

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MANGAHAN FLOODWAY

ANNEXES

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ANNEX – 5
Minutes of Meeting & Attendance Sheet


ANNEX – 5.1.1
Minutes of Meeting (MOM) in Cainta

<u>DATE:</u>	21 June 2017	<u>TIME:</u>	10:30 AM to 12:30 PM
<u>VENUE:</u>	PFCI Covered Court Barangay San Andres Cainta Rizal		
<u>SUBJECT:</u>	Public Consultation For the Barangay San Andres Cainta Rizal		
<u>ATTENDEES:</u>	Name	Designation/Field	Organization
<i>(Please see attached attendance sheet)</i>	1		
	2		
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	6		
<u>AGENDA</u>			
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Consultation for Brgy. San Andres Cainta Rizal regarding the Income loss survey 		
<u>Issues/Concern</u>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed the Project Background Explained about the follow up Income loss Survey for the business and commercial establishments within the berm area of Barangay San Andres and San Juan Cainta Rizal The Stakeholders raised their concerns about their preference for an onsite resettlement When will be the implementation of the project We must also put into consideration about the livelihood and also the condition of the resettlement site to prevent the ISF from going back to the berm 		
<u>2. Agreement/s</u>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The expected start of the implementation of the project is by the year 2020 An onsite peoples plan is not possible because the Manggahan floodway is an artificially constructed waterway and its purpose is to divert floodwaters it is not design for commercial or residential structures If there will be a relocation, the well fair of the affected families will be put into consideration The income loss survey will be coordinated with the barangay Captain before the start of the said activity 		

Prepared By:


Researcher


MINUTES OF MEETING

DATE:	08 August 2016	TIME:	01:30 PM
VENUE:	NHA Resettlement and Development Service Department, Quezon Memorial Elliptical Road, Diliman, 1100 Quezon City		
SUBJECT:	2 nd Coordination Meeting for the Mangahan Floodway Project		
ATTENDEES:		Name	Designation/Field
<i>(Please see attached attendance sheet)</i>	1		
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DISCUSSION			
1	Agenda of the Meeting	2 nd Coordination Meeting between NHA-RDSD, NHA Region 4, CTI and WCI Survey team: To discuss the progress and scheduling of census-tagging & socio-economic survey for the Mangahan Floodway Project.	
Issues/Concern			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WCI team presented and discussed the tentative schedule of activities of the WCI ▪ Clarification on who will prepare the RAP: the NHA or the CTI/WCI (thru SA# 3 Mangahan Floodway Project) and based on what standards ▪ Difference in target activity: NHA aims to undertake 100% census-tagging (CT) and 100% socio-economic survey (SES) while WCI will undertake 100% CT and only percentage sampling ($\approx 10\% \pm$) for the SES ▪ Clarification on resource sharing 	
Agreement/s			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All parties agreed to synchronize the schedule of the activities in the conduct of the CT/SES ▪ CTI/WCI will formulate the resettlement plan (RAP) in collaboration and coordination with the concerned LGUs and its respective Local Housing Board (LHB)/Local Inter-agency Committee (LIAC) which includes pertinent national government agencies & government shelter agencies without prejudice to NHA preparing its own resettlement program ▪ WCI & NHA will collaborate on the CT but WCI will proceed with its own SES using the WCI survey instrument ▪ WCI will undertake data encoding of the CT results and will provide NHA with data on its SES as part of resource sharing of WCI to NHA ▪ WCI will cover expenses for LGU consultation and community consultations ▪ Other details of cooperation (i.e. resource sharing, data file format etc) between NHA and WCI will be further discussed separately 	
3	Adjournment	▪ Meeting was adjourned at 04:30 PM	

Prepared By:

Concurred:




DATE:		12 July 2016	TIME:		01:45 PM
VENUE:		Quezon Memorial Elliptical Road, Diliman, 1100 Quezon City			
SUBJECT:		Coordination Meeting			
ATTENDEES: <i>(Please see attached attendance sheet)</i>		Name	Designation/Field	Organization	
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DISCUSSION					
1	Agenda of the Meeting	Coordination Meeting between Resettlement and Development Services Department (RDSD)- National Housing Authority (NHA), CTI Engineering International (CTIEI) and Woodfields Consultant Inc. (WCI) re conduct of Census-Tagging and Socio-Economic Survey along the Mangahan Floodway from Cainta to Taytay, Rizal			
Issues/Concern					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Resettlement and Development Service, is a staff support group that assists in the operation of project implementation. ▪ Household profiling i.e. census tagging and socio-economic survey is carried out by the Operations Group, which in this instance is NHA-Region IV led by Engineer Lorenzo Pineda. ▪ Brief orientation of the DPWH Project of resettling ISFs along the Mangahan Floodway was provided to NHA and the role of CTIE and WCI ▪ The CTIE/WCI gave NHA the draft SES questionnaire for their review/comment ▪ Asked how the two teams will merge the resources 					
Agreement/s					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All parties agreed to assist each other in the conduct of the CT/SES along Mangahan Floodway ▪ Finer details of cooperation (e.g. resource sharing, data sharing, timeline, etc) between NHA-Region IV and WCI will be further discussed in separate meeting 					
3	Adjournment	Meeting was adjourned at 03:00 PM			

Prepared By:

Concurred:




MINUTES OF MEETING

DATE:	08 August 2016	TIME:	01:30 PM
VENUE:	NHA Resettlement and Development Service Department, Quezon Memorial Elliptical Road, Diliman, 1100 Quezon City		
SUBJECT:	2 nd Coordination Meeting for the Mangahan Floodway Project		
ATTENDEES:		Name	Designation/Field
<i>(Please see attached attendance sheet)</i>	1		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WCI team presented and discussed the tentative schedule of activities of the WCI ▪ Clarification on who will prepare the RAP: the NHA or the CTI/WCI (thru SA# 3 Mangahan Floodway Project) and based on what standards ▪ Difference in target activity: NHA aims to undertake 100% census-tagging (CT) and 100% socio-economic survey (SES) while WCI will undertake 100% CT and only percentage sampling ($\approx 10\% \pm$) for the SES ▪ Clarification on resource sharing 	
Agreement/s			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All parties agreed to synchronize the schedule of the activities in the conduct of the CT/SES ▪ CTI/WCI will formulate the resettlement plan (RAP) in collaboration and coordination with the concerned LGUs and its respective Local Housing Board (LHB)/Local Inter-agency Committee (LIAC) which includes pertinent national government agencies & government shelter agencies without prejudice to NHA preparing its own resettlement program ▪ WCI & NHA will collaborate on the CT but WCI will proceed with its own SES using the WCI survey instrument ▪ WCI will undertake data encoding of the CT results and will provide NHA with data on its SES as part of resource sharing of WCI to NHA ▪ WCI will cover expenses for LGU consultation and community consultations ▪ Other details of cooperation (i.e. resource sharing, data file format etc.) between NHA and WCI will be further discussed separately 	
3	Adjournment	▪ Meeting was adjourned at 04:30 PM	

Prepared By:

Concurred:



DATE:	12 July 2016	TIME:	01:45 PM
VENUE:	Quezon Memorial Elliptical Road, Diliman, 1100 Quezon City		
SUBJECT:	Coordination Meeting		
ATTENDEES: <i>(Please see attached attendance sheet)</i>	Name	Designation/Field	Organization
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1	Agenda of the Meeting	Coordination Meeting between Resettlement and Development Services Department (RDSD)- National Housing Authority (NHA), CTI Engineering International (CTIEI) and Woodfields Consultant Inc. (WCI) re conduct of Census-Tagging and Socio-Economic Survey along the Mangahan Floodway from Cainta to Taytay, Rizal	
Issues/Concern			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Resettlement and Development Service, is a staff support group that assists in the operation of project implementation. ▪ Household profiling i.e. census tagging and socio-economic survey is carried out by the Operations Group, which in this instance is NHA-Region IV led by Engineer Lorenzo Pineda. ▪ Brief orientation of the DPWH Project of resettling ISFs along the Mangahan Floodway was provided to NHA and the role of CTIE and WCI ▪ The CTIE/WCI gave NHA the draft SES questionnaire for their review/comment ▪ Asked how the two teams will merge the resources 		
Agreement/s			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All parties agreed to assist each other in the conduct of the CT/SES along Mangahan Floodway ▪ Finer details of cooperation (e.g. resource sharing, data sharing, timeline, etc) between NHA-Region IV and WCI will be further discussed in separate meeting 		
3	Adjournment	▪ Meeting was adjourned at 03:00 PM	

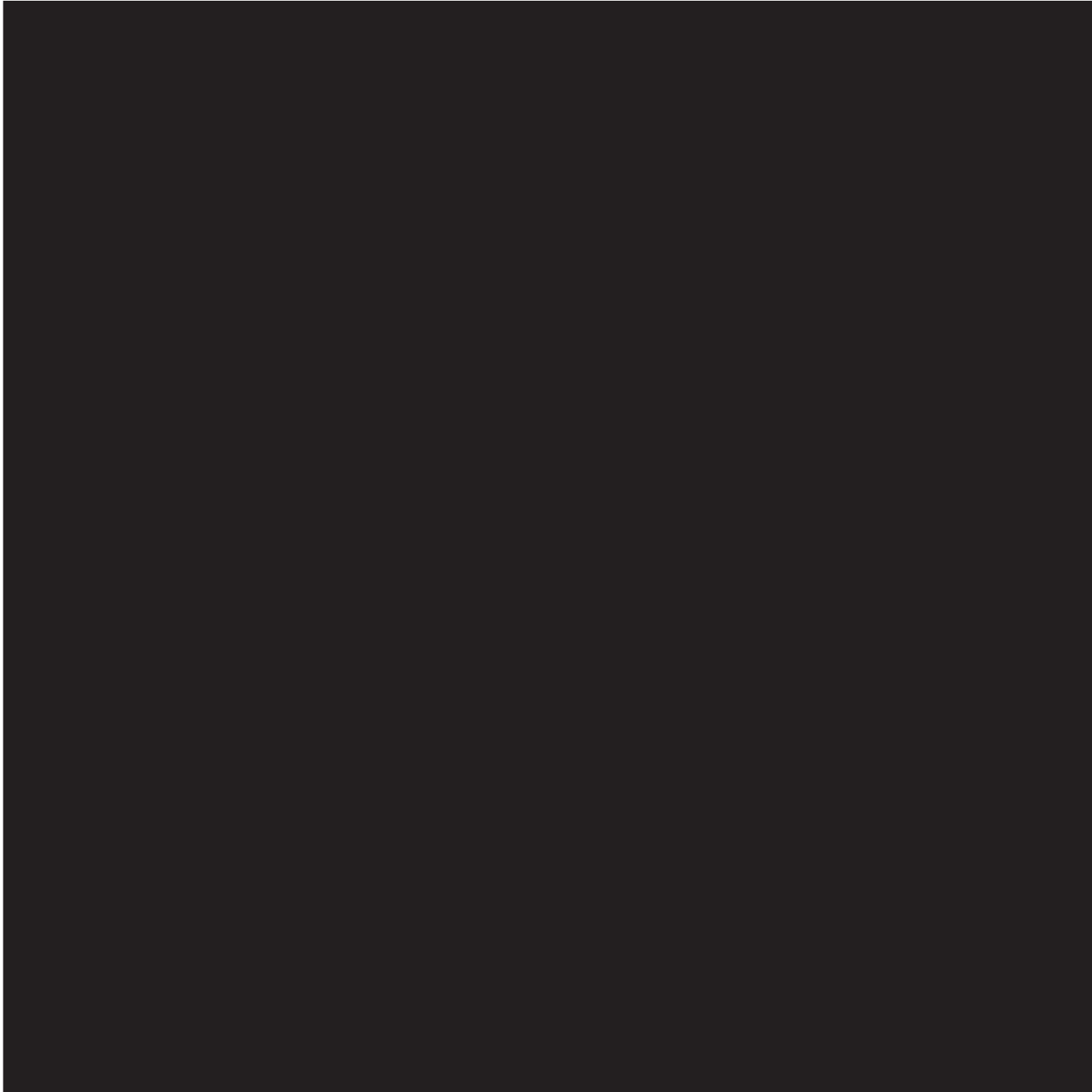
Prepared By:

Concurred:




DATE:	24 November 2016	TIME:	2:00 to 3:00 PM
VENUE:	ESSD Conference Room, DPWH Central Office		
SUBJECT:			
ATTENDEES:	Name	Designation/Field	Organization
<i>(Please see attached attendance sheet)</i>	1		
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AGENDA			
1	Policy Clarification of the CT/SES Forms		
Issues/Concern			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clarify with ESSD the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inclusion of Asset Inventory (AI) in the formulation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report for the Mangahan Project given that all project affected families (PAFs) are informal settlers which under the new law on right-of-way (ROW) should not be compensated since they occupy an existing ROW. ▪ The need of photo documentation (interviewee and structure) if there is no more asset inventory. ▪ The need to conduct Public Consultation even if NHA already conducted General Assembly (GA) prior to the start of the Census-Tagging (CT) and Socio-economic Survey (SES). ▪ Use of FGD/KII to cover the questions not covered by the NHA Questionnaire (but are included in the DPWH SES questionnaire) 			
2. Agreement/s			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESSD said that it is alright to forego the AI but emphasized that this needs to be clarified with JICA through Director Gatan of the DPWH. The Livelihood and Income Loss Survey remains required though. ▪ ESSD advised to confirm with NHA if there have been lots awarded or internal agreements (e.g. payments, rights) with the ISFs. If there is, the Legal Department ^{S.I.C.} should be consulted. ▪ WCI and CTI should still conduct a Public Consultation for the disclosure of the Project and the subsequent activities that will be conducted. ▪ In addition, a modified RAP outline specifies a chapter on Resettlement (not the usual "Menu of Resettlement Options") elaborating on the identified and recommended/selected relocation/resettlement site and its development (including costs) for the ISFs. ▪ ESSD is amenable to the use of FGD/KII to cover the questions (data set) not covered by the NHA Socio-Economic Surveys 			

Prepared By:




ANNEX – 5.1.2
Minutes of Meeting (MOM) in Taytay

<u>DATE:</u>	9 April 2017	<u>TIME:</u>	2:00 PM to 4:00PM
<u>VENUE:</u>	Ynares Fishport Multi-purpose Covered Court in Barangay San Juan		
<u>SUBJECT:</u>	Public Consultation for Business Establishments		
<u>ATTENDEES:</u>	Name	Designation/Field	Organization
<i>(Please see attached attendance sheet)</i>	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
<u>AGENDA</u>			
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of project summary • Introduction to the Land Acquisition Plan and Resettlement Action Plan • Survey details and schedule • Open forum (Q&As, Discussion) 		
<u>Issues/Concern</u>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Gilbert Lee, a resident and student, asked the option for the ISFs residing within the BERM area. • Mr. Boy Mercado, one of the purok (district) chairmans, mentioned that there are instances when the relocated ISFs sell their houses. He wanted to clarify if those ISFs can still avail resettlement. • A resident also asked the about the project implementation. 		
<u>2. Agreement/s</u>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Paz replied that the possible options for the ISFs are either resettlement or Balik Probinsya Program • Ms. Salcedo answered that only the eligible will be relocated. The qualification of ISFs for resettlement will be verified by the UPAO and NHA. • Mr. Paz discussed that the estimated timeline for the construction of the control gate structure is Year 2020. Cognizant of this estimated date, the floodway should be cleared of residents and structures by 2019. JICA will not allow the start of the construction if there are still unaddressed concerns. Thus, Mr. Paz seeks the support and assistance of the residents for a smooth project implementation. 		

