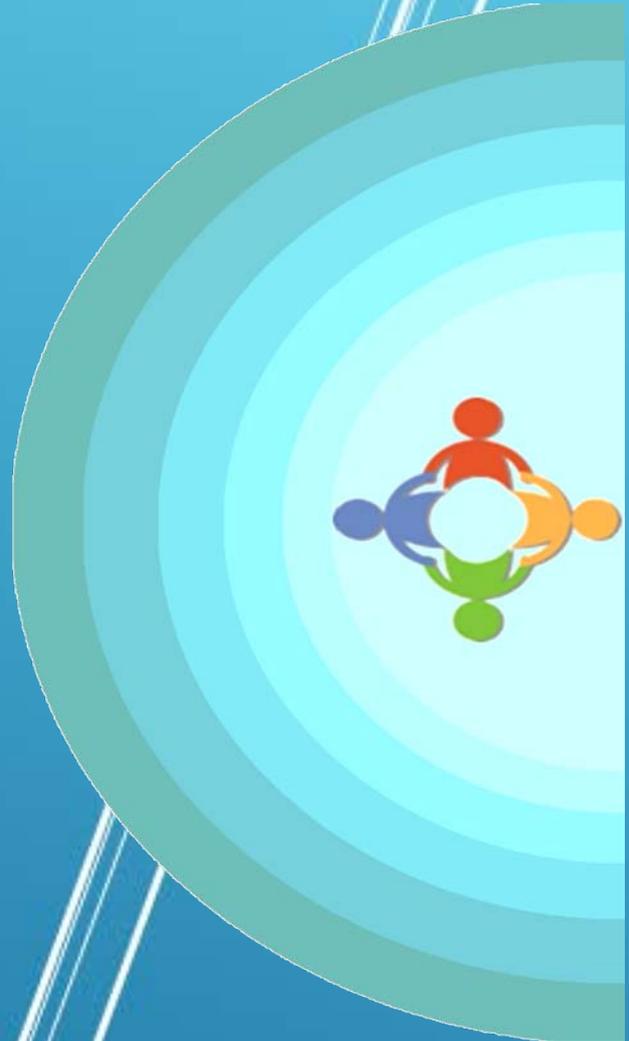




SFG1108 REV

Environment and Social Management Framework

(ESMF)



Inclusive Partnerships for Agricultural Competitiveness Project (IPAC)

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ARB	Agrarian Reform Beneficiary
ARC	Agrarian Reform Community
AD	Ancestral Domain
ARP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
BAWASA	Barangay Water System Association
CNC	Certificate of Non-coverage
CNO	Certificate of Non-overlap
CP	Certification Precondition
CPO	Central Project Office
DAO	DENR Administrative Order
DENR	Department of Environment & Natural Resources
DP	Displaced Person
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECA	Environmentally Critical Areas
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
ECOP	Environment Code of Practice
ECP	Environmentally Critical Projects
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FPIC	Free and Prior Informed Consent
FS	Feasibility Study
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICC	Indigenous Cultural Communities
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
LGU	Local Government Units
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous People
NCP	Non-Covered Projects
NOL	No Objection Letter
PCA	Philippine Coconut Authority
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources
PMB	Project Management Board
PPO	Provincial Project Office
RPO	Regional Project Office
ROW	Right of Way
SA	Social Assessment
SAC	Subproject Approval Committee
SMR	Self-Monitoring Report
TRU	Technical Review Unit
WB	World Bank

CHAPTER 1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The Inclusive Partnerships for Agricultural Competitiveness Project (IPAC) Development Objective is to improve access to markets and specifically enhance the competitiveness of smallholder farmers in the targeted Agrarian Reform Community (ARC) Clusters. The project is also expected to contribute to the institutional transformation of the rural development efforts of the country through the conduct of policy studies and implementation of pilot land market arrangements that would help design a framework to manage second-generation land ownership issues.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

IPAC is designed to enhance market opportunities for smallholder farmers through a more beneficiary-led process where farmers have the opportunity to identify, prepare, implement and manage their preferred enterprises. It will enable ARBs, smallholder farmers and landless farm workers through their farmer's organizations (FOs) to engage in agri-enterprise on their own or in partnership with commercial private sector or buyers.

It will involve three (3) components: i) Support Services to Enhance Market Linkages; ii) Investments in Productive Partnerships; and iii) Project Management and Monitoring.

Support Services to Enhance Market Linkages includes Extension and Business Development Subcomponent wherein support will be provided in the form of organizational development and extension including technical assistance to farmers and farmers' organizations. The Rural Infrastructure Subcomponent will cover the design and construction of community infrastructures such as improvement/concreting or new construction of roads, construction of bridges and construction or rehabilitation of communal irrigation systems, Level I and II potable water systems, multi-purpose center/building and solar dryers/multi-purpose pavements. A Land Tenure Improvement Services Subcomponent aims to address the land ownership and property rights issues that impede the ARBs from making investments in the development of the awarded land and hinder the flow of credit to ARBs through subdivision of Collective Certificate of Land Ownership Awards (CLOAs) and conduct of policy studies on land ownership succession and second generation land transfer arrangements including piloting of new approaches following the finalization of policy studies.

Investments in Productive Partnerships in agribusiness of Farmer's Organizations with private business partners will also be supported through a one-off Matching Grant to finance feasible business plans of qualified FOs who can provide matching contributions. Projects to be supported under the grant will include investments to improve productivity, product quality, production facilities, semi-processing and marketing, production of value added agricultural

products, food safety promotion and improvement, business management, income-generating activities, new product development and provision of services. Infrastructure facilities which prove to be critical to make the agri-enterprise work will also be supported.

Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation is to provide support to the project implementing agencies at the central, regional, and provincial levels in project management and coordination, technical operation, financial management, procurement, social and environmental safeguards, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). It will finance: (a) project orientation workshops and training; (b) engagement of technical assistance and short term experts; (c) design and installation of M&E and Management Information System; (d) conduct of M&E surveys and reviews (baseline, mid-term and end of project impact evaluation through an external agency/institute); (e) procurement of office equipment and vehicles; and (f) incremental operating costs.

The Project will be implemented by the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) in collaboration with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Local Government Units, State Universities and Colleges and various service providers. It will be implemented for five (5) years.

The IPAC Project will cover 50 ARC clusters in 44 provinces in CAR, Regions I, II, III, IVA, IV-B, V, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, XII and ARMM. These include the provinces of Abra, Benguet, La Union, Pangasinan, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, Zambales, Batangas, Quezon I, Quezon II, Marinduque, Oriental Mindoro, Occidental Mindoro, Palawan, Albay, Camarines Sur, Masbate, Sorsogon, Camarines Norte, Capiz, Iloilo, Aklan, Negros Occidental, Bohol, Negros Oriental, Cebu, Eastern Samar, Leyte, Northern Samar, Samar Province, Misamis Occidental, Sarangani, Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental, and the 3 provinces in ARMM, Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and Basilan. The 50 ARC Clusters are located in 203 municipalities/cities. The list of the 50 ARC clusters and their specific location are shown in Annex 1 while a map showing the Cluster's location per province is shown in Annex 1a.

1.3 PROJECT COMPONENT, COST and FINANCING

Total project cost is estimated to be \$ 231.7 million, of which \$100 million will be sourced from the World Bank. The remaining will be provided by the Government of the Philippines as counterpart funding.

Table 1. IPAC Project Cost and Financing

Project Components	Project Cost	IBRD	Counterpart Funding
1. Support Services to Enhance Market Linkages <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organizational Development & Extension Services• Business Development Services• Land Tenure Improvement Services• Rural Infrastructure Services	US\$ 130.87 million	US \$ 40.25 million	US \$ 90.62 million
2. Investments in Productive Partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Market Forum Facilitation• Productive Partnerships Subprojects	US\$ 81.90 million	US \$ 53.90 million	US \$ 28.0 million
3. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation	US\$ 18.37 million	US \$ 5.6 million	US \$ 12.77 million

Chapter 2 ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF) FUNDAMENTALS

2.1 ESMF OBJECTIVES

This document presents the Environmental and Social Management Framework of the Inclusive Partnerships for Agricultural Competitiveness (IPAC) Project. It provides the general policies, guidelines and procedures to be integrated in the implementation of the IPAC Project. It is developed to ensure compliance with WB safeguards policies as well as with appropriate national laws on environment, indigenous peoples, involuntary resettlement and gender.

The key principle is to prevent and mitigate any harm to the environment and to people by incorporating environmental and social concerns as an intrinsic part of project cycle management. Environmental and social issues will be tracked during all stages of the subproject cycle to ensure that supported activities comply with the policies and guidelines laid out in the ESMF.

2.2 PURPOSE OF THE ESMF

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for IPAC Project provides the objectives, principles, procedures, and implementation arrangements for identifying, managing and monitoring potential environmental and social impacts of project activities. This framework seeks to guide the DAR and other project stakeholders particularly the farmer's organizations subproject proponents and implementing partners including the Local Government Units (LGUs), National Irrigation Administration (NIA), Department of Public Works and Highways

(DPWH), in identifying and adequately addressing and mitigating adverse environmental and social impacts that will be potentially generated by the project and specific subprojects.

Hence, this framework addresses the safeguards requirements of the IPAC Project as it triggers a number of World Bank's Operational Policies on Environmental Assessment - OP 4.01, Natural Habitats – OP 4.04, Pest Management -OP 4.09, Physical Cultural Heritage – OP 4.11, Indigenous Peoples - OP 4.10, Involuntary Resettlement -OP 4.12, and Safety of Dams OP 4.37. The ESMF specifically includes an i) Environmental Management Framework to address environmental safeguards issues anchored on OP 4.01 and the Philippines Environmental Impact Statement System (PEISS); ii) an Indigenous Peoples Development Framework to address OP/ 4.10; iii) a Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (LARR) Framework to address involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12); and iv) a Gender and Development Framework.

Specifically, the ESMF provides guidance on the following:

- Screening of subprojects and determination of Environmental Category and appropriate environmental assessment instruments as well as magnitude of social impacts and appropriate safeguards instruments to prepare.
- Management of their impacts and adequacy of environmental and social due diligence.
- Preparation of an appropriate environmental assessment (EA) instrument, i.e., an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report or IEE checklist with its corresponding environmental and social management plan (ESMP), containing mitigating measures consistent with the project's Environment Code of Practice (ECoP). Requiring an EA for agriculture and agro-industrial projects is in accordance with PD 1586 and DAO 03-30 and its Revised Procedural Manual, EMB Memorandum Circular No.005-2014 and the World Bank Safeguard Policies. The safeguards instruments shall be submitted to the PPO/RPO/CPO, and the WB for subprojects requiring prior review or reviewed by the Bank for all others needing post-review.
- Possible subprojects include: establishments of small and village level agri-enterprises (eg. livestock raising, vegetable production, etc.), rehabilitation, expansion and to some extent construction of farm-to-market roads and irrigation facilities that support the agro-processing subprojects.
- An Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework which provides guidance on engagements with affected adversely or positively IP communities especially in the conduct and documentation of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) where Indigenous Peoples communities are present.

- A Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy Framework which provides guidance on the process to be followed when private assets (land, buildings, trees, crops, etc.) are affected adversely by the project.

Provisions of this ESMF are consistent with the WB environmental and social safeguard policies and the Philippine laws and other legal issuances to ensure environmental protection and promote sustainable development, while mitigating risks arising from adverse environmental and social impacts on subprojects.

The ESMF has two chapters and is organized in two (2) parts:

- ***Part A discusses the Main Text***, which summarizes the overall environmental and social safeguards procedures and arrangements; and
- ***Part B contains the Annexes***, sample documents and technical guidelines on the preparation of the environmental and social safeguards reports.

2.3 SAFEGUARDS POLICY FRAMEWORK

The ESMF is mainly based on and combines the following guidelines and documents, in case any discrepancies exist between WB safeguards policies and current DENR regulations, the higher requirement prevails.

2.3.1 Philippine Safeguards Policies

- Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1586 (1976) Philippine Environmental Impact System (EIS);
- DENR Administrative Order No. 2003-30: Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) for the Philippines EIS System (2003), and its Procedural Manual for DAO 2003-30, as prepared by DENR; and
- EMB Memorandum Circular 005 series 2014: Revised Guidelines for Coverage Screening and Standardized Requirements under the PEISS
- Republic Act (RA) 6969 (1990) An Act To Control Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes, Providing Penalties for Violations thereof and for other purposes
- RA 9003 (2000) Ecological Solid Wastes Management Act

- RA 9275 (2004) Philippine Clean Water Act
- RA 8371 (IPRA Law) An Act to recognize, protect and promote the rights of Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples and creating the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples establishing implementing mechanisms appropriating funds therefore and for other purposes. Also considered are AO No. 01 s. 2006: The Free & Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) Guidelines of 2006 and AO N0 03 s. 2012: The Revised Guidelines for the Free and Prior Informed Consent and Related Processes of 2012.
- Supreme Court Ruling (1987) defines just compensation as fair and full equivalent to the loss sustained to enable affected household to replace affected assets at current market prices.
- Republic Act 8974 (2000) which facilitates the acquisition of ROW, site or location for National Government Infrastructure Projects and for other Purposes. Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA8974 was also issued. This mandates the use of replacement value of land and structures (without depreciation).
- Republic Act 7279 (1992) "Urban Development and Housing Act" mandates the provision of a resettlement site, basic services and safeguards for the homeless and underprivileged citizens.
- Republic Act 7160 (1991) "Local Government Code" which allows the local government units to exercise the power of eminent domain for public use.
- UN Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 14 of which requires the State parties to ensure that rural women participate in and benefit from rural development on the basis of equality with men, and to ensure their rights in matters such as participation in development planning, social security benefits, training and education , including functional literacy, the organization of economic cooperatives, access to agricultural credit and loans, and equality in land and agrarian reform.
- Millennium Development Goal (MDG) No. 3 of the United Nations states that where gender gaps remain in women's access to and control of resources in economic opportunities, power relations and political representations, gender equality and empowerment of women must be promoted.
- The 1987 Philippine Constitution and Republic Act (R.A.) No. 7192 recognizes the role of women in nation-building and ensures women and men as equal partners in development.

- R.A. No 9700 (CARPER Law) Section 1 declares that “The State shall recognize and enforce, consistent with existing laws, the rights of rural women to own and control land, taking into consideration the substantive equality between men and women as qualified beneficiaries, to receive a just share of the fruits thereof, and to be represented in advisory or appropriate decision-making bodies. These rights shall be independent of their male relatives and of their civil status”.

2.3.2 Applicable World Bank Safeguard Policies

Because of its nature, a number of World Bank environmental and social safeguards apply to this project, particularly Environmental Assessment (WB Operations Policy (OP) 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), Pest Management (OP 4.09), Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11) Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12), Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) and Safety of Dams (OP 4.37).

The IPAC Project is classified as “Category B” under the World Bank’s OP 4.01 because most of the subprojects proposed will not have significant adverse potential environmental impacts on human populations and or environmentally critical areas. Under the PEISS, project investments and activities to be supported by IPAC are expected to be classified as non-environmentally critical projects (non-ECPs).

The table below describes each of the WB’s environmental and social safeguards policies that are triggered under the IPAC Project. The third column provides guidance on specific measures and actions required by each party to comply with the specific WB policies, and list the range of safeguards instruments that may be adopted and the manner in which to integrate and verify environmental and social due diligence requirements.

Table 2. WB Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies Triggered by IPAC

Policy	Objectives	Procedures/Remarks
Environmental Assessment		
WB Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)	WB requires screening of subprojects proposed for WB financing to help ensure that they are environmentally and socially sound and sustainable, and thus improve decision-making.	<p>1. Screening for Environment Category of subprojects. Screen subprojects early in the identification stage, determine project boundaries, and classify projects into appropriate safeguards categories using the Environmental and Social Screening Checklist (ESMF Annex 2)</p> <p>2. Determining Safeguards Instruments to be used. The requirements under the Philippine environmental regulations are</p>

		<p>then determined. An EA instrument such as an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or Environmental Code of Practice (ECoP) will be required depending on the scale and nature of the subproject (ESMF Annex 2).</p> <p>As the subprojects eligible for IPAC funding are community driven and are small scale infrastructure and agricultural-processing, these are most likely Category B or Category C projects. If a subproject does not require an Environmental Assessment under the country system requirement but is classified as Category B, an IEE, ESMP, consultation and disclosure are required for Category B subprojects. The ESMP will form part of the bidding documents and will be included as contractual obligations of the winning contractor that will carry out works under the subproject.</p> <p>For Category B subprojects, the first of each type of subproject will be reviewed by the WB and clear the safeguards instruments prepared by the subproject beneficiary for impact identification and appropriateness of proposed mitigation measures.</p>
Natural Habitats		
WB Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)	<p>The Bank supports the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions. The Bank supports, and expects borrowers to apply a precautionary approach to natural resource management to ensure opportunities for environmentally sustainable development.</p>	<p>1. Screening for potential impacts on Natural Habitats using the ESSC. Refer to the Screening criteria in ESMF Annex 2.</p> <p>2. Cover the potential impacts through the EA and if a significant conversion of a non-critical natural habitat is anticipated, this subproject is Category B and will require an IEE and ESMP.</p>
Physical Cultural Resources		
WB Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11)	<p>This policy addresses physical cultural resources, which are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of</p>	<p>1. Screening for potential impacts on Physical Cultural Resources using the Screening criteria in ESMF Annex 2.</p> <p>2. Sites of physical cultural resources</p>

	<p>structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below ground, or under water. Physical cultural resources are important as sources of valuable scientific and historical information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices.</p>	<p>or cultural and religious significance will be identified during site validation and will be avoided as much as possible in the determination of road alignments or location of other infrastructure and agricultural activities. Potential impacts of the project, if any, will be assessed through the EA and mitigation measures will be adopted.</p> <p>3. Inclusion of a Chance Find Procedure in civil works contracts to cover accidental finds.</p>
Dam Safety		
WB Dam Safety (OP 4.37)	<p>To ensure that appropriate measures are taken and sufficient resources provided for the safety of new dams financed by the Bank and existing dams on which a Bank-financed project is directly dependent on, irrespective of its funding sources or construction status.</p>	<p>1. Project Screening for Dam safety. The ESMF screening checklist found in Annex 2 applies to dams. The types of irrigation subprojects to be funded under the IPAC will be Small Dams which are less than 15 meters high. This category includes for example, farm ponds, local silt retention dams, and low embankment tanks. Hence, the Project will ensure that generic dam safety measures will be taken into consideration and adopted in the preparation of engineering designs by qualified engineers (refer to Annex 3a on Guidance on WB Safeguard Policy on Safety of Dams and ESMP template for Small Dams).</p>
Indigenous Peoples		
WB Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10)	<p>To reinforce the recognition of the rights of the IPs to their ancestral domains and their power of dominion over their lands and resources.</p>	<p>1. Project Screening. Screening will be conducted where there are probable indigenous or ethnic communities residing in the project area or used by the IPs as their productive areas, even if not covered by an ancestral domain entitlement. It is also triggered when IP communities are present even when</p>

		<p>they are outside ancestral domains. It is important that opportunities for benefit sharing with them are enhanced and made culturally sensitive.</p> <p>2. When triggered, an IP Plan will be prepared which includes the logistical resources for ensuring IP participation within the project duration to be provided for by project proponent.</p> <p>3. To determine whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the subproject area, there are four defining characteristics according to OP 4.10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; ii. Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; iii. Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and iv. An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.
Involuntary Resettlement		
WB Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	To assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their incomes and standards of living after displacement.	<p>1. Project Screening for Involuntary Resettlements. Screening of impacts on involuntary resettlement will be performed on the basis of the project's possible architectural and engineering designs.</p> <p>2. Subprojects to be funded under the IPAC are small-scale which are generally expected to have minor impact and will not cause massive resettlement. Under the Project, the</p>

		<p>Project will consciously avoid sites or alignments of subprojects which will involve displacement of persons. In the event this cannot be avoided, then abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared to assist displaced persons, if any.</p> <p>This will be formulated in a participatory manner starting with meetings with communities who will help in seeking the participation of landowners, finding just and fair compensation for lost assets and seeking assistance from LGU officials who may also be officers of farmer organizations.</p> <p>3. RAP Review. The WB will conduct prior review and clear the first three abbreviated RAPs.</p> <p>4. RAP Implementation. Implementation will be carried out by the EC/APP subproject proponent in coordination with their respective LGU. All compensation shall be paid a month prior to the commencement of civil works in the particular project component. Payments for uncollected compensation due to lack of clarity of an authorized representative of a landowner shall be put in trust by the EC/APP subproject proponent.</p>
Pest Management		
<p>WB Pest Management (OP 4.09) and may refer to or include WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazards</p>	<p>This policy addresses pest management in projects</p>	<p>1.3.1.1 Screening for potential impacts of using hazardous materials for pest management in the ESMF (ESMF Annex 2).</p> <p>The Project will disseminate information materials on the list of hazardous materials for pest management and promote the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in the ESMF</p>

		Potential impacts will be assessed through the EA and appropriate mitigation measures will be adopted.
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2.4 GAP ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE WB ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS POLICIES AND THE COUNTRY SYSTEMS ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

2.4.1 Environmental Safeguards

On OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment and OP 4.04 Natural Habitats, OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources, OP4.09 Pest Management, OP 4.37 Safety OF Dams Compared to the World Bank’s environmental safeguard policies, the Philippine country systems on safeguards espouse international principles on environmental assessment. However, there are substantive gaps in the Philippine EIA Law PD 1586, DAO 2003-30 Procedural Manual, enforced by the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), which the IPAC Project ESMF will bridge to ensure that a comprehensive assessment of the environment and social impacts of the subprojects is conducted. The following major gaps will be addressed under the IPAC:

- a. **Screening, scoping and submission of environmental information.** The content and extent of the environmental information required under the DENR EIA Procedural Manual in the conduct of the environmental assessment do not include the following information, hence, will be appropriately considered under the IPAC ESMF Framework:
 - i. The Philippine EIA law uses project threshold to determine coverage and requirement for an EIA while the World Bank's OP on EA (OP 4.01) requires screening of potential environment and social impacts to determine the EA instrument to be prepared to assess and address impacts. The WB safeguards policies shall serve as the basis for IPAC’s safeguards compliance requirements, without prejudice to the Philippine EIA law exempting subprojects, especially small to medium-scale, from undergoing an impact assessment.
 - ii. New access arrangements or changes to existing road layout, impact on existing traffic of new access roads or road expansion or extension;
 - iii. Any relationship with other existing/planned projects to determine combined effects;

- iv. Degree of land/ecosystem disturbance – trees to be cut, proposed cut and fill /reclamation of existing terrain such as in construction of river crossing and waterways
 - v. Proof of land ownership and clearance from DAR for land conversion
 - vi. Use of internationally-controlled chemicals, including pesticides, herbicides and the like
- b. **On the consultation with relevant agencies and other interested parties and the public**, for environmentally critical projects, the Philippine EIA law requires one public scoping and one public consultation which is the same World Bank requirement for Category B projects. Under IPAC, one public scoping and one public consultation apply to all subprojects even if these are optional for those located in environmentally critical areas or exempted under the Philippine EIA law since community consultation is a critical step during the project planning and pre-construction phase.
- c. **Impact assessment and adequacy of Environmental and Social Management Plan and mitigating measures.** Considering the thresholds set by the Philippine EIA law on the scale of projects and the World Bank’s categorization of projects requiring an EA, Category B subprojects will be required to conduct an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and submit an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The impact assessment will cover general Environment and Social risks applicable to the small- to medium-scale rural infrastructure and agricultural projects that IPAC will finance. Under the Philippine EIA law the entire process to obtain an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) including the impact assessment will take 15 days to 60 days. However, the Environmental Management Plan approved by EMB will be reviewed during the safeguards screening process to ensure that it complies with the WB safeguards policies. Any gap in the safeguards instruments identified during the screening process in accordance with the ESMF, has to be complied with by the proponent and will be included in the proposal package submitted to IPAC for appraisal.
- d. **Monitoring and reporting of ESMP implementation.** IPAC will monitor the environmental compliance of the projects with the help of a community-based environmental monitoring and evaluation system that will be promoted at the barangay level. IPAC will conduct field visits, audits and review and evaluation of the proponents’ self-monitoring compliance reports and report the project’s overall safeguards performance to the Bank on a regular basis.

2.4.2 Social Safeguards

The key gaps between the local laws and regulations and the provisions of the World Bank's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples described below will likewise be addressed under the IPAC:

Table 3. Gaps between Philippine laws and WB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples

Gaps	Philippine Laws	WB Policy
a) Limited assistance or protection is given to the rural poor versus the urban poor.	Philippine Constitution, Article XIII, Section 10: Urban or rural poor dwellers shall not be evicted nor their dwellings demolished, except in accordance with the law and in a just humane manner. Focus is given on urban poor as per Urban Development and Housing Act.	The WB OP 4.12 does not distinguish between affected rural and urban poor and this is adopted. It also does not make distinction to residential or business. This is adopted under IPAC..
b) The law is not very clear on assistance to small enterprises and shop renters, displaced vendors. Etc.	No specific law for replacing lost income. Common practice is to provide livelihood assistance to only those who opt to go to government resettlement area.	Loss of income is compensated apart from loss of structure and or land. This is adopted under IPAC.
c) Donation is the first option taken by implementing agencies when acquiring land for development.	Under the law, there are different modes of acquiring title to, and ownership of real estate property, as well as the modes of acquiring right to use private property for another purpose. RA 8974 specifies the following methods: Donation, Quit Claim, Exchange or Barter, Negotiated Sale or Purchase, Expropriation and any other modes of acquisition authorized by law.	The potential donors will be informed of other modes of land acquisition and specific criteria will be used to ensure that the land donation is genuine, if such is taken as the means to acquire land. This is adopted under IPAC.
d) Valuation of the property for negotiated sale.	The Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA8974 state that the Implementing Agency shall negotiate with the owner for the purchase of the property by offering first the current zonal value issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the area where the private property is located. If rejected, renegotiation using the values recommended by the Appraisal	OP 4.12 requires that replacement cost which is defined as the amount necessary to replace the structure or improvement based on the current market prices for materials, overhead, and all other attendant costs associated with the

	<p>Committee or Independent Land Appraiser as a guide is taken.</p> <p>Standards to determine market value are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >The classification and use for which the property is suited; >The development costs for improving the land; >The value declared by the owners; >The current selling price of similar lands in the vicinity; >The reasonable disturbance compensation for the removal and/or demolition of certain improvements on the land and for the value for improvements thereon; >The size, shape and location, tax declaration and zonal valuation of the land; >The price of the land as manifested in the ocular findings, oral as well as documentary evidence presented; and 	<p>acquisition. If needed, other forms of assistance shall be added to top off the compensation allowed by local laws. This is adopted under IPAC.</p>
<p>e) When is IP policy triggered?</p>	<p>The country system for Indigenous Peoples is considered superior to that of the WB policy on Indigenous Peoples because it requires Free and Prior Informed Consent and not just consultation. However, IP trigger under IPRA is limited to impacts of projects to IPs living in ancestral domains.</p> <p>Also, the protection and promotion of IP rights, its implementation, monitoring are very much challenged by issues related to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. serious absence of 	<p>OP 4.10 is triggered when IPs or an ethnic community which has retained its indigenous system or way of life (different from the mainstream community) are present in the project location or have collective attachment to it whether or not it is an ancestral domain and even when no adverse impact are present. It also prescribes logistical resources for ensuring IP participation</p>

	<p>operational budget support from the government to support the required activities.</p> <p>b. To fill the inadequacy in operational resources, NCIP has come up with the arrangement of sourcing this from project proponents. In turn this has led to issues related to governance, transparency and accountability,</p> <p>c. Issues on governance, transparency and accountability</p>	<p>within the project duration is provided for by project proponent. This is adopted under IPAC.</p>
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2.5 LESSONS LEARNED IN SAFEGUARDS IMPLEMENTATION

The following is a list of difficulties encountered in safeguards implementation experienced by similar development projects (ARCDP I & II and ARCP II) to learn from and to better improve safeguards performance for this project.

- Capacity and consistency of the implementing agency to oversee the overall safeguards performance of the project and monitor the same at the subproject level. This oversight responsibility includes providing timely advice and support to the proponents to improve safeguards compliance which requires the hiring of full-time, qualified environmental and social safeguards specialists at the Project Management Offices. As such, the IPAC Project shall engage environment and social safeguards specialists for its provincial, regional and national project offices.
- Integration of the Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in the bidding documents and design and reporting on the actual delivery of the ESMP on a regular basis during the implementation of the subprojects. Implementation of infrastructure subprojects will be under the concerned line agencies, DPWH, NIA and LGUs, thus IPAC shall ensure that the ESMP is among the bidding documents requirement. For projects under the Matching Grant Program, ESMP will be required as part of the application.
- The PMOs does not monitor the environmental compliance of projects regularly due to lack of staff and budget. Hence, under the IPAC a community-based environmental monitoring and evaluation system will be promoted at the barangay

level. Field visits, audits and review and evaluation of the proponents' self-monitoring compliance reports should be done regularly.

- Transferring land title to heirs from deceased title holders is costly and time consuming. Being a requirement for payment of compensation to show proof of ownership prevents actual receipt of compensation by some legitimate owners. Often the amount compensation (especially for ROWs) is a small fraction of the cost of land title transfer. For such instances, compensation may be covered by increased valuation of other affected assets equivalent to the cost of the affected land.
- The Philippine Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) requires Free and Prior Informed Consent when the subproject overlaps with an ancestral domain. Some implementing units trigger the IP Policy based on the IPRA. It is clarified that the IP Policy is triggered when IP communities are present even outside their domain when they continue to practice their traditional way of life different from the mainstream society. When IP community(ies) are present in the subproject's area of influence as residents or food gatherers or when the subproject is within an ancestral domain, an IP Plan shall be developed to incorporate measures that will ensure cultural sensitivity of project design to enhance benefits to the IPs and mitigation of adverse effects, if any..
- Inconsistencies between documentation and ground realities. DARIPAC PMO will be required to do site validation and confirmation of information with displaced persons.
- Capacity building on social and environmental safeguards for the subproject proponent is integral to the project and should not be taken for granted. In this regard, implementing agencies including the subproject proponents will be provided orientation and training on the IPAC ESMF.

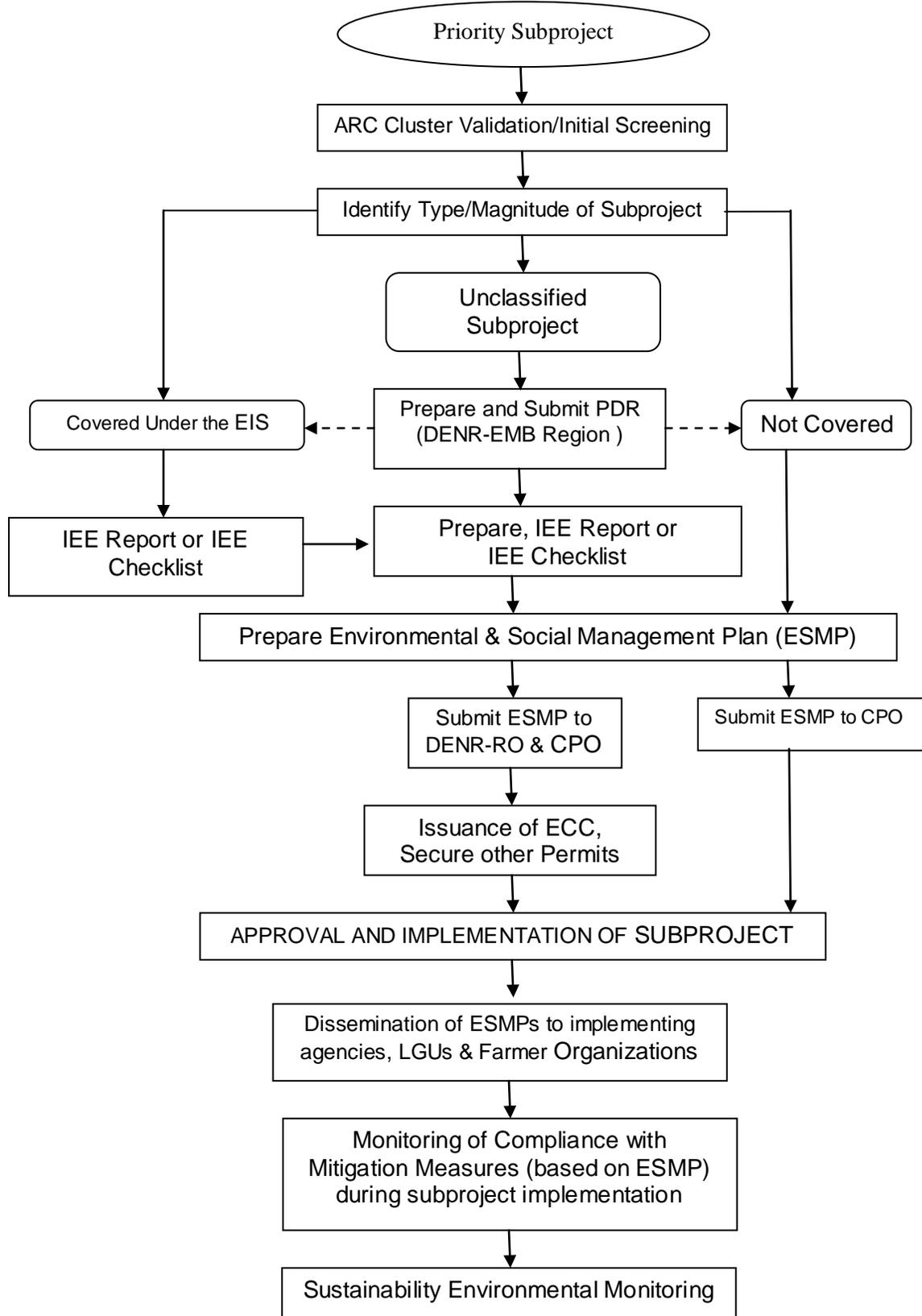
CHAPTER 3 SAFEGUARDS MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Overall Guidelines: Environmental considerations shall be integrated in all aspects of the implementation scheme for IPAC Project activities in the following manner:

- All projects shall comply with relevant rules and regulations including but not limited to PD 1586 (Philippine Environment Impact Statement System or PEISS) and the WB Safeguards on Environment.
- All LGU-beneficiaries shall demonstrate commitment and capability to integrate environmental considerations in its program of activities or action plans.

- All other stakeholders (e.g., contractors, project implementing partners, FOs, etc.) shall comply with relevant environmental laws.
- No activities/subprojects shall be approved without the submission of the appropriate safeguards instruments stipulated in this ESMF and an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) issued by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) for subprojects covered under the PEISS and an Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) for all subprojects whether these are covered or not covered under the PEISS
- Comprehensive ARC Cluster Development Plan: All ARC Cluster Development Plans should include a section on environmental considerations covering Land Resources, Water Resources and other features with detailed maps and relevant data to provide information on the location and geo-physical characteristics of the project sites to identify environmentally critical and disaster-prone areas.

Figure 1 IPAC Safeguards Process Flow Chart



3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREENING CHECKLIST

Proposed projects will be screened to determine whether anticipated impacts, both environment and social, will be adequately managed, satisfactorily addressed by appropriate safeguard instruments and that applicable government clearances and permits are obtained prior to construction. The IPAC PMO, the proponents and the PPOs/RPOs/CPO shall refer to *Annex 2* for the Environmental and Social safeguards screening checklist that enumerates environment and social aspects and potential risks to determine if the projects have integrated adequate mitigating measures to qualify for financing under this project. Environment and social concerns that need to be addressed in the project design are as follows:

- Natural Habitats
- Management and Access to Food, Natural Resources and Livelihoods
- Public Health, Safety and Natural Hazards Vulnerability
- Water Quality, Water Availability and Use
- Drainage and Flood Control
- Soil stability / Sediment & Erosion control
- Physical Cultural Resources, Heritage or Archaeological Sites
- Pollution and waste management/ ecosystem restoration
- Presence of indigenous peoples
- Land Acquisition and access to resources

The screening process will determine: (a) the potential environmental and social issues of a subproject; (b) subproject environment category based on the environmental and social issues; and, (c) the subproject-safeguards instruments that have to be prepared for the review and assessment of the IPAC safeguards specialist prior to its appraisal for funding approval.

Project Categorization

- *Category B* subprojects are those that have potential adverse environment and social impacts that are less adverse, site-specific; and few if any of the impacts are irreversible.
- *Category C* subprojects are those that have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.

Social Safeguards Procedures

Social safeguards procedures start with the review of subproject documents submitted by the proponent on the extent of land acquisition, displaced persons including IPs and affected land improvements and livelihood. The Environment and Social Safeguards Checklist (ESSC) in Annex 2 and the checklist of displaced persons (DPs), Assets and Livelihood in Table 4 will be used in the review.

Table 4. Checklist of Displaced Persons, Livelihood and Assets

Social Impact	Yes	No	Specify Details
a) Land acquisition required			Size & existing land use
b) HHs / Persons will be displaced			Total no. of HHs /persons
c) Presence of informal settlers			Total no. of informal HHs / settlers
d) Legal structures acquired / damaged			No., size & built of structures
e) Informal structures being removed			No., size & built of structures
f) People losing means of livelihood			Total no. of HHs /persons and type of livelihood
g) Basic services will be inaccessible			Type/s of basic services
h) Crops / trees being damaged / lost			No. & type of crops / trees
f) Tenants / Lessees losing crops / trees			No. of tenant HHs losing how many, what type of crops / trees
j) Informal settlers losing crops / trees			No. of informal HHs losing how many, what type of crops / trees
k) Indigenous peoples to be displaced			Total no. of indigenous HHs /persons
l) Cultural property affected			No., size and type of cultural property

Social safeguards requirements will be triggered when any one of the above social impacts is positively identified/ confirmed. Based on the information derived from the checklist, the following are validated (See Table 2):

- Appropriateness of the prepared/submitted social safeguard document for the social category of the subproject (Table 2); and
- Conformity of the prepared social safeguard documents to the provisions of the IPAC Project Resettlement Policy Framework (Table 5).

Table 5 Required Social Safeguards Document

No. of Displaced Persons	Required Document/s
Presence of IP communities or ancestral domain	Indigenous Peoples' Plan and Certification Precondition (CNO/CP) or MOA among IP community(ies) facilitated by NCIP (when available)
No. of DPs who will experience resettlement effect are less than 200; if DPs that are IPs/HH headed by women are less than 100; if DPs that are vulnerable such as hunter-gatherer or conflict-affected persons are less than 50	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (Annex7)

In formulating the required social safeguards instrument note that that various documents listed in Table 6 below are necessary for its review.

Table 6.Criteria for Review of Social Safeguards Instruments

Criteria	Means of Verification
Consultation and participation of adversely affected persons or, in the case of IPs, if they are present in the subproject area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes of Public Consultations including duly signed attendance sheets - Expression of Support of stakeholders, particularly those adversely affected - Free & Prior Informed Consent, for DPs that are IPs
Compensation & assistance to be provided according to the provisions in IPAC Project Resettlement Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation Table - ARP with complete supporting documents - Resettlement Implementation Schedule, in relation to overall Subproject Implementation
Implementation of ARP in relation to overall Subproject Implementation Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive Resettlement Implementation Schedule within the overall Subproject implementation schedule

<p>If applicable, due diligence on donations of affected lands for subproject implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation of meetings held regarding land donation/s – need to assess agreement to donate, i.e., was there informed consent and power of choice; Also, need to ensure that there is a legal transfer of the asset (signing, registration, taxes/fees paid, etc). Or, if land already donated, documentation of donation/s (note the total land area from which portion needed by subproject is taken) and assess whether donation is legally valid (e.g. identify right being transferred, no lien on asset, occupants in affected portion, wife consent to transfer, agreement to transfer, legal transfer of title and registration, costs of transfer). - Assessment report on the donor’s economic viability and economic sustainability of transferred asset (resources to maintain and support asset). Please see protocol for land donation in the IPAC Resettlement Policy Framework.
<p>Management of cultural properties within, or in close proximity to, the subproject area, if applicable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on presence/absence of a cultural property - Brief reconnaissance report by competent authority to determine what is known of the cultural property aspects of the subproject site.
<p>Provision for M&E</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resettlement Action Plan

3.2 PREPARATION OF SUBPROJECT SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

After the initial screening of the proposed subproject for potential environmental and social impact, an assessment report must be done to inform the proponent of the required safeguard documents to avoid or minimize all adverse environment and social impacts (Annex 2, ESMF) Preparation of an environmental assessment instrument must be done simultaneously and closely coordinated, and integrated with the preparation of the subproject feasibility study. In doing this, all environmental and social aspects and impacts will be included right from the beginning to facilitate the proper selection of subproject alternatives that will bear the minimal amount of environmental risk or negative environmental impact. All activities from selection, design,

contracting, monitoring and evaluation of subprojects should be consistent with the safeguards guidelines provided in this ESMF.

