

DOÑA IMELDA RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Metro Manila Flood Management Project

81 Kapiligan St., Brgy. Doña Imelda,
Quezon City

Prepared by:



Department of Public Works
and Highways



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ACRONYMS

BSAAC	Beneficiary Selection, Arbitration and Awards Committee
CCS	Conditional Contract to Sell
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CSWDO	City Social Welfare and Development Office
COP	Code of Policies
CoHSEP	Community and Households Socio-Economic Profiling
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSSU	Community Support Services Unit
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAT	Dismantling Assistance Team
DepEd	Department of Education
DHSUD	Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOF	Department of Finance
DOH	Department of Health
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DS	Deed of Sale
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EO	Executive Order
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HDMF	Home Development Mutual Fund
HHs	Households
HOA	Homeowners' Association
IECs	Information and Education Campaigns
ISF	Informal Settler Family
KSA	Key Shelter Agency
LAEP	Livelihood and Affordability Enhancement Program
LGU	Local Government Unit
LHB	Local Housing Board

LIAC	Local Inter-Agency Committee
LPTC	Livelihood and Productivity Training Center
LREP	Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Program
LSPG-RR	Local Stakeholders Participation and Governance in Relocation and Resettlement Planning and Implementation
MFIs	Microfinance Institutions
MMDA	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority
MMFMP	Metro Manila Flood Management Project
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
NCIP	National Commission for Indigenous Peoples
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGA	National Government Agency
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NHA	National Housing Authority
NHA DO	National Housing Authority District Office
NHA RO	National Housing Authority Regional Office
NOA	Notice of Award
OP	Operational Plan
PAF	Project-Affected Families
PCUP	Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor
PD	Presidential Decree
PESO	Public Employment Service Office
PhP	Philippine Peso
PMC	Project Management Committee
POEA	Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
POs	People's Organization
PQ	Pre-Qualification
PROW	Project Right-of-Way
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PWD	Person with Disability
RA	Republic Act
RAC	Relocation Action Center
RFO	Ready for Occupancy
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SC	Sales Contract

SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SEP	Socio-Economic Profile
TCT	Transfer Certificate of Title
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
UDHA	Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992
WB	World Bank
WFP	Work and Financial Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of the Philippines, with the technical and financial support of the World Bank, has prepared a Flood Management Master Plan for Metro Manila and surrounding areas. The plan, approved by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Board on 4 September 2012, proposes a set of priority structural and non-structural measures to provide sustainable flood management up to a certain safety level.

Forming part of the Metro Manila Flood Management Master Plan, the Philippine Government, through the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), has embarked upon a program of development and implementation of the Metro Manila Flood Management Project, Phase 1 (MMFMP1), a project jointly funded by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) with Government of the Philippines (GOB) counterpart funding, to be implemented in six years from its approval in 2017 – please check Loan Agreement.

The Project aims to improve flood management in selected areas of Metro Manila through the implementation of the following four (4) components: (i) Component 1: Modernization of Drainage Areas and Pumping Stations to be undertaken by the DPWH; (ii) Component 2: Minimizing Solid Waste in Waterways to be undertaken by Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA); (iii) Component 3: Participatory Housing and Resettlement to be undertaken by DPWH, Key Shelter Agencies, the MMDA, and concerned Local Government Units (LGUs) and agencies; and (iv) Component 4: Project Management, Support, and Coordination to be undertaken by DPWH and MMDA

The DPWH is implementing Component 1 of the Project which aims to modernize the existing drainage area by rehabilitating and upgrading an estimated 36 existing pumping stations and construction of 20 new pumping stations. Of the 20 initially proposed new pumping stations, only four (4) new pumping stations will be constructed in Quezon City particularly in Barangays Roxas, Tatalon, and Doña Imelda.

Technical Footprint (TF), which is established based on hydrological and engineering criteria, defines the specific coverage of each subproject. This covers the pumping station, waterway maintenance access points, and the optimum pumping area (OPA). Based on the TF of the four (4) new PS, only Dona Imelda PS has people living within the TF.

Sub-Project Impact. Based on the TF of Doña Imelda PS, a total of 1,462 square meters will be covered. A total of 22 project-affected families (PAFs), all informal settler families (ISFs), are living within the TF, which will be adversely affected by the project based on census and tagging conducted on December 12, 2023, which was also the set cut-off date for project assistance eligibility in accordance with the Project's Resettlement Policy Framework. Such adverse impacts will be in terms of loss of shelters and income sources, since they need to be relocated and resettled in another area. Thus, strategic, efficient and effective resettlement planning and implementation is necessary to mitigate its impacts to the affected families.

Project Eligibility and Entitlements. The 22 project-affected families are classified as severely affected by the project since more than 50% of their properties will be affected and the remaining portion of the assets are no longer economically viable for continued use. Thus, there is a need for them to be relocated and they are eligible for project assistance and compensation. The affected families will be resettled at the NHA relocation site in Barangay Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan. The entitlement for these affected households includes the following: (i) allocation of housing units and eventual ownership of these units in Barangay Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan; (ii) transitional allowance to assist the project-affected ISFs with movement to the resettlement site and rental expenses, as needed; (iii) family food packs; (iv) health and safety kits; and (v)

livelihood assistance to re-establish income sources including referrals for job placement, and assistance in securing employment certifications; and provision of skills training to improve employability and income.

Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements. Program mechanisms and institutional arrangements with sending LGU-Quezon City Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC), NHA NCR East Sector Office, ESO Quezon City District Office, DPWH and other stakeholders will be established through a Manifesto of Commitment. The Manifesto will be executed to institute their commitments to the project and ensure that relocation and resettlement operations and necessary assistance to qualified households/ beneficiaries will be provided in a timely manner. The implementation of the RAP requires successful coordination, collaboration, and complementation of a range of technical specialists and experts from concerned national and local government agencies. The sending and receiving LGUs take the lead and have overall responsibility for execution of the RAP.

Community-based Livelihood Restoration and Development Program. This CLRDP provides concrete guidelines to plan and implement the livelihood development interventions and activities and assessing priority strategies and programs that will contribute to livelihood sustainability of resettled beneficiaries. This is prepared in consultation with the resettled affected-households, concerned LGUs/LIACs (sending and receiving), NGAs, GOs, NGOs, CSOs, POs, community-based organizations, and other stakeholders. It will also facilitate the restoration or improvement of the income of the affected families whose livelihoods were adversely affected directly by the implementation of the Doña Imelda PS project. Beneficiaries experiencing loss of productive resources or loss of employment because of the displacement brought by project will face challenges in restoring their livelihood, income generating capacity and living standards. Further, for vulnerable households, there is an opportunity to contribute to improving their quality of life through provision of appropriate livelihood interventions through this livelihood framework plan.

Grievance Redress Mechanisms. A Grievance Redress System will be established to ensure transparency in the use of funds and that grievances regarding the Project are fairly, effectively and expeditiously resolved. This provides the PAFs the opportunity to voice out any complaints and grievances regarding the overall implementation and resettlement process. For this RAP, a grievance refers to any concern, issue, or conflict regarding the overall implementation and resettlement process. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was crafted to serve as a platform that will receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances of affected households regarding physical and economic displacement and other project impacts with particular attention to impacts on vulnerable groups. In particular, it will resolve/address concerns and grievances of affected households promptly through an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive. In order to accommodate grievances and unintended impacts, constant communication and consultation with the affected people will be institutionalized. In addition, grievances from PAPs will be handled free of monetary charge through a process of negotiations aimed at reaching a consensus.

Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism. The RAP M&E will track the progress of the implementation of the planned activities such as relocation and resettlement programs, projects, and activities, and determine whether it was delivered effectively and efficiently implemented. The RAP will be subject to internal and external monitoring. Both internal and external monitoring teams determine whether or not the RAP was carried out as planned and according to WB Guidelines, the Resettlement Policy Framework, and the LARRIPP.

RAP Budget. The cost for implementing the RAP for the 22 qualified households/beneficiaries who are affected by the implementation of the Metro Manila Flood Management Project in Doña Imelda, Quezon City is PhP22,771,365.67. This includes entitlement packages (e.g food allowance, transportation assistance and livelihood assistance), budget for Project Administration, Internal and External Monitoring, Inter-Agency Coordination, resettlement costs, and contingency for unforeseen expenses. The UPMO-FCMC of DPWH will download: (i) to the receiving LGU (Norzagaray, Bulacan) the budget allocation for the Livelihood Assistance for Skills Training for employment and micro-enterprises, starter kits, and securing of clearances and permits for employment and micro-enterprises; and (ii) to the LandBank of the Philippines budget allocation for the financial assistance to each PAF, which will be provided directly to them through their LBP personal accounts.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Background

The Government of the Philippines, with the technical and financial support of the World Bank, has prepared a Flood Management Master Plan for Metro Manila and surrounding areas. The plan, approved by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Board on 4 September 2012, proposes a set of priority structural and non-structural measures to provide sustainable flood management up to a certain safety level.

The DPWH is mandated to undertake the planning of infrastructures, such as national roads and bridges, flood control, water resources projects, and other public works, and the design, construction, and maintenance of national roads and bridges, and major flood control systems. Historically, DPWH has been responsible for the design and construction of large pumping stations in Metro Manila. On July 9, 2002, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was entered into by DPWH and MMDA to turn over to MMDA all functions and responsibilities for flood control in Metro Manila, including all relevant programs, projects, and activities as well as personnel, funds, equipment, facilities, records, assets, and liabilities.

Forming part of the Metro Manila Flood Management Master Plan, the Philippine Government, through the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), has embarked upon a program of development and implementation of the Metro Manila Flood Management Project, Phase 1 (MMFMP1), a project jointly funded by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) with Government of the Philippines (GOP) counterpart funding, to be implemented in six years from its approval in 2017.

The Project aims to improve flood management in selected areas of Metro Manila through the implementation of the following four (4) components:

- Component 1: *Modernization of Drainage Areas and Pumping Stations to be undertaken by the DPWH*
- Component 2: *Minimizing Solid Waste in Waterways to be undertaken by Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA)*
- Component 3: *Participatory Housing and Resettlement to be undertaken by DPWH, Key Shelter Agencies, the MMDA, and concerned Local Government Units (LGUs) and agencies*
- Component 4: *Project Management, Support, and Coordination to be undertaken by DPWH and MMDA*

For the implementation of Component 3, the DPWH has the overall responsibility of the Project with the MMDA providing oversight responsibility. The National Housing Authority (NHA) will be in charge of presenting all available resettlement options to the PAFs, land acquisition, housing and site development, contracting service providers for social preparation and resettlement activities and technical studies as needed, and engaging service providers to implement livelihood support activities for PAFs.

1.2 Coverage and Location

The DPWH is implementing Component 1 of the Project which aims to modernize the existing drainage area by rehabilitating and upgrading an estimated 36 existing pumping stations and construction of 20 new pumping stations. The Project is following a programmatic approach where 56 drainage areas have been selected based on a set of technical, economic, and social criteria.

Of the 20 initially proposed new pumping stations, only four (4) new pumping stations will be constructed in Metro Manila particularly in the following areas:

Table 1-1. Pumping Stations to be Constructed in Quezon City

Name of PS	Location	Landowner
1. Dona Imelda PS	Barangay Dona Imelda, Quezon City	Quezon City LGU
2. Roxas I PS	Barangay Roxas, Quezon City	Quezon City LGU
3. Roxas II PS	Barangay Roxas, Quezon City	Quezon City LGU
4. Tatalon 1 PS	Villa España II, Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City	Philippine Guarantee Corporation

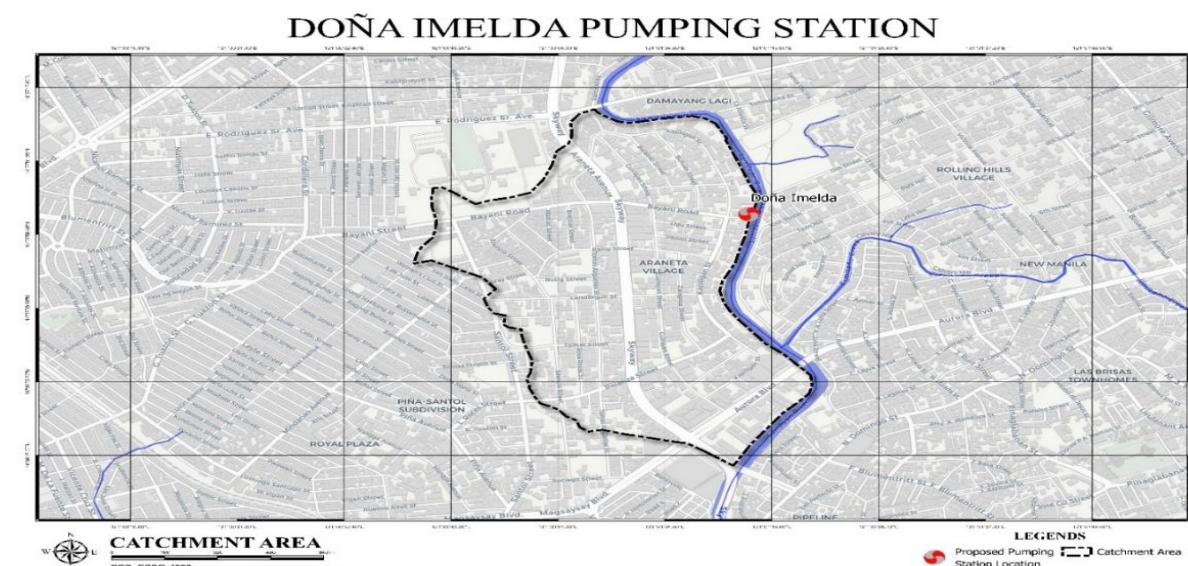
Source: DPWH

Technical Footprint (TF), which is established based on hydrological and engineering criteria, defines the specific coverage of each subproject. This covers the pumping station, waterway maintenance access points, and the optimum pumping area (OPA). Based on the TF of the four (4) new PS, only Dona Imelda PS has people living within the TF.

1.3 Doña Imelda PS Subproject

The proposed Doña Imelda PS will be constructed in 81 Kapiligan Street, Brgy. Doña Imelda, Quezon City, with a total catchment area of 1.07 km². Based on the field survey and analysis of design discharge for proper pump capacity, the pumping station should have a capacity of 6.76 m³/s (1,200 mm x 2 EA). The peak discharge for the design of the pumping station is 38.3m³/s, which corresponds to the 10-year return period for storm that occurred continuously for 48 hours.

The delineated catchment area for Doña Imelda Pumping Station is illustrated in the figure below.



Source: DPWH-DOWHA

Figure 1-1. Catchment Area of Doña Imelda Pumping Station

Based on the TF of the Doña Imelda PS, a total of 1,462 square meters will be affected by the Project, as shown in Figure 1-2. It is also noted that there are structures within the TF, as shown in Figure 1-3 with the light blue line, which are the houses of 22 affected informal settler families (ISFs) based on census and tagging conducted on December 12, 2023. The said date was also the set cut-off date for project assistance eligibility in accordance with the Project's Resettlement Policy Framework. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) set that people who are occupying and living within the TF at the time of the census are eligible for project assistance. In addition, the construction of the Doña Imelda PS is already ongoing while the PAFs is yet to be relocated. Figure 1-3 shows (within the yellow line) that the site of the ongoing construction is adjacent to the structures of the PAFs.



Source: DPWH-DOWHA

Figure 1-2. The Total Technical Footprint Area (within the magenta line) of the Doña Imelda Pumping Station



Source: DPWH-DOWHA

Figure 1-3. Affected Structures (light blue line) within the Technical Footprint Area and the Site of the Ongoing Construction (yellow line) of the Doña Imelda Pumping Station

II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

This chapter describes the demographic and socioeconomic profile of the 22 PAFs. The systematic process of gathering data and other socio-economic information was conducted by the RAP Team in collaboration with NHA and QC LGU through house-to-house visits and one-on-one personal interviews on December 12, 2023. The household head or any household member of legal age (18 years old and above) was interviewed using a 2-page questionnaire. Those who live or have structures within the TF during the conduct of the census and tagging on December 12, 2023, which was the set cut-off date, were the official count of the project-affected ISFs – the 22 ISFs. The survey was also supplemented by Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) conducted from January to April 2024.