Prepared By:



Researcher

DATE:	21 June 2017	TIME:	10:30 AM to 12:30PM
VENUE:	PFCI Covered Court Barangay San Andres Cainta, Rizal		
SUBJECT:	Public Consultation For the Barangay San Andres Cainta, Rizal		
ATTENDEES:	Name	Designation/Field	Organization
<i>(Please see attached attendance sheet)</i>	1		
	2		
	4		
	6		
AGENDA			
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Consultation for Barangay San Andres Cainta, Rizal regarding the Income loss survey 		
Issues/Concern			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed the Project Background Explained about the follow up Income loss Survey for the business and commercial establishments within the berm area of Barangay San Andres and San Juan Cainta, Rizal The Stakeholders raised their concerns about their preference for an on-site resettlement When will be the implementation of the project We must also put into consideration about the livelihood and also the condition of the resettlement site to prevent the ISF from going back to the berm 		
2. Agreement/s			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The expected start of the implementation of the project is by the year 2020. An onsite peoples plan is not possible because the Manggahan floodway is an artificially constructed waterway and its purpose is to divert floodwaters it is not design for commercial or residential structures. If there will be a relocation, the welfare of the affected families will be put into consideration. The income loss survey will be coordinated with the Barangay Captain before the start of the said activity. 		

Prepared By:



DATE:	9 April 2017	TIME:	9:00PM to 12:00NN
VENUE:	Ynares Fishport Multi-purpose Covered Court in Barangay San Juan		
SUBJECT:	Public Consultation for Business Establishments		
ATTENDEES:	Name	Designation/Field	Organization
<i>(Please see attached attendance sheet)</i>	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
AGENDA			
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of project summary • Introduction to the Land Acquisition Plan and Resettlement Action Plan • Survey details and schedule • Open forum (Q&As, Discussion) 		
Issues/Concern			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The survey team discussed further the vulnerability of the Taytay area during heavy rain • A resident, asked for the timeline of the data gathering and the implementation of the Mangahan Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). • One of the residents raised the question of the possible compensations for the affected families. But since the riverside is the property of the government, they would like to know if there will be compensation for the ISFs. If yes, how will they be compensated? 		
2. Agreement/s			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated start of construction of the control gate structure is 2020. Given the said date, the floodway should be cleared of residents and structures by 2019. • DPWH-ESSD, reiterated the contents of RA 10752. If ISFs live on government land resettlement will be the compensation. • The income loss survey will be coordinated with the barangay Captain before the start of the said activity 		

Prepared By:

Gerald Ronquillo
Gerald Ronquillo
 Researcher

<u>DATE:</u>	21 June 2017	<u>TIME:</u>	8:00AM to 10:00PM
<u>VENUE:</u>	Anak Pawis Covered Court in Barangay San Juan		
<u>SUBJECT:</u>	Public Consultation For the Barangay San Juan Cainta Rizal		
<u>ATTENDEES:</u>	Name	Designation/Field	Organization
<i>(Please see attached attendance sheet)</i>	1		
	2		
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<u>AGENDA</u>			
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Consultation for Barangay. San Juan Cainta, Rizal regarding the Income loss survey 		
<u>Issues/Concern</u>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed the Project Background Explained about the follow up Income loss Survey for the business and commercial establishments within the berm area of Barangay San Andres and San Juan Cainta, Rizal The Stakeholders asked the extent of the area to be affected by the project. One participant asked the possibility of constructing a dike on the MF to protect the residents from flood. 		
<u>2. Agreement/s</u>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Solomon Paz of the survey team answered that all residents and structures will be removed from the berm area of the Mangahan Floodway (MF). It is not possible to construct a dike on the floodway since it is a man-made structure designed to accommodate flood. The income loss survey will be coordinated with the Barangay Captain before the start of the said activity. With regard to the issue of possible resettlement, most of the participants shared their preference for on-site resettlement. But since it was not feasible at the moment, the team highlighted that instead of on-site, the prospective resettlement for the ISFs in the MF is in-city/in-municipality (within Cainta) relocation sites. 		

Prepared By:

Gerald Ronquillo
 Researcher

ANNEX –14
Public Consultation – Taytay Municipality

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRIST SESSION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR THE DISCLOSURE OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) IN TAYTAY, RIZAL

The first session of Public Consultation to disclose the formulated RAP (26 July 2018) was attended by more than 200 people residing in Sitio-Floodway A (left bank sided). There were also households residing in the Sitio-Floodway B noted that attended the said activity (see **Annex A** for the copy of attendance sheets). The attendees are also active members of different local organizations and associations. In general, 21 organizations present in the activity such as neighborhood associations (NAs), homeowners associations (HOAs) and federation (see **Annex B** for the list of organizations).

During the activity, the DPWH-UPMO-FCMC explained the background and purpose of the Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP) to the attendees. Meanwhile, the Consultants presented the background and rationale about the fourth phase of the project and finally, the content of the formulated RAP to the attendees (including the legal basis, result of the census and socio-economic survey, entitlement and compensation matrix, location of the resettlement site, indicative design of the housing, amount of the housing units and project IV's timeline). An open forum was held after the presentation to provide the attendees with opportunities to express their thoughts and raise questions. Annex C shows the program of the activity and the copy of primer/flyers that was distributed during the activity while Annex D shows the copy of the presentation used.

The following summarize the discussion during the open forum of the public consultation. Table 1 shows the summary of details of the activity while Plates 1 – 9 show the overview of the activity.

- Mr. Quirante expresses his opinion about the planned activities. He demanded the presence of Undersecretary Villar in sessions as he said that their queries could not reach his office. To further his stand, he said that Congressman Benitez and HUDCC assured them that demolition will not push through. He further asserted that the plan of the residents in the floodway should be considered, and that the meeting with the inter-agency should be followed through
- Mrs. Advincula asked about the actual size of 20 sqm in person. She also asked about the actual monthly payment should the PhP 450,000.00 will be paid in 30 years. Further, she asked the proponent if, aside from the midrise building, row houses will be one of the options/choices of the people. She further asked if the 20 sqm size of dwelling unit considered the comfort of their family, if the living room, bedrooms, comfort rooms and the number of their children can fit in.
- Mr. Paz explains that the 20 sqm will have a dimension of 4 m x 5 m. He also explained that the medium rise building (MRB) was chosen due to the lack of available lot. If all affected families will be given row houses each, then the 18 hectares of lot in Don Enrique Heights will not be sufficient. In addition to this, the amount will be higher since the amount of lot will now be included.
- Ms. _____ said that historically, floodwaters did not reach their houses and that no accidents have thus far occurred. She also stressed that based on the result of the boring test that was conducted within the berm, the area is stable and can support structures.
- Mr. _____ also said that where they are living now is safe. Nevertheless, he said that they understand the project and its purpose however, he said that Engr. Del Rosario and Engr. Buan assured them previously that no demolition will push

through. He suggested that instead of relocation, reinforcement of the floodway to protect them, instead of buying a new lot, should be done instead.

- Mr. Marcos was about to explain about the history of the Don Enrique Heights Subdivision but the people kept him from speaking further saying that he is selling the people to DPWH.
- Mr. _____ asked for the lifespan of the proposed MRB. Because according to him, he knows that a typical lifespan of this type of building is 30 to 50 years. And if this project pursues, once the 50 years is reached, people will be evicted because the building will be demolished. This will not promise them land tenure. Once the building is demolished, who will build it again? The DPWH will spend again and create new problem. He further said that they prefer row houses instead because if the structure fails, it is the owners that will fix it and not the government instead. He asked for this option to be studied.
- Ms. Pimentel asked the proponent why this is the first time DPWH ever came down to the ground/community and while the study is being conducted. She complained that the impact of the project is very sudden.
- Mr. _____ demanded that the reinforcement of the floodway to protect the residents should be done instead of spending another location for the people.
- Mr. _____ said that the people from Sitio-Floodway A and B stand on the assurance given to them that no demolition will be done. He also shared that since 1990, there are no damages done to them. Even during Ondoy, when people relocated to the covered court (the venue itself),
- Ms. _____ is a resident in the Floodway since 2002 and a former OFW. She said that she experienced living in a tenement and she is fine with that. She asked about how many floors there is in the MRB. She said that the plan should consider having ramps or elevator because where she came from (other country), the tenements do not have elevators which is very hard for the senior citizens and the people with disability (PWD). She, however, expressed that instead of spending a lot to relocate them, the proponent should survey the area instead to explore the possibility of developing the side the berm into residential area.
- Mr. Joel _____ asked the Consultants if they also considered developing the floodway into a residential area instead of relocating them because they preferred to stay than be removed. He insisted that a row house should be built instead in the area.
- Mr. Paz reiterated the information about the plan to the attendees. He said that a row house is not feasible for this situation because of the number of people to be relocated which will entail more land requirement. He also stressed that a row house will further increase the total amount of the dwelling units because the cost of the land has to be incorporated.

In addition to this, he explained that the reason why the people did not experience grave flooding in the area is because the floodgate in the Rosario Bridge is not properly working that time and that the impounded water flowed back into the areas upstream. Should the floodgate be rehabilitated, more floodwaters will now enter the waterway. In terms of the question raised if the option of developing the floodway into residential area

was considered, Mr. Paz explained that the project itself of DPWH makes the habitation in the area unfavorable.

- Mr. Joel _____ further asked if the Consultants even saw the test that the residents did within the floodway. And if the Consultants can further suggest plans that is aligned with their plans.
- Mr. Paz said that the study team already asked the leaders of the HOAs and NAs about the copy of the test result but none were given. He further explained that a borehole test will measure how deep soil profile is until it reaches a hard soil. He also asked if the cost of ground leveling or structural support for putting up housing in the floodway is even considered by the plan of the residents because this will be very costly.
- Mr. Quirante said that they have not given the copy of the result to the Consultants yet. He demanded that the people’s plan should be compared with the plan made by DPWH and a meeting from both parties should be done with the presence of UsecVillar.
- Mr. Espino appreciated the concern of the government towards the safety of the people. He even thanked the DPWH for the dredging activities done along the floodway. But since they observed that such is helpful to keep the floodway from flowing, he said that the relocation might not be needed because the dredging is already effective.
- Finally, Ms. _____ expresses strong position that a resolution on the plan is needed not demolition.

Table 1
Summary of the First Session of Public Consultation

ITEMS	CONTENT
Date and time	26 July 2018 9:30 AM to 11:30 AM
Venue	Ynares Fishport Multi-purpose Covered Court , Barangay San Juan, Taytay, Rizal
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About ### participants together with 21 housing organizations • DPWH-UPMO-FCMC • Municipality of Taytay and Barangay San Juan
Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation on the background about PMRCIP 2. Description of the PMRCIP Phase IV Components 3. Summary of Resettlement Action Plan 4. Open forum (questions and answers, discussions)



Plate 1
The participants during the Public Consultation

Attachment B: List of Organizations present during the activity

1. BagongPag-Asa Home Owners Association, Inc. (HOAI)
2. BagongSamagta HOAI
3. Bakal Neighborhood Association, Inc. (NAI)
4. Batasin I HOAI
5. Batasin II NAI
6. Binay NAI
7. Damayan HOAI
8. Dreamhouse HOAI
9. East and West Federation
10. Exodus – AnakPawis HOAI
11. Exodus HOAI
12. Genesis HOAI
13. Kaakbay NAI
14. KapitKamayngMamamayansaTabingllog Exodus Taytay NAI
15. KapitKamaySitioSiwang NAI
16. Kapit-kamay NAI
17. Maharlika HOAI
18. Samagta HOAI-
19. Samagta NAI
20. SapCom- Sapang Putol Community Association, Inc. (?)
21. SitoSiwang NAI- Kapit Kamay sa Sitio Siwang Neighborhood Association Inc. (?)
22. Tinig ng Samahan Association

Attachment C: Program of the activity and Primer

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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

Rehabilitation of the Manggahan Floodway

**July 2018
Ynares Multi-Purpose Court
Taytay, Rizal**

PROGRAMME

Invocation.....	From Host Barangay
....	
National Anthem.....	From Host Barangay
Introduction of Guests & Participants	Mr. Rory S. Caguimbal
Welcome Address.....	Hon. JoricGacula Mayor Municipality of Taytay
PMRCIP Project Background.....	Engr. Norman N. Gamboa DPWH UPMO-FCMC
Proposed PMRCIP-IV Component	Mr. Hitoshi Kin CTI Engineering Int'l.
Presentation of Draft RAP.....	Mr. Solomon F. Paz
Open Forum.....	Mr. Solomon Paz
Closing Remarks.....	Hon. Punong Barangay

Master of Ceremony
Rory S. Caguimbal

Attachment D: Copy of Presentations used



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS
Manila

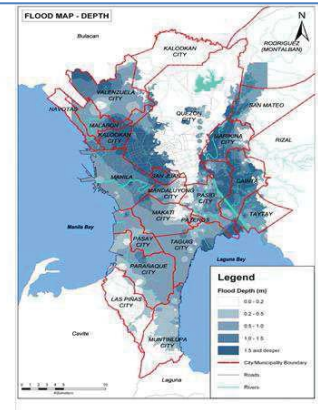
MANGAHAN FLOODWAY

Resettlement Action Plan

- FROM EXPERIENCES OF FLOOD BY TYPHOON ONDOY -

July 2018

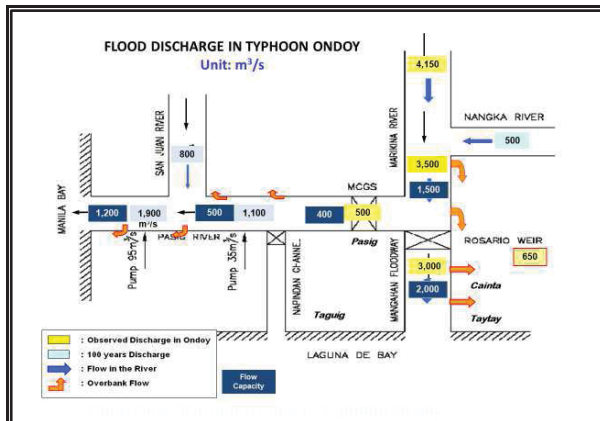
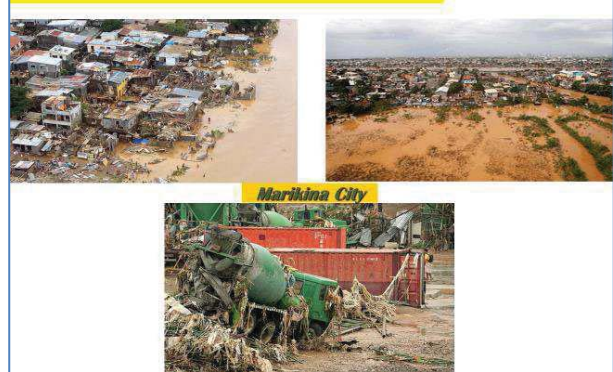
Flood Condition by Typhoon Ondoy in Pasig-Marikina River Area



FLOOD, FLOOD, FLOOD - Pasig-Marikina River



FLOOD, FLOOD, FLOOD - Pasig-Marikina River



MANAGAHAN FLOODWAY PROJECT

- Mangahan Floodway with the length of 9.0km was completed in 1988.
- To mitigate the flood damage in Pasig River and Lower Marikina River by diverting the excess flood discharge of Upper Marikina River into the Laguna Lake.
- The Floodway was designed with maximum capacity of 2,400m³/s.

