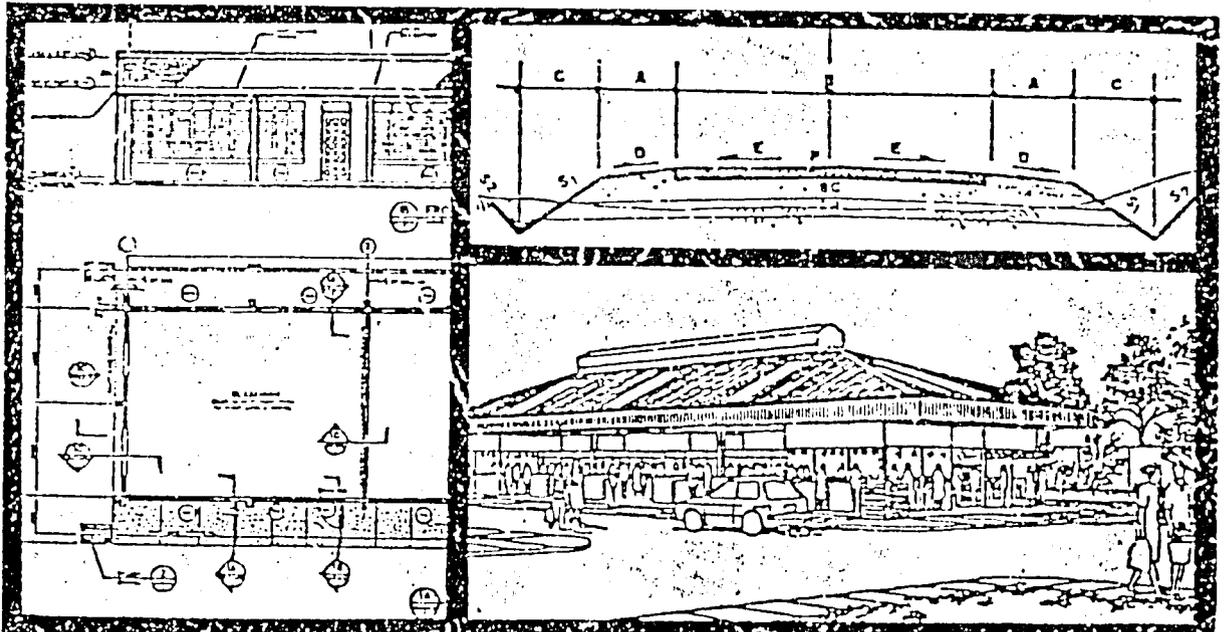

The United States Agency for
International Development
Mission to the Republic of the Philippines

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
INFRASTRUCTURE FUND PROJECT
SCOPING SESSION REPORT



Tropical Research and Development, Inc.

Dames & Moore

July, 1992

SCOPING SESSION REPORT

Programmatic Environmental Assessment
Local Government Infrastructure Fund Project
(USAID Project Number 492-0463)

"This study was completed through the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under USAID Contract No. PDC-5517-1-00-0073-D0-10. The views expressed and the opinions contained in this report are the authors, and are not intended as statements of policy of USAID or the author's parent institutions."

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIM	Asian Institute of Management
BBC	Bishop-Businessmen's Conference on Ecology
BEC	Bureau Environmental Coordinator
CENRO	Community Environmental and Natural Resources Office
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMES	Construction Management and Engineering Services
CWP	Concerned Women of the Philippines/Green Forum
DA	Department of Agriculture
DECS	Department of Education, Culture and Sports
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
EDF	Economic Development Foundation
EDPITAF	Educational Projects Implementing Task Force
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
ESF	Economic Support Fund
ECCS	Environmental Compliance Certificates
FASPO	Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Office
GOP	Government of the Philippines
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
IRD	Innovators for Rural Development
IESAM	Institute of Environmental Science and Management
IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
LGIF-PMO	LGIF-Project Management Office
LGA	Local Government Academy
LGIF	Local Government Infrastructure Fund
LGUs	Local Government Units
MAE	Man and Biosphere
NM	National Museum
NCR	National Capital Region
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGO	Non-government Organization
NMIC	National Meat Inspection Commission
OCP	Office of Capital Projects
OCPEO	Office of Capital Projects Environmental Officer
ODRM	Office of Development Resources Management
OPHN	Office of Population, Health and Nutrition
PBSP	Philippine Business for Social Progress

