JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS

THE FEASIBILITY STUDY AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT ON THE CALA EAST-WEST NATIONAL ROAD PROJECT

(CALA East-West)

March 2005

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Study Objectives and Background

- i. Review of CALA regional transport network development scenario.
- Examination of the feasibility of CALA East-West road and related projects and preparation of project implementation plan.
- Capacity development for staff of counterpart agency and other related agencies.







Study Outline

Task 1:	Inception Study	Jan. 2005
Task 2:	Surveys and Preliminary Scenario Development	Jan. – Mar 2005
Task 3:	Evaluation and Selection of Scenarios	May – Aug. 2005
Task 4:	Evaluation and Selection of Priority Projects	Sept. – Dec. 2005
Task 5:	FS of Priority Projects	Jan. – Sept. 2006

study Tasks a	t Present
Surveys Transport Surveys 1. Roadside Traffic Count Survey (24 hours) 2. Roadside Traffic Count Survey (12 hours) 3. Intersection Traffic Count Survey 4. Travel Speed Survey 5. Public Transport Route/Service Frequency Survey 6. Bus Terminal Passenger Count Survey 7. Axle Load Survey 8. Resident Interview Surve 9. Business Establishment	Environmental Surveys Air Quality Water Quality Noise Pollution





Observance of the	JICA's Guideline and the Laws/ Reg	gulations
of the Philippines	for Environmental and Social Consid	eration
Main Study Flow	Tasks on Environmental and Social EIS Process Meeting	
1	Considerations Social & Environmental Constraints	
Preparation of Alternative Scenarios	s socially vulnerable facilities/areas	
Assessment of Alternative Scenario	-IEE Study for alternatives	
	-Social Assessment	
Formulation of Optimum Project Pla	n	
i I	Resettlement Framework	
Feasibility Study	EIA Study Preparation of EIS document	
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	Submission of EIS document	
	ECC acquisition	
Detailed Design		
-Finalization of ROW	- set of cut-off date	
	Complete RAP	
	Preparation of resettlement	
Construction	Land acquisition & resettlement Implementation of	
	EMMP EMMP	

Basic Technical Approach

- Explicit Consideration to the Poor
- Specific and Realistic Recommendations on Land Acquisition and Relocation of Residents
- Capacity Development of the Counterpart Staff
- Better management of Transport Infrastructure













Characteristics of CALA Area

Poor Transport Infrastructure

- Only two (2) transport corridors connecting CALA with Metro Manila.
- Underdevelopment of arterial transport network in CALA Region.
- Existence of serious traffic bottlenecks (e.g. Talaba, Palapala, SLE interchanges, etc.)
- > Wide-spread chronic traffic congestion.













Directions of Road Development

Alternative Scenarios for Development of CALA Area

- A. Metro Manila Dependence Scenario
- B. Internal Urban Core Development ScenarioC. Industrial Development Scenario
 - Environment-Oriented Plan
 - Pro-Poor Plan