Household, for the purpose of this survey, is defined as one or more people who live in the same dwelling, who also share meals or living accommodation and may consist of a single family or some other social grouping of people (e.g. cohabitation). A single dwelling will be considered to contain multiple households if meal preparation is not shared.

The demographic and socio-economic profiling of the PAFs was conducted to: (i) determine the impacts, losses, and socio-economic profile of those affected, including their socio-demographic characteristics, livelihood sources, economic status and/or living standards, and their access to basic services and facilities as basis for formulation of a realistic and responsive resettlement plan; and (ii) identify and assess the vulnerability of the project-affected families to further impoverishment as input to the preparation of a strategic and responsive RAP. In addition, sex-disaggregated collection and analysis of data was conducted to determine the differences in socioeconomic conditions between the male and female population in the affected areas, and where data permits, between male-headed and female-headed households.

Of the identified 22 project-affected ISFs in the technical footprint, only 19 ISFs were interviewed and profiled, wherein majority of the respondents were the household heads (Table 2-1). Those that were not interviewed will still be in the masterlist of beneficiaries as they were included in the count within the cut-off date of the project.

Table 2-1. Relationship of the Respondents to the Household Head by Sex, Year

Relationship to Household Head	Male	Female	f	%
Household Head	8	6	14	73.68
Spouse	0	2	2	10.53
Brother/Sister	0	1	1	05.26
Other Relative	1	0	1	05.26
Non-Relative	0	1	1	05.26
Total	9	10	19	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

The socioeconomic profile consists of four (4) parts: (i) Household Demographic Profile, (ii) Tenurial Status, (iii) Occupation, Employment, and Income Sources, and (iv) Housing Information.

2.1 Household Demographic Profile

The average household size of the 19 households interviewed is three (3). About 42 percent has a household size of two (2), 32 percent has three (3), 16 percent has four (4), 5 percent has one (1), and 5 percent has five (5) (Table 2-2).

Table 2-2. Household Size

Household Size	f	%
One (1)	1	05.26
Two (2)	8	42.11
Three (3)	6	31.58
Four (4)	3	15.79
Five (5)	1	05.26

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

The 19 interviewed ISFs has a total of 46 household members. About 54 percent are female and 46 percent are male (Table 2-3). Of the total population, five are female-household head. There are also two solo parent who are also the household head.

Table 2-3. Household Population by Composition and by Sex

Relationship to Household Head	Male	Female	f	%
Household Head	14	5	19	41.30
Spouse	0	10	10	21.74
Son/Daughter	6	0	6	13.04
Son-in-Law/Daughter-in-Law	0	8	8	17.39
Stepson/Stepdaughter	1	0	1	02.17
Brother-in-Law/Sister-in-Law	0	1	1	02.17
Other Relative	0	1	1	02.17
Total	21	25	46	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

About 48 percent of the household members are single, 35 percent are common-law partner/cohabitating, and 17 percent are married (Table 2-4).

Table 2-4. Household Population by Civil Status and by Sex

Civil Status	Male	Female	f	%
Single	9	13	22	47.83
Common-law Partner/Cohabitating	8	8	16	34.78
Married	4	4	8	17.39
Total	21	25	46	100.00
%	45.65	54.35	100.00	

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

Of the 46 household members, about 22 percent ages between 20-24 years old, 20 percent ages 25-29 years old, and 20 percent ages below 5 years old (19.57%). This indicates that the household population of the affected families is generally composed of young to middle-aged adults.

In addition, there were four (4) senior citizens accounted, composed of 2 male and 2 female which should be provided appropriate assistance pursuant to Republic Act No. 9994 *Senior Citizen's Act* of 2010 (Table 2-5).

Table 2-5. Household Population by Age and by Sex

Age	Male	Female	f	%
Below 5 years	4	5	9	19.57
5-9 years	0	0	0	00.00
10-14 years	1	0	1	02.17
15-19 years	0	0	0	00.00
20-24 years	3	7	10	21.74
25-29 years	5	4	9	19.57
20-34 years	1	3	4	08.70
35-39 years	1	1	2	04.35
40-44 years	0	0	0	00.00
45-49 years	2	0	2	04.35
50-54 years	1	2	3	06.52
55-59 years	1	1	2	04.35
60-65 years	1	2	3	06.52
Above 65 years	1	0	1	02.17
Total	21	25	46	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

Table 2-6 shows the highest education attainment of the 46 household members. About 35 percent of them attained Junior high level, 33 percent had elementary level of education, seven (7) percent had high school level, four (4) percent reached college level, and two (2) percent had early childhood education.

Table 2-6. Household Population by Highest Educational Attainment and by Sex

Highest Educational Attainment	Male	Female	f	%
Pre-School	1	0	1	2.17
Elementary Level	9	6	15	32.61
High School Level	2	1	3	6.52
Junior High Level	5	11	16	34.78
College Level	1	1	2	4.35
No Educational Level (Below schooling age)	3	5	8	17.39
No Response	0	1	1	2.17
Total	21	25	46	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

2.2 Tenurial Status

Data generated from the census and tagging shows that of the 22 households listed, 16 are structure owners. While, four (4) sharers/rent-free occupants, and two (2) are renters (Table 2-7).

Table 2-7. Household by Structure Ownership

Structure Ownership	f	%
1. Structure Owner	16	72.72
2. Non-Structure Owner		
2.1 Renter	2	09.09
2.2 Sharer/Rent-Free Occupant	4	18.18
Sub-Total	6	27.27
Total	22	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

Of the 19 household respondents, about 63 percent have been residing in the area for about 1 to 5 years, and 26 percent has been residing for about 6 to 10 years (Table 2-8). The average length of stay in the area is about 4.4 years. The most common reason in establishing residency in the area is because of proximity to livelihood, accessibility to basic services/utilities/facilities.

Table 2-8. Household by Length of Residency in the Area

Length of Residency	f	%
1 - 5 years	12	63.16
6 - 10 years	5	26.32
No Response	2	10.53
Total	19	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

2.3 Level of Vulnerability

Of the 46 household members, there are six (6) household members with special need of assistance, four (4) are senior citizens, and two (2) are solo parents (Table 2-9).

Table 2-9. Person with Special Need by Sex

Person with Special Need	Male	Female	f	%
With Special Need	2	4	6	13.04
1.1 Senior Citizen	2	2	4	
1.2 Solo Parent	0	2	2	
None	19	21	40	86.96
Total	21	25	46	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

2.4 Occupation, Employment, Income Sources

Of the 46 household members, 35 are employable age, with an age ranging from 15-64 years old. Of the 19 household heads, 14 are employed and two (2) are unemployed for one year and above due to parenting (4), pregnancy (1), overage/retiring (2), and ailment (1).

While of the 19 employable household members, ten (10) are employed, one (1) is receiving an allowance, and four (4) are unemployed (Table 2-10).

Table 2-10. Labor Force Distribution of Employed versus Unemployed and by Sex

Labor Force	Male	Female	f	%
Employable Age (15-64 years old)				
1.1 Household Head	14	5	19	54.29
1.1.1 Employed	14	3	17	
1.1.2. Unemployed	0	2	2	
1.2 Other Household Member	2	14	16	45.71
1.2.1 Employed	1	9	10	
1.2.2 Unemployed	1	4	5	
1.2.3 Others*		1	1	
Total	13	22	35	100.00
<i>Employed</i>	15	12	24	68.57
<i>Not Employed</i>	1	9	10	28.57
<i>Others*</i>	0	1	1	2.86

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

*Neither employed nor not employed but is receiving pension/dole-out and allowance

Of the 24 employed households, about 29 percent are employed as service workers, 17 percent are into clerical support works, 13 percent are call center agents, 8 percent are construction workers. While, one (1) individual is employed in each of the following roles: sales agent, printing press operator, nurse, and police officer. In addition, 3 households are operating its own sari-sari store and one (1) is an online seller.

Table 2-11. Employed Households' Occupation by Sex

Type of Occupation	Male	Female	f	%
Service Workers (i.e service crew, housekeeping attendant, domestic helper, technician, angkas/grab driver, laundry staff, tricycle driver)	3	4	7	29.17
Sales Agent	0	1	1	4.17
Printing Press Operator	1	0	1	4.17
Construction Worker	2	0	2	8.33
Clerical Support Workers (warehouse clerk, maintenance clerk, Admin Staff)	4	0	4	16.67
Call Center Agent	1	2	3	12.50
Nurse	0	1	1	4.17
Police Officer	1	0	1	4.17
Sari-sari Store Owner	1	2	3	12.50
Online Seller	0	1	1	4.17
Total	13	11	24	100

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

About 54 percent of total employed households are working within Quezon City and 33 percent are outside Quezon City but within Metro Manila (Table 2-12). This indicates that majority have already established their work or livelihood within Metro Manila, thus will cause adverse displacement in terms of longer travel time, increase on transportation cost or will incur boarding expense upon settlement in Norzagaray, Bulacan. The increase on expenditures will directly affect the household net income and propensity to pay the housing amortization. Hence, immediate provision of livelihood interventions by the receiving LGU-LIAC of Norzagaray, Bulacan and local livelihood agencies is essential.

Table 2-12. Employed Households' Place of Work by Sex

Place of Work	Male	Female	f	%
Within the Residence/House	0	2	2	08.33
Within the Neighborhood/Barangay	1	0	1	04.17
Within the Quezon City	6	4	10	41.67
Outside Quezon City, but within Metro Manila	4	4	8	33.33
No Definite Area	1	1	2	08.33
Abroad	0	1	1	04.17
Total	12	12	24	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

About 75 percent of the total employed households are privately employed, 21 percent are self-employed without an employer, and four (4) percent are government employees (Table 2-13).

Table 2-13. Employed Households' Type of Employment by Sex

Type of Employment	Male	Female	f	%
Government Employee	1	0	1	04.17
Private Employee	9	9	18	75.00
Self Employed Without Employer	2	3	5	20.83
Total	12	12	24	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

Of the total employed households, about 63 percent of them hold a permanent position, 13 percent are contractual, four (4) percent are temporary/casual position (Table 2-14). Those holding a permanent position is not a deterrent to moving out of the area and be relocated in Norzagaray, Bulacan.

Table 2-14. Employed Households' Status of Employment by Sex

Status of Employment	Male	Female	f	%
Permanent	7	8	15	62.50
Temporary/Casual	1	0	1	04.17
Contractual	2	1	3	12.50
Self-Employed (employee in family business)	2	3	5	20.83
Total	12	12	24	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

Of the 24 household members with individual monthly income, about 42 percent are earning PhP10,000.00-PhP14,999.00. It is noted that majority of male household members are earning between PhP10,000.00 - PhP14,999.00, while female household members between PhP10,000.00- - PhP19,999.00. About 29 percent earns PhP15,000.00-PhP19,999.00, 13 percent earns from PhP20,000.00-PhP24,999.00, eight (8) percent earns PhP25,000.00-PhP29,999.00, and eight (8) percent earns PhP30,000.00 and above (Table 12-15).

Table 2-15. Individual Monthly Income by Sex

Individual Income	Male	Female	f	%
PhP10,000.00 - PhP14,999.00	6	4	10	41.67
PhP15,000.00 - PhP19,999.00	3	4	7	29.17
PhP20,000.00 - PhP24,999.00	2	1	3	12.50
PhP25,000.00 - PhP29,999.00	0	2	2	08.33
PhP30,000.00 - PhP34,999.00	1	0	1	04.17
Above PhP35,000.00	0	1	1	04.17
Total	12	12	24	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

Table 2-16 shows the combined household monthly income. About 37 percent of combined household monthly income ranges from PhP10,000.00-PhP14,999.00 which is within the poverty threshold, followed by household monthly income ranging from PhP35,000.00-PhP39,999.00 (21.05%), PhP15,000.00-PhP19,999.00 (15.79%), PhP30,000.00-PhP34,999.00 (15.79%), and PhP45,000.00-PhP49,999.00 (10.53%).

It is important to note that household income between PhP10,000.00 and PhP14,999.00 fall below the poverty threshold of PhP13,873.00 per month for a family of five.

Table 2-16. Combined Household Monthly Income

Household Monthly Income	f	%
PhP10,000.00 - PhP14,999.00	7	36.84
PhP15,000.00 - PhP19,999.00	3	15.79
PhP30,000.00 - PhP34,999.00	3	15.79
PhP35,000.00 - PhP39,999.00	4	21.05
PhP45,000.00 - PhP49,999.00	2	10.53

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

** Lowest Combined Monthly Household Income: PhP10,000.00 - PhP14,999.00

** Highest Combined Monthly Household Income: PhP45,000.00 – PhP49,999.00

2.4 Monthly Expenditures

Of 19 household respondents, 42 percent of them have monthly expenditures of PhP5,000.00-PhP9,999.00, 42 percent is spending PhP10,000.00-PhP14,999.00 monthly, 11 percent spends PhP20,000.00-PhP24,999.00 per month, and five (5) percent have a monthly spending of PhP15,000.00-PhP19,999.00 per month (Table 2-17).

Table 2-17. Household Monthly Expenditure

Household Monthly Expenditure	f	%
PhP5,000.00 - PhP9,999.00	8	42.11
PhP10,000.00 - PhP14,999.00	8	42.11
PhP15,000.00 - PhP19,999.00	1	05.26
PhP20,000.00 - PhP24,999.00	2	10.53
Total	19	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

2.5 Existing Business

Of 19 household respondents, there are only four (4) households who are engaged in business, of which prevalent is home/small-scale business particularly sari-sari store (Table 2-18).

Table 2-18. Households Engaged in Business by Type

Business Type	f	%
Engaged in Business	4	21.05
1. Home/Small-Scale Business (e.g sari-sari store)	3	15.79
2. Service Contracting	1	05.26
Not Engaged in Business	15	78.95
Total	19	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

According to them, their businesses are situated either within their residence or outside their house/lot (Table 2-19).

Table 2-19. Household Engaged in Business by Location

Location of Business	f	%
Situated within the residence/house	2	50.00
Situated outside the house/lot	1	25.00
No Response	1	25.00
Total:	4	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

Three of them has been operating for less than 5 years, and only one has been operating between 6-10 years (Table 2-20).

Table 2-20. Household Engaged in Business by Years of Operation

Years of Business Operation	f	%
1 - 5 years	3	75.00
6 - 10 years	1	25.00
Total:	4	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

Two of them had an initial capital of less than PhP10,000.00, while the other two has an initial capitalization ranging from PhP10,000.00-PhP19,999.00 (Table 2-21).

Table 2-21. Households Engaged in Business by Initial Capitalization

Business Initial Capitalization	f	%
Below PhP10,000.00	2	50.00
PhP10,000.00 - PhP19,999.00	2	50.00
Total:	4	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

2.6 Housing Information

There are nine (9) structures tagged, of which the majority (77.78%) are classified as residential, and the remaining are non-residential (22.22%). Of the seven (7) structures tagged as residential, five (55.56%) are purely residential, while the two (2) other structures tagged as residential-commercial (Table 2-22).

Table 2-22. Structure by Use

Use of Structure	f	%
1. Residential		
1.1 Purely Residential	5	55.56
1.2 Residential-Commercial	2	22.22
Sub-Total	7	77.78
2. Non-Residential		
2.1 Others (<i>bodega/comfort room</i>)	2	22.22
Sub-Total	2	22.22
Total	9	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

The nine (9) structures tagged are all single-detached. About four (4) structures are made of mixed (strong and light) materials, three (3) structures of light materials, one (1) structure is made of strong materials, and one (1) structure of salvaged materials (Table 2-23).

Table 2-23. Structure by Type of Housing Materials

Type of Housing Materials	f	%
Salvaged	1	11.11
Light	3	33.33
Strong	1	11.11
Mixed	4	44.44
Total	9	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

III. PROJECT IMPACTS

The construction of the proposed Doña Imelda PS would have adverse impacts on people living within the TF, particularly in terms of loss of shelters and income sources, since they need to be relocated and resettled in other area. Thus, strategic, efficient and effective resettlement planning and implementation is necessary to mitigate its impacts to the affected families.

