

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MARIKINA RIVER

ANNEXES

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Annex A

QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY FORM

SECTION B. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' DEMOGRAPHIC AND EDUCATIONAL PROFILE (Use two or more sheet if necessary)

#	Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Age	Sex	Relation to HH Head	Marital Status	Solo Parent?	Schooling Status (4-21 Yrs)	Location of School	Reasons for dropping out of school	HEA (For members 3 years old+)	Disability
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													

(1) Sex	1- Male	2- Female								
(2) Relation to HH Head:	1- Household Head	2- Spouse	3- Child	4- Parent	5- Sibling	6- Other Relative	7- Non-Relative			
(3) Marital Status:	1- Single	2- Married	3- Separated	4- Widow/er	5- Common- Law Spouse					
(4) Solo parent :	1- Yes	2- No								
(5) Schooling Status:	1- Yes	2- No								
(6) Location of School:	1- within the barangay	2- outside the barangay, within city of residence	3- outside city of residence							
(7) Reason why family members dropped out of school in the past three years:	1- No money	2- Working	3- No nearby school	4- Others	5- NAP					
(8) Highest Educ. Attainment:	0- No Schooling	1- Pre-School	2- Elementary Undergraduate	3- Elementary Graduate	4 - High School Undergraduate	5- High School Graduate	6- College Undergraduate	7- College Graduate/Post Graduate	8- Vocational Undergraduate	9- Vocational Graduate
(9) Disability:	1- Visual (Blindness)	2- Hearing (Deafness)	3- Mobility	4- Cognitive & Learning Difficulties	5- Speech	6- Others				

SECTION C. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' ECONOMIC PROFILE (Use two or more sheet if necessary)

#	Household members Main Activity	Employment Status	Employment Security	Nature of Job/ Occupation	Membership in Financial Institutions	Primary Source of Income SPECIFY	Secondary Source of Income SPECIFY	Monthly Household Income of Working HH members SPECIFY	Skills of Employable HH Members SPECIFY	Skills Preference SPECIFY	Business Preference SPECIFY	Training Need/Interest SPECIFY	Transport Cost to School/Work (SPECIFY) (PhP)
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													

(10) Main Activity:	1- Housekeeper	2- Working	3- Student	4- Pensioner/Retiree	5- Not doing anything			
(11) Employment Status:	1- Employed	2- Self-Employed /Own business	3- Unemployed					
(12) Employment Security:	1- Permanent	2- Contractual						
(13) Nature of Job/Occupation :	1 -Sales/Vending	2- Construction	3- Manufacturing	4 -Driver (PUJ/Bus/Tricycle)	5- Laundry/ironing	6-Employment (Govt.)	7-Employment (Private)	8-Own Business
(14) Membership in Financial Institution:	0- None	1- GSIS	2-SSS	3- Pag-IBIG	4- GSIS &Pag-IBIG	5-SSS &Pag-IBIG		
(15) Primary Source of Income :	1 -Sales/Vending	2- Construction	3- Manufacturing	4 -Driver (PUJ/Bus/Tricycle)	5- Laundry/ironing	6-Employment (Govt./Private)	7- Own Business	
(16) Secondary Source of Income :	1 -Sales/Vending	2- Construction	3- Manufacturing	4 -Driver (PUJ/Bus/Tricycle)	5- Laundry/ironing	6-Employment (Govt./private)	7- own Business	
(17) Monthly Household Income of Working Household Member:	SPECIFY							
(18) Skills of Employable HH Members:	List down employable skills of household members aged : 15-64 years old (SPECIFY)							
(19) Skills Preference :	SPECIFY							
(20) Business Preference:	List down preferred business/livelihood interest of household members aged : 15-64 years old (SPECIFY)							
(21) Training Need Interest :	List down training need/ interest of household members aged : 15-64 years old (SPECIFY)							
(22) Transport Cost for School/Work :	SPECIFY(PhP)							

SECTION D. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES AND SAVINGS PROFILE

EXPENDITURE	SAVINGS																														
<p>D.1 In your estimate, how much does your household spend for the following? (IN PESOS)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total (Php)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Monthly</u></p> <p><u>Items</u></p> <p>- Food _____</p> <p>- Clothing _____</p> <p>- Housing (amortization/ rent, repair, etc.) per year _____</p> <p>- Education Expense:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Transportation (per week) _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. Education/tuition (per year) _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c. Food allowance(students) _____</p> <p>-Transportation to work place _____</p> <p>- Furniture/appliances (per year) _____</p> <p>- Utilities</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Water _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. Electricity _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c. Telecommunications</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">- telephone _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">- cell phone load _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">- internet _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">d. Fuel for cooking</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">- LPG _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">- kerosene _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">- charcoal/wood _____</p> <p>-Medical bills _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(Consultation/medicines)</p> <p>-Others, (specify) _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Grand Total _____</p>	<p>D 2. On average, how much of your net income are you able to save in a month?</p> <p><u>Savings/Month</u></p> <p>[] 1 None</p> <p>[] 2 Less than P 1,000</p> <p>[] 3 P1,000- P1,999</p> <p>[] 4 P2,000 – P 2,999</p> <p>[] 5 P3,000 -- P 3,999</p> <p>[] 6 P4,000 – P 4,999</p> <p>[] 7 P5,000 -- P 9,999</p> <p>[] 8 P10,000 or over</p> <p>D 3. What valuable items are owned by the household</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:30%;">Items</th> <th style="width:20%;">Yes-1 No- 2</th> <th style="width:50%;">How many?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Transport (car, motorcycle, tricycle)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Television</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refrigerator</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone/ Cellular phone</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Washing machine</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Air conditioner</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Personal Computer</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electric water pump / overhead tank</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others: Specify</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Items	Yes-1 No- 2	How many?	Transport (car, motorcycle, tricycle)			Television			Refrigerator			Telephone/ Cellular phone			Washing machine			Air conditioner			Personal Computer			Electric water pump / overhead tank			Others: Specify		
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Others: Specify																															

SECTION E. HOUSING / COMMUNITY CONDITIONS

<p>E1. Age of Structure:</p> <p>_____ Years</p>	<p>E2. Type of Structure</p> <p>[] 1 Single-Detached [] 2 Duplex [] 3 Apartment/Condo/Townhouse/Row House</p> <p>[] 4 Commercial/Industrial Building [] 5 Others, specify _____</p>															
<p>E3. Use of Structure</p> <p>[] 1 Residential [] 2 Residential-Commercial [] 3 Residential-Institutional [] 4 Residential-Industrial</p> <p>[] 5 Commercial [] 6 Institutional [] 7 Industrial [] 8 Others</p>																
<p>E4. Structure Dimension</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:15%;">Storeys/Floors (Encircle No. of Storeys)</th> <th style="width:20%;">Length and Width (in meters)</th> <th style="width:65%;">Gross Floor Area= LxW (in sq. meters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>L= W=</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>L= W=</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>L= W</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Total Gross Floor Area</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Storeys/Floors (Encircle No. of Storeys)	Length and Width (in meters)	Gross Floor Area= LxW (in sq. meters)	1	L= W=		2	L= W=		3	L= W		Total Gross Floor Area			<p>E5. Type of House/Structure (Materials dominantly used)</p> <p><i>*For observation and recording by the interviewer</i></p> <p>[] 1 Type I Salvaged (plastic, tin, cardboard)</p> <p>[] 2 Type II Light (nipa, cogon, bamboo, light wood)</p> <p>[] 3 Type III Semi-concrete</p> <p>[] 4 Type IV Concrete</p> <p>[] 5Type V Mixed materials</p>
Storeys/Floors (Encircle No. of Storeys)	Length and Width (in meters)	Gross Floor Area= LxW (in sq. meters)														
1	L= W=															
2	L= W=															
3	L= W															
Total Gross Floor Area																

E6. Type of housing materials for wall <i>*For observation and recording by the interviewer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Salvaged (plastic, tin, cardboard) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Light (nipa, cogon, bamboo, light wood) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Concrete (hollow blocks/bricks)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Semi-concrete <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Mixed
E7. Type of housing materials for roof: <i>* For observation and recording by the interviewer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Salvaged (plastic, tin, cardboard) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Light (nipa, cogon, bamboo) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Concrete/Cement	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Galvanized iron <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Others, specify_____
E8. Type of housing materials for floor: <i>*For observation and recording by the interviewer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Soil <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Gravel/Pebbles <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Wood <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Mixed
E9. Type of toilet facility that household have/use: [PROBE OR OBSERVE] <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Water-sealed (flush or pour/flush) connected to sewerage system <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Water-sealed (flush or pour/flush) connected to septic tank <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Water-sealed (flush or pour/flush) connected to pit <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Water-sealed (flush or pour/flush) connected to drainage <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Non-water sealed (ventilated improved pit, sanitary pit privy, closed pit)		
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Non-water sealed (open pit privy, overhang) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Shared toilet <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Public toilet <input type="checkbox"/> 9 No toilet (wrap and throw, arinola, bush, lake, creek, river)		
E10. Primary source(s) of water for domestic use <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Piped connection <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Public/Street faucet <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Deep or shallow well <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Spring/River/Pond/Stream		
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Rain <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Water vendors (e.g. bottled water, container, peddlers) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Others, Specify:_____		
E11. Garbage Disposal/Management <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Collected by LGU but no separation of garbage /solid waste at the household <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Collected by LGU / solid waste segregated between biodegradable and non-biodegradable <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Composting <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Recycle and re-use as part of a livelihood/ business activity		
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Burning <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Throw it in the river / anywhere		
E12. Electricity /Lighting Facilities <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Connected to MERALCO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sub-connect to a neighbor		
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Not connected/ instead use kerosene lamp <input type="checkbox"/> 4 LPG lamp		
E13. Cooking Facilities <input type="checkbox"/> 1 LPG <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Fuel/wood		
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Kerosene <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Charcoal <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Electricity <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Others (Specify) _____		
E14. Common Causes of Illnesses Afflicting Household Members <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Flu <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Common Fever <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Common colds/cough <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Bronchitis/Pneumonia <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Asthma <input type="checkbox"/> 6 LBM/Diarrhea		
<input type="checkbox"/> 7 Dengue <input type="checkbox"/> 8 UTI <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Typhoid <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Tuberculosis <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Ulcer <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Skin disease/allergy		
<input type="checkbox"/> 13 Hypertension <input type="checkbox"/> 14 Heart disease <input type="checkbox"/> 15 Cyst/Cancer <input type="checkbox"/> 16 Kidney Disease <input type="checkbox"/> 17 Diabetes <input type="checkbox"/> 18 Others: _____		

F. ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIALSERVICES

F.1 Access to Health Facilities: Health Facilities Availded of for Consultation /Treatment of Illness <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Barangay Health Center <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Government Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Private Clinic <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Private Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Others	
F. 2 Access to Educational Facilities: Educational Facilities Availded by Household <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Pre-School <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Elementary <input type="checkbox"/> 3 High School <input type="checkbox"/> 4 College <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Vocational	
F.3 Access to Credit Facilities: Credit Facilities Availded of <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Relatives/Friends <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Private Money Lenders <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Banks <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Cooperative <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Others_____	F3.3 Purpose of Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Buy Food <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Pay Debts <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Buy Medicine <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Health Emergency <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Tuition fee/ transportation <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Capital for business <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Amortization <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Others (Specify) _____

SECTION G. GENDER

G1. In the household, who decides on the following?	<i>Enter any of the codes below:</i> 1 Husband only 4 Other male member(s) of the HH 2 Wife only 5 Other female member(s) of the HH 3 Both Husband/Wife
a. When to buy household equipment	
b. When to renovate the house	
c. When to buy a new house	
d. When to change residence of the household	
d. The family's economic activity	
e. Whether to give assistance or support to relatives/friends in need	
f. Whether to invite other relatives/friends to live or move in with the household/family	
G2. In the household, who is responsible for doing the following?	<i>Enter any of the codes below:</i> 1 Husband only 4 Other male member(s) of the HH 2 Wife only 5 Other female member(s) of the HH 3 Both Husband/Wife
a. Supervising and giving instructions to the children	
b. Cleaning the house	
c. Disposal of garbage	
d. Preparing meals	

SECTION H. SOCIAL/COMMUNITY NETWORKS

<p>H1. Are you or any member of your household a member of an organization or association/s (in/out of community): <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No [SKIP TO Section I]</p> <p>H2. Type of Organization: [CHECK ALL MENTIONED] <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Home Owners Association <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Cooperative <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Women's group <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Savings group <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Religious organization <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Others</p>	<p>H3. What are the projects of the organization/s? [CHECK ALL MENTIONED] <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Peace and order <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Livelihood <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Health <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Savings <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Religious <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Others</p> <p>H4. Membership Status <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Active <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Inactive</p>	<p>H5. If active, in what ways? [CHECK ALL MENTIONED] <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Attends meetings <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Votes during elections <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Gives suggestions <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Being consulted in decisions <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Others: Specify _____</p>
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SECTION I. RESETTLEMENT OPTIONS

I.1 Preferred Assistance/Resettlement Options	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Resettlement <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NHA sites /ready housing units <input type="checkbox"/> 2 In-City <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Off-City (LGU) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Financial Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Balik- Probinsya <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Place of Origin <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Other Location, specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Others, specify _____

SECTION J. PROJECT AWARENESS/PERCEPTION

<p>J1. Are you aware of the Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No</p>	<p>J2. Perceived Project Benefits (Specify)</p>	<p>J3. Perceived Project Issues/Concerns (Specify)</p>
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***** Thank You ! *****

**CENSUS/TAGGING AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
FOR THE PASIG-MARIKINA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (PHASE IV, V)**

Structure Tag. No.	
HH No.	
Zone	
Barangay	
City/Municipality	1) Pasig City 2) Quezon City 3) Marikina City 4) San Mateo

CALL RECORD	
DATE	
TIME STARTED	
TIME FINISHED	
REMARKS	

CERTIFICATION
<p>I hereby certify that all data entered are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signature over Printed Name of Interviewee - Date</p>
<p>I hereby certify that all data set forth were obtained/reviewed by me personally in accordance with the instructions given:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signature over Printed Name of Interviewer - Date</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signature over Printed Name of Reviewer/Supervisor - Date</p>

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

SUMMARY OF THE HOUSEHOLDS PER STRUCTURE

Structure Tag. No.	2014 -
Number of Households in the Structure	
Zone	
Barangay	
City/Municipality	1) Pasig City 2) Quezon City 3) Marikina City 4) San Mateo

No. of HHs	Name of Household Head (Last Name/ First Name/ Middle Name)	Tenurial Status	Remarks
HH-1			
HH-2			
HH-3			
HH-4			
HH-5			

Annex C

MINUTES OF ICP ACTIVITIES

Meeting Memo 1

Date: 2014.09.17

Time: 4:00 – 5:45 PM

Venue: DPWH Central Office, Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila

Meeting with:
DPWH



1. Purpose of Meeting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To discuss River Channel Alignment and Alternative Locations of MCGS and b. To discuss Affected Facilities/Properties (Phase IV and Phase V).
2. Results of Discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mr. Seki discussed the proposed River Channel Alignment and Alternative Locations of MCGS including the Affected Facilities/Properties. b. The affected facilities/properties by the Project was presented to the group. c. The design discharge of 2900m³/s will be used as the design discharge at Sto. Niño. The runoff analysis considering updated hydrological data is now on-going in parallel and if the result of the calculated 30-year discharge is more than 2900m³/s, the excess will be shouldered by the retarding basin and/or dam in the upstream. d. Demolition of some parts of Circulo Verde is no longer possible as DPWH has issued permit to construct. e. DPWH, through the Secretary, requested to work on the minimum riverbed width of 80m. The Study Team can go beyond 80m but people living outside of the 80m (but still within the influence of the flood) are staying in a high risk area and should be fully notified. f. DPWH, through the Secretary, suggested to elevate/re-build bridges if the narrow 80m channel would cause high rise in river stage instead of negotiating for acquisition and displacement of land and structures; g. Informal settlers in the danger areas will be relocated and properties that have encroached on the river channel within 80m will be retrieved and converted back to waterway.
3. Remarks
This memo is recorded by Chrisanna Marie Monsanto

Meeting Memo 2

Date: 2014.10.08

Time: 2:00 – 2:35 AM

Venue: DPWH -ESSO Office, 2nd St. Port Area, Manila

Meeting with:

Rosemarie B. Del Rosario DPWH-ESSO, DSD

Study Team Side



1. Purpose of Meeting
a. To discuss project update.
2. Results of Discussion
a. Mr. Seki and Mr. Paz explained to Dr. Del Rosario the location of Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project Phase IV and Phase V. From the original estimated 805 number of residences and other entities to be affected, they are now expecting a much lower number of PAPs - an estimated number of 200 house units;
b. Dr. Del Rosario enumerated points that need to be included in the RAP Report. Pre-identified Location should be in the Report. She also stated to adopt actual alignment. Also, during public Consultation, the Consultant should inform their office to enable them send a representative. A replacement cost based on the actual Price should also be included in the report. This should be an itemized costing of the structure based on their size and materials. For ROW, zonal and assess value, and social development plan should be included in the report; and
c. Dr. Del Rosario also mentioned that to avoid problems, the Consultant should properly inform different agencies. Ms. Monsanto enumerated the different agencies that will be part the implementation process such as DPWH-ESSO, DPWH-UPMO, DPWH-IROW, NHA, PRRC, LGUs and Barangay Officials.
3. Remarks

This memo is recorded by Chrisanna Marie Cantos

Meeting Memo 3

Date: 2014.11.24

Time: 10:45– 11:35 AM

Venue: UPMO-FCMC Conference Room, Port Area, Manila

Meeting with:

DPWH



1. Purpose of Meeting
a. To discuss initial works for Phase IV and V to be done by FM MED.
2. Results of Discussion
a. According to Mr. Konno the existing type 2 sheet pile in Provident Village can be used/applied while downstream existing sheet piles have to be extracted and replaced with new steel sheet piles.
b. Mr. Delos Reyes asked if the existing property wall in Provident Village need to be raised/heightened or to just construct a new river wall. He also mentioned if it is possible to move the jogging lane in the riverbank to maintain the jogging lane area;
c. Excavation is much better in Phase IV according to Mr. Konno;
d. Dir. Gatan asked the Consultants to prepare the total area to be excavated in Phase IV as well as excavation and sheet piling works in Phase V. An official letter of recommendation regarding Phase IV and V must also be prepared which will be the basis for approval of the Secretary as Mr. Nicolas mentioned.
3. Remarks

This memo is recorded by Mr. Don Pocholo Pena

Meeting Memo 4

Date: 2014.12.05

Time: 9:45 – 11:00 AM

Venue: CTI Conference Rm, 2232 Building, Roxas Blvd, Pasay City



1. Purpose of Meeting
a. To discuss update on the Project
2. Results of Discussion
a. The meeting was presided by Mr. Solomon Paz;
b. Mr. Seki asked Ms. Partoza of the present status of the parcellary survey. He questioned the slow development of the data gathering which the team started last September. Ms. Ivy explained that it is due to the slow release of documents from the local government offices. Mr. Seki discussed the present status of Ms. Ivy's team. As of December 2, Pasig- 40%, Quezon City – 80%, Marikina- 20% and San Mateo- 0%. Mr. Seki explained that the development status of the parcellary team is hindering the works of CT/SES Team. Mr. Paz and Mr. Funa agreed that the parcellary team can proceed to the marking of the project area even if there's no plotting yet, to be able to conserve time. Ms. Ivy said that they'll start marking next week from the centerline and marking of ROW will be a week after. Mr. Seki also pointed out that Mr. Rett/RASA needs to attend the next meeting to fix actual schedule of parcellary survey team.
c. Mr. Paz pointed out Nangka River as the priority area that the parcellary team and CT/SES team will undertake. Mr. Konno discussed that the area of Nangka has a total of 1.2 km. For the cross-section, 5m both sides from the shoulder of the current river bank while the channel width varies. Some part of the area's parapet wall collapsed and need to be demolished. Mr. Seki asked Ms. Monsanto to revise the schedule of works for CT/SES. Ms. Monsanto explained that it is easy to revise the schedule once they finalize the alignment plan. Mr. Seki informed that CT/SES Team could start anytime in San Mateo and once the final alignment is approved on December 16 by the Secretary, they can also start Phase IV, simultaneously. Ms. Monsanto assured Mr. Seki that she will deploy another team once they have the approval of Phase IV final plan. Mr. Seki asked Mr. Paz to coordinate meeting with UPMO next week. Ms. Monsanto suggested that to be able to conserve time, it would be better to go to different agencies individually for the introduction of CT/SES works, which Mr. Seki agreed. She also asked CTI to provide letters from different government agencies and LGUs, as well as IDs for the CT/SES Team.
d. Ms. Monsanto discussed the possible work schedule of CT/SES Team provided that on Monday, a letter from UPMO will be released to be given to different agencies and LGUs. She also pointed out that RASA Team needs to allot one day for dry-run of what's going to happen in the field, preferably on December 12. Mr. Paz discussed the LGUs and Barangays that will be affected for Phase IV of the Project. For San Mateo, the affected barangay is Banaba. For Quezon City, affected Barangays are Batasan and Old Balara. And for Marikina,

Nangka River, Banaba, Tumana, Malanday, Sto Niño and J. Dela Peña. Ms. Monsanto informed Ms. Ivy that for vacant lot, they need to identify the market value of the lot. She also noted that Parcellary Team should be one week ahead of CT/SES Team, since they will be the one that would set the limit in the field for the CT/SES Team. Ms. Monsanto estimated that she could finish the CT/SES in three-month time provided that the final plan will be approved on December 16, 2014.

3. Remarks

This memo is recorded by Chrisanna Marie Cantos

Meeting Memo 5

Date: 2015.01.23

Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Venue: DPWH Central Office, Port Area, Manila

Meeting with:



1. Purpose of Meeting
a. To discuss the Study on River Channel Alignment of Phase IV
2. Results of Discussion
a. Three (3) alternative plans for the River alignment of Phase IV were discussed;
b. There is a consideration of intervention upstream on the three (3) proposed alternatives. Some necessary flood discharge is to be secured by an upstream retarding basin and Marikina dam.
c. It is necessary to maintain the maintenance road and shall continue in all sections.
d. Mr. Ed Dumaua informed the group of a meeting with the City Mayor of Marikina, wherein the decision to relocate the houses or just build a high wall shall come from the Consultants/Sec. Singson. Sec.Singson, in turn, wanted to adopt/make 90m instead of 80m in the downstream section of the Marikina Bridge and put up a 2m wall.
e. Sec. Singson asked for the computations and what will be the improvement if 90m is adopted with a 2-m wall on the left side of downstream section of Marikina Bridge.
3. Remarks

This memo is recorded by Pocholo Peña

Meeting Memo 6

Date: 2015.01.29

Time: 9:00 – 11:45 AM

Venue: Conference Room, Mayor's Office, Pasig City

Meeting with:



1. Purpose of Meeting
a. To introduce the PMRCIP IV and V to the Local Government of Pasig City
2. Results of Discussion
a. Mr. Dumaua introduced and presented the project overview. According to him the detailed engineering design for Phase IV already has a go-signal from the DPWH Secretary last Friday, 23 January 2015. He added that Mangahan and Santolan are the areas that shall be affected by the Project within Pasig City;
b. When asked by Engr. Jose Reyes on the width of the river wall, Mr. Dumaua said it would be 90-m wide. The Study Team tried at 80-m but many bridges would be affected and at 100-m wide many families would be affected, as well;
c. Engr. Reyes asked what is the status of Circulo Verde. He said that the acquisitions to satisfy the 90m width between Circulo Verde and Pasig City should be fair distribution. Distribution is not equal they are opposing the study being conducted. The LGU will have hard time to explain to the people of Pasig City. According to him, they are just protecting their constituents' sentiments;
d. When Engr. Reyes asked what will happen to the bridges, Mr. Dumaua clarified that the Project is still at the initial concept stage and on what will happen to the bridges, the Project Team shall coordinate will LGU if the study is already final; and
e. When Hon. Eusebio raised issues and concerns on the ISFs, Ms. Monsanto answered by citing the proper guidelines on relocation.
3. Remarks

This memo is recorded by Chrisanna Marie Cantos

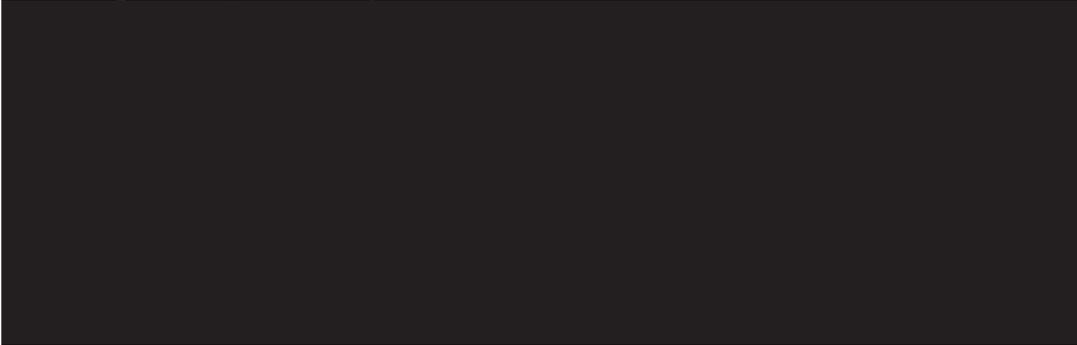
Meeting Memo 7

Date: 2015.02.04

Time: 9:00 AM – 12:12 NN

Venue: 6/F Conference Room, Quezon City Hall Bldg. B.

Meeting with: **Quezon City**



1. Purpose of Meeting

- a. To discuss update on the Pasig Marikina River Channel Improvement Project; and
- b. To present the RAP process, including the necessary preparations such as community consultations, census-tagging and socio-economic survey.

2. Results of Discussion

- a. Meeting started with a-10-minute video presentation on the Pasig Marikina River Channel Improvement Project;
- b. Mr. Delos Reyes mentioned that Phase III of the Project is on-going and currently at the feasibility and design stage;
- c. Engr. Lachica explained the proposed alignment and structural improvements, which includes excavation and widening of channel to 80m from Marcos Bridge to Marikina Bridge; elevating the existing wall especially in Sto. Niño area; new parapet wall along the stretch near SM City and Marikina River Park; and re-construction of the Marcos Bridge, Marikina Bridge and Tumana Bridge, among others;
- d. Engr. Randy Valdez expressed concern over elevating the existing river wall near the Sto. Niño area, which he said will prevent inland surface from emptying into the river during high water level, which might aggravate flooding in communities living outside of the wall. He further asked if water pumps will be provided to address such flooding. Engr. Delos Reyes stated that flap gates will be provided at drainage outfalls in strategic locations to address this concern;
- e. Ms. Monsanto presented the process RAP preparation, particularly the need to conduct community consultations and census-tagging/socio-economic surveys among communities who stand to lose their houses and other assets in the process in securing the project's right of way.
- f. Engr. Tiamzon agreed and emphasized the necessity of social preparation activities to adequately prepare the affected families for resettlement. He added that the LGU is no stranger to the resettlement process because they have been part of the Local Inter-agency Committee (LIAC) which has been in charge of the resettlement of families affected by PMRCIP since Phase I, as well as the on-going resettlement of people living in the danger areas along eight (8) priority waterways by virtue of the Supreme Court Mandamus;
- g. Mr. Yamazaki asked to be clarified as to the responsibility for resettling families still found occupying the bunkhouses constructed for construction workers who continued to occupy the river easements near Eastwood even after the Megaworld project has been completed. Engr.

Valdez clarified that with the help of DENR, these families have already been identified and the City will take care of resettling all of them in compliance with the mandamus; and

- h. Engr. Valdez advised that another meeting be set next week for the purpose of community consultations and census-survey, with the Housing and Urban Poor Affairs Office, represented by Mr. Palma and Mr. Asprer.

3. Remarks

- a. Conduct of another meeting next week for purpose of community consultations and census-survey, with the Housing and Urban Poor Affairs Office.



Meeting Memo 8A

Date: 2015.04.22

Time: 2:00 – 4:00 PM

Venue: Bgy. Bagumbayan, Basketball Court

Meeting with:



1. Purpose of Meeting

- a. To conduct necessary Barangay Consultation for Project Briefing, and
- b. To provide information to affected families on upcoming social preparation activities that include census tagging and socio-economic survey.

