

Mindanao Trust Fund-Reconstruction and Development Program

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework¹

1. Background

The more than three decades of intermittent conflict in certain areas in Mindanao have resulted in destruction of infrastructure, population displacements, deferred development, and lack of trust among people at the local level and between these and government authorities. The vast opportunities for economic growth in Mindanao would largely remain untapped for as long as stable and lasting peace in the island is not attained.

In 2003, with prospects for peace significantly improving in Mindanao between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Government of the Philippines (GPH), the latter explored with the World Bank various financing modalities and aid management arrangements for a post-conflict situation. The preferred instrument was a World Bank administered multi-donor Mindanao Trust Fund (MTF) to support post-conflict reconstruction and development in Mindanao. A multi-donor initiative will catalyze resources and improve donor coordination and impact for post-conflict reconstruction and development.

Launched in March 2006, the MTF is guided by the findings and recommendations of the multi-donor Joint Needs Assessment of 2005. It finances the operations of the MTF-Reconstruction and development Program (MTF-RDP) which features intensive participation of Bangsamoro stakeholders in planning, management and implementation of reconstruction and development initiatives. To prepare the organization set-up for inclusive and participatory program management, the Program was designed to undertake capacity-building, networking and community development activities in conflict-affected communities.

2. Project Objectives:

To improve social and economic recovery in conflict-affected communities of Mindanao through activities which promote peace and demand-driven governance. Major indicators/outcomes are:

- Improved social communication to rebuild trust between diverse (conflicting) groups
- Improved access to basic services and economic opportunities.
- Improved decision-making and development processes that are inclusive, participatory, gender sensitive and non-conflictual.
- Improved capacity of the Bangsamoro Development Agency to plan, manage and implement local development activities.
- Improved capacity of People's Organizations to plan, manage and implement local development activities.

¹ Embedded in the Program Operations Manual

3. Project Description

The Mindanao Reconstruction and Development Program is a multi-donor facility to support reconstruction and development in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao in the Philippines. Funds are delivered through Recipient-Executed Trust Funds – so far to the Mindanao Land Foundation and Community & Family Services International. A third recipient, the International Labour Organization, will be added under the Additional Financing.

Under detailed Program Partnership Agreements between the Trust Fund Recipients and the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), the main aim of the project is to support community-development and sustainable livelihood interventions for socio-economic recovery in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao. The second core objective is build the capacity of the BDA, as the main implementing organization at the community level.²

In addition to the recipient-executed activities, Bank-Executed Trust Funds have been established for program management, monitoring and evaluation and capacity-building for program partners.

Under the Additional Financing phase, the component structure will be revised as follows:

- a. Community-driven development: Block grants will be provided to People's Organizations at the village level to fund community-driven development activities according to subprojects identified by the communities themselves.
- b. Creation of Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities: This component will work with people's organizations on the development of at least 3-4 economic subsectors with growth and employment potential. Community-based enterprises will be developed or strengthened along the value chains. Market-oriented skills development to increase employability for wage employment will also be provided.
- c. Capacity & Institution Building: Based on a detailed capacity-building plan, this component will build the capacity of the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), local government units, people's organizations and selected non-government organizations to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate development and livelihood interventions. This component will include funding for the operational costs of BDA; capacity-building for LGU and private sector partners; and social mobilization and capacity-building for people's organizations.
- d. Monitoring & Evaluation: This component will support rigorous monitoring and impact evaluations for the program and M&E capacity development for BDA. The component will also fund Secretariat costs for the World Bank to oversee and manage the MTF.

4. Project Location and Salient Physical Characteristics

² The BDA is the development arm of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and was established in 2001 pursuant to the Tripoli Agreement between the Government of the Philippines and the MILF. It has essentially been built up from scratch by the Mindanao Trust Fund program.