Depending on categorization, the following instruments will be used:

- *Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)*: Category B projects have manageable adverse environmental impacts on human population or environmentally important areas, including wetlands, forests, grasslands and other natural habitats. Such projects include infrastructure subprojects (e.g., construction of roads, bridges, irrigation systems, potable water supply, etc.) and agribusiness enterprises (e.g., abaca fiber production, muscovado sugar production, food processing). The environmental assessment shall also cover agricultural practices such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), use of pesticides and other agrochemicals, and others. The impacts on soil conditions, erosion, sedimentation and siltation, flooding and water resources and health, and the corresponding mitigating or enhancement measures will have to be identified and assessed.
- *Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Commitments*: The Plan describes how the significant environmental and social impacts will be mitigated and monitored. An ESMP will be required from the proponent for every infrastructure and agri-enterprise subproject that will be supported by the IPAC Project. An Environmental Code of Practice shall be integrated in the required mitigating measures of the ESMP. Annex 3 show the ESMP template for rural infrastructures. For subprojects that do not require additional data and analysis, an ESMP may be prepared to address construction-related and site-specific environment and social issues.
- *Environmental Code of Practice (ECOP)*. For construction-related impacts, an ECOP should be sufficient to address environment and social issues.
- *Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)*. Since the project will cover small-scale, people to be affected would be less than 200, hence, an Abbreviated RAP may be prepared.

Projects triggering OP 4.10 are required to undertake a social assessment (SA) and free, prior and informed consultations. Assessment results may be presented as a stand-alone document, or may be incorporated into the EA process.

- *Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)*. If Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the subproject area, an IPP is required for the subproject.
- *Incorporating elements of an IPP in subproject design*. In subproject settings where the sole or overwhelming majority of direct beneficiaries are Indigenous Peoples, the elements of the IPP may be incorporated into the overall subproject design. A separate IPP is not required.

3.3 SUBPROJECT APPRAISAL AND APPROVAL

3.3.1 Subproject Appraisal. The following guidelines are to govern subproject appraisal:

- All Feasibility Studies (FS) and Detailed Engineering (DE) designs submitted for subproject approval must be accompanied by an ECC for covered subprojects and ESMP for both covered and non-covered subprojects. The designated Provincial Project

Environment Officer will assist the proponent –FO and LGUs (or the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) for NIA-implemented irrigation and DPWH for farm-to-market roads and bridges) in determining whether the proposed subproject is covered or not following the initial screening in Annex 2-ESMF. If the subproject is not covered, only an ESMP will have to be prepared by the Proponent FO, LGU/NIA/DPWH. If covered, aside from the ESMP, the proponent FO, LGU/NIA/DPWH will have to secure an ECC clearance with the DENR. It is anticipated that subprojects to be funded under IPAC Project and covered under the PEISS shall be required at the most, the submission of an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Checklist to the DENR for issuance of the ECC. The IEE content and format for roads and bridges and irrigation are provided as *Annex4*.

- Upon receipt of the ESMP/ECC, the Central Project Office (CPO) Environmental Specialist shall evaluate the documents and shall schedule field validation and assessment of the proposed subproject.
- Upon appraisal, the environmental specialist will prepare a report on his/her assessment of the subproject and may recommend the necessary and additional measures to ensure that negative environmental impacts would be adequately mitigated and that appropriate environmental measures are in place.
- Upon completion of the review, the environmental specialist will submit his report to the Head of the Technical Review Unit (TRU), and if favorably endorsed, the subproject may be presented to the project's inter-agency Subproject Approval Committee (SAC) for approval.

3.3.2 Subproject Approval: The following guidelines are to govern the approval of any subproject.

- No subproject/s are to be approved without an appropriate ECC. Subprojects will only be included in the agenda of the Sub-Project Approval Committee (SAC) or Project Management Board (PMB) for approval/disapproval if the appropriate ECC and ESMP had been submitted and the subproject meet the environmental standards of IPAC Project.
- For irrigation subprojects, water rights permit has to be filed and secured from the National Water Resources Board (NWRB).
- For subprojects involving cutting of coconut trees, tree cutting permits have to be acquired from the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) prior to subproject implementation.

- For subprojects involving cutting of trees with commercial values, tree cutting permits have to be secured from the DENR-CENRO prior to subproject implementation.
- For potable water supply system subprojects, aside from securing water rights permit from the NWRB, the water source has to pass the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water as verified from a potability test result.

Release of Funds: The following guidelines are to govern the approval of or release of funds:

- Request for release of funds or payment are to be accompanied by an environmental compliance report.
- The proponent shall prepare the environmental compliance report and submit this to the CPO through the Provincial Project Office and Regional Project Office.
- The project (CPO, RPO or PPO) will not endorse/approve any release of funds if the finding/s in the environmental compliance report is/are negative.

Selection of Contractor: The following guidelines are to govern the selection or pre-qualification of contractors:

- All contractors must comply with the guidelines and standards set forth in the environmental management system of IPAC Project and existing Philippine environmental laws.

3.4 SUBPROJECT IMPLEMENTATION: The ESMP and conditions in the ECC shall be included in the bid documents, contract, and Program of Work (POW) to ensure compliance by contractors and sub-project proponent. Environmental compliance reports shall be submitted for every subproject that is implemented.

3.4.1 Safeguards Responsibilities during Subproject Preparation and Review

Proponent Subproject Preparation

The subproject proponent is the primary investor of the subprojects which includes the Farmers Organizations (FOs) and Local Government Units (LGUs). The proponent is primarily responsible for the preparation of the safeguards instruments, the conduct of safeguards due diligence and its submission to the national agencies to ensure adequate compliance with this ESMF and all relevant international and national rules and regulations. Most of the proponents, specifically the FOs are not familiar with safeguards requirements. Even some LGUs particularly

those who have been involved in previous development projects preparation and compliance to environment and social safeguards of their infrastructure subprojects may need coaching

Hence, the role of the IPAC Project Management Office is critical in providing orientation, training, technical advice and assistance to the proponents in the preparation of the subproject proposal to address the safeguards requirements of the country, and the WB as defined in this ESMF. It is important that orientation on the environment and social safeguards requirements and their role is undertaken prior to subproject proposal finalization.

DENR Review

The proponent will be responsible in securing the appropriate environmental clearances from DENR. As prescribed under the Philippine EIA Law, proponents of development projects must prepare an appropriate Environmental Assessment instrument and secure an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) from DENR. As a basic requirement for ECC, subprojects have to successfully pass the DENR screening system. Screening of subprojects is typically performed at the regional offices of DENR-EMB for Category B subprojects.

The proponent together with the IPAC Project Office, in the conduct of its environmental assessment, will determine the applicable safeguard policies and assess the scope and extent of the project's potential environment and social impacts in order to identify adequate mitigating measures in the project design and in the Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The proponent will then submit the EA to DENR in its application for an ECC.

DAR –IPAC Project Office review

The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) as the lead agency of IPAC Project shall be responsible in the establishment of IPAC Project offices from the Central or National level, regional and provincial levels. Technical assistance shall be provided by the IPAC Project offices to the proponent FOs and LGUs in the conduct of the subproject environmental and social safeguards due diligence during project preparation and make available to them safeguards compliance requirements, standards and work processes. Together with the technical review of subproject proposals, IPAC Project offices shall conduct the screening of proposed subprojects prior to the deliberation of the SAC and Project Management Board to determine the adequacy of the environmental and social safeguards instruments prepared by the proponent and the appropriate clearance and permits from DENR and NCIP. Safeguards documents will undergo substantive review by the IPAC Project safeguards staff to ensure consistency and validity of information particularly if pressing environmentally and /or socially critical issues exist. Further, IPAC Project offices shall keep the records of the subproject safeguard monitoring reports, feedback and technical information, and the ESMPs, ARPs, IP Plans, ECCs/CNCs and CNOs/CPs.

WB Review

In addition to the DENR review of the EA report, WB shall also conduct a review on a number of safeguards documents prior to the issuance of a No-Objection Letter (NOL). Among the safeguards documents that WB shall review are:

Environmental Safeguards

- First ESMP for each subproject type; First IEE report prepared for each subproject type

Social Safeguards

- All IPPs; and
- First three (3) Abbreviated Resettlement Plans.

The said documents will be submitted to WB for clearance prior to subproject implementation.

The institutional roles and responsibilities of the Proponent, DAR-IPAC Project Office and WB are defined in Table 7 to describe the extent of tasks each institution must do so that the progress of a subproject’s compliance to the safeguards policies is kept in the right track.

Table 7.Safeguards process flow during subproject preparation (in numerical order)

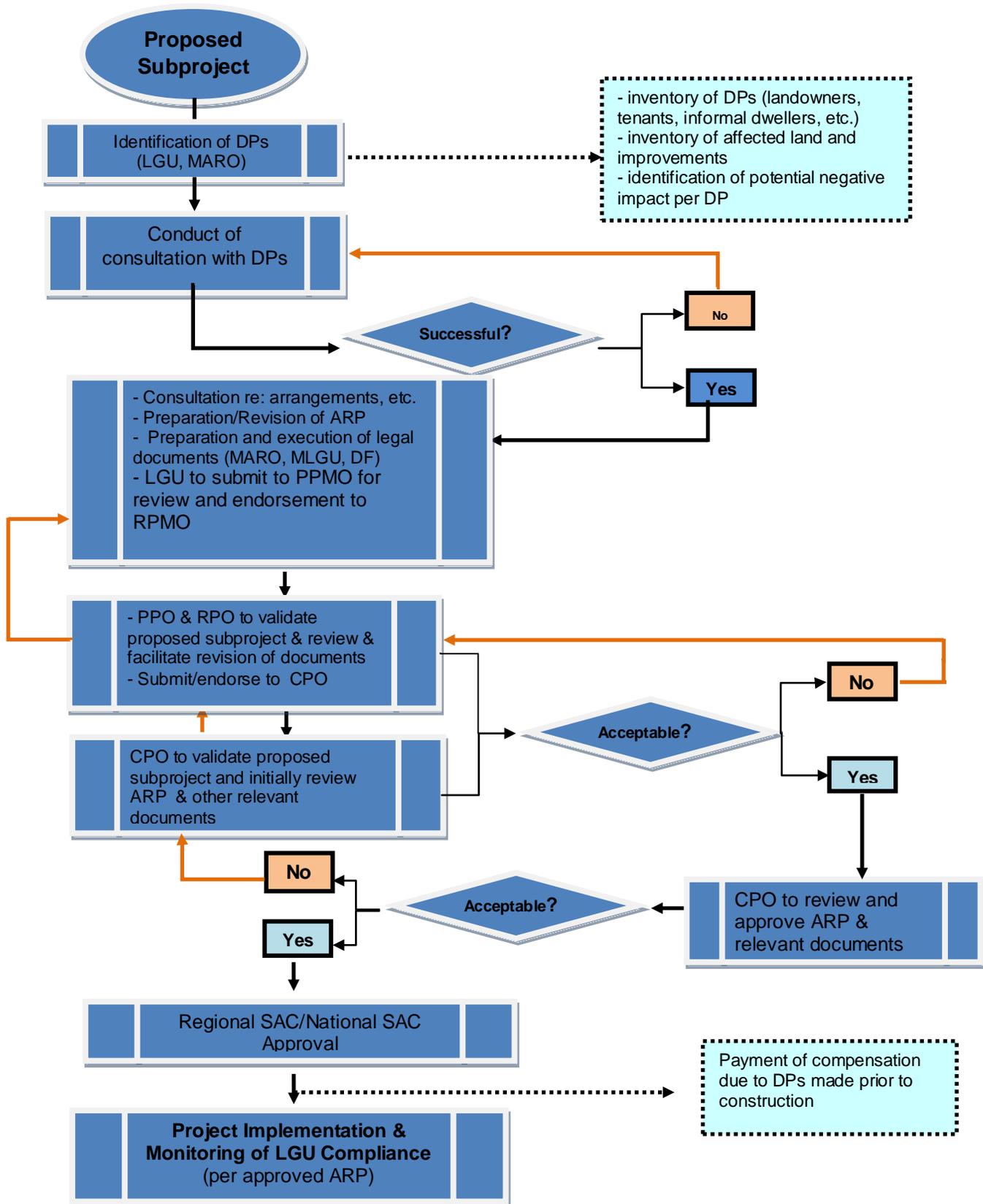
Activity	Proponent	DAR-IPAC Project Office	WB
A Project Preparation Subproject Screening Stage	1 Submits subproject proposal to DAR- IPAC Project Office for review	2 DAR –IPAC Project Office provides technical assistance& determines if subproject is eligible and its environmental category, guided by the ESMF.	
B Subproject Review Stage	4 Updates proposal based on comments/ feedback and re-submits complete proposal package to DAR (with environmental & social safeguards requirements)	3 DAR-IPAC Project Office sends comments to proponent (including subproject environmental category) for appropriate action. 5 When ready, DAR-IPAC Project Office endorses proposal package to WB for review.	

Activity	Proponent	DAR-IPAC Project Office	WB
C Environmental Safeguards Preparation Stage	6 If safeguards requirements are lacking, seek technical assistance, for preparation of safeguards instruments.	8 Provides technical & procedural advice on safeguards requirements	9 WB provides guidance, if necessary.
	7 Closely coordinate with DAR to finalize and complete safeguards requirements.		
D Finalize Proposal package	10 Ensures safeguard results are integrated in the Feasibility Study/Subproject Proposal	11 DAR –IPAC Project Office provides technical & procedural advice to ensure that proposal complies with the ESMF and that safeguards requirements are met.	
E ECC / NOL Application Stage	12 Prepares / submits the ff to DENR-EMB &DAR: a. Draft EA report & if applicable ARP&/or IPP b. Final EA report Documents submitted to DENR-EMB are for the issuance of ECC / CNC.	13 DAR-IPAC Project Office does substantive review on submitted EA documents to verify if necessary environmental and social safeguards are provided.	
		14 Transmits safeguards document to WB for reference, or if applicable, comment (applies to the first IEE, ESMP of each subproject type, all IPP and first ARP)	

3.4.2 Safeguards requirements in Subproject Approval Process

The safeguards procedures discussed in the previous sections have been built into the subproject approval process to ensure due diligence in safeguards implementation, supervision and monitoring. Figure 1 shows the need to prepare and secure environmental documents such as IEE, ESMP, CNO, ECC and other related permits and clearances and Figure 2 shows the Land Acquisition , Resettlement and Rehabilitation (LARR) documentation and approval process.

Figure 2. LARR Documentation and Approval Process



3.5 MONITORING AND FOLLOW-UP

Monitoring of subproject compliance with safeguards requirements will be done by the IPAC Project Offices in parallel with DENR monitoring. The CPO will include safeguards c Subprojects that are covered by the Philippine EIS System are required by DAO 2003-30 to conduct regular self-monitoring of parameters as indicated in the subproject's ESMP and conditions cited in the ECC. The proponent must satisfy this requirement by submitting an Environmental and Social Monitoring Report (ESMR) on a semi-annual frequency, i.e., within January and July of each year, to the concerned DENR-EMB regional office. Copies of the submitted ESMR must be provided in two sets to the CPO for reference and review purposes. One set of the ESMR received by CPO will be transmitted to WB for record keeping.

The primary purpose of compliance monitoring is to ensure the implementation of sound and standard environmental and social procedures as defined during project preparation. Specifically, it aims to:

- Monitor project compliance with the conditions set in the ECC;
- Monitor compliance with the ESMP and applicable laws, rules and regulations;
- Provide a basis for timely decision-making and effective planning and management of environmental measures through the monitoring of actual project impacts vis-a-vis the predicted impacts in the IEE;
- Monitor compliance to ARP and/or IPP; and
- Provide basis for timely decision making and effective planning for measures that will ensure attainment of the objectives of social safeguards as indicated in the ARP and/or IPP.

There are also instances (critical environmental aspects) that the ECC sets the conditions for the activities to be monitored and the monitoring schedule.

The submission of safeguard documents shall be monitored to keep track of the pace of processing the ECC and NOL to avoid delays in the implementation of subproject. It will also serve as a guide to push the proponent responsible to work on the needed deliverables.

CHAPTER 4 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CAPACITY BUILDING

4.1 GOVERNMENT AGENCIES INVOLVED

The **Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)** is responsible for the overall administration, planning, control, management and supervision of the IPAC Project. It will provide due diligence and quality assurance in all aspects of subproject preparation including the environmental and social safeguards screening, review of the technical quality and accuracy of the information in the Environmental Assessments and social documents and integrating sound environmental and social practices into the subproject design and implementation. The DAR-IPAC Project Office will require subproject proponents to comply with this ESMF prior to subproject deliberation by the Subproject Approval Committee/Project Management Board. The proponents will prepare the safeguards instruments and implement during and after the duration of IPAC. The PMO will also supervise the implementation of the safeguards instruments and monitor the safeguards performance of the proponents and report the overall safeguards compliance of the project to the WB. The WB staff will advise and support the DAR-IPAC Project Office in carrying out its safeguards responsibilities to ascertain that the safeguard policies are met.

Considering the different components of the IPAC Project, the DAR will collaborate with the different government agencies through Memorandum of Agreements in the implementation of project components according to each agency's mandate and specialization. Agencies that are directly mandated to regulate safeguards compliance of development projects are DENR and NCIP.

The **Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)** is responsible for the issuance of the Certificate of Non Coverage (CNC)/Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) and the monitoring of safeguards compliance.

The **National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)** is responsible for addressing issues and concerns of the country's indigenous peoples. It prescribes the procedures on getting the free and prior informed consent of IP communities present in subproject locations that are within their ancestral domains. Their participation may also be sought in engaging the IPs found to have presence in project locations outside ancestral domains.

Department of Trade & Industry (DTI) will be the major implementing agency for launching market forum, drawing private sector participation, matching FOs to market and buyers, evaluating proposals and technical assistance in the implementation of productive partnerships.

Department of Agriculture (DA) is responsible for agricultural extension component specifically in the diffusion of proven and tested production technologies, integrated pest management and farming systems, through Agricultural Training Institute & other attached

agencies in charge of specific commodities such as Philippine Coconut Authority, Sugar Regulatory Administration. DA will provide technical assistance in the design and implementation of training programs for trainers, extension workers and farm managers who will in turn provide technical assistance to FOs.

Department of Science and Technology (DOST) to provide technical assistance in technology training for FOs engaged in processing.

Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) for the design and implementation of farm-to-market roads and bridges. The Department shall likewise help in ensuring that implementation of rural infrastructures observes the mitigating measures in the ESMPs and that right of way are secured following IPAC's ESMF.

National Irrigation Administration (NIA) for the design and implementation of communal irrigation and drainage facilities. The agency shall also help in ensuring that environment and social safeguards are implemented based on the ESMF.

Municipal LGUs for the design and implementation of small infrastructure facilities such as storage and drying facilities, multi-purpose buildings and potable water supply. As proponent of subprojects for IPAC Project funding, the LGU will be responsible in securing safeguards requirements.

State Colleges and Universities (SCUs) for agricultural extension and technology diffusion.

4.2 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

In the past, compliance to both environment and social safeguards requirements were blamed for some delays in subprojects approval and implementation. Such can be attributed to absence of informed personnel who will prepare the needed documents (LGUs-level) and those who will assist and guide them (DAR & partner-agencies). Though this was addressed in the previous projects such as the ARCDP I and II, recent changes and reorganizations in the involved Agencies brought the need for capacity building for those who will be involved in the implementation of the Environment and Social Safeguards Policies. Training required are:

- orientation on safeguards
- resolution of issues or conflicts
- environmental impact assessment
- preparation of , ESMP
- supervision, monitoring and reporting safeguards performance at subproject and project levels

- social impact assessment
- land acquisition valuation and legal documentation
- cultural sensitivity & training on free, prior and informed consent

Orientation on project safeguards should be provided to subproject proponents particularly the Farmers Organizations (FOs), DAR-IPAC Project Focal Persons. Key officials of the agencies involved in IPAC Project should also be oriented on Project Safeguards of development projects for appreciation of the safeguards requirement and to ensure due diligence in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of project safeguards compliance. Capacity building will be provided to DAR IPAC Project focal persons from National, Regional and Provincial levels and LGU counterparts.

CHAPTER 5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Complaints and grievances relating to any aspect of the resettlement entitlements and/or activities, including the determined area and price of the lost assets, will be managed as follows:

- A *Complaints and Grievance Committee (CGC)* at the barangay level shall be established to hear the complaints and grievances from various stakeholders of the projects including respective subprojects. Members of the CGC shall include the Barangay Captain, Barangay Secretary and a member of the Barangay Justice (Lupong Tagapamayapa) as well as formal and informal representatives of the affected community.
- The complaint, grievance and appeal shall have the following levels:
 - ✓ **LEVEL 1** Complainant addresses complaints and grievances to the Barangay CGC. The Committee will have to document its investigation to the facts presented and provide a written response to the DP, within fifteen (15) calendar days of receiving the complaint.
 - ✓ **LEVEL 2** If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the Committee; the DP may appeal the case to the MPDO within fifteen (15) calendar days of receiving the written decision/s from the Barangay Committee. The decision of the MPDO shall be rendered within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the DP's appeal after validating the facts of the complaint.
 - ✓ **LEVEL 3** If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the MPDO; the DP may appeal the case to the PPO within fifteen (15) calendar days of receiving the written decisions from the MPDO. The decision of the PPO shall be rendered within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the DP's appeal after validating the facts of the complaint.

- If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the PPO, the case may be submitted to the IPAC Project Central Project Office (Technical Review Unit), for consideration. The decision of the TRU shall be rendered within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the complainant's appeal.
- Complainants will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees.
- Resorting to courts prior to availment of this complaint and grievance process will make the appellant's action dismissible, on the ground of non-exhaustion of administrative remedies.

Modes of Filing Complaints to the Complaints and Grievance Committee. Although different modes of filing is acceptable to the Project, as a matter of policy, the IPAC Project, shall only entertain and act upon complaints and grievances which was duly signed by the complainant to avoid misuse or abuse of the procedure. The complainant, however, is assured of confidentiality by the officers and members of the Complaints and Grievance Committee until proper venue has been provided to discuss and settle the reported issues.

- Filing of complaints through Barangay CGC Logbook – each IPAC Project barangay shall be required to provide a Logbook to record complaints raised by community member(s) in relation to Project implementation
- Filing of complaints through Barangay Drop Boxes - each IPAC Project barangay shall be required to provide a Logbook to record complaints raised by community member(s) in relation to Project implementation. Non- IPAC Project complaints shall be forwarded to the concerned offices/institutions for appropriate action.
- Complaints/Grievance Reports via text messages – members of the CGC shall make available official contact numbers for complaints/grievance filing
- Personal filing of grievances/complaints

For the Indigenous Peoples, all complaints shall be discussed and negotiations must be carried out in the specific communities where affected indigenous peoples live. The CGC together with the tribal council concerned should facilitate this process and the Project must ensure that affected IPs are properly represented. Where necessary, IPAC Project will bring in NCIP staff so that rights of IPs are protected. If negotiations are stalled, or IPs disagrees with all possible options presented during these deliberations, the affected tribes can bring their grievance or complaints to the municipal implementing units of the Project. Should this still fail the IP expectations, the IPs can elevate their complaints to the Provincial representative of the NCIP and the Office of the Provincial Agrarian Reform Officer, with copies of the complaint furnished the Office of the Provincial Governor.

Resolution of conflicts should be encouraged at the lowest level possible, thru the facilitation of Municipal and Community Tribal Councils. Again, the documentation of such meetings and interactions with affected IP households/communities must be documented and distributed to relevant stakeholders.

The CPO Desk Officer for complaints and grievances is Ms Charie R. Regalado of Project Management Service, DAR who may be contacted in the following means: (email address: charie9950@gmail.com; office address: PMS, Dept. of Agrarian Reform, Elliptical Road, Diliman, QC; Telephone No.: 426-74-96; CP no. 0918 9005070 email address, office address, land line, mobile number). She shall oversee the proper handling of complaints and grievances and ensure that a summary of the entries of the CGC logs per region shall be part of the progress report submitted to The World Bank Group.

CHAPTER 6 Public Consultation and Disclosure of Information

The multi stakeholder consultation was held in Tagum City, Davao del Norte on 14 April 2015. The list of participants, photos and its documentation of issues raised are found in Annex 12. This IPAC- ESMF is disclosed by the Project both local and in the WB Info Shop. Local disclosure will be through the websites of DAR, DENR, and LGUs. The LGUs may also use the public library or bulletin boards in their area.

Relevant Environment and Social Safeguards documents such as the ESMPs, Resettlement Plans, IP Plans and ARC Cluster Development Plans shall also be disclosed by the proponents in the project sites and in the DAR website and reported to IPAC as part of their preparation and implementation of the safeguards documents. Similarly, project orientation will be conducted in the different ARC Clusters covered by the IPAC Project to update the stakeholders on the approved process and requirements for subprojects approval and project implementation.

CHAPTER 7 GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

GAD guiding principles provides that opportunities to participate in IPAC Project development initiatives/activities including agribusiness and rural enterprise development, credit and microfinance, market matching and investment linkaging and training programs shall be extended equally to men and women ARBs.

The right to join any cooperative or organization that aims to promote the interest of farmer-beneficiaries shall be made equally available to women and men alike. Likewise, participation of women and men farmer beneficiaries in their respective organizations particularly in the decision-making processes shall be encouraged and strengthened.

The project shall promote project implementers and farmers organizations' appreciation and knowledge of gender mainstreaming by providing orientation on the concepts and tools of Gender and Development such as Gender Sensitivity Training (GST) using Gender-Based Effectivity Skills Training (G-BEST) and other tools developed by DAR.

**INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS FOR AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS (IPAC)
PROJECT**

Environment and Social Management Framework

List of Annexes

1. Project Sites
 - 1a. Map of IPAC Project Area
2. Safeguards Screening Checklist
 - 2a. Negative List of Subprojects
3. ESMP for Infrastructures Template
 - 3a. Guidance on WB Safeguard Policy on Safety of Dams (OP 4.37) and ESMP Template for Small Dams
 - 3b. ESMP for Construction/Rehabilitation of Farm-to-Market Road
 - 3c. ESMP for Construction/Rehabilitation of Bridges
 - 3d. ESMP for Construction/Rehabilitation of Communal Irrigation Projects/Systems
 - 3e. ESMP for Construction/Rehabilitation of Potable Water Supply
 - 3f. ESMP for Construction of Multi-Purpose Buildings/Centers
 - 3g. ECOP Template for Small Infrastructure Subprojects
4. Chance Find Procedures
5. IEE Content and Outline
6. Masterlist of Displaced Persons
7. Summary of Assets and Livelihood Affected
8. Abbreviated Resettlement Plan Outline
9. List of Legal Documents for ROW
10. IPAC Project Resettlement Policy Framework
11. IPAC Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework
12. IPAC IPM Framework
13. ESMF Public Consultation Documentation

List of 50 ARC Clusters covered by IPAC Project

Region	Province		ARC Cluster		Municipalities		ARCs Covered		No. of Barangays		
					No.	Names	No.	Names	ARC	Non-ARC	Total
CAR	1	Abra	1	Abra Cluster I (South-Western Abra Mango Enterprise	5	Luba, Pilar, Manabo, Villaviciosa, and Tubo	5	Luba, Pilar, Manabo, Villaviciosa, and UTIP	14	33	47
	2	Benguet	2	Amburayan River Basin Cluster	9	Atok, Bakun, Kapangan, La Trinidad, Tuba, Mankayan, Sablan,	10	Atok, Bakun, Kapangan, La Trinidad SARC, Tabaan	66	28	94
I	3	La Union	3	PRATS ARC Connectivity Cluster	5	Agoo, Sto. Tomas, Pugo, Tubao, and	6	Macalvar Sur, PUSUNANG TATAY, Halog	22	116	138
	4	Pangasinan	4	Lower Agno River Basin Cluster	9	Alcala, Basista, Bautista, Bayambang, Malasiqui, San Carlos	13	Eastern Alcala, Basista, Vacante, Pripavilla, Sanlibo,	69	2	71
	5	Ilocos Sur	5	Upland ARC Cluster	6	Banayoyo, Lidlida, San Emilio, Salcedo, G. Del Pilar,	7	Taclin, Panaeus Berde, Sunrise, SODI, ALMA,	30	29	59
	6	Ilocos Norte	6	Rimat Ti Amiana	7	Dingras, Laoag,	8	Padong, Rocas,	43	46	89
II	7	Cagayan	7	Cagayan South ARC Cluster	6	Piat, Amulung, Solana,	9	NASUERTECA, Malaueg, MA	33	11	44
	8	Isabela	8	Hybrid Rice Production ARC Cluster	4	Aurora, Quezon, Roxas, and San Manuel	5	San Manuel Cluster, Aurora Cluster,	30	-	30
			9	Upland Crop Devt Cluster	4	San Guillermo, Echague, Jones, San	11	Bannawag Cluster, Dicamay Cluster,	53	15	68
	9	Nueva Vizcaya	10	ABAGATAN ARC Cluster	7	Aritao, Dupax del Norte, Dupax del Sur, Kasibu,	11	DABECO, CABONECO, Binuangan, MILA, Palabotan,	82	59	141

List of 50 ARC Clusters covered by IPAC Project

Region	Province		ARC Cluster		Municipalities		ARCs Covered		No. of Barangays		
					No.	Names	No.	Names	ARC	Non-ARC	Total
III	10	Bulacan	11	Masagana ARC Cluster	1	San Ildefonso	3	Upig, Palapala, and	6	3	9
	11	Bataan	12	Bataan Kagitingan II ARC Cluster	3	Dinalupihan, Hermosa, and Morong	4	MBBM Hermosa ARC, Saguing-Maligaya	22	1	23
	12	Nueva Ecija	13	Daloy ng Buhay ARC Cluster	3	Pantabangan, Rizal, and	3	Pantabangan, Across	23	7	30
			14	Singkaw ng Buhay ARC Cluster	3	Munoz, Talugtug, and	8	Munoz, Munoz 1, Munoz 2,	38	19	57
	13	Pampanga	15	Pampanga District IV ARC Cluster	3	San Luis, San Simon, and Apalit	4	San Jose, San Luis, Clustered	15	8	23
	14	Tarlac	16	Concepcion ARC Cluster	1	Concepcion	2	Tinang ARC and Sto.	4	41	45
	15	Zambales	17	Southern Zambales	2	San Marcelino	2	San Marcelino	8	24	32
IV-A	16	Batangas	18	BATAC/TALUPU	2	Balayan and Calatagan	2	TALUPU ARC and BATAC ARC	6	11	17
	17	Quezon I	19	Bundok Banahaw ARC Cluster	2	Candelaria and Sariaya	2	Kinatihan I and Concepcion-	2	6	8
	17	Quezon II	20	Bondoc Peninsula Coconut ARC Cluster	9	Buenavista, Catanauan, Macalelon, Gen. Luna, Mulanay, San Francisco,	19	SILDAKIN, Buenavista, Tuhian-San Pedro, Resettlement Camtin, SANSUNI,	70	-	70

List of 50 ARC Clusters covered by IPAC Project

Region	Province		ARC Cluster		Municipalities		ARCs Covered		No. of Barangays		
					No.	Names	No.	Names	ARC	Non-ARC	Total
IV-B	18	Marinduque	21	KAAKBAYAN ARC Cluster	1	Santa Cruz	3	Santa Cruz, Silangan	23	8	31
	19	Oriental Mindoro	22	OrMin District II ARC Cluster	4	Bansud, Bongabong, Gloria, and	4	MAROPA, Salcedo, Gloria, and	44	69	113
	20	Occidental Mindoro	23	Rizal Calintaan Cluster (renamed to MAGPATANY AG ARC Cluster)	2	Rizal and Calintaan	3	MAGSAMA, PARIZ, and New Dagupan/Ta nyag	8	2	10
	21	Palawan	24	Central Grains ARC	3	Aborlan, Narra, and	5	Iraan Isaub, Plaridel-	24	28	52
V	22	Albay	25	Albay Tres ARC Cluster	3	Oas, Polangui, and Libon	5	Lakeside and Six Hills, Big Six,	26	75	101
	23	Camarines Sur	26	Camarines Sur ARC Cluster	5	Baao, Bula, Pili, Ocampo, and Tigaon	10	Agdanan- San Rafael, Sto.Nino, BIAD II,	36	-	36
	24	Masbate	27	Western Corridor ARC	3	Aroroy, Balud, and	4	Lantangan, Mabuhay,	6	46	52
	25	Sorsogon	28	Casiguran ARC	1	Casiguran	2	Casiguran Cluster A	7	7	14
	26	Camarines Norte	29	Basud-San Lorenzo Ruiz Cluster	2	San Lorenzo Ruiz and Basud	3	San Isidro (Expanded), Matnog, and	12	29	41

List of 50 ARC Clusters covered by IPAC Project

Region	Province		ARC Cluster		Municipalities		ARCs Covered		No. of Barangays		
					No.	Names	No.	Names	ARC	Non-ARC	Total
VI	27	Aklan	30	Rice ARC Cluster (Aklan Rice Cluster 3)	9	Buruanga, Tangalan, Malinao, Ibajay, Makato,	9	BENTCH, Bugna (now Abante), Fatima, Ibajay	61	3	64
	28	Capiz	31	Capiz Sugarcane ARC Cluster	6	Maayon, Panitan, Pilar,	7	PAMACO, Capagao-Timpas,	17	13	30
	29	Iloilo	32	Passi-San Enrique	2	Passi and San Enrique	3	Jaguimitan, Sto.Tomas,	7	9	16
	30	Negros Occidental	33	HIMABINAIS A Cluster	3	Himamaylan, Binalbagan,	7	Payao, Biao, Carabalan,	7	54	61
			34	North Negros Sugarcane ARC Cluster	2	Cadiz and Manapla	3	Mabini, San Pablo and Tortosa	3	4	7
VII	31	Bohol	35	APC-SSD ARC Cluster	6	Alicia, Carmen, Dagohoy, Pilar, San Miguel, and Sierra	15	La Hacienda, Del Untaga Procyacap, KC, Estaca, PBD Pilar	45	75	120
	32	Cebu	36	Pinamungajan - Aloguisan - Barili ARC Cluster	4	Pinamunghaan, Aloguisan, Barili, and Carcar	4	Anopog-Camugao, ESSAKTO, Cabcaban, BaGuBuMan	20	48	68
	33	Negros Oriental	37	BAYBASTAC ARC Cluster	3	Bayawan City, Basay, and Santa	8	SDC Malinao, SDC Bal-os,	27	33	60

List of 50 ARC Clusters covered by IPAC Project

Region	Province		ARC Cluster		Municipalities		ARCs Covered		No. of Barangays		
					No.	Names	No.	Names	ARC	Non-ARC	Total
VIII	34	Eastern Samar	38	Sinirangan ARC Cluster	4	Can-avid, Taft, Sulat, and Dolores	5	Can-avid, Jicontol Valley, Parik, Sulat,	34	39	73
	35	Leyte	39	Leyte Dist. I ARC Cluster	6	Palo, Alangalang, San Miguel, Babatngon,	10	Alangalang 1, Babatngon I, Babatngon	27	15	42
	36	Northern Samar	41	Pambujan-San Roque-Mondragon-Lope De	4	Pambujan, San Roque, Mondragon, and Lope De	4	Mondragon, Pambujan, San Roque, and	16	66	82
	37	Samar (Western)	42	SOWSEED ARC Cluster	6	Basey, Calbiga, Marabut, Pinabacdao,	7	CALPINSET, Calbiga, Pahug Expanded,	72	86	158
X	38	Misamis Occidental	43	Tudela ARC Cluster (formerly	1	Tudela	3	Buencama, COSIBA, and SMART	11	20	31
XI	39	Davao del Norte	44	Davao del Norte ARC Cluster I	6	Asuncion, San Isidro, New Corella,	6	Cabaywa, COKISSSS, New Corella Cluster,	27	7	34
	40	Davao Oriental	46	Davao Oriental ARC Cluster	3	Mati, San Isidro, and Gov. Generoso	9	Pob.-Crispin dela Cruz, Tiblawan-Nangan,	25	38	63

List of 50 ARC Clusters covered by IPAC Project

Region	Province		ARC Cluster		Municipalities		ARCs Covered		No. of Barangays		
					No.	Names	No.	Names	ARC	Non-ARC	Total
XII	41	Sarangani	47	Katibayan ARC Cluster	3	Gen. Santos City, Alabel, Malapatan	4	Tingacan, BATODO, KAWAS and BARABAHAG YAN	9	5	14
ARMM	42	Maguindanao	48	Iranun ARC Cluster	4	Barira, Buldon, Matanog,	4	Maguindanao Resettlement Project No. 1	21	10	31
	43	Lanao del Sur	49	Unayan ARC Cluster	6	Bayang, Lumbatan, Lumbaca Unayan, Lumbayana gue, Sultan	6	Upper Bayang, Lumbatania n, Dilausan, Cabasaran, Sultan	35	99	134
	44	Basilan	50	Sahaya ARC Cluster	6	Lamitan City, Tipo-tipo, Ungkaya	7		8	49	57
	Total	44	50	203	203	301	301	1,328	1,457	2,785	

Screening Form for Potential Environmental & Social Safeguards Issues

This form is to be used by the IPAC Project Management Office (PMO) in screening proposed subprojects for their potential environmental and social safeguards impacts.

Note: One copy of this form and accompanying documentation is to be kept in the PMO and one sent to the Task Team Leader of the WB

Subproject Screening: Has the subproject been screened against the list of ineligible activities (negative list)? If yes and proposed activity is eligible, proceed. If no screening has been done, check the negative list in Annex 2a to conduct screening.

Subproject Name	
Subproject Location	
Subproject Proponent	
Subproject Type/Sector	
Estimated Investment	
Start/Completion Date	

Questions	Answer		If Yes WB Policy triggered	Documents requirement if Yes
	Yes	no		
Are the subproject impacts likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive ¹ , diverse or unprecedented? ² Please provide brief description:			<i>OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment</i>	Not eligible

¹ Sensitive (i.e., a potential impact is considered sensitive if it may be irreversible - e.g., lead to loss of a major natural habitat, or raise issues covered by OP 4.04, Natural Habitats; OP 4.36, Forests; OP 4.10, Indigenous Peoples; OP 4.11, Physical Cultural Resources; or OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement; or in the case of OP 4.09, when a project includes the manufacture, use, or disposal of environmentally significant quantities of pest control products);

² Examples of projects where the impacts are likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse or unprecedented are large scale infrastructure such as construction of new roads, railways, power plants, major urban development, water treatment, waste water treatment plants and solid waste collection and disposal etc.

Do the impacts affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works and are the significant adverse environmental impacts irreversible? Please provide brief description:			<i>OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment</i>	Not eligible
Is the proposed project likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts? ³ Please provide brief justification:			<i>OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment Category C</i>	ECOP (if involves repair of small infrastructure facilities)
Is the project neither a Category A nor Category C as defined above? ⁴ Please provide brief justification:			<i>OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment Category B</i>	IEE, ESMP
Are the project impacts likely to have significant adverse social impacts that are sensitive, diverse or unprecedented ⁵ ? Please provide brief description:			<i>OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment</i>	Not Eligible

³ Examples of projects likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts are supply of goods and services, technical assistance, simple repair of damaged structures etc.

