

UPDATED
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

**New Bohol Airport Construction and
Sustainable Environment Protection Project**

September 2013

**Department of Transportation and Communications
Provincial Government of Bohol**



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ATO	Air Transportation Office
BEPO	Bohol Employment and Placement Office
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue
CAAP	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
D/D	Detailed Design
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOT	Department of Tourism
DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communications
E.O.	Executive Order
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
F/S	Feasibility Study
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGU	Local Government Unit
LPMT	Local Project Management Team
LR	Local Residents
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NBACSEPP	New Bohol Airport Construction and Sustainable Environment Protection Project
NHA	National Housing Authority
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PDMU	Provincial Development Management Unit
PGBh	Provincial Government of Bohol
PLOMPCO	Panglao Landowners Multi-Purpose Cooperative
PSR	Project Status Report
PWD	Person with Disability
RA	Republic Act
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Right of Way
SRS	Skills Registry System

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Land acquisition of the Right-of-Way (ROW) for the airport project in Panglao Island commenced as early as 1990s. Provincial Government of Bohol (PGBh) had been entrusted by Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC), Department of Tourism (DOT) and the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP, formerly ATO: Air Transportation Office) to conduct the acquisition of the ROW for the project by virtue of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) dated 23rd January 1994 (Annex A). However, the project had not been materialized for two decades.

To resume land acquisition for the project, DOTC and PGBh signed a MOA on 22nd July 2006 (Annex B). Again after several years of non-materialization of the project, the Preparatory Survey of the project was conducted with the assistance of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) from 2011 to 2012. Under the Preparatory Survey, a resettlement action plan (RAP) for the project was prepared in accordance with JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations.

On 27th March 2013, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines signed a Japanese ODA loan agreement for the project with JICA. A Detailed Design (D/D) Study for the project was funded by JICA from March to September 2013. Under the D/D Study, the above-mentioned RAP has been reviewed and updated by DOTC and PGBh with assistance of the JICA Study Team.

As of end June 2013, out of the total 407 lots in the ROW, 358 lots, equivalent to 88%, had been already acquired. Out of remaining 49 lots, 40 were still for acquisition and 9 were for expropriation. On the other hand, out of 77 house-affected families, 45 were still residing in the ROW (= project site). A resettlement site to accommodate these house-affected families was already planned, but its construction had not yet commenced. Since the commencement of main construction of the airport was scheduled in June 2014, remaining activities on land acquisition and resettlement needed to be expedited.

1.2. About the Updated RAP

This Updated RAP was prepared through extensive discussions, with the assistance of the JICA Study Team. The main items updated in this RAP are:

- 1) Updating the Entitlement Package reflecting the revised resettlement site plan;
- 2) Integrating the Livelihood Assistance and Employment Matching Mechanism;
- 3) Updating the Implementation Schedule based on the current progress;
- 4) Updating the Institutional Arrangement of the Local Project Management Team (LPMT) in PGBh; and
- 5) Recording public consultations with project affected families (PAFs).

CHAPTER 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

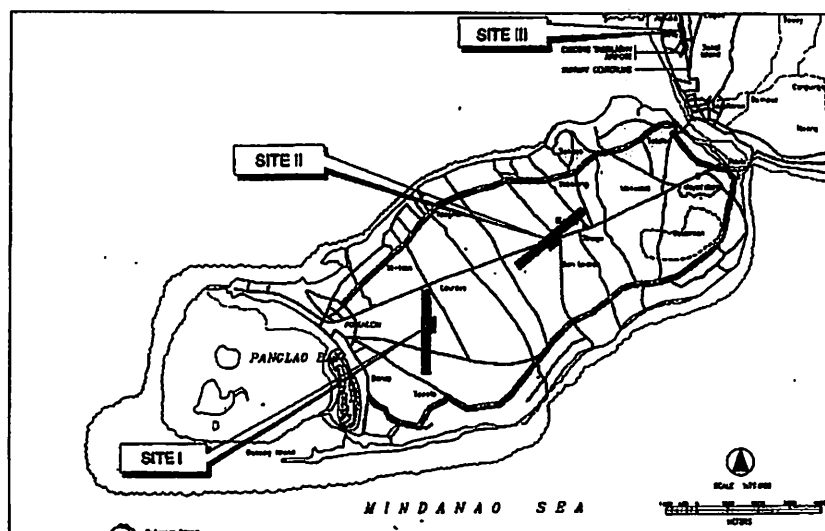
2.1. Necessity of New Airport

The construction of the New Bohol Airport in Panglao Island is considered very important, since it would replace the existing airport in Tagbilaran City in the main island Bohol. The Tagbilaran Airport is not in accordance to international safety standards without enough buffers between the runway and surrounding buildings. In addition, the size of the apron (the parking area of aircrafts) can accommodate only one aircraft, which does not meet the rapid increase of the air traffic, and consequently causes delays in flights. The construction of the new airport had been approved by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) was issued on 4th June 2003, which was extended on 3rd June 2008, then amended on 16th April 2013.

2.2. Selection of Project Site

The location of the New Bohol Airport had been discussed since 1990s and the site was decided during a Feasibility Study (F/S) in 2000. Figure 2.2-1 shows the three alternative sites assessed in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in 2000, namely: constructing a new airport in Site I or Site II in Panglao Island, and upgrading the existing airport (Site III) in Tagbilaran City in the main island Bohol. Considering that the main island Bohol is mountainous, Panglao Island with generally flat topography, located south west of the mainland Bohol, was considered as a logical site for the new airport.

Out of the three alternatives, expanding the existing Tagbilaran Airport was assessed difficult, since it is located in congested urban area and the straight-in approach to the runway has a mountain range. Eventually, Site I, located in Municipality of Panglao, was selected through comparing two alternative sites in Panglao Island (Table 2.2-1). Site I was selected mainly because it does not have any geographical obstacles for safe flight, whereas low hills exist 2.5 km away from Site II in Municipality of Dauis.



Source: EIS in 2000

Figure 2.2-1 Alternative Sites for New Bohol Airport

Table 2.2-1 Evaluations of Alternative Construction Sites

Item	Site I - Panglao Site	Site II - Dausi Site
Location	In Barangays Danao, Tawala, Bolod and Lourdes of Municipality of Dausi.	In Barangays Tabalong, Tinago and Bingag of Municipality of Dausi.
Distance from Tagbilaran city	15 km, 20-30 minutes by car	8 km; 15-20 minutes by car
Airspace	Approach/departure for either direction has no obstruction.	Low hills exist at 2.5km east that may protrude into the inner horizontal surface.
Wind Coverage	Both alternatives suite against prevailing wind direction which is northeast (NE). Wind coverage is 99.79% and cross wind is 5 miles per hour.	
Land Use and Impact	The site is predominantly agricultural and of rural character. Shrubs and grasses cover most of the space. Hence the impact is considered insignificant to minimal only.	The site is allocated to marginal agriculture and coconut plantation. Construction of the airport will affect some of the crops and coconut.
Population Density	Low	Low
Existing Utilities to Be Affected	Road: to be diverted. Power line: no need to be diverted.	Road: to be diverted. Power line: to be diverted.
Aircraft Noise Impact	Both site alternatives are for agricultural use with minimal inhabitants. The aircraft noise problem will have minimal impact in the area. Orientation of the airport selected should take into considerations major tourist spots in the island to minimize the noise problem.	
Land acquisition	Already commenced.	Not yet.
Awareness of Residents	In Site I, local residents are more aware of the project benefits and their possible livelihood opportunities.	
Conclusion	Recommended	Not recommended

Source: EIS in 2000 (Summarized the descriptions in Section 4 and 5)

2.3. Realignment of Project Site and Review of Project Scale

During another F/S in 2007, it was determined to realign the project site, bearing North 30 degrees East. The main reason for the change of alignment was to minimize the number of affected structures. The original alignment was found to cover the various business establishments near Alona Beach, which is the famous tourism spot in Panglao Island.

Moreover, during F/S in 2007, the length of runway was revised from 2,000 m (Phase I of the F/S in 2000) to 2,500 m (Phase II of the F/S 2000). The length of runway was again reviewed during the JICA Preparatory Survey in 2011-2012, and it was determined initially as 2,000 m which will be expanded to 2,500 m later. The perimeter of current land acquisition already includes the area of planned future expansion.

2.4. Final Alignment Determined by D/D in 2013

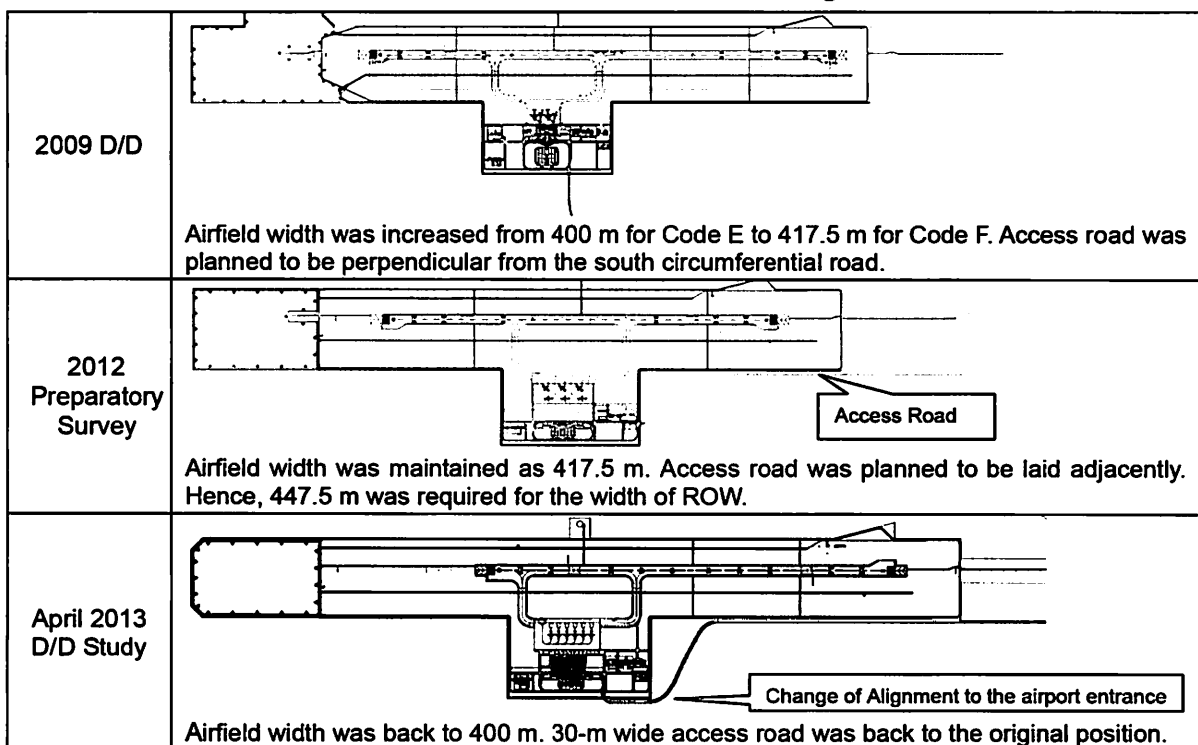
In the D/D in 2013, in which the final alignment of the airport and its access road was determined, a special attention was paid so that additional land acquisition and resettlement would be avoided, by adjusting the airport design within the existing perimeter of land acquisition. The major adjustment was to decrease the width of airfield from 417.5 m for Code F to 400 m for Code E. (Code A-F indicates the size of the aircrafts and F is the largest one.)

After 2007 F/S, land acquisition for the 400-m wide airfield and the 30-m wide access road had been processed by PGBh. The alignment of the access road was then adjacent to the airfield and planned to be connected from the Central Highway. However, the 2009 D/D proposed the 417.5-m wide airfield for Code F aircraft and the access road connected from the south circumferential road, instead of the Central Highway. As a result, the width of airfield was within the perimeter of land being acquired, but it was difficult to even commence the negotiation with owners of lands affected by the access road due to existence of many houses.

Accordingly, during the JICA Preparatory Survey in 2012, the alignment of the access road was proposed back to the area adjacent to the 417.5-m wide airfield and to connect from the central highway. Consequently, it became necessary to acquire land with the width of 447.5 m (417.5 m + 30 m) , which requires to newly acquire the land of 17.5-m wide x 2-km long.

During the D/D in 2013, the above additional land acquisition was discussed with PGBh officials. Their opinion was that it would be extremely difficult to negotiate such unexpected land acquisition with newly affected landowners. If pursuing the new land acquisition, an extensive delay in the commencement of the airport construction was easily predicted. It was finally decided by DOTC to go back to the airfield for Code E and maintain the width of land acquisition as 430 m, considering that there is very little possibility for the airport to accommodate such world largest aircraft (Code F) in the foreseeable future.

Moreover, alignment of the access road to the airport entrance was realigned, so as to avoid the resettlement of 3 houses. These transitions are shown in Figure 2.4-1.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 2.4-1 Transition of Width of Airfield and Alignment of Access Road

CHAPTER 3 SCALE AND STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

Under the project, there are two phases of land acquisition; namely in 1990s and after 2006 when another MOA was signed between DOTC and PGBh to resume the land acquisition. These two phases coincide with the before and after the realignment of project site during the FS 2007 which was mentioned in the previous chapter.

3.1. Land Acquisition before the Change of Alignment

PGBh had been entrusted by the central government agencies (DOTC, DOT and CAAP) to conduct the acquisition of the ROW for the project by virtue of a MOA dated 23rd January 1994. Before the change of alignment, the total area of 62.48 ha was acquired. These areas were equivalent to 50 lots. However, due to the realignment in 2007 bearing North 30 degrees East, 32.61 ha became outside of the project site (See Table 3.1-1 and Annex C).

Table 3.1-1 Scale of Land Acquisition before Realignment

	Total	Within Project Site After Realignment	Outside Project Site After Realignment
Area (sq.m.)	624,786	298,639	326,147
No. of Lots	50	32	40

Note: The number of lots within and outside the project site does not equal to 50 lots, since 22 lots partially became outside the project site.

Source: 'List of Lots Previously Acquired before Realignment' prepared by PGBh (Annex C)

The lands which became outside of the project site were later bartered with the newly affected lands, under a MOA between the central government agencies (DOTC, DOT and CAAP) and PGBh, dated 10th November 2009 (Annex D). The MOA mandates DOTC, DOT, CAAP and PGBh to create the 'Ad Hoc Committee for Exchange or Barter' which shall prepare the list of government lots to be exchanged with the lands to be acquired. However, this Ad Hoc Committee had not been functioning, and simplification of the barter procedure was required.

On 28th November 2012, the amended MOA was signed between DOTC and PGBh (Annex E), which enabled the land acquisition through barter to proceed. One remaining issue, however, is that the previously acquired lands are registered in the names of DOT and CAAP with singly or jointly with DOTC. For the formal signing of Deeds of Exchange/ Barter of lots with affected landowners, DOTC needs to secure the necessary authorization from DOT and CAAP.

3.2. Land Acquisition after the Change of Alignment

3.2.1. Cut-off Date for Eligibility

In the project, the cut-off date was decided as 20th February 2008, which was the completion date of the census of the affected persons with their lands and/or houses. The establishment of the eligibility cut-off date is intended to prevent the influx of non-eligible residents who might take advantage of project entitlements.

