

Resettlement Plan

March 2014

Philippines: Water District Development Sector Project

Metro San Fernando (La Union) Water District

Prepared by Local Water Utilities Administration for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 19 March 2014)

Currency unit	–	peso (Php)
Php1.00	=	\$0.0224074572
\$1.00	=	Php 44.63

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	affected household
AP	–	affected person
DA	–	Department of Agriculture
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
EA	–	executing agency
EMA	–	external monitoring agency
GAD	–	gender and development
GAP	–	gender action plan
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
HH	–	Household
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IOL	–	Inventory of losses
IP	–	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LGU	–	Local Government Unit
LWUA	–	Local Water and Utilities Administration
m ³	–	cubic meter
MDG	–	millennium development goal
MSFWD	–	Metro San Fernando (La Union) Water District
NEDA	–	National Economic and Development Authority
NRW	–	non-revenue water
PCUP	–	Presidential Commission on the Urban Poor
PIB	–	public information booklet
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PMU	–	project management unit
PPTA	–	project preparatory technical assistance
OCR	–	ordinary capital resources
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
ROW	–	right-of-way
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SAR	–	Appraisal Report
SES	–	Socio-economic Survey
SPS	–	ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)
UFPF	–	Urban Financing Partnership Facility
WACC	–	weighted average cost of capital
WD	–	Water District
WDRC	–	Water District Resettlement Committee

GLOSSARY

- Affected People (APs)** – includes any person, entity or organization affected by the Project, who, on account of the involuntary acquisition of assets in support of the implementation of the Project, would have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in all or any part of a house and buildings, pavements and other physical improvements, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and grazing land), water resources, annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and (iii) business, profession, work or source of income and livelihood lost, partly or totally, permanently or temporarily.
- Compensation** – the payment in cash or in kind at replacement cost for an asset affected or to be acquired by the Project.
- Eligibility cut-off date** – the date that a population record or census, preferably at the project preparation stage, has been conducted and is determined to be the basis for qualifying persons who are eligible to receive entitlements under an RP. The purpose of setting a cut-off date is to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits. The cut-off date will be the date of the start of the census for the RP.
- Entitlement** – refers to a range of measures comprising compensation in cash and/or in kind for loss of land and non-land assets, including assistance for income restoration and relocation and special support to poor and vulnerable households.
- Land Acquisition** – is the process whereby a person is compelled by the Government through the Executing Agency/Implementing Agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses in favor of the Government in the implementation of the subproject or any of its components in return for compensation.
- Relocation** – the physical shifting of an AP from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business to another place.
- Replacement Cost** – the amount in cash or in kind needed to replace an asset and is the value determined as compensation for:
- a. Agricultural land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales prior to the commencement of the Project or displacement, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on assessed and prevailing market value;
 - b. Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales prior to the commencement of the Project or displacement, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes;
 - c. Houses and other related structures based on prevailing market prices of materials and labor, without depreciation nor deductions for salvaged building materials;
 - d. Crops based on prevailing market value;
 - e. Trees and other perennials based on prevailing market value; and
 - f. Other assets (i.e., income, community facilities) based on replacement cost or the cost of mitigating measures.
- Rehabilitation** – means assistance provided to severely affected APs due to the loss of 10% or more of productive assets (i.e., farmland, crops and trees,

- vegetable garden, etc.), incomes, and employment, or when sources of living such as shops and places of employment have to be reconstructed completely and/or relocated. The livelihood support may be given in cash or in kind or a combination of the two in order to improve or at least achieve full restoration of living standards to pre-project levels.
- Resettlement** – is considered significant where 200 or more people experience major impacts. Major impacts are defined as involving APs being: (i) physically displaced from housing, place of residence and sources of income, and/or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive, income-generating assets. APs experiencing major impacts are referred to as “severely affected APs”.
 - Structures and structural losses** – refer to losses to constructed assets, residential houses, pavements, driveways, institutional structures, utility structures, business structures with residences attached to it and other income-producing spaces.
 - Severely Affected Persons** – are those who experience major impacts due to: (i) being physically displaced from their housing, place of residence and sources of income, and/or (ii) loss of 10% or more of their productive, income-generating assets.
 - Vulnerable Groups** – are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) households headed by women, the elderly or disabled, (ii) households living below the poverty threshold, (iii) the landless, and (iv) indigenous people and ethnic minorities.

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

1. The Project will fund the expansion and rehabilitation of water supply systems, and pilot sanitation projects of water districts (WDs) outside Metro Manila, in order to reduce the occurrence of water-related diseases. The total Project Cost is \$76 million. The Government has requested ADB to provide a \$60 million sector loan for WDs. Urban Financing Partnership Facility (UFPF) will provide a \$2 million septage grant. Funds are expected to be channeled to WDs through the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA).¹

2. Rapid urbanization and inadequate water supply and sanitation investments have stretched to the limit the capacity of services and facilities in many urban areas outside Metro Manila, and increased water resources pollution. Less than 50% of urban households are estimated to have piped water, with most served by WDs. Various studies report that WDs provide better water service compared to local government unit (LGU)-run water utilities, and attribute this to corporatization (i.e., WDs do not receive subsidies from LGUs) and to access to financing, training and technical assistance from LWUA.

3. Supporting WDs will help the Government achieve its millennium development goals (MDGs) for safe water and improved sanitation. The Project will provide to WDs much-needed funds to rehabilitate and expand water facilities, strengthen institutional capacities, and enhance sustainability. According to LWUA, 511 WDs were operational at year-end 2012. Most WD operations are plagued with low profitability, high nonrevenue water (NRW) levels, and weak institutional and limited technical capacity; over half are relatively small (with <3,000 service connections). The Project will target WDs who rely primarily on LWUA for technical support and financing; these WDs are likely to be in less developed provinces, cities and municipalities. The Project will also raise awareness about sanitation and seek to fund pilot sanitation facilities.

4. A project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) prepared feasibility studies and safeguard documentation for the subprojects of two pilot WDs, City of Koronadal WD (CKWD) and Metro San Fernando WD (MSFWD), which have affirmed their interest in participating in the Project.² A Resettlement Framework (RF) for the Project is prepared to guide the preparation of resettlement plans. A Resettlement Plan (RP) for the subproject of Metro San Fernando WD (MSFWD) was also prepared.

Resettlement Plan (RP)

5. The RP for MSFWD's subproject comprises an integrated set of activities and interventions to be undertaken by different stakeholders in the community. It shall be anchored on a participatory approach and guided by the following principles: (i) stakeholders participation; (ii) consensus-based planning; (iii) development based on affordability and willingness-to-pay by

¹ In 1973, to address grossly inadequate water supply and sanitation infrastructure outside Metro Manila, the Provincial Water Utilities Act (Presidential Decree 198) was passed to (i) encourage local government units (LGUs) to form WDs, corporatized entities to supply water within a franchise area, without subsidies from LGUs, and (ii) establish LWUA, a government-owned specialized lender/tariff regulator/institutional development advisor for WDs.

² A \$1.5 million PPTA (including \$0.3 million from the Government) was approved in 2007. Five pilot WDs were selected based on criteria established in 2008 by the Project stakeholders (e.g., "creditworthiness" as defined by LWUA, interest to participate, and readiness), the PPTA prepared feasibility studies and the final PPTA report submitted in May 2010. Processing of the loan was put on hold until the appointment of a new management at LWUA. In January 2012, the Government renewed its interest in finalizing the Project and ADB reengaged the PPTA consultants. Of the original five pilot WDs, CKWD and MSFWD are the remaining pilot WDs.

beneficiaries; (iv) transparent and documented planning; (v) long-term sustainability; (vi) adherence to the legal framework on resettlement in the Philippines; (vii) compliance with ADB's *Safeguards Policy Statement (2009), Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement (SPS)*; and (viii) responding to the need to address gender issues.

6. The applicable resettlement laws in the Philippines and the involuntary resettlement policy of ADB provide compensation and entitlements for APs. The following important elements are highlighted in this RP: (i) Legal Framework, Entitlements and Beneficiary Eligibility; (ii) Institutional arrangements; (iii) Consultation and Participation Plan to ensure that project stakeholders are informed and consulted at every stage of RP implementation, including women, community beneficiaries as well as the institutions involved in the project; (iv) Socio-economic information and profile of the APs; (v) Grievance and Redress Procedures for resolution of conflicts arising from compensation and entitlement; (vi) Financing Plan and Funds Flow Arrangement; (vii) implementation schedules with indicative time for project activities including disbursement and compensation; (viii) Monitoring and Evaluation; (ix) Update of the RP, if necessary to accommodate changes in design and to ensure that these do not have adverse impact on the APs; (ix) Project disclosure to promote transparency so that all people benefiting from or affected by the subproject are fully aware of their rights and entitlements, informed decision making, and the development of trust between the implementing agency and the APs.

Resettlement Impacts

7. Based on the preliminary design prepared for MSFWD's subproject, an estimated seven shops with attached residential units stand to lose temporary income by pipe-laying during the construction period. In addition, there are other structures and improvements such as driveways and pavements, fences and other structures with average size between 150 to 500 square meters, 4 waiting sheds, 3 police community outputs and trees, mostly gemelina and acacia, planted along the proposed waterlines that will be affected. These assets were initially surveyed based on the preliminary and schematic design prepared for MSFWD.

8. The preliminary assessment is that the resettlement impact of MSFWD's subproject is likely to be limited. A reassessment of potential impacts was conducted in November 2012 taking into account the updated project design. The original list of potentially affected APs was validated resulting in the identification of 54 APs who have fences and other assets that could be temporarily affected. Because of the road-widening project of the Department of Public Works and Highways implemented in 2012 between Bauang and San Fernando, it was found that additional business establishments could be affected by the installation of water transmission lines if these would be located along the highway. The WD committed to find alternative locations for the transmission lines to avoid affecting that particular section where these business establishments are located. Results from any design changes which will have resettlement elements will follow the policies for entitlement and compensation guidelines contained in this RP. Any unanticipated impact shall be governed by the policies outlined in the RF.