However

The maximum discharge has recently decreased by about 20% (resulting in 2,000m³/s), which are caused by obstacles constructed in both banks of the Floodway By informal settlers as well as heavy siltation.

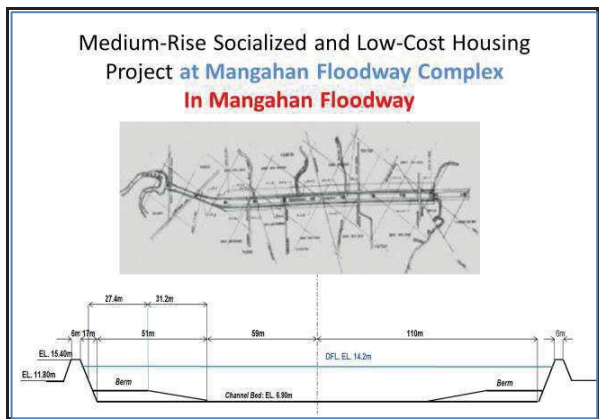
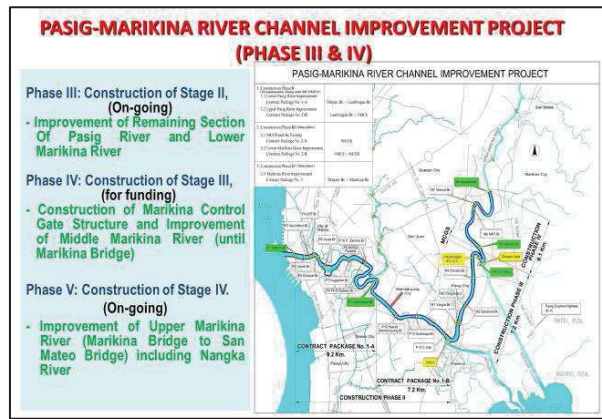
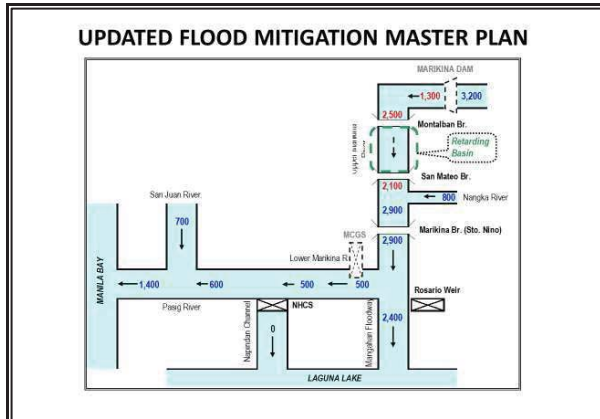
PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT PLAN

- The World Bank Study on the "Master Plan for Flood Management in Metro Manila and Surrounding Areas (December 2012)" has pointed that *the Floodway is urged to rehabilitate, particularly conduct dredging works due to the increased flood water.*
- JICA (Data Collection Survey for PMRCIP: March 2013) has strongly recommended *to have the dredging works together with the relocation of ISFs within the Floodway in order to retrieve/increase the flow capacity*

UPDATED FLOOD MITIGATION MASTER PLAN

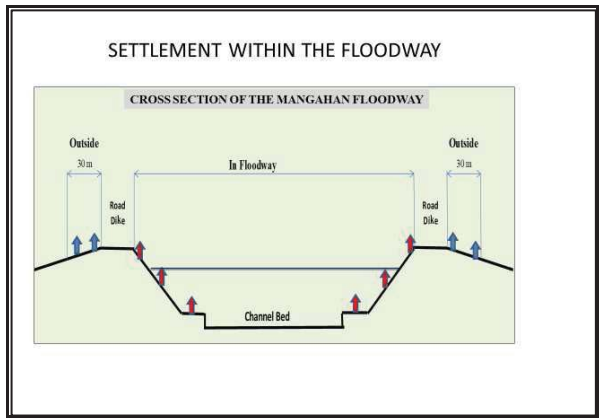
DPWH June 2015

- **Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project** (Delpa Bridge to San Mateo Bridge)
- **Marikina Dam** regulates the inflow discharge of 3,200 m³/s to the outflow discharge of 1,300 m³/s
- **Retarding Basin** reduces the peak discharge by 400 m³/s from 2,500 m³/s (Montalban Bridge) to 2,100 m³/s (San Mateo Bridge)
- **MCGS** controls the diversion discharge of 500 m³/s toward the Lower Marikina River and 2,400 m³/s toward the Mangahan Floodway



Mangahan Floodway

- Entire stretch covers about 10 kms traversing 3 LGUs: Pasig City (Metro Manila-NCR), Cainta (Rizal-IVA) and Taytay (Rizal-IVA)
- 9 barangays covering the floodway area (Pasig City-5; Cainta-2; Taytay-2)
- Estimated number of structures within the Floodway: **NOT AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT IN THE ENTIRE FLOOD CONTROL SYSTEM FOR METRO MANILA & OUTLYING AREAS**



CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATION

1. Mangahan Floodway is a waterway to confine floods, therefore no structures/buildings shall be constructed inside the waterway.
2. The proposed 5-story buildings will surely obstruct smooth flows and expose themselves to turbulent flood flows.
3. ISFs therein shall be displaced from the dangerous and risky areas, and resettled to the safe areas.
4. The area of the floodway is owned by the Government, and hence it shall be reserved for the future improvement and development in the flood mitigation projects.

End of Presentation Thank You!!!!



PLANONG PAGLIKAS AT LIPAT-TIRAHAN PARA SA TAGA-MANGGAHAN FLOODWAY

CTI ENGINEERING
INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.

Daloy

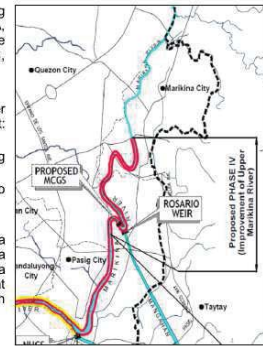
- BACKGROUND
- ANG PROYEKTO
- LEGAL NA BATAYAN NG PAGLIKAS
- APEKTADONG PAMILYA
- ENTITLEMENTS AT AYUDA
- MUNGKAHING PAGLIKAS AT LIPAT-TIRAHAN
- MGA INSTITUSYONG MAGTUTULUNGAN
- ISKEDYUL NG IMPLEMENTASYON

PANGANIB NG PAGBAHA



ANG PROYEKTO

- Nagkaroon ng updating at eview ng Master Plan at Feasibility Study (JICA, 1990) sa ilalim ng Special Assistance for Project Formation (SAPROF) (JBIC, 1998)
- Ipinanganak ang Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP):
 - Phase I: Nakumpleto ang DED noong Hulyo 2002
 - Phase II: Nakumpleto noong Mayo 2013
 - Phase III: Nakumpleto noong 2018
 - Phase IV: Panukala (Mula Marikina Bridge patungong Lower Marikina River maging konstruksiyon ng Marikina Control Gate Structure (MCGS) at Rehabilitasyon ng Manggahan Floodway)
 - Phase V: Kasalukuyang inimplementa



ANG PROYEKTO

- Panukalang rehabilitasyon ng Manggahan Floodway
- Paglikas at Lipat-Tirahan ng mga naninirahang pamilya ng Manggahan Floodway mula sa:
 - Lungsod Pasig
 - Cainta, Rizal
 - Taytay, Rizal

LEGAL NA BATAYAN NG PAGLIKAS

- Saligang Batas ng 1987 Philippine Constitution (Art II Sec. 10 & 11, Art. III Sec. 9, Art. XIII Sec. 10);
- P.D. No. 1067 (The Water Code of the Philippines) ;
- R.A. No. 10752 (The Right-of-Way Act) and its IRR;
- R.A. 7279 (Urban Development and Housing Act) & its IRR;
- R.A. 7160 (Local Government Code of 1991)
- Kautusang Mandamus ng Korte Suprema (2011)

LEGAL NA BATAYAN NG PAGLIKAS

- DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2008-143 s. 2008
- OP Executive Order No. 854 s. 2009;
- DPWH Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Indigenous Peoples' Policy (LARRIP) 3rd. Ed., 2007;
- DPWH Updated Social and Environmental Management Systems Manual of Operation s. October 2014 ;
- JICA Guidelines on Environmental and Social Considerations s. April 2010 (Policy of Involuntary Resettlement);
- World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12

APEKTADONG PAMILYA: TAYTAY

- Apektadong Istruktura: **3,102**
- Affected Pamilya na may Tenurial Status: 4,269
 - > Nakalista & Nakapanayam: 3,106
 - > Nakalista ngunit Hindi Nakapanayam: 1,163
 - >> Wala noong Araw ng Census: 273
 - >> Ayaw magpa-Interbyu: 3
 - >> Absentee Owners: **864**
 - >> Housing Awardees: **23**
- Potensyal na eligible para sa Resettlement: **3,382**
- Apektadong negosyo: **749**

ENTITLEMENTS & AYUDA

TYPE OF LOSS	NUMBER ENTITLED	ENTITLEMENT
BUSINESS INCOME	749	LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE NOT TO EXCEED PHP15,000
RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES	3,382	PAGLIKAS & LIPAT-TIRAHAN; TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE; OR, BALIK-PROBINSYA

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Mungkahing paglikas & Lipat-tirahan

- ❑ Halaga ng Pabahay (on average): **Php 450,000.00/yunit***
- ❑ Floor Area Kada Housing Unit: **20 sq-m. Studio-type**
- ❑ Housing Units from 2nd-5th Floor: **Residential Use**
- ❑ Ground Floor of each building: **Commercial Use**
- ❑ Model "A" : **40 units per building**
- ❑ Total Number of Housing Units: **3,400 units**

• *(amortization schedule based on existing standards of government housing agencies)

30

Mungkahing paglikas & Lipat-tirahan



Panukalang Disenyo ng Pabahay

31

Mungkahing paglikas & Lipat-tirahan



Potential Relocation Site Subdivision Plan in Taytay (Don Enrique Heights)

Mungkahing paglikas & Lipat-tirahan



Vicinity Map of Potential Relocation Site

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Mungkahing paglikas & Lipat-tirahan

- ❑ Located in Brgy. San Juan, Taytay
- ❑ 3.14 kilometers from Taytay Municipal Hall
- ❑ Accessible thru 10-minute tricycle ride from Tikling, Taytay

Iskedyul ng Implementasyon

- ❑ JICA Review Mission: May 2018
- ❑ Detailed Engineering Design: Feb. 2019 – Mar. 2019
- ❑ Resettlement Activities: January 2019
- ❑ Construction Works: January 2021

34

MGA INSTITUSYONG MAGTUTULUNGAN

- ❑ DPWH-UPMO-FCMC: Over-all responsibility for Project implementation as the Project's Implementing Agency (IA);
- ❑ DPWH-ESSD: Provide technical guidance in RAP implementation;
- ❑ Municipal Government of Taytay, Rizal & its Local Housing Board
- ❑ Other NGAs like NHA, PCUP, DILG, PNP (which are also member-agencies of the Local Housing Board)
- ❑ Homeowners' Association

35

Maraming Salamat po sa Pagkakataong Makapaglingkod!

35

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND SESSION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR THE DISCLOSURE OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) IN TAYTAY, RIZAL

The second session of Public Consultation to disclose the formulated RAP (31 July 2018) was attended by 38 people residing in Floodway B (right bank sided) (see **Annex A** for the copy of attendance sheets). In this session, the attendees represented three organizations namely, Nagtinig Sitio Siwang NAI, Bagong Pag-asa HOAI and Kapit Bisig sa Sitio Siwang NAI.

Similar with the previous session, the DPWH-UPMO-FCMC explained the background and purpose of the Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP) to the attendees. Meanwhile, the Consultants presented the background and rationale about the fourth phase of the project and finally, the content of the formulated RAP to the attendees (including the legal basis, result of the census and socio-economic survey, entitlement and compensation matrix, location of the resettlement site, indicative design of the housing, amount of the housing units and project IV's timeline). An open forum was held after the presentation to provide the attendees with opportunities to express their thoughts and raise questions. **Annex B** shows the program of the activity and the copy of primer/flyers that was distributed during the activity while **Annex C** shows the copy of the presentation used.

The following summarize the discussion during the open forum of the public consultation. **Table 1** shows the summary of details of the activity while **Plates 1 – 13** show the overview of the activity.

- Ms. Estrella Silat asked the proponent if the current unit size of 20 sqm can be increased. She also said that she thinks that the price for each unit is too high for low-income families to afford.

Mr. Paz explained that the 20 sqm was based on the computation of the architects and engineers based on the ceiling price of PhP 450,000. He also explained that the amortization per floor will differ because the lower ground will be more expensive than that on the 5th floor. Also, the amount will depend on the adjustments considered by NHA with regard to the financial capacity of each household. Meanwhile, the payment of PhP 200.00 per month for the first five years is in accordance to the standards of Socialized Housing Projects may not be too much compared to what is being paid by the people in the floodway. The price will be calibrated to increase, but only in a gradual manner.

Mr. Paz furthered that despite row houses cost lesser; the available lot can only accommodate medium-rise buildings (MRBs). As required by the Municipal Mayor, relocation sites should be within Taytay. MRBs are easier to develop as well as conducive within the site, as opposed to row houses.

- Ms. Norieta Bansal inquired regarding the mechanism of census and tagging during the SES conducted in 2016. For her case, she and her sister's family have been staying under one roof until recently. But recently, they decided to divide their house into two. Ms. Bansal wanted to know whether this entails that only her sister will be qualified for relocation.