2. Results of Discussion

- a. Thirty two (32) families will be affected by the PMRCIP Phase IV Project;
- b. Affected Families agreed to undergo census tagging and socio-economic survey Activities;
- c. Affected Families will undergo pre-qualification process based on NHA Guidelines to identify families who are qualified for resettlement;
- d. Based on DPWH Guidelines, if 20% of the house or more will be affected, it shall be considered potential beneficiary for resettlement;
- e. Families affected will be resettled in a safe place before the construction;
- f. Based on NHA Guidelines, priority for resettlement are the property owners, if sharer/renter, they need to undergo pre-qualification process;
- g. Project Construction is estimated to commence in year 2018, but because of the Mandamus, all families living in danger areas, such as waterways, is expected to be resettled in 2016;
- h. Affected families will be given a chance to see the resettlement area and attend trainings prior to relocation; and
- i. For financial assistance shall be upon DSWD/DILG's discretion.

3. Remarks

- a. Census Tagging and Socio Economic Survey of affected families shall start upon the issuance of permit from the Barangay Captain.

This memo is recorded by Chrisanna Marie Cantos

Meeting Memo 8B

Date: 2015.04.22

Time: 2:00 – 4:00 PM

Venue: Bgy. Bagumbayan, Basketball Court

Meeting with:



1. Purpose of Meeting
Barangay Consultation
2. Results of Open Forum
1. Merlinda of Sapang Bato - 3 years ng nakatira. Hindi kasama sa dating listahan ng mga ire-resettle. Makakasama ba sa mabibigyan ng relocation site? <i>Since magkakaroon ng bagong Census tagging and ang cut-off date ay ang unang araw na nagpunta ang team, masasama po kayo sa listahan.</i>
2. Kagawad Efren - Sino po ang pwedeng magpa-ayos/magpatayo sa mga bahay na matatamaan or mababawasan? <i>Under the LARRIP, if 20% ng structure will be affected, they will be resettled otherwise, assistance will be given.</i>
3. Josephine of Sapang Bato - Lagpas ng Dampa nakatira. Kasama ba kame sa maapektuhan? <i>No. Hanggang Dampa lang po ang coverage.</i>
4. Resident at the back of Robina - Halimbawa po kalahati ng bahay namin ang maapektuhan, saan po kami dadaan? <i>ALL houses at the back of Universal Robina, D&L and Pilipina Trade Inc. will be resettled.</i>
5. Resident of Sapang Bato - Ang sharer/renter may pagkakataon po bang ma resettle? <i>Depende sa usapan ng Owner and sharer pero mas priority ang owner kase structure nila ang mawawala.</i>

6. Resident of Sapang Bato · May relocation na ako sa Montalban pero meron pa akong isang bahay dito. Dalawa kase ang bahay namin, yung isang inanod nung Ondoy, yun lang ang kinunan namin ng relocation. Yung bahay dito nakapangalan sa anak ko. Mabibigyan ba ng relocation ang anak ko?

Depende po sa magiging bagong Census. It will also depend sa record and sa magiging evaluation ng NHA.

7. Chairman also asked question!

- Kelan po mag start ang project?

Estimated implementation of the project will be on 2018. But the Supreme Court Mandamus expressed that all settlers on danger areas should be cleared by 2016.

- Halimbawa ma-qualify, me karapatan ba ako na pumili kung saan ako mare-resettle?

Before the relocation, may triping first sa available resettlement site but hindi po pwede mamili.

- Meron po bang livelihood doon sa paglilipatan?

Meron pong livelihood project in cooperation with the DPWH and some private agencies. NHA also conducts livelihood trainings.

- Kami po ba ay mabibigyan ng financial assistance?

As far as NHA is concern, hindi po namin yan masasagot. We will address the issue to DSWD.

3. Remarks

Census Tagging and Socio Economic Survey of affected families will immediately start after the issuance of permit from the Barangay Captain.

This memo is recorded by Margie Pamada

Meeting Memo 9

Date: 2015.05.28

Time: 9:00 AM

Venue: Q.C. Project Office, NHA Compound

Meeting with: NHA Quezon City



1. Purpose of Meeting

- a. To ask what are the potential relocation sites that the Project Team may visit;
- b. To ask support in the preparation of KIIs in potential relocation sites for the QC PAPs.

2. Results of Discussion

- a. The Team asked NHA what are the resettlement potential sites for PAPs identified in the Project. And the KIIs in these areas are needed in the completion of the RAP;
- b. Arch. Geronima Angeles and Ms. Maria Fe Bugna explained that given the timeline of 2016 for the relocation, recommendation of potential sites will not be possible because of the fast relocation turnout of available slots. What can the Project Team visit now for the intended beneficiaries will no longer be available by 2016. NHA allocates relocation of beneficiaries within Metro Manila. The available area for 2016 are Rizal and Tanay but exact location are not yet identified. Further, their office is dependent on the Regional Office' production of weekly housing allocation. They added that the Social Preparation conducted by the Team was too early. Even census tagging done be done in 6 months, and would be revalidated after. There is a need to discuss limitations on additional structures. The area needs to be secured;
- c. When the Team, mentioned about the necessity of the KIIs for possible matching of beneficiaries' skills and the host LGU may need/offer, Arch. Angeles reminded the Team what relocation sites be given to these beneficiaries is final and choices are not given;
- d. Initially, NHA did not agree to reservation of available slots (since only 71) this year for next year's relocation. But in the end, agreed to reserve towards 4th quarter of this year. Formal letter needs to be submitted to General Manager, Atty. Chito M. Cruz, in Attn. to Engr. Victor C. Balba, Group Manager NHA-NCR, Arch. Susan Menato, AMO-SLB, and Arch. Geronima Angeles, QC Project-District Manager. This shall include request to visit potential relocation sites and other concerns; and
- e. The submitted masterlist shall be reviewed and validated by NHA for pre-qualification purposes.

3. Remarks (What should do next)

- a. Submit official communication to NHA officials mentioned above.

This memo is recorded by Charlyn C. Sanchez

Meeting Memo 9

19 March 2018

Venue: Conference Room, 6th Floor, Pasig City Hall

Attendants

Purpose of Meeting
Coordination between DPWH and Pasig City LGU for smooth implementation of PMRCIP Phase IV.
Results of Discussion
<p>1. River wall construction along Santolan Area by Pasig City Pasig City: The flood control works which is the construction of floodwall along Santolan Area composed of 6-phases were completed with 1st and 2nd phases of 700m in total. The 3rd phase of another 400 m until Tawiran is planned to implement in 2018. The floodwall will be constructed to reach to the upstream end of Rosario Weir.</p> <p>Consultant: PMRCIP Phase IV will cover the area of completed floodwall and also proposed section of floodwall to be constructed by Pasig City, therefore, the construction work under PMRCIP Phase IV may duplicate with the flood control works being undertaken by Pasig City. In the case, will Pasig City implement the 3rd phase construction ?</p> <p>Pasig City: Pasig City will not implement the 3rd phase construction if PMRCIP Phase IV could be soon implemented form the Pasig City’s construction.</p>
<p>2. Resettlement of ISFs and land acquisition in the area along Marikina River in Santolan Consultant: During the implementation of 1st and 2nd phases of floodwall construction, were there any difficulties in relocation of ISFs residing in the area?</p> <p>Pasig City: Relocation/resettlement of ISFs in the area have been successfully and smoothly undertaken before the construction work to start, and ISFs residing the area of proposed river wall construction have already agreed to relocate before the start of construction of floodwall. (Pasig City actually decided to assure 10 m wide of easement with 6-m to 7-m river side road as shown in Photo-1.).</p> <p>Consultant: Instead of Pasig City, the construction of floodwall will be implemented under PMRCIP, Pasig City will hold a full responsibility for the relocation of ISFs therearound?</p>

Pasig City: Since Pasig City has undertook the relocation of ISFs residing in the area independently, it will be solely the works of the City Government.

3. Holding a public consultation meeting for the PAFs in the course of implementation of PMRCIP Phase IV.

Consultant: A stakeholder meeting shall be convened with attendance by PAFs such as formal settlers, land owners, and persons concerned with establishments. Particularly, DPWH officials concerning the right-of-way (ROW) require preparatory meetings for information dissemination to the PAFs. May DPWH expect the collaboration and coordination be conducted by Pasig City.

Pasig City: Mayor's permit will be firstly needed to hold the stake holder meeting. It is necessary for Mayor to understand necessity of holding the meeting. An explanation/presentation shall be conducted for Mayor to recognize the project feature.

4. Conduct of interview survey of the relocated ISFs from Mangahan Floodway

Consultant: Consultant would like to conduct interview survey with the relocated ISFs. As Pasig City has undertaken relocation of ISFs successfully. May the Consultant request for any assistance coordination with ISFs.

Pasig City: Officials concerned with ISFs relocation will assist and cooperate for the conduct of the interview survey for in-city relocation and off-city relocation such as Tanay.

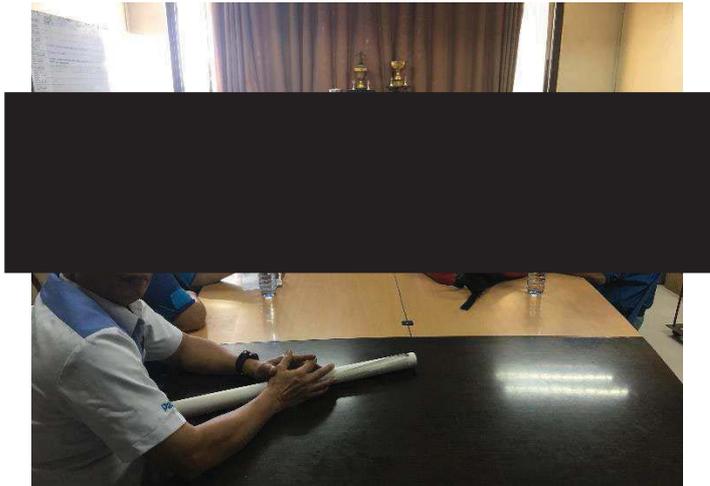


Photo-1
Meeting in Pasig City,
19 March 2018

Photo-2
On-going Dike
Construction,
Santolan in Pasig City



Annex D

KII Full Narrative Report

Result of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

1.1 Rationale

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were undertaken on September 7 and 15, 2015 in order to assess the current conditions at the potential relocation site/s. The respondents included the NHA officers in Antipolo City field office, the Municipal Mayor of Teresa, Rizal and a couple of beneficiary-families in St. Therese Housing Projects. Below are the results of the KII conducted. Photo documentation of these interviews are shown below.

1.2 KII with NHA

The KII confirmed the following:

- The three resettlement sites, namely St. Therese, St. Martha Phase II and St. Martha Phase III have been considered as potential resettlement sites for the Bagumbayan ISFs.
- To date there are nearly 3,000 slots available in these locations, which are ready for occupancy when needed by 71 resettling families from Bagumbayan Quezon City.
- Representatives of the Bagumbayan ISFs together with their barangay officials have in fact undertaken a walk-through of these sites and are pleased with the location and surroundings.
- The relocation sites have the basic infrastructure facilities, such as roads, drainage, water supply and electricity. In fact, St. Therese current occupants have individual electricity and water connections.
- Social services such as schools and health centers shall be provided within the resettlement sites. Other than these, there are existing schools, hospitals, health centers, sports facilities, public markets and churches within short distance from the neighborhood.
- Livelihood training programs are available through the LGU in coordination with government agencies (TESDA, DTI, etc.) and private businesses (Hortaleza, DMCI, etc.). Livelihood trainings already availed of by current occupants include "barista" and masonry.
- Providing other alternative livelihood opportunities will remain to be a challenge until the resettlers shall have been organized into cooperatives and trained in various livelihood skills and employment opportunities.
- NHA shall facilitate the formation of the homeowner's association and the needed HLURB registration to ensure that estate management mechanisms are in place to maintain the resettlement site's facilities and environmental integrity.

1.3 KII with LGU

On September 7, 2015, the RAP Study Team met with Mayor Raul Palino of Teresa, Rizal. The Mayor shared that through the National Housing Authority (NHA), his Office is on a continuing dialogue with the sending LGUs and concerned government housing agencies to discuss issues and concerns. Among these are the following:

- The available slots in NHA resettlement sites in St. Therese Housing Project and St. Martha in Morong will soon run out. His administration wants to put a stop to the development of additional resettlement sites within their jurisdiction because the LGU has actually very limited lands available for the purpose.

- The continuous influx of more migrant resettlers will mean increased competition over the dwindling land, water and other natural resources. This may pose a threat to sustainability and availability of these resources for the present growing population of Teresa, Rizal.
- Without sustained support from the sending LGUs, the receiving LGU of Teresa, Rizal will be hard pressed to provide the needed social support and access to health, education, solid waste management, transportation, communication, sports and other basic services.
- Proximity of the resettlement sites and availability of transportation to and from existing social facilities is a concern. The nearest health center, daycare center, etc. are within 10-15 minutes of travel time and the only available means of transportation are tricycles, which cost PhP100/trip. Passengers on the rush are forced to take a special trip and pay the full amount, or wait for 3 more passengers, to pay an equal of PhP25 each.
- Resettlement has serious implications for about 1,500 Pantawid Pamilya Program (4Ps) beneficiaries among recently resettled families. These who have been experiencing difficulty in complying with the conditions of the grant in terms of school attendance and regular visit to health facilities, especially during rainy seasons.
- While NHA commits to provide the necessary social support facilities, the actual implementation may take more years after the influx of resettlers. The location and design of social facilities is deemed not appropriate, considering the steep slopes. This may not only entail higher development costs but may be prone to accidents, especially for school children who may fall from the area.
- Ongoing construction of NHA's housing projects has led to roads being badly deteriorated. The office of the Mayor has brought this matter to the attention of the Provincial Government of Rizal on how to address the problem.
- Incidence of disputes involving new resettlers were not uncommon during the earlier days of resettlement. The LGU has responded by asking them to register in the municipality and imposing legal sanctions for disrupting peace and order. The Provincial and the Municipal LGU now coordinate closely to improve police visibility.
- The LGU has been actively providing employment assistance to relocatees through referrals. Some were employed in farm industries or construction in subdivision nearby. Employment, however, is limited to relocatees within the working age of 18-35.
- Other livelihood opportunities were initiated by the wives of LGU officials, which include backyard gardening and production of home-made soaps, detergents and dishwashing liquid.
- The municipality has yet to integrate the resettlement communities into the current Barangay Solid Waste Management Program, starting with awareness campaigns and training in solid waste management system. For example, segregation a source is in force and garbage collection is done every Wednesday only for residual wastes. However, relocatees from the resettlement sites would still need to be educated on the present ESWM system.
- Further, prior to such education campaign, there is a need to select the leaders and organize the resettlers. On Sept. 20, 2015, an election of the Home Owners' Association (HOA) is set to take place.

1.4 KII with Beneficiaries at St. Therese Housing Project

Current occupants at St. Therese Housing Projects are informal settlers from all over Metro Manila along with homeless families displaced by ongoing developments in Teresa, Rizal. The RAP study team visited the resettlement sites interviewed some of the recent resettlers. When asked to compare between their current and previous situation, below are their observations.

1. Tenurial Security- Being ISFs before, there was no possibility of owning the house and lot. The family incurs house rental expenses monthly, and is in constant fear of being evicted any time. Now, there is a possibility of owning the house and lot at a minimal monthly amortization of Php 2,000. Moreover, they are now able to generate savings that can be used for house improvement.
2. Basic Utilities - A month after relocation, individual meters for power supply were provided to recipients. There are also provisions for individual water lines.
3. Incidence of Flooding - The relocation site is totally flood-free.
4. Health Risk - A common complaint is the stinking smell from nearby commercial poultry and piggery farm. This could pose a health risk to the community and needs to be addressed through the concerted effort of the LGU, NHA and the community.
5. Source of Income. - Since the resettlement site is not very far from their current places of work, most resettlers were able to keep the employment and sources of income in their places of origin.
6. Transportation - By retaining the family's employment and school in the place of origin, the family has to bear the added cost of transportation¹. Most of them go home only on weekends in order to cut the cost of commuting. Still, the availability of cheaper means of transportation other than tricycles is a major concern.
7. Host Government Support - They couldn't ask for more. They have been well attended to by the LGU of Teresa².

1.5 Case Reports

1.5.1 Case 1: A Couple with Eight Children

The family was evicted from an area in Poblacion, Teresa, which was land grabbed by an opportunistic businessman. The family needed a place to stay was awarded a slot in the St. Therese resettlement site.

Of the couple's eight children, the four older ones have families of their own and live elsewhere. The other four are single; three are gainfully employed and lives independently; only one is still in college and lives with the couple in the house. The head of the family is a retired employee from a private company. Since the couple is no longer qualified due to age, the resettlement slot was awarded in the name of the eldest working child.

Compared to other structures in the area, the house is relatively well finished and interior designed. The house is mostly concrete, with tiles as flooring materials and building facade materials. The respondents are proud to say that they improved the unit using what was left of the retirement pay

¹The usual PhP 100/trip of tricycle during daytime would increase to PhP120 come nighttime. This amount is equivalent to a college student's daily allowance for food and transport to and from his school in Quezon City.

²As narrated by one of the respondents, an incident happened recently involving a medical emergency. The LGU was quick to provide transportation to the nearest private hospital and facilitate transfer of the patient to the Provincial Hospital.

after the expenses from legal proceedings and with the help of savings from their unmarried, working children.

The mother helps augment the children's monthly income. Starting with a small loan of Php5,000 as capital, she was able to put up a sari-sari store in front of their house. At first, she only served soft drinks and basic household items like bread, coffee, sugar, snack foods and toiletries. As she has proven herself to be a good creditor, she was allowed to borrow up to Php12,000. Among the lending institutions that helped her business are RGBC, Life and ASA. In barely one year, her store now earns for her at least Php1,300 a day.

Having been blessed with responsible children and a good home-grown business, the couple took custodianship of three kids from relatives who have not been as fortunate to send their children to school.

1.5.2 Case 2: A Couple with Three Children

The family was evicted from a private property owned by NAWASA. On October 10, 2014 they were awarded a house and lot in St. Therese project.

The head of the family is a maintenance man working for a private business in Caloocan City; he gets to come home only on weekends. The eldest of their three children works as a nurse in Dubai. The other two are I.T. students who got to a college in Quezon City.

The prospect of eventually owning the house they live in at an affordable cost is the greatest motivation why the family decided to relocate. Despite the high cost of transportation, the financial support from the OFW child added to the earnings of the husband allows the family to live in relative comfort, especially since they do not have to rent a house elsewhere, which could be more expensive.

Annex E

Public Consultation Meetings in Marikina City

Annex E-1 Marikina Left Bank

Annex E-2 Marikina Right Bank

Annex E-1

Marikina Left Bank

Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project

Report on Public Consultation

29 April 2017

Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project

Report on Public Consultation

I. BACKGROUND

The Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP) was formulated through the update/review of the Master Plan and Feasibility Study done by JICA in 1990 under the Special Assistance for Project Formation (SAPROF) conducted by JBIC in 1998. The project implementation has been programmed in the following four phases.

- A. Phase I: Detailed Design for the Overall Project (from Delpan Bridge to Marikina Bridge: 29.7 km) completed in March 2002;
- B. Phase II: Construction of Stage I: Channel Improvement Works for Pasig River (from Delpan Bridge to the immediate vicinity of Napindan Hydraulic Control Structure (NHCS): 16.4 km) completed in May 2013;
- C. Phase III: Construction of Stage II: Channel Improvement Works for Lower Marikina River from the junction of Napindan River to Mangahan Floodway: 7.2 km) which begun in 2013 and will be completed by end of December 2017;
- D. Phase IV: Proposed Channel Improvement Works for Lower up to Middle Marikina River (from Mangahan Floodway to Marikina Bridge: 9.2 km) including the construction of the Marikina Control Gate Structure (MCGS); and,

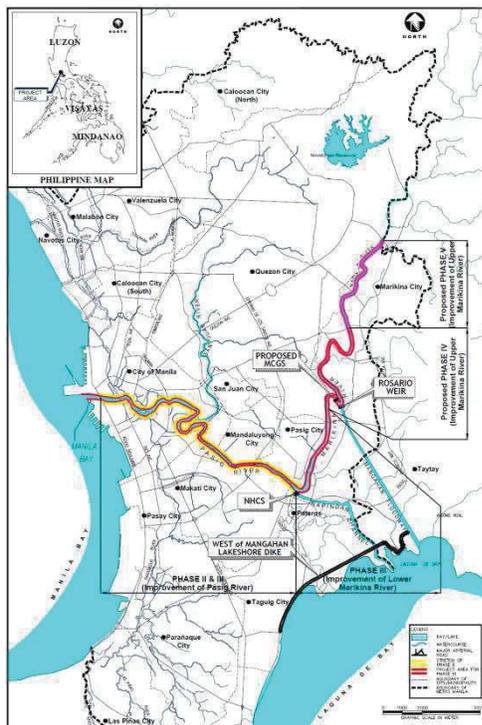


Figure 1. Site Map of Project Location

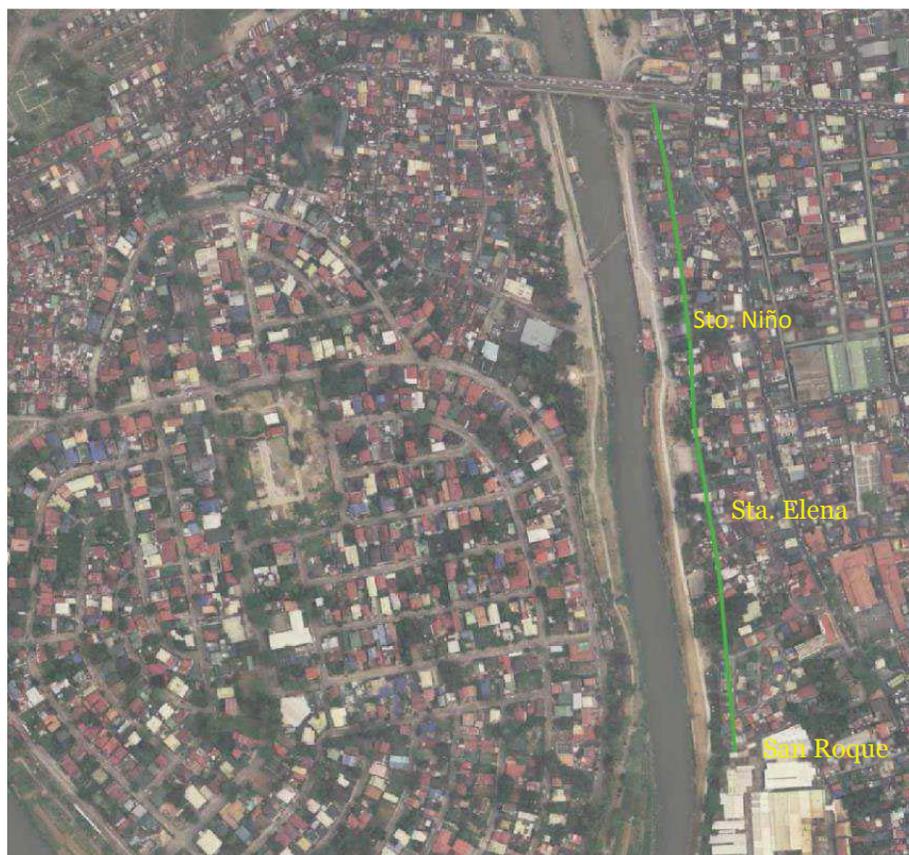
- E. Phase V: Proposed Channel Improvement Works for Middle up to Upper Marikina River (from Mangahan Floodway to Marikina Bridge: 5.8 km) including the construction of the Marikina Control Gate Structure (MCGS);

In a supplementary agreement to Phase III which involved a study to ensure the smooth implementation of Phase IV, revisions were made to the previous river channel improvement plans. These revisions were borne from changes in site conditions brought about by recent rapid urbanization, land use development by the private sector and stakeholder preferences (i.e. local government units, residents and businesses).

The resulting revised river channel improvement plans posed challenging questions which necessitated the conduct of consultations and additional dialogues with the stakeholders with the end-view of seeking confirmation on the revised plans. The last of the most critical aspect of the revised plans concerns the area along the Marikina River bounded by Sta. 12+550 to Sta. 13+350. This area is within the geo-political responsibility of Barangays Sto. Niño, Sta. Elena and San Roque of Marikina City.

II. OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of the consultation-dialogue is to solicit the comments and recommendations of the various stakeholders (i.e. the local government authorities especially from the barangays, residents, promenaders and business owners) in and using the concerned area in order to finalize the revised river channel improvement plans.



III. CONSULTATION-DIALOGUE

There were three strategic layers of consultations that transpired leading to the final public consultations:

A. Top-level discussions with the JICA Group and the DPWH-UPMO-FCMC:

The entire process of reviewing the previous river channel improvement plans involved consultation dialogues with the DPWH which included at least three occasions with the Department Secretary and the concerned DPWH head of offices and technical personnel, as well as with the UPMO-FCMC. The final draft of the revised river channel improvement plans were first presented and discussed with the UPMO-FCMC before being submitted to the DPWH-BOD for review.

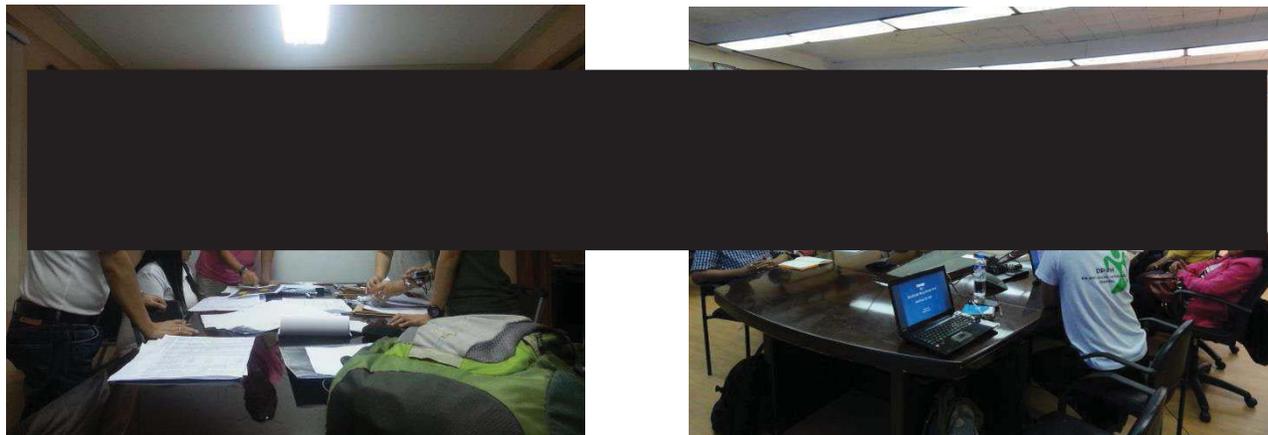


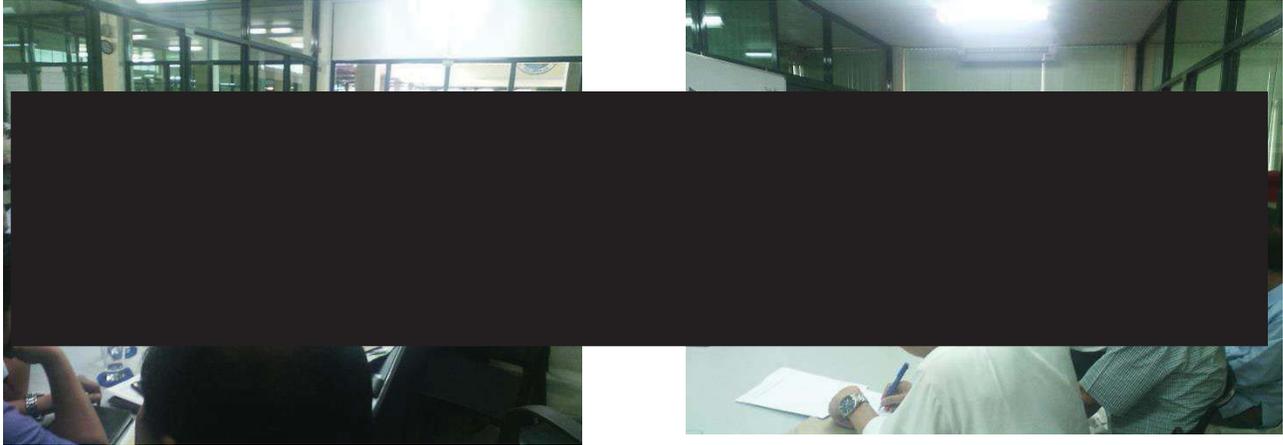
In parallel, the final draft of the revised plans were presented and discussed with the JICA Technical Group.