3.2.2. Scale and Status of Land Acquisition as of June 2013

As shown in Table 3.2-1, as of end June 2013, the total area of the ROW is 223 ha, which equivalents to 407 lots. Through acquisition of these lots, 297 landowners were affected. The number of lots and that of landowners are not equal, since some landowners owned more than one lot.

Out of the total 407 lots in the ROW, 358 lots, 88.0 %, are already acquired. Out of the remaining 49 lots, 40 are still for acquisition (under negotiation), and 9 are for expropriation. (See Table 9.2-2 for the most recent figures as of end September 2013.)

Table 3.2-1 Status of Land Acquisitions as of End June 2013

	Lots	Area (sq.m)	Lot-wise ratio (%)	Area-wise ratio (%)
Acquired through Purchase after Realignment	222	1,436,365	54.5%	64.4%
Acquired through Purchase Before Realignment	32	298,639	7.9%	13.4%
For Barter	99	321,978	24.3%	14.4%
Government Owned (Road)	5	18,635	1.2%	0.8%
Sub-total: Acquired	358	2,075,617	88.0%	93.1%
Still for Acquisition (Negotiation)	40	111,383	9.8%	5.0%
For Expropriation	9	42,849	2.2%	1.9%
Sub-total: Not Yet Acquired	49	154,232	12.0%	6.9%
Total	407	2,229,849	100.0%	100.0%

Source: PGBh (The list of lots are shown in Annex F)

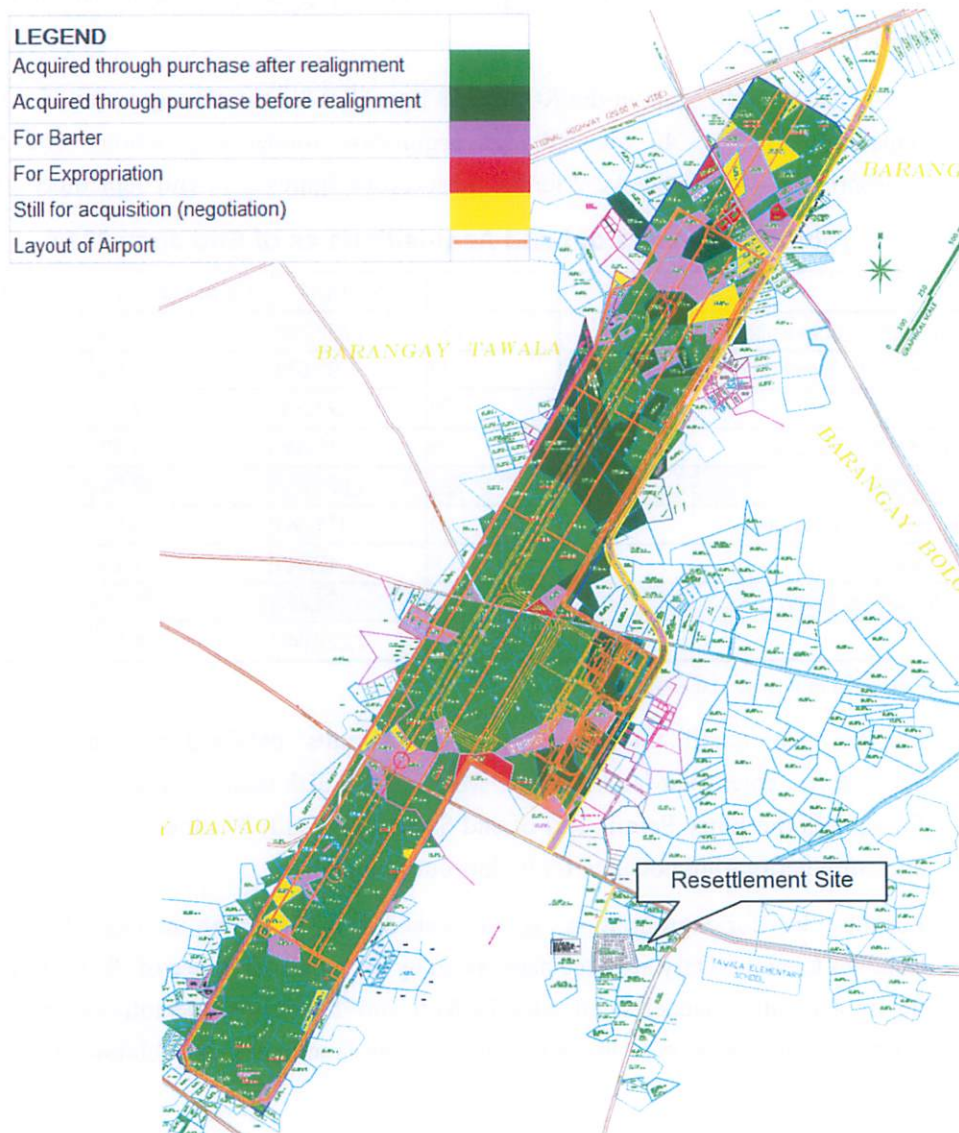
For the 40 plots still for acquisition, 'Entry Permits' obtained from the landowners are necessary to enter their lands. On 27th May 2013, PGBh issued a letter to these landowners for signing the Entry Permit. (As of end September 2013, 37 plots are still for acquisition, and entry permits are obtained for 9 plots out of them.)

For the 9 lots for expropriation, the cases need to be filed with the Court by the Office of Solicitor General. Only after the permission by the Court (issuance of 'Writ of Possession'), the implementing agencies can enter the land, and if necessary, demolish houses. Out of the 9 lots for expropriation, 4 lots are owned by one landowner, and 2 houses remain in these lots.

In June 2013, DOTC officially requested the Office for Solicitor General for exercise the power of eminent domain, and 3 solicitors were assigned to examine the cases of said 9 lots. According to DOTC officials who experienced expropriation cases in other projects, expropriation of the 9 lots including two houses is most likely to complete within 2013.

In parallel with the expropriation procedure, PGBh continues negotiation with landowners. As of end September 2013, 2 landowners agreed to land acquisition, and 7 lots with 2 houses remain for expropriation.

Figure 3.2-1 shows the above-mentioned land acquisition status as of end June 2013, and the final airport layout. Due to the change in the layout in this Detailed Design (D/D) Study, some of the already acquired lands became outside of the airport layout. However, these lands will be kept owned by DOTC, since some lands are needed for construction and future expansion. On the other hand, some lands still for acquisition were omitted from the ROW, assuming that they are not necessary in the future. These lands are the site initially planned for the south-side approach light and the soaking yard.



Source: PGBh and JICA Study Team

Figure 3.2-1 Progress of Land Acquisition and Airport Layout (June 2013)

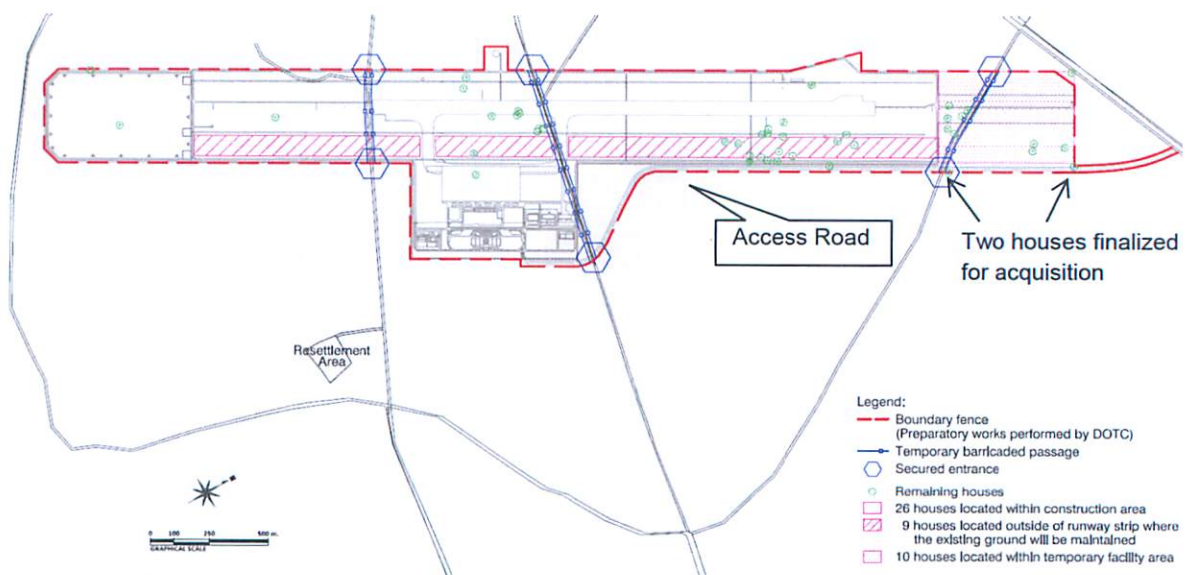
3.3. Status of Resettlement and Preparation of Resettlement Site

3.3.1. Number of House-Affected Families

When a census was conducted for families living in the ROW in February 2008, there were 64 house-affected families who needed to resettle outside of the ROW. The cut-off date for compensation was determined on 20th February 2008. These 64 families were compensated for their lands and structures during 2008 and 2009. For these families, two options of resettlement mode were prepared, namely: 1) self-relocation (i.e., moving to a place where they find by themselves); and 2) relocation to a resettlement site prepared by PGBh/DOTC. Out of 64 families, 32 self-relocated after receiving compensation, while the other 32 remained in the site under the condition that they will vacate the area once the airport project pushes through. Due to non-materialization of the project in early 2010, preparation of a resettlement site also became pended.

In April 2012, under the Preparatory Survey assisted by JICA, a census of the families still living in the ROW was conducted. Along with the census, the remaining houses in the ROW were tagged, in order to avoid influx of unqualified people. The census revealed that the number of families increased from 32 to 43, meaning that 11 houses were built after the cut-off date, and not entitled to compensation.

As of June 2013, the number of families who need to resettle increased from 43 to 45 by 2 families on the access road. The acquisition of their lands/ houses had already commenced before, but acquisition procedure was finalized since alignment of the access road was determined during this D/D Study. (The change of alignment of the access road was mentioned in Section 2.4.) As of 6th August 2013, out of the two families, one is already compensated, and the other agrees with the determined compensation amount. Figure 3.3-1 shows the distribution of the 45 families still need to resettle.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 3.3-1 Distribution of 45 Families Need to Resettle

3.3.2. Profiles of House-Affected Families

The list of 45 families still living in the ROW is attached in Annex G, while 32 families who left the ROW in Annex H. They are based on the surveys conducted in June and July 2013. In principle, all the 77 house-affected families were originally formal dwellers, either owned their lands or resided in the lands to be inherited by them.

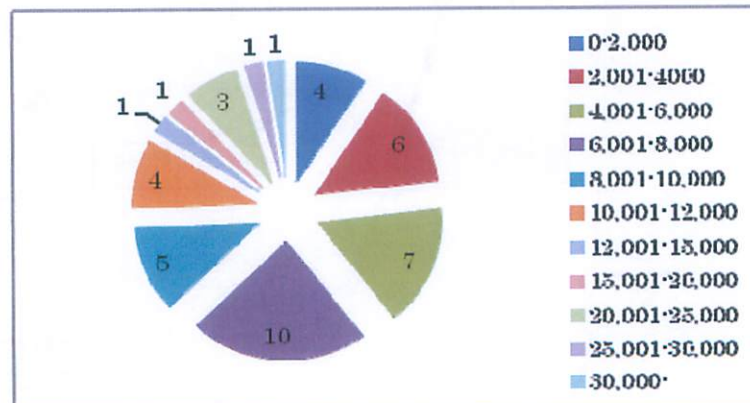
As attached in Annex I, a detailed census was conducted during the Preparatory Survey in April 2012, for the 75 house-affected families (43 still living in the ROW and 32 having left the ROW). The salient profile of the 43 families still living in the ROW as of April 2012 is shown in following Tables and Figures. In summary, the characteristics of the 43 families were mostly poor (67% below poverty line), with a relatively large number of household members but with a small floor size of houses. An issue was that 39 out of the 43 families answered that, due to non-materialization of the project, they did not keep the money for constructing a new house, by spending up the compensation received.

Table 3.3-1 Status of Keeping Money for Constructing a New House

Still keeping money	No money	Total
4	39	43

Table 3.3-2 Family Size of 43 PAFs

No. of Family Members	Number of Families
1-3 members	11
4-6 members	21
7-9 members	8
10-13 members	3
Total Families	43
Total Family Members	231
Average number of family members	5.4



Note: Average is Php 8,785/ month, and 29 PAFs (67%) are below poverty line (per capita income: less than Php 1,869/month)

Figure 3.3-2 Household Income Strata (Monthly Income in April 2012)

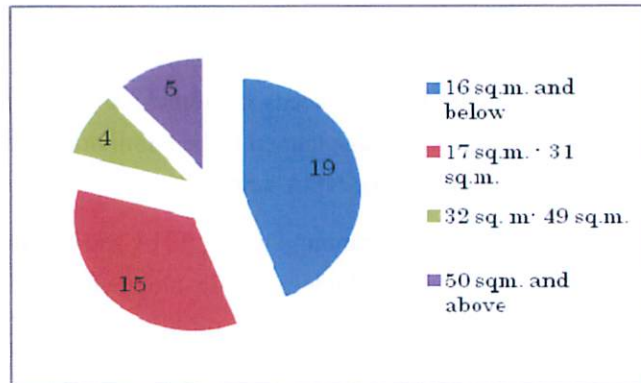


Figure 3.3-3 Size of Dwelling Unit of 43 PAFs

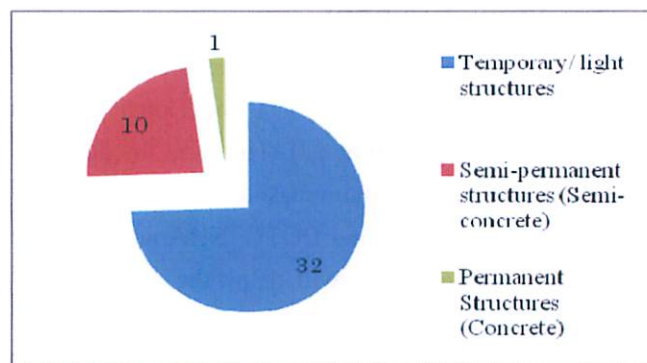


Figure 3.3-4 Types of Dwelling of 43 PAFs

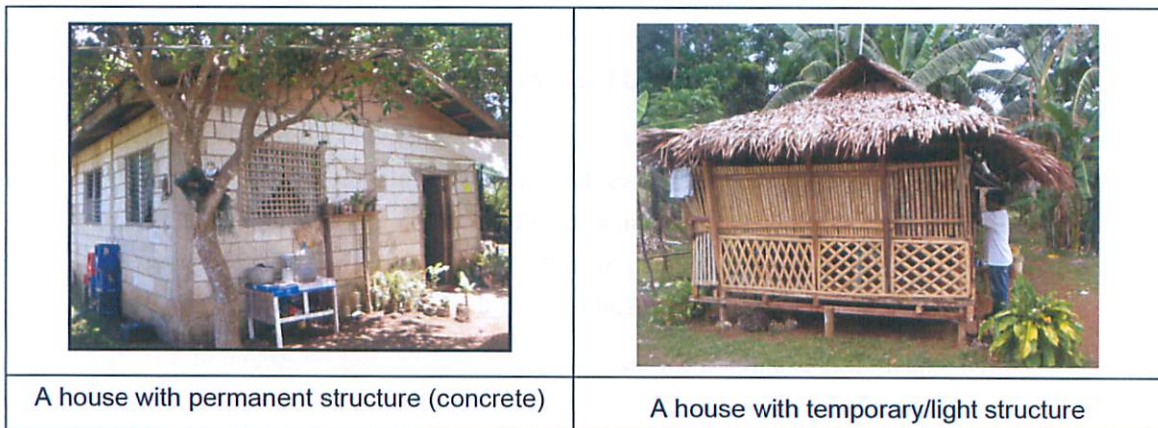


Figure 3.3-5 Photos of Types of Dwellings

3.3.3. Preparation of Resettlement Site

(1) Resettlement Site Plan under NHA

In 2008, a resettlement site with the total area of 20,414 sq.m. was prepared 600 m away from the proposed terminal area (See Figure 3.2-1), which was initially subdivided into 54 plots with 250 sq.m. each.