Mr. Paz clarified that NHA assigned the white tag to each structure and a household is recognized if it has its own kitchen. During the SES, families per structures are counted. For example, if Structure 1 has two household, it will be noted as Family 1A, and Family 1B, accordingly.

In cases of complicated conditions, NHA will contact the concerned families from its

master list and will clarify things with them (ISFs). The master list includes the names of families per household. NHA. NHA will address this type of case.

- Ms. Manito brought up that she is having her lot rented. She asked she would also be qualified for relocation or would the person renting her lot be considered instead of her.

Mr. Paz explained that NHA will determine the eligibility in cases like this. He further said that the concerned agencies will ensure that no qualified household will lose an opportunity to be relocated.

- Ms. Nancy Frances raised the concern on the existing rule allowing structures to be built 15 m from the waterway. She asked if households at this distance would still be allowed to stand.

Mr. Paz explained that the case might not be possible, since drastic changes are viable to occur due to climate change which will be more hazardous to them. He also said that the government's side is open to counter-arguments, as long as both sides remain reasonable with one another. He also assured them that the government will not disregard their rights and opinions.

- Further urged the other people with doubts to look at all available options and to compare variables. The relocation site is open to those who want to survey it. If people wanted to stay in the floodway, he reminded them that the affected area will not be a permanent place for them. Aside from this, informal settler families cannot claim land ownership.

Table 1
Summary of the Second Session of Public Consultation

ITEMS	CONTENT
Date and time	31 July 2018 2:00 PM to 11:30 AM
Venue	Ynares Fishport Multi-purpose Covered Court , Barangay San Juan, Taytay, Rizal
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 38 participants together with 3 housing organizations • DPWH-UPMO-FCMC • Municipality of Taytay and Barangay San Juan
Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation on the background about PMRCIP 2. Description of the PMRCIP Phase IV Components 3. Summary of Resettlement Action Plan 4. Open forum (questions and answers, discussions)

Attachment B: Program of the activity and Primer

PUBLIC

CONSULTATION

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

Rehabilitation of the Manggahan Floodway

**July 2018
Ynares Multi-Purpose Court
Taytay, Rizal**

P R O G R A M M E

Invocation.....	From Host Barangay
....	
National Anthem.....	From Host Barangay
Introduction of Guests & Participants	Mr. Rory S. Caguimbal
Welcome Address.....	Hon. Joric Gacula Mayor Municipality of Taytay
PMRCIP Project Background.....	Engr. Norman N. Gamboa DPWH UPMO-FCMC
Proposed PMRCIP-IV Component	Mr. Hitoshi Kin CTI Engineering Int'l.
Presentation of Draft RAP	Mr. Solomon F. Paz
Open Forum.....	Mr. Solomon Paz
Closing Remarks.....	Hon. Punong Barangay

Master of Ceremony
Rory S. Caguimbal

ANNEX –15
Public Consultation – Cainta Municipality

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST DAY OF
PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR THE DISCLOSURE OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
(RAP) IN CAINTA, RIZAL**

The first session of first day of the public consultation (pubcon) to disclose the prepared draft RAP was held on August 19, 2018 (Sunday). This was attended by not less than 1,000 people from three Homeowners' Associations/Peoples' Organizations (HOAs/POs): San Francisco Berm, East Floodway and Apras Anak Pawis I, East Floodway communities (see attachment for the complete Attendance Sheets).

The Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP) was first discussed by DPWH-UPMO-FCMC, which explained its purpose. Then the background and rationale of Phase IV of the PMRCIP was shared. Finally, the prepared draft RAP was presented (which included the legal basis; data on PAFs based on result of the NHA census, tagging and socio-economic survey; the entitlement and assistance to be provided; and finally the relocation site, the suggested housing model, the quantity and characteristics of the housing units; and finally the tentative implementation of the RAP). An overview of the presentation is shown in the primer handed out to the attendees (please find the copy of the primer in **Annex A**).

An Open Forum immediately followed after all the presentations were made. The process flow for the pubcon is in **Table 1**, while **Plates 1-9** presents photo documentation.

A summary of the discussion during the open forum of the public consultation is enumerated below.

- Ms. Charlene Toledo opined that the audience recognized the RAP as beneficial to them and that they expected that it would fulfill its objective. She brought up how the project would affect their livelihood, and then asked how the people relocated would be able to revive their businesses upon moving to the resettlement site.

It was clarified by the Consultant that livelihood rehabilitation assistance will be provided to the beneficiaries. Also, the ground level of the buildings is reserved for commercial use, hoping that the residents could resume their livelihood activities in the said allotted spaces.

Ms. Toledo, in a follow-up query, expressed her concern regarding the payment for the housing units, and whether this will be affordable.

The response from the consultants was that the monthly amortization of the housing units is based on the standard for Socialized Housing Project of government. Further, affordability is a major concern in the housing design.

Again, Ms. Toledo queried how the housing units could be passed on to their children as inheritance cognizant that there is a life cycle of only 30 or 50 years for the building.

In response, the consultant narrated that the improvement in the quality of life among the relocated households would be an encouragement for them to better their lives and invest in their future. Surely, fifty years would be enough time for this.

- Ms. Meryl Viloan followed up about the schedule of the relocation and about how the people would be informed regarding the construction of the building and if it is already ready for occupation.

The schedule for the actual relocation depends on the completion of the housing buildings. And the Homeowners Association will be part of the implementing committee that will be involved in the entire phase of RAP implementation.

- Ms. Adela Paredes Alem expressed her concern over whether the relocation would be immediate. She showed identification documents to support her claim to be included among the beneficiaries of the relocation and compensation.

Again, it was clarified that the actual moving out of the households depends on whether there is already a ready housing building for them to occupy in the relocation site.

- Ms. Estelita Lozano brought up a situation wherein one of the houses along the Manggahan Floodway was lost in a fire in 2016. The owners of the house that was destroyed moved away because their previous home is not habitable anymore. Ms. Santos wanted to know how this situation will be regarded in connection to the resettlement.

The National Housing Authority (NHA), in coordination with the Local Government Unit (LGU) will determine the final qualified resettlement beneficiaries and not the DPWH. In addition, there are standard procedure and documentary evidences that will be required by NHA in this process of final qualification.

- Ms. Myrra Olita asked how things would fare for the people who were not present during the socio-economic survey and census tagging. She wanted to know whether these people, like herself, would also be considered among those to be eligible for compensation and relocation.

This was answered by clarifying that households were tagged to indicate its inclusion and even though the residents were not present at the time, NHA noted this matter in its records.

Likewise, Ms. Malibu Alcantara inquired about the people that NHA had missed on the day of the survey and census tagging. She was also concerned about whether the said people would still be eligible for relocation or compensation.

The people were reminded that NHA would follow up on potential beneficiaries and those that need further supporting documents for their eligibility in the process of final qualification. Regardless of whether the owner is present or not, NHA identifies the owner of the house or structure and includes this in their master list.

- Ms. Wilma Dela Peña asked whether NHA would hold another interview so that the people who were not present during that day could also be included in the survey, and consequently, be also included among the beneficiaries for compensation and relocation.

NHA takes note of the structure and determines the people living in this house or owning this structure. Similarly, NHA would also be responsible regarding whether a household is eligible for relocation.

- Ms. Roisel Sulieta inquired for how long will the relocated families pay for the unit.

Amortization period is for thirty (30) years.

- Mr. Veronico Oderiano reasoned that he is a security guard and that he was on duty at the time the survey was conducted. Due to this, he said that he was listed as an “absentee owner”. He asked how he could be considered as the owner of the house, and if he could still apply as a beneficiary of the relocation.

It was reiterated that it is the NHA, in coordination with the LGU, that will determine and identify the households that are qualified for entitlement and assistance.

- For the last question, Ms. Cecelia Ramento inquired about how residents would be able to be considered beneficiaries of the entitlement and assistance.

Again, it is the NHA, in coordination with the LGU, that will determine and identify the qualified beneficiaries.

Table 1
Summary of the First Session of the First Day of Public Consultation

ITEMS	CONTENT
Date and Time	19 August 2018 10:54 AM to 12:22 PM
Venue	Anak Pawis I, East Floodway Covered Court, Barangay San Juan
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 1,000 Attendees belonging to 3 HOAs/POs • DPWH-UPMO-FCMC • CTI and WCI Consultants • UPAO and Barangay San Juan Officers
Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation of the PMRCIP 2. Presentation of the PMRCIP Phase IV Components 3. Presentation of Draft RAP- Key Elements 4. Open forum

ANG PROYEKTO



Ang Manggahan Floodway, isang arhitektural na daluyang-tubig, ay bahagi ng isang malaking proyektong ng flood control na sinimulang pilanong noong 1975 at isinakatuparan mula 1980-1988. Layon nito ang tugunan at pigilan ang masidhing pagbabaha sa Metro Manila at mga karatig-bayan ng Rizal.

Ang *Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRICIP)* ay bahagi rin ng malaking plano na ito na sinimulang ipatupad noong 1990. Nahahati ang PMRICIP sa limang yugto at nito lamang Marso 2018 nagtapos ang ikatlong yugto nito. Alinsunod, ang ika-apat na yugto nito o PMRICIP-IV ay nakatandang simulan sa 2019 at ito ay sumasailaw mula sa *Marikina Bridge* hanggang sa may *Rosario Weir*.

Layon ng PMRICIP-IV na lalo pang isaayos ang Marikina River sa pamamagitan ng pagpapalim nito (*dredging*), pangangalaga ng mga pampang, at paglalagay ng *flood gates* (ang *Marikina Control Gate Structure* o MCSS at sa may bukana ng Ilog Cainta at Ilog Taytay) at pag-rehabilitate ng *Manggahan Floodway*.

Epekto ng Proyekto

Inaasahan na sa pamamagitan ng PMRICIP ay maisasagap ang maraming pagbabaha sa pamayanan ng Metro Manila at karatig-bayan nito. Magiging mabisa itong mekanismo ng *disaster mitigation* na maaaring sumagip ng buhay at kabuhayan sa pangmatagalang.

Subalit inaasahan rin na magdudulot ito ng kaagay sa epekto sa mga naninirahan sa mga apikatadong lugar ng proyekto tulad ng sa Manggahan Floodway. Ang mga naninirahan rito'y kinakailangang ilikas at ilipat ng tirahan upang: (1) mailigtas sila sa panganib ng paninirahan sa mga ilog at daluyang-tubig ayon sa kautusang Wandarnus at iba pang batas; (2) maisakatuparan ng maayos, mabilis at ligtas ang pambansang proyektong imprastruktura ng PMRICIP-IV; at, (3) bigyan ng mas ligtas at maayos na pamayanan ang mga tao.

Ang Pambansang RAP

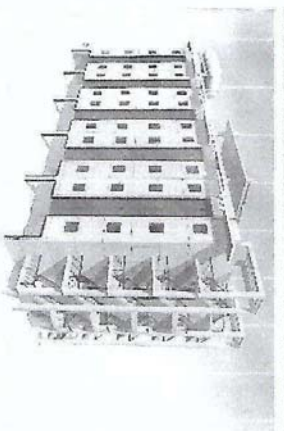
Batay sa ginawang pag-aaral na sinimulan noong ikatwang-semester ng 2016 hanggang sa kasalukuyan, ipinapanukala ang mga sumusunod:

- 1) Paglikas ng mga umuokupa sa floodway (pagitan ng East and West Bank Road);
- 2) Paglipat-tirahan *In-City* (kung may lupang maaaring bilhin) o *Near-City*;

- 3) Bawat kwalipikadong pamilya ay magkakaroon ng isang yunit (20 sqm) na nagkakahalaga ng Php 450,000 (*payable within 30 years*) sa isang *medium-rise building* (MRB) na tataayo bilang *socialized housing*;

- 4) Ang MRB ay may limang palapag kung saan ang unang palapag ay laan para sa komersyo o gawain ng pangkabuhayan; at,

- 5) Magkakaroon ang mga kwalipikadong pamilya ng tulong pangkabuhayan na aabot sa Php15,000.

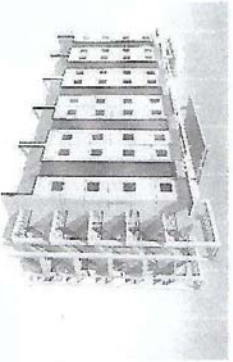


*Pambungay disenyo ng pambansang gawain ng lipunang

TUNGO SA MAS LIGTAS NA PAMAYANAN

Ang Manggahan Floodway ay ginawa upang maging daluyan ng tubig baha. Iwasan nating maging daluyan ito ng sakuna at dalambhati sa ating pamayanan.

Ang proyektong paglikas at lipat-tirahan ay isang hakbang tungo sa mas ligtas na pamayanan at sa pagkakatagong magkaroon ng mas maunlad na kinabukasan na mapapanama natin sa ating mga kabataan-mga anak at mga apo.



*Panimong dinagay ng pambansang gawing liliguan



Department of Public Works and Highways
(DPWH)
(Kagawaran ng Pagawang-bayan at Lausangan)



PASIG-MARIKINA RIVER
CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT-PHASE IV
(PMRCIP-IV)



SOIO-ECONOMIC STUDY FOR
MANGALANAN FLOODWAY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

PLANO NG PAGLIKAS AT
PAGLIPAT-TIRAHAN

PRAYER

Project Management:

Unified Project Management Office (UPMO)-
Flood Control Management Cluster (FCMC)
02-304-3813

Project Consultant:

CTI Engineering Inc'l (CTI)



PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST DAY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR THE DISCLOSURE OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) IN CAINTA, RIZAL

The second session of the first day of the public consultation (pubcon) to disclose the prepared draft RAP was held on August 19, 2018 (Sunday). This was attended by nearly a 300 people from three HOAs/POs (Lakas-Tao, Buklod-Maralitam and Planters Berm) although only 45 people registered their presence in the attendance sheet (see **Annex A**). It covered the sitio of Anak-Pawis II of Barangay San Andres.

The Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP) was first discussed by DPWH-UPMO-FCMC, which explained its purpose. Then the background and rationale of Phase IV of the PMRCIP was shared. Finally, the prepared draft RAP was presented (which included the legal basis; data on PAFs based on result of the NHA census, tagging and socio-economic survey; the entitlement and assistance to be provided; and finally the relocation site, the suggested housing model, the quantity and characteristics of the housing units; and finally the tentative implementation of the RAP). An overview of the presentation is shown in the primer handed out to the attendees (please find the copy of the primer in **Annex B**).

Following these presentations was the open forum. A copy of the primer handed out to the attendees is shown in **Annex C**. The process flow for the pubcon is in **Table 1**, while **Plates 1-10** presents photo documentation..

A summary of the discussion during the open forum is enumerated below.

