maalimango Diversion-II is proposed to create a new channel to drain the floodwater from the upstream area over the south of EPZA Diversion Road (Antero Soriano Highway) towards the proposed San Juan Diversion Channel (**Figure 1.3-6**). This new channel will have a width of 10.2 to 22.5 m and a length of 2.280



The diagram shows a cross-section of a concrete drainage structure. Key dimensions and labels include:

- Top Dimensions:** 1.00 to 2.50, 3.00, 2.00 to 2.50, 4.00, 2.00 to 2.50, 3.00, 1.50 to 3.50.
- Labels:** Maintenance Road, ROW, Sodding, Concrete Pavement (PCCP THK=0.15m, Aggregate Base THK=0.15m), U Ditch, Concrete Class A, Lean Concrete Class B THK=20cm.
- Gradients and Slopes:** 1:1.0, 2.0%, 1:1.0, 1:0.1, 1:0.1.
- Vertical Dimensions:** 4.20, 3.50, 0.70, 0.30, 0.30, 1.54 to 3.35, 3.00 Water Depth.
- Horizontal Dimensions:** 0.65, 4.00, 5.30.
- Other Labels:** DHWL 4.54 to 6.35, 19.50 to 21.00.

Figure 1.3-8
Typical Cross Section for Maalimango Diversion-II

The Rio Grande River Improvement is proposed to increase the flow capacity of the river by widening and excavating the river channel to meet a width of 38.5 to 52.1 m along the river section of 1.39 km-long (downstream section) and a width of 31.8 to 119.4 m along the river section of 2.100 km-long (upstream section). The Rio Grande River Improvement (both downstream and upstream sections) will traverse six barangays (i.e., Tapia, Pasong Camachile I, Pinagtipunan, Sta. Clara, Bacao I and II) in the City of General Trias. **Figure 1.3-6** and **Figure 1.3-9** show the locations of the proposed Rio Grande River Improvement in the downstream and upstream sections, respectively; while **Figure 1.3-10** and **Figure 1.3-11** show the typical cross section for downstream and upstream, respectively.



Rio Grande River Improvement (Up Stream)

Figure 1.3-9
Location of Rio Grande River Improvement (Upstream Section)

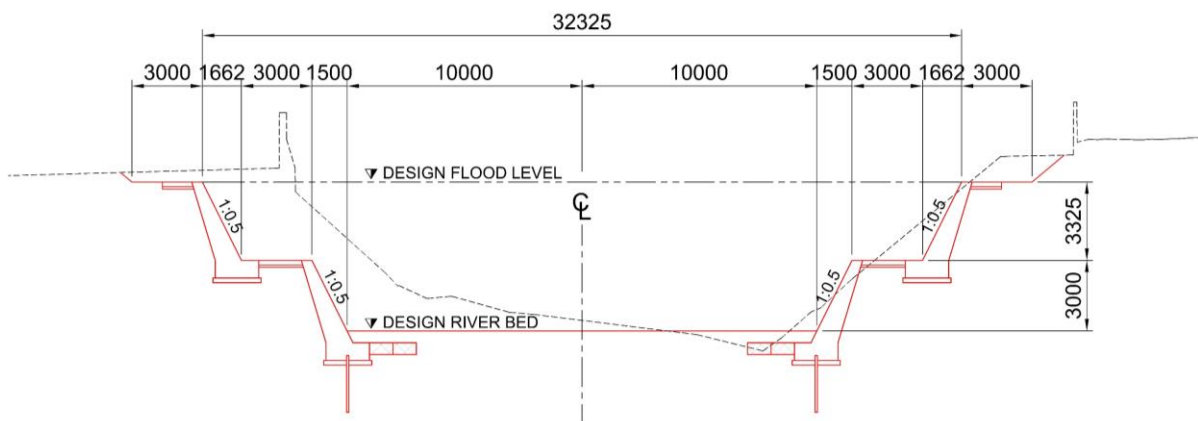


Figure 1.3-10
Typical Cross Section for Rio Grande River Improvement (Downstream) (Sta. 0+500)

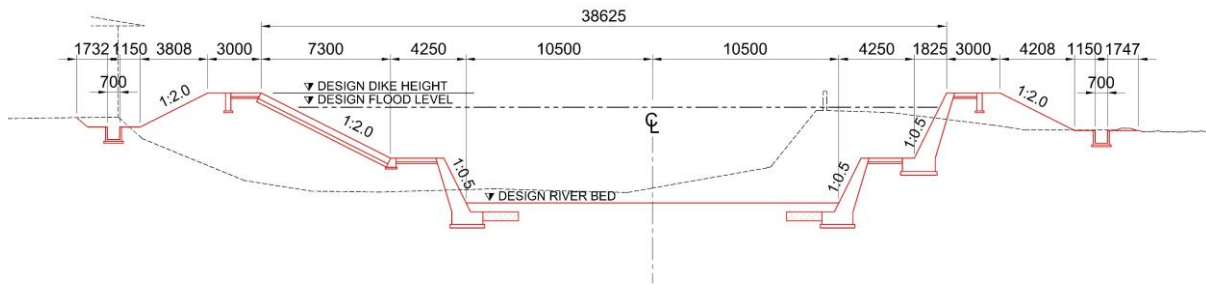


Figure 1.3-11
Typical Cross Section for Rio Grande River Improvement (Upstream) (Sta. 0+400)

Resettlement Site Development

A resettlement site to be developed for the project, identified after the Feasibility Study was completed, is in Barangay San Rafael II and III, Municipality of Noveleta (see **Figure 1.3-12**). The resettlement site will have an area of 8.66 ha in total.



Figure 1.3-12
Location of the Resettlement Site Development

1.3.2 Implementation Plan

Implementation Agency

The DPWH will be the agency responsible for the implementation of the Project. The Unified Project Management Office for Flood Control Management Cluster (UPMO-FCMC) will oversee executing the Project. The DPWH shall closely coordinate with the local government units (LGUs) which includes the Province of Cavite, Cities of General Trias and Imus, and Municipalities of Noveleta, Rosario and Kawit, as well as with national government agencies (i.e. National Housing Authority, Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development, Presidential Commission on the Urban Poor, Department of the Interior and Local Government, etc.) and non-government organization (NGOs) for the effective and efficient implementation of the Project.



The implementation schedule of the required works, including land acquisition and resettlement, for the Project, is shown in **Figure 1.3-13**. Discussion on the implementation schedule is further discussed in **Chapter 11**.



The Project aims to mitigate the flood risk in the Cavite Industrial Area (CIA) by constructing and implementing flood prevention infrastructures and flood protection measures, respectively. In doing so, the CIA will be able to reduce and manage the risks and damages brought about by flooding, mitigate flooding hazards, create a more stable and dynamic economy, and rehabilitate the area's social, environmental, and economic value.

As part of the implementation and construction of the CIA Flood Risk Management Project, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared. The objectives, scope, and methodology of which are presented in the following sub-sections.



1.5.1 Objectives of the Preparation of a RAP

This RAP aims to update the existing Draft RAP of the Project prepared in conjunction with the Feasibility Study conducted by JICA in 2017. This RAP also included the changes in the project alignment during the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) stage. Preparing a comprehensive RAP ensures that the social, economic, and environmental aspects and concerns of the project affected persons (PAPs) are considered and addressed prior to the implementation of the Project. As such, their living status and conditions are either restored or improved after the Project.

Specifically, the RAP has the following objectives:

1. To update the identification, enumeration and profiling of the PAPs;
2. To assess the extent of the social and economic impacts of the Project on the PAPs;
3. To enumerate real properties and assets (lands, houses, trees, crops, perennials, and other improvements), including social infrastructures and public facilities that will be affected either severely or partially;
4. To assess the current market value of these properties and assets and determine the just compensation and entitlement for these losses. Regardless of tenure status, these private and public properties shall not be taken for the Project's use without just compensation at market value of replacement cost;
5. To identify ways to bridge the gap between the JICA and Philippine policies and guidelines and to formulate the most appropriate and viable resettlement policy that is socially acceptable to the stakeholders, particularly the concerned local government units (LGUs) and the PAPs;
6. To present viable options and strategies to ensure humane, proper, and timely resettlement of the PAPs including just compensation;
7. To consistently communicate, consult, and coordinate with PAPs, affected communities, local government units (LGUs), government housing agencies and other stakeholders to incite meaningful dialogue and participation as well as to ensure equity in relation to the benefits of the Project;
8. To finalize the location of the resettlement site, prepare the resettlement site development plan, initiate the acquisition of the lots, and formulate a menu of resettlement options;
9. To identify the productive skills, competencies and capabilities of PAPs; evaluate both present and future economic opportunities; and, formulate a menu of livelihood options to re-establish their income and livelihood;
10. To ensure adequate involvement of the PAPs and that appropriate grievance mechanisms are accessible to them during the implementation of the RAP;
11. To initiate the creation of the Local-inter Agency Committee (LIAC), Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC), and formulate a framework for the institutional arrangements during the pre-, actual and post-relocation stages of the RAP implementation which includes mechanisms for grievance redress by the PAPs;
12. To estimate the costs and propose a timetable for the implementation of the RAP; and
13. To identify the necessary resources, particularly the funds, that will be required for implementing the RAP.



1.5.2 Scope and Limitations

This RAP serves as the RAP-DED Stage prepared in conjunction with the JICA Feasibility Study in 2017 and supplemented by data from the 2024 survey (in Noveleta). It was done in accordance with the JICA Guidelines on Social and Environmental Considerations (2010), RA 10752, and the DPWH Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, and Indigenous People's Policy (LARRIPP, 2007).

Since the RAP and detailed engineering design (DED) of the Project were formulated simultaneously, the location and the alignment of the project components, resettlement site, configuration of the flood control and its auxiliary components, and the construction limits are confirmed and considered final. This RAP, then, should have identified and enumerated all the PAPs that will be affected by the Project. However, due to the resistance of the barangay and the community covered by the Project along with the restrictions brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic beginning March 2020, enumeration was not completed.

The estimate on the total number of PAPs and structures were provided statistically using actual but incomplete survey (due to the Covid-19 pandemic) to come up with the necessary budgetary requirements for the implementation of the RAP. However, with additional information based on the recent survey in 2024 a revised list of affected structures including PAPs is included in this report. In this regard, the exact number of the PAPs along with their assets that may likely be removed will be finalized through a validation process with the DPWH-UPMO-FCMC ROW Team with the aid of the LIAC that will be formed for this Project.

1.5.3 Methodology of RAP Preparation

This section outlines the activities, tasks, and processes that were undertaken while observing the governing laws, policies, standards, and international best practices in order to formulate the RAP. These are done to ensure that environmental and social safeguards are considered in the process.

Census of Households and House Tagging (C/T)

The census aims to establish the eligibility of the PAPs in the Project area. Additionally, the date of commencement of the census survey is considered as the 'cut-off date' for the eligibility of PAPs for compensation and entitlement to resettlement benefits. House dwellings/ structures and other improvements that are found to be within the project alignment or construction limits, on the other hand, were tagged.

A Census Masterlist was developed because of the C/T. It was then submitted to appropriate LGUs and concerned members of the LIAC through the DPWH-UPMO-FCMC. The Master list of PAPs will further be prequalified by the LGUs, national government agencies (i.e., National Housing Authority (NHA), and the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP) pursuant to RA 7279 (the Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992). The final Master list of PAPs will bear the endorsement of the concerned LGUs, NHA, and PCUP, and concurred by DPWH-UPMO-FCMC.

As mentioned in Section 1.5.2, the C/T could not be completed and to mitigate this concern, a rapid survey was conducted where the C/T could pass through the accessible road/streets, within the project alignment corridor. Structures within the project alignment corridor that were not yet identified before the COVID-19 pandemic were tagged using a handheld GPS.

In observance of the COVID-19 health protocols, no stickers were put in place, but pictures and videos of the affected structures were taken to have a basis in the estimation of replacement cost. Census of the PAPs within these house dwellings and structures were not conducted due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions such as limited contact with limited people and almost all the PAPs did not entertain or allow the team.

However, during the time of the 2024 survey, those untagged structures were covered, tagged and included in the mapping and occupants were interviewed.



Socio-economic Survey (SES)

Following the conclusion of the C/T activity, a set of enumerators conducted a Socio-economic Survey to establish the baseline demographic and socio-economic profile of the PAPs along with their resettlement preferences and perceptions about the project. A survey instrument (see **Appendix 1**) was prepared incorporating the following basic information:

- Name, age, sex, and educational attainment of household (HH) head, spouse, and HH members;
- Tenure status (including proof thereof, if any), ethnicity and length of residence;
- HH member's occupation and primary and secondary sources of income;
- Grade level of school going member;
- Family income and expenditure level;
- Transportation cost to and from school/work;
- Employment, business, skills (current and preferred);
- Living conditions in terms of the access and/or presence of power supply, water supply, fuel, sanitation facilities. Garbage disposal, appliances, and valuable items owned, among others;
- Housing conditions including the type of structures, housing materials (of wall, roof, flooring), age of structure, number of rooms;
- Family health conditions such as the common illnesses and access to health services;
- Gender concerns to family roles, ownership, and rights;
- Community conditions such as community problems and issues, access to health facilities, educational facilities, recreational facilities, solid waste disposal, religious centers, credit facilities;
- Social organizations and community network;
- Resettlement preference; and
- Project awareness and perception.

Information gathered from the SES was supplemented with secondary data from various sources (e.g., government and private offices). To gather additional information, validate concerns, and solicit perceptions, key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with the officials and representatives of the LGUs, provincial, regional, and national government offices.

Asset Inventory and Valuation

All assets found within the project alignment corridor were inventoried in close coordination with the Parcellary Survey Team. This is to ensure the location of the project alignment on the ground. Regardless of the tenure or ownership status, the inventory of the assets included the following:

- Lands;
- Houses or residential structures;
- Other structures of economic value;
- Commercial/industrial buildings;
- Social/institutional structures;
- Public facilities; and
- Crops, trees, and other improvements.

A structure map was also prepared indicating the extent of the impacts of the project on these assets while categorizing the impacts as either severely or marginally affected. Furthermore, inventoried assets were evaluated by a duly accredited independent property appraiser (IPA). These valuation methods include ocular surveys, secondary data gathering (from similar appraisal studies), market research (including documentary evidence from recent sale of similar properties), and KII, among others.



The appraiser is guided by the standard procedures provided in the RA 10752 and LARRIPP as well as by the generally accepted guidelines and criteria in appraising the current market value of affected land and non-land assets, including:

- Land
 - Zonal classification;
 - Zonal value as provided by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR);
 - Location;
 - Configuration;
 - Proximity to key development centers;
 - Present or actual use;
 - Potential or highest and best use;
 - Affected area;
 - Degree of impact (i.e., severely or marginally); and
 - Prevailing market value or price of similar lands sold in the area within the last six months
- Structures (residential, commercial, industrial, institutional)
 - Building classification;
 - Type of building/structural materials;
 - Age of structure;
 - Present of actual use;
 - Affected floor area;
 - Degree of impact (i.e., severely or marginally); and
 - Cost to rebuild a similar structure at prevailing prices of materials and labor
- Public facilities and utilities (water, power, communication, sports, etc.)
 - Whether presently used or abandoned;
 - Degree of impact (i.e., severely or marginally); and
 - Cost to rebuild a similar structure at prevailing prices of materials and labor
- Other costs

Transaction costs including administrative charges, taxes, registration, and building permit costs were also estimated for the non-land assets mentioned above. These two costs form the replacement cost for affected non-land assets. Business establishments, productive farmlands and leased lands found within the construction limits of the project are further subjected to an income loss survey to estimate the actual number of operating businesses and the potential business income losses brought about by the implementation of the Project. Due to local opposition on the survey activities before the COVID-19 situation, several non-land assets were not inventoried and appraised.

To further facilitate data gathering, the team earlier employed a rapid survey approach while the COVID-19 pandemic was ongoing. This was accomplished by recording videos of each of the remaining structures which were used to estimate the cost. To comply with COVID-19 health protocols, engagement with the property owners was avoided as much as possible. The usual documentation procedures (e.g. a photo with the structure owner) were now taken by the survey team during the 2024 survey to supplement the 2019 survey.

Communication, Consultation, and Public Participation

Continuous coordination, information dissemination, and consultation with the project stakeholders were carried out during the RAP activities.

Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs) were held in each of barangays of the affected Municipalities of Noveleta, Rosario, and Kawit, and Cities of General Trias and Imus.



The PCM discussed, among others, the following:

- Project technical profile;
- Project objectives and its importance;
- Project background and rationale;
- Project components and activities included;
- Policies and process in acquiring lands and structures within the ROW;
- Timeline of activities and the ground surveys to be conducted (including the C/T, SES, asset inventory and valuation);
- Parcellary survey;
- Setting of cut-off date; and
- Open forum

1.6 NATURAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROJECT AREA

This section provides an overview of the baseline conditions of the project area in terms of the general land use observed, local climate, condition of waterways, topography, and flood risks.

Land use and land cover observed

The existing land use of the project area is a juxtaposition of various uses of built-up areas (residential, commercial, institutional, industrial) and non-built-up areas (vacant lots, open spaces, waterways). The perimeter of the waterways where the project is located (i.e., San Juan River, Ylang-Ylang River, Rio Grande River, Maalimango Creek) is characterized by built structures and patches of green spaces. Meanwhile, the proposed San Juan Diversion Channel will pass through large open space including creek and swampy land, as well as built-up area including portions of residential structures and public cemetery, among others.

Table 1.6-1 summarizes the existing land use into five (5) contract packages with 1,001 lots covering 592,803.55 hectares. The total number of lots includes the 130 affected lots in the Private Cemetery in CP 1 which covers 1,327.37 hectares.

Table 1.6-1
Existing Land Use of the Project Area per Contract Package

Land Use	CP-1		CP-2		CP-3		CP-4		CP-5		All Contract Packages	
	No.	Area in sq. m	No.	Area in sq. m	No.	Area in sq. m	No.	Area in sq. m	No.	Area in sq. m	No.	Area in sq. m
Agricultural	17	74,638	9	9,092	12	6,192.75	6	14,814	4	62,907	48	167,643.75
Commercial	7	15,562	5	2,279			3	2,105			15	19,946
Industrial	9	58,117					3	10,036			12	68,153
Residential	230	125,443.43	206	46,048	106	20,305	59	20,029	8	24,249	609	236,074.43
Unknown	76	58,781	76	26,257.5	22	5,419.50	10	7,719	3	1,482	187	99,659
Private Cemetery	130	1,327.37									130	1,327.37
Total	469	333,868.80	296	83,676.5	140	31,917.25	81	54,703	15	88,638	1,001	592,803.55

Note:

1. Unknown pertains to lots in the parcellary masterlist with no indicated land use.
2. Data used in the table is based on the revised Parcellary Masterlist as of 2nd week of February 2025 (finalization ongoing before official submission)
3. Data on subdivided lots in Love Memorial or Private Cemetery in Noveleta is included since it is included in the compensation for affected land used in the entitlement matrix



Local climate

Based on the Modified Coronas Classification by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), the project area falls within Type I climate zone (PAGASA, n.d.). It is characterized by two pronounced seasons – dry from November to April and wet the rest of the year particularly from the months of June to October. According to the CIA-FRIMP EIS (2017), about 16% of the total number (19 to 20) of typhoons/tropical cyclones that traverses the country from June to October ever year pass through the project area.

Condition of waterways within the Project area

The waterway channels within the project area have narrow sections and are heavily silted and clogged with sediments, debris, and solid waste. This has caused the decrease in flow capacity resulting in overflows particularly during the onslaught of a typhoon and heavy rains causing flooding in the area.

Topography and Flooding Situation

Based on the flood modelling prepared for the project by using a 1/50-year return period (Source: JICA F/S 2017, **Figure 1.6-1**), it was found that majority of the project area will be affected by flooding assuming no mitigating measures are put in place. This susceptibility to flooding is attributed to the topography of the project area which is characterized into two physiographical areas: the lowest lowland area along the coastal plains and the lowland area within the coastal and alluvial plains.

The lowest lowland area, which is situated along the coastal plains of Kawit, Noveleta, and Rosario, is susceptible to tidal inundation due to its almost flat and extremely low ground elevation (0 to 2 masl). Meanwhile, the lowland area is a little higher compared to the former with an elevation ranging from 2 to 30 masl (CIA-FRIMP EIS, 2017).

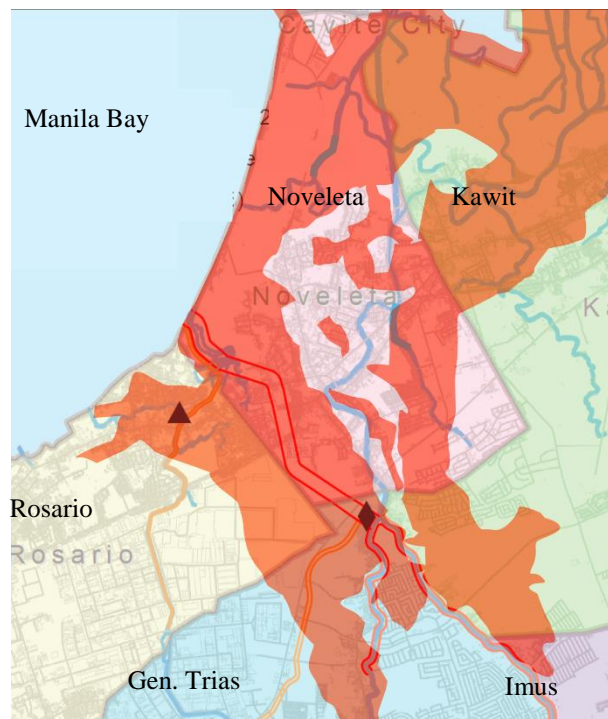


Figure 1.6-1
Flood Modeling within the Project Area



1.7 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE PROJECT AREA

This section describes the general socio-economic condition of the project area in terms of population, economic activities, presence of health and education facilities, transportation, housing condition, and utilities. The information provided in this section is based from the CIA-FRIMP EIS (2017).

Population

The CIA-FRIMP is located within the administrative territories of the Municipalities of Noveleta, Rosario, and Kawit and the Cities of General Trias and Imus in the Province of Cavite. Approximately 22 barangays were traversed by the Project. This stretch over the 5 Cities and Municipalities has a total population of 1,215,171 based on the 2020 PSA census. Aside from Rosario, Kawit and Noveleta are the ones next in terms of high population density.

Gen Trias, Kawit and Imus posted the highest population growth rate. This is due to the fact that there is a high in-migration due to the increasing number of industries (particularly in the Cavite Economic Zone or CEZ), bringing about a remarkable increase in socialized housing projects, and corresponding increased business and employment opportunities in the area.

Table 1.7-1
Population, Growth Rate and Population Density by Municipality

City/ Municipality	Population			Annual Population Growth		Population Density		
	2010	2015	2020	2010-2015	2015-2020	2010	2015	2020
Kawit	78,209	83,466	107,535	1.25	5.48	5,836	6,229	8,025
Noveleta	41,678	45,846	49,452	1.83	1.61	7,704	8,474	9,141
Rosario	92,253	110,706	110,807	3.53	0.02	16,270	19,525	19,543
Imus	301,624	403,785	496,794	5.71	4.46	3,109	4,162	5,121
Gen. Trias	243,322	314,303	450,583	4.99	7.87	2,068	2,671	3,829
TOTAL	757,086	958,106	1,215,171	17	19	34,987	41,061	45,659

Source: Cavite Ecological Profile 2020

The following table summarizes the barangays that are covered by the Project, the respective project component falling within that barangay, and the estimated population. Further information on the project component will be discussed in the succeeding sections.

Table 1.7-2
Population within the Project Area by Barangay

LGU	Barangay	Project Component Scope	Package No.	Population (PSA, 2015)	Population (PSA, 2020)	Percentage to Provincial Total
Noveleta	Poblacion	San Juan Diversion Channel	1	2,234	2,176	1.48%
	Salcedo I	San Juan Diversion Channel	1	2,137	1,899	1.29%



LGU	Barangay	Project Component Scope	Package No.	Population (PSA, 2015)	Population (PSA, 2020)	Percentage to Provincial Total
	Salcedo II	San Juan Diversion Channel	1	6,032	6,416	4.36%
	Sta. Rosa I	San Juan Diversion Channel	1	4,177	4,932	3.35%
	Sta. Rosa II	San Juan Diversion Channel	1	1,213	1,235	8.39%
	San Antonio II	Ylang-Ylang River Improvement	3	1,855	2,075	1.41%
	San Rafael II	Resettlement Site	5	3,656	3,521	2.39%
	San Rafael III	Resettlement Site	5	6,073	6,165	4.19%
	<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>27,377</i>	<i>28,415</i>	<i>19.30%</i>
Rosario	Ligtong I	San Juan Diversion Channel	1	4,674	4,792	3.25%
	Ligtong II	Maalimango Diversion Drainage-I Maalimango Creek Improvement	1 4	2,055	1,897	1.29%
	Ligtong III	Maalimango Creek Improvement	4	6,821	5,681	3.86%
	Bagbag I	Maalimango Creek Improvement	4	6,070	6,032	4.10%
	Tejeros Convention	Maalimango Creek Improvement	4	19,697	20,499	13.92%
	<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>39,317</i>	<i>38,901</i>	<i>26.42%</i>
General Trias	Bacao I	Ylang-Ylang River Improvement Maalimango Diversion Drainage-II	3 4	5,981	15,893	10.79%
	Bacao II	Rio Grande River Improvement- Downstream Ylang-Ylang River Improvement	2 3 4	7,646	8,944	6.07%



LGU	Barangay	Project Component Scope	Package No.	Population (PSA, 2015)	Population (PSA, 2020)	Percentage to Provincial Total
		Maalimango Diversion Drainage-II				
	Pasong Camachile I	Rio Grande River Improvement-Upstream	2	19,906	21,493	14.60%
	Pinagtipunan	Rio Grande River Improvement-Upstream	2	6,809	6,917	4.70%
	Sta. Clara	Rio Grande River Improvement-Upstream	2	3,495	3,365	2.29%
	Tapia	Rio Grande River Improvement-Upstream	2	2,643	4,914	3.34%
	Sub-total			46,480	58,164	39.51%
Imus	Alapan II-A	Ylang-Ylang River Improvement	3	13,639	14,071	9.56%
	Alapan II-B	Ylang-Ylang River Improvement	3	8,805	4,654	3.16%
	Sub-total			22,444	18,725	12.72%
Kawit	San Sebastian	Ylang-Ylang River Improvement	3	2,029	3,025	2.05%
	Sub-total			2,029	3,025	2.05%
TOTAL				137,647	147,230	100%

Economic Activities

Main livelihood of people in Noveleta include crop production, fishery, livestock and poultry raising. Fishing and fish processing is a major source of livelihood in the of the people living near the coastal area or within the proximity of Manila Bay. Around 100 hectares are utilized for aquaculture and fishpond activities, most of which are in Barangay San Rafael II, III, and IV. The main seafood products of Noveleta include milkfish, prawns, crabs, tilapia, mussels and oysters. The fishponds are converted to salt beds during the dry season. Agricultural activities are also one of the main economic activities of the people living within the area of Ylang-Ylang River and Rio Grande River.

A big enterprise, which spurs the output in the service sector, is the presence of the Noveca Industries in Barangay Santa Rosa II engaged in garments production. Manufacturing is limited to light and medium industries such as sash factories and several garment factories. Other activities that are booming are the manufacture of furniture, iron gates and grills, and hollow blocks. This is due to the increase in construction with the mushrooming of residential subdivisions in the area.



Other people within the project area work either as employees to public/government offices or to the industries within the CEZ due to its close proximity to the area.

Health and Education

Health services are generally available to the people within the project area due to the presence of private hospitals, public health facilities (including health centers in each barangay) and health workers from the barangay and municipal/city level.

Meanwhile, educational facilities and structures catering to students from the primary to tertiary level is available within the project area and in nearby areas. There is also a high literacy rate which is attributed to the accessibility of these schools.

Transportation

Public transportation in and out of the project area is available and accessible. This includes buses (PUBs), jeepneys (PUJs) including the modern jeepneys currently plying along the roads of the cities, FXs, tricycles, and pedicabs. Heavy traffic flow within and outside the project area, however, usually causes congestion due to poor road conditions, inadequate road signages, and flooding, among others.

Housing

Based on the survey conducted during the Feasibility Study for the Preparatory Survey Cavite Industrial Area Flood Risk Management Project in the Republic of the Philippines, conducted by JICA, majority of houses within the project area is privately owned while the rest are either rented, occupied free with the owner's consent, or informal settlers. In terms of the housing materials, most of these houses are made out of wood, concrete/brick stone, mixed wood and concrete, while some are made out of nipa and other light materials.

Utilities

The Manila Electric Company (or Meralco) supplies the electricity within the project area while the CEZ is provided with electricity by the National Transmission Corporation (or Transco). However, in some households covered in the 2024 survey other sources of power or lighting are kerosene, solar, and others.

Water supply, on the other hand, is provided by the Maynilad Water Services, Inc. (or Maynilad) in Noveleta, Rosario and Kawit and a portion of Imus which included Barangays Alapan II-A and II-B. Finally, the water supply in General Trias is provided by the General Trias Water Corporation and other private water suppliers.

Meanwhile, **Table 1.7-** summarizes the telecommunication service providers available in the Project area.

Table 1.7-3
Communication Service Providers

Service Provider	LGU
<i>Telecommunications</i>	
Globe Telecom, Inc.,	Kawit, Noveleta, Imus, General Trias, Rosario
Islacom Co. Inc.	Kawit
PLDT, Inc.,	Noveleta, Imus, General Trias, Rosario
Smart Communications, Inc.,	Imus, General Trias, Rosario
Digital Telecommunications Philippines, Inc.	Kawit, Imus, General Trias, Rosario
Bayan Telecommunications Inc.	General Trias



Service Provider	LGU
<i>Cable services</i>	
Sky Cable Corporation	General Trias
Home cable	General Trias
Cavite Cable Corporation	Noveleta, General Trias

Source: CLUPs of Rosario, Imus, General Trias, Noveleta, and Kawit



CHAPTER 2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1.1 1987 Philippine Constitution

Article 3 (Bill of Rights) Section 1 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution states that “no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied equal protection of the law”.

Article 3 (Bill of Rights) Section 9 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution states that “no private property shall be taken for public use without just compensation”.

Philippine legislations protect the interest of the private owners by providing just compensation before the acquisition of the property. The due process of law in land acquisition is entitled to every person, wherein s/he may conduct a negotiated sale process.

2.1.2 Presidential Decree 1067

Presidential Decree 1067 of 1976 also known as the Water Code of the Philippines, establishes the basic principles and framework relating to the appropriation, control, and conservation of water resources to achieve the optimum development and rational utilization of the water resources.

Article 51 states that “the banks of the rivers and streams and the shores of the seas and lakes throughout their entire length and within a zone of three (3) meters in urban areas, twenty (20) meters in agricultural areas and forty (40) meters in forest areas, along their margins, are subject to the easement of public use in the interest of recreation, navigation, floatage, fishing, and salvage. No person shall be allowed to stay in this zone longer than what is necessary for recreation, floatage, fishing, or salvage or to build structures of any kind.”

Article 55 states that “the government may construct necessary flood control structures in declared flood control areas, and for this purpose, it shall have a legal easement as wide as may be needed along and adjacent to the riverbank and outside the bed or channel of the river.”

Article 57 states that “any person may erect levees or revetments to protect his property from flood, encroachment by the river or change in the course of the river, provided that such constructions do not cause damage to the property of another.”

2.1.3 Republic Act 7160

The Local Government Code of 1991 or the Republic Act 7160 was enacted “to require all national agencies and offices to conduct periodic consultations with appropriate local government units, non-governmental and people’s organizations and other concerned sectors of the community before any project or program is implemented in their respective jurisdictions.” (Sec 2 (c))

It also states that “the capabilities of local government units, especially the municipalities and barangays, shall be enhanced by providing them with opportunities to participate actively in the implementation of national programs and projects.” (Sec 3 (g))

The said law also stipulates that “a local government unit, through its chief executive and acting pursuant to an ordinance, exercise the power of eminent domain for public use or purpose or welfare



for the benefit of the poor and the landless, upon payment of just compensation, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitutions and pertinent laws”. This can be exercised, provided: (Sec 19)

(1) that the power of eminent domain may not be exercised unless a valid and definite offer has been previously made to the owner, and such offer was not accepted;

(2) that the local government unit may immediately take possession of the property upon filing of the expropriation proceedings and upon making a deposit with the proper court of at least 15% of the fair market value of the property based on the current tax declaration of the property to be expropriated; and

(3) that the amount to be paid for the expropriated property shall be determined by the proper court, based on the fair market value at the time of the taking of the property.

2.1.4 Republic Act 7279

Republic Act 7279, also known as the Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992, states that it is the policy of the State to “uplift the conditions of the underprivileged and homeless citizens in urban areas and in resettlement areas by making available to them decent housing at affordable cost, basic services, and employment opportunities” (Sec. 2 (a)).

Section 15 of the said law states that the “socialized housing shall be the primary strategy to provide shelter for the underprivileged and homeless”, provided they meet the following requirements according to Section 16:

- (a) Must be a Filipino citizen
- (b) Must be an underprivileged and homeless citizen, as defined in Section 3 of the Act;
- (c) Must not own any real property whether in the urban area or rural areas; and
- (d) Must not be a professional squatter or a member of squatting syndicates

For a socialized housing or resettlement area to be a livable and decent place to live in, Section 21 of the law states that “socialized housing shall be provided by the local government unit or the National Housing Authority (NHA) 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; and
- (d) Access to primary roads and transportation facilities”

The socialized housing areas shall be located in the areas where employment opportunities are accessible, as stated in Section 22.

Section 29 of the law states that “the local government units, in coordination with National Housing Authority (NHA) 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 (NHA) shall provide relocation or resettlement site with basic services and facilities and access to employment and livelihood to employment and livelihood opportunities sufficient to meet the basic needs of the affected families”.

2.1.5 Republic Act 10752 and its IRR

In March 2016, the Right of Way Act was signed to expedite the acquisition of right of way for the government infrastructure projects. Republic Act 10752 or The Right of Way Act of 2016 stipulates that current market value shall be the basis of the computation of the compensation for the affected



assets, i.e. lands, structures and other improvements, crops and trees. The law also states that the government may acquire real property through donation, negotiated sale, expropriation, or any other mode of acquisition as provided. The said law also provided the guidelines for expropriation proceedings for land acquisition that may not be possible under negotiated sale. The Implementing Agency (IA), through the Office of the Solicitor General, will initiate the expropriation proceedings before the proper court.

The Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) defined the provisions stated in the law and provided clear procedures and necessary documents that needed to be submitted. The IRR also outlined the necessary taxes that needed to be paid by the Implementing Agency (IA).

Section 4 of the law states that “the government may acquire real property needed as right of way site or location for any national government infrastructure through donation, negotiated sale, expropriation or any other mode of acquisition as provided by law”. The Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the RA 10752 outlines that there are three (3) regular modes of acquisition; (a) donation, (b) negotiated sale, (c) expropriation.

a. Donation

The first mode of acquisition is a donation. The Implementing Agency (IA) will ask the property owner if s/he is willing to donate the property. If the owner agrees, a Deed of Donation shall be executed and must be accepted by the IA.

The donation should be simple and unconditional. The act of donation should not affect the donor’s family subsistence in case the donor is a private individual.

b. Negotiated Sale

In case that the affected property owner does not agree with the donation, the next mode of acquisition is the negotiated sale wherein the IA will offer to the property owner the compensation price, as the sum of the following:

- current market value of the land;
- replacement cost of structures and improvements therein; and
- current market value of crops and trees therein.

For the determination of the appropriate price offer, the IA may engage the services of a (a) government financial institutions or (b) an independent property appraiser, duly accredited by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) or a professional association of appraiser recognized by the BSP.

The replacement cost of the affected structures and improvements shall be based on the current market values of the materials, equipment, labor, contractor’s profit, and overhead including all other attendant costs.

The current market values of crops and trees shall be used as a computation for the basis of the compensation.

c. Expropriation

If the property owner fails or refuses to accept the price offer of the IA, expropriation proceeding shall be initiated through the Office of the Solicitor General by filing a verified complaint before the proper court. Section 7 (a) states that “upon the filing of the complaint or at any time thereafter, and after due



notice to the defendant, the IA shall immediately deposit to the court in favor of the owner, the amount equivalent to the sum of: (1) one hundred percent (100%) of the value of the land based on the current relevant zonal valuation of the BIR, issued not more than three (3) years prior to the filing of the expropriation complaint, subject to Section 7(c) of the IR, (b) the replacement cost at current market value of the improvements and/or structures as determined by the IA, a GFI with adequate experience in property appraisal, and an IPA accredited by the BSP, and (3) the current market value of crops and trees located within the property as determined by the government financial institution or an independent property appraiser to be selected as indicated in Section 6 of the IRR.

2.1.6 Republic Act 11201

Republic Act 11201 of 2019, also known as the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development Act declares on its Section 2 the following policies:

“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. The State shall, by law and for the common good, undertake, in cooperation with the private sector, a continuing program of housing and urban development which shall 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 the program, the State shall respect the rights of small property owners.”

“The State shall pursue the realization of a modern, humane, economically-viable, and environmentally-sustainable society where the urbanization process is manifest in towns and cities being centers of productive economic activity and is led by market forces; where urban areas have affordable housing, sustainable physical and social infrastructure and services facilitated under a democratic and decentralized system of governance; and where urban areas provide the opportunities for an improved quality of life and the eradication of poverty.”

“The State shall ensure that poor dwellers in urban and rural areas shall not be evicted nor their dwelling demolished, except in accordance with law.”

“In addition, the State shall encourage on-site development in the implementation of housing programs and shall promote the creation of new settlements and development of sustainable urban renewal programs while guaranteeing the preservation of agricultural lands necessary for food security.”

2.1.7 Batas Pambansa 220 and its IRR

The Batas Pambansa 220 (BP 220), “An Act Authorizing the Ministry of Human Settlement to establish and promulgate different levels of standards and technical requirements for economic and socialized housing projects in urban and rural areas from those provided under Presidential Decrees numbered Nine Hundred Fifty-Seven, Twelve hundred sixteen, Ten Hundred Ninety-six and Eleven Hundred eight five”, sets forth a policy on the development of an economic and socialized housing project via private sector to make it available for the average and low-income earners in both urban and rural areas.

Socialized and economic housing units shall refer to “housing units which are within the affordability level of the average and low-income earners which is thirty percent (30%) of the gross family income as determined by the National Economic and Development Authority from time to time. It shall also refer to the government-initiated sites and services development and construction of economic and socialized housing projects in depressed areas” as stated in Section 2 of BP 220.

The standard and technical requirements are established in compliance with minimum requirements relating to safety, health, and ecological aspects.



The revised Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the BP 220 contains five (5) rules, as summarized below:

Rule I	General Provisions
Rule II	Minimum Design Standards and Requirements for Economic and Socialized Housing Projects
Rule III	Approval of Subdivision Plans and Building Designs
Rule IV	Registration and Licensing of Economic and Socialized Housing Projects
Rule V	Miscellaneous Provisions

Rule I covers the general provisions which include the scope of application and declaration of policies of BP 220.

Rule II provides compliance with standards and guidelines, basis and objectives of the minimum design standards, technical guidelines and standards for subdivisions, and building design standards and guidelines.

Rule III contains the provisions for the approval of subdivision plans and building designs. It also contains the checklist of requirements for the application for the subdivision development plan.

Rule IV provides the common requirements for the application for registration and licensing of economic and socialized housing projects.

Rule V covers the miscellaneous provisions such as organization and registration of homeowners, donation of roads, open spaces, and water supply.

2.2 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICIES AND GUIDELINES OF DPWH

2.2.1 Department Order No. 152 Series of 2017

The Department Order No. 152 Series of 2017 supersedes the Department Order No. 124 Series of 2017, directing the use of the DPWH Right of Way Acquisition Manual (DRAM). The updated DRAM provides a clear and uniform guide on the rules and procedures for the acquisition by the DPWH of the right of way for its infrastructure projects, about the provisions of RA 10752.

The DRAM aims to provide a working guide on the rules and processes to be used by the different offices in the DPWH that are involved in ROW acquisition. The manual covers the whole ROW acquisition process. The DRAM procedures are based on the existing laws and other legal frameworks. The main legal basis for the said manual is RA 10752 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.

The manual provides all the necessary procedures in the land acquisition from donation to a deed of exchange, negotiated sale, easement, quitclaim, deed of absolute sale until expropriation. It also outlines the ROW procedures for special cases, such as those involving mortgaged properties, road conversion, untitled lands, subsurface properties, and for lands with no claimants.

2.2.2 2016 Social and Environmental Management Systems (SEMS)

Department Order No. 245 Series of 2003 directs the use of the Social and Environmental Management Systems (SEMS) Manual that will guide the department in compliance for social and environmental requirements.



The said manual provides the framework for the social mitigation measures, incorporating the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Action Plan (GESi AP) and Social Development Plan (SDP). It also includes the templates for the social analysis and simplified checklists for social consideration on the screening of a national and local infrastructure projects.

In addition, the 2016 SEMS included the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, and Indigenous Peoples' Plan (LARRIPP) that contains the policies of the department which includes the Right of Way Act or RA 10752.

2.2.3 Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, and Indigenous People's Policy (LARRIPP)

The Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, and Indigenous Peoples' Policy (LARRIPP) outlines the eligibility, compensation and entitlements, the indigenous peoples' policy framework, including the implementation procedures to ensure that complaints are processed, and provision of internal and external monitoring of the implementation of the right of way action plan (RAP).

The policy provides the policy on eligibility, compensation, and other entitlements such as criteria for eligibility for compensation of landowners and PAPs with structures. It also outlined the policy for compensating trees and crops. It also discussed other types of assistance or entitlements such as disturbance compensation, income loss, inconvenience allowance, rehabilitation assistance, rental subsidy, and transportation allowance or assistance.

2.2.4 Department Order No. 327 Series of 2003

Department Order No. 327 Series of 2003 outlines the guidelines for land acquisition and resettlement action plan (LAPRAP) for infrastructure projects. It also states that the LAPRAP shall be the basis for qualifying and compensating project affected persons (PAPs) for lands, structures, and/or improvements following the qualification entitlement and compensation guidelines and defined the objectives of the LAPRAP.

With resettlement, it also stated that the provision of resettlement sites shall be the responsibility of the local government units (LGUs) concerned, with assistance from the concerned government agencies tasked with providing housing. The DPWH shall coordinate with these LGUs and appropriate government agencies for the resettlement and relocation of qualified PAP.

The said department order also provided the qualification and definition of project affected persons. Severely affected PAPs are PAPs who will lose more than 20% of their assets because of the need to acquire right of way while marginally affected PAPs who will lose less than 20% of their assets. Compensation shall depend on the area or part to be affected by the right of way.

As per department order, the PAPs occupying the land or structure within the right of way but do not have rights shall be compensated for affected structures but not for the land.

2.3 POLICIES OF INTERNAL FUNDING INSTITUTIONS

2.3.1 JICA Guidelines on Environmental and Social Considerations

The main policy of the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010) (the JICA Guidelines) is to consider the environmental and social impacts when implementing cooperation projects concerning human rights and because of the principles of democratic governance.

Under the policy, the main objectives of the Guidelines are:



1. To encourage Project proponents to have appropriate consideration for environmental and social impacts, and;
2. To ensure that JICA's support for and examination of environmental and social considerations are conducted accordingly;

In the Guidelines, JICA has created clear requirement regarding environmental and social considerations, which project proponents, etc. must meet. JICA recognizes the following seven (7) principles as shown in **Table 2.3-1** to be very important.

Table 2.3-1
Seven Principles of the JICA Guidelines

Principle	Remarks
1. A wide range of impacts must be addressed	The types of impacts must be addressed by JICA cover a wide range of environmental and social issues.
2. Measures for environmental and social considerations must be implemented from an early stage to a monitoring stage	JICA applies a Strategic Environmental Assessment when conducting Master Plan Studies, etc. and encourages project proponents, etc. to ensure environmental and social considerations from an early stage to a monitoring stage.
3. JICA is responsible for accountability when implementing cooperation projects	JICA ensures accountability and transparency when implementing cooperation projects.
JICA asks stakeholders for their participation	JICA incorporates stakeholder opinions into decision-making processes regarding environmental and social considerations by ensuring the meaningful participation of stakeholders to have consideration for environmental and social factors and to reach a consensus accordingly. JICA replies to stakeholder's questions. Stakeholders who participate in meetings are responsible for what they say.
4. JICA discloses information	JICA itself discloses information on environmental and social considerations in collaboration with project proponents, etc. to ensure accountability and to promote the participation of various stakeholders.
5. JICA enhances organizational capacity	JICA makes an effort to enhance the comprehensive capacity of organizations and operations for project proponents, etc. to have consideration for environmental and social factors, appropriately and effectively at all times.
6. JICA makes serious attempts at the promptness	JICA addresses the request of acceleration for the prompt implementation of projects while undertaking environmental and social considerations.

