

INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.: ISDSC12151

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 03-Sep-2015

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Philippines	Project ID:	P153814
Project Name:	Metro Manila Flood Management-Phase 1 (P153814)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Joop Stoutjesdijk, Yan F. Zhang		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	08-Oct-2015	Estimated Board Date:	19-Nov-2015
Managing Unit:	GWA02	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
GEF Focal Area:	International waters		
Sector(s):	Flood protection (70%), Solid waste management (15%), Sub-national government administration (15%)		
Theme(s):	Water resource management (60%), Municipal governance and institution building (10%), Urban planning and housing policy (10%), Urban services and housing for the poor (20%)		
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	500.00	Total Bank Financing:	300.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
Borrower			192.60
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			300.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)			7.40
Total			500.00
Environmental Category:	A - Full Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Project Development Objective(s) / Global Environmental Objective(s)

1. Project Development Objective(s)

The proposed project development objective (PDO) is to reduce flood risks to beneficiaries in flood-prone areas of Metro Manila that are served by targeted pumping stations. The PDO will be achieved through an integrated set of interventions to modernize existing pumping stations and make improvements to appurtenant infrastructure; switch pumps from diesel to electric power where needed; construct new pumping stations to accommodate urban expansion; increase short-term water retention capacity in the drainage areas; reduce the volume of indiscriminately dumped solid waste into waterways by means of community-based programs where feasible; and support community-based resettlement of informal settler families encroaching in easements for drains and waterways linked to the project pumping stations to safer in-city locations.

2. Global Environmental Objective(s)

There will be no specific global environmental objective. A GEF Grant (US\$7.4 million) will support efforts to accelerate the improvement of water quality of Manila Bay by defining the appropriate institutional arrangements and enhancing the regulatory, monitoring, and planning capacity of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The GEF funds will assist DENR in adequately regulating and monitoring the water quality in the Manila Bay catchment area. The improvement in water quality as a result of the activities in the project, especially solid waste management, will be captured through the water quality monitoring systems to be developed under this GEF grant.

C. Project Description

Component 1: Modernization of Drainage Areas (US\$355 million, preliminary estimate). Many of the 57 pumping stations managed by MMDA are over 30 years old and no longer operate at full capacity. In 2013, MMDA has started with the partial modernization of 12 pumping stations for which government made available PhP 1.59 billion. MMDA has gained good experience with this program which will be completed during the first half of 2015. Under the proposed project, it will implement an accelerated program of modernizing pumping stations. MMDA has carried out an inventory of its existing pumping stations and it is expected that this component will modernize about 30 pumping stations, the exact number and locations to be determined during project implementation, based on a number of screening criteria. As part of the modernization program, pumps will be replaced with modern, more efficient, and higher capacity units. The design discharge determination will be underpinned by hydrological studies of the drainage areas and the best type of pump will be selected for each given situation, including submersible pumps, possibly with variable speed drive, as well as horizontal axial pumps. It is envisaged that five pumping stations (a sub-project) will be selected during project preparation and designed for project year 1 implementation. The selection of these pumping stations is currently ongoing. Improvement to appurtenant infrastructure such as flood gates, drainage channels, manholes, etc. may also be necessary. The energy source will, where needed and possible, be changed from diesel to electricity. The component will also finance cleaning and improving linked waterways and drainage channels, as well as provision of specialized waterways maintenance equipment. This component will support the MMDA program to construct a number of new pumping stations, estimated at the moment at around 25 to 30, based on a long-list prepared by LGUs, to serve flood-prone areas around Metro Manila where the population has grown rapidly over the past 10-20 years. Under the project each proposed site will be studied comprehensively to determine whether a particular proposal is feasible and a priority for implementation. A program of increasing the water retention capacity within the project drainage areas will also be developed and implemented. This could include rooftop rainwater collection, retention of drainage water in public areas such as basketball courts, parking garages, etc.

