

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan

JALAU RIVER MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECT STAGE II (JRMP-II)

A. Scope of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. The Jalaor River Multi-purpose Project (JRMP) began as a major development scheme conceived to provide multi-purpose utilization of water resources for irrigation, hydroelectric power, water supply for domestic/industrial consumption among others.

The general objective of the project is to sustain the region's rice self-sufficiency and contribute to the annual increase in the country's rice production target of 7.6%. Specifically, the project intends to 1) provide year-round irrigation for increased agricultural production of 22,340 hectares in the five existing irrigation systems and 9,500 hectares of currently rainfed area resulting to an increase in annual rice production output to 300,000 metric tons from the current 142,000 metric tons; 2) build a 6.6 Megawatt hydro-electric power plant to supplement the power supply in the province; 3) augment by 86,000 cubic meters daily the supply of potable water for domestic and industrial use in the nearby municipalities including Iloilo City, 4) generate 17,000 jobs during the pre and post construction phase, and 5) realize other intangible benefits including flooding mitigation and promotion of eco-tourism in selected dam/reservoir areas

2. As of June 15, 2016, there are 704 directly Project Affected Families (PAFs) that will be affected by the project in the ancestral domain of the Panay Bukidnon-Halawodnon indigenous cultural communities of Calinog, Iloilo of the Central Panay area. PAFs refer to families who may be displaced because their dwelling units will be removed by the submersion of structures and farmlots due to construction of the three dams, high line canal construction and establishment of access roads. PAFs also refer to those that do not require displacement but whose improvements and crops/trees will be removed.
3. Subsequent consultation with the Indigenous Cultural Communities through the processing of and approval of Certification Precondition (CP) from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples or NCIP on August 11, 2015. This led to the development of various commitments for the IPs ranging from infrastructure projects, social services and livelihood programs within the 16 barangays. Subsequent consultations, negotiations and agreements with the ICCs holding rights to the land and barangays potentially affected by the project led to the acquisition of almost

975.14 hectare of farmlots within the metes of submerged and buffer areas and access roads and eventual placement of resettlement area at Barangay Cahigon.

4. Table 1 presents a summary of impacts by indirectly and directly affected barangays and Project Affected Families (PAFs).
5. The Project has developed a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) to address its involuntary resettlement and right-of-way impacts. The objectives of the LARAP are to achieve “resettlement with development” and thereby ensure the directly affected households achieve better livelihoods that they would have if resettlement and impacts had not been taken place.
6. This LARAP also take into consideration the environmental impacts are not disregarded by providing measures to protect and mitigate adverse impacts of erosion, pollution, excessive water runoff and other upstream hazards that can degrade the integrity of the reservoir. A program for the integrated watershed management component is described and detailed in a separate document (Watershed Management Plan).

B. Policy Framework

7. The Jalaur Multi-purpose Project Stage II has designed this LARAP with the aim of complying with EDCF Safeguard Policy established in 2016 which corresponds to the executing entity’s management to the project along the entire project cycle environmental and social sustainability. Also this LARAP referred to World Bank Operational Procedures 4.12 on involuntary resettlement.
8. The key principles of EDCF Safeguard Policy summarized as follows:
 - a. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced persons have no right to refuse land or asset acquisition by the respective government.
 - b. The borrower will analyze and summarize national laws and regulations pertaining to land acquisition, compensation payment, and relocation of affected persons in the resettlement plan.
 - c. The borrower shall provide adequate replacement land, facilities, or cash compensation at full cost for those fitting the circumstances of types (a) and (b) prior to relocation.
 - d. Priority shall be placed on land-based resettlement for displaced persons whose livelihoods depend on the land.
 - e. The rate of compensation for acquired land or other assets shall be calculated at full replacement costs, as much as possible.
 - f. In the case of physically displaced persons, the borrower should provide relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at the resettlement site with access to employment and production opportunities, civic infrastructure, transitional support and development assistance (e.g., land development or job training), as well as opportunities to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.
 - g. In the case of economically displaced persons, the borrower shall compensate for the loss of income and livelihood means at full displacement costs.
 - h. Involuntary resettlement should be conceived of and executed as part of a development project or program.