Considering that the most of the families still in the ROW did not keep the money for constructing a new house, during JICA's appraisal mission in August 2012, involvement of the National Housing Authority (NHA) was discussed so that the above families could avail

low-cost houses with minimal repayment amount. Consequently, DOTC, PGBh and NHA discussed, and it was decided to develop the entire resettlement site under 'Socialized Housing Scheme' to meet the housing needs of homeless and marginal income families. Accordingly, the resettlement site was planned to be subdivided into 178 plots with 60-70 sq.m, based on the standard size of the NHA's Socialized Housing.

As of May 2013, the tripartite MOA among DOTC, NHA and PGBh was yet to be finalized, but each agency had committed the budget for development of the resettlement site and housing units. For the site development, Php 5 million by DOTC and Php 7 million by PGBh were committed. In addition, Php 21.36 million (half of the amount was loan to PGBh) was to be financed by the NHA for construction of 178 houses.

(2) Resettlement Site Plan by PGBh

On 5th June 2013, the Governor of PGBh made a resolution of withdrawing the proposal for fund assistance from the NHA for the Socialized Housing Scheme (Province of Bohol, Resolution No.1, Series of 2013, Annex J). This was the decision made after discussions with DOTC. The followings are the main reasons for this decision:

- The tripartite MOA among DOTC, NHA and PGBh have not yet been signed after a long time, which will delay the resettlement activities, and then the commencement of the construction of the airport.
- It was found out that technical requirement of the NHA like the identification of all the 178 socialized housing project beneficiaries could not be made immediately available.
- Downsizing of 250 sq. m to 60-70 sq.m of a plot-size was not easily accepted by the Project Affected Families (PAFs) who had already purchased the plot.

Based on the above resolution, the resettlement site plan was prepared by PGBh, which has 71 plots aside from communal spaces. Out of the 71 plots, there are 43 plots with the size of 250 sq.m and 28 plots with the size of 100 sq.m. The house in the resettlement site is uniform with the floor size of 21 sq.m. and with the cost of Php 180,200. This is still within the NHA's standard cost, i.e., Php 200,000, for the Socialized Housing.

DOTC and PGBh examined the necessary funding for the resettlement site development and housing construction, and the total amount of Php 15 million was committed by both agencies. DOTC has committed Php 8 million for the site development, whereas PGBh will bear Php 7 million for building houses. The reason for down-scaling the budget for site development from the NHA's Socialized Housing Scheme (Php 12 million) to the current scheme (Php 8 million) is a decrease in number of plots from 178 to 71.

As of end September 2013, the resettlement site development is under procurement stage, after obtaining the ECC on 23rd August 2013. The detailed schedule for resettlement site development will be explained in Chapter 9.

CHAPTER 4 ENTITLEMENT PACKAGE AND ITS LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the entitlement package (compensation and assistance) for the project affected families (PAFs) and its legal and policy framework will be discussed. The land acquisition for the project commenced as early as 1990s. On 22nd July 2006, DOTC and PGBh executed a MOA which enabled PGBh to resume land acquisition and conduct related activities for the airport project. Since then, land acquisition has been implemented based on the land acquisition law (Republic Act 8974), and guidelines set by PGBh.

As the land acquisition for the project commenced as early as 1990s, and the compensation payment was mostly completed as of Preparatory Survey conducted in 2012, it was found that the retroactive application of JICA's guidelines on involuntary resettlement was difficult and it could even cause confusion among PAFs. Nonetheless, JICA's guidelines were applied, to a possible and practicable extent, to the resettlement policy and the entitlement package of the project. In the final section of this chapter, the gap analysis between JICA's guidelines and the resettlement policy of this project will be conducted.

4.1. Resettlement Policy of the Project

As mentioned above, the full application of JICA's guidelines was found difficult especially for compensation payment, but other aspects of guidelines are applied to the current policy and practice. Such policy is based on the Aide Mmoire in June 2012 and Minutes of Discussions in August 2012, which are reflecting the discussions and agreements among DOTC, PGBh and JICA. Main points are as follows:

- 1) DOTC will not pay any additional 'compensation' for project affected persons (PAPs), since it has been already completed or underway.
- 2) Assistance for PAPs who will relocate from 2012 will be provided in accordance with existing guidelines, laws, regulations and JICA Guidelines, such as financial assistance (a low-interest loan scheme) for purchasing a house in a relocation site, transfer fees, and demolishing existing houses. Considering the history of the project, the PAPs resided in the project site after the cut-off date (20th February 2008) are also included in the PAPs entitled to moving to the resettlement site.
- 3) A resettlement site with the basic infrastructure will be developed, and the development cost will be covered by DOTC and PGBh, without charging PAPs.
- 4) Livelihood restoration assistance is to be provided for all PAPs including those who have already resettled and /or received the land compensation since 1990s.
- 5) A grievance redress mechanism will be practiced to all PAPs including those who have already resettled and /or received the land compensation since 1990s.

4.2. Legal Frameworks Adopted by the Project

There are following laws and regulations which determine the legal framework and guidelines for land acquisition and resettlement of this project.

- A) **Republic Act (RA) No.8974 (An Act to Facilitate the Acquisition of Right-of-way, Site or Location for National Government Infrastructure Projects and for Other Purposes) approved in November 2000, and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) (See Annex K)**

RA No. 8974 and its IRR prescribe the possible modes for the acquisition of private lands for a government project. *These are: donation; negotiated sale or purchase; exchange or batter; expropriation; and other modes authorized by law.*

- B) **Executive Order (E.O.) No.15, series of 2013 issued by the Governor of PGBh on 6th June 2013 (Re-Establishing the Implementing Guidelines for the Land Acquisition and Relocation Activities for the New Bohol Airport Construction and Sustainable Environment Protection Project (NBACSEPP) (See Annex L)**

This E.O. established the guidelines and institutional framework for conducting land acquisition and resettlement activities under the project. Prior to this E.O., there were E.O. No.14-2006 and E.O. 20-2011 which also stipulated the institutional arrangement. However, during the D/D Study, it was found that committees established under the previous E.O.s were not necessarily functioning. Accordingly, the re-establishment of Local Project Management Team (LPMT) was discussed in PGBh through meetings and a workshop. The E.O. No. 15-2013 prescribes the following implementing structure with responsibilities and assigned officials.

- Project Manager
- 3 Deputy Project Managers (Legal, Technical, and Social Matters)
- Land Acquisition Unit
- Resettlement Unit
- Estate Management Unit
- Livelihood Unit
- Community Relations and IEC (Information, Education and Communication) Unit
- Grievance Redress Unit
- Secretariat

The tasks and responsibilities prescribed in the E.O. No.15 are in accordance with JICA's guidelines on involuntary resettlement and the resettlement policy of the project.

4.3. Compensation

4.3.1. Method of Compensation

For the project, the method of compensation was determined by PGBh's Resolution No.0-55-2005 Series of 2005 (A Resolution setting the appraisal of lands and other

improvements affected by the proposed Panglao Airport Development Project) approved on 3rd November 2005 (Annex M).

In the Resolution, the Provincial Appraisal Committee was tasked to evaluate, determine and appraise the affected properties as follows:

a) Compensation for lands

All lots shall have a uniform value of Php 60.00 per sq.m.

b) Compensation for buildings

Market value for buildings and other structures shall be based on the data of the Schedule of Market Values from the Office of Provincial Assessor with a plus factor of 10% of the basic rate.

c) Compensation for crops and trees

A value is set for different types of crops and trees.

4.3.2. Rationale for Compensation and Conformity with the Philippine Laws and Regulations

According to the Republic Act No. 8974, IRR Section 7, if the owner of the property needed for a ROW is not willing to donate his property to the government, the Implementing Agency shall negotiate with the owner for the purchase of the property, offering the current zonal valuation issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). In case the owner disagrees with the BIR zonal value, the Implementing Agency shall negotiate with the owners the purchase price of the said property which shall not be higher than the fair market value of the property.

According to the above laws and regulations, the Provincial Appraisal Committee determined the value of lands, considering the zonal value and prevailing market value of the lands in the project area. The zonal value of Municipality of Panglao ranged from Php 20 to Php 25 per sq.m, for interior barangay, while Php 30 to Php 40 per sq.m for those along the barangay/ provincial road (See Annex N for Zonal Value determined by BIR for 2003, which was still valid in 2005). Considering the above, the Provincial Appraisal Committee valued all lot as Php 60 per sq.m. at a unanimous rate. On the other hand, according to the interviews with a Panglao Municipal Appraiser, the market value was different depending on a location in the project site.

According to the interview with the Provincial Appraisal Committee, setting the unanimous land value was unavoidable, since the land value had been also unanimously set as Php 40 per sq. m. before the change of alignment. Therefore, the Provincial Appraisal Committee had to consider the consistency of land acquisition before and after the realignment.

In 2009, aside from the land acquisition through purchase (payment), the central government agencies (DOTC, DOT and CAAP) and the PGBh decided to offer the option of land acquisition through 'barter with previously acquired land', in accordance with IRR Section 6 of RA 8974.

It could be concluded that the practice of land acquisition is in accordance with legal framework of the Philippines. Although the compensation rate was unanimously determined to retain consistency with the previous acquisition, the government agencies provided affected persons with options of cash compensation and barter/ exchange (land-to-land compensation).

4.4. Assistance in Resettlement

As of June 2013, there are 45 PAFs who still need to resettle, while 32 PAFs have already resettled in 2009 after receiving compensation. As described in Chapter 3, PGBh is constructing a resettlement site and houses with funding of DOTC and PGBh, after withdrawing from the NHA's Socialized Housing Scheme. In this section, firstly, allocation of plots in the resettlement site in 2009 will be explained, since this is closely related to who will be eligible to a plot and/or house in the resettlement site. Consequently, the newly determined resettlement assistance and allocation of plots/houses in 2013 will be described.

4.4.1. Allocation of Plots in the Relocation Site in 2009

In 2009, PGBh prepared a resettlement site plan of 54 plots with 250 sq.m. each, which is located in Barangay Tawala, 600 m away from the proposed terminal area. The deadline for house-affected families for opting for the resettlement site was 29th October 2009. However, out of 54 plots, only 18 were filled by house-affected families. Accordingly, the remaining plots were opened to the land-only affected families. As a result, 35 plots were assigned to only-land affected families, and one (1) plot for the Panglao Landowners Multi-Purpose Cooperative (PLOMPCO), a cooperative established by some affected landowners. Table 4.4-1 shows the details of the allocation of plots in 2009.

On 15th June 2013, the LPMT of the PGBh discussed how to deal with those who are allocated the resettlement site plots in 2009. Since the resettlement site should be resided by house-affected families, PAFs who purchased the plot, i.e., paid Php 15,000 (Php 60 sq.m x 250 sq.m.) or bartered their lands were decided to be prioritized. (However, one PAF who bartered 4 plots are eligible for only 1 plot, and 3 other plots will be bartered with other lands.)

Among the land-affected families, there are 3 categories: namely: 1) those who 'purchased' a plot; 2) those who are affected by the access road to the resettlement site; and 3) those who 'bartered' their affected lands in plots in the resettlement site. Among them, only 1) and 2) will be entitled to a plot, but not a house, in the resettlement site, and 3) are exempt from the resettlement site, since their lands have been already bartered or will be bartered with other lands. It was decided that PLOMPCO is not entitled to a plot, but will be assigned a space in the communal area.

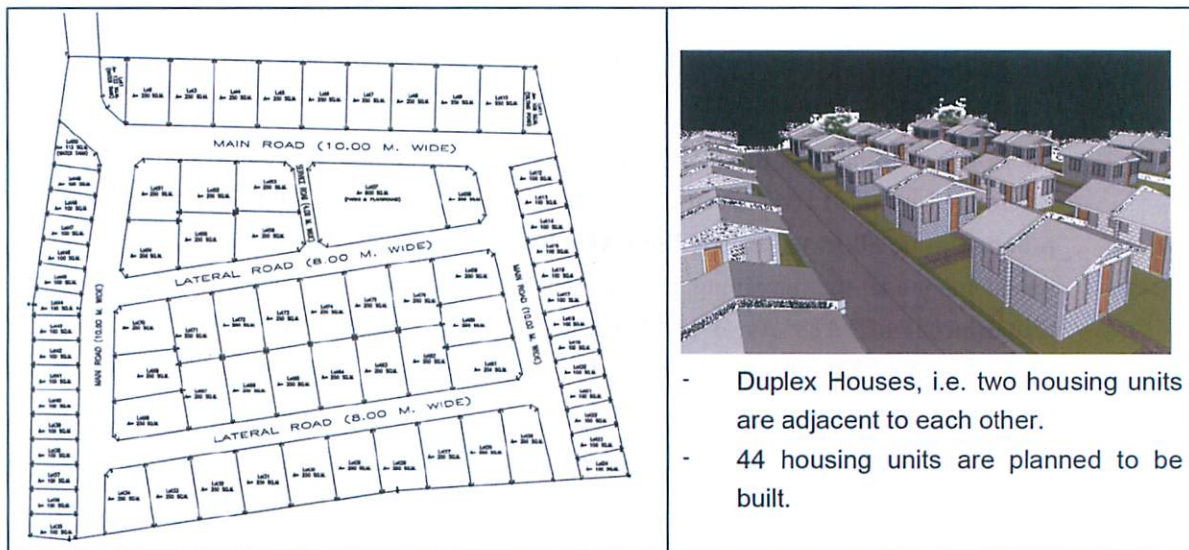
Table 4.4-1 Allocation of 54 Plots in the Resettlement Site in 2009

Assignment of Plots in 2009			Eligibility for plots in 2013
Types	No. of Plots	Remarks	
a) Purchased/Bartered by House-Affected Families	18		
Still in the project site	13	1) 9 PAFs with 1 plot 2) 1 PAF with 4 plots	Yes, but one PAF with only one plot
Already left but availed the plot	5		Yes
b) Assigned for Land Only Affected Families	35		
Purchased by land only affected families	7		Yes
Bartered by land only affected families	24	Already bartered or to be bartered with other lands	No
Assigned for landowners affected by the access road to resettlement site	4	1 landowner with 2 plots	Yes
c) Assigned for PLOMPCO	1		No
TOTAL - a) +b) +c)	54		

Source: PGBh and JICA Study Team

4.4.2. Resettlement Assistance Prepared in 2013

Figure 4.4-1 shows the resettlement site plan prepared by the PGBh, which has 71 plots aside from communal spaces. (See Annex O for the official site development plan.) Out of the 71 plots, there are 43 plots with the size of 250 sq.m and 28 plots with the size of 100 sq.m. The PAFs who built a house after the cut-off date (20th February 2008) are only entitled to 100 sq.m-plot.