In terms of involuntary resettlement, the following selected items which are obtained from the JICA Guidelines (April 2010) will be observed:

1. Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. When, after such an examination, avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses must be agreed upon with the people who will be affected.
2. Appropriate participation by affected people and their communities must be promoted in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans and measures to prevent the



loss of their means of livelihood. In addition, appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

3. For projects that will result in large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12,

2.3.2 The World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.12

The World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement covers the "direct economic and social impacts that both result from bank-assisted projects which are caused by the following: (1) involuntary taking of the land resulting in relocation, loss of assets and access to assets and loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, and (2) involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons."

2.3.3 Gaps between Philippine Resettlement Policy Framework and JICA Guidelines

The section on compliance with Laws, Standards, and Plans in the JICA Guidelines stipulates "Projects must comply with laws, ordinances, and standards related to environmental and social considerations established by the governments that have jurisdiction over project sites (including national and local governments). They must also conform to the environmental and social consideration policies and plans of the governments that have such jurisdiction".

Given that land acquisition and resettlement are necessary for the implementation of this project, relevant laws and guidelines will serve as the basis for lawful and proper procurement acts.

To ensure that all issues on land acquisition and resettlement will be addressed and are consistent with JICA and Philippine policies, policies of involuntary resettlement stipulated in the JICA Guidelines were reviewed and compared to existing Philippine Involuntary Resettlement Guidelines (IR Guidelines).

Table 2.3-2 shows the Gaps Analysis of JICA and Philippine Involuntary Resettlement Guidelines.



Table 2.3-2
Gap Analysis of JICA and Philippine Involuntary Resettlement Guidelines

No.	JICA Guidelines	Policy Guidelines of the Philippines	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and the Philippine Policy Guidelines	Proposed Policy in this RAP
1.	<p><u>Involuntary Resettlement</u></p> <p>Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. (JICA GL)</p>	<p>Article III, Section 1 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution states that, “No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.”</p> <p>Article III, Section 9 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution states that, “Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.”</p> <p>Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options (LARRIPP, 2007)</p>	<p>No significant gaps/conflicts were noted vis-à-vis the 1987 Philippine Constitution as well as from enacted enabling laws in terms of mitigating/compensating for possible adverse environmental and social impacts caused by government infrastructure projects.</p> <p>However, there is no local law or statute specifically declaring that adverse impacts must be deliberately avoided or minimized in designing infrastructure projects although it is done so conscientiously.</p>	JICA ESSC Guidelines
2.	<p><u>Population Displacement</u></p> <p>When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (JICA GL)</p>	<p>Article III, Section 1 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution states that, “No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.”</p> <p>Article II Section 9 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution states that, “Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.”</p> <p>People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future</p>	<p>None noted but may need adjustment of the amount to be provided due to price escalations and other inflationary pressures.</p>	JICA ESSC Guidelines, LARRIPP



No.	JICA Guidelines	Policy Guidelines of the Philippines	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and the Philippine Policy Guidelines	Proposed Policy in this RAP
		would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project (LARRIPP, 2007).		
3.	<p><u>Livelihood Assistance</u></p> <p>People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels. (JICA GL)</p>	<p>Article III, Section 1 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution states that, <i>“No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.”</i></p> <p>Article II Section 9 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution states that, <i>“Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.”</i></p> <p>RA7279 Section 22 mandates that <i>“socialized housing and resettlement projects shall be located near areas where employment opportunities are accessible.”</i></p> <p>RA 10752 Section 9 mandates that government <i>“shall establish resettlement sites for informal settlers, including the provision of adequate basic services and community facilities”</i> also pursuant to RA 7279.</p> <p>Those mentioned above (Item No. 2) as being contained in the LARRIPP (2007).</p>	<p>No significant gaps were identified, as RA 10752 and RA7279 mandates the provision of resettlement sites with basic services (such as livelihood and employment services) for informal settlers, and the operational guideline of the DPWH LARRIPP explicitly describes these livelihood and employment assistance to PAPs.</p>	<p>JICA ESSC Guidelines, RA 10752, RA 7279, LARRIPP</p>
4.	<p><u>Compensation Scale</u></p> <p>Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible. (JICA GL)</p>	<p>RA 10752 and its IRR, as well as the DPWH ROW Acquisition Manual (DRAM) and the LARRIPP provides explicitly that compensation for land is based on fair market value and compensation for structures and other improvements is based on replacement cost.</p>	<p>No significant gaps were identified.</p>	<p>JICA ESSC Guidelines, RA 10752 and its IRR, LARRIPP</p>



No.	JICA Guidelines	Policy Guidelines of the Philippines	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and the Philippine Policy Guidelines	Proposed Policy in this RAP
5.	<p><u>Timing of Compensation</u></p> <p>Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (JICA GL)</p>	<p>RA 10752 Section 5(f) and 5(g) provides that upon the execution of a deed of sale, the IA shall pay the property owner 50% of the negotiated price for the land, and 70% for the structure. Then, at the time of the transfer of title in the name of the GOP, the IA will pay the owner the remaining balance of 50% for the land and 30% for the structures and other improvements, provided the land is already completely cleared of structures, improvements, crops and trees.</p> <p>RA 10752 Section 6 states that upon the filing of the expropriation complaint, and after due notice to the property owner, the IA shall immediately deposit to the court in favor of the owner the amount equivalent to 100% of the value of the land based on the current and relevant BIR zonal valuation. Upon the presentation of proofs of ownership, the court will release the amount to the owner. If the owner contests, the court shall determine the just compensation within 60 days from the filing.</p>	No significant gaps were identified.	JICA ESSC Guidelines, RA 10752, RA 10752-IRR
6.	<p><u>RAP Preparation and Availability</u></p> <p>For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans (RAP) must be prepared and made available to the public. (JICA GL)</p>	<p>Under Section 10 of RA 10752, appropriations for acquisition of ROW shall cover the funds needed to cover the cost, among others, for the development and implementation of resettlement, which includes <i>planning, social preparation and other activities under the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)</i>. Further, in the IRR for RA 10752, funding should consider expenses for land development and housing construction, provision of basic services</p>	No significant gaps in operational policy and guidelines were identified.	JICA ESSC Guidelines, RA 10752, DRAM



No.	JICA Guidelines	Policy Guidelines of the Philippines	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and the Philippine Policy Guidelines	Proposed Policy in this RAP
		<p>and community facilities, and livelihood restoration and improvement.</p> <p>A ROW Action Plan (RAP) need to be prepared for all DPWH projects, whether foreign-assisted or locally-funded based on the Pre-Feasibility/ Feasibility Study as provided in the Chapter 2 of the DRAM.</p>		
7.	<p><u>Holding Public Consultation</u></p> <p>In preparing a resettlement action plan, project proponents consult with local stakeholders through means that induce broad public participation to a reasonable extent, in order to take into consideration, the environmental and social factors in a way that is most suitable to local situations, and in order to reach an appropriate consensus. (JICA GL)</p>	<p>Article II Section 28 of the 1987 Constitution declares, as a matter of State policy that there should be <i>full public disclosure</i> of all its transactions involving public interest. Further Article XII Section 16 guarantees the right of the people (and their organizations) to effective and reasonable participation at all levels of social, political and economic decision making and the State shall facilitate the establishment of adequate consultation mechanisms.</p> <p>Article III Section 7 further guarantees the <i>right of the people to information</i> on matters of public concern and that access to official records, documents and papers shall be afforded the people.</p> <p>Article XIII Section 10 states that the “<i>Urban or rural poor dwellers shall not be evicted nor their dwelling demolished except in accordance with law and in a just and humane manner. No resettlement of urban or rural dwellers shall not be undertaken without adequate consultation with them and the communities where they are to be relocated.</i>”</p>	No significant gaps in operational policy and guidelines were identified.	JICA ESSC Guidelines, 1987 Philippine Constitution, LARRIPP



No.	JICA Guidelines	Policy Guidelines of the Philippines	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and the Philippine Policy Guidelines	Proposed Policy in this RAP
		Chapter 5 of the LARRIPP describes the requirement for public participation and consultation. The primary focus of these activities is to provide accurate and timely information about the project, its purpose, the positive and negative impact, the mitigating measures to address the adverse impact, the implementation schedule and the communication protocol including the grievance mechanism.		
8.	<p><u>Manners of Public Consultation</u></p> <p>When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people. (JICA GL)</p>	<p>Information materials, like leaflets, will be printed in the language and/or local dialect to ensure it is understood by the PAPs. These information materials must and provide a statement of purpose, project details, and procedures of compensation programs. (LARRIPP, 2007)</p> <p>Further, the Informal Settler Families-National Technical Working Group (ISF-NTWG) chaired by the Department of Interior and Local Governments (DILG) issued Operational Guideline No. 01 s. 2014 which under Section 2(c) stipulated that “...the affected ISFs and other stakeholders are genuinely consulted in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation...” of the resettlement program to which they are beneficiaries of.</p>	No significant gaps in operational policy and guidelines were identified.	JICA ESSC Guidelines, LARRIPP, DILG OP 1
9.	<p><u>Participation in Public Consultation</u></p> <p>Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning,</p>	Refer to Items number 7 & 8.	No significant gaps in operational policy and guidelines were identified.	JICA ESSC Guidelines, 1987 Philippine Constitution, LARRIPP,



No.	JICA Guidelines	Policy Guidelines of the Philippines	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and the Philippine Policy Guidelines	Proposed Policy in this RAP
	implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans. (JICA GL)	<p>In addition, in an advisory from the Commission of Human Rights (CHR (IV) No. A2011-003 s. 2011 provides that the right to adequate housing contains entitlements which include <i>“participation in housing-related decision- making at the national and community level.”</i></p> <p>In the same vein, the Informal Settler Families-National Technical Working Group (ISF-NTWG) chaired by the Department of Interior and Local Governments (DILG) issued Operational Guideline No. 01 s. 2014 which stipulated under Section 1 (Basic Policies) <i>“the ISF shall be consulted and the resettlement and relocation program will be developed and implemented based as much as possible to the community-crafted People’s Plan...”</i></p> <p>An External Monitoring Agent (EMA) will be commissioned by the DPWH-PMO to undertake independent external monitoring and evaluation. (LARRIPP, 2007). Details of the EMA are described in Chapter 12.</p>		DILG OP 1, CHR No. A2011-003 s. 2011.
10.	<p><u>Grievance Redress Mechanism</u></p> <p>Appropriate and accessible grievance redress mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities. (JICA GL)</p>	A Grievance Mechanism/Procedure is outlined in Chapter 6 of the LARRIPP.	No significant gaps were identified, as the LARRIPP states that the grievance mechanisms are established, although no laws to meet this item were found in the Philippines.	JICA ESSC Guidelines, LARRIPP
11.	<p><u>Cut-off Date Declaration</u></p> <p>Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to</p>	The determination of PAPs and affected structures and improvements shall be based on the cut-off date,	No significant gaps were identified.	WB OP 4.12, DRAM



No.	JICA Guidelines	Policy Guidelines of the Philippines	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and the Philippine Policy Guidelines	Proposed Policy in this RAP
	establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advantage of such benefits. (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	which is the start of the census of PAPs and tagging from structures/improvements. (DRAM, 2017).		
12.	<p><u>Eligibility of Benefits</u></p> <p>Eligibility of benefits includes, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying. (WB OP4.12 Para.15)</p>	<p>Subparagraph (a)(2) of Section 5 of RA 10752 enumerates the criteria for PAPs who are eligible for compensation, to wit:</p> <p>Must be a Filipino citizen; Must not own any real property or any other housing facility, whether in an urban or rural area; Must not be a professional squatter or a member of a squatting syndicate, as defined in RA No. 7279, otherwise known as the “Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992;” and Must not occupy an existing government ROW.</p> <p>The LARRIPP also defines the PAPs who are eligible for compensation, entitlements and assistance, to wit:</p> <p>Landowners: those with and without land titles or tax declaration and those who are agricultural lessees; and</p>	<p>No significant gaps in the operational policy and guidelines were identified. RA 10752 and its IRR, as well as the recent DPWH-DRAM further made clarification on who is entitled to compensation.</p> <p>For instance, in the old law, it is unclear if informal settlers can be lawfully compensated for their structures. In the new law, the structures of ISFs can be compensated as long as they satisfy the enumerated criteria.</p>	JICA ESSC Guidelines, RA 10752 and its IRR, DRAMLARRIPP



No.	JICA Guidelines	Policy Guidelines of the Philippines	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and the Philippine Policy Guidelines	Proposed Policy in this RAP
		Structure Owners: those who own structures on land they own and those whose land they do not own, and those who are structure renters.		
13.	<p><u>Resettlement Strategies</u></p> <p>Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. (WB OP4.12 Para.11)</p>	<p>Section 9 of the IRR of RA 10752 states that:</p> <p>Instead of being paid the money value of his property, the owner of a property needed for a ROW of a national government project may request the government to exchange or barter an old abandoned government road or other government property near the project with his said property subject to the provisions of relevant laws and the following conditions:</p> <p>The exchange shall be done on a “value-for-value” basis.</p> <p>If the government property to be exchanged with the private property was originally donated by a previous owner, the donation must be verified to ensure that there is no condition which prohibits the government from disposing of it to other private persons. If the said government property was originally acquired through sale, the previous owner shall have the first priority to re-acquire the property if required by law or by the contract or deed of sale;</p> <p>Owners of property whose land about the said abandoned government road or other property shall not be deprived of access.</p> <p>The private property owner and the IA which are parties to the exchange or barter agreement shall be subject to applicable CGT and DST in accordance with BIR rules and regulations.</p>	<p>There is no applicability of the JICA/WB guidelines in the Philippines. LARRIPP offers different alternatives (such as exchange, barter or land swapping) instead of being compensated with money.</p>	<p>RA 10752 & its IRR, LARRIPP</p>



No.	JICA Guidelines	Policy Guidelines of the Philippines	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and the Philippine Policy Guidelines	Proposed Policy in this RAP
		Chapter 3 item number 4 of LARRIPP identifies the compensation per category of assets affected such as: (d) Compensation for Land Land swapping if feasible, “land for land”, will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent market value, at a location acceptable under zoning laws, or a plot of equivalent value, whichever is larger, in a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure. When the affected holding has a higher value than the relocation plot, cash compensation will cover the difference in value.		
14.	<u>Support for Transition</u> Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	The following assistances are provided. (LARRIPP, 2007) Disturbance Compensation for agricultural land severely affected the lessees are entitled to disturbance compensation. Income assistance for loss of business/income Inconvenience allowance Rehabilitation assistance (skills training and other development activities) Rental Subsidy Transportation allowance or assistance	No significant gaps were identified, as DPWH LARRIPP states that the assistances are provided for the transition period, although no laws to meet this item were found in the Philippines.	WB OP 4.12, LARRIPP
15.	<u>Attention to Vulnerable Group</u> Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and	The women and elderly who are among the PAPs shall likewise be consulted and mobilized to participate in the consultation meeting, and discussed with them the socio-cultural implication of the Resettlement Action Plan. (LARRIPP, 2007) Likewise, there are pertinent laws that provide protection and special privileges to women (RA	Vulnerable groups each have special laws to provide protection and special privileges. These are considered in the preparation of a resettlement action plan.	WB OP 4.12, Pertinent Philippine laws



No.	JICA Guidelines	Policy Guidelines of the Philippines	Gaps between JICA Guidelines and the Philippine Policy Guidelines	Proposed Policy in this RAP
	children, ethnic minorities etc. (WB OP4.12 Para.8)	9710), senior citizens (RA 9257), children and the youth (RA 7610), persons with disability (RA 10754) and to solo parents (RA 8972). Socialized housing shall be the primary strategy in providing shelter for the underprivileged and homeless. (RA7279)		
16.	<u><i>Criteria of Abbreviated RAP</i></u> For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 PAPs, an abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared. (WB OP4.12 Para.25)	An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is acceptable if fewer than 200 people are affected. It is also acceptable if more than 200 people are affected so long as all land acquisition is minor (10 percent or less of all holdings is taken) and no physical relocation is required. (LARRIPP, 2007) Department Order No. 152 Series of 2017 or the DPWH Right-of-Way (ROW) Acquisition Manual (DRAM) will serve as the basic working guide of the DPWH in the proper implementation of the improved process for the acquisition of infrastructure ROW, pursuant to the provisions of RA 10752 and its IRR. (DRAM, 2017)	The preparation of RAP is not predicated on the number of PAPs but on the requirement for the right-of-way. Thus, all national government infrastructure projects will require the preparation of a Right-of-Way (ROW) Acquisition Plan/Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) with no specific distinction as to being “Abbreviated” or otherwise.	DRAM



CHAPTER 3

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

The potential impacts of the project include acquisition of land, removal of existing residential structures, commercial structures, and other improvements, removal of basic social facilities and public utilities, displacement of families and adversely affecting businesses, livelihoods and income generating activities. Trees along the proposed right of way will also be affected. Graves will also be affected and will require relocation of the affected tombs.

In summary, there will be major social and economic displacement and dislocation within the affected project area.

3.2 PARAMETER OF SEVERITY OF IMPACTS

Project-affected properties and assets can be affected either severely or marginally and mitigation as well as compensatory measures depends on the identification, qualification and quantification of the degree or magnitude of these impacts. The degree of impact is categorized into the following:

- A. Severe – **the affected area of the property is 20% or more**. The affected asset can also be classified as severely affected if the remaining portion is no longer economically viable for continued use. The property owner in this case must be fully compensated: current market value for the land, replacement cost for the structures and other improvements, and current market value for the trees, crops and perennials.
- B. Marginal – **the affected area of the property is less than 20%**. The affected asset is still economically viable or livable and can still maintain its useful function for which it was developed. The compensation, in this case, will be on the affected portion only of the property on the basis of: current market value for the land, replacement cost for the structure and/or other improvement and current market value for the trees, crops and perennials.

3.2.1 Impact on Land

Based on the results of the parcellary survey. The classification of the affected lots is divided into agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial. There are affected lots that have no known land use.

Based on **Table 3.2-1**, a total of 1,001 lots with an area of 592,803 sq. m. are affected across all areas majority of which are lots that are classified as residential covering 236,074.43 sq. m. This is followed by agricultural lots covering 167,643.75 sq. m. Imus City is the least affected area that will be traversed by the proposed flood control project, while Noveleta has the largest area of affected lots.

Aside from this, **Table 3.2-2** also shows the severity of impacts of affected lots in the project area. In total, there are 716 severely affected lots and 312 marginally affected lots, while 2 lots are yet to be verified by the parcellary team due to empty data or there is no indicated value on the total lot area in the masterlist.



Table 3.2-1 Summary of Affected Lots by Municipality and Land Use

Land Use	General Trias		Imus		Kawit		Noveleta		Rosario		Unknown		All Municipalities	
	No. of Affected Lots	Affected Lot Area in sq. m.	No. of Affected Lots	Affected Lot Area in sq. m.	No. of Affected Lots	Affected Lot Area in sq. m.	No. of Affected Lots	Affected Lot Area in sq. m.	No. of Affected Lots	Affected Lot Area in sq. m.	No. of Affected Lots	Affected Lot Area in sq. m.	No. of Affected Lots	Affected Lot Area in sq. m.
Agricultural	27	32,458.75					17	126,426	3	6,585	1	2,174	48	167,643.75
Commercial	10	4,586					5	15,360					15	19,946
Industrial	5	25,383					6	37,260	1	5,510			12	68,153
Residential	302	78,125	2	61			190	81,299.93	108	75,915.5	7	673	609	236,074.43
Unknown *	68	31,434.5	2	47.5	2	367	20	17,650	10	2,760	85	47,400	187	99,659
Private Cemetery							130	1,327.37					130	1,327.37
Total	412	171,987.25	4	108.5	2	367	368	279,323.30	122	90,770.5	93	50,247	1,001	592,803.55

Note:

1. Unknown pertains to lots in the parcellary masterlist with no indicated land use and no indicated municipality in the official documents.
2. Data used in the table is based on the revised Parcellary Masterlist as of 2nd week of February 2025 (finalization ongoing before official submission)
3. Data on subdivided lots in Love Memorial or Private Cemetery in Noveleta is included since it is included in the compensation for affected land used in the entitlement matrix

Table 3.2-2 Summary of Severity of Impacts of Land by Contract Package

Contract Package	No. of Severely Affected lots	No. of Marginally Affected Lots	Total
1	252	67	319
1- Cemetery	130		130
2	201	165	366
3	71	50	121
4	50	29	79
5	12	1	13
Grand Total	716	312	1,028

3.2.2 On Graves and Other Structures within the Affected Cemeteries

Noveleta Public Cemetery

There are 200 graves and 2 other improvements; a building for segregation and a comfort room, will be severely affected in the Noveleta Public Cemetery. These structures are located in Barangay Salcedo I, Municipality of Noveleta.



Table 3.2-3 summarizes the types of grave structures in the public cemetery.





Table 3.2-3
Number of Affected Graves in Noveleta Public Cemetery

Affected Structures	No. of Graves	Other Structures
1unit burial vault	43	
1unit burial vault with bone box	2	
1unit burial vault with urn box	1	
2 units burial vault	18	
3 units burial vault	3	
5 units burial vault	1	
5 units burial vault with 1 bone box	1	
8 units burial vault and 5 bone box	1	
Apartment type burial vault	1	
Comfort Room		1
Empty burial structure	3	
Materials Recovery Facility		1
Mausoleum (1unit burial vault with 1 urn vault and bone box)	1	
Mausoleum (1unit burial vault with 1 urn vault)	2	
Mausoleum (1unit burial vault with 2 bone box)	1	
Mausoleum (1unit burial vault with 2 urn vault)	1	
Mausoleum (1unit burial vault with bone box)	4	
Mausoleum (1unit burial vault with CR)	2	
Mausoleum (1unit burial vault)	1	
Mausoleum (2 units burial vault and bone box)	5	
Mausoleum (2 units burial vault and urn box)	1	
Mausoleum (2 units burial vault and urn box with CR)	32	
Mausoleum (2 units burial vault)	2	
Mausoleum (2 urn vault)	2	
Mausoleum (3 units burial vault with bone box)	1	
Mausoleum (3 units burial vault)	45	
Mausoleum (4 units burial vault)	1	
Mausoleum (5 units burial vault)	1	
Mausoleum (6 units burial vault)	2	
Two-storey Mausoleum (1unit burial vault)	1	
Two-storey Mausoleum (2 units burial vault)	1	
Total (202)	200	2



The two (2) other structures that will be affected in the public cemetery are a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and a comfort room. The table below (**Table 3.2-4**) shows the details of these affected structures.

Table 3.2-4
Other Affected Structures in the Noveleta Public Cemetery

Photo	Description
 <p>Front View</p>	<p>Structure Type: Materials Recovery Facility Location: inside the Noveleta Public Cemetery Area: 80 square meters</p>
 <p>Rear Side View</p>	
 <p>Front View</p>	<p>Structure Type: Comfort room Location: inside the Noveleta Public Cemetery Area: 12 square meters</p>
 <p>Right Side View</p>	

Love Memorial Cemetery

The Project will traverse a cemetery area that is privately owned. Love Memorial Cemetery is a privately owned cemetery managed by the People's Park Developers Inc. **Table 3.2** summarizes the number of affected graves in the private cemetery, which constitutes to a total of 106 graves and improvements.



Table 3.2-5
Number of Affected Graves in Love Memorial Cemetery

Affected Structures	No. of Graves	Other Structures
1-Unit burial vault with concrete pavement	30	
1-Unit burial vault with concrete pavement & canopy	2	
1-Unit burial vault and eight small vaults with concrete pavement	1	
2-Unit burial vaults with canopy	1	
2-Unit burial vaults with concrete pavement	14	
2-Unit burial vaults with concrete pavement & canopy	1	
2-Unit burial vaults with pavement and wall	1	
Concrete Pavement		2
Mausoleum	1	
Mausoleum with 1-unit burial vault	26	
Mausoleum with concrete pavement	1	
Mausoleum with 2-unit burial vaults	25	
Mausoleum with 4-unit burial vaults	1	
Grand Total (106)	104	2

Appendix 2 shows the locations of affected graves and other improvements within the Noveleta public cemetery and Love Memorial.

3.2.3 On Crops and Trees

There are **8,957** trees and crops that will be affected by the project across all contract packages. Contract Package 1 registered the highest number of affected crops and trees followed by Contract Package 5 while Contract Package 3 has the lowest. These comprise trees, shrubs, fruit trees, and various crops and vegetables like kalabasa or squash, camote, bananas, ampalaya and gabi or taro. Timber trees include balte, bangkal, ipil-ipil, coconut, talisay, mahogany and narra. Guava, guyabano, aratiles, langka, macopa, mango, papaya, suha or pomelo, and santol are among the various fruit trees in the project area. Examples of shrubs are gumamela, jasmine, kalamansi, malunggay and santan.

The following tables indicate the affected number of crops and trees and the corresponding valuation.

Table 3.2-6
Affected Crops and Trees

Contract Package	Number of Affected Crops and Trees
1	5,038
2	323
3	232



Contract Package	Number of Affected Crops and Trees
4	254
5	3,110
TOTAL Number	8,957
Valuation	₱1,727,510.99

Table 3.2-7
Indicated Value of Trees along Right of Way

TREES AND CROPS						
DESCRIPTION	CONTRACT PACKAGE 1	CONTRACT PACKAGE 2	CONTRACT PACKAGE 3	CONTRACT PACKAGE 4	CONTRACT PACKAGE 5	TOTAL
	(Php)	(Php)	(Php)	(Php)	(Php)	(Php)
<i>Common Trees</i>	134,180.00	90,480.00	28,880.00	24,300.00	8,740.00	286,580.00
<i>Other Species</i>	806,816.00	16,424.00	24,858.00	10,397.00	493,210.00	1,351,705.00
<i>Forest Trees</i>	41,447.87	13,209.70	17,709.36	3,683.80	13,175.26	89,225.99
TOTAL	982,443.87	120,113.70	71,447.36	38,380.80	515,125.26	1,727,510.99

Table 3.2-8
Land Valuation of Affected Lots

	No. of Affected Lots	Total Affected Area (sq. m.)	Market Value (Php)
CP 1	319	322,940.47	₱2,392,597,800.00
CP1 – cemetery	130	1,327.37	₱29,202,140.00
CP2	281	81,573.50	₱777,464,200.00
CP 3	140	32,444.25	₱334,227,050.00
CP 4	80	54,703.00	₱831,003,700.00
CP 5	15	88,717.00	₱207,401,300.00
Total	965	580,378.22	₱4,571,896,190.00

Note: CP 1 Land Valuation follows the 2022 cut-off date.

Table 3.2-9
Summary of Valuations of Affected Properties

CP	Land	Structures	Trees and Crops	Total
1	₱2,421,799,940.00	₱834,894,498.30	₱982,443.87	₱3,257,676,882.17
2	₱777,464,200.00	₱260,445,951.01	₱120,113.70	₱1,038,030,264.71
3	₱334,227,050.00	₱78,908,141.94	₱71,447.36	₱413,206,639.30
4	₱831,003,700.00	₱259,174,248.82	₱38,380.80	₱1,090,216,329.62
5	₱207,401,300.00	₱2,443,568.23	₱515,125.26	₱210,359,993.49
Total	₱4,571,896,190.00	₱1,435,866,408.30	₱1,727,510.99	₱6,009,490,109.29



3.3 IMPACT ON PEOPLE

The proposed flood control project will traverse five (5) LGUs and in these LGUs, households and their assets will be affected. The census tagging conducted in these LGUs aims to provide the count of the affected families and structures within the right of way.

Once the census tagging has been conducted in the area, a socio-economic survey that aims to gather socio economic information and other information that will be used for the determination of the compensation, eligibility to other entitlements, and resettlement or relocation.

3.3.1 On Households

Based on the results of the socio-economic survey and census tagging in the area, there are 1,246 project-affected households/families (PAFs) and a total of 4,587 individuals or Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the five areas of the project.

Based on the survey conducted in the area, the majority of the affected persons were informal settlers meaning that they do not own the land where they live and including the structure, or they may have built the structure themselves when they occupied the land. Out of 1,246 PAFs, there were 242 titled owners, 92 renters, 387 rent-free, 1 caretaker, 98 who refused to be interviewed or were not in their place of residence during the time of the interview, and 426 who did not provide any information during the time of the survey; hence, no details were gathered. Renters per DPWH DRAM will be provided ample time to find a new place to rent. As per DPWH during coordination meetings on ROW, renters may be given access to housing if there will be excess units after all ISFs have been relocated. It is important to note that SES was not conducted for Unida Church and School, Profriends Subdivision, and the structure owner of 4 affected structures in Sta. Rosa II due to their refusal.

Table 3.3-1
Project Affected Families per LGU

City/ Municipality	Titled	Renter	Rent-free	Refused/ Absentee	Did not provide any information	Caretaker	TOTAL
General Trias	91	16	33	10	70		220
Imus			1				1
Kawit	12	1	4	1	3		21
Noveleta	113	75	327	87	253	1	856
Rosario	26		22		100		148
Grand Total	242	92	387	98	426	1	1,246

Table 3.3-2
Project Affected Families per Contract Package

Contract package	TOTAL PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES						
	Titled	Renter	Rent-free	Refused/ Absentee	Di not provide any information	Caretaker	Total
1	130	75	346	83	247	1	882
2	79	11	27	6	69		192



Contract package	TOTAL PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES						
	Titled	Renter	Rent-free	Refused/Absentee	Di not provide any information	Caretaker	Total
3	22	6	12	9	38		87
4	3		2		72		77
5	8						8
TOTAL	242	92	387	98	426	1	1,246

Table 3.3-3
Project Affected Persons (PAPs) per Contract Package

Contract package	TOTAL PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES						
	Titled	Renter	Rent-free	Refused/Absentee	Di not provide any information	Caretaker	Total
1	460	250	1,174	334	897	2	3,117
2	379	58	113	19	253		826
3	82	18	45	21	183		349
4	4		11		260		275
5	20						20
TOTAL	945	326	1,343	374	1,597	2	4,587

3.3.2 On Structures

The results presented in this section are based on the traditional ground survey and rapid survey. The traditional ground survey made use of the usual method of placing tag numbers in a sticker form containing the tag number for the surveyor to use later in counting the affected structures.

Meanwhile, rapid survey has been put into use by using cameras through videography to rapidly record the form and make of the affected structure. The rapid survey also made use of Geographic Information System (GIS) to assign a tag number based on the results of the videos and photos.

Based on the field survey conducted in the area, the proposed flood control project will affect a total of 1,676 structures composed of residential, mixed-use, commercial, institutional, and other improvements, including those affected in the Public and Private Cemeteries.

Out of 1,676 structures, 202 are affected graves and other structures in the public cemetery and 106 in private cemetery. Majority or almost half of the structures are classified as residential structures while 134 are mixed use. In the right of way, there are 57 commercial structures that will be affected by the project and 639 total other improvements (**Table 3.3-4**).



Table 3.3-4
Affected Structures along the Right-Of-Way

Contract Package	Commercial	Institutional	Mixed	Other Land Improvements	Residential	Grand Total
1	36	14	92	181	541	1,172
Public cemetery				202		
Private cemetery				106		
2	7	3	19	83	159	271
3	2	3	19	37	56	117
4	11	2	2	26	63	104
5	1		2	4	5	12
Grand Total	57	22	134	639	824	1,676

The table below (**Table 3.3-5**) also shows the summary of the type of materials of the affected structures and improvements.

As presented in the table below (**Table 3.3-5**), almost all structures within the right-of-way or 1,530 are severely affected (198 of which are from the public cemetery, while 106 are from the private cemetery). 125 structures are marginally affected and 21 are within the 3-meter buffer zone. The buffer zone was created since there were no alignment markers during the asset valuation survey. Nearby structures within the alignment were found on site but could not be seen in the aerial view map due to tree cover. In the same table, the majority of the structures are of concrete type, 776, followed by 304 burial units (and mausoleums) at the public and private cemetery. There are also 20 G.I. Pipes or manual hand pumps that are affected within the alignment. It is important to note that a total of 51 structures do not have a photo reference due to the denied entry in the Municipality of Rosario during the asset valuation survey. Moreover, these structures with no photo references are not visible through the drone survey and in public street view.

Table 3.3-5
Severity of Impact and Type of Affected Structures along the Right-Of-Way

Contract Package	Severe	Marginal	Within 3m Buffer*	Concrete	Wood	Light Material	Semi-Concrete	Others**
1	828	27	9	426	177	68	154	G.I Pipes- 14 No Photo Reference- 25
Public Cemetery	198	3	1	2				Burial Units- 200
Private Cemetery	106			2				Burial Units- 104
2	218	50	3	205	13	29	21	G.I Pipes- 3
3	81	29	7	73	13	20	8	G.I Pipes- 3
4	87	16	1	65		7	6	No Photo Reference- 26



Contract Package	Severe	Marginal	Within 3m Buffer*	Concrete	Wood	Light Material	Semi-Concrete	Others**
5	12			3	4	5		
Grand Total	1,530	125	21	776	207	129	189	Burial Units- 304 G.I Pipes- 20 No Photo Reference- 51

Note:

*- Alignment markers were not present during the asset survey activity. Some structures could not be validated in using the provided aerial view map due to tree cover. With this, a 3-meter buffer was created and structures within the buffer were included in the survey.

** - Others pertain to burial units in the affected cemeteries, G.I. Pipe or Manual Hand Pumps “Poso”, and “No Photo Reference” due to denied entry in the Municipality of Rosario.

3.4 AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION OF IMPACT

3.4.1 Measures Taken during Detailed Engineering Design (DED) Stage of Project Development

During DED, measures for avoidance and minimization of social impacts were further considered resulting in the reduction of land acquisition and the number of affected households, infrastructures, and facilities as described below:

(1) Minimizing Land Acquisition and Impact on People

a. Mitigation Measure for Improvement of Rio Grande and Ylang-Ylang Rivers

River improvement works on Rio Grande and Ylang-Ylang Rivers will involve channel widening, construction of revetment which will require land taking and which in turn affect existing settlement areas along both sides of the rivers. Antel Grand Village is a subdivision located in-between the Rio Grande River and the Ylang-Ylang River and will be adversely affected. Coordination with Antel Grand Village (AGV), has been made from time to time during DED and continued efforts to find ways of minimizing land taking on the premium AGV property as well as to avoid impacts on its water supply system.

Further, with due considerations to queries and requests from identified property owners, the alignments of the Rio Grande River (downstream section) and Ylang-Ylang River improvement works were adjusted to mitigate the impacts on these areas as shown in **Figure 3.4-1**. Reviewing additionally the longitudinal profile of the rivers, its channel depth and maintaining the required flow capacity the design flood level, adjustment was done to reduce land taking by as much as 30 to 40% as shown in **Table 3.4-1**.



Figure 3.4-1
Minimizing Impact on Areas along Rio Grande and Ylang-Ylang Rivers

Table 3.4-1
Reduction of Land Acquisition for ROW

River	Bank Side/ Location	Area of ROW*		Ratio of Reduction (%)
		JICA F/S (2017)	DED (2020)	
Rio Grande River (Downstream Section)	Left bank (Settlement Area in Brgy. Bacao II, General Trias)	0.55 ha	0.33 ha	40.0
	Right bank (Antel Grand Village)	1.97 ha	1.36 ha	31.0
Ylang-Ylang River	Left bank (Antel Grand Village)	3.42 ha	2.18 ha	36.3
	Right bank (Settlement Area, Brgy. San Sebastian, Kawit)	1.41 ha	0.84 ha	40.4

Note) *: Area between river boundary and ROW limit computed on Auto-CAD.

b. Mitigation Measure on Maalimango Creek

Residents of Sanchez Subdivision in Barangay Bagbag I, Rosario, located along left bank of the Maalimango Creek showed their attachment to the current living place and opposition to being displaced under the Project. Considering their strong petition to minimize the impact on the subdivision, the alignment of Maalimango Creek improvement was reviewed. By shifting the alignment eastward as shown in **Figure 3.4-2**, the number of affected residences from the Subdivision was reduced.



Nonetheless, the eastward shift in alignment resulted in the number of affected structures along the right bank of the Creek. Notwithstanding, the increment in affected structures along this right bank is less than the decrement of affected structures along the left bank, thus resulting in a net decrease of five structures in the total number of affected buildings as shown in **Table 3.4-2**.

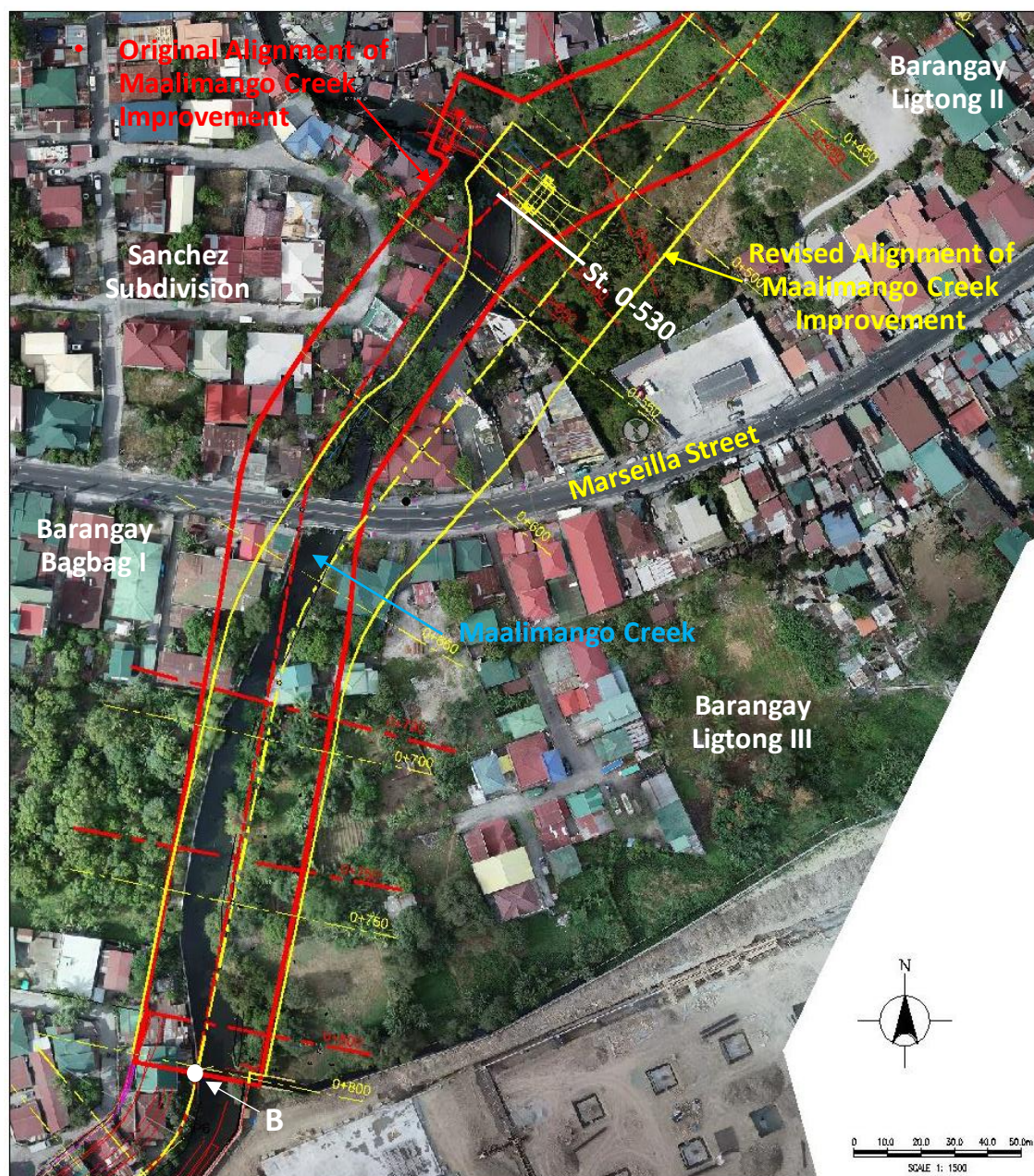


Figure 3.4-2
Mitigating Impact of Maalimango Creek Improvement on Sanchez Subdivision

Table 3.4-2
Comparison of Impacts of Maalimango Creek Improvement

No.	Parameter	Original Alignment (JICA F/S)	Revised Alignment (Shifted Eastward)
1	Length of Alignment* (m)	285.2	270.6



No.	Parameter	Original Alignment (JICA F/S)	Revised Alignment (Shifted Eastward)
	(Center line of Creek)		
2	Land Acquisition Area (excluding river channel of Maalimango Creek) (m2)	7,294	7,321
3	Number of affected buildings to be displaced along the river section*	21	16

Note) * River section between St. 0+530 to Point B in **Figure 3.3-2**.

(2) Avoidance of Impact on Existing Infrastructures

a. Minimizing Impact on Barangay Roads

Review and adjustment of river improvement of Rio Grande River and Ylang-Ylang Rivers mentioned above was also aimed at avoiding impacts on existing barangay roads, i.e., General Antonio Road along Rio Grande River and M. Salud Road along Ylang-Ylang River as shown in **Figure 3.4-3**. With the adjustments, these roads will no longer be adversely affected.

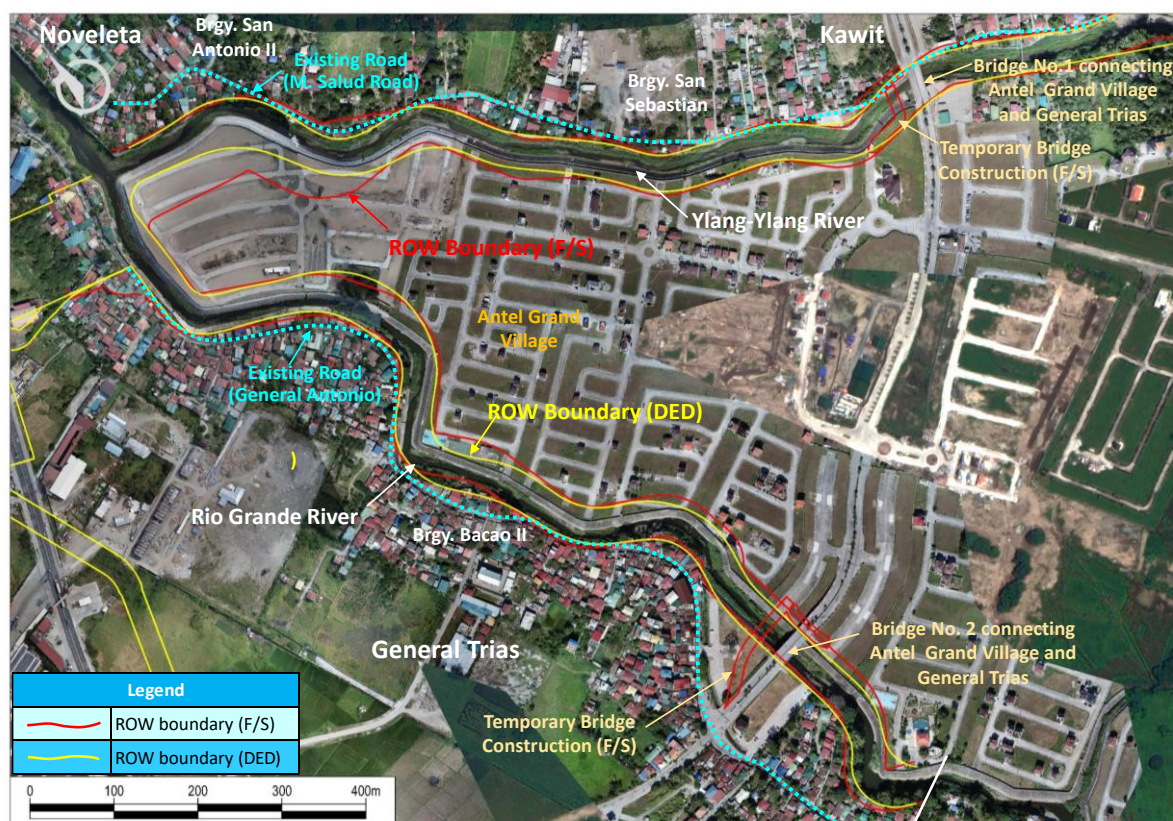


Figure 3.4-3
Minimization of Impact on Existing Settlement and Barangay Roads

b. Avoidance of Impact on Bridges

Bridges on Ylang-Ylang River and on Rio Grande River connects Antel Grand Village with Kawit and General Trias (Bridge No. 1 and 2 as shown in **Figure 3.4-3**). These bridges were initially planned to be replaced by new bridges to increase river flow capacity during the F/S stage. A review of the necessity of bridge replacement together with the review of the proposed river improvement was done during the current DED stage.



Through hydraulic analysis, it has been established that the water levels on the two rivers are lower than the high-water level for the design flood level with enough clearance up to the bridge girder. The replacement of the two bridges, therefore, has been cancelled and the existing bridges will remain as is. Further, land taking is no longer necessary contrary to initial anticipation for the bridge replacement.

3.5 MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE IMPACT

Social impacts of the Project were discussed in previous sections (Section 3.1 and 3.2) which include the following:

- (a) Land acquisition,
- (b) Involuntary resettlement,
- (c) Impact on structures and other improvements,
- (d) Impacts on trees and crops, and
- (e) Impacts on livelihood including income loss.

Regarding land acquisition, impacts on structures and improvements, and impacts on trees and crops, there will be compensation pursuant to RA 10752 and its IRR. The details of the compensation are described in Chapter 6 “Compensation and Entitlement.”