The total project universe is the 3,000 poor *barangays* in 150 municipalities affected by the conflict between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). These municipalities and *barangays* were identified by the Joint Coordinating Committee on the Cessation of Hostilities (JCCCH) of the negotiating panels, based on a 2005 Joint Needs Assessment conducted by the Bank, the BDA and development partners. So far the project has covered 162 *barangays* in 75 municipalities. The Additional Financing phase will support at least another 65 *barangays* across 21 municipalities. These are selected based on poverty, conflict-affectedness, accessibility and local government commitment and support.

The project target areas are among the poorest communities in the Philippines. The areas are subject to repeated patterns of violence and associated displacement. Between 2000 and 2010, for instance, displacement affected 82 percent of community members in Maguindanao province, one of the main target areas. Forty-five percent of people in Maguindanao reported the destruction of their house in the same period. These factors can lead to relatively low levels of social cohesion within communities and a deficit of trust between citizens and the state.

While mostly targeting Muslim communities, the potential target areas of the project include mixed communities that are home to Mindanao's so-called "tri-people" (Muslims, Christian settlers and Indigenous Peoples). Thus, IPs could be included as project beneficiaries.

5. Safeguards Policies Triggered under MTF-RDP

The safeguards policies that apply to the MTF-RDP are: (1) OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment; (2) OP/BP 4.10 Indigenous People; and (3) OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

Environmental Assessment

The OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment of the World Bank is consistent with the Philippine environmental policy under PD 1586 or the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System. In general, most subprojects under the MTF-RDP are categorized as non-environmental critical projects and are exempted in securing environmental compliance certificates (ECC). For some CBIs such as water supply and road improvement projects, there are screening criteria (mainly based on capacity and length) used by the DENR-EMB in assessing whether a subproject will be required to secure an ECC. These criteria are listed in the Procedural Manual of the DENR AO 2003-30 of PD 1586.

Environmental issues in the MTF-RDP would relate primarily to impacts caused by small-scale infrastructure construction. The Program has an environmental screening mechanism that identifies prohibited sub-projects (e.g. community roads into protected areas or procurement of pesticides) and those with adverse environmental impacts. The PO will be properly informed of the negative projects so that they will be guided accordingly on the onset of the CIP preparation. The existing environmental baseline conditions at the project area shall be described fully during the social preparation and community planning so that the design and location of the proposed subproject will be environmentally sound and compatible with its

surrounding environment. The CDD manual has a prescribed format of environment baseline description along with the household and barangay profile. These data will be integrated in the base map and thematic mapping of the program.

The Program has developed sub-project Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) templates, which will be filled up by the People’s Organization (PO). The ESMP will describe the predicted negative environmental impact during the construction and operation phase of the subproject. The PO will be guided with the potential list of impacts that may occur when the project is implemented.

Table 1 presents the operational guidelines for environmental and social safeguards with respect to the project development steps of MTF while **Table 2** presents the initial environmental and social safeguards checklist, which will flag relevant management plans required for the project.

Table 1. Operational Guidelines for Environmental and Social Safeguards

MTF-RDP Steps	Safeguards–Related Activities	Responsible Persons
Pre-Condition Phase: Project Staff Hiring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of Safeguards Focal Persons Safeguards Orientation and Training for Safeguards Focal Person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDA ED WB Safeguards Specialists
Step 1: Institutional Preparation at Municipal Level	Safeguards orientation for Municipal Technical Team (MTT)	MTT
Step 2: Social Preparation & Community Planning	PO, with MTT assistance, to include environmental baseline condition in the base map and thematic mapping	PO, MTT
Step 3: Subproject Project Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the initial environmental and social safeguards checklist (Table 2) • Ensure proposed project is not in the negative list • Complete the environmental and social management plan (ESMPs) 	PO, MTT
Step 4: Subproject Appraisal and Approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and appraise the ESMPs as part of the Subproject Proposal Package • Conduct quality review • Conduct quality review and recommending approval 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSC • RMO-RIE • CMO-RIE
Step 5: Subproject Implementation	Implement commitments in the ESMPs and document compliance	PO, MSC

MTF-RDP Steps	Safeguards–Related Activities	Responsible Persons
Step 5: Subproject Completion, O&M and Exit Strategy	Monitor compliance of all subprojects to safeguards requirements	RMO/CMO- RIE