LIST OF ACRONYMS

PEN	Philippine Ecological Network
PENRO	Provincial Environmental and Natural Resources Office
PD	Project Description
PREMIUMED	Program for Essential Municipal Infrastructure, Utilities, Maintenance and Engineering Development
PEA	Programmatic Environmental Assessment
PEACE	Public Education and Awareness Campaign for the Environment
RDF	Regional Development Fund
SURP	School for Urban and Regional Planning
SOW	Scope of Work
SBEI	Society for a Better Environment
TR&D	Tropical Research and Development
UP	University of the Philippines
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is funding a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) of the proposed Local Government Infrastructure Fund (LGIF) Project (USAID Project Number 492-0463). As an initial component of the assessment process and in accordance with USAID regulations, an environmental scoping session was held on June 26, 1992 at the Sulo Hotel, in Quezon City. The purpose of the scoping session was to inform interested parties of the proposed scope of the LGIF Project PEA and to solicit their assistance in identifying the significant issues relating to the proposed project.

A background report (Appendix A) describing the LGIF Project and the objectives of the PEA was prepared and distributed with the invitation letters (Appendix B) to a listing of 38 potentially interested or involved agencies, organizations and individuals identified to date (Appendix C). In addition to representatives of the PEA consultant team, a total of 13 individuals, representing seven Philippine government agencies, one Philippine non-government organization (NGO) and two offices of USAID/Manila, participated in the three hour long scoping session (Appendix D). The agenda of the session and the materials presented by the consultants are provided in Appendix E.

This report summarizes the preliminary findings of the PEA consultant team, including the issues and concerns raised during the scoping session. Based on these preliminary findings, the proposed work plan is presented to further define the scope of the impact assessment studies. The purpose in preparing and distributing this scoping session report is to formally maintain the critical review process which is deemed essential to conducting an appropriate programmatic environmental assessment of the LGIF Project.

The objective of the program-level study of the LGIF Project is to assess general, overall impacts of the various categories of infrastructure subprojects and to define an environmental review process which can be applied to each of the individual subprojects within the framework of decentralized, local government unit implementation.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE LGIF PROJECT

As further described in the Background Report (Appendix A), the proposed USAID-funded LGIF Project will provide for the construction of small-scale infrastructure subprojects by local government units (LGUs), specifically provinces and chartered cities outside of the National Capital Region that satisfy screening criteria which presently include:

- o **need** (e.g. high unemployment rates, low average family incomes, high number of students per classroom);
- o **performance**, based on tax collection efficiency; and
- o **capability** (e.g. ability to account properly for funds; past performance with donor funded and/or centrally funded infrastructure projects, contracting and project management capability, and technical depth of personnel).

The LGU selection criteria will be further defined by the LGIF-Project Management Office (LGIF-PMO), to be formed under the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), to purposely target those LGUs with the most pressing need and demonstrated performance with regard to implementing small-scale infrastructure projects.

As envisioned, the LGIF-PMO will maintain a library of USAID approved standard designs available for selection by the eligible LGUs. Examples of standard designs which may initially be available for funding include public markets, slaughterhouses, roads and streets, and school buildings. To ensure subproject viability, the LGIF Project will finance studies demonstrating subproject technical, economic, financial, environmental and social feasibility. In addition, funds will be provided for the LGU to contract with a construction management and engineering services (CMES) consultant to site adapt the approved standard design to a specific location and supervise the contractor hired by the LGU to undertake the construction.

The LGIF Project may also fund emergency reconstruction of small-scale infrastructure damaged as a result of natural disasters. Because of the need to reconstruct damaged or destroyed facilities as quickly as possible, contracting and implementation activities related to emergency reconstruction will be undertaken by the LGIF-PMO directly.

3.0 PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF THE PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Literature Review

The proposed LGIF Project follows a general pattern established by a decade long involvement of USAID in small-scale public infrastructure activities in the Philippines. The existing library of standard designs evolved in the process of this long term involvement, including the construction of some 3,300 small-scale infrastructure subprojects through the Economic Support Fund (ESF) program, under the Regional Development Fund (RDF) Project.

Based on available evaluations of the ESF program, the standard designs in use to date generally appear to address the important issues of functionality and low maintenance demands. The high quality of construction, and of the building materials utilized, is noted repeatedly as an important factor in subproject sustainability, particularly in light of the common observation that poor maintenance was a typical problem in the operation of the facilities. Inadequate site adaptation of the standard designs was also noted in the evaluations reviewed, including situations and sites with poor natural drainage capacity.