Source: PGBh

Figure 4.4-1 Resettlement Site Plan (Sub-Divisions and Housing)

A plot in the resettlement site needs to be purchased, if not availed before, at the rate of Php 60/ sq.m., which is the same rate as the land acquisition. The house in the resettlement site is uniform with the floor size of 21sq.m. and the cost of Php 180,200 (including 6% fixed term interest). The amortization period ranges from 10 to 30 years, from the amount of Php 500.56/ month to Php 1,501.67/month. In principle, the 45 PAFs who still reside in the

ROW are entitled to a plot cum house in the resettlement site, but those who already have their own lands and houses outside the ROW will be exempt from the eligibility.

In addition, out of the 32 PAFs already left the ROW, 5 PAFs who availed a plot in 2009 are entitled to a plot, and also a house if there is an immediate need. Moreover, the LPMT decided to provide a plot cum house, if any of the 32 PAFs are with low security of tenure.

The eligible land affected families are entitled to a plot only, but can build their own houses on the plot, in accordance with rules and regulations to be imposed by PGBh for resettlement site management. This is to avoid the resettlement site to become like a shanty, since especially it is located near the new airport.

PGBh prepared another option for PAFs who opt for moving to lands outside of the resettlement site. PGBh will assist these families in demolishing original houses and providing transport for transferring building materials within Panglao Island.

4.4.3. Allocation of Plots and Houses in Resettlement Site in 2013

On 22nd June 2013, a consultation meeting was conducted with the PAFs entitled to a plot and/or house in the resettlement site, and explained the package along with the Visayan brochure (Annex P) and the Entitlement Card (a document to declare availing a plot and/ or house in the resettlement site) which PAFs will sign later (Annex Q). Consequently, on 27th and 28th June, the 45 PAFs still residing in the ROW were surveyed by PGBh staff with the JICA Study Team, and asked about their resettlement options. Later, on 25th and 26th July, the 32 PAFs already left the ROW were surveyed to confirm their security of tenure. The survey results were further verified by the LPMT, and allocation of plots/ houses was determined.

Table 4.4-2 summarizes the PAFs' resettlement options and allocation of plots and houses determined by the LPMT as of 27th August 2013. **In total, 55 plots and 41 houses are planned to be allocated to eligible PAFs.** Since 71 plots are planned to be prepared in the resettlement site, the remaining 16 plots will be kept for communal spaces, or for possible further needs of PAFs. As of 11th September 2013, 44 houses was planned to be built in case a few more houses might be needed.

Out of 45 PAFs still in the ROW, 34 PAFs are moving to the resettlement site, and one plot cum house will be allocated for one PAF (= household). On the other hand, 7 PAFs opted for moving to a land/ house outside of the resettlement site. Through the above-mentioned survey, the security of tenure of the 7 PAFs was assured through finding that they would move to lands owned or to be inherited by them, or would live with their sons/daughters.

Out of the 32 PAFs who had left the ROW, 4 out of the 5 PAFs who had availed a plot in 2009 will be provided with houses, since they have immediate needs. The 4 PAFs' original houses in the ROW were not demolished yet, and their family members still reside in these houses. Moreover, 3 PAFs with low security of tenure will be provided with a plot cum house, since they are currently living in the land not owned or to be inherited by them.

**Table 4.4-2 PAFs' Resettlement Options and Allocation of Plots/ Houses
(As of 27th August 2013)**

Types of PAFs and Their Options		No. of Households	Plot			House
			Total	250 sq.m	100 sq.m	Total
45 PAFs still in ROW	Moving to Resettlement Site	34	34	19	15	34
	Moving to Land outside Resettlement Site	7				
	Opted for Resettlement Site but Having Own Land/House outside of ROW (Not entitled)	3				
	Availed a Plot and Not Opting for a House	1	1	1		
32 PAFs left ROW	Availed a Plot and Moving to Resettlement Site	4	4	4		4
	Availed a plot and Not Opting for a House	1	1	1		
	Families with Low Security of Tenure	3	3		3	3
Only-Land Affected	Purchased a Plot	7	7	7		
	Owners of Land Affected by the Access Road of Resettlement Site	3	5	5		
TOTAL		63	55	37	18	41
No. of Plots to Be Prepared			71	43	28	-
No. of Balance Plots			16	6	10	-

Source: PGBh (LPMT's decision as of 27th August 2013)

4.5. Summary of Entitlement Package

Table 4.5-1 summarizes the entitlement package of the project. This was finalized in the LPMT regular meeting on 27th August 2013, and formalized through Executive Order (E.O.) 23 of PGBh (Annex R). The Entitlement Package paid special attentions to equality among PAFs still reside in the ROW and those who left the ROW. For example, a transfer fee (Php 15,000) is to be paid also to PAFs who had already left, and demolition assistance will be provided if these PAFs' original houses still remain in the ROW. (During the survey, 16 out of 32 PAFs who had left the ROW claimed that their houses had not been demolished yet.)

Table 4.5-1 Entitlement Package of the Project

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Compensation / Entitlement	Responsible Agencies
LANDS	a) All owners of land except for two categories below b) and c):	- Cash compensation at the rate of Php 60/ sq.m, <u>OR</u> - Barter with previously acquired land	PGBh/ DOTC
	b) Owners of land who had purchased a 250 sq.m. plot in the resettlement site	- One (1) 250 sq.m. plot in the resettlement site (a plot only but no house)	PGBh/ DOTC
	c) Owners of land affected by the access road to the resettlement site	- 250 sq.m. plot(s) in the resettlement site (plot (s) only but no house) Note: Those land-owners opted for the plot(s) in the resettlement Site instead of cash compensation.	PGBh/ DOTC

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Compensation / Entitlement	Responsible Agencies
HOUSES	d) All house-affected families who were residing in the project site before the cut- off date (20th February 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for entire structure at evaluated cost by the Appraisal Committee. (Market value for buildings and other structures shall be based on the data of the Schedule of Market Values from the Office of Provincial Assessor with a plus factor of 10% of the basic rate.) - Transfer fee amounting to Php 15,000 - Demolition assistance in the form of manpower, in case their original house in the ROW is not yet demolished. 	PGBh/ DOTC
	e) House affected families who built the house before cut-off date but still reside in the project site	<p><u>Option 1:</u> Resettlement Site plot with a house built by the PGBh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Resettlement Site will be prepared by PGBh with basic infrastructure at no cost of PAFs, namely: water supply, electricity, drainage and access/ internal roads. - A plot size of 100 sq. m. or 250 sq.m. at the cost of Php 60 per sq.m. - A house built by PGBh with the floor size of 21 sq.m. and with the cost of Php 180,200 (including 6% fixed term interest), subject to monthly amortization payment of 10-30 years. <p>Note 1: In principle, families in houses tagged in April 2012 are entitled.</p> <p>Note 2: If a family purchased or bartered a 250 sq.m.-plot before, they do not have to pay additional money for the plot.</p> <p>Note 3: If a family has their own house in their own land outside of the resettlement site, the family is not entitled to either plot or house in the resettlement site.</p> <p><u>Option 2:</u> Resettling to a land and a house (already built/ to be built/ to be reassembled) opted by families outside of the resettlement site.</p> <p><u>For both Option 1&2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demolition assistance in the form of manpower - Assistance in transportation (providing vehicles for materials and other things that they can use in their new house) within the Panglao Island - Transfer fee amounting to Php 15,000 	PGBh / DOTC

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Compensation / Entitlement	Responsible Agencies
	f) House affected families who built the house after cut-off date and still reside in the project site	- Same as e), except that they are entitled only to a 100 sq.m.-plot in the resettlement site.	PGBh/DOTC
	g) House-affected families already left the project site but purchased/bartered a 250 sq.m.-plot in the resettlement site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One (1) 250 sq.m.-plot at the above-mentioned resettlement site without any additional cost - If there are immediate needs like having members of family still living in their undemolished house, entitled to one (1) house built by PGBh on the already purchased/bartered plot. - Demolition assistance in the form of manpower - Assistance in transportation (providing vehicles for materials and other things that they can use in their new house) within the Panglao Island - Transfer fee amounting to Php 15,000 	PGBh/DOTC
	h) House-affected families already left the project site but their security of tenure is low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One (1) 100 sq. m. plot in the above mentioned resettlement site at the cost of Php 60/sq.m. which may be deducted from the Php 15,000 transfer fee. - One house built by PGBh - Assistance in transportation (providing vehicles for materials and other things that they can use in their new house) within the Panglao Island - Transfer fee amounting to Php 15,000 	
CROPS, TREES	i) Socially recognized owner	- Cash compensation determined for different types of crops and trees at the rate determined by PGBh's Resolution No.0-55-2005	PGBh/DOTC
LIVELIHOOD AND EMPLOYMENT MATCHING	j) All project affected persons	<p>Based on a prioritization scheme for the PAFs adopted by the PGBh through the LPMT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood assistance such as providing livelihood opportunities, facilitating access to skills training and employment. - Employment during airport construction will be facilitated for qualified affected persons. 	PGBh/DOTC
OTHERS	k) Vulnerable persons	- Physical assistance during relocation for vulnerable persons such as Persons with Disability (PWD), sick persons and pregnant and lactating mothers.	PGBh/DOTC

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Compensation / Entitlement	Responsible Agencies
	l) Children who need to transfer their schools due to relocation	- Assistance in enrollment in a new school	PGBh/ Department of Education, Bohol Division

4.6. Gap Analysis between JICA Guidelines and Resettlement Policy under the Project

4.6.1. JICA Guidelines

The key principle of JICA's policy on involuntary resettlement is summarized below:

1. Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
2. When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.
3. 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.
4. Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.
5. Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.
6. For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Policy, OP 4.12 Annex A.
7. 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.
8. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.
9. Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
10. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

Above principle is complemented by the World Bank OP 4.12, since it is stated in JICA Guideline that "JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World

Bank's Safeguard Policies". Additional key principle based on World Bank OP 4.12 is as follows:

11. Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory and socio-economic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
12. Eligibility of Benefits include, 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.
13. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
14. Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).
15. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities, etc.

4.6.2. Gaps between JICA Guidelines and Project Legal Framework/ Practice

Table 4.6-1 shows the gaps between JICA Guidelines and the existing laws and regulations adopted by the project. In the last column, the resettlement policy and practices under the project are described.

Since the Republic Act 8974 stipulates mainly the procedures of land acquisition, there are gaps between JICA Guidelines and RA 8974. However, most of such gaps were filled in by the Executive Order (E.O.) No. 15, Series of 2013, which was issued by the Governor of PGBh on 6th June 2013. The E.O. No. 15 established the units and committees responsible for requirements by JICA Guidelines, including resettlement, livelihood assistance, consultations and grievance redress. Even the requirements by JICA Guidelines were not stipulated in E.O. No. 15, the actual practice is in accordance with JICA guidelines, such as avoidance of additional land acquisition by changing the airport design, and prioritizing assistance for vulnerable PAFs.

On the other hand, a gap remains with regard to compensation payment between the JICA guidelines and practice under the project. The unanimous payment of Php 60/ sq. m. may not be the 'full replacement cost' required by the JICA Guidelines, since the prevailing market price varies depending on locations. To ameliorate this issue, an option of barter with the government land was prepared for PAFs in 2009. Considering the fact that the land acquisition for the project commenced as early as 1990s, the retroactive application of JICA guidelines was difficult in this regard. Hence, it was agreed among DOTC, PGBh and JICA in 2012 that the additional compensation would not be paid to PAFs.

Table 4.6-1 Gaps between JICA Guidelines and Project Legal Framework/Practice

JICA Guidelines (A)	Laws and Regulations adopted by the Project(B)	Gaps Between (A) and (B)	Resettlement Policy/ Practice under the Project
1. Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.	-	N.A.	- The final alignment of the airport was adjusted to avoid additional land acquisition and resettlement.
2. When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.	-	N.A.	- Same as above.
3. 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	EO No. 15 stipulates the Resettlement Unit and Livelihood Unit and their responsibilities.	No significant gap	- Resettlement site with low-cost housing will be developed. - Livelihood assistance and employment matching will be conducted.
4. Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.	RA8974 stipulates the steps to determine land compensation, starting from donation, then zonal value. If not agreed by PAPs, market values shall be paid through negotiation.	Zonal value for land may not meet the full replacement cost.	- Unanimously, Php 60/ sq.m. were paid for all the landowners. Such value was higher than the zonal value, but prevailing market values varied depending on the location. - PGBh offered options of cash compensation or barter of land. - A relocation site for house-affected families was prepared for barter or purchase at the equivalent value (Php 60 / sq.m.)
5. Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.	EO No. 15 stipulates the compensation payment and other assistance	No significant gaps	- Compensation was paid for the house-affected families. - The Entitlement Package includes not only compensation but also assistance in resettlement and livelihood.
6. For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public.	-	N.A.	- A RAP was prepared in July 2012. - The above RAP was updated as of September 2013. - The brochure of resettlement package was disclosed to the public.
7. 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.	EO No.15 established the Community Relation & IEC Unit and mandates the Unit to conduct adequate consultations.	No significant gaps.	- Series of consultations and information dissemination are being conducted.
8. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.	Same as above	No significant gaps	- Consultations were conducted in Visayan (local) language, using Visayan brochures and tarpaulins.

JICA Guidelines (A)	Laws and Regulations adopted by the Project(B)	Gaps Between (A) and (B)	Resettlement Policy/ Practice under the Project
9. Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement action plans.	Same as above	No significant gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Series of consultations are being conducted with PAPs. - Individual surveys were conducted for preparing livelihood and resettlement plan.
10. Appropriate and accessible grievance redress mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.	EO No.15 established Grievance Redress Unit and mandates the Unit to ensure that PAPs' issues and concerns will be addressed.	No significant gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grievance Redress Mechanisms were established at Barangay, Municipality and Provincial levels.
11. Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory and socio-economic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits.	EO No.15 established the Land Acquisition Unit, and mandates the unit to conduct inventory and tagging of structures to discourage the influx of unqualified dwellers.	No significant gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cut-off date was set as 20th February 2008 on completion of the census in ROW. Any improvements after the date have not been compensated. - Tagging of existing houses in the ROW was conducted in April 2012, which is the basis for the eligibility for current resettlement assistance.
12. Eligibility of Benefits include, 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.	RA 8974 Section 9 requires preparation of relocation sites for informal settlers.	No significant gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable to the project, since all the PAFs are originally formal dwellers, either owned their lands or resided in the lands to be inherited by them.
13. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	RA 8974 IRR Section 6 stipulates a property needed for a ROW may be exchanged or bartered with other government property near the project site.	No significant gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barter of lands was opted by PAPs, if cash compensation was not opted.
14. Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).	EO No. 15 established the Livelihood Unit and Estate Management Unit. The latter is mandated to manage the resettlement site.	No significant gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood assistance and employment matching will be conducted. - Through coordination between Livelihood Unit and Estate Management Unit, the above assistance will ensure the payment of monthly amortization at the resettlement site.
15. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities, etc.	-	N.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physically vulnerable persons who need assistance during relocation were identified. - As 61% of the PAFs who will resettle are below poverty line, livelihood assistance will prioritize these PAFs.