B. Technical discussions with concerned engineers and technical experts:

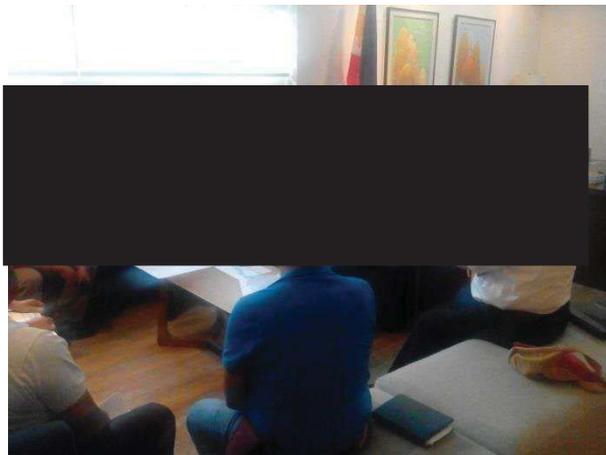
There were several technical discussions with DPWH-UPMO-FCMC and LGU engineers during the course of the two-year study for the review and revision of the previous river channel improvement plans. These discussions were about design parameters and bases, technical designs, project alignment for right-of-way acquisitions as well as possible social impacts (with the express condition that there must be minimal adverse impacts on lands, properties and social functioning).

During these discussions, considerations of local government initiatives and development projects were integrated into the design parameters.

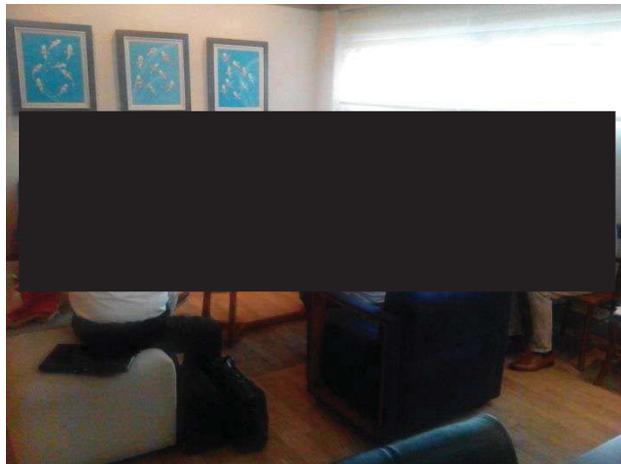




C. Executive-level discussions with the Local Government Authorities:



Consultations were likewise held with both the previous and current local chief executives (LCEs) of Marikina City in order to solicit their comments on the draft final plans and with the request for



assistance for the holding of community consultations with the potentially affected barangays. The current LCE shares the opinion, albeit more strongly, of the previous LGU administration of ensuring that adverse social impact be avoided. Further, Mayor Marcelino “Marcy” Teodoro emphasized the LGU policy of allowing the people to have free access and social interaction with the river and the surrounding environment as they feel that it is the only way for people to have a sustained awareness of preserving the environment.

Concurrence from the LCE was gathered and liberty was granted to proceed in directly coordinating with the officials of the three respective barangays of Sto. Niño, Sta. Elena and San Roque. Furthermore, the LGU had a project tour with the concerned officials of the DPWH-UPMO-FCMC to emphasize its desire to allow its constituents free access and interaction with the river and to ensure moderate height of flood walls.



Meanwhile, coordination meetings with each of the respective officials of the three barangays continued until a common schedule to undertake a joint community/public consultation was agreed upon. The Chairperson of Brgy. Sta. Elena volunteered to host the community/public consultation. Annex “A” contains the programme for the consultation.

D. Public consultation:

On 29 April 2017 10AM, the joint community/public consultation was held at the Pagoda in Brgy. Sta. Elena. The Chairpersons of Brgys. Sta. Elena and San Roque were present while a leading barangay alderman came to represent the barangay chairperson of Sto. Niño. A total of twenty-one residents/business owners came to participate in the consultation. Annex “B” contains the attendance sheet while Annex “C” shows the presentation material used and Annex “D” contains the other photo documentations.



IV. RESULT OF THE COMMUNITY/PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The consultation dialogue started around thirty minutes past ten o'clock in the morning, delayed by thirty minutes from the schedule. Around a hundred people were invited but the turn out was rather low. Nonetheless, a low turn-out is the usual norm as explained by the barangay chairperson as even their own barangay assemblies experiences that.

Notwithstanding, after the presentation of the project and the draft proposed design by the Project Manager- Mr. Hitoshi Kin, an open forum ensued and was facilitated by the Social Development Expert. After learning of the options for the river channel improvement plans, the assembled participants unanimously expressed their preferences to just maintain the present lay-out of the river bank and not to erect any walls along the stretch of the river. They have expressed that incidences of flooding in their area happens at the maximum of five times a year and such flooding usually last only up to a maximum of two

days. If there will be a wall, this wall will be there the whole year and affect their access to the river as well as the scenery in the surrounding area. Cognizant that the city has a highly functioning disaster risk reduction and management system with a working flood forecasting and evacuation procedure, they are contented with adopting the risk.

Within a cultural milieu, as explained by the barangay chairperson of Sta. Elena, the people of Marikina are called Tagalogs which literally came from the word “taga-ilog” (people from the river). For them, an inundation that is only less or knee-high is just an ordinary course of life and does not bother them that much. An inundation that reaches their main street (J. P. Rizal) or the city capitol is what they consider as bothersome flood and this usually comes from the downstream area and not in their upstream locale.

V. CONCLUSION

From the series of consultation dialogues, at each strategic level, there is an overriding common message: the river channel improvement solution must not cause the separation of the people and the community from the river. If there is a need to erect flood wall structures, it must not prevent people from accessing and appreciating the view of the river. As the community later exclaimed, bridges to cross rivers are much preferred than walls that prevents accessing the other side of the river.



ANNEXES

Annex A: Program for Public Consultation

Annex B: Attendance Sheet for Public Consultation

Annex C: Presentation Material for Public Consultation

Annex D: Photos in Public Consultation

Annex A

Program for Public Consultation

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

**Public Consultation
for the
Pasig-Marikina River Channel
Improvement Project, Phase IV
(PMRCIP-IV)**

**29 April 2017, 10:00 AM
Pagoda of Brgy. Sta. Elena,
Marikina City**

PROGRAMME

Invocation.....	From Barangay Sta. Elena
National Anthem.....	From Barangay Sta. Elena
Introduction of Guest & Participants.....	Ms. Ma. Lourdes C. Ronquillo
Welcome Address.....	Hon. Bernard C. Bernardo
Words of Wisdom & Encouragement.....	Hon. Rizaldy Josef
Presentation.....	Mr. Hitoshi Kin
Open Forum.....	Mr. Solomon Paz
Summing Up.....	Mr. Solomon Paz
Closing Remarks.....	Hon. Serafin D. De Guzman

Master of Ceremony
Ma. Lourdes C. Ronquillo

Annex C

Presentation Material for Public Consultation

**PASIG-MARIKINA RIVER CHANNEL
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**

Marikina River Channel Alignment of Phase IV
(Public Consultation in Marikina City)

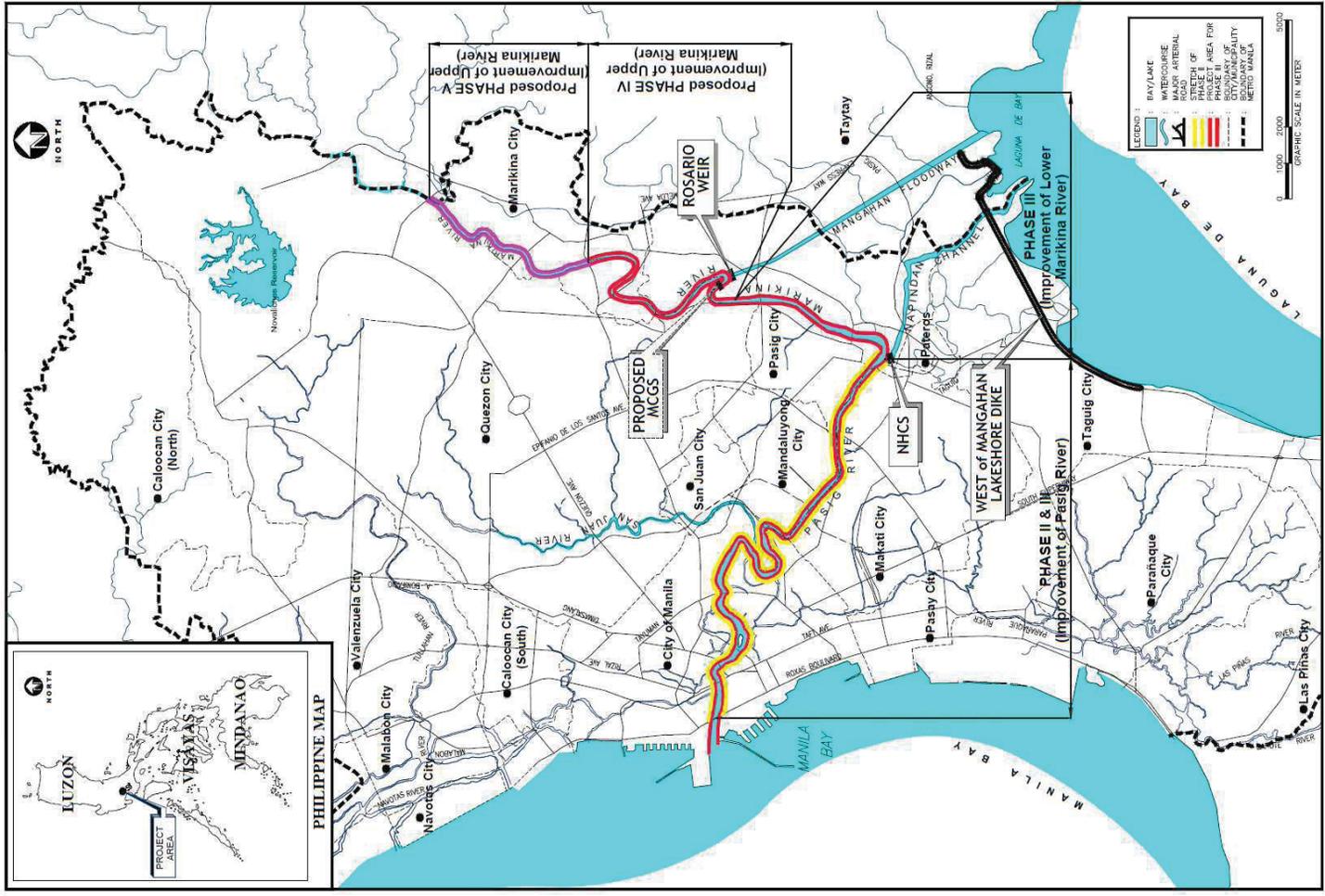
29 April 2017

Unified Project Management Office - Flood Control Management Cluster
Department of Public Works and Highways

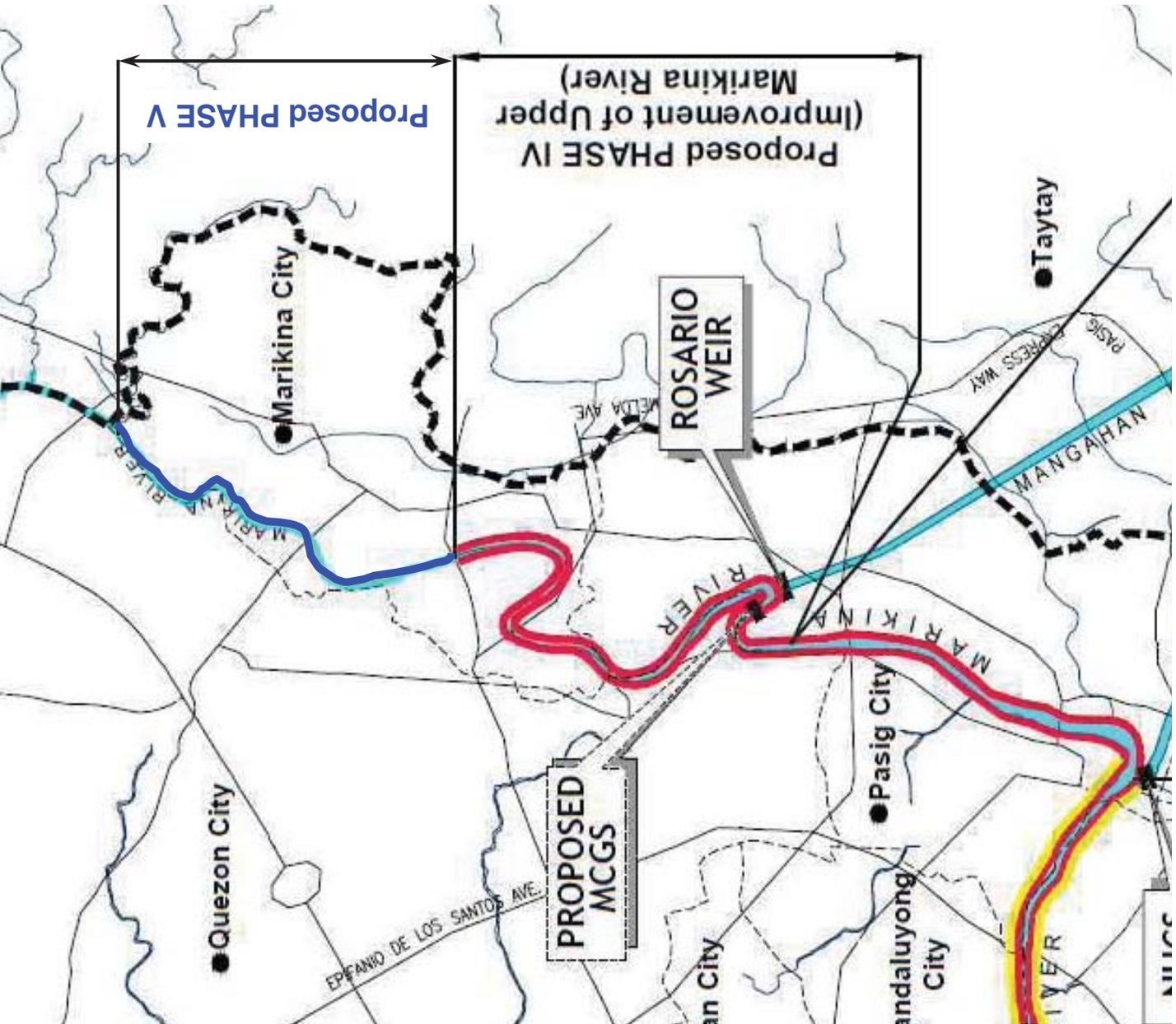
CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd.

Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP)

- Phase I
- Completed: 2002
- Phase II
- Completed: 2013
- Phase III
- On-going: 2013 - 2017
- Phase IV
- Proposed
- Phase V
- Proposed



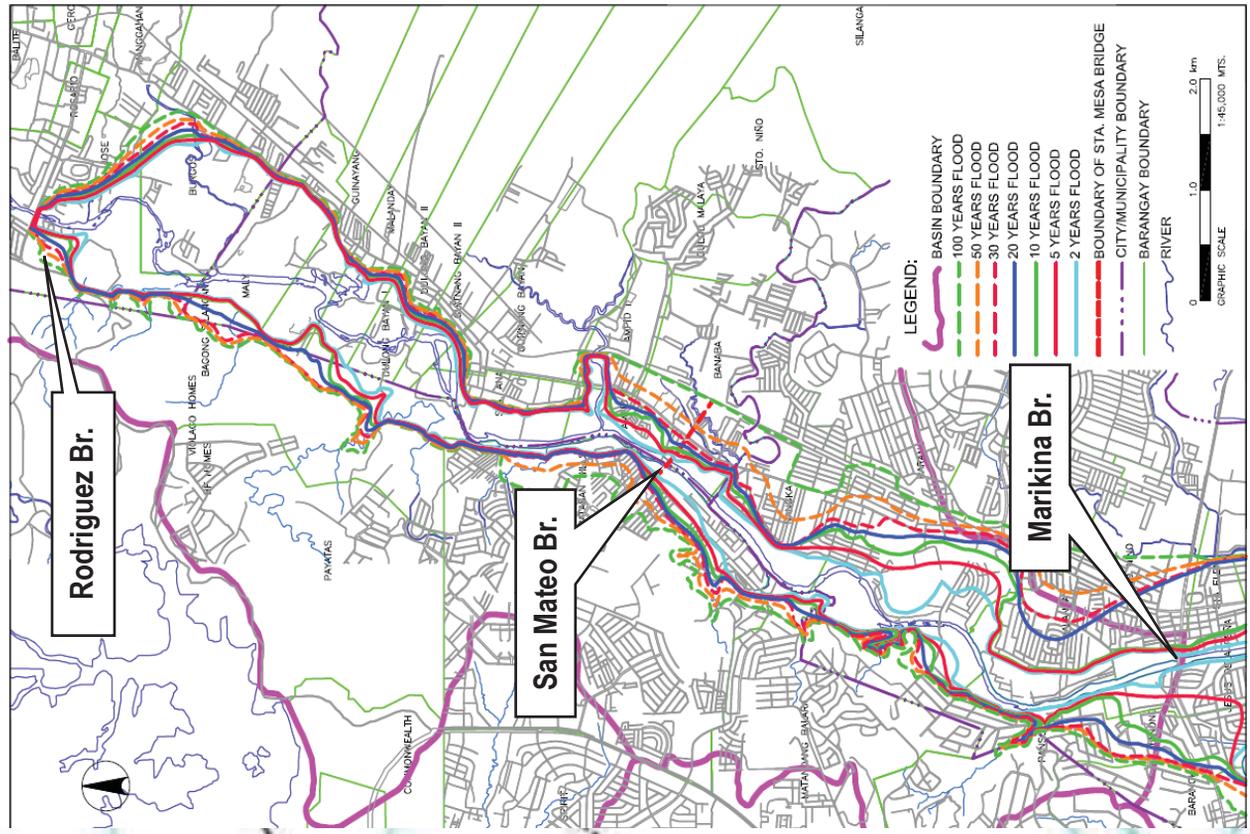
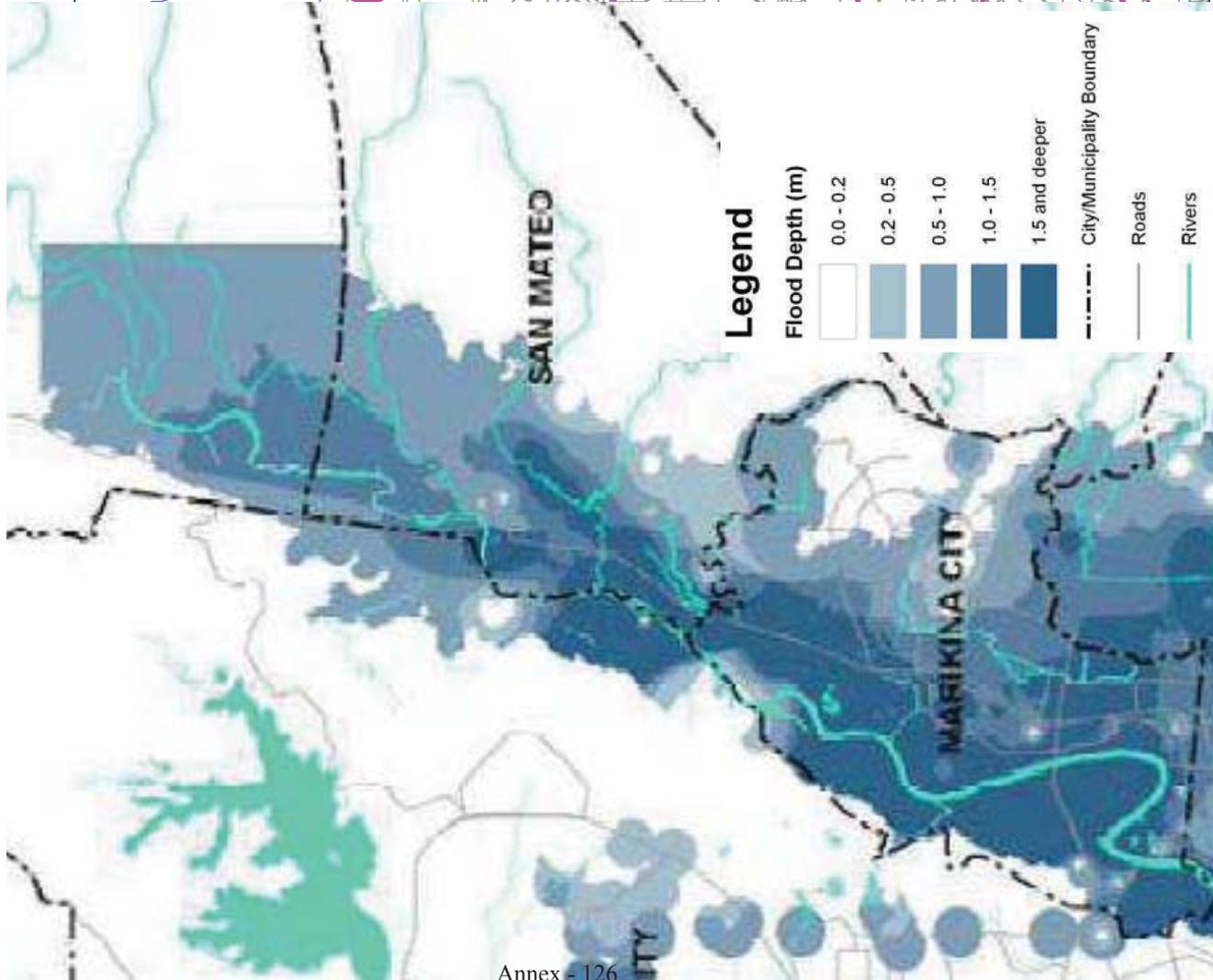
Marikina River



Implementation of PMRCIP

Implementing Phase	Works	Improvement Length (Design Discharge)
II	Pasig River (1) Delpan Bridge – Napindan Channel	13.1 km on both bank (1,200/600 m ³ /s)
III	Lower Marikina River Napindan Channel – Rosario Bridge Pasig River (2) Remaining Sections of Phase II	5.4 km channel section (500 m ³ /s) 9.9 km on both bank (1,200/600 m ³ /s)
IV	Middle Marikina River Rosario Bridge – Marikina Bridge	9.2 km channel section (2,900 m ³ /s)
V	Upper Marikina River Marikina Bridge – San Mateo Bridge	5.8 km channel section (2,900 m ³ /s)

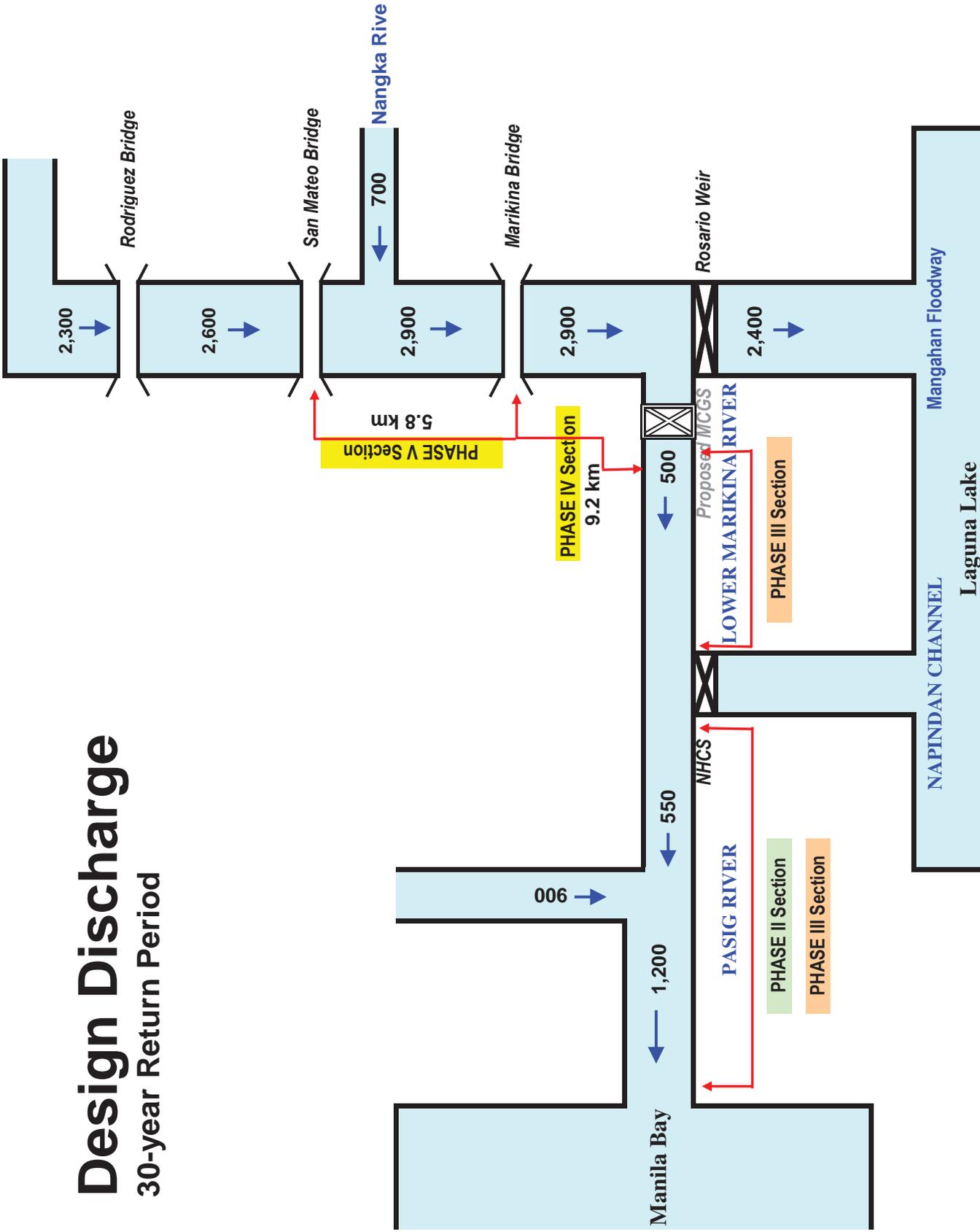
Flood Condition: 2010 JICA Survey (Ondoy) & 2002 PMRCIP DD (Analysis)



Design Discharge

30-year Return Period

UPPER MARIKINA RIVER



1. BASIC CONDITIONS FOR PASIG-MARIKINA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (Phase IV)

(1) To flow Design Flood Discharge safely.

Secure the clearance under the bridge girder and prevent the extreme channel scouring

(2) To consider the probable excessive floods causing overflow.

Limit the dike height as low as possible to mitigate the potential damages

(3) To consider precautions against unforeseeable hydrological changes in the future.

Secure wider channel width on account of the increase of flood discharges

(4) To minimize social impacts.