⁴ Projects that do not fall either within OP 4.01 as a Category A or Category C can be considered as Category B. Examples of category B sub-projects include small scale *in-situ* reconstruction of infrastructure projects such as road rehabilitation and rural water supply and sanitation, etc.

⁵ Generally, sub projects with significant resettlement-related impacts should be categorized as A. Application of judgment is necessary in assessing the potential significance of resettlement-related impacts, which vary in scope and scale from sub project to sub project. Subprojects that would require physical relocation of residents or businesses, as well as sub projects that would cause any individuals to lose more than 10 percent of their productive land area, often are categorized as A. Scale may also be a factor, even when the significance of impacts is relatively minor. Sub projects affecting whole communities or relatively large numbers of persons (for example, more than 1,000 in total) may warrant categorization as A, especially for projects in which implementation capacity is likely to be weak. Sub projects that would require relocation of Indigenous Peoples, that would restrict their access to traditional lands or resources, or that would seek to impose changes to Indigenous Peoples' traditional institutions, are always likely to be categorized as A.

Will the project adversely impact physical cultural resources? ⁶ Please provide brief justification:			<i>OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources</i> Category B	ESMP/Chance Find Procedures
Will the project involve the conversion or degradation of non-critical natural habitats? Please provide brief justification:			<i>OP 4.04 Natural Habitats</i> Category B	IEE, ESMP
Will the project involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats ⁷ ?			<i>OP 4.04 Natural Habitats</i>	Not eligible
Does the sub-project construct a new dam or rely on the performance of an existing dam or a dam under construction?			<i>OP 4.37 Dam Safety</i> Category B	Only small dams are eligible - IEE, ESMP
Does the project procure pesticides (either directly through the project, or indirectly through on-lending, co-financing, or government counterpart funding), or may affect pest management in a way that harm could be done, even though the project is not envisaged to procure pesticides?			<i>OP4.09 Pest Management</i> Category B	IEE, ESMP with Pest Management Plan
Does the sub-project involve involuntary land acquisition, loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of income sources or means of livelihood? Please provide brief justification:			<i>OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement</i> Category B	Resettlement Action Plan
Are there any ethnic minority communities present in the sub project area and are likely to be affected by the proposed sub-project negatively or positively? Please provide brief justification:			<i>OP 4.10 Indigenous People</i> Category B	Indigenous Peoples Plan

⁶ Examples of physical cultural resources are archaeological or historical sites, including historic urban areas, religious monuments, structures and/or cemeteries particularly sites recognized by the government.

⁷ Subprojects that significantly convert or degrade critical natural habitats such as legally protected, officially proposed for protection, identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities, are ineligible for Bank financing.

Categorization of Subproject:

The objective of the categorization is to ensure that all social and environmental impacts are avoided, minimized or properly mitigated. The following are the criteria for project categorization:

Category B The activity has potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas – including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats, which are less adverse than subprojects that are anticipated to generate significant environmental impacts. As these impacts are site-specific, an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is required to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts. An Environmental Code of Practice (ECoP) is required to accompany the ESMP to provide the overall environmental management approach to contractors.

Category C The activity is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C subproject.

Conclusion and Safeguards Instruments Required:

The sub project is classified as a Category _____ project as per World Bank OP4.01, and the following safeguards instruments will be prepared to accompany the subproject proposal package:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

Certification

We certify that we have thoroughly examined all the potential adverse effects of this subproject. To the best of our knowledge, the subproject plan as described in the application and associated planning reports (e.g. ESMP, RAP), if any, will be adequate to avoid or minimize all adverse environmental and social impacts.

Reviewed/screened by:

PMO Team Representative:

Signature: _____

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

Negative List of Sub Projects under IPAC

1. Under the Rural Infrastructure Sub Component of IPAC Project the following rural infrastructure are not eligible for funding:
 - a. Subprojects that are likely to have significant adverse environmental and social impacts and are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented.
 - b. Subprojects whose impacts affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works and the significant adverse environmental impacts are irreversible.
 - c. Subprojects that involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats and those that have the potential to have significant impacts on the health and quality of critical natural ecosystems.
 - d. Proposed FMR subprojects that may pose environmental hazards such as:
 - Those that will pass prime agricultural land as classified under the SAFDZ areas;
 - Protected areas under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS);
 - Erosion prone area;
 - Areas that will need more than 1 meter high excavation and embankment which may cause erosion and flooding; and
 - Flood-prone areas
 - e. Proposed Communal Irrigation Projects:
 - With service area of more than 1,000 hectares;
 - Small River Impounding Project (SRIP); and
 - Deep well
 - f. Proposed Potable Water System (PWS) subprojects:
 - With distance of more than three (3) kilometers from the water source to the first household to be served by the project;
 - Level 3 Water System
2. Under the Matching Grant Program, there are non-eligible expenditures under the Grant proceeds, such as:
 - a. Salaries or payment for works and services provided to the project by the grant applicants or its members. However, such costs could be considered as a matching contribution from the applicant;
 - b. Any expenditures made prior to the date of signature of the Grant Agreement or after closure date of the project;

- c. Purchase, rent or leasing of land and existing buildings. However, such costs could be considered as a matching contribution of the applicant;
- d. Any expenditure related to the operating costs, which are expected to be the direct responsibility of the applicant. However, such costs could be considered as a matching contribution from the applicant;
- e. Payment of interest charges on loans of the organization;
- f. Any expenditure made in countries that is not a member of the World Bank for goods produced in and services supplied from such countries; and
- g. Any expenditure with hazardous impact on the environment.

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Eligible Rural Infrastructure Sub-projects
 (_____ ARC Cluster, Municipality of _____ Province of _____ Region _____)

<i>Potential Impacts</i>	<i>Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures</i>	<i>Monitoring Parameter</i>	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>Implementation Schedule</i>	<i>Cost and Source of Funds</i>
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE (Social Preparation, Land/ROW Acquisition and Damage Compensation, Hiring, Procurement)					
In Compliance with: WB Policies on Involuntary Resettlement, IPs, Gender and Development and Public Disclosure; GOP: RA 7192 Women in Development Nation Building; RA7160 Local Government Code, RA 7279 UDHA, RA 8371 IPRA and RA 8974 on ROW					
Lack of information and/or low participation of the community, particularly women, in sub-project planning and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold consultative meetings with equal representation of men and women, with project beneficiaries and affected persons on the sub-project components and management plan - Prior coordination and consultation with women's groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof* of prior coordination, consultation, participation in various stages of the project starting from planning activities to operation and maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General community ▪ Focused women's groups <p>*Proof: e.g. Attendance Sheet, Minutes of Meetings Copy of Presentation Materials (to validate content and coverage of disclosure/consultation)</p>	LGU/Proponent to take the lead in coordination and consultations, particularly the Municipal Social Welfare Department and the Community Relation Officers	<p><u>Both measures and monitoring to be done as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During sub-project conceptualization and initial design ▪ Prior to finalization of the sub-project design ▪ Prior to construction 	<p>Consultative meetings to be held about 3x prior to construction</p> <p>P50/meeting x 50 pax/mtg x 3 meetings x 2 sectoral groupings (one general, one women) x ____ barangays = P_____</p>
Land or ROW acquisition, damages to crops and other structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disclosure of WB Involuntary Resettlement and compensation guidelines, e.g. market value as basis for pricing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of prior consultation and disclosure on WB/GOP guidelines for compensation - Presence of compensation 	LGU to facilitate the consultations, disclosure, preparation of compensation	All activities to be implemented prior to construction	Consultative meetings for disclosure and package drafting to be held about 2x

<i>Potential Impacts</i>	<i>Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures</i>	<i>Monitoring Parameter</i>	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>Implementation Schedule</i>	<i>Cost and Source of Funds</i>
	<p>of land or crops and other properties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare compensation package for land or ROW acquisition, and/or crop damage compensation, based on prior consultation with project-affected persons - Secure Deed of Donation or Quit Claim on land /other properties - Payment of compensation prior to construction works 	<p>package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of compensation/ payment before construction works 	<p>packages and payment of compensation</p>		<p>prior to construction,</p> <p>P50/meeting x 50 pax/mtg x 2 meetings x ___barangays or sectors = P_____</p>
Entry of external workforce	Give hiring preference to qualified local community residents, particularly those who will be displaced	Proof of local residence, e.g. Community Tax Certificate (CTC) or certificate of residence issued by the Brgy. Captain	LGU to facilitate arrangements for local hiring	Prior to construction	No additional ESMP cost for hiring from the locality
Possible illegal or unauthorized sourcing of construction materials	Procure construction materials from sources with valid environmental sources, i.e. for sand and gravel, from those with DENR-MGB/EMB permits; for timber resources, from those with valid DENR-FMB/EMB permits	Presence and validity of environmental permits and/or license of sources of construction materials: to be monitored prior to award to every contractor	LGU Municipal Project Office (MPO)	Every procurement activity prior to construction	No additional ESMP Cost, as this requirement is part of the Standard Operating Procedure in the WB/GOP Procurement Guidelines

<i>Potential Impacts</i>	<i>Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures</i>	<i>Monitoring Parameter</i>	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>Implementation Schedule</i>	<i>Cost and Source of Funds</i>
CONSTRUCTION PHASE (Mobilization, Construction Proper, Demobilization)					
1.1.1 Physical Environment: Land					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destabilization of slopes and soil erosion due to earthworks - River bank erosion due to earthworks along rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schedule the construction works during the relatively drier months - Implement appropriate erosion control, slope stabilization and protection measures - Vegetative stabilization of the sloping areas - Designate a Spoils Storage Area near the construction site - In slopes & other suitable places along the roadside, trees & grass should be planted. On sections with high filling and deep cutting their slopes should be covered by stone walls and planted with grass, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of erosion control, slope stabilization and protection structures in the site - Absence of massive erosion induced by the construction works 	<p>Contractors to include in their bids the estimate of stabilization and erosion control measures;</p> <p>Contractors to implement and the LGUs to supervise the Contractors</p>	<p>Erosion control and stabilization measures shall be implemented simultaneously with construction works.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vegetative stabilization estimate: P5,000/hectare * _____ sub-projects = P _____/ha - No additional ESMP cost for Mechanical or Engineering measures for soil erosion control and slope stabilization, as these are integrated in Sub-project design and cost for roads with critical slope.
1.1.2 Physical Environment: Hydrology					
Obstruction of natural and redirected flow of water during	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leave enough channel for unobstructed river flow - Follow natural drainage 	Presence of culverts properly placed along natural	Contractors to implement while the LGU	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost; Drainage and installation of culverts are integrated in the

<i>Potential Impacts</i>	<i>Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures</i>	<i>Monitoring Parameter</i>	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>Implementation Schedule</i>	<i>Cost and Source of Funds</i>
construction works along roads and flood control works	paths when constructing road drainage canals and installing culverts	drainage paths	supervises the Contractors		sub-project cost, being part of the standard design.
1.1.3 Physical Environment: Water Quality					
In compliance with: WB G Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines; GOP: RA 9275 Clean Water Act; DENR AO 2005-10					
Increase in total suspended solids, browning and turbidity of the receiving water body due to soil erosion/ increase in run-off from construction sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same measures to control soil erosion; - Supplemental measure along the river, if needed: silt traps to minimize downstream siltation - Limestone and coal ash should be stacked together, fenced by bricks or an earth wall, and kept away from water - In sections along the river, earth and stone should be properly disposed of so as not to block rivers or cause adverse impacts on water quality - All justifiable measures will be taken to prevent the water produced in construction from entering into rivers and irrig. Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of soil erosion control measures - Temporal/Short-term browning or turbidity of the river - # public complaints received by Proponent/ Contractor 	Contractors to implement while the LGU supervises the Contractors	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost. Silt trap may be installed only as needed, supplemental to the soil erosion control measures. Will only need voluntary community labor or construction workers may devote certain number of hours for the task. The materials, e.g. rocks, may be sourced around the sub-project site.
Increase in BOD load and debris in the water body due to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of sanitary facilities to workers - Provision of garbage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of sanitary and waste segregation/ containment facilities 	Contractors to implement while the LGU supervises	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost if rental or construction of

<i>Potential Impacts</i>	<i>Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures</i>	<i>Monitoring Parameter</i>	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>Implementation Schedule</i>	<i>Cost and Source of Funds</i>
improper disposal of sanitary and solid waste from the workers' base camp	facilities to workers to allow them to segregate, and properly dispose biodegradables from non-bio-degradables. – Drinking water should meet DENR standards	– No indiscriminately scattered solid waste	the Contractors		bunkhouse or base camp includes the sanitary and waste disposal facilities (P5,000/ SP x _____SPs = P _____
Contamination by oil and grease and fuel spills from heavy equipment and storage areas	– Provide oil and grease traps upstream of any run-off discharge from the sub-project to the water bodies – Provide ring canals around fuelling tanks/ motor pool/ maintenance areas – Collect used oils in containers and sell to licensed recyclers	– No visible oil and grease film on water bodies – # public complaints received by Proponent/ Contractor	Contractors to implement while the LGU supervises the Contractors	Daily operations	Nil cost of improvised temporary ring canals around area of storage of fuel drum containers of fuel : P5,000 x ___ sub-projects = P_____
1.1.4 Physical Environment: Air Quality					
In compliance with: WB Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines; GOP: RA 8749 Clean Air Act; DAO 2000-81; PD 984 Pollution Control Act – Noise Levels (DENR/LLDA/ARMM regulation)					
Increase in suspended dust particulates along unpaved roads, and obnoxious gas and particulate emissions and noise levels from heavy equipment operations within the vicinity of the construction and	– Minimize night-time construction activities – Wet areas of dust sources to minimize discomfort to nearby residents – Control of vehicle speed to lessen suspension of road dust – Delivery equipment should be covered with tarpaulin sheets	– Qualitative ambient noise levels within residential standards (based on comparative levels of sound in the natural environment) – Presence of truck cover during deliveries – Records of M&R of equipment – Records of annual	Contractors to implement while the LGU supervises the Contractors	Daily operations	Water spraying: only when needed; Expected to be nil since the households are far from the roads and the activities will only be rehabilitation

<i>Potential Impacts</i>	Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>Implementation Schedule</i>	Cost and Source of Funds
along the transport route of the heavy equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> or any equivalent - Regular M&R of equipment - Contractor to present proof of compliance with emission standards as part of the annual vehicle registration process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> registration of vehicle - # of people's complaints on disturbance caused by construction at a level disrupting their normal level of activities 			
1.1.5 Biological Environment					
In compliance with: GOP: PD 705 (Forestry Code)					
Localized tree cutting or vegetation clearing, and disturbance to wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prior acquisition of Tree Cutting Permit - Compliance with conditions in secured permits - - Implementation of tree planting around the facility (at the school site) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of permit - Compliance with conditions of TCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LGU or Contractor may apply for the permits - Contractors to implement while the LGU supervises the Contractors 	Daily operations	Permit acquisition cost, about: P2,000 x _____SPs = P _____, total one-time application, including meetings and follow ups, and compliance with condition on disposition of the cut trees (e.g. may be requested by LGU from the DENR for use in the school to be constructed)
Temporal smothering of aquatic life due to siltation from earthworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is a residual secondary impact of increased siltation which cannot be avoided but can be lessened in gravity thru the implementation of soil erosion control measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of soil erosion control measures - No fish kills due to smothering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LGU or Contractor may apply for the permits - Contractors to implement while the LGU supervises the 	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost. Integrated in soil erosion control measures.

<i>Potential Impacts</i>	<i>Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures</i>	<i>Monitoring Parameter</i>	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>Implementation Schedule</i>	<i>Cost and Source of Funds</i>
			Contractors		
Temporal smothering of aquatic life due to siltation from earthworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is a residual secondary impact of increased siltation which cannot be avoided but can be lessened in gravity thru the implementation of soil erosion control measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of soil erosion control measures - No fish kills due to smothering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LGU or Contractor may apply for the permits - Contractors to implement while the LGU supervises the Contractors 	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost. Integrated in soil erosion control measures.
Social Environment					
Obstruction of public access through the road rehabilitation area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide access thru the road rehabilitation site by proper scheduling of rehab works along the road and/or assigning a barangay tanod to handle traffic management of pedestrian and vehicles - Provide alternate route 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of alternate access route - Allocation of space along road to allow passage of pedestrians and vehicles to pass through during rehab works - Presence of barangay tanod for traffic management - Presence of heavy traffic in road approach or along the road being rehabilitated - # public complaints received by Proponent/ Contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor's project management and self-monitoring - LGU/ Community-based monitoring and assignment of barangay tanod for traffic management 	Daily operations	No additional ESMP Cost: BgyTanod to be provided by the LGU
Increased health risk due to improper disposal or lack of facilities for management of solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same measures for Water Quality to provide sanitary facilities and waste management facilities for construction workers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same parameters for Water Quality control - Proper timing and frequency of barangay defogging (when deemed necessary by the 	LGU/IA and settlers to enter into MOA on ESW Mgt	Daily operations	No additional ESMP Cost – addressed by the Water Quality measures while

<i>Potential Impacts</i>	<i>Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures</i>	<i>Monitoring Parameter</i>	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>Implementation Schedule</i>	<i>Cost and Source of Funds</i>
waste and sewage during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion of the construction worker's base camps in the barangay defogging to eliminate disease vectors, if solid waste is observed to have accumulated to alarming levels 	<p>LGUs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # public complaints received by Proponent/ Contractor 			defogging is a standard barangay activity
Increased community hazards of vehicular accidents due to construction works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide appropriate warning signs and lighting - Heavy equipment to observe traffic rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of signages and lighting - # of accidents/ near-accidents reported to the barangay - # of public complaint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor's project management and self-monitoring - LGU/ Community-based monitoring 	Daily operations	Signages cost allocation: P2,000 x _____SPs = P_____ (Normally ,signages are standard costs of construction works, so this measure should not be attributed as an additional ESMP Cost)
Exposure of workers to emergency or hazards of flashfloods along river	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schedule the construction works preferably during the drier months - Install early warning system to inform workers to take extra precaution during unexpected rainy periods, e.g. a barangay resident living upslope to send a message on heavy rains and possible heavy flows at the headwaters. Communication may be thru text or cell phone call or thru sending a messenger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of designated residents upslope to provide the information or signal. - Presence of system (procedures and timing) of communication to be observed by the LGU and the contractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor's project management and self-monitoring - LGU/ Community-based monitoring and assignment of barangay residents to provide the early warning/signal. 	Daily operations, particularly during heavy rains.	No additional ESMP Cost – This is considered barangay volunteer or counterpart task, which is expected to happen only very occasionally or even rarely, although the impacts are very serious if the measure is not

<i>Potential Impacts</i>	Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>Implementation Schedule</i>	Cost and Source of Funds
	to the sub-project site.				installed and not effectively done.
1.1.5.1.1 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE					
1.1.6 Physical: Land					
For irrigation SP: Leaching of soil nutrients and changes in soil characteristics due to excessive application of irrigation water, or due to improper/excessive use of agro-chemicals	ISA will regulate use of irrigation water and charge water usage fees, a deterrent to excessive use of water.	Records on water withdrawals and distributed to the service area	CIS ISA to manage the imposition and collection of water usage fees	From the initial operation of the CIS facility	No Additional ESMP Cost: This is part of sub-project institutional plan
1.1.7 Physical: Hydrology					
Reduction of downstream water supply, especially during peak season, resulting to disruption or deprivation of other water users downstream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renew NWRB clearance/water permits annually - Ensure there is good upper watershed management thru coordination with the DENR or taking initiatives in forest cover protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of renewed annual permit from NWRB - Records of upper watershed status - Records of upper watershed management activities by the DENR or the LGU 	ISA to apply for the permit renewal	Annual	Cost of permit renewal and coordination with the DENR annually: P5,000/yr
Obstruction of water flow due to aggregation of garbage at the head works or at the check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular removal of debris and other waste that may obstruct water flow - Designation of local community volunteers who will maintain the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of accumulated garbage at the check/ control gates - List of IA members to do volunteer work on maintenance on solid waste management of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IA to inventory list of volunteer members - IA to do self mgt. and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measure: Designate at the start of operation - Daily operations on waste mgt 	No additional ESMP Cost: IA representative to be under the volunteer program

<i>Potential Impacts</i>	<i>Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures</i>	<i>Monitoring Parameter</i>	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>Implementation Schedule</i>	<i>Cost and Source of Funds</i>
gates/ control gates of the irrigation system	housekeeping of the irrigation distribution system	the CIS	monitoring		
Obstruction of run-off along drainage canals causing the run-off to flow across the road surface, which may lead to erosion of the road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular removal of debris, logs, and other materials along drainage canals so that no clogging occurs 	No visible obstructions to the water flow, e.g. no debris along the water flow	OMC shall designate a barangay tanod to oversee the maintenance of the drainage canals along the road	Weekly or monthly or as the need arises, particularly after heavy rains	No additional ESMP cost: Collection of obstructions and drainage canal inspections are part of the regular job description for designated barangay personnel
1.1.8 Physical: Water Quality					
In compliance with: WB G Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines; GOP: RA 9275 Clean Water Act; DENR AO 2005-10					
Agro-chemical contamination of surface and groundwater due to excessive or improper application of fertilizers and pesticides in the irrigation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of the irrigation water near the downstream part of the service area prior to exit to natural waterways - Analysis of the groundwater within the influence of the service area - Periodic analysis of the soil to pre-empt potential soil toxicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of water and soil analysis - Compliance to Clean Water Act standards 	ISA to coordinate with the DA for sampling of the CIS service area, or the ISA may also request the DENR to conduct groundwater sampling	Semi-annual or annual sampling: the controls are actually already put in place thru the regulation on the use of agro-chemicals and their application	Water and soil analysis part of DA monitoring program, or the DENR may be requested to sample exit points as part of their source monitoring Estimated budget for annual analysis: P500/sample x 4 quadrant sample areas x 3 sample types (surface water, groundwater and

<i>Potential Impacts</i>	<i>Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures</i>	<i>Monitoring Parameter</i>	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>Implementation Schedule</i>	<i>Cost and Source of Funds</i>
					soil) x once a year: P6,000 annually/CIS
In Compliance with: WB OP4.09 Pest Management; GOP: PD 1144 Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority regulations					
Increased use of agro-chemicals (pesticides and fertilizers) due to more intensive cropping within the irrigable service area, given the availability of regular and adequate irrigation water and improved irrigation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use only the agro-chemicals allowed/ cleared by the Phil Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority - Controlled and proper timing of application of agrochemicals based on an Integrated Pest and Crop Management (IPCM) Program which the ISA can formulate with the assistance of the DA - Training of the farmers on the proper selection, dosage and timing of agro-chem applications to ensure optimum absorption by the plant and soil - Introduce the use of organic fertilizer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of FPA-cleared agro-chemicals to be used in the _____ subproject Presence of IPCM Program - Program for Farmers' Training and proof of attendance and demonstration of acquired skills 	ISA to coordinate with the DA on IPCM Training	Schedule of training depends on the ISA's continuing development program for its farmer beneficiaries (at least one training a year is proposed)	No additional ESMP cost. Training package is integrated in the Support Services component module package.
SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT					
In Compliance with: WB Policies on Involuntary Resettlement, Indigenous Peoples, Gender and Development, and Public Disclosure; GOP: RA 9172 Women in Development and Nation Building; RA7160 Local Government Code, RA 7279 UDHA, RA 8371 IPRA					
Lack of participation of women in sub-project operation and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustain women's involvement thru coordination/conduct of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof* of coordination and participation of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LGU/Proponent to take the lead in coordination and 	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost: Part of day-to-day management of

<i>Potential Impacts</i>	Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>Implementation Schedule</i>	Cost and Source of Funds
maintenance of the sub-project	<p>activities and facilitation of some meetings in relation to the operation of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OMC for access infra - Irrigators' Service Association (ISA) - Barangay Waterworks and Sanitation Association (BAWASA) for PWS - School Board - Local Health Office - Local Social Welfare Office - IP Organizations - Multi-purpose Cooperative - Other people's associations 	<p>* Proof: e.g. Attendance Sheet, Minutes of Meetings, Inventory of roles and tasks assumed by women</p>	<p>consultations, particularly the Municipal Social Welfare Department and the Community Relation Officers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ISA, BAWASA and School Board to handle the women's participation program for their women members 		the associations
Induce an increase in agricultural activity in previously inaccessible farm areas along the newly constructed or newly improved roads, which may cause improper land preparations resulting to damage to road drainage and shoulder	Training to ARBs on proper land preparations and agricultural techniques, especially in sloping areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of soil erosion/ accumulation in road drainage canals and shoulders - - Number of ARBs trained 	LGU to coordinate with DAR/DA on training, in consultation with the agrarian reform organizations within the ARC Cluster	Based on the ARC Cluster Development Plan	No additional ESMP cost. Training can be integrated in the cost for continuing development program of the ARBs under IPAC Project.
IV. ABANDONMENT PHASE					

**GUIDANCE ON WB SAFEGUARD POLICY ON SAFETY OF DAMS (OP 4.37)
AND ESMP TEMPLATE FOR SMALL DAMS**

The Bank OP 4.37 shall be triggered for water impoundment and similar water reservoirs. Most of the guidelines for mini-dam projects are in the template Environmental Management Plan and the Environmental Codes of Practice in previous Annexes. Occupational health and safety measures are also incorporated in the ECOPs above. This Annex provides additional guidance in addressing the Bank OP 4.09 and BP 4.37 and its Annex A. On the other hand, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources has environmental requirements for dams based on reservoir flooded area and water storage capacity and power facilities based on total power production capacity. The borrower and the sub-borrowers shall comply with these guidelines. .

A. WB OP 4.37 – Safety of Dams (Revised April 2012)

1. For the life of any dam, the owner is responsible for ensuring that appropriate measures are taken and sufficient resources provided for the safety of the dam, irrespective of its funding sources or construction status. Because there are serious consequences if a dam does not function properly or fails, the Bank is concerned about the safety of new dams it finances and existing dams on which a Bank-financed project is directly dependent.

Small Dams

2. The IPAC project will only finance small dams as defined under OP 4.37. The Bank distinguishes between small and large dams.
 - (a) Small dams are normally less than 15 meters in height. This category includes, for example, farm ponds, local silt retention dams, and low embankment tanks.
3. For small dams, generic dam safety measures designed by qualified engineers are usually adequate. The task team will agree on appropriate safety measures with the Borrower, will ensure the involvement of qualified engineers, and will confirm that the environmental assessment (EA) for the project has determined that there would be no risk or negligible risk of significant adverse impacts due to potential failure of the structure to local communities and assets, including assets to be financed as part of the proposed project. Based on such determination potential adverse impacts would be addressed through [OP/BP 4.01](#), *Environmental Assessment* and not [OP/BP 4.37](#), and measures will be included in the Environmental Management Plan or Environmental and Social Management Framework, as applicable, in accordance with [OP/BP 4.01](#), *Environmental Assessment*.

Definition of New and Existing Dams and Dams under Construction

4. When the Bank finances a project that includes the construction of a new dam, it requires that the dam be designed and its construction supervised by experienced and competent professionals. It also requires that the borrower adopt and implement certain dam safety measures for the design, bid tendering, construction, operation, and maintenance of the dam and associated works.
5. The Bank may finance the following types of projects that do not include a new dam but will rely on the performance of an existing dam or a dam under construction (DUC): power stations or water supply systems that draw directly from a reservoir controlled by an existing dam or a DUC; diversion dams or hydraulic structures downstream from an existing dam or a DUC, where failure of the upstream dam could cause extensive damage to or failure of the new Bank-funded structure; and irrigation or water supply projects that will depend on the storage and operation of an existing dam or a DUC for their supply of water and could not function if the dam failed. Projects in this category also include operations that require increases in the capacity of an existing dam, or changes in the characteristics of the impounded materials, where failure of the existing dam could cause extensive damage to or failure of the Bank-funded facilities.
6. If such a project, as described in para. 7, involves an existing dam or DUC in the borrower's territory, the Bank requires that the borrower arrange for one or more independent dam specialists to (a) inspect and evaluate the safety status of the existing dam or DUC, its appurtenances, and its performance history; (b) review and evaluate the owner's operation and maintenance procedures; and (c) provide a written report of findings and recommendations for any remedial work or safety-related measures necessary to upgrade the existing dam or DUC to an acceptable standard of safety.
7. The Bank may accept previous assessments of dam safety or recommendations of improvements needed in the existing dam or DUC if the borrower provides evidence that (a) an effective dam safety program is already in operation, and (b) full-level inspections and dam safety assessments of the existing dam or DUC, which are satisfactory to the Bank, have already been conducted and documented.
8. Necessary additional dam safety measures or remedial work may be financed under the proposed project. When substantial remedial work is needed, the Bank requires that (a) the work be designed and supervised by competent professionals, and (b) the same reports and plans as for a new Bank-financed dam be prepared and implemented. For high-hazard cases involving significant and complex remedial work, the Bank also requires that a panel of independent experts be employed on the same basis as for a new Bank-financed dam.
9. When the owner of the existing dam or DUC is an entity other than the borrower, the borrower enters into agreements or arrangements providing for the measures to be undertaken by the owner.

C. DENR REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL DAMS

10. The Revised Procedural Manual for DENR Administrative Order No. 03-30 or the Implementing Rules and Regulations of PD 1586 or the Philippine Environmental Impact System have the following requirements:

Group II – Non-Environmentally Critical Projects (non-ECPs) in Environmentally Critical Areas (ECAs). An Initial Environmental Examination Report (IEER) is required for minor dams with a reservoir flooded area less than 25 ha of reservoir flooded area and less than 20 million cu. M. of water storage capacity.

Template of Environment and Social Management Plan for Small Dams

Project Phase	Valued Eco system Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Institu-tional Responsi-bility	Preparation/ Monitoring Schedule	Costs
Project Siting/ Planning	Project development and Site conditions	Change in original conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a Project Development Master Plan and Site Management and Rehabilitation Plan 	Proponent	Feasibility study (FS)	FS cost
	Land	Change in land use affecting farming and other traditional uses of the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult the zoning plans and regulations of the concerned local government units Conduct proper valuation of assets and resources that will be damaged or lost and provide proper compensation for these 	Proponent	Feasibility study (FS)	FS cost
	Land	Land disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control installations and measures- Map the existing topography and changes to the landform for each segment for protection. Map should identify areas which are easily erodible, such as highly erodible soils, steep slopes, haul roads or bare areas and prepare protection measures. 	Proponent	Feasibility study (FS)	FS cost
	Soils and hydrogeology	Sediment run-off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of soil protection measures 	Proponent	Feasibility study (FS)	FS cost
	Water	Possible loss of aquatic, wetland or terrestrial habitat due to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the site selection process, take into account the value of the area to be flooded. 	Proponent	Feasibility study (FS)	FS cost
	Water	Alteration of water flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the site selection process, choose site that will require no or minimum diversion of water flows 	Proponent	Feasibility study (FS)	FS cost

	Physical Cultural Resources	Loss of historical, archeological and cultural resources, displacement of indigenous groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During site selection, avoid sites with historical, archeological and cultural value or occupied by tribal/indigenous people • In site selection, consult the Philippines National Museum-Cultural Properties Division and their maps to determine areas with possible historical, archeological and cultural value, so as to avoid these • Proper relocation of the tribal/indigenous group, if inevitable, on areas where they can retain their lifestyle and customs, with adequate compensation will be provided for resources & livelihoods • PCR management plan in ESMP when PCR identified 	Proponent	Feasibility study (FS)	FS cost
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Project Phase	Valued Eco system Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	Preparation/ Monitoring Schedule	Costs
Project Siting/Planning	People	Displacement of people living within the site where the facility will be constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of people to a suitable area Proper compensation will be provided for the resources lost 	Proponent	Feasibility study (FS)	FS cost
	Landscape	Visual impact thus affecting tourism and decreasing the aesthetic value of the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During site selection process, consider the aesthetic value of the area – avoid environmentally critical areas. Consult the DENR to determine no go zones such as critical natural habitats. For environmentally critical areas ensure that site is within buffer zone 	Proponent	Feasibility study (FS)	FS cost
	Ecology	Loss of important fish and other aquatic species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During site selection process, avoid sites are natural habitats for important endemic fish and other aquatic species 	Proponent	Feasibility study (FS)	FS cost
Project Design	Environmental quality	Pollutant emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select the proper equipment and the best available technology for controlling pollution emissions that will be able to comply with the Philippine Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act and national air and water quality standards/guidelines set by DENR 	Proponent	Feasibility study (FS)	FS cost
	Environmental quality	Noise generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design the power plant to reduce noise to acceptable limits (for residential areas 50 decibels at peak hours and 40 decibels during the wee hours in the morning) outside the perimeter of the power plant Sound proofing of the generator housing 	Proponent	Feasibility study (FS)	FS cost
	Landscape	Environmental aesthetics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design of the facility should consider the preservation of environmental aesthetics 	Proponent	Feasibility study (FS)	FS cost
	Ecology	Disturbance of vegetation and wildlife due to habitat loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In designing the route of transmission lines and access roads, take into consideration the location of 	Proponent	Feasibility study (FS)	FS cost

Project Phase	Valued Ecosystem Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Costs
Project Design			sensitive or valuable ecosystems • Use of existing roads, alignment selection and planning and reforestation	Proponent	Detailed Engineering Design (DED)	DED cost
	Ecology	Fish injuries caused by passing through the turbine or any sharp part of the structure; obstruction to movement of aquatic life resulting to loss of aquatic species	The design of the small dam must be such that fish must not be ingested into the turbine (so the mesh of the trashrack must be fine enough) and there must be a water passage by-passing the facility (fish by-pass) at all times so that fish can migrate up or downstream • To enable fish to pass upstream, the construction of a fish ladder might be needed, e.g., a series of pools one above the other, with water overflowing from the higher ones to the lower ones to enable fish to jump up from one pool to the next	Proponent	DED	DED cost
	Land	Buffer zone	• Mark out an adequate buffer zone as per DENR and local government regulations to prevent nuisances/damages to nearby communities and properties	Proponent	DED	DED cost
	Water	Siltation that can cause blockage of the flow and diversion of the river/stream and damage to the penstocks, valves, sluice gates of the small dam	• • Design the intake in such a way as to avoid silt being deposited around it, which would impede the flow to the turbine • Incorporate settling basins into the headrace channel in order to prevent and remove silt being deposited around the intake	Proponent	DED	DED cost
	Water	Water quality: thermal stratification, turbidity and temperature changes, oxygen depletion and anoxic waters	• N/A for small dams without reservoirs • Selective or multi-level water intakes or structures for re-oxygenation downstream of the reservoir	Proponent	DED	DED cost

Project Phase	Valued Ecosystem Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Costs
Project Design	Water	Loss/creation of aquatic habitat due to altered thermal regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design consideration of the facility 	Proponent	DED	DED cost
	Water	Competition for water use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the river is also used for irrigation, the design of the mini- facility must allow for water to be removed from the river for crop irrigation • The design of the weir and intake structures must allow the diversion of the correct water river flow volume whether the river is in low or high flow condition. • Payment of compensation for adversely affected water users of the same river used for the mini-dam facility. 	Proponent	DED	DED cost

Project Construction	Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid wastes and toxic and hazardous wastes from construction, e.g., grease, oil, etc • Possible generation of domestic waste due to temporary quarters or barracks and field office built for construction workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with RA 9003 for solid wastes • Set-up temporary disposal mechanism within the construction area and properly dispose the generated solid wastes • Contactor and its workers to observe proper housekeeping, sanitation and waste minimization. • Compliance with RA 6969 for toxic and hazardous wastes • All hazardous (ignitable, reactive, flammable, radioactive, corrosive and toxic) materials must be stored in clearly labeled containers or vessels 	Proponent w/ contractor	DED	Construction cost

Project Phase	Valued Ecosystem Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Costs
Project Construction			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire prevention systems and secondary containment should be provided for storage facilities to prevent fires or the release of hazardous materials to the environment • Proper disposal of domestic waste will be observed by the proponent and contractors 	Proponent w/ contractor	Contractor's Monthly report	Construction cost
	Environmental quality	Accumulation of solid wastes (vegetation) from clearing and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper disposal of the generated solid wastes will be observed • Recover merchantable timbers 	Proponent w/ contractor	Contractor's Monthly report	Construction cost
	Air	Dust generation during land preparation activities (i.e. excavation works and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sprinkling of water on roads and site to minimize dust 	Proponent w/ contractor	Contractor's Monthly report	Construction cost
	Ecology	Disturbance of vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All clearing activities will be carried out in a manner such that damage or disruption to vegetation is minimized. • All trees that will be cut will be properly compensated • Relevant permits will be secured from concerned agencies prior to cutting • Recover merchantable timbers • Reforestation within the periphery of the facility 	Proponent w/ contractor	Contractor's Monthly report	Construction cost
	Ecology	Disturbance of wildlife and rare and endangered species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A "No Hunting" policy from the contractor to minimize the potential increase for wildlife hunting and poaching due to temporary increase of workers in the area • Avoid areas that are considered as environmentally critical areas 	Proponent w/ contractor	Contractor's Monthly report	Construction cost

Project Phase	Valued Ecosystem Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Costs
Project Construction	Noise control	Noise associated with blasting, land clearing and preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noisy activities will be limited during the daytime to avoid annoyance to community. Proper scheduling of noisy construction activities during day time. Use mufflers for noisy equipment Use blasting mats, noise silencers Use warning devices for blasting activities 	Proponent w/ contractor	Contractor's Monthly report	Construction cost
	Environmental quality	Soil and/or groundwater pollution due to routine and accidental release of chemicals/pollutants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with national laws, e.g., RA 6969 and related laws and international regulations concerning hazardous materials such as the IFC Hazardous Materials Management, for materials like used batteries (storage, processing, disposal, transportation) 	Proponent w/ contractor	Contractor's Monthly report	Construction cost
	Environmental quality	Spoils from excavation works and construction materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper disposal of solid wastes and proper housekeeping will be initiated by the proponent and contractors 	Proponent w/ contractor	Contractor's Monthly report	Construction cost
	Land	Erosion caused by building roads or structures on steep slope and increased sedimentation from digging activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ slope stabilization methods on areas of steep slope Employ safety measures to minimize erosion Establishment of sediment traps 	Proponent w/ contractor	Contractor's Monthly report	Construction cost
	Landscape	The natural landscape of the project site will be altered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reforestation of areas to replace those taken up by the construction of the access roads, the dam facility and ancillary facilities 	Proponent w/ contractor	Contractor's Monthly report	Construction cost
	Ecology	Loss of aquatic habitat due to excavation work in watercourses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid or reduce construction activities during breeding or spawning seasons of sensitive species 	Proponent w/ contractor	Contractor's Monthly report	Construction cost

Project Phase	Valued Ecosystem Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Costs
Project Operation	Environmental quality	Threat to public health if domestic solid waste generated from the operation not properly disposed of.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Solid Waste Management Plan which includes recycling, proper housekeeping and waste disposal will be formulated and implemented. 	Proponent	Quarterly self-monitoring report	Operation & maintenance (O&M) cost
	Water	Upon transformation into an impoundment, there is possible reduction of capacity for self-cleaning of the water (oxygen depletion, increase in nutrient content)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addition of re-oxygenation devices downstream of water impoundment 	Proponent	Quarterly self-monitoring report	O&M cost
	Water	Drying out of riverbed between the intake and the outlet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure water level is maintained to keep riverbed submerged at all times 	Proponent	Quarterly self-monitoring	O&M cost
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water pollution by domestic effluent from the administration building. • Water pollution due to emission of pollutants during operation and maintenance practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effluent will be treated in a conventional septic system • Treat domestic effluents in an adequate septic tank system (at least 3-chambers) • Provide adequate wastewater treatment facilities 	Proponent	Quarterly self-monitoring report	O&M cost
	Water	Potential change of sedimentation; flowing water in the river may carry small sediments that can cause accumulation of organic matter and acidification of waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular cleaning of the settling pond will be conducted to prevent siltation and to remove large organic debris before any incipient decomposition occurs. • Remove sediments before the water enters the penstock 	Proponent	Quarterly self-monitoring report	O&M cost
	Environmental quality	Accumulation of floating debris at the intake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ measures to avoid accumulation of floating debris at the intake. • Regular removal of floating debris at the intake. 	Proponent	Quarterly self-monitoring report	O&M cost

Project Phase	Valued Ecosystem Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Institutional Responsibility	Monitoring Schedule	Costs
Project Operation	Water	There will be competition on water resource as a result of the plant operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and management of facility in context of regional development plans • Compensation to be given for negative impacts 	Proponent	Quarterly self-monitoring report	O&M cost
	Water	Sudden change in volume of water flow due to intermittent operation of the scheme resulting to loss in aquatic life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ best known operation practices to minimize surges. • Manage flow regime or spillway during downstream movement of migratory fish. 	Proponent	Quarterly self-monitoring report	O&M cost
	Water	Loss of aquatic habitat due to flushing of the impoundment and de-watering of basins and channels during maintenance work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A if there is no impoundment • Provision and implementation of flushing guidelines 	Proponent	Quarterly self-monitoring report	O&M cost
	Water	Possible loss of aquatic, wetland and/or terrestrial habitat due to flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, low dams that allow no or limited storage capabilities will produce none or minimal flooding. • N/A for run-of-river facilities with low dams that allow no or limited storage capabilities and will produce none or minimal flooding • Proper management of reservoir water levels • Establish and maintain minimum levels of water flow. 	Proponent	Quarterly self-monitoring report	O&M cost
	Water	Obstruction to movement of aquatic life resulting to loss of aquatic species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include fishway or by-pass or other structures that will aid in fish migration/movement 	Proponent	Quarterly self-monitoring report	O&M cost

	Water	Fish injuries caused by passing through the turbine or any sharp part of the structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate in the design of the facility features that will minimize injury or loss of aquatic species 	Proponent	Quarterly self-monitoring report	O&M cost
Project Decommissioning/Abandonment	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of soil and water due to abandoned structures and equipment. • Solid waste from demolition of buildings or used equipment. • Flooding due to blocking of abandoned dam. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decommissioning plan must be in place. Structures and used equipment must be dismantled and disposed of properly to allow free flow of water 	Proponent	Environmental Completion report	O&M cost

**Inclusive Partnerships for Agricultural Competitiveness (IPAC) Project
Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
For Construction/Rehabilitation of Farm to Market Road**

NAME OF SUBPROJECT : _____

PROJECT LOCATION : _____

PROPONENT : _____

PROJECT DESCRIPTION : The subproject involves the construction/rehabilitation of ____ kilometers of _____ Farm to Market Road with the following activities:

Item No.	Scope of Work	Quantity	Unit

We are committed to:

- Comply with existing rules, regulations, guidelines and criteria;
- Comply all mitigating measures necessary to minimize negative impacts and address enhancement measures to maximize positive impacts; and
- Properly inform the contractor, residents of the barangay and other stakeholders on the commitments or agreements in connection with the subproject.