For impacts on involuntary resettlement, a relocation and resettlement program will be implemented. As previously identified during the F/S stage, the development of a resettlement site is made an integral component of the Project. Chapters 7 “Resettlement Options” of this Report describes in detail the mitigation and entitlement measures to be undertaken. For mitigating impacts on livelihood including income loss, mitigation measures for livelihood restoration, this is comprehensively described in Chapter 8 “Livelihood Rehabilitation Options”. In this section, several support programs from different government partner agencies as well as private entities will be tapped to maximize the possibilities and opportunities for displaced family members in finding opportunities better income or at least have the same economic status before the project. In this section, mitigation measure for affected households and affected graves are discussed.

3.5.1 Mitigation Measures for the Affected Households

Project affected persons may avail of the relocation options that will be provided by the project, subject to assessment for qualification based on the eligibility criteria by the concerned government agencies. Affected persons shall also be compensated for the loss of their properties and structures due to the right of way of the project. They can also avail of financial support for transportation cost when they opt to go back to their places of origin through the Balik Probinsya Program.

To address the negative impact of the project on PAPs, certain mitigation measures will be in place such as the following:

- Compensation at current market value on the affected lots
- Compensation at replacement cost of the affected structures and improvements.
- Provision of livelihood support assistance

3.5.2 Other Mitigation Measures

a. Relocation of Affected Graves

It was revealed during the F/S stage that the Noveleta Public Cemetery is partially located within the ROW of the proposed San Juan Diversion Channel.



Through a thorough inventory, there are 186 affected graves that needs to be relocated. Each grave varies from having 1 to 7 burial units.

Plates 1 to 13 shows some of the affected graves within the project right of way.

	
Plate 1 1 Unit Burial Vault	Plate 2 2 Unit Burial Vault
	
Plate 3 3 Unit Burial Vault	Plate 4 5 Unit Burial Vault
	
Plate 5 7 Unit Burial Vault	Plate 6 Burial Vault (Apartment Type)



	
Plate 7 Mausoleum with 1 Unit	Plate 8 Mausoleum with 2 Unit Burial Vault
	
Plate 9 Mausoleum with 3 Unit Burial Vault	Plate 10 Mausoleum with 4 Unit Burial Vault
	
Plate 11 Mausoleum with 5 Unit Burial Vault	Plate 12 Mausoleum with 6 Unit Burial Vault



Plate 13
Two (2)-Storey Mausoleum with 2-unit burial vaults

A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between DPWH-UPMO and Noveleta LGU was forged in September 2018, whereby the affected tombs will be excavated, the remains will be exhumed and transferred to a new cemetery, the Love Memorial Park which is a private cemetery. All expenses related to the relocation and transfer of the remains will be covered by the Project. The LGU will notify each family relations of the affected graves.

In the private cemetery Love Memorial there are 130 lots and 106 graves and structures that are affected. Corresponding valuations for these areas are **₱29,202,140.00** and **₱26,935,574.14**.



CHAPTER 4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE SURVEYED RESPONDENTS IN THE PROJECT-AFFECTED CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES

4.1 SCOPE OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

The Socio-Economic Survey (SES) was carried out to obtain the baseline demographic and socio-economic profile of the households within the project area. Using a questionnaire, the survey team collected data such as demographics, house ownership, income and expenditures, and perception about the proposed relocation. In general, the survey gathered the following basic information:

- Name, age, sex, educational attainment of the household head, spouse, and other household members
- Tenure status
- Primary and secondary source of income including expenditure level
- Transportation cost
- Living conditions
- Housing conditions
- Family health conditions
- Gender related concerns
- Community conditions
- Social organizations and community network
- Resettlement preference; and
- Project awareness and perception

The survey instrument used for the project is attached in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 LIMITATIONS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

The community lockdown in 2019 brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in movement restrictions. This has negative impacts on the collection of data from the targeted respondents, engagement and coordination with appropriate national and local government offices (securing permits) and movement of survey team (asset inventory, tagging, etc.).

In January 2024 a survey was conducted among 667 households and 123 business establishments in Noveleta to supplement and cover those that refused or were considered absentees in 2019. The following Section presents the profile of the entire population of respondents for the survey.

Methodology

The socio-economic study was conducted from August 2019 to early months of 2020 in two (2) cities and three (3) municipalities in the Province of Cavite covering 23 affected barangays. This study was undertaken by gathering data from a baseline survey of affected households who underwent face-to-face interviews. Participants in this survey consisted of household heads as the priority respondent. In case the household head is not available, spouses of the household head, eldest children (at least 18 years old) and caretakers were invited to answer the survey.

Due to the limitations posed by the pandemic in 2019, another survey was conducted in January 2024 in the municipality of Noveleta to reinforce and supplement the data taken during the 2019 survey.



4.3 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The surveyed population are considered as potential PAPs or Project Affected People and are mainly Categorized as indicated in this diagram below. The vulnerable group is comprised of poor women, female headed households, senior citizens, PWDs, and the youth.

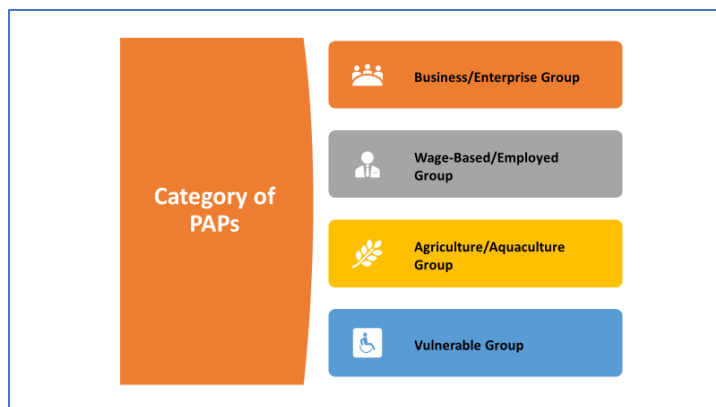


Table 4.3-1 presents the number of respondents in the affected municipalities and cities. A total of 1,146 respondents agreed to be interviewed for the project while 100 refused to answer or were absentees or were not in their place of residence at the time of the survey but their structures have been included in the tagging.

Table 4.3-1
Number of Respondents in the affected cities/ municipalities

Cities/Municipalities	Number of Respondents	Number of Respondents who did not participate in the survey	Grand Total
Imus	1		1
General Trias	210	10	220
Kawit	20	1	21
Noveleta	767	89	856
Rosario	148		148
Grand Total	1,146	100	1,246

Note: Two respondents who did not participate in the socio-economic survey were classified as titled in the count of PAFs.



The socio-economic study report will present baseline and perception data of the 1,246 household respondents comprising the population of respondents included in the survey. A breakdown is shown in **Table 4.3-2**, which presents the number of survey respondents by CP, mostly household heads (41.09%) or their spouses (18.78%) in the absence of the household heads during the field interviews.

Table 4.3-2
Number of Respondents by Tenorial Type

Contract package	TOTAL PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES						
	Titled	Renter	Rent-free	Refused/ Absentee	Di not provide any information	Caretaker	Total
1	130	75	346	83	247	1	882
2	79	11	27	6	69		192
3	22	6	12	9	38		87
4	3		2		72		77
5	8						8
TOTAL	242	92	387	98	426	1	1,246

Table 4.3-3
Number of Respondents by Type

Respondent Type	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
HH Head	1	51	14	446		512
Spouse		18		216		234
Son/ Daughter		6		30		36
Parent		2		6		8
Sibling		1		2		3
Other						
Owner				1		1
Government staff						
Relative/ Caretaker				6		6
Employee				1		1
Landlady/ Tenant/ Renter		1				1
Other Type/ Did not respond/ Refused		141	7	148	148	444
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
HH Head	0.08%	4.09%	1.12%	35.79%	0.00%	41.09%
Spouse	0.00%	1.44%	0.00%	17.34%	0.00%	18.78%



Respondent Type	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Son/ Daughter	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	2.41%	0.00%	2.89%
Parent	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	0.64%
Sibling	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.24%
Other	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Owner	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.08%
Government staff	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Relative/ Caretaker	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	0.48%
Employee	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.08%
Landlady/ Tenant/ Renter	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%
Other Type/ Did not respond/ Refused	0.00%	11.32%	0.56%	11.88%	11.88%	35.63%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%



4.4 AGE AND GENDER PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The active labor force within the age bracket of 15 to 64 comprise 53.06% of the total respondents Those belonging to other age groups are:

- Less than 15 years old (0.08% of male and 0.16% for female)
- 15-24 years old (2.57% of male and 3.37% for female)
- 25-54 years old (14.29% of males and 24.24% females)
- 55- 64 years old (3.53% of male and 5.06% for female)
- 65 years old and over (2.17% of male and 3.05% for female)

4.4.1 Age and Gender Profile of Household Head as Survey Respondents

43.42% of respondents are males and 56.58% are females. 38.53% are within the economically productive age bracket of 25-54 years old. Household heads survey respondents belonging to the age group of 55-64 years old and 65 years and over account for 5.70% males and 8.11% females, respectively.

Table 4.4-1 presents the age groups by gender of household heads.

Table 4.4-1
Age and Gender Profile of Household Head Respondents

Age	Imus		General Trias		Kawit		Noveleta		Rosario		All Cities/Municipalities	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than 15							1	2			1	2
15-24			3	6		1	29	35			32	42
25-54			18	33	5	2	155	267			178	302
55-64		1	11	12		3	33	47			44	63
65 and over			3	4	2		22	34			27	38



Age	Imus		General Trias		Kawit		Noveleta		Rosario		All Cities/Municipalities	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No answer/ Refused			66	64	4	4	115	116	74	74	259	258
Subtotal		1	101	119	11	10	355	501	74	74	541	705
Total	1		220		21		856		148		1,246	
Percentage (%)												
Less than 15	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.16%
15-24	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.48%	0.00%	0.08%	2.33%	2.81%	0.00%	0.00%	2.57%	3.37%
25-54	0.00%	0.00%	1.44%	2.65%	0.40%	0.16%	12.44%	21.43%	0.00%	0.00%	14.29%	24.24%
55-64	0.00%	0.08%	0.88%	0.96%	0.00%	0.24%	2.65%	3.77%	0.00%	0.00%	3.53%	5.06%
65 and over	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.32%	0.16%	0.00%	1.77%	2.73%	0.00%	0.00%	2.17%	3.05%
No answer/ refused	0.00%	0.00%	5.30%	5.14%	0.32%	0.32%	9.23%	9.31%	5.94%	5.94%	20.79%	20.71%
Subtotal	0.00%	0.08%	8.11%	9.55%	0.88%	0.80%	28.49%	40.21%	5.94%	5.94%	43.42%	56.58%
Total	0.08%		17.66%		1.69%		68.70%		11.88%		100.00%	



4.5 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The household sizes of the surveyed households range from 3-5. The City of Imus has a household size of 3 while General Trias City has 4 (**Table 4.5-1**). The municipalities of Noveleta has 3 while Kawit, and Rosario both have 5.

Table 4.5-1
Household Size of Surveyed Households in the Affected Area

City/Municipality	Household Size
Imus	3
General Trias	4
Kawit	5
Noveleta	3
Rosario	5

Table 4.5-2
Household Size of Surveyed Households

Household Size	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
1 to 3	1	59	5	422	9	496
4 to 6		140	15	370	139	664
7 to 9		14	1	54		69
10 and above		7		10		17
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246

For respondents who refused/absentees during the survey, municipal household size in Table 4.5-1 was used.

4.6 PLACE OF ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENTS

The household heads mostly originated from the Province of Cavite, comprising 27.93%, while other household heads said that they originated from other parts of Luzon (9.39%). Other household heads claimed that they originated from Visayas (9.79%) and Mindanao (3.77%), while 2.33% originated from Metro Manila. **Table 4.6-1** presents the place of origin of household head respondents.

Table 4.6-1
Place of Origin of Household Survey Respondents

Place of Origin	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Cavite		45	14	289		348
China		1				1
Luzon		11		106		117
Metro Manila		1		28		29
Mindanao	1	5		41		47



Place of Origin	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
No Answer/ Refused		150	7	277	148	582
Visayas		7		115		122
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Cavite	0.00%	3.61%	1.12%	23.19%	0.00%	27.93%
China	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%
Luzon	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	8.51%	0.00%	9.39%
Metro Manila	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	2.25%	0.00%	2.33%
Mindanao	0.08%	0.40%	0.00%	3.29%	0.00%	3.77%
No Answer/ Refused	0.00%	12.04%	0.56%	22.23%	11.88%	46.71%
Visayas	0.00%	0.56%	0.00%	9.23%	0.00%	9.79%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%

4.7 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES GROUP

None of the survey respondents belong to an indigenous group. This is verified by NCIP that there has been no official declaration of Indigenous Peoples Group in the surveyed cities and municipalities.

4.8 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

About 26.08% of the household heads in the affected area have finished junior high school. About 9.23%, 7.78% and 5.22% finished elementary, college/ university diploma and senior high school, respectively. About 1% had finished graduate school, while other levels, such as vocational is at 2.81%, and about 47% is comprised of those who refused and did not indicate any formal schooling (**Table 4.8-1**).

Table 4.8-1
Educational Attainment of Household Head Respondents

Educational Attainment	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
No school		4		5		9
Pre-School				2		2
Elementary School		5	4	106		115
Junior High School	1	34	7	283		325
Senior High School		1		64		65
Vocational School		4		31		35
College/University		9	3	85		97
Graduate School		1		11		12
No answer/ Refused		162	7	269	148	586
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
No school	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	0.72%



Educational Attainment	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Pre-School	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.16%
Elementary School	0.00%	0.40%	0.32%	8.51%	0.00%	9.23%
Junior High School	0.08%	2.73%	0.56%	22.71%	0.00%	26.08%
Senior High School	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	5.14%	0.00%	5.22%
Vocational School	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	2.49%	0.00%	2.81%
College/University	0.00%	0.72%	0.24%	6.82%	0.00%	7.78%
Graduate School	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	0.96%
No answer/ Refused	0.00%	13.00%	0.56%	21.59%	11.88%	47.03%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%

Table 4.8-2
Educational Attainment of Household Members of Survey Respondents

Educational Attainment	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
No school	73		15		13	45
Pre-School	32				6	26
Elementary School	515		23	21	379	92
Junior High School	1475	1	163	20	1100	191
Senior High School	305		2		251	52
College/University	455		35	14	307	99
Graduate School	49		4		39	6
Vocational School	163		18		123	22
NO ANSWER/Refused	1520		648	25	817	30
Grand Total	4,587	1	908	80	3,035	563
Percentage (%)						
No school	1.59%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.28%	0.98%
Pre-School	0.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.57%
Elementary School	11.23%	0.00%	0.50%	0.46%	8.26%	2.01%
Junior High School	32.16%	0.02%	3.55%	0.44%	23.98%	4.16%
Senior High School	6.65%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	5.47%	1.13%
College/University	9.92%	0.00%	0.76%	0.31%	6.69%	2.16%
Graduate School	1.07%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	0.85%	0.13%
Vocational School	3.55%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	2.68%	0.48%
NO ANSWER/Refused	33.14%	0.00%	14.13%	0.55%	17.81%	0.65%
Grand Total	100.00%	0.02%	19.80%	1.74%	66.17%	12.27%



4.9 ACCESS TO BASIC UTILITIES

4.9.1 Drinking Water

Private providers were the main source of drinking and potable water among the 73.35% of survey respondents. Other sources of drinking water included tap water (5.62%), and other natural sources such as springs (4.01%) and wells (less than 1%).

Table 4.9-1 presents the sources of drinking water of survey respondents.

Table 4.9-1
Sources of Drinking Water of Survey Respondents

Source of Drinking water	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Purchased purified water		57	18	699	140	914
Tap Water		10		57	3	70
Spring		3		47		50
Well	1	4			2	7
NO ANSWER/ Refused		146	3	53	3	205
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Purchased purified water	0.00%	4.57%	1.44%	56.10%	11.24%	73.35%
Tap Water	0.00%	0.810%	0.00%	4.57%	0.24%	5.62%
Spring	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	3.77%	0.00%	4.01%
Well	0.08%	0.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.56%
NO ANSWER/ Refused	0.00%	11.72%	0.24%	4.25%	0.24%	16.45%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%



4.9.2 Water for Domestic Uses

Tap water operated by private companies such as Maynilad, Nawasa, etc., and purchase of purified water are the most common sources of water for domestic uses such as cooking, washing clothes, taking a bath, cleaning, etc. There were households who also resort to fetching water from deep wells accounting for 5.97%. Details are presented in **Table 4.9-2** as to water sources for domestic use of households, including tap water and deep wells.

Table 4.9-2
Sources of Water for Domestic Uses of Survey Respondents

Source of Drinking water	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Deep well		15	4	55		74
Private company (Maynilad, etc.)		32	10	78		120
Purchased purified water	1	36		578		615
NO ANSWER/ Refused		137	7	145	148	437
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Deep well	0.00%	1.20%	0.32%	4.44%	0.00%	5.97%
Private company (Maynilad, etc.)	0.00%	2.57%	0.81%	6.29%	0.00%	9.68%
Purchased purified water	0.08%	2.89%	0.00%	46.61%	0.00%	49.60%
NO ANSWER/ Refused	0.00%	11.00%	0.56%	11.29%	11.94%	34.76%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.63%	11.94%	100.00%

4.10 SOURCE OF POWER FOR LIGHTING PURPOSES

Manila Electric Company, such as MERALCO is the main source of electric power across all households at 58.43%. Kerosene is also popularly used by the respondents comprising about 1% while a remarkable 5.54% were allowed to tap from an existing electricity line to have access to electric power.

Table 4.10-1 presents the various sources of power for lighting within the households which is very important for women to do their household chores and for children to study even at night. Community lighting such as street posts ensures safety among the people while traveling at night.

Table 4.10-1
Sources of Power for Lighting Purposes

Source of Lighting	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Candle		1		1		2
Kerosene lamp				8		8
Permitted wire extension from an existing electricity line		4		65		69
Private Company (Meralco, etc)	1	78	14	635		728
Solar				1		1
NO ANSWER/ Refused		137	7	146	148	438



Source of Lighting	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Candle	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.16%
Kerosene lamp	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.64%	0.00%	0.64%
Permitted wire extension from an existing electricity line	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	5.22%	0.00%	5.54%
Private Company (Meralco, etc)	0.08%	6.26%	1.12%	50.96%	0.00%	58.43%
Solar	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.08%
NO ANSWER/ Refused	0.00%	11.00%	0.56%	11.72%	11.88%	35.15%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%

4.11 TOILET FACILITY

Aside from 41.01% using the water-sealed semi-flush toilet, the next most popular type of toilet facility used is the Water sealed - Flush Type (10.91%), and open pit used by 3.69%, as detailed in **Table 4.11-1** presents all the types of toilet facilities used by the affected households.

Table 4.11-1
Type of Toilet Facilities

Type of Toilet Facility	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Antipolo Type		10		20		30
Open pit				46		46
Water sealed- semi type flush	1	47	10	453		511
Water sealed-Flush type		2	4	130		136
None				23		23
NO ANSWER/ Refused		161	7	184	148	500
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Antipolo Type	0.00%	0.80%	0.00%	1.61%	0.00%	2.41%
Open pit	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.69%	0.00%	3.69%
Water sealed- semi type flush	0.08%	3.77%	0.80%	36.36%	0.00%	41.01%
Water sealed-Flush type	0.00%	0.16%	0.32%	10.43%	0.00%	10.91%
None	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.85%	0.00%	1.85%
NO ANSWER/Refused	0.00%	12.92%	0.56%	14.77%	11.88%	40.13%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%

4.12 GENDER ROLES ON DECISION-MAKING ON KEY HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

As to decision-making powers between men and women, eight (8) out of the eleven key household activities are decided by the mothers, specifically on the education of the children, managing the budget



of the family, attending PTA meetings, and applying for loans despite fathers mainly in charge of financial management according to their household maintenance, being the main breadwinner or working for the family.

Table 4.12-1 indicates the various aspects of decisions made by the men and women. Mothers are mainly involved in community affairs, thus building social relationships also through membership in organizations. A more detailed discussion of each of the key household activities is discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

Table 4.12-1
Summary of Gender Roles in Decision-Making on Key Household Activities

Decision Items	Primary decision maker (%)
Work or Source of Livelihood	Father (20.71%)
Household Needs	Mother (23.35%)
Financial Management	Mother (23.92%)
Budgeting	Mother (30.34%)
Education	Mother (19.10%)
Attendance to Parent-Teachers Association	Mother (25.36%)
Transport	Father (21.83%)
Household Maintenance	Father (22.63%)
Community Involvement	Mother (19.18%)
Membership to Organizations	Mother (17.26%)
Loan Application	Mother (14.29%)

4.13 ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

Education and health are a priority of the respondents, with 17.57% having access to educational facilities and 18.16% having access to health facilities. Third is religious centers with 16.65%. However, only about 11% have access to solid waste disposal services. This needs the attention of other LGUs as it harms the health of the people in the areas.

Table 4.13-1 presents the number of survey respondents who have access to existing basic social services in the project, mostly the most important ones - educational and health facilities.

Table 4.13-1
Access to Existing Basic Social Services

Available Social Services	General Trias	Imus	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Educational Facilities	38		14	631		683
Health Facilities	47		14	645		706
Social Organizations	16		7	441		464
Religious Centers	21		10	616		647
Solid Waste Disposal Facilities	16		5	406		427
Recreational Facilities	4		7	443		454



Available Social Services	General Trias	Imus	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Others				5		5
No Answer/ Refused	158	1	7	187	148	501
Total	300	1	64	3,374	148	3,887
Percentage (%)						
Educational Facilities	0.98%	0.00%	0.36%	16.23%	0.00%	17.57%
Health Facilities	1.21%	0.00%	0.36%	16.59%	0.00%	18.16%
Social Organizations	0.41%	0.00%	0.18%	11.35%	0.00%	11.94%
Religious Centers	0.54%	0.00%	0.26%	15.85%	0.00%	16.65%
Solid Waste Disposal Facilities	0.41%	0.00%	0.13%	10.45%	0.00%	10.99%
Recreational Facilities	0.10%	0.00%	0.18%	11.40%	0.00%	11.68%
Others	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.13%
No Answer/ Refused	4.06%	0.03%	0.18%	4.81%	3.81%	12.89%
Total	7.72%	0.03%	1.65%	86.80%	3.81%	100.00%

4.14 DECISION ON WORK OR SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD

The father supposedly the breadwinner, takes the lead in seeking work or employment as a source of livelihood for the family (20.71%) except for female-headed households. This reflects the traditional family structure and support system where extended family members have influence on decisions on appropriate sources of livelihood or nature of job/ occupation (**Table 4.14-1**).

Table 4.14-1
Decision on Work or Source of Livelihood

WORK/INCOME	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Both Parents	1	9	1	203		214
Father		22	8	228		258
NO ANSWER/ Refused		161	7	195	148	511
Other HH Members		5		89		94
Mother		23	5	141		169
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Both Parents	0.08%	0.72%	0.08%	16.29%	0.00%	17.17%
Father	0.00%	1.77%	0.64%	18.30%	0.00%	20.71%
NO ANSWER/ Refused	0.00%	12.92%	0.56%	15.65%	11.88%	41.01%
Other HH Members	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	7.54%
Mother	0.00%	1.85%	0.40%	11.32%	0.00%	13.56%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%



4.15 HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

About 15% of household members rely on their father's decision in determining the household needs (**Table 4.15-1**). The mother is the most relied upon deciding priority household needs at 23.35%. Some households will consult both parents (13.80%) and other members of the households (siblings, extended family members) in making decisions about household needs (6.98%).

Table 4.15-1
Decision on Household Needs

HH NEEDS	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Both Parents	1	9	1	161		172
Husband		19	6	161		186
NO ANSWER/Refused		160	7	195	148	510
Other HH Members		5		82		87
Wife		27	7	257		291
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Both Parents	0.08%	0.72%	0.08%	12.92%	0.00%	13.80%
Father	0.00%	1.52%	0.48%	12.92%	0.00%	14.93%
NO ANSWER/ Refused	0.00%	12.84%	0.56%	15.65%	11.88%	40.93%
Other HH Members	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	6.58%	0.00%	6.98%
Mother	0.00%	2.17%	0.56%	20.63%	0.00%	23.35%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%

4.16 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The mother leads the task of managing the household finances at 23.92%. This is followed by the father at 13.88%, while 13.40% are done by both parents and other family members at 7.87%. **Table 4.16-1** presents the distribution of decisions on financial management.

Table 4.16-1
Decision on Financial Management

FINANCIAL	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Both Parents		9	1	157		167
Father		16	5	152		173
NO ANSWER/ Refused		160	7	195	148	510
Other HH Members		4	1	93		98
Mother	1	31	7	259		298
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Both Parents	0.00%	0.72%	0.08%	12.60%	0.00%	13.40%



FINANCIAL	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Father	0.00%	1.28%	0.40%	12.20%	0.00%	13.88%
NO ANSWER/ Refused	0.00%	12.84%	0.56%	15.65%	11.88%	40.93%
Other HH Members	0.00%	0.32%	0.08%	7.46%	0.00%	7.87%
Mother	0.08%	2.49%	0.56%	20.79%	0.00%	23.92%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%

4.17 BUDGETING RESPONSIBILITY

While the father ensures the means of livelihood for the family, the mother is mainly responsible for handling the task of budgeting household expenses. About 30.48% of the respondents said that the mother is responsible for the wise use of income and appropriation of expenses while 10.81% say that it is the father and both parents who decide on budgeting household income for their expenses. **Table 4.17-1** presents the distribution of decisions on budgeting.

Table 4.17-1
Decision on Budgeting

BUDGETING	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Both Parents		7	1	126		134
Father		9	5	120		134
NO ANSWER/ Refused		161	7	200	148	516
Other HH Members		4	1	79		84
Mother	1	39	7	331		378
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Both Parents	0.00%	0.56%	0.08%	10.16%	0.00%	10.81%
Father	0.00%	0.73%	0.40%	9.68%	0.00%	10.81%
NO ANSWER/ Refused	0.00%	12.90%	0.56%	15.73%	11.94%	41.13%
Other HH Members	0.00%	0.32%	0.08%	6.37%	0.00%	6.77%
Mother	0.08%	3.15%	0.56%	26.69%	0.00%	30.48%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.63%	11.94%	100.00%

4.18 EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Almost a fifth (19.10%) of the respondents said that the mother mainly decides on the education of children (**Table 4.18-1**). For other respondents, the education of children is decided by the father only by 7.22%, or by both parents (10.35%) and other household members (4.65%).

Table 4.18-1
Decision on Education of Children

CHILDRENS EDUCATION	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Both Parents	1	6	1	121		129



CHILDRENS EDUCATION	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Father		13	4	73		90
NO ANSWER/ Refused		171	8	404	148	731
Other HH Members		4	1	53		58
Mother		26	7	205		238
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Both Parents	0.08%	0.48%	0.08%	9.71%	0.00%	10.35%
Father	0.00%	1.04%	0.32%	5.86%	0.00%	7.22%
NO ANSWER/ Refused	0.00%	13.72%	0.64%	32.42%	11.88%	58.67%
Other HH Members	0.00%	0.32%	0.08%	4.25%	0.00%	4.65%
Mother	0.00%	2.09%	0.56%	16.45%	0.00%	19.10%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%

4.19 ATTENDANCE TO PARENTS-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION IN SCHOOL

About 25.36% of the respondents said that the mother usually attends the activities of their school's Parents-Teachers Association (PTA) while 7.14% of the respondents said that the father attends the said meeting. Other members of the household pitch in to attend PTA meetings if both parents are not available (**Table 4.19-1**).

Table 4.19-1
Attendance to Parent- Teachers Association

PTA	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Both Parents		1	1	36		38
Father		9	4	76		89
NO ANSWER/ Refused		171	8	417	148	744
Other HH Members		5	1	53		59
Mother	1	34	7	274		316
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Both Parents	0.00%	0.08%	0.08%	2.89%	0.00%	3.05%
Father	0.00%	0.72%	0.32%	6.10%	0.00%	7.14%
NO ANSWER/ Refused	0.00%	13.72%	0.64%	33.47%	11.88%	59.71%
Other HH Members	0.00%	0.40%	0.08%	4.25%	0.00%	4.74%
Mother	0.08%	2.73%	0.56%	21.99%	0.00%	25.36%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%



4.20 DECISION ON THE USE OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES

The mother of the household also decides on the transportation needs of the family be it private or public vehicles to convey them to the workplace or schools. Both parents are mainly responsible for marketing, running errands, or attending other various activities. About 21.83% of fathers decide on the means of transportation to take while mothers assume the responsibility with 13.80% of the total respondents considering them as decision-makers when it comes to means of transportation. **Table 4.20-1** presents the decision on what modes of transportation to take in carrying out different tasks.

Table 4.20-1
Decision on Using Transport Facilities

TRANSPORT	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Both Parents		4	1	128		133
Father		17	7	248		272
NO ANSWER/ Refused		181	7	250	148	586
Other HH Members		2		81		83
Mother	1	16	6	149		172
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Both Parents	0.00%	0.32%	0.08%	10.27%	0.00%	10.67%
Father	0.00%	1.36%	0.56%	19.90%	0.00%	21.83%
NO ANSWER/ Refused	0.00%	14.53%	0.56%	20.06%	11.88%	47.03%
Other HH Members	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	6.50%	0.00%	6.66%
Mother	0.08%	1.28%	0.48%	11.96%	0.00%	13.80%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%

4.21 HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE

The father is a reliable leader in terms of household maintenance, accounting for 22.63% of the total respondents (**Table 4.21-1**). As a family leader, he is looked up to as responsible for improvements and repairs of dwelling units. The mother (16.61%) is also sought to making decisions about the upkeep of the house.

Table 4.21-1
Decision on Household Maintenance

HH MAINTENANCE	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Both Parents		2	1	126		129
Father		27	7	248		282
NO ANSWER/ Refused		171	7	218	148	544
Other HH Members		3	1	80		84
Mother	1	17	5	184		207
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246



HH MAINTENANCE	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Percentage (%)						
Both Parents	0.00%	0.16%	0.08%	10.11%	0.00%	10.35%
Father	0.00%	2.17%	0.56%	19.90%	0.00%	22.63%
NO ANSWER/ Refused	0.00%	13.72%	0.56%	17.50%	11.88%	43.66%
Other HH Members	0.00%	0.24%	0.08%	6.42%	0.00%	6.74%
Mother	0.08%	1.36%	0.40%	14.77%	0.00%	16.61%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%

4.22 INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The decision maker or influencer to be involved in community activities largely lies in the mother at 19.18%. The father (11.80%) also takes the joint role in leading decisions in joining activities and projects conducted by community organizations. **Table 4.22-1** presents the distribution of community involvement.

Table 4.22-1
Decision on Community Involvement

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENTS	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Both Parents		1	1	104		106
Father		15	7	125		147
No answer/Refused		180	7	353	148	688
Other HH Members		2		64		66
Mother	1	22	6	210		239
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Both Parents	0.00%	0.08%	0.08%	8.35%	0.00%	8.51%
Father	0.00%	1.20%	0.56%	10.03%	0.00%	11.80%
No answer/ Refused	0.00%	14.45%	0.56%	28.33%	11.88%	55.22%
Other HH Members	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	5.14%	0.00%	5.30%
Mother	0.08%	1.77%	0.48%	16.85%	0.00%	19.18%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%

4.23 MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

About 17.26% of the respondents said that mothers of the household take the lead in deciding on membership in organizations, while 10.35% of the father's influence membership of family members in organizations, as indicated in the following table.



Table 4.23-1
Decision on Membership Organizations

MEMBERSHIP TO ORGANIZATIONS	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Both Parents		3	1	80		84
Father		7	7	115		129
No answer/Refused		190	7	417	148	762
Other HH Members		2		54		56
Mother	1	18	6	190		215
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Both Parents	0.00%	0.24%	0.08%	6.42%	0.00%	6.74%
Father	0.00%	0.56%	0.56%	9.23%	0.00%	10.35%
No answer/Refused	0.00%	15.25%	0.56%	33.47%	11.88%	61.16%
Other HH Members	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	4.33%	0.00%	4.49%
Mother	0.08%	1.44%	0.48%	15.25%	0.00%	17.26%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%

4.24 LOAN APPLICATIONS

Aside from the father who decides to avail of a loan to meet the family's financial needs (11.72%), the mother (14.29%) and other household members also participate in the decision-making process (4.41%) as presented in **Table 4.24-1**.

Table 4.24-1
Decision on Loan Application

LOAN APPLICATION	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario	Grand Total
Both Parents		1	1	108		110
Father		8	7	131		146
No answer/ Refused		189	7	413	148	757
Other HH Members		2		53		55
Mother	1	20	6	151		178
Grand Total	1	220	21	856	148	1,246
Percentage (%)						
Both Parents	0.00%	0.08%	0.08%	8.67%	0.00%	8.83%
Father	0.00%	0.64%	0.56%	10.51%	0.00%	11.72%
No answer/ Refused	0.00%	15.17%	0.56%	33.15%	11.88%	60.75%
Other HH Members	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	4.25%	0.00%	4.41%
Mother	0.08%	1.61%	0.48%	12.12%	0.00%	14.29%
Grand Total	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%	100.00%



The preceding discussions show the division of responsibilities between the male and female household heads in terms of participation in decision-making processes within the household.

4.25 VULNERABILITY

The proportion of vulnerable populations varies among affected municipalities. As to category, there were 46,147 senior citizens representing 72.86% of the total population of vulnerable groups in the 5 areas, 14,055 persons with disabilities or 22.19%, and 3,128 solo parents or 4.94% of total population, respectively. About 92% are female-headed households out of the total population of 3,128 solo parents.

City/Municipality	Senior Citizens		Solo Parents		PWDs		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Noveleta	3,046	4,207	9	280	416	380	3,471	4,867
Rosario	3,863	5,782	23	402	882	824	4,768	7,008
Kawit	428	463	87	7	851	824	1,366	1,294
General Trias City	923	1,111	74	1,052	3,425	2,775	4,422	4,938
Imus City	9,470	16,854	56	1,138	3,675	3,256	13,201	17,995
TOTAL	17,730	28,417	249	2,879	9,249	4,806	27,228	36,102
	46,147		3,128		14,055		63,330	

Source: City/Municipal Social Welfare Offices, 2020

Among the respondents in the survey, the following table presents a total of 360 members of vulnerable groups across all three groupings, the highest of which is in Noveleta. Based on the survey, there were 360 considered belonging to the vulnerable population categorized as follows:

- Of a total of 360 in the vulnerable groups, 216 or 60% comprise female-headed households;
- 33 comprising 9.17% of elderly-headed households; and
- 111 comprising 30.83% of persons with disability (PWDs).

Table 4.25-1
Number and Proportion of Vulnerable Population among Affected Households

Vulnerable members of the affected population	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	Kawit	General Trias	Noveleta	Rosario
Female-headed	216	1	6	24	185	56
Elderly-headed	33	0	2	4	27	41
Persons with disability (PWD)	111	1	2	9	74	25
Total	360	2	10	37	286	25
Percentage (%)						
Female-headed	60.00%	0.28%	1.67%	6.67%	51.39%	15.56%
Elderly-headed	9.17%	0.00%	0.56%	1.11%	7.50%	11.39%
Persons with disability (PWD)	30.83%	0.28%	0.56%	2.50%	20.56%	6.94%
Total	100.00%	0.56%	2.78%	10.28%	79.44%	6.94%



4.26 ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

4.26.1 Primary Income Source

There are various income sources of respondents in the affected cities and municipalities. Most of them are employed in private companies accounting for 13.16% (164) as presented in the following table. Around 13% have blue-collar jobs such driving (7.14%) and construction (5.62%). Less than 2% are engaged in agriculture, fishing, and aquaculture activities. Interestingly, more than half, or 50.32% of the surveyed households refused or did not provide an answer, while 6.18% have no job or occupation at the time of the survey. This connotes that there is a remarkable incidence of poverty in these 5 areas. There are students, retirees, and mothers who serve as plain housewives.

Table 4.26-1
Primary Income Source of Surveyed Households

Nature of Job/Occupation	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Agriculture	6				3	3
Aquaculture	16				5	11
Butcher	2				2	
Caretaker	1				1	
Carpentry	4		3		1	
Construction	70				66	4
Driver	89			3	64	22
Factory Worker	13				13	
Government Staff	27				15	12
Housekeeper	38		17	2	19	
NO ANSWER/ Refused	627	1	188	7	431	
OFW	1				1	
Pension/Retire	10		5	2	3	
Private Company Owner/Staff	164		1	1	116	46
Sales/vending	38		1	2	35	
Self-employed	53			2	51	
Technician	10				10	
Unemployed	77		5	2	20	50
Grand Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
Agriculture	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.24%
Aquaculture	1.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%	0.88%
Butcher	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%
Caretaker	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%
Carpentry	0.32%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%
Construction	5.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.30%	0.32%



Nature of Job/Occupation	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Driver	7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	5.14%	1.77%
Factory Worker	1.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.00%
Government Staff	2.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%	0.96%
Housekeeper	3.05%	0.00%	1.36%	0.16%	1.52%	0.00%
NO ANSWER/ Refused	50.32%	0.08%	15.09%	0.56%	34.59%	0.00%
OFW	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%
Pension/Retire	0.80%	0.00%	0.40%	0.16%	0.24%	0.00%
Private Company Owner/Staff	13.16%	0.00%	0.08%	0.08%	9.31%	3.69%
Sales/vending	3.05%	0.00%	0.08%	0.16%	2.81%	0.00%
Self-employed	4.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	4.09%	0.00%
Technician	0.80%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%	0.00%
Unemployed	6.18%	0.00%	0.40%	0.16%	1.61%	4.01%
Total	100.00%	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%

4.27 HOUSEHOLD MONTHLY INCOME

About 10.03% of the survey households have a combined monthly income ranging from PhP 5,001 to PhP 10,000. Surveyed households with a combined monthly income ranging from PhP 10,001 to PhP 15,000 accounts for 9.23%, PhP 15,001 to PhP 20,000 (3.37%) and PhP 20,001 to PhP 30,000 (2.17%). The rest of the income brackets comprised less than 14% of the surveyed households including those earning less than PhP 5,000.

Table 4.27-1 shows the distribution of respondents as to their monthly household income between PhP5,001 to 10,000 which is below the poverty threshold. On the aggregate, there were 219 families earning PhP10,001 but less than P100,000. There were only 4 earning PhP100,000 or more.

Table 4.27-1
Combined Monthly Income of Surveyed Households

HH Monthly Income (PhP)	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
0-5,000	80		6		74	
5,001-10,000	125		7	2	116	
10,001-15,000	115		12	3	100	
15,001-20,000	42		4		38	
20,001-30,000	27		1	3	23	
30,001-40,000	16			2	14	
40,001-50,000	6				6	
50,001-60,000	6		2		4	
60,001-70,000	4				4	
70,001-80,000	2				2	
80,001-90,000	1				1	



HH Monthly Income (PhP)	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
100,000 and over	4			1	3	
No Answer/ Refused	757	1	177	9	434	136
Not Applicable	61		11	1	37	12
Grand Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
0-5,000	6.42%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	5.94%	0.00%
5,001-10,000	10.03%	0.00%	0.56%	0.16%	9.31%	0.00%
10,001-15,000	9.23%	0.00%	0.96%	0.24%	8.03%	0.00%
15,001-20,000	3.37%	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	3.05%	0.00%
20,001-30,000	2.17%	0.00%	0.08%	0.24%	1.85%	0.00%
30,001-40,000	1.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	1.12%	0.00%
40,001-50,000	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%
50,001-60,000	0.48%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%
60,001-70,000	0.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%
70,001-80,000	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%
80,001-90,000	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%
100,000 and over	0.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.24%	0.00%
No Answer/ Refused	60.75%	0.08%	14.21%	0.72%	34.83%	10.91%
Not Applicable	4.90%	0.00%	0.88%	0.08%	2.97%	0.96%
Grand Total	100.00%	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%

4.28 POVERTY THRESHOLD

Data as of December 2023 estimated that 16.4% or 4.51 million Filipino families are below the poverty threshold of **P13,797** per month. Poverty incidence is the proportion of poor Filipino individuals or families whose per capita income is insufficient to meet basic food and non-food needs. About 1 out of 100 families did not have enough income to meet the basic food needs of the family. Having such incidence rate of 0.9% for Region IV-A was much below than the country's subsistence incidence. Cavite has 99.1% of families that are able to provide the basic food needs which implies that the quality of life in Cavite is comparatively better than other places in the country. In 2018 about 211,200 of the Population of Cavite have income below the poverty threshold. (Source: Cavite Ecological Profile 2020)

Survey results indicated 294 families across the affected cities or municipalities have income below the poverty threshold and earning about P8,000 pesos a month which, is not enough to sustain a family of 4 to 5.



Table 4.28-1
Number of Household survey respondents below the Poverty Threshold and Average Monthly Income

Key Features	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Number of Underprivileged Citizens*	294		8	2	282	-
Average Monthly Income (Poor families)	PhP 8,180		7,524	5,420	7,015	-

**Underprivileged citizens are defined as individuals or families in urban and urbanized areas whose income or combined household income falls within the poverty threshold as defined by National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and do not own housing facilities as defined in Section C of the IRR of RA 11201*

Of the total number of families living below the poverty threshold, about 294 families can still afford to save for unexpected events, but this varies from below 100.00 PhP up to 19,999.00 PhP. A majority can only save up to PhP1,000 per month (31.29%), as shown in the table below (**Table 4.28-2**). Without extra disposable income, poor families have no capacity, thus making them more vulnerable to negative impacts such as natural disasters and calamities, community disease outbreaks and other unexpected incidents that add to their vulnerability.

Table 4.28-2
Monthly Savings of Household Survey Respondents below the Poverty Threshold

Savings (PhP/monthly)	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	Kawit	Noveleta	General Trias	Rosario
Less than 1,000	92		1		91	
1,000-1,999	73		6	2	65	
2,000-4,999	73		1		72	
5,000-9,999	36				36	
10,000-19,999	20			2	18	
Total	294	0	8	4	282	0
Percentage (%)						
Less than 1,000	31.29%	0.00%	0.34%	0.00%	30.95%	0.00%
1,000-1,999	24.83%	0.00%	2.04%	0.68%	22.11%	0.00%
2,000-4,999	24.83%	0.00%	0.34%	0.00%	24.49%	0.00%
5,000-9,999	12.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.24%	0.00%
10,000-19,999	6.80%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	6.12%	0.00%
Total	100.00%	0.00%	2.72%	1.36%	95.92%	0.00%

4.29 MONTHLY EXPENSES

About 4.41% of the surveyed households have monthly expenses less than PhP 5,000. Surveyed households with PhP 5,001-PhP 10,000 monthly expenses comprise of 11.96%, PhP 10,001-PhP 15,000 (14.93%), PhP 15,001-PhP 20,000 (11.16%), PhP 20,001-PhP 30,000 (11.40%) and PhP 30,001-PhP 40,000 (2.81%). An aggregate of 3.20% of the surveyed households have a monthly expense above PhP 40,000. The majority of the respondents have minimal income, even below the poverty threshold and



all they can do is try their best to minimize expenses and prioritize according to the family's needs. (Table 4.29-1).

Table 4.29-1
Monthly Expenses of Surveyed Households

HH Monthly Expenditure (PhP)	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
0-5,000	55	1	7	1	46	
5,001-10,000	149		16	1	132	
10,001-15,000	186		21		165	
15,001-20,000	139		7	1	131	
20,001-30,000	142		7	1	134	
30,001-40,000	35			2	33	
40,001-50,000	16		1	2	13	
50,001-60,000	7		1		6	
60,001-70,000	5			3	2	
70,001-80,000	2			2		
80,001-90,000	2				2	
100,000 and over	8		1		7	
No Answer/ Refused	442		150	7	149	136
Not Applicable	58		9	1	36	12
Grand Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
0-5,000	4.41%	0.08%	0.56%	0.08%	3.69%	0.00%
5,001-10,000	11.96%	0.00%	1.28%	0.08%	10.59%	0.00%
10,001-15,000	14.93%	0.00%	1.69%	0.00%	13.24%	0.00%
15,001-20,000	11.16%	0.00%	0.56%	0.08%	10.51%	0.00%
20,001-30,000	11.40%	0.00%	0.56%	0.08%	10.75%	0.00%
30,001-40,000	2.81%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	2.65%	0.00%
40,001-50,000	1.28%	0.00%	0.08%	0.16%	1.04%	0.00%
50,001-60,000	0.56%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%
60,001-70,000	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.16%	0.00%
70,001-80,000	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%
80,001-90,000	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%
100,000 and over	0.64%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.56%	0.00%
No Answer/ Refused	35.47%	0.00%	12.04%	0.56%	11.96%	10.91%
Not Applicable	4.65%	0.00%	0.72%	0.08%	2.89%	0.96%
Grand Total	100.00%	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%

4.30 MONTHLY SAVINGS

Of the 1,246 total survey respondents, 310 declared having monthly savings which range from less than PhP 1,000 to PhP 20,000 and over. On the other hand, about 70% did not provide an answer or said the



question was not applicable to since they are not considered households (i.e., commercial establishments) **Table 4.30-1** presents the monthly savings of the surveyed households across the project area.