- Ms. Mely Sigalat, an officer from LAKAS-TAO (a Homeowners' Association (HOA) in the area- literally translated as People's Power) opined that as the people have resided along Manggahan Floodway for about thirty years, it is highly appropriate for them to have already come up with a people's plan. She thanked the DPWH for presenting the plan however, she asked the audience about their plan and enjoined them to think ahead and plan for themselves and their families. She provided that there are institutions and inter-agencies willing to help them, and stressed the importance of acting upon their plans. As conclusion, she reminded the audience that in accordance to Republic Act 7279 or the Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA), they are entitled to rights in the process of relocation.
- Ms. Gerlie Baliwag, an officer from BUKLOD-MARALITA (another HOA- literally translated as Union of the Poor) inquired regarding the on-site relocation. She first asked whether the lots for relocation have already been bought, and whether they are already prepared for occupancy. Following this, she asked how they would be relocated (batch by batch), and if they would be relocated by the time the units are ready. She also requested that the process of resettlement be as humane as possible. Her third question was about the target date of relocation.

In response, it was clarified that the lands for the resettlement has not been bought at the present moment since the funds necessary for this will be made available through the 2019 General Appropriations Act (GAA). However, negotiations are already on-going between and among the DPWH, the LGU and the concerned property owners. Procurement of the needed lands will either be through negotiations or expropriations.

The LGU of Cainta has committed to exercise its power of eminent domain to expropriate the needed lands for socialized housing.

As regards the manner of relocation, it was clarified that the agreement between the DPWH and the LGU is to observe the stipulation of the law: No eviction without relocation. Therefore, actual relocation will be conducted only when the resettlement housing are available. There will therefore be a phased relocation. Notwithstanding, the whole resettlement process will start by 2019 which will involve social preparation and necessary capacity building for the resettlement beneficiaries. Also, the final process of qualifying the beneficiaries will also be done beginning 2019.

In summarizing the referred requirement posited by the LGU to DPWH, it was enumerated that: the resettlement is “in-city”, the relocation will be done only when the houses are available, and there will be adequate preparation before the actual date of moving out.

- Ms. Alma Amora from LAKAS-TAO asked about the extent of boundary for relocation (based on the distance of the people from the impact area). She also wanted clarification on whether those that will be allowed to own relocation units are those that are qualified as beneficiaries or those that can afford to pay their rent. Lastly, she inquired regarding the conditions of people who will not be capable to pay.

The Consultants clarified that the amortization rate is based on the standards set for socialized housing projects of national government housing agencies. The amortization rate is based on capacity to pay or on affordability. He cited as an example the amortization for the NHA MRB in Pasig City which has an amortization rate of Php200/month for the first five years.

Hence, if there are requests from the people to increase the area of the units, these would be weighed depending on the amount that the people can afford. He further stated that the monthly amortization of PhP 200 is much lower compared to the PhP1,500 per month most people are paying in the floodway.

Table 1
Summary of the First Session of the First Day of Public Consultation

ITEMS	CONTENT
Date and Time	19 August 2018 2:20 PM to 3:47 PM
Venue	AnakPawisII East Floodway Covered Court, Barangay San Andres
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearly 300 people but only 45 attendees (from Buklod Maralita West Floodway, Lakas-Tao and Planters Berm West Floodway) were able to sign in the attendance sheet • DPWH-UPMO-FCMC • CTI and WCI Consultants • UPAO-Cainta
Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation of the background of PMRCIP 2. Presentation of the PMRCIP Phase IV Components 3. Presentation of the Draft RAP 4. Open forum

Annex B.
Primer distributed during the Public Consultation

ANG PROYEKTO



Ang Manggagahan Floodway, isang artipisyal na daluyang-tubig, ay bahagi ng isang malaking proyektong flood control na sinimulang pilinano noong 1975 at isinatuparan mula 1980-1988. Layon nito ng tugunan at pigilan ang masidhing pagbaha sa Metro Manila at mga karatig-bayan ng Rizal.

Ang *Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP)* ay bahagi rin ng malaking plano na ito na sinimulang ipatupad noong 1990. Nahahati ang PMRCIP sa limang yugto at nito lamang Marso 2018 nagtapos ang ikatlong yugto nito. Alinsunod, ang ika-apat na yugto nito o PMRCIP-IV ay nakatakdang simulan sa 2019 at ito ay sumasaklaw mula sa *Marikina Bridge* hanggang sa may *Rosario Weir*.

Layon ng PMRCIP-IV na lalo pang isaayos ang Marikina River sa pamamagitan ng pagpapalim nito (*dredging*), pangangalaga ng mga pampang, at paglalagay ng *flood gates* (ang *Marikina Control Gate Structure* o MCCS at sa may bukana ng Ilog Cainta at Ilog Taytay) at pag-rehabilitate ng *Manggagahan Floodway*.

Epekto ng Proyekto
Inaasahan na sa pamamagitan ng PMRCIP ay mas maiwasan ang mapaminsalang dulot ng pagbaha sa pamayanan ng Metro Manila at karatig-bayan nito. Magiging mabisa itong mekanismo ng *disaster mitigation* na maaaring sumagip ng buhay at kabuhayan sa pangmatagalán.

Subalit inaasahan rin na magdudulot ito ng kaagay sa epekto sa mga naninirahan sa mga apikadong lugar ng proyekto tulad ng sa Manggahan Floodway. Ang mga naninirahan rito'y kinakailangang ilikas at ilipat ng tirahan upang: (1) mailigtas sila sa panganib ng naninirahan sa mga ilog at daluyang-tubig ayon sa kautusang Mandarnus at iba pang batas; (2) maisakatuparan ng maayos, mabilis at ligtas ang pambansang proyektong imprastruktura ng PMRCIP-IV; at, (3) bigyan ng mas ligtas at maayos na pamayanan ang mga tao.

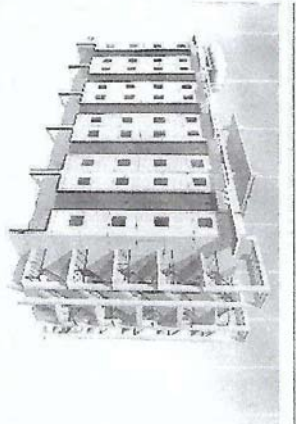
Ang Pambansang RAP
Batay sa ginawang pag-aaral na sinimulan noong ikatlong-semestre ng 2016 hanggang sa kasalukuyan, ipinapanukala ang mga sumusunod:

- 1) Paglikas ng mga umuokupa sa floodway (pagitan ng East and West Bank Road);
- 2) Paglipat-tirahan *In-City* (kung may lupang maaaring bilhin) o *Near-City*;

3) Bawat kwalipikadong pamilya ay magkakaroon ng isang yunit (20 sqm) na nagkakahalaga ng Php 450,000 (*payable within 30 years*) sa isang *medium-rise building* (MRB) na tatayo bilang *socialized housing*;

4) Ang MRB ay may limang palapag kung saan ang unang palapag ay laan para sa komersyo o gawing pangkabuhayan; at,

5) Magkakaroon ang mga kwalipikadong pamilya ng tulong pangkabuhayan na aabot sa Php15,000.

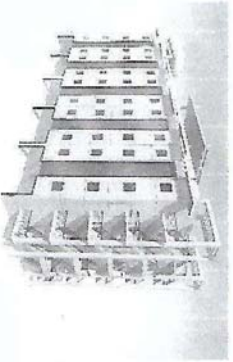


*Pambungat disenyo ng pambansang gawing ilipapan

TUNGO SA MAS LIGTAS NA PAMAYANAN

Ang Manggahan Floodway ay ginawa upang maging daluyan ng tubig baha. Iwasan nating maging daluyan ito ng sakuna at dalambhati sa ating pamayanan.

Ang proyektong paglikas at lipat-tirahan ay isang hakbang tungo sa mas ligtas na pamayanan at sa pagkakarating magkaroon ng mas maunlad na kinabukasan na mapapanama natin sa ating mga kabataan-mga anak at mga apo.



*Panimong dinisenyo ng pambuhay na gumaling uligayan



Department of Public Works and Highways
(DPWH)
(Kagawaran ng Pagawang-bayan at Lausangan)



PASIG-MARIKINA RIVER
CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT-PHASE IV
(PMRCIP-IV)



SOIO-ECONOMIC STUDY FOR
MANGGAHAN FLOODWAY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

PLANO NG PAGLIKAS AT
PAGLIPAT-TIRAHAN

PRAYER

Project Management:

Unified Project Management Office (UPMO)-
Flood Control Management Cluster (FCMC)
02-304-3813

Project Consultant:

CTI Engineering Inc'l (CTI)



**PROCEEDINGS OF THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PUBLIC CONSULTATION
FOR THE DISCLOSURE OF THE DRAFT RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
IN CAINTA, RIZAL**

The morning session for the Public Consultation held on 25 August 2018 (Saturday) for the purpose of disclosing the draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was attended by not more than 1,000 people from the Bank Eastern Residence Movement Association Inc. (BERMAI) and Eastside Neighborhood Association Inc. (ENAI) from Barangay San Andres, and the Exodus Floodway (EROCNAI) from Barangay San Juan (see attached for the attendance sheets).

The first part of the activity was the presentation on the historical background of the Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP) by the DPWH-UPMO-FCMC. This was followed by the presentation of the components of the PMRCIP-Phase IV and then of the Draft RAP.

The presentation of the Draft RAP included the legal bases for the plan, the results of the census, tagging and socio-economic survey (SES) by the National Housing authority (NHA), the number of project-affected families (PAFs), a matrix for entitlement and assistance, brief details regarding the relocation site, the different building models for the resettlement housing units, and the indicative dates for the Phase IV implementation.

A dialogue with the community participants was then held for better understanding and appreciation of the presented draft RAP.

Summarized below is the discussion during the said dialogue. **Table 1** shows a summary of the program while **Plates 1-9** shows the process flow for the activity.

- Ms. Ma. Cynthia Baido introduced herself as the previous BERMAI President. She enjoined the audience, currently part of the Eastside Neighborhood Association Inc. (ENAI) East Floodway, and those identifying under BERMAI, to work with each other and have one decision. She reiterated the statements of the consultants during the presentation that no one is to be relocated until there is a prepared resettlement unit for them, which was to assure the people that DPWH meant well with its project. Ms. Baido also shared her hopes that the implementation be carried out legally and peacefully without resorting to violence, as she recollected the presence of police during previous coordination meetings regarding the project and the need for relocation and resettlement.

Having said this, she queried on the purpose of the census of the NHA which was included in the presentation of the project and how this census would affect the people and their eligibility for entitlement and assistance. She also asked how the housing units would be maintained.

In response, it was explained that what was presented was the initial list of PAFs and will serve as basis for the final qualification by NHA, in coordination with the LGU.

The management of the buildings will be the main responsibility of the HOAs/POs and specific trainings will be conducted to prepare the respective Homeowners Association (HOA) for this task.

- Ms. Rosemarie Felipe expressed her concern on the urgency of evacuating her family members, starting from her children to her grandchildren. She questioned if there was certainty that those resettled to the relocation site would stay there and not be evicted again.

It was clarified that the relocation sites were selected based on requirements of safety and security for the resettled families. It was also said that the PAFs will own the units allotted to them (since they will pay for it) and will be theirs until the safety of the building proves otherwise. In terms of the relocation process, there will be an agreed upon timetable and the actual relocation will be carefully planned with the HOAs/POs.

- Ms. Evelyn Bernales, BERMAI secretary, conveyed that their group understood that the project would be completed by 2020, and that there was a feasibility study conducted for the project. She stressed that the expected demolition would be naturally a shock to the people residing within the area. She asked if the resettlement site is appropriate and habitable, and if the process of implementing the program would be consistent.

In addition to this, Ms. Bernales wanted to know if those that have not been interviewed by NHA would be still qualified for relocation. She also inquired what the criteria was for determining who was qualified.

She also mentioned that the amortization rate is too high and inappropriate based on the payment capacity of the PAFs. She also wished to know why structures were not allowed to be built within the existing land area 15 meters from the river. Additionally, Ms. Bernales brought up that there should be enough funds for the implementation of the project, and that these should be appropriated accordingly to the flood control project.

In response, it was emphasized that the resettlement action plan (RAP) does not undergo a feasibility study (FS): the FS conducted in 2014-2015 was for the entire flood control project called PMRCIP-Phase IV. Beginning 2019, the detailed engineering design (DED) for the PMRCIP-IV be implemented until perhaps the middle of 2020.

As previously clarified, there would be no eviction without relocation and the actual relocation will be planned carefully in consultation and collaboration with the respective HOAs/POs. Further, NHA in coordination with the LGU will be responsible for the final qualification of the PAFs for entitlement and assistance.

As regards the amortization, the rate is based on prevailing government socialized housing schedules/rates. Considering that based on the result of the socio-economic survey, most renters in the floodway pay at least Php1,500 per month per dwelling unit and thus the current amortization of Php200.00 per month is not high.

In response to the query about the proposed floodway reclamation of 15-meters, it was clarified that DPWH undertook great effort into studying the best way to relocate the PAFs and to make arrangements on how the RAP is to be carried out because the proposed floodway reclamation is not feasible and cannot be allowed. Ms. Bernales interjected that the DPWH should be receptive to the input of the people and this was responded by the reminder that the public consultations at the moment are meant to take the suggestions and concerns of the people.

- Following this, incumbent BERMAI President Antonio Quingan said that there should be a proper announcement and dissemination of information before the relocation. After saying that the relocation units are after all still going to be part of the expenditures of the PAFs, he

repeated the query on who was going to evaluate those qualified for relocation and compensation and how people were going to be qualified for this. Mr. Quingan also implored that during the previous study with World Bank, the amount of the housing units required that each families should have a minimum wage of Php 10,000 to be eligible to participate in the project. He expressed that the DPWH initiative of relocation for the PAFs with corresponding housing units was too good to be true for the people, and he hoped that this would be followed through.

The DPWH Team clarified that the PMRCIP project was and is being funded by the Government of Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and not by the World Bank. As regards the qualification for entitlement and assistance, it was reiterated that it si NHA and the LGU together who will determine this and not DPWH.

The Urban Poor Affairs Office (UPAO) Head Mr. Dennis Cope explained that DPWH had made the study for the relocation and resettlement for nearly two years and is presenting the result of that study to the PAFs. He clarified that there is no such requirement for a minimu family income to qualify for resettlement. He also reiterated that the amortization rate would be Php200 per month, as per latest arrangement and this amount is indeed very affordable. He enjoined the people to be more persevering and to work harder upon being granted relocation units so that in the future, they can invest for their own lots. Mr. Cope stipulated that due to the increasing population of the residents within the affected area, there will be no more space available within the municipality to accommodate all within the floodway, and hence it is about time that relocation should be done.

He shared that the local government unit (LGU) of Cainta was working to scope lots that are in-city which were not used by their owners. These lots would be bought by the LGU and designated for relocation. UPAO would also be part of this endeavor as part of its mandate to the PAFs.