Table 2. Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist

Type of Impact	Yes	No	Comment
1. Land – Does the Sub-Project require land?			
1.1 If “Yes”, state how much land		Ha	
1.2 Was an alternative design explored to decrease/avoid land take			
1.3 If yes, how much land was required in the alternative design?		Ha	
1.4 How is the land provided?			
Donation			
Long-term lease			
Willing-seller-willing-buyer			
Available government land			
Involuntary acquisition			
1.5 Is proper and complete documentation attached?			
2. Involuntary Resettlement			
2.1 Are there losses of shelter?			
2.2 Are there losses of income sources and other assets? How many households are affected?			List no. of households affected:
2.3 Are there available resources to compensate them at replacement value? Source of funds?			If yes, Describe source:
2.4 What other resettlement benefits are committed to the affected families?			If yes, describe other benefits:
2.5 Have the affected household agreed to the relocation?			
3. Indigenous People			
3.1 Are there indigenous peoples in the <i>Barangay</i> ?			
3.2 If “Yes”, are they among the beneficiaries?			
3.3 Was the principle of Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) observed?			Briefly describe process
3.3 Will they be negatively impacted?			Describe mitigation measures:

Type of Impact	Yes	No	Comment
4. Environmental Impacts			
4.1 Is there potential significant environmental impact to land resources? 4.2 Will the project have impact on the water quality of the nearby water body or water source? 4.3 Will the project's implementation generate air pollution and other hazardous waste? Refer to Table 3 for impact evaluation on various environmental aspects.			
Comments:			

In assessing environmental and social impacts of the project, **Table 3** presents the impact screening that may be used by the PO in identifying possible impacts to the environment brought about by the construction and operation of their subproject.

Table 3. Significant Environmental and Social Impact of Various Subprojects

Key Environmental Aspect and Potential Impacts of the Project	Subproject Type				
	Access / Tire Path	CLC/ Solar Drier	Water Supply	Irrigation / Watershed Projects	Port & Pier Project
Potential loss of vegetation or animal habitat	•	•		•	
Earth movement or land clearing	•	•			
Impact on the quality of nearby water body especially during construction	•	•		•	•
Competition on water use			•	•	
Impact on marine resources such as corals					•
Air emission	•	•			
Solid waste generation	•	•			•
Safety issues and hazards during construction	•	•	•	•	•
Potential use of pesticides				•	

Involuntary Resettlement

Land acquisition based on eminent domain will **not** be undertaken in the post-conflict context of the CAAs to obtain land for a community sub-project. Thus, sub-projects involving involuntary land acquisition and resettlement (displacement) are on the negative list and **not** eligible for funding. Land required for sub-projects may be furnished through voluntary private land donations, voluntary private long-term leases at a nominal cost, transactions between willing-seller-willing-buyer, or access to use vacant community or government land. Private, community or government donations, long-term leases, and community purchases must be properly documented. The documents will be part of the sub-project appraisal.

Any activity that would involve voluntary land acquisition and/or resettlement requires an early special approval from the PMO. In case agreement is reached with families regarding the transfer of land, a structure, or other assets, the agreed procedure required for the sub-project to proceed would involve (i) an inventory of losses (Table 4: Land Acquisition Assessment), (ii) a recording of the confirmation by each affected that he/she has either willingly donated or accepted an agreed compensation for the asset in question (Table 5: Documentation for Transfer of Assets), and (iii) release of the block grant installment upon documentation that compensation for losses has been provided as agreed. The CO should assist the PO regarding the two first steps, and the CMO would need to provide verification through sample field visits.

Province: _____
 City/ Municipality: _____
 Barangay: _____
 PO : _____
 Registration #: --- _____

Table 4: Land Acquisition Assessment
 (To be used to record information on all land to be acquired)

Name of Owner/ Occupant	Type of Land	Land Area (ha)	Other Assets	Estimated Value (Php)	How Acquired?		Date of Planned Acquisition
					Whether Donation	Whether Purchase	

Is the land or house site used by someone else other than the owner?