Table 4.30-1
Monthly Savings of Surveyed Households

Savings (PhP/Month)	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Less than 1,000	92		1		91	
1,000-1,999	73		6	2	65	
2,000-4,999	73		1		72	
5,000-9,999	36				36	
10,000-19,999	20			2	18	
20,000 and over	16				16	
No Answer/ Refused	878	1	203	16	522	136
Not Applicable	58		9	1	36	12
Grand Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
Less than 1,000	7.38%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	7.30%	0.00%
1,000-1,999	5.86%	0.00%	0.48%	0.16%	5.22%	0.00%
2,000-4,999	5.86%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	5.78%	0.00%
5,000-9,999	2.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.89%	0.00%
10,000-19,999	1.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	1.44%	0.00%
20,000 and over	1.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.28%	0.00%
No Answer/ refused	70.47%	0.08%	16.29%	1.28%	41.89%	10.91%
Not Applicable	4.65%	0.00%	0.72%	0.08%	2.89%	0.96%
Grand Total	100.00%	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%

4.31 NATURE OF BUSINESS

Majority of affected businesses in the project area are sari-sari stores (4.74%) followed by transportation services (3.29%), and construction (2.81%). Around 80% of respondents have no owned business. Noveleta has the highest number of people engaged in various businesses among the five project areas. **Table 4.31-1** presents the nature of existing business establishments of survey respondents in the affected areas.

Table 4.31-1
Nature of Existing Business Establishments Owned by the HH Respondents

Nature of Business	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Agriculture	2		1		1	
Aquaculture	7		1		6	
Carinderia/Restaurant	6		2		4	



Nature of Business	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Construction	35		8		27	
Hardware	1		1			
Laundry/Ironing	12				12	
Sari-sari store	59		5		54	
Transportation	41		3		38	
Not Applicable	997	1	190	14	671	121
No Answer/ refused	86		9	7	43	27
Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148
PERCENTAGES						
Agriculture	0.16%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%
Aquaculture	0.56%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%
Carinderia/Restaurant	0.48%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%
Construction	2.81%	0.00%	0.64%	0.00%	2.17%	0.00%
Hardware	0.08%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Laundry/Ironing	0.96%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.96%	0.00%
Sari-sari store	4.74%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	4.33%	0.00%
Transportation	3.29%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	3.05%	0.00%
Not Applicable	80.02%	0.08%	15.25%	1.12%	53.85%	9.71%
No Answer/ refused	6.90%	0.00%	0.72%	0.56%	3.45%	2.17%
Total	100.00%	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%

4.32 STATUS OF BUSINESS LICENSE

Of the 190 various businesses owned by respondents have appropriate business licenses and/or documents to enable them to operate in the affected cities and municipalities. Most of these establishments have barangay or permits (110) and some (25) businesses have secured at least two licenses. The number of business establishments without licenses is 52. 997 respondents do not have a business, thus, placed under “Not Applicable”.

Among the various types of business registrations obtained by the different business owners across all the five cities and municipalities include barangay clearance, Mayor’s permit, DTI Registration, and SEC Registration.

**Table 4.32-1
License Type**

License Type	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Barangay Clearance	110		5	5	97	3
Mayor's Permit	30		2		24	4
No License	52		2	1	47	2
DTI Registered	0					
SEC Registered	0					



License Type	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
With 2 or more licenses	25		2	1	14	8
Others	0					
Not applicable	997	1	190	14	671	121
No answer/ response	32		19		3	10
Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
Barangay Clearance	110		5	5	97	3
Mayor's Permit	30		2		24	4
No License	52		2	1	47	2
DTI Registered	0					
SEC Registered	0					
With 2 or more permits	25		2	1	14	8
Others	0					
Not applicable	997	1	190	14	671	121
No answer/ response	32		19		3	10
Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148

4.33 LAND TENURE

The following categories were used to classify tenure status and occupancy in terms of land occupied by the survey respondents:

- Land owner
 - Land owner with Title
 - Land owner with Tax Declaration
 - Land owner (Deed of Sale)
- Renter
 - Renter from a private land owner
 - Rent from the government
- Rent-free
 - Rent- free with permission from the private land owner
 - Rent- free with no permission from the private land owner
 - Rent-free with permission from government
 - Rent-free with no permission from government
- Caretaker

Of the total respondents, 242 or 19.42% own the land they are occupying with legal documents (titled, tax declaration and deed of sale). About 31.06% of the survey respondents are renting their land for free with permission from the private owner or government, while 7.32% are paying rent from a private land



owner. About 0.08% of the respondents said that they are caretakers of the property where they are residing. **Table 4.33-1** presents the tenure status of land occupied by the survey respondents.

Table 4.33-1
Land Tenure Status

Tenurial Instrument/ responses	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Titled	242	0	91	12	113	26
Renter	92	0	16	1	75	0
Rent-free	387	1	33	4	327	22
Caretaker	1	0	0	0	1	0
No Information & refused	524	0	80	4	340	100
Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
Titled	19.42%	0.00%	7.30%	0.96%	9.07%	2.09%
Renter	7.38%	0.00%	1.28%	0.08%	6.02%	0.00%
Rent-free	31.06%	0.08%	2.65%	0.32%	26.24%	1.77%
Caretaker	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%
No Information & refused	42.05%	0.00%	6.42%	0.32%	27.29%	8.03%
Total	100.00%	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%

4.34 RESETTLEMENTS PREFERENCES

Survey respondents were asked regarding their agreement on resettlement (**Table 4.34-1**) as well as their preference. Among the PAPs with “legal rights/ ownership to the land”, 18.38% agree that they will benefit from the proposed resettlement, 8.75% agreed but with certain conditions, while 8.75% do not agree. Those who do not have an idea at the time of the survey account for 4.01%.

About 11.32% of the PAFs prefer to look for a new house for resettlement by themselves. Those who prefer to be transferred to the resettlement site provided by the Project through land swapping account for 5.14%. About 6.34% do not have a plan yet at the time of the survey. It is important to note that respondents who did not indicate their tenurial status during the survey (i.e., no information), provided answers to this following question.

Table 4.34-1
Resettlement Agreement among Survey Respondents with Legal Rights/ Ownership to the Land

Resettlement Agreement	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Yes	229		21	5	89	114
Yes, depending on the condition	109		6	5	92	6



Resettlement Agreement	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
No	108		15	4	79	10
No idea for now	50		8		30	12
Others (does not have a decision yet at the time of survey)	0					
Not applicable	458	1	49	5	403	
No answer/ response	292		121	2	163	6
Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
Yes	18.38%	0.00%	1.69%	0.40%	7.14%	9.15%
Yes, depending on the condition	8.75%	0.00%	0.48%	0.40%	7.38%	0.48%
No	8.67%	0.00%	1.20%	0.32%	6.34%	0.80%
No idea for now	4.01%	0.00%	0.64%	0.00%	2.41%	0.96%
Others (does not have a decision yet at the time of survey)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Not applicable	36.76%	0.08%	3.93%	0.40%	32.34%	0.00%
No answer/ response	23.43%	0.00%	9.71%	0.16%	13.08%	0.48%
Total	100.00%	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%

Table 4.34-2

Preference of Resettlement of Survey Respondents with Legal Rights/ Ownership to the Land

Preference	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Look for new house for resettlement by yourself	141		9	2	121	9
Transfer to resettlement site to be provided by the Project through land swapping	64		7	3	45	9
Don't know for now	79			4	52	8
Not applicable	458	1	49	5	403	
No answer/ response	504		140	7	235	122
Total	1,246	1	205	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
Look for new house for resettlement by yourself	11.32%	0.00%	0.72%	0.16%	9.71%	0.72%
Transfer to resettlement site to be provided by the	5.14%	0.00%	0.56%	0.24%	3.61%	0.72%



Preference	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Project through land swapping						
Don't know for now	6.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%	4.17%	0.64%
Not applicable	36.76%	0.08%	3.93%	0.40%	32.34%	0.00%
No answer/ response	40.45%	0.00%	11.24%	0.56%	18.86%	9.79%
Total	100.00%	0.08%	16.45%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%

Among PAPs with “no legal rights/ ownership to the land, 11.16% agreed to transfer to the resettlement site, and About 19% didn't have a decision at the time of the survey (**Table 4.34-3**). Those who prefer to be transferred to housing units by NHA account for 4.01%.

Table 4.34-3
Preference of Resettlement Arrangement of Survey Respondents with No Legal Rights/ Ownership to the Land

Preference on resettlement	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Resettlement site to be developed by the Project.	139		9		130	
Ready housing units developed by NHA/LGU	50		5		45	
No preference	0					
Don't know for now	235		25		210	
Not applicable	782		170	16	448	148
No answer/ response	40	1	11	5	23	
Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
Resettlement site to be developed by the Project.	11.16%	0.00%	0.72%	0.00%	10.43%	0.00%
Ready housing units developed by NHA/LGU	4.01%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	3.61%	0.00%
No preference	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Don't know for now	18.86%	0.00%	2.01%	0.00%	16.85%	0.00%
Not applicable	62.76%	0.00%	13.64%	1.28%	35.96%	11.88%
No answer/ response	3.21%	0.08%	0.88%	0.40%	1.85%	0.00%
Total	100.00%	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%



4.35 PERCEPTION FO THE PROJECT

4.35.1 Awareness of the Project

The results of the 2019 and 2024 SES indicated majority of the survey respondents are aware of the project. Only a minimal number said that they were unaware of the Project as indicated in the table below.

Table 4.35-1
Awareness of HH Survey Respondents on the Relocation Plan

Are you aware of the project?	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Yes	885		80	21	685	99
No	216		75		98	43
I don't know	52	1	45			6
Not applicable						
No answer/refused	93		20		73	
Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
Yes	71.03%	0.00%	6.42%	1.69%	54.98%	7.95%
No	17.34%	0.00%	6.02%	0.00%	7.87%	3.45%
I don't know	4.17%	0.08%	3.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.48%
Not applicable	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
No answer/refused	7.46%	0.00%	1.61%	0.00%	5.86%	0.00%
Total	100.00%	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%

4.36 OPINIONS OF THE PROJECT

During the conduct of the SES, respondents were asked about their opinions and perceptions of the Project. Approximately 52.33% of the respondents think that the project is good and they agree with it. About 10.75% agrees with the Project but with some hesitation (e.g. just compensation is ensured, the number of affected persons, relocation plan) and 14.37% disagreed.

Table 4.36-1
Opinions on the Project of Survey Respondents

Opinion on the Project	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
It is a good project; I agree with it	652		44	3	532	73
It is a good project, but	134	1	7	12	102	12
I disagree with the project because	179		15	6	95	63
I don't know	30		15		15	



Opinion on the Project	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Others	2		1		1	
Not applicable	2		2			
No answer/ refused	247		136		111	
Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
It is a good project; I agree with it	52.33%	0.00%	3.53%	0.24%	42.70%	5.86%
It is a good project, but with hesitation	10.75%	0.08%	0.56%	0.96%	8.19%	0.96%
I disagree with the project because	14.37%	0.00%	1.20%	0.48%	7.62%	5.06%
I don't know	2.41%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%
Others	0.16%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%
Not applicable	0.16%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
No answer/ refused	19.82%	0.00%	10.91%	0.00%	8.91%	0.00%
Total	100.00%	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%

4.37 PERCEPTION ON LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION

The perception of proposed livelihood rehabilitation options for the survey respondents is summarized in this section.

4.37.1 Necessity for Support/ Assistance

A majority (62.60%) of the respondents agree that there is a need for support/ assistance on livelihood rehabilitation. **Table 4.37-1** presents the proportion of survey respondents that expressed the necessity for support/ assistance on livelihood.

Table 4.37-1
Necessity for Support / Assistance for Livelihood Rehabilitation

Opinion	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Yes	780	1	32	13	651	83
No	76		12	1	9	54
Don't know for now	12		4		8	
Other	1		1			
Not applicable						
No answer/ refused	377		171	7	188	11
Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
Yes	62.60%	0.08%	2.57%	1.04%	52.25%	6.66%
No	6.10%	0.00%	0.96%		0.72%	4.33%



Opinion	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Don't know for now	0.96%	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	0.64%	0.00%
Other	0.08%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Not applicable	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
No answer/ refused	30.26%	0.00%	13.72%	0.56%	15.09%	0.88%
Total	100.00%	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%

4.38 FORMS OF SUPPORT/ ASSISTANCE

Financial assistance is the top support/assistance chosen by the survey respondents (51.94%). This is followed by assistance on entrepreneurship and business management (4.92%) and health assistance (4.25%). Job referral/replacement (2.09%) can also help them in improving their economic well-being, skills training (1.64%) together with organizing into cooperatives (1.64%). Details are presented in **Table 4.38-1**. Note that respondents were allowed to choose more than one answer.

Table 4.38-1
Forms of Support/ Assistance Identified by HH Survey Respondents

Type of Assistance	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Financial assistance	697	1	26	10	590	70
Health Assistance	57		3	1	42	11
Entrepreneurship development assistance	66		5	3	41	17
Cooperative development assistance	22		4		17	1
Skills training	22		1	1	16	4
Job referral/replacement	28				17	11
Others	29		1		26	2
Not applicable	0					
No answer/ response	421		182	8	193	32
Total	1,342	1	222	23	942	148
Percentage (%)						
Financial assistance	51.94%	0.07%	1.94%	0.75%	43.96%	5.22%
Health Assistance	4.25%	0.00%	0.22%	0.07%	3.13%	0.82%
Entrepreneurship development assistance	4.92%	0.00%	0.37%	0.22%	3.06%	1.27%
Cooperative development assistance	1.64%	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	1.27%	0.07%
Skills training	1.64%	0.00%	0.07%	0.07%	1.19%	0.30%
Job referral/replacement	2.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.27%	0.82%
Others	2.16%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	1.94%	0.15%



Type of Assistance	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Not applicable	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
No answer/ response	31.37%	0.00%	13.64%	0.60%	14.75%	2.38%
Total	100.00%	0.07%	16.62%	1.71%	70.57%	11.03%

4.39 NECESSITY FOR SKILLS TRAINING

When asked about the need for skills training to restore livelihood and loss of income due to displacement, about 36.92% of the respondents pointed out the need for skills training while 30.10% said that they do not need skills training perhaps because they are currently employed while about 2% were uncertain.

Table 4.39-1
Necessity of Skills Training

Will you require skills training for your livelihood rehabilitation?	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Yes	460	1	24	8	379	48
No	375		19	6	259	91
Don't know for now	22		1		21	
Not applicable	0					
No answer/ response	389		176	7	197	9
Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
Yes	36.92%	0.08%	1.93%	0.64%	30.42%	3.85%
No	30.10%	0.00%	1.52%	0.48%	20.79%	7.30%
Don't know for now	1.77%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	1.69%	0.00%
Not applicable	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
No answer/ response	31.22%	0.00%	14.13%	0.56%	15.81%	0.72%
Total	100.00%	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%

Cooking/baking is the most commonly required and mostly preferred skill for training 13.78%, followed by sewing at 4.75%, entrepreneurship at 4.67%, driving at 2.38%, and construction/masonry at 2.30%. **Table 4.39-2** summarizes the required and preferred skills training. Respondents were allowed to choose more than one preferred skills training.

Table 4.39-2
Required and Preferred Skills for Training of Survey Respondents

Skills	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Cooking/Baking	174		13	2	143	16
Sewing	60		3		55	2



Skills	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Electronic Technology	25		1	1	22	1
Driving	30		4	1	24	1
Computer Programming	9				8	1
Entrepreneurship	59		2	5	51	1
Welding	19		1	1	15	2
Hair Styling/ Cosmetology	11		2		8	1
Housekeeping	5				3	2
Massage Therapy	14				11	3
Automotive	14		2		11	1
Construction/ Masonry	29		2		25	2
Nursing	2				1	1
Technician	6				6	
Others	7		1		4	2
Sales/Vending	8	1			7	
Agriculture	3				3	
No answer/ response	794		193	13	476	112
Total	1,269	1	224	23	873	148
Percentage (%)						
Cooking/Baking	13.71%	0.00%	1.02%	0.16%	11.27%	1.26%
Sewing	4.73%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	4.33%	0.16%
Electronic Technology	1.97%	0.00%	0.08%	0.08%	1.73%	0.08%
Driving	2.36%	0.00%	0.32%	0.08%	1.89%	0.08%
Computer Programming	0.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.63%	0.08%
Entrepreneurship	4.65%	0.00%	0.16%	0.39%	4.02%	0.08%
Welding	1.50%	0.00%	0.08%	0.08%	1.18%	0.16%
Hair Styling/ Cosmetology	0.87%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.63%	0.08%
Housekeeping	0.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.16%
Massage Therapy	1.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.87%	0.24%
Automotive	1.10%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.87%	0.08%
Construction/ Masonry	2.29%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	1.97%	0.16%
Nursing	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.08%
Technician	0.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%
Others	0.55%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.32%	0.16%
Sales/Vending	0.63%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%
Agriculture	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%
No answer/ response	62.57%	0.00%	15.21%	1.02%	37.51%	8.83%



Skills	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Total	100.00%	0.08%	17.65%	1.81%	68.79%	11.66%



CHAPTER 5

CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

5.1 SCOPE OF COORDINATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Stakeholders were identified in the project-affected areas for the formulation of an appropriate stakeholder engagement plan. Stakeholders of the project consist of local authorities composed of the five local government units with political jurisdiction over the project areas, property owners, businesses, informal settlers, and other institutional entities.

Coordination meetings were set with the affected Barangay Captains and Mayors wherein they were oriented with the project details and rationale. Schedules of public consultations were also set.

5.2 COORDINATION WITH MAJOR PROPERTY OWNERS

Coordination activities with the following landowners were undertaken for facilitation of ROW acquisition for the Project during DED.

5.2.1 Antel Grand Village

Antel Grand Village, a sub-division developed by Antel Holding, is situated in-between the Rio Grande River and the Ylang-Ylang River and administratively located in Barangay Bacao II, General Trias City. River improvement on these rivers under the Project will affect the Antel Grand Village in the form of ROW acquisition due to widening of the rivers under the Project.

Coordination with Ms. Fely Ong, President of Antel Grand Village, commenced in February 2019 in which Ms. Ong requested adjustment of the alignment of river improvement to minimize the impact on the sub-division, especially on water supply reservoir and green/open spaces which are indispensable facilities/areas for the housing development.

As a result of these coordination, the DED Consultants reviewed the alignment with the goal of minimizing the ROW impact of the river improvement while maintaining the necessary flow capacity of the two rivers, and subsequently proposed a revised alignment as shown in **Figure 5.2-1** and **Table 5.2-1**. Consequently, the ROW area in Antel Grand Village was reduced from 4.63 ha (F/S) to 2.80 ha (DED), accounting for approximately 40 % decrease from the original plan. In addition, the impacts on water supply reservoir and green/open spaces have been avoided.

Currently, the area is under expropriation by DPWH-ROW.

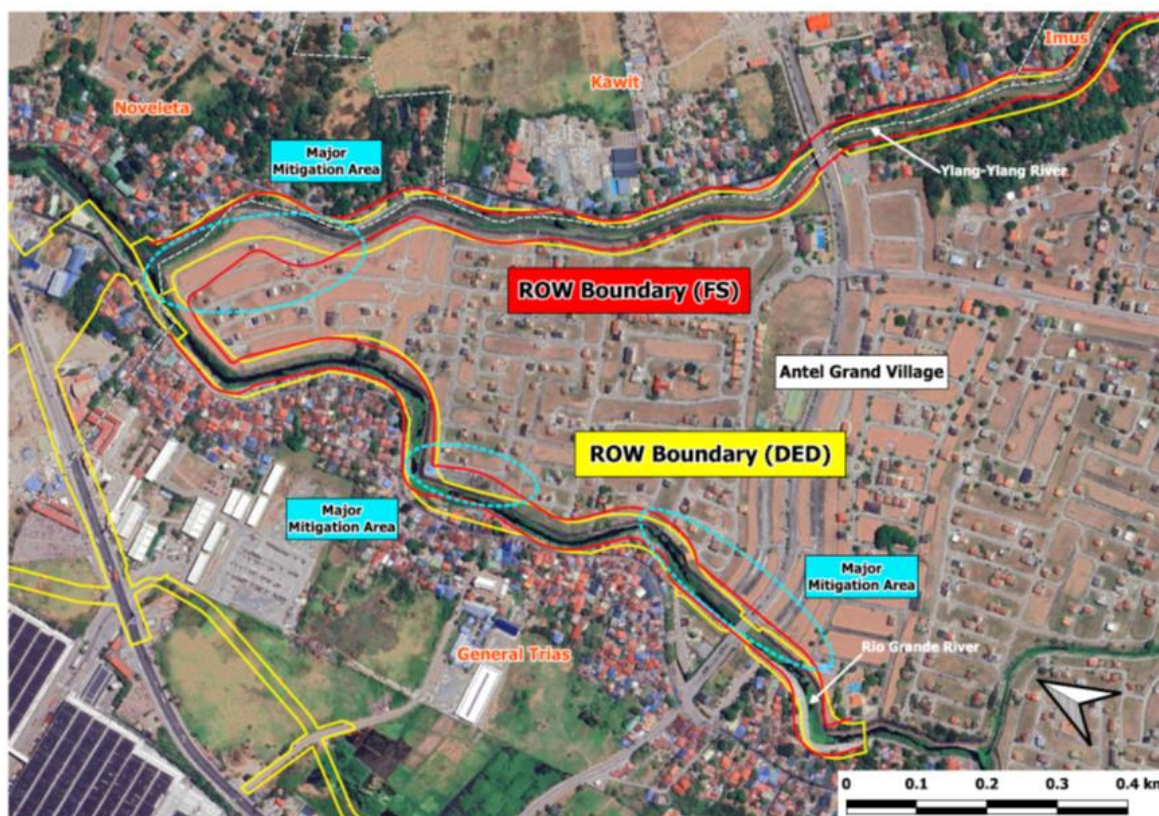


Figure 5.2-1
Review of Alignment of River Improvement along Antel Grand Village

Table 5.2-1
Reduction of ROW Area in Antel Grand Village

River	Area of ROW in Antel Grand Village*		Ratio of Reduction (%)
	JICA F/S (2017)	DED (2020)	
Rio Grande River (Downstream Section)	1.97 ha	1.36 ha	31.0
Ylang-Ylang River	2.66 ha	1.44 ha	45.9
Total	4.63	2.80	39.5

Note) *: Area between river boundary and ROW limit computed on Auto-CAD.

5.2.2 RCPJC

RCPJC, composed of three (3) private companies, i.e., RCPJC Corporation, 153 Outdoor Advertising, Inc., and RCPJC ReadyMix and Development Corporation, is located in and around the ROW of San Juan Diversion Channel, which is administratively located in Salcedo I and II, Noveleta (**Figure 5.1-2**). Meetings with Mr. Rolando C. Perillo, owner/CEO of the three companies, together with his attorney, Mr. Ramil A. Mendoza, begun since March 2019. Mr. Perillo emphasized that he needs to continue his businesses because more than 200 employees derive their income from RCPJC. He suggested land swapping with available government property near his project –affected properties. However, the suggestion could not be considered because there was no available government land near his affected properties.



Mr. Perillo, in a second letter suggested instead for DPWH assistance to acquire a property very close to his which was originally identified as a potential relocation and resettlement site. Considering that the final relocation and resettlement site has been moved elsewhere (**Figure 5.2-2**) DPWH concurred with his suggestion.

Currently the area is under expropriation by DPWH-ROW.

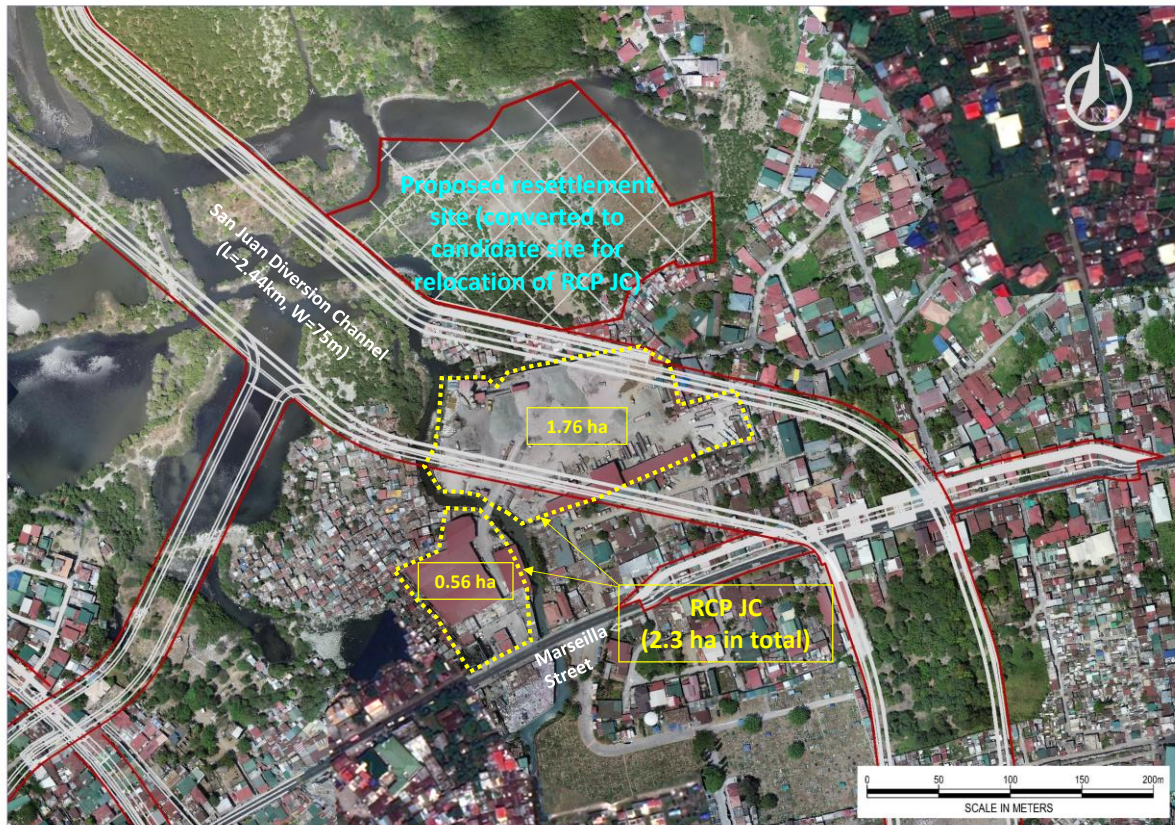


Figure 5.2-2
Candidate Site for Relocation of RCP JC

5.2.3 Majestic Landscape Corporation

The lot of Majestic Landscape Corporation is located along the right bank of Maalimango Creek in Barangay Ligdong III, Rosario. The alignment for the Maalimango Creek Improvement was planned for both sides of the creek during F/S, which would have meant taking the property of Majestic Landscape Corporation (**Figure 5.2-3**).

However, construction of factories and other facilities of the Corporation proceeded despite the course of the coordination activities which started in April 2019. By September 2019, most of the buildings of the Corporation were almost completed.

Under such situation, it was concluded through the discussion with DPWH that it is more rational to change the alignment of the creek improvement and avoid the impact on the almost completed structures as well as with the existing transmission line/tower. The cost requirement for dismantling all these structures was hefty and no longer economically and financially viable for the Project. Thus, the alignment of the Maalimango Creek Improvement shifted westward to minimize the impact on the property of Majestic Landscape Corporation (**Figure 5.2-3**).

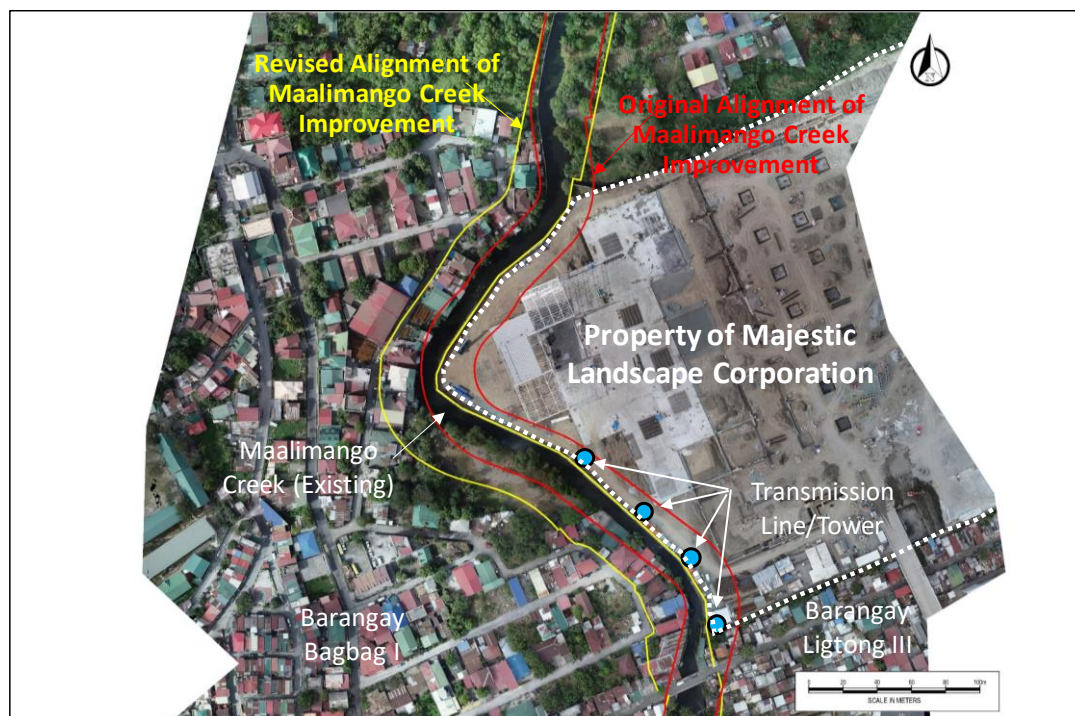


Figure 5.2-3
Adjustment of Alignment of Maalimango Creek Improvement

5.2.4 CAVDEAL

There are several lot parcels owned by Cavdeal (Cavite Ideal International Construction and Development Corporation), which are located within the ROW limits for the San Juan Diversion Channel (**Figure 5.2-4**). The affected lots are administratively located largely in Barangay Sta. Rosa II, Noveleta and partly in Barangay Bacao I, General Trias City.

Coordination with Mr. Lee, President of the Corporation, started from July 2019, in which he emphasized to have already submitted the development plan for his properties to the Municipality of Noveleta. Mr. Lee requested that the alignment of San Juan Diversion Channel be shifted toward eastside to minimize the impact on his property and its development plan. Based on the discussion with DPWH, however, it was concluded that the alignment of San Juan Diversion Channel planned during F/S stage should not be shifted since it is an optimal alignment in technical, environmental, and social points of view.

After more than one year, the lot owner of CAVDEAL sent a letter to DPWH-UPMO dated October 27, 2020 and proposed an alternative alignment of San Juan Diversion Channel. The alternative is located westward of the original alignment of the channel to reduce/minimize the affected area of the property of Cavdeal (**Figure 5.2-4**).

In response to the letter from CAVDEAL, the DED Consultants examined the proposal of CAVDEAL and based on this additional study, DPWH concluded that the original alignment of San Juan Diversion Channel should be maintained pointing out that the new proposed alignment would require larger area for land acquisition and higher project cost, and thus greater adverse social impact.

Aside from this, Mr. Lee has also expressed that the land valuation should also reflect the changes in the land use of their affected lots. Currently, the area is under negotiation.

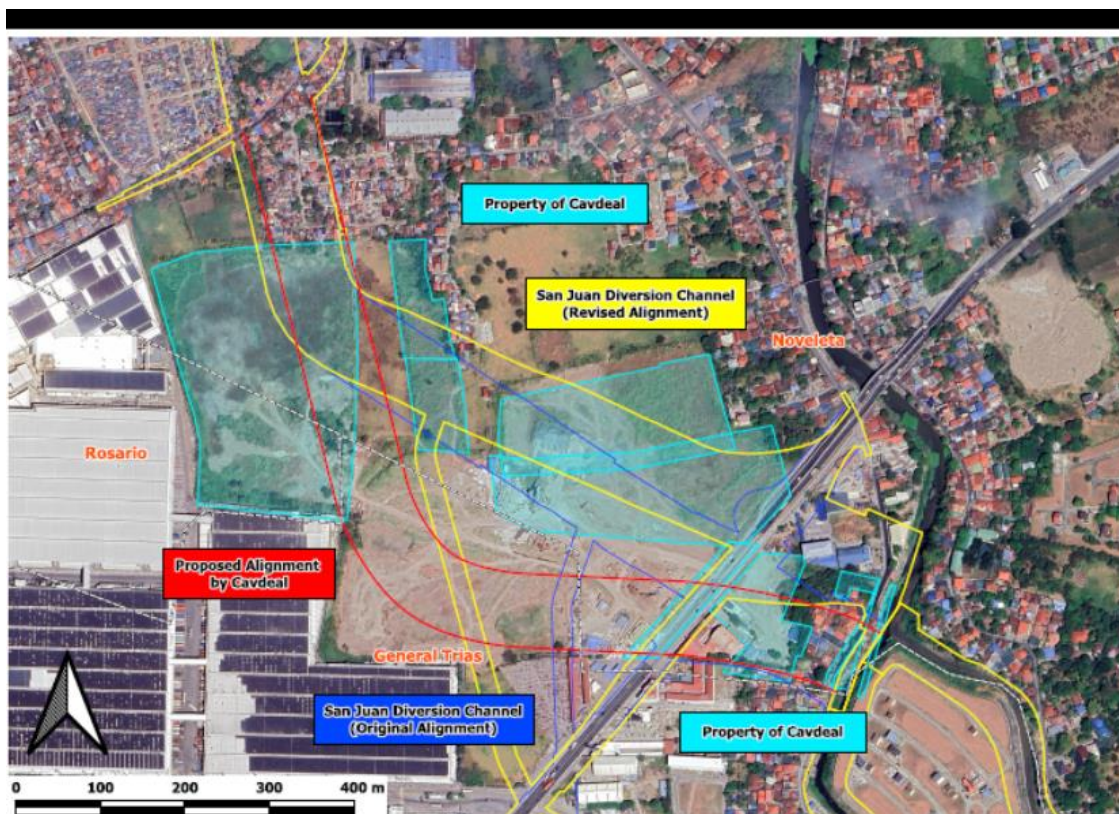


Figure 5.2-4
Location Map of Cavdeal's Properties located in San Juan Diversion Channel

5.2.5 Maple Grove

Maple Grove is a residential development project by Megaworld Corporation south along EPZA Diversion Road in General Trias City. The development area is planned to be 68.7 ha for Phase-I and 72 ha for Phase-II. The area for the development of Phase-I is registered as a commercial area by the City of General Trias and was expected to be completed in 2020. Maalimango Diversion-II of CIA-FRIMP is planned at south along EZPA Diversion Road, and it was found out that the Diversion-II partially overlaps with the planned development area of Maple Grove.

Coordination with Megaworld Corp. was conducted from April 2019. During the discussion, Mr. Dick P. Montes, of Megaworld Corp., clarified that a retention pond with capacity of 7,000 m³ will be constructed within the development area, from which the flood water in Maple Grove is to be pumped and discharged into the Canas River which drains to Manila Bay flowing down through the Municipality of Tanza located west of General Trias City. After examination of the development plan of Maple Grove including the drainage plan to the Canas River, it was concluded that the alignment of Maalimango Diversion-II can be shortened by eliminating the upstream-most section located along the north boundary of Maple Grove development area. A re-alignment northward across EPZA Diversion Road (**Figure 5.2-5**) would also have to be undertaken. With these alignment revisions for the Maalimango Diversion-II, the adverse impact with the development area of Maple Grove has been avoided.

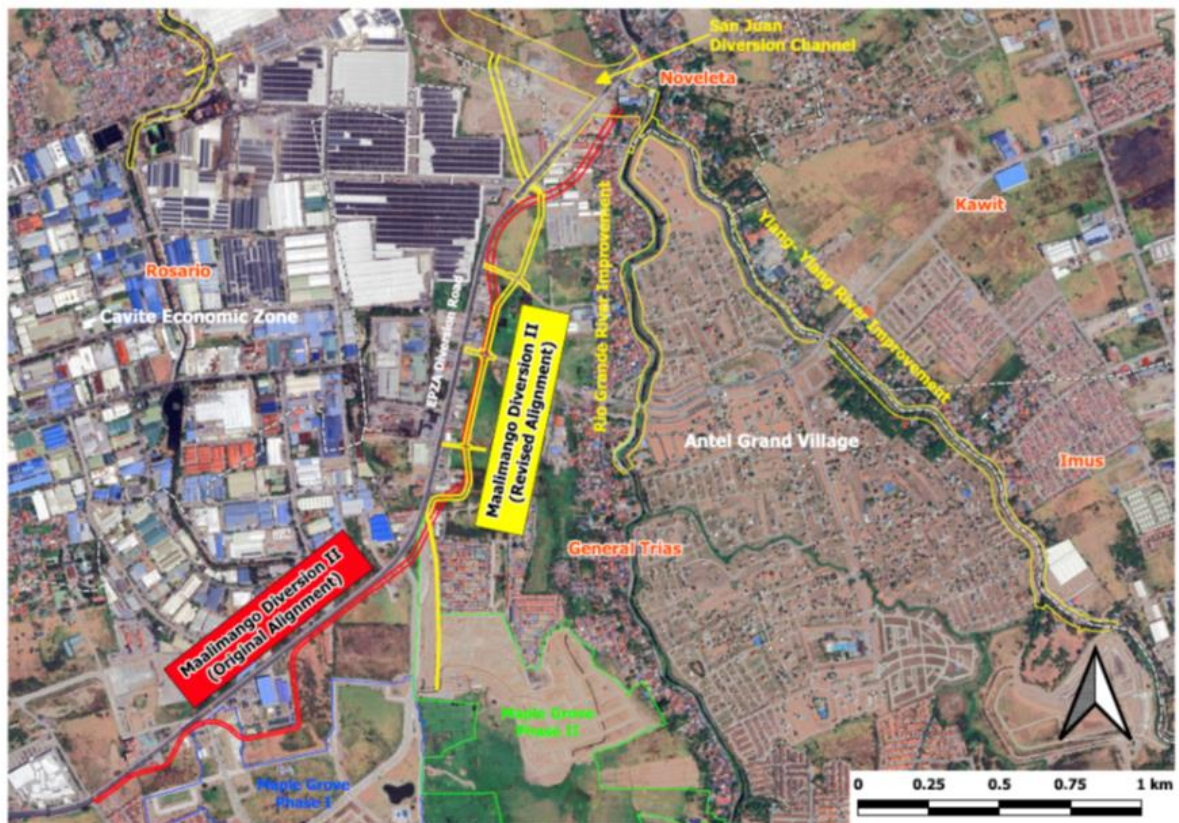


Figure 5.2-5
Re-Alignment of Maalimango Diversion-II

5.2.6 Smart Communications, Inc. (SMART)

Telecom tower of SMART, which is situated along the Maalimango Creek, will be affected by the improvement work of the creek (CP-4) since it is located within the ROW (**Figure 5.2-6**). It is, therefore, necessary to relocate the tower. This situation has happened due to the mitigation measure for minimizing the impacts on Sanchez Subdivision in Barangay Bagbag I, Rosario for minimizing displacement of households (refer to **Section 3.3.2**).

The Project DED Consultants contacted Mr. Robert Malay at SMART-Rosario office and a coordination meeting was held on February 2020 to explain the necessity of the Project and the impact on the existing telecom tower. After the meeting, DPWH sent a letter to SMART for further clarification on the conditions and procedures for relocation of the tower. In November 2020, a web meeting was held between DPWH and SMART joined by the DED Consultants. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was forged in the said meeting with details on the responsibility of the two parties involving compensation for relocation of the affected telecom tower will be finalized. Currently, this is still under negotiations with concerned parties.

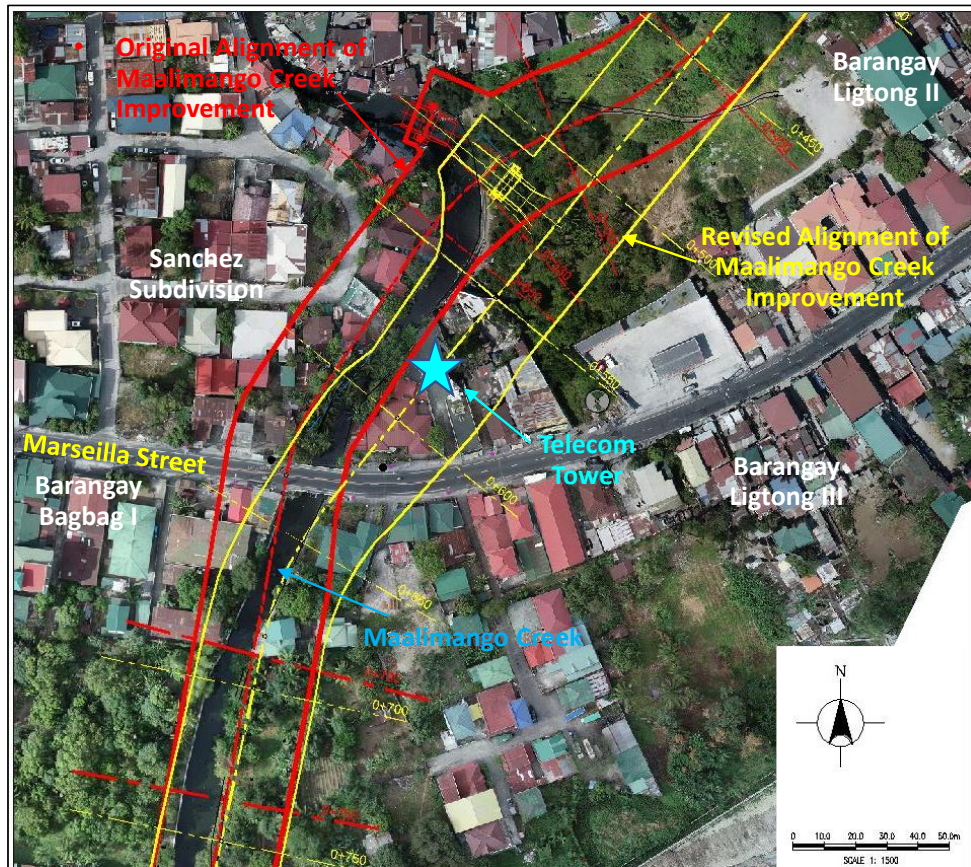


Figure 5.2-6
Location of Affected Telecom Tower of Smart Communications, Inc.

5.3 COORDINATION WITH CONCERENED LGUS

5.3.1 Coordination with LGUs at initial stage of DED

Coordination meetings were held to inform and solicit the support of the concerned LGUs and affected barangays on project schedule and activities. Coordination meetings were attended by the LGU officials, DPWH representatives, and Consultants.

Appendix 3 shows the copies of the official letters to LGUs for coordination meetings.

Table 5.3-1 shows the details of the CIA-FRIMP coordination.



Table 5.3-1
LGU Coordination Meetings for CIA-FRIMP

No.	Date and Time	Venue	Target LGU	Participants	
1.	19 June 2019	SB Hall, Municipal Hall of Noveleta, Cavite	Municipality of Noveleta	No. of Participants	17
				Attribution of Participants	
				LDRRMO	1
				MPDC	2
				Municipal Engineering	1
				Municipal Assessor	1
				DPWH	3
				CTII	5
				WCI	3
2.	21 June 2019	Office of the Mayor, Rosario, Cavite	Municipality of Rosario	No. of Participants	18
				Attribution of Participants	
				Office of the Mayor	2
				Municipal Engineer	3
				MPDC	1
				Municipal Assessor	1
				Brgy. Captain	1
				DPWH	1
				CTII	2
				WCI	6
3.	24 June 2019 1:30 PM	SB Session Hall, Municipal Office of Kawit, Cavite	Municipality of Kawit	No. of Participants	14
				Attribution of participants	
				Office of the Mayor	2
				WCI	2
				LGU Kawit	1
				CTII	2
				MENRO	1
				MSWD	1
				Municipal Engineer	1
4.	03 July 2019	Conference Room, Municipal Hall, Noveleta	Municipality of Noveleta	No. of Participants	25
				Attribution of Participants	
				Office of the Mayor	4
				WCI	3
				CTII	3
				DPWH	3
				Affected barangays	10
				Municipal Engineer	1



No.	Date and Time	Venue	Target LGU	Participants	
				MPDO	1
5.	16 July 2019 09:57 AM	Mayor's Office, General Trias City Hall	City of General Trias	No. of Participants	22
				Attribution of Participants	
				Mayor	1
				WCI	7
				CTII	7
				CPDC	1
				City Engineer	1
6.	30 July 2019	Office of the Mayor, City of Imus	City of Imus	No. of Participants	11
				Attribution of Participants	
				City Assessor	1
				Administration	1
				City Planning	1
				CENRO	1
				CSWD	1
				DPWH	3
				CTII	1
				WCI	2

The results of the coordination meetings were documented. Some of the issues that arose during the coordination meetings include design considerations, ground surveys, compensation, relocation site, and land title related issues. **Table 5.3-2** summarizes the issues raised in the coordination meetings with the LGUs.