3.2 Initial Site Surveys

3.2.1 Existing Facilities

Based on an initial site survey of existing school facilities, public markets and a slaughterhouse, the following observations were made of the prevailing environmental conditions:

- o maintenance and/or repairs of existing facilities appeared to be minimal or absent;
- o as an apparent result, sanitation facilities were, in most cases, out of service;
- o several school yards and classrooms exhibited signs of recurrent flooding;
- o general layout of some public markets, compounded by the occupation of access areas by vendors, accentuates congestion and prevailing environmental problems of solid waste collection, drainage obstruction and public health concerns;
- o direct discharge of untreated slaughterhouse wastes into a nearby river;
- o inappropriate siting of the above mentioned slaughterhouse in a congested, urban center;

- o solid waste collection from existing facilities appeared to be inefficient; and
- o collected solid waste is disposed of generally without any treatment, in open dumps.

In addition to surveys of existing facilities, interviews were conducted with available representatives of the local government regarding operations and maintenance capabilities. The initial interview format and corresponding responses is provided for the representatives of two communities in Appendix F.

3.2.2 USAID-Funded Facilities

Eighteen school buildings, a slaughterhouse and a public market which were recently completed or near completion under the ESF and the Mt. Pinatubo Emergency programs /were visited prior to the scoping session to provide insight into the potential environmental issues associated with similar site adapted, standard design subprojects as proposed under the LGIF Project. A summary of these site observations include:

- o the constructed school buildings appeared to be designed with adequate facilities for sanitation and drainage;
- o where a dependable piped water supply was available, the toilet facilities were designed as an attached part of the building;
- o where water service was not available, the toilet facilities were built outside and detached from the building structure;
- o at one surveyed school building (Tipo, Zambales), a catchment tank was also built to collect rainwater from the roof of the new school building to provide a supplemental local water source;
- o septic tanks were provided for all toilet facilities. The collection and disposal of sludge was the apparent responsibility of the local government;
- o wastewater from constructed high school laboratory facilities was generally discharged directly to a special tank. However, in one facility surveyed, the septic tank and the tank for laboratory liquids were connected;
- o in most cases observed, stormwater runoff was discharge into existing drainage structures, some of which were filled or clogged with solid wastes and debris;

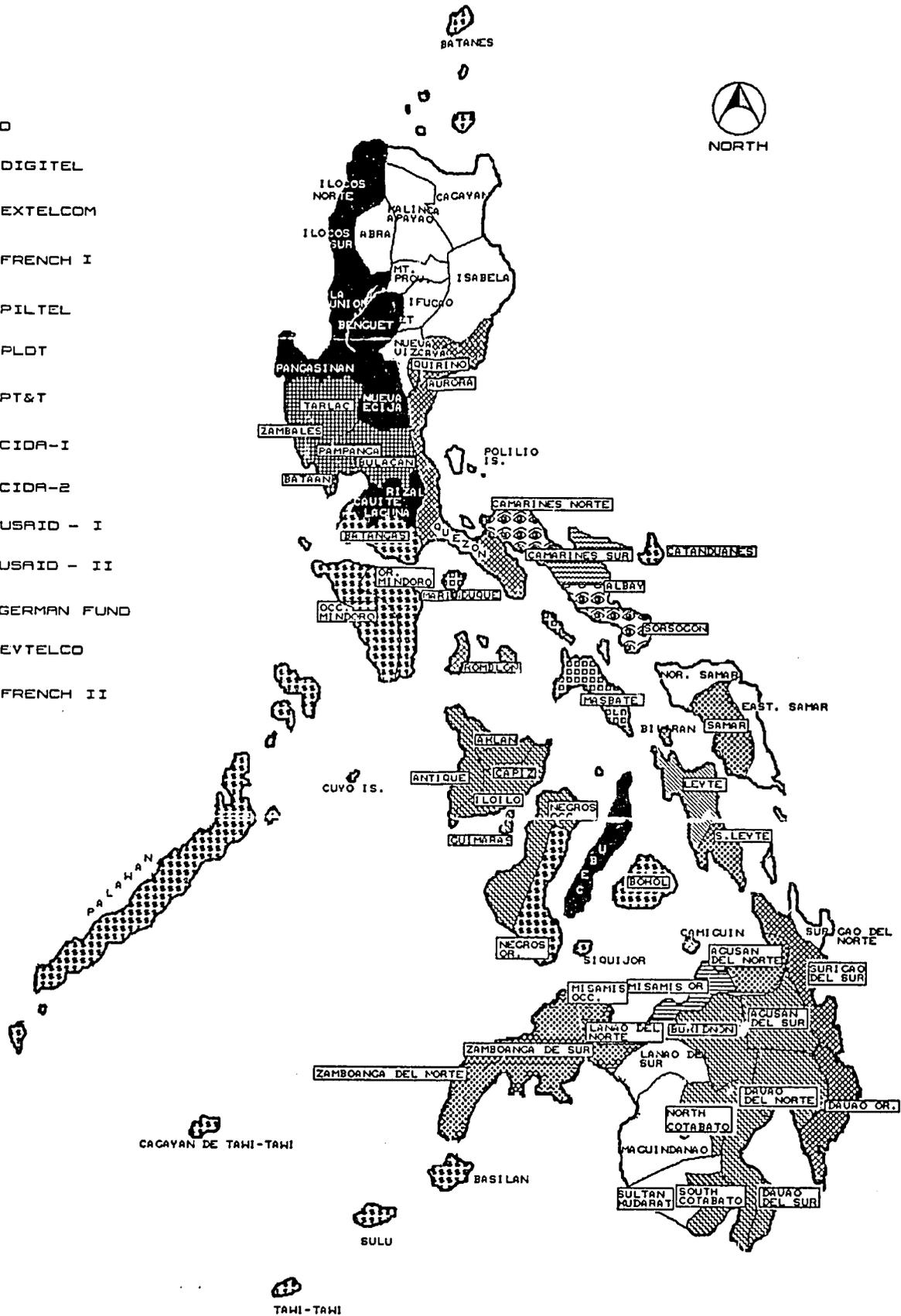
- o several sites appeared to have had pre-existing drainage problems that compromised (flooded) the newly constructed facility; and
- o in the public market visited, the provision for interior drainage, including the "wet" sections (fish and meat) appeared to be inadequate unless properly maintained.