- i. The borrower will ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until i) compensation at full replacement cost² has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to displaced persons; and iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.
- j. The borrower is encouraged to acquire land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without legal title to assets.

C. Entitlements

9. Using EDCF policies referred to above, the Project has identified the following Project Affected Families (PAFs): (i) those affected generally by land acquisition due to the submerged and buffer areas (primarily the households in 8 barangays whose farmlots will be submerged and assignment of buffer areas and access roads; and (ii) the resettlement-affected communities (i.e. those physically relocated and the host villages or Sitios in Brgy. Cahigon (Bia-ong, Agburi, Patag).
10. Compensation for felling and clearing of productive crops (i.e., coffee, banana) and forest trees during the construction of the three dams and access roads was provided the Government of the Philippines (GOP) counterpart to the PAFs. Table 16 of Chapter 7 provides an entitlement matrix for people affected by land acquisition and the resettlement-affected communities. Eligibility was defined by reference to masterlisting and validated socio-economic census implemented in the directly affected areas.

D. Socio-Economic Background

11. The first socio-economic surveys of the barangays were conducted in 2012 by Dr. Reynaldo Dusan and the University of the Philippines Foundation, Inc. during the first FPIC for Feasibility. The survey involved full enumeration of all households resident in the barangays prior to the development of the detailed engineering design. The surveys: (a) provided socio-economic information that has been included in the LARAP; (ii) established a baseline against which the success of the LARAP can be measured and (iii) formed the basis of defining eligibility to receive compensation and/or benefits. To date where the rim survey has been determined, a more detailed socio-economic and cultural survey is being conducted specific for 704 PAFs.

E. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

12. The key objective of the public consultation and disclosure process is to ensure awareness, support and participation of the Project Affected Families as well as the community in planning and implementing activities associated with project development and resettlement. The Project engages in continuous consultation with the resettlement-affected communities as well as those affected for the right-of-way. This occurs through the establishment of formal mechanisms such as committees, with interest groups established around sectoral program implementation, and on an informal basis through continuous interaction with the affected communities, the latter being

facilitated by the formation and establishment of the Right-of-Way and Resettlement Unit in the midst of the ROW and resettlement-affected Barangays.

13. As per EDCF requirement, the summary and full Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) will be disclosed. In addition, a local dialect (Hiligaynon) language summary of the LARAP is being developed and will be distributed and explained to resettled-affected community. The summary provides information on resettlement impacts, entitlements, compensation, livelihood restoration programs and schedules. This has been initiated during the conduct of Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) with the NCIP as the regulating agency and shall continuously be disseminated along the extent of implementation.

F. Grievance Procedures

14. In situ of the Right-of-Way and Resettlement Unit has allowed continuous access and consultation and provided a vehicle for on-the-spot resolution of grievances. As described in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan for Upland, the Project is installing a formal and informal grievance redress mechanism within the directly and indirectly affected barangays tracking and resolution procedure. Informal systems are immediately addressed at the ground level through traditional method of resolving issues while formal systems are coursed through and elevated to the project level and/or NCIP legal system.

G. Livelihood Restoration

15. As described above, the general objective of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan is to achieve “resettlement with development” ensuring that affected households achieve better livelihoods than they would have if resettlement had not taken place. To achieve this objective the resettlement plan describes restoration and development programs for the main components of local livelihood strategies, namely agriculture, potential fishery activities, micro-enterprise and tourism. The primary target group of these programs are the directly affected PAFs and the resettled households. As mileage of this project, an ambitious target of Php18,000 monthly income per household is being aimed by the end of project completion and beyond.
16. Agriculture: PAFs and resettled households retain traditional mechanisms to utilize remaining farmlots and lands distant from new settlement. The agriculture program initially focuses on restoration activities including land division and allocation and the establishment of vegetable and field crop and agroforestry gardens in the remaining farmlots and within the vicinity of the resettlement area. Benefit packages including agricultural tools, seed and fruit tree seedlings will be provided to every PAF. Further development of agriculture systems will consider market gardening, livestock, and estate cropping based on interest from households. This shall be coordinated with the agriculture agency to ensure appropriateness and sustainability.
17. Fisheries: The submerged area will become an opportunity for fisheries. Fishery activities shall be introduced as an alternative source of cash income for households. The fisheries program as one of the commitment from the Fisheries agency of the government will initially focus on production of high value fish species through floating cages and stock enhancement of native fish species. In addition a range of development interventions including diversification of markets, post-harvest processing of produce, and access to other markets will be pursued.