Component 2 – Minimizing Solid Waste in Waterways (US\$75 million). This component will

complement the solid waste management programs of the participating LGUs, specifically in the densely populated drainage areas of the targeted pumping stations to reduce solid waste dumped into waterways, which is adversely affecting the efficiency of pump facilities. The component will support awareness and educational programs to change behavioral of people, including promoting segregation of waste at the source. It will also support interventions within the project areas such as garbage bins, recycling containers, material recovery facilities, garbage trucks, etc. The project will also support, where feasible, MMDA's agenda to apply appropriate technologies, such as "waste-to-energy" to run pump facilities, taking into account the full range of costs and benefits, including externality effects. This may include the introduction of incinerators, where feasible and allowed by law. Government has awarded a contract to prepare a feasibility study for waste-to-energy facilities and the project intends to incorporate technically and financially viable interventions. This component plans to develop and implement appropriate institutional arrangements in the implementation and long term operation and maintenance (O&M) mechanism of the interventions, including possible results-based financing approaches that will incentivize improvements in solid waste management outcomes. Management of water hyacinths or water lilies, one of the causes of pump breakdowns and stoppages, will be addressed. The project will finance appropriate equipment for harvesting, but also programs that encourage processing for reuse of products as community livelihood activities, which are especially practiced by women.

A GEF Grant (US\$7.4 million) would assist the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in adequately regulating and monitoring the water quality in the Manila Bay catchment area. The improvement in water quality as a result of the activities in the project, especially solid waste management, would be captured through the water quality monitoring systems to be developed under this GEF grant.

Component 3 – Participatory Housing and Resettlement (US\$45 million). This component will support a community participatory approach to resettlement for Informal Settler Families (ISF) to be affected by the drainage area improvements. Almost all pumping stations, both existing and proposed, are located in densely populated areas with ISFs living along many of the waterways served by the pumping stations. Existing pumping stations to be modernized are typically well fenced with no informal settlers and no need for resettlement. However, some waterways linked to existing pumping stations are encroached and some ISFs may have to move to ensure proper O&M of the waterways and drainage channels and the pumps. Due diligence will be needed to ascertain if remedial actions will be needed for those previously resettled to ensure that their resettlement is consistent with the objectives of World Bank policy (OP4.12). In spite of efforts to avoid resettlement in site selection, it is likely that some resettlement will be necessary for construction of the new pumping stations. Encroachments along and over some of the associated waterways will necessitate some resettlement as well to allow proper O&M of the drainage infrastructure. The magnitude of project affected persons will be estimated during project preparation, but initial numbers point at a range in the order of 1,000 to 2,500 ISFs.

Informal Settler Families will be consulted - using a community participatory approach to resettlement - and offered different options that will include among them in-city resettlement, out-of-city resettlement, and/or cash compensation. For in-city resettlement the environmental and social safeguards framework (ESSF) and resettlement policy framework (RPF) will include a menu of options which include: (i) SHFC's Community Mortgage Program; (ii) SHFC's High Density Housing program; (iii) NHA in-city program; (iv) LGU-led resettlement with SFHC refinancing; and (v) rental housing support. The housing options need to be analyzed in a flexible manner without dismissing any option prematurely. The options have to be accessible, equitable, affordable, and

flexible and done in consultation with project affected people, in accordance with OP 4.12. As such other options suggested by the communities will also be considered.

The component would finance for participating LGUs the following: (1) technical assistance grants to support community organizing, participatory community mapping and surveying, shelter planning, technical studies, livelihoods assistance, post-resettlement estate management, and documentation; and (2) site development and community infrastructure. It will also assess financing a revolving fund for land acquisition and housing construction, which will be re-financed by SHFC to enable the seed fund to be used for other ISF housing projects in the future. Possible fund flow to the LGUs and financial management mechanism on how to revolve the funds and ensure strict fiduciary arrangements will also be established by project appraisal. Finally, the component may also finance rental housing assistance to ISFs to be affected by the construction of new pumping stations for a transitional period while waiting for the new housing units to be completed.

The component will also support capacity building to participating LGUs on shelter planning and institutionalizing the Local Housing Boards, which function as a platform for engaging various stakeholders such as communities, key shelter agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private developers, and others to collaboratively plan and manage ISF housing projects.