Minimize the relocation of people and avoid socio-economic losses due to the reconstruction of bridges

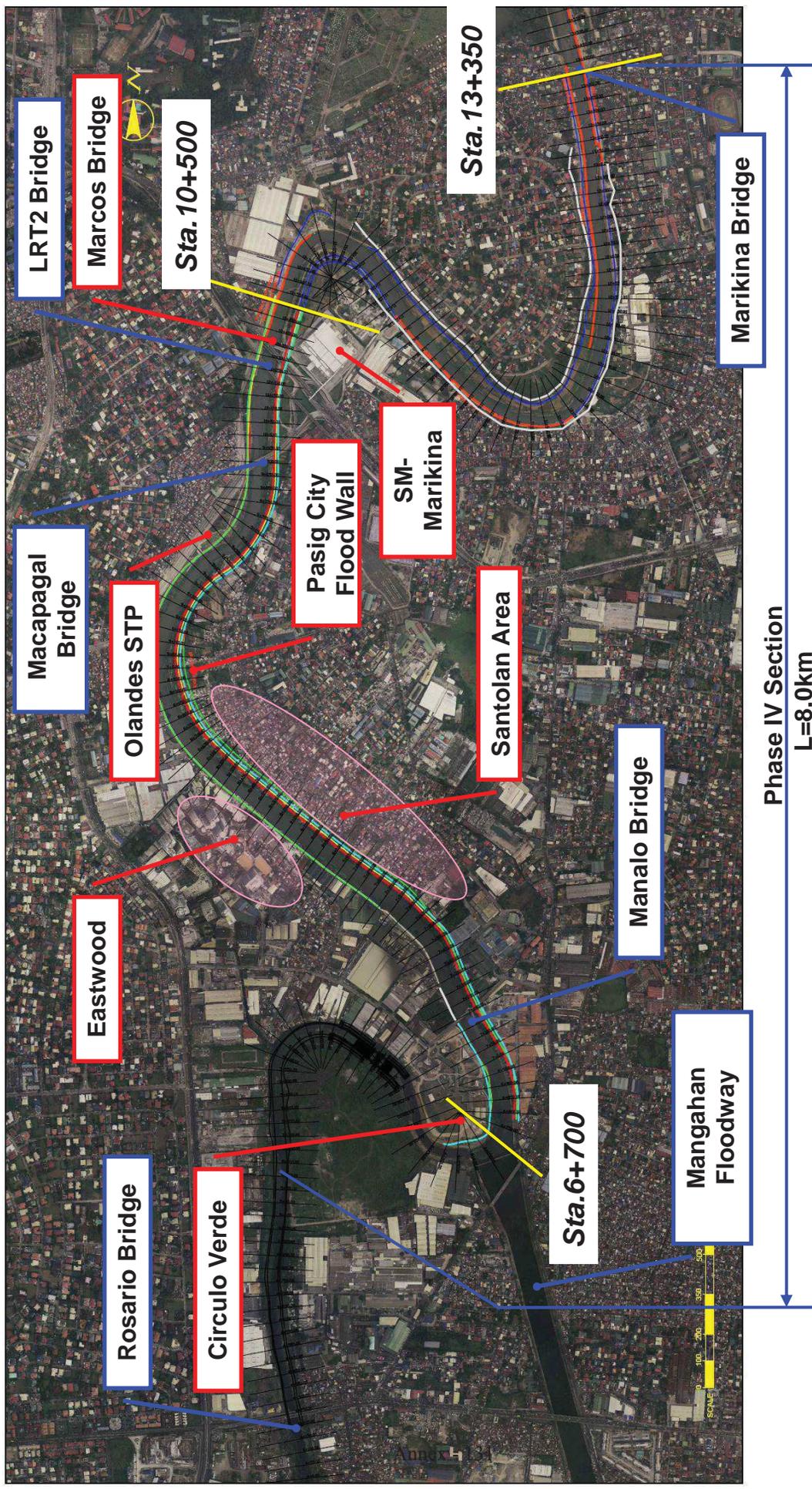
(5) To minimize adverse impacts to the natural environment in meeting the above conditions of (1) to (4).

(6) To prepare feasible project for investment.

Design 2: Longitudinal Profile Upper Marikina River 1

Location	Design Flood Level	Design Dike Level	Gradient
Rosario Weir/MCGS	17.400	18.600	1/2,400
Marcos Bridge	18.879	20.079	1/1,850
Marikina Bridge	20.470	21.670	1/1,850

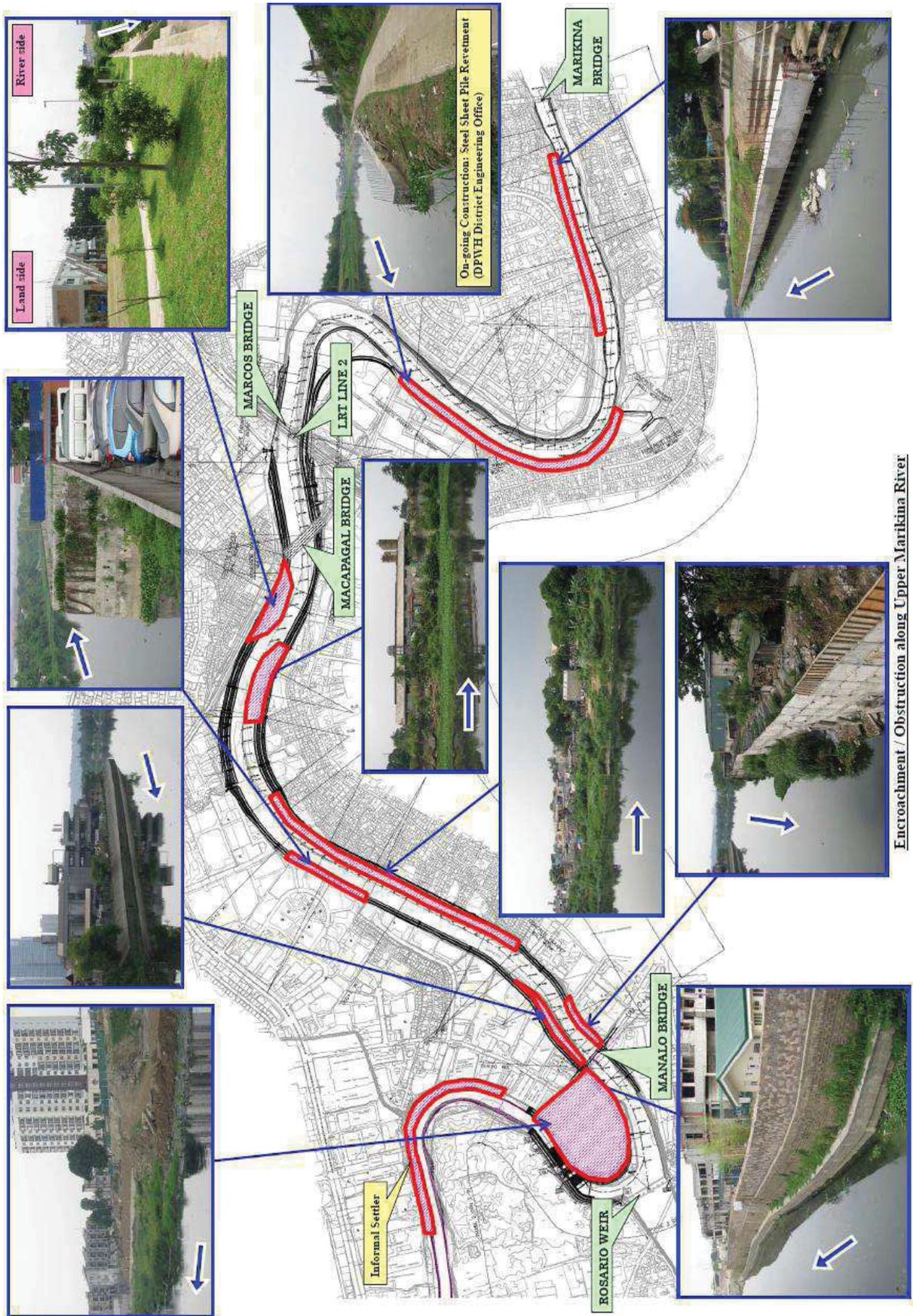
Major Structures in Phase IV Section



Major structures affecting the improvement plan are concentrated along the section downstream from Marcos Bridge (Sta. 6+700 ~ Sta. 10+500).

- : Important Structures
- : Bridges

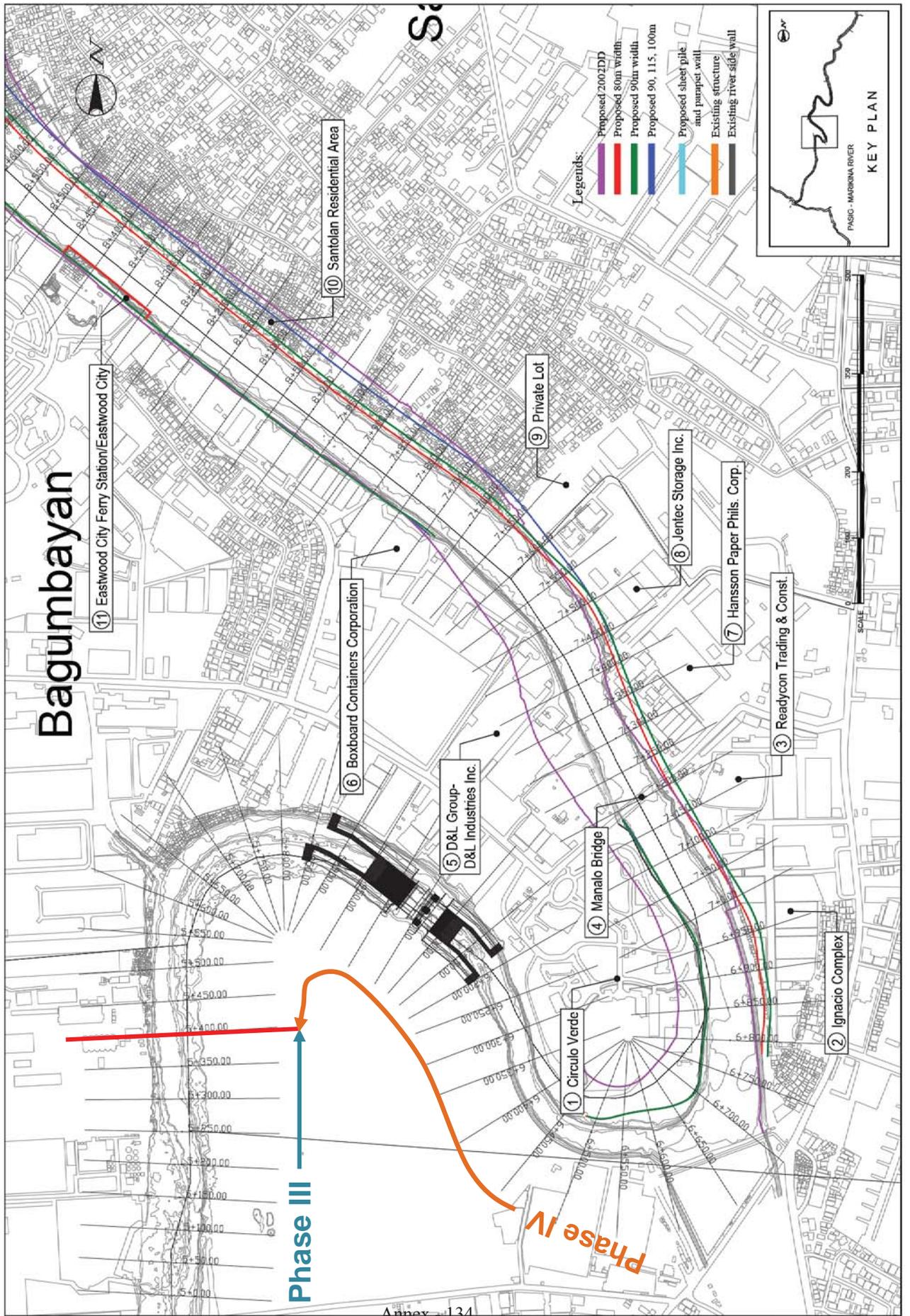
Issues and Challenge



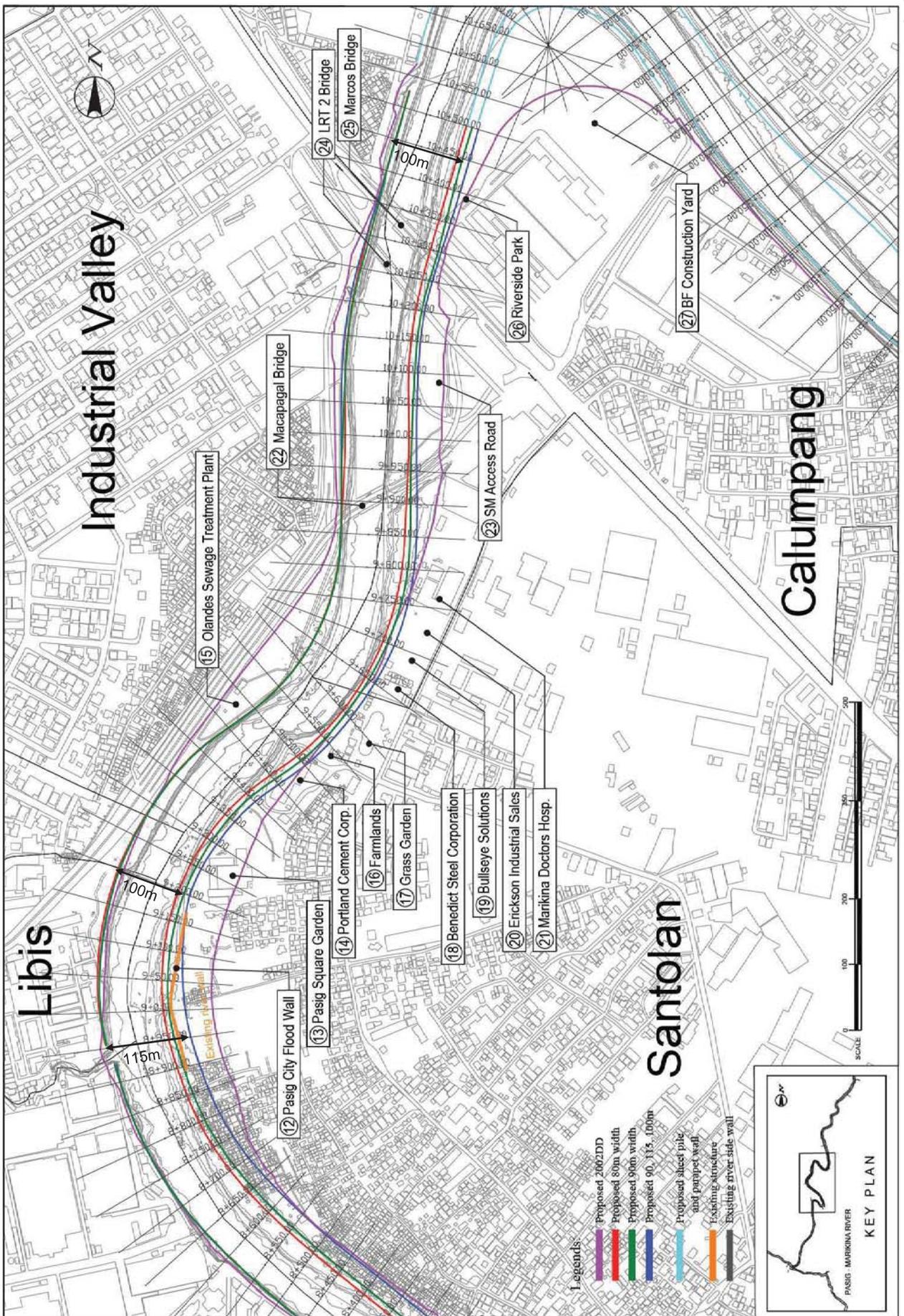
Structures which could be affected by the Project in three Sections

No	Sta. No.		Section	Facility to be considered	Description of facility
	Left	Right			
1		6+700 - 7+200	M-1	Circulo Verde	High-rise residential and commercial building
2	6+850 - 7+050			Ignacio Complex	Car rental and food warehouse
3	7+050 - 7+200			Readycon Trading & Const.	Ready-mixed concrete plant
4	7+200			Manalo Bridge	-
5	7+200 - 7+700			D&L Group - D&L Industries Inc.	Chemical industrial complex
6	7+700 - 7+850			Boxboard Containers Corporation	Cardboard manufacturing plant
7	7+200 - 7+400			Hansson Paper Phils.	Paper plant
8	7+400 - 7+550			Jentec Storage	Warehouse
9	7+550 - 7+700			Private Lot (Vacant)	Open space (private property)
10	7+700 - 8+900			Santolan Area	ISF and general houses
11	8+300 - 8+450			Eastwood / Ferry Station	Pier office building
12	8+900 - 9+200			Pasig City Flood Wall	Embankment and maintenance road
13	9+200 - 9+400		Pasig Square Garden	Cockfighting field	
14	9+400 - 9+550		Portland Cement Corp.	Ready-mixed concrete plant	
15		9+400 - 9+600	Olandes STP	Water purification facilities	
16	9+550 - 9+750		Farm Land	Farmland	
17	9+550 - 9+650		Grass Garden	Event venue	
18	9+650 - 9+675		Benedict Steel Corp.	Office building at iron wire manufacturing company	
19	9+675 - 9+725		Bullseye Solutions	Company office and warehouse (food) building	
20	9+725 - 9+750		Erickson Industrial Sales	Company office and warehouse (construction materials) building	
21	9+750 - 9+800		Marikina Doctors Hosp.	Clinic	
22		9+900	Macapagal Bridge	-	
23	9+900 - 10+350		SM Access Road	Access road to SM-Marikina	
24		10+250	LRT2 Bridge	-	
25	10+350 - 10+500		SM City Riverside Park	Near SM, park along the river	
26		10+350	Marcos Bridge	-	
27		10+500	BF Construction Yard	Stock yard	

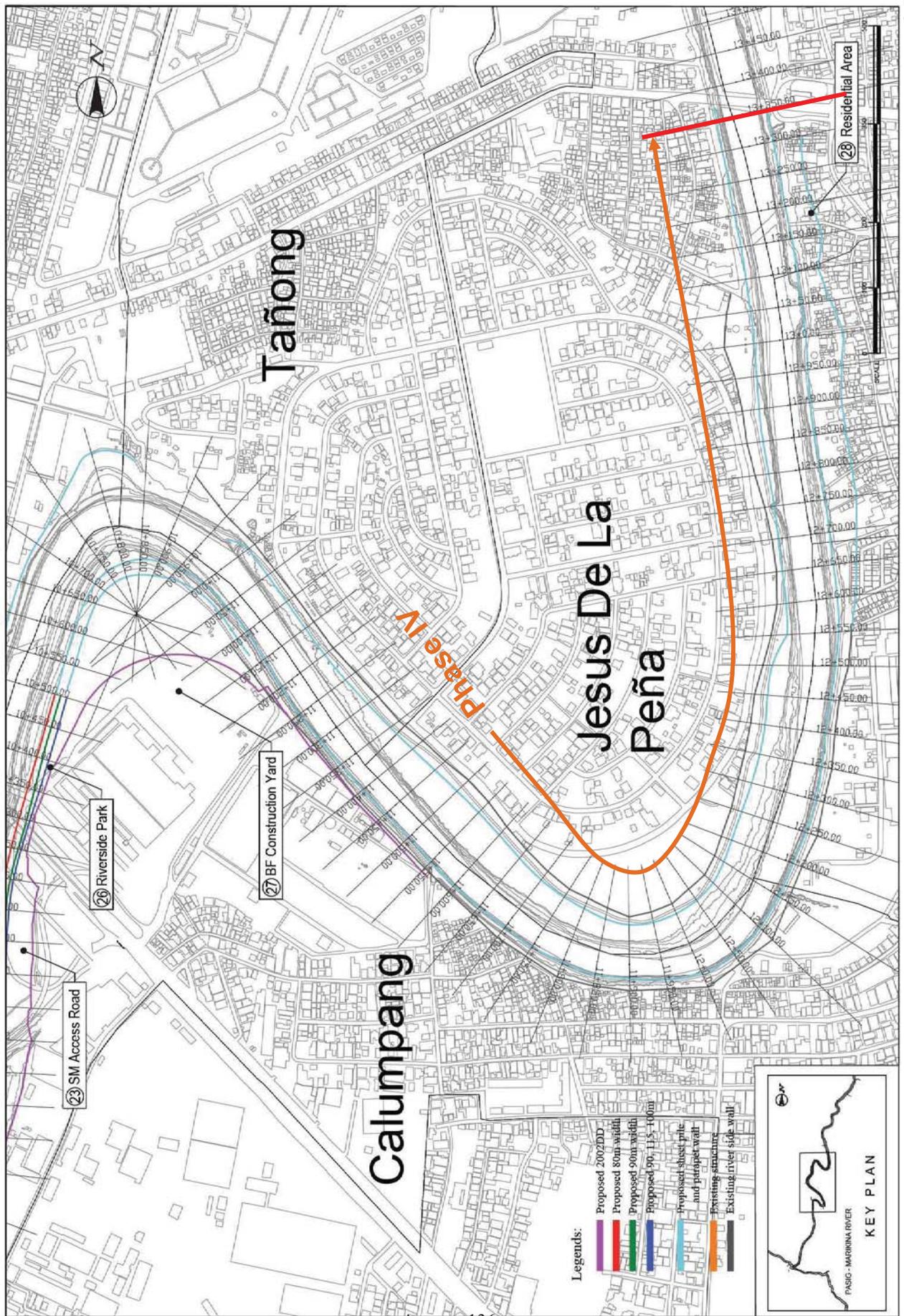
Improvement Plans (1/3)



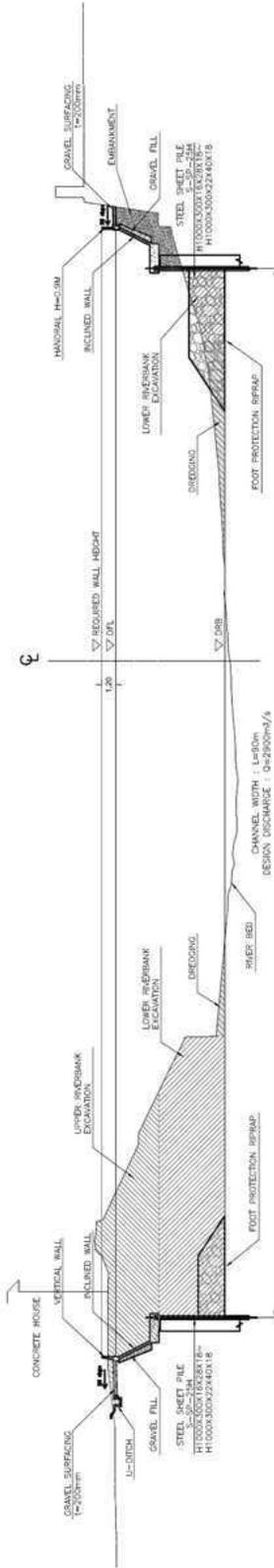
Improvement Plans (2/3)



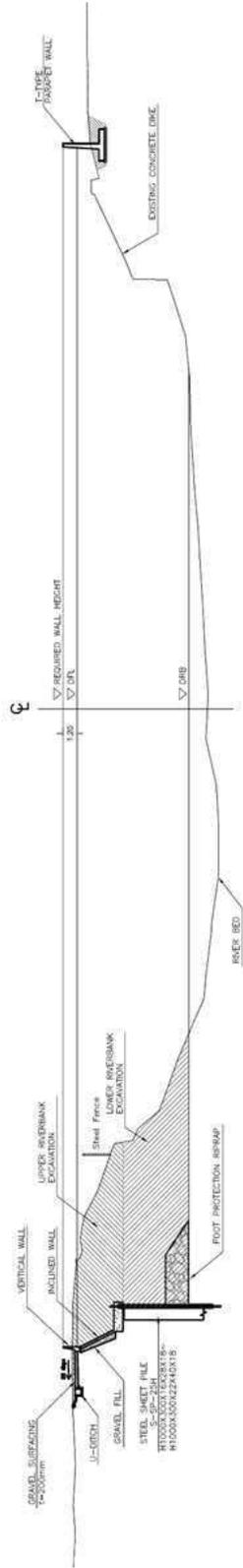
Improvement Plans (3/3)



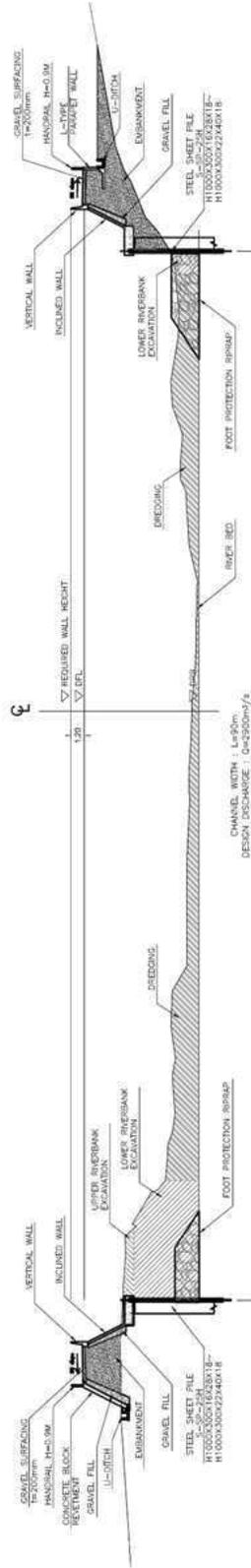
Design Cross-Section (1/3)



Sta. 6+700 - Sta. 7+350



Sta. 7+350 - Sta. 7+750

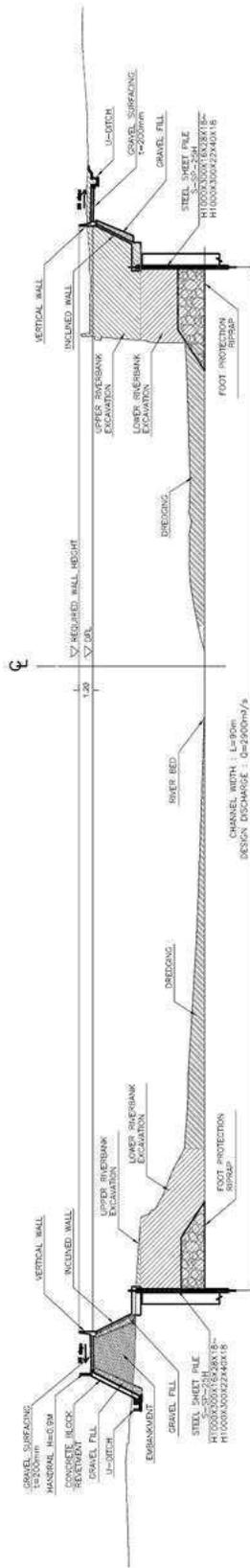


Sta. 7+750 - Sta. 8+300

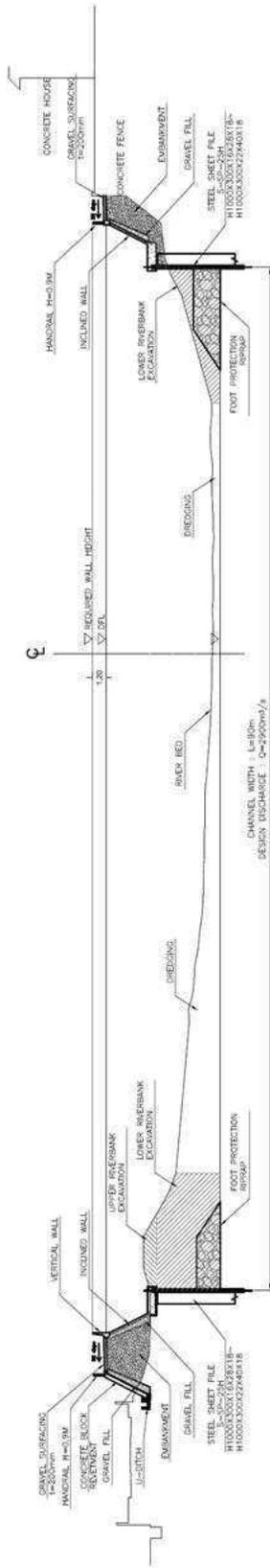


TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS OF REVETMENT

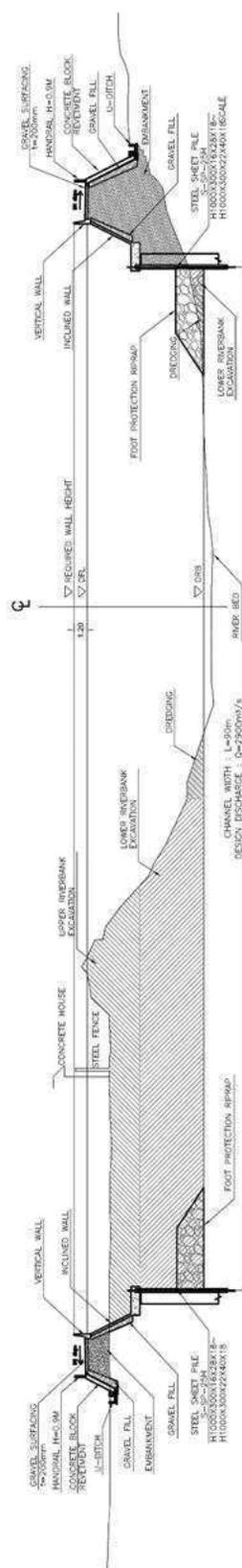
Design Cross-Section (2/3)



Sta. 8+300 - Sta. 8+450



Sta. 8+450 - Sta. 8+900



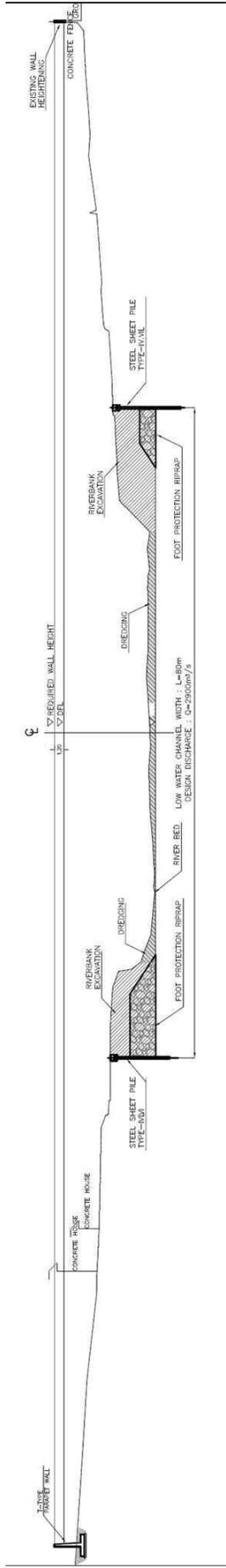
Sta. 8+900 - Sta. 10+500



TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS OF REVETMENT

Improvement Plan of Marikina River Section Downstream of Marikina Bridge

Assuring the low flow channel to be 80m wide to confine the flood inside of river area. Further, a flood information and warning system will be provided to facilitate smooth evacuation and damage mitigation actions for the residents in the river area.