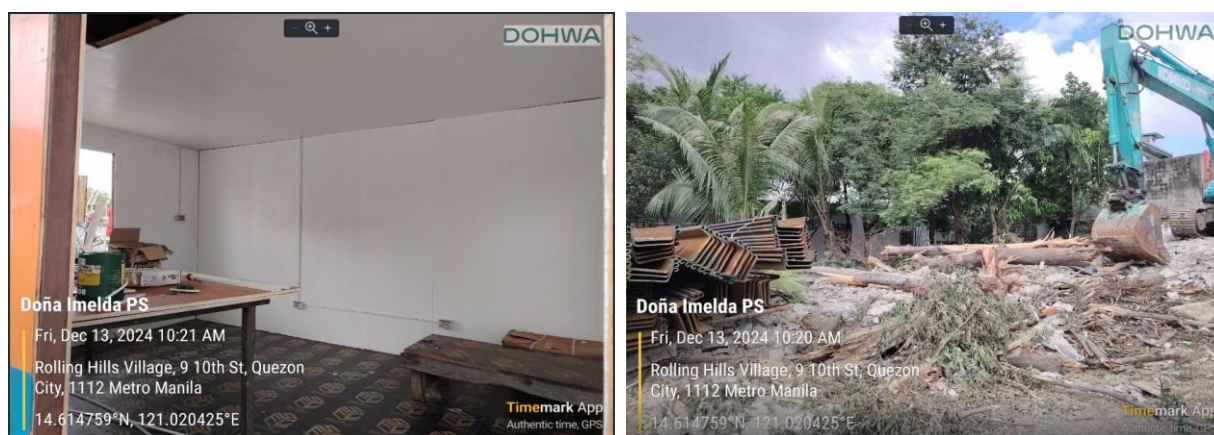
Based on the result of the consultations conducted on April 4, 2023 and March 17, 2024, both the affected families and the barangay officials recognized the need for such project as this would mitigate the impact of flooding in the community. They also acknowledged that during typhoons or even heavy rains, they are severely affected and putting their lives at risk living in the area. Thus, the affected ISFs are all amenable to be relocated in other areas.

However, they raised concerns particularly on the following:

- timing of relocation that may affect the schooling of their children;
- availability of jobs near the resettlement site;
- restoration of their livelihood;
- accessibility of the resettlement site; and
- Comfortability of the houses in the settlement site; and
- availability of basic services such as water, electricity and internet connections.

In addition, the Barangay Officials of Doña Imelda also raised concerns on the possible environmental risks and hazards, such as air and noise pollution it may cause in the community during the construction period.

From November to December 2024, the preliminary activities were already being conducted by the contractor, which includes demolition of existing wall, building of temporary office, posting of Project Billboard, and mobilization of 1 backhoe. The preliminary activities have been smoothly implemented, with no complaints raised. Additionally, since the PAFs have not yet been relocated, the ongoing activities have not caused any disruption to their daily lives. The actual construction of the pumping station is expected to fully commence within the first quarter of 2025, while the relocation of the PAFs is also expected to be done within the same period.



Source: DPWH-DOWHA

Figure 3-1. Preliminary activities conduted in Doña Imelda

Table 3.1. Summary of Impacts, Dona Imelda PS

PAFs affected	Physical Displacements	Economic Displacements, Social Services and Network
19 PAFs house owners	Residential houses. House is mostly made of light and salvaged materials with common walls, light to strong roofing.	Potential loss of income of from employment and small-scale business.
3 PAFs sharer/rent-free occupant		4 PAFs are currently engaged in small-scale business.
15 PAPs are permanently employed		PAPs that will experience difficulty in commuting from the resettlement sites to their place of work in Metro Manila, and incur additional transportation cost to their workplace.

Source: DPWH-DOWHA

IV. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICY ON RESETTLEMENT AND RELOCATION

This chapter describes all relevant local laws that apply to resettlement, identifying gaps between local laws and WB policies and measures to mitigate said gap.

Doña Imelda Pumping Station will not require acquisition of private land, as the proposed site for said pumping station is owned by the Quezon City Local Government Unit, wherein a Usufruct Agreement was executed.

This RAP follows the MMFMP1 RPF and is compliant with the requirements of OP 4.12. 4.1.

4.1 The Philippine Constitution

The 1987 Philippine Constitution serves as the basic legal foundation of resettlement policies governing the following:

Article II, Section 10 states that, “The State shall promote social justice in all phases of development.”

Article II, Section 11 states that, “The State values the dignity of every person and guarantees full respect for human rights.”

Article 9 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution states that the “private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation,” whilst Section 1, Article III, 1987 Philippine Constitution states that “No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.”

On the other hand, PAFs’ rights to adequate housing and consultation are enshrined in the 1987 Philippine Constitution, Article XIII, Sections 9 and 10, which read:

“Section 9. The State shall, by law, and for the common good, undertake, in cooperation with the private sector, a continuing program of urban land reform and housing which will make available at affordable cost decent housing and basic services to underprivileged and homeless citizens in urban centers and resettlement areas. It shall also promote adequate employment opportunities to such citizens. In the implementation of such a program the State shall respect the rights of small property owners.

Section 10. Urban or rural poor dwellers shall not be evicted, nor their dwellings demolished, except in accordance with law and in a just and humane manner.

No resettlement of urban or rural dwellers shall be undertaken without adequate consultation with them and the communities where they are to be relocated.”

4.2 Philippine Legislations

4.2.1 RA 10752 or Right of Way Act of 2016. An Act Facilitating the Acquisition of Right-of-Way (ROW) Site or Location for National Government Infrastructure Projects

The act spells out the necessity for determining the current market value of the affected assets such as lands, houses, and/or improvements, including the crops, trees, and perennials as a basis for computing the compensation cost for the PAFs of a government project. It also expedites the implementation of government infrastructure projects. The law provides a clear and simple ROW Acquisition Guideline which benefits both the property owners/PAPs and Implementing Agencies (IAs).

4.2.2 RA 11201 or An Act Creating the DHSUD, Defining its Mandate, Powers and Functions, and Appropriating Funds

The law took effect on February 14, 2019. The new law consolidated the HUDCC and the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB). The Department shall act as the primary national government entity responsible for the management of housing, human settlement, and urban development. It shall be the sole and main planning and policymaking, regulatory, program coordination, and performance monitoring entity for all housing, human settlement, and urban development concerns, primarily focusing on the access to and the affordability of basic human needs.

Section 2 of this act provides that the State shall, pursuant to Section 9, Article XIII of the Constitution, ensure that underprivileged and homeless citizens have access to an adequate, safe, secure, habitable, sustainable, resilient, and affordable home.

4.2.3 RA 7279 or Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992

It is an act to provide for a comprehensive and continuing urban development and housing program, establish the mechanism for its implementation, and for other purposes. The law also provides that LGUs, in coordination with NHA, shall implement the relocation and resettlement of persons living in danger areas such as esteros, railroad tracks, garbage dumps, riverbanks, shorelines, waterways, and in other public places such as sidewalks, roads, parks, and playgrounds.

The same rights are upheld in Section 8 (Site Selection), Section 21 (Basic Services), Section 22 (Livelihood), Section 28 (Eviction and Demolition), Section 29 (Resettlement), as enumerated below:

Section 8. Identification of Sites for Socialized Housing

After the inventory, the LGUs, in coordination with the NHA, the National Mapping Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), and the Land Management Bureau (LMB), shall identify lands for socialized housing and resettlement areas for the immediate and future needs of the underprivileged and homeless in the urban areas, taking into consideration the degree of availability of basic services and facilities, their accessibility and proximity to job sites and other economic opportunities, for the actual number of registered beneficiaries.

Section 21. Basic Services

Socialized housing or resettlement areas shall be provided by the LGU or NHA in cooperation with the private developers and concerned agencies with the following basic services and facilities:

- Potable water;
- Power and electricity and an adequate power distribution system;
- Sewerage facilities and an efficient and adequate solid waste disposal system; and
- Access to primary roads and transportation facilities.

The provision of other basic services and facilities such as health, education, communication, security, recreation, relief, and welfare shall be planned and shall be given priority for implementation by the LGU and concerned agencies in cooperation with the private sector and the beneficiaries themselves. The LGU, in coordination with the concerned national agencies, shall ensure that these basic services are provided at the

most cost-efficient rates, and shall set a mechanism to coordinate operationally the thrusts, objectives, and activities of other government agencies concerned with providing basic services to housing projects.

Section 22. Livelihood Component

To the extent feasible, socialized housing and resettlement projects shall be located near areas where employment opportunities are accessible. The government agencies dealing with the development of livelihood programs and grant of livelihood loans shall give priority to the beneficiaries of the program.

Section 28. This act outlines the procedure for eviction and demolition for PAFs.

Section 29. Resettlement

Within two (2) years from the effectivity of this Act, the LGUs, in coordination with the NHA, shall implement the relocation and resettlement of persons living in danger areas such as esteros, railroad tracks, garbage dumps, riverbanks, shorelines, waterways, and in other public places such as sidewalks, roads, parks, and playgrounds. The LGU, in coordination with NHA, shall provide relocation or resettlement sites with adequate basic services and facilities, and access to health services and education facilities, employment, and livelihood opportunities sufficient to meet the basic needs of the affected families.

4.2.4 RA 9729 or Climate Change Act

The law prescribes the mainstreaming of climate change, in synergy with disaster risk reduction, into the national, sectoral, and local development plans and programs. LGUs have been assigned to lead the formulation, planning, and implementation of climate change action plans in their respective areas, and to consider climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and response as included in their regular functions.

4.2.5 RA 10121 or Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act

The Act recognizes and strengthens the capacities of LGUs and communities in mitigating and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the impact of disasters. These policies also apply in the formulation of housing and resettlement plans by the LGUs and require that the resettlement areas are designed to be adapting to climate change and community systems allowing for disaster risk reduction and response.

4.3 Executives Orders, Department Orders and Policies Relevant to this Project

4.3.1 DPWH Special Order (SO) No. 1, Series of 2017

In line with the issuance of Department Order (DO) No. 203 s. 2016, this Order regarding Composition of UPMO-ROW Task Force was issued. The UPMO-ROW Task Force will be supported by a Technical Working Group (TWG) to be represented by the representatives of the members of the Task Force.

Recognizing that implementation of urgent national roads, bridges, and various flood control projects are hampered by the delay in the ROW acquisition, a Task Force on UPMOROW and TWG are created. The Task Force will be headed by the Undersecretary for UPMO Operations, the Vice Chairman will be the Director of Legal Service, and TWG members to be composed of the ROW Task Force.

The DO also defines the functions of the UPMO Task Force and TWG such as processing and payment of valid claims, submission of documents, records-keeping, and signing authority.

The functions of the ROW Task Force are to: (i) organize a TWG for each UPMO Cluster that will handle ROW acquisition of its projects, to be headed by its Project Manager assigned to the project, (ii) monitor the ROW acquisition, (iii) execute and recommend appropriate resolutions pertaining to ROW payment, and (iv) review the validation of support undertaken by its TWG.

4.3.2 DPWH DO 119, Series of 2017

This is re-issuance of DO 203 s. 2016 and stipulates function and responsibilities of a Task Force and a TWG on ROW land acquisition. Function and responsibilities of the Task Force and TWG are not changed, but the payment method is modified. This DO stipulates that the payment of ROW claims shall be made by the Central Office.

4.3.3 DPWH DO 152, Series of 2017

This is re-issuance of DO 124 s. 2017 or Directing the Use of the DPWH ROW Acquisition Manual, to provide a clear, uniform, and user-friendly guide on the rules and procedures for the acquisition by the DPWH of ROW for its infrastructure projects, in accordance with the provisions of RA 10752 (ROW Act) and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, in order to achieve a more effective and expeditious implementation of the projects.

4.3.4 DPWH DO 65, Series of 2017

As part of the continuing effort of DPWH to streamline its operations, decentralize, and rationalize the ROW operations, DO 19 s. 2017 was re-issued, essentially delegating to regional directors the approval/signing of documents pertaining to Infrastructure Right-of-Way (IROW) for national projects, including the approval for payments of claims and signing of checks. The DO also reiterates that the ROW functions are delegated, and a system of deploying ROW Task Force, UPMO-ROW activities, and their approving authorities shall continue to be governed by DO 203 s. 2016, and SO 1 s. 2017. This Order also supersedes DO 19 s. 2017, DO 156 s. 2016, DO 133 and 133-A s. 2014, DO 24 s. 2007, DO 327 s. 2003, and all other DOs and policies, or portions thereof, contrary to or inconsistent with this Order are amended accordingly.

This also defines the scope and delegation of the ROW functions and creation and composition of ROW Task Force. ROW Task Force is also mandated to engage in interagency coordination and consultation, recommend to the appropriate authority, appropriate measures to address ROW problem areas which lie outside the authority of any member of the ROW Task Force. It is also tasked to advise and recommend to the Undersecretary of Planning and Public Private Partnership (PPP) the budgetary matters for purposes of submitting accurate, complete, and informed budget requests to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and for other budgetary planning objectives.

4.3.5 DPWH DO 130, Series of 2016

This provides the guidelines for the implementation of the provisions of RA 6685 and RA 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women. The implementing rules and regulations mandates the contractors to hire a minimum percentage of 50% of unskilled and 30% skilled manpower requirement from the unemployed bona fide residents of the locality and shall be equally accessible to both women and men.

4.3.6 NHA Memorandum Circular No. 2427 Series 2012

As enabler and facilitator in the housing delivery process under RA 7279, NHA issued the Revised Guidelines for the Implementation of the Resettlement Assistance Program for LGUs designed to enhance the capabilities of LGUs outside Metro Manila to provide housing for informal settlers requiring relocation and resettlement. Target beneficiaries include displaced families or to be displaced from sites earmarked for government infrastructure projects. As partners of the program, NHA will (i) provide technical assistance to LGUs in preparing project plans and formulating policies and guidelines in implementing resettlement projects, and (ii) contribute funds (in the form of grants) for the development of resettlement sites. The LGUs, on the other hand, shall (i) contribute land for the project, and (ii) be the lead project implementer with overall responsibility for the operation and management of the resettlement project to include preparation of overall project plans, site development and housing plans, beneficiary selection, relocation of families, and estate management.

4.3.7 Executive Order (EO) No. 708

This devolves the functions of the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP) as the clearing house for the conduct of demolition and eviction activities involving the homeless and underprivileged citizens to the LGUs, with PCUP retaining its monitoring and reporting units (Section 1 Subsections 4 and 11). On May 2, 2012, based on EO 708, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) issued a letter requesting PCUP to preside the Pre-Demolition Conference (PDC) prior the provision of Police Assistance from the Philippine National Police (PNP) in demolition and/or eviction activities affecting the underprivileged and homeless. The PDC aims to prevent, and if not, stop the hostility and violence arising from the demolition and/or eviction of underprivileged and homeless citizens, and safeguard from hostility and violence, not only the affected underprivileged and homeless citizens, but also the representative of government agencies and police personnel, who are likewise involved in the demolition and/or eviction.

4.3.8 DILG Memorandum Circular 2009-05 (from the Amended DILG Memorandum Circular 2008-143)

This requires the proponents of evictions or demolitions to attest that all necessary steps have been taken before issuing an Eviction and Demolition Certificate of Compliance (COC). The Local Housing Board (LHB) will act as the LGU's sole clearing house for eviction and demolition activities concerning informal settlers in danger areas, public places, and government projects. It will monitor all evictions and demolitions, whether voluntary, extrajudicial, summary, or court ordered. In cases where there are no LHBs, a Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC) can issue the COC.

4.3.9 DPWH Land Acquisition, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, and Indigenous Peoples' Policy (LARRIPP)

The LARRIPP spells out the legal framework and donors' policies governing instances when infrastructure projects are implemented by the DPWH because of the involuntary taking of land, structures, crops, and other assets, resulting in some cases the displacement and resettlement of affected persons. The LARRIPP enumerates entitlements and benefits that Affected Families/Persons (AFs/APs) should rightfully receive under the law based on the Project's adverse impacts on their assets, livelihood, and lives. It expounds on safeguards to be followed based on Philippine law when these affected persons are Indigenous Peoples, living inside and outside an officially declared ancestral domain. Finally, the LARRIPP delineates the institutional framework for the implementation of the policy and provides mechanisms, both internal and external to the DPWH, for monitoring and evaluating the impact of safeguard measures (e.g.,

Resettlement Plan, Indigenous Peoples' Action Plan).