Component 4 - Project Management and Coordination (US\$25 million). The component will support the operation of the Project Management Office (PMO) to be established by MMDA, headed by a Project Manager, to coordinate the overall planning, implementation, and supervision of project activities, central procurement, and management of funds. It is expected that Department of Public Works and Highways may become involved for the design and construction of a number of new pumping stations, but the arrangements for this and extent of involvement are still being discussed. The component will provide funding for: (i) incremental operating costs, including office rentals and utilities, per diem and other travel expenses for staff, vehicles operation and maintenance, and allowances for contractual staff (short term); (ii) office equipment and materials, which includes computers, printers, and communication equipment; (iii) technical and management training of MMDA and PMO staff, including in safeguards issues, as needed; (iv) training of the PMO staff in strategic communications, the formulation of a communication plan, and the execution of the same, headed by a dedicated communication specialist. Citizen engagement will also be monitored by the PMO team; (v) management of safeguards related issues, including preparation of safeguards instruments (the actual land acquisition and resettlement will be financed under Component 3); (vi) technical and management consultants to support the PMO, MMDA, and LGUs, as needed, including safeguards consultants; and (vii) project monitoring and evaluation (M&E), including carrying out a detailed baseline study, periodic monitoring and a completion assessment study.

Gender-related activities will be addressed under components 2 and 3. Under component 2, among informal waste pickers, many are women (and their children) because they lack alternative livelihood options and may face specific hardships (e.g. as single parents and female heads of household). On the other hand, other jobs in the solid waste sector are typically the domain of men (e.g. more formal jobs as waste collectors, whether through handcarts or municipal garbage trucks). Government has certain programs in place to train and support resettled women with alternative livelihood activities at their new locations, which will also be included under component 3. The project will take, as needed and feasible, gender dimensions into consideration when designing specific actions. Gender impacts will be specifically monitored.

D. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project sites will cover the Greater Metro Manila Area. There is an inventory of existing pumping stations and associated drainage areas, but the specific interventions to be financed by the project are not yet known and will need to be investigated, surveyed, assessed, and designed during project implementation. It is envisaged that five pumping stations (a sub-project) will be selected and prepared for project year 1 implementation. The selection of these pumping stations is currently ongoing. Interventions will vary from drainage area to drainage area. Similarly, a number of potential areas have been identified for new pumping stations proposed for financing under the project. The overall area of influence is the drainage area that drains to a pumping station. Although the general drainage areas, which are densely populated built-up areas, have been identified, the exact numbers and specific sites for additional new pumping stations and related solid waste management and relocation activities are not yet known. Specific interventions will be determined during project implementation when each drainage area will be investigated and studied in detail to first of all determine whether inclusion of a proposed site in the project is required, feasible, and viable, and if yes, what is required to fulfill the objective of the project.

E. Borrowers Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

An assessment of the institutional capacity for safeguards policies will be conducted during project preparation. Initial information indicates that the MMDA safeguards capacity and that of the LGUs is inadequate and follow-up institutional and technical capacity-building for both the environment and social safeguard policies will be required. MMDA has already established a team that will be responsible for preparation of safeguards documents and plans. The staff and other specialists in MMDA have been through an orientation of the Bank's safeguards policies and have participated in a Bank-managed one day safeguards workshop. Those in government's housing sector (HUDCC, SHFC, HDMF (or Pagibig) are familiar with the OP 4.12. on Involuntary Resettlement, but not with environmental safeguard policies. There will be support from consultants, as needed, which will be financed under component 4.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Danilo G. Lapid (GSURR)

Frederick Edmund Brusberg (GSURR)

Gerardo F. Parco (GENDR)

Maya Gabriela Q. Villaluz (GENDR)

Roberto B. Tordecilla (GSURR)

II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment is triggered as it is anticipated that environmental impacts will occur in modernizing existing pump stations, constructing new pumping stations, the cleaning of waterways and drainage channels related to pump stations, and expanded solid waste management activities. This also includes impacts from ancillary facilities (off sites), resettlement