Name	Tenant	Squatter/Encroacher

If the land or house site is used by someone other than the owner, how was it acquired for the sub-project? (Please describe):

How will land/structures/other assets be acquired (identify one):

- **Donation:** _____
- **Purchase** (willing seller-willing buyer): _____
- **Community / Municipal Acquisition** (willing seller-willing buyer and/or accepting compensation to replace or repair asset): _____

Transfer of title:

- Ensure these lands/structures/other assets are free from claims or encumbrances.
- Written proof must be obtained (notarized or witnessed statements) of the voluntary donation, or acceptance of the prices paid, from those affected, together with proof of title being vested in the community, or guarantee of public access, by the title-holder.

Inform those donating or selling land/assets about the grievance mechanisms available.

Prepared by (PO Chairperson):

Reviewed by (Community Organizer)

Name and Signature/Date

Name and Signature/Date

Province: _____
 City/ Municipality: _____
 Barangay: _____
 PO : _____
 Registration #: _____

Table 5: Documentation of Transfer of Assets

The following agreement has been made on _____ between the parties below:

1. That the Owner holds the transferable right of the land/structure/asset described in the table below.
2. That the Owner testifies that the land/structure described in the table below is free of squatters or encroachers and not subject to other claims.
3. That the Owner agrees to transfer to the PO this asset for the construction and development of _____ for the benefit of the community and the public at large.

Type of Asset Transferred to the Community	Description of Asset	Agreed Compensation in Case of Sale
Residential or Agricultural land	Area in ha:	
House/structure to be demolished	Type and Area in m ² :	
Trees or crops affected		
Other asset		

(Either, in case of donation)

4. That the Owner will not claim any compensation against the grant of this asset.

(Or, in case of compensation)

5. That the Owner has received compensation against the transfer of this asset as per the table above.
6. That the Recipient shall construct and develop the.....and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other assets.
7. That both the parties agree that the.....so constructed/developed shall be public premises.
8. That the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this deed.

Name & Signature of Owner:
Name & Signature of Punong Barangay:

Name & Signature of PO Chairperson:
Name & Signature of PO Treasurer:

Indigenous Peoples

In 1997, the Philippine Congress passed Republic Act 8371 entitled *Indigenous People's Rights Act*, which uses the term indigenous people's as the collective label for non-Christian and non-Muslim ethnic groups in the Philippines. In Mindanao, indigenous groups are collectively referred to as *Lumads*.

The Program approach aims at achieving the twin objectives of ensuring (a) the informed participation of indigenous peoples in the activities of the Program, so that they are in a position to receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits, and (b) that indigenous peoples are not adversely affected during the development process.

The Program design promotes equitable inclusion of ethnic/tribal indigenous peoples in decision making and as beneficiaries. The procedure for selection of Community Volunteers from every sitio is expected to ensure that indigenous peoples are represented in the planning and eventually in the implementation stage if they decide to join the Peoples' Organization. The monitoring arrangements provide data that enables the program MIS to assess the inclusion of ethnic/indigenous peoples in multi ethnic/tribal communities. The data from the Barangay Profile (from Base Map and Thematic Map) should be cross-checked with the information on the composition of the People's Organization and also on the inclusion of ethnic/indigenous peoples as beneficiaries in multi ethnic/tribal communities. These three sets of data will be entered into the MIS to document the extent to which ethnic/indigenous peoples are involved in decision making and benefit from specific sub-projects. Program monitoring and evaluation will verify whether IP representatives participate in PO activities, and whether their planned inclusion as beneficiaries is realized during sub-project implementation.

Consensus of all IP members affected must be determined in accordance with their respective laws and practices, free from any external manipulation, interference and coercion, and obtained after fully disclosing the intent and scope of the subproject activity, in a language and process understandable to the community. The conduct of field-based investigation and the process of obtaining the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) shall take into consideration the primary and customary practices of consensus-building, and shall conform to Section 14 (Mandatory Activities for Free and Prior Informed Consent) of NCIP Administrative Order No.3, series of 2002.