Consultations and Disclosure

9. Consistent with the provisions of ADB's Public Communications Policy (2012), consultation and disclosure processes were undertaken in connection with the subproject. Consultations with the APs were carried out during the preparation of this RP and will continue throughout the various stages of the subproject. LWUA and MSFWD shall make available to APs: (i) before appraisal, the draft RP; and (ii) after revisions to the RP as a result of detailed

technical design or change in scope of the subproject, the final RP. Prior the ADB Management Review Meeting, MSFWD's management will ensure that consultations with APs are conducted in which project policies and principles contained in the RP were explained in a local language understood by the APs. However, PIBs will be distributed during the implementation. In addition, the RP will be uploaded to LWUA's website and to ADB's website upon approval by ADB.

Implementation Arrangements

10. The overall responsibility for enforcing this RP rests with LWUA and MSFWD. The Project Management Unit (PMU) at LWUA and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at MSFWD will ensure sustained efforts to enhance AP and client relationships and to promptly address issues or conflicts arising from non-compliance of project benefits and compensation. The PIU will also ensure that APs have opportunities for active and effective participation in the preparation and implementation of the RP. A grievance and redress process will be established in MSFWD. It will constitute a Water District Resettlement Committee (WDRC) composed of the PIU head as chair, representatives of concerned NGOs, the barangay officials and households headed by women, as members.

Implementation Schedule

11. The subproject is expected to commence in Q4 of 2014. It is expected that the subproject will start with personnel and staff of LWUA and MSFWD until the project implementation consultants hired for the subproject implementation are in place.

RP Budget and Flow of Funds

12. The RF requires that the RP include detailed cost estimates for all preparatory resettlement activities, including the cost of project assistance and compensation. The RP for MSFWD's subproject will require a total budget of Php1,428,125, including a ten percent (10%) contingency fund to accommodate increases in prices of goods and services including any unanticipated impacts. Funds disbursement procedures to the APs will follow the government's new accounting rules and regulations. The PIU in coordination with the budget and finance office of the WD will process the necessary documents for the payments and compensation and project assistance stipulated in the RP. APs will sign the compensation or project assistance forms and acknowledgement of payment and will agree to clear the area within the specified time in order that construction work can start. A copy of the signed compensation forms will be retained by each AP and another copy by the PIU.

Updating of RP

13. The RF requires that an RP be updated after the detailed design when detailed engineering is completed. This action is necessary as there may be changes that would occur during subproject implementation. LWUA will require approval of ADB for the updated RP. The revisions will form part of the loan agreement.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Subproject Background

1. The proposed subproject aims to improve MSFWD's water supply system to meet the projected water demand for design year 2025 in two construction phases: (i) Phase I will meet the projected water demand for design year 2020, and (ii) Phase II, for design year 2025. Only Phase I is being undertaken under the Project.

2. The Phase I development program will include the construction of eight wells with pumpsets; treatment facilities for each of the new sources plus for the Lon-oy source to reduce turbidity during the rainy season; 51 km of new transmission pipelines; construction of two new reservoirs, plus rehabilitation of the San Juan reservoir; and NRW measures. The developments are planned for implementation during 2014-2016.

B. Scope of the RP

3. The objectives of ADB's resettlement policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance or at least restore livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. This RP will cover the general guidelines and procedures in addressing involuntary resettlement issues and measures for compensating possible income losses arising from the loss of land, assets, crops or livelihood resulting from the development of water sources and installation of pumps, pipelines, reservoir and treatment facilities.

4. The Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) team conducted a series of discussions with officials and personnel of MSFWD to identify potential adverse impacts of the subproject to the community and ways to reduce such impact. Other activities included socio-economic surveys, inventory of losses, information dissemination, discussions and key informant interviews with community leaders, land owners and persons that may possibly be affected.

5. The RP for MSFWD is based on applicable resettlement laws in the Philippines and the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), and comprises an integrated set of activities and interventions to be undertaken by LUWA and different stakeholders. It is anchored on a participatory approach and guided by the following principles: (i) stakeholders participation; (ii) consensus-based planning; (iii) development based on affordability and willingness-to-pay by beneficiaries; (iv) transparent and documented planning; (v) long-term sustainability; (vi) adherence to the legal framework on resettlement in the Philippines; (vii) compliance with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement as contained in the Safeguards Policy Statement (2009); and (viii) responding to the need to address gender issues.

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6. The legal and policy framework for addressing adverse social impacts of the Project is provided by relevant policies and laws of the Philippine Government and of the ADB. Existing Philippine Legislation and Policies that address various aspects of land acquisition and resettlement include, among others, the Philippine Constitution, Executive Order 1035, RA 6657, RA 7160, RA 7279, RA 8435, and RA 8974. Applicable ADB Policies are the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (ADB SPS 2009), specifically, Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement and Requirement 3: Indigenous Peoples; Policy on Gender and Development (2006); Public Communications Policy (2011); OM Section L3/BP (September 2005); and

Accountability Mechanism (OM Section L1/BP, dated 29 October 2003).

7. The abovementioned laws and policies are discussed in detail in the RF, along with a Gap Analysis and Reconciliation of Philippine Laws and Policies with relevant ADB policies in the context of the Project.

III. PROJECT PRINCIPLES

8. MSFWD's RP and entitlements have been built upon the laws of the Government of Philippines, principally the Philippine Constitution that provides basic principles of water resources development and management, which stipulate that all waters of the Philippines belong to the state and applicable laws and regulations covering land acquisition, resettlement and compensation of land and structures, and the SPS. Whenever a gap exists, ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement will prevail. The basic project principles of the RF are as follows:

- (i) The acquisition of land and other assets and the relocation of APs will be minimized as much as possible by exploring all viable options.
- (ii) All compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost.
- (iii) Rehabilitation assistance will be provided to severely affected people and other vulnerable groups to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards, incomes and productive capacity.
- (iv) Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the poorest people and vulnerable groups that may be at high risk of impoverishment. This may include those without legal title to land or other assets, landless households, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled and other vulnerable groups. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- (v) Lack of legal title to affected assets will not bar APs from entitlement to compensation and assistance.
- (vi) In the case of the relocation of APs, replacement houses and/or agricultural land will be located as close as possible to the assets that were lost, and at locations acceptable to APs.
- (vii) Efforts shall be made to maintain, to the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of the resettled people and host communities.
- (viii) APs will be fully informed and closely consulted and will participate in the preparation and implementation of the RP for each subproject. The comments and suggestions of APs and communities will be taken into account during the design and implementation phases of resettlement activities.
- (ix) Adequate resources will be identified and committed during resettlement planning for each subproject and the overall Project. This includes adequate budgetary support, fully committed, for each subproject and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period for the subproject; and adequate human resources for supervision, liaison and monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- (x) Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system. Monitoring and

evaluation of the land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation processes and the final outcomes will be conducted by an independent monitoring agency.

(xi) Key information in each RP will be translated into Filipino or, where necessary, the local language and placed in the WD's offices for the reference of APs as well as other interested groups.

(xii) ADB shall not approve any award of civil works contract for any subproject to be financed from the loan proceeds unless following detailed design and based on detailed measurement survey (DMS), the RP has been submitted to and approved by ADB.

IV. SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

9. The resettlement impacts of all subproject components are limited. **Figure 1** below is the schematic design for the proposed water supply improvements for the subproject indicating assets that may be affected during construction of the subproject.

10. In San Fernando City, it is estimated that a total of 2,600 m² of land is required for the subproject, eight plots of land for the eight deep wells (in general, small plots of 100 m²) and two for the new reservoirs. MSFWD's staff indicated in their report that acquiring land for the water expansion is not an issue because it has conducted negotiations previously with some of the land owners. They also agreed to MSFWD's proposal to prepare a formal offer and compensation arrangement. The plot of land inspected for the second, larger reservoir (in Bauang) is part of a depot owned by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH); MSFWD has conducted an ocular inspection although no formal negotiations have been undertaken yet with DPWH for a portion of the property to be leased by MSFWD. Negotiations for the plots of land have not been concluded, pending confirmation of available funding from LWUA. However, this will be determined further during RP updating. Further details on land type, magnitude of impact including socioeconomic details of affected households and costs for land acquisition and compensation are going to be collected and will be included in the updated RP during project implementation when the detailed engineering design is available. However, the policy principles of RF will apply for all the land acquisition and resettlement activities for the subproject. The structures affected by pipe-laying include seven micro-business establishments, four waiting sheds, and 17 trees along the road. In Bauang, the affected structures include two police outposts, and three trees and one lot with shrubs. In Bacnotan, ten trees are to be cut down for the subproject, and in San Juan, 32 gemelina trees. Breaking and cutting of pavements, fences and other structures (estimated to be 100-500 square meters per affected area and with a total of approximately 7,340 square meters) will be necessary for the subproject.