		<p>programs, as well as social impacts.</p> <p>Anticipated environmental impacts may include collection and disposal of solid waste and construction debris, dredged silt and spoils, worker health and safety, disruptions to local traffic, disposal of worn-out pumps and equipment, spent fuel, oil and lubricants from the pumping stations, dust and noise during construction works, domestic wastewater, run-off, loss of vegetation, cut and fill of undeveloped terrain, loose soil and debris during site development and construction, siltation of waterways, and poor aesthetic quality.</p> <p>Since specific activities in each drainage area of the pumping stations will only be determined during project implementation when each area will be investigated and studied in detail, an Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared prior to appraisal to define the process for addressing all safeguards concerns during project implementation. The ESMF will describe the process for the environment and social assessment of the potential impacts of all activities taking place within the drainage areas for all project components combined. It will contain information, resources, institutional responsibilities, and technical assistance on how to implement it. It is noted that a separate Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared and disclosed before appraisal. The ESMF will include a summary of the content and requirements of the RPF. The ESMF will also provide information how alternatives, if any, will be assessed and how induced and cumulative impacts, when relevant, will be assessed during project implementation.</p> <p>As will be described in the ESMF and as required for a specific project area, an integrated Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for all activities within each drainage area where a pumping station will be modernized or constructed, will be prepared during project implementation. This includes, as needed, the assessment of impacts of ancillary facilities such as disposal sites of solid wastes and dredged materials/sludge, including an environmentally-sound scheme for the final disposal</p>
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		<p>of dredged materials/sludge based upon the thorough analysis and characteristics of the sludge, resettlement site development and social impacts beyond those related to resettlement (e.g., impacts of riparians during dredging, impacts on livelihoods of waste pickers in waterways, impacts on health, odor, nuisance, etc.). The ESIA will include information about the specific sites and identify the anticipated impacts and management measures for all project activities. As required for a specific project area, an Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared, detailing the mitigating measures, monitoring parameters, frequency, responsible agencies and costs, once the specific activities are identified during implementation. A Grievance Redress Mechanism will also be developed and will be presented, as required, to communities during the public consultations. The GRM will be part of the safeguards instruments and its key elements and measures to disseminate it will also be documented in the PAD and appraisal stage ISDS.</p> <p>An Environmental Code of Practice (ECOP) will be prepared as part of the ESMF and will be used, as needed, for each site. It will describe the management of construction-related impacts associated with all components, including the solid waste management schemes under Component 2 and the resettlement and rehousing studies and schemes to be supported under Component 3.</p> <p>It is envisaged that five sub-projects will be selected for year 1 implementation. After selection, due diligence surveys and investigations will be done to assess whether there has been any past resettlement. As credible plans will be prepared for the project, for two representative sub-projects that will have land acquisition and/or resettlement the Borrower will prepare either a due diligence report or resettlement action plans (RAP), with the form of report depending on the time of resettlement (before or after December 2014) and satisfactory to the Bank, prior to appraisal. In summary, the Borrower will as needed prepare, consult, and disclose the following safeguard instruments prior to appraisal: (i) one resettlement policy framework; (ii) one environmental and social management safeguards</p>
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		framework; (iii) one due diligence report for a sub-project with legacy resettlement issues and one resettlement action plan for a sub-project with future resettlement issues); and (iv) five environmental and social impact assessments and environmental and social management plans.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>Interventions on existing pumping stations, associated drainage areas and waterways, and related activities will take place in original locations and likely not affect natural habitats. Activities related to new pump stations and associated waterways will take place in built-up areas in urban settings, which are unlikely to be considered as natural habitats.</p> <p>Nevertheless, this policy is triggered as the project area may potentially impact natural habitats outside the city, although the project will not support activities that would significantly convert or degrade natural or critical natural habitats. The screening criteria in the ESSF will determine the potential impacts on existing and new pumping stations, their drainage areas, ancillary facilities and related activities such as disposal sites and resettlement sites. Screening will also be conducted for potential impacts on natural habitats for candidate relocation sites for the project affected people. No settlements will be allowed in critical natural habitats as prescribed in this OP and in accordance with the national regulations.</p> <p>The ESIA will identify natural habitats and other ecologically sensitive areas in the area of influence of the project that may be affected by any of the project activity under all components. If the ESIA indicates that a project would significantly convert or degrade non-critical natural habitats, the project will include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank. Such mitigation measures could include, as appropriate, minimizing habitat loss (e.g., strategic habitat retention and post-development restoration) and establishing and maintaining an ecologically similar area.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	This policy is not triggered. The project and its activities take place in urban areas where there are no forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	This policy is not triggered as the project will not use pesticides.

Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This policy is triggered even as the rehabilitation and reconstruction works will mainly be done in the original sites/locations. The ESSF will include the screening for the presence of physical cultural resources and specify chance finds procedures. The ESIA will determine any possible cause of disturbance and negative impacts to PCR such as historical areas, architectural land marks and other cultural property, which may need to be mitigated. During construction, the landscape of the existing and new sites and off-site facilities may also be affected and structural damage to old structures may occur due to vibrations and excavation of adjacent areas. The ESIA will confirm impacts of priority investments on PCRs, and where needed, a PCR management plan will be formulated as part of the ESMP, including chance find procedures that will be followed during construction.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	This policy is not triggered because there are no ancestral domains nor Indigenous Peoples communities as defined by Bank policy in the urban areas of Metro Manila.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	<p>The following references apply and are explained in more detail in this section:</p> <p>Land Legacy Issues apply to resettlement activities that took place prior to Bank engagement in the project (December 2014 - the month of project identification mission) within the footprint of the project. Land legacy issues are to be addressed in compliance to country legislation and consistent with objectives of OP 4.12. The safeguard instrument to be prepared is a Due Diligence Report with remedial measures and an action plan if and as needed to ensure the consistency of past rehousing/resettlement with OP 4.12.</p> <p>Applicability of OP 4.12. For the purposes of compliance with the requirements, applicability of OP 4.12 and bank safeguards is December 2014 – the month of project identification mission. After this project identification, OP 4.12 compliance applies and any sub-project-related land acquisition and resettlement after that date and throughout the project duration should be compliant with the requirements of OP 4.12, including compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets and other</p>