The Program must ensure that none of its infrastructure or related projects will damage non-replicable cultural property. In cases where infrastructure projects (i.e. roads, water supply systems, irrigation canals, etc.) will pass through sites considered as cultural properties of the IPs, the Program must exert its best effort to relocate or redesign the projects, so that these sites can be preserved and remained intact. Subproject designs must at all times be consistent with the traditional and cultural practices of the IP group dwelling in the area.

Operational Strategies

Technical Assistance For IP Communities

The IPs shall participate in the identification and planning for sub-projects located within their barangay or ancestral domains. In barangays where IPs are not dominant, or where the communities fall within the ancestral domains of IPs, the Project shall ensure that Technical Assistance is provided to enable the IPs to participate meaningfully in the planning process. This may mean deployment of competent and committed Program partners/facilitators who can work with IP communities and ensure that IP prioritized plans and projects are integrated into the community investment plans. BDA (and other Program partners) shall forge partnership agreement with the concerned sub-national offices of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) in non-ARMM areas and the Office of Southern Cultural Communities (OSCC) in ARMM areas.

Communication, Documentation, Participation

Meetings must be conducted in the local or native language. In addition, facilitators must use simple and uncomplicated process flows during these sessions.

Project implementers must adhere to the requirements for documentation of meetings conducted with IP communities, especially those pertaining to acquisition by sub-project proponents of the Free and Prior Informed Consent. The BDA and implementing partners shall not proceed with subproject endorsements or appraisal processes, unless the corresponding documentation of meetings with the IP communities are attached to the sub-project proposals submitted for review/approval.

Where sub-projects pose potential adverse impacts on the environment and the socio-economic-cultural-political lives of these IP communities, IPs must be informed of such impacts and their rights to compensation. Compensation for land and other assets to be acquired will follow the Program's Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Framework described earlier.

Should IPs grant their approval for such subprojects, affected IP communities must be part and parcel of development of mitigating measures. The BDA must ensure that action plans are drawn to be able to monitor and evaluate the implementation of such mitigating measures and compensation agreements, with the active involvement of the affected communities of IPs. The BDA, through their community organizers, should not allow any work to commence on any subproject, until compensation package and/or the required rituals have been completed to the satisfaction of the Indigenous tribes affected.

6. Safeguards Responsibility

The subproject compliance to environmental and social safeguards is the primary responsibility of the PO. Adequate orientation and coaching must be provided by the RMO through the Community Organizer to the POs on the significance of safeguards to project implementation and its sustainability. The CMO/RMO must conduct quality review on the developed ESMP. Once the community selects a sub-project, the PO and MTT will use the safeguards screening checklist to flag potential safeguards issues. Where applicable, the appropriate mitigation measures will be

proposed. The documentation will form part of the sub-project proposal package submitted to the LGU MTT and MSC for review.

Table 6 defines the roles and responsibility of the various stakeholders in ensuring that subprojects comply with all the environmental and social requirements.

Table 6. Safeguards Responsibility

Stakeholders	Responsibilities
PO	Fill up and implement ESMP
MTT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare the initial environmental and social screening checklist• Assist the PO in Filling up ESMP
MSC	Appraisal & Approval of ESMP
RMO-RIE	Quality Review Appraisal of ESMP
CMO-RIE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recommending Approval of ESMP• Monitor RMO Safeguard Compliance

ANNEX 1

Environmental and Social Management Plan

(To be filled in by Municipal Development Facilitator)
 Name of Province: _____
 Name of Municipality: _____
 Name of Barangay: _____
 Name of PO: _____
 Registration No.: _____

Name of the Sub-Project: _____

ACCESS PATH or TRACKS

(For use of pedestrians and light vehicles including motorbikes)