11. Table 15.1.3 below summarizes the number of affected assets and households.

Table 15.1.3 Number of Affected Assets and Households, by type of loss

Type of Affected Asset	Permanent Loss (Number of affected assets)	Temporary Loss (Number/size of affected assets)	Partial Loss (number of affected assets)	Full Loss (Number of affected assets)	Number of Affected Households
Small business stalls		7	7		7
Police outposts		2	2		Public facilities
Waiting sheds		4	4		Public facilities
Trees	62			62	Owners to be identified

Type of Affected Asset	Permanent Loss (Number of affected assets)	Temporary Loss (Number/size of affected assets)	Partial Loss (number of affected assets)	Full Loss (Number of affected assets)	Number of Affected Households
Breaking of driveways, pavement and fences	None	7,340 square meters			54

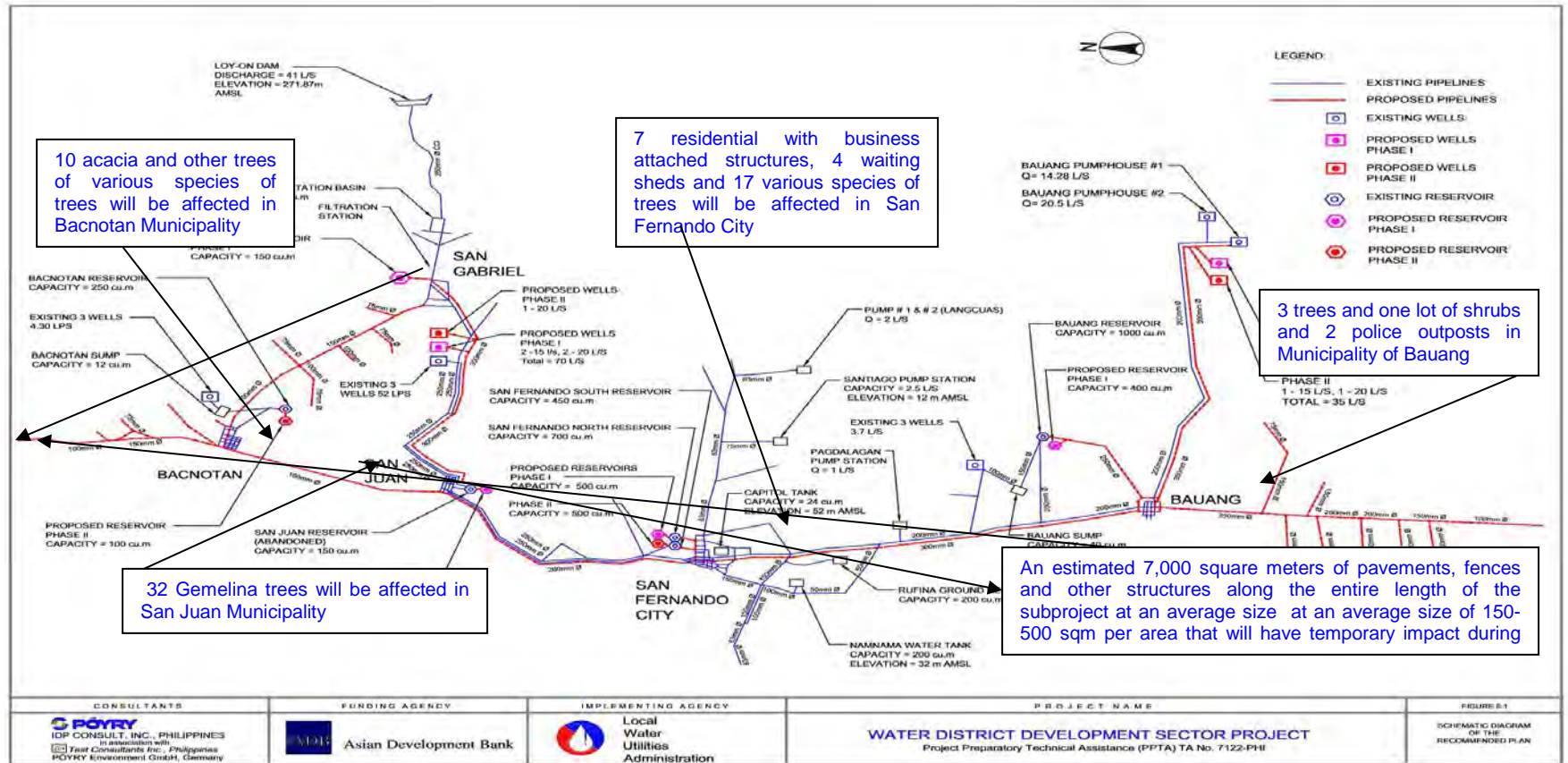
12. The installation of water transmission pipes from the water source to the distribution lines and reservoir will traverse lots and properties mostly classified as publicly owned, with only a few private properties to be temporarily affected during construction period. The owners of these properties will receive compensation and or project assistance due them for the temporary impact in accordance with the principles of RF. These properties are not the main source of livelihood of the owners; hence, no significant impact is foreseen. Private land or lots with improvements such as fences and driveways will be affected but restoration after pipes are laid down will be undertaken.

13. No vulnerable or indigenous peoples were identified in these properties. Most of the impacts involve cutting down trees along the pipeline area.

14. Methodology. The socio-economic survey, preliminary inventory of assets and possible losses (IOL) were conducted in October 2009. A reassessment of potential impacts was conducted in November 2012 taking into account the updated project design to validate the original list of potentially affected APs. 54 APs with assets and fences that could be temporarily affected were identified. Because of a road-widening project implemented in 2012 by the DPWH between Bauang and San Fernando, additional business establishments could be affected by the installation of water transmission lines if these would be located along the highway. MSFWD is assessing an alternative location for the transmission lines to avoid affecting that particular section with business establishments.

15. Annex 1 summarizes the results of the inventory of assets of affected households, structures and public facilities. The total estimated value of the affected commercial stalls in San Fernando and the cost of the public facilities and trees are estimated at prevailing market value and assessed value as determined by the local assessor's office and the city agriculture office for trees and crops.

Figure 15.1.1: Schematic Design for the Proposed Water Supply Improvements - MSFWD



V. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

16. MSFWD's franchise area encompasses 203 barangays in 4 municipalities and 1 city in the province of La Union. The household survey was conducted in 2009. As of 2007, the population of the franchise area was 272,148 with 49,016 households, 37% of the provincial population of 720,972. MSFWD had 8,029 household, government and commercial service connections as of 2008. A total of 102 household respondents were included in the household survey, from four areas in La Union, namely, 39% from Bacnotan, 27% from San Juan, 25% from Bauang, and 10% from San Gabriel. No severely affected families were identified during the survey. 100% of respondents resided in rural areas of the four target service municipalities.

Table 15.1.4: Key Findings of 2009 Socio-Economic Survey

Parameter	Survey Results
Population Characteristics	About 83% of the surveyed respondents are considered to be living below the poverty line, based from the poverty threshold set for the Province of La Union, which is P14,452 a month ³ . Total monthly incomes for these households range from <P1,000 to P15,000, with a greater number receiving P5,000 to P10,000.
Needs and Demands	Deep wells are the main source of water in Bacnotan, Bauang, San Gabriel, and San Juan (94% of the total surveyed households). The remaining 6% have individual water connections, particularly in the areas of Bauang and San Juan. There is a very low demand for piped water service. Only 3% of respondents indicated willingness to avail of a new water service (one respondent each from the areas of Bacnotan, San Gabriel, San Juan) citing convenience and reliability of water supply as their reasons.
Affordability and Willingness to Pay	Most households with individual water connections are paying P201 to P300 a month for their water bill. No indication of how much is being paid for water from non-piped sources.
Hygiene and Sanitation	The convenience of a continuous water supply, and the reliability of the water source were the key motivators to avail of improved water service.
Gender Roles, Issues	All household tasks and decision-making activities are generally shared by husbands and wives. The decision-making activities for the water connection, house renovation, type of economic activity to venture in, and building of sanitation facilities, as well as the tasks on cleaning the toilet, water containers, waste disposal, drainage/sewerage systems, in even child rearing, are shared by both men and women household heads.
Indigenous Peoples	Majority of the respondents (93%) are Ilocanos; others included 5% Bago, 1% Bisaya, and 1% Igorot. No indigenous peoples were identified in the project area.
Poverty and Vulnerable Groups	About 25% of the respondents (25 households) are headed by an elderly person, with typical sources of income coming from pensions (8%), farming activities (6%), remittances (4%), financial support from children or relatives (3%), and business (1%). Three families confirmed that household members have physical disabilities, while two other households indicated having mentally-challenged family members. There were no incidences of discrimination by virtue of ethnicity, gender, religion, or disability, were noted by the respondents.

³ National Statistical Coordination Board. http://www.nscb.gov.ph/poverty/2004/pov_th.asp

17. 54% of the surveyed households have relatively large families with four to six members. The largest household size was 14 family members. 62% of households have dependent family members under the age of 14 years, and 35% also have one to two elderly household members.

18. Male-headed households account for 79% of the respondents, and 21% are female-headed households. Both male and female household heads have generally attained secondary education or high school level (34%), followed by 27% attaining primary or elementary education, 27% with tertiary or college education, and 12% with vocational education.

19. The households still largely depend on farming and fishing as the main source of income, with 37% of the household heads engaging in these occupations. Other occupations or sources of livelihood include small businesses (15%), government employment (12%), contractual laborers or skilled workers (8%), private company employment (6%), and pensioners or retirees (6%). About 4% of the household heads were unemployed (three (3) were male, and one (1) was female).

20. The initial findings of the IOL showed that no permanent private residential or commercial properties will be affected by the subproject. Likewise public facilities such as police posts and waiting sheds can be restored at better locations.

VI. THE PROJECT ENTITLEMENTS

21. The executing agency (EA), LWUA, and implementing agency (IA), MSFWD, as a subborrower under the sector loan, will ensure that the RP activities are conducted in accordance with ADB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Philippine Government's applicable laws and regulations.

- **Cut-off Date.** All APs who are identified in the subprojects sites on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets and rehabilitation measures adequate to assist APs to improve or at least maintain their pre-project income-earning capacity, production levels and living standards. The cut-off date will be the date that a population record or census, preferably at the project preparation stage, has been conducted and is determined to be the basis for qualifying persons who are eligible to receive entitlements under the RP. The purpose of setting a cut-off date is to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits. The cut-off date will be the date of the start of the census for the RP.
- **Potential Impacts and Entitlements.** Table 15.1.5 provides the types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. However, this matrix may not cover all resettlement impacts and or losses specific and particular to MSFWD's subproject. Any other impacts as may be identified during subproject implementation will be governed by the RF. The DMS will be the basis for determining the final entitlements based on the actual impact and or losses, appropriate project assistance, relocation and, special assistance to poor and vulnerable groups. A replacement cost survey will be carried out to determine the actual replacement costs and rates. Compensation for lost income will be estimated based on actual disturbance during construction and will be paid in accordance to the average daily revenue.

