

Stakeholder Meetings

No.	Study Phase	Main Subjects	Period
1st	Preparation of Scenarios	- Study Outline - Past, Ongoing & Future Transport Projects - Scope of Stakeholders - Schedule & Objectives of Future Stakeholder Meetings	March 17, 2005
2nd	Evaluation of Scenarios	- Alternative Development Scenarios - Environmental Framework-Social and Natural Environment - Alternative Scenarios for Regional Transport Network	June 16, 2005
3rd	Preparation of Optimum Project Plan	- Outline of alternatives - Alternative measure in zero option - Scope and evaluation methodologies for Environmental and Social Considerations Study (EIA level) - Obtain opinion on concerned environmental impacts (This STM is the Official Scoping Session under EIS Process)	Sept. 23, 2005
4th		- Results of evaluation on alternatives - Progress and interim results of EIS study (EIA level) - Study framework on preparation of optimum project plan	Dec 7 (Cavite) Dec 8 (Laguna) Dec 12 (Muntinlupa), 2005
5th	FIS	- Results of EIS study (EIA level) - Implementation arrangements of the project - Mutual consent on optimum project	Mar 14 (Laguna) Mar 15 (Cavite), 2006
7th		- Progress of the FIS - Explanation of framework of RAP	Early July, 2006
8th		- Outline of results of FIS - Mutual consent on framework of RAP - Further arrangement and requirement for the implementation	Early Sept., 2006

Environmental and Social Considerations Study

- Environmental Baseline Study
- Social Survey
- Impact Assessment
- Mitigation Measure
- Monitoring Plan
- RAP Framework

Previous Topics
 Today's Topics

Preparation of Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (Preliminary RAP)

Environmental Items for EIS

A. Physical Environment	D. Socio-Cultural Economic
1. Land	1. Population
2. Water	2. Economic Activities
3. Air	3. Labor and Employment
4. Noise	4. Housing and Social Services
B. Biological Environment	
1. Terrestrial	5. Infrastructure and Public Utilities
2. Freshwater	6. Public Health and Safety
C. Land Use	
1. Land Use and Zoning	7. Culture, Lifestyle and Values
2. Aesthetics and Visual Effects	8. Women and Vulnerable Groups
3. Archaeological and Historical Sites	9. Inequality between beneficiaries and project-affected people
	10. Conflict of interests
	11. Waste
	12. Accidents

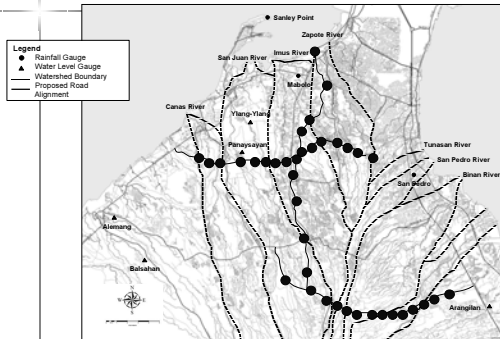
Results of Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental Impacts during Construction(1)

Items	Predicted Environment Impact	Degree of impact
A. Physical Environment		
1. Land	Terrain modification, Soil and weathered rock displacement and erosion, Siltation	S
	Slope destabilization at new cuts	MS
2. Water	Changes in river water quality	S
3. Air	Increase in particulates and gaseous emissions	MS
4. Noise	Increase in noise levels	MS
B. Biological Environment		
1. Terrestrial	Loss, disturbance and damage to existing vegetation	MS
2. Freshwater	Local aquatic habitat alteration and temporary displacement at species	MS

Note: S: Significant , MS: Moderately Significant

Major Crossing Point at River/Creek



Environmental Impacts during Construction(2)

Items	Predicted Environment Impact	Degree of impact
C. Land		
3. Archaeological and Historical Sites	Impact Archaeological and Historical Sites	MS
D. Socio-Cultural Economic		
2. Economic Activities	Total or partial loss of land/farm area, properties and crops, dislocation and loss of income due to ROW acquisition	S
	Increase in livelihood and business opportunities	MS
3. Labor and Employment	Increase in employment opportunities	MS
6. Public Health and Safety	Potential health, sanitation and safety problems	MS
11. Waste	Increased of solid waste	MS