Subproject/Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
1.0 PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE (Social Preparation, Land/ROW Acquisition and Damage Compensation, Hiring, Procurement)						
In Compliance with: WB Policies on Involuntary Resettlement, IPs, Gender and Development and Public Disclosure; GOP: RA 7192 Women in Development Nation Building; RA 7160 Local Government Code, RA 7279 UDHA, RA 8371 IPRA and RA 8974 on ROW						
1.1 Planning and design of road construction/rehabilitation	Enhanced stakeholder participation	Hold consultative meetings with equal representation of men and women, with project beneficiaries and affected persons on the sub-project construction plan, operation and management plans and the corresponding environmental management plan. Prior coordination and consultation with women's groups	Proof of prior coordination, consultation, participation in various stages of the subproject starting from planning activities to operation and maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General community • Focused women's groups *Proof: e.g. Attendance Sheet, Minutes of Meetings, copy of Presentation Materials (to validate content and coverage of disclosure/consultation)	LGU/proponent to take the lead in coordination and consultations, particularly, the Municipal Social Welfare Department and the Community Relation Officers	Both measures and monitoring to be done as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During sub-project conceptualization and initial design • Prior to finalization of the subproject design • Prior to consultation 	Consultative Meetings to be held about 3x prior to construction PhP 50/meeting x 50 pax/mtg x 3 meetings x 2 sectoral groupings (one general, one women) x ___ barangays = PhP _____
1.2 Land or ROW acquisition	Damages to crops and other structures	Disclosure of WB Involuntary Resettlement and compensation guidelines, e.g. market value as basis for pricing of land or crops and other properties Prepare compensation package for land or ROW acquisition, and/or crop damage compensation, based on prior consultation with project-affected persons	Proof of prior consultation and disclosure on WB/GOP guidelines for compensation Presence of compensation package Proof of compensation/payment before construction works	LGU to facilitate the consultations, disclosure, preparation of compensation packages and payment of compensation	All activities to be implemented prior to construction	Consultative meetings for disclosure and package drafting to be held about 2x prior to consultation. PhP50/meeting x 50 pax/mtg x 2 meetings x ___ barangays or sectors = PhP _____

Subproject/Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / EnhancementMeasures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
1.3 Hiring of construction workers/laborers	Increased employment opportunity and community income	Secure Deed of Donation or Quit Claim on land/other properties Payment of compensation prior to construction works Giving hiring preference to qualified local community residents, particularly those who will be displaced	Proof of local residence, e.g. Community Tax Certificate (CTC) or certificate of residence issued by the barangay captain	LGU to facilitate arrangements for local hiring	Prior to construction	No additional ESMP cost for hiring from the locality
1.4 Procurement of construction materials	Entry of external workforce Possible illegal or unauthorized sourcing of construction materials	Procure construction materials from sources with valid environmental sources i.e. for sand and gravel, from those with DENR-MGB/EMB permits; for timber resources, from those with valid DENR- FMD/EMB permits	Presence and validity of environmental permits and/or license of sources of construction materials; to be monitored prior to award to every contractor	LGU Municipal Project Office (MPO)	Every procurement activity prior to construction	No additional ESMP cost, as this requirement is part of the Standard Operating Procedure in the WB/GOP Procurement Guidelines
2.0 CONSTRUCTION PHASE (Mobilization, Construction Proper, Demobilization)						
Physical Environment: Land						

Subproject/Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / EnhancementMeasures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
2.1 Construction/ Rehabilitation of _____kms of Farm to Market Road	<p>Destabilization of slopes and soil erosion due to earthworks</p> <p>River bank erosion due to earthworks along rivers</p> <p>Accumulation of rubbish materials along the roadway as a result of clearing & grubbing operations.</p> <p>Loosening of top soil due to the removal of excess earth materials along the roadway.</p>	<p>Schedule the construction works during the relatively drier months</p> <p>Implement appropriate erosion control, slope stabilization and protection measures through riprapping on critical sections</p> <p>Vegetative stabilization of the sloping areas</p> <p>In slopes and other suitable places along the roadside, trees and grass should be planted. On sections with high filling and deep cutting their slopes should be covered by stone walls and planted with grass.</p> <p>Scrapping, removal & disposal of rubbish & foreign materials to the dumpsite of the municipality.</p> <p>Compaction of topsoil as required by the specifications.</p>	<p>Presence of erosion control, slope stabilization and protection structures in the site</p> <p>Absence of massive erosion induced by the construction works</p>	<p>Contractor to include in their bids the estimate of stabilization and erosion control measures</p> <p>Contractor to implement and the LGU to supervise the contractor</p>	<p>Erosion control and stabilization measures shall be implemented simultaneously with construction works</p>	<p>Vegetative stabilization estimate: PhP 5,000/hectare * __subprojects = PhP ____/ha</p> <p>No additional ESMP cost for mechanical or engineering measures for soil erosion control and slope stabilization, as these are integrated in sub-project design and cost for roads with critical slope</p>

Subproject/Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / EnhancementMeasures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	<p>Existence of slightly low lying areas along the road sections</p> <p>Muddy, soft, unstable road foundation.</p> <p>Hardly passable section along Sta. _____ to Sta. _____</p> <p>Exposure of soil on the side of the road due to clearing operation, resulting to erosion</p>	<p>Hauling, spreading & compacting of filling materials from earth cuts.</p> <p>Hauling, spreading & compacting of filling materials from borrow pits to fill in low laying areas.</p> <p>Hauling, spreading and compacting sub-base & surface materials at ____ mtrs. thick each from _____ to Sta. _____.</p> <p>Provision of PCCP with _____ m thick</p> <p>Planting of trees or plants (i.e. vetiver) that will mitigate erosion</p>				
Physical Environment: Hydrology						

Subproject/Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	<p>Obstruction of natural and redirected flow of water during construction works along roads and flood control works</p> <p>Over flooding of the road due to excessive accumulation of rainwater</p> <p>Damage to some road sections due to undefined waterway</p>	<p>Leave enough channel for unobstructed river flow</p> <p>Follow natural drainage paths when constructing road drainage canals and installing culverts</p> <p>Provision of ___ lines (___dia RCPC) along the roadway as indicated in the plan.</p> <p>Provision of __ units Junction Box and ___ Units Outfall/Headwalls to convey rainwater to RCPC and drainage</p> <p>Provision of ___ lin. meters of lined canal at strategic location along the roadway</p>	<p>Presence of culverts properly placed along natural drainage paths</p>	<p>Contractor to implement while the LGU supervises the contractor</p>	<p>Daily operations</p>	<p>No additional ESMP cost; drainage and installation of culverts are integrated in the subproject cost, being part of the standard design.</p>
Physical Environment: Water Quality						
In compliance with: WBG Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines; GOP: RA 9275 Clean Water Act: DENR AO 2005-10						
	<p>Increase in total suspended solids, browning and</p>	<p>Same measures to control soil erosion</p>	<p>Presence of soil erosion control measures</p>	<p>Contractors to implement while the LGU supervises</p>	<p>Daily operations</p>	<p>No additional ESMP cost. Silt trap may be installed only as needed,</p>

Subproject/Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / EnhancementMeasures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	<p>turbidity of the receiving water body due to soil erosion/increase in run-off from construction sites</p> <p>Increase in BOD load and debris in the water body due to improper disposal of sanitary and solid waste from the worker's base camp</p>	<p>Supplemental measure along the river, if needed; silt traps to minimize downstream siltation</p> <p>Limestone and coal ash should be stacked together, fenced by bricks or an earth wall, and kept away from water</p> <p>In sections along the river, earth and stone should be properly disposed of so as not to block rivers or cause adverse impacts on water quality</p> <p>All justifiable measures will be taken to prevent the water produced in construction from entering into rivers and irrigation systems</p> <p>Provision of sanitary facilities to workers</p> <p>Provision of garbage facilities to workers to allow them to segregate, and properly dispose biodegradables from non-biodegradables</p> <p>Drinking water should meet DENR standards</p>	<p>Temporal/Short-term browning or turbidity of the river</p> <p>No. of Public complaints received by proponent/contractor</p> <p>Presence of sanitary and waste segregation/containment facilities</p> <p>No indiscriminately scattered solid waste</p>	<p>Contractor to implement while the LGU supervises the contractor</p>	<p>Daily operations</p>	<p>supplemental to the soil erosion control measures. Will only need voluntary community labor or construction workers may devote certain number of hours for the task. The materials,e.g. rocks may be sourced around the subproject site.</p> <p>No additional ESMP cost if rental or construction of bunkhouse or base camp includes the sanitary and waste disposal facilities (Php 5,000/sp x ___sps = PhP _____</p>

Subproject/Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / EnhancementMeasures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	Contamination by oil and grease and fuel spills from heavy equipment and storage areas	Provide oil and grease traps upstream of any run-off discharge from the subproject to the water bodies Provide ring canals around fuelling tanks/motor pool/maintenance areas Collect used oils in containers and sell to licensed recyclers	No visible oil and grease film on water bodies No. of public complaints received by proponent/contractor	Contractor to implement while the LGU supervises the contractor	Daily operations	Nil cost of improvised temporary ring canals around area of storage of fuel drum containers of fuel: PhP5,000 x ___sp = PhP_____
Physical Environment: Air Quality						
In compliance with: WBG Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines; GOP: RA 8749 Clean Air Act; DENR AO 200-81; PD 984 Pollution Control Act – Noise Levels (DENR/LLDA/ARMM regulation)						
	Increase in suspended dust particles along unpaved roads, and obnoxious gas and particulate emissions and noise levels from heavy equipment operations within the vicinity of the construction and along the transport route of the heavy equipment	Minimize night-time construction activities Wet areas of dust sources to minimize discomfort to nearby residents Control of vehicle speed to lessen suspension of road dust Delivery equipment should be covered with tarpaulin sheets or any equivalent Regular M&R of equipment Contractor to present proof of	Qualitative ambient noise levels within residential standards (based on comparative levels of sound in the natural environment) Presence of truck cover during deliveries Records of M&R of equipment Records of annual registration of vehicle No. of people's complaints on disturbance caused by	Contractor to implement while the LGU supervises the contractor	Daily operations	Water spraying, only when needed

Subproject/Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / EnhancementMeasures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
		<p>compliance with emission standards as part of the annual vehicle registration process</p> <p>Provision of masks to construction workers</p> <p>Provision of ear mufflers to operators of heavy equipment</p> <p>Exhaust mufflers of heavy equipment must be clean and provided with silencers</p>	<p>construction at a level disrupting their normal level of activities</p>			
Social Environment						
	<p>Obstruction of public access through the road construction/ rehabilitation area</p>	<p>Provide access thru the road construction/ rehabilitation site by proper scheduling of construction/rehab works along the road and/or assigning a barangay tanod to handle traffic management of pedestrian and vehicles</p> <p>Provide alternate routes</p>	<p>Presence of alternate access route</p> <p>Allocation of space along road to allow passage of pedestrians and vehicles to pass through during rehab works</p> <p>Presence of barangay tanod for traffic management</p> <p>Presence of heavy traffic in road approach or along the road being constructed/ rehabilitated</p>	<p>Contractor's project management and self-monitoring</p> <p>LGU/community-based monitoring and assignment of barangay tanod for traffic management</p> <p>LGU/community-based monitoring</p> <p>Contractor's project management and self-monitoring</p>	<p>Daily operations</p> <p>Daily operations</p>	<p>No additional ESMP cost; barangay tanod to be provided by the LGU</p>

Subproject/Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / EnhancementMeasures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	Increased health risk due to improper disposal or lack of facilities for management of solid waste and sewerage during construction	Provide sanitary facilities and waste management facilities for construction workers Inclusion of the construction worker's base camps in the barangay defogging to eliminate disease vectors, if solid waste is observed to have accumulated to alarming levels	No. of public complaints received by proponent/contractor Same parameters for water quality control Proper timing and frequency of barangay defogging (when deemed necessary by the LGUs) No. of public complaints received by proponent/contractor	LGU to enter into MOA on solid waste management	Daily operations	No additional ESMP Cost – addressed by the water quality measures while defogging is a standard barangay activity
	Increased community hazards of vehicular accidents due to construction works	Provide appropriate warning signs, lighting and barricades, whenever practicable Heavy equipment to observe traffic rules Restrict work operations during daytime only Drivers and heavy equipment operators shall operate heavy equipment at reduced speed Proper information dissemination on the affected areas	Presence of signages and lighting No. of accidents/near accidents reported to the barangay No.of public complaint	Contractor's project management and self-monitoring LGU/community-based monitoring	Daily operations	Signages cost allocation: PhP2,000 x ____sps = PhP ____ (Normally, signages are standard costs of construction works, so this measure should not be attributed as an additional ESMP cost).

Subproject/Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / EnhancementMeasures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	Exposure of workers to emergency or hazards of flashfloods along river	Schedule the construction works preferably during the drier months Install early warning system to inform workers to take extra precaution during unexpected rainy periods, e.g. a barangay resident living upslope to send a message on heavy rains and possible heavy flows at the headwaters Communication may be thru text or cell phone call or thru sending a messenger to the subproject site	List of designated residents upslope to provide the information or signal Presence of system (procedures and timing of communication to be observed by the LGU and the contractor	Contractor's project management and self-monitoring LGU/community-based monitoring	Daily operations, particularly during heavy rains	No additional ESMP cost- this is considered barangay volunteer or counterpart task, which is expected to happen only very occasionally or even rarely, although the impacts are very serious if the measure is not installed and not effectively done.
2.2 Training and Seminar	Haphazard implementation of SPs Low quality of constructed infrastructure Lack or improper maintenance of completed SPs	Provide adequate training to subproject implementers Provide adequate quality control training to LGU and PPO staff Lack or improper maintenance of completed SPs	Training and proof of attendance and demonstration of acquired skills	IPAC Project/LGU	Schedule of training depends on the schedule of subproject implementation	No additional ESMP cost. Training package is integrated in the Support Services Component package.
2.3 Monitoring and supervision of subproject implementation	Substandard quality of constructed subproject	Close monitoring and supervision of the work of the contractor using the project management tools	Monitoring report	IPAC Project/LGU	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost. This is part of subproject cost.

Subproject/Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / EnhancementMeasures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
3. ABANDONEMENT PHASE						
No abandonment of the subproject(s) are programmed since the Operations and Maintenance Phase is considered to sustain the life and utility of the subprojects, unless natural catastrophic events such as anomalous magnitude of earthquake or flooding destroys the facility beyond use. In this case, the engineering and design of the replacement facilities will integrate and handle the demolition of the damaged structures.						

The LGU (Proponent FO) of _____ is confirming its willingness and commitment to allocate funds for the abovementioned ESMP cost.

Prepared by:

Municipal Planning and Development Officer

Date Signed

Endorsed by:

Municipal Mayor

Date Signed

Reviewed and Endorsed to CPO for Approval:

DAR Regional Director/Regional Project Manager

Date Signed

Reviewed and Approved by:

Environmental Specialist, IPAC

Date Signed

Subproject /Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
2.0 PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE (Social Preparation, Land/ROW Acquisition and Damage Compensation, Hiring, Procurement)						
In Compliance with: WB Policies on Involuntary Resettlement, IPs, Gender and Development and Public Disclosure; GOP: RA 7192 Women in Development Nation Building: RA 7160 Local Government Code, RA 7279 UDHA, RA 8371 IPRA and RA 8974 on ROW						
1.1 Planning and design for bridge construction/rehabilitation	Enhanced stakeholder participation	Hold consultative meetings with equal representation of men and women, with project beneficiaries and affected persons on the sub-project construction plan, operation and management plans and the corresponding environmental management plan. Prior coordination and consultation with women's groups	Proof of prior coordination, consultation, participation in various stages of the subproject starting from planning activities to operation and maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General community • Focused women's groups *Proof: e.g. Attendance Sheet, Minutes of Meetings, copy of Presentation Materials (to validate content and coverage of disclosure/consultation)	LGU/proponent to take the lead in coordination and consultations, particularly, the Municipal Social Welfare Department and the Community Relation Officers	Both measures and monitoring to be done as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During sub-project conceptualization and initial design • Prior to finalization of the subproject design • Prior to consultation 	Consultative Meetings to be held about 3x prior to construction PhP 50/meeting x 50 pax/mtg x 3 meetings x 2 sectoral groupings (one general, one women) x ___ barangays = PhP _____
1.2 Hiring of construction	Increased employment	Giving hiring preference to qualified local	Proof of local residence, e.g. Community Tax	LGU to facilitate arrangements for local	All activities to be implemented prior	No additional ESMP cost for hiring from

Subproject /Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
workers/laborers	opportunity and community income Entry of external workforce	community residents, particularly those who will be displaced	Certificate (CTC) or certificate of residence issued by the barangay captain	hiring	to construction	the locality
1.3 Procurement of construction materials	Possible illegal or unauthorized sourcing of construction materials	Procure construction materials from sources with valid environmental sources i.e. for sand and gravel, from those with DENR-MGB/EMB permits; for timber resources, from those with valid DENR-FMD/EMB permits	Presence and validity of environmental permits and/or license of sources of construction materials; to be monitored prior to award to every contractor	LGU Municipal Project Office (MPO)	Prior to construction Every procurement activity prior to construction	No additional ESMP cost, as this requirement is part of the Standard Operating Procedure in the WB/GOP Procurement Guidelines
2.0 CONSTRUCTION PHASE (Mobilization, Construction Proper, Demobilization)						
Physical Environment: Land						

Subproject /Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
2.1 Construction/ Rehabilitation of ____linear meters of bridge	River bank erosion due to earthworks along rivers	Implement appropriate erosion control, slope stabilization and protection measures through rip rapping on critical sections	Presence of erosion control, slope stabilization and protection structures in the site Absence of massive erosion induced by the construction works	Contractor to include in their bids the estimate of stabilization and erosion control measures Contractor to implement and the LGU to supervise the contractors	Erosion control and stabilization measures shall be implemented simultaneously with construction works	No additional ESMP cost for mechanical or engineering measures for soil erosion control and slope stabilization, as these are integrated in sub-project design and cost for roads with critical slope
Physical Environment: Hydrology						
	Obstruction of natural and redirected flow of water during construction works Potential siltation and sedimentation of nearby bodies of water	Leave enough channel for unobstructed river flow Proper stockpiling of spoils (on flat areas and away from drainage routes)	Presence of culverts properly placed along natural drainage paths	Contractor to implement while the LGU supervises the contractor	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost; drainage and installation of culverts are integrated in the subproject cost, being part of the standard design. No additional ESMP cost.

Subproject /Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
Physical Environment: Water Quality						
In compliance with: WBG Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines; GOP: RA 9275 Clean Water Act: DENR AO 2005-10						
	Increase in total suspended solids, browning and turbidity of the receiving water body due to soil erosion/ increase in run-off from construction sites	<p>Same measures to control soil erosion</p> <p>Supplemental measure along the river, if needed; silt traps to minimize downstream siltation</p> <p>Limestone and coal ash should be stacked together, fenced by bricks or an earth wall, and kept away from water</p> <p>In sections along the river, earth and stone should be properly disposed of so as not to block rivers or cause adverse impacts on water quality</p> <p>All justifiable measures</p>	<p>Presence of soil erosion control measures</p> <p>Temporal/Short-term browning or turbidity of the river</p> <p>No. of Public complaints received by proponent/contractor</p> <p>Temporary/short-term browning or turbidity of the river</p>	Contractors to implement while the LGU supervises	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost. Silt trap may be installed only as needed, supplemental to the soil erosion control measures. Will only need voluntary community labor or construction workers may devote certain number of hours for the task. The materials, e.g. rocks may be sourced around the subproject site.

Subproject /Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
		<p>will be taken to prevent the water produced in construction from entering into rivers and irrigation systems</p> <p>Provision of sanitary facilities to workers</p> <p>Provision of garbage facilities to workers to allow them to segregate, and properly dispose biodegradables from non-biodegradables</p> <p>Drinking water should meet DENR standards</p> <p>Provide oil and grease traps upstream of any run-off discharge from the subproject to the water bodies</p> <p>Provide ring canals around fuelling tanks/motor pool/maintenance areas</p>				

Subproject /Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	<p>Increase in BOD load and debris in the water body due to improper disposal of sanitary and solid waste from the worker's base camp</p> <p>Contamination by oil and grease and fuel spills from heavy equipment and storage areas</p>	<p>Provision of sanitary facilities to workers</p> <p>Provision of garbage facilities to workers to allow them to segregate and properly dispose biodegradables from non-biodegradables</p> <p>Drinking water should meet DENR standards</p> <p>Provide oil and grease traps upstream of any run-off discharge from the subproject to the water bodies</p> <p>Provide ring canals around fuelling tanks/motor pool/maintenance areas</p> <p>Collect used oils in containers and sell to licensed recyclers</p>	<p>Presence of sanitary and waste segregation/containment facilities</p> <p>No indiscriminately scattered solid waste</p> <p>No visible oil and grease film on water bodies</p> <p>No. of public complaints received by proponent/contractor</p>	<p>Contractor to implement while the LGU supervises</p> <p>Contractor to implement while the LGU supervises the contractor</p>	<p>Daily operations</p> <p>Daily operations</p>	<p>No additional ESMP cost if rental or construction of bunkhouse or base camp includes the sanitary and waste disposal facilities (Php 5,000/sp x ___sps = PhP _____)</p> <p>Nil cost of improvised temporary ring canals around area of storage of fuel drum containers of fuel: PhP5,000 x ___sp = PhP_____</p>

Subproject /Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
Physical Environment: Air Quality						
In compliance with: WBG Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines; GOP: RA 8749 Clean Air Act; DENR AO 200-81; PD 984 Pollution Control Act – Noise Levels (DENR/LLDA/ARMM regulation)						
	Increase in suspended dust particles along temporary access facilities, and obnoxious gas and particulate emissions and noise levels from heavy equipment operations within the vicinity of the construction and along the transport route of the heavy equipment	<p>Minimize night-time construction activities</p> <p>Wet areas of dust sources to minimize discomfort to nearby residents</p> <p>Control of vehicle speed to lessen suspension of road dust</p> <p>Delivery equipment should be covered with tarpaulin sheets or any equivalent</p> <p>Regular M&R of equipment</p> <p>Contractor to present proof of compliance with emission standards as part of the annual</p>	<p>Qualitative ambient noise levels within residential standards (based on comparative levels of sound in the natural environment)</p> <p>Presence of truck cover during deliveries</p> <p>Records of M&R of equipment</p> <p>Records of annual registration of vehicle</p> <p>No. of people's complaints on disturbance caused by construction at a level disrupting their normal level of activities</p>	Contractor to implement while the LGU supervises the contractor	Daily operations	Water spraying, only when needed

Subproject /Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
		vehicle registration process Provision of masks to construction workers Provision of ear mufflers to operators of heavy equipment Exhaust mufflers of heavy equipment must be clean and provided with silencers				
Social Environment						
	Traffic congestion	Schedule delivery of construction materials and hauling out for disposal of waste materials during lean traffic hours or at night Provide traffic aides to help ensure the free flow of traffic	Presence of alternate access route Presence of barangay tanod for traffic management No. of public complaints received by proponent/contractor	Contractor's project management and self-monitoring LGU/community-based monitoring and assignment of barangay tanod for traffic management	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost; barangay tanod to be provided by the LGU

Subproject /Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
		<p>Provide alternate routes</p> <p>Restrict work operations during daytime only</p> <p>Drivers and heavy equipment operators shall operate heavy equipment at reduced speed</p> <p>Proper information dissemination on the affected areas</p>				
	Increased community hazards of vehicular accidents due to construction works	<p>Provide appropriate warning signs, lighting and barricades, whenever practicable</p> <p>Heavy equipment to observe traffic rules</p>	<p>Presence of signages and lighting</p> <p>No. of accidents/near accidents reported to the barangay</p> <p>No. of public complaint</p>	<p>Contractor's project management and self-monitoring</p> <p>LGU/community-based monitoring</p>	Daily operations	<p>Signages cost allocation: PhP2,000 x ____sps = PhP ____ (Normally, signages are standard costs of construction works, so this measure should not be attributed as an additional ESMP cost).</p>

Subproject /Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	Increased health risk due to improper disposal or lack of facilities for management of solid waste and sewerage during construction	Provide sanitary facilities and waste management facilities for construction workers Inclusion of the construction worker's base camps in the barangay defogging to eliminate disease vectors, if solid waste is observed to have accumulated to alarming levels	Proper timing and frequency of barangay defogging (when deemed necessary by the LGU) No. of public complaints received by proponent/contractor	LGU and settlers to enter into MOA on solid waste management	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost – addressed by the water measures while defogging is standard barangay activity
	Exposure of workers to emergency or hazards of flashfloods along river	Schedule the construction works preferably during the drier months Install early warning system to inform workers to take extra precaution during unexpected rainy periods, e.g. a barangay resident living upslope to send a message on	List of designated residents upslope to provide the information or signal Presence of system (procedures and timing) of communication to be observed by the LGU and the contractor	Contractor's project management and self-monitoring LGU/community-based monitoring and assignment of barangay residents to provide the early warning signal	Daily operations, particularly during heavy rains	No additional ESMP cost- this is considered barangay volunteer or counterpart task, which is expected to happen only very occasionally or even rarely, although the impacts are very serious if the measure is not installed and not effectively done

Subproject /Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/Impacts	Mitigating / Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency / Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
		<p>heavy rains and possible heavy flows at the headwaters</p> <p>Communication may be thru text or cell phone call or thru sending a messenger to the subproject site</p>				
2.2 Design verification and quality control	Quality assurance	Conduct periodic inspection of work to ensure that it conforms to original plan and design specifications	Proof of periodic work inspection report	LGU/IPAC Project	Periodic	No additional ESMP cost. This is part of subproject cost.
3. ABANDONEMENT PHASE						
<p>No abandonment of the subproject(s) are programmed since the Operations and Maintenance Phase is considered to sustain the life and utility of the subprojects, unless natural catastrophic events such as anomalous magnitude of earthquake or flooding destroys the facility beyond use. In this case, the engineering and design of the replacement facilities will integrate and handle the demolition of the damaged structures.</p>						

The LGU (Proponent FO) of _____ is confirming its willingness and commitment to allocate funds for the abovementioned ESMP cost.

Prepared by:

Municipal Planning and Development Officer

Date Signed

Endorsed by:

Municipal Mayor

Date Signed

Reviewed and Endorsed to CPO for Approval:

DAR Regional Director/Regional Project Manager

Date Signed

Reviewed and Approved by:

Environmental Specialist, IPAC

Date Signed

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
1. Pre- construction Phase						
1.1 Site Selection and Water Sourcing (Streams, rivers, etc.)	Potentially cause fresh water depletion due to inadequate assessment of the quantity of available surface water and ground water and underestimated water demand	Calculate yield and extraction rates in relation to other water uses to avoid depletion Conduct water sampling and testing to assess water quality to determine if water is suited for irrigation and to establish baseline so that any future degradation can be detected Coordinate with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) regarding watershed protection	Proof of water sampling and testing; coordination and consultation	NIA	Mitigating measures to be done as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During site selection and subproject conceptualizatio n and initial design • Prior to final site selection 	Consultative meetings to be held about 3x prior to finalization of subproject design Php50/meeting x 10 pax/mtg x 3 meetings x ____sector = PhP ____
1.2 Planning and design	Enhanced stakeholder involvement	Hold meeting with project beneficiaries and other stakeholders on the construction plan, operation and management plans and corresponding environmental and social management plan.	Proof of prior coordination, consultation and participation in site selection, planning and design	NIA/LGU	Mitigating measures to be done as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During subproject planning and initial design • Prior to finalization of 	Consultative meetings to be held about 3x prior to finalization of subproject design Php50/meeting x 10 pax/mtg x 3 meetings x

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
					the subproject design	___sector x ___barangays = PhP ___
1.3 Land or ROW acquisition, damages	Damages to crops and other structures	Disclosure of WB Involuntary Resettlement and compensation guidelines, e.g. market value as basis for pricing of land or crops and other properties Prepare compensation package for land or ROW acquisition, and/or crop damage compensation, based on prior consultation with project-affected persons Secure Deed of Donation or Quit Claim on land/other properties	Proof of prior consultation and disclosure on WB/GOP guidelines for compensation Presence of compensation package Proof of compensation/pay ment before construction works	NIA/LGU to facilitate the consultations, disclosure, preparation of compensation packages and payment of compensation	All activities to be implemented prior to construction	Consultative meetings for disclosure and package drafting to be held about 2x prior to consultation. PhP50/meeting x 50 pax/mtg x 2 meetings x ___ barangays or sectors = PhP _____
1.4 Hiring of construction workers/laborers	Increased employment opportunity and community income Entry of external	Give hiring preference to qualified local community residents especially those that will be displaced.	Proof of local residence, e.g. Community Tax Certificate (CTC) or certificate of residence issued by the barangay	LGU to facilitate arrangements for local hiring	Prior to construction	No additional ESMP cost for hiring from the locality

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	workforce		captain			
2. CONSTRUCTION PHASE (Mobilization, Construction Proper, Demobilization)						
Physical Environment: Land						
2.1 Construction or rehabilitation of communal irrigation system	Destabilization of slopes and soil erosion due to earthworks River bank erosion due to earthworks along rivers	Schedule the construction works during the relatively drier months Implement appropriate erosion control, slope stabilization and protection measures through rip rapping on critical sections	Presence of erosion control, slope stabilization and protection structures in the site Absence of massive erosion induced by the construction works	Contractor to include in their bids the estimate of stabilization and erosion control measures Contractor to implement and NIA to supervise the contractor	Erosion control and stabilization measures shall be implemented simultaneously with construction works	Vegetative stabilization estimate: PhP 5,000/hectare * __subprojects = PhP ___/ha No additional ESMP cost for mechanical or engineering measures for soil erosion control and slope stabilization, as these are integrated in sub-project design and cost
Physical Environment: Hydrology						
	Disruption in the use of water downstream of the water supply source (i.e., spring,	Properly notify affected areas and restore services as quickly as possible and schedule disruption during				

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	river)	off-peak hours				
Physical Environment: Water Quality						
In compliance with: WBG Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines; GOP: RA 9275 Clean Water Act; DENR AO 2005-10						
	<p>Increase in total suspended solids, browning and turbidity of the receiving water body due to soil erosion/increase in run-off from construction sites</p> <p>Temporary degradation in water quality downstream of the water supply source (i.e. spring, river)</p>	<p>Supplemental measure along the river, if needed; silt traps to minimize downstream siltation</p> <p>Limestone and coal ash should be stacked together, fenced by bricks or an earth wall, and kept away from water</p> <p>In sections along the river, earth and stone should be properly disposed of so as not to block rivers or cause adverse impacts on water quality</p> <p>Program construction activities to shorten effect of physical disturbance</p>	<p>Presence of soil erosion control measures</p> <p>Temporal/Short-term browning or turbidity of the river</p> <p>No. of Public complaints received by proponent/contractor</p>	Contractors to implement while NIA supervises	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost. Silt trap may be installed only as needed, supplemental to the soil erosion control measures. Will only need voluntary community labor or construction workers may devote certain number of hours for the task. The materials, e.g. rocks may be sourced around the subproject site.

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	Increase in BOD load and debris in the water body due to improper disposal of sanitary and solid waste from the worker's base camp	<p>Provision of sanitary facilities to workers</p> <p>Provision of garbage facilities to workers to allow them to segregate, and properly dispose biodegradables from non-biodegradables</p> <p>Drinking water should meet DENR standards</p>	<p>Presence of sanitary and waste segregation/containment facilities</p> <p>No indiscriminately scattered solid waste</p>	Contractor to implement while NIA supervises the contractor	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost if rental or construction of bunkhouse or base camp includes the sanitary and waste disposal facilities (Php 5,000/sp x ___sps = PhP _____)
	Contamination by oil and grease and fuel spills from heavy equipment and storage areas	<p>Provide oil and grease traps upstream of any run-off discharge from the subproject to the water bodies</p> <p>Provide ring canals around fuelling tanks/motor pool/maintenance areas</p> <p>Collect used oils in containers and sell to licensed recyclers</p>	<p>No visible oil and grease film on water bodies</p> <p>No. of public complaints received by proponent/contractor</p>	Contractor to implement while NIA supervises the contractor	Daily operations	Nil cost of improvised temporary ring canals around area of storage of fuel drum containers of fuel: PhP5,000 x ___sp = PhP _____
	Temporary increase in noise level due to construction activities and	Provide barriers in work areas expected to use equipment with high noise power level		Contractor		

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	equipment operation	<p>Provide silencers for noisy equipment, whenever practicable</p> <p>Ensure that all equipment are maintained in proper working condition</p> <p>Schedule moving-in of equipment at daytime.</p>				
Social Environment						
	Increased health risk due to improper disposal or lack of facilities for management of solid waste and sewerage during construction	<p>Provide sanitary facilities and waste management facilities for construction workers</p> <p>Inclusion of the construction worker's base camps in the barangay defogging to eliminate disease vectors, if solid waste is observed to have accumulated to alarming levels</p>	<p>Same parameters for water quality control</p> <p>Proper timing and frequency of barangay defogging (when deemed necessary by the LGUs)</p> <p>No. of public complaints received by proponent/contractor</p>	LGU/IA and settlers to enter into MOA on ESW management	Daily operations	No additional ESMP Cost – addressed by the water quality measures while defogging is a standard barangay activity

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	Exposure of workers to emergency or hazards of flashfloods along river	<p>Schedule the construction works preferably during the drier months</p> <p>Install early warning system to inform workers to take extra precaution during unexpected rainy periods, e.g. a barangay resident living upslope to send a message on heavy rains and possible heavy flows at the headwaters</p> <p>Communication may be thru text or cell phone call or thru sending a messenger to the subproject site</p>	<p>List of designated residents upslope to provide the information or signal</p> <p>Presence of system (procedures and timing of communication to be observed by the LGU and the contractor</p>	<p>Contractor's project management and self-monitoring</p> <p>LGU/community-based monitoring and assignment of barangay residents to provide the early warning signal</p>	Daily operations, particularly during heavy rains	No additional ESMP cost- this is considered barangay volunteer or counterpart task, which is expected to happen only very occasionally or even rarely, although the impacts are very serious if the measure is not installed and not effectively done.
	Temporary increase in volume of solid wastes	<p>Collect and sort all solid wastes and place in safe designated areas</p> <p>Shorten storage of construction spoils at temporary disposal area</p> <p>Place garbage in waste cans located in strategic places</p>				

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
		Regular collection of garbage and proper disposal of waste				
	Increased housing requirement for transient workers and project management staff	Provide temporary bunkhouse on site or rent houses in neighboring communities if housing requirements cannot be accommodated in the locality where the project is located	Presence of housing facilities for transient workers and project management staff	Contractor	During project construction	
	Affects other existing utilities and infrastructure	Coordinate with appropriate utility firms in relocation of their utility lines	Proof of coordination with concerned utility firms	NIA	Prior to start of construction	
2.2 Design verification and quality control	Quality assurance	Conduct independent inspection to ensure that it conforms to original plan and design specifications Institute corrective measures to ensure conformance	Proof of inspection including inspection report	NIA/IPAC Project	Regular visit	No additional ESMP Cost, as this requirement is part of the Standard Operating Procedure
3. Operation and Maintenance						
3.1 Operation and maintenance of communal	Leaching of soil nutrients and changes in soil	IA will regulate the use of irrigation water and charge water usage fees, a deterrent	Records on water withdrawals and distributed to the	CIS/IA to manage the imposition and	From the initial operation of the CIS facility	No additional ESMP Cost: This is part of

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
irrigation system including its structures and appurtenances	characteristics due to excessive application of irrigation water, or due to improper/excessive use of agro-chemicals	to excessive use of water Collect minimal fees for the maintenance of the facility to ensure sustainability of the project Community to agree on the rules and regulations in the use of irrigation system Regularly conduct and maintain periodic water testing	service area	collection of water usage fees		subproject institutional plan
	Increased flooding and clogging of drainage	Place signages and reminders of the rules and regulations pertaining to use of irrigation system in strategic places (i.e. near water source, structures) Monitor drains and soakways and keep them clear of debris		IA assisted by NIA		
	Reduction of downstream water supply, especially during peak season, resulting to	Renew NWRB clearance/water permits annually Ensure there is good upper	Presence of renewed annual permit from NWRB	IA to apply for the permit renewal	Annual	Cost of permit renewal and coordination with the DENR annually: PhP

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	<p>disruption or deprivation of other water users downstream</p> <p>Increased population density / agricultural activity as a result of construction of irrigation facilities.</p>	<p>watershed management thru coordination with the DENR or taking initiatives in forest cover protection</p> <p>Regularly monitor water level in wells or improvement structures to detect overdrawing</p> <p>Minimize downstream/ down gradient effects of intervention</p> <p>Training on the proper use of pesticide and fertilizer.</p> <p>Planting of grasses, trees and bushes to retard the transport of contaminants to waterways.</p>	<p>Records of upper watershed status</p> <p>Records of upper watershed management activities by the DENR or the LGU</p>	IA assisted by NIA/LGU		5,000/yr

IV. ABANDONEMENT PHASE

No abandonment of the subproject(s) are programmed since the Operations and Maintenance Phase is considered to sustain the life and utility of the subprojects, unless natural catastrophic events such as anomalous magnitude of earthquake or flooding destroys the facility beyond use. In this case, the engineering and design of the replacement facilities will integrate and handle the demolition of the damaged structures.