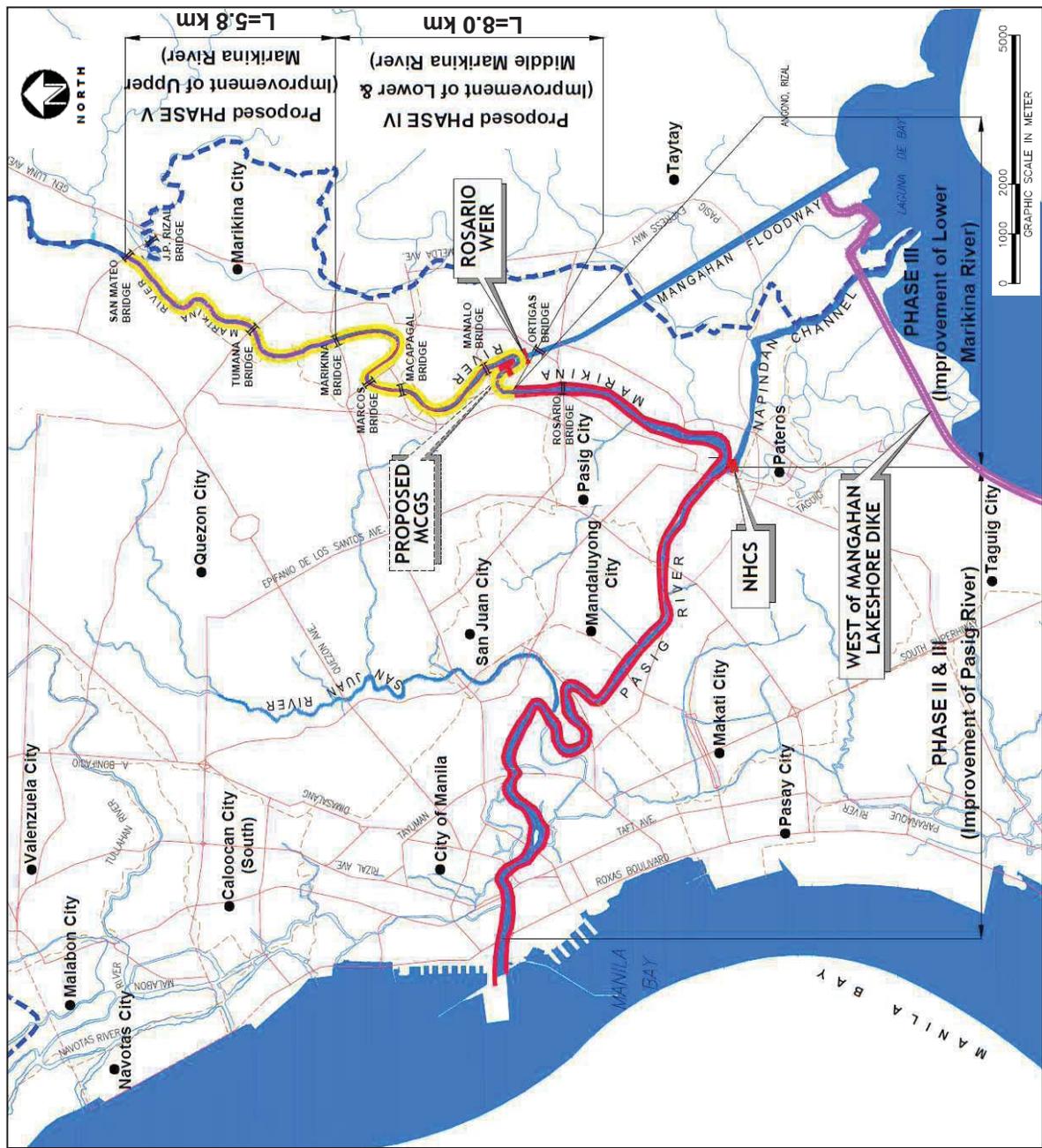


Flood Warning System – Marikina City

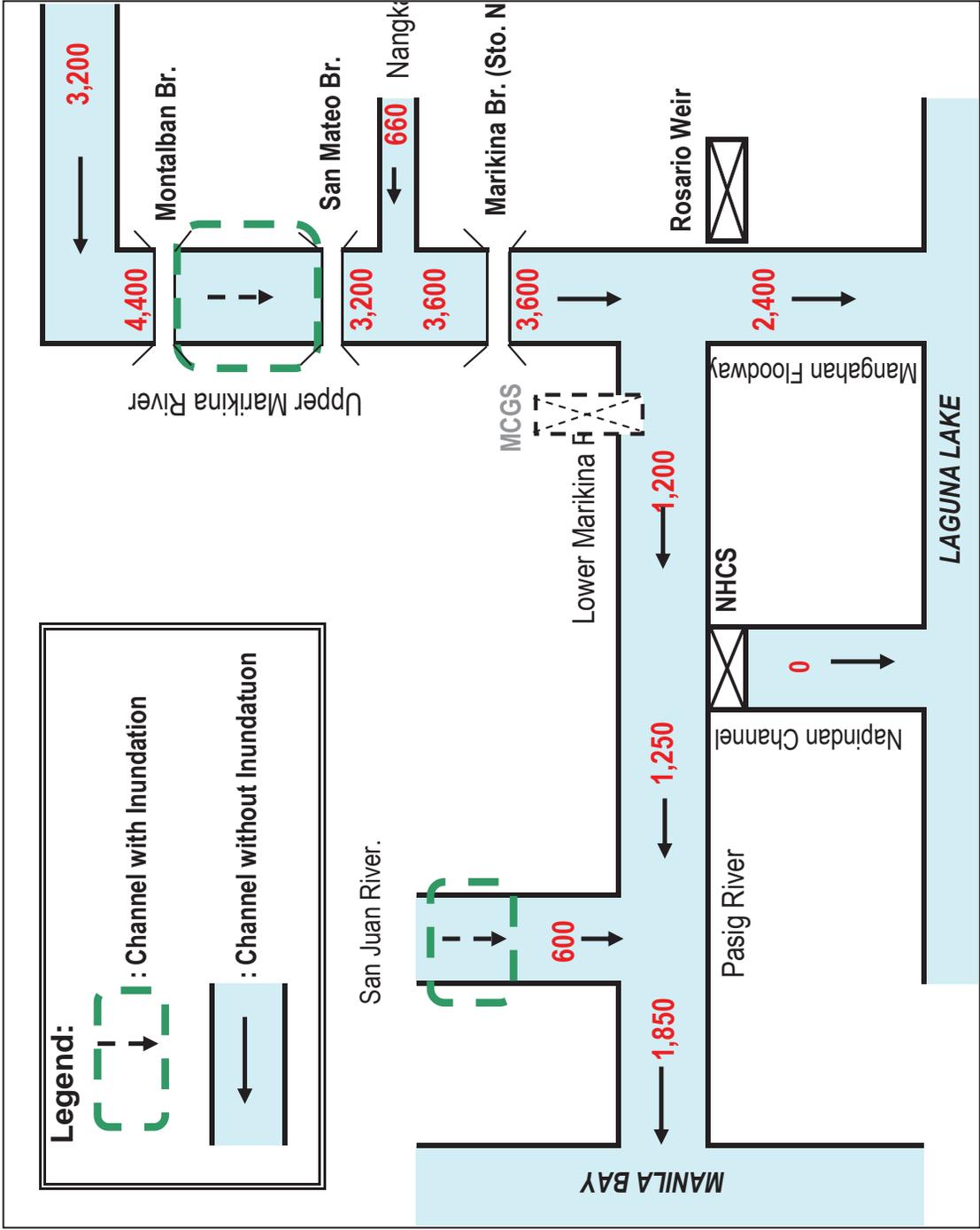
- Marikina City Mayor issued Executive Order 23 s. 2013: Forced evacuation when a disaster/ emergency is declared.
- Marikina City Council Resolution 124 s. 2013: Adopting the local DRRM Plan as shown below:
- Early Warning System:
 - Water level monitoring under Marikina Bridge
 - Siren activated simultaneously based on plan alert system
 - 7 Sirens (2 in Marikina Bridge, 1 each in Brgy. Malanday, Tumana, Nangka, Calumpang and Industrial Valley Complex (IVC))
- Local DRRM Plan prepared by City Government of Marikina & coordinated by Marikina City Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Office
- MOA between Community Organization (CO) & Marikina City: a waiver on staying within Marikina River immediate proximity

OFFICIAL WATER LEVEL MONITORING	
1ST ALARM	ALERT
1 MINUTE CONTINUOUS AIRING	15 METERS WATER LEVEL
2ND ALARM	PREPARE TO EVACUATE
2 MINUTES INTERMITTENT AIRING	16 METERS WATER LEVEL
3RD ALARM	EVACUATE TO DESIGNATED CENTERS
5 MINUTES CONTINUOUS AIRING	17 METERS WATER LEVEL
4TH ALARM	FORCED EVACUATION
5 MINUTES CONTINUOUS AIRING	18 METERS WATER LEVEL & ABOVE
NOTE: IN SEVERE WEATHER CONDITION, ALARM ACTIVATION MAY VARY FOR PRE-EMPTIVE EVACUATION. MARIKINA-DRRMC	

Reference 1: Project Phases



Reference 2: DESIGN FLOOD DISCHARGE DISTRIBUTION: 100-Year Return Period



Annex E-2

Marikina Right Bank



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

Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP)- Phase IV

*Report on Public Consultation on Barangay
Jesus de la Peña, Marikina City*

04 June 2018

I. BACKGROUND

The Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP) was formulated through the update/review of the Master Plan and Feasibility Study done by JICA in 1990 under the Special Assistance for Project Formation (SAPROF) conducted by JBIC in 1998. The project implementation has been programmed in the following four phases.

Phase I: Detailed Design for the Overall Project (from Delpan Bridge to Marikina Bridge: 29.7 km) completed in March 2002;

Phase II: Construction of Stage I: Channel Improvement Works for Pasig River (from Delpan Bridge to the immediate vicinity of Napindan Hydraulic Control Structure (NHCS): 16.4 km) completed in May 2013;

Phase III: Construction of Stage II: Channel Improvement Works for Lower Marikina River from the junction of Napindan River to the downstream of Mangahan Floodway: 5.4 km) which begun in 2013 and completed last March 2018;

Phase IV: Proposed Channel Improvement Works for Lower up to Middle Marikina River (from Mangahan Floodway to Marikina Bridge: 8.0 km) including the construction of the Marikina Control Gate Structure (MCGS); and,

Phase V: Channel Improvement Works for Middle up to Upper Marikina River (from Marikina Bridge up to San Mateo-Batasan Bridge: 5.8 km) which begun in 2015 and still on-going

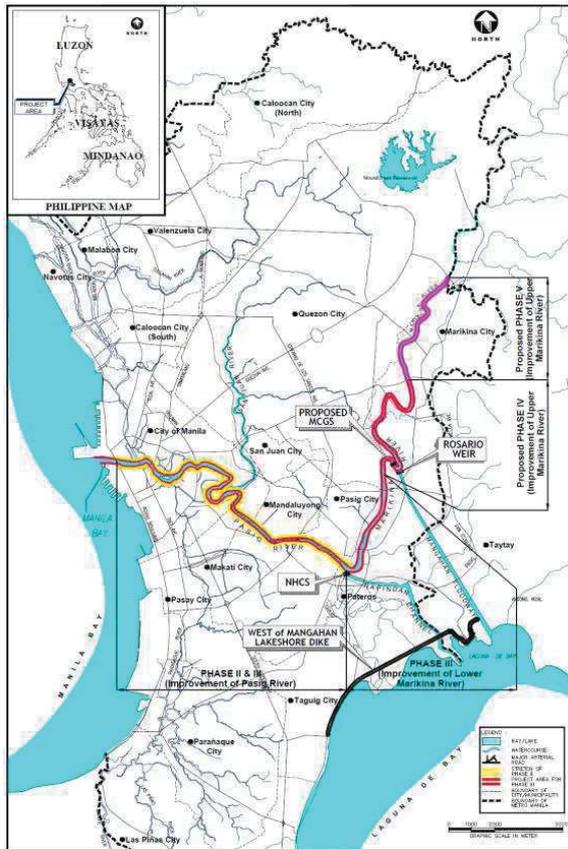
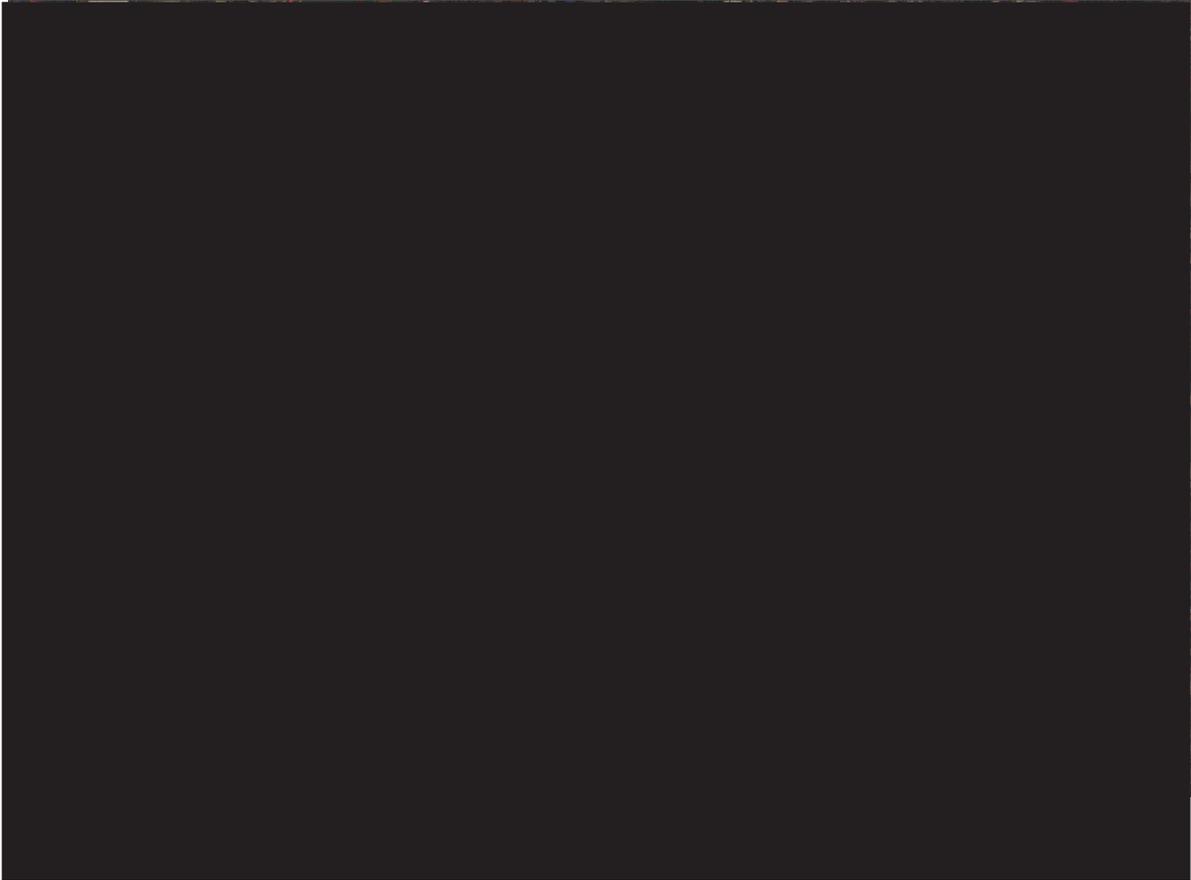


Figure 1. Site Map of Project

and San Roque. Another critical consultation requirement involves the area along the right bank of the Marikina River bounded by Sta.

13+000 to Sta. 13+350. This area is within the geo-political responsibility of Barangay Jesus de la Peña of Marikina City and is the subject of the current report.



II. OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of the consultation-dialogue is to solicit the comments and recommendations of the various stakeholders (i.e. the local government authorities especially from the barangay, residents, and other interested citizens) in and using the concerned area to affirm the revised river channel improvement plans.

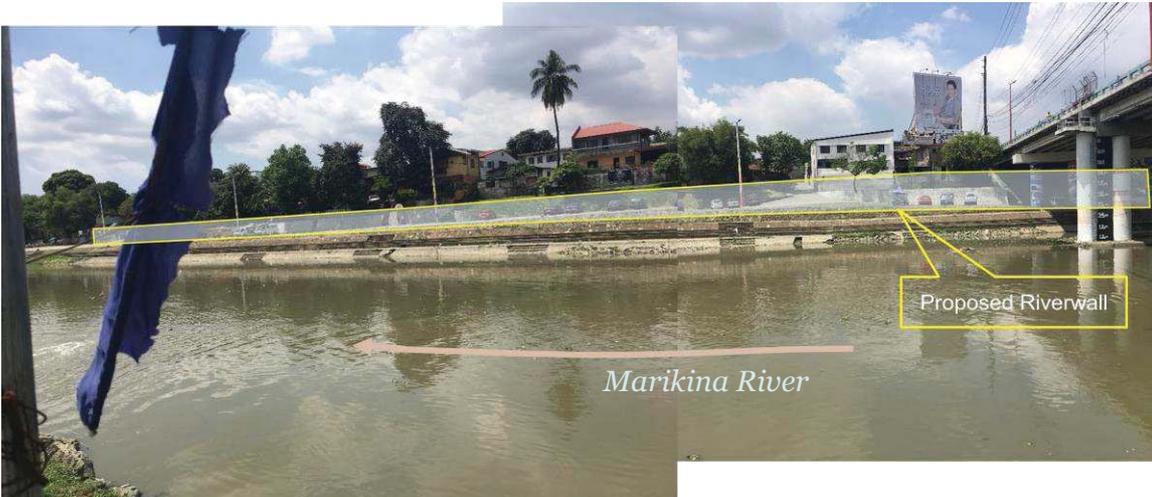


Figure 3. Proposed Riverwall along Right Bank of Marikina River within Barangay J. dela Peña

III. CONSULTATION-DIALOGUE-PUBLIC OPINION

In the conduct of the feasibility study whereupon the project plans undergone critical revisions, several dialogues, technical meetings and public consultations had been undertaken during the entire duration of the planning process. Three strategic layers of consultations transpired in the aforementioned planning process: top-level discussions between the JICA and the DPWH-UPMO-FCMC begun way back in 2014 and continuing; technical consultations with the respective engineers of the DPWH-UPMO-FCMC and the concerned engineers of the local government units of Marikina City, Pasig City and Quezon City; and, interviews with various residents and stakeholders residing and/or using the areas within the river bank and its proximity.

In these various meetings, dialogues, consultations and interviews, the focus was on the design parameters and bases, technical designs, project alignment for right-of-way acquisitions and possible social impacts (with the express condition that there must be minimal adverse impacts on lands, properties and social functioning) and the opinion of these stakeholders on the potential adverse impacts.

The resulting inputs were integrated into the finalization of the design parameters, technical design and project alignment. The Revised Project Plan for the PMRCIP Phase IV was finalized and submitted to DPWH-UPMO-FCMC and to JICA. A critical issue and concern in the project design is the construction of a protective river wall along the river bank which in some sections measures about 5-6 meters in height while no river wall is to be erected in some other sections. There are clamors and opinions that runs contrary to the designed height of these proposed river wall and even to the extent of opposing the construction of these river walls. Hence, JICA requested for the conduct of additional public consultations in the affected areas to affirm these inputs.

The current LGU shares the opinion, albeit more strongly, of the previous LGU administration of ensuring that adverse social impact be avoided. Further, Mayor of Marikina City emphasized the current LGU policy of allowing the people to have free access and social interaction with the river and the surrounding environment as they feel that it is the only way for people to have a sustained awareness of preserving the environment.

Thus, a public consultation was held last April 29, 2017 for stakeholders in/of Barangays Sto. Niño, Sta. Elena and San Roque of Marikina City. In this event, it was made emphatic by the participating stakeholders that they are against the construction of the high river wall and that the design should incorporate access points for people to engage in sports fishing in the river and/or to promenade in its environs.

The latest public consultation in Barangay Jesus de la Peña is part of the JICA request for additional public consultation. Annex “A” contains the programme for the scheduled public consultation.

On 04 June 2018 at 1 PM, a public consultation was held at the Senior Citizen’s Pavilion in Brgy. J. dela Peña. The Punong Barangay (P/B) in the person of Mr. Ariel Lazaro, together with two of the Barangay Council members (Sandoval Suarez and Jun Lazaro) were present as well as the Chairperson of the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK - Youth Council) Mr. Jonas Reyes with two of the council members of the SK. A total of twenty-one residents and barangay

officials came to participate in the consultation. Annex “B” contains the list of the participants and Annex “C” the attendance sheet. Annex “D” shows the presentation material used and Annex “E” contains the photo documentations.

IV. RESULT OF THE COMMUNITY/PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The consultation dialogue started one-hour past the scheduled 1 PM as most of the participants were delayed: the day was the first day of school and parents attended to their children first. The number of participants (21) were the usual norm of participation at barangay-level assemblies.

Notwithstanding, after the presentation of the project background by the representative from DPWH-UPMO-FCMC, and the proposed design by the CTII Consultant, an open forum ensued.

The issues/concerns expressed by the participants can be summed up into:

- a. Planned river channel width;
- b. Part of the river channel where there will be land taking (right or left bank?)
- c. Construction project in other areas need to be coordinated and integrated into the PMRCIP Phase IV project plan (an example cited was the river wall currently being constructed within the area of SM Mall, as well as information about construction of bridges);
- d. Floodwaters coming from other areas (such as Ateneo in Loyola Village Antipolo and flowing into small outlets within Barangay Tañong, and then to residential areas like Provident Village) was observed to contribute to flooding in Marikina City and must be studied for PMRCIP Phase IV;
- e. Need to protect the residential area of Provident Village with high wall but the dike should contain access road that could be used as alternative road should be studied and if possible incorporated into the project design;
- f. Putting up of high walls along the stretch of the river bank is not acceptable (participants mentioned that in major rivers around the world such as Mississippi River in USA, there are no high walls);
- g. In previous interview with the head of the Marikina City River Park Development Office (RPDO), he posited the question: “The LGU is currently the major one to handle river management and is the primary government body tasked to operate and maintain the flood control structure under their jurisdictional area. If there is a high river wall, their meager land-based dredging equipment will be unable to reach into the river to dredge it. How would they then fulfill their mandate and do their tasks? If there is a high wall, cleaning up flood debris after flooding would be an enormous and expensive endeavor. Who would help them and assist in financing the cleaning up work?”

In response to the expressed issues/concerns and suggestions of the participants, the response of the combined DPWH-UPMO-FCMC and the consultants from CTII was:

- a. The planned low-water river channel width is 80-meters and land taking will be done on both banks of the river channel as the project design so requires it.
- b. Parallel development projects is seriously considered in the project design and plans.

-
- c. The drainage outlet at the proximity of the river will be enhanced but the inner portion of the outlets is a matter for the local government unit to manage.
 - d. The Provident Village area will be protected by an enclosure wall. The suggestion will be studied and if feasible will be integrated into the project design.
 - e. All the suggestions will be considered as important inputs to the project. As the project is on-going, frequent consultations and dialogue-meetings will be conducted as necessary.

V. CONCLUSION

Like the ideas and prospects of the people from Barangays Sto. Niño, Sta. Elena and San Roque, the participants from Barangay J. dela Peña was unwelcoming to the idea of a high river wall being erected along the river bank. They have similarly expressed that incidences of flooding in their area happens at the maximum of two times a year and such flooding usually last only up to a maximum of one day. If there will be a wall, this wall will be there the whole year and affect their access to the river as well as the scenery in the surrounding area.

Cognizant that the city has a highly functioning disaster risk reduction and management system with a working flood forecasting and evacuation procedure, they have developed a high-level of resiliency in coping with the flood risk.

The psycho-social and cultural dimension in designing flood control structures must be a primary consideration and a basic parameter to be considered. From the latest consultation dialogues, an overriding common message is that: the river channel improvement solution must not cause the separation of the people and the community from “their” river.

Hence, if there is a need to erect flood wall structures, it must not prevent people from accessing it either for pleasure, work or cleaning up.

Concluding the consultation meeting, the DPWH-UPMO-FCMC and the Consultant have reached the recommendation that no high river wall will be constructed along the right bank of Marikina River from Marikina Bridge (Sta. 13+350) to around Provident Village (Sta. 13+050).

Annex “A”

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public Consultation for the Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project, Phase IV (PMRCIP-IV)

**04 June 2018, 1:00 PM
Brgy. Dela Peña,
Marikina City**

P R O G R A M M E

Invocation.....	From Barangay J. dela Peña
National Anthem.....	From Barangay J. dela Peña
Welcome Address.....	Hon. Ariel C. Lazaro Brgy. Captain
Project Background.....	DPWH UPMO-FCMC
Presentation.....	Mr. Hitoshi Kin
Open Forum.....	Mr. Solomon Paz
Closing Remarks.....	RPDO/CEO Engr.

Master of Ceremony
Solomon F. Paz

PASIG-MARIKINA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Marikina River Channel Alignment in Phase IV

June 04 2018

UPMO - Flood Control Management Cluster
Department of Public Works and Highways

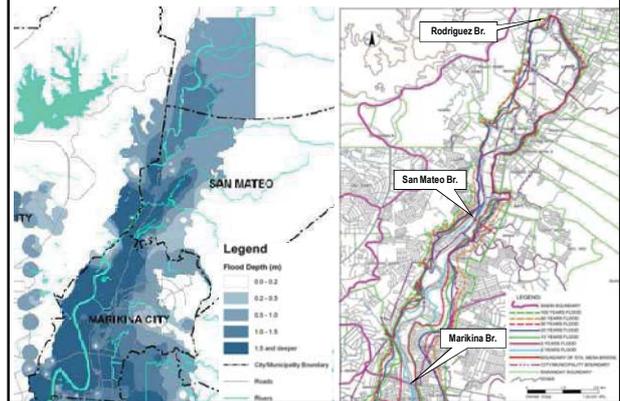
CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd.