Potential Impacts	Assessment {Put only one tick (√) in each row }		Mitigating Measures	Status of Compliance
	NO Negative Impact or Impact NOT Significant	Significant Impact requires Mitigation Measures		
Need for land acquired through (i) donation, (ii) purchase, (iii) govt.?				
Loss of homes, other assets or land				
Damage to cultural/archaeological sites/properties				
Increased landslides during and after construction				
Pollution during construction activities				
Risk of accidents involving construction materials, pollution of water courses and agricultural lands				

Potential Impacts	Assessment {Put only one tick (√) in each row}		Mitigating Measures	Status of Compliance
	NO Negative Impact or Impact NOT Significant	Significant Impact requires Mitigation Measures		
Pollution from ancillary activities like preparation of asphalt, crushing of aggregate, concrete mixing, etc.				
Increased erosion downstream of channels being crossed				
Disruption of aquatic ecosystem during construction due to excessive sediment, discharge of waste concrete or accidental spillage of oil & grease to nearby water bodies				
Noise due to increased traffic				
Increased risk of accidents due to increased and faster traffic				
Loss of wildlife habitat which may have established during years of neglect				
Uncontrolled increase and improper location of micro economic activities				
Entry of migrants				
Impact to Indigenous people; effect on food gathering and other domestic work during construction and operation.				
Design is sensitive to gender needs				

Potential Impacts	Assessment { Put only one tick (√) in each row }		Mitigating Measures	Status of Compliance
	NO Negative Impact or Impact NOT Significant	Significant Impact requires Mitigation Measures		
Negative reaction to public due to poor information.				

ANNEX 2

(To be filled in by Municipal Development Facilitator)
 Name of Province: _____
 Name of Municipality: _____
 Name of Barangay: _____
 Name of PO: _____
 Registration No.: _____

Environmental and Social Management Plan

Name of the Sub-Project: _____

BUILDINGS

(School, Market Sheds, Barangay Multi-Purpose Centers, Solar Drier and Warehouse, etc.)

Potential Impacts	Assessment {Put only one tick (√) in each row}		Mitigating Measures	Status of Compliance
	NO Negative Impact or Impact NOT Significant	Significant Impact requires Mitigation Measures		
Need for land acquired through (i) donation, (ii) purchase, (iii) govt.?				
Loss of homes, other assets or land				
Removal of vegetation				
Damage to cultural/archaeological sites/properties				
Dust generation during construction activities				

Increased noise due to construction activities				
Potential for spread of water-borne diseases due to improper siting of ancillary facilities				
Public and property damage due to structural damage caused by substandard materials, nonconformance to project design or damages due to wrong siting (prone to landslides, floods, volcanic eruptions ,etc)				
Generation of solid waste during operation				
Uncontrolled increase and improper location of micro economic activities				
Impact to indigenous peoples				
Building design is sensitive to gender needs				
Negative reaction to public due to poor information.				

ANNEX 3

(To be filled in by Municipal Development Facilitator)
 Name of Province: _____
 Name of Municipality: _____
 Name of Barangay: _____
 Name of PO: _____
 Registration No.: _____

Environmental and Social Management Plan

Name of the Sub-Project: _____

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY
 (Community ponds, open wells, piped supply or gravity schemes, etc.)

Potential Impacts	Assessment {Put only one tick (√) in each row }		Mitigation Plans	Compliance Monitoring
	NO Negative Impact or Impact NOT Significant	Significant Impact requires Mitigation Measures		
Need for land acquired through (i) donation, (ii) purchase, (iii) govt.?				
Loss of homes, other assets or land				
Submergence of new areas				
Damage to cultural/archaeological sites/properties				

Potential Impacts	Assessment { Put only one tick (√) in each row }		Mitigation Plans	Compliance Monitoring
	NO Negative Impact or Impact NOT Significant	Significant Impact requires Mitigation Measures		
Safety hazards during construction				
Visual blight and dirt due to improper disposal of material				
Increased breeding of mosquito in case of inadequate drainage near water abstraction point / locations				
Pollution of water from leaves, dust and other nuisance due to open surface				
Unnoticed contamination by wastes in case of faulty layout				
Obstruction of natural flow of water				
Uncontrolled increase of micro economic activities				
Impact to women from construction works and inconvenience in the use of river downstream for domestic work.				
Impact to indigenous peoples from construction works and inconvenience in the use of river downstream for domestic work.				
Benefits will be shared by all community members				

Potential Impacts	Assessment { Put only one tick (√) in each row }		Mitigation Plans	Compliance Monitoring
	NO Negative Impact or Impact NOT Significant	Significant Impact requires Mitigation Measures		
Design is gender, age and ability sensitive				
Negative reaction to public due to poor information.				