CHAPTER 5 CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

5.1. Consultation before 2013

5.1.1. Consultation before 2010

Consultation with the project affected persons (PAPs) dated back since the preparation of the original Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in 2000.

Consultation with the PAPs became active in 2008 during the social preparation and census of affected persons which was assisted by a consulting firm named Center for Integrated Development and Social Marketing, Inc (CIDS). In 2009 when the implementation of relocation started, affected persons were informed on relocation process. The meetings were held on various occasions in the different areas of the airport project site. A house to house visit was also made for the issuance of Notice to Vacate. However, due to non-materialization of the project in early 2010, some PAFs remain in the project site, and the preparation of the resettlement site was pending.

5.1.2. Consultations under Preparatory Survey in 2011-12

In May and July 2011, two (2) stakeholders' meetings were held in Panglao and Dauis Municipalities. These were conducted under the JICA-assisted Preparatory Survey for New Bohol Airport Construction and Sustainable Environment Protection Project. Generally, the purpose of the stakeholders' meetings was to solicit the current perception of stakeholders to the proposed project considering that its implementation was substantially delayed.

On 20th April 2012, a participatory workshop was conducted with 54 PAFs. The participants were divided into five (5) groups, and discussed the various issues and solutions with regard to resettlement. Table 5.1-1 shows the summary of discussions during the workshop. Most of the issues raised by PAFs are reflected in the current resettlement policy and practice.

Table 5.1-1 Summary of the Participatory Workshop with PAFs on Resettlement

Issues/ Concerns raised	Suggested Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No more money to build a house - Title/barter documentation - Livelihood opportunities especially for women - Assurance that the project will really be implemented - What will happen to those who did not avail of the relocation site - Can we be part of the labor force once construction starts? Can we be also part of the dismantling team? - Any financial assistance for constructing our houses? - How come there were people whose houses were not affected but were able to avail lots in the relocation site? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project will establish the loan system to provide a core house and a lot. - DOTC and PGBh will inform PAFs of a certain period before resettlement. - The project will provide a one-stop-shop to process all the needed requirements. - The project will assist PAFs in livelihood /employment.

Source: RAP as of July 2012

5.2. Information Dissemination and Public Consultation in 2013

5.2.1. Information Dissemination on the New Bohol Airport

Under the D/D Study commenced in March 2013, the JICA Study Team faced the difficulties that the general public still could not believe the materialization of the project after waiting for more than 20 years. Also the benefits of the new airport were not well understood. The JICA Study Team, in cooperation with DOTC, PGBh and JICA, prepared the brochure of the New Bohol Airport in both English and Visayan languages (Annex S). The brochure explains the necessity of the project. In addition, it shows the location of fencing boundary and entry/ exit to barangay roads during the construction. On 19th May 2013, the brochure was published in local newspapers, namely: *the Bohol Chronicle* and *Bohol Sunday Post* (Figure 5.2-1).

5.2.2. Consultation Meetings Conducted in March, May and June 2013

Three consultation meetings targeting PAPs were conducted in March, May and June 2013. The minutes of meetings and participants' lists are attached in Annex T, U and V respectively. Table 5.2-1 summarizes these three meetings, and Figure 5.2-1 shows photos.

Table 5.2-1 Summary of the Consultation Meetings in 2013

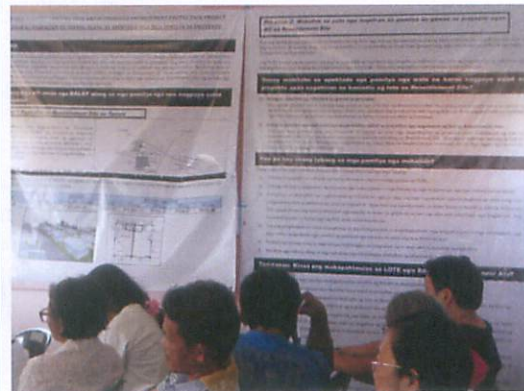
Date	Purposes	Participants	Main points discussed
2 nd March 2013	Explanation of NHA's Socialized Housing Scheme	House-affected families, and PLOMPCO members (60 PAPs attended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questions were raised on what will happen to persons already having purchased the 250 sq.m.-plots, while the plot size under the NHA scheme is 60 sq.m. PGBh answered that the excess will be paid back at the rate of Php 60/ sq.m. - A question was raised what will be the housing amortization scheme, and NHA answered that PGBh will decide on this.
30 th May 2013	Explanation of: 1) Commencement of preparatory work 2) Necessity of the airport, and fencing boundary (The project brochure was distributed.) 3) Livelihood assistance 4) Grievance Redress Mechanism	PAFs still in the ROW and residents near the airport (40 PAPs attended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A question was raised on when the pre-construction work will start, and what will happen to the barangay roads across the project site. DOTC answered the target date will be on first week of July, and entry/ exist to the barangay roads will be kept open. - Questions were raised on housing scheme, but PGBh answered that it is still under consideration and informed that another meeting will be conducted.
22 nd June 2013	Explanation of the resettlement options and entitlement, along with the distributed brochure and Entitlement Card	PAFs who are entitled to a plot in the resettlement site. (54 PAPs attended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questions were raised on who are eligible to the resettlement site plot/ house, and what is the entitlement. - PGBh answered to the questions, and for special cases, informed that the validation survey will be conducted on June 27-28.



The project brochure was published on the local newspaper, *Bohol Sunday Post* on 19th May 2013.



Satellite Office beside the entrance of the airport: Venue for the consultation meetings and gathering of PAFs



Attendants on the meeting on 22nd June 2013. Brochure in Visayan language was distributed to each participant. Resettlement assistance was explained along the tarpaulins on the wall.

Figure 5.2-1 Photos on Information Dissemination and Consultation

CHAPTER 6 LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE AND EMPLOYMENT MATCHING

One of the key components of the resettlement action plan is the livelihood restoration of the project affected persons. In the resettlement policy of the project, livelihood restoration assistance is to be provided for all PAPs including those who have already resettled and /or received the land compensation since 1990s.

In the project, two means of livelihood restoration are planned, namely: 1) livelihood assistance, and 2) employment matching especially during the construction of the airport. Before explaining the above two, the results of situational analysis of the PAFs will be described. All the related activities (surveys and planning) were conducted by the Livelihood Unit of the Local Project Management Team (LPMT) established in the PGBh with the assistance of the JICA Study Team.

6.1. Situational Analysis and Identification of Vulnerable Project Affected Families

6.1.1. Methods of Situational Analysis

Situational analysis was conducted for the house-affected PAFs, through validation of the census conducted in April 2012 under the JICA's Preparatory Survey. The focus of the validation survey was to identify the skills and needs with regard to the livelihood and employment. Out of the 45 PAFs still residing in the project site (ROW), 41 were surveyed on 11th and 13th June 2013. (The 4 PAFs not surveyed were: 2 PAFs for expropriation; and 2 PAFs on the access road who were under acquisition procedure). Out of the 32 PAFs who had already left the site during 2009-2010, 30 PAFs were surveyed on 25th and 26th July 2013. (The 2 PAFs not surveyed had left far from Panglao and were not accessible.)

Aside from the above house-affected families, there are 262 land-only affected families, but it was found difficult to conduct a survey, since many are not in Panglao or even in Bohol, according to the PGBh and Panglao Landowners Multi-Purpose Cooperative (PLOMPCO). The PLOMPCO was established in 2007 by landowners affected by the project. At present, it has around 100 members mainly consisting of land-only affected persons. Accordingly, the identification of needy land-affected families and their assistance will be conducted through the PLOMPCO. Discussions with the PLOMPCO for this purpose are on-going.

6.1.2. Identification of Vulnerable PAFs

JICA's guidelines stipulates that the particular attention must be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc. In the above mentioned situational analysis, the vulnerable PAFs were identified among the house-affected PAFs.

(1) Definition of vulnerable PAFs in the project context

Considering the project context, the Livelihood Unit of the LPMT defined the vulnerable PAFs as having one or more of the following characteristics.

- a) PAF having income below the poverty line (i.e. poverty line according to National Statistical Coordination is Php1,869 per person, per month);
- b) Elderly PAFs (ages 61 and above) with no clear means of support;
- c) Female-headed households of PAFs, especially of single mother, separated wives, mothers with no means of livelihood, female household head with low income, and large households that are composed mostly of small children who are dependent on their parents for support;
- d) PAF households headed by a person with disability (PWD); and
- e) PAFs with low educational qualifications or none at all.

(2) Identification of vulnerable PAFs among house-affected families

The said validation surveys revealed that main factors of vulnerability among the house affected families are low income (below poverty line). As shown in Table 6.1-1, among the surveyed 41 PAFs still residing in the project site, 25 (61%) are below poverty line. Likely, out of 30 PAFs who already resettled and surveyed, 13 (43%) are found below poverty line.

Table 6.1-1 Poverty Incidence of House-Affected Families

Types of PAFs	No of surveyed/ total PAFs	No of PAFs under Poverty Line	% out of surveyed PAFs
Still in the project site	41/45	25	61%
Already resettled	30/32	13	43%
Total	71/77	38	54%

Source: Livelihood Validation Survey in June and July 2013 (Annex G and H)

Aside from low income, low educational attainment is considered to be another factor of vulnerability among the house-affected families. As shown in Table 6.1-2, 53% of household members (17 years old and above) of PAFs still in the project site have not finished and completed secondary school. Such ratio for the PAFs already resettled is 44%. Low educational attainment is connected to difficulty in getting job opportunities.

Table 6.1-2 Educational Attainment of Surveyed House-Affected Families

Educational Level	Still in the Project Site		Already Resettled	
	No. of HH Members	% of HH Members	No. of HH Members	% of HH Members
Elementary undergraduate	37	31%	29	26%
Elementary graduate	10	8%	2	2%
High School Undergraduate	17	14%	18	16%
High school graduate	30	25%	27	24%
Vocational-technological graduate	4	3%	4	4%
College undergraduate	17	14%	10	9%
College graduate	6	5%	14	13%
No data			7	6%
Total	121	100%	111	100%

Source: Livelihood Validation Survey in June and July 2013

(3) Prioritization of vulnerable PAFs for livelihood and employment assistance

Based on the above findings, the livelihood and employment assistance strategizes to prioritize these vulnerable families. First prioritized group are “*highly vulnerable PAFs who are below the poverty threshold, having members with disabilities, single mothers who are unemployed, unskilled, elementary undergraduate and over 61 years old.*”

Especially the vulnerable PAFs who need to resettle should be paid special attentions, since most of them opted for moving to the resettlement site, where they need to pay monthly amortization for 10 to 30 years. Accordingly, it is crucial to enable these PAFs to repay for a house, through providing appropriate assistance in livelihood and employment.

6.2. Livelihood Assistance for PAFs

6.2.1. Identification and Skills and Needs

As shown in Annex G and H, most of the PAFs, regardless in or outside the project site, depends their main source of income on labors, driving and livestock/ farming-related activities. Those activities have certain demands in hotels and restaurants which are now booming in Panglao Island.

For enhancing PAFs’ livelihood and income, the situational analysis identified necessary skills for PAFs. Table 6.2-1 shows the skills needed among surveyed house-affected families.

Table 6.2-1 Skills Still Needed by Surveyed House-Affected Families

Skills	# of PAFs	Skills	# of PAFs
Commercial cooking	25	Welding	4
Carpentry	11	Waitressing	4
Automotive, mechanic	10	Food vending	2
Dressmaking	9	Steel cutting, installation	2
Masonry	8	Handicraft making	2
Cosmetology	8	Painting	2
Driving	7	Reflexology/ massage	2
Housekeeping	7	Security guard training	1
Electrical lining	7	Tile installation	1
Business management	5	Cement Mixer operation	1
Computer skills	4	Boat handling	1
Alternative livelihood skills	4	Bartending	1
Livestock raising	4	Fish pond management	1
Heavy equipment operation	4		

Source: Livelihood Validation Survey in June and July 2013

In addition, in the validation surveys, PAFs’ livelihood options were surveyed for:

1) Household-based livelihood activities, and 2) Community-based livelihood activities.

6.2.2. Work and Financial Plan for Livelihood Assistance

Based on the above situational analysis of PAFs, the Work and Financial Plan for Livelihood Assistance were prepared (Table 6.2-2). This plan is as of September 2013, and is still under finalization. Responsible offices are not only within PGBh but also Municipality of Panglao and livelihood related agencies.

As of end September 2013, social mobilization activities (**Component 1**) of the Work and Financial Plan) are on-going, including orientation of the livelihood assistance plan to house-affected families. The livelihood assistance plan consists of: Skills Training & Entrepreneurship Building (**Component 2**); and Provision of Seed Capital & Micro Finance (**Component 4**). In addition, a common service facility with equipment is planned to be built in the communal space of the resettlement site (**Component 3**).

It is noticeable that the plan is based not only on the situational analysis of PAFs but also on the market demands in Panglao Island. Types of skills training include: 1) enhancing the skills of what PAFs have been doing such as urban agriculture and poultry farming; 2) getting new skills which are increasingly demanded in the resorts such as cooking, pedicure and housekeeping; and 3) Skills needed for airport construction, i.e., carpentry and masonry.

Component 5 is Project Monitoring and Assessment. Details of the monitoring system will be described in Chapter 9.