Note: S: Significant , MS: Moderately Significant

Number of Directly Affected Households

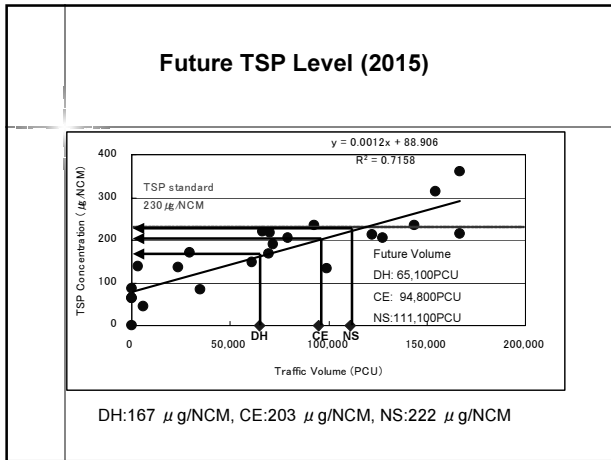
Municipality	North-South	East-West	CALA Exp	TOTAL
Bacoor	345	-	-	345
Dasmariñas	229	-	-	229
Gen.Trias	-	3	-	3
Imus	11	41	-	52
Silang	-	-	21	21
Tanza	-	17	-	17
TOTAL	585	61	21	667
Muntinlupa	-	66*	-	66

* estimate

Environmental Impacts during Operation (1)

Items	Predicted Environment Impact	Degree of impact
A. Physical Environment		
1. Land	Erosion at the discharge points of the road storm drains	MS
2. Water	Water inflow at the discharge points of the road storm drains	MS
3. Air	Increase in particulates and gaseous emissions	S
4. Noise	Increase in noise levels	S
C. Land		
2. Aesthetics and Visual Effects	Change in landscape	MS

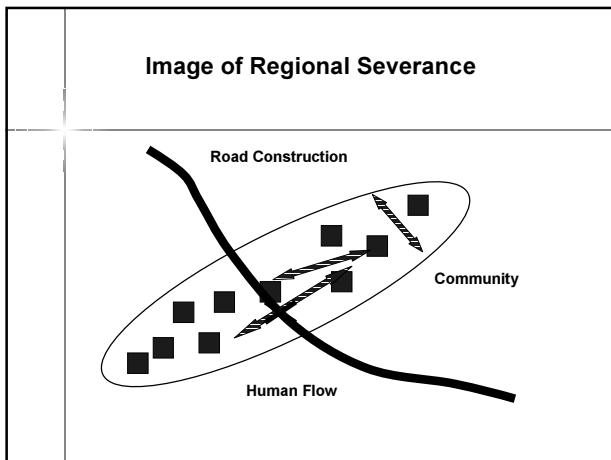
Note: S: Significant , MS: Moderately Significant



Environmental Impacts during Operation (2)

Items	Predicted Environment Impact	Degree of impact
D. Socio-Cultural Economic		
4. Housing and Social Services	Regional severance	S
5. Infrastructure and Public Utilities	Improvement of access to public utilities and services	MS
12. Accidents	Increase in traffic accidents	MS

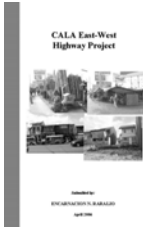
Note: S: Significant , MS: Moderately Significant



Outline of Mitigation Measures for Negative Impacts

Mitigation Measures for Negative Impacts

For Directly Affected Households



Preparation of RAP



Fair Compensation

Mitigation Measures for Negative Impacts

For Air Pollution and Noise Level Increase



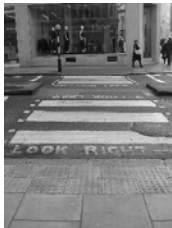
Planting Trees along Roads



Regular Cleaning Activities

Mitigation Measures for Negative Impacts

For Regional Severance



Street Crossing



Flyover

Outline of Monitoring Plan

Environmental Monitoring Plan

Project Phase	Items	Parameter	Responsibility
Construction	Land	Slope profile and signs of instability	Contractor DPWH/DENR/MT
		Erosion and siltation	
	Water	River water quality	
	Air	TSP, SO _x , NO _x	
	Noise	Noise Level	
	Terrestrial	Tree cutting/balling	
	Waste	Contractor's material handling program	
Operation	Air	TSP, SO _x , NO _x	
	Noise	Noise Level	