Mr. Cope also encouraged the people to coordinate with the Mayor and UPAO for further concerns. He also promised participation and consultation with the people prior to implementation, especially that the HOAs were going to be trained and prepared for managing the relocation units.

- As Mr. Dennis Cope was delivering his remarks, EROC-NAI President Mr. Arnyl Fernandez was present to further inquire about how the project was going to affect the people.

Mr. Cope ensured that the community in their relocation units would not be far from accessing schools and whatever basic amenities they needed. Since the relocation site was in-city, the PAFs would not be resettled far away from Cainta.

He mentioned cases wherein those that had evacuated beforehand would return and demand for benefits, when in fact they had already readjusted prior to the planned relocation. Sometimes, the renter would claim the structure as their own especially when they were the ones living there for a long time instead of the owner. NHA would determine the families to be compensated for relocation, and Mr. Cope enjoined the people not to abuse the benefits granted to them.

Table 1
Summary of the First Session for the Second Day of Public Consultation

ITEMS	CONTENT
Date and time	25 August 2018 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM
Venue	Progressive Filipino Community, Inc. (PFCI) East Floodway Covered Court, Brgy. San Andres
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not more than 1,000 member-participants from three HOAs/POs: Bank Eastern Residence Movement Association Inc. (BERMAI), and Eastside Neighborhood Association Inc. (ENAI) from Barangay San Andres; and Exodus Floodway (EROC NAI) from Barangay San Juan ● DPWH-UPMO-FCMC ● CTI and WCI Consultants ● Municipality of Cainta and Barangay San Andres
Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation on the background of the PMRCIP 2. Presentation on the PMRCIP Phase IV Components 3. Presentation on the Draft Resettlement Action Plan 4. Open Forum

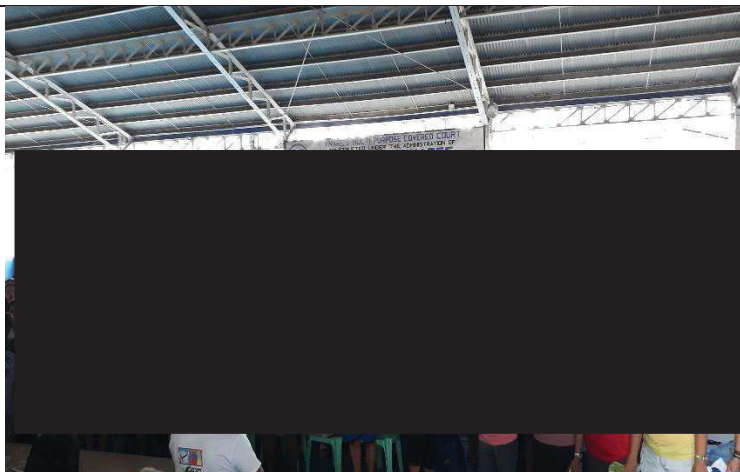


Plate 1. ENAI President Tirso Sta. Teresa leads the singing of the national anthem.

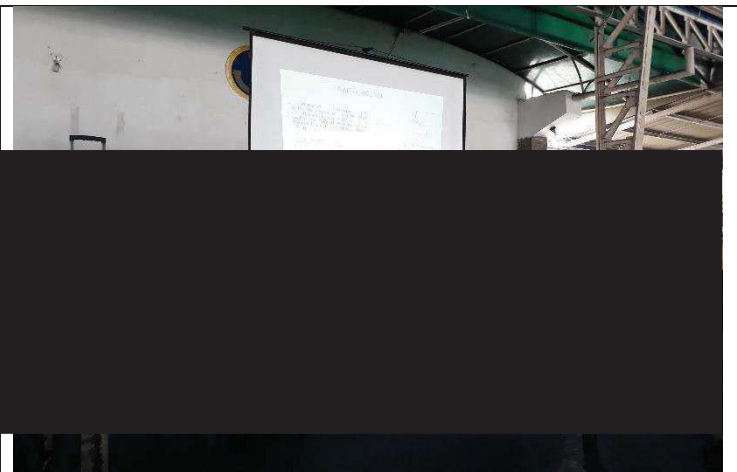


Plate 2. DPWH-UPMO-FCMC Engr. Norman Gamboa presenting the background of the PMRCIP.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE
SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND PUBLIC CONSULTATION
FOR THE DISCLOSURE OF THE DRAFT RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
IN CAINTA, RIZAL**

The afternoon session for the Public Consultation held on 25 August 2018 (Saturday) for the purpose of disclosing the draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was attended by 707 people from the Lakas Tao, West Floodway (see attached for the attendance sheets).

The program included the presentation of the background of the Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (PMRCIP) by DPWH-UPMO-FCMC. This was followed by the presentation of the components of the PMRCIP-Phase IV, and then by the presentation of the Draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The disclosure of the Draft RAP included the legal basis for the Plan formulation, the number of Project-Affected Families (PAFs) based on the results of the census, tagging and socio-economic survey (SES) conducted by the National Housing Authority (NHA), the entitlement and assistance due the qualified PAFs, the potential relocation site, the various building models for the housing units, and lastly the implementation schedule for Phase IV).

Afterwards, the participants were asked for their queries, suggestions and concerns with regard to the project at large and to the Draft RAP in particular..

Below is a summary of the open forum that transpired. Table 1 shows summarized details of the program while **Plates 1-14** presents the process flow for the event.

- Ms. Lucy Solinap, LAKAS TAO President, brought up the question on how the people are going to be assigned to their respective housing units (whether they could choose row houses or medium rise buildings) and if they are going to be given a choice to decide if they want to be part of the relocation or to move somewhere else. She also forwarded questions on how the setup is going to be for families with many children, and if they would be guaranteed space enough for them. Lastly, she queried on the payment for the housing units.

Mr. Rory Caguimbal, who discussed the draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), responded to this query. He replied that the input of the people during previous public consultations on the possibility of increasing the floor area of 20 sqm will be considered in the finalization of the RAP. He added that the additional floor area may increase the cost of the housing units. Notwithstanding, the current housing unit model costs Php450,000.00 payable within 30 years with monthly amortization of Php200/month at least for the first five years. The price range and amortization schedule is based on the standard for social housing projects set by government housing agencies like NHA and/or SHFC.

Mr. Solomon Paz expounded that the Mayor had given the following parameters for the relocation of the PAFs from the Manggahan Floodway: in-city relocation, no eviction without relocation and relocation should be well planned and smoothly phased. Thus, off-site relocation was not considered from the very start. And considering the limitation on the available lots in Cainta, the feasibility of having row houses is nil. Based on the socio-economic survey (SES) conducted by NHA, rates for rent within the floodway area have an average of Php1, 500.00 per month.

It was further clarified reiterated that households with persons with disability (PWDs) and senior citizens are given priority to be occupy the second floor of the building. The ground floor is for commercial and livelihood activities.

There are likewise continuing talks with the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) and the Social Housing Finance Corporation regarding the final building design.

- LAKAS TAO Auditor Melinda Sigalat, acknowledged the efforts of DPWH to formulate plans for relocation. She stated that the numerous informal settler families will indeed be needing proper housing units. She enjoined the community participants to support the initiatives for relocation and reminded them that they are entitled to corresponding rights following the Urban Housing and Development Act (UDHA) of 1992.
- Ms. Bernarda Guay recommended that the floor area be increased, as according to her, the residents are willing and are capable to pay for a better unit at a reasonable price (around Php1,000.00 to P1,500.00). She also suggested that there be an elevator in the building, as an added amenity for the rest of the families that will be living in the higher levels of the building. Furthermore, she asked how the case will be for families who own land in the province that choose to move back there.

In response, said it was clarified that the suggested improvement in the size of the housing units may indeed lead to an increase in amortization although this will still be carefully studied. The addition of an elevator to the building may unnecessarily jack-up the cost of the unit and render it un-affordable hence cannot be accommodated. It was further emphasized that the implementation of the relocation and resettlement needs to be carefully planned and that the participation of the concerned Homeowners Association (HOAs) is essential. These plans will need to be formulated within 2019. There will also be trainings conducted for the HOAs to manage and monitor the construction of the buildings as preparatory activity within 2019.

Regarding those with real properties, NHA will have the final say on what happens to these PAFs: that is whether they can avail of the resettlement or not.

- Ms. Lucy Solinap forwarded questions from the participants, on the date of relocation and the transportation assistance.

It was explained that the transportation assistance program for those returning to the province or the “Balik Probinsya” Program involves providing free transportation services to the beneficiaries. There will be no money transaction as the fare will be directly paid for by the implementing government agency to the transport service company. Further, as part of the Program, there will be designated government personnel who will wait for the beneficiaries at the destination point.

- Ms. Sofia Tanio inquired whether the people that were not present for the survey of NHA would still be considered for compensation and relocation.

NHA in coordination with the LGU will be the one who could respond to this query as these agencies will determine the final qualified beneficiaries.

- Ms. Sigalat asked regarding the schedule of the relocation.

The relocation will not be immediate because it will only follow the series of processes such as planning, finalizing of design, allocating of funds, and lastly the completion of building construction, among others.

- Ms. Mila Monis (a namesake of the Taytay Urban Poor Affairs Office (UPAO) Head) claimed that there should be other suggestions and ideas that the implementing body should consider. She asked why there was a need to be relocated when a housing grant could be awarded to the affected families. (According to Ms. Lucy Solinap, Ms. Monis was not part of the LAKAS TAO People's Organization.)

The main goal of PMRCIP is to mitigate and control flooding. It would be dangerous to stay in the floodway as it will be an area of greatest impact. Thus, the formulation of the RAP is to address this adverse impact on the settlers in the floodway.

- Ms. Jasmin Palisoc suggested that instead of stairs, maybe it would be better if the building had inclined planes. This way, they would be easier to maintain than stairs or elevators. Even so, it would entail less effort for people who had to come from the higher parts of the building.

This suggestion will be looked into for consideration.

- For the closing remarks, Cainta UPAO Head Dennis Cope assured the people of UPAO and of the Mayor's support regarding their concerns. He encouraged the audience to participate in meetings and consultations so that their input can be noted and compared with the municipality's plans.

Mr. Cope also conveyed to the PAFs that the contribution of the HOAs and their constituents will be vital to the process of preparation and implementation of the project.

The stakeholders will be the ones who will be responsible for the relocation site and buildings, and therefore they should be active in monitoring and maintaining the property.

Table 1
Summary of the Second Session for the Second Day of Public Consultation

ITEMS	CONTENT
Date and time	25 August 2018 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM
Venue	Block 3 Lakas Bisig Covered Court, West Floodway Brgy. San Andres
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 707 attendees were present under the Lakas Tao People's Organization (PO) ● DPWH-UPMO-FCMC ● CTI and WCI Consultants ● Municipality of Cainta and Barangay San Andres
Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion on the background of the PMRCIP 2. Elaboration on the PMRCIP Phase IV Components 3. Outline and Basic Details of the Resettlement Action Plan 4. Open Forum (addressing of concerns from the audience)



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

**Due Diligence Review
of
Relocation and Resettlement for Mangahan Floodway
Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project, Phase IV**

May 2018

Unified Project Management Office – Flood Control Management Cluster

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Mangahan Floodway

The Mangahan Floodway is an artificially constructed channel which was built in 1988 with the financial assistance of Japanese ODA, in order to reduce the flooding along the Pasig River during the rainy season, by diverting the flood flows of the Marikina River to the Laguna Lake which serves as a temporary reservoir. In case the water level on the lake is higher than the Marikina River, the floodway can also reverse the flow.

The Floodway, which traverse Pasig City and two municipalities, Cainta and Taytay in Rizal Province, is designed to carry flood of 2,400 m³/s, and a fully gated diversion weir, Rosario Weir may control the flood flowing into the Floodway while another flood gate, Marikina Control Gate Structure (MCGS) has been proposed to precisely control flood diversion towards the Laguna Lake and Pasig River.

The ensuring urbanization of the Metro Manila resulted in the rise of population residing along, and even inside of the Floodway, resultingly the flow capacity has been reduced to approx. 2,000 m³/s only. Therefore, the relocation of ISFs and removal of their structures are urged in line with the progress of Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project.

1.2 The Project

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 four phases under the financial assistance of Japanese ODA of which components are modified in 2012:

- (1) Phase I: Detailed Design for the Overall Project (from Delpan Bridge to Marikina Bridge: 29.7 km) completed in July 2002
- (2) 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
- (3) 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.
- (4) Phase IV: Construction of Stage III: Channel Improvement Works for Upper Marikina River (Downstream of Mangahan Floodway to Marikina Bridge; 7.9 km) including Construction of Marikina Control Gate Structure (MCGS).

Tropical Storm Ondoy brought downpours over Southern Tagalog and caused widespread flooding in Metro Manila and nearby provinces of Bulacan, Rizal and Laguna in September 2009. 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 is urgently necessary to complete the overall scheme of PMRCIP to protect Metro Manila and 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 due consideration of the urgency to implement structural interventions in the Middle/Upper Marikina River. Said S.A. No. 1 was carried out from June 2014 to June 2015.