Table 6.2-2 Work and Financial Plan for Livelihood Assistance as of September 2013

Activities	Timeline	Indicative Target Participants	Responsible Offices	Indicative Budget (Php)	
				PGBh/DOTC	Other Sources
Component 1. Social Mobilization				100,000.00	Transportation costs (MLGU)
a) Orientation of Livelihood Assistance Plan	Sept. 20, 2013	House-affected families	- Livelihood Unit - Community Relations & IEC Unit		
b) Organization of PAFs & registration with DOLE	Sept. 20 - Oct., 2013	House-affected families	- Livelihood Unit - Community Relations & IEC Unit - DOLE		
c) Technical Working Group Meetings		Selected Livelihood Unit members			
d) Unit Meetings		Livelihood Unit			
e) Values Formation		House-affected families	- OPV - MSWD		
f) Skills registration of PAFs	Sept. 20-27	PAF household members of working age	- BEPO, - PESO		

Activities	Timeline	Indicative Target Participants	Responsible Offices	Indicative Budget (Php)	
				PGBh/DOTC	Other Sources
g) Data validation (PLOMPCO)	Sept. 17	PLOMPCO Officers & members	- MSWD - Livelihood Unit - Community Relations Units		
h) Resource scanning & market matching	Sept. 17 & 20	BAHRR, MAO	- BIPC - OPA		
i) Benchmarking	Oct.-Nov.	PAFs	- Livelihood Unit - Community Relations & IEC Unit - DOLE - TESDA - ATI - DA-APC		
Component 2. Skills Training & Entrepreneurship Building				1,049,783.00	185,500.00 (DOLE); Transportation cost (MLGU)
Package 1. Skills Training on Cooking & Basic Entrepreneurship (food safety, packaging, labeling, pricing & costing, provision of starter Kits)	Oct-Dec	1 batch with 25 participants for 6 days	- TESDA, - DOLE - ATI - DTI - OPA - OPV - BEPO - MLGU		
Package 2. Skills Training on Pedicure/Manicure & Basic Entrepreneurship (provision of starter Kits)	Oct-Dec	1 batch with 25 participants for 5 days	- TESDA - DOLE - ATI - DTI - MLGU		
Package 3. Carpentry/Masonry (provision of starter Kits)	Oct.-Dec	1 batch with 25 participants for 10 days	- TESDA - DOLE - ATI - DTI - MLGU		
Package 4. Skills Training on Dressmaking & Basic Entrepreneurship (provision of starter Kits)	Nov.-Dec	1 batch with 25 participants for 15 days	- TESDA - DOLE - OPV - BEPO		
Package 5. Housekeeping	Oct-Nov	1 batch with 25 participants for 5 days	- TESDA - DOLE - OPV - BEPO		

Activities	Timeline	Indicative Target Participants	Responsible Offices	Indicative Budget (Php)	
				PGBh/DOTC	Other Sources
Package 6. Training cum production with Basic Entrepreneurship on: Souvenir items, Food processing, Fish culture, Native chicken/quail	2014	1 batch with 35 participants for 3 days	- TESDA - DOLE - OPV - OPA - ATI - BEPO - DTI		
Package 7. Organic Urban Agriculture	2014	2 batches with 40 participants for 2 days	- OPV - OPA - ATI - DA-APC - BEPO		
Component 3. Facilities Support Establishment of common service facility with equipment	After establish-ment of resettle-ment site		- PGSO	600,000.00	
Component 4. Provision of Seed Capital & Micro Finance for Household-based & Communal-based Livelihood Activities	2013-2014		- Livelihood Unit - Registered organi- zation of PAFs	1,345,217.00	
Component 5. Project Monitoring, Assessment - Physical & financial progress reports - Project assessments - Documentation - Regular on-site monitoring	2013-2014		Created monitoring team in coordination with MLGU & partner agencies	100,000.00	
Total				3,195,000.00	185,500.00
Acronyms: ATI: Agricultural Training Institute BAHRR: Bohol Association of Hotels, Resorts and Restaurants BEPO: Bohol Employment and Placement Office BIPC: Bohol Investment Promotions Centre DA-APC: Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Promotion Centre DOLE: Department of Labor and Employment DTI: Department of Trade and Industry MAO: Municipal Agricultural Office MLGU: Municipal Local Government Unit (= Municipality of Panglao) MSWD: Municipal Social and Welfare Development Office OPA: Office of Provincial Agriculturist OPV: Office of Provincial Veterinarian PESO: Public Employment Service Office PGSO: Provincial General Service Office PLOMPCO: Panglao Landowners Multi-Purpose Cooperative TESDA: Technical and Educational Skills Development Authority					

Source: PGBh (prepared as of 25th September 2013)

6.3. Employment Matching

Employment matching with qualified PAFs is another means of livelihood restoration, especially for the construction of the new airport, to a practicable and reasonable extent.

In the bidding documents for the project, the Environmental Management Plan of General Requirements stipulates the following measures for enhancing the local employment for the project (Table 6.3-1).

Table 6.3-1 Descriptions on Local Employment in Bidding Documents

Impact	Options for Enhancement
<p>(Construction Phase) The construction activities will generate short-term employment among local residents including project affected persons</p>	<p>The contractor is encouraged to employ qualified project affected persons and local residents, to the extent practicable and reasonable, during construction. <u>The Local Project Management Team (LPMT) of the Bohol Provincial Government already has a system to assist the contractor in this regard.</u></p>
<p>(Operation Phase) The operation will generate employment among project affected persons and local residents.</p>	<p>Qualified project affected persons and local residents will be considered for employment during operation.</p>

Source: Specifications, General Requirements- Attachment E (Environmental Management Plan)

The underlined ‘System’ mentioned in the above table means the Local Employment Matching Mechanism, which was developed through discussions with LPMT-Livelihood Unit. In this mechanism, the Bohol Employment and Placement Office (BEPO), an existing functional office in PGBh, will play a pivotal role for facilitating the registration of qualified candidates and interviews conducted by contractors. Although the contractors are not prevented from employing workers through their own methods, employment through the following mechanism is encouraged so that the above-mentioned requirements in the bidding documents are followed.

6.3.1. Local Employment Matching Mechanism

(1) Employment of Local Personnel

The Secretariat of Local Project Management Team (LPMT) will assist contractors in hiring, screening and placement of qualified project-affected families and local residents through the Bohol Employment and Placement Office (BEPO).

Contractors are encouraged to employ in their construction activities the required work force, to the extent of it being practicable and reasonable, those qualified and trained project affected families (PAFs) and local residents. BEPO will implement the job matching process using its Skills Registry System (SRS). The job matching process of BEPO will not be limited to airport-based contractors but will also include the contractors or employers in its list of contacts. BEPO will not charge any placement fees to potential and cooperating employers as well as the job seekers.

Interested PAFs and local residents (LRs) shall submit their duly filled-up SRS Form (Annex W) to BEPO which will process the data for job matching. BEPO provides the LPMT Secretariat with a processed list of the submitted SRS forms, as the list of candidates.

The LPMT Secretariat submits the list of candidates to DOTC during the preparatory work phase; and to Contractors during the main construction phase of the airport for consideration of employment.

(2) Qualification and Prioritization of Employment

The Secretariat, in providing hiring access to employable PAFs and LR, shall be guided by the following criteria:

a) Qualification Basis

The hiring process considers two key factors which are:

- 1) Interested PAFs and LR who filled-up and submitted the SRS form; and
- 2) Trained, skilled and/or experienced in relation to the job vacancy

b) Hiring Priority

Among the PAFs and LR,

- 1) First priority is given to those directly affected by the construction work. These are the PAFs who are still residing in the project site.
- 2) Second priority is given to those who had already relocated and are among the land-affected families who organized themselves as the Panglao Landowners Multipurpose Cooperative (PLOMPCO).
- 3) Third priority is given to local residents of Panglao Island. A local resident is defined as follows: Any person residing in the municipalities of Panglao and Dauis for at least 1 year as evidenced by a community tax certificate or any similar instrument of certification by the said Local Government Unit (LGU).

To put order and sequence in the eventual registration, recruitment, selection and hiring of qualified project affected family members and local residents for employment opportunities; the Job Placement Flow in Figure 6.3-1 is provided, and explained in Table 6.3-2.

With regard to the operation phase of the project, the said Matching Mechanism may not be directly applied since the operation of the new airport will be entrusted to a concessionaire. However, if this matching mechanism functions well for the construction of the new airport, it could be applied to the operation phase to some extent.

Moreover, the Local Employment Matching Mechanism is applicable to non-airport-based employment, such as employment in the tourism sector in Panglao Island, and some PAFs are already considered for candidates for such employment opportunities.

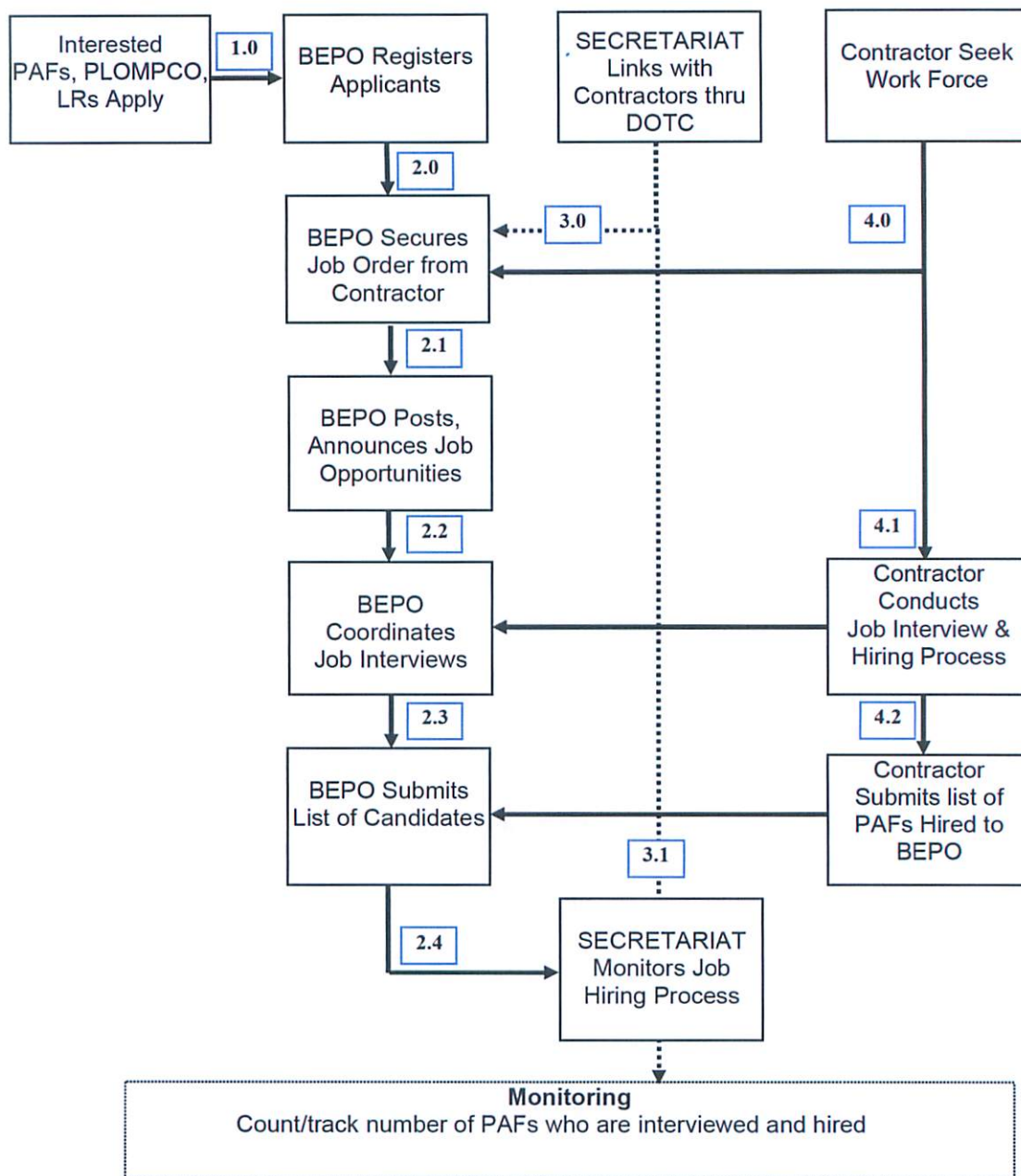


Figure 6.3-1 Job Placement Flow

Table 6.3-2 Description of Job Placement Flow

STEPS	PROCESS	DESCRIPTION
1.0	Application	Interested PAFs, PLOMPCO members, and LRs signify their interest to get jobs through BEPO.
2.0	Registration	BEPO provides SRS forms to interested job seekers. These are filled up, submitted and encoded in the BEPO Database.
		BEPO follows its usual mechanism to negotiate with potential/cooperating contractors using its SRS data as basis.
2.1		Potential and cooperating contractors provide BEPO with job orders based on their required workforce.
2.2		BEPO posts, announces job and hiring opportunities and also conducts job fairs
2.3		BEPO coordinates with contractors/ cooperating employers by informing job seekers schedule and venue of job interview
2.4		Processed list of PAFs, PLOMPCO members, LRs registered with BEPO shall be provided to the LPMT Secretariat.
3.0	Referral	The LPMT Secretariat receives processed list of jobseekers (PAFs, PLOMPCO members, LRs) from BEPO. The list will be submitted to DOTC or Contractors.
3.1	Monitoring	The LPMT Secretariat tracks those employed or hired PAFs, PLOMPCO members and LRs using the report provided by BEPO
4.0	Hiring	Contractors/ Cooperating Employers identify and call potential jobseekers that will be hired. Contractors will provide the list of hired jobseekers.
4.1		Jobseekers are interviewed and hired by Contractor/ Cooperating Employers.
4.2		Hired applicants are oriented and/or trained by their employers.
Broken Line		Signifies consultative and advisory activities
Solid Line —————		Indicates direct or functional activities as mandated

6.3.2. Listing of Candidates

The identification of qualified PAFs is on-going. As of end-September 2013, 32 candidates are initially listed among house-affected families. Out of the 32 candidates, 20 are identified for airport construction (the preparatory work), while 12 for non-airport-based employment. The listing of candidates of land-affected persons through PLOMPCO is under progress.

CHAPTER 7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

7.1. Re-Established Local Project Management Team (LPMT)

Figure 7.1-1 shows the organizational chart of re-established Local Project Management Team (LPMT) in Provincial Government of Bohol. There were a few organizational charts prior to the commencement of the D/D Study, but previous charts were found to be not in accordance with the current operation.

Accordingly, re-establishment of the LPMT was discussed with PGBh and related agencies. On 10th April 2013, a one-day workshop titled 'Work Planning Workshop for Implementing Resettlement Activities' was held in Tagbilaran City. 30 officials from PGBh, 5 officials from DOTC/CAAP, and one official from the NHA (National Housing Authority) participated. In the workshop, after the explanation of the project and the JICA's guidelines, the participants actively discussed the functional organizational structure and officers in charge of specific tasks. The workshop results were further fine-tuned with the respective Unit Head newly assigned, and resulted in the organizational chart in Figure 7.1-1.

7.2. Responsibilities of Each Unit in the LPMT

Based on the above discussions, the Executive Order No. 15, series of 2013, was prepared and issued by the Governor on 6th June 2013 (Annex L). The E.O. No. 15 approves the new organizational chart, and prescribes the Units with responsibilities/ tasks as shown in Table 7.2-1. One Project Manager and three (3) Deputy Project Managers were assigned to oversee the activities of the LPMT, under the decision of the Governor of PGBh, and in liaison with other agencies, namely DOTC, Municipalities and Barangays.