Based on these initial site surveys and review of available standard designs and contract documents, facilities comparable to those proposed under the LGIF Project appeared to be well designed and constructed. Identified environmental concerns included adequate site adaption and supportive maintenance and repair programs.

TO: RAFFY MAPLES

LEGEND

-  DIGITEL
-  EXTELCOM
-  FRENCH I
-  PILTEL
-  PLOT
-  PT&T
-  CIDA-I
-  CIDA-2
-  USAID - I
-  USAID - II
-  GERMAN FUND
-  EVTELCO
-  FRENCH II



4.0 RESULTS OF THE SCOPING SESSION

The abbreviated minutes of the scoping session are provided in Appendix G. As previously described, the actual scoping session was preceded by a number of initial activities, including:

- o preliminary contacts;
- o literature and design reviews;
- o site reconnaissance;
- o identification of invitees (Appendix C); and
- o production and distribution of a background report (Appendix A) together with an invitation letter (Appendix B).

The basic agenda and overhead projections presented during the session as a reference for discussion are included as Appendix E.

The main issues raised during the scoping session concerned:

- o how would Philippine environmental regulations and procedures be applied within the LGIF Project?
 - would subprojects apply individually for environmental compliance certificates (ECCs)?
 - will archaeological assessments be conducted prior to implementing a subproject?¹
 - in the process of decentralization, who is responsible to certify subproject environmental clearance(s)?
- o with decentralization, as provided by the recently enacted Local Government Code, will LGUs have the capability to adequately assess and monitor environmental impact associated with subproject implementation?
 - is there a corresponding fund for conducting environmental studies on the LGU level?
 - how will the construction activities be monitored?

A specific example was provided of a recent discovery in Placer, Surigao del Norte, where artifacts dating from three civilization periods were recovered from a school building construction site.

- could an environmental guarantee fund be established for the LGIF Project?
- how objective will proponent (LGU)-based environmental assessments be?
- who will be responsible for the socio-economic aspect of subproject feasibility studies?
- are there specific provisions for environmental monitoring and evaluation within the LGIF Project?
- o how will the candidate LGUs be selected?
 - is there an existing list of subprojects and sites and how is it categorized?
 - what are the selection criterias?
 - how will the LGIF Project be financed-are these loans or grants?
- o to what degree is the private sector involved in the subproject selection process?
 - how can private sector benefits of the LGIF Project to the poor be improved?
 - will the private sector be consulted?
- o will implementation/construction of the subprojects displace present occupants of the sites or road right of ways?
- o will waste disposal and hydraulic problems (e.g. drainage) be addressed?
- o is the disposal of potentially hazardous wastes from constructed high school science buildings to be considered within the environmental assessment?
- o will there be a process to ensure local participation and support of LGU decisions and assessments?
- o will the LGIF-PMO coordinate with the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) with regard to school building subprojects to avoid overlap/conflict with DECS programmed construction activities?

4.1 Submissions Subsequent to the Scoping Session

One written submission has been received subsequent to the scoping session, a copy of which is provided in Appendix H. This letter from the Officer-in-Charge of the Infrastructure Staff, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), addresses several important issues, including limits to further environmental studies for subprojects with apparent minimal impact and evaluation of proposed designs based on locality criteria and DPWH/DECS prescribed standards.

