



The Philippine EIS System inputs to Planning Resettlement and Livelihood Projects



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Outline



- I. Philippine Environmental Policies & embedded requirements related to resettlement & livelihoods
- II. Case study key findings
- III. Suggestions to maximize usefulness of the the Philippine EIS System in Planning Resettlement and Livelihood Projects

Project Planning & Decision Making Process



Project Development Stages

**Country
Safeguard
System**

Project
Conceptualization

Feasibility

Detailed
Engineering
Design

Project
Construction &
Development

Implementa-
tion

DENR

- EIA,
Environmental
Quality Standards

Assess Env't'l Impacts &
Formulate Management
Measures

Incorporate EIA recommendation

Manage Environmental Impacts;
implement Air & Water Quality and
Waste Management standards

- Natural
Resources

Regulating/Managing the Use of Mineral, Water & Forest Resources

- Biodiversity

Biodiversity Conservation/Management

Resettlement as a consequence of development projects ...

?

Resettlement
Planning

Implementing Resettlement Projects
(as part of impact management)

Major Laws on Safeguards



Philippine Environmental Policy (1977)

- ☞ Declared a continuing policy of the State :
 - productive and enjoyable harmony of man and nature
 - Social & economic requirements of present & future generation
 - Environmental quality conducive to a life of dignity and well-being
- ☞ Government Agency in charge : Interagency including DENR & other agencies like agencies in charge of housing, social welfare, health, education, etc.
- ☞ Required Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for undertakings with significant environmental impacts

Major Laws in Safeguards



EIA Law – PD 1586 (1978)

- ➡ Establishment of the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System
- ➡ Focused on bio-physical environmental impacts
- ➡ Implementing Agency : DENR thru the Environmental Management Bureau

EIA Law in the Philippines



Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)

➡ Positive review of the EIA

➡ Contains:

- Description of the Scope of the Project subjected to EIA
- General Conditions and conditions on Environmental Management and Monitoring
- Restrictions
- **Recommendation** to parties and authorities for proper appreciation and action and **integration into their decision making processes**

EIA Law in the Philippines



EIA & ECC

- ☞ Not the approval for implementation
- ☞ Among the considerations for approval

Pre-identified impacts to be included in the study



Land

Water

Air

People



- **Displacement of settler/s**
- **In-migration**
- **Cultural/Lifestyle change (especially on Indigenous People, if any)**
- **Impacts on physical cultural resources**
- **Threat to delivery of basic services / resource competition**
- **Threat to public health and safety**
- **Generation of Local Benefits from the project**
- **Traffic congestion**

Assessment of Displacement



Baseline Data Requirements

- Demographic data of impact area
- Census of population / property that will be displaced / disturbed
- Housing ownership profile / availability of housing/ number of informal settlers

Assessment of Displacement



Assessment Parameters

- Impact on Demography
- Availability of alternative public access
- Housing options for displaced settlers
- Change/conflict in land ownership
- Disturbance of properties/settlers
- Right of way change/conflict

Assessment impacts of proposed projects under the People Module



Project Impact

Displacement

- In-migration
- Cultural/lifestyle change
- Physical cultural resources impact
- Threat to delivery of basic services & resource competition
- Threat to public health and safety
- Generation of local benefits
- Traffic congestion

Baseline Environment

People

- ☞ Demographic data
- ☞ Properties
- ☞ Property ownership
- ☞ Informal settlers
- ☞ Cultural resources
- ☞ Utilities, public service facilities
- ☞ Socio-economic data
- ☞ Road network

Impact Management

Social Development Plan (SDP)

- Relocation (as necessary)
- Livelihood/Employment
 - Health and safety
- Education & recreation
- Environment and sanitation
 - Peace and Order
 - Spiritual, etc

Relocation Framework/Plan

Resettlement



- Necessary for displacements as impact of development projects
- Part of the impact management but not necessarily a part of the project itself
- Subject to separate ECCs

3 EIS Case Studies



- 3 Coal-Fired Power Plants
- Looked into the resettlement and livelihood discussions in the EIS
- Looked into the resettlement and livelihood conditions in the ECC

Key Findings with 3 case studies



Observations	Possible reason
Assessment of displacement does not meet the requirements under existing guidelines	Lack of capacity for EIA Preparer and/or reviewer
Contents of the resettlement plan varies	Guidelines are too general, EIA Preparers have different perspective; reviewers lack guidance
Baseline data and assessment not specific to the particular community to be displaced	EIA Preparers often rely on readily available secondary data which is usually per municipality/city

Key Findings with 3 case studies



Observations	Possible reason
Not all of the ECC issued contain conditions on resettlement	May have been missed by the one who drafted the ECC
Not all of the ECC issued contain conditions on livelihood	May have been missed by the one who drafted the ECC

Recommendations to maximize usefulness of the System in Planning Resettlement and Livelihood Projects



1. Enhancement of Policies and Existing Guidelines
2. Enhancement of capacity of EMB and EIA Practitioners
3. Improving the transmission of inputs to & coordination among government agencies

Enhancement of Policies/ Guidelines



- include identification and analysis of the type of displacement impact (*funding institutions classifications can be referred to, such as involuntary acquisition of land or restrictions on land use and access, etc.*)
- Explicitly indicate in the guidelines the need to integrate findings in the air, water, land modules in the assessment of the need to relocate and choice of relocation site

Enhancement of Policies/ Guidelines



- clarify when a relocation plan or framework shall be required as part of the EIS and what will be its contents

Enhancement of capacity of EMB and EIA Practitioners



- Orient EMB & other EIA Practitioners on the importance of the Philippine EIS System inputs in planning resettlement and livelihood programs and how the results of the impact assessment can be used
- Training/Orientation on enhanced policies and guidelines

Improving the transmission of the Philippine EIS System inputs



- institutionalize and ensure implementation of transmission procedures of key results and recommendations of the EIA critical to the formulation of appropriate resettlement and relocation plan

In summary



The success in implementing safeguard policies depends on

- Good policies
- Clear standards/requirements
- Capable implementing agencies
- Capable EIA Practitioners (consultants/preparers, reviewers)
- Appreciation and dedication to the GOAL...

Maraming salamat sa pakikinig...

Thank you very much for listening