Framework of Resettlement Action Plan

**SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POLICIES ON
LAND AND RESETTLEMENT**

SUBJECT	POLICY	DESCRIPTION
Eviction and Demolition	RA 7279 - UDHA	Observance of just and humane manner in eviction and demolition
Land Valuation and Compensation	RA 8974	Modes of land acquisition, Procedures in expropriation and compensation
Resettlement Options	RA 6026	Provides options and assistance to squatters (informal settlers)
Compensation for lost crops	RA 6657 (On Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law)	Compensation for lost crops, Displaced tenants and settlers
Eminent Domain	Cir.No. 35 and RA 7160 of 1990	Allows government to exercise eminent domain on payment of just compensation
Community Participation	Art.III Sec.10, (1987 Phil. Constitution)	Participation of Communities in development initiatives
Gender and Development	RA 7192	Mainstreaming gender concerns in development projects

PROJECT RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

Payment of Land

1. Payment for the land will be given to registered owner of the land with a **Transfer Certificate Title (TCT) as proof of ownership. A tax declaration receipt is not proof of ownership.**
2. Tax declaration may ripen into full ownership upon application for titling with the DENR, provided the said parcel of land is classified as alienable and disposal land. Only improvements will be compensated.
3. All land titles are registered with the concerned government agencies. The DPWH researchers called ROW agents will verify land titles subject for compensation. Payment will be done after a process of verification.
4. The price may be negotiated. The last recourse of DPWH is a court case in the event the landowner is not amenable to sell his property at the offered price.

PROJECT RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

Payment of Structure

1. **During the feasibility study, the directly affected households and their structures will be identified based on the road alignment. In the detailed engineering phase, the houses will be photographed, tagged and estimated to determine the right-of-way cost.**
2. The structure will be paid based on the replacement value as of the designated cut-off date.

Compensation of Trees and Crops

1. The owners of the trees and crops will be compensated based on the values in the provincial and/or municipal assessor's office.
2. There may be trees that have no listed value in the provincial or municipal assessor's office. In these cases, the values of trees and crops in the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Environment and Natural Resources will be the bases of valuation.

PROJECT RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

Partial Effects on Structures and Lands

1. **If only one-fifth (20%) of a house will be affected and still be livable and safe, then, only the affected portion of the house will be compensated. If it is not livable, then the owner will be compensated for the whole structure.**
2. This is also true with partially affected lands. If the properties have been impaired in any way by the project such that they are no longer livable or economically viable to sustain existing usage, for example, agricultural or commercial activities, then the whole property will be compensated.
3. Portions of land actually used or impaired because of the project will be compensated by the project. The original title will be sub-divided to reflect the portions paid by the government and new titles will be issued in favor of the government and the owner.

PROJECT RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

Relocation

1. Relocation is one of the options of households who own the structures but not the land on which it is built. DPWH will supply the necessary information about the directly affected households to the municipality based on the data gathered during the various stages of the project.
2. The municipality as part of its counterpart for the project will then prepare a relocation site based on the actual number of households in their municipality who opted for resettlement in this project.
3. If the directly affected households are not willing to be relocated, their structures will be paid the replacement value and the households will be assisted to transport their families and belongings.
4. Social surveys are conducted to determine the average family size and income of all directly affected households in order to establish size of lot and their paying capacity.
5. There will be no forced eviction without court order.

PROJECT RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

Relocation

6. The next step will be disclosure activities where dislocated households will be informed about their relocation options and compensation. The objective of this disclosure is to avert the need for forced eviction by providing acceptable compensation.
7. The foreign funder will not release any amount for the construction unless DPWH has resolved the ROW issues and has paid the affected owners 100% of the compensation, to be compensated at least a month before actual construction can begin.

Alignment

As a rule, the road alignments proposed by DPWH will try to avoid structures particularly those providing public services such as schools and hospitals. Proposed road alignments veered away from structures that are very expensive such as main transmission lines for electricity.