Overall Plan of Pasig-Marikina Flood Mitigation Project

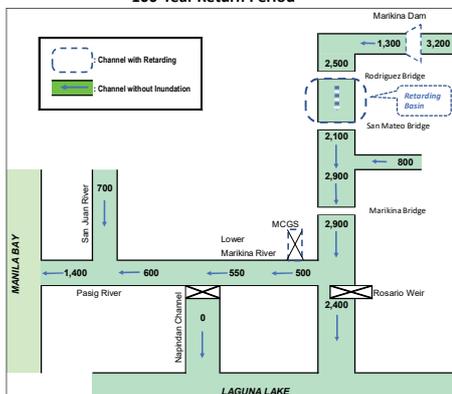
Reference 1: Project Phases



Flood Condition: 2010 JICA Survey (Ondoy) & 2002 PMRCIP DD (Analysis)



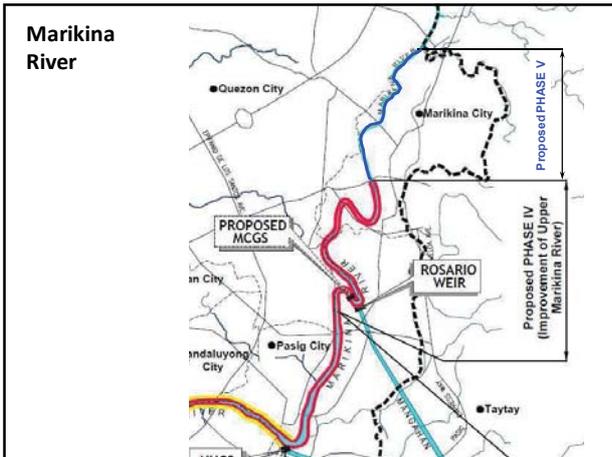
Reference 2: DESIGN FLOOD DISCHARGE DISTRIBUTION: 100-Year Return Period



Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP)

- Phase I - Completed: 2002
- Phase II - Completed: 2013
- Phase III - Completed: 2018
- Phase IV - Proposed
- Phase V - On-going: 2015 - 2018



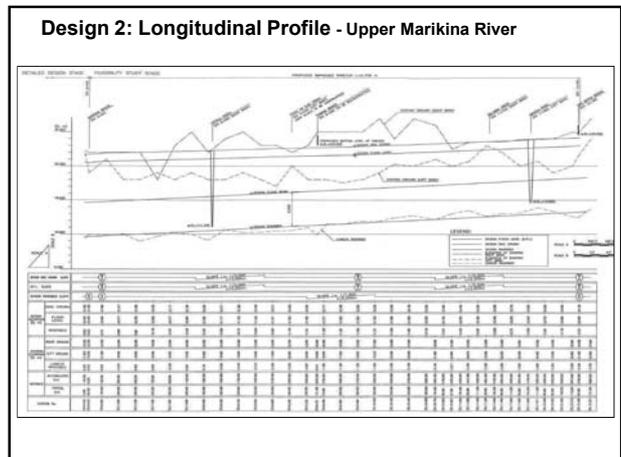
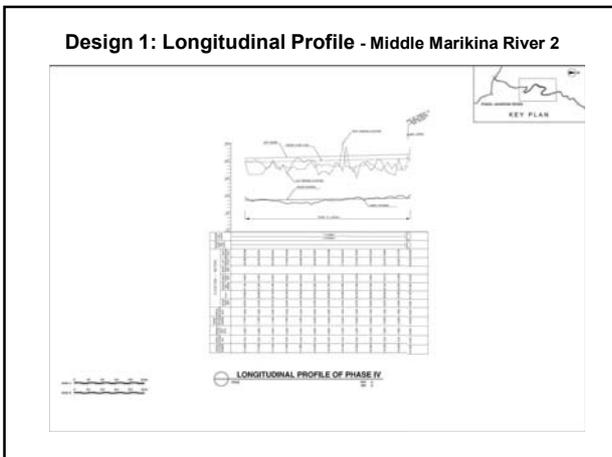
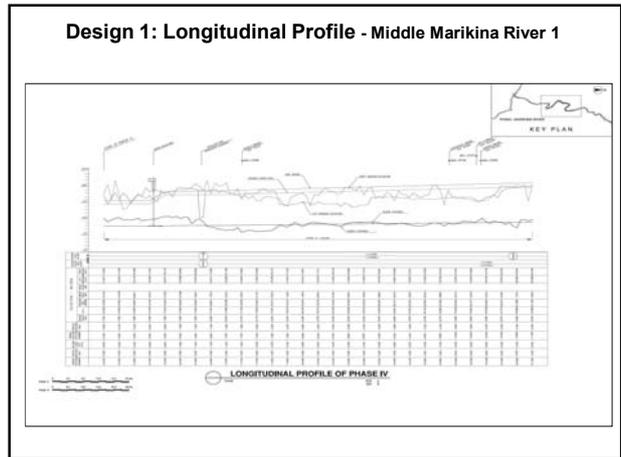


Implementation of PMRCIP

Implementing Phase	Works	Improvement Length (Design Discharge)
II	Pasig River (1) Delpan Bridge – Napindan Channel	13.1 km on both bank (1,200/600 m ³ /s)
III	Lower Marikina River Napindan Channel – Rosario Bridge Pasig River (2) Remaining Sections of Phase II	5.4 km channel section (500 m ³ /s) 9.9 km on both bank (1,200/600 m ³ /s)
IV	Middle Marikina River Rosario Bridge – Marikina Bridge	9.2 km channel section (2,900 m ³ /s) and MCGS
V	Upper Marikina River Marikina Bridge – San Mateo Bridge	5.8 km channel section (2,900 m ³ /s)

Design 2: Longitudinal Profile Upper Marikina River 1

	Section	Station No.	Design Flood Level (EL.m)	Design Dike Level (EL.m)	Design Riverbed (EL.m)
PHASE IV	Mangahan Floodway	6+678	17.40	18.60	7.99
	Manalo Bridge	7+210	17.71	18.91	8.13
	Macapagal Bridge	9+920	19.36	20.56	8.81
	Marcos Highway Bridge	10+330	19.61	20.81	8.91
	Marikina Bridge	13+350	21.16	22.36	9.67
PHASE V	Tumana Bridge	16+100	21.49	22.69	11.28
	Nangka River	18+650	22.65	23.85	12.86
	San Mateo Bridge	19+225	22.95	24.15	13.23

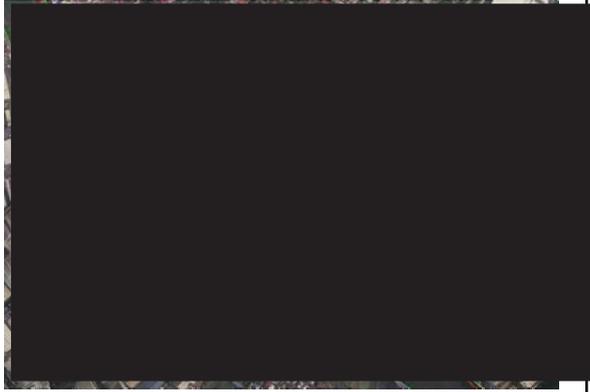


Structures which could be affected by the Project in three Sections

No	Sta. No.		Section	Facility to be considered	Description of facility
	Left	Right			
1		6+700 - 7+200	M-1	Circulo Verde	High-rise residential and commercial building
2	6+850 - 7+050			Ignacio Complex	Car rental and food warehouse
3	7+050 - 7+200			Reaction Trading & Const.	Ready-mixed concrete plant
4		7+200		Manulo Bridge	-
5	7+200 - 7+700			D&L Group - D&L Industries Inc.	Chemical industrial complex
6	7+700 - 7+850			Boxboard Containers Corporation	Cardboard manufacturing plant
7	7+200 - 7+400			Hanson Paper Mills	Paper plant
8	7+400 - 7+550			Jemtec Storage	Warehouse
9	7+550 - 7+700			Private Lot (Vacant)	Open space (private property)
10	7+700 - 8+900			Sanctuary Area	SP and general houses
11		8+300 - 8+450	M-2	Eastwood / Ferry Station	Pier office building
12	8+900 - 9+200			Pasig City Flood Wall	Embankment and maintenance road
13	9+200 - 9+400		Pasig Square Gardens	Cockfighting field	
14	9+400 - 9+550		Portland Cement Corp.	Ready-mixed concrete plant	
15		9+400 - 9+800	M-3	Olandes STP	Water purification facilities
16	9+550 - 9+750			Farm Land	Farmland
17	9+550 - 9+650			Grass Garden	Event venue
18	9+650 - 9+675			Benedict Steel Corp.	Office building at iron wire manufacturing company
19	9+675 - 9+725			Bullseye Solutions	Company office and warehouse (food) building
20	9+725 - 9+750			Erickson Industrial Sales	Company office and warehouse (construction materials) building
21	9+750 - 9+800			Marikina Doctors Hosp.	Clinic
22		9+900		Macapagal Bridge	-
23	9+900 - 10+350			SM Access Road	Access road to SM-Marikina
24		10+250		LRT7 Bridge	-
25	10+350 - 10+500		SM City Riverside Park	Near SM park along the river	
26		10+350	Marcos Bridge	-	
27		10+500	BF Construction Yard	Stock yard	



Reference -5(3): Major Structures to be affected by the Project Implementation
Santolan Residential Area



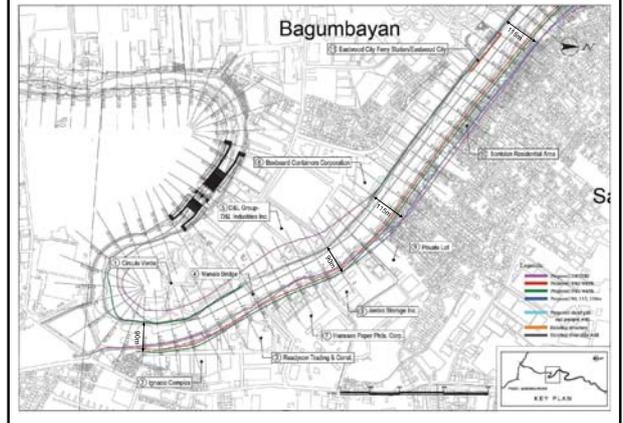
Reference -5(3): Major Structures to be affected by the Project Implementation
Opposite Side of Olandes STP

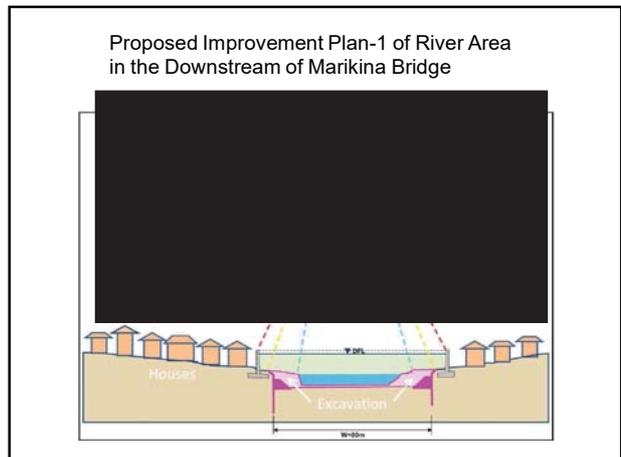
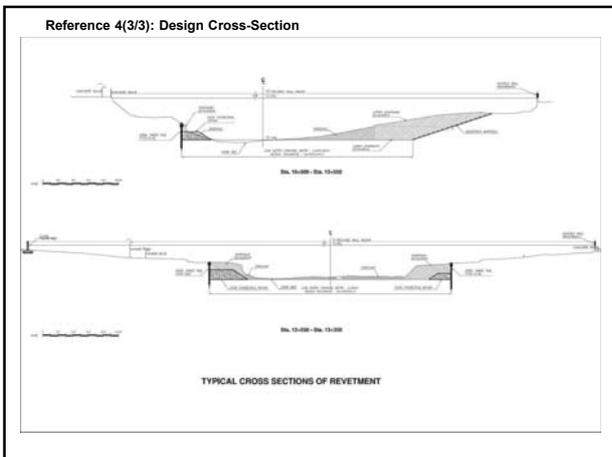
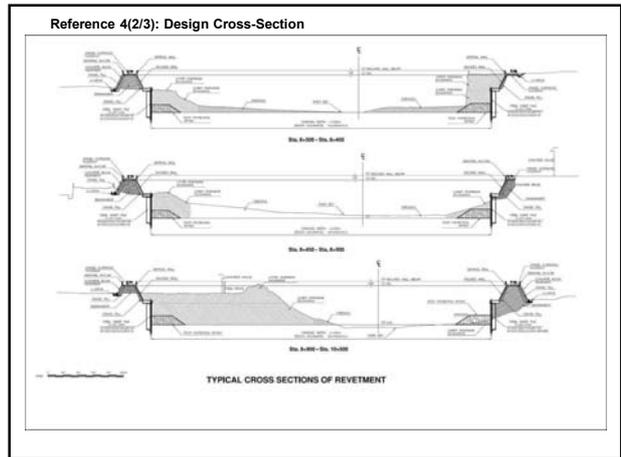
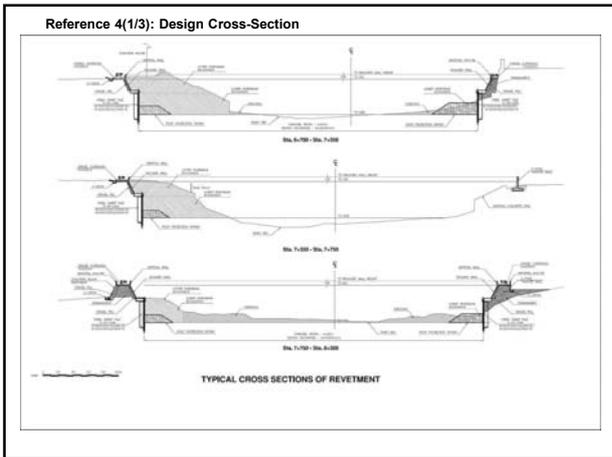
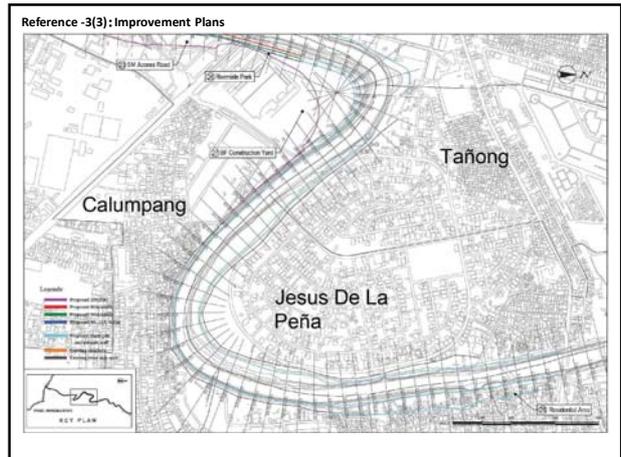
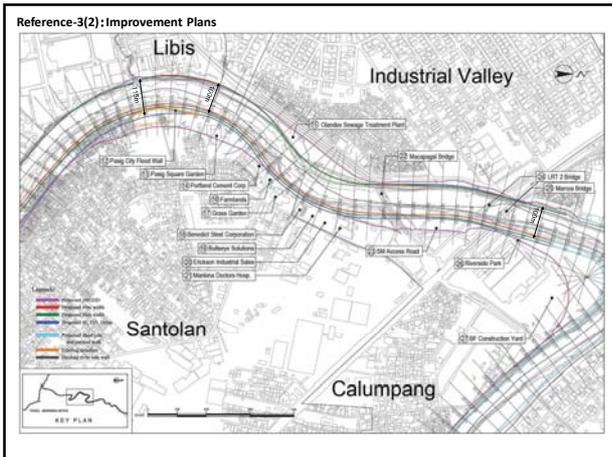


Reference -5(4): Major Structures to be affected by the Project Implementation



Reference-3(1): Improvement Plans





Proposed Improvement Plan-2 of River Area in the Downstream of Marikina Bridge



Proposed Improvement Plan-3 of River Area in the Downstream of Marikina Bridge



**River Channel Improvement Plan:
- Left (East) Bank of Downstream of
Marikina Bridge -**

Improvement Plan of Marikina River Section Downstream of Marikina Bridge

Assuring the low flow channel to be 80m wide to confine the flood inside of river area. Further, a flood information and warning system will be provided to facilitate smooth evacuation and damage mitigation actions for the residents in the river area.



**River Channel Improvement Plan in the
Downstream Section of Marikina Bridge
- Left (East) Bank – Brgys. Sto. Niño, San Roque, Sta. Elena**

- Many stores, restaurants and houses have been built-up in the river channel area in this section and hence inundated/suffered from the flood damage during large-scale floods.
- To mitigate flood damages over the section, it is required to relocate those stores, restaurants and houses and/or to construct high riverwall/dike.
- Owners of stores/restaurants and residents in the area prefer staying with taking the risk of flood to moving out of the area, while they used to prepare for floods and evacuate during flooding. It is mainly to maintaining their standard of living and livelihoods.



- No adverse impacts toward other areas - the downstream areas since this section is situated in a valley-like topographic area.

Stay at your own risk



It is considered that only widening of the low water channel could be implemented under the Phase IV project. The total channel improvement including the dike construction will be undertaken after the relocation of those stores, restaurants and houses.



April 29, 2017 Public Consultation

It is important to conclude a mutual agreement not only with the affected people in the area but LGUs concerned.

Flood Warning System – Marikina City

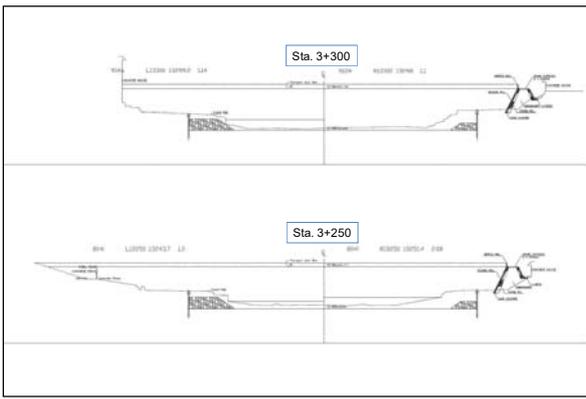
OFFICIAL WATER LEVEL MONITORING	
1ST ALARM 1 MINUTE CONTINUOUS AIRING	ALERT 15 METERS WATER LEVEL
2ND ALARM 2 MINUTES INTERMITTENT AIRING	PREPARE TO EVACUATE 16 METERS WATER LEVEL
3RD ALARM 5 MINUTES CONTINUOUS AIRING	EVACUATE TO DESIGNATED CENTERS 17 METERS WATER LEVEL
4TH ALARM 5 MINUTES CONTINUOUS AIRING	FORCED EVACUATION 18 METERS WATER LEVEL

NOTE: IN SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS, ALARM ACTIVATION MAY BEET FOR PRE-ANNOUNCED EVACUATION. MARIKINA DRRM

- Marikina City Mayor issued Executive Order 23 s. 2013: Forced evacuation when a disaster/ emergency is declared.
- Marikina City Council Resolution 124 s. 2013: Adopting the local DRRM Plan as shown below:
- Early Warning System:
 - Water level monitoring under Marikina Bridge
 - Siren activated simultaneously based on plan alert system
 - 7 Sirens (2 in Marikina Bridge, 1 each in Brgy. Malanday, Tumana, Nangla, Calumpang and Industrial Valley Complex (IVC))
- Local DRRM Plan prepared by City Government of Marikina & coordinated by Marikina City Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Office
- MOA between Community Organization (CO) & Marikina City: a waiver on staying within Marikina River immediate proximity

**River Channel Improvement Plan:
- Right (West) Bank of Downstream of
Marikina Bridge -**

Reference 5: Design Cross-Section with Highwater Dike (Right Bank)



Proposed Riverwall along Right Bank of Marikina River in the downstream of Marikina Bridge

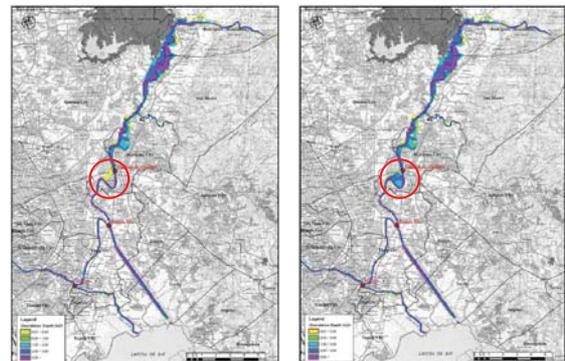


Lots to be Affected by Proposed Dike Alignment of PMRCIP Phase IV

Ref. No.*	Lot No.	Owner	Brgy.	Actual Use as per TO	Total Property Area	Total Affected	ROW	Not Affected/ Remaining (Ownr)
211	Lot 1, Bk 21-A (DIGITIZED), PCS-9683	PROVIDENT SECURITIES CORP.	JESUS DELA PEÑA	RESIDENTIAL	404.00			
212	Lot 2, Bk 21-A (DIGITIZED), PCS-9683	PROVIDENT SECURITIES CORP.	JESUS DELA PEÑA	RESIDENTIAL				
213	Lot 3-B, Bk 21-A, PSD-367924	CITY TOWNHOUSE DEV. CORP.	JESUS DELA PEÑA	RESIDENTIAL	343.00	343.00	343.00	
214	Lot 3-A, Bk 21-A, PSD-367924	DELUAI BALTA	JESUS DELA PEÑA	RESIDENTIAL	120.00	4.00	4.00	116.00
215	Lot 4-B, Bk 21-A, PSD-367924	CITY TOWNHOUSE DEV. CORP.	JESUS DELA PEÑA	RESIDENTIAL	377.00	375.00	375.00	2.00
217	Lot 5-B, PSD-371425	CITY TOWNHOUSE DEV. CORP.	JESUS DELA PEÑA	RESIDENTIAL	506.00	505.00	505.00	1.00
218	Lot 5-A, Bk 21-A, PSD-371425	NOEL REBOLLOS	JESUS DELA PEÑA	RESIDENTIAL	473.00	55.00	6.00	467.00
219	DIGITIZED	PROVIDENT SECURITIES CORPORATION	JESUS DELA PEÑA					
240	LOT 4, PCS 19802	PROVIDENT SECURITIES CORP.	JESUS DELA PEÑA				2415.00	
1162	DIGITIZED	UNKNOWN CLAIMANT	JESUS DELA PEÑA					

*Based on Parcelary Plan Survey

Inundation Conditions with 10-year Return Period Flood - With and Without the River Wall at the Right (West) Bank in the Downstream of Marikina Bridge – Inundation in Provident Village



Annex F

Due Diligence Review on the Relocation and Resettlement for Barangay Santolan, Pasig City



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

**Due Diligence Review
on the
Relocation and Resettlement
for Barangay Santolan, Pasig City**

Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project, Phase IV

July 2018

Unified Project Management Office – Flood Control Management Cluster

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ANNEX C- Breakdown of Expenditures of the Pasig City Government for its Relocation and Resettlement Program

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP) was formulated through the updating/review of the master plan and feasibility study (JICA, 1990) under the Special Assistance for Project Formation (SAPROF) (JBIC, 1998). The project implementation has been programmed in the following five phases under the financial assistance of Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) the components of which were modified in 2012. In September 2009, Tropical Storm Ondoy brought downpours over the Southern Tagalog and Metro Manila areas and caused widespread flooding. Particularly, the flood overflowed at the upper sections of Marikina River and brought tremendous damages over Marikina, Quezon and Pasig cities in Metro Manila and adjacent municipalities of Rizal Province.

To realize the full objective of the Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project, it was deemed urgently necessary to complete the overall scheme of PMRCIP to protect Metro Manila and its surrounding areas together with the feasibility study for Marikina Dam and Retarding Basin without a lapse of time.

Relative to this, the DPWH undertook the preparatory works for PMRCIP Phase IV (including the preparation of definitive plan and RAP for Phase IV section) and Phase V (review/updating of feasibility study (FS) and DED including social impact assessment), through Supplemental Agreement No. 1 (S.A. No. 1) under the original contract for the Consulting Services for PMRCIP Phase III (JICA, PH-P 252), and was funded under GOP.

In brief, the implementation phases for the PMRCIP are as follows:

- Phase I: Detailed Design for the Overall Project (from Delpan Bridge to Marikina Bridge: 29.7 km) completed in July 2002
- Phase II: Construction of Stage I: Channel Improvement Works for Pasig River (from Delpan Bridge to immediate vicinity of Napindan Hydraulic Control Structure-NHCS: 16.4 km) completed in May 2013
- Phase III: Construction of Stage II: Channel Improvement Works for the remaining sections of Pasig River in Phase II and Lower Marikina River (Junction with Napindan River to the Downstream of Mangahan Floodway: 5.4 km) started in 2013 and completed in March 2018.
- Phase IV: Construction of Stage III: Channel Improvement Works for Upper Marikina River (Downstream of Mangahan Floodway to Marikina Bridge; 7.9 km) including the construction of Marikina Control Gate Structure (MCGS) and the rehabilitation of the Manggahan Floodway.

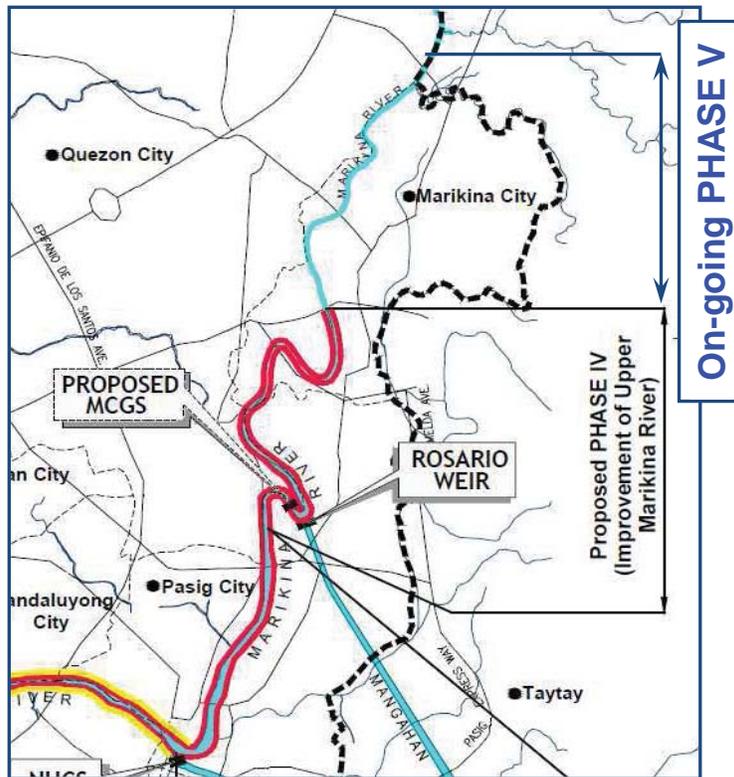


Figure 1
Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project Phase IV
(PMRCIP-IV)

Meanwhile, the channel improvement works for the Upper Marikina River, from the Marikina Bridge up to the San Mateo-Batasan Bridge and called PMRCIP Phase V, is under the sole funding support from the Government of the Philippines (GOP) and is currently being implemented.

1.2. Purpose of the Relocation and Resettlement of the Barangay Santolan ISFs

In the Feasibility Study carried out for the PMRCIP-IV from June 2014 to June 2015, it was determined that residential areas along the river bank of Lower Marikina River in Barangay Santolan in Pasig City (left bank) will be adversely affected by the project's alignment. While efforts to avoid adverse impact were observed, the same cannot be avoided in the particular site because the residential structures have encroached on the easement areas and beyond of the river. Figure 2 shows the FS-level project alignment of the PMRCIP-IV.

In the same instance, the city government of Pasig has implemented its own local flood control project in exactly the same location and in more or less the same alignment as those of the PMRCIP. At the time of the PMRCIP-IV study, the city government had already begun construction and was on the way of completing Stage 1 of its project. Further still, previous to the implementation of the local flood control project, the Supreme Court of the Philippines promulgated on February 15, 2001 a mandamus order under General Register No. 171947-48 (GR No. 171947-48) ordering the removal and demolition of all structures, constructions and other encroachments built in breach of RA 7279 and other applicable laws along rivers and connecting

waterways. This mandamus order compelled the city government to relocate and resettle all the affected informal settlers along the Middle Marikina River. Figure 2 shows a satellite image of the local flood control project.

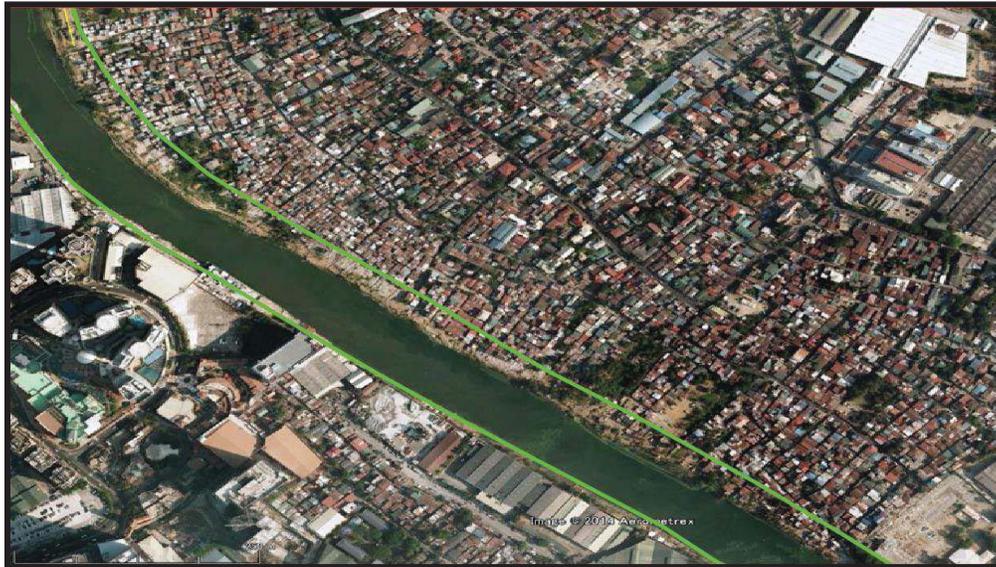


Figure 2
Project Alignment for the PMRCIP-IV



Figure 3
Flood Control Project Alignment of the Pasig City Government

Thus, the informal settlers in the mutually-shared flood control project site of the PMRCIP and the city government of Pasig had been relocated and resettled primarily due to the mandamus order and secondly because of the local flood control project. Currently, the local flood control project has nearly completed Stage III and the two remaining stages (which terminate at the boundary with Barangay Manggahan also in Pasig City) is expected to be completed by end of 2018 and 2019 respectively. Figures 4 & 5 show the actual flood control structure (Stage I).