5.0 MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED TO DATE

A listing of potentially significant environmental issues were identified within the consultant's Scope of Work (SOW) and are included in the Background Report (Appendix A) as well as in the Scoping Session Presentations (Appendix E). Based on the initial site surveys, design and literature reviews, preliminary contacts (including the scoping session), subsequent submissions and discussions, additional major issues identified to date for consideration within the programmatic environmental assessment include:

- o review the provision within the LGIF Project for funding, or networking, capability building within the targeted LGUs to support anticipated responsibilities, involving assessment, planning, construction management, operations and maintenance, monitoring and evaluation;
- o define the decentralization process embodied in the Local Government Code, including a "look forward" to anticipated administrative responsibilities and capacities;
- o assess traditional, as well as alternative, operations and maintenance arrangements which could sustain subproject benefits while minimizing environmental costs;
- o integrate archaeological and cultural resource evaluations within subproject site assessments and subsequent construction activities;
- o recommend appropriate environmental monitoring and evaluation procedures and criteria;
- o address social soundness parameters of the LGIF Project in the context of targeted LGUs; and
- o assess the site adaptation process and available contract documents to determine the existing degree of environmental consideration.

These major issues identified to date will be addressed within the impact assessment study. It is anticipated that additional issues of environmental significance will be realized in a participatory approach to the evaluation process and these issues will be incorporated and addressed accordingly.

6.0 PROPOSED WORK PLAN

The Scope of Work for the Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) of the LGIF Project includes conditions that the consultant team will:

- o submit a Scoping Session Report, as well as the draft PEA, to the Bureau Environmental Coordinator (BEC) for the Bureau for Asia, USAID/Washington, for review and approval. Accordingly, the Work Plan contained in the Scoping Session Report will be modified, if necessary, to comply with the requirements of the BEC; and
- o determine the requirements of the Government of the Philippines (GOP) for issuance of an environmental compliance certificate (ECC) or exemption certificate for the various categories of proposed LGIF subprojects and ensure that the PEA adequately addresses the GOP procedures for use by the selected LGUs in obtaining environmental clearances for their selected subprojects.

A draft outline of the proposed PEA studies is provided in Appendix I, while the current schedule of activities and proposed methodologies is included in the Background Report (Appendix A). In reference to the schedule of activities, it is important to note that as a short-term study (approximately two months, with anticipated submission of a draft PEA on/or about the first week of August, 1992), timely submission of review comments and recommendations is critical for inclusion within the assessment process as currently scheduled.

In addition to the basic methodologies described in the Background Report and the Scoping Session Presentations, the PEA consultant team intends to conduct a formal workshop with the GOP Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) and available environmental units of concerned national government line agencies to assist in the development of subproject screening criteria and relevant environmental guidelines and procedures.

Copies of this Scoping Session Report will be distributed to all session participants as well as to concerned agencies, organizations and individuals identified in the process of the study. The initial distribution list of the Scoping Session Report is included on the following page.

**Distribution List
Scoping Session Report**

Name	Agency/Organizations
Mr. John C. Starnes	OCP/USAID
Mr. Apolo C. Jucaban	LGIF-PMO, DPWH
Asst. Sec. Delfin Ganapin	DENR
Mr. Rodrigo U. Fuentes	EMB/DENR
Mr. Sixto E. Tolentino, Jr.	EMB/DENR
Ms. Lirio Abuyuan	Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Office, DENR
Mr. Neil Urwin	Strengthening Environmental Assessment Project, EMB/DENR
Ms. Hilda Hamoy	LOAP-PMO/DENR
Mr. Christian P. Dizon	Man and Biosphere (MAB), DENR
Mr. Ruben S. Reinoso, Jr.	Infrastructure Staff, NEDA
Mr. Jose Guanzon	Project Evaluation Office, DPWH
Dr. Eusebio L. Dizon	National Museum
Dr. Zenaida Manalo	UP-School of Urban and Regional Planning
Dr. Enrique P. Pacardo	Institute of Environmental Science and Management, U.P., Los Baños
Dr. Manuel D. Rocha	National Meat Inspection Commission/DA
Mr. Achilles del Callar	EDPITAF/DECS
Mr. Johnny Volfango	Local Government Academy, DILG
Mrs. Rosario Pascasio	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB)
Ms. Gloria Santos	Service Industries Department, BOI
Dr. Helen Mendoza	Concerned Women of the Philippines
Mr. Maximo Kalaw	The Haribon Foundation
Sister Aida Velasquez	Lingkod Tao Kalikasan
Atty. Antonio Oposa, Jr.	Philippine Ecological Network