PROJECT RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK	
Public Hearing	Public hearing and barangay consultations required by the DENR as part of the EIA process were undertaken to inform the affected residents and to elicit the views, concern and issues on the proposed project.
Land Valuation	If the offered price for the properties is perceived to be low and the landowner asks for a better price DPWH will commission an independent appraiser to determine the replacement cost. As a last recourse, DPWH can file expropriation through the power of eminent domain of the state. However, to prevent this legal eventuality, consultations are being undertaken to thresh out issues and concern of directly affected households.

PROJECT RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK	
Compensation of Tenants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The legal tenant of the land will be paid based on the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. In cases wherein the tenant will be dispossessed from the land that he tills, the prescribed compensation to be given to the tenant is equivalent to 1 year income from the harvest based on average of past 3 years. The total amount should not be less than P15,000 per ha.
Conversion of Agricultural Land to Road Use	This is a road project of DPWH, which entails the construction of a road passing through land with various uses such as agricultural, residential, commercial and industrial. It is submitted that to build a road in these lands with various uses does not require the usual conversion processes as enunciated by the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law.

PROJECT RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK	
Inherited Land	DPWH will compensate the heirs with legal proof of land ownership.
Transparency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The residents will be given updates during the various stages of the project. The team, through consultations with possible affected households will find out the best road alignment. In the detailed engineering stage, the households to be affected will be positively identified. Before the actual relocation, consultations and coordination will be done with the affected parties, barangay, and municipal officials. Disclosure meetings will be held, which will provide detailed valuation for the land or structure to the directly affected owners.

PROJECT RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK	
Consensus Building Process for Implementation of the Proposed Projects - Update (Issue of Resolutions by LGUs)	

Status of Resolutions (Cavite: total 39 brgys)							
Province	Municipality	Barangay	Proposed Roads			Barangay Resolution	Municipal Resolution
			N/S	E/W	CALA Expressway		
Cavite	Bacoor	Mambog III	D	-	-	√	Discussion with SB to be scheduled.
		Mambog IV	D	-	-	√	
		Talaha II	D	-	-	√	
		Talaha III	D	-	-	√	
		Talaha VII	D	-	-	√	
		Zapote V	D	-	-	√	
		Zapote Y	D	-	-	√	
	Dasmariñas	Bareil Main	D	-	-	√	Discussion with SB to be scheduled.
		Salitran I	D	-	-	√	
		Salitran II	D	-	-	√	
		Salitran III	D	-	-	√	
		Salitran IV	D	-	-	√	
		San Agustin I	D	-	-	√	
		San Agustin II	D	-	-	√	
	Imus	Langkaan I	D	-	D	√	(To follow)
		Anabu I-G	D	-	-	√	
		Pasong Buaya I	D	D	-	√	
		Buhay na Tubig	D	-	-	√	
		Anabu II-D	-	D	-	√	
		Anabu II-E	-	D	-	√	
Malabon	Malagasang II-C	-	D	-	√	(To follow)	
	Pasong Buaya II	-	D	-	√		
		-	D	-	√		
		-	D	-	√		

Note: D = directly affected on selected alignment; A = on alternative alignment

Status of Resolutions (Cavite)							
Province	Municipality	Barangay	Proposed Roads			Barangay Resolution	Municipal Resolution
			N/S	E/W	CALA Expressway		
Cavite	General Trias	Pasong Camachile I	-	D	-	√	√
		Pasong Camachile II	-	A	-	(√)	
		Pinagtipunan	-	D	-	√	
		Tapia	-	D	-	√	
		San Francisco	-	-	D	√	
			-	-	D	√	
			-	-	D	√	
	Tanza	Amaya I	-	D	-	√	√
		Biga	-	D	-	√	
		Sanja Mayor	-	D	-	√	
		Santol	-	D	-	√	
		Bunga	-	D	-	√	
		Mulawin	-	A	-	(√)	
			-	-	D	√	
	Silang	Batas	-	-	D	√	Discussion with SB to be scheduled.
		Bihuso	-	-	D	√	
		Carmen	-	-	D	√	
		Biga I	-	-	D	√	
		Malaking Tartiao	-	-	D	√	
		Iba	-	-	D	√	
Munting Ilog		-	-	D	√		
Sabutan		-	-	D	√		
Tibig		-	-	D	√		
		-	-	D	(To follow)		