The LGU (Proponent FO) of _____ is confirming its willingness and commitment to allocate funds for the abovementioned ESMP cost.

Prepared by:

Assistant Provincial Irrigation Officer

Date Signed

Noted by:

Irrigator's Association Chair

Date Signed

Endorsed by:

Provincial Irrigation Officer

Date Signed

Reviewed and Endorsed to CPO for Approval:

DAR Regional Director/Regional Project Manager

Date Signed

Reviewed and Approved by:

Environmental Specialist, IPAC

Date Signed

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
1. Pre- construction Phase						
1.1 Site Selection and Water Sourcing	<p>Potentially cause fresh water depletion due to inadequate assessment of the quantity of available surface water and ground water and underestimated water demand</p> <p>Potentially bring about saltwater intrusion and poorer water quality with associated health problem</p>	<p>Calculate yield and extraction rates in relation to other water uses to avoid depletion</p> <p>Locate water supply source at least 50 meters away from nearest household, piggery, poultry and other possible source of contamination</p> <p>Conduct potability test or assess water quality to determine if water is safe to drink and to establish baseline so that any future degradation can be detected</p>	Proof of water potability test	LGU	<p>Mitigating measures to be done as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During site selection and subproject conceptualization and initial design • Prior to final site selection 	Estimated budget for water potability test: P500/sample x 2 samples each x ___ potential site
1.2 Planning and design	Enhanced stakeholder involvement	Hold meeting with project beneficiaries and other stakeholders on the construction plan, operation and management plans and corresponding environmental and social management plan	Proof of prior coordination, consultation and participation in site selection, planning and design	LGU	<p>Mitigating measures to be done as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During subproject planning and initial design • Prior to finalization of 	Consultative meetings to be held about 3x prior to finalization of subproject design Php50/meeting x 10 pax/mtg x 3 meetings x

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	Increase in possible sources of vector-borne diseases due to poor design	Design construction/improvement with appropriate scale and capacity Include in the design fencing of source	Subproject design based on standards	LGU	the subproject design Prior to finalization of subproject design	___sector x ___barangays = PhP ___ No additional ESMP cost.
1.3 Land or ROW acquisition, damages	Damages to crops and other structures	Disclosure of WB Involuntary Resettlement and compensation guidelines, e.g. market value as basis for pricing of land or crops and other properties Prepare compensation package for land or ROW acquisition, and/or crop damage compensation, based on prior consultation with project-affected persons Secure Deed of Donation or Quit Claim on land/other properties	Proof of prior consultation and disclosure on WB/GOP guidelines for compensation Presence of compensation package Proof of compensation/payment before construction works	LGU to facilitate the consultations, disclosure, preparation of compensation packages and payment of compensation	All activities to be implemented prior to construction	Consultative meetings for disclosure and package drafting to be held about 2x prior to consultation. PhP50/meeting x 50 pax/mtg x 2 meetings x ___ barangays or sectors = PhP _____

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	Loss of plants/trees	Locate project in less vegetated areas as much as practicable Rehabilitate the affected flora by planting appropriate species	Presence of newly planted species in affected area	LGU	After construction	No additional ESMP Cost; seedlings can be secured from DENR
1.4 Hiring of construction workers/laborers	Increased employment opportunity and community income Entry of external workforce	Give hiring preference to qualified local community residents especially those that will be displaced.	Proof of local residence, e.g. Community Tax Certificate (CTC) or certificate of residence issued by the barangay captain	LGU to facilitate arrangements for local hiring	Prior to construction	No additional ESMP cost for hiring from the locality
2. CONSTRUCTION PHASE (Mobilization, Construction Proper, Demobilization)						
Physical Environment: Water Quality						
In compliance with: WBG Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines; GOP: RA 9275 Clean Water Act: DENR AO 2005-10						
2.1 Construction or rehabilitation of water supply system	Temporary degradation in water quality downstream of the water supply source (i.e. spring,	Program construction activities to shorten effect of physical disturbance	Temporary/short term browning or turbidity of the river	Contractor to implement while the LGU supervises	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	river) Disruption in the use of water downstream of the water supply source (i.e., spring, river)	Properly notify affected areas and restore services as quickly as possible and schedule disruption during off-peak hours				
	Increase in BOD load and debris in the water body due to improper disposal of sanitary and solid waste from the worker's base camp Contamination by oil and grease and fuel spills from heavy equipment and storage areas	Provision of sanitary facilities to workers Provision of garbage facilities to workers to allow them to segregate, and properly dispose biodegradables from non-biodegradables Drinking water should meet DENR standards Provide oil and grease traps upstream of any run-off discharge from the subproject to the water bodies Provide ring canals around fuelling tanks/motor pool/maintenance areas	Presence of sanitary and waste segregation/containment facilities No indiscriminately scattered solid waste No visible oil and grease film on water bodies No. of public complaints received by proponent/contractor	Contractor to implement while the LGU supervises the contractor Contractor to implement while LGU supervises the contractor	Daily operations Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost if rental or construction of bunkhouse or base camp includes the sanitary and waste disposal facilities (Php 5,000/sp x ___sps = PhP _____) Nil cost of improvised temporary ring canals around area of storage of fuel drum containers of fuel: PhP5,000 x ___sp = PhP_____

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
		Collect used oils in containers and sell to licensed recyclers				
Social Environment						
	Temporary increase in noise level due to construction activities and equipment operation	Provide barriers in work areas expected to use equipment with high noise power level Provide silencers for noisy equipment, whenever practicable Ensure that all equipment are maintained in proper working condition Schedule moving-in of equipment at daytime.	Presence of barriers No. of public complaints received by proponent/contractor or	Contractor	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost – part of the subproject cost
	Temporary increase in volume of solid wastes/spoil materials	Collect and sort all solid wastes and place in safe designated areas Shorten storage of construction spoils at temporary disposal area Place garbage in waste cans	Presence of waste segregation/containment facilities No indiscriminately scattered solid waste	Contractor's project management and self-monitoring	Daily operations	No additional ESMP Cost – part of subproject cost

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
		located in strategic places Regular collection of garbage and proper disposal of waste				
2.2 Design verification and quality control	Quality assurance	Conduct independent inspection to ensure that it conforms to original plan and design specifications Institute corrective measures to ensure conformance	Proof of inspection including inspection report	LGU	Regular visit	No additional ESMP Cost, as this requirement is part of the Standard Operating Procedure
3. Operation and Maintenance						
3.1 Operation and maintenance of water supply system including its structures and appurtenances	Improvement in sanitation and health due to better access to water supply	BAWASA/RWASA should be institutionalized to manage the water supply and to collect minimal fees to be used to maintain the facility and ensure sustainability of the subproject Community to agree on the rules and regulations in the use of water supply system Regularly conduct and maintain periodic water testing	Systems in place and operation and maintenance of the water system being done by BAWASA/RWASA	BAWASA/RWASA to manage the imposition and collection of water usage fees	From the initial operation of the water supply system	No additional ESMP Cost: This is part of subproject institutional plan

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
		Place signages and reminders of the rules and regulations pertaining to the use of water in strategic places (i.e. near water source, structures)				
	Water contamination due to human pathogens	<p>Include focus on proper use and maintenance of the water supply as part of the behavior change among users</p> <p>Construct spigot or similar system that prevents people from touching impounded water with their bare hands or mouth</p>	No. of reported water contamination and repair	BAWASA/RW ASA	Regular maintenance	No additional ESMP cost: This is part of regular maintenance cost
	Water contamination due to animal manure	<p>Use fencing or equivalent that will keep livestock from grazing uphill or up-gradient of the water supply improvement</p> <p>Do not allow animals to drink directly from the water source</p>	Water supply source with appropriate fence installed	BAWASA/RW ASA	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost: this is part of the subproject cost
	Creation of pools of stagnant water	Monitor drains and soakways and keep them clear of debris	Regular monitoring report	BAWASA/RW ASA	Regular monitoring activity	No additional cost of ESMP: this cost is part of the

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
		Monitor and repair leaks from cracked contaminant structure, broken pipes, faulty valves and similar structures	No. of report of leaks		As the need arises	operating and maintenance cost of the subproject.
	Increase in the human health risks due to failure to test water quality before developing the water source	Regularly conduct and maintain periodic testing	Proof of results of water testing	BAWASA/RW ASA	Quarterly	No additional ESMP cost: this cost is part of the regular maintenance cost of the subproject
	Depletion of water supply in ground level catchment Reduction in water supply for downstream households Increased population density / agricultural activity because of new water system	Regularly monitor water level in wells or improvement structures to detect overdrawing Minimize downstream/down gradient effects of intervention Train the community in operating and maintaining the new water system	Records of water level	BAWASA/RW ASA BAWASA assisted by LGU	Daily operations Schedule of training depends on BAWASA continuing development program for its members	No additional ESMP cost: this cost is part of the operating expenses of the subproject No additional ESMP cost: Training package is integrated in the Support Services Component

IV. ABANDONEMENT PHASE

No abandonment of the subproject(s) are programmed since the Operations and Maintenance Phase is considered to sustain the life and utility of the subprojects, unless natural catastrophic events such as anomalous magnitude of earthquake or flooding destroys the facility beyond use. In this case, the engineering and design of the replacement facilities will integrate and handle the demolition of the damaged structures.

The LGU (Proponent FO) of _____ is confirming its willingness and commitment to allocate funds for the abovementioned ESMP cost.

Prepared by:

Municipal Planning and Development Officer

Date Signed

Noted by:

BAWASA Chair

Date Signed

Endorsed by:

Municipal Mayor

Date Signed

Reviewed and Endorsed to CPO for Approval:

DAR Regional Director/Regional Project Manager

Date Signed

Reviewed and Approved by:

Environmental Specialist, IPAC

Date Signed

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
1. Pre- construction Phase						
1.1 Planning and design	Enhanced stakeholder involvement	Hold meeting with project beneficiaries and other stakeholders on the construction plan, operation and management plans and corresponding environmental and social management plan	Proof of prior coordination, consultation and participation in site selection, planning and design	LGU	Mitigating measures to be done as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During subproject planning and initial design • Prior to finalization of the subproject design 	Consultative meetings to be held about 3x prior to finalization of subproject design Php50/meeting x 10 pax/mtg x 3 meetings x ___sector x ___barangays = PhP ___
1.2 Land or ROW acquisition, damages	Damages to crops and other structures	Disclosure of WB Involuntary Resettlement and compensation guidelines, e.g. market value as basis for pricing of land or crops and other properties Prepare compensation package for land or ROW acquisition, and/or crop damage compensation, based on prior consultation with project-affected persons Secure Deed of Donation or	Proof of prior consultation and disclosure on WB/GOP guidelines for compensation Presence of compensation package Proof of compensation/payment before construction works	LGU to facilitate the consultations, disclosure, preparation of compensation packages and payment of compensation	All activities to be implemented prior to construction	Consultative meetings for disclosure and package drafting to be held about 2x prior to consultation. PhP50/meeting x 50 pax/mtg x 2 meetings x ___ barangays or sectors = PhP _____

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
		Quit Claim on land/other properties				
1.3 Hiring of construction workers/laborers	Increased employment opportunity and community income Entry of external workforce	Give hiring preference to qualified local community residents especially those that will be displaced.	Proof of local residence, e.g. Community Tax Certificate (CTC) or certificate of residence issued by the barangay captain	LGU to facilitate arrangements for local hiring	Prior to construction	No additional ESMP cost for hiring from the locality
2. CONSTRUCTION PHASE (Mobilization, Construction Proper, Demobilization)						
Physical Environment: Water Quality						
In compliance with: WBG Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines; GOP: RA 9275 Clean Water Act; DENR AO 2005-10						
2.1 Construction Multi-purpose Building/Center	Sedimentation/siltation of drainage or waterways from unconfined stockpiles of soil and other materials	Set up temporary silt trap/ponds to prevent siltation Proper stockpiling of spoils (on flat areas and away from drainage routes)	Temporal/short term browning or turbidity of the river	Contractor	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost. Silt trap may be installed only as needed. Will only need voluntary community labor or construction workers may devote certain

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
						number of hours for the task. The materials, e.g. rocks, may be sourced from the subproject site
	Contamination by oil and grease and fuel spills from heavy equipment and storage areas	Provide oil and grease traps upstream of any run-off discharge from the subproject to the water bodies Provide ring canals around fuelling tanks/motor pool/maintenance areas Collect used oils in containers and sell to licensed recyclers	No visible oil and grease film on water bodies No. of public complaints received by proponent/contractor or	Contractor to implement while the LGU supervises the contractor Contractor to implement while LGU supervises the contractor	Daily operations Daily operations	Nil cost of improvised temporary ring canals around area of storage of fuel drum containers of fuel: PhP5,000 x ____ sp = PhP ____
Social Environment						
	Temporary increase in noise level due to construction activities and equipment operation	Provide barriers in work areas expected to use equipment with high noise power level Provide silencers for noisy equipment, whenever	Presence of barriers No. of public complaints received by proponent/contract	Contractor	Daily operations	No additional ESMP cost – part of the subproject cost

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
	Temporary increase in volume of solid wastes/spoil materials	<p>practicable</p> <p>Ensure that all equipment are maintained in proper working condition</p> <p>Schedule moving-in of equipment at daytime.</p> <p>Collect and sort all solid wastes and place in safe designated areas</p> <p>Shorten storage of construction spoils at temporary disposal area</p> <p>Place garbage in waste cans located in strategic places</p> <p>Regular collection of garbage and proper disposal of waste</p>	<p>or</p> <p>Presence of waste segregation/containment facilities</p> <p>No indiscriminately scattered solid waste</p>	Contractor's project management and self-monitoring	Daily operations	No additional ESMP Cost – part of subproject cost
2.2 Design verification and quality control	Quality assurance	<p>Conduct periodic inspection of work to ensure that it conforms to original plan and design specifications</p> <p>Institute corrective measures to ensure conformance</p>	Proof of inspection including inspection report	LGU	Regular visit	No additional ESMP Cost, as this requirement is part of the Standard Operating Procedure

Project Phase/ Activities/ Components	Possible Environmental Effects/ Impacts	Mitigating/ Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Agency/ Unit	Implementation Schedule	Cost of Mitigation (Php)
3. Operation and Maintenance						
3.1 Operation and maintenance of MPC	Ensured sustainability of the subproject Generation of domestic wastes	Allocate sufficient budget for maintenance; prepare and implement an acceptable O&M plan Proper collection and disposal of solid wastes Proper housekeeping and maintenance	Systems in place and operation and maintenance of the water system being done by the FO	FO		No additional ESMP Cost: This is part of the operation and maintenance cost of the subproject.
IV. ABANDONEMENT PHASE						
No abandonment of the subproject(s) are programmed since the Operations and Maintenance Phase is considered to sustain the life and utility of the subprojects, unless natural catastrophic events such as anomalous magnitude of earthquake or flooding destroys the facility beyond use. In this case, the engineering and design of the replacement facilities will integrate and handle the demolition of the damaged structures.						

The LGU (Proponent FO) of _____ is confirming its willingness and commitment to allocate funds for the abovementioned ESMP cost.

Prepared by:

Municipal Planning and Development Officer

Date Signed

Noted by:

Farmer's Organization Chair

Date Signed

Endorsed by:

Municipal Mayor

Date Signed

Reviewed and Endorsed to CPO for Approval:

DAR Regional Director/Regional Project Manager

Date Signed

Reviewed and Approved by:

Environmental Specialist, IPAC

Date Signed

IPAC ENVIRONMENTAL CODE OF PRACTICE

For Construction of Small Infrastructure Projects

Environmental aspect	Mitigating measure	Frequency of monitoring
Watercourse and Water quality protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interceptor dikes and swales • Storm drain diversion • Sanitary toilet facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least once every two days to weekly
Erosion and Sediment control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsurface drains • Silt fences • Straw bale barriers • Brush barriers • Gravel or stone filter berms • Storm drain inlet protection • Use of structural sediment and erosion control devices including earth dikes & drainage swales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily in dry weather and three times a day during prolonged rainfall
Concrete and Grouting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not pour excess concrete or wash sweepings into the street, storm drain or side of the road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire time of the activity is ongoing
Vegetation and Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not locate construction routes, stockpiles, etc, where significant adverse impact on existing vegetation may occur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before and during construction
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly manage construction wastes and contaminated materials and keep in away from communities. Treat them and dispose in an environmentally responsible manner, according to the govt. regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction
Materials management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store construction materials under cover and away from drainage areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyday
Air Quality Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use water (as appropriate) to control dust in dirt and debris pile areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyday
Recreational Use and Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create buffer zones between construction area and storm drain/ receiving water. Buffer zones should have established natural vegetation to remove sediments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before construction
Access Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilize construction entrances, construction roads, parking areas, and other on-site vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before construction

	transportation routes to ensure reduction of off-site tracking of mud, dirt, and rocks, and maintain these areas throughout the project	
Heritage or Archaeological Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine before the project commences if the project site is a heritage or archaeological site. In case of chance finds, proper procedures shall be followed and findings should be reported to the National Museum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before construction
Site Restoration and Deactivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain original landscape and vegetation as much as possible. Mark, flag, or fence areas where land cover or vegetation should be preserved or restored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before construction
Noise control, vibration and light Abatement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exert effort to limit hours of operation to prescribed noise levels to reduce noise and light nuisance to the communities Install noise and light abatement measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During construction
Health and Safety, Emergency Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures should be put in place and train staff to deal with any emergency which could cause major injury to the health and safety of workers and the people in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before construction

CULTURAL PROPERTY PROTECTION MEASURES AND CHANCE FIND PROCEDURES

A. WB Policy on Management of Cultural Property (OP 4.11, July 2006)

Cultural resources are important as sources of valuable historical and scientific information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices. The loss of such resources is irreversible, but fortunately, it is often avoidable. The objective of OP/BP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources is to avoid, or mitigate, adverse impacts on cultural resources from development projects that the World Bank finances.

B. National Policy on Cultural Heritage - Republic Act No. 10066 (March 2010)

An Act Providing for the Protection and Conservation of the National Cultural Heritage, Strengthening the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) and its affiliated cultural agencies and other purposes.

Pertinent Provisions of R.A. 10066:

- **Article V, Section 15. Conservation of Cultural Property** - All intervention works and measures on conservation of national cultural treasures, important cultural property, as well as national historical landmarks, sites or monuments and structures previously marked by the National Museum and the National Historical Institute before the implementation of this Act, shall be undertaken through the appropriate cultural agency which shall supervise the same. The appropriate cultural agency shall approve only those methods and materials that strictly adhere to the accepted international standards of conservation
- **Article XIII, Section 48. Prohibited Acts** - To the extent that the offense is not punishable by a higher punishment under another provision of law, violations of this Act may be made by whoever intentionally:
 - (a) Destroys, demolishes, mutilates or damages any world heritage site, national cultural treasures, important cultural property and archaeological and anthropological sites;
 - (b) Modifies, alters, or destroys the original features of or undertakes construction or real estate development in any national shrine, monument, landmark and other historic edifices and structures, declared, classified, and marked by the National Historical Institute as such, without the prior written permission from the Commission. This includes the designated security or buffer zone, extending five (5) meters from the visible perimeter of the monument or site;
 - (c) Explores, excavates or undertakes diggings for the purpose of obtaining materials of cultural historical value without prior written authority from the National Museum. No excavation or diggings shall be permitted without the supervision of a certified archaeologist;
 - (d) Appropriates excavation finds contrary to the provisions of the New Civil Code and other pertinent laws;
 - (e) Imports, sells, distributes, procures, acquires, or exports cultural property stolen, or otherwise lost against the will of the lawful owner;

- (f) Illicitly exports cultural property listed in the Philippine Registry of Cultural Property or those that may be categorized as such upon visitation or incorrectly declares the same during transit; and
 - (g) Deals in cultural property without proper registration and license issued by the cultural agency concerned.
- **Article XIII, Section 49. Penal Provisions** - Upon conviction, the offender shall be subject to a fine of not less than Two hundred thousand pesos (P200,000.00) or imprisonment for a term of not less than ten (10) years, or both, upon the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That any cultural property attempted to be concealed from registration or those intended to be encumbered or excavated in violation of this Act shall be summarily confiscated and forfeited in favor of the Commission:

C. Definition

Cultural property include monuments, structures, works of art, or sites of significance points of view, and are defined as sites and structures having archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, or religious significance, and natural sites with cultural values. This includes cemeteries, graveyards and graves.

D. IPAC Guiding Principle on Protection of Cultural Property

IPAC will only pose limited risks of damaging cultural property since subprojects will largely consist of small investments in community infrastructure and income generating activities and minor, rural agricultural support civil works.

E. Chance Find Procedures

1. Chance find procedures will be used as follows:
 - a. Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find.
 - b. Delineate the discovered site or area.
 - c. Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities take over. The National Historical Institute shall be responsible for significant movable and immovable cultural property that pertains to Philippine history, heroes and the conservation of historical artifacts and the National Museum shall be responsible for significant movable and immovable cultural and natural property pertaining to collections of fine arts, archaeology, anthropology, botany, geology, zoology and astronomy, including its conservation aspect. the Philippine National Museum Cultural Properties Division take over. The contact person is Mr. Oscar G. Desembrana, Museum Researcher II, Cultural Properties Division (CPD) at telephone number 527-1216, or via email at culturalprop@nationalmuseum.gov.ph.
 - d. Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the Philippine National Museum Cultural Properties Division immediately (less than 24 hours).
 - e. Contact the responsible local authorities and the Philippine National Museum Cultural Properties Division who would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on the proper procedures to be carried out. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be

performed by the archaeologists of the Philippine National Museum Cultural Properties Division (within 72 hours). The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage, including the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values.

- f. Ensure that decisions on how to handle the finding be taken by the responsible authorities and the Philippine National Museum Cultural Properties Division. This could include changes in the layout (such as when the finding is an irremovable remain of cultural or archaeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage.
 - g. Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by the Philippine National Museum Cultural Properties Division; and
 - h. Construction work will resume only after authorization is given by the responsible local authorities and the Philippine National Museum Cultural Properties Division concerning the safeguard of the heritage.
2. These procedures must be referred to as standard provisions in construction contracts, Safeguards Procedures for Inclusion in the Technical Specifications for Contracts. During project supervision, the Site Engineer shall monitor the above regulations relating to the treatment of any chance find encountered are observed.
 3. Relevant findings will be recorded in the IPAC Construction Monitoring Report and the World Bank Implementation Supervision Reports (ISRs), and Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs) will assess the overall effectiveness of the project's cultural property mitigation, management, and activities, as appropriate.

CONTENT AND FORMAT INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION (IEE)

A. Introduction

1. IEE is an important tool for incorporating environmental concerns at the project level. IEE should be carried out as early as the project planning stage as part of feasibility thus it can assure that the project will be environmentally feasible. The general objectives of IEE study should at least cover the following:
 - (i) To provide information about the general environmental settings of the project area as baseline data;
 - (ii) To provide information on potential impacts of the project and the characteristic of the impacts, magnitude, distribution, who will be the affected group, and their duration;
 - (iii) To provide information on potential mitigation measures to minimize the impact including mitigation costs;
 - (iv) To assess the best alternative project at most benefits and least costs in terms of financial, social, and environment. It is not always necessary to change location of the project, but it can be changed in project design or project management; and
 - (v) To provide basic information for formulating management and monitoring plan
2. The IEE Template is to be adopted for Category B subprojects, that is, activity that has potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas – including wetlands, forest, grasslands and other natural habitats. As these impacts are site-specific, an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is required to identify and assess the potential environment and social impacts.

However, the IEE is also used to confirm whether this is, indeed, requires an EIA, as a follow up.

B. The Process in Preparing IEE

3. An early step is to determine the scope of the IEE study. This activity is known as “scoping” as a procedure designed to establish the terms of reference (TOR) for the IEE. The scoping procedure should at least produce the following outputs:
 - (i) Identified the likely environmental impacts or other environmental concerns and consideration that need to be further investigated in IEE study
 - (ii) Identified environmental component which need detailed or further study
 - (iii) Determined the general approach and methodology required to carry out the IEE study
 - (iv) Identified the need to fit the outputs of IEE into the project context especially on environmental management and monitoring plan
4. The next step is undertaking IEE study, and the following are key important activities:

B.1. Describing Environmental Condition of the Project Area

5. Collection of baseline information on biophysical, social and economic aspects of the project area is the most important reference for conducting IEE study. The description of environmental settings includes the characteristic of area in which the activity of proposed project would occur

and it should cover area affected by all impacts including potential compensation area, and potential area affected by its alternatives. Normally, information is obtained from secondary sources when there is a facility of maintaining database, or other existing documentation, and through field sampling. Collection of baseline data should be designed to satisfy information requirements and should focus on relevant aspects that are likely to be affected by the proposed project. Therefore, the level of detail in this description of study area should be sufficient to convey to readers nature of environmental and social resources condition of the affected areas.

B.2. Assessing Potential Impact

6. The "technical heart" of the environmental assessment process involves the prediction of changes over time in various environmental aspects as a result of a proposed project. The prediction of the nature, extent, and magnitude of environmental changes likely to result from a proposed project is aided by various tools and techniques, the choice of which depends upon the impacts of concern, data availability or lack thereof, and the appropriate specificity of quantitative models. However, the choice of the appropriate method for conducting an environmental assessment can only be guided by certain criteria, but no single method will meet all the necessary criteria. In addition, the prediction has to be based on established scientific knowledge that is still very limited in ecosystems in most countries. For this reason, the prediction of ecological changes and their impacts often does not generate concrete conclusions on the magnitude of the impacts.

B.3. Formulating Mitigation Measures

7. Once the impacts have been analyzed, their significance will be determined, i.e., whether they are acceptable, require mitigation, or are unacceptable. Subsequently, measures will be devised to mitigate anticipated environmental changes and consequential impacts during project implementation and operation, or further reduce the residual environmental changes inherent in the selected project design. They normally include technical, social, and institutional measures to be implemented as integral elements of the project. Examples are sound operating rules of a reservoir to ensure minimum impacts on downstream water users, and installation of an electrostatic precipitator to remove fly ash in a coal-fired power plant project, and adequate drainage system in an irrigation project.

B.4. Preparing the Institutional Requirements and Environmental Monitoring Plan

8. Environmental management involves the implementation of environmental protection and mitigation measures and monitoring for significant environmental impacts. Environmental protection measures are taken to: (i) mitigate environmental impacts, (ii) provide in-kind compensation for lost environmental resources, or (iii) enhance environmental resources. These measures are usually set out in a plan, which covers all phases of the project from

pre-construction through decommissioning, and outlines mitigation and other measures that will be undertaken to ensure compliance with environmental regulations and reduce or eliminate adverse impacts. The basic implementation arrangements should be presented – taking account of the local conditions. Responsibilities for mitigation and monitoring shall be defined along with arrangements for information flow, and for coordination between agencies responsible for mitigation. A plan should specify who/which agency is responsible for undertaking the mitigating and monitoring measures, e.g., for enforcement of remedial actions, monitoring, training, and financing. A third party may be contracted in case the local authorities' capacity is limited. Institutional strengthening activities may be proposed, including establishment of appropriate organization arrangements; appointment of key staff and consultants; and arrangements for counterpart funding.

9. Environmental monitoring involves: (i) planning a survey and sampling program for systematic collection of data/information relevant to environmental assessment and project environmental management; (ii) conduct of the survey and sampling program; (iii) analysis of samples and data/information collected, and interpretation of data and information; and (iv) preparation of reports to support environmental management. Environmental monitoring is normally carried out before and during planning to establish baseline data needed for Environmental assessment and evaluating environmental impacts during project implementation. It continues through project operation to detect changes in the key environmental quality parameters, which can be attributed to the project. The results of the monitoring program are used to evaluate the following: (i) extent and severity of the environmental impacts against the predicted impacts; (ii) performance of the environmental protection measures or compliance with pertinent rules and regulations; (iii) trends in impacts; and (iv) overall effectiveness of the project environmental protection measures.

10. Environmental monitoring should have clear objectives, and the survey and sampling program custom-designed to focus on data/information actually required to meet the objectives. In addition, the design of the monitoring program has to take into account its practicability considering the technical, financial, and management capability of the institutions that will carry out the program and period of monitoring that will be needed to achieve the objectives (see Table A3.1). The monitoring program should include action or emergency plans so that appropriate action can be taken in the event of adverse monitoring results or trends. It should also be constantly reviewed to make sure that it is effective, and determine when it can be stopped.

Table A5.1: Features of an Effective Environmental Monitoring Plan

• Realistic sampling program (temporal and spatial)
• Sampling methods relevant to source
• Collection of quality data
• Comparable new data with other relevant data used in environmental assessment
• Cost-effective data collection
• Quality control in measurement and analysis
• Innovations (e.g., in tracing contaminants and automated stations)
• Appropriate databases
• Multidisciplinary data interpretation to provide useful information
• Reporting for internal management and external checks

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowance for, and response to, input from third parties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation in the public arena (external assessment)

11. Both the environmental management and monitoring plans need to include who will implement them, when, and where. The capacity of the executing agency, local government, and community organization should be reviewed to identify feasible approach for implementing the plans. The project lifecycle should be taken into account in setting the timing of implementation. For example, plans regarding environmental mitigation measures should be implemented in the engineering design for the contract documents, and materials to be avoided in procurement, among others. On the other hand, the location for monitoring should be selected based on where the impacts would occur and the areas to be affected. To ensure that the environmental management and monitoring plans will be implemented, it is necessary to identify the key management issues to be included as a requirement either as a loan covenant or conditions for implementing the project.

C. Documenting IEE Studies

12. IEE reports should be presented in certain way to meet the requirements of WB and the country. However, wherever possible, WB requests that the Borrower follow Bank-prescribed format for IEE. This is to ensure that environmental assessment results are presented in a clear and concise fashion to contribute most effectively to decision-making. However, if several other financial institutions fund the proposed Project in the form of co-financing modality, it is necessary for Bank to come up with an agreement with those institutions on IEE reporting requirement. In this context, it is necessary to ensure that the content of the IEE reports cover all issues required by the WB. Although the presentation of the IEE report may not follow WB’s standard, it is necessary to ensure that the IEE should be formulated and presented in accordance to WB’s guideline.

C.1. Initial Environmental Examination

13. The content and format of the IEE report is in Table A5.2. If the approved IEE concludes that the project will not have any significant adverse environmental impacts, then the environmental assessment is deemed complete. If there are unresolved issues, the recommendation should be either that further studies be undertaken to resolve the issues, or that a subproject is considered not eligible.

Table A5.2: Outline of an IEE Report

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduction b. Description of the Project c. Description of the Environment d. Screening of Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures e. Institutional Requirements and Environmental Monitoring Plan f. Public Consultation and Information Disclosure g. Findings and Recommendation h. Conclusions
--

a. Introduction

14. This section usually includes the following:

- (i) purpose of the report, including (a) identification of the project and project proponent; (b) brief description of the nature, size, and location of the project and of its importance to the country; and (c) any other pertinent background information; and
- (ii) Extent of the IEE study: scope of study, magnitude of effort, person or agency performing the study, and acknowledgement.

b. Description of the Project

15. Furnish sufficient details to give a brief but clear picture of the following (include only applicable items):

- (i) type of project;
- (ii) category of Project;
- (iii) need for project;
- (iii) location (use maps showing general location, specific location, and project site);
- (iv) size or magnitude of operation;
- (v) proposed schedule for implementation; and
- (vi) descriptions of the project, including drawings showing project layout, and project components. This information should be of the same type and extent as is included in feasibility reports for proposed projects to give a clear picture of the project and its operations.

c. Description of the Environment

16. Furnish sufficient information to give a brief but clear picture of the existing environmental resources in the area affected by the project, including the following (to the extent applicable):

(i) **Physical Resources:** (e.g.)

- atmosphere (e.g. air quality and climate)
- topography and soils,
- surface water
- groundwater
- geology/seismology.

(ii) **Ecological Resources:** (e.g.)

- fisheries
- aquatic biology
- wildlife
- forests
- rare or endangered species
- protected areas
- coastal resources

(iii) **Economic Development:** (e.g.)

- industries
- infrastructure facilities (e.g. water supply, sewerage, flood control)

- transportation (roads, harbors, airports, and navigation)
- land use (e.g. dedicated area uses)
- power sources and transmission
- agricultural development, mineral development, and tourism facilities

(iv) **Social and Cultural Resources:** (e.g.)

- population and communities (e.g. numbers, locations, composition, employment)
- health facilities
- education facilities
- socioeconomic conditions (e.g. community structure, family structure, social well being)
- physical or cultural heritage
- current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes by Indigenous Peoples
- structures or sites that are of historical, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural significance.

d. Screening of Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

17. Using the checklist of environmental parameters for different sector projects, this section will screen out “no significant impacts” from those with significant adverse impact by reviewing each relevant parameter according to the following factors or operational stages. Mitigation measures, where appropriate, will also be recommended environmental problems due to project location, and related to project design, construction, and operations. Potential environmental enhancement measures and additional considerations will also be covered.

e. Institutional Requirements and Environmental Monitoring Plan

18. This section should state the impacts to be mitigated, and activities to implement the mitigation measures, including how, when, and where they will be implemented. Institutional arrangements for implementation should be described. The environmental monitoring plan will describe the impacts to be monitored, and when and where monitoring activities will be carried out, and who will carry them out. The environmental management and monitoring costs should also be described.

f. Public Consultation and Information Disclosure

19. This section will describe the process undertaken to involve the public in project design and recommended measures for continuing public participation; summarize major comments received from beneficiaries, local officials, community leaders, NGOs, and others, and

describe how these comments were addressed; list milestones in public involvement such as dates, attendance, and topics of public meetings; list recipients of this document and other project related documents; describe compliance with relevant regulatory requirements for public participation; and summarize other related materials or activities, such as press releases and notifications. This section will provide of summary of information disclosed to date and procedures for future disclosure.

g. Findings and Recommendations

20. This section will include an evaluation of the screening process and recommendation will be provided whether significant environmental impacts exist needing further detailed study or deemed as ineligible. If there is no need for further study, the IEE itself, which at times may need to be supplemented by a special study in view of limited but significant impacts, becomes the completed environmental assessment for the project and no follow-up EIA will be needed.

MASTERLIST OF PROJECT DISPLACED PERSONS (DPs)
Inclusive Partnerships for Agricultural Competitiveness (IPAC) Project

Name of Subproject: _____ Prepared by: _____
 ARC / Barangay: _____ MPDC/MARO
 Municipality: _____ Validated by: _____
 Province: _____ BCIT Chairperson

Date prepared: _____

DP No.	Name of DP	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Education	Status of Land Ownership (Use codes below)	Estimated Area of land affected (sq.m)	Total area owned/occupied	Existing use of land	Occupation/Source(s) of Income	Estimated Total Income/Year (in Pesos)
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												

Status of land ownership:
 1 = owned, ARB (OLT) 4 = tenant
 2 = owned, non ARB 5 = rent-free occupant/caretaker
 3 = rented/leased 6 = informal dweller/squatter

SUMMARY OF ASSETS/LIVELIHOOD AFFECTED AND AGREED ARRANGEMENTS

Inclusive Partnerships for Agricultural Competitiveness (IPAC) Project

Name of Sub-project: _____ Prepared by: _____
 ARC / Barangay: _____ MPDC/MARO
 Municipality: _____ Validated by: _____
 Province: _____ BCIT Chairperson
 Date prepared: _____

PAP No.	Name of PAP	Value of Assets/Livelihood Affected ¹			Arrangement(s)/Agreement(s) ³
		Category	Qty	Value	
	Name: _____	Land			
	Signature: _____	Structures			
		Crops and Trees			
		Livelihood ²			
		Others, specify			
Date: _____					
	Name: _____	Land			
	Signature: _____	Structures			
		Crops and Trees			
		Livelihood ²			
		Others, specify			
Date: _____					
	Name: _____	Land			
	Signature: _____	Structures			
		Crops and Trees			
		Livelihood ²			
		Others, specify			
Date: _____					
	Name: _____	Land			
	Signature: _____	Structures			
		Crops and Trees			
		Livelihood ²			
		Others, specify			
Date: _____					

IPAC Project: ESME Annexes

¹ = Attach valuation references (I.e. BIR zoning schedule, municipal assessor's approved valuation schedule, price lists from hardwares, etc.)

² = for permanent income loss, compute 1 year net income. for temporary income loss, compute 6-months income.

³ = indicate whether PAP agreed to donate the land, allow perpetual use, be paid cash compensation, be given land for land and other arrangements.

ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN OUTLINE⁸

Inclusive Partnerships for Agricultural Competitiveness (IPAC) Project

- A. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**
- A.1 Describe alternative options, if any, considered to minimize land acquisition and its effects, and why the remaining effects are unavoidable
- A.2 Summarize key effects in terms of land acquired, assets lost, and people displaced from homes or livelihoods
- B. OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS**
- B.1 Describe key national and local land, compensation and resettlement policies, laws and guidelines that apply to project
- B.2 Explain how Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) will be achieved
- C. CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS PARTICIPATION**
- Describe consultation processes and procedures for redress of grievances
- D. COMPENSATION, RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION**
- D.1 Describe arrangements for valuing and disbursing compensation
- D.2 Describe arrangements for housing relocation, including transfer and establishment
- D.3 Describe income restoration measures to be implemented
- D.4 Identify any environmental risks, describe management and monitoring steps
- F. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING**
- Identify land acquisition and resettlement costs and funding sources
- G. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**
- Provide time schedule showing how DPs will be provided for prior to subproject implementation.
- H. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**
- Specify arrangements for M&E
- I. ANNEXES**
- i.1 Subproject Location Map
- i.2 Master List of Displaced Persons (DPs)
- i.3 Summary of Affected Assets
- i.4 Highlights of Consultation Meetings

⁸ *The shorter LARP version shall be required if the number of DPs do not reach the following threshold levels: 200 people or more will experience resettlement effects, 100 DPs or more are IPs or in some way vulnerable i.e., households headed by women, persons without legal title, or 50 DPs or more are particularly vulnerable, e.g. hunter-gatherers, conflict affected persons*

Legal Documents
Inclusive Partnerships for Agricultural Competitiveness (IPAC) Project

(The Project will use the following legal documents templates for Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement prepared by WB) :

- LARR Form 4 - Deed of Donation
- LARR Form 5 - Deed of Donation with Quit Claim
- LARR Form 6 - Waiver & Quit Claim Form
- LARR Form 7 - Affidavit of Possession
- LARR Form 8 - Affidavit of Possession with Quit Claim
- LARR Form 9 - Declaration of Ownership with Waiver of Claim
- LARR Form 10 - Dec of Ownership & Voluntary Undertaking
- LARR Form 11 - Affidavit of Claimant
- LARR Form 12 - Joint Affidavit of Adjoining Landowners
- LARR Form 13 - Joint Affidavit of Barangay Officials
- LARR Form 14 - Dec. of Heirship and SPA
- LARR Form 15 - Request for MARO Verification
- LARR Form 16 - Affidavit of Non Tenancy
- LARR Form 17 - Check Sheet for Deed of Sale
- LARR Form 18 - Affidavit of Vol. Undertaking for informal settlers
- LARR Form 19 - Group Waiver for Affected Structure

IPAC PROJECT RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Introduction

This policy framework serves as a guidepost for IPAC Project implementers to ensure that persons displaced by the implementation of the Rural Infrastructure Services (RIS) to improve access to market are properly informed of their rights, consulted on and provided with sustainable resettlement options and fair and just compensation for losses of lands and assets. While the number of people affected and the magnitude of adverse project impacts cannot be ascertained at this time, IPAC Project will ensure that these impacts will be minimal and that no subprojects will commence construction works unless displaced persons are properly compensated and/or rehabilitated.