Table 5.3-2
Highlights of LGU Coordination Meetings for CIA-FRIMP

No.	Target City/Municipality	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU/Persons Concerned
1.	Municipality of Rosario	Basis and validation of the identified PAPs	The initial data was obtained from the Feasibility Study conducted by JICA in 2017 and will be validated by the project activities such as consultation and census-tagging.
		Potential inflation of affected households and structures after presenting the project to the public.	Cut-off date will be set during the public consultation meeting to discourage possible influx of settlers and structures after the project disclosure.
		Possible cancellation of public consultation meetings (PCM) to avoid issue of opposition to the project.	Conduct of PCM is required under the law and the policies of JICA & DPWH. It is meant to discuss and settle potential issues regarding the project and compensation for PAPs.



No.	Target City/Municipality	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU/Persons Concerned
2.	Municipality of Kawit	Scope of the survey to be conducted	Different surveys to be conducted for the project are census-tagging, socio economic survey and asset inventory which will help identify the PAPs, land, structures and other assets to be affected by the project.
		Attendees and venue of the PCM	PAPs, municipal and barangay officials and involved government agencies (GA) will be invited to the PCM. It will be held in the nearest venue within the municipality that can accommodate all invitees.
		Integrity of the survey and potential influx of household and structures.	Cut-off-date will be set during the public consultation meeting to discourage possible influx of illegal settlers and structures after the policy disclosure. After the cut-off, any addition to the data will no longer be considered.
		Implementation of the resettlement	Implementation of the Right-Of-Way (ROW) Act or Republic Act 10752 which also include the benefits and assistance to the people subject to relocation.
		Compensation for the PAPs	Options for compensation depend if the PAP is an informal settler or a formal settler. Formal Settler Families (FSFs) will be offered the choice of receiving replacement cost for their structure or carrying out land swapping with DPWH. Informal Settler Families (ISFs) will be provided relocation units in the resettlement site. Designating potential resettlement sites will be the responsibility of the LGU.
		Insufficient budget of LGU for the resettlement sites	LGU shall be in charge of housing and of scouting for the resettlement site. DPWH on the other hand shall shoulder the cost of development while the National Housing Agency (NHA) shall manage the development of the site.
		Accommodation of all the PAPs.	A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) may be drafted between the Cavite Provincial Government and other parties to ensure that all PAPs will be covered.
3.	Municipality of Noveleta	Status of the survey	Ongoing status of the surveys are as follows: Topographic survey – 80% Geotechnical survey – 30%



No.	Target City/Municipality	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU/Persons Concerned
			Issues of the team on site are the presence of narrow road and residents refusing the activity to be done on their area.
		Development of resettlement sites	Two lots are owned by Landbank while the three lots are owned by Mr. Soriano which is currently under negotiation for land acquisition.
		Status of the project alignment and identification of affected lots and families	The alignment is almost completed. Upon finalization, it can be used to identify the PAPs.
		Schedule of the PCM	Tentative date of the conduct of the PCM still needs to be approved by the LGU.
4.	City of General Trias	Project affected persons within the ROW	The numbers presented are only indicative and are based on the Feasibility Study (FS) conducted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in 2017. Field surveys will be carried out to verify and validate the results from the previous FS
		Proposed conduct of PCM	The schedule of the PCM will depend on the number of PAPs. A venue will be needed in order to accommodate them.
		Target invitees for the PCM should be confirmed as PAPs prior to invitation so as not to waste time and effort.	Seek assistance from the barangay officials in the identification of the PAPs.
		Provision of assistance to the RAP/SES team in calling the attention of affected lot owners from Antel Grand Village in the future.	DPWH had already informed them about the project. Antel Grand Village lot owners could be notified that future land development will be put on hold.
		Prohibit the entry of informal settler families (ISF) into the ROW.	As far as the City Office is concerned, there are no ISFs along the alignment, unlike the sides of the channel in the direction of the Municipality of Noveleta.
5.	City of Imus	Clarification if the road near the Ylang-Ylang River will be retained.	The project alignment is still being reviewed to minimize the impact of the project. It was further added that as of the FS conducted by JICA in 2017, there are no affected households in Imus.
		Finalization of the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) prior to the PCM	DED Team is already on the final stage of determining the project alignment.



No.	Target City/Municipality	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU/Persons Concerned
		Conduct of PCM and the identification of PAPs	PCM will be conducted prior to the conduct of ground survey validation to present the project and to explain the required social activities to the PAPs. Survey will be conducted to obtain the masterlist of the affected households.
		Potential issues that may arise during the conduct of PCM and the difficulty of the LGU in locating lots to be appraised based on their experience on previous projects.	All were noted.
		Modes of acquiring the land and the role of Assessor's Office in the project	Expropriation is not the first option for acquiring land for the project since owners are free to donate their land. Otherwise, negotiated sale will be carried out between DPWH and the lot owner. The role of the Assessor's Office is to update the assessed value of the affected lots with reference to the current market value while a BSP- accredited Independent Property Appraiser (IPA) or a Government Financial Institution (GFI) will appraise the value of the properties pursuant to the Right-Of-Way (ROW) Act of 2016 or Republic Act 10752.
		Suggest improvement on the existing embankment of Ylang-Ylang River	Prior coordination will be made with the project engineers and the required adjustments will be coordinated with DPWH and the LGUs involved in the said project.
		Legal easement along Ylang-Ylang River should be provided by the Implementing Agency (IA).	Legal easement (or ROW) will be provided by UPMO to the LGU.

5.3.2 Coordination for the Organization for LIAC and C/MRICs

On December 4, 2020, the Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC) was convened at the Bayleaf Hotel in the City of General Trias. It was attended by 28 participants from the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), the Presidential Commission on the Urban Poor (PCUP), the National Housing Authority (NHA), the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), the Provincial Government of Cavite (PCG), the Local Government Units from General Trias City and Kawit, Cavite, the Department of Public Works and Highways UPMO-FCMC and Legal Service, CTI, and Woodfields Consultants, Inc. In the same event, a draft MOA for the formal organization of the LIAC was presented and discussed.



The MOA provides the organizational structure, function, and composition of the LIAC, as well as its relationship to the City/Municipal ROW Implementation Committees (C/MRICs). The LIAC is chaired by the Governor of the Province while the UPMO-FCMC will serve as the Technical Secretariat.

Further, the draft LIAC MOA also included the organizational structure, function and composition of the C/MRIC which will be organized in each of the LGUs where the Project will be implemented. Please refer to Chapter 11 for the detailed discussion on the LIAC and the C/MRIC

Another LIAC Meeting was held at the Bay Leaf Hotel on 16 January 2024 with Gov. Remulla, Mayor Ferrer of Noveleta and representatives from the other government partner agencies.

Appendix 4 shows the copies of the letters to the LGUs and other national agencies regarding the LIAC meeting.

As of the date of this report, the MOA is being signed by the concerned partners.

5.4 RESULT OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

5.4.1 Initial series of PCMs

The initial series of public consultation meetings were held in the affected areas as summarized in **Table 5.4-1**. The table below shows the information of the public consultations conducted in each affected LGU.

Table 5.4-1
Outline of the 1st Public Consultation Meeting

No.	Date and Time	Venue	Target Municipality	Target Barangay	Participants	
1	2 July 2019	Barangay office of San Sebastian, Municipality of Kawit	Kawit	San Sebastian	No of Participants	36
					Attribution of Participants	
					Barangay Captain	1
					CTII	4
					DPWH-UPMO-FCMC	1
					DPWH-ESSD	1
					WCI	4
2	10 July 2019 9:45 AM	Public Market Rooftop Function Hall, Noveleta, Cavite	Noveleta	Sta Rosa II	No of Participants	284
				Salcedo I	Attribution of Participants	
				Sta Rosa I	Mayor	1
				San Antonio II	Municipal Councilor	1
					WCI	3



No.	Date and Time	Venue	Target Municipality	Target Barangay	Participants	
					CTII	2
					DPWH-ESSD	2
					DPWH-UPMO-FCMC	1
					Barangay Captain	1
3	10 July 2019 (PM session)	Public Market Rooftop Function Hall	Noveleta	Salcedo I and II, Sta. Rosa I and II, San Antonio II, San Rafael II and III	No. of Participants	160
					Attribution of Participants	
					Mayor	1
					Municipal Councilor	1
					WCI	3
					CTII	2
					DPWH-ESSD	2
					DPWH-UPMO-FCMC	1
					Barangay Captain	1
3	1 August 2019	Bacao I Covered Court	General Trias	Bacao I	No of Participants	145
				Bacao II	Attribution of Participants	
					Barangay Captain	1
					Barangay Kagawad	9
					CPDC	2
					LGU-CAD	1
					Planning Officer	1
					NKGT	3
4	2 August 2019	Pinagtipunan Covered Court	General Trias	Pinagtipunan	No of Participants	40
				Tapia	Attribution of Participants	
					Barangay Captain	3
					Barangay Secretary	1
					LGU-CAD	1
					CPDC	2



No.	Date and Time	Venue	Target Municipality	Target Barangay	Participants	
5	20 October 2019 1:20 PM	Covered Court of Barangay Ligtong II, Rosario, Cavite	Rosario	Ligtong II	No of Participants	105
					Attribution of Participants	
					Barangay Captain	1
					Barangay Secretary	1
					Barangay Kagawad	4
					LGU-SBM	1
					SK Chairman	1
6	25 October 2019 1:30 PM	Covered court of Barangay Ligtong III, Rosario, Province of Cavite	Rosario	Ligtong III	No of Participants	55
					Attribution of Participants	
					Barangay Kagawad	3
					Former Barangay Captain	1
					Barangay Secretary	1
7	9 November 2019 11:30 AM	126 Sanchez Subdivision, Barangay Bagbag I, Rosario, Province of Cavite	Rosario	Bagbag II	No of Participants	32
					Attribution of Participants	
					Barangay Kagawad	1
					CTII	1
8	24 November 2019 3:00 PM	Barangay Sta Rosa II, Noveleta, Cavite	Noveleta	Sta Rosa II	No of Participants	34
					Attribution of Participants	
					Barangay Kagawad	1
					CTII	1
9	6 December 2019 9:30 AM	Covered Court of Barangay Bagbag I, Rosario, Cavite	Rosario	Bagbag I	No of Participants	28
					Attribution of Participants	
					Barangay Tanod	2
10	7 March 2023		Noveleta	Salcedo I	No. of Participants	106



No.	Date and Time	Venue	Target Municipality	Target Barangay	Participants	
	9:00 AM	Salcedo I Elementary School			Attribution of Participants	
					Residents	93
					DPWH-UPMO	3
					CTII	8
					WCI	2
11	5 July 2023 10:00 AM	Salinas Area	General Trias	Bacao II	No. of Participants	28
					Attribution of Participants	
					Residents	18
					DPWH-UPMO	6
					CTII	4
12	20 September 2023 9:00 AM	Salinas Area	General Trias	Bacao II	No. of Participants	26
					Attribution of Participants	
					Residents	18
					DPWH-UPMO	3
					CTII	5
13	1 February 2024 9:20 AM	Pinagsama-samang Lakas ng Pabuhay Village	Noveleta	Sta. Rosa II	No. of Participants	55
					Attribution of Participants	
					Homeowners	48
					DPWH-UPMO	4
					CTII	3
14	21 February 2024 10:30 AM	Salinas Area	General Trias	Bacao II	No. of Participants	27
					Attribution of Participants	
					Brgy. Kagawad/Sec	3
					Residents	15
					DPWH-UPMO	5
					CTII	4
15	25 March 2024 9:00 AM	Antel Grand Village Clubhouse	General Trias	Bacao II	No. of Participants	78
					Attribution of Participants	
					LGU	4
					Brgy. Captain	1



No.	Date and Time	Venue	Target Municipality	Target Barangay	Participants	
					Residents	60
					DPWH-UPMO	10
					CTII	3
16	16 July 2024 9:20 AM	Barangay Hall Conference Room	Kawit	San Sebastian	No. of Participants	25
					Attribution of Participants	
					Brgy. Captain	1
					Residents	14
					DPWH-UPMO	6
					CTII	4
17	19 July 2024 1:15 PM	Unida Evangelical Christian Church Conference Room	Noveleta	Sta. Rosa II	No. of Participants	36
					Attribution of Participants	
					Council Member	30
					DPWH-UPMO	3
					CTII	3
18	25 September 2024 2:00 PM	Primark Noveleta	Noveleta	Sta. Rosa II	No. of Participants	38
					Attribution of Participants	
					Noveleta LGU	2
					Council Member	26
					DPWH-UPMO	5
					CTII	4
					WCI	1
19	04 October 2024 9:40 AM	San Antonio II Elementary School	Noveleta	San Antonio II	No. of Participants	93
					Attribution of Participants	
					Residents	83
					DPWH-UPMO	7
					CTII	2
					WCI	1

Major concerns that were tackled during the public consultations were documented and summarized as indicated in **Table 5.4-2** to **Table 5.4-5**.



Table 5.4-2
Major Opinions in the 1st Public Consultation Meeting in the Municipality of Rosario

Date	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
20 October 2019	Ligtong II	Enforcement of eminent domain of the state.	The project will enforce the state's law on eminent domain.
		Social aspect in consideration of the optimal alignment.	The most optimum alignment which was the alternative chosen during the Feasibility Study was already studied during the Detailed Engineering Design.
		Whether the options being selected during the Feasibility Study were explained to the people during the survey.	As part of the process, the selected option during the Feasibility Study was already explained and presented to the stakeholders.
		Clarification on the basis of just compensation for the affected persons and business sectors.	Government Financial Institution (GFI) or Independent Property Appraiser (IPA) are independent and accredited groups that will appraise the affected properties based on the current market value. Meanwhile, the compensation for businesses will also be evaluated based on certain standards.
		Suggested options for the project.	Two points should be considered: To study the improvement of Maalimango Creek up to Manila Bay; and Divert the location of the Diversion River.
06 December 2019	Bagbag I	Deepening of river through dredging as opposed to widening the river.	The width of the Maalimango Creek improvement shall be 20 meters. Each side will take 10 meters each and measurement shall start from the center. The dredging of the existing creek to increase its capacity is part of the contract package design for Rosario.
		Potential relocation sites.	The current proposed resettlement site is in Brgy. San Rafael II and III in Noveleta.
		Requirements needed to be entitled for compensation.	Claimants should have titles of the land they are occupying under their name. In the absence of land title, tax declaration can be presented (if continuously paying tax for 30 years)
		How the compensation shall be given if there are several families living in individual structures within a titled lot named to the mother-in-law, who is already deceased.	If the owner is alive, he/she would be the recipient of compensation. But in the case that the original land owner is already deceased, the land title should be transferred to a representative heir/heirress who will be eligible for the compensation as the new land owner. . Moreover, each structure owner will also be compensated for their structures
		How many years of residency should the PAP have so that they could be considered the owner of the land they are occupying?	The resident should be paying the land tax continuously for 30 years. The updated tax declaration will only be used in lieu of the land title.



Date	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
		A resident asked if DPWH could take an alternative alignment instead of the proposed plan.	The design engineers already considered the minimal impact on the surrounding residents in the project design. The average width of the Maalimango Creek will be 20 meters wide.
		Parts of the barangay that will be affected by the project.	Surveys, site inspection and series of coordination meetings will be conducted to determine the exact location of the project and all the affected barangays.
		Assurance that there will be no more floods after the project.	The flood mitigation project aims to reduce the impact of flooding in Cavite but it is only designed for a 1/15 return period.
		DPWH should focus on reinforcing flood-prone areas with breakwater structures. In this way, there will be no people inconvenienced and there will be no expenses incurred due to destruction to properties and means of livelihood.	Noted.
		Noise from the construction of the factories, burning of chemicals and other disturbances have been adversely affecting the residents. Damaging effects of factories and other establishments are other problems aside from flooding.	Environmental considerations should have been made before the establishment of these industrial establishments and people should have been consulted. But for the project, an environmental management plan (EMP) will be prepared in accordance with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) mandate.

Table 5.4-3
Major Opinions in the 1st Public Consultation Meeting in the Municipality of Noveleta

Date	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
10 July 2019 (AM session)	Salcedo I and II, San Antonio II, Sta. Rosa I and II	Required documents that the lot and structure owners need to prepare.	Property owners should prepare documentary proofs of ownership, such as: TCTs/OCTs, Tax Declarations, etc.
		The ownership has not yet been passed on to the ones that inherited the land.	Proofs that the present claimant is the authentic inheritor of the property such as: will, proof of relations, etc.
		Suggested that DPWH should consider placing a tarpaulin marker in the location of the affected households so that the residents could ascertain if	Noted. Parcellary team will also be placing markers to identify the project alignment.



Date	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
		they are part of the affected population.	
		Agency that will be in charge of the housing project.	For this undertaking, there is an existing Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between DPWH and the Municipality. DPWH will shoulder the cost of the land where the resettlement units will be developed while the Municipality of Noveleta will be in charge of the construction of the housing units.
		Inquiry on the size of the housing unit and the amount to be paid by the relocated residents.	Generally, the necessary area for formal settlers is 120 sq. m. while for ISFs is at 40 sq. But this is subject to change upon validation of the results of the Socio-Economic Survey (SES). Meanwhile, the amount to be paid by the people to be resettled is yet to be determined through the result of the survey.
		Qualification for a PAP to be considered eligible for the relocation	Should be a Filipino citizen, Should not own any other property, or Should not be a professional squatter or a member of a squatting syndicate.
		Affected crops and tress	The compensation will be based on the current market value of the existing crops and trees. During the SES and asset inventory, the survey team will count the present improvements and then these will be later evaluated by the Independent Property Appraiser (IPA).
		Compensation allotted for renters.	Only the land owners will be compensated. The attendees are reminded that the requirements are needed to prove that the PAP is an owner of the land or owner of the structure. Renter could request a waiver from the landowner to prove that they own the structure established on the land.
		A resident from Barangay Salcedo I said that her family has been paying tax for their land, but they do not hold a title.	It was reiterated that continuous payment for a minimum of 30 years could be used as proof in lieu of a land title. An updated tax declaration is already an acceptable document.
		Resident requested ample time in preparation for the demolition.	Assured the affected informal settlers that they should not worry about the demolition yet. They were assured that no demolition will be carried out until the PAPs are already established in their resettlement units or have been adequately compensated. Commencement of the construction schedule of the project is in 2021. DPWH ensures that in all of their projects, the resettlement site will be developed first prior to the construction.



Date	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
		Issue of ISF residing along the Philippine National Railway (PNR) road which are from Barangay Sta. Rosa I that were given certificates of award. The rights of the land were already transferred during the term of Vice President Noli de Castro*	The case will be subject to further study and coordination but since the rights have already been awarded, the residents may be considered as legal owners.
		Compensation for informal settlers (e.g. living along the PNR road) who established good houses. Can residents avail of the housing project if they are compensated through payment?	<p>Informal settlers would either be paid or given relocation. Further assistance in transport and livelihood rehabilitation can be provided depending on the result of the survey</p> <p>ISFs should choose one type of benefit only. Again, there are documents required to be submitted in order to be entitled to benefits. As much as possible, the government prefers that ISFs should have their own house and land.</p> <p>In some instances, owners are allowed to salvage the materials they need during demolition but these materials should be logged or documented by DPWH first. Owners also need to sign a waiver to document this.</p>
		Confusion on the ongoing survey on the site and what proof that they need to have to be part of the target population of the project (no land titles on hand because it is with the buyer of the land.)	<p>The people in the project site that were measuring the land are part of the parcellary team. They are putting up markers in the area since the location is part of the project alignment.</p> <p>It was reiterated that residents should have their properties titled and corresponding documents of proof must be presented.</p>
		Informed by the barangay captain that they shall be paying an amortization rate of about P500.00 upon being resettled.	The amortization rate is based on the socio-economic capacity of the PAP and shall be set based on government guidelines on socialized housing. The rate shall be disclosed after the survey and during the second public consultation meeting.
		A resident from Barangay Sta. Rosa I stated that the construction of their house was discontinued due to the news they received that they will be affected by the project. Are they still eligible for compensation? They were only granted rights for the land.	<p>Commencement of any development is not advisable. But they could be compensated for their structure, as long as they have the documents to prove their ownership.</p> <p>DPWH will verify the owners and their properties.</p>
		Purchased their land from a tenant and have been residing for ten years. What document	The concern shall be consulted with DPWH since the possession of rights was a rampant condition in the area. But as much as possible, it was



Date	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
		they could provide in order to avail of the resettlement benefit since the only document they had is an agreement with the barangay, which had already been worn out due to several floods that have passed.	<p>requested to arrange their documents and have their lands titled.</p> <p>All other concerns raised that can't be addressed in the meantime will be documented and reported to DPWH.</p> <p>Thus, it was requested that the participation and cooperation of the affected families during the survey activities to be carried out and the results from the surveys to be done within the project area shall be subject to study, and the findings will be used in formulating action plans.</p> <p>Since the parcellary team is still surveying the site for the finalization of the project alignment, it is advisable not to conduct improvements in the housing structures or on their land.</p>
		Adjustments in case there is a school in the project area.	<p>During the Feasibility Study (F/S), all alignments were reviewed and consideration was given to the option with minimal impact on its surrounding.</p> <p>Matters relating to institutions will be arranged and resolved between government offices.</p>
		A resident from Barangay San Antonio II asked if they can choose to be paid instead if they do not want to be relocated.	ISFs are illegal occupants of the land they are occupying. They can choose to be compensated for their structure if they own such, or be resettled if they qualify based on the criteria.
10 July 2019 (PM session)	Salcedo I and II, Sta. Rosa I and II, San Antonio II, San Rafael II and III	A resident requested for a copy of the presentation and document that will serve as a guarantee that their homes will not be demolished without their prior consent.	This is just the initial presentation and the succeeding public consultation presentation will be more detailed. Copies of the presentation (showing the alignment of the project) will be provided to the barangays.
		Possible deviation in the second public consultation since the attendees are giving their trust to DPWH now expecting that the presentation will not differ during the next consultations.	There have been regular progress reports submitted to the Municipal Office since the start of the project. For more information, this could be checked with the local government unit (LGU). Requests from the PAPs shall be forwarded to DPWH.
		Point person to contact regarding the project.	The Mayor's Office will be accommodating people with queries and concerns since it is the LGU's mandate to ensure that risks will be minimized as to the target population and nobody will be worst off after the project.
		Query about the timetable of implementation and finalized schedule of the project.	The project is currently in the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) stage.



Date	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
			Indicative schedule depends on the progress but the construction will not commence until all issues pertaining to the Right-Of-Way has been settled. In addition, JICA requires compliance to its guidelines on social and environmental aspects.
		Timeline of the compensation distribution. Will it take one to five years?	After 70% of the compensation of structures is endorsed through a check, there will be an interval of 15 days. Owners will then be allowed to demolish their own homes and salvage the construction materials, as long as these are logged by DPWH. The 30% of the payment will follow in one to two months. For the land, 50% of the price through negotiated sale, will be given after the title or documents of ownership are settled. The 50% balance will follow in about two to three months
		Request for the possibility of full payment of compensation and finalization and dissemination of the payment schedule.	Suggestions are all noted and will be forwarded to DPWH.
		Consideration of the tax declaration with less than 30 years of continuous payment (approximately 20 years and below only) since most of the residents are with similar situation.	The required document is the land title but, in its absence, tax declaration that shows the land tax continuously being paid for 30 years is accepted. Municipal Engineer Ariel Olaes stated that generally, no one among the affected population has been paying the land tax for the past 30 years. He said that the condition may have meant that people should be updated in paying their tax and this should be reflected in their tax declaration.
		What document to present if there is no land title?	DPWH will comply with the ruling of the regular payment of land tax for a minimum of 30 years. Municipal Engineer Olaes advised that for all instances of transfer, inheritance, and other cases, the PAP should make sure that the land tax is settled on a regular basis.
		A resident asked if the design alignment is already final at this time. It was also reiterated that the study is taking time to finish.	The parcellary survey is still ongoing. This study will determine the lots to be affected, the owner of the lots, and the size of the land. The deadline for completion of this activity is within the year.
		Request for the final design	DED survey is still ongoing. But once the design is approved, it will be presented to the LGU.
		Implication of the public consultation is that invited people will assume that their land is going to be affected	The initial drawings were presented to the barangay captains. The team sought assistance from the captains in identifying the informal and formal settlers.



Date	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
		thus there is a need for the final details/plan.	Since the initial project design was distributed to the barangay captains, it was them who initially identified the target attendees. The final masterlist of the project affected persons will be obtained through the census-tagging that will be conducted on the project affected barangays. Upon identification of the area and people to be affected, the target population will be notified to submit their documents.
		What are the options for the residents upon the collection of documents?	The residents will be sent a letter of offer, indicating the price for negotiated sale as per the current market value of their assets.
		Target date for the letter-offer informing the affected barangays about the land acquisition.	The team will still be gathering concerns from the attendees, which shall be then forwarded to DPWH. Further updates may be ascertained by 2020.
		A resident from Barangay Salcedo II asked if there was a prepared plan for compensating people living in the project area that were not relocated such as businesses that will be affected (e.g. laundry service) since their previous customers will be relocated. The issue of dust accumulation was also raised. Are the remaining people in the area will lose access to the main roads?	The project is required to obtain an ECC before it is approved. In the process, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which prepares interventions for potential environmental problems to be caused during the construction of the project. These preparations include concerns in terms of dust, noise and traffic. Aside from this, a Monitoring Report shall be notarized and then submitted to the Regional Office, and a Contractors Development Plan shall also be formulated.
		Frustration of a resident of Barangay Salcedo I that the project alignment was moved from the Municipality of Rosario to the Municipality of Noveleta which will affect their medical clinic and trees. Requested the study team to consider the previous alignment.	The main priority of the project is to minimize the impact of the construction, and the cost of acquisition. Hence, if the alignment will be reverted to the Municipality of Rosario, more households will be affected. Further study on engineering works supported the revision of the project alignment.
		Request from a resident of Barangay Salcedo I to redirect the project alignment away from their area since a number of formal settlers who are long resident of Noveleta will be affected. Residents are not oppose to the project due to its benefits to the common good, but requesting to consider that	Settlers will be compensated with the current market value of their assets and land as long as they agree with DPWH during negotiated sale. Otherwise, they will have to pay additional fees when DPWH pushes through with expropriation. Since San Juan Diversion is wider than Ylang-Ylang River, it shall be the receiving channel from the waterbodies upstream. There are various projects on flood control, and the priority projects are based on the existing conditions in the area.



Date	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
		original residents of Noveleta will not be displaced.	
		Date of the second public consultation meeting. Will the details of the project be finalized on the next meeting?	<p>The results of the survey and the updated plans will be presented to the affected population on the second public consultation.</p> <p>As much as the team wanted to, the date of the second public consultation cannot be determined yet but could be set early next year.</p>
		Barangay Kagawad asked why he and his barangay were invited if their location was not included in the priority.	The affected barangays for other components such as river widening are included in the invitees.
24 November 2019	Sta. Rosa II	<p>Will the amount of monetary compensation depend on the arbitration of the affected structure owners?</p> <p>Most of the residents in the barangay had been renting the land from the original owner. But when the land was bought, the buyer allowed the residents to remain as tenants. The new owner no longer coordinated with them since 1992.</p>	<p>It was recalled that during the Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) held in July 2019, the team informed the attendees that the holder of the title will be considered the valid affected person as beneficiary for compensation.</p> <p>It was also advised that the project-affected person (PAP) should prepare documents as proof of ownership so that they will be included in the list of beneficiaries for compensation.</p> <p>The price of each structure cannot be dictated yet at this point. The Asset Inventory (AI) team, an independent property appraiser (IPA) that is accredited by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), shall evaluate the structure, including its materials and labor cost. He assured the residents that the computation of compensation shall be derived from the ground surveys.</p>
		The subject of relocation is hard for the residents to accept. Clarification if sentimental value of structure and land will also be compensated.	The law does not take sentimental value into account. This concern has already been raised to DPWH-UPMO-FCMC. It was also suggested that the residents put their concerns into writing and send it in a letter to DPWH.
		A resident suggested that the dredging be done up to 2 meters of the existing river instead to make the floodway deeper than put a higher revetment wall. He also attested that flood induced by typhoons only last for hours in their area.	<p>It was explained that the level of floods are erratic in the coming years. The suggestion could be appropriate for their area, but it would not be the same condition for the other barangays in Cavite.</p> <p>DPWH could consider their suggestions since this consultation is just the first in a series of meetings. The results of the conducted surveys and the process of implementation shall be presented to the people later on.</p>
		House renter's compensation. Renting for about ten (10) years already who owns the structure.	The structure owners and landowners shall be the primary beneficiaries of compensation. During the survey, even the renters were interviewed due to the possibility that DPWH may consider compensation or assistance for renters. The



Date	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
			<p>projects under DPWH vary based on the locations of implementation, and are also open to adjustments in policy.</p> <p>The project implementation by DPWH shall be detailed in the drafted Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).</p>
		Inquiry on the livelihood assistance of DPWH.	<p>There are Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) to be conducted within the barangays in order to determine the capacities for livelihood, training needs and other types of assistance needed by the PAPs. The affected households shall also be asked during the survey regarding their current employable skills. The relocation site should be established as livable before the PAPs will be relocated.</p> <p>The Site Development Plan includes the access of basic services to the residents. There shall also be a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to be prepared so that DPWH will be informed of the concerns of the PAPs, and appropriate responses will be made in order to address these concerns.</p> <p>A timeline will be prepared for development programs and training packages to be conducted.</p>
		How the payment will be made to the affected structure owners?	Initial payment will be made upon the settlement of negotiated sale. The final payment will be made when the required documents of ownership have been transferred to DPWH.
		Are the definition of settlement means that the PAPs have already agreed with the process? It may be advantageous to the people if payment is not fully given (especially if they chose the replacement cost of their structure as compensation) and will cause further delay in the construction of their houses.	As of the present, that is the policy followed by DPWH. But assured that this concern will be brought up to DPWH.
		When will the final date of payment be scheduled? Requested for a supporting document for the information.	When all structures are already cleared based on the completion of required documents.

Note: * The issuance of award refers only to the right to freely use the public property but not to sell it, as such the PAP can only claim compensation for the affected structure and not for the land.



Table 5.4-4
Major Opinions in the 1st Public Consultation Meeting in the Municipality of Kawit

0	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
02 July 2019	San Sebastian	Approval of government in widening of the river.	The project design was approved by DPWH while the Board of National Economic Development Authority (NEDA Board), which is chaired by the current President of the Philippines approved the project.
		Antel Village would be affected?	Antel Village will be affected by the 35-50 m widening.
		What will happen to the bridge or the flyover if it is traversed by the project?	The bridge or flyover will be removed and replaced with a wider range if it will be traversed by the project. But since the project is still in the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) stage, the design is still subject for improvement.
		Suggestion for the alignment to be straightened.	The chosen alignment will follow the course of the river and its design is considered so that there will be less people to be affected.
		The current price of the land is continuously increasing, hence, the payment for their land should be commensurate, too.	Independent property appraisers (IPA) or government-financed institutions, like Landbank and DBP, will evaluate the properties and structures that will be affected based on the current market value of the land and the replacement cost of the structures.

Table 5.4-5
Major Opinions in the 1st Public Consultation Meeting in the Municipality of General Trias

Date	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
01 August 2019	Bacao I Bacao II	<p>A representative from Antel Grand Village raised a number of concerns such as:</p> <p>Clients/buyers already paying the amortization of the lands through banks and how will DPWH address this issue?</p> <p>Requested to DPWH that payment should be given before the construction phase.</p> <p>What is fair market value and zonal value? Basis of payment of DPWH?</p>	<p>The concern was noted but it was suggested that a separate meeting should be scheduled with Antel Grand Village to further discuss their issues and concerns.</p> <p>The payment for affected lots and structure owners will be given before the commencement of the construction phase. The valuation will be based on the fair current market value. Fair market value is the prevailing market price of the lots within the area while zonal value is an approved zonal schedule of fair market values on real</p>



Date	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
		<p>What is the reference or basis of the costs of the lots and materials that DPWH will use to come up with the compensation amount?</p> <p>Inquired about the timeline of the project and schedule of the disclosing of the amount to be paid for the affected properties.</p>	<p>property used by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) as basis for the computation of internal revenue taxes. Based on passing of RA 10752 in 2016, BIR Zonal value of the lands is no longer used in the computation of the compensation package except during expropriation.</p> <p>The Asset Inventory Team will appraise their affected lands and properties.</p> <p>Well-documented research by the Independent Property Appraiser (IPA) will serve as the basis for the cost in purchasing the lots and properties.</p> <p>Initial amount/information on the properties may be computed by October (tentative) as soon as all survey activities are completed.</p>
		<p>Where will the affected families be transferred? Is the resettlement site already finished before the relocation?</p>	<p>Affected ISF families will be relocated to the designated relocation site while formal settlers will be asked if they prefer compensation or resettlement.</p> <p>Resettlement sites shall be developed by the government prior to removal of structures and relocation.</p> <p>The proposed resettlement site is located in the Municipality of Noveleta but the details of the project alignment and the resettlement site are yet to be finalized.</p>
		<p>A resident asked how they will be compensated if the land is still named after their ancestors.</p>	<p>The compensation will be given to the land owner. In case there are no land title, the affected tenants may present proof that they paying the taxes for the land for at least 30 years.</p>
		<p>What is the target width of the river improvement?</p>	<p>The total width is about 35 meters wherein there will be revetment of 4 meters from each side. This is just the typical measurement and may be subject to change based on the actual site condition.</p>
		<p>A resident asked if DPWH will also pay the portion of the land title currently submerged in the river.</p>	<p>Lands that are now submerged in the river is already part of the Philippine waters (waterways) and will not be part of the compensation.</p>
		<p>A resident asked if the project improvement can avoid her newly built house which is</p>	<p>Those within the required easement will be cleared (including structures) but the affected residents within the easement</p>



Date	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
		located 1.5 m away from the river.	will be informed, noted, validated if qualified for compensation.
		Are houses located near the breakwater will be affected?	This will be confirmed upon the finalization of the project alignment.
		Concerns if the roads beside the wall will be affected.	The team cannot show the specific details of the alignment right now as the project is currently in DED stage but as much as possible, the roads will be avoided in order to reduce the impact on transportation.
		Raised a doubt about the purpose of the flood control project being discussed and suggested that the DPWH should focus on doing the retarding basins instead.	CIA-FRIMP is one of the projects identified during the Master Plan Study and the other components of the flood control project are the mentioned retarding basins.
		Clarification if there will be new construction of roads after the widening of Ylang-Ylang River.	Construction of new road is not part of the project but if the community wants to have a road or bridge in their area, the residents should make a formal request letter to DPWH.
		What will happen to the affected families if the number of years they are paying the land tax is less than 30 years?	The land title is the primary document that will be asked. Tax declarations as proof of paying taxes for at less than 30 years will only be used in lieu of the land title.
02 August 2019	Pinagtipunan	Are labor costs included in the compensation package that the DPWH will offer?	The labor costs is included in the computation for the compensation package.
		Will DPWH pay the affected lot even if half of the lot is already submerged in the river?	Lots covered by their land titles that were eroded and now submerged are automatically part of the waterways of the State. The payment shall be made only to those remaining lots (dry).
		Will DPWH compensate the land which are now located within the 2-meters easement because portions of the land property were eroded by the river?	Properties within three meters easement from riverbanks will not be compensated.
		A resident suggested that the widening of the river should be on both sides of the riverbanks.	The river widening will be on both sides of the riverbanks and it will be based on the river flow and its current condition.
		What is the width of the river widening on both sides?	The river widening is 35 meters which is about 17.5 meters on both sides.
		What is the compensation if the lot is submerged to the river but with the 3-meter easement?	A 3-meter easement shall be strictly applied by the government. If the lot is severely affected by the project (more than 20% of the total area is affected by the project), a compensation for the whole lot shall be applied. There will be



Date	Target Barangay	Opinions/Issues/Concerns	Response by DPWH/LGU or Persons Concerned
			a survey to be conducted to identify the severity of the affected lots to the Project.
		Compensation to the affected lots and structures.	Once the structure is identified as affected by the project, the compensation will be applied to the whole property-structures, crops, trees and other improvements.
		Will the sloping part of the existing riprap which is included in the title be compensated/paid?	If the sloping part is part of the easement there will be no compensation to be given.
		Inquiry about the relocation site.	Relocation site will be provided to the ISF while formal settlers will either choose compensation or relocation.
		Compensation that will be given for the portion of the lot that has been encroached by the river.	If the affected property was found out to be underwater during the survey, it will no longer be compensated. But, if the PAP still wants to be compensated for it, they can file it to DPWH and which will be decided by the court.

Additionally, recent public consultation meetings conducted in some target locations such as subdivisions, schools, and compound were also conducted. The table below (**Table 5.4-6**) shows the results of these meetings.

Table 5.4-6
Results of Recent Public Consultation Meetings

Public Consultation Date and Location	Key Issues Raised
March 7, 2023 Barangay Salcedo I, Noveleta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property Compensation: Residents inquired about the process of property acquisition, the determination of market value, and the timeline for compensation. • Project Scope and Impact: Discussions included the distinction between the flood control project and road widening, the extent of road widening, and the impact on properties and residents. • Project Alignment: Residents questioned the alignment of the Right of Way (ROW) and its impact on specific properties. • Project Timeline: The start date of construction and the timeline for the completion of various phases were discussed. • Water Source and Diversion: The source of water for the Rio Grande River and the rationale for diverting water through Salcedo I were clarified. • Project Rationale: Residents sought justification for the project's location in Salcedo I, given the potential impact on the community. • Resident Concerns and Compensation: Concerns were raised about the adequacy of compensation, the process for determining replacement costs, and the relocation of affected families.



Public Consultation Date and Location	Key Issues Raised
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of PAPs: Residents inquired about the process for identifying Project-Affected-Persons (PAPs) and expressed concerns about the dissemination of accurate information. • Replacement Cost and Timeline: The timeline for receiving compensation and the process for determining replacement costs for both land and structures were discussed. • Commercial Property and Loss of Income: Concerns were raised about the compensation for commercial properties and the potential loss of future income. • Land Appraisal and Assessment: The methods for appraising land and assessing the value of structures were clarified. • Survey and Identification: Residents sought information about the survey process and the identification of authorized personnel involved in property assessments. • Payment and Relocation Timeline: The timeline for relocation and the process for receiving compensation payments were discussed. • Assessment Concerns: Residents raised concerns about the potential discrepancy between assessed values and actual replacement costs. • Construction Impact and Indirectly Affected Residents: The impact of construction activities on residents and the potential implications for indirectly affected residents were considered. • Project Location Rationale: The rationale for selecting Salcedo I as the project location was questioned, and residents sought assurances about the project's effectiveness in mitigating flooding. • Payment Terms and Concerns: The possibility of upfront payment for affected properties was discussed, and the legal framework for compensation payments was clarified. • Demolition Timeline and Relocation Concerns: The timeline for demolishing affected structures and the process for relocating affected families were addressed. • Contractor Mobilization and Preparatory Activities: The timeline for contractor mobilization and the specific activities involved in the preparatory phases were clarified.
<p>July 5, 2023</p> <p>Barangay Bacao II (Salinas), General Trias</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Alignment: The DPWH/Consultant informed the property owners of the project alignment, which includes a new bridge. The property owners requested to see the project plan to assess how their properties would be affected. • Construction of Revetment: The property owners agreed to allow the construction of the revetment. • Issuance of Permit-to-Enter (PTE): The DPWH requested the property owners to issue a PTE as evidence of their consent to allow the construction. • Project Alignment: The property owners requested clarification on the project alignment, expressing concerns about the lack of plans showing how much of their property would be affected. • Easement and the Scope of Properties to be Taken: The property owners raised concerns about the easement and the scope of properties to be taken for the project, including the portion to be donated for the proposed bridge.



Public Consultation Date and Location	Key Issues Raised
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportionality of the Project Alignment to the Existing River Alignment: Concerns were raised about whether the project alignment is proportionate to the existing alignment of the river. • Compensation for Affected Properties: The property owners expressed concerns about the compensation for the affected properties, including houses, trees, and lots. They requested a legal document stating the terms of compensation. • Surveyor's Marks and ROW Identification: Clarification was sought on whether the surveyor's marks on their properties serve as the final markers for the affected areas. • Notice of Taking and Property Inspection: The DPWH informed the property owners that they would be served with a notice of taking, allowing them to physically see the affected areas on their properties. The property owners requested individual property inspections to see the specific parts of their property that would be affected. • Construction of the Requested Bridge: The property owners expressed their agreement to the construction of the requested bridge and the areas that would be affected. • One-Way Bridge: The DPWH/Consultant explained that the bridge would be a one-way bridge due to space constraints.
<p>September 20, 2023</p> <p>Barangay Bacao II (Salinas), General Trias</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Update and Property Owner's Demand: The DPWH and the Consultant team discussed the progress of the project, and the property owners demanded the construction of a 4-wheel vehicle-suitable bridge before proceeding with the acquisition process. • Bridge Replacement: The property owners and the DPWH/Consultant team agreed to replace the proposed suspension bridges with a steel bridge, which was in the design phase. • Right-of-Way (ROW) Acquisition: The DPWH/Consultant team emphasized the need to resolve ROW issues, including the signing of the Notice of Taking and the issuance of Permit-to-Enter (PTE), to avoid the need for the expropriation process. • Property Valuation: The property owners raised concerns about the market value of their land, and the DPWH clarified that the property valuation is based on the appraisal report from Landbank, which is expected to be released in October 2023. • Property Boundaries: The property owners raised concerns about the technical description issues on their titles and the incorrect plotting of their lots. They agreed to meet with the DPWH/Consultant team to resolve the property-related issues. • Bridge Construction: The property owners agreed to donate the land required for the steel bridge approach, and the DPWH/Consultant team clarified that the bridge would be a one-way steel bridge due to available materials and space constraints. • Service Road: The property owners requested the construction of a service road, which was included in the resolution from the General Trias LGU. The DPWH/Consultant team clarified that the service road would be a separate matter and not included in the current agreement, but they would consider it for future development. • Tree Compensation: The property owners inquired about the compensation for the trees that needed to be cut, and the DPWH assured them that they would be compensated after the trees were felled, provided that proper documents proving ownership were available.



Public Consultation Date and Location	Key Issues Raised
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction Schedule: The DPWH/Consultant team explained that the construction would begin with the river improvement, followed by the construction of the bridge at a later stage, which might take up to two years.
February 1, 2024 Pinagsama-samang Lakas Pabuhay Inc., Noveleta	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Implementation Schedule: The DPWH/Consultant team informed the homeowners that the project would likely commence in May 2024, as the construction materials were expected to arrive in the Philippines around April 2024.• Project Benefits: The homeowners were informed that the project would minimize flooding in their area.• Final Location of Affected Areas: The DPWH/Consultant team clarified that they had identified the affected areas within Pabuhay Village and would be staking out the project boundary for accuracy.• Number of Affected Lots: The DPWH/Consultant team indicated that the initial estimate of 66 affected lots might increase once the alignment was finalized.• Compensation for Affected Properties: The DPWH/Consultant team explained that the compensation would be revised to reflect the finalized alignment and that initial payments would be made approximately two months after verification.• Purpose of Social Tagging: The homeowners were informed that the social tagging conducted in January 2024 was for validation purposes.• Procedure for Land Acquisition: The DPWH/Consultant team clarified that compensation would be offered only for the affected area of a lot, regardless of whether it exceeded 50% of the total area. If the owner wished to be compensated for the excess lot, it would undergo the expropriation process.• Process if Property Owner is Uncontactable: The DPWH/Consultant team explained that if the owner could not be contacted, the court would issue a publication, and the deposited amount for the expropriation would be based on the BIR Zonal Value.• Cost-Sharing for Acquisition: The DPWH/Consultant team clarified that in negotiation, the DPWH would shoulder the costs for capital gains tax, documentary stamps, transfer tax, and registration fees. In the case of expropriation, these expenses would be the owner's responsibility.• Project Details and Hydraulic Model Test: The DPWH/Consultant team presented the project details and the hydraulic model test results to the homeowners.• Socio-Economic Survey and Tagging: The homeowners were requested to allow the DPWH/Consultant team to conduct the Socio-Economic Survey and tagging and stake out the project boundary to identify the affected areas clearly.• Compensation for Structures/Improvements: The DPWH/Consultant team clarified that the compensation for structures/improvements would be based on the current market price value.• Requirements for Compensation: The requirements to be submitted to DPWH-UPMO upon receiving the letter offer were presented to the homeowners.• Terms of Payment: The DPWH/Consultant team explained the terms of payment for the lots (50% initial payment and 50% after processing



Public Consultation Date and Location	Key Issues Raised
	<p>all requirements) and structures (70% initial payment and 30% after demolition).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procedure if Owner is Overseas or Deceased: The DPWH/Consultant team clarified the procedures for overseas owners (requiring a representative with Special Power of Attorney) and deceased owners (requiring an extrajudicial settlement of the heirs).• Possibility of Increasing the Offer: The DPWH/Consultant team explained that the offer was based on the current market price value determined by either the Independent Property Appraiser (IPA) or Government Financing Institution (GFI) and followed RA 10752 for land acquisition.• Timeline for Submitting Requirements: The homeowners were informed that they had 30 days to reply to the letter offer and provide the necessary requirements.• Relocation to the Resettlement Site: The DPWH/Consultant team clarified that the resettlement site was for Informal Settler Families (ISFs) only, and homeowners could seek consideration from the Noveleta LGU if necessary.• Compensation for Partially Affected Property: The DPWH/Consultant team explained that if the owner desired compensation for the excess portion of a partially affected lot, they should write a letter to DPWH-ROW, who would then file a complaint, and the court would decide on compensating the excess lot.• Compensation for Properties Under Different Names: The DPWH/Consultant team clarified that the offer would be based on the IPA's appraisal report, regardless of whether the title was under an individual's name or the Pabuhay Village name.• Contacting DPWH-ROW: The homeowners were informed that they could contact DPWH-ROW directly for submitting requirements and inquiries.• Cost for Transferring Title: The DPWH/Consultant team clarified that if the acquisition was through negotiation, DPWH-ROW would shoulder the cost of transferring the title, including all taxes except property tax.• Cooperation with Asset Survey Team: The homeowners were requested to cooperate with the asset survey team to determine the accurate cost of any affected structures.• Subdivision Plan: The DPWH/Consultant team requested a copy of the subdivision plan for blocks 12 to 22 in Pabuhay Village to plot the alignment accurately.• Staking Out Project Boundary: The DPWH/Consultant team requested the homeowners' support in allowing them to stake out the project boundary within Pabuhay Village.• Displacement of Homeowners: The DPWH/Consultant team assured the homeowners that they would not be displaced unless their properties had been paid for.
February 21, 2024 Barangay Bacao II (Salinas), General Trias	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Introduction and Land Value: The DPWH introduced the project and its potential impact on Bacao II lots. They also discussed Landbank's evaluation of affected lots at 4,400 pesos/sq.m., compared to the BIR zonal value of 2,200 pesos/sq.m.• Bridge Construction and ROW: The DPWH proposed constructing a steel bridge if residents agreed to the project's Right of Way (ROW).