Note: D = directly affected on selected alignment; A = on alternative alignment

Status of Resolutions
(Laguna: 3 brgys & Metro Manila: 2 brgys)

Province	Municipality	Barangay	Proposed Roads			Barangay Resolution	Municipal Resolution
			NS	E/W	CALA Expressway		
Laguna	Santa Rosa City	Don Jose	-	-	D	√	Discussion to SB to be scheduled. (To follow)
		Sto. Domingo	-	-	D	√	
		Malilit	-	-	D	√	
Metro Manila	Muninlupa City	Tomasan	-	D	-	√	Presentation to Infra Cluster done 2/22/2006 (To follow)
		Poblacion	-	D	-	√	

Note: D = directly affected on selected alignment; A = on alternative alignment

Next Steps for ESC

- Complementation of EIS
- Further deliberation and improvement of RAP
- Stakeholder Meetings

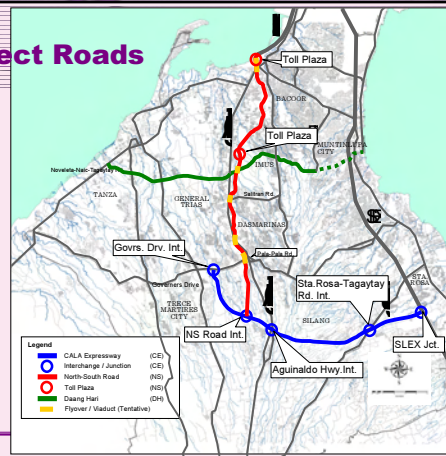
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS (DPWH)

THE FEASIBILITY STUDY AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT
ON THE CALA EAST-WEST NATIONAL ROAD PROJECT
6th Stakeholders' Meeting

Session 2
**Conceptual Road Design
and Present Issues**

2 June 2006

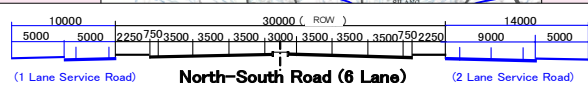
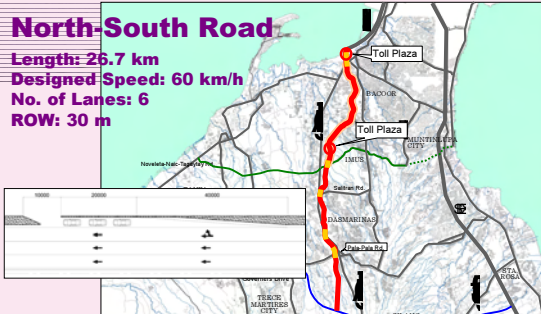
Project Roads



2

North-South Road

Length: 26.7 km
Designed Speed: 60 km/h
No. of Lanes: 6
ROW: 30 m



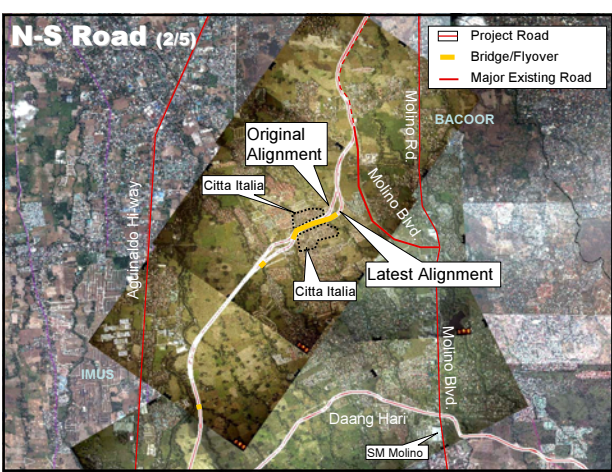
(1 Lane Service Road) **North-South Road (6 Lane)** (2 Lane Service Road)

3

N-S Road (1/5)



N-S Road (2/5)



N-S Road (3/5)