4.3.10 DPWH DO 34, Series of 2007

Streamlining and standardizing its operating procedures, DPWH issued the DO to simplify the guidelines for the validation and evaluation of IROW claims. The Guideline is in line with the provisions of the DPWH IROW Procedural Manual adopted under DO 5 s. 2003, as amended, particularly in the validation and evaluation of claims for IROW acquisitions.

4.3.11 DPWH DO 5, Series of 2003

To identify, acquire, and manage ROW efficiently and in a timely manner for the implementation of infrastructure projects, an improved IROW process was adopted, among others. The application of this improved process shall be in accordance with, but not limited to the following procedures: (i) It shall be applicable to all foreign-assisted and locally funded projects; (ii) The Implementing Office shall ensure that IROW costs are always included in project budgets; and (iii) All ROW must be fully acquired and cleared before the issuance of the Notice of Award for the project.

This also requires determining the PAFs and the project-affected improvements based on the Cut-off Date, which will be the start of the census.

4.3.12 DPWH DO 245, Series of 2003

For this DO, the Social and Environmental Management System (SEMS) Operations Manual is "adopted for strict compliance in the preparation and implementation of social and environmental impact assessments (EIA), environmental monitoring for infrastructure projects, and other environment-related activities of the Department." The SEMS Operations Manual aims to improve the social and environmental performance of the Department, and provide guidance in complying with Philippine environmental laws and other activities, among others.

4.3.13 DPWH DO 327, Series of 2003

This is in accordance with DO 5 s. 2003 which states that, "all projects, whether local or foreign-funded projects that will require ROW acquisitions will have their respective Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plans (LAPRAPs) formulated." The LAPRAPs will be the basis of qualifying and compensating PAPs for lands, structures, and/or improvements affected by the infrastructure projects. The LAPRAPs shall also include the acquisition, planning, and development of resettlement sites with the responsibility resting mainly with the concerned LGUs, HUDCC, NHA, and other concerned agencies.

4.3.14 EO 20, Series of 2001

It states in Section 7 for Special Provision that "all government departments, agencies, bureaus, and instrumentalities, including government-owned and controlled corporations implementing housing projects are directed to seek the clearance and approval of the HUDCC Chairman on their respective housing and other related projects." In the advent of RA 11201 creating the DHSUD, such a mandate has been transferred from HUDCC to DHSUD.

4.4 Other Laws That Impact Involuntary Resettlement

4.4.1 RA 8972 or Solo Parent's Welfare Act

It provides benefits and privileges to solo parents and their children. It aims to develop a comprehensive package of social development and welfare services for solo parents and their children to be carried out by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) as the lead agency and various government agencies, including Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and related non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

4.4.2 RA 7277 or Magna Carta for Disabled Persons

It is an act providing the rehabilitation, self-development, and self-reliance of disabled persons and their integration into the mainstream of society and for other purposes.

4.4.3 RA 9442 or An Act Amending RA 7277

It is an act amending RA 7277, which provides other privileges and incentives for persons with disabilities (PWDs), including provision of 20% discount from all establishments, like lodging, restaurants, and recreation centers for exclusive use or enjoyment of PWDs.

4.4.4 RA 9710 or The Magna Carta of Women

This law "seeks to eliminate discrimination against women by recognizing, protecting, fulfilling, and promoting the rights of Filipino women, especially those in the marginalized sectors."

4.4.5 RA 10821 or Children's Emergency Relief and Protection Act

This law requires the NHA, in coordination with DSWD, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), DPWH, DILG, and LGUs of the areas declared under a state of calamity, to immediately establish an option for transitional shelters, prioritizing vulnerable and marginalized groups, including orphaned, separated, and unaccompanied children, and pregnant and lactating mothers.

4.4.6 RA 6685 (1988)

It requires private contractors who are awarded national or local projects to hire at least 50% of the unskilled and at least 30% of the skilled labor requirements from the available bona fide residents of the province, city, or municipality where the projects are to be undertaken.

4.4.7 Batas Pambansa Bilang 344

It is an act requiring certain buildings, institutions, establishments, and public utilities to install facilities and other devices to enhance the mobility of disabled persons.

4.4.8 RA 7432

It is an Act to maximize the contribution of senior citizens to nation building, grant benefits and special privileges and for other purposes that provides the privileges for senior citizens, such as grant of 20% discount from all establishments relative to the utilization of transportation services, hotels and similar lodging establishments, restaurants and recreation centers, and purchase of medicine anywhere in the country.

4.5 Analysis of Gaps Between Philippine Laws and Policies and WB's OP 4.12

This section presents an analysis of the gaps between the national laws and the OP 4.12 as they apply to PAPs of Batch 3 Pumping Stations, and the proposed measure to fill the gap. In cases where gaps or differences are found between Philippine laws and regulations and requirements of the OP 4.12, the higher standard will prevail.

The Dona Imelda Pumping Stations RAP is governed by the provisions of the RPF of this Project and part and covenants under the Loan Agreement. Table 22 is an analysis of Philippine laws and WB policies.

Table 22. Analysis of Gap Between Philippine Laws and OP 4.12

Key Issues	World Bank Policies (A)	Philippine IR Guidelines (B)	Gap between A and B	Consideration of gap between A and B
Persons Considered as PAPs	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 SES), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx encroacher of others who wish to take advance of such benefits.	PAPs consist of all members of a household who will be adversely affected by the Project because their present residence will be recovered by the Philippine government for its infrastructure projects. DO 05 s. 2003 requires to determine the PAFs and the project-affected improvements based on the cut-off date, which will be the start of the census.	None	PAFs SES was conducted on November 17 and was validated on December 12, 2023 indicating the profile and count of PAFs on site. All PAFs recorded on the last day of census activities is the project cut-off date. It recorded a total of 22 PAFs within the TF.
	Criteria for Eligibility. (C) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. (WB OP 4.12 Paragraph 15.c)	Section 16 of RA 7279 defines the eligibility of a PAF for socialized housing program: a. Must be a Filipino Citizen; and b. Must be underprivileged and homeless citizen as defined in	None	UPMO, LGUs, NHA and other relevant agencies coordinating to provide compensation for eligible persons, including resettlement sites for informal settlers according to criteria in RA 7279.

Key Issues	World Bank Policies (A)	Philippine IR Guidelines (B)	Gap between A and B	Consideration of gap between A and B
		Section 3 of the Act.		All affected PAFs (except professional squatters and non-bona fide occupants and intruders of lands)
Loss of Income or Sources of Livelihood	<p>Displaced persons should be assisted to improve their efforts and to improve their livelihoods and living standards or at least to restore them</p> <p>PAFs who are below poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities, etc. (WB OP 4.12 Paragraph 8)</p>	<p>LARRIPP on Income Loss: "For loss of business/income, the PAF will be entitled to an income rehabilitation assistance not to exceed Php 15,000 for severely affected structures, or to be based on the latest copy of the PAF's tax record for the period corresponding to the stoppage of business activities." DPWH will coordinate with concerned government agencies for assistance in the Skills Training and Job Referrals.</p> <p>DO 327 s. 2003 provides transitional allowance for severely affected shop owners for their computed income loss during demolition and reconstruction of their shops.</p> <p>The Philippines has laws protecting women, elderly and children, persons with disabilities, and Indigenous People. However, the issue</p>	<p>Major government policies (e.g., RA 7279, RA 10752) are silent regarding loss of income directly resulting from land acquisition.</p> <p>However, the DPWH LARRIP Policy 2007 and DO 327 s. 2003 cover income loss.</p>	<p>Assistance of Php 15,000 per training is established in the RAP. In addition, job opportunities related to the Project are examined to be prepared based on capability of PAFs and jobs availability in the relocation sites where DPWH have projects.</p>

Key Issues	World Bank Policies (A)	Philippine IR Guidelines (B)	Gap between A and B	Consideration of gap between A and B
		is proper implementation and attention given to these groups based on resettlement impacts.		
Treatment of Informal Settlers	Sections 15-16 stipulate that informal settlers should be provided with resettlement assistance.	<p>RA 7279 states that eligible homeless and poor informal settlers in urban areas are entitled to resettlement if they are affected by development projects. However, RA 7279 limits this to residential informal settlers and is silent on informal structures on public or private land used for commercial purposes.</p> <p>Government also excludes from the eligibility list of people who were previously resettled.</p>	Disqualified families due to previous award of government housing.	<p>The Project will replace lost structures and other assets of informal settlers and provide them with resettlement assistance.</p> <p>Those found to be disqualified due to previous award of government housing will be further assessed, and when found to have difficulty coping in the relocation site due to income/job loss will be evaluated for consideration for relocation assistance.</p>

V. PROJECT ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

5.1. Criteria of Eligibility

People who are occupying and living within the TF at the time of census and tagging which was conducted on December 12, 2023 are eligible for project assistance. The said date was the cut-off date to which all the Project-Affected Families/Persons (PAFs/PAPs) were properly informed. Table 5-1 shows the eligibility classification that applies to the 22 PAFs.

Table 5-1. Eligibility Classification, Doña Imelda PS RAP, December 12, 2024

Eligibility Classification	Type of PAFs	Number of PAFs
Those without legal rights to land or recognized or recognizable claims	Structure Owner	16
	Non-Structure Owner	6
	Renter	2
	Sharer/Rent-Free Occupant	4

5.2 Indicators of Severity of Impact

Project-affected structures can be affected either severely or marginally.

- Severe – the affected area of the property is 20% or more. The remaining portion of the asset is no longer economically viable for continued use. The owner of the property is entitled to full compensation in accordance with RA 10752.
- Marginal – the affected area of the property is less than 20%. It is still economically viable or livable. The compensation will be on the affected portion only at the replacement cost or using the current market value.

The 22 project-affected ISFs are all living within the TF of the proposed pumping station, thus they are classified as severely affected, needing relocation, resettlement, and project assistance (e.g. compensation packages). As agreed with the project-affected ISFs, LIAC, DPWH and NHA, the resettlement site will be in the NHA relocation site in Barangay Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan. The entitlements for these affected households include the following:

- Allocation and eventual ownership of housing units in Barangay Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan;
- Transitional allowance to assist the project-affected ISFs for the movement to the resettlement site, as needed;
- Family food packs;
- Health and safety kits;
- Livelihood assistance to re-establish income sources including referrals for job placement, and assistance in securing employment certifications; and provision of skills training to improve employability and income.

Table 5-2 presents this summary of project entitlements. These entitlements shall be funded by the project and will be carried out by the PMO in partnership with the concerned agencies, and national and local government units.

Table 5-2. Project Entitlement Matrix

Affected	Type of Loss	Relocation Assistance
<p>16 PAFs who are owners of the structure owner</p> <p>All PAFs household members who are Renter- free occupants and or sharers of the structures owned by PAFs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renter – 2 • Sharer/Rent-Free Occupant - 4 	<p>Loss of dwelling units, potential loss of work and income from employment and other income generating activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House and lot in NHA Resettlement Site, Norzagaray, Bulacan • Transition allowance for moving costs to resettlement site. • Moving assistance – trucks for personal belongings; vans for women and children. • Family food packs • Livelihood assistance in the form of skills training with a budget allocation of Php15,000.00 per family. In addition, referral for job placement including assistance to the expenses in securing employment will also be provided.
<p>Vulnerable PAPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Citizen – 4 (2 Male and 2 Female) • Women headed Household – 6 including 2 Solo Parent 	<p>Difficulty in moving out and will require assistance during transfer particularly the elderly, pregnant women and women headed households, children and PWDs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance during relocation for vulnerable persons in packing of personal belongings, dismantling of salvageable materials, hauling from the house items for tracking. • Additional support will be provided to the vulnerable PAPs to facilitate their resettlement transition. For example, vans provided for women and children; special assistance for pregnant women, elderly, etc. • Administrative support for applying respective governmental social welfare program based on household conditions in cooperation with concerned LGUs. • Provide jobs to the vulnerable PAPs based on their capability.

VI. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

Program mechanisms and institutional arrangements with sending LGU-Quezon City Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC), NHA NCR East Sector Office, ESO Quezon City District Office, DPWH and other stakeholders will be established through an execution of a Manifesto of Commitment to institute their commitments in the project and ensure that relocation and resettlement operations and necessary assistance to qualified households/ beneficiaries will be provided in a timely manner.

The implementation of the RAP requires successful coordination, collaboration, and complementation of the inputs from technical specialists and experts, concerned national and local government agencies with the NHA and DPWH taking the lead and having overall responsibility for execution of the RAP.

At the LGU level, the LIAC is formed/organized as well as its Sub-Committees supported by a Local Executive Order No. 16 Series of 2023 signed by the City Mayor, as a focal structure for coordination and clearinghouse for relocation and resettlement planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation for affected families by the implementation of the MMFMP1. The LIAC is chaired by the City Mayor or his designated representative. It is composed by the various National Government Agencies (NGAs) as partners in the relocation and resettlement operations.

6.1 Key National-Level Partners

Below are details of the national-level government partners which have responsibilities for the RAP implementation.

6.1.1 National Housing Authority (NHA)

Sending NHA Office (NCR East Sector Office/Q.C. District Office):

- Undertake the official tagging and census operation activities and eventual relocation and resettlement at available housing units at NHA resettlement site in Barangay Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan of the qualified project-affected ISFs.
- Ensure that the selection of resettlement sites involves participation of the intended/prospective beneficiaries.
- Ensure that an adequate resettlement basic service such as utilities and community facilities will be provided in Barangay Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan Resettlement Project.
- Ensure completeness of ISF's documentary requirements for application of lot with housing unit in NHA resettlement project, and review the authenticity and correctness of information provided by the ISF.
- Undertake pre-qualification process (PQ 999) of project-affected households based on the Final/Validated Census Master List of Households.
- Facilitate lot and housing unit assignment.
- Facilitate administration of Meralco application to qualified households, review/ensure completeness of required documents, and transmit the same to NHA receiving Norzagaray, Bulacan District Office for action disposition.
- Organize the Relocation Action Center at the place of origin.
- Issue Entry Pass.
- Function as the lead external communication channel for the RAP project, especially on matters of public interest, to promote transparency and accountability.

- Closely coordinate with sending LGU of Quezon City and receiving LGU of Norzagaray, Bulacan, receiving NHA Office (Region III Office/Bulacan District Office), and DPWH (project proponent) all NHA relocation and resettlement activities.
- Participate in the monitoring and evaluation of the RAP.
- Perform other functions as necessary to effectively carry out the provisions of the RAP.

Receiving NHA Office (Region III Office/Cavite District Office):

- Provide housing units ready for occupancy (with power and water connections) to qualified households affected by the MMFMP.
- Organize the Resettlement Action Center (ReAC) at the resettlement site.
- Process application for housing unit/signing of individual contract/loan documentation.
- Facilitate the turn-over of unit key.
- Together with the LGU of the Norzagaray, Bulacan shall undertake community organizing and integration with host community, and ensure provision of sustainable social and livelihood services.
- Conduct monitoring/occupancy verification of awarded housing units, and surveillance of resettlement site.
- Collect payment of housing obligation/monthly amortization.
- Closely coordinate with sending LGU of Quezon City and receiving LGU of Norzagaray, Bulacan, sending NHA Office (NCR East Sector Office/QC District Office), and DPWH (project proponent) all NHA relocation and resettlement activities.
- Participate in the monitoring and evaluation of the RAP.
- Perform other functions as necessary to effectively carry out the provisions of the RAP.