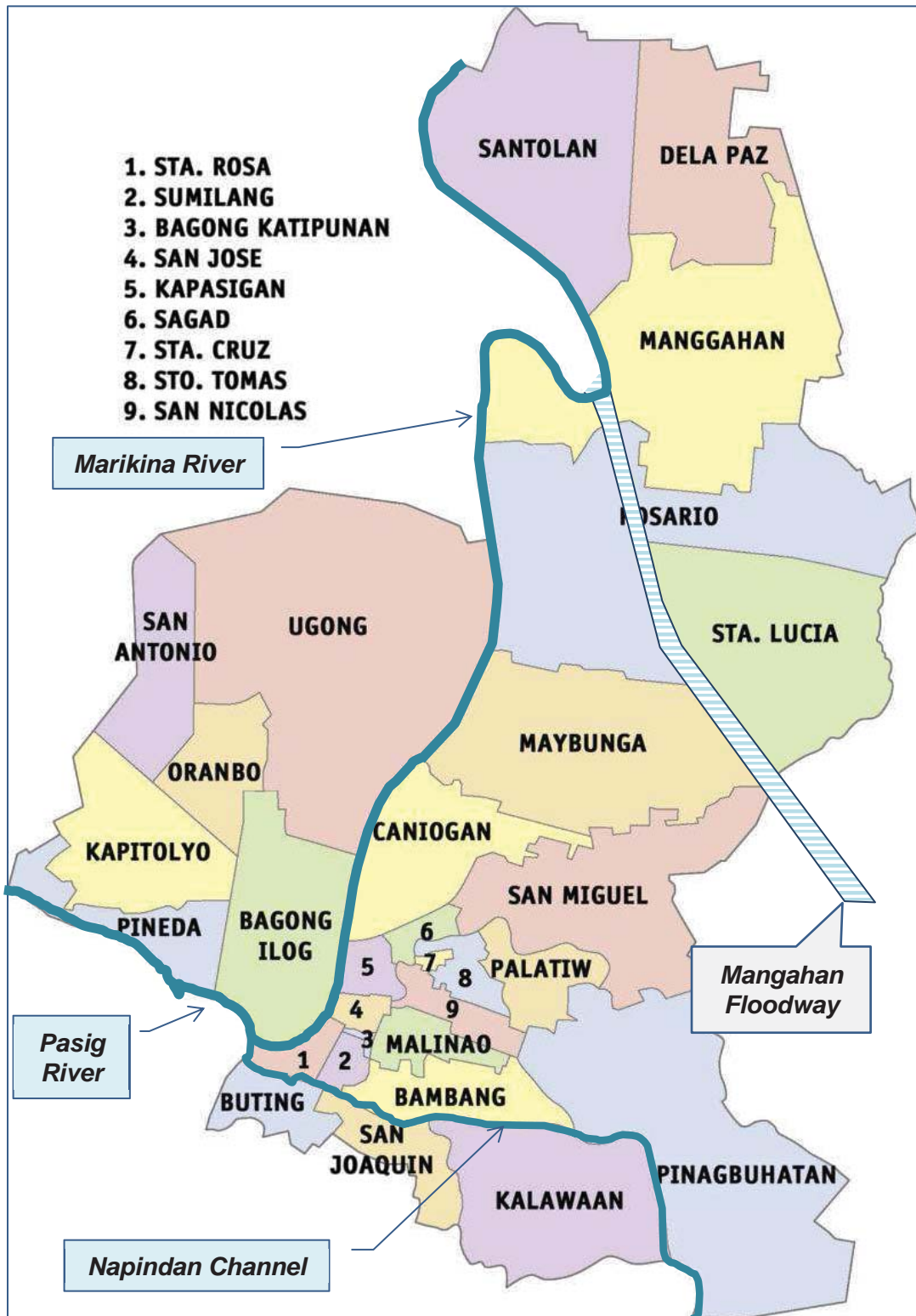


Figure __ Pasig-Marikina River, Napindan Channel and Mangahan Floodway in Pasig City and its Barangay

1.3 Purpose of Due Diligence Review

The Definitive Plan of PMRCIP Phase IV prepared under S.A. No. 1, significantly emphasized the necessity of the Marikina Control Gate Structure (MCGS), being one of the major structural components of the Phase IV Section in mitigating floods in the areas within the river basin.

The said proposed MCGS which main objective is to divert more floodwater coming from the Upper Marikina River towards the Laguna Lake through the Mangahan Floodway, will require the restoration of the functionality of the Mangahan Floodway to its original design flow carrying capacity of 2,400 m³/s, since it is already constricted and/or seriously reduced due to the presence of Informal Settlers Families (ISFs) residing thereat, that further aggravated by heavy siltation.

The ISFs situated in both banks of the floodway will be vulnerable to more danger and higher risk due to the operation of the proposed MCGS, hence, immediate clearing and/or relocation of the same is indispensable prior to the start of full implementation of PMRCIP Phase IV.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has signified its intention to finance the implementation of PMRCIP Phase IV through its Official Development Assistance (ODA), while, this is dependent on the plan of the Department to restore the Mangahan Floodway to its design discharge capacity including the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan for the ISFs to be affected by the project, thereat.

To fast track the implementation of PMRCIP Phase IV, wherein the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan for the affected ISFs in Mangahan Floodway is deemed necessary in line with the JICA Guidelines for the Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010), and the said preparatory works is urgently needed for the continuity of river channel improvement for the Pasig-Marikina River Basin, DPWH has decided to supplement the necessary consulting services for the conduct of hydraulic and social-economic study for the preparation of RAP for Mangahan Floodway to the existing contract for the PMRCIP Phase III, through Supplemental Agreement No. 3 (S.A. No. 3).

On the other hand, the Government of the Philippines had launched the relocation program for the eight (8) waterways including the Mangahan Floodway in Metro Manila in August 2013, where the total of 2,494 ISFs¹ were identified in Pasig City, while numbers of ISFs in the areas of Cainta and Taytay municipalities have not been even clarified.

The Pasig City government has prepared and been implementing the resettlement action plan (RAP)² in collaboration with NHA since 2014, while the two municipalities, Cainta and Taytay in Rizal Province have no RAP prepared. In fact, Pasig City has started the resettlement/relocation activities since 2009 as:

Supreme Court Resolution p.14, GR No. 171947-48, October 6, 2009 or the Supreme Court Mandamus Order "Wherefore, the MMDA is ordered to proceed with dispatch in dismantling of structures and encroachments built in violation of RA 7279. Summary evictions will be undertaken with the required eviction notices. The MMDA however, must coordinate with NHA and affected LGU's.

To ensure compliance with the Japan International Cooperation Agency Guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration (April 2010, hereunder referred to as "JICA Guidelines"), the DPWH has carried out a Due Diligence Review of involuntary resettlement for ISFs residing in the Floodway to be affected by the PMRCIP Phase IV, particularly by the construction of MCGS.

¹ Based on the SEP conducted by UP PLANADES in 2013, there are a total of 2,494 families living within the 3-meter easement of the Mangahan Floodway in Pasig City.

² RAP for ISFs of Mangahan Floodway was prepared in 2014 titled as "Manggahan Floodway Relocation and Resettlement Action Plan – Ensuring 1SF (One Safe Future)"

The due diligence review examines following issues at the time of resettlement activities by Pasig City:

- (1) Evaluate if all activities of supports and resettlement were carried out in full compliance with the relevant national laws and regulations of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines by the time of commencing resettlement.
- (2) Confirm if the process of provision of supports and resettlement of affected people, etc. meets the JICA's Policies on involuntary resettlement and social considerations;
- (3) Confirm if the provision of support and resettlement done by Pasig City (including its resettlement outcome) could help the affected households to restore livelihood to the pre-project level

2. RESETTLEMENT OF ISFs IN MANGAHAN FLOODWAY BY PASIG CITY

2.1 “Manggahan Floodway Relocation and Resettlement Action Plan – Ensuring 1SF (RRAP of Mangahan Floodway)

2.1.1 Socio-economic Profile of ISFs – Survey in 2013

Socio-economic survey was undertaken to formulate this Manggahan Floodway Relocation and Resettlement Action Plan by UP PLANADES titled as “Socio-Economic Profile of ISFs Residing within the Manggahan Floodway” in 2013.

In the survey basic, demographic characteristics, structures and their tenurial status are summarized with the number of ISFs and population are counted as below:

Table 2.1 Informal Settler Families and Population

Barangay	Number of ISFs	IS Population	Ave. Family Size
1. Maybunga	1,040	4,277	4.11
2. Rosario	559	2,343	4.19
3. Sta. Lucia	895	3,772	4.21
Total	2,494	10,392	

Further, number of structures and average number of occupants are:

Table 2.2 Number of Structures and Average Number of Occupants

Barangay	Number of Structures/Housed	Ave. No. of Families per Entire Structure	Ave. No. of Persons per Entire Structure
1. Maybunga	613	1.9	7.7
2. Rosario	270	2.7	9.5
3. Sta. Lucia	536	1.8	7.3
Total	1,419	2.0	7.9

Then, its tenurial status of structures is:

Table 2.3 Tenurial Status of Structure

Barangay	Tenurial Status				Number of ISFs
	Structure Owner	Rent-free Occupant	Caretaker	Renter	
1. Maybunga	521	256	4	259	1,040
2. Rosario	238	152	0	169	559
3. Sta. Lucia	478	182	3	232	895
Total	1,237	590	7	660	2,494

2.1.2 Laws and Regulations Applied for RRAP for Manggahan Floodway

The legal basis for RRAP for Manggahan Floodway implemented by Pasig City are:

(1) PD 1076 or the Water Code of the Philippines. Article 55

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

(2) Supreme Court Resolution p.14, GR No. 171947-48, October 6, 2009 or the Supreme Court Mandamus Order

“Wherefore, the MMDA is ordered to proceed **with** dispatch in dismantling of structures and encroachments built in violation of RA 7279. Summary evictions will be undertaken with the required eviction notices. The MMDA however, must coordinate with NHA and affected LGU’s.

(3) Article 635 of the Civil Code of the Philippines.

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.

(4) Presidential Decree No. 1818 Sec. 1.

No court in the Philippines shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order, preliminary mandatory injunction in any case, dispute, or controversy involving an infrastructure project, or mining, fishery, forest or other natural resources development project of the government.

(5) Republic Act 7279 or the Urban Development and Housing Act

a. Sec. 3, Article 1

Resettlement areas referred to are as identified by the appropriate national agency or by LGU with respect to areas within its jurisdiction, which shall be used for the relocation of the underprivileged and homeless citizens

b. Article VII (Urban Renewal and Resettlement)

The resettlement of beneficiaries of the Program from their existing places of occupancy shall be undertaken only when on-site development is not feasible and after compliance with the procedures laid down in Section 28 of the Act.

c. Article VII 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:

c.1 When persons or entities occupy danger areas such as esteros, railroad tracks, garbage dumps, riverbanks, shorelines, water ways, and other public places such as sidewalks, roads, parks, and playgrounds.

c.2 When government infrastructure projects with available funding are about to be implemented; or

c.3 When there is a court order for eviction and demolition.

d. Sec. 8, Article IV (Identification of Sites for Socialized Housing)

Land identified for socialized housing and resettlement areas shall take into consideration the degree of availability of basic services and facilities, their accessibility and proximity to job sites and other economic opportunities and the actual number of registered beneficiaries.

e. Sec. 21 (Basic Services), Article V Sec. 22 (Livelihood Component), Article V Sec 28 (Eviction and Demolition), Article VII Sec.3 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Urban Development and Housing Act to ensure Observance of Proper and Humane Relocation and Resettlement Procedures.

(6) 1987 Philippine Constitution

Sec.9, Article XIII. The State shall, by law and for the common good, undertake, in cooperation with the private sector, a continuing program of urban land reform and housing, which will make available at affordable cost decent housing and basic services to under privileged and homeless citizens in urban and resettlement areas.

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

2.1.3 Rights and Entitlements of Beneficiaries

Pursuant to RA 7279 or the Urban Development and Housing Act, particularly Section 29, "the Local Government units, in coordination with the National Housing Authority (NHA) shall implement the relocation and resettlement of persons living in danger areas such as esteros, railroad tracks, garbage dumps, riverbanks, shorelines, waterways, an in other public places such as sidewalks, roads, parks, and playgrounds.

The local government unit, in coordination with NHA, 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." Other provisions of this Act that support this endeavor and are bases for the entitlements of affected families are: Section 21. Basic Services; Section 22. Livelihood Component; Section 23. Participation of Beneficiaries; Section 24. Consultation with Private Sector; Section 25. Benefits; Section 28. Eviction and Demolition; and other provisions as needed.

(1) DSWD Entitlement

Pursuant to Section 4 of the Operational Guidelines, the DSWD will facilitate the disbursement of P18,000.00 as displacement assistance to bona fide ISF program beneficiaries on top and along the 3-meter legal easement of the Manggahan Floodway.

(2) Pasig LGU Entitlements

The Pasig LGU presented the in-city housing projects of the Pasig LGU as well as its off-city arrangements with Tanay, Rizal³. The Pasig and Tanay LGUs signed a five-year Memorandum of Agreement/ Cooperation regarding the transfer and reception of ISF. Under the MOA, the Pasig LGU provides for specific basic services such as health centers, ambulance and garbage collection. In addition, the Pasig LGU will also provide free transportation to the beneficiaries during their relocation. It will also grant food packs in the form of groceries to the relocatees. More importantly, the Pasig LGU will provide additional financial assistance in the amount of P10,000.00 on top of the P18,000.00 from DSWD, and P1,000.00 from NHA.

2.1.4 Resettlement Areas, Housing and Option

During the Pasig RRAP Workshop in Angeles, Pampanga on August 18-20, 2014, The Pasig Local Government Unit presented a summary of housing units available for both in-city and off-city relocation. In all, the Pasig LGU reported that there are a total of 12,770 housing units available for both in-city and off-city relocation which also includes the completed projects as well as the on-going ones.

In-city housing projects total 3,870 completed units while another 900 is still on-going. The completed projects are the Eusebio Bliss Villages 1-5, Pasig LGU – Habitat MRB, Pasig LGU – Habitat Townhomes, and the Eusebio Row-houses 1 and 2. The on-going project is a People's Plan initiative through NHA.

On the other hand, off-city housing projects amount to 5,000 completed units – 3,000 for Southville 7 in Calauan, Laguna, and 2,000 for Southville 10 in Tanay, Rizal. In addition, there is another 3,000 ongoing off-city housing projects both located in Tanay, Rizal – Hauzville Homes, 1,000; and Eastshine Residences, 2,000, as shown in Table 2.4.

Further, the construction of housing buildings – Low Rising Building (LRB) - within the MMDA Depot (13 buildings comprised of 420 units) was completed in January 2018. Upon the completion, the LRB was fully occupied by relocatees from East Bank of Mangahan Floodway.

³This was presented during the RRAP Workshop in August 2014, by Engr. Caparas, Pasig City.

Table 2.4 AVAILABLE HOUSING STOCK AS OF AUGUST 2014

MODE	TYPE	NAME OF PROJECT	LOCATION	NO. OF UNITS	COST PER UNIT	MONTHLY AMORTIZATION/RENT	TOTAL HOUSING STOCK	NO. OF VACANT UNITS OR UNITS READY FOR OCCUPANCY AS OF AUGUST 2014	NO. OF HOUSING UNITS UNDER CONSTRUCTION			AVAILABLE HOUSING STOCK SEPT 2014-FEB 2015	
									COMPLETE N SEPT-DEC 2014	COMPLETE N WITHIN 2015	COMPLETE N WITHIN 2016		
IN-CITY	MRB	Eusebio Bliss Village 1	Bgy. Maybunga	436			4,770				0		
		Eusebio Bliss Village 2	Bgy. Pinagbuhatan	80								0	
		Eusebio Bliss Village 3	Bgy. Maybunga	1,660	582,000 - 560,880	1,500 - 1,900						0	
		Eusebio Bliss Village 4	Bgy. Manggahan	1,260								0	
		Eusebio Bliss Village 5	Bgy. San Miguel	100								0	
ROW HOUSE	LRB	Pasig LGU-HABITAT MRB	Bgy. Pinagbuhatan	120	272,661	1,500 - 1,200					0		
		Peoples Plan thru NIHA (MMDA DEPOT)	Bgy. Sta. Lucia	900				0	120	780	0	900	
		Pasig LGU-HABITAT Townhomes	Bgy. Pinagbuhatan	144	272,661	1,500 - 1,200					0		
OFF-CITY	ROW HOUSE	Eusebio Row-Houses 1	Bgy. Santolan	50							0		
		Eusebio Row-Houses 2	Bgy. Pinagbuhatan	20							0		
		Southville 7	Calauan, Laguna	3,000				3,000	0	0	0	3,000	
		Southville 10	Tanay, Rizal	2,000	215,000	250-850	8,000	2,000	0	0	0	2,000	
		Hauzville Homes	Tanay, Rizal	1,000	215,000	250-850		0	0	1,000	0	1,000	
		Eastshine Residences	Tanay, Rizal	2,000	215,000	250-850		0	0	2,000	0	2,000	
		TOTAL				12,770			12,770	5,000	120	3,780	0

FOR VERIFICATION/ UPDATING

SUMMARY OF HOUSING UNITS (COMPLETED & ON-GOING)¹ FROM PASIG CITY LGU, HOUSING AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Source: RRAP of Mangahan Floodway

2.2 Actual and Schedule of Relocation and Resettlement

In line with the relocation plan in RRAP of Mangahan Floodway, the activities of (1) Pre-Relocation and Dismantling, (2) Actual Relocation and Dismantling, (3) Activities of Post Relocation and (4) Financial, Implementation and Monitoring Plans are programmed as follows:

2.1.1 Pre-Relocation and Dismantling

One of the contentions from the initial workshop was the number of ISF from both the East and West Banks of the Manggahan Floodway. According to Alliance of People's Organization Along Mangahan Floodway (APOAMF), there are 2,867 ISFs along the east and west banks based on their master list. The NHA has 3053 families listed on their records from both East and West banks according to their presentation during the workshop in August. During the meeting, it was decided to base the figure from the records of APOAMF and that the LIAC no longer need to pass a resolution to resolve this issue.