Table 15.1.5: Project Entitlement Matrix

Item	Type of Loss/Impact	Application	Entitled Persons	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
1	Permanent loss of residential/ institutional/ commercial/ income generating structures/ spaces)	Residential / institutional structures and commercial/ income generating spaces	<p>APs located at the site during the cut-off date of the survey regardless of tenure and status (i.e., owners, renters, sharers, caretakers)</p> <p>= 7 AHs (small business stalls)</p>	<p>Compensation for permanent houses and other structures affected either in full or in part, will be determined according to replacement value for materials and labor to rebuild similar structures, at prevailing market prices in the locality. In determining replacement costs, depreciation of assets and salvage value of materials will not be taken into account.</p> <p>In determining compensation for movable structures including houses, where the structures can be moved easily, transfer, relocation and repair allowances will be calculated. An assessment of material replacement will be made, based on the condition of materials, with valuations calculated based on standard replacement and restoration costs.</p> <p>Provision of transition and moving allowance/assistance (cash or in-kind) for APs that opt for voluntary relocation.</p>	<p>List of structures to be compensated must be signed off by entitled persons.</p> <p>Computation of the valuation of affected structures must be explained to entitled persons.</p> <p>If there are grievances in valuation, entitled persons must be informed of the grievance mechanism</p>
2	Loss of or Damage to Crops and Trees	All trees of any age and crops	<p>All APs owning crops or trees regardless of tenure status</p> <p>= 62 trees, owners to be identified</p>	<p>Cash compensation equivalent to (i) for annual standing crops, prevailing market value of crops; (ii) for perennial crops, prevailing market value given the type, age and productive value; and (iii) for trees, the productive value or the annual production as determined by the municipal agriculturist multiplied by the estimated number of productive</p>	<p>List of trees and crops to be compensated must be signed off by entitled persons.</p> <p>Computation of the valuation of trees and crops must be explained to entitled persons</p>

Item	Type of Loss/Impact	Application	Entitled Persons	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues
				years; all at the time of compensation. 60 days notice to allow owners to harvest any standing crops	
3	Temporary loss/impact on assets during construction	Residential structures, improvements and other physical assets affected during construction	APs with improvements (eg. fences, driveways) of their residential or business structure and other physical assets on lots to be affected by transmission pipes = 54 AHs (Breaking of driveways, pavement and fences)	Cash or in-kind compensation for fixed and movable assets such as houses, pavements, fences community facilities, farm structures for animals and farmers at replacement cost. Restoration or replacement of a fixed asset one month after construction of water transmission and distribution lines, sanitation facilities, reservoirs and other water facilities. Compensation for residential structures and community facilities, lost in full or part	List of affected structures to be signed off by entitled persons. Schedule construction activities to minimize the period of disruption. Computation of the compensation must be explained to entitled persons
4	Temporary loss of income	Income from livelihood, business or employment	APs with businesses or employment disrupted during construction = 7 AHs (small business stalls)	Compensation for lost income (estimated by MSFWD to be about a 10% or less of daily revenues) or wages calculated at prevailing and/or average historical rate multiplied by the number of days of disruption	APs and corresponding income losses per day to be identified during implementation based on actual losses The contractor will also provide alternate access
5	Any unanticipated impacts/losses or any other impacts		APs entitled to compensation as per RF	Any unanticipated impact or loss will be mitigated as per RF	Close monitoring of unanticipated impacts during implementation phase

- **Voluntary Donation.** In the event that land-owners will opt to convey and donate their affected land to MSFWD for the subproject, there is a need to hold a series of consultations with the affected land-owners to document and confirm the donation being made particularly on the size of land and its description and obtain a written document of this action. Meaningful consultations must be conducted in a free and transparent manner. Land donation is only allowed if the owner of the land is a direct beneficiary of the sub project component and land being donated does not exceed 300 m² in area. Additionally, MSFWD will conduct a validation assessment on the impact of this donation to determine if the land will not severely affect the living standards of the owners and the donor is not a poor household. This process will be witnessed and verified by a third party such as an organization in the community, an NGO or legal authority and documentation will be accordingly provided. Land transactions must be supported by transfer of titles. A grievance redress for the donor will also be available to ensure that no one is made worse off because of this land donation.

VII. CONSULTATION, GRIEVANCES REDRESS, AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation and Participation

22. During the PPTA, participation and a consultative process for the RP preparation was undertaken to increase opportunities for both men and women to take active roles and responsibilities, harness their capacities and resources in planning, implementation and monitoring in all stages of the RP process. Social preparation prior the survey was conducted such as key information interviews conducted with some officers of barangay leaders and property owners. Consultation and disclosure activities with land owners were conducted to inform them about the plan of MSFWD to enhance water system and requested their participation in WDDSP through their response and participation in the socio-economic survey and inventory of assets. It was also discussed that there will be compensation on the temporary disturbance on the affected lands due to diggings and other project activities, however, these lots will be restored accordingly. Should there be permanent losses of structures and improvements and other assets the owners will be compensated at prevailing market value.

23. Consultation and Participation with Affected Owners during RP Preparation. It is estimated that a total of 2,600 m² of land will be required for the subproject. The plots of land to be acquired for the deep wells (in general, small plots of 100 m²) and one reservoir (in San Fernando) have no productive crops. MSFWD's staff indicated in their report that acquiring land for the water expansion is not an issue because it has conducted negotiations previously with some of the land owners, who expressed willingness to sell portions of their property for the subproject. They also agreed to MSFWD's proposal to prepare a formal offer and compensation arrangement. The plot of land inspected for the second, larger reservoir (in Bauang) is part of a depot owned by the DPWH; MSFWD has conducted an ocular inspection although no formal negotiations have been undertaken yet with DPWH for a portion of the property to be leased by MSFWD. Negotiations for the plots of land have not been concluded, pending confirmation of available funding from LWUA. However, this will be determined further during RP updating. Further details on type and use of land, magnitude of impact including socio economic details of affected households and costs for land acquisition and compensation are going to be collected and will be included in the updated RP during project implementation when the detailed engineering design is available. However, the policy principles of RF will apply for all the land acquisition and resettlement activities for the subproject.

24. In October 2009, the PPTA consultant and MSFWD staff, conducted preliminary consultations with the house/landowners who will incur temporary losses on land and structures that will be temporarily affected by the pipe-laying under MSFWD's water expansion program. Attached in **Annex 2** is a record of attendance of said meeting. The results of the consultations showed very positive response from the participants. They were informed on their entitlements for the temporary disturbance for the owners of houses and structures along the pipelines to be installed.

25. The initial inventory of losses and affected owners prepared in 2009 was validated by the PPTA consultant and the WD in November 2012. Some of the potential APs on the list could not be located. Those located were invited to the consultation and acknowledged receipt of the invitation by signing across their names on the said list (see Annex 4). The details of all the affected households will be collected and incorporated in the updated RP when all the information becomes available.

26. A public consultation was held on November 26, 2012 in which some farmers and affected house owners were in attendance (the attendance record is attached as Annex 5). The overall response to the subproject was favorable inasmuch as improved water supply was widely welcomed. Nevertheless, some concerns were raised. Among them were compensation for trees that might be cut down, perception that water for irrigation might somehow be affected, the lack of water during the dry season, the possibility that water sources might be depleted, and flooding and erosion. The policy on compensation of trees and other assets was explained to the participants. In response to the concern about the possible effect on water sources and the availability of water for irrigation, the WD explained that the National Water Regulatory Board (NWRB) gives the allocation on the amount of water that may be extracted from the ground and the WD keeps within the limits set by the NWRB in its water permits. It also explained that the present rate of water abstraction by the WD is minimal and that engineering studies are conducted before any project is implemented. On the concern about flooding and erosion, the WD maintained that it will continuously coordinate with the provincial government on the issue. A summary of the issues raised and the corresponding responses are shown in Annex 6.

27. The WD will continue to hold dialogues and consultations with the APs throughout all stages of project preparation and implementation, to report and discuss future developments on the above concerns as needed.

B. Grievance Redress Mechanism

28. LWUA will create a Water District Greivance Redress Committee (WDGRC, which will also handle resettlement) in each WD to determine qualified APs and safeguard their rights. The WDGRC will be composed of the WD-PIU head as chair, concerned NGOs, barangay officials and households headed by women as members.

29. The Project's grievance redress mechanism shall in no way impede access to the formal legal system or the courts. The decision of the courts is for finality of case resolution. Below are the steps to be followed in filing grievances and the procedures for redress.

Step 1: The complainant provides the background and files the grievance/complaint verbally or in writing to the WDRC. If unwritten, the WDRC Secretary will put it in writing and will reproduce it in four copies for distribution; the original copy to WDRC; two for the WD-PIU; and one for the file of the complainant. The complainant, WDRC and representatives of PIU will meet to discuss the complaint and resolve it within 15 days.

Step 2: If no resolution or understanding is reached, the complainant files the grievance/complaint to the WDRC central desk at the PMU for it to be resolved within 15 days after filing. The written complaint shall be reproduced in four copies; the original to PMU, two for PIU, and one for the file of the complainant.

Step 3: Again, if no resolution or understanding is reached and if the grievance/complaint qualifies for hearing at the Municipal Trial Court (MTC) or Regional Trial Court (RTC), the household may request for assistance of the *pro bono* lawyer from the Public Attorney's office, through the WDRC. The *pro bono* lawyer shall assist the household in reproducing the formal complaint in five copies to be distributed as follows: the original to the appropriate court, one each for PMU, PIU, WDRC and for the file of the complainant.

Step 4: The MTC or RTC assesses the merit of the grievance/complaint, schedules the hearing and renders a decision. Appeals can be elevated to the high court. The Supreme Court's decision is final and executory.

Aggrieved parties may also inform the Office of Special Project Facilitators (OSPF) of the ADB of any project-related grievances.