ANNEX 4

(To be filled in by Municipal Development Facilitator)
 Name of Province: _____
 Name of Municipality: _____
 Name of Barangay: _____
 Name of PO: _____
 Registration No.: _____

Environmental and Social Management Plan

Name of the Sub-Project: _____

PIER/PORT DEVELOPMENT

Potential Impacts	Assessment { Put only one tick (√) in each row }		Mitigation Plans	Compliance Monitoring
	NO Negative Impact or Impact NOT Significant	Significant Impact requires Mitigation Measures		
Need for land acquired through (I) donation, (ii) purchase, and (iii) govt.?				
Loss of homes, other assets or land				
Damage to cultural/archaeological sites/properties				
Safety hazards during construction				

Potential Impacts	Assessment { Put only one tick (√) in each row }		Mitigation Plans	Compliance Monitoring
	NO Negative Impact or Impact NOT Significant	Significant Impact requires Mitigation Measures		
Visual blight and dirt due to improper disposal of material				
Localized clearing of vegetation and disturbance of marine life.				
Increased solid waste both on land and as floating debris				
Oil and grease contamination of water from of sea boats				
Obstruction of natural flow of water				
Uncontrolled increase of micro economic activities				
Design is gender sensitive				
Impact to indigenous peoples				
Entry of migrants				
Increased traffic				
Peace and order problems				
Loss of livelihood due to limited access of area for fishing.				

ANNEX 5

Environmental and Social Management Plan

(To be filled in by Municipal Development Facilitator)
 Name of Province: _____
 Name of Municipality: _____
 Name of Barangay: _____
 Name of PO: _____
 Registration No.: _____

Name of the Sub-Project: _____

IRRIGATION & WATERSHED MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

(Rehabilitation/construction of water retaining structures, rehabilitation/construction of new drains, erosion protection, etc.)

Potential Impacts	Assessment { Put only one tick (√) in each row }		Mitigation Plan	Compliance Monitoring
	NO Negative Impact or Impact NOT Significant	Significant Impact requires Mitigation Measures		
Need for land acquired through (i) donation, (ii) purchase, (iii) govt.?				
Loss of homes, other assets or land				
Reduced downstream water availability				
Flood regime change				
Water logging				
Pesticide/Toxic compound presence				
Excess nutrient concentration / Eutrophication				

Potential Impacts	Assessment { Put only one tick (√) in each row }		Mitigation Plan	Compliance Monitoring
	NO Negative Impact or Impact NOT Significant	Significant Impact requires Mitigation Measures		
Increased Salinity				
Changes in Structure of soil				
Saline drainage				
Increase in Local erosion close to construction site				
Stream morphology and regime change				
Pollution from disposal of sediment accumulated in channels/structures				
Sedimentation				
Damage to cultural/archaeological sites/properties				
Drainage of water bodies				
Use of water channels as wastewater drains				
Incidence of diseases such as Dengue, Malaria, etc.				
Obstruction of natural flow of water				
Impact to women from construction works and inconvenience in the use of river downstream for domestic work.				
Benefits will be gender equitable				

Potential Impacts	Assessment { Put only one tick (√) in each row }		Mitigation Plan	Compliance Monitoring
	NO Negative Impact or Impact NOT Significant	Significant Impact requires Mitigation Measures		
Impact to indigenous peoples from construction works and inconvenience in the use of river downstream for domestic work.				
Public and crop damage due to improper siting of project				
Negative reaction to public due to poor information.				