Public Consultation Date and Location	Key Issues Raised
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Alignment and Land Acquisition: The project alignment and the need for land acquisition to widen the river channel were presented. • Project Benefits: The importance of the project in mitigating flooding was emphasized, with reference to past events like Typhoon Paeng. • Land Value and Compensation: The DPWH clarified that the offered price of 4,400 pesos/sq.m. was based on Landbank's appraisal, not determined by the DPWH. Residents expressed concerns about the offered price, stating that it was insufficient to acquire replacement land in the area. • Compensation for Structures, Improvements, and Trees: The DPWH clarified that compensation would cover all affected structures, improvements, and trees based on current market value. • Bridge Request and Land Classification: A resident's previous request for a bridge was discussed, with some residents expressing concerns about potential conflicts and the classification of land in General Trias. • Payment Terms and Land Classification: The DPWH clarified the payment terms outlined in R.A. 10752, addressing concerns about the initial 50% payment and the classification of land in General Trias. • Project Impact and Acquisition Process: The DPWH assured residents that the project would not have any adverse impact on Bacao II. They also explained the three types of acquisition under R.A. 10752: negotiated sale, donation, and expropriation. • Stakeout Survey: The DPWH requested permission from residents for the contractor to conduct a stakeout survey to mark the project-affected areas and determine the project alignment. • Negotiation and Expropriation: The DPWH clarified the acquisition process, including the negotiated sale and expropriation, addressing concerns about the government's authority and the potential infringement on citizens' rights. • Alternative Land Acquisition: Residents suggested acquiring land on the opposite side of the river or acquiring only the easement instead of the entire property. • Land Replacement: Residents inquired about the possibility of the government providing equivalent land instead of monetary compensation if the offered price was not agreeable. • Expropriation and Bridge Construction: The DPWH clarified the next step would be expropriation if the offered price was rejected, which could potentially halt the construction of the requested bridge.
<p>March 25, 2024</p> <p>Antel Grand Village, Barangay Bacao II, General Trias</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Introduction: The DPWH and the Consultant team introduced the project and its overall design, emphasizing its importance in minimizing flooding. • Project Scope and Affected Areas: The discussion included the actual Right of Way (ROW) boundary of the project, delineating the limits of the area to be affected by Contract Package 2 (CP2) and Contract Package 3 (CP3). • ROW Acquisition and Entitlements: The DPWH presented the process of ROW acquisition for DPWH projects, the Right of Way Act, and the modes of acquiring real property. They also discussed the entitlements of the Project Affected Persons (PAPS) under Philippine laws and policies.



Public Consultation Date and Location	Key Issues Raised
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns and Suggestions from Residents: Residents raised concerns and suggestions regarding the project, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prioritizing construction in Noveleta and proceeding to Bacao only if flooding persists. b) Changing the location of the diversion channel to prevent backflow and flooding in Bacao. c) Constructing a holding reservoir to prevent floodwater overflow. d) Demolishing the existing revetment and constructing a new one. • DPWH's Response and Clarifications: The DPWH and the Consultant team responded to the residents' concerns and suggestions, clarifying the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The necessity of implementing the project simultaneously in all areas to effectively address the flooding issue. b) The design conditions for the project, including the capacity of the diversion channel and the rationale for its location. c) The commencement date of the project and the challenges faced in conducting asset valuation surveys due to lack of access to certain properties. d) The purpose of improving the Ylang-Ylang River and Rio Grande River to facilitate faster water flow and prevent backflow. e) The necessity of demolishing the existing revetment to construct new ones with different specifications. • LGU's Perspective: The General Trias LGU expressed its support for the project and its commitment to ensuring the in-city resettlement of the Informal Settler Families (ISFs) of General Trias. • Non-structural Measures and Social Considerations: The meeting also addressed the non-structural measures and social considerations associated with the project, including the entitlements of the PAPs under Philippine laws and policies. • Next Steps: The DPWH obtained permission from the residents to proceed with the surveys of properties, which would be coordinated with the Barangay Captain.
<p>July 16, 2024</p> <p>Barangay San Sebastian, Kawit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarifications on ROW Acquisition: The Brgy. Chairman sought clarification on the need for the government to file a complaint if the affected property owner agrees to negotiate. Engr. Josue responded that it wouldn't be necessary. • Project Alignment: The Brgy. Chairman requested the DPWH to provide the accurate alignment of the project. Engr. Josue replied that DPWH would issue a Notice of Taking to the affected property owners. • Project Alignment and Compensation: Engr. Ting explained that the project alignment has been finalized and realignment is no longer feasible. The Brgy. Chairman emphasized the importance of fair compensation and avoiding expropriation proceedings. • Compensation Cost: Mr. Dante Lontoc suggested sending the compensation cost to the affected property owners as soon as possible. Engr. Josue explained the purpose of the public consultation and the process of serving the Notice of Taking and the letter offer.
<p>July 19, 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the Plan: Mr. Colina asked about the changes in the plan that they weren't aware of, expressing surprise as they were initially told they would not be affected by the project. This was clarified by



Public Consultation Date and Location	Key Issues Raised
Unida Evangelical Christian Church	CTI wherein based on the feasibility study in 2017, the school and church were already affected in Alternative 1 and Alternative 2. CTI further confirmed that the alignment (Alternative 2) is final and that the project is already in the DED stage, which can no longer be modified.

5.5 SECOND SERIES OF PCMS

As part of the continuing engagement with stakeholders, a second series of public consultation meetings will be held to discuss the right-of-way action plan (RAP) to the LGU and the PAPs. The second series of PCMs will be done per barangay in each of the affected LGUs. Attendees will be identified beforehand and will be notified accordingly.



CHAPTER 6

COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT

This chapter provides the basis of the eligibility of the PAPs to receive available compensations and entitlements following the existing local, national, and international policies and guidelines discussed in Chapter 2 of this RAP.

6.1 CATEGORIES OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS)

The LARRIPP of DPWH defines a project affected person (PAP) to include *“any person or persons, household, a firm, or a private or public institution who, on account of the execution of the project, would have their right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (e.g., residential, agricultural or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily”* and in this case, persons are considered as PAPs if they are verified to be residing/living, occupying, doing business, and/or utilizing the land within the ROW of the proposed project during the time of the census survey.

Meanwhile, the different categories of PAPs are described as follows:

1. Landowners - are the PAPs that have a full legal title and other customary and traditional land rights recognized under the law.
2. Structure owners on private lots - are PAPs who have built the structure in their own lot or another person's lot with consent of the owner.
3. Business owners - are the PAPs that operate within the jurisdiction of the project area, regardless of the scale and ownership of land and/or structure on which they operate said businesses.
4. Informal settler families (ISF) - are PAPs who occupy the land without the consent of the owner. This plan considers an ISF to be those that:
 - a. Structure owners - PAPs who own the structure built on public or private lot without the consent of the owner
 - b. Renters – occupying the land and/or structures for free
 - c. Rent-free occupants (RFO) - includes co-owners, sharers or caretakers of land and/or structure

6.2 COMPENSATION ACCORDING TO SEVERITY IMPACT

In any infrastructure project, the impact may vary from affected persons to another. According to the LARRIP, properties to be acquired for the project may include the entire area or a portion of it. Moreover, compensation for such assets or properties depends on whether the entire property will be affected or just a portion of it. Below is the distinction between “severely affected” and “marginally affected.”

1. Severe – The portion of the property to be affected is more than 20% of the total land area or even less than 20% if the remaining portion is no longer economically viable or it will no longer function as intended. The owner of this property (land or structures, etc.) shall be entitled to full compensation in accordance to RA 10752.



2. Marginal – the impact is only partial and the remaining portion of the property or asset is still viable for continued use. Compensation will be on the affected portion only.

6.3 CUT-OFF DATE

Cut-off date is the date of commencement of the census of the affected persons within the project area. Persons or households not covered in the cut-off date are not eligible in the compensation claims as per DPWH Department Order No. 327, Series of 2003.

Table 6.3-1 shows the commencement dates of census in the affected areas.

Table 6.3-1
Actual Cut-off dates

City/Municipality	Barangays	Cut-off dates
Municipality of Kawit	San Sebastian	01 August 2019
General City Trias	Bacao I	12 November 2019 ¹
	Bacao II	27 February 2020
	Pinagtipunan	14 August 2019
	Sta Clara	23 September 2019
	Tapia	21 August 2019
	Pasong Camachile I	12 November 2019 ¹
Municipality of Noveleta	San Antonio II	22 August 2019
	Salcedo I	05 September 2019
	Salcedo II	18 September 2019
	Sta Rosa I	12 September 2019
	Sta Rosa II	15 December 2019
	Poblacion	20 September 2019
	San Rafael II	26 October 2020
	San Rafael III	08 September 2020
Municipality of Rosario	Bagbag I	29 August 2019
	Ligtong I	10 September 2019
	Ligtong II	06 September 2019
	Ligtong III	04 September 2019
	Tejeros Convention	03 September 2019
Imus City	Alapan II-A	19 September 2019
	Alapan II-B	Not applicable ²

¹Coordination date with the affected LGU

²Not Applicable –no affected structures within the ROW

6.4 MODES OF AQUISITION

Donation, negotiated sale and expropriation are regular modes of ROW acquisition as described in Section 4 of the IRR of RA 10752 while the other means of ROW acquisition are as follows:



- Acquisition of project under Commonwealth Act (CA) No. 141
- Exchange or barter
- Easement of ROW
- Other modes authorized by law

Pursuant to the provisions of RA 10752, all affected assets shall be compensated according to the current market value. This covers all the affected lands, structures, and crops and trees.

Compensation for the affected lands shall be based on the current market value of the land as appraised by a Government Financial Institution (GFI) or by an Independent Property Appraiser (IPA), duly accredited by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP). The GFI or the IPA shall appraise the appropriate price offer that shall be offered to the property owner through negotiated sale.

For lands acquired under CA 141, the following conditions lifted on the IRR of RA 10752 shall be considered:

- *Follow the other modes of acquisition enumerated in this IRR, if the landowner is not the original patent holder and any previous acquisition of the said land is not through a gratuitous title; or*
- *Follow the provisions under CA 141 regarding the acquisition of ROW on patent lands, if the landowner is the original patent holder or the acquisition of the land from the original patent holder is through a gratuitous title*

The replacement cost for the affected structures or improvements shall be based on the current market prices of materials, equipment, labor, contractors profit and overhead expenses, pursuant to the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 10752.

Crops and trees shall be compensated based on the current market value as determined by the Provincial or the Municipal Assessor where the project is located.

6.5 ELIGIBILITY FOR ENTITLEMENT

The LARRIPP of the DPWH defines the eligibility criteria for PAPs occupying private lands and improvements, while occupants in public lands shall follow the provisions for structure owner with no rights to the land.

Private landowners who own the structure and have a land title shall be justly compensated based on the provisions of the IRR of RA 10752. Affected land shall be compensated on the current market value while affected structure shall be based on the 100% replacement cost. Meanwhile, private landowners who own the structure and have tax declaration as only proof of ownership should process the legalization of the tax declaration to full title.

In case of untitled lands, as per DPWH ROW Acquisition Manual (DRAM), owners shall be compensated after presenting the following documents: tax declaration showing his/her predecessors' open and continuous possession of the property for at least thirty (30) years, certification from the DENR that the land is alienable and disposable, and other documents that may show proof of ownership.

Structure owners, who do not have any rights to the land shall be compensated, following the provisions of Section 6.8 of the IRR of RA 10752.

Renters of land and structure including sharer/caretaker shall be given a sufficient time to look for a suitable place.



Business owners who are landowners and structure owners are eligible for compensation. Business owner who owns the structure but not land shall still be compensated following the provisions of Section 6.8 of the IRR of RA 10752.

Structure owners on public land are categorized as informal settlers and are eligible for either compensation or relocation if they meet the criteria stipulated in RA 10752.

Table 6.5-1 summarizes the eligibility for entitlement by category of PAPs as described in the LARRIPP.

Table 6.5-1
Entitlement Eligibility Checklist

Category of PAP	Affected Assets	Tenurial Status	Eligibility	
			Compensation	Resettlement
Property Owners (Private and Public)	Land (residential, commercial, institutional)	LO	✓	×
	Structure (residential, other improvements)	SO	✓	×
Institutional	Land	LO	✓	×
	Structure (institutional)	SO	□	×
Renters/caretakers	Land (residential)	Lessee	×	×
	Land (business use)	Lessee	×	×
	Structure (residential)	Lessee	×	×
	Structure (business use)	Lessee	×	×
Commercial	Land	BO	✓	×
	Structure (business use)	BO	✓	×
Informal Settlers Families (ISFs)	Structure (residential)	ISF	a/b	✓

Legend:

LO Land owner

SO Structure owner

BO Business owner

ISF Informal settlers families

a Severely affected

b Subject to the provisions of Section 6.8 of the IRR of RA 10752

6.6 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Under the DO 327 series of 2003 of the DPWH, compensation and entitlements are summarized, including all types of losses such as land, structures, improvements, and crops and trees.

Table 6.6-1 shows the Entitlement Matrix based on the DO 327 series of 2003.



Table 6.6-1 Entitlement Matrix

Entitlement	Category of PAF	Impact	Computation of Amount
Payment for Land	PAF who owns land (i.e., holds title or tax declaration or other proof of ownership)	Severely affected (i.e., more than 20% of land is affected)- cost of whole property	<p>A total compensation of PhP3,530,607,240.00 for 716 severely affected land.</p> <p>For CP1, a total compensation of PhP2,276,152,800 for 252 severely affected lots and PhP29,202,140.00 for 130 severely affected lots for the Private cemetery.</p> <p>CP2 has 201 severely affected lots with a sum of PhP528,378,900.00 compensation.</p> <p>CP3 has a total compensation of PhP205,000,500.00 for 71 severely affected lots.</p> <p>CP4 has a total compensation of PhP292,926,900.00 for 50 severely lots affected.</p> <p>And CP5 with 12 severely affected lots has a total of PhP198,946,000.00.</p> <p>Note: 1. Valuation for CP 1 follows the 2022 Cut-off date. 2. Valuation difference of PhP74,342,200.00 in CP2 and PhP71,066,300.00 in CP 3 is due to lack of appraisal value of 48 lots in the area.</p>



Entitlement	Category of PAF	Impact	Computation of Amount
			<p>3. Valuation difference of PhP6,288,100.00 in CP 5 is due to lack of appraisal value for an affected lot in the area.</p> <p>4. No lot information provided in the subdivided lots in the public cemetery. Due to this lack of data, the three mother lots in public cemetery was appraised by IPA together with other affected lots in CP 1 Severely Affected computation.</p>
		Marginally affected (less than 20% of land is affected)- cost of affected portion	<p>A total of PhP889,592,350.00 for 312 marginally affected land.</p> <p>CP1 has a total compensation of PhP116,445,000.00 for 67 marginally affected lots.</p> <p>For CP2, a sum of PhP174,743,100.00 for 165 marginally affected lots.</p> <p>A total of 50 marginally affected lots in CP3 with a sum of PhP58,160,250.00.</p> <p>CP4 has 29 marginally affected lots with a total of PhP538,076,800.00.</p> <p>And CP5 has a compensation of PhP2,167,200.00 for 1 marginally affected lot.</p>
Payment of Structure and the Improvements	PAF who owns the Structure	Severely affected (i.e., more than 20% of structure is affected)- cost of whole property	A total of PhP1,274,850,854.99 for 1,531 severely affected structures and improvement.



Entitlement	Category of PAF	Impact	Computation of Amount
			<p>CP1 with 829 severely affected structures has a total compensation of PhP729,929,781.39. A total of PhP26,935,574.14 for 106 in the Private Cemetery while PhP25,903,130.26 for the 198 severely affected structures in the Public Cemetery.</p> <p>CP2 has a sum of 218 severely affected structures with a total of PhP220,381,325.17.</p> <p>For CP3, a total of PhP44,244,254.33 for 81 severely affected structures.</p> <p>A sum of 87 severely affected structures for CP4 with a total compensation of 225,013,221.47.</p> <p>CP5 with 12 severely affected structures has a total compensation of PhP2,443,568.23.</p>
		Marginally affected (less than 20% of structure)- cost of affected portion	<p>There are 146 marginally affected structures with a total of PhP161,569,685.63.</p> <p>CP1 has 35 marginally affected structures with a compensation of PhP52,126,012.52 and an ongoing valuation for the 4 marginally</p>



Entitlement	Category of PAF	Impact	Computation of Amount
			<p>affected structures in the Public Cemetery.</p> <p>CP2 with a total of PhP40,064,625.84 for the 53 marginally affected structures.</p> <p>A sum of PhP34,663,887.61 for the 36 marginally affected structures for CP3.</p> <p>CP4 has 17 marginally affected structures with a sum of PhP34,161,027.35.</p> <p>And CP5 has no marginally affected structures.</p>
Payment for Improvements such as crops and trees	PAF who is owner, tenant, or occupant who owns the improvements (crops and trees)	Severely affected (i.e., more than 20% of land is affected)- cost of whole property	For 7,633 severely affected crops and trees, the total amount is PhP935,520.77.
		Marginally affected (less than 20% of land is affected)- cost of affected portion	For 714 crops and trees that are marginally affected, the total is PhP136,144.92. (Note that there are 610 affected crops and trees in gaps or No Parcel Data due to lack of data/not plotted amounting to PhP140,720.04.)
Financial Assistance (also referred to as subsistence allowance)	PAF who owns land for agricultural purposes	Severely Affected only	Not Applicable: Land is classified as agricultural, but not used for farming/ no harvest.
Inconvenience Allowance	PAF who owns Land	Severely Affected only where landowner who owns a house within the affected land needs to move elsewhere	215 PAFs with severely affected structures, multiplied by PhP10,000 with a total of PhP2,150,000.00.



Entitlement	Category of PAF	Impact	Computation of Amount
Rehabilitation Assistance	PAFs whose only source of income are severely affected and may have to engage in some other income earning activities. This may also be granted to vulnerable groups, like indigenous peoples, women, elderly, etc.	Severely Affected only	PhP15,000.00 training budget per session for a total of 35 sessions. A total of PhP525,000.00.
Financial Assistance	PAP who is an agricultural tenant	Severely Affected Agricultural Land Only	Not Applicable: Land is classified as agricultural, but not used for farming/ no harvest.
Free Transportation	PAFs who are relocating, including shanty dwellers in urban areas who pot to go back to their place of origin (e.g., province) or to shift to government relocation sites.	Severely Affected only	Not Applicable: Relocation site is located within the same municipality.
Transitional Allowance	House tenants of affected main structures who will have to find a new place because of the project	Severely Affected only	Total of 92 families are renters multiplied by the average monthly rent in the Province of Cavite (PhP2,000.00). Overall total of PhP184,000.00.
	Shop owners to cover for their computed income loss		A total of 190 Commercial and Mixed-use structures are affected by the project. 113 structures did not disclose or did not provide an answer for their monthly income. 78 Respondents have a cumulative total monthly income loss of PhP1,545,360.00.
Disturbance Compensation	Lessees of agricultural land affected by the project	Severely Affected only	Not Applicable: Land is classified as agricultural, but not used for farming/ no harvest.



CHAPTER 7 RESETTLEMENT OPTIONS

7.1 RESETTLEMENT OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO PAPS

There are three (3) options available to qualified informal settler families (ISFs) affected by the Project, namely:

- (1) Relocation and resettlement- which entail the physical transfer of the affected ISFs to an appointed relocation site which will provide house and lot, and other basic and social infrastructures, services and amenities. The house and lot will be paid for by the ISFs within a period of thirty years in graduated monthly amortizations.
- (2) Compensation for Structures- which involves the compensation for the affected structure (housing and other improvement) of the ISFs at replacement cost and allowing them to voluntarily self-relocate.
- (3) “Balik-Probinsiya” (literally meaning “return to province of origin”)- which is an option whereby the ISFs are assisted in going back to their province of origin by providing free transportation for themselves and their property, as well as other assistance for the duration of the travel. They are also to be received by the receiving city/municipal LGU for proper social and economic processing.

For relocation and resettlement, the affected ISFs have the option for:

- (1) in-city resettlement- which means that the resettlement site will be within the same city/municipality where the ISFs are staying although it may be in a different barangay or “sitio”.
- (2) near-city relocation and resettlement- which means that the relocation and resettlement site is outside their present city/municipality but is somehow within the immediate proximity or distance from where they are coming from.
- (3) off-city relocation and resettlement- which means that the relocation and resettlement site is nowhere near the present location of the relocatees and may be located in another province or region.

For the CIA-FRIMP, the option for relocation and resettlement is either in-city and/or near-city. The in-city relocation will be for those affected ISFs from the Municipality of Noveleta while near-city will be for those affected ISFs from the City of General Trias (there were no recorded ISFs from the City of Imus), and from the Municipalities of Kawit and Rosario. Please refer to **Table 7.2-1** for the disaggregation of affected ISFs from each LGU.

Furthermore, the project contains the acquisition and development of a resettlement site as part of the project package. Thus, there is not much reason to look for any other alternative relocation and resettlement site, and the focus of the current discussion is to narrate the location, acquisition, site development plan, construction of the resettlement housing, and the process and procedure of implementation.

Table 7.1-1 shows the land tenurial status of the PAFs within the right of way using the available parcellary data. This is aside from the tenurial status of PAFs presented in Chapter 4, which follows the respondents’ answers during the survey. Informal PAFs shall be subject to relocation while the formal PAFs are to be compensated for their affected assets.



Table 7.1-1
Tenurial Status of PAFs within the Right of Way using the Parcellary Data

Tenurial Status	All Municipalities Total	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Titled	52		24		8	20
Informal	662		89		545	28
Undetermined; Not Found in Parcellary	109	1	32	18	39	19
Undetermined; Not Yet Approved by BOD	56				48	8
Undetermined; Overlapping Lots	231		40		152	39
Undetermined; Refused/Absentees	47		1		46	
Undetermined; Structure Owner Undetermined	39		6		5	28
Undetermined; Unknown Claimant	50		28	3	13	6
Grand Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
Formal	4.17%	0.00%	1.93%	0.00%	0.64%	1.61%
Informal	53.13%	0.00%	7.14%	0.00%	43.74%	2.25%
Undetermined; Not Found in Parcellary	8.75%	0.08%	2.57%	1.44%	3.13%	1.52%
Undetermined; Not Yet Approved by BOD	4.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.85%	0.64%
Undetermined; Overlapping Lots	18.54%	0.00%	3.21%	0.00%	12.20%	3.13%
Undetermined; Refused/Absentees	3.77%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	3.69%	0.00%
Undetermined; Structure Owner Undetermined	3.13%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	0.40%	2.25%
Undetermined; Unknown Claimant	4.01%	0.00%	2.25%	0.24%	1.04%	0.48%
Grand Total	100.00%	0.08%	17.66%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%

PAFs from the SES Masterlist were checked with the parcellary masterlist to determine if the owner of the affected structures and improvements is the same as the landowner or claimant indicated in the parcellary data. As shown in the table above, only 4% of the interviewed PAFs are the title holders. Informal PAFs or respondents with different names with the known claimant in the parcellary data is comprised of 53.13%. Refused/Absentees PAFs is comprised of 3.77%. The rest are classified under 'Undetermined Lots' due to ongoing updating of parcellary data, as well as comments or approval of Bureau of Design (BOD).



Preferences on resettlement were discussed in **Chapter 4.34**, which showed that 11.32% of PAFs prefer to look for a new house for resettlement by themselves while 5.14% opt to be transferred through land swapping. **Table 7.2-1** below indicates the estimated number of families by City/Municipality classified according to the tenurial status of the land they occupy from the SES. Noveleta has the highest number of respondents with 856 families followed by General Trias has a total of 205.

Table 7.1-2
Preference of Resettlement of Survey Respondents with Legal Rights/ Ownership to the Land

Preference	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
Look for new house for resettlement by yourself	141		9	2	121	9
Transfer to resettlement site to be provided by the Project through land swapping	64		7	3	45	9
Don't know for now	79			4	52	8
Not applicable	458	1	49	5	403	
No answer/ response	504		140	7	235	122
Total	1,246	1	205	21	856	148
Percentage (%)						
Look for new house for resettlement by yourself	11.32%	0.00%	0.72%	0.16%	9.71%	0.72%
Transfer to resettlement site to be provided by the Project through land swapping	5.14%	0.00%	0.56%	0.24%	3.61%	0.72%
Don't know for now	6.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%	4.17%	0.64%
Not applicable	36.76%	0.08%	3.93%	0.40%	32.34%	0.00%
No answer/ response	40.45%	0.00%	11.24%	0.56%	18.86%	9.79%
Total	100.00%	0.08%	16.45%	1.69%	68.70%	11.88%

7.2 NUMBER OF PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES (PAFS) BASED ON TENURE

The number of affected PAFs, based on tenurial status per city/municipality, is shown below. The 242 formal landowners will not eligible for resettlement because they own the land where they have built their houses. They will only be compensated for their land as indicated in **Tables 6.5-1** and **Tables 6.6-1**, depending on the severity of damage to their properties. PAFs signifying, they have tax declarations to show will also be subject to compensation same with the ones who declared they have proof of Deed of Sale. ISFs will also receive just compensation for the loss of their assets and livelihood accordingly. The LGU of Noveleta having the highest number of ISFs signified its offer for on-site relocation for its people who will be displaced by the project.



Table 7.2-1
Number of Affected Households per Tenorial Status per City/Municipality

City/ Municipality	Titled	Renter	Rent-free	Refused/ Absentee	Did not provide any information	Caretaker	TOTAL
General Trias	91	16	33	10	70		220
Imus			1				1
Kawit	12	1	4	1	3		21
Noveleta	113	75	327	87	253	1	856
Rosario	26		22		100		148
Grand Total	242	92	387	98	426	1	1,246

Table 7.2-2
Number of Affected Households by Contract Package

Contract package	TOTAL PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES						
	Titled	Renter	Rent-free	Refused/ Absentee	Di not provide any information	Caretaker	TOTAL
1	130	75	346	83	247	1	882
2	79	11	27	6	69		192
3	22	6	12	9	38		87
4	3		2		72		77
5	8						8
TOTAL	242	92	387	98	426	1	1,246

7.3 NUMBER OF FAMILIES ELIGIBLE FOR RELOCATION & RESETTLEMENT

Based on **Table 7.2-1 & 7.2-2**, out of the total of **1,246** families, there were **242** who declared ownership either by owning the land title, having a deed of sale or tax declaration of the property they were occupying. Those who do not opt for the Balik Probinsya Program and validated as qualified ISFs will be relocated in the designated resettlement site developed in Noveleta.

Note: Of the total ISFs considered, the 92 renters are initially excluded from those who will outright be entitled to housing, but they will be provided assistance for a limited amount only because from the definition of ISFs they are not considered poorest of the poor as they have earning capacity from their employment.

7.4 PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT SITE

The proposed 8.66-hectare relocation and resettlement site, located in Barangays San Rafael II and III in the Municipality of Noveleta, is found on the western side of the municipality as shown below (**Figure 7.4-1**). The proposed site is divided into two zones: the western zone is 6.2 hectares while the eastern zone is 1.4 hectares, for a total of 7.6 hectares while the remaining area will be used as embankment around the perimeter.

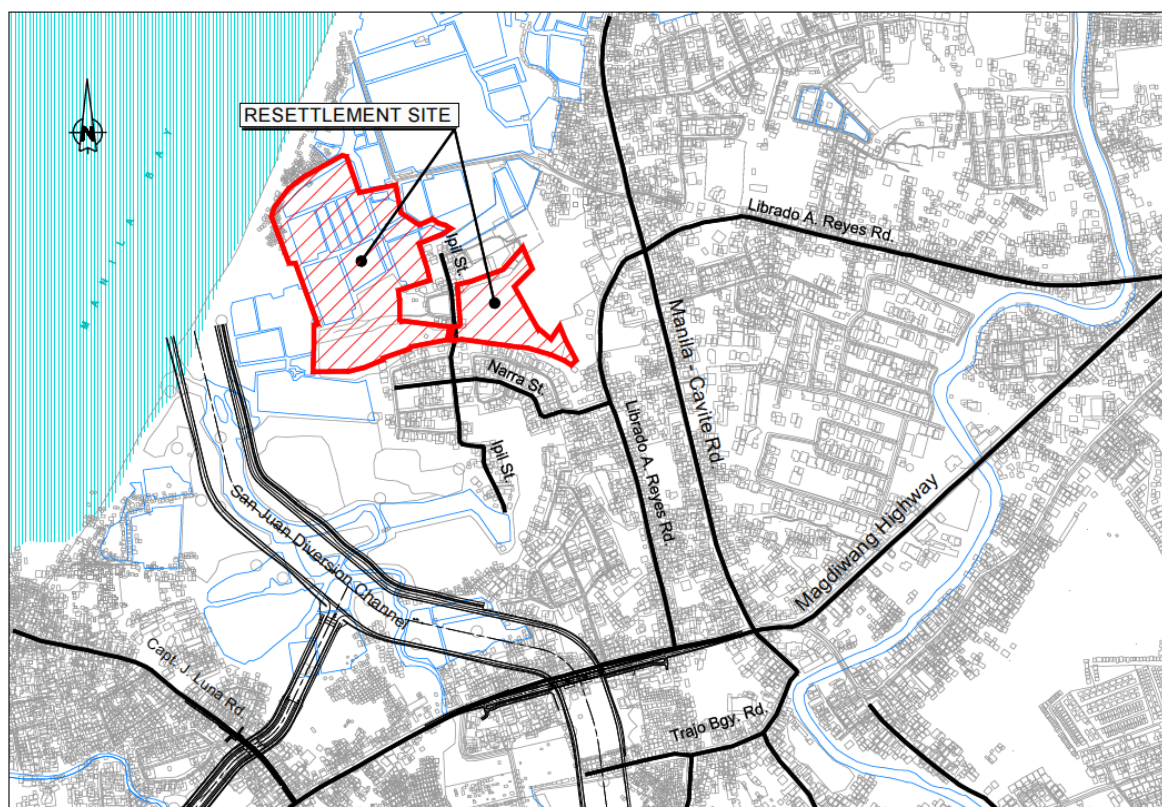


Figure 7.4-1
Proposed Relocation and Resettlement Site

7.5 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING NATURAL CONDITION

The Municipality of Noveleta is a 3rd Class municipality with a total land area of ≈ 604.01 hectares representing about 0.47 percent of the total land area of the Province of Cavite. It is considered to be the smallest among the 16 municipalities and 7 cities comprising the province. It is part of the 1st Congressional District of the Province.

The municipality is geo-politically subdivided into sixteen barangays with Barangay San Rafael IV having the largest land area with about 169.01 hectares while Barangay Poblacion is the smallest with only about ≈ 5.88 hectares. Barangay San Rafael II has an area of ≈ 78.72 hectares while Barangay San Rafael III has a land area of ≈ 86.48 hectares (making it the second largest barangay within the municipality).

The Municipality of Noveleta is a disaster-prone area with all its sixteen barangays susceptible to flooding, its coastal areas vulnerable to storm surges and tsunamis, and the entire municipality is seismically active and at risk of liquefaction.

7.6 EXISTING LAND USE

The land in the municipality is predominantly (about 52.60 hectares) used for residential purposes. About 8.06% are devoted to lowland rice farming and other agricultural uses while around 9.62% (or 58.11 hectares) are used for salt-beds and fishponds.



The land in the proposed resettlement site is used for aquaculture. It is mostly covered by several fishponds where tilapia and goby are cultivated. The fishponds are impounded with brackish water and surrounded by small earth dikes as footways. The land is generally flat and low-lying.

Inlets/outlets and culverts are provided at the footways of each fishpond to induce and distribute seawater from one fishpond to another. Water transfer/distribution is controlled by stop-logs installed in the inlets/outlets and culverts. As the location of the existing inlets/outlets and culverts, and the status of water transfer are shown in **Figure 7.6-1**, the water system of fishponds surrounding the resettlement site are independent from the water system of fishponds in the resettlement site. Thus, it is understood that the development of resettlement site will not hamper the water transfer in and out of the other surrounding fishponds.

The backfilling, embankment, and drainage works for the resettlement site were designed and will be constructed avoiding any impact to the surrounding fishponds which also include the existing facilities like inlets/outlets, water ways and footways.



Figure 7.6-1
Location of Existing Inlets/Outlets, Culverts and Status of Water Transfer

7.7 EXISTING DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITION

Based on the 2020 Population Census from the Philippine Statistical Authority, the municipality has a population of 49,452 with an overall population density of 3,010 persons/sq. km.

Among the 3 municipalities and 2 cities, Rosario is the mostly populated while Imus has the lowest at 2894. Specifics are as follows:



Table 7.7-1
2020 Population Density per City/Municipality

City/Municipality	Population per sq. km.
Kawi	4,278
Noveleta	3,0010
Rosario	14,561
Imus	2,894
Gen Trias	5,006

The average household size is 3.9, the second (following Rosario at 3.8) among the cities and municipalities of Cavite in a tie-up with Gen. Trias. Barangays San Rafael III and Salcedo II are the two most populous barangays in the municipality (**Table 7.7-2**). The population density in the municipality is 91persons/hectare with Barangay San Rafael II having 40 while Barangay San Rafael III having 66 persons/hectare. Barangay Poblacion is expectedly the densest with 380 persons per hectare. See **Table 7.7-3** for details.

Table 7.7-2 shows population projection from the 2015 census year up to year 2030.

Table 7.7-2
Population Projection per Barangay, Municipality of Noveleta

Barangay	2015 Census Population	Project Population (Every 5-Years)			
		2016	2020	2025	2030
Magdiwang	2,036	2,068	2,203	2,384	2,579
Poblacion	2,234	2,270	2,417	2,616	2,830
Salcedo I	2,137	2,171	2,312	2,502	2,707
Salcedo II	6,032	6,128	6,527	7,062	7,642
San Antonio I	4,869	4,946	5,268	5,701	6,169
San Antonio II	1,855	1,884	2,007	2,172	2,350
San Jose I	1,105	1,123	1,196	1,294	1,400
San Jose II	1,653	1,679	1,789	1,935	2,094
San Juan I	2,312	2,349	2,502	2,707	2,929
San Juan II	2,994	3,042	3,240	3,505	3,793
San Rafael I	1,353	1,375	1,464	1,584	1,714
San Rafael II	3,656	3,714	3,956	4,281	4,632
San Rafael III	6,073	6,170	6,571	7,110	7,694
San Rafael IV	2,147	2,181	2,323	2,514	2,720
Sta. Rosa I	4,177	4,243	4,520	4,891	5,292
Sta. Rosa II	1,213	1,232	1,313	1,420	1,537
Total	45,846	46,575	49,607	53,678	58,083

Reference: Noveleta CLUP 2018-2028



Table 7.7-3
Land area of Barangays of Noveleta

Barangay	Population	Estimated Area (Hectares)	Density (Persons/hectare)
Magdiwang	2,036	16.4715	124
Poblacion	2,234	5.8772	380
Salcedo I	2,137	16.3809	130
Salcedo II	6,032	19.3927	311
San Antonio I	4,869	39.3453	124
San Antonio II	1,855	37.6117	49
San Jose I	1,105	11.267	98
San Jose II	1,653	13.2205	125
San Juan I	2,312	10.4482	221
San Juan II	2,994	28.4677	105
San Rafael I	1,353	15.7484	86
San Rafael II	3,656	78.7201	46
San Rafael III	6,073	86.4811	70
San Rafael IV	2,147	169.0101	13
Sta Rosa I	4,177	24.2981	172
Sta Rosa II	1,213	31.274	39
Total	45,846	604.0145	76

7.8 EXISTING SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION

As a 3rd Class municipality, Noveleta has an average annual income of just Php97.34 million for the last five years. Based on its CLUP, it failed to achieve its expected income for the last two consecutive years of 2016 & 2017. In 2017 reported revenues, about 77.13% of its revenues came from its share from the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) provided by the national government, 15.22% from local taxes while 7.63 came from non-tax sources. A major portion of local taxes come from real property taxes (RPT) although there seems to be some challenge in terms of collection efficiency. But in 2022 it generated a total income of 240,577,720.35 from local taxes, permits and licenses, service and business income and internal revenue allotment.

With more than half of the land used for residences, improving RPT collection efficiency is expected to generate badly needed revenues. Generating revenues from lowland rice farming and other agricultural crop, which uses up about 8.06% of its land; and industrial/commercial use of the land accounting to only 1.49%, increasing local revenues may be a huge challenge. In 2017, share of business income taxes to local revenue is only 10.47%

Likewise, local employment opportunities may not be enough to provide employment for the people and most of the residents work somewhere else outside the municipality. This may mean that revenues from individual income taxes are accounted for in other places where the employees and workers work.



7.9 ACCESS TO SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES AND FACILITIES

Considering that the municipality is rather small in land area, travelling within the municipality does not entail much time to travel long distances. To and from the resettlement site may also not lead to increases in transport expenses considering that the farthest social infrastructure from the resettlement site, the St. Therese of the Child Jesus Church, is only 2.4 kilometers. Going to school takes about an average of 1.175 kilometers with the farthest public school being 2 kilometers away (San Antonio Elementary School) while the nearest is the Noveleta Elementary School. Among the private schools, the Unida Nehemiah Christian Academy is 1.8 kilometers while the nearest is Atheneum Amcan School which is only about 3 meters from the site.

The municipal hall is about 600 meters, and a hospital is only about 800 meters while the police station is about one kilometer. The public market is about 600 meters away although a meat shop is only 200 meters. Please refer to **Table 7.9-1** for the summary of social facilities and its average distance from the Resettlement Site. **Appendix 5** shows the actual breakdown of the facilities and its individual distances to the Resettlement Site.

Table 7.9-1
Social Infrastructures and Facilities within the Immediate Proximity of the Resettlement Site (RS)

Type of Social Infrastructure/ Utilities	Number	Average Distance to- from RS (in meters)
Public Schools	5	800
Private Schools	3	1,175
Private Banks	3	933
Churches	20	895
Commercial Establishments	12	
Hospital		
Institutional:		
Municipal Hall	1	
Police Station	2	
San Rafael II Barangay Hall	1	
San Rafael III Barangay Hall	1	
Markets	3	470
Resorts	5	
Maynilad Pumping Station	1	800

Meanwhile, **Figure 7.9-1** shows the spatial location of the RS and the social infrastructures and facilities.

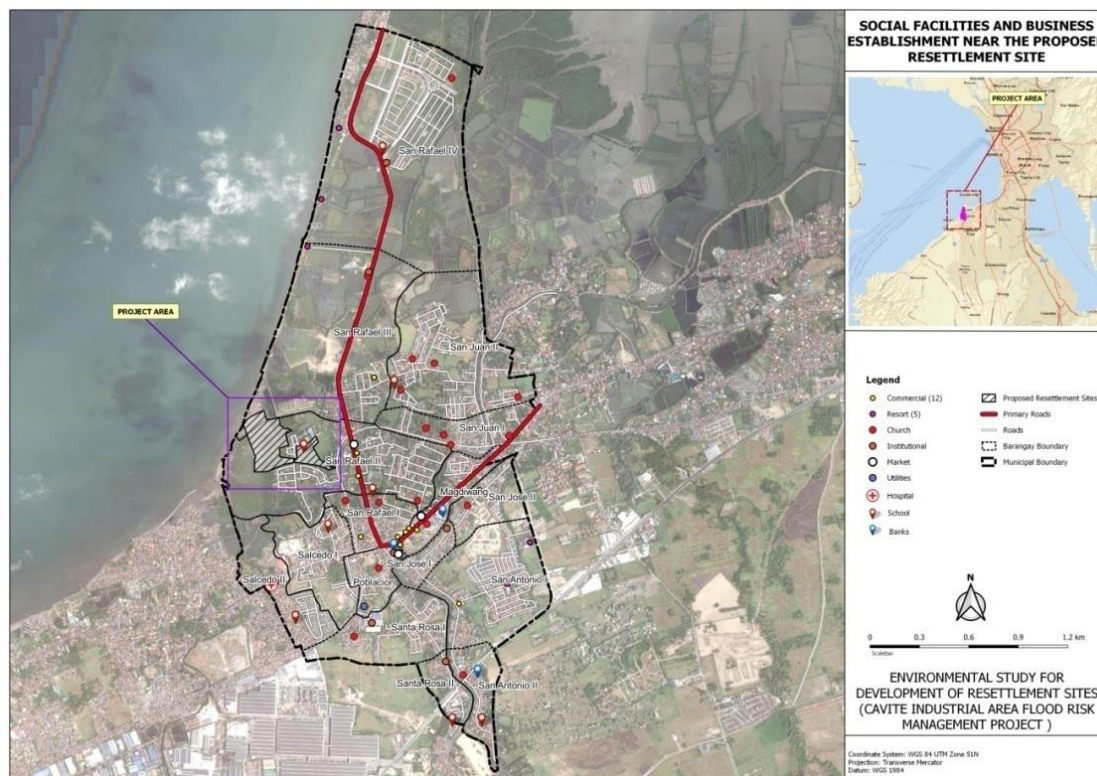


Figure 7.9-1
Map showing the location of the RS and the Social Infrastructures and Facilities

7.10 SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Development layout of Resettlement Site is shown in **Figure 7.10-1**. Land development was designed based on “Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations for BP (*Batas Pambansa*) 220, Housing and Land Use Regulation Board” and JICA F/S result as shown in **Table 7.10-1**. Bu the same will be reviewed and validated by the NHA and the DHSUD, according to existing rules and regulations and housing standards for socialized housing programs. Note that the values indicated in **Table 7.10-1** are indicative and may change during actual RAP implementation.



Table 7.10-1
Planning and Design Standards for Resettlement Site Development

Parameters	Formal Settler Family	Informal Settler Family
Lot Area	120 sqm. on the basis of JICA F/S result (The minimum lot area for Single Detached is 72 sqm. according to BP 220)	40 sqm. on the basis of JICA F/S result (The minimum lot area for Row House is 28 sqm. according to BP 220)
Minimum Lot Frontage	8 m (In accordance with BP 220, Single Detached)	3.5 m (In accordance with BP 220, Row House)
Length of Block	In accordance with BP 220, the maximum length of block is 400m. However, blocks exceeding 250m shall be provided with a 2m alley approximately at midlength	
Road Right of Way	Major : 10 m , Minor : 6.5 m (In accordance with BP 220)	Major : 10 m , Minor : 6.5 m (In accordance with BP 220)
Density (Nos. of lots per hectare)	43 lots/ha (West Area), 40 lots/ha (East Area) West Area (Area: 2.533 ha, Nos.: 110 lots) East Area (Area: 1.437 ha, Nos.: 58 lots)	143 lots/ha (Area: 3.707 ha, Nos.: 531 lots)
Minimum Area for Parks and Playground Allocation	886 sqm. (West Area), 503 sqm. (East Area) (3.5% of gross area for Parks and Playground in accordance with BP 220)	1,297 sqm. (3.5% of gross area for Parks and Playground in accordance with BP 220)
Minimum Area for Community Facilities Allocation	Neighborhood Multi- Purpose Center: 253 sqm. (West Area), 144 sqm. (East Area) (1.0% of gross area for Community Facilities in accordance with BP 220)	Neighborhood Multi- Purpose Center: 371 sqm. (1.0% of gross area for Community Facilities in accordance with BP 220)

Applying the standard housing density from NHA of 140 units for every hectare of land, the site for the qualified ISFs, which is 6.2 hectares, could produce 868 units with space considered for social infrastructures, utilities, and open spaces. This means there is sufficient land to accommodate the potential ISF relocatees.