C. Disclosure

30. As per ADB's Public Communications Policy (2012) and the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) (SPS), the EA and each IA/WD will disclose the resettlement planning documents to the APs as follows: (i) the draft RPs; (ii) the final RPs; and (iii) following detailed technical design or change in scope of the subproject, the revised RPs. The RP will be uploaded on the EA's and ADB websites. It will also be uploaded on the IA/WD's website, if it has one, or posted in a public place in the WD's office.

31. Major information from the RP for disclosure to APs includes: (i) compensation, entitlement, relocation and rehabilitation options; (ii) the DMS results; (iii) entitlement and special provisions; (iv) grievance procedures; (v) the schedule of payments/replacements of losses; and (vi) relocation and transfer schedule. All information will be made available to APs at the WD's offices and the public information bulletin in Filipino or a language that is easy to understand in the locality where the subproject is situated. Types of information materials to be made available include leaflets, brochures and the RP for the subproject.

VIII. ETHNICITY and VULNERABILITY

32. This RP acknowledges that specific social groups may be less able to restore their living conditions, livelihoods and income levels; and may be, at greater risk of impoverishment when their land and other assets are affected. For the subproject of MSFWD, there is no ethnic group or indigenous peoples to be affected. No vulnerable or indigenous peoples were identified in the affected properties.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

33. The overall responsibility for enforcing the RF, including RP preparation and implementation rests with LWUA and the WDs. The PMU at LWUA will review and approve the RPs to ensure compliance with the RF. The PMU is responsible for the preparation and implementation for each RP, and for the overall monitoring and evaluation of the RPs of all subprojects. They will be assisted by WDDSP project implementation consultants.

34. At the MSFWD, a PIU will be established and will be responsible for the preparation, updating and implementation of the RP. A resettlement focal person within the PIU will ensure that the social safeguards policies contained in the RF/RP are adhered to. The PIU will be responsible for (i) ensuring that sustained efforts are made to enhance community relationships in the conduct of resettlement activities such as the DMS, physical design development and technical verifications, and the disclosure, preparation and implementation of income restoration program, (ii) timely delivery of compensation and entitlement to all APs, (iii) acting as grievance officers, and (iv) preparing quarterly resettlement progress reports.

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

35. Monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation assesses the degree to which the resettlement activities have achieved the resettlement objectives. In harmony with the civil works schedule, it allows the proponent to assess its accomplishments against their desired outcomes. Specifically, monitoring defines the RP's progress and provides helpful information in assessing the following critical milestones in the RP: (i) compliance with the RF and RP; (ii) the availability of resources and efficient, effective use of these resources to implement resettlement activities in accordance with the implementation schedule; (iii) the establishment of a well-functioning resettlement unit during the course of project implementation; and (iv) identification of problems, if any, and corrective actions.

36. The PMU will develop internal monitoring indicators, procedures and reporting requirements for all subprojects. Periodic reports will be submitted by the PIU to the PMU and ADB. Reports will include: (i) the status of payment of compensation and provision of assistance to APs in accordance with the approved RP; (ii) coordination and completion of compensation and, as required, resettlement activities and commencement of civil works; (iii) adherence to public information dissemination and consultation procedures, and report on activities; and (iv) adherence to grievance redress procedures, and (v) an account of project activities.

37. As the Project is a Category B project, external monitoring by an independent agency is not required. However, should LWUA decide to conduct external monitoring, this will aim to ensure that provisions in the compensation and project assistance indicated in the RP are adhered to accordingly. External monitors, when engaged by the Project, will submit periodic monitoring reports. **Table 15.1.6** discusses the types of indicators and information required in the conduct of external monitoring and evaluation.

Table 15.1.6: Indicators for External Monitoring

Type of Indicators	Indicators	Information Required in Monitoring and Evaluation
Input Indicators	Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of WD staff assigned for RP implementation; • Number of Social Development and Resettlement Specialists assigned by PMU.
Process Indicators	Consultation, Participation, and Grievances Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of consultations and participation programs held with APs and various stakeholders; • PIBs distributed to APs; • Number and types of grievances received from APs and the number of days consumed by concerned GRCs in resolving them; • Number and names of representatives of community and APs who participated in the consultations and in RP implementation. • Reporting and feedback mechanism in place.
	Operational Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of forms used in recording the activities undertaken in RP implementation; • Type of database being maintained; • Adequacy of logistical support for implementing the RP; • Asses if the project policies in RP have adequately been complied with.
	Issues and Problems Encountered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate the issues and problems encountered in staffing, during consultations and grievances resolution, and in the execution of operational procedures. • Indicate number of consultations conducted to resolve issues and problems pertinent to compliance by the WD with the provisions of the RP.
Output Indicators	Compensation and Entitlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate if the APs who are engaged in micro business that were affected were compensated for their temporary loss of business incomes due to project construction. • Indicate recorded disbursements to and acceptance of APs of their entitlement.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

38. The proposed subproject in MSFWD will commence in Q4 2014. **Table 15.1.7** presents the proposed implementation schedule for the resettlement activities of the subproject.

Table 15.1.7: Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Detailed Design	Q3-Q4			
Securing government approvals	Q3-Q4			
RP updating	Q4	Q1		
Consultation , Social Preparation	Q4	Q1		
Validation of Affected Persons/Households	Q4	Q1		
Finalize project entitlements, budget	Q4	Q1		
Disclosure of key information on draft Updated RP	Q4	Q1-Q3		
Set up Grievance and redress mechanism	Q4 to Q1Y2	Q1		
Finalize Updated RP		Q1		
Review and Approval of Updated RP		Q2		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of RP by the WD • Review and concurrence of RP by ADB 				
RP Implementation		Q3– Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4
Consultation and Disclosure	Q3-Q4	Q3– Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4
Provision of project compensation		Q3-Q4		
Restoration of affected structures				Q1-Q4
Provision of project assistance		Q3 to Q4	Q1-Q2	
Grievance Redress	Q4	Q1 to Q4	Q1 to Q4	Q1 to Q4
Monitoring		Q2 to Q4	Q1 to Q4	Q1 to Q4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal (quarterly) 		Q2 to Q4	Q1 to Q4	Q1 to Q4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External (optional, semi- annual) 		Q2 to Q4	Q2 to Q4	Q2 to Q4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil works 			Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4

XII. COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL PLAN

A. Cost Estimates

39. The budget for the RP for MSFWD’s subproject is **Php1,428,125** (see details in **Table 15.1.7**), to be funded by the MSFWD. A ten percent (10%) contingency should be added to each of the items to accommodate increases in prices of goods and services.

B. Funds Flow and Disbursement of Compensation

40. MSFWD as the subborrower for this subproject will ensure the timely delivery of budget for implementation of resettlement activities. All payments for compensation in cash or kind will

be prepared by the PIU and the finance office of MSFWD. A compensation schedule chart will be approved by the PMU and the PIU, with disbursement to be undertaken before the construction starts. Funds disbursement procedures to all affected households will follow the government's new accounting rules and regulations. The PIU in coordination with the budget and finance office of the MSFWD will process the necessary documents for disbursements of project assistance stipulated in the RP. The APs will sign the compensation/replacement/and or project assistance forms as proofs of receiving the resettlement compensation and assistance.

Table 15.1.7: Resettlement Financial Plan and Budget

Category	Cost Items	Total (PhP)	
		Unit Cost	Total
1. Resettlement social preparation prior to RP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and dissemination/meetings, focus group discussions, a part of the social preparation activities for land owners and caretakers as APs and households affected by pipe laying and reservoir • Information regarding updated RP including APs' entitlement and project assistance. • Activities to update RP 	1,800/AP for 7 AHs	12,600
2. Compensation for owners that will have partial losses on structures, and other improvements, e.g. waiting sheds, police outposts	Cash payment to affected land or structure owners and caretakers with business and residential structures. Compensation computed at prevailing market rates based on construction cost and replacement of construction cost of city assessor's office and government bank appraisals	average of 6,000/sqm for 7 owners	658,800
3. Compensation for trees affected by pipe laying, pump houses and reservoirs	Estimates based on estimates of city engineer's office and city agriculturist of La Union.	32 Gemelina Trees @ 2,624 each= 83,968 10 Acacia Trees @ 2,820 each = 28,200 One lot of young trees and shrubs = 66,727 * owners to be identified	178,895
4. Compensation for loss	Cost of concrete breaking	7,340 sqm	(This cost is

Category	Cost Items	Total (PhP)	
		Unit Cost	Total
of structures, concrete breaking and restoration (along main road where pipes will be installed)	and restoration computed as per city assessment.	at 240/sqm for 54 AHs Total cost: *1,761,600	already included in the main project cost)
5. Consultations during Implementation		10,000 x 4	40,000
1. Administrative Costs (Project Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salaries and Wages • Operating Expense • Monitoring 	PhP24,000 /month X12 months	288,000
i. External Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salaries and Wages • Operating Expenses • Survey (Monitoring and evaluation) 	2 sets at P60,000 set	120,000
Sub- total			1,298,295.00
Contingency of 10%			129,830.00
Total in Pesos			1,428,125.00
Total in US Dollar*			

Source: Local costs and PPTA consultant's estimates will be updated with detailed engineering design