The staging area is another concern raised by the members of the PO. The Local Housing Board did not approve the provision of a staging area for APOAMF who opted for in-city peoples' plan rather than off-city NHA relocation. However, a staging area for disqualified beneficiaries was approved by the LHB but only for a period of three days. Instead of a staging area, the LHB submitted a resolution to DILG to augment the eighteen-thousand pesos (Php 8,000) financial assistance which, based on their calculations is only sufficient for six (6) months' rent. Their resolution calls for an additional eighteen thousand pesos (Php 18,000) thereby making the total financial aid to thirty-six thousand pesos (Php 36,000), which can now suffice for a year's rent. The LHB has yet to get the approval from the DILG.

The APOAMF further contends that the financial assistance of Php 18,000 is a burden. The process entails that once the beneficiaries avail of the financial assistance, they are required to vacate their homes immediately. The () financial assistance of Php 18,000 is only good for 6 months' rent while the construction of the in-city housing project would take a year to finish. Thus, the people consider it impractical to avail of the financial assistance and to just stay in their current homes while their new houses are being constructed. That way, they wouldn't have to worry about rent. Either that, or the LGU should provide them with a staging area if the infrastructure project of the Manggahan Floodway is urgent.

The APOAMF is also urging the NHA to fast track the construction of the LRBs in the MMDA Depot. As it is, the peoples' plan proposal of APOAMF has already been approved by the NHA but the former is insisting on off-city relocation for the ISFs of Manggahan Floodway, which the LGU is staunchly supporting. APOAMF further claims that the budget and manpower should be concentrated on the in-city housing project to expedite its construction.

Moreover, APOAMF is also pressuring the LIAC and DPWH to put details on their plan and integrate their concerns to said plans. As it is, concrete timeline and plans by DPWH has yet to be presented. The notices have already been tendered to the residents on September 8-9, 2014. The organization is proposing that the project should not commence, and no dismantling should take place up until their dwellings have been constructed. They have reiterated their willingness to move out of the Manggahan Floodway, be it in-city or off-city relocation, if their concerns are properly addressed, and the movement of the project expedited so that they would not be burdened unnecessarily.

The NHA for its part pointed out that the construction will be finished in 2015 and urged the APOAMF to submit their application to them for processing. As of the meeting, they have already received 80 applications for 120 units already completed and ready for occupancy. They are still waiting for the remaining 60. APOAMF committed that they will comply with the data the NHA needs and set the date for completion of the application on November 11,

2014. They have, however, expressed doubt that 120 units are ready for occupancy.

2.2.2 Actual Relocation and Dismantling

The LGU is waiting for the approval of the Certificate of Compliance and reported that it will be approved within the month of November. Once approved the pre-demolition conference will commence.

On the actual relocation phase, one of the issues raised was the presentation of the RRAP to the community prior to the actual relocation phase. It was then agreed that the presentation will be moved to the pre-relocation phase as soon as possible so that the community will be informed of the RRAP and that their comments be taken into consideration. Other concerns on the actual relocation phase were resolved accordingly:

The relocation action center will be taken care of by Engr. Josenar Caparas and it will be set-up in the covered court.

PCUP Area Coordinator Baby Ignacio and APOAMF Secretary General Jenny David were tasked to monitor the assistance to vulnerable and differently abled individuals. Additionally, they are also tasked to submit the names of the schooling children on November 11, 2014. On the same note, there was a motion to include DoH, DepEd, and DSWD during the PDC to address this matter.

MMDA will provide tents, trucks, and buses for disqualified individuals while the LGU will provide transportation for the voluntary relocates.

The NHA stated that all residents of the East and West Banks are pre-qualified and could be processed on the actual relocation in cases of involuntary relocation. They further recommended that the financial assistance of Php 18,000 should be disbursed on the actual relocation day.

The DILG assured the body that Php 18,000 will be disbursed right then and there at the relocation site which they will assume responsibility of along with DSWD. They will also assist in bridging the post LIAC. During the PDC, the two LIACs will be convened.

2.2.3 Activities of Post-Relocation Phase

Post-relocation phase activities are going to be taken care of by PCUP. The only issue raised during the meeting by the PO for this phase is that of the school children. The NHA promptly responded to the issue and claimed that they are coordinating the matter to the receiving DepEd.

It was also agreed during the follow-up meeting on November 4, 2014 that there is no longer a need for an organizational chart. Instead, a management structure will take its place based on the activities per phase. The same will also be done for the financial plan. It will be based on the commitment of each agency and their budgetary requirement. It will also be based on the entitlements of the beneficiaries.

Towards the end of the meeting, APOAMF once again raised their concerns and added that their issues were not made part of the RRAP for Manggahan Floodway. Most especially, they pointed out that since there are no details on the project just yet, and that their housing has not yet been constructed, there should be no dismantling or relocation. The representative from HUDCC suggested that this issue should be escalated to higher offices since the issue cannot be resolved at the LIAC level. The DILG promised that they will do their best to support the LHB resolution on the additional financial assistance of Php 18,000 at the NTWG level. Both PCUP and DILG will help APOAMF in linking them and their petitions to Secretary Mar Roxas of DILG.

3. RESULTS OF STUDY

3.1 Current Progress of relocation and resettlement

As of the end of year 2017, the entire East Bank of the Mangahan Floodway within the administrative jurisdiction of Pasig City had been cleared of illegal structures. Commenced in 2012, 942 ISFs had been relocated with the majority getting relocated to Tanay, Rizal as indicated in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Mangahan Floodway Relocatees from 2012 to 2017

Year Relocated	Mangahan Floodway ISFs from Barangay:				Total
	Maybunga	Rosario	San Miguel	Sta. Lucia	
2012	4			163	167
2013	2		23	8	33
2014	4	2		133	139
2015	2	46		119	167
2016				34	34
2017				402	402
Total	12	48	23	859	942

All structures within the floodway- from the berm up to the top of the bank- had been removed. And to ensure that no further illegal structure can be erected on the berm and bank of the waterway, the Pasig City Government had put up steel fences as shown in the Figure3.1.



Figure 3.1. Fencing out Possible Intruders in the Cleared East Bank

Table 3.2 lists the various NHA-relocation sites where the ISFs had been resettled and the annual flow of resettled families in each of these sites. Eight hundred and fifty-nine (859) families are now Tanay residents although three hundred forty-eight (348) still call themselves Pasig City residents. Thus, about 63% of the ISFs were resettled off-site while nearly 37% were resettled in-city.

Table 3.2 Relocation Sites of Mangahan Floodway ISFs In-City vs. Off-Site

Year Relocated	Mangahan Floodway ISFs Relocated to:					
	In-City	Off-Site				Over-all Total
		Calauan, Laguna (Southville 7)	Rodriguez *, Rizal (Southville 8)	Tanay, Rizal (Southville 10 & Eastshine)	Sub-Total	
2012		5	1	161	167	167
2013				33	33	33
2014				139	139	139
2015	120			47	47	167
2016				34	34	34
2017	228	3		171	174	402
Total	348	48	23	859	594	942

*Former name of the municipality was Montalban

Table 3.3 shows the monthly breakdown of relocation activities. Based on the data, about 71% of relocation activities happened towards the last third of the year.

Table 3.3 Timing of Relocation 2012-2017

Month	Year						Total
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
January		16	11				27
February		10					10
March		5		19	15		39
April			14	18	1		33
May	1		4			2	7
June		2	17	107		4	130
July				11	13	1	25
August						6	6
September	3		3	10	5	172	193
October	77		26			8	111
November	63		30			102	195
December	23		34	2		107	166
Total	167	33	139	167	34	402	942

3.2 Actual Compensation and Assistance Provided

The Pasig City Government did not pay any compensation to the ISFs whose house structures were dismantled because the law (RA 10752 and its IRR) does not allow compensation for structures of informal settlers occupying existing government right-of-way (ROW). 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 3.4 shows the other entitlement and assistance provided by the Pasig City Government under its Relocation and Resettlement Program.

Each resettled family receives 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 3.4 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 resettled families)	Air-conditioned buses for families
Food packs per individuals	Packed lunch for everyone
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

Even from the very start of the relocation process, the families are assisted in hauling their belongings (see Photos below) and in bringing them to the resettlement site in decent and humane way. Other photo documentation can be found in the Annex.



Figure 3.2 Bus Trip to Resettlement Sites by ISFs

3.3 Records of Grievance Redress

From the very beginning, during the preparation of the Relocation and Resettlement Action Plan (RRAP) for the Mangahan Floodway: Ensuring One Safe Future (1SF), there had been incidences of conflicts among the various actors involved in the plan preparation. The main protagonists had been the Pasig City Government and the APOAMF and the main point of contention is the time for the actual relocation of families especially for the in-city resettles whose housing units is yet to be completed by the NHA.

And just like in any conflict resolution process, a dialogue is always a key in understanding and resolving the conflict. Hence, grievance redress mechanism in the relocation of ISFs from the Mangahan Floodway is a well-established process for resolving conflict. In the 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 others.

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).

3.4 Records of Livelihood Restoration Support

The relocation and resettlement program beneficiaries from the Mangahan Floodway had received livelihood financial assistance from the city government and was also benefitted by income restoration assistance from non-government organizations (NGOs) like the ABS-CBN Foundation Inc. and the BayaNiJuan Producers Association which has provided equipment and training for various weaving livelihood projects such as can be found in Southville 7 in Calauan, Laguna. Also, in selected prog ram beneficiaries of livelihood financial assistance in Southville 10 in Tanay, Rizal had used the money as capital to establish a convenience store (Sari-sari Store). In some instances, money received by the program beneficiaries may have been used to assist in putting up a tricycle or pedicab transportation service. Photographs in the next page shows the various livelihood initiatives provided to the resettled families.



Figure 3.3 Heavy-duty Sewing Machine
(used for sewing weaved bags and baskets)



Figure 3.4 Weaving Equipment (using a certain type of weed as raw materials)



Figure 3.5 A Mini Display Window
(of finished products inside the Livelihood Production Center in Southville 7, Calauan, Laguna)



Figure 3.6 A Convenience (Sari-sari) Store
(at the frontage of the beneficiary's house in Southville 10, Tanay, Rizal)

3.5 Analysis on gaps between actual conducts and JICA 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 Mangahan Floodway. 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. It was only in 2014 when efforts, through the leadership of the DILG (borne from the President's Memorandum Order No. 57) because of the Supreme Court Mandamus Order that a RRAP was formulated. This is a major gap with the JICA Guideline which requires the preparation of a RAP for relocation involving a significant number of affected families.

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:

- Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.

- When, after such an examination, avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses must be agreed upon with the people who will be affected.
- 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.
- Host countries must make 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. 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.
- For projects that will result in large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public.
- In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance.
- When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.

Excluded 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 LGUs of Calauan (Laguna), Rodriguez (Rizal) and Tanay (Rizal) 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 resettles.

Below is the matrix of gap analysis showing the gaps in policies between the Philippines and JICA.

Table 3.5
Gaps between the Philippine Laws and Policies and JICA Guidelines

No.	JICA Guidelines	Philippine Laws and Policies	Identified Gaps
1.	<p><u>Population Displacement</u> When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (JICA GL)</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>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.</p>
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</p>		<p>The relocation and resettlement program</p>

No.	JICA Guidelines	Philippine Laws and Policies	Identified Gaps
	<p>involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. (JICA GL)</p>		<p>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 time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying. (WB OP4.12 Para.15)</p>	<p>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 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) 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 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 	<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 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. 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>

No.	JICA Guidelines	Philippine Laws and Policies	Identified Gaps
		<p>member of a squatting syndicate, as defined in RA No. 7279, otherwise known as the "Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992;" and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must not occupy an existing government ROW. <p>b) Renters</p>	

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Conclusion

From the foregoing review of the relocation and resettlement of ISFs from the Manggahan Floodway (MF) within the jurisdiction of the Pasig City Government (PCG), the following is revealed:

- The Pasig City Government had begun relocating and resettling (RAR) ISFs from the MF in 2012 and has completely relocated and resettled the ISFs from the East Bank of the MF by end of 2017; the remaining ISFs found in the West Bank will be relocated and resettled before the end of 2018;
- The RAR activities of the PCG did not necessarily have a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)⁴ but was considered a priority development program of the city government in close coordination with the Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC)⁵;
- The RAR program of the PSG adheres to the LIAC-approved RAR Schedule of Activities which enumerates the procedural steps, timelines, resources and responsible entities in the 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);
- For the MF, the PSG has relocated and resettled ISFs in Tanay, Rizal while a sizeable number was resettled in the NHA-constructed LRB located in the former MMDA depot station. The latter site was made possible only because it was part of the people's plan submitted by the Alliance of People's Organization Along Manggahan Floodway (APOAMF); and,
- The relocated and resettled ISFs in both in-city and off-site relocation areas 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.

To summarize, the RAR of the PSG was carried out not as a reactionary “projectized” activity by an LGU pressed by contingency to act but was in fact a well-funded continuing “development program” which made the decision to invest in the protection and development of the ISFs.

⁴ 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

⁵ 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)

4.2 Recommendation

Based on the result of the due diligence review of the RAR undertaken by the PSG, the following is recommended with the view for further strengthening that can be applied to the planned relocation and resettlement of the MF ISFs in the West Bank, 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 to be 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.