B. Framework Objectives

The Resettlement Policy Framework aims to provide the project implementers with guide in determining displaced persons (DPs) who are eligible for entitlements and appropriate compensation for their properties and assets affected by the project. It also seeks to ensure that all DPs sometimes referred to as project affected persons (PAPs) are adequately compensated for their losses and are provided with assistance to improve, or at least maintain their pre-Project living standards and income earning capacity.

C. Legal Bases for Resettlement Policy Framework.

This framework on the Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons is based on the following issuances of the Philippine government (Table 1):

Table 1. Philippine Legal Issuances on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Philippine Government LAW/ ORDER	PROVISIONS
Executive Order 1035 (1985)	Requires the conduct of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Feasibility Study <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information Campaign <input type="checkbox"/> Parcellary survey <input type="checkbox"/> Assets Inventory Other features include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Land acquisition based on fair market value to be negotiated between owner and appraiser <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement/relocation of tenants, farmers & other occupants <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Assistance to displaced tenants, cultural minorities & settlers equivalent to the average gross harvest for the last 3 years & not less than P15,000 per ha.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Disturbance compensation to agricultural lessees equivalent to 5 times the average gross harvests during the last 5 years □ Compensation for improvements on land acquired under CA 141
	Government has power to expropriate in case agreement is not reached.
Supreme Court Ruling (1987)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Defines just compensation as fair and full equivalent for the loss sustained taking into account improvements, location, capabilities, etc. □ The value given by the appraiser can only serve as a guide for negotiation. The objective is to enable the DBP to replace affected assets at current market price
Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) DP 145 (1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Aims to avoid unnecessary delays in civil works □ Inclusion of parcellary plans and cost estimates for ROW acquisition in detailed engineering stage □ EO 1035 & MC 65 will still be followed in matters relating to the acquisition and compensation of private properties
Republic Act (RA) 6389	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Provides disturbance compensation for agricultural leases equivalent to 4 times the average gross harvest in the last 5 years
RA 7279 Urban Development Housing Act of 1992 ((UDHA 1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Provides guidelines for resettlement of persons living in danger areas e.g. riverbanks, shorelines & waterways or areas where government infrastructure project are about to be implemented. Guidelines cover the provision of basic services and facilities in resettlement sites, livelihood support, meaningful participation and adequate social preparation for the affected households, close coordination between sending and host LGUs, grievance redress and related aspects. □ Danger areas as enumerated in Article VII, Section 28 of RA 7279 includes Waterways but not specifically water pipelines Right of Ways (ROW). The 2002 Bignay incident of Manila Water showed that waterlines are potential danger area. □ Relocation involving court eviction cases shall be undertaken by the local government, agencies involved (in this

	<p>case the MWSS) within forty-five (45 days) from service of notice of final judgment by the court.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Informal settlers who built their house on or before the effectivity date (March 28, 1992) are entitled to all benefits and considerations prescribed in the said act. All those exempted or not covered by the said act will be dealt with accordingly (see Section 5a)
RA 8368 (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Repealed PD 772 of 1975 which penalized squatting and similar acts □ All pending cases under the provisions of PD 772 are consequently dismissed
RA 8371 (1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Protects and recognized rights of indigenous cultural communities on their ancestral lands.
RA 8974 (2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Aims at ensuring that the owners of real property acquired for NG infrastructure projects are promptly paid just compensation. It also provides for the compensation of affected improvements and structures at replacements cost without depreciation and inclusive of labor costs for reconstruction and the arrangement of independent appraisers for a more accurate determination of the market values of lands and improvements. Section 5 provides for standards in the determination of the fair market value of land. □ Section 5, Standards for the Assessment for the Value of the Land Subject of Expropriation proceedings or Negotiated Sale – in order to facilitate the determining just compensation the court may consider among other well-established factors, the following relevant standards: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The classification and use for which the property is suited.

D. Key Gaps Between the Philippine Laws and the World Bank’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples

The key gaps between the local laws and regulations and the provisions of the World Bank’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples include:

Table 2. Gaps between Philippine laws and WB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples

Gaps	Philippine Laws	WB Policy
a) Limited assistance or protection is given the rural poor versus the urban poor.	Philippine Constitution, Article XIII, Section 10: Urban or rural poor dwellers shall not be evicted nor their dwellings demolished, except in accordance with the law and in a just humane manner. Focus is given on urban poor as per Urban Development and Housing Act.	The WB OP 4.12 does not distinguish between affected rural and urban poor and this is adopted. It also does not make distinction to residential or business. This is adopted.
b) The law is not very clear on assistance to small enterprises and shop renters, displaced vendors, etc.	No specific law for replacing lost income. Common practice is to provide livelihood assistance to only those who opt to go to government resettlement area.	Loss of income is compensated apart from loss of structure and or land. This is adopted.
c) Donation is the first option taken by implementing agencies when acquiring land for development.	Under the law, there are different modes of acquiring title to, and ownership of real estate property, as well as the modes of acquiring right to use private property for another purpose. RA 8974 specifies the following methods: Donation, Quit Claim, Exchange or Barter, Negotiated Sale or Purchase, Expropriation and any other modes of acquisition authorized by law.	The potential donors will be informed of other modes of land acquisition and specific criteria will be used to ensure that the land donation is genuine, if such is taken as the means to acquire land. This is adopted.
d) Valuation of the property for negotiated sale.	The Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA8974 state that the Implementing Agency shall negotiate with the owner for the purchase of the property by offering first the current zonal value issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the area where the private property is located. If rejected, renegotiation using the values recommended by the Appraisal	OP 4.12 requires that replacement cost which is defined as the amount necessary to replace the structure or improvement based on the current market prices for materials, overhead, and all other attendant costs associated with the
	Committee or Independent Land	acquisition. If needed

	<p>Appraiser as a guide is taken.</p> <p>Standards to determine market value are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >The classification and use for which the property is suited; >The development costs for improving the land; >The value declared by the owners; >The current selling price of similar lands in the vicinity; >The reasonable disturbance compensation for the removal and/or demolition of certain improvements on the land and for the value for improvements thereon; >The size, shape and location, tax declaration and zonal valuation of the land; 	<p>other forms of assistance shall be added to top off the compensation allowed by local laws. This is adopted.</p>
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E. Resettlement Guiding Principles

The IPAC Project adopts the following principles outlined in the World Bank’s Operational Policy 4.12 to protect the rights of the Displaced Persons:

- Acquisition of private land and other assets should be avoided, where feasible, and minimized as much as possible.
- All DPs residing or cultivating land, working, doing business, or having rights of ownership along an alignment or segment of alignment to be constructed, rehabilitated or improved under the Project are, as of the time of conduct of the baseline surveys, entitled to be provided with compensation sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-Project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels.
- Lack of legal rights to the assets lost will not bar the DP from entitlement to such compensation or rehabilitation measures.
- Replacement premise and agricultural land will be as close as possible to the land that was lost and is acceptable to the DPs.

- All replacement land for agriculture, residential and business use will be provided with secured tenure status and without any additional cost, taxes, and surcharges to the DPs at the time of transfer.
- Planning and implementation for acquisition of land and provision of compensation will be carried out in consultation with the DPs, to ensure minimal disturbance and transparency in transactions between the Project implementers and the DPs.
- Entitlements will be provided to DPs not later than one month prior to expected start-up of works at the respective subproject site. Construction work will not be initiated until DPs are compensated or adequately relocated.
- Financial and physical resources for compensation will be made available as and when required.
- Affected community infrastructure must be restored or replaced.
- Institutional arrangements should be in place to ensure the effective and timely design, planning and implementation of the inventories.
- Effective and timely implementation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement plan must be carried out.

F. Modes of Land Acquisition

Private assets (e.g., land, structures and other improvements) will be acquired for the Sub-project through:

- Donation and/or grant of ROW
- Negotiated purchase, which is also equivalent to voluntary sale or willing buyer/willing seller scheme
- Expropriation
- Usufruct
- Lease Agreement

For land donation it is important to examine the processes and documents to ensure that donation was not coerced. The following protocol is prescribed to help ensure that donation is voluntarily done:

1. Ensure transparency of information and process in getting informed consent of the potential donor. The affected parties must understand:
 - a. what the land is going to be used for, by whom and for how long;

- b. that they will be deprived of the ownership or right to use the land, and what this really means;
 - c. that they have the right to refuse to donate the land;
 - d. whether there are alternatives to using this land;
 - e. what they will need to do to donate the land and the costs involved (e.g. execute documents, get spouse consents, pay taxes);
 - f. The effect of the donation on their family, and what they can do if they (or their family or heirs) want the land back.
 - g. His right to refuse must be a legitimate right, unconditional, and the potential transferee must be capable of exercising it in the local community and political context. The decision to donate must be made without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities.
 - h. For collective or communal land, donation must be based upon the informed consent of all individuals using or occupying the land.
2. The proportion of land donated by any individual does not exceed 10 percent of the potential donor's land holding.
 3. Voluntary land donation will not cause any household relocation to include those who may be informal settlers.
 4. Voluntary land donation should be used only to support small scale community infrastructure, where the impacts are minor. For IPAC potential projects this may be applicable to small right of way.
 5. There should be a clear agreement as to which party will pay the costs associated with the donated land. This could include measurement costs, documentation and notarial fees, transfer taxes, registration fees. It should also include the costs of re measuring/re titling the transferee's remaining land and any new documentation relating to it.
 6. Ensure that the documentation establishes a deadline to initiate project use of donated land.

Thereafter, specific due diligence must be conducted on each parcel of land proposed for donation to identify:

- The owner or owners of the land
- The users of the land, or any parties that occupy the land (either physically or through ownership of an asset or conduct of livelihood or business activities on the land)
- Any competing claims of ownership or use
- Structures and assets on the land

- Any encumbrances on the land

It is important to (i) identify the right that is being transferred (an ownership right, a use right, a right of way etc.) and (ii) check whether the transferee actually has the right s/he claims to have. In some circumstances – but not all – the transferee will have documentary evidence of such right. Where no such evidence exists, the due diligence can establish rights by speaking with local community officials and neighbors. If careful due diligence has not been carried out, significant conflict has arisen at the later stage if another party claims that they have the same or a competing right.

The Sub-project Proponent may seek the imposition of an Easement of Right-of-Way (ROW) provided for under the Philippine Civil Code. In such cases, a ROW easement agreement will be executed by the property owner and the Sub-project Proponent, whereby the former will grant the latter the right to use the affected portion of the lot, as ROW, but the owner retains ownership of the said portion of the lot. In these cases, the Sub-project Proponent may pay the owner the value of the affected portion of the lot based on an independent appraiser carried out according to internationally accepted norms. In addition, the Sub-project Proponent shall compensate the property owner at replacement cost for any improvements and/or structures on the land affected by the ROW. The Sub-project Proponent will enter the easement area after the provision of the full payment for the easement to the property owner. The ROW easement agreement will be immediately registered with the Registry of Deeds.

The Sub-project Proponent may also acquire a property through usufruct. The property owner retains the naked ownership of the land, while the Sub-project Proponent enjoys the benefit of the use of land. The Sub-project Proponent and the property owner will execute a usufruct agreement. The agreement will cover the rights and responsibilities of the two parties, including the duration of the usufruct which should not be lower than the project life.

The Sub-project Proponent may also acquire lands through lease agreements with the rightful property owner. The Sub-project Proponent and the property owner will execute a Lease Contract. The contract will cover the rights and responsibilities of the two parties, including the duration of the lease which should not be lower than the project life.

In the case of negotiated purchase, the Sub-project Proponents will offer as the purchase price an amount equal to the replacement cost of the assets, as determined by an independent appraiser using internationally accepted procedures. This arrangement is a private land purchase - willing seller willing buyer arrangement, and it does not trigger WB OP 4.12. There are however instances when this can trigger OP 4.12 when the purchase of land is done by a government entity which has the authority to expropriate private land for public good. This happens when the project is site specific and alternate land that suits subproject design is not just difficult but may be impossible to find without significantly increasing the cost of construction. For such purposes, it is important that:

1. All displaced persons which includes owners and occupants are informed and consulted on the same items found above in item 1 for land considered for donation.

2. Minimize land acquisition. Towards this encourage the participation of DPs during planning and implementation of Abbreviated RAP.
3. The land owner of partially acquired land equal to or beyond 20% may seek payment for the entire property since such loss may lead to loss of the economic of the land.
4. Additional grants and allowances to top up the compensation that may be prescribed by national laws to make up for issues in compensation related to replacement value, lost income specially for commercial properties be used.
5. Land for land compensation (of equal value and land use) should be considered when this is feasible.
6. Special assistance shall be provided to vulnerable groups (women headed households, elderly and disabled) to prevent being worse after relocation.
7. Community facilities damaged or displaced by proposed civil works should be replaced/ repaired at cost of proponent.
8. Document all issues related to Abbreviated RAP. A project cannot be considered complete when there are outstanding issues and these should be subject of supervision activities.

For detailed guidance particularly on compensation, see Attachment 1 of this framework.

All land transaction should be registered with the Registry of Deeds for annotation in the title of subject property.

G. Guidelines on Entitlement

Implementation of this Resettlement Framework at the local level is lodged on the local government unit (LGU) as proponent of the subproject. IPAC Project, represented by the Provincial Project Office will work and coordinate closely with the duly authorized representatives of the LGU in determining the appropriate compensation for DPs in accordance with the following compensation scheme:

- DPs losing more than 20% or all of their productive assets (agricultural land, house or business), or in cases when the remaining assets are not economically viable, are entitled to:
 - Full compensation at replacement cost of the entire asset or at direct land/asset replacement; and
 - Rehabilitation assistance that allows them to enhance or at least maintain their standard of living.
- DPs losing less than 20% of their productive assets, and where the remaining assets remain viable for continued use, are entitled to cash the compensation at replacement cost for the affected asset.

- Agricultural land will be replaced by:
 - Land of equal productive capacity, which is acceptable to the DP; or
 - Full compensation at replacement cost, where land is not available.
- Commercial/residential land (or other real property) will be replaced by:
 - Land of equal market value or business potential (as the case may be), which is acceptable to the DP; or
 - Full compensation at current market value, where suitable replacement land is not available or at the informed request of the DP.
- Replacement of damaged or lost crops will be based on full market value for one year's harvest and will be paid in cash.
- DPs whose land is temporarily taken will be compensated at full replacement cost for their net loss of income and/or damaged assets, including a reasonable amount for opportunity cost/s.
- Appropriate transfer and subsistence allowances will be given during the transition phase as part of the rehabilitation assistance package to allow DPs to enhance or at least maintain their standards of living.
- Verification of titles and tax payments shall be undertaken before land replacement or cash compensation.

DPs Losing Residential Land and Structures

- The provision of replacement residential land (house site and garden) of equivalent size, satisfactory to the DP, and cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the structures, without depreciation.
- If the DP so wishes and the portion of the land to be lost represents 20% or less of the total area of the residential land area, and the remaining land is still a viable residential lot, cash compensation, at full replacement cost (market value), will be provided to the DP.
- If after acquisition, the residential land and/or structure is insufficient to rebuild the residential structure lost, then at the request of the DP the entire residential land and structure will be acquired at full replacement cost, without depreciation.
- Tenants, who have leased a house for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant of three months rental fee at the prevailing market rate in the area, and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.

DPs Losing Agricultural Land and/or Crops

- The general mechanism for compensation of lost agricultural land will be through provision of “land for land” arrangements of equal productive capacity, satisfactory to the DP. However, if the DP so wishes and the portion of the land to be lost represents 20% or less of the total area of the landholding, and the remaining land is still a viable economic landholding, cash compensation, at full replacement cost (market value), will be provided to the DP.
- If more than 20% of a villager’s agricultural land is acquired and the remaining holding is not viable, then the Project will acquire the entire landholding and provide compensation of the acquired land at direct land replacement.
- DPs will be compensated for the loss of standing crops and fruit or industrial trees at full (current) market price.
- DPs whose land is temporarily taken by the works under the Project will be compensated for their loss of income, standing crops and for the cost of soil restoration and damaged infrastructure, including a reasonable amount for opportunity costs.
- DPs who will lose their income will be provided opportunities for alternative livelihood, through skills and entrepreneurship training, job matching or business development assistance.

DPs Losing Business

IPAC Project adopts the following mechanism for compensating loss of business:

- The provision of alternative business site of equal size and accessibility to customers, satisfactory to the DP.
- Cash compensation for lost business structure reflecting full replacement cost of the structures, without depreciation.
- Cash compensation for the loss of income and opportunity during the transition period.
- Cost of money in case of delays of one year and more in releasing payment.

Others

DPs will also be provided compensation at full replacement cost, without depreciation for any other fixed assets affected in part or in toto by the Project, such as tombs and water wells. In cases where community infrastructure such as schools, churches, health centers, water sources,

roads, or electrical and water supply connections are damaged, the Project will ensure that these are restored or repaired as the case may be, at no cost to the community. Details of the entitlements are shown in Attachment 1 of RPF.

H. Subproject Appraisal, Approval and Implementation

1. Subproject Appraisal. The following guidelines shall be adopted in the appraisal of the subproject:

- The Project thru the Provincial Project Social Safeguards Officer/Provincial Project Office will conduct orientation meetings with the proponent barangay and municipal LGU officials to discuss details of the Resettlement Policy Framework including guidelines in the computation of compensation for lands, crops and other assets, roles and responsibility of the LGUs and other implementation arrangements.
- The municipal planning and development officer (MPDO) with assistance from the municipal engineer (ME) of the proponent LGU and DAR's development facilitator will conduct an inventory of displaced persons (DPs) for each road, bridge, , irrigation canal, water supply pipe alignment or segment thereof.
- Once the inventory of DPs has been completed, community consultations/public assemblies shall be convened by the LGU with assistance from the Provincial Project Office to orient the DPs on the features and description of the Project and the proposed subproject including the benefits and adverse impacts and mitigating measures to be adopted and the resettlement compensation packages, valuation and payment schemes prescribed under the project.
- A walk-thru of the alignments to determine the specific location of subprojects on the ground may be arranged by the municipality upon request of the DPs. Field verification activities will be conducted with the presence of the design engineers.
- All consultation meetings including issues raised and agreements reached and other related activities must be properly documented copies of which shall be submitted to the Central Project Office as basis for validation.
- Compensation for lands to be acquired from each of the affected households may be based from BIR zonal valuation, assessor's fair market value, proof sale of areas adjacent to the subject land for acquisition and Land Bank valuation. Valuation of improvements including crops, trees and other structures may be secured from the Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO), Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO), and/or bill of materials from existing hardware/s where the subprojects are located.

- Aside from the Masterlist of DPs, Summary of Affected Lands and Improvements/Livelihood and the corresponding legal documents and right of way valuation, the LGU must also prepare an abbreviated resettlement plan if the DPs are less than 200. Templates of the abovementioned documentary requirements are shown in Annexes 5 to 7
- An Abbreviated Resettlement Plan must reflect information on the inventory of displaced persons and properties, valuation of assets and description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided, meetings and consultations made with displaced people and agreements reached, implementation arrangements and grievance redress mechanisms, arrangements for supervision, monitoring and evaluation, and implementation schedule and budget.
- Funds for implementing the resettlement plan shall be provided by the LGU based on the budgetary requirements established by the municipal and barangay committees in consultation with the DPs.
- All arrangements and agreements indicated in the resettlement plan shall be subject to review and concurrence/approval of the Central Project Office.

2. Subproject Approval. The following guidelines shall govern approval of the subproject:

- The Project shall not proceed with the endorsement of the subproject to SAC for approval unless a compensation package in accordance with this framework, satisfactory to all concerned, is agreed upon between the LGU and the owners of land/asset affected and those who stand to lose their crops, jobs or sources of income.
- All subprojects submitted for approval that involve resettlement must be supported by the following documentary requirements:
 - Abbreviated Resettlement Plan;
 - Masterlist of DPs;
 - Summary of Affected Lands and Improvement/Livelihood; and
 - Legal documents signed by all the concerned DPs.
- In consideration of the length of time required to process and complete the required legal documents specially in cases when some of the identified DPs are no longer residing within the subproject site, endorsement of the subproject to SAC for approval may be considered by the Project if all of the DPs and/or their representatives have expressed their support to the project and at least 60% of the identified DPs have already signed the appropriate legal documents.

3. Subproject Implementation. The Project shall not allow any subproject activities to commence until the compensation has been paid and resettlement, when necessary, is completed in

accordance with this document and to the satisfaction of the DPs. Payments of compensation and provision of other entitlements (in cash or in-kind) must be satisfactorily completed for each subproject prior to the World Bank issuance of “no objection” for award of contract for civil works.

Similarly, in cases where DPs voluntarily contribute any part of their lands and/or assets for the subproject, all deeds of donations and other relevant legal documents must be satisfactorily completed prior to the World Bank issuance of “no objection” for award of contract for civil works.

I. Institutional Arrangements

The overall responsibility for the implementation and enforcement of the policy and guidelines set forth under this Resettlement Framework at the local level shall be lodged with the Local Government Unit (LGU) as proponent of subprojects that will be funded under the IPAC Project. The DAR, through the respective Regional and Provincial Project Offices and the Municipal Agrarian Reform Officers (MAROs), shall provide guidance to the LGU proponents to ensure that the policy and guidelines are strictly adhered to.

The LGU through the Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO) and its other authorized representative, shall be responsible for the inventory and identification of DPs, determination of DPs who are eligible for compensation, inventory of affected assets, and determination of the appropriate compensation and/or rehabilitation schemes. In coming up with its Abbreviated Resettlement Plan, the LGU shall see to it that the DPs are appropriately oriented and consulted in the process. The LGU shall also be responsible for the preparation and execution of other pertinent legal documents signed by the DPs that are required under its Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan. The MARO shall provide guidance and work closely with the LGU in this regard.

All arrangements and agreements shall be subject to review and concurrence/approval by the IPAC Project Central Project Office. The Project shall retain a Social Safeguards Specialist at the CPO to oversee the implementation and adherence to the policies and guidelines set out under the Resettlement Framework. A Project Social Safeguards Officer shall be designated in each of the 44 provinces covered by the project to handle coordination and monitoring of the LARR concerns.

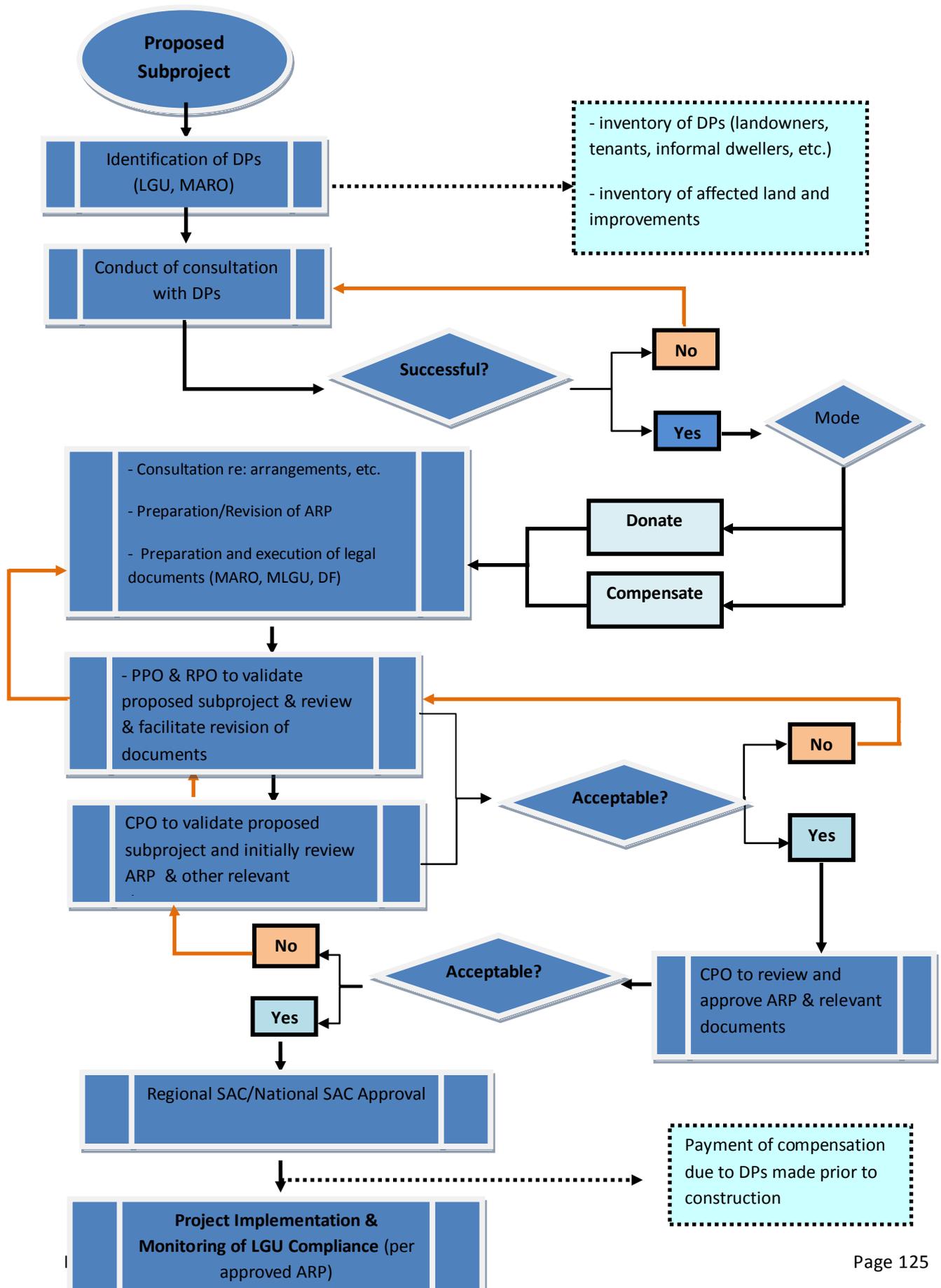
Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation

The IPAC Project through the respective Provincial Project Office (PPO) and the MARO shall, closely supervise and monitor LGU compliance and implementation of the inventories and resettlement action plans, in close coordination with the respective LGU and barangay-based committees. Quarterly monitoring reports shall be prepared by the PPO and submitted to the CPO through the respective Regional Project Office for review and periodic validation. Data from the monitoring reports shall form part of the project’s monitoring and evaluation system.

The IPAC CPO shall retain an external agency or agencies, as and when needed, to carry out independent monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the LGU resettlement action plans.

The LARR documentation and approval process flow diagram is shown in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1. LARR Documentation and Approval Process



J. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Complaints and grievances relating to any aspect of the resettlement entitlements and/or activities, including the determined area and price of the lost assets, will be managed as follows:

- A *Complaints and Grievance Committee (CGC)* at the barangay level shall be established to hear the complaints and grievances of the DPs regarding the acquisition of land and other assets, compensation, resettlement, rehabilitation and other entitlements. Members of the CGC shall include the Barangay Captain, Barangay Secretary and a member of the Barangay Justice (Lupong Tagapamayapa) as well as formal and informal representatives of the affected community.
- The complaint, grievance and appeal shall have the following levels:
 - ✓ LEVEL 1 Displaced Person addresses complaints and grievances to the Barangay CGC. The Committee will have to document its investigation to the facts presented and provide a written response to the DP, within fifteen (15) calendar days of receiving the complaint.
 - ✓ LEVEL 2 If the DP is not satisfied with the decision of the Committee; the DP may appeal the case to the MPDO within fifteen (15) calendar days of receiving the written decision/s from the Barangay Committee. The decision of the MPDO shall be rendered within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the DP's appeal after validating the facts of the complaint.
 - ✓ LEVEL 3 If the DP is not satisfied with the decision of the MPDO; the DP may appeal the case to the PPO within fifteen (15) calendar days of receiving the written decisions from the MPDO. The decision of the PPO shall be rendered within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the DP's appeal after validating the facts of the complaint.
- If the DP is not satisfied with the decision of the PPO, the case may be submitted to the IPAC Project Central Project Office (Technical Review Unit), for consideration. The decision of the TRU shall be rendered within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the DP's appeal.
- DPs will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees.
- Resorting to courts prior to availment of this complaint and grievance process will make the appellant's action dismissible, on the ground of non-exhaustion of administrative remedies.

Modes of Filing Complaint to the Complaints and Grievance Committee. Although different modes of filing is acceptable to the Project, as a matter of policy, the IPAC Project, shall only entertain and act upon complaints and grievances which was duly signed by the complainant to avoid misuse or abuse of the procedure. The complainant, however, is assured of confidentiality by the officers and members of the Complaints and Grievance Committee until proper venue has been provided to discuss and settle the reported issues.

- Filing of complaints through Barangay CGC Logbook – each IPAC Project barangay shall be required to provide a Logbook to record complaints raised by community member(s) in relation to Project implementation
- Filing of complaints through Barangay Drop Boxes - each IPAC Project barangay shall be required to provide a Logbook to record complaints raised by community member(s) in relation to Project implementation. Non- IPAC Project complaints shall be forwarded to the concerned offices/institutions for appropriate action.
- Complaints/Grievance Reports via text messages – members of the CGC shall make available official contact numbers for complaints/grievance filing
- Personal filing of grievances/complaints

For the Indigenous Peoples, all complaints shall be discussed and negotiations must be carried out in the specific communities where affected indigenous peoples live. The CGC together with the tribal council concerned should facilitate this process and the Project must ensure that affected IPs are properly represented. Where necessary, IPAC Project will bring in NCIP staff so that rights of IPs are protected. If negotiations are stalled, or IPs disagree with all possible options presented during these deliberations, the affected tribes can bring their grievance or complaints to the municipal implementing units of the Project. Should this still fail the IP expectations, the IPs can elevate their complaints to the Provincial representative of the NCIP and the Office of the Provincial Agrarian Reform Officer, with copies of the complaint furnished the Office of the Provincial Governor.

Resolution of conflicts should be encouraged at the lowest level possible, thru the facilitation of Municipal and Community Tribal Councils. Again, the documentation of such meetings and interactions with affected IP households/communities must be documented and distributed to relevant stakeholders.

The CPO Desk Officer for complaints and grievances is Ms Charie R. Regalado of Project Management Service, DAR who may be contacted in the following means: (email address: charie9950@gmail.com; office address: Project Management Service, Department of Agrarian Reform, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines; Telephone no.: (632) 4267496; Mobile no. (63) 918 9005070). She shall oversee the proper handling of complaints and grievances and ensure that a summary of the entries of the CGC logs per region shall be part of the progress report submitted to The World Bank Group.

H. Proposed Budget and Financing

An estimated budget of P36.656 million or US\$833,091⁹ under the IPAC Project is proposed to be allocated for the implementation and monitoring of activities to ensure compliance of the project's social safeguard policies including LARR, Indigenous People, and gender and development. The details of the proposed budget is shown in Table 3 below.

⁹ At an exchange rate of US\$1.00 = PhP44.00.

Table 3. Proposed Budget for IPAC Project Social Safeguards

Particular	Unit	Quantity					Unit Cost (P'000)	Amount (P'000)					Total
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Technical Assistance													
National - Social Safeguards Specialist 1/	MM	6	12	12	12		56	336	672	672	672	-	2,352
Stakeholders Orientation (DAR & LGUs)	Regions	14					100	1,400					
Honoraria - Provincial Project Social Safeguards Officer	Provinces	44	44	44	44	44	24	1,056	1,056	1,056	1,056	1,056	5,304
Operating Expenses (including supplies & staff travel)	Provinces	44	44	44	44	44	120	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	5,280	26,400
Monitoring & Evaluation 2/	Lump Sum							200	200	1,000	200	1,000	2,600
Total								8,272	7,208	8,008	7,208	7,336	36,656

1/ The specialist will handle the implementation of the Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Policy Frameworks and Gender and Development concerns.

2/ Monitoring and evaluation of social safeguards shall form part of the IPAC Project's M&E/MIS system as well as conduct of third party results monitoring and evaluation.

At the local level, the concerned LGUs shall be required to allocate in its annual budget, funds for implementing the asset inventories and resettlement action plans including the necessary compensation package. The annual budget requirements shall be worked out by the concerned municipal and barangay committees in consultation with the DPs based on their resettlement action plans.

Attachment 1

Compensation Matrix

ASSET	IMPACT CATEGORY	DISPLACED PERSON (DP)	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Arable land	Less than 20% of land holding and the remaining land remains economically viable	Farmer/title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost
		Tenant/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for one year or for the remaining period of tenancy/lease agreement, whichever is greater.
	More than 20% of land holding lost OR where less than 20% of land holding lost but remaining land becomes economically not viable	Farmer/title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to DP's choice. Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and crop productivity with a secured tenure status at a location acceptable to the DP. The replacement land shall be free of taxes, registration & other costs. Rehabilitation assistance Transfer/resettlement assistance
		Tenant/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to market value of gross harvest for one year or for the remaining period of tenancy/lease agreement, whichever is greater.
		Agricultural worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to 6 months salary Assistance in getting alternative employment
Commercial land	Land used for business partially affected, limited loss	Title holder/ bus. man	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected land at full market value Cash compensation equivalent to 5% of gross annual income
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of gross annual income.

ASSET	IMPACT CATEGORY	DISPLACED PERSON (DP)	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
	Land used for business severely affected, remaining area insufficient for continued use	Title holder/ bus. man	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to DP's choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at a location acceptable to the DP. The land shall be free of taxes & other transfer costs. Rehabilitation assistance Transfer/resettlement assistance Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 10% of gross annual income.
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 20% of gross annual income. Assistance in rental/lease of alternative land/property
Residential and other non-commercial land	Less than 20% of land holding affected and the remaining land remains viable for present use	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/rental fee for the remaining period of rental/lease agreement
	More than 20% of land holding affected OR where less than 20% of land holding affected but remaining land becomes smaller than minimally accepted under zoning law/s and/or not viable for continued use	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to DP's choice. Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law/s or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in area/size. Replacement land shall be free of taxes, registration and transfer cost. Rehabilitation assistance Transfer/resettlement assistance
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to 20% of lease/rental fee for the remaining period of rental/lease agreement Assistance in rental/lease of alternative land/property

ASSET	IMPACT CATEGORY	DISPLACED PERSON (DP)	COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT
Structures	Structure partially affected but the remaining structure remains viable for continued use	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected structure and other fixed assets • Full (cash) assistance in restoration of the remaining structure
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected assets • Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months salary or rental whichever is greater
	Entire structure affected OR structure partially affected but the remaining structure is not viable for continued use	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets • Rehabilitation assistance • Transfer/resettlement assistance
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected assets • Disturbance compensation equivalent to six months salary or rental whichever is greater • Assistance in alternative rental arrangements
		Informal dwellers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected assets • Disturbance compensation equivalent to three months salary or rental whichever is greater
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	DP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full market value PLUS 5% premium
Trees	Trees lost	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees PLUS 10% premium
Easement	Temporary acquisition or easement	Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum cash compensation equivalent to 10% of the value of affected asset
Loss of business, income or employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business, income or employment (not covered in previous categories)	DP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to one year income if the loss is permanent • Cash compensation equivalent to one to six months income if the loss is temporary

IPAC PROJECT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

A. The PROJECT

The Project Inclusive Partnerships for Agricultural Competitiveness (IPAC) is designed to enhance market opportunities for smallholder farmers through a more beneficiary-led process where farmers have the opportunity to identify, prepare, implement and manage their preferred enterprises. It will enable ARBs, smallholder farmers and landless farm workers through their farmer's organizations (FOs) to engage in agri-enterprise on their own or in partnership with commercial private sector or buyers. Support will be provided in the form of organizational development and extension including technical assistance, rural infrastructure and land tenure services. Investments in productive partnerships in agribusiness of Farmer's Organizations with private business partners will also be supported through a one-off Matching Grant to finance feasible business plans of qualified FOs who can provide matching contributions. Projects to be supported under the grant will include investments to improve productivity, product quality, production facilities, semi-processing and marketing, production of value added agricultural products, food safety promotion and improvement, business management, income-generating activities, new product development and provision of services. Infrastructure projects which prove to be critical to make the agri-enterprise work will also be supported.

The Project will be implemented by the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) in collaboration with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Local Government Units, State Universities and Colleges and various service providers

The project consists of three components:

(1) Support Services to Enhance Market Linkages which involves four subcomponents:

- (a) Organizational Development and Extension Services
- (b) Business Development Services
- (c) Rural Infrastructure Services
- (d) Land Tenure Improvement

(2) Investments in Productive Partnerships which involves two subcomponents:

- (a) Market Forum Facilitation
- (b) Productive Partnership Subprojects

(3) Project Management Monitoring and Evaluation

The project will cover 50 ARC Clusters covering about 300 ARCs located in 44 provinces. These include 26 provinces in Luzon (Abra, Benguet, La Union, Pangasinan, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Bulacan, Bataan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, Zambales, Batangas, Quezon I & II, Marinduque, Oriental Mindoro, Occidental Mindoro, Palawan, Albay, Camarines Sur, Masbate, Sorsogon and Camarines Norte), 11 provinces in the Visayas (Aklan, Capiz, Iloilo, Negros Occidental, Bohol, Cebu, Negros Oriental, Eastern Samar, Leyte, Northern Samar, and Samar Province), Seven provinces in Mindanao including ARMM (Misamis Occidental, Compostela Valley, Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental), Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and Basilan. The 50 ARC Clusters are located in 203 municipalities/cities. The list of the 50 ARC clusters and their specific location is shown in Annex 1.

Based on the initial screening of covered LGUs in the 44 target provinces, using the Ancestral Domain Information System (ADIS) of NCIP, only 9 provinces have no reported issued nor applications CADT/CALT. IPs and ICCs present in the Clusters belong to the Maeng, Muyadan, Ibaloy, Kankana-ey, Bago, Bugkalot, Ikalahan, Aeta, Agta, Ambala, Tadyawan, Bangon, Tagbanua, agtaCimaron, Kabihug, Eskaya, Bukidnon, Dibabaon, Mangguangan, Ata Manobo, Mandaya, Iranon, Dalaman, Yakan, B'laan and Manobo tribes.

However, because of the demand-driven nature of the rural infrastructure subprojects and agro processing facilities which will be constructed and implemented as support to the agribusiness ventures to be financed under IPAC Project, the exact locations and type of investments to be established during the project have yet to be ascertained at this time. Likewise, the presence of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) in the specific subproject's influence area as well as the extent of subproject impacts on the IPs and their ancestral lands can only be identified and assessed during subproject preparation phase.

IPAC Project adopts the Indigenous Peoples Development Framework and ensures that where indigenous peoples are found, that the Project deliberately seek their genuine involvement in sub-project decision making.

This development framework supports the priority given to the Indigenous Peoples by the Government of the Philippines under Republic Act 8371 known as the Indigenous Peoples Rights Acts of 1997 and the World Bank's Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10). These are also in line with the expressed goal of Asset Reform under the Social Development Agenda of the Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016) to recognize, protect and empower ICCs/IPs's rights and welfare.

B. Framework Objective

The Framework and Procedural Guidelines seek to ensure that Indigenous Peoples are informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of sub-projects to be supported by IPAC Project. The inclusion and active participation of the IPs in this process will provide them with access to livelihood opportunities and protect them from any potential risks and adverse impacts of subprojects to be financed by the Project.

C. Definitions:

“Indigenous Peoples” will be used to refer to cultural communities, tribal groups that can be identified in particular geographical areas by the presence in varying degrees of the following characteristics:

- a collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group;
- an indigenous language, often different from the national language of the country or region; and
- cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from the dominant society and culture.