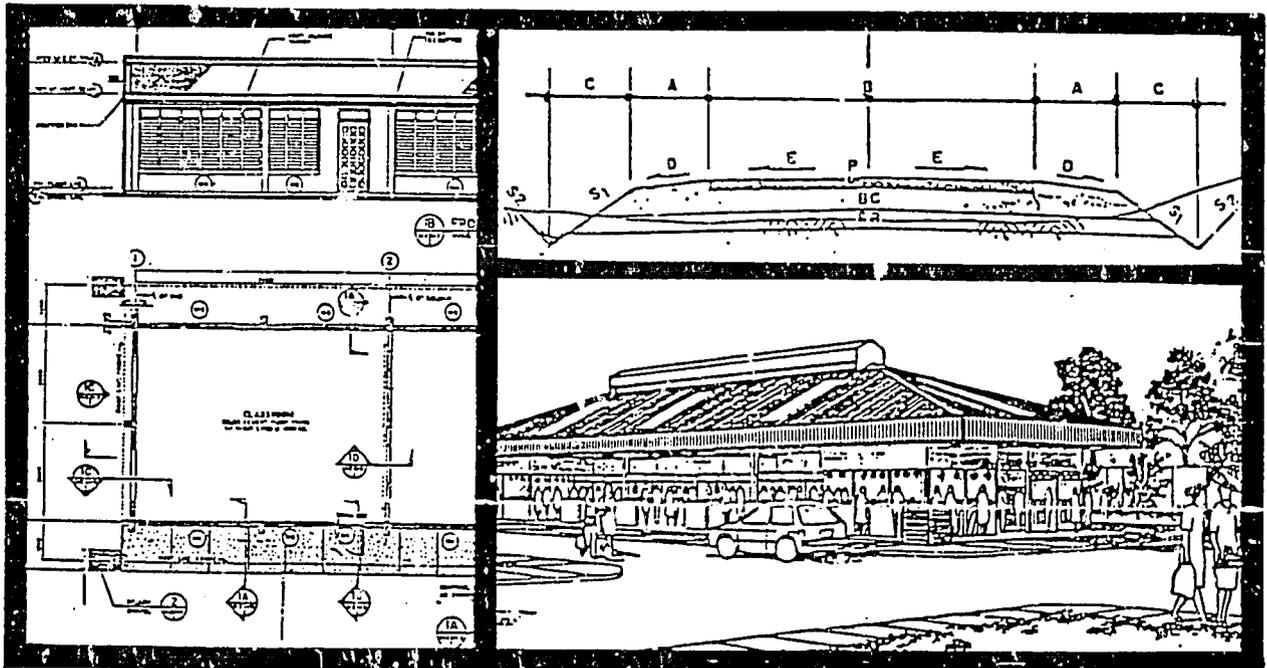
APPENDIX A

BACKGROUND REPORT
ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING SESSION

The United States Agency for
International Development
Mission to the Republic of the Philippines

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
INFRASTRUCTURE FUND PROJECT

BACKGROUND REPORT
ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING SESSION



Tropical Research and Development, Inc.

Dames & Moore

June, 1992

**BACKGROUND REPORT
ON THE
PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED
LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE FUND PROJECT**

Prepared for the

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING SESSION

held on June 26, 1992

Sulo Hotel, Quezon City

"This study was completed through the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development (AID). The views expressed and opinions contained in this report are that authors, and are not intended as statements of policy of AID or the author's parent institutions."

1.0 PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING SESSION

In accordance with USAID regulations, a scoping session is being held to inform interested parties of the proposed scope of the Programmatic Environmental Assessment of the Local Government Infrastructure Fund (LGIF) Project and to solicit their assistance in identifying the significant issues relating to the proposed project. As one of the initial steps in the impact assessment process of USAID, the environmental scoping session serves an important role by:

- o starting the process of communication early in project planning;
- o involving parties that may be potentially affected by the project;
- o identifying local concerns;
- o focusing subsequent studies on those issues deemed significant; and
- o identifying issues of lesser significance.

The purpose of the scoping session is to provide all interested parties with the opportunity to comment on what they believe are the important issues that should be addressed in the environmental assessment. These comments will assist the impact assessment team to focus their efforts and the scope of work on significant issues and critical concerns at the earliest stage possible.

In addition to identifying specific environmental issues and concerns, public comments received through the scoping process will also assist the evaluation of the LGIF Project, including:

- o the proposed standard designs, which were largely developed and tested in the process of the on-going Regional Development Fund Project;
- o possible modifications to these standard designs and the contract documents for subprojects;
- o alternative types of subprojects, including additive or supplemental facilities and/or training activities for subprojects; and
- o alternative implementing arrangements and program processes to further ensure that the candidate LGUs are capable of implementing subprojects in an environmentally sound manner.