*Php 42.00 to 1 USD

**ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF INVENTORY OF LOSSES SURVEY – MSFWD
(2009)**

Area	Respon Ident No.	Profile of Affected Household				Income/Expenditure		Affected Structures				Description of Other Affected Assets	
		Name of HH Head	Gender	Number of HH Members	HH with Disability	Estimated Monthly Income	Estimated monthly Expenditure	Description of Affected Assets	Estimated Lot size and price	Estimated Value of Structures Affected	Status of Occupancy	Estimated number of affected crops and	Estimated Value of trees/crops
Bacnotan	1	Jesus Julaton	M	8	n/a	18680	569718	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner		
Bacnotan	2	Jervillo Nabaso Sr.	M	8	n/a	11300	3017	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	3	Adriano Licudan Sr.	M	6	n/a	13250	14036	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	4	Edgardo Viluan	M	5	n/a	5000	2883	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	5	Edilberto Almodaba	M	2	n/a	11200	9590	n/a	n/a	n/a	sharer	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	6	Mabini Delgado	M	8	n/a	8100	6950	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	7	Alejandro Delfin	M	6	n/a	1649	11015	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	8	Juanito M. Dy	M	7	n/a	5449	7894	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	9	Abelardo Bucasas	M	4	n/a	5000	4307	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	10	Narciso Bucat	M	6	n/a	10800	15949	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	11	Bernardo Marzo	M	7	n/a	10900	7600	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	12	Daniilo Agbunag	M	4	n/a	10000	9172	n/a	n/a	n/a	sharer	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	13	Lolita Bucasas	F	3	n/a	5770	1070	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	14	Jose Almojera	M	5	n/a	1000	3007	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	15	Jessie Delmiendo	M	3	n/a	7000	2382	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	16	Seferino Licayan	M	5	n/a	500	998	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	17	Silverio Licos	M	3	n/a	1000	2271	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	18	Raul Viluan	M	4	n/a	6000	4568	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	19	Rochelle Posadas	F	7	n/a	3370	8923	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	20	Ador Gatchalian	M	6	n/a	19870	11567	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	21	Bobby Rinonos	M	9	n/a	6000	4216	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	22	Abelardo Sanchez	M	7	n/a	4400	4325	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	23	Temesio Mengareca	M	6	n/a	3500	20880	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	24	Jesus Cardines	M	3	n/a	3500	4142	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	25	Aurora Bucsit	F	3	n/a	4500	3600	n/a	n/a	n/a	sharer	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	26	Candida Arellano	F	3	n/a	2500	1002	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	27	Elpedio Delmardo	M	4	n/a	23500	7325	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner		
Bacnotan	28	Alejandro Buccat	M	5	n/a	10000	8800	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	29	Ricardo Dacanay	M	6	n/a	9000	10304	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	30	Ricardo Sanchez	M	2	n/a	6500	5263	n/a	n/a	n/a	sharer	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	31	Jovito Bucasas	M	7	1	9000	6100	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	32	Edwardo Floria	M	5	n/a	39000	19017	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	33	Felipe Sagun	M	5	n/a	13849	1065	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	34	Marila Gamboa	F	9	n/a	10500	7965	n/a	n/a	n/a	sharer	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	35	Teodoro Bucasas	M	4	1	4100	3440	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	36	Rudy Arbolente	M	5	n/a	3700	31445	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	37	Raymundo Bucsit	M	3	n/a	7000	4833	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	38	Rogelio Almodabar	M	4	n/a	4700	5156	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	39	Jimmy Villuan	M	5	n/a	10178	5901	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bacnotan	40	Felicicimo Villuan	M	6	n/a	5750	5900	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bauang	41	Renato Calica	M	4	1	1200	2658	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	42	Solvio Gallardo	M	4	n/a	23333	16851	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner		
Bauang	43	Edna Aquino	M	6	n/a	6600	3657	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	44	Roberto Balcita	M	6	n/a	1800	4246	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	45	Alejandro Dumas	M	5	n/a	2500	5177	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	46	Robert Corpuz	M	3	n/a	8000	10606	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	47	Susana Flores	F	5	n/a	5500	9983	n/a	n/a	n/a	sharer	n/a	n/a
Bauang	48	Dominador Soriano	M	4	n/a	2450	3350	n/a	n/a	n/a	sharer	n/a	n/a
Bauang	49	Eduardo Montanez	M	14	n/a	6500	4102	n/a	n/a	n/a	sharer	n/a	n/a
Bauang	50	Araceli Laigo	F	14	n/a	51300	26609	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	51	Loma Flores	F	4	n/a	5500	10882	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	52	Peregrino Tadios	M	2	n/a	4000	2417	n/a	n/a	n/a	sharer	n/a	n/a
Bauang	53	Alejo Abuan	M	5	n/a	52000	15243	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	54	Edgar Beninsig	M	3	n/a	8000	4727	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	55	Rodolfo Abenes	M	8	n/a	20000		n/a	n/a	n/a	sharer	n/a	n/a
Bauang	56	Romio Tabios	M	8	n/a	4000	4135	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	57	Elvira Andrada	F	4	n/a	2000	1483	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	58	Marcelino Beninsig	M	6	n/a	1187	5783	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	59	Vivian Ballesteros	F	2	n/a	8450	3470	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	60	Monico Aromin	F	4	n/a	10670	9000	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	61	Gaspar Arqueza	M	4	n/a	7950	6250	n/a	n/a	n/a	normal settle	n/a	n/a
Bauang	62	Leo Domondon	M	9	n/a	36850	10501	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	63	Constantino Montar	M	3	n/a	10158	8158	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
Bauang	64	Benjie Aparado	M	7	n/a	5020	5727	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bauang	65	Johnny Villanueva	M	3	n/a	29400	3740	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner		
San Gabriel	66	Lester Bacaeng	M	4	n/a	30000	23167	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Gabriel	67	Teresita Caoeng	F	4	n/a	15000	648333	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Gabriel	68	Gideon Caoeng	M	4	n/a	12000	11662	n/a	n/a	n/a	sharer	n/a	n/a
San Gabriel	69	Poromio Dicang	M	4	n/a	12000	6517	n/a	n/a	n/a	sharer	n/a	n/a
San Gabriel	70	Daniilo Dawa	M	8	n/a	17000	9608	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Gabriel	71	Felicitas Santos	F	5	n/a	40000	18999	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Gabriel	72	Carlos Caoeng	M	5	n/a	9800	7010	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Gabriel	73	Paustino Montero	M	8	n/a	10000	6208	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Gabriel	74	George Pastian	M	4	n/a	15000	16600	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Gabriel	75	Dolorosa Benabise	F	7	n/a	7000	8500	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	76	Faustino Dela Cruz	M	8	n/a	10000	6000	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a

Area	Respon- dent No.	Profile of Affected Household				Income/Expenditure		Affected Structures				Description of Other Affected Assets	
		Name of HH Head	Gender	Number of HH Members	HH with Disability	Estimated Monthly Income	Estimated monthly Expenditure	Description of Affected Assets	Estimated Lot size and price	Estimated Value of Structures Affected	Status of Occupancy	Estimated number of affected crops and	Estimated Value of trees/crops
San Juan	77	Virginia Abat	F	2	n/a	4000	3100	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	78	Pepiniana Ebreo	F	6	n/a	4000	3850	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	79	Antonio Javier	M	8	n/a	1500	3133	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	80	Timoncho Miranda	M	7	n/a	9700	4766	n/a	n/a	n/a	sharer	n/a	n/a
San Juan	81	Fernando Abat	M	6	n/a	30000	18173	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	82	Benjamin Valdrez	M	6	n/a	5600	4870	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	83	Lito dela Cruz	M	6	n/a	5100	4300	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	84	Irene Gonzales	F	4	n/a	9000	4150	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	85	Mariano Quindara	M	6	n/a	3000	895	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	86	Edwin Esperon	M	9	n/a	53200	36117	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	87	Edwina Pal-et	F	2	n/a	15000	9067	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	88	Jesus Castro	M	7	n/a	8000	6904	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	89	Aurelio Ordas	M	6	n/a	3000	11183	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	90	Teresita Domaguim	F	3	n/a	16000	11467	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	91	Filomena Cabanela	F	3	n/a	5700	5120	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	92	Salvador Cabanela	M	4	n/a	14000	5117	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	93	Efren Reponte	M	6	n/a	9500	3750	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	94	Daniel Macato	M	5	n/a	7000	2300	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	95	Dexter Soriano	M	4	n/a	9500	8708	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	96	Bonifacio Catbagan	M	4	n/a	45250	10367	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	97	Marcelino Ducusin	M	4	n/a	12000	3950	n/a	n/a	n/a	sharer	n/a	n/a
San Juan	98	Ronnie Pagdatu	M	7	n/a	10000	12390	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	99	Romano Labsan	M	10	n/a	20053	18842	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	100	Mamerto Galban	M	5	n/a	14045	13010	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	101	Jovelyn Cabanela	F	3	1	11000	4240	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
San Juan	102	Ida Gonzales	F	5	n/a	12000	15536	n/a	n/a	n/a	owner	n/a	n/a
		Notes: Highlighted in gray color are Affected Households/business structures											

ANNEX 2: CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE - MSFWD

SEPTEMBER 4, 2009

TA 7122-PHI: WATER DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT
 LIST OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION PARTICIPANTS
 PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT OF METRO LA UNION WATER DISTRICT

CONSULTATION DATE: 04 SEP 2009

No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Signature
1	BEINLUA G. POSICARPIO	PRESIDENT	NGO-LUNW, BAWANG	
2	PERFECTO F. RAVALTEZ	PRESIDENT	NGO S.C.	
3	MARLYN G. OJEDA	President	NGO-LUNW + BAWANG-SUNDA	
4	EMMANUEL C. GUILLET	M.P.D.C	LGU-SAN GABRIEL	
5	RODOLFO PABILLA	President	ASSO. D. NEGOS. SA. PABILLA	
6	FLORENCE RULLADA	Proj. Dist. Off.	LGU-BAWANG	
7	Marlene A. Manfraz	ABC Project	Bawang L. U. (P. Union)	
8	Marlene C. Borrajo	Representative of MR. Roman Delgado	Liga ng mga Bawangay-SFC	
9	FERNANDO C. VERDIA	BDO	UCA	
10	RUDY P. DUCUSIN	CPDO - CSF	LGU	
11	GAULINA V. MANTINGUE	BWB	UCA	
12	RONILO C. DUCUSIN	LGU, ASST. ECF	LGU, CSF	
13	MARLYN M. DEY CRUZ	AT	LGU - BAWANG	
14	FELIPE G. PICAZA	GM. MLUWD	MLUWD	
15	ARTURO N. RIMANDO	DIN. MANAGER	MLUWD	
16	GENESIS H. SABAORO	DRAFTSMAN	MLUWD	
17	LORE N. JORDANED	MAN. & LEGALS OFFICER	MLUWD	
18	Christina C. Castillano	Exec. Asst.	MLUWD	
19	CAROLYN GAMARA	Project IDP - Sr. Dept	MLUWD	
20	Joy Villaluz	Project IDP - Sr. ADP	MLUWD	
21	RUBEN VANDUJANO	ENV	POPPY	
22	Laura d. della Torre	WSE/ENR	POPPY	