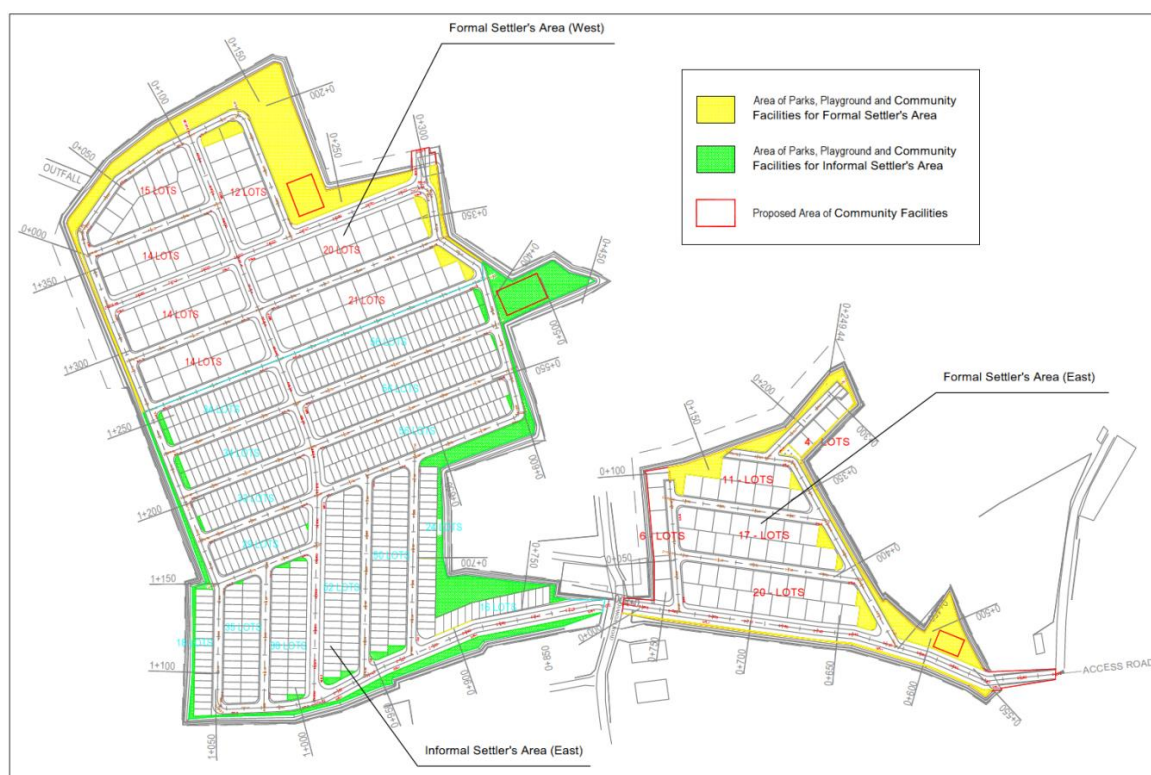


Figure 7.10-1
Proposed Layout at the Resettlement Site



7.11 PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

The proposed resettlement housing will follow the lead of the National Housing Authority (NHA), the primary government agency responsible for developing decent houses in resettlement areas, specifically in designing, constructing and over-all implementation of the relocation and resettlement of qualified informal settler families.

In general, the housing unit that were developed were single-detached houses with 24 sq.-m., more or less, of floor area with possible loftable structure depending on final evaluation based on affordability within a 40 sq-m lot. It will be standard finished with standard doors, bathroom and sink tiles, glass jalousie windows and with division panel for one room. There will be between 8 housing units per row, or 20 units per block depending on the actual land configuration and/or site development design. Individual septic tanks will be constructed per housing units.

The estimated cost of the housing unit alone will be between PhP 1.13M per cost of construction of 812 units. The term of amortization for NHA H&L is between 25 to 30 years with one-year grace period. Further, the amortization for a house and lot has an annual interest of 4.5%. All these resettlement matters will be undertaken by the Estate Management Office to be established and mobilized in the resettlement site in Noveleta.

The Social Housing Finance Corporation may be tapped for the community mortgage program (CMP) which extends financial assistance for the acquisition of the land occupied by the constituents of the local government unit or the land where the ISFs will be relocated through the concept of community ownership, with the land primarily mortgaged to SHFC.

Largely due to the constraints of time, the DPWH has decided to undertake the construction of the housing units with technical support and assistance from the NHA. Furthermore, it is aimed that the construction management could be improved in three ways: possible cost reduction; assurance of synchronicity with the project timeline; and enhanced project management and accountability. Nonetheless, partnership with NHA is crucial in terms of other RAP implementation requirements and support.

7.12 INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

As a core member of the Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC), the NHA will be undertaking a primary role in the implementation of the RAP. They will be primarily engaged in the pre-qualification process of beneficiaries in the masterlist. Aside from the LIAC Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), a bilateral MOA will be forged by the UPMO-FCMC with the NHA-Cavite District Office, to, among others: conduct census validation, tagging and socio-economic survey, lead in the final qualification of ISFs to be resettled, facilitate the conduct of social preparation activities in consultation and coordination with the DHSUD, the PCUP and the DSWD, lead in the estate management training, collection and management of amortization payments, facilitate coordination to access skills training and livelihood programs of national government agencies as well as local government units, and provide resettlement housing design and standards.



7.13 ISSUES AND POSSIBLE MEASURES FOR SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY

The SES results for the question on project awareness and social acceptability, **Table 7.13-1** indicated that 885 respondents said that they knew of the project, while 216 answered no. It is important to note that this was based on both 2019 survey in Rosario, General Trias, Imus, and Kawit, and 2024 survey in Noveleta. In addition, 652 respondents agree with the project, while 134 answered it is good but with personal reasons due to their reservations on issues about displacement. During the survey, 179 indicated that they disagree with the project (**Table 7.13-2**).

Table 7.13-1
Project Awareness

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	YES	NO	I DO NOT KNOW	NO ANSWER/ REFUSED	TOTAL
Gen. Trias City	80	75	45	20	220
Imus City			1		1
Kawit	21				21
Noveleta	685	98		73	856
Rosario	99	43	6		148
TOTAL	885	216	52	93	1,246

Table 7.13-2
Social Acceptability among HH Respondents

Opinion on the Project	All Cities/ Municipalities	Imus	General Trias	Kawit	Noveleta	Rosario
It is a good project; I agree with it	652		44	3	532	73
It is a good project, but	134	1	7	12	102	12
I disagree with the project because	179		15	6	95	63
I don't know	30		15		15	
Others	2		1		1	
Not applicable	2		2			
No answer/ response	247		136		111	
Total	1,246	1	220	21	856	148



CHAPTER 8

LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION OPTIONS

8.1 THE NEED FOR LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION FOR PAPs

The proposed CIA Flood Risk Management Project is set to traverse the Municipalities of Noveleta, Rosario, and Kawit and the Cities of General Trias and Imus in the Province of Cavite. Within these administrative territories are populations, earlier identified as PAPs that will be affected by the implementation and construction of the Project. As such, the practical, humane, and efficient resettlement of the identified PAPs is a priority.

Given these circumstances and the considerable economic displacement it poses, livelihood rehabilitation, restoration, and improvement will be one of the most challenging aspects of implementing the RAP and is one that must be thoroughly considered during the formulation of viable options and programs for the PAPs of the CIA-FRIMP. The restoration, rehabilitation and improvement of the livelihood of the PAPs must first and foremost take into consideration their current livelihoods, interests, and preferences. It is for this reason that a SES was conducted within the Project affected areas.

Based on the results of the SES, the PAPs are interested in either operating and managing their own businesses even on a micro-scale or in participating in skill development trainings which will help them either acquire new skills, maintain, or further improve their capacity to undertake more meaningful sources of livelihood and eventually increase their income. The most preferred businesses were manufacturing and merchandising, specifically small sari-sari retail stores, personal businesses, and food-related industries while some PAPs are interested in cosmetology, soap making, computer programming, and online businesses. In terms of skills training, the most preferred were food related such as cooking and baking along with labor work such as welding, construction, electric repair and installation. Business management and skills training related to clothing are also among the chosen preferred skills training.

What is important for the PAPs after attending these training programs is to undertake financial literacy program to help them understand the importance of managing their finances from their business or employment. This has been validated by their responses with approximately 51.94% of the PAFs reiterating the need for financial assistance as a means of support before and after relocation. Other priorities include Health Assistance (4.25%), Skills Training (1.64%), Entrepreneurship Development Assistance (4.92%), Job Referral/Placement (2.09%), and Cooperative Development Assistance (1.64%) to organize cooperatives owned and managed by the community.

The primary objective of the Livelihood Rehabilitation Program is to restore or improve the economic conditions of the PAPs after relocation to the resettlement area. This entails either assisting them in re-establishing their former sources of livelihood in the resettlement area or starting a new and better income-earning opportunities within and around the resettlement area. The Unified Project Management Office-Flood Control Management Cluster (UPMO-FCMC) of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) will support the implementation of livelihood rehabilitation measures. The UPMO-FCMC shall closely coordinate and cooperate with the other partner government offices and agencies in the implementation of the livelihood rehabilitation activities and programs such as skills training that must be designed to be implemented six months before the relocation starts and continued a year after the relocation. This requires close monitoring to ensure resources are being optimized in terms of the desired outcomes to improve the overall socio-economic well-being of the PAPs.



8.2 OVERVIEW OF LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

8.2.1 National Housing Authority (NHA)

NHA's Livelihood Development Department (NLDD) provides support for relocated people in relocation sites through livelihood rehabilitation programs that include skills trainings, job referrals, and placements. To help low-income families afford decent housing, the NLDD provides access to livelihood opportunities, develops alternative housing approaches, and provides technical assistance, where needed. Its key programs are as follows

8.2.2 Resettlement with Livelihood Programs

The NHA has on-going Resettlement Program that involves the provision of housing units, community facilities, socio-economic, and other community support programs. One of these is the Livelihood Development Program which consists of Job Referral and Placement, Skills Training, Credit/Loan Assistance, Impok-Pabahay, Training on Home-based Projects focusing on Product Development/Packaging with Marketing Assistance, and Guild Formation. A summary of each sub-program is presented below.

Job Referral and Placement

As part of its Job Referral and Placement program, the NHA helps relocatees seek potential employment opportunities by coordinating with business establishments within and around the new resettlement area. Based on an inventory of skills, the NHA examines the qualifications of the job applicants and determine which of these qualifications are fit for work in various business establishments. After pre-screening the pool of job applicants, the NHA then refers qualified relocatees to various employers for job placement. NHA coordinates with the PESO DOLE and the City/Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (C/MSWDO) for the job referrals. The LGU through its Social Welfare Development Office looks after Persons with Disabilities and encourages the hiring of PWDs to make them economically active and have gainful income.

Skills Training

In order to meet the manpower needs and requirements of pre-identified business and industrial establishments within and around the vicinity of the resettlement area, the NHA provides the relocatees with a number of training programs to acquire new skills or enhance their capacity to match skills requirements of employers. These programs are designed based on the expressed interests and skill preferences. Once these preferences are established, the NHA then coordinates the conduct of the skills training with relevant government agencies like the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and/or private organizations. The NHA also offers assistance packages to relocated individuals in order to help enhance and expand their capabilities as successful entrepreneurs. These skills trainings cover:

- Basic Skills Training – training on any craft with business and/or economic potential;
- Advanced Skills Training – improvement of basic skills to hone their capabilities towards market development and commercial production;
- Specialized Training – involves training on operation of new equipment, familiarization with new tools and on product design, development, and quality control, and other relevant skills.

NHA also offers the Business Development Program which includes services such as:

- Orientation on Forming a Business Enterprise – should include guidance on securing a business license and introduction to the legal requirements and aspects of operating and managing a business;
- Orientation of Business Organization and Management;



- Seminar / Training on Feasibility Study Preparation, Financial Management, Production Management, and Marketing;
- Capacity Building Tools such as preparation of product profile and business/ products / services information kits; and
- Technical Assistance / Counseling / Consultancy for prospective entrepreneurs and continued business counseling.

Access to Micro-Financing Institutions

The relocatees' improved access to micro-credit facilities is possible through the NHA and its continuous coordination and partnership with relevant government agencies and non-government organizations. One program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development is the Self-Employment Assistance (SEA-K) Program¹. This program provides microcredit assistance to qualified poor beneficiaries. The SEA-K offers start-up capital and technical assistance. The NHA, at times, directly coordinates with the City/Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (C/MSWDO) in accessing the SEA-K for the relocatees to initiate social preparation and organization training.

Cooperative Development

The NHA provides support to relocated individuals in the organization and establishment of service or product cooperatives such as transport, market, water system, food processing, or construction workers' co-ops. This is done in cooperation with the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) responsible for providing support in organizing cooperatives in communities.

Guild Formation

The NHA aims to organize the relocatees according to their specific skillsets. With their efforts focused on guild formation, the NHA aims to help hone the relocatees' skills in order to improve their performance which will enable them to deliver quality service. This helps increase their chances for employment in construction and the like.

8.2.3 Impok-Pabahay Program (Provident Housing Program)

This program is a financial asset-building scheme which enables housing beneficiaries to meet their housing obligations through a planned savings program. It redirects and improves the existing informal/traditional financial management and practices of relocated individuals and helps transform to become more workable, systematic and sustainable in building financial resources. The aim is to save at least PHP 10 per day to meet their household needs and housing obligations.

8.2.4 Cooperative Pabahay Program (Cooperative Housing Program)

This program is an alternative housing approach which entails cultivating a partnership with financially and organizationally stable cooperatives in order to address various housing problems of relocated members, primarily, low-income families. The aim is to provide affordable, decent, and adequate housing units through cooperative efforts.

8.2.5 Collaborative Efforts of Institutions Related to Livelihood Rehabilitation Assistance with the NHA

NHA closely works and coordinates with several national agencies like the Department of Agriculture (DA), TESDA, the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), and DSWD in order to provide livelihood rehabilitation assistance and trainings to relocated individuals in resettlement sites. Some examples are:

¹ The SEA-K Program has been replaced by and renamed as the Sustainable Livelihood Program



1. DA provides training on growing vegetables and flowers;
2. TESDA provides training for carpentry, masonry, electrical work, cosmetics, and crafts making;
3. CDA setting up cooperatives for water bottling businesses with micro-finance as well as training for cooperative formation and management; and
4. DSWD provides training for basic culinary arts as part of a livelihood and hunger-mitigation project.

8.3 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT (DSWD)

The DSWD aims to free Filipinos from hunger and poverty and to provide Filipinos with equal access to opportunities. They continue to fulfill this vision through the implementation of various livelihood programs and by inspiring collaborations between both national and local government units and agencies. Its key programs of which the PAPs of the CIA-FRIMP could gain access to are enumerated below.

8.3.1 Sustainable Livelihood Program

In 2018, the DSWD implemented the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) under the Memorandum Circular no. 12, Series of 2018. The SLP is a capacity-building program designed to provide assistance to the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized households and communities all over the Philippines. Its central aim is to help improve the socio-economic conditions of these vulnerable groups. This is done by helping them gain access to and acquire vital skills and assets to seek employment opportunities and maintain and sustain livelihood activities. DSWD builds upon the strengths, skills and assets of these households and communities in order to achieve positive livelihood outcomes. The SLP covers all regions and provinces of the Philippines including cities, municipalities and barangays.

The SLP operates through five major stages namely (1) Pre-implementation, (2) Social Preparation, (3) Resource Mobilization, (4) Project Implementation, and (5) Program Participant Mainstreaming. The full details of the five stages can be found in the Memorandum Circular provided in **Annex A**.

Among the five stages, the Social Preparation Stage is one of the most critical because it serves as the “springboard of the collective, participatory, and systematic process of empowering and organizing program participants.” This stage involves four phases namely (1) Second SLP Assembly, (2) Basic Livelihood Training, (3) Track Selection, and (4) SLP Association (SLPA) Formation. Under these four phases, market opportunities and resources are determined along with the identification of the participants’ interests and skills.

Basic Livelihood Training

Basic Livelihood Training consists of capacity-building activities aimed at helping the participants acquire the necessary knowledge and skills in order to manage their own enterprises and/or learn the basics of job application. Under this training program, the participants are required to attend both the Micro-Enterprise Development Training (MEDT) and the Basic Employment Skills Training (BEST) before selecting the track they wish to pursue. A MEDT aims to help participants understand the components in starting-up micro-enterprises while the BEST aims to give the participants an overview what they need to accomplish in order to secure employment. A post-training assessment is conducted afterwards to assess the eligibility of the participants. There are two main tracks to follow once the participant has chosen to either continue with the MEDT or the BEST and after they pass the final Basic Livelihood Training Assessment (BLTA).

Track Selection

Participants who pass the BLTA and decide to continue with the program are then allowed to choose which track they wish to pursue by signing a letter of intent. A Certificate of Eligibility is also provided to receive



grants from the DSWD. Participants who choose the Micro-Enterprise Development Track (MD) directly proceed to the SLPA formation.

SLPA Formation

Choosing to pursue the MD track means that the participants are required to become members of an SLPA. The participants are grouped based on their chosen livelihood project/s and based on the results of the Sustainable Livelihood Analysis (SLA). They shall also attend a series of capacity-building activities on leadership trainings and organization building.

The Resource Mobilization Stage involves the planning and preparation for setting up or rehabilitating the micro-enterprises of the participants or securing employment opportunities for them. This is where the funding requirements are determined and provided.

8.3.2 Provision of Livelihood Assistance in the time of COVID-19 by the DSWD

Due to the previous COVID-19 pandemic, the DSWD Memorandum Circular No. 19, Series of 2020 was enacted which provides special guidelines on the provision of livelihood assistance grants to those in need. The Proclamation enjoined national and local government units to “*render full assistance and cooperation and mobilize necessary resources to undertake critical, urgent and appropriate disaster response aid and measures in a timely manner to curtail and eliminate the threat of COVID-19.*” This also included utilizing appropriate funds to continue to provide basic services and needs to the affected population and to continue to provide recovery interventions such as the provision of Livelihood Assistance Grants (LAG) to low-income families in the informal sector whose livelihoods and jobs were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. It covered a wide range of target beneficiaries including underprivileged and homeless individuals living below the poverty threshold as defined by the National Economic and Development Authority. As stated in the Proclamation, the LAG can be used as a seed capital for new alternative income-generating activities or certain micro-enterprise ventures.

8.4 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT (DOLE)

This section provides an overview of the various livelihood programs offered by DOLE of which the PAPs of the CIA-FRIMP can gain access to.

8.4.1 DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program and Emergency Employment Programs (DILEEP)

As part of the national agenda on poverty reduction and inclusive development, DOLE through the Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns (BWSC) has implemented the DILEEP. This program seeks to reduce poverty and the risks and vulnerabilities of the poor and marginalized workers in the country. These are addressed through either emergency employment or the promotion of entrepreneurship and community enterprises. Its two main components are discussed below.

DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program (DILP) or KABUHAYAN Program

The DILP is a flagship program by DOLE which provides grant assistance and training programs for capacity-building on livelihood and entrepreneurial ventures for eligible beneficiaries. Its three main programs are as follows:

1. **Kabuhayan Formation** which provides beneficiaries with a startup capital to venture into individual livelihood and/or collective enterprises.
2. **Kabuhayan Enhancement** which provides existing livelihood undertakings with additional working capital to enable them to either expand or go into more viable and sustainable business ventures.



3. **Kabuhayan Resoration** which provides working capital for the re-establishment of lost or damaged livelihoods as a result of the impacts of natural disasters and/or calamities.

Its services include the following:

- Provision of training on business planning, basic entrepreneurship development, productivity and workers' health and safety, and production skills;
- Provision of working capital in the form of raw materials, equipment, tools and jigs, and other support services include common service facilities and funding of training-cum-production;
- Enrolment in a group micro-insurance scheme; and
- Provision of continuing technical and business advisory services.

Eligible beneficiaries of the DILP include self-employed workers who are unable to earn sufficient income, unpaid family workers, low-waged and seasonal workers, workers displaced or to be displaced, marginalized and landless farmers, marginalized fisherfolks, women and youth, persons with disability, senior citizens, indigenous peoples, victims of armed conflicts, rebel returnees and parents of child laborers.

DOLE Emergency Employment Program or the Tulong Panghanapbuhay Para sa Mga Disadvantaged/Displaced Workers (TUPAD)

The TUPAD program is a community-based package type of assistance that aims to provide emergency employment to displaced workers and poor individuals who are either underemployed or unemployed for a minimum of 10 days but not exceeding 30 days, depending on the nature of their work. This is implemented at the municipal or barangay level. Its services include:

- Provision of basic orientation on occupational safety and health;
- Provision of Personal Protective Equipment such as hat and TUPAD t-shirt;
- Enrolment in a group micro-insurance scheme;
- Payment of 100% of the prevailing minimum wage in the locality, subject to the submission of valid daily time records and supported by a payroll; and
- Conduct of skills training under the Training for Work Scholarship Program in partnership with TESDA and/or its accredited training institutions.

Eligible beneficiaries of the TUPAD program include:

- Underemployed;
- Laid-off or terminated workers as a result of retrenchment or permanent closure of a business establishment; and
- Self-employed workers (including farmers and fisherfolk) who lost their livelihoods due to natural calamities/disasters, economic crisis, armed conflicts, and/or seasonality of work.

8.4.2 Public Employment Service Office (PESO)

PESO is a free-of-charge, multi-dimensional employment service facility or entity established within all Local Government Units (LGUs) in coordination with DOLE. It aims to ensure the prompt and efficient delivery of employment facilitation services to all Filipinos. Labor Market Information, Referral and Placement, and Employment Coaching and Career Counseling are among its core services. Their beneficiaries include jobseekers, employers, students, out-of-school youths, migrant workers, persons with disabilities, returning Overseas Filipino Workers, displaced workers, researchers and planners, senior citizens, and other PESOs and Government Entities.

Its current programs are as follows:

1. Special Program for the Employment of Students (SPES)



2. Job Fairs
3. PhilJobnet / PESO Employment Information System (PEIS)
4. National Skills Registry Program (NSRP)
5. DOLE Government Internship Program (DOLE-GIP)
6. Tulong Pangkabuhayan para sa Ating Disadvantaged Workers (TUPAD)
7. DILEEP
8. JOBSTART
9. Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar (PAOS)

8.5 TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (TESDA)

TESDA was established in 1994 through the enactment of Republic Act No. 7796 otherwise known as the “**Technical Education and Skills Development Act of 1994**”. This agency is responsible for the management and supervision of technical education and skills development in the Philippines focused on promoting and developing mid-level manpower. It aims to encourage the full participation of various industries and to mobilize institutions in the development of the skills of the Filipino people through the provision of national directions on the country’s technical-vocational education and training (TVET) system. In general, the TESDA formulates manpower and skills plans, sets appropriate skills standards and tests, coordinates and monitors manpower policies and programs, and provides policy directions and guidelines for resource allocation for the TVET institutions in both the public and private sectors.

As part of their program, TESDA conducts community-based skill trainings specifically designed to cater to the needs of its beneficiaries such as barangays and individual persons even. These are carried out in partnership with LGUs, non-government groups, civil society organizations, people’s organizations, and other national government agencies (NGAs). These training programs are conducted as basic capacity and capability building courses specifically crafted for their target beneficiaries which include the poor and under-privileged residents such as out-of-school youth, women, unemployed adults, subsistence farm workers/fisher folds, indigenous people, and people from the informal sector.

TESDA provides skills trainings for carpentry, masonry, electrical work, cosmetics, crafts making in resettlement sites developed by the NHA. This includes standard training modules and related equipment, supplies and materials, qualified trainers, competency assessment and certification, monitoring and evaluation, and starter tool kits for graduates, where possible. These training programs either provide new skills or improve the skill levels of the PAPs. The PAPs, also known as trainees, can obtain a qualification certified by TESDA in order to enhance and widen their selection of employment opportunities.

8.6 DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (DTI)

The DTI provides a variety of livelihood programs that has been implemented both at the national and regional level. This section provides an overview of the programs offered by the DTI Region 4A.

8.6.1 One Town, One Product Philippines (OTOP Philippines)

In order to drive inclusive economic growth in the Philippines, the OTOP Philippines program was implemented to specifically target Micro, Small, and Medium-Scale enterprises (MSMEs). This program enables localities and communities to determine, develop, support, and promote products and/or services that are rooted in its local culture, community resource, creativity, connection, and competitive advantage. The program has been implemented in the Philippines since 2002 and offers a comprehensive assistance package through the collaboration of various LGUs, NGAs, and the private sector. It has two major components:



1. OTOP Next Gen which deals with the supply side of the program. This refers to the assistance package to be provided to the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in order to capacitate them. It includes product development initiatives, training, referral, and others.
2. OTOP.PH or OTOP Philippines Hub deals with the demand and marketing side of the program. It provides both the physical and online channels and market access platforms where OTOP products are showcased.

8.6.2 Shared Service Facilities (SSF)

Since 2013, the SSF was effectively launched and is being implemented in CALABARZON. It is a flagship program by the DTI which aims to attain inclusive growth, provide assistance to MSMEs, and to improve MSME productivity and efficiency through better access to technology. The program aims to improve MSME competitiveness by providing machinery, equipment, tools, systems, accessories, and other auxiliary items, skills, and knowledge under a shared system. These will help its beneficiaries enhance their production capacities and improve product quality. An MSME Development Plan was implemented in order to ensure that programs are made available to address key points and to strengthen MSME growth.

8.6.3 Small and Medium Enterprise Roving Academy (SMERA)

SMERA is an initiative by DTI that aims to provide continuous learning programs for entrepreneurs. It is a management training program for would-be entrepreneurs, SME owners, and managers of MSMEs. Its main strategies include the integration of business development services for SMEs at both the national and local level, the establishment of the Provincial, Regional, and National Entrepreneurship Development Networks, and the management of an inclusive promotion program.

8.6.4 Negosyo Center

This program is a one-stop-shop of services that aims to cater to the needs of entrepreneurs in the processing of the necessary requirements to start a business. It also aims to provide access to essential information to promote the growth of entrepreneurs. Its key services include:

- Business Registration Assistance – facilitates the registration applications of MSMEs and Barangay Micro Business Enterprises (BMBE);
- Business Advisory Services – provides advisory services tailored to the needs of the MSMEs; and
- Business Information and Advocacy – provides information on market, suppliers, buyers, and government assistance programs and conducts training sessions and seminars.

8.6.5 Trabaho, Negosyo, at Kabuhayan (TNK)

TNK is a program conducted by DTI in collaboration with DOLE which aims to foster the following:

- Convergence of the Different Livelihood and Entrepreneurship Programs of the Government;
- Adopt the 2017 to 2022 Livelihood Agenda; and
- Subscribe to the localized approach in employment generation.

8.6.6 Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)

The CARP is a program launched by the government that seeks to distribute hectares of agricultural lands to farmers and regular farm workers. Under this program, the government directed specific agencies to provide the required support services and other factors needed to ensure the improvement of the lives of the agrarian reform beneficiaries. In this regard, the participation of DTI was established through the Small and Medium Industrial Technology Transfer Development Program (SMITTDP). It focuses primarily on countryside development by setting up rural industries. DTI-CARP aims to provide support services to farmers and the affected landowners and their families. Its specific programs and services include:



- Trainings and Seminars aimed at productivity improvement, enhancement of skills, and guiding beneficiaries toward entrepreneurship;
- Market Development Assistance aimed at market development through trade fairs, market matching, selling missions, market information services/promotional collaterals and product development;
- Assistance in Studies which includes the preparation of pre-investment studies, feasibility studies, market studies and research, and other relevant studies that can generate investment in MSMEs; and
- Consultancy Services aimed at providing expert advice on areas related to planning, development, management, and operation of MSMEs.

Farmers and farmers' groups as Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries of CARP are encouraged to organize and manage their own farmers' cooperatives and not only financial assistance is provided but technical assistance as well,

8.6.7 Livelihood Seeding Program – Negosyo Serbisyo sa Barangay (LSP-NSB)

Through the LSP-NSB, DTI has widened the reach of business development assistance by bringing government services closer to the people through partnerships between relevant LGUs and DTI officials. In addition to that, the DTI in partnership with various NGAs, LGUs, academe, non-government organizations, private sector, and through the Negosyo Centers promote the ease of doing business and providing access to development services for MSMEs through Business Councilors assigned in different localities. Barangay personnel are also equipped to provide basic business advisory or information dissemination services to MSMEs within their jurisdiction through the Barangay Development Councils (BDCs).

The services it offers include:

- Facilitate Business Registration
- Business Advisory
- Business Information and Advocacy
- Provision of Livelihood Kits

8.6.8 Pondo sa Pagbabago at Pag-Asenso (P3)

TP3 is a financing initiative of the government that aims to assist micro-entrepreneurs in the Philippines by providing affordable and cost-efficient micro-loans with a 2.5% monthly interest. It aims to provide an alternative source of financing for micro-entrepreneurs that is readily and easily accessible. Its target beneficiaries include market vendors, sari-sari store owners, and stall owners. These beneficiaries may avail a loan from PHP 5,000 up to PHP 200,000 depending on the size of the business and the enterprise's ability to pay.

8.7 COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND NGAS

This section provides an overview of the livelihood program implemented through the collaboration with the Office of the President and all the Philippine NGAs.

8.7.1 Balik Probinsya, Bagong Pag-asa Program (BP2 Program)

To promote a balanced regional development and in an effort to decongest the major urban areas of Metro Manila, the BP2 program was implemented through the enactment of Executive Order No. 114. This program aims to provide hope for a better future for Filipinos through equity in resources throughout the country that will help boost countryside development. Through this program, people especially informal



settlers, are encouraged to return to their home provinces by offering them support assistance and incentives on transportation, family, livelihood, housing, subsistence, and education, to name a few. In addition to that, all the NGAs are tasked to ensure the continuous improvement of the economies and quality of life in the provinces through the implementation of the program's plans on various investments on infrastructure, agriculture, business, transportation, and access to a responsive healthcare system. Filipinos can apply through the BP2 Program Online Portal (www.balikprobinsya.ph).

8.8 LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS FOR PAPs

Although a large portion of the PAPs of the CIA-FRIMP highly preferred financial assistance as their main means of support, the livelihood programs and options proposed in the earlier section and in this section could substantially help restore livelihood and income losses. This section presents a menu of livelihood options which includes Employment/Job Referral, Enterprise Development, Skills Training, Cooperative Formation, Credit Mobilization, and Livelihood Support Services. Details of the options are provided below.

8.9 NATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION

A summary of the current livelihood rehabilitation programs of various supporting national agencies to which the PAPs of the CIA-FRIMP could gain access to are presented in the succeeding subsections.

8.9.1 Employment and Job Referral

A tie up or linkage with the Public Employment Service Office of the Department of Labor and Employment (PESO-DOLE), NHA, and the C/MSWDO is proposed in order to identify the manpower requirements of companies and match these requirements with the existing skills either acquired or possessed by the PAPs. This will be based on the results of the skills registration, TESDA skills assessment, and DSWD's Basic Livelihood Training Assessment.

These livelihood programs and partnerships should be able to benefit not only the employed PAPs but even the unemployed who are looking for work. Based on the SES results majority of the primary sources of income of the PAPs are in construction works, sales/vending, operating own small businesses (sari-sari stores), or working as employees in private companies or in government.

Many of the PAPs can benefit from on-the-job trainings which involve heavy equipment operation, carpentry, masonry, electrical installation, plumbing, and building maintenance. Construction skills is one of the most viable employment opportunities at the resettlement site and for the Project. A high number of PAPs have educational attainments of up to Junior and Senior High School which means that they can take advantage of the opportunities from the development of residential, office, commercial, and institutional establishments within the Cavite Economic Zone (CEZ).

Opportunities for further employment in restaurants, merchandising, manufacturing, call centers, and in public and private companies and organizations are also viable options and can be strengthened through training programs especially since most of the PAPs prefer skills training in carpentry, sewing, cooking/baking, hair styling/cosmetology, driving, entrepreneurship, and electronics technology. Other PAPs can find opportunities as domestic help; security personnel; health and safety officers; health, sanitation and maintenance crew; and driving crew in private residences, condominiums, business offices, social institutions and the like. Further enhancing their skills through training programs provided by TESDA, DOLE, DTI, DSWD, and NHA can help increase the employability of the PAPs within the CEZ as well. The PAPs can also take advantage of the National Government's BP2 Program – the details of which are provided in **Section 8.2**.



8.9.2 Enterprise Development

Cognizant that a large portion of the PAPs, particularly in Kawit and Noveleta, are interested in acquiring and honing their entrepreneurial skills, they can benefit from the Enterprise Development Program of the NHA, the SLP of the DSWD, TESDA Tech-Voc Training, and/or the wide array of programs provided by DOLE and DTI (**Section 8.2**). By joining these programs, the PAPs will be able to enhance their employability and/or entrepreneurial potentials and capabilities. The proponent can assist the PAPs with regards to gaining access to these programs by facilitating coordination and collaboration meetings with the regional and municipal offices and divisions of the various NGAs identified in **Section 8.2**. Presenting these options to the PAPs can help them decide which programs they can choose to avail of especially when before and after the resettlement begins. It is important to note that majority of the implementation of livelihood programs are carried out by the LGUs.

Micro-enterprise Development

A majority of the PAPs prefer to operate and manage their own businesses in order to augment family income after relocation. Possible trainings that can be conducted, of which PAPs are interested in, are culinary arts, hair styling, cosmetology, sewing, store operation and management. Honing these specific skillsets can help them start their own restaurant and food service, cafes, health and wellness shops, beauty parlors, boutiques, laundry shops, mini-groceries, and sari-sari stores. Other PAPs can be trained to have their own car wash and automotive repair shops, transport service and cooperatives, and cellphone repair shops to name a few. By enabling them to operate and manage their own micro and small-scale businesses as additional income source for the family, they can fill present and future market demands while earning from a sustainable source of livelihood. The proponent can assist the PAPs in the coordination with DTI and DOLE as well as the relevant LGUs with regards to starting or improving their MSMEs.

Community-based Social Enterprise

The NHA, under its Skills Training Program, has ongoing livelihood trainings which covers fancy jewelry making, waste recycling, cell phone repair, and the making of dishwashing liquids, fabric conditioners, perfume hand wash, shampoo, cologne, and candles. These are all viable livelihood and income options as the local market and the community itself offer a wide array of income opportunities for the PAPs. This means that, as a community, they can develop a competitive supply chain of goods and services for the local or global market with the guidance of the LGUs, NGOs and people's organizations. A social enterprise development in the food industry, merchandising, handicrafts and novelty items, repair shops, and transport service are potential candidates for the PAPs of the CIA FRIMP. The proponent can assist the PAPs in the coordination with DTI and DOLE as well as the relevant LGUs with regards to starting or improving their MSMEs.

8.9.3 Skills Training and Development

Based on the results of the SES and the aforementioned preferences of the PAPs, training programs designed to improve their skills in labor work such as in construction and electrical repairs, in customer service such as skills that could be utilized in restaurants, bakeries, and beauty salons, and in entrepreneurship development specifically MSMEs should be top priority. For these specific interests and skills, TESDA can provide technical vocational education and training (TVET) across their schools and training centers. TESDA has a training center specifically located in Rosario that can accommodate the needs of the PAPs. Training programs can also be conducted in the resettlement site with a pre-arranged venue to accommodate all interested participants. The trainer will go to the site to save time and transport cost of the participants who need not go to Rosario to attend the trainings. TESDA also provides training kit after completion of the course which can be used by the participants when they service their clients.

According to TESDA representatives, at least 30% of their courses are construction-related and are in the form of a scholarship. Since a large number of the PAPs are interested in construction work, learning or honing this particular skill with TESDA can increase their qualification and facilitate more job



opportunities in construction. In addition to this, TESDA and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) also had a previous Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2019 in relation to the provision of construction-related training for displaced individuals. The PAPs of the CIA-FRIMP can benefit from another MOU such as the one previously established between TESDA and DPWH which can specifically cater to their training and livelihood needs.

8.9.4 Financing Opportunities

Next to seeking Financial Assistance from the Project, the PAPs of the CIA-FRIMP also preferred the provision of Entrepreneurship Development Assistance or Skills Development Training. In this regard, the SLP implemented by the DSWD as well as the P3 Program, Shared Service Facility (SSF), CARP, and the OTOP Philippines implemented by DTI are viable options for micro-financing for enterprise development. DTI has the SYOB or Start Your Own Business Program which not only focus on entrepreneurship development but provides start-up capital for a micro or small business enterprise. DSWD and DOLE also provide financial support in setting up a micro or small business of choice by the PAPs.

8.9.5 Cooperative Development

Although there is very low interest in relation to cooperative development assistance based on the SES, the development of cooperatives can prove beneficial for low-income households and individuals as they are exempted from tax and can be one of the many viable measures to help rebuild the livelihoods of the PAPs. The PCLEDO can support the establishment of these cooperatives to provide PAPs with more opportunities and capital for livelihood development. This can be done by coordinating with LGUs, DTI, and partner NGOs in the Project Area. Additionally, PCLEDO suggests the introduction of available programs for necessary funds and available trainings. The homeowners are also encouraged to form a housing cooperative and CDA will provide training and development on management

8.10 LOCAL LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

8.10.1 Cavite Provincial Cooperative, Livelihood, and Entrepreneurial Development Office (PCLEDO)

Based on the SES conducted for the PAPs of the CIA-FRIMP and as earlier mentioned, the relocatees are interested in starting and managing their own businesses as a source of income and livelihood. To further enhance the livelihood activities of the PAPs, the Provincial Cooperative Livelihood Development Office (PCLEDO) of CDA can provide assistance through the implementation of one of its programs called the Techno-Livelihood Caravan. This is primarily for poor communities chosen by LGUs and/or resident groups in coordination with concerned municipal governments. The caravan is known as the “*Pangkabuhayang Pagsasanay sa Pamayanan*” (Community Livelihood Training) which support and assist in cooperative, livelihood, and entrepreneurial development particularly through the production of household-based products. Its aim is to help low-income families produce commercial products in the comfort of their backyard to earn an income.

Typical food products are processed food such as chocolates, cold cuts, boneless bangus, tinapa, fish ball, squid ball, spicy dried anchovies, fish nuggets, siomai, tahong chicharon, crispy crustaceans and seaweeds snacks, fruit preserves, and coated candies. Other products are handicrafts and novelties such as decorative balloons, fashion accessories, flower arrangement, candle-making, and making liquid soaps, conditioners, perfumes, and disinfectants.

8.10.2 City/Municipal Livelihood Programs and Opportunities

The local DSWD and PESO of the Municipality of Rosario provide the skills training programs to increase their employability. They also have an existing livelihood and training center dedicated to individuals who are looking to gain additional skills or to improve their current skills. Provision of non-collateral loans to



poor fisherfolks and training on fish processing are also one of the main activities they provide to improve the livelihoods of their local fisherfolk. In addition to that, the provision of “Tulong Puhunan” (Seed Capital), job fairs, livelihood programs and assistance, skills trainings, and job placements and referrals are one of the priority programs of the LGU to date.

For the Municipality of Noveleta, the LGU has an ongoing Livelihood Program which includes providing Self-Employment Assistance. One of their main strategies is to conduct more livelihood programs and projects to increase the employment rate of the people within their jurisdiction especially the low-income households. A Municipal Livelihood and Skills Training Center (MLSTC) was also established to provide better opportunities for the locals. The center offers Basic and Advanced Computer Education and Industrial Sewing Machine Operation, to name a few. Based on their CLUP, majority of the individuals who graduated from the MLSTC are now employed.

As for the Municipality of Kawit, the LGU aims to collaborate with various NGAs and other government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) for the provision of skills development programs and/or training for the poor and vulnerable households in their community. To date, the LGU provides their residents with livelihood and skills training programs and assistance, job fairs, emergency assistance programs, financial assistance, Balik Probinsya assistance, reintegration assistance for Overseas Filipino Workers and migrants, skills and literacy training, relief operation assistance, Sustainable Livelihood Program, and rehabilitation aid. These trainings, programs, and assistance are available to everyone within Kawit particularly senior citizens, persons with disability, women, out-of-school youth, fisherfolk, and farmers. The local PESO is also tasked to coordinate with industrial offices and companies to provide job fairs and employment assistance to the locals.

The local government of Imus City has increased the allocation of industrial lands which aims to provide additional livelihood opportunities for the people within their jurisdiction. The LGU also supports the establishment of locally developed MSMEs. Majority of these MSMEs are geared towards bolstering the local tourism industry which includes food establishments, souvenir shops, and tourism-related services. Economic Enterprises will also be developed as part of the plans of the LGU in order to support cultural and heritage tourism through the provision of livelihood trainings, financial support, and other assistance schemes by 2024. In doing so, more livelihood options are available to the people of Imus City. Special Skills Training Centers will also be established as part of the LGU’s Livelihood Assistance Project. A Community Welfare Program (CWP) was already implemented which aims to assist socially-disadvantaged communities in further enhancing their capabilities and skills. The beneficiaries of the CWP will be able to acquire technical skills on home-based food production projects through vocational courses offered by the Imus Vocational and Technical School. An Emergency Assistance Program is also available to the people of Imus City. It aims to extend financial assistance to families affected by natural disasters and calamities as well as support to other indigent families in the form of food, medicine, transport, and job referrals.

The Social Welfare and Development Office in Gen. Trias is mandated to take care, protect, rehabilitate and empower the socially, economically and physically disadvantaged sectors within their area of jurisdiction. In line with this, the city has a Self-Employment Assistance Program, now under the SLP, in collaboration with the DSWD which aims to provide an integrated package of social welfare services to family heads, disadvantaged women, out of school youth, and persons with disabilities that will uplift their economic conditions. The service includes capital assistance, social preparation, capacity building, technical assistance and other services related to income generation. In terms of facilities, there is an existing Livelihood Training Center in the city available to the locals. The local government has also implemented the CARP where over a hundred farmers were awarded with farm lots as beneficiaries and they are encouraged to form farmers’ cooperatives with assistance from the CDA. The LGU also supports the “One Town, One Product” or OTOP campaign in order to facilitate entrepreneurship development and job creation. Their most popular products to date are Kesong Puti (Filipino version of mozzarella cheese), pastillas, yema, flavoured milk, cheese, and yogurt.



8.11 GENDER-RESPONSIVE INTERVENTION

Results of the SES show that many of the households are primarily headed by females. It is in this regard where gender-responsive interventions are important to contribute and provide support to female-headed households. The Cavite Provincial Government has implemented its Gender and Development (GAD) Plan which includes critical aspects such as the improvement of women's health and welfare, development of livelihoods and entrepreneurship in order to promote self-employment and home-based activities as a viable employment opportunity. The Techno-Livelihood Caravan by the PCLEDO is also conducted for organized women's groups as part of the GAD.

LGUs such as Rosario, Noveleta, Imus, and General Trias conduct classes on sewing, computer literacy, automotive mechanics and adult education programs for mothers and out-of-school youths. They also provide women with support to develop livelihoods in the production of dried fish, backyard gardening, and vending. These are expected to help support the development of income sources for women.



CHAPTER 9 RESETTLEMENT COST AND BUDGET

9.1 RESETTLEMENT COST

Funds for implementation of the RAP will be part of the project budget. The total compensation for all cost related to this project is **₱7,296,870,000.00**. Table 9.1-1 summarizes the resettlement cost for the project.

**Table 9.1-1
Total Implementation Resettlement Action Plan Cost**

Item	Amount
Land Acquisition	₱4,571,896,190.00
Taxes	₱524,795,317.98
Capital Gains Tax (6%)	₱291,823,161.06
Transfer tax (0.5%)	₱ 22,859,480.95
Documentary Stamp Tax (1.5%)	₱72,955,790.27
Registration fees (2%)	₱91,437,923.80
Notarial Fee (1%)	₱45,718,961.90
Structures and Improvements	₱1,383,027,703.90
Taxes	₱110,347,955.10
Capital Gains Tax (6%)	₱88,278,364.08
Documentary Stamp Tax (1.5%)	₱22,069,591.02
Trees and Crops	₱1,727,511.00
Relocation of Graves	₱52,838,704.40
Income/Livelihood Rehabilitation (35 sessions @ ₱15,000)	₱525,000.00
SUBTOTAL	₱6,645,158,382.38
Management Cost (up to 5%)	₱186,550,530.86
Contingencies (up to 10%)	₱465,161,086.77
GRAND TOTAL	₱7,296,870,000.00

9.2 COST FOR LAND ACQUISITION

The total cost for land acquisition is **PhP 4,571,896,190.00**. The amount is computed based on 2022 market value into its affected area.

Table 9.2-1 summarizes the cost of land acquisition per contract package.