1.1 Your Role in the Participatory Process of Environmental Impact Assessment

This handout report has been prepared to provide background information to a proposed project that may be of importance to you and your group's/agency's involvement in environmental protection and infrastructure development in the Philippines. The effectiveness of the environmental assessment process depends in a large part to the participation and involvement of the affected community, concerned agencies and organizations at the earliest stage possible.

In the "two way street" process of communication essential to effective impact evaluation, your input is fully solicited within this program-level assessment. In addition to participation during the scheduled scoping session on June 26, 1992, at the Humabon-Soliman Function Room of the Sulo Hotel, in Quezon City, your written, phoned or faxed comments will be most appreciated and incorporated within the assessment process and submitted reports. Please contact:

Michael A. Ross
Environmental Team Leader
5th Floor, Adamson Center Building
121 Alfaro St., Salcedo Village
Makati, Metro Manila

Tel. Nos. 868-036/818-6808
Fax No. 817-9491

2.0 BACKGROUND OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE FUND PROJECT

The lack of adequate physical infrastructure, including roads, public markets and school facilities, has been identified as one of the major impediments to dynamic private sector growth in the Philippines today. The goal of the Local Government Infrastructure Fund (LGIF) Project is to promote private sector led growth and diversification by alleviating some of the infrastructure constraints in various provinces and chartered cities of the Philippines. The purpose of the project is to construct critically needed small-scale infrastructure through, and based on the priorities of, eligible local government units (provincial or chartered city governments).

As proposed, the LGIF Project will provide for the construction of small-scale infrastructure subprojects by local government units (LGUs), supported by feasibility studies and training. Those LGUs meeting project eligibility criteria may enter into agreements with the Local Government Infrastructure Fund - Project Management Office (LGIF-PMO) of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) to receive funds for the construction and implementation of the subprojects, which will be chosen, and subsequently site adapted, from a library of standard designs maintained by the LGIF-PMO. The estimated duration period of the LGIF Project is five years with anticipated project initiation in late 1992. Total funding level of the LGIF Project by USAID grants is yet to be determined, with possible funding ranging from \$30 to 100 million. To ensure that every subproject is viable, the LGIF Project may finance local studies demonstrating subproject technical, economic, financial, environmental and social feasibility. These site specific studies will be performed by, or contracted for, the LGU, and will be cleared through normal procedures of the Philippine government for inclusion of a subproject in the LGUs development plan. The feasibility study will in turn be submitted to USAID by the LGIF-PMO and acceptance of the study by USAID will allow the LGIF-PMO to sign the subproject agreement with the LGU.

The LGIF Project may also fund emergency reconstruction of small-scale infrastructure damaged as a result of natural disasters. Because of the need to reconstruct damaged or destroyed facilities as quickly as possible, contracting and implementation activities related to emergency reconstruction would be undertaken by the LGIF-PMO itself.

20

2.1 Description of the Proposed LGIF Subprojects

For the purposes of the LGIF Project, eligible LGUs are defined as chartered cities and provinces outside of the national capital region. The LGIF-PMO will establish selection criteria that will target those LGUs with the most pressing need and with demonstrated performance with regard to implementing small-scale infrastructure projects. Based on projected funding levels, it is anticipated that not more than 20 LGUs will be approved for participation in the first round of funding. It is also anticipated that the maximum initial planning budget offered to any single LGU in the first round of funding will be on the order of magnitude of ₱30 million. Such a budget would be sufficient to fund a mix of subprojects, including public markets, school buildings, and roads, to be selected from a library of standard designs approved by USAID, with the opportunity for each LGU to program the offered budget as it sees fit and justifies through component feasibility studies.

Examples of standard designs which may initially be available for funding include:

- o medium-size public market module (Type I) - 415 sq.m. wet and dry market with 4 carinderias, 8 dry goods stalls, 12 fruit and vegetable stall, and 8 fish stalls, and 8 meat stalls.
- o medium-size public market module (Type II) - 415 sq.m. dry market with 32 dry goods stalls.
- o medium-size public market module (Type III) - 415 sq.m. wet market with 32 fish stalls and 32 meat stalls.
- o small-size public market - 242 sq.m. open market
- o slaughterhouse - 246 sq.m. single-story building for cattle and hogs.
- o provincial road (concrete) - 6 meter wide concrete road pavement with open side ditches.
- o provincial road (gravel) - 6 meter wide gravel surface road with open side ditches.
- o barangay road (concrete) - 5 meter wide concrete road pavement with open side ditches.
- o barangay road (gravel) - 5 meter wide gravel surface road with open side ditches.
- o city street (concrete) - 6 meter wide concrete road pavement with curb and gutter and storm sewer.