18. Micro-enterprise: The program will support savings and micro-enterprise development as a means of: (i) ensuring that the short-term benefits brought by the Project (i.e., wage labour) serve as a catalyst for sustainable livelihood development, and (ii) supporting diversification of livelihood strategies.

H. Employment

19. Employment: Employment of PAFs or their equivalent member will be prioritized during duration of the construction period of the dams and appurtenant structures as well as the resettlement sites. Opportunities during the construction phase employment will be provided to at least one member of every PAF. Employment Policies is being drafted and strengthened for the primary contractor to abide as well as in local minor contracts. The proponent shall monitor these employee-employer relationships both to the contractor and its employee. Annex 9 present a draft policy framework and guidelines on employment.
20. Vocational Training: Vocational training such as in TESDA (Technical Education and Skills Development Authority) initiatives were implemented to support household participation in construction. This presents an opportunity for PAFs and/or their immediate kin to develop skills required for the not only during project construction but to other opportunities as well. Also this training elevates the level of remuneration of workers from ordinary laborers.

I. Implementation Framework

21. The Institutional Development Section and Right of Way and Resettlement Unit for Upland area of the JRMP-II will be the Executing Unit of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan. Within this Unit, a Resettlement Unit has been established to manage implementation (compensation and resettlement) while the livelihood development, restoration and implementation shall be the responsibility of the Institutional Unit. Construction of resettlement and site development shall be managed by the Project in close coordination with the National Housing Authority and concerned government agencies. Contracts for construction of resettlement area will be awarded to preferred contractors. While labor for the construction of the resettlement site will be sourced locally.

J. Budget

22. The total budget allocated to implementation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan in the project affected barangays from start of implementation 2016 to 2019 Php185,377,100. Funds will be sourced out from Government of the Philippines (GOP) Funds counterpart.

K. Implementation Schedule

23. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan will be implemented from 2016 through 2019. A detailed implementation schedule for the resettlement-affected barangays is incorporated into the resettlement plan. The LARAP's key phases are:
 - (a) 2016 – initial 'in principle' agreements on land and improvements relinquishment of right-of-way (ROW) and resettlement activities preparation;

- (b) 2017 – detailed agreements regarding entitlement for resettlement and host community;
- (c) 2017 to mid-2018 – construction of replacement settlements;
- (d) Mid - 2018 to 2019 – physical relocation of community, implementation of livelihood restoration programs.

L. Monitoring and Evaluation

24. The Right-of-Way and Resettlement Unit with the Assistance of the Institutional Development Section will be responsible for internal monitoring of resettlement plan implementation. An external monitoring (such as EDCF ES Safeguards) and evaluation team will review implementation on a regular basis. Such reviews will be supported by socio-economic surveys. The Project Perception and Socio-Economic and Cultural Impact Assessment which was consecutively conducted in 2013 by Duseeran and UPVFI and Baseline Survey in 2015-2016 shall provide as benchmark for the improvements. Further surveys will be conducted every two years following physical relocation and delivery of commitments from the proponent and partner agencies.

Table 1. Summary of Impacts to Directly and Indirectly Affected Barangays Project Affected Families

CATEGORY	TYPE OF IMPACT/LOSS
Directly affected areas	
Affected families or persons	<p>Relinquishment of 808.5 hectares of ancestral farmlots, forest and structures for the project</p> <p>Access to forest (timber and non-timber products)</p> <p>Access to cultivable farmlots</p> <p>Cultivable productive trees and perennial crops</p> <p>Subsistence production</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Livelihood structures</p>
Resettlement site	Increased pressure on basic services such as potable water, health services etc.
Host community	Impact on host population stemming from resettlement
Indirectly affected areas	
8 Barangays in the upper watershed areas	Minor disturbance of cultural practices such as “kaingin” due to introduction of watershed-friendly management practices