Table 7.2-1 Tasks/ Responsibilities of Each Unit in the Re-Established LPMT

Name of Unit	Outline of Tasks/ Responsibilities
Secretariat	Coordination with Units and other agencies, organizing events/ meetings, budget planning, overall project monitoring
Land Acquisition Unit	Tasks related to land acquisition including titling
Resettlement Unit	Tasks related to construction of the resettlement site and houses, and transferring PAFs
Estate Management Unit	Management of the resettlement site, including collection of housing amortization
Livelihood Unit	Tasks related to livelihood assistance and employment matching
Community Relations and IEC Unit	Consultation with PAFs and information dissemination
Grievance Redress Unit	Settlement of issues and concerns of PAFs and local residents

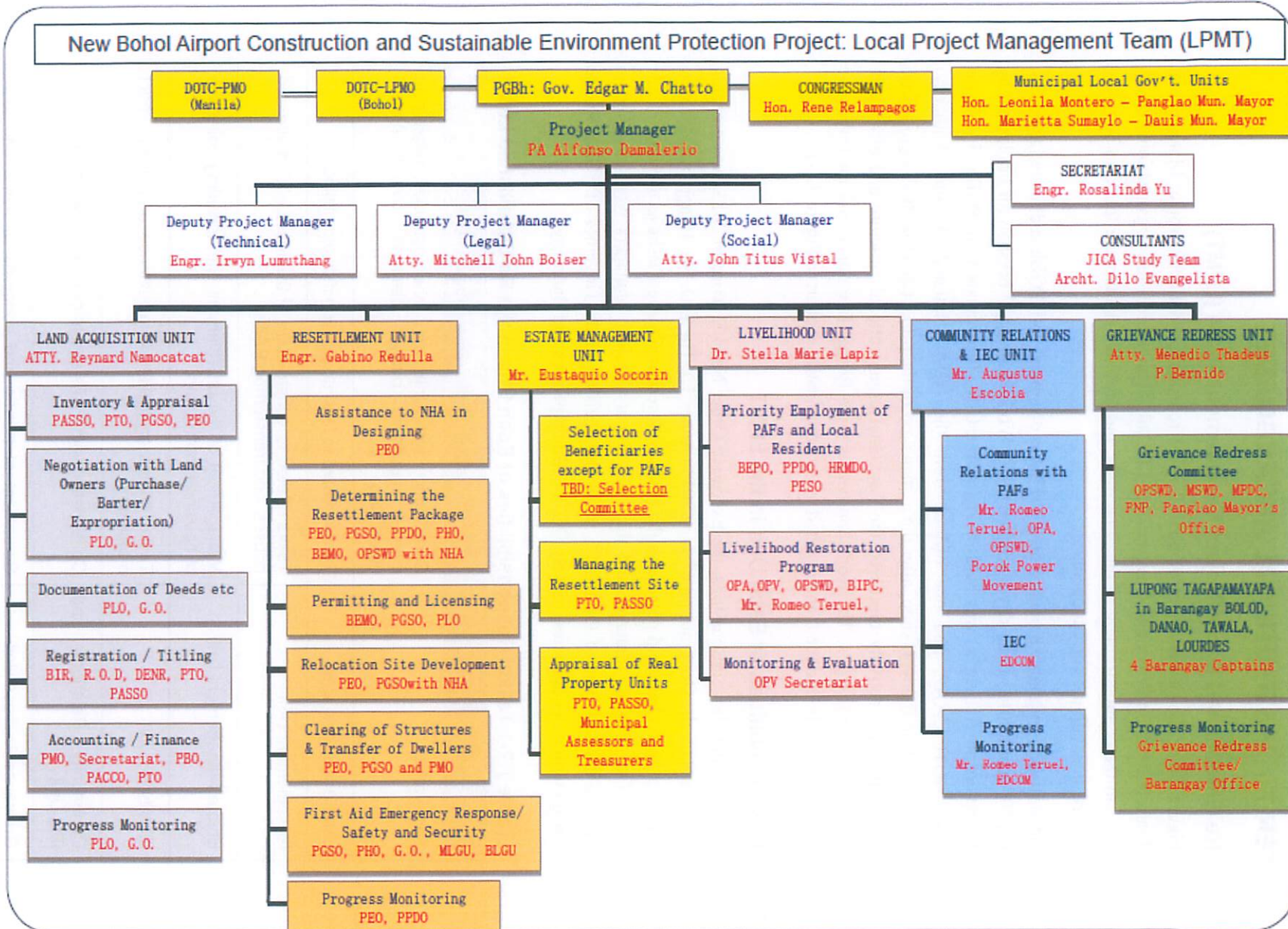


Figure 7.1-1 Organizational Chart of Re-Established Local Project Management Team

CHAPTER 8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

8.1. Grievance Redress Mechanism in the Project Context

Under the project resettlement policy, a systematic and functional grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be practiced, to all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) including those who have already resettled and/or received the land compensation since 1990s.

It is important that such system is accessible to PAPs. Accordingly, **grievances can mean a simple query or inquiry, concern, issue, complaint or formal grievance that bothers or disturbs the life of families and local residents.** The purpose of the GRM is to hear the concerns/ complains of PAPs and to answer/ solve the matters to a possible extent and in a timely manner, within the Local Project Management Team (LPMT). Through functional GRM, bringing the complaint by PAPs to a court of law should be avoided except as a last resort.

8.2. Institutional Arrangements and Mechanism to Address Grievances

There are three levels for grievance redress: barangay, municipal, and provincial. This is to ensure that all measures are taken to resolve the grievance. By virtue of Executive Order No.15, Series of 2013, the Provincial Government of Bohol (PGBh) has established a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) which is composed of Social Welfare Offices at both the municipal and provincial levels, Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO), the Philippine National Police and the Office of the Municipal Mayor of Panglao. The GRC is headed by the Team Leader of the Grievance Redress Unit, a component of the Local Project Management Team (LPMT).

There are two mechanisms for the adjudication of grievances: (1) taking the regular step-wise three-level procedure for seeking redress of grievances; and (2) special and emergency grievance redress mechanism which is termed as the GRM One-Stop-Shop where all barangay, municipal, and provincial teams and committees will gather at the community level and provide time to document and listen to complaints and grievances, especially those requiring emergency response. GRM One-Stop-Shop can be scheduled regularly or unscheduled, depending on the needs of local communities, most especially urgent one.

Both regular and special/emergency grievance redress procedures have built in appeal mechanisms. The default position is that if a lower level decision or resolution is not satisfactory to the affected person, these matters can be elevated to a higher level.

It is notable that affected persons will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to the grievance redress procedures.

Figure 8.2-1 shows the GRM Process Flow Chart.

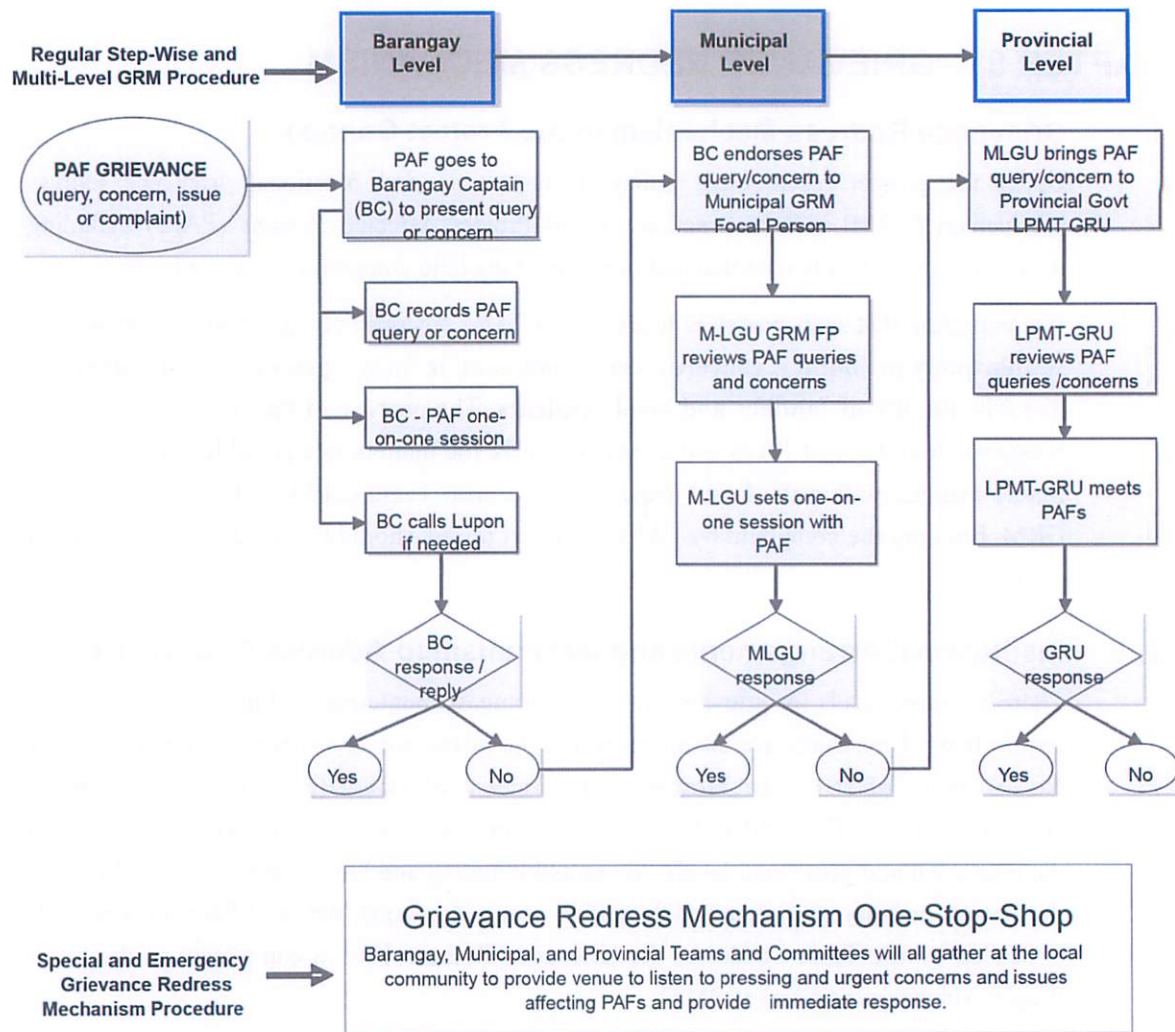


Figure 8.2-1 GRM Process Flow Chart

8.3. Procedures of Recording and Processing Grievances

All complaints received in writing (or written when received verbally) will be documented. A simplified procedural system is customized to record and process grievance as follow:

- 1) A grievance can mean a simple query or inquiry, concern, issue, complaint or formal grievance that bothers or disturbs the life of families and local residents.
- 2) Grievances can be received in various forms: written, oral, by telephone, by email or text messages as long as there is a clear disclosure of the owner of the complaint or where the grievance comes from. This is to ensure a wider accessibility of the GRM to PAFs.
- 3) The Project Affected Persons (PAPs) has the option to choose his/her “entry point.” If it is at the barangay level, the first point of contact is the barangay captain. If it is at the municipal level, the first point of contact is the Municipal Mayor or his/her designated municipal official. If it is at the provincial level, the first point of contact is the Head of the LPMT Secretariat, or his/her designated staff.

- 4) Grievances are recorded at the “entry point” or first level chosen by the PAP. This is to document and capture the information. Although grievances can come in various forms and types, it is most helpful that the **Complaint/Grievance Form** be filled up for each type or nature of complaint. A template is shown in Box 8.3-1.
- 5) At all levels, a **Grievance Registry** is maintained to keep track and document the number and types of complaints and grievances that has been raised, their status and actions taken. The format of the Grievance Registry is shown in Table 8.3-1.
- 6) The LPMT Secretariat will periodically collect and collate / consolidate grievance registry from barangay/municipal governments or this can be submitted by the barangay/municipal level to LPMT Secretariat.
- 7) One-on-one discussions and “listening sessions” are encouraged to allow affected persons to ventilate and air-out concerns.
- 8) For each level, a collegial body can be consulted to assist the highest official or his/her designate in responding to the grievance/complaint or issues. At the Barangay Level, the Barangay Captain can convene the barangay judicial council called the Lupong Tagapamayapa. At the Municipal Level, the Municipal Mayor can also create a similar collegial body. At the Provincial Level, the Grievance Redress Committee will hear, review and take action on grievances elevated to their level.
- 9) Inquires and complaints regarding the airport construction and related matters will be referred to DOTC Project Management Office when necessary.
- 10) Bringing a complaint or grievance to the Court of Law is taken as the last resort, and should be avoided as much as possible. However, decisions to elevate the grievance to the courts are still left to the discretion of project affected persons.
- 11) Regular progress monitoring of complaints and grievances filed, their status, actions taken and recommendations or resolutions will be constantly undertaken. This is done at all levels, starting with the barangay and municipal levels and consolidated at the provincial level prior to reporting to DOTC.
- 12) Telephone hotlines can be maintained to provide affected person with access to those who can respond to and take action on his/her grievance.

LPMT Secretariat	411- 0800
LPMT Secretariat Head	_____
LPMT Secretariat Staff	_____
Panglao MSWDO	_____
Hotline PNP Panglao	_____
- 13) Actions taken on a grievance do not necessarily mean a resolution of the grievance. Actions can range from a letter-response, to a referral made, or a meeting or dialogues scheduled to a final grievance resolution beneficial to all.

COMPLAINT/GRIEVANCE FORM

Name: _____
 Address: _____

Description of Complaint

Note: Use additional sheet where necessary:

Received by: _____

Position in the Barangay/Municipality
 Date: _____

Action Taken:

Note: Use additional sheet where necessary:

Received by: _____

NBACSEPP /LPMT Staff
 Date: _____

Action Taken:

Note: Use additional sheet where necessary:

Received by: _____

Grievance Redress Committee
 Date: _____

Action Taken:

Note: Use additional sheet where necessary:

Box 8.3-1: Complaint/Grievance Form

Table 8.3-1 Grievance Registry

Date of Complaint	Name of Complainant	Barangay	Description of Complaint	Actions taken (with date)

8.4. GRM Schedule with Deadlines

- 1) Grievances will be filed by a PAP at the entry point level. This will be acted upon within 5 days **working days** from receipt thereof, except complaints and grievances that specifically pertain to valuation of affected assets, since such was determined by Land Acquisition Unit of the LPMT. If no understanding or amicable solution can be reached, or if the affected person does not receive a response from the committee within the stated period, he/she can appeal to the Municipal Government Office (as Partner Agency) which should act on the complaint/grievance within 5 days of the day of filing.
- 2) If the affected person is not satisfied with the decisions reached at a lower level, he/she may raise the complaint or grievance to the higher level.
- 3) The total time for which a grievance or complaint should be addressed or responded at all levels is 15 days.

8.5. Institutional Capacity Building and IEC on GRM

To enable the GRM to function, capacity development at all levels will be undertaken by the Local Project Management Team to orient and train all those involved from the barangay, municipal and provincial levels in generating and documenting complaints/grievances, in conducting one-on-one sessions with aggrieved persons, in presiding collegial bodies to take actions on complaints and grievances, and in communicating actions taken to concerned complainants.

Finally, community-based information, education and communications (IEC) through barangay assemblies and brochures in the local dialect will be regularly undertaken to inform PAFs and local residents on the existence of the grievance redress mechanism and educate them on how to use and avail of the mechanism.

CHAPTER 9 SCHEDULE AND MONITORING OF RAP

9.1. Implementation Schedule and Progress

The RAP implementation schedule with the progress as of end September 2013 is shown in Table 9.1-1. This form is updated and submitted by the LPMT Secretariat to DOTC every month. According to the schedule, the completion of resettlement will be in May 2014. As of end September 2013, the resettlement site development is not yet commenced. However, the detailed design for site development and housing construction had been completed, and the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the resettlement site was issued on 23rd August 2013 (Annex X). Moreover, the Deed of Donation, the legal document to transfer the ownership of the resettlement site from DOTC to PGBh, was signed by both parties on 26th September 2013 (Annex Y). The signing of Deed of Donation had been a key factor to expedite the resettlement activities, since ownership of the resettlement site was a pre-requisite for the PGBh for application of various permits and approvals.

The PGBh will contract out the site development and the housing construction respectively. The future timeline for the key activities for resettlement is as follows.

(1) Resettlement Site Development

For the site development, a development permit needs to be obtained from the HLURB (Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board), which is targeted by mid-October 2013. Simultaneously, procurement for site development, which takes 1.5 months, is on-going so that the site development can commence at the beginning of November 2013. Site development will take 3 months at maximum, considering possible contingencies (Table 9.1-1, Serial Number (S.N.) 16, 18 and 19).

(2) Housing Construction

For housing construction, a building permit needs to be obtained from the Municipality of Panglao, which is targeted by mid-November 2013. Simultaneously, procurement for housing construction, which takes 2 months, is on-going so that housing construction can commence at the beginning of December 2013. The housing construction can commence only after one-month work of site development, and will take 4 months till March 2014 (Table 9.1-1, S.N. 20, 21 and 22).