Table1. Results of Screening of covered LGUs in 44 Target Provinces for presence of IP communities:

Provinces	#of LGUs	LGUs	Presence of IPs	Ancestral domain and IPs locations.
LUZON				
1. Abra	5	<i>Luba</i>	Maeng	AD/AL coverage in Tubo, Luba and Manabo are municipal –wide
		<i>Pilar</i>	None	
		<i>Manabo</i>	Muyadan	
		<i>Villaviciosa</i>	None	
		<i>Tubo</i>	Maeng	
2. Benguet	9	<i>Atok</i>	Ibaloi, Kankanaey	8 Bgys in Atok, , 7 bgys in Bakun& 7 bgys in Kibungan have CADTs, other LGUs have pending CADT applications
		<i>Bakun</i>	Kankana-ey, Bago	
		<i>Kapangan</i>	Ibaloy, Kankana-ey, Kalanguya	
		<i>La Trinidad</i>	Ibaloy	
		<i>Tuba</i>	Ibaloy	
		<i>Mankayan</i>	Kankan-ey	

		<i>Sablan</i>	Ibaloy	
		<i>Tublay</i>	Ibaloy, Kankana-ey	
		<i>Kibungan</i>	Kankana-ey	
3. La Union	5	<i>Agoo</i>	none	AD/AL coverage in Pugo is municipal-wide, while for Tubao& Rosario are in some portions of the brgys.
		<i>Sto. Tomas</i>	none	
		<i>Pugo</i>	Bago, Kankana-ey	
		<i>Tubao</i>	Ibaloy, Kankana-ey, Bago	
		<i>Rosario</i>	Bago, bontoc, Kankana-ey	
4. Pangasinan	9	<i>Alcala</i>	none	IPs (Kalanguya, Ibaloi, Kankanaey, Bago and Applai) are in the municipalities of San Nicolas and Sison
		<i>Basista</i>	none	
		<i>Bautista</i>	none	
		<i>Bayambang</i>	none	
		<i>Malasiqui</i>	none	
		<i>San Carlos</i>	none	
		<i>Sta. Barbara</i>	none	
		<i>Sto. Tomas</i>	none	
		<i>Urbiztondo</i>	none	
5. Ilocos Sur	6	<i>Banayoyo</i>	9 ICCs	Indigenous Cultural Communities in Banayoyo includes Bisangol, Casilagan, Elefante, guardia, Lintic, Lopes, Montero, Naguimba&Pila ICC
		<i>Lidlida</i>	Lidlida ICC	
		<i>San Emilio</i>	San Emilio ICC	
		<i>Salcedo</i>	Salcedo ICC	
		<i>G. del Pilar</i>	G. del Pilar ICC	
		<i>Quirino</i>	Quirino ICC	
6. Ilocos Norte	7	<i>Dingras</i>	none	IPs belonging to the Isneg,

		<i>Laoag</i>	none	Kankanaey and Tingguian tribes are in Adams, Carasi, Dumalneg and Nueva Era
		<i>Marcos</i>	none	
		<i>Piddig</i>	none	
		<i>Sarrat</i>	none	
		<i>Solsona</i>	none	
		<i>Vintar</i>	None	
7. Cagayan	5	<i>Piat</i>	none	
		<i>Amulung</i>	none	
		<i>Solana</i>	none	
		<i>Enrile</i>	none	
		<i>Tuao</i>	none	
8. Isabela	8	<i>Aurora</i>	None	IPs are in Divilacan, Maconacon, Dinapigue, San Mariano and Palanan
		<i>Quezon</i>	None	
		<i>Roxas</i>	none	
		<i>San Manuel</i>	none	
		<i>San Guillermo</i>	none	
		<i>Echague</i>	none	
		<i>Jones</i>	none	
		<i>San Agustin</i>	none	
9. Nueva Vizcaya	7	<i>Aritao</i>	Kalanguya, Ikalahan	
		<i>Bambang</i>	none	
		<i>Dupax del Norte</i>	Bugkalot	
		<i>Dupax del Sur</i>	Bugkalot, Kalanguya	
		<i>Kasibu</i>	Kalanguya, Ikalahan	

		<i>Kayapa</i>	Kalanguya, Ikalahan	
		<i>Sta Fe</i>	None	
10. Bulacan	1	<i>San Ildefonso</i>		IPs are in Rizal, San Jose del Monte, Norzagaray and DR Trinidad
11. Bataan	3	<i>Dinalupihan</i>	Aeta, Ambala	
		<i>Hermosa</i>	Aeta, Ambala	
		<i>Morong</i>	Aeta	
12. Nueva Ecija	6	<i>Science City of Munoz</i>	None	Kalanguya tribe is in the municipality of Carranglan while the Dumagat tribe is in the towns of Gabaldon and Gen. Tinio
		<i>Talugtug</i>		
		<i>Talavera</i>		
		<i>Pantabangan</i>		
		<i>Rizal</i>		
		<i>Llanera</i>		
13. Pampanga	3	<i>San Luis</i>	None	IPs are in the municipalities of Florida Blanca, Porac, Mabalacat and Angeles City
		<i>San Simon</i>	None	
		<i>Apalit</i>	None	
14. Tarlac	1	<i>Concepcion</i>	None	IPs are in San Jose, San Clemente, Bamban, Capas and Mayantoc
15. Zambales	2	<i>San Marcelino</i>	Aeta	
		<i>Castillejos</i>	None	
16. Batangas	2	<i>Balayan</i>	None	
		<i>Calatagan</i>	None	
17. Quezon I	2	<i>Candelaria</i>	None	
		<i>Sariaya</i>	None	IPs are in Gen Nakar, Real , Mauban, Burdeos , Panukulan and Polilio
Quezon II,	9	<i>Agdanganan,</i>	None	
		<i>Buenavista</i>	None	

		<i>Catanauan</i>	YES, Aeta, in Bgy San Jose Anyao	
		<i>Mulanay</i>	None	
		<i>San Andres</i>	None	
		<i>San Francisco</i>	none	
		<i>Unisan</i>	none	
		<i>Macalelon</i>	none	
		<i>Gen Luna</i>	none	
18. Marinduque	3	Sta. Cruz	none	No identified IPs in the island of Marinduque
		Torrijos	none	
		Mogpog	none	
19. Or. Mindoro	4	Bansud	Tadyawan	With CADCs
		Bongabong	Bangon, Buhid	
		Gloria	Tadyawan, Tau Buhid	
		Pinamalayan		
20. Occidental Mindoro	2	Rizal	None	
		Calintaan	Tau-Buid	
21. Palawan	3	Aborlan	Tagbanua	
		Narra	none	
		S. Espanola	none	
22. Albay	3	Oas	none	IPs (AgtaTaboy, AgtaTabangnon are in Rapu-rapu, Tiwi, Tabaco, Polangui and Bacacay
		Polangui	identified area with IP/resettlement area	
		<i>Libon</i>	none	
23. Camarines Sur	5	<i>Baao</i>	Agta, AgtaTabangnon	<i>Ocampo&TigaonAgtaTabangnon and Agtacimaron have CADCs</i>

		<i>Bula</i>	Agta, AgtaTabangnon	
		<i>Pili</i>	AgtaTabangnon	
		<i>Ocampo</i>	Agta tabangnon, Agta cimaron	
		<i>Ocampo</i>	Agta tabangnon, Agta cimaron	
		<i>Tigaon</i>	Agta Cimaron, Agta Tangnon	
24.. Masbate	3	<i>Aroroy</i>	None	
		<i>Mandaon</i>		
		<i>Balud</i>		
25. Sorsogon	1	<i>Casiguran</i>	None	<i>IPs are in Donsol, Matnog, Pilar, Bulusan, Irosin and Prieto Diaz</i>
26. Camarines Norte	2	<i>San Lorenzo Ruiz</i>	Kabihug	<i>The IPs in Basud applied for CADT</i>
		<i>Basud</i>	Kabihug	
27. Aklan	7	<i>Buruanga</i>	None	
		<i>Tangalan</i>		
		<i>Malinao,</i>		
		<i>NewWashington</i>		
		<i>Ibajay</i>		
		<i>Makato</i>		
		<i>Kalibo</i>		
		<i>Numancia</i>		
		<i>Malay</i>		
28. Capiz	6	<i>Maayon</i>	none	<i>IPs (Ati and Bukidnon) are in the municipalities of Dumarao,</i>
		<i>Panitan</i>		

		<i>Pilar</i>		Jamindan and Tapaz
		<i>Pontevedra</i>		
		<i>Pres. Roxas</i>		
		<i>Sigma</i>		
29. Iloilo	2	<i>Passi</i>	none	IPs (Ati, Panay-Bukidnon) are in Alimodian, Barotac Viejo and Calinog
		<i>San Enrique</i>		
30. Negros Occidental	3	<i>Himamaylan</i>	none	IPs are in Hinobaan, San Carlos & Cadiz (Ata), Murcia (Bukidnon) and Kabankalan (karolano-Bukidnon)
		<i>Binalbagan</i>		
		<i>Isabela</i>		
31. Bohol	5	<i>Alicia</i>	None	
		<i>Carmen</i>		
		<i>Dagohoy</i>		
		<i>Pilar</i>		
		<i>San Miguel</i>		
		<i>Sierra Bullones</i>	Eskaya	
32. Cebu	4	<i>Pinamungjan</i>	none	
		<i>Aloguinsan</i>		
		<i>Barili</i>		
		<i>Carcar</i>		
33.. Negros Oriental	3	<i>Bayawan -</i>	Yes, Bukidnon Tribe	Found in portions of Bgys. Tayawan, Minaba and Camudlas have
		<i>Basay</i>	Yes, Bukidnon Tribe	Bgys. Cabatuanan, Maglinao, Linantayan, Cabalayongan
		<i>Sta Catalina</i>	None	
34. Eastern Samar	4	<i>Can-avid</i>	none	
		<i>Taft</i>		

		<i>Dolores</i>		
		<i>Sulat</i>		
35. Leyte	6	<i>Tacloban City,</i>	None	
		<i>Sta Fe</i>		
		<i>Alangalang</i>		
		<i>San Miguel</i>		
		<i>Palo</i>		
		<i>Babatngon</i>		
		<i>San Isidro</i>		
		<i>Villaba</i>		
		<i>Tabango</i>		
36. Northern Samar	4	<i>Mondragon</i>	none	
		<i>San Roque</i>		
		<i>Pambujan</i>		
		<i>Lope de Vega</i>		
37. Samar Province	6	<i>Basey</i>	none	
		<i>Calbiga</i>		
		<i>Marabut</i>		
		<i>Pinabacdao</i>		
		<i>Sta. Rita</i>		
		<i>Villareal</i>		
Mindanao				
38. Davao del Norte,	6	<i>Asuncion</i>	Yes, Dibabaon and Mangguangan	
		<i>San Isidro</i>	Yes, Ata	

			Manobo tribe	
		<i>New Corella</i>	Yes, Manguangan	
		<i>Kapalong</i>	Yes, Dibabaon and Manguangan	
		<i>Tagum City,</i>	None	
		<i>Talaingod,</i>	Yes, Ata Manobo tribe	
	1	<i>Island Garden City of Samal</i>	Sama	
39. Davao Oriental,	3	<i>Mati,</i>	Yes, Mandaya	
		<i>San Isidro</i>		
		<i>Gov. Generoso</i>		
40. Misamis Occidental	1	<i>Tudela</i>	Subanen	
41. Saranggani	3	<i>Alabel</i>	B'laan	With CALT application
		<i>Gen Sntos City</i>	none	
		<i>Malapatan</i>	none	
42. Maguindanao	4	<i>Parang, Barira, Buldon, Matanog</i>	No data	
43. Lanao del Sur	6	Bayang, LumbacaUnayan, Lumbatan, Lumbayanague, Marogong, Sultan Dumalondong	No Data	
44. Basilan	6	Lamitan	Yakan	With pending CADT application
		Tipo-tipo	Yakan, Sama- Bangingi	With CADT application
		UngkayaPukan		
		Sumisip	Yakan	With approved CADC
		Maluso		
		Lantawan	Sama-Bangingi	With CADC-CADT application

Source: NCIP Inventory of IP communities ADIS

D. Legal Bases for IP Development Framework

1. The IPAC Project policy objectives and guidelines supporting Indigenous Peoples are based on the following national/sectoral and World Bank policies:

a. 1987 Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines which recognizes the rights of the IPs to their ancestral domains and their power of dominion over their lands and resources. Moreover, it respects their basic rights and their respect for their beliefs, customs and traditions tied to the land.

- a. **Republic Act 8371 or the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997**, which recognizes the Indigenous Peoples rights to ancestral domains and self-governance.

- National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Administrative Orders: NCIP AO No.01 s. 2006 – The Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) Guidelines of 2006
- NCIP AO No. 3 s. 2012 – The Revised Guidelines on Free and Prior Informed Consent and Related Processes of 2012

- b. **World Bank Operational Policy 4.10** which requires borrowers/project proponents to: a) secure full support of the Indigenous Peoples to the project by way of free, prior, and informed consultation; b) provide measures to avoid and/or mitigate possible adverse impacts of project on the Indigenous Peoples communities; and c) ensure that the Indigenous Peoples also receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and when possible, enhanced.

E. IP Development Guiding Principles

2. IPAC Project adopts the following principles for the protection of the dignity and rights of the Indigenous Peoples:
 - Indigenous Peoples are given equal opportunity to participate in the development/updating of Comprehensive ARC Cluster Development Plan as a means to respond to IPs issues and concerns. In cases where the cluster is known to have IP communities, the plan should include a separate IP section which will discuss the profile of the IPs; specific areas inhabited by them; production system and income sources of the population; among others.
 - Indigenous Peoples and their communities are properly consulted especially when identified subprojects pose potential risks and/or adverse impacts to them as a community. The Project must ensure that adverse effects on IPs are minimized, mitigated and/or compensated and that the IPs receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits from the subproject.

The compensation for affected land and assets will follow the Policy Framework on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Persons prepared by the Project.

- **Consensus of all IP members affected must be determined** in accordance with their respective laws and practices, free from any external manipulation, interference and coercion, and obtained **after fully disclosing the intent and scope of the sub-project activity, in a language and process understandable to the community.**
 - IPAC Project must ensure that none of its infrastructure or related projects will damage non-replicable cultural property. In cases where infrastructure projects (i.e. roads, irrigation, etc.) will pass through sites considered as cultural properties of the IPs, The Project must exert its best effort to relocate or redesign the projects, so that these sites can be preserved and remain intact in situ.
3. Overall Guidelines: IPAC Project shall employ the following activities to ensure that IPs concerns and protection from adverse effects of subprojects are integrated in all phases of project implementation:
- The project will facilitate the formation and institutionalization of productive partnerships between the local government and the IP communities (as represented by their tribal councils). The IPAC Project Central Project Office will establish institutional linkages with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) at all levels to ensure their participation in this activity.
 - The project shall require the participation of IPs/Cultural Communities in the social assessment, validation and planning for sub-projects located within their barangay or ancestral domains. It shall include the following elements:
 - i. Gathering of baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the natural resources on which they depend.
 - ii. Taking the review and baseline information into account, designing a culturally appropriate process for consulting with the Indigenous Peoples at each stage of sub project preparation and implementation
 - iii. An assessment, based on free, prior, and informed consultation, with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, of the potential adverse and positive effects of the project given their distinct circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to other social groups in the communities in which they live.
 - iv. The identification and evaluation, based on free, prior, and informed consent with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, of measures necessary to

avoid adverse effects, or if such measures are not feasible. This shall be documented as the subproject's IP Plan and it shall present the measures to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects, and to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project. (see Attachment xxx for the outline)

- IPs must be informed of the potential adverse impacts of the subprojects on the environment and on the socio-economic-cultural lives of these IP communities and their rights to compensation. *Compensation for land and other assets to be acquired will follow the Project's Policy Framework on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation.*
- Subproject proponents/LGUs must adhere to the requirements of the **National Commission on the Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)** for the issuance of **Certification Precondition (CP)** which attest to the granting of Free and Prior Informed Consent by the concerned Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs)/Indigenous Peoples and/or **Certificate of Non-Overlap** in areas that are patently and publicly known to be outside any ancestral domain.
- No subprojects shall be endorsed for approval without the submission by the concerned proponents/LGUs of an application for Certification Precondition (CP) or CNO to the NCIP.

4. Comprehensive ARC Cluster Development Plan: Under the project, updating of the ARC cluster development plan will be undertaken by a preparation team to be organized by the Provincial Project Office. The team will also be tasked to develop an IP section in the Plan in ARC clusters with IP communities and ancestral domain to ensure that IP views, concerns and aspirations as well as their local patterns of social organizations, religious beliefs and resource use are considered in the formulation of culturally appropriate development strategies including capability building, production and livelihood, and social support services. This shall be considered the IP Plan for the specific ARC Cluster.

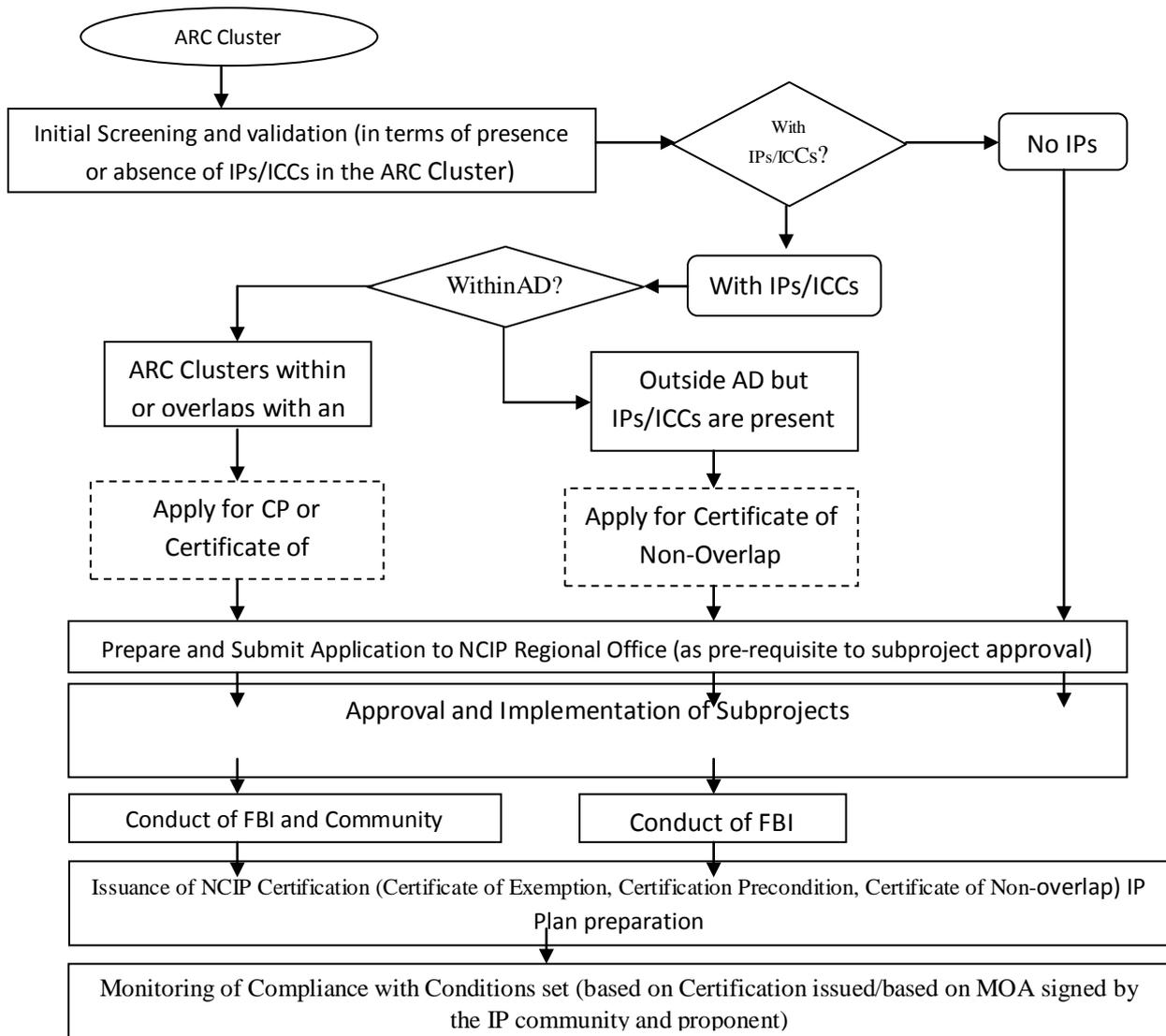
For ARC clusters with ICCs/IP communities and ancestral domain (AD), preparation and development of an IP section in the plan including data gathering and consultation, analysis and planning will be led as much as possible by NCIP representatives but strictly together with the IP communities. When an Ancestral Domain Development and Protection Plan (ADDPP) already exists and is recognized as still valid, said plan shall be integrated to the ARC cluster Development Plan. On the other hand, formulation of an IP section for IP communities in the ARC clusters that are patently and publicly known to be outside any ancestral domain (AD) or those areas that are yet to be ascertained whether these are located the AD or not, will be undertaken by the preparation team with request for NCIP representative as member.

F. Subproject Appraisal, Approval and Implementation

5. Subproject Appraisal. The following guidelines will govern subproject appraisal:

- All subprojects submitted for approval must be supported by any of the following: a) application for Certification Precondition (CP) for subprojects which are located within or passes through the ancestral domain of any indigenous tribe; or b) application for Certificate of Non-overlap for subprojects located in areas which are patently and publicly known to be outside any ancestral domain. The proponent/ LGUs will be responsible for securing the appropriate clearance from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).
 - The designated Provincial Project Social Safeguards Officer will assist the LGUs (or the Department of Agrarian Reform) in coordinating with the NCIP to facilitate the conduct of the required field-based investigation (FBI) and consultation meetings with the concerned IP communities for the issuance of the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).
 - In cases where the subprojects being submitted for approval were identified by the IP communities themselves and are included in the ADDPP development priorities articulated in the IP Section of the updated ARC Cluster Development Plan, the conduct of the field-based investigation (FBI) will no longer be required. Instead, the subprojects will be subjected to validation process by the NCIP representative.
 - To facilitate the validation process and issuance of the Certification Precondition by the NCIP, the Provincial Project Office thru the Provincial Project Social Safeguards Officer will assist the NCIP in conducting field validation by providing documents and information relative to the consultation meetings conducted with the IP communities during the preparation of the IP section in the updated ARC Cluster Development Plan.
4. Subproject Approval. In view of the processes involved for the issuance of the CP/CNO, the project will consider the submission of the LGU/ application for CP/CNO received by the NCIP together with the progress in the implementation of the IP section in the ARC Development Plan. as the minimum requirement for presentation of the subproject to the inter-agency Subproject Approval Committee (SAC) for approval. Proof of NCIP receipt is needed.
5. Release of Funds. The proponent's request for release of funds should be supported by the Certification Precondition (CP) or Certificate of Non-overlap from the NCIP.
6. Subproject Implementation. In the event that a subproject involves land acquisition or use of other resources which may adversely affect the IPs in the area, the project will ensure that no subproject will be allowed to commence until compensation and/or other required rituals have been completed to the satisfaction of the indigenous communities affected.

Figure 2. IPAC Project ARC Clusters Screening for Presence of IPs/ICCs



RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

Activity	Office/Person In-Charge		Output Required	Remark(s)
	Lead	Support		
1. Initial Screening	PPO	RPO	Initial Screening Report	Identification of ARCs within ancestral domain (AD) area, outside AD area but with IPs/ICCs
2. ARC Cluster Validation	CPO	RPO/PPO	Travel Report/Findings	For ARC Clusters within AD or with IPs/ICCs, ARC validation should be coordinated with NCIP
3. Confirmation of presence or absence of IPs	LGU/DPWH/ NIA	RPO/PPO	Application for Certification Precondition, Certificate of Exemption or Certificate of Non-Overlap	Application to be filed at the NCIP Regional Office
4. Application for Certification Precondition, Certificate of Exemption or Certificate of Non-Overlap	DPWH/NIA/ LGU	RPO/PPO	NCIP Certification	Validation to be conducted by the NCIP FBI Team, Report shall serve as basis of NCIP Certification issuance
5. Issuance of NCIP Certification and preparation of IP Plan	NCIP Central Office	LGU/NIA/DPWH to follow up issuance of NCIP Certification	Certification Precondition, Certificate of Exemption or Certificate of Non-Overlap Preparation of IP Plan with MOA for CP considered.	
7. Dissemination of conditions stated in NCIP Certification/ IP Plan to be complied with by the Project	LGU/DPWH/ NIA	RPO/PPO	Implementing agencies, LGUs, organizations informed of the conditions set by the NCIP in relation to the implementation of IPAC Project	IP Plan and Copy of NCIP Certification for distribution and presentation

proponent				
8. Compliance w/ Conditions set based on NCIP Certification	Implementing agencies, LGUs, organizations	RPO/PPO	NCIP conditions complied with by the Project proponent	IP Plan and NCIP Certification as basis of activities
9. Monitoring	CPO	RPO/PPO	a. Conditions complied with based on NCIP Certification issued and IP Plan	Monitoring Report to be prepared by the PPO, for review and endorsement to CPO by the RPO
			b. Activities documented by IPAC Project	Documentation Report

G. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

All complaints shall be discussed and negotiations must be carried out in the specific communities where affected indigenous peoples live. The Complaint and Grievance Committee (CGC) together with the tribal council concerned should facilitate this process and the Project must ensure that affected IPs are properly represented. Where necessary, IPAC Project will bring in NCIP staff so that rights of IPs are protected. If negotiations are stalled, or IPs disagree with all possible options presented during these deliberations, the affected tribes can bring their grievance or complaints to the municipal implementing units of the Project. Should this still fail the IP expectations, the IPs can elevate their complaints to the Provincial representative of the NCIP and the Office of the Provincial Agrarian Reform Officer, with copies of the complaint furnished the Office of the Provincial Governor.

Resolution of conflicts should be encouraged at the lowest level possible, thru the facilitation of Municipal and Community Tribal Councils. Again, the documentation of such meetings and interactions with affected IP households/communities must be documented and distributed to relevant stakeholders.

The CPO Desk Officer for complaints and grievances is Ms Charie R. Regalado of Project Management Service, DAR who may be contacted in the following means: (email address: charie9950@gmail.com; office address: PMS, Dept. of Agrarian Reform, Elliptical Road, Diliman, QC; Telephone No.: 426-74-96; CP no. 0918 9005070). She shall oversee the proper handling of complaints and grievances and ensure that a summary of the entries of the CGC logs per region shall be part of the progress report submitted to The World Bank Group.

A summary of grievances and complaints reviewed and status of the same shall be part of the IPAC's progress report submitted to the WB and the oversight agencies.

H. Public Consultation and Disclosure of Information

There will be a separate session with the Indigenous Peoples during the Public Consultation with the Project's multi stakeholders. The participants will be given at least two weeks notice prior to the consultation to ensure their availability. **The date and place of the consultation will be cited in final version** including the list of participants, photos and documentation of issues raised.

Attachment

Indigenous Peoples Plan Outline

The IPP includes the following elements, as needed:

- (a) A summary of the information of the legal and institutional framework applicable to Indigenous Peoples, IPRA, OP 4.10
- (b) A summary of the social assessment.
- (c) A summary of results of the free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities that was carried out during project preparation and that led to consent for the project. (d) A framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities during project implementation. (e) An action plan of measures to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, including, if necessary, measures to enhance the capacity of the project implementing agencies.
- (f) When potential adverse effects on Indigenous Peoples are identified, include an appropriate action plan to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for these adverse effects.
- (g) The cost estimates and financing plan for the IPP.
- (h) Accessible procedures appropriate to the project to address grievances by the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities arising from project implementation. When designing the grievance procedures, the borrower takes into account the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms among the Indigenous Peoples.
- (i) Mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of the IPP. The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should include arrangements for the free, prior, and informed consultations with affected IPs, IP communities

IPAC INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

A. Introduction

The IPAC Project basically aims to enhance access to markets and competitiveness of ARCs smallholder farmers and landless farmers in the targeted ARC clusters. It also seeks to increase access of ARBs, smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations to appropriate and sustainable production, post-harvest and processing technology and agri-extension, among others.

IPAC will build the technical know-how, entrepreneurial capacities and competitiveness of FOs by providing support to the Extension and Business Development Services under the project's Component 1, the Support Services for Enhanced Market Linkages

Extension services will cover training, extension and implementation of productivity enhancement activities including improvement in production systems for collective farming, quality improvement, standardization, and post-harvest operation. These extension services will be provided through Farmer's Field Schools and Farmer-to-Farmer Extension.

The Farmer Field School (FFS) is a participatory approach to extension, whereby farmers learn about agro-ecosystem management and makes use of the crop field as a field laboratory where FFS participants learn about the ecology of the crop through regular observation and experiment with new production options.

In line with the National Pest Management Program of the government, the IPAC Project will adopt the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as a strategy to promote crop protection using non-pesticide methods through the conduct of the IPM – FFS for the farmer organizations and their members in the target ARC clusters.

B. Framework Objectives

The IPAC Integrated Pest Management Framework aims to improve farm productivity and reduce production costs and losses due to pest by providing the small farmer's organizations and their farmer members with knowledge and skills in improved crop production and protection technologies. It also seeks to reduce pesticide-related health hazards to farmers and help them adapt to changing climate conditions by adopting an integrated crop protection strategy.

C. Definition

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (2002) defines Integrated Pest Management as: "IPM means the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption of agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms."

The IPM generally involves the use of non-chemical methods of pest control as follows¹:

1. Biological controls: use of the natural enemies of crop pests, often called beneficials, which include parasites, predators, and insect pathogens;
2. Cultural control and crop or livestock management: tissue culture, disease-free seed, trap crops, cross-protection, cultivation techniques, refuge management, mulching, field sanitation, crop rotations, grazing rotations, and intercropping;
3. Strategic control: variety selection, planting location, timing of planting, and timing of harvest; and
4. Genetically based controls: insect- and disease-resistant root stock and varieties, developed through classical and modern molecular breeding.

D. Legal Bases for Integrated Pest Management Framework.

The IPAC Project policy objectives and guidelines supporting Integrated Pest Management are based on the following national/sectoral, World Bank policies and relevant internationally-accepted standards:

1. **Memorandum Order No. 126, s. 1993**, which requires the implementation of Kasaganaan ng Sakahan at Kalikasan (KASAKALIKASAN), the National Pest Management Program, with the long term goal of making integrated pest management (IPM) the standard approach to crop husbandry and pest management in rice, corn, and vegetable production in the country.
2. **World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.09** which supports the use of integrated pest management as a strategy that promotes the use of biological or environmental control methods and reduces reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides by bank borrowers/proponents to manage pests that affect either agriculture or public health. It also provides that Bank-financed agriculture operations may support the purchase of pesticides when their use is justified under an IPM approach and requires that any pesticides it finances be manufactured, packaged, labeled, handled, stored, disposed of, and applied according to standards acceptable to the Bank.

This policy is triggered since the project will finance agriculture operations that could raise potential pest or disease vector management issues and require for the increase usage of pesticides under the project. The screening procedures include the scanning of pest management concerns. The ESMF is complemented by an Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF) that provides the scope and coverage in the preparation and implementation of a Pest Management Plan (PMP) to address pest management issues. In sub-projects that require an EA, the ESMP will be accompanied by a PMP. Where pest management concerns are present, even if the sub-project does not require an EA, a PMP will still be prepared to adequately prescribe the appropriate alternative technologies or mitigating measures. The EA will be presented in a public consultation and disclosed. The PMP is based on on-site evaluations of local conditions conducted by appropriate technical specialists with experience in participatory integrated pest management (IPM). IPM training will be conducted as part of the project to educate the agricultural workers and farm organizations. The IPM approaches include certified pesticides,

¹ Schillhorn van Veen, T., Forno, D., Joffe, S., Umali-Deininger, D. and Cooke, S. (1997) Integrated pest management: Strategies and policies for effective implementation. *Environmentally sustainable development studies and monographs*, No. 13. World Bank, Washington, DC.

its proper application and handling, as well as biological control, cultural practices, and the development and use of crop varieties that are resistant or tolerant to the pests. In case the need to procure chemical-based fertilizers and pesticides arises, the proponent will indicate how the list of pest control products was developed and agree this with the Bank before the list is authorized for procurement.

3. **WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazards and Guidelines to Classification 2009 by International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS)** distinguishes between the more and the less hazardous forms of each pesticide in that it is based on the toxicity of the technical compound and on its formulations.

The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard was approved by the 28th World Health Assembly in 1975 and has since gained wide acceptance. In December, 2002 the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (UNCETDG/GHS) approved a document called “The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals” with the intent to provide a globally-harmonized system¹ (GHS) to address classification of chemicals, labels, and safety data sheets. The GHS (with subsequent revisions) is now being widely used for the classification and labeling of chemicals worldwide. For this revision of the Classification the WHO Hazard Classes have been aligned in an appropriate way with the GHS Acute Toxicity Hazard Categories for acute oral or dermal toxicity as the starting point for allocating pesticides to a WHO Hazard Class (with adjustments for individual pesticides where required).

E. Integrated Pest Management Guiding Principles

The IPAC Project adopts the following principles for the implementation of the Integrated Pest Management in Components 1: Support Services for Enhanced Market Linkages and Component 2: Investments in Productive Partnerships (refer to Section E):

- a) IPM as an ecological approach. It builds on biological control as its foundation. Farm analysis and action revolved around : i) growing a healthy crop through the use of resistant varieties, better land preparation and water management, ii) conserved natural enemies; iii) visit field regularly, and make farmers as good decision maker.
- b) IPM as a human resource development strategy. The sustainability of IPM is insured by farmers becoming experts in their own field. Future gains in yields, profits and sustainability will be the result of farmers making better use of available technologies and limited resources. IPM implemented by farmers emphasizes the ability of farmers in making decisions, increasing their own efficiency and becoming better managers.

F. Adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Approach for Support Services for Enhanced Market Linkages Component (Component I)

The following guidelines shall be adopted in the conduct of the IPM-FFS roll-out in the ARC cluster under Component I:

- The project through the DAR Provincial Project Office (DAR PPO) in partnership with the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI-DA), concerned non-government organizations, government institutions and other IPM practitioners will conduct training on IPM-FFS.
- About 650 farmers' organizations (FOs) in the 50 ARC clusters covered by the project will be trained on the IPM – FFS covering at least 20 participants per FO or a total of 13,000 individual farmers.
- The project will promote the adoption of IPM among farmers involve in irrigated/organic rice production, corn, vegetables and other high value crops production through direct farmers training and season-long farmers field school (FFS).
- The FFS will meet once a week for the duration of the cropping season, from fourteen to sixteen weeks. A weekly session of an FFS usually last for half day or a five hour session. The typical day for the FFS is divided into three parts: 1) agro-ecosystem analysis and its relevance to the different stages of growth of the rice crop, 2) group dynamic activity, 3) special topic related to barangay level condition or problem. The farmer participants will be divided into working groups, each group will work as a team in all FFS activities.
- The project will conduct IPM promotion support activities among the local government officials, farmers' organizations, other stakeholders and local media. This activity is aimed at generating political support and commitment in the development and implementation of local policies promoting IPM and other sustainable agricultural practices.
- The project will also develop IEC materials to encourage the adoption of IPM as a mechanism for sustainable agricultural production.
- The project will also support the provision of extension workers who will be responsible for the provision of technical assistance to FOs and their respective members who have already completed their season long IPM-FFS.
- The DAR Provincial Environmental Specialist with assistance from the Regional Environmental Specialist will be responsible for the overall coordination, supervision and management of the IPM-FFS at the provincial level while the Environmental Specialist at the Central Project Management will oversee, monitor and evaluate the conduct and implementation of the IPM- FFS at the national level.

G. Adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Approach for Investments in Productive Partnerships Component (Component II)

The following guidelines shall be adopted in the conduct of the IPM-FFS roll-out in the ARC cluster under Component II:

- Proponents of qualified agribusiness proposal with pest management concerns will be required to prepare and submit a Pest Management Plan (PMP) even if the subproject does not require an environmental assessment (EA). The PMP should be based on on-site evaluation of ARC cluster area conducted by IPM practitioners and specialist.
- For sub-projects that require an environmental assessment (EA), the ESMP will be accompanied by a PMP.
- The project through the DAR Provincial Project Office (DAR PPO) in partnership with the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI-DA), concerned non-government organizations, government institutions and other IPM practitioners will conduct training on IPM-FFS for farmer organizations and their members who are recipient of Matching Grant Program.
- The project will also support the provision of extension workers who will be responsible for the provision of technical assistance to matching grant recipient FOs and their respective members who have already completed their season long IPM-FFS.
- In case a successful agribusiness proposal calls for the improvement and upscaling of production systems involving the use of chemical-based fertilizers and pesticides, the farmer organization/proponent will provide the list of required pest control products to the CPO for NOL of the Bank before this is approved for procurement.

H. Budget and Financing

Funding support for the conduct of IPM-FFS in the 50 ARC clusters is included in the budget allocation for Component I, Support Services for Enhanced Market Linkages.

I. Outline of a Pest Management Plan

Proponents of agribusiness proposals with pest management concern should prepare a Pest Management Plan using the outline shown below.

OUTLINE OF A PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Purpose of the Pest Management Plan

The purpose of the Pest Management Plan (PMP), which is in accordance with the Integrated Pest Management Framework (IPMF) of the ESMF, is to provide guidance to Matching Grant-recipient farmers' organizations/proponent in the use of environmentally sensitive pest management strategies to enhance the health and safety of farmers and protect the environment.

Objectives

The objectives of the IPAC Pest Management Plan (PMP):

1. Protect human health and the surrounding environment by employing a range of preventative strategies and using least-toxic products for pest control and eradication.
2. Inspect and monitor pest populations and locations to enhance control strategies.
3. Avoid the use of chemical-based pesticides. Minimize the quantity and toxicity of alternative measures used for pest management.
4. Minimize environmental impacts by using species-specific pesticides and targeting application areas carefully.
5. Establish clear criteria for acceptable circumstances in which using a pesticide other than a least-toxic pesticide is necessary; toxic pesticides shall only be used when there is a threat to public health and safety, or to prevent economic or environmental damage, and only after other alternatives have been implemented and are shown to be ineffective.

PMP Principles

IPM promotes the use of a range of non-chemical approaches to control pest populations. If an infestation with unacceptable impacts occurs, thereby warranting additional treatment, IPM favors the use of least-toxic pesticides. The targeted application of a toxic pesticide is allowed only after all other reasonable non-toxic options are exhausted. This plan outlines crop protection strategies approved for use at IPAC-covered ARC Clusters. Provisions for the use of least-toxic pesticides, and toxic chemicals when necessary, are also included should a pest infestation occur. In addition, the matrix below provides a framework for the dealing of pests as they occur on site.

Template of PMP:

The preparation of a PMP is to be required as part of the project proposal for agri-production support to be submitted by proponent FOs. The proponent will follow the format below for subproject proposals requiring a PMP.