Figure 4
Flood Control Project of the Pasig City Government Showing Revetment Wall



Figure 5
Flood Control Project of the Pasig City Government Showing Revetment Wall & Access Road

1.3. Purpose of the Due Diligence Study (DDS)

As mentioned above, the informal settlers occupying the left bank in Barangay Santolan has already been undergoing relocation and resettlement since the year 2012 following the mandamus order and the on-going local flood control project. The remaining informal settler families (ISFs) occupying the project areas for Stage IV and V of the local project is planned to

be relocated and resettled in the coming two years (2018-2019).

The purpose of the current study thus is to evaluate the process and procedure undertaken by the city government and its partner national government agencies in the relocation and resettlement of the Barangay Santolan ISFs. Specifically, the due diligence study will:

- Evaluate if all activities of resettlement was carried out in full compliance with the relevant laws and regulations of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines;
- Confirm if the provision of support, assistance and entitlements provided by the Pasig City Government (including its resettlement outcome) could help better or restore the affected households' social and economic status to their pre-project level; and,
- Confirm if the process of resettlement and entitlements for the affected people meets Guidelines on Environmental and Social Consideration of JICA.

1.4. Scope of the Due Diligence Study

The study will cover the review of the relocation and resettlement program undertaken by the city government of Pasig City for the informal settler families (ISFs) occupying the Lower Marikina River in Barangay Santolan beginning 2014 until 2017 only. The review will describe the process and the procedure followed by city government in its resettlement program as well as the description of the relocation sites and its development, the benefits received by the resettled families and the host community, the relationship and inter-actions between the sending and receiving local government units, and the analysis of gaps between what happened and JICA guidelines.

1.5. Due Diligence Study Methodology

The due diligence study will involve literature review of similar and/or related documents, journals and reports from local (government administrative and program reports, pertinent guidelines and implementing rules and regulations of laws and statutes) and international sources principally from the archives of JICA, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank (WB) and from the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Key Informant Interview (KII) will be conducted involving the head of the Pasig City Housing and Homesite Regulation Office, the Urban Poor Services Office and the project officer of the National Housing Authority (NHA) covering the Pasig City area.

2. DEGREE OF IMPACT ON STRUCTURES AND LIVELIHOOD

Barangay Santolan existed as a “barrio” as early as ca. 1798. It is presently bounded in the north by the city of Marikina, on the south by Barangay Manggahan, in the east by the Marikina River (Middle Marikina River) and in the west by Barangay De La Paz. Barangay Santolan is part of the second congressional district of Pasig City. Because of its proximity to the river, several families took residence near the river and eventually encroached on the river bank.

When the city government undertook its flood control project, it evoked its power of eminent domain and based its claim on the lands adjacent to the river on the existing Philippine Water Code.

2.1. On Land

Based on existing laws of the Philippines, there should be an easement of not less than 3 meters from the river bank in urban areas. The law likewise stipulates that in instances of flood control projects, government enjoys the widest latitude to claim easement. In the current case, the city government has claimed a 30-meter easement from the farthest point of land due to land accretion. Thus, all the lands that were declared as project area were considered public lands, and therefore all the residents in the area had no legal claim on the land where their structures had occupied and are therefore considered as informal settlers.

Cognizant that the area is part of public land, compensation for the land was not permissible and no compensation for the land was made.

2.2. On Structures

Under present Philippine laws, structures owned by the not less than 200 informal settler families are not eligible for compensation; they are however eligible for relocation and resettlement. In the case under review, the ISFs were given the opportunity to self-dismantle their structures and were allowed to salvage whatever materials they can use or reuse for their new houses in the relocation site.

Thus, no compensation for the structures were made but all affected ISFs were relocated and resettled in Tanay, Rizal. Figure 6 shows portion of the remaining typical housing structures in Barangay Santolan.



Figure 6 A Typical Housing Structure Affected by the Pasig City Flood Control Project

2.3. On Other Improvements

Improvements made on the structures by the ISFs were likewise not qualified for compensation. There were no economically significant trees that were affected in the area as well thus no compensation was made.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN LAND ACQUISITION, COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) is a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as with other international conventions, protocols and agreements on settlements, protection to labor and employment, children, women, persons with disability and elderly persons. People affected by government projects have rights that are observed, protected and promoted. In the case of relocation and resettlement, the following legal instruments and jurisprudence affirms the State's regard for its people.

3.1. The 1987 Philippine Constitution

It is the declared principle and policy of the State (Article II and Article III) to promote social justice in all phases of development, that it values the dignity of every human person and guarantees full respect for human rights, that private properties will not be taken for public use without just compensation, and that every citizen is guaranteed free access to the courts and quasi-judicial bodies and adequate legal assistance. Likewise, the State is committed to the dictum that "urban or rural dwellers shall not be evicted nor their dwellings demolished, except in accordance with the law and in a just humane manner. No resettlement of urban or rural dwellers shall be undertaken without adequate consultation with them and the communities where they are to be relocated." (Article XIII Section 10).

3.2. Implementing Laws

3.2.1 Presidential Decree No. 1067 s. 1976 (The Water Code of the Philippines)

The Water Code of the Philippines stipulates in clear terms the full and uncontestable ownership of the State of water and water bodies (Article 5). In clearly delineating the areas that are to be considered as state-owned, the law stipulates the easement areas reserved for public use in urban areas (3 meters) as well as in agricultural (20 meters) and forest lands (40 meters). In these easement areas, no permanent structure can be built by anybody.

Further, in instances where government embarks on constructing flood control structures in declared flood control areas, it enjoys the widest latitude to have a legal easement as it needs “along and adjacent to the river bank and outside the bed or channel of the river.”

3.2.2 Republic Act No. 7279 s. 1992 (Urban Development and Housing Act)

The law is meant to promote urban development by addressing the incidence of informal settlement and provide guidance in the treatment and rehabilitation of informal settlers or “squatters”. It mandates, primarily, local government units and other government housing agencies as well as related frontline government agencies in ensuring the provision of appropriate and adequate settlement and socialized housing development programs. Specific provisions pertinent to the current study are quoted verbatim (in italics) as follows:

Section 16. Eligibility Criteria for Socialized Housing Program Beneficiaries.- To qualify for the socialized housing program, a beneficiary:

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

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

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

Moreover, the law stipulates under Section 29 that: “*The local government unit, in coordination with the National Housing Authority, shall provide relocation or*

resettlement sites with basic services and facilities and access to employment and livelihood opportunities sufficient to meet the basic needs of the affected families.”

3.2.3 Republic Act No. 7160 s. 1991 (Local Government Code of 1991)

The passage of the Local Government Code has greatly empowered the local government units (LGUs) while at the same time increased its accountability to its constituents. In the present study, the Pasig City Government (PCG) has spearheaded the relocation and resettlement of its constituent ISFs.

In the context of facilitating the identification and acquisition of relocation and resettlement sites for its constituents, the law empowers the local chief executive to exercise the power of eminent domain as provided in Section 19.

In Section 27 of the Code, it is stipulated that *“No project or program shall be implemented by government authorities unless the consultations mentioned xxx are complied with, and prior approval of the Sanggunian concerned is obtained: Provided, That occupants in areas where such projects are to be implemented shall not be evicted unless appropriate relocation sites have been provided, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.”*

3.2.4 Republic Act No. 386 s. 1949 (Civil Code of the Philippines)

Article 635 of the Code provides that “All matters concerning easement established for public or communal use shall be governed by the special laws and regulations relating thereto, and in the absence thereof, by the provision of this Title.” Hence, the provisions in PD 1076 as well as in RA 8975 are instruments that serve the purpose of this Code.

Republic Act No. 8975 s. 2000 (Act to Ensure the Expedient Implementation and Completion of Government Infrastructure Projects by Prohibiting Lower Courts from Issuing Temporary Restraining Orders, Preliminary Injunctions or Preliminary Mandatory Injunctions, Providing Penalties for Violations thereof, and for other Purposes).

This law repeals, amends, revises Presidential Decree No. 1818 and is based on the provisions of the 1987 Constitution. Unlike PD 1818, the new law covers only “national government infrastructure, engineering works and service contracts, including projects undertaken by government-owned and -controlled corporations”, as well as all projects under the Build-Operate-and-Transfer (BOT) Law. However, it excludes from coverage “mining, fishery, forest or other natural resource development project of the government or any public utility operated by the government, including among others public utilities for the transport of the goods or commodities, stevedoring and arrastre contracts...”.

Hence, the new law is more focused, clearer and not as expansive as PD 1818.

3.2.5 Republic Act No. 10752 s. 2015 (The Right-of-Way Act)

RA 10752 which amended Republic Act No. 8974 s. 2000, provides the most current legal basis in implementing the constitutional provisions on eminent domain and just compensation, including respect for the civil and human rights of families and individuals affected by national government projects. While the relocation and

resettlement of the Mangahan Floodway ISFs did not involve the acquisition of right-of-way (ROW) being already an existing government ROW, the law contains provisions which clarify other matters pertaining to relocation and resettlement, such as those quoted verbatim as follows:

Section 9 Relocation of Informal Settlers. – The government through the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) and the National Housing Authority (NHA), in coordination with the LGUs and the implementing agencies concerned, shall establish and develop resettlement sites for informal settlers, including the provision of adequate basic services and community facilities, in anticipation of informal settlers that have to be removed from the right-of-way site or location of future infrastructure projects, pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 7279 otherwise known as the “Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992”. Whenever applicable, the concerned LGUs shall provide and administer the resettlement sites. (Underscoring supplied)

3.3. Philippine Statutes

3.3.1 Implementing Rules & Regulations (IRR) on Article VII Section 28 of RA 7279

The IRR on Section 28 Article VII expounds on the provision of the section by expounding on the important definition of terms in the section as well as defining in detail the process for eviction and demolition and eventual relocation that should be observed strictly by the government entities.

3.3.2 Implementing Rules & Regulations on Article XII of RA 7279

This IRR is concerned about Section 44 of Article XII which expounds on the exclusion of the coverage of the moratorium on eviction and demolition. Terms have been carefully defined and the procedure to be observed and followed during summary eviction had been enumerated. An important definition in this IRR is on what constitutes a professional squatter and what squatting syndicates are. It also defines “new squatters” who are those who illegally occupy lands after March 28, 1992. The IRR provides that the structures erected by these “new squatters” will be dismantled and they will be charged in court should they refuse to vacate the land they have illegally occupied.

3.3.3 Implementing Rules & Regulations of RA 10752

One of the key difference in the provisions of RA 8974 and RA 10752, especially in their IRR is the issue of compensation for the structures of ISFs: in the former law, it is silent while in the new law, it provides compensation as long as it meets the four criteria: Filipino citizenship; non-ownership of any real property or housing facility whether in the urban or rural area; not being identified as a professional squatter or a member of a squatting syndicate; and must not occupy existing government ROW.

3.3.4 Memorandum Circular No. 2010-134 s. 2010 LGU Compliance to Section 28 of RA 7279 (UDHA) and Section 27 of RA 7160 (Local Government Code)

This Memorandum Circular is meant to emphasize to the local chief executives of local government units about the Supreme Court Mandamus Order as regards the dismantling and removal of all structures, constructions and other encroachments built in breach of the Water Code and the UDHA to be in consideration of Section 28 of RA 7279 and Section 27 of RA 7160.

3.4. Jurisprudence

3.4.1 General Register No. 171947-48 s. 2008 (G.R. No. 171947-48)

This is the mandamus order of the Supreme Court which allowed the MMDA as lead agency, in coordination with the DPWH, the LGUs and concerned government agencies to dismantle and remove all structures, constructions and other encroachment built in breach of the Water Code of the Philippines, and to relocate and resettle all informal families whose shelter will be affected by such demolition and removal. The Supreme Court subsequently issued a Continuing Mandamus Order when the original deadline for the completion of the Mandamus Order was reached sans the completion of the desired output.

3.4.2 General Register No. 167919 s. 2007 (G.R. No. 167919)

This is concerned about the decision of the Supreme Court declaring that international agreements that takes the form of an international treaty is above the requirement of local laws. Thus, in the case between Abaya vs. Ebdane involving a procurement procedure where the international standard had been applied, the Court opined that the procurement procedure of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) have sufficient legal basis- in substance and in form- to guide the procurement of its funded projects because the loan agreement between the Bank and the Philippines constitutes an international agreement and is consistent with the international best practice. The accepted principle in international law of pacta sunt servanda allows the prevalence of the international agreement over the local country law where conflict or gap exists between the two.

4. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

4.1. Disclosure, Public Consultation & Participation

The law requires adequate consultation with the affected families of national government projects before any eviction could take place. Likewise, the people must actively participate in all phases of the preparation for the relocation and resettlement.

4.1.1 Prior to Relocation and Resettlement

There were reported consultations and dialogues between the city government, the affected ISFs through their homeowners' organization and the party-list group Akbayan prior to the actual relocation and resettlement and this is viewed as part of the preparatory process.

4.1.1.1 Consultation with National Government Agencies

There were also regular and periodic discussion meeting among the Local Housing Board (LHB) regarding the issues and concerns relative to the ISFs' relocation.

4.1.1.2 Consultation with Receiving Local Government Units (LGUs)

The city government of Pasig City took the initiative of directly collaborating and coordinating with the municipal government of Tanay, Province of Rizal. Thus, prior to the actual relocation and resettlement of the ISFs from Pasig City, there was already a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) forged by the city government of Pasig City with the municipal government where the relocation sites were located. Annex A shows a sample of a MOA between the Pasig City Government and that of the Municipal Government of Tanay.

Contained in the MOA is a commitment from the Pasig City government to provide the receiving LGU with support to manage the relocatees in their locale.

4.1.1.3 Consultation with People's Organization (POs)/Home Owners' Association (HOA)

The relationship between the city government and the POs/HOA is official but cordial, opposing but respectful, and while there were differences in belief and opinions, these had not interfered in the over-all desire to provide an improved quality of life for the informal settler families which the people themselves have recognized in dealing with the city government. The policy of the city government was firm, frank and direct but it was meant to instill discipline, honesty and responsibility from everyone. And the people seem to have cognition of this and thus, while adamant on relocating, they gave their trust and cooperation in the entire relocation and resettlement process.

4.1.2 During Relocation and Resettlement

4.1.2.1 Consultation with National Government Agencies

The LHB/LIAC members were on hand to monitor the relocation and resettlement process especially those LIAC members who have a direct role in maintaining an orderly, peaceful and humane process of relocation. The ISFs were given the opportunity to demolish their own structures and save whatever materials they could save and re-use. There were focal persons in both government side and the ISFs' who continuously kept communication lines and contacts open for immediate discussion and resolution of whatever issues that arose.

4.1.2.2 Consultation with Receiving Local Government Units (LGUs)

Communication with the receiving LGU to give notice of the date and the vehicles that were to be used by the relocatees was made before and during the relocation process. Police escorts were provided to ensure security and safety once the convoy of air-conditioned buses ferrying the families arrived within the resettlement site of the NHA.

4.1.2.3 Consultation with Affected Families & Structure Owners

During the actual transfer of the ISFs, hot meals were provided while the ISFs sits comfortably in air-conditioned buses. The ISFs belongings were transported using hired trucks.

At the resettlement site, the families were guided towards their assigned house and lot and the package of financial assistance and grocery bags were provided to each family directly. Any concerns that had been raised are attended to immediately by the official of the city government of Pasig City and/or by LIAC members.

4.1.3 After Relocation and Resettlement

After the ISFs had been resettled, the Pasig City Government it continuously monitor and visit the resettled families and provide whatever assistance it can provide, and it continuously coordinate with the receiving/host LGU. Thus, the municipal government of Tanay, Rizal declared to the NHA that it will only accept relocatees from Pasig City and not from any other place.

4.1.3.1 Consultation with Receiving Local Government Units (LGUs)

The Pasig City Government continuously coordinates with the receiving LGU of its relocated ISFs. Recently, Pasig City made a donation for the establishment of a cemetery within the immediate proximity of the relocation site. Previously, Pasig City had made several donation to the Tanay LGU and only recently defrayed the cost for the construction of a 4-storey secondary school building as shown in Annex B-1 & B-2. Obviously, Pasig City provides incentive to receiving LGUs to assist the ISFs resettled in their municipality and creates a friendly atmosphere with the host communities for the package of services that they themselves benefit from. The idea of receiving resettled families had changed from one of burden to benefit.

4.1.3.2 Consultation with Resettled Families

The city government officials led by its local chief executive continuously make periodic monitoring visits to the relocatees in the relocation sites to check on their conditions and discuss their concerns.

4.2. Current Progress of Relocation and Resettlement

As of the end of year 2017, there had been a total of 123 ISFs from Barangay Santolan who were relocated and resettled off-site in Tanay, Rizal. Table 1 shows the breakdown of relocated families from 2014 up to 2017. Table 2 meanwhile shows the cost invested by the city government in relocating and resettling these families.

Table 1
Mangahan Floodway Relocates from 2012 to 2017

Year Relocated	East Shine	Southville 10	Total
2014		67	67
2015		28	28
2016	4		4
2017	24		24
Total	28	95	123

Table 2
Relocates from Barangay Santolan, Pasig City

Particulars	Unit Cost	Number Beneficiaries	Total Cost
Housing & Lot	290,000	123	35,670,000
Livelihood Assistance*	10,000	123	1,230,000
Transportation Assistance			
• A/C Bus rental	14,000	10	140,000
• A/C Bus rental	16,500	2	33,000
• Forward truck	8,000	12	96,000
• Forward truck	14,000	3	42,000
Grocery Gift	800	123	98,400
Hot meals	120	95	11,400
Total			37,320,800

* Given in the form of Cash Assistance

4.3. Actual Compensation and Assistance Provided

The Pasig City Government did not pay any compensation to the ISFs whose house structures were dismantled. Under Philippine laws, informal settlers are entitled, if found eligible by the NHA, to avail of decent and low-cost house and lot packages. Further, these eligible families are given entitlements based on their expressed and assessed needs. Table 3 shows the other entitlement and assistance provided by the Pasig City Government under its Relocation and Resettlement Program.

Each resettled family received financial assistance from the city government in the amount equivalent to 60 days' worth of prevailing daily minimum wage. In addition, each household receives livelihood financial assistance as well as income restoration assistance in the form of livelihood skills training.

Table 3
Entitlements and Assistance Given by Pasig City to ISF Relocates

Type of Entitlement/Assistance	Description of Entitlement/Assistance
Hauling (of household belongings e.g clothing, appliances, etc.)	Hauling trucks were provided
	Assistance in carrying and loading household belongings to hauling trucks
Transportation (of resettler families)	Air-conditioned buses for families
Food packs per individuals	Packed lunch for each individuals
Food groceries per family	Grocery bag filled with food items
Financial Assistance	Minimum wage × 60 days ≈ ₱27,600 per family
Livelihood financial assistance	Depends on sponsor
Yearly Christmas Gift-giving	Small sack filled with mixed food items

4.4. Livelihood Restoration Assistance

The program beneficiaries received livelihood financial assistance from the city government and was also benefitted by income restoration assistance from the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) which provided equipment and training for various sewing livelihood projects. The city government contract out business projects to these sewing groups of beneficiaries.

Some program beneficiaries used the money as capital to establish convenience stores (Sari-sari Store). In some instances, money received by the program beneficiaries have been used to assist in putting up a tricycle or pedicab transportation service. Moreover, it has hired some of the resettled ISFs as community volunteers in the relocation site to serve as community links, public safety officers and monitors. These volunteers are given honorarium approximating the minimum wage for their services. Figure 7 below shows a tricycle used as public transport as part of livelihood.



Figure 7
Tricycle used as For-Hire Public Transport

4.5. Institutional Arrangement

4.5.1 City Local Housing Board (CLHB)/Local Inter-Agency Committee (CLIAC)

The City LHB/LIAC periodically conducts meeting attended by representatives from the various national government agencies led by the National Housing Authority (NHA), the Presidential Commission on the Urban Poor (PCUP), the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), the Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA) and the Commission on Human Rights (CHR), among others. The meeting venues are circulated among the member agencies' offices.

4.5.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The grievance redress mechanism in the relocation of ISFs. In the particular case, the grievance redress mechanism is composed primarily of representatives from the Pasig City Government, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP), the National Housing Administration (NHA), the Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) and National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), among other, who are themselves members of the city LHB/LIAC.

Under Philippine laws, there is likewise a mechanism for an alternative dispute resolution. Republic Act No. 9285 s. 2004, known as the "Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 2004, avoids as much as possible the long and costly litigation procedure and instead adopts a procedure for dialogue and mediation. Therefore, even without the creation of the conventional Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) with the concomitant establishment of a Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC), the Pasig City Government, together with its Local Inter-Agency Committee particularly the NHA, had implemented the relocation and resettlement program with sole reliance on existing

Philippine laws, implementing guidelines of these laws and selected government operational guidelines (i.e. those from HUDCC, DILG and CHR).

4.6. Cost of Relocation and Resettlement

The total cost of relocating and resettling the 123 ISFs from Barangay Santolan was Php 37,349,600.00. The cost consists of the house and lot unit (Php 290,000 per family), the financial livelihood assistance worth Php 10,000 per family, the transportation assistance during the actual transfer, grocery bags worth Php 800 per bag, and hot meals worth Php 120.

In addition, Pasig City has spent more than Php 281 Million¹ in its entire relocation and resettlement program. Annex C shows the breakdown of expenditures.

4.7. Implementation Monitoring

4.7.1 Internal Monitoring

The city government of Pasig City periodically and continuously visits the relocation sites of all its relocatees. It has even hired selected resettled families to serve as resettlement monitors who continuously monitor the condition of the ISFs as well as the community and periodically reports it to the city government for appropriate actions and responses. The city has erected an office at the entrance of Southville 10 (the relocation site in Tanay, Rizal) to house these community volunteers and provided the office with the necessary office supplies.

4.7.2 External Monitoring

There is no recorded or known external monitoring agent (EMA) for the relocation and resettlement program of the city government of Pasig City. The most that can be considered as EMA are the other members of the City LHB/LIAC who during its regular meetings provide feedbacks regarding the relocation and resettlement activities of the city government.

5. GAP ANALYSIS WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

According to the Pasig City Government, there was no Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) when they started embarking on a relocation and resettlement of the ISF occupying the river banks of Barangay Santolan. Concurring with this statement, the NHA clarified that they (the PCG and its LIAC of which NHA is an active member) did have a Schedule of Activities though and was keenly keeping tab on this schedule. This is a major gap with the JICA and World Bank Guideline which requires the preparation of resettlement instruments.

Based on the JICA Guideline, the key policies and principles governing involuntary resettlement have been religiously observed in the implementation of the relocation and resettlement program of the Pasig City Government except on compensation for loss structures as earlier discussed:

¹ This amount represent the whole expenditure of Pasig City for its relocation of ISFs in Tanay, Rizal but excludes the assistances directly given to the relocatees

- People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by project proponents etc. in a timely manner.
- Efforts to enable people affected by projects to improve their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels, or at least to restore these to pre-project levels must be exerted. Measures to achieve this may include: providing land and monetary compensation for losses (to cover land and property losses), supporting means for an alternative sustainable livelihood, and providing the expenses necessary for the relocation and re-establishment of communities at resettlement sites.
- Meaningful participation of affected people and their communities must be promoted in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans and measures to prevent the loss of their means of livelihood.
- In addition, appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.
- When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.
- Abstracted from existing literature and reports on relocation and resettlement is the conscious effort towards the establishment of a mutually beneficial relationship between the sending and receiving local government units. The efforts of the Pasig City Government to establish a good working and professional relationship with the receiving LGU prior to the actual relocation and resettlement created an incentive for these LGUs to host the resettled families and made it easier for them to integrate them and serve their needs while ensuring that the communities around the resettlement sites are benefitted with the arrival of the resettlers.
- Below is the matrix of gap analysis showing the gaps in policies between the Philippines and JICA.

Table 4
Gaps between the Philippine Laws and Policies and JICA Guidelines

No	JICA Guidelines	Philippine Laws and Policies	Identified Gaps
1.	<u>Population Displacement</u> When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (JICA GL)	No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied equal protection of the law. (Article III, Section 1) Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. (Article III, Section 9) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options. (LARRIPP, 2007)	Informal settler families are not compensated for losses they incur on their house structures if they are occupying existing government right-of-way (ROW) lands. Informal settler families are only entitled, if found eligible, to benefit from relocation and resettlement and other assistance related thereto.

No	JICA Guidelines	Philippine Laws and Policies	Identified Gaps
2.	<p><u>Livelihood Assistance</u> People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels. (JICA GL)</p>	<p>LGU and NHA provide a resettlement site with basic services and safeguards for the homeless and underprivileged citizens. (RA7279) As well as compensations for assets, the supports include disturbance compensation for agricultural land, income assistance for loss of business/income, inconvenience allowance, rehabilitation assistance (skills training and other development activities), rental subsidy, transportation allowance or assistance. (LARRIPP, 2007)</p>	<p>Informal settler families are likewise not compensated on their business and/or employment connected to these structures . They are entitled, once they are resettled, for income rehabilitation assistance in the form of livelihood skills training and possible job referral .</p>
3.	<p><u>Timing of Compensation</u> Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (JICA GL)</p>	<p>PAPs are relocated after payment as Procedures for ROW Acquisition Process. (Implementing Rules and Regulations of R.A. No. 10752, 2016)</p>	<p>Some entitlements like financial assistance have been provided by the Pasig City Government prior to relocation and resettlement. Food pack assistance were given on the day of relocation and resettlement while the livelihood financial assistance was given on the resettlement site as part of post-relocation activity.</p>
4.	<p><u>RAP Preparation & Availability</u> For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. (JICA GL)</p>		<p>The relocation and resettlement program undertaken for the Pasig City Mangahan Floodway ISFs initially did not have a RAP although one was crafted in 2014. However, the RRAP was not dutifully implemented as some agencies were already inactive. The Pasig City Government solely was responsible and pursued the relocation almost on its own and its LIAC.</p>
5.	<p><u>Grievance Redress Mechanism</u> Appropriate and accessible grievance redress mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities. (JICA GL)</p>		<p>There was no Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) and there was no Grievance Redress Committee as well although dialogue and open communication was available to all concerned parties.</p>
6.	<p><u>Eligibility of Benefits</u> Eligibility of benefits includes, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who do not have formal legal rights to land at the</p>	<p>The following persons are eligible. (LARRIPP, 2007) Landowners a) Users of arable land who have no land title or tax declaration b) Agricultural lessees Structure</p>	<p>RA7279 states: There is no eligibility for "Professional squatters," defined as individuals or groups who occupy lands without the express consent of the landowner and who have sufficient income for legitimate housing. The term shall also apply to persons</p>

No	JICA Guidelines	Philippine Laws and Policies	Identified Gaps
	time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying. (WB OP4.12 Para.15)	<p>a.) Owners of structures, including shanty dwellers, who have no land title or owners of structures and improvements with no rights to the land (IRR of RA 10752)</p> <p>The provision pertaining to the replacement cost of structures and improvements shall also apply to all owners of structures and improvements who do not have legally recognized rights to the land, and who meet all of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be a Filipino citizen; • Must not own any real property or any other housing facility, whether in an urban or rural area; • Must not be a professional squatter or a member of a squatting syndicate, as defined in RA No. 7279, otherwise known as the “Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992;” and • Must not occupy an existing government ROW. <p>b) Renters</p>	<p>who have previously been awarded home lots or housing units by the Government but who sold, leased or transferred the same to settle illegally in the same place or in another urban area, and non-bona fide occupants and intruders of lands reserved for socialized housing.</p> <p>Members of “Squatting syndicates,” defined as groups of persons engaged in the business of squatter housing for profit or gain, are likewise not eligible for compensation nor entitlements nor even any form of assistance. .</p>

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Conclusion

From the foregoing review of the relocation and resettlement of ISFs from Barangay Santolan within the jurisdiction of the Pasig City Government (PCG), the following was revealed:

- The Pasig City Government had begun relocating and resettling (RAR) ISFs from the barangay in 2014 and will continue relocating and resettling the remaining ISFs found along the river banks of the Lower Marikina River consistent with the mandamus order, as well as based on the need of its local flood control project;
- The RAR activities of the PCG did not necessarily have a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)² but was considered a priority development program of the city government in close coordination with the Local Housing Board (LHB)/Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC)³;
- The RAR program of the PSG adheres to the LIAC-approved RAR Schedule of Activities which enumerated the procedural steps, timelines, resources and responsible entities in the

² Not until 2015 due to efforts of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the National Technical Working Group for the ISFs although it was apparently not fully implemented

³ The LIAC is a DILG-mandated LGU-based body headed by the Local Chief Executive and composed of local representatives of national government agencies like the DILG, MMDA, NHA, PCUP, CHR, PNP et al, and the LGU-based Engineering Office, Housing/Settlement Office, UPAO, Assessor’s Office et al. In some instances, the LIAC is also known as the Local Housing Board (LHB)

implementation of the program;

- The RAR program of the PSG conforms with Republic Act 7279 (Urban Development and Housing Act) and the Implementing Rules and Regulations issued by both the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) especially regarding Sections 28 and 44 of the UDHA regarding the matter of demolition and eviction of structures and humane treatment of ISFs;
- The PSG has embarked on its RAR program beginning way back in 2009 just after Typhoon Ondoy and has implemented in-city (by constructing medium-rise buildings [MRBs] using its own funds) and off-site relocation (through collaboration with the National Housing Authority);
- The PSG has relocated and resettled ISFs in the NHA housing projects in Tanay, Rizal; and,
- The relocated and resettled ISFs were provided with generous entitlements and assistances in addition to ensuring that basic services and facilities were made available consistent with existing local laws as well as international standards.