Table 9.2-1
Cost for Land Acquisition

Contract Package	Valuation
1	₱2,421,799,940.00
2	₱777,464,200.00
3	₱334,227,050.00
4	₱831,003,700.00
5	₱207,401,300.00
Grand Total	₱4,571,896,190.00

9.3 REPLACEMENT COST FOR STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS

The total replacement cost includes permits, fees and other charges replacement of for structures and improvements excluding the cost of affected graves and structures in the public and private cemetery in CP 1 is **PhP 1,435,866,408.30**. The amount is based on the 100% replacement cost using the current market value.

Table 9.3-1 shows the breakdown of the cost for structures and improvements, excluding public and private cemetery structures and graves.

Table 9.3-1
Total Cost for Structures and Improvements

Contract Package	Amount
1	₱834,894,498.30
2	₱260,445,951.01
3	₱78,908,141.94
4	₱259,174,248.82
5	₱2,443,568.23
Grand Total	₱1,435,866,408.30

9.4 COMPENSATION COST FOR TREES AND CROPS

Affected crops and trees were computed based on the schedule of the market values taken from the Assessor's Office of the LGU. The total compensation cost is **PhP 1,727,511.00**.

The compensation cost reflected are for common trees such as fruit bearing trees like mango trees while other plant species are trees/shrubs that may be found in the area. Forest trees are trees that are commonly found in the forest.

Table 9.4-1 shows the compensation cost for trees and crops.



Table 9.4-1
Affected Crops and Trees

CP	Common	Forest	Other	Total
1	₱134,180.00	₱41,447.87	₱806,816.00	₱982,443.87
2	₱90,480.00	₱13,209.70	₱16,424.00	₱120,113.70
3	₱28,880.00	₱17,709.36	₱24,858.00	₱71,447.36
4	₱24,300.00	₱3,683.80	₱10,397.00	₱38,380.80
5	₱8,740.00	₱13,175.26	₱493,210.00	₱515,125.26
TOTAL	₱286,580.00	₱89,225.99	₱1,351,705.00	₱1,727,510.99

9.5 COST FOR RELOCATION OF GRAVES

The affected public graves (Noveleta Public Cemetery) along the project right of way is managed by the Municipality of Noveleta. The adjacent open space in the adjacent private cemetery, Love Memorial Cemetery, will be acquired by the DPWH at the market price for the relocation of graves wherein the owners of the graves will receive the graveyards for free and the compensation to transfer and rebuild the graves. The Love Memorial Cemetery has graves that will also be affected by the project.

The DPWH shall also coordinate with the local health authorities for the issuance of exhumation and transfer permits, etc. in accordance with the policies of the Department Health (DOH).

Table 9.5-1 shows the exhumation cost for both the private and public cemeteries. The exhumation cost for the affected graves were included in the total replacement cost for the relocation of graves.

Table 9.5-1
Exhumation Cost for the Affected Graves

Description	Exhumation Cost (PhP)	
	Public Cemetery	Private Cemetery
1. Cost of exhumation per cadaver/per grave in cemetery		
a. Exhumation Fees/Permits	375.00	15,000.00
b. Cost of Digging out Cadaver	500.00	55,000.00
c. Cost of Preparing for Transport/Hauling	Included in Item B	14,500.00
2. Cost of Transport/Hauling to New Burial Site	2,000.00	55,000.00
3. Cost of Burial to New Cemetery	5,000.00	21,500.00
4. Cost of Burial Ground	10,000.00	80,000.00
5. Cost of Burial Ground/Grave/Tomb	5,000.00	80,000.00
Grand Total	22,875.00	321,000.00

The total replacement cost of the graves with the exhumation cost for the Noveleta Public Cemetery including the replacement cost for the two (2) other improvements is **₱25,903,130.16** (Table 9.5-2) while for the Love Memorial Cemetery is **₱26,935,574.14**.



Table 9.5-2
Summary of Cost per Type of Grave for the Noveleta Public Cemetery

Type of Grave / Structure	Number	Cost
1-unit burial vault	42	₱ 2,166,004.70
3-unit burial vaults	3	₱ 283,437.57
3-unit burial vaults with G.I. Roofing	1	₱ 103,942.46
3-units burial vault with CHB Wall	1	₱ 123,804.63
5-unit burial vaults	2	₱ 267,600.61
7-units burial vaults	1	₱ 178,574.99
Building for Segregation	1	₱ 399,200.00
Burial vault (Apartment type)	2	₱ 1,000,696.27
Comfort Room	1	₱ 59,880.00
Mausoleum with 1-niches	1	₱ 99,477.39
Mausoleum with 2-niches	2	₱ 381,810.28
Mausoleum (1-unit burial vault)	48	₱ 6,983,415.74
Mausoleum (2-units burial vault)	42	₱ 7,736,571.86
Mausoleum (3-units burial vault)	14	₱ 2,825,431.44
Mausoleum (5-units burial vault)	3	₱ 699,495.00
Mausoleum (6-units)	1	₱ 133,670.42
2- Storey Mausoleum with 2- unit burial vaults	1	₱ 209,134.54
2-unit burial vault	18	₱ 1,150,723.57
Mausoleum (4-units burial vault)	5	₱ 1,100,258.69
Subtotal	189	₱ 25,903,130.16
Remaining graves with ongoing valuation	13	(ongoing)
Grand Total	202	₱ 25,903,130.16

Note:

The valuation for the affected graves in the area is subject to adjustments once the additional graves have been valued.

Table 9.5-3
Summary of Cost per Type of Grave in Love Memorial Cemetery

Structure Type	Number of Graves	Other Structures	Replacement Cost
1-Unit Burial Vault and 8 small vaults with concrete pavement	1		₱237,897.69
1-Unit burial vault with concrete pavement	30		₱5,931,096.98
1-Unit burial vault with concrete pavement & canopy	2		₱581,806.25
2-Unit burial vaults with canopy	1		₱239,463.99
2-Unit burial vaults with concrete pavement	14		₱2,904,243.31
2-Unit burial vaults with concrete pavement & canopy	1		₱218,908.31
2-Unit burial vaults with pavement and wall	1		₱185,640.20
Concrete Pavement		2	₱29,483.85
Mausoleum	1		₱472,882.88
Mausoleum with 1-unit burial vault	26		₱7,685,356.91



Structure Type	Number of Graves	Other Structures	Replacement Cost
Mausoleum with 2-unit burial vaults	25		₱7,930,619.44
Mausoleum with 4-Unit burial vaults	1		₱313,040.08
Mausoleum with concrete pavement	1		₱205,134.27
Grand Total	106	2	₱26,935,574.14

9.6 COST FOR INCOME RESTORATION/LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION

Severely affected business owners shall be entitled to income rehabilitation assistance not to exceed PhP 15,000.00. There are 190 businesses that will be affected.

Table 9.6-1 shows that there were 190 businesses along the right of way that will be affected by the Project who will be given rehabilitation allowances to recover during transition amounting to P15,000 per entity.

Table 9.6-1
Cost of Income Rehabilitation and Affected Businesses

Contract Package	Number of Businesses	Rehabilitation Assistance (PhP15,000 each)
1	127	1,905,000.00
2	26	390,000.00
3	21	315,000.00
4	13	195,000.00
5	3	45,000.00
Grand Total	190	PhP 2,850,000.00

9.7 COST FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESETTLEMENT SITE

The cost for development of resettlement site shall cover the construction of roads, houses, and other structures for a functional resettlement site.

9.8 FLOW OF FUNDS

The UPMO-FCMC of DPWH Central Office shall be responsible for providing the needed funds for RAP implementation. Department Order No. 119 Series of 2017 stipulates the creation of UPMO – ROW Task Force that will manage ROW acquisition, processing, and payment of claims. Payment of ROW claims shall also be made by the DPWH Central Office following the said Department Order.

9.9 PROCESS OF PAYMENT AND SCHEDULE

The process of payment shall follow the procedure given in Section 2.23 Processing of Payments of ROW claims and Related Expenses of the DPWH Right of Way Acquisition Manual (DRAM). This section shall outline the payment for the affected assets including the taxes and fees.



9.9.1 Documentary Requirements

Payments of the affected assets observe different process based on the existing modes of acquisition. The usual mode of acquisition includes donation, negotiated sale, expropriation, and in some cases, quit claim for the lands acquired through Commonwealth Act 141 (The Public Land Act).

Table 9.9-1 shows the ROW payments for each mode of acquisition.

Table 9.9-1
Required Payments for each Mode of Acquisition

Mode of Acquisition	Required Documents and Fees
Donation	Documentary Stamp Tax (DST) to the BIR; Transfer Tax to the Provincial/City Treasurer's Office; and Registration Fees
Negotiated Sale	Payment of compensation to the owner in two (2) tranches; Corresponding Capital Gains Tax (CGT) to the BIR for the account of the owner; Documentary Stamp Tax (DST) to the BIR; Transfer Tax to the Provincial/City Treasurer's Office; and Registration Fees to the Register of Deeds
Expropriation	Payment of the required deposit to the Court (after making the request to the Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) to file the expropriation proceedings); Payment to the owner of the difference between the compensation decided by the Court and the deposit (after receipt of the Court decision); Documentary Stamp Tax (DST) to the BIR; Transfer Tax to the Provincial/City Treasurer's Office; and Registration Fees to the Register of Deeds
Quit Claim	Payment to the Owner for the structures/improvements and crops/trees (after execution of Quit Claim); Documentary Stamp Tax (DST) to the BIR; Transfer Tax to the Provincial/City Treasurer's Office; and Registration Fees to the Register of Deeds

Source: DPWH Right of Way Acquisition Manual (DRAM)

Table 9.9-2 shows the documentary requirements for the processing of payments for each mode of acquisition.

Table 9.9-2
Documentary Requirements for Processing of Payments

Affected Asset	Negotiated Sale	Expropriation
Lot	(1) Memorandum from the Head of the Implementing Office (IO) to the Head of the Budget Unit requesting the issuance of Obligation Request and Status (ORS); (2) Copy of Special Allotment Release Order (SARO) and the following pages from the Master List of Claimants submitted to the DBM or included in the appropriation for funding where the subject claimant is indicated; (a) first page, (b) last page where	(1) Memorandum from the Head of the Implementing Office (IO) to the Head of the Budget Unit requesting the issuance of Obligation Request and Status (ORS); (2) Copy of Special Allotment Release Order (SARO) and the following pages from the Master List of Claimants submitted to the DBM or included in the appropriation for funding where the subject claimant is indicated; (a) first page,



Affected Asset	Negotiated Sale	Expropriation
	<p>the approval of the list is indicated, and (c) page containing the name of the claimant;</p> <p>(3) In the case of the titled lot, a certified true copy of the electronic copy (blue) of the Lot Title in the name of the registered owner/authenticated by the Register of Deeds/Land Registration Authority (LRA);</p> <p>(4) Current Market Value of lot based on GFI/IPA/IO Appraisal Reports;</p> <p>(5) Tax identification Number (TIN) /Temporary TIN subject to data change approved by authorized official; and</p> <p>(6) Letter offer signed by the IO but unserved to the claimant</p>	<p>(b) last page where the approval of the list is indicated, and (c) page containing the name of the claimant;</p> <p>(3) Basis of Obligation Request Amount:</p> <p>(a) For first payment based on the BIR Zonal Valuation; Applicable Zonal Valuation certified by BIR;</p> <p>(b) For final payment based on Just Compensation; Court Decision on the just compensation, duly certified by the Clerk of Court;</p> <p>(4) In the case of a titled lot, a certified true copy of the electronic copy (blue) of the Lot Title in the name of the registered Owner/authenticated by the Register of Deeds/LRA;</p> <p>(5) In the case of an untitled lot:</p> <p>(a) Owner's original Tax Declaration/Tax Description certified by the Assessor's Office</p> <p>(b) Certification by the Register of Deeds/LRA of the non-existence of the TCT</p> <p>(6) Duly received Letter Request of the IO to the OSG to file the complaint/copy of the complaint</p> <p>(7) Letter Offer signed by the IO but unserved to the claimant (for BIR Zonal Valuation) or Letter Offer rejected by the Owner (for just compensation)</p>
Improvement	<p>(1) Memorandum from the Head of the Implementing Office (IO) to the Head of the Budget Unit requesting the issuance of Obligation Request and Status (ORS);</p> <p>(2) Copy of Special Allotment Release Order (SARO) and the following pages from the Master List of Claimants submitted to the DBM or included in the appropriation for funding where the subject claimant is indicated; (a) first page, (b) last page where the approval of the list is indicated, and (c) page containing the name of the claimant;</p> <p>(3) Replacement Cost of structures/improvements, including all accessory structures;</p>	<p>(1) Memorandum from the Head of the Implementing Office (IO) to the Head of the Budget Unit requesting the issuance of Obligation Request and Status (ORS);</p> <p>(2) Copy of Special Allotment Release Order (SARO) and the following pages from the Master List of Claimants submitted to the DBM or included in the appropriation for funding where the subject claimant is indicated; (a) first page, (b) last page where the approval of the list is indicated, and (c) page containing the name of the claimant;</p> <p>(3) Replacement Cost of structures/improvements, including all accessory structures;</p>



Affected Asset	Negotiated Sale	Expropriation
	<p>(4) Tax Declaration of the structures/improvements;</p> <p>(5) TIN/Temporary TIN subject to data change approved by authorized official;</p> <p>(6) Letter offer signed by the IO but unserved to the claimant</p>	<p>(4) Letter Offer signed by the IO but unserved to the claimant (for BIR Zonal Valuation) or Letter Offer rejected by the Owner (for Just Compensation)</p> <p>(5) Basis of Obligation Request Amount:</p> <p>(a) For first payment: Duly received Letter Request of the IO to the OSG to file the complaint/copy of the Complaint:</p> <p>(b) For final payment based on Just Compensation: Court Decision on the just compensation, duly certified by the Clerk of Court.</p>
Crops and Trees	<p>(1) Memorandum from the Head of the Implementing Office (IO) to the Head of the Budget Unit requesting the issuance of Obligation Request and Status (ORS);</p> <p>(2) Copy of Special Allotment Release Order (SARO) and the following pages from the Master List of Claimants submitted to the DBM or included in the appropriation for funding where the subject claimant is indicated; (a) first page, (b) last page where the approval of the list is indicated, and (c) page containing the name of the claimant;</p> <p>(3) Market Values of Crops/Trees based on GFI/IPA/IO Appraisal Reports</p> <p>(4) Certification of Barangay Chairperson on the ownership of crops/trees</p> <p>(5) TIN/Temporary TIN subject to data change approved by authorized official;</p> <p>(6) Letter offer signed by the IO but unserved to the claimant</p>	

Source: DPWH Right of Way Acquisition Manual (DRAM)

Residential structures of the informal settler families who are severely affected are subject to the provisions of Section 6.8 of the IRR of RA 10752.

Table 9.9-3 shows the documentary requirements for the affected ISFs.



Table 9.9-3
Documentary Requirements for ISFs

<p>Informal Settlers Families</p> <p>Severely affected (Residential)</p>	<p>(1) Memorandum from the Head of the Implementing Office (IO) to the Head of the Budget Unit requesting the issuance of Obligation Request and Status (ORS);</p> <p>(2) Copy of Special Allotment Release Order (SARO) and the following pages from the Master List of Claimants submitted to the DBM or included in the appropriation for funding where the subject claimant is indicated; (a) first page, (b) last page where the approval of the list is indicated, and (c) page containing the name of the claimant;</p> <p>(3) Tax Declaration or, if not applicable, Certification of the Barangay Chairperson, concurred in by the Urban Poor Affairs Office (UPAO)/Authorized LGU representative stating that the structures/improvements are owned by the ISF.</p> <p>(4) Replacement Cost of Structures/Improvements, including all accessory structures</p>
--	--

Source: DPWH Right of Way Acquisition Manual (DRAM)

Taxes and fees are also to be paid by the Implementing Office. These includes Capital Gains Tax, Transfer Tax, Registration Fee, Real Property Tax, and Notarial Fee.

Table 9.9-4 summarizes the taxes and fees and the entities responsible for the payment.

Table 9.9-4
Responsibilities for Payment of Taxes and Fees

Tax/Fee	Donation	Negotiated Sale	Expropriation
Capital Gains Tax (CGT) – to BIR	Not applicable	Owner, but Implementing Office for account of Owner	Owner
Documentary Stamp Tax (DST) – to BIR	Implementing Office	Implementing Office	Implementing Office
Transfer Tax – to Provincial/City Treasurer	Implementing Office	Implementing Office	Implementing Office
Registration Fee – to Register of Deeds	Implementing Office	Implementing Office	Implementing Office
Real Property Tax – to LGU	Owner	Owner	Owner
Notarial Fee – to Notary Public	Implementing Office	Implementing Office	Implementing Office

Source: DPWH Right of Way Acquisition Manual (DRAM)



CHAPTER 10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

10.1 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL RECOMMENDATION

A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established to address the concerns related to acquisition, compensation, and other aspects of resettlement. This provides the affected communities the opportunity to voice out any complaints and grievances regarding the overall implementation and process of the project.

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 PAPs with the City/Municipal Resettlement Implementation Committee (C/MRIC) 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 the decision of the C/MRIC on the complaint of the PAPs was contested, the C/MRIC shall raise the complaint to the Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC) for appropriate resolution;
3. If the PAP is not satisfied with the decision of the LIAC, he/she as a last resort can submit the complaint to any court of law.

PAPs shall be exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to the Grievance Redress Procedures, in case that the grievance reaches the Court of Law.

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

Figure 10.1-1 outlines the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

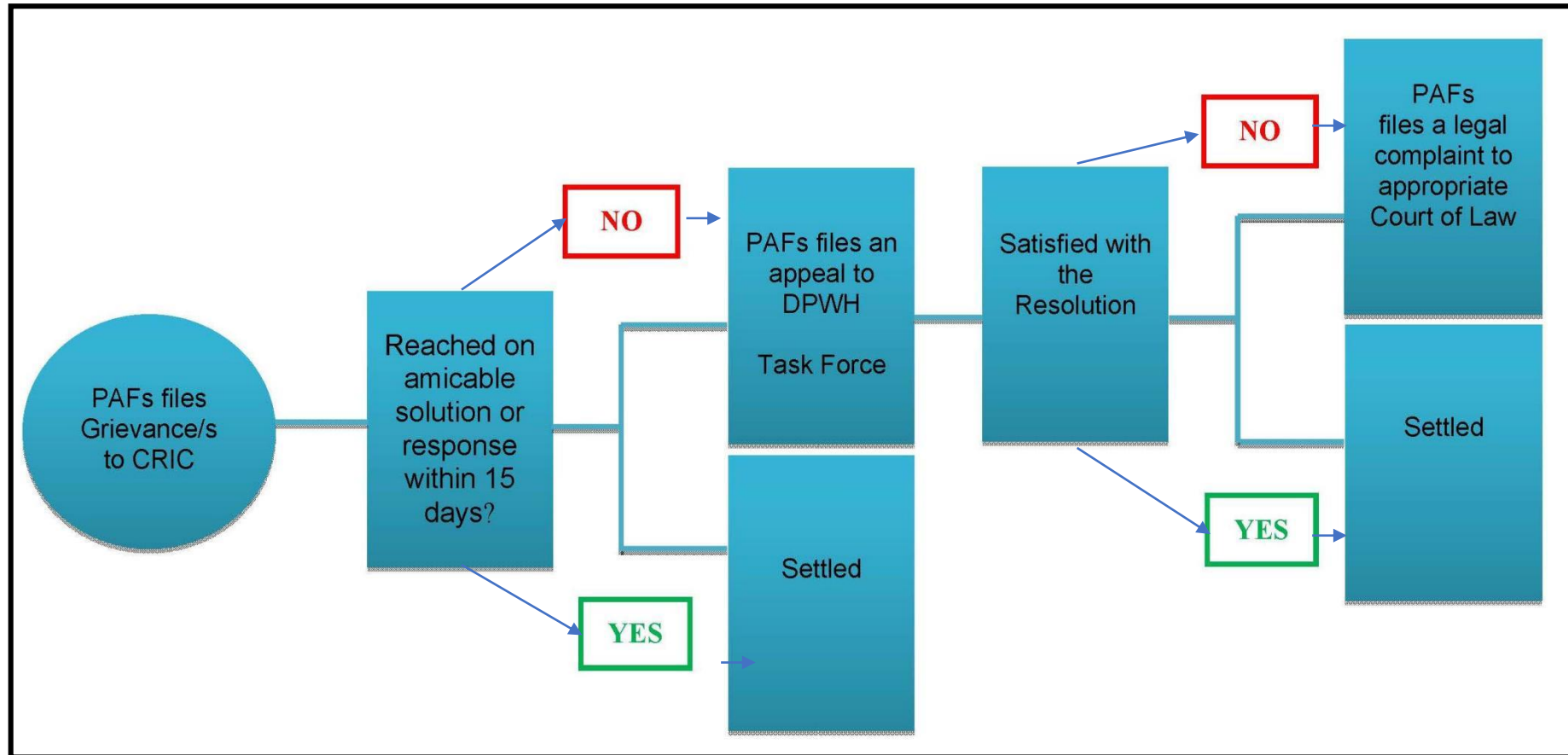


Figure 10.1-1
Grievance Redress Mechanism Flowchart



CHAPTER 11 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

11.1 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY/OFFICE AND INTERNAL SUPPORT

11.2 THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

The Department of Public Works and Highway (DPWH) is the implementing agency (IA) for the foreign-assisted Cavite Industrial Area Flood Risk Management Project (CIA-FRIMP). As such, it has over-all supervision on the implementation of the project and is responsible in ensuring that project objectives and schedules are adequately attained and achieved within the resources made available for its operations. Furthermore, as the IA, it is the main signatory representing the Government of the Philippines (GOP) to the loan agreement with the Government of Japan (GOJ) through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

11.3 THE IMPLEMENTING OFFICE

The Unified Project Management Office- Flood Control Management Cluster (UPMO-FCMC) of the DPWH is the main implementing office (IO) of the CIA-FRIMP. It has operational control and general supervision over the project. It is assisted internally by the various offices within the DPWH, notably: the Bureau of Designs (BOD), the Planning Service (specifically the Environmental and Social Safeguards Division (ESSD)), the Legal Service (through the Infrastructure Right-of-Way (IROW) Task Force), the DPWH Regional Office (RO), and, in this case, the DPWH 1st Cavite District Engineering Office (1CDEO).

11.4 INTERNAL SUPPORT

11.4.1 Bureau of Designs (BOD)

The Bureau of Designs provides technical assistance and support to the UPMO-FCMC in terms of review and approval of the structural designs as well as the parcellary survey report and subdivision plans. The final and approved structural design finalizes the delineation of ROW limits and thus serves as the basis for ROW acquisition.

11.4.2 Legal Service (LS)

The Legal Service provides technical legal advice and support to the UPMO-FCMC in ROW acquisition. It handles the filing of expropriation complaints through the Office of the Solicitor General (OSG), and the litigation of these complaints with the proper court.

Further, it serves as the Vice-Chairperson of the UPMO-ROW Task Force.

11.4.3 UPMO-ROW Task Force (ROWTF)

Headed by the Undersecretary for UPMO Operations, the ROW Task Force was created “*to streamline procedures for a more effective and expeditious implementation of urgent*” national infrastructure projects which are hampered by ROW acquisition. The main function of the UPMO-ROWTF includes the formation of a ROW Team for the UPMO-FCMC that handles ROWA of its projects, monitor ROWA and recommend appropriate actions in projects with problematic ROW, execute and



recommend actions pertaining to ROW payments, and review supporting documents and recommend payments after due diligence on claims. The ROW Team is headed by the Project Manager.

Further, a ROW Task Force Technical Working Group (TWG) composed of representatives from members of the Task Force shall ensure that all appurtenant supporting documents to claims are diligently reviewed and scrutinized for authenticity, ensure computation of land valuations and compensations are based on RA 10752 and its IRR, as well as with all other existing relevant laws, policies and standards.

11.4.4 Environmental and Social Safeguards Division (ESSD)

The Environmental and Social Safeguards Division (ESSD) is a division under the Planning Service (PS) of the DPWH. It provides technical guidance and support in the implementation of the RAP. It also serves as the Internal Monitoring Agent (IMA) for DPWH projects and is primarily responsible in ensuring that resettlement and safeguards activities are adequately and sufficiently met by the Project. Specifically, it has the following major functions

1. Overall preparation and planning of the RAP;
2. Submit RAP budget plans (to include compensation, relocation costs and operations) for approval and allocation of needed resources by the DPWH;
3. Provide technical guidance in verification of PAPs, field inventory of affected assets, information dissemination, public consultations and dispute resolution;
4. Amend or complement the RAP in case problems are identified during the internal and external monitoring of its implementation;
5. Prepare periodic supervision and monitoring report on RAP implementation for submission to the UPMO-FCMC and JICA.

11.5 OTHER SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-governmental collaboration is a normal undertaking among government agencies. The idea behind is to be able to assist one another and cooperate on related functions and activities. The government convergence policy encourages collaborative and integrated approach in service delivery of primary and basic government services.

Hence, for the RAP implementation in the CIA-FRIMP, the support and cooperation can and will be secured from the following government organizations based on present and emerging needs: Provincial Government of Cavite, Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD); Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP); National Housing Authority (NHA); Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD); Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE); Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and various departments and offices of the LGUs which deal with the poor (especially the homeless), livelihood and entrepreneurial concerns.

11.6 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

11.6.1 Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC)

Through appurtenant national laws, other national government agencies (NGAs) and offices may be called upon to assist the DPWH in the planning and implementation of the CIA-FRIMP. Such NGAs



may include key government housing agencies, land management/ registration offices, social welfare and urban poor affairs agencies and other NGAs deemed necessary to expedite project implementation.

In the case of the CIA-FRIMP where the project area covers five LGUs whose respective constituents are anticipated to be adversely affected, there is a need to ensure that there is synchronicity in project implementation activities in order to ensure smooth, efficient and effective project implementation especially in the domain of ROW acquisition and relocation/ resettlement of PAPs.

Thus, for the RAP implementation, a Local Inter-Agency Committee shall be organized which shall serve as the central coordinating body for the RAP implementation, oversee the operation of each C/MRICs, assists C/MRIC in facilitating the acquisition of ROW including the land for the resettlement site (RS), coordinate and monitor the development of the RS, ensure that the RS provides safe, secure and decent housing units fit for human habitation and complete with basic utilities, facilities and services pursuant to BP 220 as other pertinent laws and serves as adjudicator/arbitrator for conflict and/or grievance elevated to it by the C/MRIC. **Figure 11.6-1** shows the abridged institutional framework for the CIA-FRIMP RAP Implementation.

The LIAC is composed of the following government organization which shall serve as its core permanent members: The Provincial Government of Cavite (PGC), the City Governments of Gen. Trias (CGGT) and Imus (CGI), the Municipal Governments of Kawit (MGK), Noveleta (MGN) and Rosario (MGR), the DPWH, the DHSUD, the PCUP, the NHA and the DILG.

Other important LIAC members shall also be invited to serve as primary members, to wit: the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department of Education (DepEd), the Department of Health (DOH), the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), the Philippine National Police (PNP) and a provincial-accredited PAP-representative non-government organization (NGO)/peoples' organization (PO)/homeowners' association (HOA).

Appendix 6 shows the CIA-FRIMP RAP institutional framework indicating the collaborating agencies and organizations while **Appendix 7** shows the CIA-FRIMP RAP Functional Chart.

Based on identified need and possible contribution to the RAP implementation, other government agencies could be invited by the LIAC to serve on "on-demand" or "limited only" membership.

The DPWH will serve as the Technical Secretariat of the LIAC while the PGC will serve as LIAC Chairperson. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) will formalize the organization of the LIAC, as well as the C/MRICs. Please refer to **Appendix 8** for the Draft LIAC MOA.

11.6.2 City/Municipal ROW Action Plan (RAP) Implementation Committee (C/MRIC)

In each of the project LGUs, a City/Municipal RAP Implementation Committee (C/MRIC) will have to be established which will oversee the right-of-way acquisition, compensation for affected properties, relocation and resettlement of displaced affected families, and in ensuring the provision of appropriate and adequate entitlements and assistance.

The C/MRIC will be chaired by the respective local chief executive of the concerned LGU and will be composed, based on actual need in the LGU, of appurtenant city/municipal departments/offices such as the LGU Planning and Development Coordinator, LGU Engineering Office, LGU Urban Poor Affairs Office (or its equivalent), LGU Social Welfare and Development Office, the Punong Barangay of each affected barangay in each concerned LGUs, a representative from the PAPs, the City/Municipal DILG officer, a representative from the DHSUD, a representative from the PCUP, a representative from the NHA, the City/Municipal PNP officer, and from the DPWH (UPMO-FCMC & ESSD).

The C/MRIC will have the following specific functions:



1. Assist the DPWH staff in validating the list of PAFs, validating the affected assets of the PAPs, and monitoring and implementing land acquisition and relocation.
2. Assist the DPWH staff engaged in the public information campaign, public participation, and consultation;
3. Assist DPWH in ROWA and relocation and resettlement of PAPs;
4. Ensure smooth and effective implementation of RAP within its own administrative jurisdiction;
5. Formulate and execute specific operational policies, procedures and guidelines consistent with existing laws, key government policies, procedures and guidelines in the implementation of RAP for project-affected formal and informal settler families;
6. Monitor over-all progress of RAP implementation and facilitate decisions towards ensuring timely and adequate response to operational concerns in ROWA and relocation/resettlement actions;
7. Ensure PAPs are adequately consulted and psycho-socially prepared prior to relocation/resettlement, and are actively consulted & given proper representation and voice on plans and decisions affecting them;
8. Ensure fair disposition and allocation of housing units and lots to qualified PAPs;
9. Manage & resolve conflict/grievance within 15 working days after official receipt of such conflict/grievance, and elevate unresolved complaints to LIAC;
10. Conduct at least regular monthly meetings during the entire duration of ROWA and relocation/resettlement activities; and,
11. Maintain a record of all public meetings, complaints, and actions taken to address complaints and grievances, prepare monthly reports of all these meetings and activities, and consolidate these monthly reports into quarterly reports that must be submitted to LIAC.

Each C/MRIC shall establish sub-committees to ensure that all its mandated functions can be given due focus and attention. These sub-committees are: ROW Acquisition; Site Development and Housing Construction; Social Preparation and Community Development; Beneficiary Selection, Compensation and Entitlements; Livelihood and Skills Training; Demolition and Physical Relocation; and, Grievance and Arbitration. Detailed description of the proposed roles and responsibilities and possible leadership in each sub-committee is indicated in **Appendix 9**.

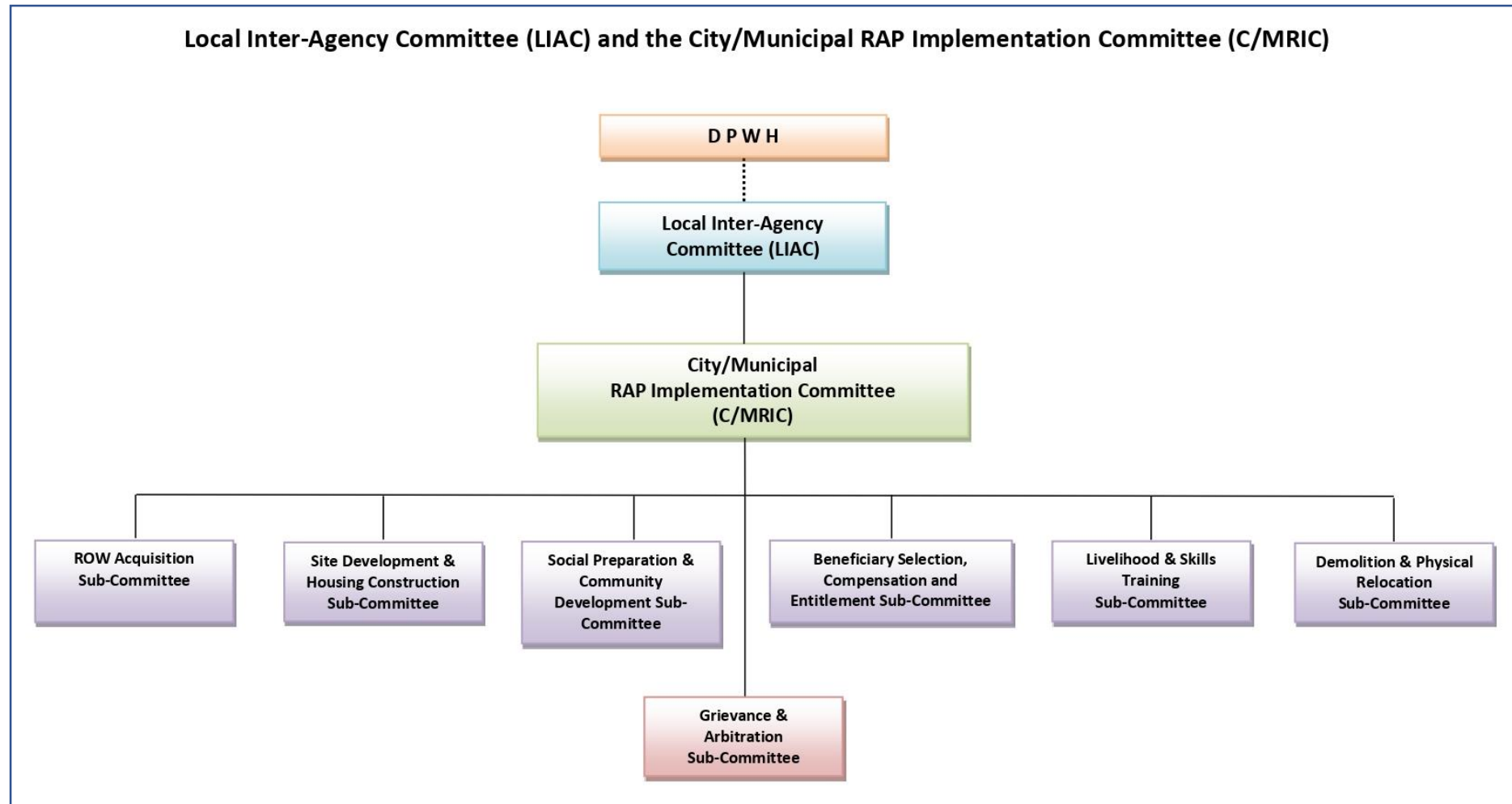


Figure 11.6-1
Institutional Framework for Implementing the RAP



11.7 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

As shown in the implementation schedule of the RAP in **Table 11.7-1**, the DPWH is initiated the process of land acquisition and compensation for structures in October 2021 in order to secure the project's ROW prior to construction, beginning with the ROW acquisition for Component Package 5 (CP5) which deals with the development of resettlement site and the construction of the resettlement housing.

Eight (8) months after the start of site development, the construction of the resettlement housing can begin. And after six months of the housing construction, the first batch of qualified ISFs to be resettled can already commence. A week after Pre-demolition conference (PDC), a 30-day notice for structure demolition should be issued by the respective LGUs, as endorsed by its respective C/MRICs and duly noted by the LIAC.

The DPWH shall ensure that ROW acquisition proceeds in close parallel with the construction schedule, making sure that land and structure owners are adequately compensated and reestablished away from the construction site months ahead of the civil works implementation.



No.	Activities	Responsible Organization	2022				2023				2024				2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.0	ROW Acquisition																																	
1.1	CP No. 1	DPWH																																
1.2	CP No. 2	DPWH																																
1.3	CP No. 3	DPWH																																
1.4	CP No. 4	DPWH																																
1.5	CP No. 5	DPWH																																
2.0	Construction Works																																	
2.1	CP No. 1	DPWH																																
2.2	CP No. 2	DPWH																																
2.3	CP No. 3	DPWH																																
2.4	CP No. 4	DPWH																																
2.5	CP No. 5	DPWH, NHA, LIAC, Contractor																																
	2.5.1 Resettlement Site Development	DPWH, NHA, Contractor																																
	2.5.2 Resettlement Housing Construction	DPWH, NHA, LIAC																																
3.0	Institutional Development																																	
3.1	LIAC Meetings	LIAC Members																																
3.2	Formation of C/MRICs	LIAC, DPWH																																
3.3	C/MRIC Meetings	C/MRIC Chairperson																																
3.4	Formation of Homeowners Association (HOA)	DPWH, NHA																																
3.5	HOA Capacity Development	NHA, C/MRICs																																
3.6	HOA Meetings	NHA, C/MRICs																																
4.0	Social Preparation																																	
4.1	Disclosure of RAP to LGUs/PAPs	LIAC, LGUs																																
4.2	Validation of PAPs	NHA/PCUP																																
4.3	Final Qualification of ISFs for Relocation/Resettlement	NHA/PCUP																																
4.4	Conduct social preparation activities	NHA/PCUP																																
4.5	Conduct of Livelihood and Skills Trainings	C/MRICs																																
4.6	Awarding of H&L Units	LIAC, C/MRICs																																
4.7	Grievance Redress	C/MRICs, LIAC																																

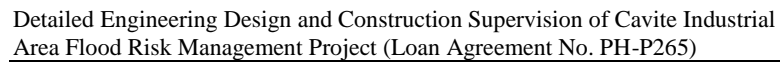
[illegible] -Proposed to be extended

Table 11.7-1 Implementation Schedule of RAP



CHAPTER 12

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

12.1 MONITORING SYSTEMS

The main objectives of the conduct of project monitoring and evaluation are: i) to verify whether land acquisition and resettlement are effectively implemented in a timely manner; ii) to evaluate whether land acquisition and resettlement are implemented as planned in RAP; and iii) to see if livelihoods and standards of living are improved or at least restored to pre-project condition. The monitoring system will be composed of the Internal and External Monitoring.

For the Internal Monitoring, the ESSD, under the LARRIPP of the DPWH, shall conduct the supervision and in-house monitoring of RAP implementation and will be alternately called the Internal Monitoring Agent (IMA). Meanwhile, External Monitoring shall provide independent periodic review and assessment which will be undertaken by an External Monitoring Agent (EMA) to be commissioned by the UPMO-FCMC. The EMA for the Project shall be chosen among qualified and experienced individuals, academic institutions, consulting firms or NGOs. Likewise, DPWH shall prepare the Terms of Reference for the engagement of the EMA.

Detailed description of the specific objectives of the monitoring and functions of the IMA and EMA are presented on the following sections.

12.2 INTERNAL MONITORING

The objectives of Internal Monitoring are: i) to check whether land acquisition and resettlement is implemented as planned in RAP, and ii) to review unforeseeable issues during the RAP preparation. Thus, the principal items to be monitored by IMA are as follows:

1. Verify that the re-inventory baseline information of all PAPs 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 RAP Report of this Project.
2. Ensure that land acquisition and resettlement are 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. Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are properly dealt with.
5. Verify the condition and status of the activities on Livelihood Restoration provided to the PAPs.

12.3 EXTERNAL MONITORING

The objectives of External Monitoring are to provide an independent periodic review and assessment of: (i) achievement of resettlement objectives; (ii) restoration of the economic and social base of PAPs; (iii) effectiveness and sustainability of entitlements; and (iv) the need for further mitigation measures. These objectives will be achieved by the EMA through the following activities:



1. Verify results of Internal Monitoring;
2. Verify and assess the results of the information campaign for the rights and entitlements of PAPs;
3. Verify that the compensation process has been carried out with procedures communicated with the PAPs during the consultations;
4. Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; specifically, whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced;
5. Assess efficiency, effectiveness, impacts, and sustainability of resettlement implementation, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement and policy-making and planning;
6. Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlement is appropriate to meet the objectives and whether the objectives were suited to PAPs conditions.
7. Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the RAP, if necessary, to achieve the Resettlement Policies of Cavite Industrial Area-Flood Risk Management Project (CIA-FRIMP);
8. Review how compensation rates were evaluated; and
9. Review the handling of complaints and grievance cases.

12.4 MONITORING ACTIVITIES AND EVALUATION

12.4.1 Stages of Monitoring and Evaluation

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

1. Compliance Monitoring

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

2. Monitoring Period and Frequency

Internal Monitoring will be implemented monthly from the commencement of compensation payment until completion of resettlement while it will be done quarterly after full resettlement of PAPs in their new residence. External Monitoring will be implemented semi-annually from the commencement of compensation payment up to the completion of construction works.

3. Final Evaluation



Final evaluation of the implementation of the RAP will be conducted by the IMA and EMA after the completion of both the compensation payments to PAPs and construction works.

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 PAPs after the implementation of the project have improved.

12.5 MONITORING INDICATORS

The monitoring indicators for the IMA and EMA are described in detail on **Table 12.5-1** and **Table 12.5-2**, respectively. The tables summarized the necessary monitoring indicators and basis for indicators that need to be considered during the conduct of the monitoring.

Table 12.5-1
Monitoring Indicators for the Internal Monitoring Agent (IMA)

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators
1. Budget and Timeframe	All land acquisition and resettlement staff have been appointed and mobilized for the field and 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 resettlement are allocated to resettlement agencies on time. Resettlement offices have received the scheduled funds. Funds have been disbursed according to the RAP. Social preparation phase took place as scheduled. All lands have been acquired and occupied in time for project implementation.
2. Delivery of Compensation and Entitlements	All PAPs have received entitlements according to the number and categories of losses set out in the Entitlement Matrix. PAPs have received payments for affected structures and lands on time. All agreed Transport Costs, Relocation Costs, Income Rehabilitation Support, and any Resettlement Allowance have been received according to schedule. All replacement land plots or contracts have been provided; Land was developed as specified; Measures are in place to provide land titles to PAPs. Number of PAPs that accepted the offer for negotiation. Number of PAPs that refused to accept the negotiated price and will undergo expropriation after 30 days. Number of PAPs who have received land titles. Number of PAPs who have received housing as per Relocation Options in the RAP. House quality meets the standards agreed. Resettlement sites have been selected and developed as per agreed standards. Occupation of PAPs in the new houses. Assistance measures were implemented as planned for host communities. Restoration procedures were made for social infrastructure and services. PAPs were able to access schools, health services, cultural sites, and activities at the level of accessibility prior to resettlement. Income and Livelihood Restoration Activities were being implemented as set out in the Income Restoration Plan. For example, utilizing replacement land, the commencement of production, number of PAPs trained and provided with jobs, and the number of income-generating activities assisted. Affected businesses have received entitlements, including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost businesses and stoppage of production.



Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators
	<p>Compensation payments for structures were free of deduction for depreciation, fees, or transfer cost to the PAPs.</p> <p>Compensation payments were sufficient to replace lost assets.</p> <p>Sufficient replacement land available is of suitable standard.</p> <p>Transfer and relocation payment covered by these costs.</p> <p>Income substitution allowed for re-establishment of enterprises and production.</p>
3. Public Participation and Consultation	<p>Consultations have taken place as scheduled, including meetings, groups, and community activities. Appropriate resettlement leaflets have been prepared and distributed.</p> <p>Number of PAPs who know their entitlements and number of PAPs who were able to receive.</p> <p>Number of PAPs that were able to use Grievance Redress Procedures and their outcomes.</p> <p>Conflicts have been resolved.</p> <p>Social preparation phase has been implemented.</p>
4. Benefit Monitoring	<p>Changes in the patterns of occupation, production, and resources use as compared to the pre-project situation have occurred.</p> <p>Changes in the income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation have occurred. Changes in the cost of living compared to the pre-project situation have occurred. Income of PAPs who were able to keep pace with these changes.</p> <p>Changes have taken place in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards.</p> <p>Changes have occurred for vulnerable groups.</p>

Table 12.5-2
Monitoring Indicators for External Monitoring Agent (EMA)

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators
1. Basic Information on PAP Households	<p>Location</p> <p>Composition and structures, ages, education, and skills levels</p> <p>Gender of the household head</p> <p>Ethnic group</p> <p>Access to health, education, utilities, and other social services</p> <p>Housing types</p> <p>Land use and other resource ownership patterns</p> <p>Occupation and employment patterns</p> <p>Income sources and levels</p> <p>Agricultural production data (for rural households)</p> <p>Participation in neighborhood or community groups</p> <p>Access to cultural sites and events</p> <p>Value of all assets forming entitlements and resettlement entitlements</p>
2. Restoration of Living Standards	<p>House compensation payments were made free of depreciation, fees or transfer cost to the PAPs.</p> <p>PAPs have adopted the housing options developed.</p> <p>Perceptions of the community have been restored.</p> <p>PAPs have achieved replacement of key social/cultural elements</p>
3. Restoration of Livelihoods	<p>Enterprises affected have received sufficient assistance to re-establish themselves.</p> <p>Vulnerable groups have been provided with effective and sustainable income-earning opportunities.</p> <p>Jobs provided were able to restore pre-project income levels and living standards.</p>



Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators
	Implementation of various Livelihood Improvement Programs in coordination with various government and private agencies.
4. Level of PAPs' Satisfaction	Conduct of information campaign for complete awareness of PAPs on resettlement policies and procedures and their entitlements. Knowledge of PAPs if these have been properly implemented to get the desired outcome. Knowledge of PAPs in the extent of restoration of their own living standards and livelihood. Knowledge of PAPs about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures and satisfaction to those who have used said mechanisms
5. Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning	PAPs and inventory of their assets were correctly enumerated. The time frame and budget were adequate to meet objectives. Entitlements were adequate or sufficient. Vulnerable groups were identified and assisted. Ways on how the resettlement implementers dealt with unforeseen problems.
6. Other Impacts	There were no unintended environmental impacts. There were no additional unintended impacts on employment or incomes.