ANNEX 3: SAMPLE PUBLIC INFORMATION BULLETIN

Part 1:

1. **Purpose of the public meeting/consultation.** Thank you very much for your attendance. There are two reasons why we have invited you to this public meeting. First, is to establish the basis for the formulation of policies and guidelines in the ongoing study on Water District Development Sector Project (WDDSP) and get the opinions of various stakeholders particularly the opinions of APs/households (AP). And second, is to comply with the provision of the law that there should be consultation with the community to obtain their opinions before any project is implemented by the concerned government agency.
2. **The need to know issues and constraints.** – The issues and constraints encountered by the stakeholders and the APs in their community should be disclosed, as these are the basis for formulating the policies and plans for WDDSP Subprojects. For this subproject, community issues vary from each other and they have their own individuality. For example, water sources or water service distribution could be a problem in your community, while it could be another problem in other community. What we want to know in this public meeting are the issues concerning water service and sanitation service delivery in your community particularly related to specific issues such quality, efficiency and tariff.
3. **People’s awareness on WDDSP in your locality.** – What this public meeting/consultation also wants to know is if you are aware if there is a subproject is being initiated, and or for implementation by the Water District or any government agency in partnership with LWUA and other concerned agencies including the private sector. If there is a project being promoted or implemented in your locality, kindly mention what this project is and why do you think it is appropriate to your community.

Open Discussion (30 minutes)

Part 2: WDDSP: PROJECT INFORMATION BULLETIN (PIB)

Frequently Asked Questions:

1. **Question: What is the Water District Development Sector Project? (WDDSP)**

Answer:

- WDDSP is a national government project of LWUA that will be implemented nationwide with the objective of uplifting the quality of water and sanitation services for the Cities and Municipalities outside the Metro Manila areas. A project preparatory technical assistance study (PPTA) for LWUA and the initial 5 pilot WDs will be undertaken. It will formulate a sector investment project (WDDSP) in the water supply and sanitation sector with funding from ADB and other investment sources. Based on the financial planning budget of ADB, the scope of the initial phase of the Project will cover a initially two subprojects, one of them MSFWD. Other WDs will be identified for implementation under subsequent phases. It will also undertake a preparation of

implementation support and institutional development programs addressing sector reform, governance and public awareness.

- It will be implemented by the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) and the Water Districts. The ADB provided grant for Technical Assistance (TA) in the subproject preparatory study and eventually a loan facility for the implementation of the project. The WDDSP consists of two components: (i) Infrastructure Investments that will cover all WDs nationwide; (ii) Institutional Capacity Development and Sector Policy Reform component. The intended impact of the Project is to improve water and sanitation service delivery by WD throughout the Philippines. The targeted outcomes of the Project are the increase in quality, coverage and reliability of water and sanitation services, improved infrastructure facilities and sustainable water sources, and an improved institutional capacity of WDs to manage and undertake development of sustainable water services.

2. Question: What are the key concerns/issues and activities to be addressed by the Water District Development Sector Project? (WDDSP)

Answer:

- Scope of subproject, in view of future population and water demand.
- Non-revenue water.
- Sanitation component (septage management).
- Social and environmental safeguards.
- Water resources assessments
- Water supply audits
- Sanitation audits
- Social/ Resettlement risks assessments and mitigations
- Socioeconomic survey and poverty analysis
- Subproject community consultations and focus group discussions
- Subproject environmental assessments and public consultations
- LWUA/WD capacity building, training needs assessments

3. Question: What is the plan of the Water District for the Affected Persons/ Households of the Project?

Answer:

- A Resettlement Plan (RP) will be prepared for all the APs/households (if applicable to the subproject) to ensure that there will be no persons/households worse off due to the project.
- The Resettlement Plan will be based on Philippine laws and statutes on resettlement and the ADB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The aim of

WDDSP Policy on Resettlement is to avoid or minimize the impacts on people, households, businesses and others affected by the acquisition of land and other assets, including livelihood and income. Where resettlement is not avoidable, the overall goal of the ADB policy is to help restore the living standards of the affected people to at least their pre-Project levels by compensating for lost assets at replacement costs and by providing, as necessary, various forms of support.

- All APs will be informed of their entitlements.
- A grievance redress mechanism will be established to handle issues related to impacts and compensation

Open Discussion (30 Minutes)

ANNEX 4

List of Affected Persons Validated as of November 26, 2012

60 pamilya ng Bauang 62 Leo Lomenahan 67 pamilya ng Bauang
 61 Gaspar Arqueza Bauang 63 Constantino Montar @ GC Johnny Villanueva

No.	NAME	TOWN	CONTACT NO. (Telephone No. or Cellphone No.)	SIGNATURE
1	Jesus Julaton	Bacnotan s/c Sta. Cruz		Jesus Julaton 0927877148
2	Jervillo Nabaso Sr.	Bacnotan		
3	Adriano Licudan	Bacnotan s/c Sta. Cruz		Adriano Licudan 11-21-12 092202091715
4	Edgardo Viluan	Bacnotan	0920876684	Edgardo Viluan 11-23-12
5	Edilberto Almodaba	Bacnotan		
6	Mabini Delgado	Bacnotan		
7	Alejandro Delfin	Bacnotan s/c Sta. Cruz		Alejandro Delfin 11-21-2012
8	Juanito M. Dy	Bacnotan s/c	09268086683	Juanito M. Dy 10 Nov '12
9	Abelardo Bucasas	Bacnotan		
10	Narcisco Bucat	Bacnotan Cabanatuan		Narcisco Bucat
11	Bernardo Marzo	Bacnotan	Ligaya 09308510002	Bernardo Marzo
12	Daniilo Agbunag	Bacnotan	Batangas 09083801831	Daniilo Agbunag
13	Lolita Bucasas	Bacnotan		
14	Jose Almojera	Bacnotan	Ligaya	Jose Almojera 09102650288
15	Jessie Delmiendo	Bacnotan	Bitatog	Jessie Delmiendo 09108697463
16	Sefereno Licayan	Bacnotan		
17	Silverio Licos	Bacnotan Cabanatuan		Silverio Licos 11-21-2012
18	Raul Viluan	Bacnotan	Ligaya 09083801345	Raul Viluan 11-23-12
19	Rochelle Posadas	Bacnotan		
20	Ador Gatchalian	Bacnotan Maragayap		Ador Gatchalian
21	Bobby Rinonos	Bacnotan (Cabanatuan)		Bobby Rinonos 11-21-2012
22	Abelardo Sanchez	Bacnotan	Zaragoza	
23	Temesio Mengareoa	Bacnotan	Cabanatuan/Tammoc	Temesio Mengareoa
24	Jesus Cardines	Bacnotan s/c	Sta. Cruz	Jesus Cardines 11/21/2012
25	Aurora Bucsit	Bacnotan		
26	Candida Arellano	Bacnotan		
27	Elpidio Delmundo	Bacnotan		
28	Alejandro Bucat	Bacnotan	Ligaya	Alejandro Bucat
29	Ricardo Dacanay	Bacnotan s/c	Pandan	Ricardo Dacanay
30	Ricardo Sanchez	Bacnotan s/c	Sapilang	Ricardo Sanchez 11-21-12
31	Jovito Bucasas	Bacnotan		
32	Eduardo Floria	Bacnotan	Maragayap	Eduardo Floria
33	Felipe Sagun	Bacnotan s/c	Sta. Cruz	Felipe Sagun
34	Marila Gamboa	Bacnotan	Maragayap	Marila Gamboa
35	Teodoro Bucasas	Bacnotan	Maragayap / Gabogon	Teodoro Bucasas
36	Rudy Arbolente	Bacnotan	Cabanatuan	Rudy Arbolente
37	Raymundo Bucsit	Bacnotan	Cabanatuan	Raymundo Bucsit
38	Rogelio Almodabar	Bacnotan	Zaragoza / Bacogon	Rogelio Almodabar 09270634933
39	Jimmy Villuan	Bacnotan	Ligaya	Jimmy Villuan 11/23/12
40	Felicicimo Villuan	Bacnotan	Ligaya	Felicicimo Villuan
41	Renato calica	Bauang		
42	Solou Gallardo	Bauang		
43	Edna Aquino	Bauang		
44	Roberto Balcita	Bauang		
45	Alejandro Dumas	Bauang		
46	Robert Corpuz	Bauang		
47	Susana Flores	Bauang		
48	Dominador Soriano	Bauang		
49	Eduardo Montanez	Bauang		
50	Araceli Laigo	Bauang		
51	Lorna Flores	Bauang		
52	Peregrino Tadios	Bauang		
53	Alejo Abuan	Bauang		
54	Edgar Beninsig	Bauang		
55	Rodolfo Abenes	Bauang		