1. Basic Information

A. Baseline on pest issues

1. Types of pests which affected production for the last 5 years
2. Adverse effects on productivity

B. Pesticide usage

1. Types and names of pesticides being used by farmers
 2. Common practice on the application of pesticides
 - a) quantities
 - b) timing and how often
 - c) effects
 3. Knowledge of farmers on health hazards and risks involved in using the pesticides
 4. Knowledge of farmers on banned pesticides
- C. Farmers knowledge on IPM
1. Training on IPM attended by farmers on IPM, (title of training, purpose, date and duration, who conducted, how many participants)
 2. No. Of farmers trained who are adopting IPM)
 3. No. Of farmers with training on IPM vs. total number of farmer members in the coop or the community
- D. Pesticide handling and management
1. Practices in the proper storage of pesticides
 2. Knowledge of farmers on safety measures in handling and using pesticides as part of good agricultural practices

2. PMP Matrix

(refer to next page)

PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN (PMP) MATRIX

PMP RESPONSE FOR:								
This pest is a:	Application Area	Actions to be taken to control the pest problem						
		Type of pests	Treatment scheme	Pest control measures	Trainings	Operations and Maintenance	Monitoring for effectiveness	Follow-up
Health Concern								
Safety Issue								
Nuisance								
Other:								

The following considerations should be made in the preparation of a PMP:

1. Monitoring the pest populations and other relevant factors
2. Accurate identification of the pest
3. Determining action levels that trigger treatments
4. Timing treatments to the best advantage
5. Spot treating the pest (to minimize human and other non-target organism exposure to pesticides)
6. Selecting least disruptive tactics
7. Evaluating the effectiveness of treatments to fine tune future actions
8. Educating farmers involved with the pest problem

The Decision Making Process

1. The Pest management process begins with the assessment of the potential pest problem. Certain pests may pose a greater potential threat in small numbers or may become threatening only in large numbers. Once assessment has been made, further actions can be ascertained for the required treatment protocols on a pest specific basis.
2. If treatment action is necessary, it is important to thoroughly survey the area to determine the best place to treat in order to solve the pest problem. Treatment should be applied where actions will have the greatest effect.
3. The timing of treatments should take into consideration the optimal times during the pest's life cycle when treatment would have the greatest effect and the times when treatment could prove to be ineffective or even worsen the problem.
4. There are three guiding principles to use when choosing treatments: conserve and enhance naturally occurring biological controls; use a multi-tactic approach; and view each pest problem in its larger context.

Criteria for Selecting Treatment Strategies

Once the IPM decision making process is in place and monitoring indicates that pest treatment is needed, the choice of specific strategies can be made. Choose strategies that are:

- Least hazardous to human health
- Least disruptive of natural controls in landscape situations
- Least toxic to non-target organisms other than natural controls
- Most likely to be permanent and prevent recurrence of the pest problem
- Easiest to carry out safely and effectively
- Most cost effective in the short and long term
- Appropriate to the site and maintenance system

Treatment Option

1. Education is a cost effective pest management strategy. Information that will help change people's behaviors, including proper disposal of waste will play a part in managing certain pests.
2. Habitat modification such as redesign of structures and landscape plantings, improved sanitation, eliminating water sources for pests; and eliminating the pest habitat will help reduce the resources pests need to flourish.
3. Physical controls or direct removal of pests from an environment.

4. A biological control uses a pest's natural enemies to attack and control the pest. Biological control strategies include conservation (conserving the biological control application) and augmentation (artificially increasing the number of biological controls in a given area).
5. Least toxic pesticides are those which are effective against the target pest, have a low acute and chronic toxicity to mammals, biodegrade rapidly, kill a narrow range of target pests and have little or no impact on non-target organisms. These include materials such as the following:
 - Pheromones and other attractants
 - Insect growth regulators
 - Repellents
 - Desiccating dusts
 - Pesticidal soaps and oils
 - Some botanical pesticides

Criteria in selecting a pesticide:

- Safety
- Species specificity
- Effectiveness
- Endurance
- Speed
- Repellency
- Cost

Scope

This PMP applies to the operations of agriculture enterprise funded by Matching Grant Program. Farmers' organizations which are recipients of funding support under Component II are expected to ensure that provisions in this plan area adopted.

Monitoring

Monitoring the effectiveness of the PMP over time requires diligent tracking of several items: pest populations and locations; management strategies employed; quantities and types of chemicals and products used; and the outcome of pest management activities. The FO/proponent is responsible for maintaining records that include the information below:

1. Target pest
2. Prevention and other non-chemical methods of control used
3. Type and quantity of pesticide used
4. Location of the pesticide application
5. Date of pesticide application
6. Name of the pesticide applicator
7. Application equipment used
8. Summary of results

Documentation of Public Consultation

A. BASIC INFORMATION	
PROJECT NAME:	INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS FOR AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS (IPAC)
DATE and VENUE	April 14, 2015, Tagum Tourist Inn, Tagum City, Davao del Norte
PARTICIPANTS ((NUMBER AND AFFILIATION)	<p>There are seventy-six (76) participants who attended the ESMF Public Consultation composed of:</p> <p>a) Indigenous Peoples: Dibabaon Tribes = 5, Ata-Manobo Tribes = 4, Mandaya Tribes = 6</p> <p>b) Women's Group = 5; People's Organizations = 6</p> <p>c) NGOs= 4; Provincial Agrarian Reform Council Committee (PARCCOM) =2</p> <p>d) Local Government Units= 10 (Tagum, New Corella, Asuncion, Kapalong, Talaingod & San Isidro)</p> <p>e) Line Agencies (LAs) Regional (7) & Provincial Office (6) National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), Environmental Management Bureau/ Department of Environment & Natural Resources (EMB/DENR) Department of Public Works & Highways (DPWH) Department of Trade & Industry (DTI) National Irrigation Administration (NIA) Department of Agriculture (DA) and Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) Regional & Provincial Program Beneficiaries Development (PBD) Technical Staff, Municipal Agrarian Reform Officers (MAROs) & Development Facilitators (DFs) of the municipalities covered by the Agrarian Reform Community (ARC) Cluster</p>

B. OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSULTATION:

The Public Consultation on IPAC's Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) aims to:

1. Inform the participants on the concept and design of IPAC Project;
2. Promote better understanding by the project stakeholders of the Environment and Social Management Framework as a tool to address and mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts that will be potentially generated by the project;
3. Discuss with the participants the methodology, procedures and guidelines involved in the screening for Environmental Impact Assessment, Land Acquisition Process, IP Engagement Documentation and Approval Process, Involuntary Resettlement, and Gender Development as embodied in the ESMF Framework;
4. Elicit and document the stakeholders' comments and recommendations on how to improve the ESMF design, implementing guidelines and mechanisms, institutional arrangements; and requirements for sub-projects approval and funding under IPAC; and

- Elicit stakeholders' support for the ESMF Framework and the IPAC Project.

C. Highlights of Discussions

- The Public Consultation on the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) started with the presentation of Director Celerina G. Afable of Project Management Service (PMS,DAR) on the Inclusive Partnerships for Agricultural Competitiveness (IPAC) Project. The Peoples Organizations (POs), DAR officials and staff & the WB Procurement Officer attended the presentation and later separated from the group for the dialogue on procurement.
- The presentation on the IPAC Project was followed by the discussion on the ESMF. The participants were later grouped into three (3): i) the Indigenous Peoples group; ii) the women and NGOs; iii) Line Agencies and Local Government Units (LAs/LGUs)

Objectives	Supportive	Constraints	Suggestions
Obj. nos. 1 to 4 (on IP Engagement Documentation and Involuntary Resettlement and Gender)	<p>IP:Compensation of project- affected properties</p> <p>IP:Protection and respect of areas that are sacred for the IPs and recognition of Ancestral Domains (ADs)</p> <p>LAs/LGUs: Disclosure of options in the Resettlement Action Plan (either to donate or to compensate)</p> <p>LAs/LGUs:the LGUs compliance onRROW & other safeguards requirements before implementation of the project</p> <p>Women/NGOs: gender equality and special attention to the IPs and the</p>	<p>IP: The IPs were concerned that they will be left out in the Project identification and prioritization</p> <p>IP:Some projects are not culture-sensitive</p> <p>LAs/LGUs: cost/budget and in-charge for the social preparation aspect should be clearly defined</p>	<p>IP: All project – related consultations must be coordinated with the Tribal Chieftain (<i>agreed</i>)</p> <p>IP:Awareness of IP cultures should be promoted under the Project. (<i>agreed</i>)</p> <p>LAs/LGUs: Memorandum of Agreement (MOAs) with partners LAs/LGUs must include the budget for the conduct of social preparation activities including issuance of clearances.</p>

	sectoral representations		
Obj. nos. 1 to 4 (on environmental impact assessment)	<p>Las/LGUs: appreciates the inclusion of screening of projects at the initial stage of IPAC</p> <p>Las/LGUs: The framework takes into consideration Forest and Natural Habitat</p>	<p>Las/LGUs:Delayed issuance of permit to cut trees by DENR</p>	<p>Las/LGUs: Include an inventory of affected trees along RROW in the ESMF o facilitate issuance of permit to cut trees <i>(complied : in Summary of Affected Assets of the Full Resettlement Plan and Abbreviated Resettlement Plan</i></p>
Obj. no. 5 (IPAC Project)	<p>IP:Partnership with agribusiness buyers in the production & marketing of agri-products is a good initiative</p> <p>Women/NGOs: The sector is looking forward to productive programs and projects for women</p> <p>Las/LGUs:Appreciate that Farmer Field School & Farmer Business School were given importance</p>	<p>IP:Agribusiness projects will be granted only to Farmers Organization (FOs);IP organizations (IPOs) were not mentioned</p> <p>IP: Most IP organizations have no legal personality but recognized by LGUs & NCIP and not capable to provide the needed counterpart</p> <p>IP: Peace and order situation are not stable in some IP areas, hence, may hamper implementation</p>	<p>IP: IP organizations should be spelled out in the framework as one of the beneficiaries in addition to FOs</p> <p>IP: IPOs should be able to avail of assistance even without legal personality, particularly under the Matching Grant <i>(qualified IPOs)</i></p> <p>IP:LGU to help provide the counterpart for projects needed by the IPs</p> <p>IP:Registration & other documentary requirements should be facilitated by the project. <i>(agreed)</i></p> <p>IP:Close coordination with Bgy. Captain and Tribal Chieftains in all processes of project identification and implementation to ensure security <i>(agreed)</i></p>

	<p>Las/LGUs:specific roles of partner agencies are well-defined</p>	<p>LGUs: Recipients of project, if not properly validated, might benefit those who are not truly qualified</p> <p>Las/LGUs:budget requirements/ counterpart of line agencies not defined</p>	<p>Las/LGUs:The Project should ensure that recipients have good track record and capable to handle projects. <i>(agreed)</i></p> <p>Las/LGUs:Spell out in the MOA with line agencies the budget requirement for all activities especially in the case of NCIP</p>
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D. Assessment and Conclusion

1. The Public Consultation was well attended as all the invited participants/sectors were present and actively participated in the workshop/discussion group.
2. The IPAC Project design, its coverage and components were understood by the participants. The women and the Indigenous Peoples are particularly interested in the possible projects under the Matching Grant Program. The IPs stressed their desire that the IP organizations be included in the project document and not just Farmers Organizations or FOs.
3. The IPs appreciated that they are consulted and informed of the IPAC Project's Environment and Social Safeguards Framework. The NCIP Region XI representative expressed her appreciation of the DAR's practice of involving/coordinating with them in DAR projects involving IPs. She however, expressed the need to provide the necessary budgetary support in the conduct of FPIC-related activities.
4. Overall, the purpose of the consultation was attained having informed the participants about the IPAC Project, the Environment and Social Management Framework, the methodology, procedures and guidelines involved in the screening for Environmental Impact Assessment, Land Acquisition Process, IP Engagement Documentation and Approval Process, Involuntary Resettlement, the Gender Development as embodied in the ESMF. The stakeholders were able to put forward their comments and recommendations on how to improve the ESMF design, implementing guidelines and mechanisms, institutional arrangements and requirements for sub-projects approval and funding under IPAC. The stakeholdersexpressed their support for the ESMF Framework and the IPAC Project.

5. The comments and suggestions generated in the small group discussions will be considered in the finalization of the ESMF, as noted in the suggestions in the above table.
6. Once the ESMF is finalized and approved, the said document will be posted in the DAR and WB web sites and hard copies will be provided to the concerned Local Government Units for posting and library reference.

E. Attachments:

1. Presentation materials
2. Attendance sheet
3. Photos
4. Invitees list and proof of received invitations
5. Publications announcement of the Public Consultations and relevant records

Inclusive Partnerships for Agricultural Competitiveness

Environment and Social Management Framework

Public Consultation

April 14, 2015

DAVAO DEL NORTE



ESMF Objectives

To guide the Project Planners, Financiers and Implementers to adequately address and mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts that will be potentially generated by the project.

Contents of ESMF

Screening of projects

**Preparation of
safeguards Instruments:
EMP, RAP, IPP**

**Implementation of the
above plans**

**Monitoring and
evaluation**

**Define responsibilities
including monitoring
and reporting
arrangements among
the involved parties
(e.g. DAR PMO, PIUs
and partner agencies).**

IPAC Project Development Objective

The project development objective is to improve access to markets and enhance the competitiveness of smallholder farmers in the targeted Agrarian Reform Community Clusters. The PDO will be achieved through investing in support services delivery, productive investments, and capacity building and project management.

Project Components

1. Support Services for Enhanced Market Linkages

- Extension and Business Development
- Land Tenure Improvement Services
- Rural Infrastructure Services

2. Investments in Productive Partnerships

- Matching Grant Sub-projects
- TA for Project Preparation and Mentoring

3. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

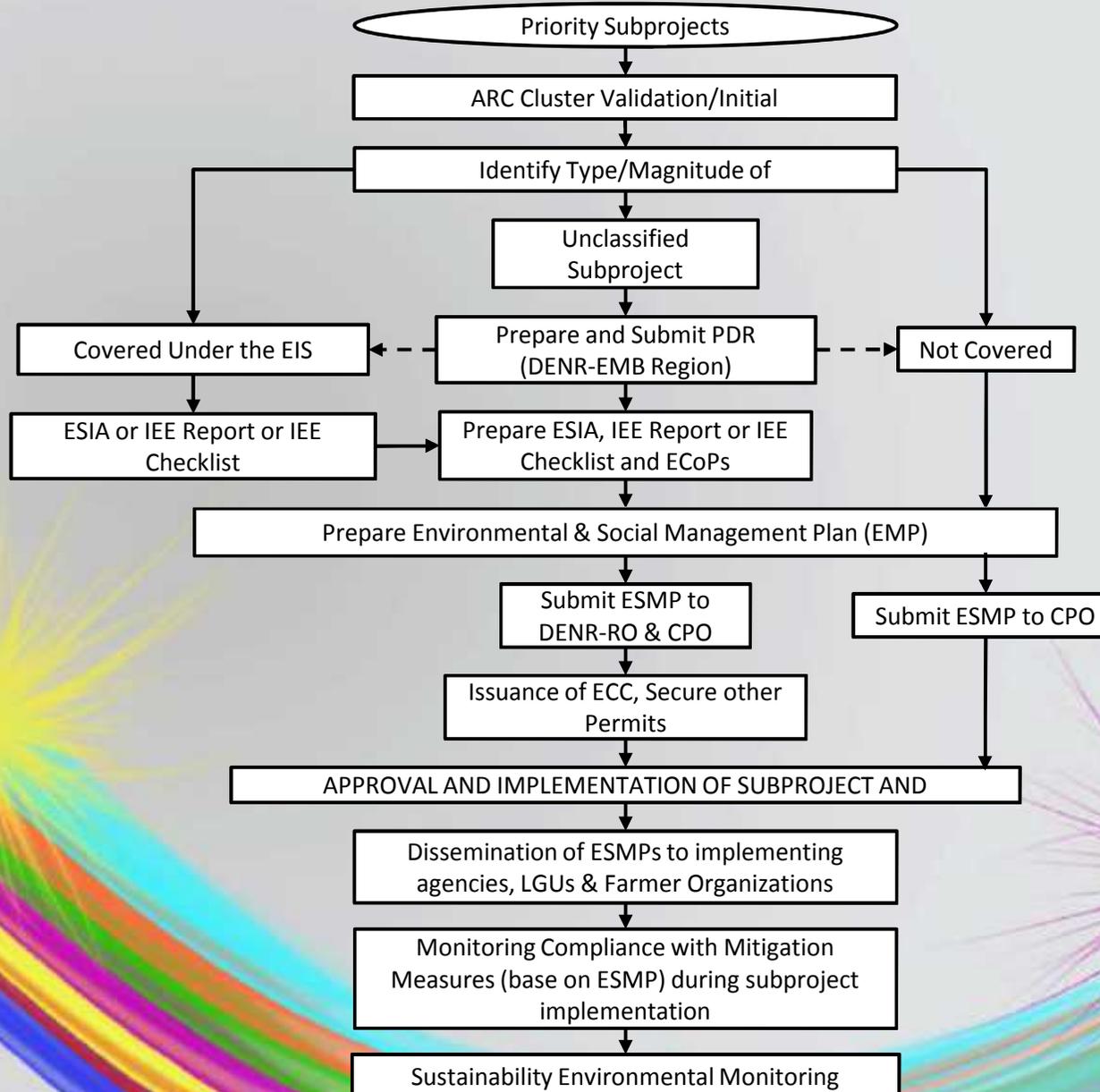
Triggered Safeguards Policies

Environment Safeguards	Social Safeguards
OP 4.01 Environment Assessment	OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples
OP 4.04 Natural Habitat	
OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources	OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement
OP 4.09 Pest Management	
OP 4.36 Forests	
Disclosure and Access to Information	
Others: Gender development which has the Philippine Gender Law (RA9710) as counterpart	

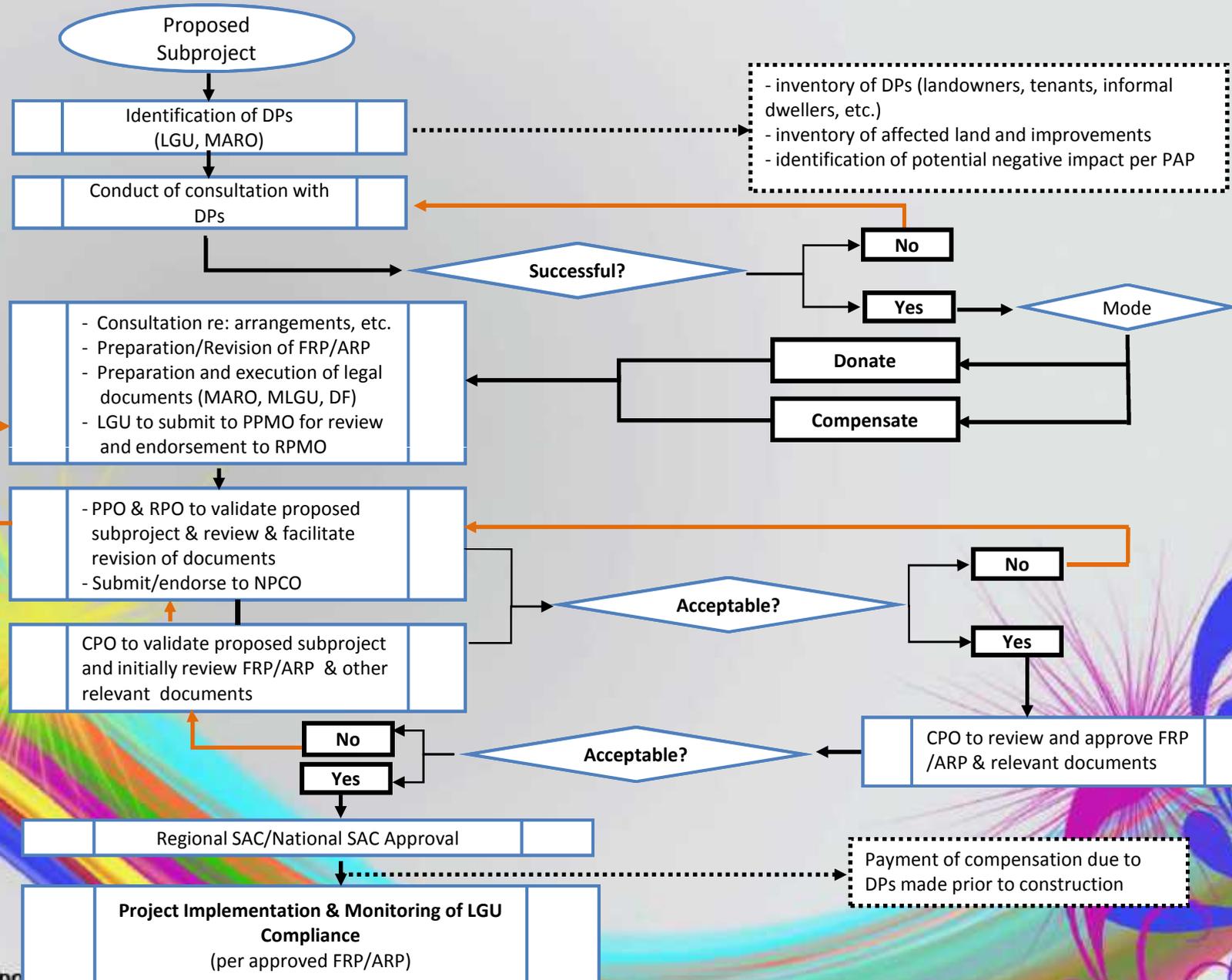
Phil. Legal Frameworks

Environment	Social
PD 1586 EIS	EO 1035 procedures for Land Acquisition
DENR Administrative Order No. 2003-30:	Supreme Court Ruling (1987) on just compensation
EMB Memorandum Circular 005 series 2014	DPWH DO 142 on inclusion of cost of ROW tech survey.
Additional on Social	RA 6389 disturbance compensation
Republic Act 7160 (1991) "Local Government Code"	RA 7279 UDHA
(R.A.) No. 7192 recognizes the role of women in nation-building	RA 8368 decriminalized squatting
R.A. No 9700 (CARPER Law) right of women to own land	RA 8371 IPRA
In case of discrepancy with WB safeguards Policy: the higher standards prevail.	RA 8974 prompt payment of Compensation
	CA 141 Public Lands Act
	NCIP AO #1 on procedure for FPIC
	Millennium Development Goal (MDG) No. 3 on gender equality

IPAC screening for EIA



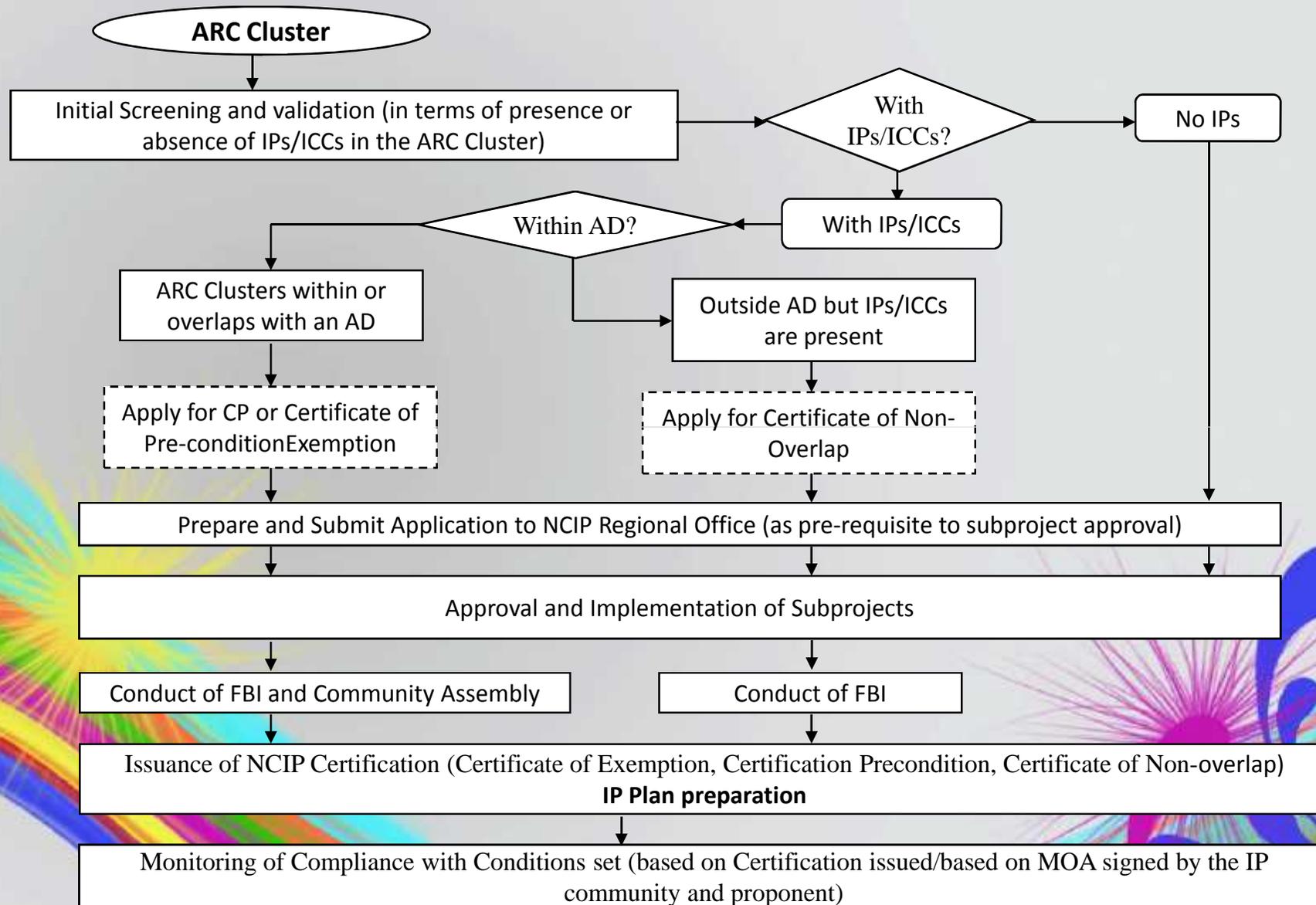
Land Acquisition Process



Guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement

1. Scope: Persons residing/ doing business or cultivating on affected land as of day 1 of census survey who could not say no to the loss of land. Potential for expropriation
2. Magnitude: >200 Full RAP; <200 ARAP
3. Avoidance is the first rule.
4. Consultation is a must with DPs.
5. Replacement cost principle. Use Compensation Matrix as guide.
6. Other assistance specially to the vulnerable group.
7. All compensation to be settled a month prior to civil works.
8. Grant of ROW, usufruct, lease arrangement and open purchase, donation, subject of Due Diligence Review to confirm fairness and transparency.

IP Engagement Documentation and Approval Process



IP Engagement Protocol

- Preliminary Screening through <http://202.57.46.66/adis/Public/Default.aspx>
- Use IPRA and FPIC procedures, and OP 4.10
- Principles:
 - Respect for the Rights of IPs to own and control their resources and culture.
 - Communication and consultation for consent,
 - IP participation in Project Development cycle
 - Benefit sharing
 - As much as possible, coordinate with NCIP



Gender Development

- To ensure equality in benefits between gender as they participate in agribusiness and rural enterprise development, credit and microfinance, market matching and investment linkaging and training programs.
- Promote knowledge of gender mainstreaming by providing orientation on the concepts and tools of Gender and Development such as Gender Sensitivity Training (GST) using Gender-Based Effectivity Skills Training (G-BEST) and other tools developed by DAR

Grievance and Redress Mechanism

- Step 1: Complainants present their concern to their Barangay Chairman
- Step 2: If not resolved satisfactorily in 15 days, then concern is elevated to the MPDO
- Step 3: If not resolved satisfactorily in 15 days, then concern is elevated to the PDO
- Step 4: If not resolved satisfactorily in 30 days, then concern is elevated to the IPAC PMO (GRM officer is Charie Regalado – email address: charie9950@gmail.com; office address: PMS, Dept. of Agrarian Reform, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City; Telephone No.: 426-74-96; CP no. 0918 900 5070)
- Will be part of Progress Reports to WB and TWG

Institutional Arrangement

- DAR – overall administration of the IPAC
- MLGUs design and implementation of small infrastructure facilities such as storage and drying facilities, multi-purpose buildings and potable water supply. As proponent of subprojects for IPAC Project funding, *the LGU will be responsible in securing safeguards requirements.*
- DENR – review and approval of EIS, issuance of ECC/CNC, monitors EMP
- NCIP – address issues and concern of IPs, issuance of CNO/CP, facilitates formulation of IPP from MOAs w/IPs
- DTI – major implementing agency for launching market fora, drawing private sector participation, matching FOs to market and buyers, evaluating proposals and technical assistance in the implementation of productive partnerships.
- DA – responsible for agricultural extension component specifically in the diffusion of proven and tested production technologies and farming systems
- DOST – provide technical assistance in technology training for FOs engaged in processing.
- DPWH – design and implementation of farm-to-market roads and bridges.
- NIA – design and implementation of communal irrigation

Public Consultation and Disclosure

1. All safeguards instrument including this ESMF should undergo consultation in easily accessible locations.
2. Disclosure thru DAR website and WB, hard copies in libraries of the particular LGU of a subproject.

Maraming Salamat!!!



PROVINCIAL AGRARIAN REFORM OFFICE
Mankilam, Tagum City

ACTIVITY : PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF) for Inclusive Partnership
for Agricultural Competitiveness(IPAC) Project

DATE : APRIL 14, 2015

VENUE : TAGUM TOURISTS INN, CORP., TAGUM CITY, DAVAO DEL NORTE

Apeyido (Family Name)	Pangalan (Given Name)	M.I	AGE	POSITION	COOP/ AGENCY	Educational Attainment	Pls. Check				Contact Number	SIGNATURE
							Male	Female	ARB	non-ARB		
18 Regalado	Rosario	R.			DAR-PMS		✓					<i>Regalado</i>
19 Lambon	Imelda	G.			DAP-PMS		✓					<i>Imelda</i>
20 AUMENTADO	DODIE	R		PS	WIS	✓						<i>Dodie</i>
21 AFABLE	"BEH" MA. CELERINA	G		DIRECTOR	DAR-PMS		✓					<i>Mary Grace</i>
22 DIANON	BENITA	A.	53	ARPT	DAR		✓	✓				<i>Jollan</i>
23 SALVEZ	FLOREY ANN	T	48	SARPT	DAR		✓	✓				<i>Flores</i>
24 JUAN	MARLYN	M	52	ARPT	DAR		✓					<i>Juan</i>
25 LUAYON	HECITA	S.	54	ARPT	DAR		✓					<i>Lucy</i>
26 Ganina	Nelia	C.	49	SARPT	DAR		✓					<i>Nelia</i>
27 MAGSAYO	REMEDIOS	L.	52	MARO	DAR		✓					<i>Remedios</i>
28 CARCADO	GIBSON	A.	33	DRIVER	DAR	✓						<i>Gibson</i>
29 BARTHELOM	MARCO	P.	38	DRIVER	DAR	✓						<i>Bartholomew</i>
30 ALIEN	Salvacion	T.	45	FAVI	do-		✓					<i>Salvacion</i>
31 BEND	JOCOSIN	C	53	OL PROPO I	DAR-DN		✓					<i>Jocosin</i>
32 BARRON	GAROTE	M	V	MARU	DAR-DN	✓						<i>Garote</i>
33 LANGUETA	ALLAN	A		MARO	DAR	✓			✓			<i>Allan</i>
34 BAR LIGUE	LOREANDEL	T.		DRIVER	DAR-DN							<i>Loreandel</i>

PROVINCIAL AGRARIAN REFORM OFFICE
Mankilam, Tagum City

ACTIVITY : PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF) for Inclusive Partnership
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DATE : APRIL 14, 2015

VENUE : TAGUM TOURISTS INN, CORP., TAGUM CITY, DAVAO DEL NORTE

Apeyido (Family Name)	Pangalan (Given Name)	M.I	AGE	POSITION	COOP/ AGENCY	Educational Attainment	Pls. Check				Contact Number	SIGNATURE
							Male	Female	ARB	non-ARB		
LEONIA NERI	ELDA		57	Treas. Ptd. Pkt.		High School		/			09075308177	
ANA DAVAN			49	IPMTL	LGU							
MANIB	LEONIDA		38	Gen Secretary		College		-			0905135881	
LYDIAL MENDOZA	LYD		50	P.O.		HSG					09078786376	
Angelita T. Balasa	Angel		64	BTC		HSG		-				
DEBORAH	DELAN		47	BTC IPMR			/				09197611797	
Datu Estelita	Jawis		58	BTC IPMR		Elem.	/				09280002921	
DATU JULIETA	LANTANA		44	BTC IPMR		SCC	/				09168592363	
DATU ROJEL	AGUNO		64	BTC IPMR		College level	/				09071145598	
DATU ROBERTO	SIBOGAN			MTC	LGU ASUNCION	College Graduate	/				0929973247	
Emma Tibetan			57	Tribal organizer		College level		/			09265804909	
Rosalio Gato	ROSALIE		36	AAI	LGU			-			09069424089	
Anastacio	BALD			TRIBAL leader	Talainag			-				A Bald
Angelina Y.	MANG			General Manager				/			09037128677	
PERLITA S. PALMA	PERL		62	CHC. VICE PRES.	TCCWI	COMBAT		/			09206324060	
Rosita T. Pardo	ROSA		70	Trainer	Talwin	College		/			09165524511	
Reynan L. Boyman			22	IP youth leader	LGU	College level	/				09461879392	























Attachment 4: Invites with Proof of Receipt

Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mookilam,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

April 6, 2015

The Federation President
Council of Women
Asuncion, Davao del Norte

Madam:

Please be informed that there will be a Public Consultation on the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Inclusive Partnership for Agricultural Competitiveness (IPAC) Project on April 14, 2015 at Tagum Tourist Inn, Tagum City, Davao del Norte. The activity will start at exactly 9:30 in the morning.

Relative to the above-mentioned activity, we are inviting you to attend in the said public consultation and give insights in enhancing the framework and help generate project stakeholders support to comply with the World Bank requirements for project appraisal.

Anticipating your usual support and cooperation. Thank you and we extend our warmest regards.

Very truly yours,

JOCELYN C. SENO
PARPO II *JS*



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mookilam,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

April 6, 2015

The Federation President
Council of Women
Kapalong, Davao del Norte

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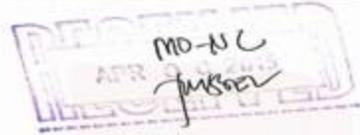
JOCELYN C. SENO
PARPO II *JS*

April 6, 2015
JS

Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mankilam,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

April 6, 2015

The Federation President
Council of Women
New Corella, Davao del Norte



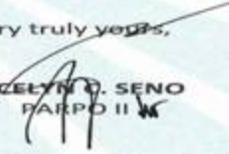
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Very truly yours,


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PARPO II

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mankilam,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

EMANUELE 04/07/15
puerto1eojr@gmail.com

April 6, 2015

The Federation President
Council of Women
San Isidro, Davao del Norte

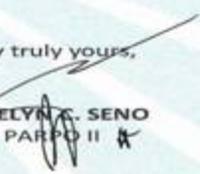
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PARPO II

Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mankilam,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

April 6, 2015

The Federation President
Council of Women
Tagum City, Davao del Norte

Madam:

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Very truly yours,

JOCELYN C. SENO
PARAO II

LATO, O

Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mankilam,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

April 6, 2015

The Federation President
Council of Women
Talaingod, Davao del Norte

Madam:

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JOCELYN C. SENO
PARAO II

CO. NAKAL 2015 (1) 2



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
 Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
 Tagum City, Davao del Norte

March 30, 2015

DR. MERLYN L. ENRIQUEZ
 OIC-Provincial Officer
 NCIP, Davao del Norte



Madam:

Please be informed that there will be a Public Consultation on the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Inclusive Partnership for Agricultural Competitiveness (IPAC) Project on April 14, 2015 at Tagum Tourist Inn, Tagum City, Davao del Norte. The activity will start at exactly 9:30 in the morning.

Relative to the above mentioned activity, we are inviting your end to attend in the said public consultation and to also request your good office to invite five(5) representatives (preferably, chieftains) from the following tribes, namely: 1-Ata Manobo in Talaingod; 2- Mangguangan in New Corella and Dibabaonon in Kapalong/Asuncion.

This activity aims to:

- 1- Inform the participants on the concept and design of IPAC project;
- 2- Elicit Stakeholders' support for the ESMF) Framework and the IPAC Project.

Please refer to the Activity Design (hereto attached) for the other objectives of the activity.

We will be coordinating with your office regarding the transportation of the participants from their point of origin to the venue and vice versa.

We are also furnishing the following documents for your guidance and reference on the proposed projects under IPAC Funding:

- 1- Business Feasibility Study (DACOFARM)
- 2- Business Feasibility Study (NECOFARM)
- 3- Proposed Infrastructure Projects

For your information and appropriate action. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

JOCELYN C. SENO
 PARPO II

Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
 Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
 Government Center, Mankilam,
 Tagum City, Davao del Norte
 Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

April 6, 2015

ENGR. CORNELIO M. BAUTISTA, JR., MPA
 Division Manager A, IMO
 NIA- Carmen, Davao del Norte

RECEIVED
 BY:
 DATE: 4/7/15 TIME: 9:00 AM

SIR:

Please be informed that there will be a Public Consultation on the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Inclusive Partnership for Agricultural Competitiveness (IPAC) Project on April 14, 2015 at Tagum Tourist Inn, Tagum City, Davao del Norte. The activity will start at exactly 9:30 in the morning.

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 PARPO II

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Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mankilam,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

April 6, 2015

The Regional Technical Director
DENR-EMB
Lanang, Davao City

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BUREAU	
RECORDS SECTION	
DOC NO.	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 13 2015	
10:20 AM	

SIR/MADAM:

Please be informed that there will be a Public Consultation on the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Inclusive Partnership for Agricultural Competitiveness (IPAC) Project on April 14, 2015 at Tagum Tourist Inn, Tagum City, Davao del Norte. The activity will start at exactly 9:30 in the morning.

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JOCELYN C. SENO
PARPO II

EMAILED : 04/13/15

Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mankilam,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

April 13, 2015

ENGR. LORNA T. RICARDO, MBA
District Engineer
DPWH, Km. 48, Canocotan
Tagum City, Davao del Norte

Madam:

Please be informed that there will be a Public Consultation on the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Inclusive Partnership for Agricultural Competitiveness (IPAC) Project on April 14, 2015 at Tagum Tourists Inn, Tagum City, Davao del Norte. The activity will start at exactly 9:30 in the morning.

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PARPO II

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mankilam,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

April 6, 2015

ROMEO L. CASTAÑAGA
Provincial Director
Department of Trade & Industry(DTI)
Davao del Norte

SIR:

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[Signature]
JOCELYN C. SENO
PARPO II



*sent fern fax
4/13/15 4pm*

Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mankilam,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

April 13, 2015

ORLY T. CARIAZO
PENRO
DENR, Tagum City

Sir:

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mankilam,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

April 6, 2015

HON. EDGARDO L. TIMBOL
Municipal Mayor
Kapalong, Davao del Norte

Attention: Municipal Planning & Development Coordinator

SIR:

Please be informed that there will be a Public Consultation on the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Inclusive Partnership for Agricultural Competitiveness (IPAC) Project on April 14, 2015 at Tagum Tourist Inn, Tagum City, Davao del Norte. The activity will start at exactly 9:30 in the morning.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mankilam,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

April 6, 2015

HON. NESTOR L. ALCORAN
Municipal Mayor
New Corella, Davao del Norte

Attention: Municipal Planning & Development Coordinator

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JOCELYN C. SENO
PARPO II

RECEIVED BY: 
4/6/15

Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mookilan,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

April 6, 2015

HON. ARNEL H. SITOY
Municipal Mayor
San Isidro, Davao del Norte

Attention: Municipal Planning & Development Coordinator

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PARPO II ✕



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mookilan,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telefax No. (084) 655-9412

April 6, 2015

HON. ALLAN L. RELLON
City Mayor
Tagum City, Davao del Norte

Attention: City Planning & Development Coordinator

SIR:

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
Government Center, Mankilam,
Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telephone No. (084) 655-9412

April 6, 2015

HON. BASILIO A. LIBAYAO
Municipal Mayor
Talaingod, Davao del Norte

Attention: Municipal Planning & Development Coordinator

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PARPO II A

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM
Provincial Agrarian Reform Office
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Tagum City, Davao del Norte
Telephone No. (084) 655-9412

April 6, 2015

HON. RODOLFO P. DEL ROSARIO
Governor
Province of Davao del Norte

Attention: **ANASTACIA G. NOTARTE, Ph. D.**
Provincial Agriculturist

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PARPO II A

15-04-1920
10:39 AM
Jlv JL Mendigo