6.1.2 Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)

- Provide NHA and sending LGUs with list and map of priority areas for clearing.
- Lead the dismantling actual relocation and resettlement to assist the vulnerable group in loading and unloading of their personal belongings.
- Jointly prepare with NHA an Implementation Plan/ Operational Plan for the relocation and resettlement of affected ISFs by the implementation of the Metro Manila Flood Management Project, in coordination with the sending LGU of Quezon City LIAC and other concerned implementation partners.
- Supervise and coordinate with NHA the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the covered project affected ISFs, supported by concerned sending and receiving LGUs, and other implementation partners.
- Provide the entitlements and compensation packages such as: food allowance, medical kit, transportation assistance for trucking/service vehicle for PAFs and dismantling assistance for vulnerable persons per family/household.
- Ensure maintenance and surveillance of cleared areas from the re-entry of new ISFs.
- Provide assistance on the basic needs of resettled households to health, education, water and electricity services, and police/barangay *tanod* presence for security to ensure that they enjoy a humane quality of life and prevent them from abandoning their awarded lot with housing unit.
- Provide seed capital or livelihood funds through the receiving LGU of Norzagaray, Bulacan.
- Carry out implementation of regular monitoring and ensure the Operational Plan and the RAP activities are undertaken as planned / scheduled, and in accordance with applicable government laws and regulations and the social safeguard policies of World Bank.
- Periodically monitor and review accomplishments and physical milestones of the approved RAP.

6.1.3 Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD)

The DHSUD, as a council, is mandated to coordinate and monitor activities of all government agencies undertaking housing projects to ensure the accomplishment of goals of the government's housing programs. The DHSUD has the following responsibilities:

- Initiate the creation of relocation programs for the Project and draft policies to support and enable them to be self-reliant.
- Adopt or sponsor policies to allow innovative relocation and resettlement strategies.
- Facilitate fast accreditation/registration of homeowners' associations.
- Coordinate with local Department of Education to facilitate the seamless transfer of students.
- Coordinate with local Department of Health to facilitate the seamless transfer of health records of housing program beneficiaries to continue their access of health services in their new home in the NHA Resettlement Project in Barangay Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan.

6.1.4 Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP)

- Undertakes social preparation activities related to asset reform, human development, and basic social services, employment and livelihood, and other programs deemed necessary for the relocation and resettlement of project affected families.
- Monitors and supervises relocation and resettlement operations relative to compliance with the provision of law governing eviction and demolition.
- Conduct of Pre-Demolition Conference (PDC), if needed

6.2 The Sending LGU of Quezon City LIAC and Its Sub-Committees Organizational Structure and Functions

Executive Order No. 16 Series of 2023 signed by Honorable City Mayor institutionalized the creation of the LIAC that will provide an overall direction for the relocation and resettlement of ISFs who are considered underprivileged and homeless citizens under Republic Act No. 7279.

Table 6-1. Composition of the LIAC

Chairperson	City Mayor to be represented by the Secretary to the Mayor	
Co-Chairperson	Head, Quezon City Department Building Official	
Vice Chairperson	Head, Housing, Community Development, and Resettlement Department (HCDRD)	
Member-Representatives from various agencies/ departments	01.	Office of the City Administrator
	02.	Quezon City Legal Department
	03.	Quezon City Task Force on Control, Prevention, and Removal of Illegal Structures and Squatting (TF COPRISS)
	04.	Quezon City Engineering Department
	05.	Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
	06.	Department of Sanitation and Cleanup Works of Quezon City
	07.	Quezon City Social Services Development Department
	08.	Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) Offices to be represented by DILG-QC

Member-Representatives from various agencies/ departments	09.	Commission on Human Rights-National Capital Region (CHR-NCR)
	10.	Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP)
	11.	National Housing Authority (NHA)
	12.	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
	13.	Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development – National Capital Region (DHSUD-NCR)
	14.	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA)
	15.	Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)
Honorary Members	01.	Punong Barangay of the Affected Area
	02.	One (1) City-accredited representative of People's Organization of the affected community
	03.	Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC)
Secretariat	Head, Housing, Community Development, and Resettlement Department (HCDRD)	

Source: QC-LIAC

6.2.1 The functions of the LIAC are as follows:

- Facilitate the census and tagging of identified areas along waterways and danger areas to be recovered from ISFs.
- Conduct consultation with project affected communities as prescribed by law.
- Facilitate the voluntary and humane relocation of informal settlers in accordance with the provisions of Republic Act 7279 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR).
- Adopt measures to minimize impact/s on possible loss of livelihood for affected families.
- Ensure the efficient operations of the recovery projects.
- Assist in the relocation of ISFs in accordance with the ZERO casualty program of the government.
- Convene and conduct meetings every other week or at least twice a month or as may be deemed necessary by the Chairperson.
- Create sub-committees as necessary and formulate its internal rules and regulations.
- Participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the RAP.

6.2.2 The Receiving LGU of Norzagaray, Bulacan

- Mainstream the results of the Socio-Economic Profile report in the development of the social and livelihood services framework plan to ensure appropriate and timely provision of services in the new community/NHA resettlement project.
- Facilitate the implementation of social and livelihood restoration programs which includes, but not limited to, skills trainings, provision of credit capital, organization of cooperative through coordination and collaboration with concerned local government agencies.
- Document and report the social and livelihood interventions provided.
- Participate in the monitoring and evaluation of the RAP.

VII. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

The relocation and resettlement entitlements to be provided are intended to restore and enhance the quality of life of project affected families and persons, particularly the poor and other vulnerable groups which will be displaced by the project.

The LGUs of Quezon City (sending) and Norzagaray, Bulacan (receiving), NHA, and DPWH through the participation of other concerned agencies shall synthesize the impacts of the project which resulted to loss of structures, income/livelihood, and additional hardship due to vulnerability.

This component specifies the policies on entitlements for the project-affected families, compensation for the loss of their assets (houses and livelihoods), including:

- Identification and selection/prioritization of beneficiaries which includes eligibility requirement/criteria and cut-off date.
- Entitlement relocation and resettlement assistance/entitlement matrix for qualified and disqualified ISFs.
- Gender planning and assistance to identified vulnerable groups.

7.1 Relocation and Resettlement Assistance

Under this RAP, all qualified PAFs will be assessed and validated by the NHA. The qualified PAFs will be provided with relocation and resettlement assistance. In particular, availment of permanent socialized housing in Barangay Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan with affordable monthly amortization payable in maximum of 30 years at low interest rate of 3% per annum. The Entitlement Matrix outlines the specific relocation and resettlement assistance including lot with housing units.

The DPWH will ensure that no affected families will be forcibly evicted and no structure will be demolished without prior notice and consultation.

Aside from the foregoing, the affected families will be provided transportation assistance as a support in transferring to the resettlement site, and family food packs.

7.2 Rehabilitation Assistance

The PAFs whose livelihood becomes unviable due to the Project and who will have to engage in a new income activity are eligible to participate in the Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Program (LRIP).

7.3 Special Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

The PAFs belonging to any of the following vulnerable groups: (i) households that belong below the poverty threshold, (ii) households headed by the elderly, (iii) households with PWDs, and (iv) households headed by a solo parent are expected to face greater challenges in re-establishing their living standards. Thus, the concerned agencies (e.g. LGUs, NHA and DPWH) will provide necessary assistance to facilitate the relocation and resettlement activities.

7.4 Establishing Mechanism and Institutional Arrangement for Assisted Relocation

The concerned government agencies including the LIAC have already crafted the necessary mechanisms and institutional arrangements prior to displacement of affected families to facilitate the provision of the relocation and resettlement assistance. Such mechanisms have identified the immediate and short-term targets, resources, integrated/synchronized institutional arrangements to ensure a well-coordinated and timely relocation, delivery of services, facilities,

and management of the resettlement.

7.5 Development of Socialized Housing (NHA Relocation)

Under the Local Government Code (RA 7160) and the Urban Development and Housing Act (RA 7279), provision of socialized housing is a mandate of the LGU. For the Component 3 of MMFMP1, NHA agreed with the implementing agency to provide relocation and resettlement assistance. The development of socialized housing for qualified affected families will be undertaken by NHA. The DPWH and NHA will execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for this purpose. The DPWH will provide the funds while NHA will provide the technical supports for its implementation.

7.6 Implementation Procedure for Assisted Relocation

Pre-Relocation Stage Procedure for NHA Assisted Relocation. Series of consultations with PAFs in coordination with Barangay LGU and LIAC will be conducted. Census and tagging activities with socio-economic profiling will be conducted and the result of which will be processed and analyzed as input for the RAP preparation. The initial master list generated will be used in the implementation of RAP activities. Prior to implementation, DPWH has to establish institutional arrangements through MOAs with NGAs, LGUs, and push for the formation of LIAC. Once these institutional arrangements have been created, DPWH will proceed with the implementation.

There will be instances when, during validation, DPWH/LIAC/NHA may encounter families living within the Project's TFs who are not on the master list. Some families may claim that they were out-during-census, or there could have been a misstatement of information in the census data. In cases like these, the validation team must conduct investigation and gather further evidence to establish the fact that the family was indeed in the TF prior to the cut-off date.

Actual Relocation. Upon satisfaction of all pre-relocation activities and requirements, the relocation site should be ready for occupancy.

Post-Relocation. After relocation of PAFs to the permanent resettlement site, monitoring of their condition will be continued and assistance will be made accessible to them in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix and any valid concerns for assistance by DPWH. Should the relocation site be located in another LGU, a LIAC in the host LGU will be created prior to actual relocation. NHA will deploy their community relations officer or DPWH will hire community mobilizers to conduct regular site visits and house-to house visits.

7.7 Integration with Host Population

The concerned agencies (i.e DPWH and NHA) will conduct proper coordination and series of consultations will be the receiving LGU and host communities to identify existing facilities and available social services, and ensure appropriate and timely provision of additional social services that may be needed by the host communities to accommodate and manage the entry of the PAFs in their community.

The DPWH and receiving LGU will execute a MOA to formalize the acceptance of the receiving LGU of the PAFs, as well as the implementation of the LRIP. The DPWH will provide the funds for the LRIP while LGU will provide the technical support for its implementation.

7.8 Resettlement Program Approach with NHA

The Resettlement Program Approach with NHA is in accordance with the NHA Memorandum Circular No. 2021-021 or the Omnibus Policy on Sales and Disposition for Residential Lots/Lots with Housing Units/Units Condominium Units. It prescribes the uniform guidelines to govern the sales, disposition, and to secure tenure arrangement covering all residential units of the

Authority.

The resettlement site which is one of the socialized and low-cost housing projects of NHA is in Barangay Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan. This would accommodate the 22 PAFs living within the TF of the Doña Imelda PS. The NHA and DPWH will execute a MOA to formalize the acceptance of the PAFs in the resettlement, and provision of housing units. The DPWH will provide the funds for the construction of the housing units for these PAFs while NHA will provide the technical support for its implementation.

This resettlement site has a total land area of 5.16 hectares with a total of 700 lots. Of the 700 lots, 61 lots are ready for housing construction. Currently, there are already 24 units completed, thus the resettlement site are already ready to accommodate the 22 PAFs. All PAFs provided with a unit shall be given certificate of award for them to have a perpetual occupancy under the usufruct agreement. Figure 7-2 shows the perspective of the house.



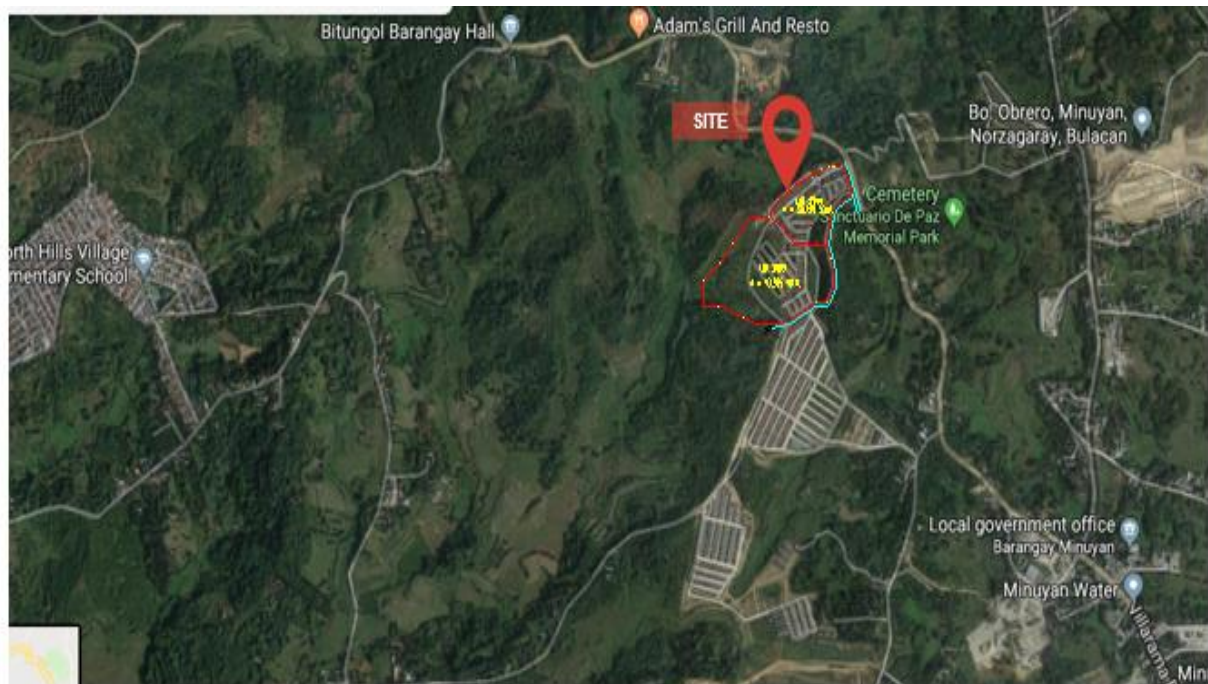
P E R S P E C T I V E

PROPOSED RELOCATION SITE
28.4 SQ.M. ROWHOUSE
Brgy. Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan

Source: NHA

Figure 7-2. Perspective of the houses in the resettlement site, Brgy. Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan

The NHA's resettlement program for this is row-house type with a 40-square meter lot and a floor area of 28.4 square meters. This is a typical unit with toilet and bath, kitchen sink, and an outdoor multi-purpose work area. The relocation site will be provided with basic utilities such as electricity, water, and access to telecommunication facilities at the account of the owner. Figure 7-2 below shows the vicinity map, nearest community facility map, and perspective of the resettlement site in Barangay Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan.



VICINITY MAP

Source: NHA

Figure 7-2. Vicinity Map of Resettlement Site in Barangay Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan

The resettlement site is accessible to various social services such as wet and dry markets, hospital, schools, and memorial parks as shown in Figure 7-3. In addition, the resettlement site is accessible via public transport such as jeepney and bus.



Figure 7-3. Nearest Social Services in Resettlement Site in Barangay Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan

VIII. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND INCOME REHABILITATION PLAN

This chapter outlines the various measures that the concerned agencies will carry out to mitigate the impacts on livelihood and income losses accruing to the implementation of the MMFMP1 to the 22 prospective beneficiaries under the NHA's Resettlement Program which are earmarked for relocation and resettlement in Barangay Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan.

Based on the results of the survey administered to the project-affected households, majority are minimum-wage earners/low-income earners. The proposed mitigating measures to restore their livelihood will be collaborating efforts of the DPWH, LGUs and LIAC particularly the member livelihood agencies working under the Sub-Committee on Community Development.

8.1 Objectives of the Community-based Livelihood Restoration and Development Program (CLRDP)

This CLRDP provides concrete guidelines to plan and implement the livelihood development interventions and activities, and assess the priority strategies and programs that will contribute to livelihood sustainability of resettled beneficiaries. This is prepared in consultation with the resettled affected-households, concerned LGUs/LIACs, NGAs, GOs, NGOs, CSOs, POs, community-based organizations, and other stakeholders.

The CLRDP will facilitate the restoration or improvement of the income of the affected families whose livelihoods were adversely affected by the implementation of the Doña Imelda PS project. Beneficiaries experiencing loss of productive resources or loss of employment because of the displacement brought by project will face challenges in restoring their livelihood, income generating capacity and living standards. Further, there is an opportunity for vulnerable households to improve the quality of their lives through provision of appropriate livelihood interventions.

8.2 Affected Employment and Livelihoods

As shown in Table 2-10, there are 22 household members who are currently employed and two (2) are self-employed as sari-sari store owner and online seller. With their relocation, their sources of income and livelihood will be affected, thus there is a need to restore their livelihood upon relocation.

In addition, there are two (2) solo-parent-headed households with dependents and four (4) elderly that needs livelihood assistance. Thus, they will be included in CLRDP particularly on skills training and other development activities.