6.2 Recommendation

Based on the result of the due diligence review of the RAR of the PSG, the following is recommended with the view for further strengthening future planned relocation and resettlement, as well as to highlight positive peculiarities that can be replicated by other LGUs:

- The close helping relationship established by the PSG with receiving LGUs of its relocated and resettled ISFs creates a mutually inclusive development effort which could be replicated by other ISF-sending LGUs. This will diffuse and avoid the common perception that highly urbanized cities are simply “dumping surplus and unwanted families” into poor rural municipalities.
- The entitlements and assistances provided are viewed as economic incentives and institutional capital investments to ISFs to start them off in their own productive pursuit with dignity, empowerment and greater purpose. Scrimping on lawful and hence rightful entitlements and assistances to ISFs by reason of “economizing” on project cost is both counter-productive and will simply sustain the cycle of returnee-ISFs because people will always know if they are truly being helped to develop or are simply being rid out of the way.
- The assistance given to cover the cost of house rent while awaiting relocation and resettlement must conform to the dictates of the law which requires that such rental subsidy be given until the families have been finally resettled and not as a one-time assistance regardless of whether there is further delay in the resettlement of these already evicted families. Other entitlements must be reviewed with the aim of taking its essence instead of its procedure alone.
- The LGUs must consciously implement the intent of the UDHA law which is to establish a settlement and housing program for its homeless constituents and must provide the necessary resources to implement it. The example of the PSG is a glaring example that it can be done and how it could be done by other LGUs. It should be noted that Pasig City is not the richest city in the whole of the National Capital Region (NCR). And yet, its settlement and housing program, especially for its ISF, is highly successful.

- Notwithstanding, the PSG must raise the level of its program by observing international best practices like preparing resettlement instruments that could better guide their actions and serve as anchor for monitoring and evaluation. With basic resettlement instruments, it would be easier to adequately document, study, analyze and disseminate lessons garnered through the process.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

This Memorandum of Agreement entered into this ____ day of _____, 2014 by and between;

PASIG CITY GOVERNMENT, a government agency duly organized under and by virtue of the laws of the Republic of the Philippines, with postal address at "Office of the City Mayor", Pasig City, represented herein by its City Mayor, MARIA BELEN A. EUSEBIO, duly authorized to extend financial assistance to the Municipal Government of Tanay in the amount of TWENTY MILLION TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY EIGHT THOUSAND PESOS (Php 20,278,000.00) for the construction of a three (3) storey, twelve (12) classroom with comfort rooms, G.I. roofed school building at the NHA Relocation Area in Sitio Halang na Gubat, Bgy. Plaza Aldea, Tanay, Rizal to benefit relocatee-families of Pasig City who are affected by the clearing of waterways in compliance to Supreme Court Resolution Nos. 171947-48 pursuant to Sangguniang Panglungsod Resolution No. 15, Series of 2014, hereinafter referred to as the "FIRST PARTY";

Signature of RAFAEL A. TANJUATCO, Municipal Mayor

- and -

TANAY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, a government agency duly organized under and by virtue of the laws of the Republic of the Philippines, with postal address at "Office of the Mayor", Tanay Municipal Hall, Tanay, Rizal, represented herein by its Municipal Mayor, RAFAEL A. TANJUATCO, duly authorized pursuant to Sangguniang Pangbayan Resolution No. 2014 - 64, Series of 2014, herein after referred to as the "SECOND PARTY".

WITNESSETH : That -

WHEREAS, the FIRST PARTY in partnership with the National Housing Authority (NHA) provides relocation housing to save the informal settler families of the City of Pasig situated along the berms of Manggahan Floodway Channel in barangays Sta. Lucia, Rosario and Maybunga, and along the easements of Marikina River and the various waterways in the City;

WHEREAS, the SECOND PARTY accepted and supported the program of the FIRST PARTY in the relocation of the informal settler families of the City of Pasig to the Southville 10 Relocation Area of the NHA located in Barangay Plaza Aldea which is within the area of jurisdiction of the SECOND PARTY;

WHEREAS, the FIRST PARTY with the assistance of the NHA and the SECOND PARTY has now relocated an initial five hundred eighty nine (589) families affected by the clearing of various waterways in the City of Pasig to the Southville 10 Relocation Area from CY 2012 to this quarter of CY 2013;

Signature of MARIA BELEN A. EUSEBIO, City Mayor

WHEREAS, the SECOND PARTY is requesting the FIRST PARTY to provide a school building inside the relocation area, which will cater to the high school students of the relocatees, while the NHA provide for the building of the elementary school which will also cater to the relocatees;

WHEREAS, Article 61 (a) of the Rules and Regulations Implementing the Local Government Code of 1991 states that: ART. 61. Inter-Local Government Loans, Grants, Subsidies and Others Cooperative Undertaking - (a) Provinces, cities and municipalities may, upon approval of a majority of all members of the sanggunian concerned and in amounts not exceeding their surplus funds, extend loans, grants, or subsidies to other LGUs under such term and conditions as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the foregoing premises and the terms/conditions herein set forth, the parties hereby agree, as follows:

Sec. 1 Project Name:

The Project, subject matter of this agreement shall be known as the Construction of Three (3) Storey, Twelve (12) Classroom with Comfort Rooms, G.I. Roofed School Building.

DEED OF DONATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

This Deed of Donation, made and executed by and between;

PASIG CITY GOVERNMENT, a government agency duly organized under and by virtue of the laws of the Republic of the Philippines, with postal address at 'Office of the City Mayor', Pasig City, represented herein by its City Mayor **MARIA BELEN A. EUSEBIO**, hereinafter referred to as the "DONOR";

Rafael A. Tanjuatco
RAFAEL A. TANJUATCO
Municipal Mayor

- AND -

TANAY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, a government agency duly organized under and by virtue of the laws of the Republic of the Philippines, with postal address at 'Office of the Mayor' Tanay Municipal Hall, Tanay, Rizal, represented herein by its Municipal Mayor, **RAFAEL A. TANJUATCO**, hereinafter referred to as the "DONEE";

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the **DONOR** has acquired and is the registered owner of **three (3) brand new motor vehicles** more particularly described as follows:

Maria Belen A. Eusebio
MARIA BELEN A. EUSEBIO
City Mayor

1. GARBAGE TRUCK

Make : ISUZU NQR MINI DUMP TRUCK
Chassis No. : PABN 1R71RLC000460
Motor No. : 4 HG7044353A
Plate No. : C/S No. CJ6521

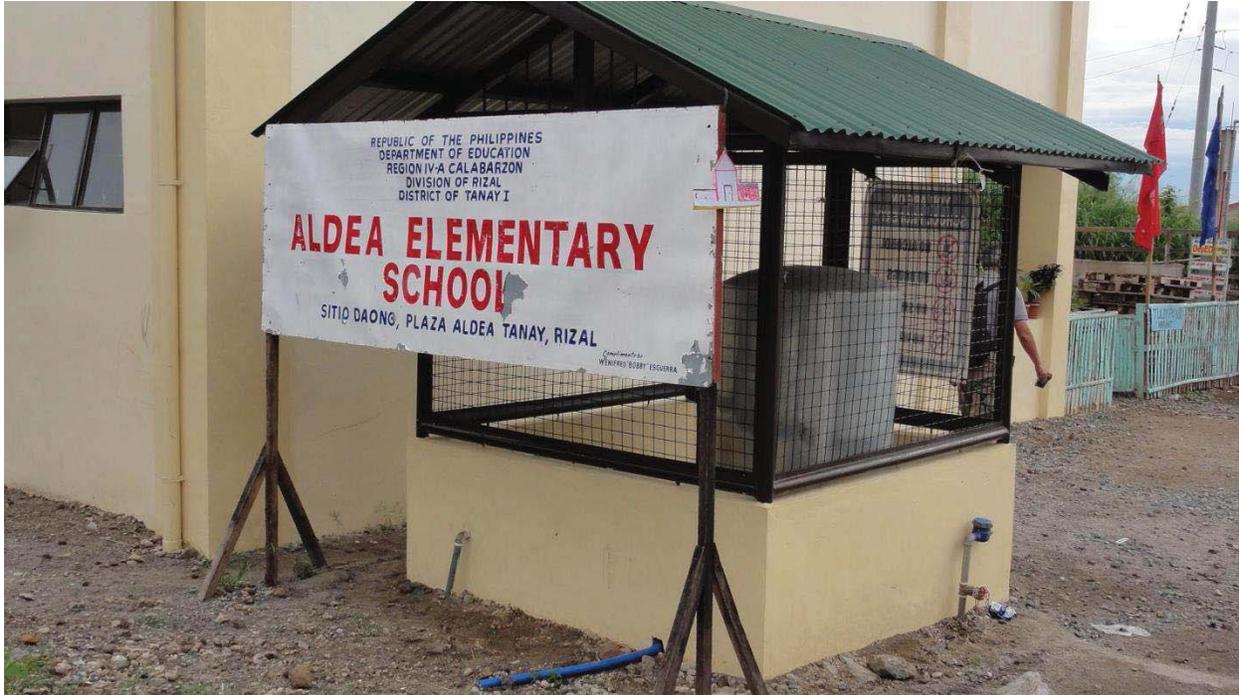
2. MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE

Make : MITSUBISHI L-300 FB W/ SINGLE A/C DE LUXE
Chassis No. : PAEL 35MYDDBO13820
Motor No. : 4 D56AAHO124
Plate No. : C/S No. BV3506

3. AMBULANCE

Make : ISUZU NHR PASSENGER VAN (AMBULANCE TYPE)
Chassis No. : PABNHR55ELC002120
Motor No. : 4 JB1275618A
Plate No. : C/S No. CJ6507

Annex B-2



Annex C

NAME OF THE BEST PRACTICES	DATE OF FIRST IMPLEMENTATION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION	PERSONNEL INVOLVED AND COST OF RUNNING THE STRATEGY
Memorandum of Agreement for Southville 10, Tanay, Rizal Pasig LGU entered into a MOA with NHA in the provision of counterpart fundings of the relocation area. Both MOAs guarantee that only Pasig-relocatables and Tanay-relocatables are to be accommodated in the relocation area.	July 4, 2012	Completed and Occupied	Php 110,000,000.00
Memorandum of Agreement Pasig LGU entered into a MOA with Tanay LGU for the provision of various services and assistance to the latter for the benefit of the awardees as well as the residents of the host barangay.	December 20, 2012		
To date, the City of Pasig has already provided the various assistance to the municipality for Southville 10, Relocation Area			
1. Initial Deficiencies of portable water During the first 5 months of Relocation to Southville		Completed	Php 799,675.00
2. Concreting of 320.00 Im. Access Road		Completed	Php 5,009,768.00
3. Security Outpost		Completed	Php 300,000.00
4. Construction of 3-Storey, 12 Classroom High School Building		Completed	Php 20,278,000.00
5. Various School Furniture/Supplies		Completed	Php 1,221,000.00
6. Units Computer Table for Classroom Package of DEPED		Completed	Php 154,000.00
7. Renovation of the 3 storey (with) Classroom Bldg.		Completed	Php 290,000.00
8. Garbage Dump Truck		Turn-over to	Php 2,890,000.00
9. Ambulance		Tanay, LGU	Php 1,733,600.00
10. Multi-Purpose (Rescue Vehicle)			Php 790,582.24
11. Back to Back (Rescue Vehicle)		Turn-over to Ing. Plaz Aida	Php 870,768.62
12. Eight (8) High Speed Sewing Machines		Turn-over to Ing. Phyl Aida	Php 241,000.00
13. Collection & Disposal of Garbage using Garbage Compactor		Continuous	Php 514,500.00
14. Salaries of 36 Teachers (from 07 2013-2015)		Completed	Php 18,420,764.81
15. Salaries of other Support Personnel (from August 2014-December 2015)		Completed	Php 2,305,283.80
16. Allowance of Security Unit Personnel (from August 2014-December 2015)		Completed	Php 1,275,000.00
17. Salaries of 26 Teachers (from 01 2016- 07 2017)		Continuous	Php 10,880,508.76
18. Salaries of other Personnel (with 2017)		Continuous	Php 3,264,618.20
19. Allowance of Security Unit Personnel (from 01 2016-2017)		Continuous	Php 1,800,000.00
20. Construction of MUP		On Process	Php 2,000,000.00
21. Repair & Reconditioning of Garbage Truck		On Process	Php 1,854,000.00
22. PU Complete Sets of uniforms		Turn-over to PSU Team Leader	Php 171,040.00
Sub-Total			Php 214,864,584.93

Annex C

Memorandum of Agreement for EASTSHINE RESIDENCES Pasig LGU entered into a MOA with Tanay LGU for the Construct of Access Road and Super Health Center	June 16, 2015		
Construction of Access Road		Completed	Php 30,159,755.17
Construction of Super Health Center including Equipment		Funds of the 1st Phase of construction already turn over to Tanay LGU	Php 36,150,000.00
Sub-Total			Php 66,309,755.17
TOTAL			Php 281,154,340.10
Pasig LGU in partnership with NGOs provided Medical, Dental, and Optical Mission to Southville 10, Tanay, Rizal, Relocateses	June 16, 2015	Continuous	
Resolution Authorizing the Honorable City Mayor Maria Dolan A. Escobedo to grant FINANCIAL LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE and or other relief assistance to Informal settler families living in danger zones or other areas in various barangays within Pasig City in amount not to exceed Ten Thousand Pesos (Php 10,000.00) per family who will be relocated to off-city housing sites provided by the National Government, and or other purposes	August 14, 2014	Continuous	
Various School Supplies Donated to Aides Elementary School Various School Supplies Donated to Aides National High School Various School Supplies Donated to Southeast National High School Brand New Jeep Dampruck & Wheeler with Heavy Duty/Wheel (3500cc/4.0w.m. Capacity) Brand New HINO Fire Truck	January 22, 2018	Turned Over	c/o Pasig City GSO

Annex G

Draft Terms of Reference for External Monitoring

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENT

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

1 Objective of External Monitoring

Monitoring is an integral part of the resettlement process. As part of this Project, a two-tier monitoring system has been designed to monitor and evaluate the progress of the Resettlement Action Plan. These 2-levels comprise of: a) Internal monitoring conducted by DPWH-UPMO-FCMC and DPWH-ESSD with assistance of Construction Supervision (CS) Consultants and b) independent external monitoring. The primary objective for engaging an independent External Monitoring Agent is to review the efficacy of internal monitoring, as well as to design and conduct periodic third party monitoring and feedback DPWH and JICA on policy improvement and enhancement of implementation process. The External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will review implementation process as per set policies in the RAPs and assess the achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods, restoration of the economic and social base of the affected people, the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, the need for further mitigation measures if any, and to learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.

2 Selection criteria

The EMA will have at least 5 years of experience in resettlement policy analysis and implementation of resettlement plans. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations would be desirable. NGOs, Consulting Firms or University Institutions having requisite capacity and experience as follows can qualify for services of and external monitor for the project.

- a The applicant should have prior experience in social surveys in land based infrastructure projects and preparation of resettlement plans (RAP) as per guidelines on involuntary resettlement of any of the JICA, ADB, World Bank and DAC-OECD.
- b The applicant should have extensive experience in implementation and monitoring of resettlement plans, including the preparation of implementation tools.
- c The applicant should be able to produce evidences of monitoring using tools such as computerized Management Information System with set criteria for measuring achievement.
- d The applicant should have adequate manpower with capacity and expertise in the field of planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary resettlement projects as per donor's guidelines.
- e The applicant should not have involved in resettlement planning, as they have a vested interest in reporting smooth implementation. However, having the same agency conducted socioeconomic surveys is acceptable.

Interested agencies should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and relevant information concerning previous experience on monitoring of resettlement implementation and preparation of reports. The profile of consultant agency, along with full signed CVs of the team to be engaged, must be submitted along with the proposal.

3 Scope of Work

The scope of work of the External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will include the following tasks:

- a To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring of the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), with reference to the indicators listed in RAP.
- b To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation of the Project.
- c To identify the strengths and weaknesses of the resettlement objectives and approaches, and implementation strategies.
- d To evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation given to the Project Affected Families (PAFs) and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of PAFs of project-induced changes.
- e To identify the categories of impacts and to evaluate the quality and timeliness of delivering entitlements (compensation and rehabilitation measures) for each category and how the entitlements were used and their impact and adequacy to meet the specified objectives of the Plans, to evaluate the quality and timeliness of delivering entitlements, and the sufficiency of entitlements as per approved policy.
- f To provide a summary whether involuntary resettlement was implemented (a) in accordance with the RAP, and (b) in accordance with the stated policy.
- g To verify expenditure & adequacy of budget for resettlement activities.
- h To analyze the pre-and post-project socio-economic conditions of the affected people.
- I To review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through sampling check at the field level to assess whether resettlement objectives have been generally met, with the involvement of the affected people and community groups in assessing the impact of resettlement for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- j To monitor and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with affected people, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.
- k To identify, quantify, and qualify the types of conflicts and grievances reported and resolved and the consultation and participation procedures.
- I. To determine appropriate actions that would facilitate the successful resettlement activities in line with the existing resettlement policy and the RAP. To determine further mitigation measures needed to meet the needs of any affected person or families judged and/or perceiving themselves to be worse off as a result of the Project. To provide a timetable and define budget requirements for these supplementary mitigation measures.
- m To identify any lessons learned that might be useful in developing the new national resettlement policy and legal/institutional framework for involuntary resettlement.

4 Methodology and Approach

The general approach to be used is to monitor activities and evaluate impacts ensuring participation of all stakeholders especially women and vulnerable groups. Monitoring tools should include both quantitative and qualitative methods.

Supplemented by Focused Group Discussions (FGD) which would allow the monitors to consult a range of stakeholders (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders, and most importantly, PAFs), community public meetings: Open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about performance of various resettlement activities.

5 Required Staffing

The EMA should focus on field based research on institutional arrangement, implementation strategy, policy objectives, and the targets. Data collection, processing and analysis to pin point problem areas and weaknesses, and to light on deserving measures to achieve the objectives on schedule are the special interest of the subject. Thus, there is a need for a dedicated monitoring team with adequate gender representation. Further, it is essential that the central team or field level coordinators responsible for monitoring, are skilled and trained in data base management, interview technique, and social and economic/finance. Keeping in mind these criteria, the team should ideally include:

- 1 Team leader (Resettlement Expert)
- 1 Social Impact Analyst/Sub Leader
- 3 Record Keeper
- 1 Data Analyst/Computer Operator

6 Monitoring Information

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

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators/Check List	Input and Output Indicators
1. Basic information PAP households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location ▪ Composition and structures, ages, education and skill levels ▪ Gender of household head ▪ Ethnic group ▪ Access to health, education, utilities and other social services ▪ Housing Type ▪ Land use and other resource ownership patterns ▪ Occupation and employment patterns ▪ Income sources and levels ▪ Agricultural production data (for rural households) ▪ Participation in neighborhood or community groups ▪ Value of all assets forming entitlements and resettlement entitlements 	
2. Restoration of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees or transfer costs to the PAF? ▪ Have PAFs adopted the housing options developed ▪ Have perceptions of “community” been restored? ▪ Have PAFs achieved replacement of key social cultural elements? 	<p>A. Outcome Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number and type of complaints received by RIC regarding the living conditions and accessibility to various services in the relocation site.
3. Restoration of Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Were compensation payments free of deduction for depreciation, fees or transfer costs to the PAF? ▪ Were compensation payments sufficient to replace to loss assets? ▪ Did transfer and relocation payments cover these costs? 	<p>A. Input Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number and type of income and livelihood restoration trainings and other activities being implemented <p>B. Output Indicators</p>

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators/Check List	Input and Output Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Did income substitution allow for re-establishment of enterprises and production? ▪ Have enterprises affected received sufficient assistance to re-establish themselves? ▪ Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? Are these effective and sustainable? ▪ Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of PAFs occupying the new houses, among the total number of PAFs relocated to the relocation site <p>C. Outcome Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of PAFs who answer that their income have increased after relocation, compared to the total number of PAFs relocated
4. Levels of PAP Satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How much do PAFs know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? Do PAFs know their entitlements? ▪ Do they know if these have been met? ▪ How do PAFs assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihood been restored? ▪ How much do PAFs know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures? How satisfied are those who have use said mechanisms 	<p>A. Outcome Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of grievance redress procedures filed ▪ Number of the conflicts resolved, compared to the number of the grievance redress procedures filed
5. Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Were the PAFs and their assets correctly enumerated? ▪ Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives? ▪ Were entitlements too generous? ▪ Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted? ▪ How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems? 	<p>A. Outcome Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The difference/delay of resettlement activities compared to the original time frame ▪ The difference of cost of resettlement activities per PAFs compared to the original budget
6. Other Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Were there unintended environmental impacts? ▪ Were there unintended impacts on employment or incomes? 	<p>A. Outcome Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types and significance of unexpected positive and negative impacts on persons, families, and communities at the original habitation and relocation site.

7 Stages and Frequency of Monitoring

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

(1) Inception Report

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

The EMA shall submit an Inception Report and Compliance Report within one month after receipt of Notice to Proceed for the engagement.

(2) Semi-Annual Monitoring Report

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

(3) Final Evaluation and Proposal Report

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

8. Reporting

The EMA is to submit necessary number of the copies of each reports, 10 copies, to the UPMO.

9. Timeframe for Services

The EMA shall start the activities when Notice to Proceed is received.

Final Monitoring and Evaluation Report

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

1 st Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inception Report			▪									
Semi-annual report			▪						▪			
2 nd Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Semi-annual report			▪						▪			
3 rd Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Semi-annual report			▪						▪			
4 th Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Semi-annual report			▪						▪			
5 th Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	▪											

8 Reporting

The EMA is to submit necessary number of the copies of the each reports, 10 copies, to the UPMO-FCMC and JICA.

9 Timeframe for Services

The contract of EMA will be started in March 2013, or from the day of contract commencement, up to two (2) months after the completion of the Project.

Annex H

Proceeding of Stakeholder Meeting

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION MEETING WITH THE AFFECTED PROPERTY OWNERS OF THE PMRCIP-PHASE IV AND F. MANALO BRIDGE PROJECT

Introduction

The Stakeholders' Consultation between the DPWH-UPMO-FCMC, the City Government of Pasig, and the Project-Affected Property Owners of the PMRCIP-Phase IV and the Construction/Rehabilitation of F. Manalo Bridge was held last 31 August 2018, 10:30AM at the Belmont Room of the Eastwood Richmond Hotel, Eastwood City, Quezon City through the gracious hosting of Ms. Elsie Marino of the LBL Prime Properties, representing the group belonging to the Manggahan Industrial Light Park. **Annex 1** shows the list of participants while **Annex 2** shows photo documentations. **Annex 3** shows the Attendance Sheets.

The consultation began with a brief invocation and then followed immediately with a brief explanation on the objective of the consultation meeting. In this brief explanation, it was clarified that the activity is the initial official attempt of the DPWH-UPMO-FCMC to disclose its project and thus pave the way for more consultations especially during the stage for the detailed engineering design (DED) for the PMRCIP-Phase IV. In addition, it was an opportune moment to open the line of communications and fully disclose the status of the proposed Construction and Rehabilitation of the F. Manalo Bridge Project.

Presentations

After the brief background information, the CTI Consultant in the person of Mr. Hitoshi Kin presented the overview of the proposed Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project-Phase IV focusing on the preliminary impact areas identified during the Feasibility Study stage conducted in 2014-2015.

The presentation on the PMRCIP-Phase IV was followed by the presentation of DPWH-UPMO-FCMC Engr. Ma. Grace Capistrano regarding the Infrastructure Right-of-Way (ROW) Procedure based on the new ROW law (RA 10752), its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR), and the IROW Procedural Manual of the DPWH (based on Department Order No. 152 s. 2017).

Afterwards, a video documentary on the PMRCIP was shown.

Open Forum

The open forum began immediately after the presentations. The following enumeration provides the highlights of the Question-and-Answer discussion.

1. HANSSON: It is the first time that we are officially informed to be affected by the DPWH's project, particularly the replacement of F. Manalo Bridge, although the information of PMRCIP has been disseminated through the activities of DPWH/Consultants as well as media. It should be better if we could be informed earlier, may be at the time of planning the project.

DPWH: The Feasibility Study (FS) for PMRCIP-Phase IV was conducted way back 2014-2015. For the coming 2019-2020, the detailed engineering design will be conducted. During this stage, consultation meetings with the stakeholder companies will be periodic

and continuous to solicit comments and suggestions. Meanwhile, for the F. Manalo Bridge Project, a re-design of the project is on-going, and the stakeholders will be informed and consulted for comments and suggestions.

2. JENTEC: Considering that there is a need to widen the river channel, why is land taking only on the Pasig City side and none on the Quezon City side. Should it not be from both sides of the river channel-that is- from the center of the river, have an equal proportion of widening and land taking?

CTI: The river improvement plan has been studied with the view of optimizing hydraulic condition and minimizing project cost; the political boundaries of the LGUs were not taken into consideration in delineating the project alignment.

3. Unilever RFM (Selecta Ice Cream): How about deepening the river instead of widening, so necessary land acquisition can be lessened ?

CTI: The riverbed channel has a contiguous gradient which is smoother and steeper in the upper section; it is not effective for increasing the flow capacity to make a certain stretch deeper. Unnecessary backflow may happen.

4. AsphaltTrade: Can we know how many square meters of our land needs to be acquired for the project implementation?

CTI: We can show tentative estimations based on the Feasibility Study. The more accurate estimate can only be known after the detailed engineering design (DED) is completed. And the stakeholders will be periodically consulted during the DED stage.

5. ReadyCon: The construction of floodwall by the city government will overlap with the PMRCIP-Phase IV Project?

Pasig City: Pasig City will continue the construction of its floodwall extending to Barangay Mangahan, while its design and schedule will be coordinated with DPWH for the Project (Phase IV).

6. JENTEC: Our company has constructed some revetment (jutting out into the river) to prevent scouring/erosion on the river bank within the titled property. And the area protected is now used for parking lots for trucks for delivery activities.

DPWH: The construction of revetment was approved (in 2014) on condition that it will be removed at the cost of JENTEC when the Project would be started. Please consider that the stipulated condition in the approval was agreed to by JENTEC

7. HANSSON: What is the procedure for land acquisition?

DPWH: Generally, the land acquisition and compensation will be undertaken according to the approved Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 10752 and the DPWH IROW Procedural Manual. If necessary, we can explain in detail and cite previous undertakings.

8. HANSSON: Other than the cost of land and structure which are subject to compensation, how about the compensation for loss of business and income?

DPWH: Based on the DPWH Land Acquisition guideline (LARRIPP), the business/income loss will be compensated accordingly.

9. Unilever RFM (Selecta Ice Cream): When will the construction for the PMRCIP-Phase start?

DPWH/Consultant: It is estimated that the detailed engineering design will be 2019 or 2020 and the construction will be 2021 or 2022.

There being no more matters to discuss, the consultation meeting was adjourned.