No.	NAME	TOWN	CONTACT NO. (Telephone No. or Cellphone No.)	SIGNATURE
62	Leo Domondon	Bauang		
63	Constantino Montar	Bauang		
64	Benjie Aparado	Bauang		
65	Johnny Villanueva	Bauang		
66	Lester Bacaeng	San Gabriel		
67	Teresita Caoeng	San Gabriel	0929 484 3397	<i>[Signature]</i>
68	Gideon Caoeng	San Gabriel		<i>[Signature]</i>
69	Poromio Dicang	San Gabriel		
70	Danilo Dawa	San Gabriel		
71	Felicita Santos	San Gabriel	090855893382 3/10/109828821	<i>[Signature]</i>
72	Carlos Caoeng	San Gabriel		
73	Paustino Montero	San Gabriel	09175030 074	<i>[Signature]</i>
74	George Pastian	San Gabriel		
75	Dolorosa Benabise	San Gabriel		
76	Faustino Dela Cruz	San Juan	09705550574	<i>[Signature]</i>
77	Verginia Abat	San Juan		
78	Pepeniana Ebreo	San Juan	0946 315 7869	<i>[Signature]</i>
79	Antonio Javier	San Juan		<i>[Signature]</i>
80	Timoncho Miranda	San Juan		
81	Fernando Abat	San Juan		
82	Benjamin Valdriz	San Juan		
83	Lito dela Cruz	San Juan	09205553525	<i>[Signature]</i>
84	Irene Gonzales	San Juan		
85	Mariano Quindara	San Juan		
86	Edwin Esperon	San Juan		
87	Edwin Pal-et	San Juan	09202797979	<i>[Signature]</i>
88	Jesus Castro	San Juan	09105777753	<i>[Signature]</i>
89	Aurelio Ordas	San Juan		
90	Teresita Dumaguim	San Juan	0940 345 9791	<i>[Signature]</i>
91	Filomena Cabanela	San Juan		<i>[Signature]</i>
92	Salvador Cabanela	San Juan		
93	Efren Reponte	San Juan		<i>[Signature]</i>
94	Daniel Macato	San Juan		<i>[Signature]</i>
95	Dexter Soriano	San Juan		
96	Bonifacio Gabagan	San Juan	09299282676	<i>[Signature]</i>
97	Marcelino Ducusin	San Juan		<i>[Signature]</i>
98	Ronnie Pagdatu	San Juan		
99	Romano Labsan	San Juan		
100	Mamerto Galvan	San Juan		
101	Jovelyn Cabanela	San Juan		
102	Ida Gonzales	San Juan	09074999544	<i>[Signature]</i>

60 Monica Aramin Bauang
61 Gaspar Arqueza Bauang

54 AP/5

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ANNEX 5

Attendance Record of Stakeholders Consultation held on November 26, 2012 at the San Juan Peoples Hall, La Union



Republic of the Philippines
METRO SAN FERNANDO WATER DISTRICT (LU)
Administration Bldg, Quezon Ave.,
City of San Fernando, La Union 2500
Trunkline Nos. (072) 700-35-50 to 53 loc. 308
Telefax.No. (072)700-3554

November 20, 2012

SUBJECT: Invitation to attend the Social Safeguards Consultation

SIR/MADAM:

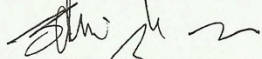
The Metro San Fernando Water District together with Lahmeyer IDP Consult, Inc. will be conducting a Social Safeguards Consultation on November 26, 2012. This is in connection with the future plans of the water district to expand and improve its services to the people of La Union.

A survey which was conducted sometime in 2009-2010 has identified you as one of the households which are likely to be directly or indirectly affected by the project. The objective of this consultation is to inform you and discuss with you the possible impact of the project on your assets.

In this regard, may we invite you or your representative to attend the said consultation session which is scheduled on November 26, 2012, 8:00 AM to 12:00 NN at the People's Hall, San Juan Municipal Hall, San Juan, La Union.

Your participation in the said activity will be highly appreciated. Thank you very much and more power!

Respectfully yours,



ENGR. EDWIN R. REYES
*Interim General Manager

ADB TA 7122-PHI: WATER DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT (EXTENSION)

Public Consultation for the Validation of Social and Environment Safeguards Data for WDDSP (Extension)

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Date: 26 November 2012, Venue: PEOPLES HALL, SAN JUAN, LU


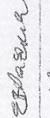


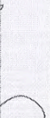
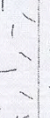


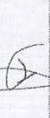

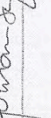


	PRINTED NAME	ORGANIZATION/FIRM & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBERS & EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1	GLENDIA R. CABALATAN	MSFWD	09165552007 glendia@msfwd.com	
2	CLAUDINE D. ALAMA	MSFWD	0917-5800-253 claudine@msfwd.com	
3	ARTURO N. RIMANDO	MSFWD	09156691220 arturo_rimando@msfwd.com	
4	CARLOS D. CADENIG	P. BRY - ^{Polifacion} San Gabriel	09168143117	
5	ERWIN L. KEYSER	MSFWD		
6	Benedict P. Cambell	MSFWD	0919200592 hr.ms@msfwd.com	
7	ELVIRA B. ANDRADA	BRGX BUCAYAB BAUANG, LU	09196157654	
8	RODOLFO L. XEBEHES JR.	BUCAYAB EXCHANGE L.D.	09214616286	
9	JOVEN V. ANDRADA	(PUNAS BGY) Sta Cruz, Baco, Zamboanga	09265393928	
10	Suanito M. DX	Baco, Zamboanga	09268086683	

*

*

*

*

	PRINTED NAME	ORGANIZATION/FIRM & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBERS & EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
11	Levilia Pasera		Binaman, San Juan	
12	Elena Pasera		Binaman, San Juan	
13	R. DHAZAN	MSFWD	09105434881	
14	(ELYRIA P. ANDRADA)		09190157654	
15	(RODRIGO L. ABREU JR.)	BIZX, K&WD	09244618886	
16	REMIATO MARINAD	MSFWD	08175300445	
17	FERRI M. PARCHAMENTO	MSFWD	09276269949	
18	HERNANDO T. PARRIS JR	MSFWD		
19	LUZMIMINA V. VILLANUEVA	PB-DILI, Baniang, LU	09219797380	
20	LORENZO Z. MARQUEZ	MSFWD		
21	LITO SANSANO	MSFWD		
22	AUELINO ESPENILVA	MSFWD		
23	ARRIMANE FERNANDEZ	MSFWD		

	PRINTED NAME	ORGANIZATION/FIRM & DESIGNATION	CONTACT NUMBER/S & EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
24	Teresita P. Dugguin	Ili Sur, San Juan	0910-345 979	
25	FIDEL B. DUCUISIP	PANICSICAH		
26	ARVIN A. CATABAGAN	PANICSICAH, San Juan		
27	DANIEL M. ARZABAL	POMBO RADYO	09209682318	
28	MADLON XNOXXA	BBY 1		
29	ROGERIO QUINSA	Pias san PEO CITY		
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ANNEX 6

Summary of Stakeholder Consultation Metro San Fernando Water District November 26, 2012 People's Hall, San Juan Municipal Building

Stakeholder Group	Issue/Concern Raised	Response of WD
Barangay Official (Kagawad)	What will happen to the narra trees we planted along the sidewalk? Will it be relocated, uprooted or cut? How deep and how wide will the pipes be installed from San Juan to Bacnotan?)	About those that will be affected by our project, the trees along the sidewalk, actually we have conducted inspection and we found out that these will not be affected at all because we can always re-route or re-align our lines. No private properties will be affected, just driveways and road crossings. Our transmission lines are big so it will be about 1 meter deep and half-meter wide.
Barangay Official (Kagawad)	We are just wondering why the water coming out of our faucets is dirty and brownish in color)	We advise that when collecting water, the first pail of water collected should be disposed or used to water the plants and the like. Because it is possible that pipes will be scoured and dirt will flow with the water especially if it is stored overnight.)
Municipal Government (Mayor of San Juan)	Under the Local Government Code, we are supposed to get a benefit from the water extracted from Brgy. Naguirangan, but up to now, we have not received any incentive. Just like Bacnotan, San Gabriel and Bauang, we are supposed to get a special costing since we are the sources of water.	Regarding your LGU share, we are just waiting for the Sangguniang Panlalawigan to approve/pass resolution regarding this which I think was in the agenda and hopefully was already approved. Once we have that, we will be ready to implement and give you your share. LGU share will be divided among the province (25%), municipality (30%) and barangay (45%).)
Farmers	The project is nice, but with the construction of deep wells, our farmers might be affected	We will be constructing infiltration wells at Naguirangan along Baroro River. We have

Stakeholder Group	Issue/Concern Raised	Response of WD
	especially during summer	secured a permit from NWRB and this is what is restricting us on how much we are to abstract. NWRB allocates and sets the limitation. As a matter of fact, we have not yet maximized our permit that is why we are also planning to rehabilitate our lines there. But rest assured we will stick to what is being set in our permit.)
Farmers/crop growers	The farmers/growers experiences problem during dry months. Of course, they get mad because they cannot plant.)	That is why we have the NWRB. The problem today is the supply. We have yet to saturate San Gabriel and San Juan and hopefully once the project is implemented, there will be more service connections and there will be an improved water supply system
Resident	There are subdivisions near us and surely more connections is expected and thereby water sources where we get our water might be affected	(Okay, we will look into your concern)
Barangay official, lot owner	There is a reservoir in our barangay and the lot where it was constructed is owned by my family. There had been no resettlement done and no trees were replaced. And about your expansion project, excavated portions should be properly restored so as to prevent exposed pipes	Regarding our reservoir in Dili, the lot owner, a certain Mr. Madayag has already approached me. Thank you for the information. Can I just get your contact number
Barangay official	Restored portions of your projects at Poblacion are subsiding. There are five big pumping stations owned by BPPC at Bucayab and this might affect our sources of water. Can you please inspect the Bauang River because houses are already near the banks	Normally, engineering studies are conducted prior to the implementation of any project. Our abstraction is very minimal and as long as there is water in the river, we can get water from it.
Barangay official	We advise full inspection of the river because our place is being flooded. This is to avoid any	Let us coordinate the overflow/riverbanks protection with the provincial government.

Stakeholder Group	Issue/Concern Raised	Response of WD
	problems in the future; your facilities might just be washed out. Though, it will be a great help if we can be provided with water there	Hopefully if we have already laid the lines on your barangay, we will have water connections to serve your area