8.3 Methodology for Developing and Implementation of the CLRDP

The results of the (i) SEP, (ii) FGDs, (iii) Key Informant Interview (KII), and (iv) Training Needs Assessment (TNA) were used in the development of this LRIP. In addition, series of coordination meetings with the LGU of Norzagaray Bulacan, DPWH and concerned agencies were conducted to ensure that the mitigating measures will restore and improve the livelihood of the affected families in the resettlement. The CLRDP crafted Immediate-Short-Medium Term activities, as shown in table below:

Table 8-2. Timeline for Implementation of the Livelihood and Restoration Program

Immediate to Short Term		Short to Medium Term	
Activity	Timeline	Activity	Timeline
1. Establish Communication Channels		1. Design a Joint Livelihood Framework Plan	
1.1 Initiate communication channels between sending LGU (Quezon City) and receiving LGU (Norzagaray, Bulacan).	Pre-Relocation and Resettlement Phase	1.1.1 Develop a livelihood framework plan based on shared profiling data and joint assessment.	Post-Relocation/turn-over to host community
		1.1.2 Develop monitoring and evaluation mechanisms/tools	
2. Conduct Joint Assessment/ Meeting			
2.1 Conduct joint needs assessment/ meeting with receiving LGU.	Pre-Relocation and Resettlement Phase/before actual relocation		
2.2 Evaluate skills inventory based on the SEP.			
2.3 Assess existing resources, market demand, infrastructures, and local economic conditions.			

Source: DPWH

8.3.1 Mapping of Industries

A mapping of industries will be conducted to (i) provide a comprehensive and suitable opportunities for the beneficiaries based on their profile, (ii) determine the potential economic/livelihood establishments appropriate to them, and (iii) plan an alternative employment and other livelihood needs of the beneficiaries in the resettlement site. This covers the types of economic/livelihood establishments existing within 15-kilometer radius from the resettlement site.

8.3.2 Capacity Building/Skills Development

Increasing the skills level of beneficiaries through the following capability building programs and skills development trainings will be conducted the TESDA, PESO and DTI:

- Trainings that will effectively enhance knowledge in entrepreneurship, financial literacy, leadership, and organizational development.
- Training that will enable the beneficiaries to produce goods that the market needs.
- Training that will upgrade skills, including occupational safety and health standards, work values, business, and financial management; to meet the manpower requirements of the nearby commercial and industrial establishments in the area.

Under immediate livelihood assistance, the financial management training will provide the resettled household/beneficiaries a venue in raising their awareness on the importance of preserving their capital and reinvesting prudently to restore their livelihoods and living standards. Financial advice and coaching will aid them improve their capacities on money management

matters, financial planning, investment options, training employment, and business development. The training will be participated by the household head and their spouses to encourage gender equality in the decision making, particularly about finances.

Home-based skills training will also be considered specifically for the vulnerable group (elderly/senior citizens, solo parent, female household member). This will provide a means for these beneficiaries to obtain the skills needed from the training while still accomplishing household needs.

Interventions and follow-up training with coaching and mentoring, financing, and marketing program will also be provided to troubleshoot the challenges encountered by the beneficiaries, or simply, to make them earn better income from the interventions. Additional product-marketing linkages, and financing programs shall be made available if the beneficiaries, particularly the micro-businesses, need such assistance.

8.3.3 Job Referral and Placement

Partner agencies are encouraged to set up a system of job placement for prioritizing the resettled affected households who are qualified labor force. Coordination with PESO and TESDA at the municipal level for skills assessment of technical/vocational skills training graduates is also made for the issuance of Certificate of Competency for increased employability.

A package of interventions with job referral through establishment of linkage/tie-up with PESO-DOLE for available manpower requirement of companies will be crafted to match with the existing skills acquired/possessed by resettled households/beneficiaries based on the results of skills registration and TESDA skills assessment. Further, the conduct of Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar (PEOS) and Jobs Fair in coordination with the municipal PESO will also be facilitated.

8.3.4 Entrepreneurship Development

Various entrepreneurship and business development training shall be conducted. A venue for business counselling and coaching in partnership with business experts through their corporate social responsibility program shall be established within the resettlement site. Access to capital assistance shall also be provided to beneficiaries to establish, sustain, and eventually boost small businesses into larger scale businesses which forms part of the long-term livelihood program.

The interventions will focus on providing a higher value-income generating small businesses that are limited and in demand in the area; rather than encouraging commonly found businesses in the area, such as sari-sari stores, through the combination of business strategies, technical skilling, entrepreneurship, marketing, and sound financing.

There will be capacity building activities/training to be conducted by DTI, TESDA and PESO to increase their business development skills and fully develop their entrepreneurial skills. Further, this will stimulate the growth of economic activities towards building a sustainable and progressive community in the future. They will provide specific Entrepreneurial Skills Training Courses for PAFs, once they are transferred to the resettlement site. The DTI will commence supporting PAFs by giving enterprise training Levels 1 and 2. Every PAP can apply for training on how to start a micro-enterprise.

8.3.5 Access to Credit Assistance

Access to capital assistance will provide them opportunities to establish, restore, sustain, and eventually boost their micro and small-scale businesses into a larger scale. Extension of DTI, DSWD and DA credit information facility at the barangay level will be advantageous for an increased access to credit/livelihood financing. This scheme will allow easy access of

beneficiaries at the resettlement site to credit facilities that will support their financing needs of the various livelihood interventions provided.

There are five (5) types of soft loans for which the resettled households/beneficiaries can apply for livelihood purposes ranging from PhP5,000.00 to PhP200,000.00. Such assistance can be accessed from various programs of the DTI, DSWD and DA. Listed in the below (Table 8-3) are the descriptions of the various livelihood development assistance available for resettled households/beneficiaries.

Table 8-3. Livelihood Development Assistance Available for Resettled Households/Beneficiaries

Programs	Description	Agency
Pondo sa Pagbabago at Pag-asenso (P3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A microenterprise borrower may avail a minimum of PhP5,000.00 to a maximum of PhP200,000.00 depending on the size of the business and the enterprise's ability to pay. For enterprise with at least one (1) employee, beneficiary can borrow up to PhP200,000.00. The fund should be used for the enterprise's expansion and/or additional supplies of the business or for self-rehabilitation. Provides affordable and cost-efficient micro loans with 2.5% monthly interest. 	Local DTI
Livelihood Seeding Program	PhP5,000.00 worth of goods (rice stores, sari-sari stores, et al).	Local DTI
Entrepreneurship Assessment/ Business Management Seminar/ Product Development and Packaging/ Business Registration		Local DTI
Seed Fund, Capital/Loan Assistance Program for Small and Medium Businesses	PhP5,000.00 per beneficiary.	CSWDO
Sustainable Livelihood Program: Microenterprise Development (MD)	Provision of one-time financial capital, enhancement of skills, and building/re-building and developing physical and natural assets.	CSWDO
Sustainable Livelihood Program: Employment Facilitation	Provision of Employment Assistance Fund (EAF) and Skills Training Fund (STF) to qualified member/s of eligible household who preferred employment.	CSWDO
Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty (EPAHP) Program	Provision for institutional feeding programs, credit assistance to support food production, processing, and marketing. Includes enhancing provision of farm production technologies, and construction, repair, and improvement of irrigation facilities.	CSWDO
Government Internship Program (GIP)	Provides 3-6 months internship opportunity for high school, technical-vocational, or college graduates who want to pursue a career in public service in either local or national government.	Local DOLE/PES O
Jobstart Philippines Program (JPP)	Enhances employability of youth by reducing their job-search period and increasing their employability through training (life skills and technical skills required by industries) paid internship and full-cycle employment facilitation services.	Local DOLE/PES O

Programs	Description	Agency
Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES)	A youth employment-bridging program which aims to provide temporary employment to poor but deserving students, out-of-school youth, and dependents of displaced workers during summer and/or Christmas vacation or any time of the year to augment the family's income to help ensure that beneficiaries can pursue their education.	Local DOLE/PES O
Solid Waste Management	Establishment of material recovery facilities in the resettlement site to enhance the economic development through formalizing the waste collection and recycling, and promotion of job opportunities. It also helps the economy to reduce reliance on imported oils and increased in power generation.	Local CENRO
Technology Innovation and Commercialization (TECHNICOM) Program	<p>Gives high priority in the conduct of technology trainings, seminars, and similar activities in recognition of the catalytic role of technology training in technology transfer and commercialization.</p> <p>Provides financial grants and technical assistance to eligible proponents in developing and optimizing technologies in the pre-commercialization stage to be at par with their counterparts and potential competitors thus preparing for eventual market launch through commercialization and utilization of industries and publicly developed research products.</p>	Local DOST
Training for Work Scholarship Program	Provides immediate interventions to produce the needed skilled and certified workers and fill-up the unfilled jobs in key industry sectors in the country. Provides rapid support, inclusive and sustained economic growth through course offerings in priority industries and key employment generators.	Local TESDA
Special Training for Employment Program	A community-based training program that weeks to address the specific skills needs of the community and promote employment through entrepreneurial, self-employment and service-oriented activities.	Local TESDA
Technical and Professional Assistance	Cooperative registration and strengthen viability and growth of cooperatives.	Local CDA

Source: DPWH

8.4 Proposed Livelihood Rehabilitation/Restoration

8.4.1 Livelihood Rehabilitation Measures

The project entitlements for PAFs focused on employment and entrepreneurial development through skills training programs, with starter kits and job referral interventions. The PAFs are entitled to be assisted in the form of skills training with daily allowance and starter kits amounting to PhP15,000.00 per PAF. This amount is to be provided in coordination with the LGU of Norzagaray, Bulacan.

8.4.2 Skills, Training Preference and Business Interest of the PAFs

From 34 employable household members, majority possess skills in food processing, wood working, garments and other crafts, and related trades (40.54%), who are mostly female. About 27 percent have skills in driving and mobile plan operation, who are mostly male followed by those skilled in information and communications (8.11%), and in personal care (8.11%).

Table 8-4. Employable Household Member by Present Skills and by Sex

Household Present Skill Category	Male	Female	f	%
Driving and Mobile Plan Operation	10	0	10	27.03
Electrical and Electronics Trades	1	0	1	02.70
Food Processing, Wood Working, Garments and Other Craft and Related Trades	1	14	15	40.54
Information and Communications	0	3	3	08.11
Legal, Social, Cultural and Related Works	0	1	1	02.70
Personal Care	1	2	3	08.11
Personal Services	0	1	1	02.70
Sales Works	0	1	1	02.70
Stationary Plant and Machine Works	1	0	1	02.70
No Response	1	0	1	02.70
Total	15	22	37*	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

Note: *Among the thirty-four (34) employable household members, three (3) gave multiple responses.

When asked on their preferred skills training, about 32 percent of them expressed their desire to have training on food processing/wood working/garments. This is followed by skills training on stationary plant and machine works (13.16%), electrical and electronics trades (10.53%), information & communications technology (7.89%), personal care (7.89%), and sales (7.89%). These preferred skills training can be responded to by local TESDA with an end-result of increasing their competency for sustainable employment and aided by close collaboration with LGU-PESO through the Jobs Fair Program.

Table 8-5. Employable Households' Desired Skills Training and by Sex

Desired Skills Training	Male	Female	f	%
Business and Administration	1	0	1	02.63
Clerical Support	1	0	1	02.63
Driving and Mobile Plant Operation	0	1	1	02.63
Electrical and Electronics Trades	4	0	4	10.53
Food Processing/Wood Working/Garments	1	11	12	31.58
Information & Communications Technology	1	2	3	07.89
Metal, Machinery, & Related Trades	1	1	2	05.26
Personal Care	0	3	3	07.89
Personal Services	0	1	1	02.63

Sales Works	0	3	3	07.89
Stationary Plant and Machine Works	5	0	5	13.16
No Response	1	1	2	05.26
Total:	15	23	38*	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

Note: *Among the thirty-four (34) employable household members, three (3) gave multiple responses.

In addition, they were also asked on their business interest. About 37% expressed business interest in home/small-scale industry, wherein sari-sari store is the most dominant preferred business, followed by service contracting (31.71%), wherein auto shop is highly preferred. These are the most dominant business interests which can be prioritized by local DTI and other local livelihood agencies in the extension of their respective programs and services.

Table 8-6. Employable Households' Business Interest and by Sex

Business Interest Category	Male	Female	f	%
Trading	2	8	10	24.39
Personal Service	0	3	3	07.32
Home/Small-Scale Industry	4	11	15	36.59
Service Contracting	10	3	13	31.71
Total	16	25	41*	100.00

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

Note: *Among the thirty-four (34) employable household members, seven (7) gave multiple responses.

8.5 Summary of Categories of Beneficiaries, Proposed Livelihood Rehabilitation Measures and Recommended Livelihood Interventions

Based on the data gathered from the affected household beneficiaries, the proposed livelihood rehabilitation measures and recommended livelihood interventions are shown below in Table 8-7.

Table 8-7 Summary of Categories of Beneficiaries, Proposed Livelihood Rehabilitation Measures and Recommended Livelihood Interventions

Category of Affected-HHs/Beneficiaries	Description	Proposed Livelihood Restoration/Rehabilitation Interventions Based on Beneficiaries' Suggestions
PAFs with businesses including vulnerable groups such as elderly, solo-parent headed households with dependents.	<p>1 PAFs have an existing sari-sari store.</p> <p>4 – Senior</p> <p>2 – Solo Parent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For PAF with existing business, they will be provided with Business/Seed Capital Assistance to re-start the same business or to venture into more sustainable ones. For vulnerable PAPs, they will be provided with capital assistance to venture into home-based businesses. This is through Self-Assessment Employment-Kaunlaran (SEA-K) Program of the LGU-CSWDO wherein disadvantaged individual can avail of capital seed fund for entrepreneurial support. The CSWDO has its own requirements and mechanisms to access its capital assistance depending on the need of the beneficiary.

Category of Affected-HHs/ Beneficiaries	Description	Proposed Livelihood Restoration/ Rehabilitation Interventions Based on Beneficiaries' Suggestions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nego-Kart (Negosyo sa Kariton) or small business cart livelihood package, a DOLE livelihood project will be provided to assist the resettled household/beneficiaries in re-starting or starting a micro-business. The Nego-Kart will provide vending kart/ livelihood tools, capacity development on business management, and assist them to have their business permit to legally operate in designated areas.
PAFs who are wage-earner PAFs	10 PAFs earning below the poverty threshold 14 PAFs earning above the poverty threshold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue as wage-earners through job fairs to get employment in the same city. NC2 Enterprise/Livelihood Training with Starter Kits for Household Member as alternative job/employment; TESDA will offer specific enterprise training courses that will provide opportunities for the households-beneficiaries and their family gain new skills or further develop existing skills for employment, and set-up new micro-businesses.

8.6. Implementation Arrangements

Under this plan, the PMO, with support from the ESSD, will oversee the implementation of the livelihood programs in close coordination with national government agencies and the Norzagaray LGU. The table below outlines the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies involved in the CLRD implementation.

Table 8-8. Summary of Roles and Responsibilities, CLRD Implementation

Agency	Roles and Arrangements
DPWH UPMO-FCMC and ESSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a master list of eligible PAFs for the Livelihood Restoration and Income Program (LRIP). Coordinate with NHA, relevant government agencies, and the concerned LGU to monitor the implementation of the community-based Livelihood Restoration and Development Program (CLRD). Prepare and submit comprehensive Resettlement and CLRD Monitoring

Agency	Roles and Arrangements
	Reports to the World Bank for review and oversight.
DTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize financial literacy seminars and entrepreneurial assessments, followed by Entrepreneurial Skills Training for PAFs. • Offer business starter kits through the Livelihood Seeding Program to help PAFs establish their ventures. • Provide soft loans to individual entrepreneurs and organized groups to support their business growth and development.
DOLE	Assist in offering employment support to PAFs, including job placement, skills training, and career guidance. Additionally, provide support for entrepreneurial initiatives by distributing start-up kits to workers and aspiring entrepreneurs, helping them establish sustainable livelihoods.
NHA	Monitor the Livelihood Restoration activities in the relocation site together with the focal person from LIAC-SCLRD
PESO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a comprehensive database of trained PAFs for job matching and referral purposes. • Assist trained PAFs with processing their job applications and fulfilling hiring requirements. • Advocate for private companies and government agencies to hire qualified vulnerable groups. • Encourage employers to submit job vacancy listings to the office to explore potential employment opportunities for the vulnerable sector. • Ensure that PAFs applying for their first job are not charged fees for government documents required for employment, as stipulated under Republic Act No. 11261. • Provide support for the employment of PAFs abroad, if they meet the qualifications.
CSWDD	Provide targeted livelihood support to female-headed households and the elderly, including access to income-generating opportunities, skills training,

Agency	Roles and Arrangements
	and resources to enhance their economic independence and well-being.
LIAC-Sub-Committee on Livelihood Restoration and Development (SCLRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating all livelihood restoration activities at the relocation site. • Maintain and update a comprehensive database of trained PAFs to ensure effective tracking and follow-up.