	<p>resettlement assistance.</p> <p>Works to be undertaken within existing pump stations will likely not need land acquisition or resettlement of ISFs as they are well fenced and contained. Most of the new pump station sites are expected to be in densely populated urban areas. For a number of these new sites, land acquisition of limited areas will be needed, some through acquiring private lots. Other new pumping stations may be located along public roads or waterway easements, thus minimizing displacement of people.</p> <p>Despite avoidance and minimizing resettlement, it is likely that as many as 1,000 to 2,500 ISFs now living along waterways and on potential pump station sites in flood-prone areas to be served by new pumping stations will need to be resettled by the project as their presence along and over waterways would affect the O&M of drainage systems, including pumps.</p> <p>Many ISFs are occupying land along and over easements for drains and associated waterways. They have been during the past few years and continue to be resettled to physically safer locations under an on-going government program (Oplan Likas) that is to be completed in 2016 around the time the project is expected to become effective. Oplan Likas focuses on removing ISFs from danger zones. Oplan Likas is considered “linked” to the project where there is overlap between the pumping station construction and operation footprint.</p> <p>When the project starts working on a particular drainage area during project implementation, a systematic due diligence on the past resettlement, if any, from waterways in a drainage area will be carried out. It is likely that the due diligence in a number of areas will reveal that ISFs have been resettled out of the city, far from livelihood sources and employment and removed from pre-existing social networks before December 2014. Legacy issue arise in the context of the project when there has been land acquisition and resettlement under Oplan Likas on land that is directly needed for the project, i.e. for the rehabilitation, building, and most</p>
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	<p>importantly the operation and maintenance of the pumping stations and waterways and drainage channels. In such case, land acquisition and resettlement will need to be consistent with the objectives of OP 4.12. This may also have to consider livelihood restoration measures to address gaps. The project may (still to be agreed by government) during the early stage of project implementation finance a technical assistance to determine livelihood restoration opportunities for previously resettled ISFs. Such TA would be part of the project due diligence and action plan to address legacy issues in a manner consistent to the objectives of OP 4.12. A preliminary stocktaking study on Oplan Likas may be carried out prior to appraisal to inform project design on previous resettlement and livelihood restoration.</p> <p>The project proponent will provide before appraisal data that shows the potential overlaying between the (i) existing pumping stations and (ii) the areas that have been cleared (or are planned to be cleared) by the GoP-funded Oplan Likas Program; and a matrix setting out details of the entitlements of the ISFs resettled under the GoP Oplan Likas Program have received. This information is important to the understanding of the scope of the potential legacy and land issues of the proposed Bank project. The risks related to the Bank's involvement in Metro Manila Flood Management Master Plan as a whole and this project in particular need to be clearly articulated in project documents. Specifically, the PAD should include an annex that provides: (i) a thorough explanation of the Bank's involvement in the Master Plan and Oplan Likas and an explanation of the relationship between the Project and the Oplan Likas program; and (ii) a table with all the identified TAs that were supported by the Bank for the preparation of the Master Plan and the conceptualization and implementation of Oplan Likas.</p> <p>Land acquisition and resettlement during the project that is directly needed for the project (i.e. resettlement of those occupying areas which should absolutely be cleared of occupants for sustainable and safe operation of the pumping stations) has to be</p>
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	<p>compliant with OP 4.12. It is noted that in certain instances engineering solutions may be found that are equally effective in addressing sustainability and efficiency of pumping stations and avoid the need for any resettlement. Land acquisition and resettlement that takes place under Oplan Likas or another government-funded resettlement program after December 2014, but prior to project effectiveness will also need to be in compliance with OP 4.12. In such cases when the drainage area gets selected for financing under the project, the Borrower would need to carry out a due diligence to assess compliance with OP 4.12 and provide for remedial measures to be taken as needed prior to starting work on any project site.</p> <p>ISFs will be consulted - using a participatory approach - and offered different options that will include among them in-city resettlement, out-of-city resettlement and cash compensation. For in-city resettlement the RPF will include different sub-options for ISF such as: (1) SHFC community mortgage program; (2) SHFC high-density housing program; (3) NHA In-City Rehousing Program, (4) LGU-led rehousing with SHFC refinancing. The NHA off-city resettlement model will also be described, as will be cash compensation and/or rental support as an option. The housing options need to be analyzed in a flexible manner without dismissing any option prematurely at this stage. The options have to be accessible, equitable, and flexible and done in consultation with project affected people, in accordance with OP 4.12. Such consultations with community organizations, LGUs, and other key stakeholders may also lead to other rehousing modalities.</p> <p>For all options civil society organizations and Local Government Units will play a key role. Financial and technical support will be provided by the Project. Financing land acquisition and housing construction will be provided by the Social Housing Finance Corporation and the National Housing Authority. For in-city options financial support to ISFs may be provided for temporary in-city rental accommodations in safe locations while the organizational, financial, and technical arrangements</p>
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		<p>for participatory community-based resettlement are put in place for implementation under the proposed project.</p> <p>Any land acquisition needed for Component 2 (Minimizing Solid Waste in Waterways) will also be covered by the RPF. Further, it will also contain a Social Development Framework for policies and procedures in livelihood restoration of those whose loss of income is not due to land acquisition, e.g. informal waste pickers.</p> <p>Project funds may be used to finance rental housing assistance to ISFs or for a revolving fund for land acquisition and housing construction under Component 3. Details will be provided in the PAD and ISDS appraisal stage on the exact type of land expenditures to be financed and its justification. Government is still deciding whether loan proceeds or counterpart funds will be used, but if loan proceeds will be used it will be explained how these expenditures meet the Bank's Articles of Agreement requirement that they are used for productive purposes and they are to be reasonably priced. If loan proceeds are used, a memo will have to be prepared for RVP approval, justifying the proposal to finance these expenditures.</p> <p>The ESMF and the RPF will be monitored to determine issues met in implementation so that it may contribute to future resettlement required by the implementation of the Master Plan for Flood Management in Metro Manila and Surrounding Areas.</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This policy is not triggered since it will not require the construction of dams nor will any project structure rely on dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	This policy is not triggered as it is not located in international waters.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	This policy is not triggered as it is not located in disputed areas.

III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

A. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS: 30-Sep-2015

B. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing¹ should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS:

¹ Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.

The safeguard-related studies will start in February 2015, with MMDA starting to work on preparation of safeguard instruments. It is noted that these dates are as per current milestones. Discussions are ongoing with RVP to change the Board date to late Q3 as more time is needed to prepare the safeguards instruments. Until RVP and SECPO have agreed the milestones cannot be changed, hence September 30, 2015 is still shown here. It is more likely that safeguard instruments are ready before the end of 2015.

IV. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Joop Stoutjesdijk, Yan F. Zhang	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Peter Leonard (SA)	Date: 03-Sep-2015
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Ousmane Dione (PMGR)	Date: 03-Sep-2015