(3) Other Procedures and Transfer of PAFs

After obtaining the development permit from the HLURB, each subdivision of the resettlement site needs to be approved by the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources (DENR). Such approval is not the pre-requisite for construction, but necessary for obtaining 'License to Sell from the HLURB' so that PGBh can issue Contract to Sell to PAFs. The approval of the subdivisions is targeted in mid-April 2014, since this procedure will take 3 to 6 months. Transfer of PAFs and clearing structures are scheduled in April and May 2014. In parallel, License to Sell will be obtained from the HLURB, which is followed by issuing Contract to Sell to PAFs (Table 9.1-1, S.N. 17, 23, 24 and 25).

9.2. Monitoring System of RAP

Under the project, progress as per the said schedule and performance are regularly monitored. There are two phases of monitoring, namely:

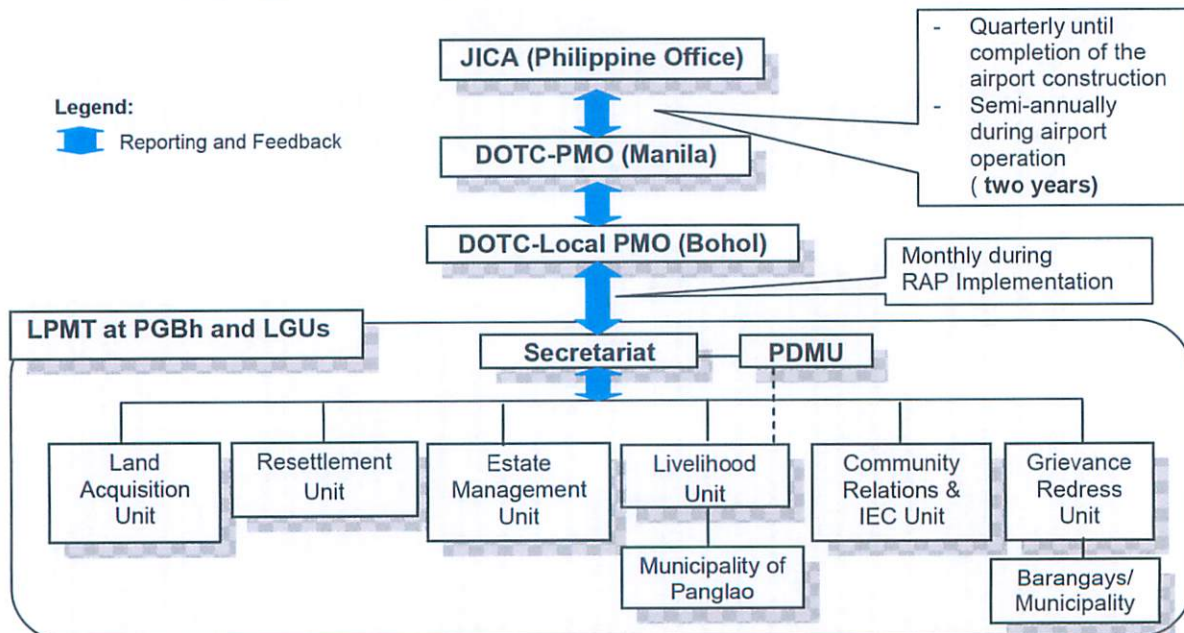
- 1) Activity/Output-Level Monitoring during implementation of RAP activities, i.e. land acquisition, resettlement and livelihood activities; and
- 2) Outcome/Impact-Level Monitoring after implementation of RAP activities.

The Monitoring System of the said two phases is explained below, including its institutional arrangement, timeframe and performance indicators.

9.2.1. Institutional Arrangement and Timeframe

Figure 9.2-1 shows the institutional arrangement for monitoring of the RAP activities. Under the project, the Secretariat of the LPMT (Local Project Management Team) is in charge of consolidating the progress and performance of activities conducted by each responsible Unit. The LPMT Secretariat reports the monitoring results to DOTC-Local PMO based in Bohol, which will report to DOTC-PMO in Manila, then to JICA Philippine Office. Based on the monitoring results, necessary actions shall be taken by DOTC and PGBh for smooth implementation and for alleviating negative impacts, if any.

Activity/Output-Level Monitoring: During the implementation phase of RAP activities, two forms are submitted from the LPMT Secretariat to DOTC monthly, which will be reported to JICA quarterly as a part of the Project Status Report (PSR). These two forms are: 1) Work Schedule and Progress of LPMT (Table 9.1-1), and 2) Performance Monitoring Sheet of RAP (Table 9.2-2).



Note: PDMU (Provincial Development Management Unit) will coordinate with Livelihood Unit for Outcome/Impact-Level Monitoring. PDMU is an existing unit in PGBh, which is responsible for monitoring of projects under PGBh.

Figure 9.2-1 Institutional Arrangement for Monitoring of RAP Activities

Outcome/ Impact-Level Monitoring: After the implementation of RAP activities, the outcome and impact of these activities will be monitored by the LPMT, and reported to DOTC, then JICA. During construction of the new airport, the monitoring results will be reported to JICA from DOTC quarterly. During operation of the airport, monitoring results will be reported to JICA semi-annually for two years, until the ex-post evaluation on the project is conducted by JICA.

9.2.2. Performance Monitoring Indicators and How to Monitor

(1) Activity/Output-Level Indicators

Out of performance monitoring indicators, the indicators for Activity/ Output-Level Monitoring are embedded in the Performance Monitoring Sheet shown in Table 9.2-2 (as of end September 2013). Table 9.2-1 shows the LPMT Units to monitors these indicators.

Table 9.2-1 Units to Monitor the Activity/Output-Level Indicators

Indicators	Who will Monitor
Status of land acquisition	Land Acquisition Unit in coordination with Secretariat
No. of PAFs resettled	Resettlement Unit in coordination with Estate Management Unit
No. of PAFs signed Entitlement Card (EC)	Community Relations & IEC Unit, Resettlement Unit and Estate Management Unit
No. of Contract to Sell issued	Land Acquisition Unit (Provincial Legal Office)
No. of PAFs received transfer fee	Secretariat
No. of houses demolished in ROW	Resettlement Unit
No. of PAFs provided transport	Resettlement Unit
No. of children transferred school	Community Relations & IEC Unit and Secretariat
Development status of Resettlement Site (Water, Electricity, Access Road, Internal roads, Drainage, Tree planting)	Resettlement Unit
No. of PAFs and local residents employed for airport construction	Livelihood Unit (BEPO) obtains the number of employees (as a result of interviews) from Contractor and submit to Secretariat
No. of PAFs and local residents employed for non-airport activities	Same as above
No. of livelihood activities planned	Livelihood Unit
No. of livelihood activities conducted	Livelihood Unit
No. of beneficiaries of livelihood activities conducted	Livelihood Unit
Grievance Redress - No. of complaints received - No. of complaints attended	Secretariat collects the data on Registry Form kept by Barangay/ Municipal/ Provincial Levels
No. of public meetings conducted	Secretariat
No. of individual consultation conducted	Secretariat
No. of brochures prepared	Secretariat
Collection of monthly amortization from PAFs	Estate Management Unit

Table 9.2-2 Performance Monitoring Sheet of Resettlement Action Plan as of End September 2013

		Lots	Area (sq.m)	Lot-wise ratio (%)	Area-wise ratio (%)	Entry permit (lots)	Remarks	
Land Acquisition	Already Acquired	363	2,093,749	89.19%	93.90%		Expropriation: - Handled by the Solicitor General - Required documents, for mailing to SOLGEN Office Manila	
	Acquired through purchase	258	1,753,453	63.39%	78.64%			
	For barter	100	321,661	24.57%	14.43%			
	Government owned (road)	5	18,635	1.23%	0.84%			
	Still for Acquisition (Negotiation)	37	102,695	9.09%	4.61%	9		
	For expropriation	7	33,405	1.72%	1.50%			
	Total	407	2,229,849	100.00%	100.00%			
Resettlement	PAFs in the ROW	45	PAFs signed EC	plot/house (250m2)	Plan: 23	Signed: 0		Entitlement Package for PAFs already approved under EO No. 23 dated 09-27-13; not yet implemented
	PAFs moved to the relocation site	0		plot/house (100m2)	Plan: 18	Signed: 0		
	PAFs self-relocated	32		only plots (250 m2)	Plan: 14	Signed: 0		
	Availability of water supply in the resettlement site	Yes	Not yet	No. of PAFs received:	Transfer fee	Plan: 75	Actual: 0	Construction of Resettlement Site still on procurement stage
	Availability of Electricity	Yes	Not yet		Transport	Plan: 50	Actual: 0	
	Access road	Yes	Not yet	No. of Childrens transferred school	Plan: 21	Actual: 0		
	Internal roads	Yes	Not yet	No of Houses Demolished (in ROW)	Plan: 61	Actual: 0		
	Drainage	Yes	Not yet	No of PAFs issued Contract to Sell	Plan: 41	Actual: 0		
Tree planting	Yes	Not yet	Collection of Housing Amortization	Plan: 41	Actual: 0			
Livelihood Assistance	No. of PAFs employed for airport construction	0	No. of Local Residents employed for airport construction		0		Preparatory Activities for Livelihood Restoration is on-going.	
	No. of PAFs employed for non-airport activities	0	No. of Local Residents employed for non-airport activities		0			
	No. of Livelihood Activities Planned	0						
	No. of Livelihood Activities conducted	0						
	No. of Beneficiaries of Livelihood Activities Conducted	0						
Grievance Redress	No. of complaints received (cumulative)	4					GRC to address concerns next meeting.	
	No. of complaints attended (cumulative)	0						
Consultation	Public Meetings Conducted	Total No.	Date	Theme				
		4	02-03-2013	Socialized housing for House-affected PAFs				
			30-05-2013	Preparatory construction in PAFs and neighbors				
			22-06-2013	Resettlement options for PAFs still residing in ROW				
	20-09-2013		Orientation of Livelihood Restoration to House-affected PAFs					
	Individual consultation/validation conducted	4	11 & 13-06-2013	Livelihood needs and skills validation for PAFs still residing in the ROW				
27 & 28-06-2013			Resettlement options survey for PAFs still residing in ROW					
25 & 26-07-2013			Validation survey for PAFs who already left the ROW					
			03 & 04-09-2013	Validation of eligibility for Entitlement Package with some PAFs				
Information Dissemination	Brochures prepared	Total No.	Month	Contents			1000 English Version 1000 Visayan Version; 50% of w/c were distributed to LGU Panglao Tourism and G.O.	
		2	May -2013	Outline of the new airport and perimeter of fencing				
			June -2013	Resettlement options and other entitlement for PAFs				

Note: The yellow-marked cells are updated at the end of every month.
Source: PGBh

(2) Outcome/ Impact Level Indicators (Indicative)

Out of performance monitoring indicators, the indicators for Outcome/ Impact-Level Monitoring measures the change on PAFs after resettlement, land acquisition and livelihood activities. The survey results of house-affected families in June-July 2013 would be the useful baseline for Outcome/ Impact-Level Monitoring.

Table 9.2-3 shows the indicative indicators and how to monitor them, which could be fine-tuned in line with the implementation of resettlement and livelihood activities.

Table 9.2-3 Indicative Indicators for Outcome/ Impact-Level Monitoring

Indicators (Indicative)	How to Monitor	Timing/ Frequency of Monitoring
Change in living condition of PAFs - Housing condition including the occupancy of an availed house in the resettlement site - Availability of income opportunities - Capacity to pay housing amortization	PDMU (Provincial Development Management Unit) and Livelihood Unit conduct surveys and/ or focus group discussions with PAFs	After 6 months of resettlement (transfer of PAFs); then semi-annually or annually (depending on the budget), until the end of 2018 (2 years after completion of the airport)
Outcome of Livelihood Assistance and Employment Matching - Change in income - Status of employment - Access to micro finance - Repayment of micro finance - Capacity to pay housing amortization	Livelihood Unit and Municipality of Panglao in coordination with PDMU conduct assessment of beneficiaries	Annually until 2018

9.2.3. Disclosure of Monitoring Results

The results of above-mentioned monitoring will be made available at public places at provincial, municipal and barangay governments.

CHAPTER 10 COST ESTIMATE AND FUNDING

10.1. Cost Estimate for Funding by DOTC

As stipulated in the MOA between DOTC and PGBh on 22nd July 2006 (Annex B), PGBh is entrusted to conduct land acquisition for the new airport project, while the necessary funds are provided by DOTC. For implementation of the RAP, PGBh submitted 4th revised program of work (cost estimate), which was approved and to be funded by DOTC (Annex Z).

Table 10.1-1 shows the summary of 4th revised cost estimate and balance funds. The total cost estimate amounts to Php 174,458,000, while balance funds to Php 36,178,000.

Table 10.1-1 4th Revised Program of Work Approved by DOTC

Item	Total Cost (Php)	Balance Funds (Php)
A. Preparatory Activities	750,000.00	0.00
B. Capability Building, Skills and Livelihood Training Programs for Project Affected Families	12,000,000.00	3,500,000.00
C. Acquisition of Properties		
C.1 Land acquisition including payment of various affected improvements	125,000,000.00	4,073,600.00
C.2 Subdivision Survey, Parcellary Survey and Relocation Survey of affected lots including access road and Relocation Site	3,500,000.00	1,000,000.00
C.3 Miscellaneous Expenses (Expropriation, Barter and related activities)	1,250,000.00	500,000.00
D. Transfer and Titling of Properties		
D.1 Taxes and fess	2,223,600.00	2,000,000.00
D.2 Titling expenses	2,624,000.00	2,624,000.00
D.3 Other expenses including legal advisory fee	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
E. Clearing of Structures, Improvements and Removal of Dwellers	5,000,000.00	2,070,000.00
F. Administrative Expenses		
F.1 Purchase of Service Vehicles for LPMT Mobility	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
F.2 Bohol Provincial Government	7,200,000.00	5,500,000.00
G. Development of Relocation Site		
G.1 Road	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
G.2 Water Supply	550,000.00	550,000.00
G.3 Electricity Supply	800,000.00	800,000.00
G.4 Site Development and PAF Resettlement Construction Project (Counterpart fund)	4,650,000.00	4,650,000.00
H. Contingency	1,910,400.00	1,910,400.00
TOTAL	174,458,000.00	36,178,000.00

Source: PGBh and DOTC

Among the budget items, Php 8,000,000 is newly allocated for 'G: Development of Relocation Site'. In addition, the cost for 'B: Capacity building' increased by Php 4,500,000, and that for 'E: Clearing structures, improvements and removal (transfer) of

dwellers' increased by Php 2,220,000. Furthermore, 'F: Administrative expenses' increased by Php 5,250,000, due to prolonged and strengthened activities of the LPMT re-established in PGBh.

10.2. Cost and Funding for Resettlement Site Development

After withdrawing from the NHA's Socialized Housing Scheme, DOTC and PGBh examined the necessary funding for the resettlement site development and housing. The total amount of Php 15 million was committed by both agencies. DOTC has committed Php 8 million for the site development, whereas PGBh will bear Php 7 million for building 44 houses.

Aside from the above development cost, the water pipeline from the airport to the resettlement site and the elevated water tanks in the resettlement site will be directly financed by DOTC. Since the construction of the said water pipeline can commence only after start of the main construction under the ODA loan, the transitional water supply to the resettlement site will be sourced from an existing water supply facility of Municipality of Panglao. Since the water supply is very scarce in Panglao Island, it is very important that the water supply works from the airport to the resettlement site will be completed at the earliest possible time.