8.7. Monitoring and Evaluation

8.7.1 Composition

To ensure that the purpose of the LRIP is achieved, a system and procedure is being formulated for the periodic monitoring and assessment of the implementation of LRIP. At the DPWH level, the results of the monitoring and evaluation activities shall serve as one of the bases of the agency for the enhancement of its policies, processes, and strategies in implementing livelihood assistance to PAFs and vulnerable individuals.

At the LGU level, the LIAC-SCLRD in collaboration with DPWH will conduct the overall site monitoring in the implementation of the CLRDP. The LIAC-SCLRD is composed of representatives from CSWDD, PESO, TESDA, other key line entities, and CSO members.

8.7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation System and Procedure

- The UPMO shall take the lead in monitoring the CLRDP implementation; - this contradicts the paragraph above
- The UPMO shall formulate a detailed monitoring and evaluation system according to its distinctive needs and concerns. They shall define what to monitor, how monitoring will be undertaken, the regularity of monitoring, and who will be involved or responsible.
- A full-time internal monitoring staff from the UPMO-FCMC with the field coordinator designated by an LGU shall monitor and document monthly progress reports and shall report directly to the LIAC-SCLRD;
- The UPMO and NHA shall check the monthly monitoring received from the field coordinator; and
- The UPMO and NHA shall provide Quarterly Progress Reports and updates to the DPWH.

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

9.1 Description and Process

A Grievance Redress System will be established to ensure transparency in the use of funds and that grievances regarding the Project are fairly, effectively and expeditiously resolved. This provides the PAFs the opportunity to voice out any complaints and grievances regarding the overall implementation and resettlement process. For this RAP, a grievance refers to any concern, issue, or conflict on compensation for various types of affected persons, application of eligibility criteria, reduced income, or quality of services at the resettlement site.

Similar to the previously approved RAP for the implementation of the rehabilitation of PS with ISFs, the DPWH will utilize its existing feedback handling mechanism system. It is a system that receives, sorts, and resolves feedback on DPWH projects, which is handled by the DPWH-Stakeholders Relations Service (SRS). The feedback/complaints can be raised through its hotlines using a text messaging system, email account, and social media accounts (Facebook and Twitter). It also accommodates walk-in complainants in its office. Feedback/complaints are being evaluated by the Action Officers and direct them to the concerned units/divisions in the agency for appropriate actions/response. Serious complaints (i.e. allegation of fraud and corruption) are usually forwarded to high-ranking officials (undersecretary level).

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a platform that will receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances of affected households regarding physical and economic displacement and other project impacts with particular attention to impacts on vulnerable groups. In particular, it will resolve/address concerns and grievances of affected households promptly through an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive. In order to accommodate grievances and unintended impacts, constant communication and consultation with the affected people will be institutionalized. In addition, grievances from PAPs will be handled free of monetary charge through a process of negotiations aimed at reaching a consensus.

The MMFMP1 GRM will be implemented based on the following principles:

- **Simplicity** – Procedures in filing complaints are understandable to users and easy to recall.
- **Accessibility** – Filing complaints is easy through means that are commonly used by stakeholders, especially by the PAPs.
- **Transparency** – Information about the system is made widely available to all stakeholders and the general public.
- **Timeliness** – Grievances are attended to and resolved in a timely manner.
- **Fairness** – Feedback or complaints are validated thoroughly and subjects of complaints are given due process and opportunities for appeal.
- **Confidentiality** – The identity of complainants remains confidential.

As part of the GRM, the following will be set up and implemented to facilitate the process:

- *Establishment of Public Complaints Unit (PCU) at the UPMO.* The SRS will be tapped in establishing a PCU within the UPMO, wherein the GRS hotline will be managed by the GRS focal person. The PCU focal person will record the complaint and forward it to the concerned offices depending on the type of grievances.
- *Creation of multiple channels for the complaints.* The complainants will be provided with multiple channels through postal mail, electronic messages, telephone, short message service (SMS), and personal delivery/walk-in.
- *Setting-up of a local help desk.* A local help desk within the LGU and Barangay under the LIAC will also be set up to address and resolve any project-related grievances from PAPs or other stakeholders and members of the public. The help desk will be provided by LGU with — office space, desk, chair, and telephone. It will be available from Monday to Friday, 8:00 A.M.

to 5:00 P.M.

- *Creation of a panel.* A panel will be created to help resolve difficult grievances fairly and justly. Selected panel members (e.g., representative from PCUP, retired jurists, religious officials, or people representing or doing community service in support of the urban poor) are directly involved in the implementation of the project to avoid bias. While a panel will be organized, the Project will not prevent any party from seeking legal remedies from any government judicial body.
- *Designation of a Community Contact.* A Community Contact at the sub-project level will be designated to ensure timely resolution at the lowest possible level. In addressing and resolving complaints, the Project will build on existing mechanisms in the community such as a barangay justice system. If the complaint is not resolved at this level, it will be elevated at the UPMO GRS for resolution.
- *Development of a System for receiving, sorting, verifying, and tracking.* A simple system will be developed to facilitate effective management of complaints to serve as a guide in handling and tracking complaints.
- *Maintenance of complaints database.* The Project will maintain a database documenting the salient details of complaints, including the dates they were received and when and what actions were taken. These documents will be available to the external monitoring team and the WB for disclosure.
- *Conduct of information dissemination.* The affected households shall be informed about the GRM during consultation meetings. The salient features of the GRS will be publicly disclosed for transparency on where and how complaints will be managed. The Community Contact person will further ensure that people in the sub-project's area of influence are aware of grievance management arrangements.

According to LARRIPP, grievances related to any aspect of the Project or sub-project will be handled through negotiations and are aimed at achieving consensus, following the procedures outlined below:

- The grievance shall be filed by the PAFs with the LIAC or CRIC who will act within 15 days upon receipt thereof, except complaints and grievances that specifically pertain to the valuation of affected assets, since such will be decided upon by the proper courts;
- If no understanding or amicable settlement can be reached or if a PAF does not receive a response from the LIAC or CRIC within 15 days of registry of the complaint, he/she can appeal to the concerned UPMO-FCMC ROW Task Force, which should act on the complaint/grievance within 15 days from the day of its filing; and
- If a PAF is not satisfied with the decision of the UPMO-FCMC ROW Task Force, he/she as a last resort can submit the complaint to any court of law. The PAFs shall be exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to the Grievance Redress Procedures.

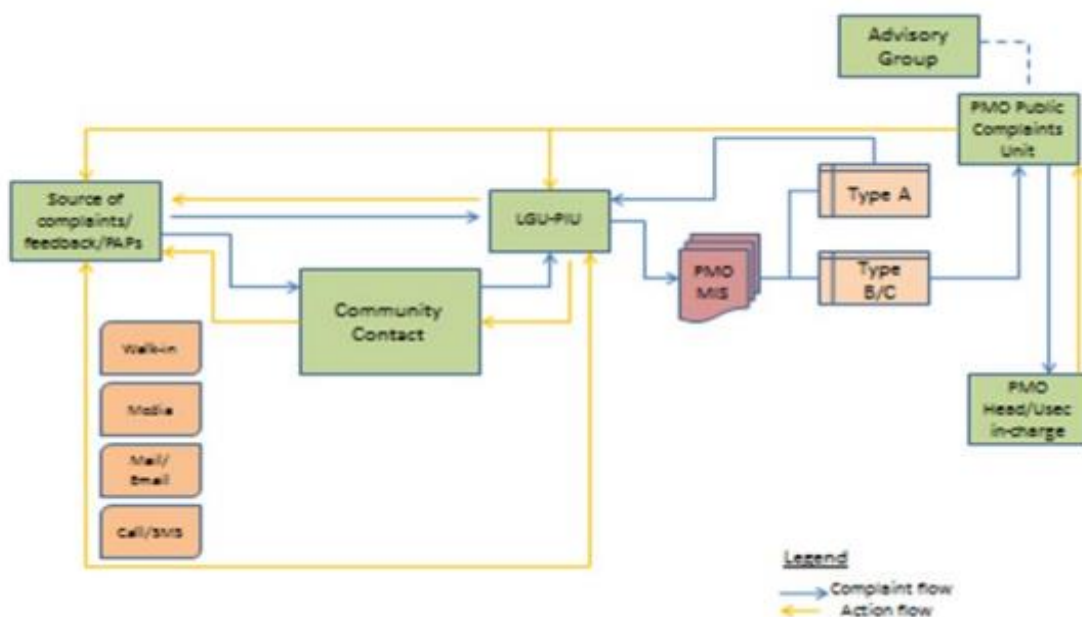
The following are the types of grievances that the Project foresees and the responsible individuals/units for management, which is being used as reference in the previously approved RAP for the implementation of the rehabilitation of PS with ISFs.

Table 9-1. Responsibility Matrix for Grievance Management

Type of Grievances Type	Description	Resolved at Level of	Possible Range of Actions	Responsible
Type A Queries, comments, suggestions	Inquires comments or suggestions on RAP implementation	Uptake Points clarification (Community Contact or Project Staff)	Immediate feedback to provide clarification, provision of IEC materials, referral to appropriate individuals or bodies	Community Contract, Project Staff or SHFC/SHAR E, AGOM and NHA, Brgy LGU concerned
Type B Performance of obligations	Complaints about non-performance of obligations or non-compliance to agreements such as those contained in the operations manuals, memorandum of agreements/understanding [MOA/U), sub-project agreements, RAP, etc.	LGU-HRT, if not E resolved will be elevated to PMO Public Complaints Unit	Emphasize strict adherence to agreements and resettlement standards corrective measures agreed with partner agencies/ organization	LGU-HRT, PMO Public Complaints Units
Type C Misconduct of Project Staff and Project Partners/ Contractors Violation Laws	Misconduct of Project Staff and Project Partners allegations about corruption, misuse of funds, falsification of public documents.	Undersecretary in-charge if subject of complaints is the PMO Head	Finding Committee to validate the complaint, Filing appropriate charges if there is falsification of public documents, recommend conduct of special audit.	Undersecretary in-charge

Source: DPWH

The Figure 9-1 presents the overall grievance management process flow. This process flow was adopted from the previously approved RAP for the implementation of the rehabilitation of PS with ISFs.



Source: DPWH

Figure 9-1. Grievance Management Process by Grievance Type

The Local/Central GRM Team will keep informing PAPs on the status of their complaint and its resolution. Responses to any grievance submitted as anonymous are posted on the public information board when possible. The process for addressing anonymous grievances will also be posted on bulletin boards.

9.2 Monitoring and Reporting on Grievance Redress

The UPMO monitors the grievance redress status monthly and reports the results to the Board on a quarterly basis by submitting Monitoring Reports on Grievance Redress pertaining to accomplishments and status of unresolved grievances. These reports form a part of the Internal Monitoring Report.

Monitoring activities to generate data on the GRM's relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency will cover tracking of the progress of cases using a centralized database management and tracking system. The results of local monitoring will be documented by Grievance Redressal Officers and will also be uploaded to the centralized database management and tracking system.

The results of monitoring activities will be documented by local grievance redressal officers and submitted to GRM managers and the Central GRM Team once a month. A monitoring report includes the following: (i) the progress of addressing grievances, (ii) raised issues and concerns, (iii) comments for improving the GRM, and (iv) the inclusion of monitoring sheets (e.g., the number of grievances received and resolved, and the categories of complaints received).

9.3 Continuous Update of the GRM

The GRM policies and procedures will be updated every six months to streamline the process, if needed. Discussions and revisions will be made by the Central GRM Team based on recommendations. If necessary, interviews will be conducted directly with local officers on the site.

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

The Purpose of RAP M&E is to track the progress of the implementation of the planned activities contained in the RAP, such as relocation and resettlement programs, projects, and activities, and to determine whether they were effectively and efficiently implemented.

10.1 Monitoring Mechanism

This RAP will be subject to internal and external monitoring similar to the previously approved RAP for the implementation of the rehabilitation of PS with ISFs. Both internal and external monitoring team determine whether or not the RAP was carried out as planned and according to WB Guidelines and the LARRIPP.

10.1.1 Internal Monitoring

The DPWH through Department Order 58 designates the Environmental and Social Services Division (ESSD) to conduct the supervision and in-house monitoring of implementation of the RAP and will be alternately called the Internal Monitoring Agent (IMA). The internal monitoring team shall conduct monthly monitoring and will have the following tasks:

- Supervise and monitor the RAP implementation on a regular basis;
- Review if the RAP is implemented as designed and planned, and if not, report any gaps to provide recommendations;
- Collect and analyze key relocation and resettlement data for reporting;
- Verify if funds are released in a timely manner and the amount is sufficient for each activity and purpose;
- Validate if relocation and resettlement entitlements were provided;
- Prepare required monitoring reports based on the format prescribed in the RAP; and
- Record the grievances being raised related to the project.

10.1.2. External Monitoring and Evaluation

The External Monitoring is undertaken by External Monitoring Agency (EMA) engaged by UPMO-FCMC. The external monitoring team will be tasked to:

- Review internal monitoring reports;
- Assess the extent to which consultation and disclosure activities are inclusive, accessible, and effective in conveying key information from the RAP;
- Verify if relocation and resettlement entitlements are provided in accordance with the requirements specified in the RAP;
- Assess whether RAP objectives are likely to be achieved;
- Assess whether the livelihood and living standards are restored or enhanced by providing a better quality of life and safe future for the resettled households/beneficiaries;
- Suggest modifications in the implementation procedure of the RAP, if necessary, to achieve its principles and objectives;
- Review how relocation and resettlement entitlements are implemented evaluated; and
- Evaluate accessibility and responsiveness of RAP in resolving complaints/concerns of beneficiaries, and prepare corrective action plans when necessary.

Both the IMA and EMA, shall conduct final evaluation of the implementation of RAP three (3) months after the completion of payments of compensation to PAPs/PAFs and resettlement, while post-evaluation will be conducted by DPWH a year after the completion of the construction works to determine whether the social and economic conditions of the PAPs/PAFs after the implementation of the Project has improved.

10.2 Reporting

10.2.1 Internal Monitoring Report

The ESSD prepares the report which includes (i) progress of compensation/entitlement payment, and relocation/resettlement; and (ii) raised grievance/s and solutions recommended or extended.

10.1.2. External Monitoring Report

The Report includes (i) progress of the implementing of this RAP, including any deviations from the provisions of the plan; (ii) level of livelihood restoration; (iii) identification of problems, raised grievances, and recommended solutions; and (iv) progress of the follow-up of issues and problems identified in the previous monitoring reports.

10.3. Monitoring Indicators

This outlines the basic monitoring indicators for IMA and EMA, which are being adopted from the previously approved RAP for the implementation of the rehabilitation of PS with ISFs, as shown in the table below.

Table 10-1. Basic Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Indicators	Context of Internal Monitoring	Context of External Monitoring
Quality of Implementation of the Entitlements and Project Assistance indicated in the RAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All PAPs/PAFs have received entitlements accordingly as set out in the Entitlement Matrix.• All agreed transport costs, relocation costs, income rehabilitation support, and any resettlement allowances have been received according to schedule.• Number of PAFs who have received housing as per relocation options in the RAP.• House quality meets the standard agreed.• Resettlement sites have been selected and developed as per agreed standards.• Occupation of PAPs/PAFs in the new houses.• Assistance measures were implemented as planned for host communities.• Livelihood restoration procedures were made for social infrastructure and services.• PAPs/PAFs were able to access schools, health services, cultural sites, and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Verification on the report of timeliness of issuance of project assistance based on the entitlement matrix including changes in the patterns of occupation, production, and resources used as compared to the pre-project situation have occurred.• PAPs/PAFs have adopted the housing options developed.• Changes in the income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situations have occurred.• Changes in cost of living compared to pre-project situations have occurred. PAFs' incomes were able to keep pace with these changes.• Changes have taken place in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards changes have occurred for vulnerable groups.• Perceptions of community have been restored. PAPs/PAFs have achieved replacement of key social/cultural elements.• Transfer and relocation payment covered these costs.

Monitoring Indicators	Context of Internal Monitoring	Context of External Monitoring
	<p>activities as the level of accessibility prior to resettlement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income and livelihood restoration activities were being implemented as set out in the Income Restoration Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income substitution allowed re-establishment of enterprises and production. Enterprises affected have received sufficient assistance to re-establish themselves. Vulnerable groups have been encouraged, provided with effective and sustainable income earning opportunities. Jobs are provided, enabling the restoration of pre-project income levels and living standards.
Information, Consultation and GRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations have taken place as scheduled, including meetings, group discussions, and community activities. Appropriate resettlement leaflets have been prepared and distributed. Number of PAPs/PAFs that know their entitlements and number of PAPs/PAFs that were able to receive. Number of PAPs/PAFs that were able to use Grievance Redress Procedures and their outcomes. Conflicts have been resolved. The Social Preparation Phase has been implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification on the information and knowledge of PAPs/PAFs in resettlement procedures and their entitlements Knowledge if these have been met Knowledge of PAPs/PAFs in the extent of restoration of their own living standards and livelihood Knowledge of PAPs/PAFs about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures, and satisfaction to those who have used the said mechanisms
Efficiency of RAP Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All resettlement staff have been appointed and mobilized for the field and the office work on schedule. Capacity-building and training activities have been completed on schedule. Resettlement implementation activities were achieved according to the agreed Implementation Plan. Funds for the resettlement are allocated to the resettlement agencies on time. Resettlement offices have received the scheduled funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verification of the actual versus planned number of staff social safeguards staff hired to implement the RAP. Type and number of capacity building activities conducted. Established regular and timely submission of monthly progress reports on the RAP Implementation Correctives measures prepared if any Timeliness of budget release for RAP implementation Timely disbursement of funds for PAFs Manner and timeliness Social Preparation Activities

Monitoring Indicators	Context of Internal Monitoring	Context of External Monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds have been disbursed according to the RAP. The Social Preparation Phase took place as scheduled. 	
Level of Effectiveness in the Implementation of the RAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to the planned timeline for resettlement activities. Timeliness and adequacy of compensation payments or benefits provided to the PAFs. <p>Success of livelihood restoration programs designed to restore or improve the income levels of PAFs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs/PAFs were correctly enumerated/identified. Resettlement speculators were identified. Time frame and budget were sufficient to meet objectives. Entitlements were too generous. Vulnerable groups were identified and assisted.

Source: DPWH

XI. PUBLIC INFORMATION, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

Pursuant to the 1987 Philippine Constitution, Article XIII, Section 10 “ *No resettlement of urban or rural dwellers shall be undertaken without adequate consultation with them and the communities where they are to be relocated*” and Republic Act No. 7279 Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992 , Section 23 “*Participation of Beneficiaries*”, the LGU and concerned government agencies, shall afford Program beneficiaries or their duly designated representatives an opportunity to be heard and to participate in the decision-making process over matters involving the protection, and promotion of their legitimate collective interest which shall include appropriate documentation and feedback mechanisms”, the Public Consultation highlights the (i) principles for consultation and participation, (ii) the project stakeholders, (iii) the consultation and participation mechanisms adopted at various stages/phases of the relocation and resettlement activities, (iv) the activities undertaken to disclose project information, and (v) the results of consultation with the disaster-affected households.

11.1 Consultations/Meetings/General Assembly Conducted

The conduct of the consultations/meetings/general assembly was employed by LIAC, NHA NCR East Sector Office / Quezon City District Office and DPWH (project proponent).

11.1.1 Coordination, Consultation and Meeting with DPWH, NHA, Barangay Doña Imelda Council and LIAC

To ensure effective and efficient relocation and resettlement planning and implementation, DPWH has strong collaboration with NHA and LIAC. Table 11-1 below shows the activities and meetings conducted:

Table 11-1. Activities and Meetings Conducted

Date	Agencies Concerned	Agenda, and Issues and Concerns
August 23, 2024	Meeting with DPWH and Barangay Doña Imelda Council	<p>Presentation of MMFMP1/ Project particularly the Doña Imelda PS.</p> <p>Proposed activities to be conducted in the area particularly the resettlement of the ISFs.</p> <p>The council unanimously accepted the project and pose no objections. In terms of relocating the ISFs, council expressed their willingness to assist in various related activities and assigned Barangay Councilor Martin to spearhead on the said project.</p>
November 28, 2023	Coordination meeting with NHA and DPWH	Presentation of MMFMP1 particularly the Doña Imelda PS

Date	Agencies Concerned	Agenda, and Issues and Concerns
November 29, 2023	Meeting with NHA, DPWH, LGU-HCDRD and Barangay Representatives	Presentation of project, and site inspection and boundary survey of the affected area.
December 19, 2023	13 th Regular Meeting of the LIAC	Presentation and discussion of the results of the census and tagging, as well as the current status of the ISFs.
January 19, 2024	Joint Sub-Committee meeting (SocPrep, RPIS and BSAAC) and 14 th Regular Meeting of the LIAC	Presentation and discussion of the activities to be conducted in relation to relocation and resettlement.
January 19, 2024	14 th Regular Meeting of the LIAC	Adoption of the MMFMP1 as part of the existing Quezon City LIAC. Given that the number of affected families is relatively small, the QC LIAC agreed that there is no need for creation of new LIAC for this project, thus the LIAC will be adopted for the project. Presentation and discussion of the activities to be conducted in relation to relocation and resettlement.
February 28, 2024	Joint Sub-Committee meeting (SocPrep, RPIS and BSAAC) and 14 th Regular Meeting of the LIAC	Finalization of the activities to be conducted in relation to relocation and resettlement; and identification of the proposed resettlement site.
March 20, 2024	15 th Regular Meeting of the LIAC	Presentation of the proposed resettlement site and the corresponding entitlements. On top of the of the entitlements to be given by the Project, the QC LIAC expressed that they will also provide assistance to the relocatees.
March 25, 2024	Joint Sub-Committee meeting (SocPrep, RPIS and BSAAC) and 14 th Regular Meeting of the LIAC	Discussion on the site tripping activities with the ISFs in Sunshine Ville 2 Project, Barangay Cabuco, Trece, Martires, Cavite.
April 2, 2024	NHA and DPWH coordinate to the NHA-Region 3	Verification if there are available resettlement sites in Bulacan.

Date	Agencies Concerned	Agenda, and Issues and Concerns
June 22, 2024	Meeting with DPWH and Barangay Doña Imelda Council	<p>Presentation of the proposed project in Doña Imelda to the newly elected Barangay Officials.</p> <p>During the Council Meeting, they unanimously accepted the project and issued a Barangay Resolution No. 030 S-2024 stating that they pose no objections on the project and confirming the existence of ISFs in the area.</p> <p>Further, they requested DPWH to install solar light in the streets of Doña Imelda.</p>
June 25, 2024	16 th Regular Meeting of the LIAC	<p>Updating the LIAC on the new proposed resettlement site in Norzagaray, Bulacan.</p> <p>The LIAC was also informed that the ISFs already amendable to be relocated in the said resettlement site.</p>
June 28, 2024	Meeting with Norzagaray LGU, NHA Bulacan, DPWH, and NHA	Discussion on the proposed resettlement site in Barangay Bitungol, Nozagaray, Bulacan.
July 12, 2024	NHA and DPWH coordinate to the NHA-Region 3	Discussion on the proposed resettlement site in Barangay Bitungol, Nozagaray, Bulacan, as well as the budgetary requirements.

Source: DPWH-DOWHA

11.1.2 Consultations and General Assembly with the affected ISFs

- On April 4, 2023, Public Consultation was conducted in Doña Imelda Barangay Hall. It was participated by BLGU Council spearheaded by the Barangay Captain and the affected ISFs. The following are the highlights of the agreements:
 - There were no objections on the project, and the BLGU expressed their full support to the project.
 - The ISFs agreed to be relocated.
 - There will be a scheduled site visit for the proposed relocation site in Cavite. The date will be finalized upon identification of all the affected ISFs.
 - The ISF leader will inform the affected families on the conduct of census and tagging to check their availability on the scheduled date.



Source: DPWH-DOWHA

Figure 11-1. Public Consultation with the PAFs and BLGU, Doña Imelda Barangay Hall, April 4, 2023

On March 17, 2024, General Assembly (GA) with BLGU, LIAC, affected families was conducted. During the GA, the ISFs posed no objections on being relocated. However, they expressed the following concerns:

- The proposed relocation site in Sunshine Ville 2 Project, Barangay Cabuco, Trece, Martires, Cavite is relatively far especially in their sources of livelihood.
- They also seek for other alternative sites within Metro Manila. However, they were informed that there are no available resettlement sites within Metro Manila, thus the ISFs initially agreed to be relocated in Sunshine Ville 2 Project, Barangay Cabuco, Trece, Martires, Cavite; and
- The timing of the relocation which might affect the schooling of the enrolled children of the ISFs. The LIAC assured them that proper coordination with the Department of Education will be done prior to the relocation.





Source: DPWH-DOWHA



Figure 11-2. General Assemble with the PAFs, BLGU, and LIAC, Doña Imelda Barangay Hall, March 17, 2024

11.1.3 Site Tripping in the proposed resettlement site

To ensure the concurrence of the ISFs on the proposed resettlement sites, the following site tripping were conducted:

Table 11-2. Site Tripping Activities Conducted in the Proposed Resettlement Site

Date	Activity	
April 13, 2024	Site tripping with DPWH, LIAC, Doña Imelda Barangay Officials, NHA Cavite, and ISF in Sunshine Ville 2 Project, Barangay Cabuco, Trece, Martires, Cavite	
May 24, 2024	Site inspection with NHA, DPWH, DSHUD, LGU-QC, Barangay and Purok Leaders conducted at the Proposed Resettlement Site at Brgy. Bitungol, Nirzagaray, Bulacan.	

Date	Activity	
June 8, 2024	Site tripping with DPWH, LIAC, Doña Imelda Barangay Officials, NHA Cavite, and ISFs at the Proposed Resettlement Site at Brgy. Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan.	 

Source: DPWH-DOWHA

11.2 Mechanism on Information Dissemination

Aside from the consultations, meetings, and general assemblies, the Project Team tapped the existing ISF leader, who is also recognized by the Barangay Council. The said ISF leader assisted in the information campaigns and also served as the focal person of the project in behalf of the ISFs.

In addition, DPWH ensures involvement of concerned agencies (e.g. LIAC, and NHA) in the conduct of the public consultations and general assemblies. They also served as the resource persons who can discuss with the community/households on the relocation and resettlement operations. They will help in raising awareness and increasing public understanding of the project, as well as the process of relocation and resettlement.

11.3 Insights of the ISFs

The affected and displaced households have registered very important insights, comments and suggestions primarily geared on not only the provision of shelter but also restoration of their livelihood. Table 11-1 presents the insights of the ISFs gathered during the site visits.

Table 11-1. Insights of the ISFs

Description	Feedbacks/Insights/Concerns
On the Proposed Resettlement Site	
Resettlement Site in Sunshine Ville, Sunshine Ville 2 Project, Barangay Cabuco, Trece, Martires, Cavite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the survey conducted by the NHA-QCDO, one (1) out of 20 affected families present during the site tripping expressed concerns about the distance of the resettlement site from their places of work.

Description	Feedbacks/Insights/Concerns
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Barangay representatives also expressed the concerns of the ISFs to the LIAC particularly of having an alternative resettlement location given that the affected families were not satisfied with the resettlement site in Trece Martires Cavite because: (i) of its far location, (ii) the houses are not well-maintained, wherein the walls were rundown, cracked, and vandalized, and the surroundings are dirty; and (iii) electric and water connections are not yet ready for installation.
Proposed Resettlement Site at Brgy. Bitungol, Norzagaray, Bulacan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the survey, the affected families are impressed with the new resettlement site in Norzagaray, Bulacan, and are now eager to be relocate. What features of the site impressed them?
On livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ISFs requested for an immediate assistance such as capital assistance (seed fund), technical and vocational skills trainings, and other forms of assistance that will help them immediately recover from the project impacts. In addition, those ISFs who are currently engaged in small businesses seek for immediate assistance to restore their small businesses in the resettlement area.

Source: DPWH-NHA-QC LGU

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table 12-1. Implementation schedule

Action	2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Construction of the Pumping Station								
Preliminary Activities								
Full Implementation								
Establish full time RAP Implementation Team								
Establish LGU HRTs/LIAC for sending and receiving LGUs								
Establish/Strengthen GRM; Establish and capacitate PCU								
Appoint/Deploy Community Contact Person								
MOA between DPWH and NHA on relocation site								
Develop detailed livelihood plan								
MOA between DPWH and LGU on Livelihood Assistance Program								
Completion of housing units with individual connection for electricity and water								
Pre-relocation support: 1. Documentation of lot allocation and moving assistance 2. Transition allowance voucher issuance								
Preparation of entry pass to the relocation site								
Relocation: 1. Trucks as moving assistance for households' assets 2. Moving out vehicles for women and children, and elderly								
Cash disbursement for those availing of cash relocation assistance instead of house and lot. Cash assistance for immediate subsistence upon transfer								
Food packs for 7 days, and health kits								
Letter of endorsement from the school principal of the sending LGU to the receiving LGU for school admission of all school age children relocated by the Project.								
Moving notice and entry pass to the relocation site								
Establish MOA and job placement arrangements with government and private companies								
Livelihood plan implementation								
Monitoring and evaluation – Internal								
Monitoring and evaluation - External								

Source: DPWH

XIII. BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

The cost for implementing the RAP for the 22 qualified households/beneficiaries who are affected by the implementation of the MMFMP1 in Doña Imelda, Quezon City is **Twenty-Two Million Seven Hundred Seventy-One Thousand Three Hundred Sixty-Five and 67/100 pesos (PhP22,771,365.67)**. This includes entitlement packages (e.g food allowance, transportation assistance and livelihood assistance), budget for Project Administration, Internal and External Monitoring, Inter-Agency Coordination, resettlement costs, and contingency for unforeseen expenses. The corresponding budget will be downloaded by the UPMO-FCMC of DPWH to the following, which will be formalized through a MOA:

- receiving LGU (Norzagaray, Bulacan) - budget allocation for the Livelihood Assistance for Skills Training for employment and micro-enterprises, starter kits, and securing clearances and permits for employment and micro-enterprises; and
- LandBank of the Philippines – budget allocation for the financial assistance of the PAF. The financial assistance will be given directly to them through their LBP personal accounts.

Table 13-1. Estimated RAP Implementation Cost, Date

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (In Pesos)	Amount (In Pesos)
Provision of transport services per family	22	10,000.00	220,000.00
Food allowance for 7 days	22	500.00	77,000.00
Livelihood assistance for skills training for employment and micro-enterprises, starter kits, and securing clearances and permits for employment and micro-enterprises	22	15,000.00	330,000.00
Electrical and water connection fees	22	1,500.00	33,000.00
Sub-Total	660,000.00		660,000.00
Project Administration, Internal and External Monitoring, Inter-Agency Coordination (15%)	Lump sum	99,000.00	99,000.00
Sub-Total	759,000.00		759,000.00
Contingency (10%)		75,900.00	75,900.00
Total	1,419,000.00		1,419,000.00
<i>Resettlement Cost under MOA with NHA</i>			
Lot with Housing Unit Entitlement	22	970,562.75	21,352,365.67
Grand Total			22,771,365.67