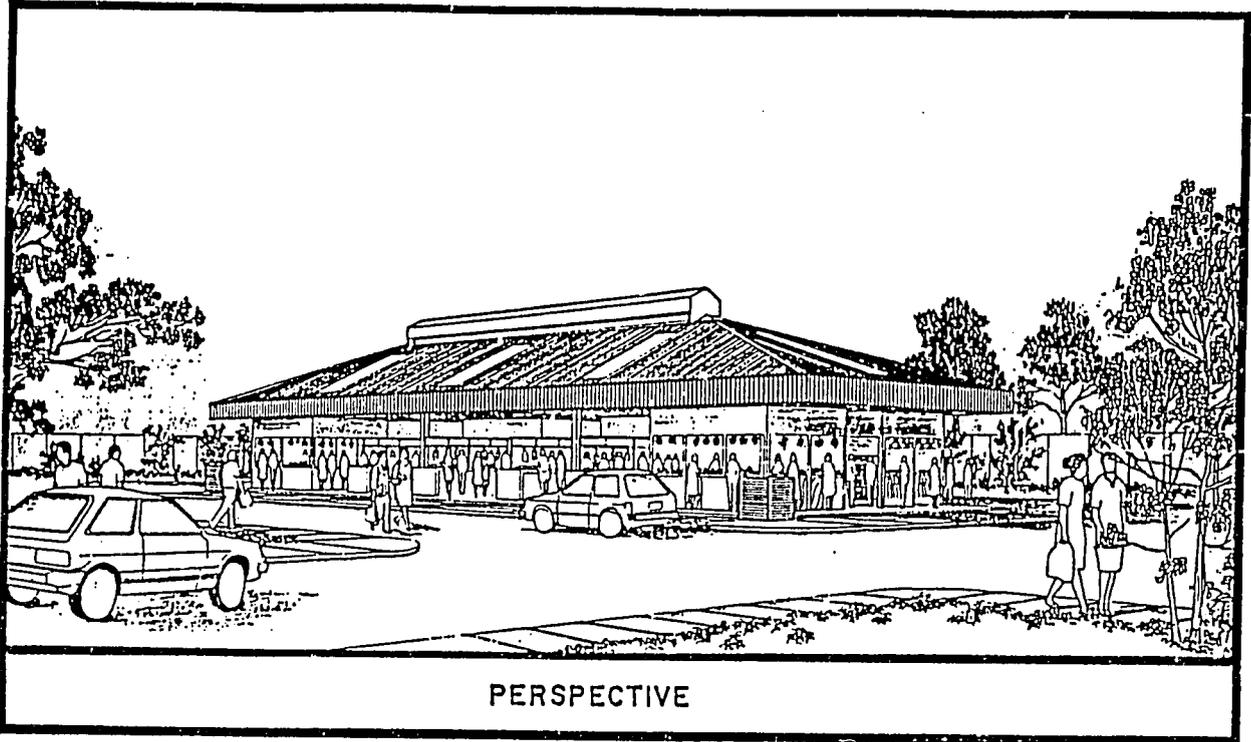
- o city street (bituminous) - 6 meter wide bituminous concrete pavement with curb and gutter and storm sewer.
- o bridge - 7 meter wide reinforced concrete deck and girder bridge with sidewalks.
- o 3-classrooms school building - 144 sq.m., single-story building with detached comfort room.
- o high school science building (2 story) - 780 sq.m. building with 4 classrooms, 1 laboratory, 1 library, 1 faculty lounge, and comfort rooms.
- o high school science building (3 story) - 1710 sq.m. building with 12 classrooms, 3 laboratories, 1 library, 1 faculty lounge, and 2 sets of comfort rooms.
- o 10-classroom school building - 1071 sq.m., two-story building with faculty room and comfort rooms.
- o 12-classroom school building - 1250 sq.m., two-story building with faculty room and comfort rooms.
- o 14-classroom school building - 1428 sq.m., two-story building with faculty room and comfort rooms.
- o 16-classroom school building - 1912 sq.m., two-story building with faculty room, home economics room, and comfort rooms.
- o 18-classroom school building - 2091 sq.m., two-story building with faculty room, home economics room, and comfort rooms.
- o health center¹ - 474 sq.m., single story building with male and female infirmaries, assembly, laboratory, utility, dark, x-ray, waiting, office, consultation and treatment, nurses station, administration, clerical, toilet, and locker rooms.

This list of anticipated standard design subprojects is not exhaustive and recommendations for alternative and/or supplemental subprojects is a component of the scoping process and a criteria for the programmatic assessment.

The LGIF-PMO will be responsible for ensuring that an environmental review is conducted for each subproject in accordance with the criteria contained in the finalized LGIF Programmatic Environmental

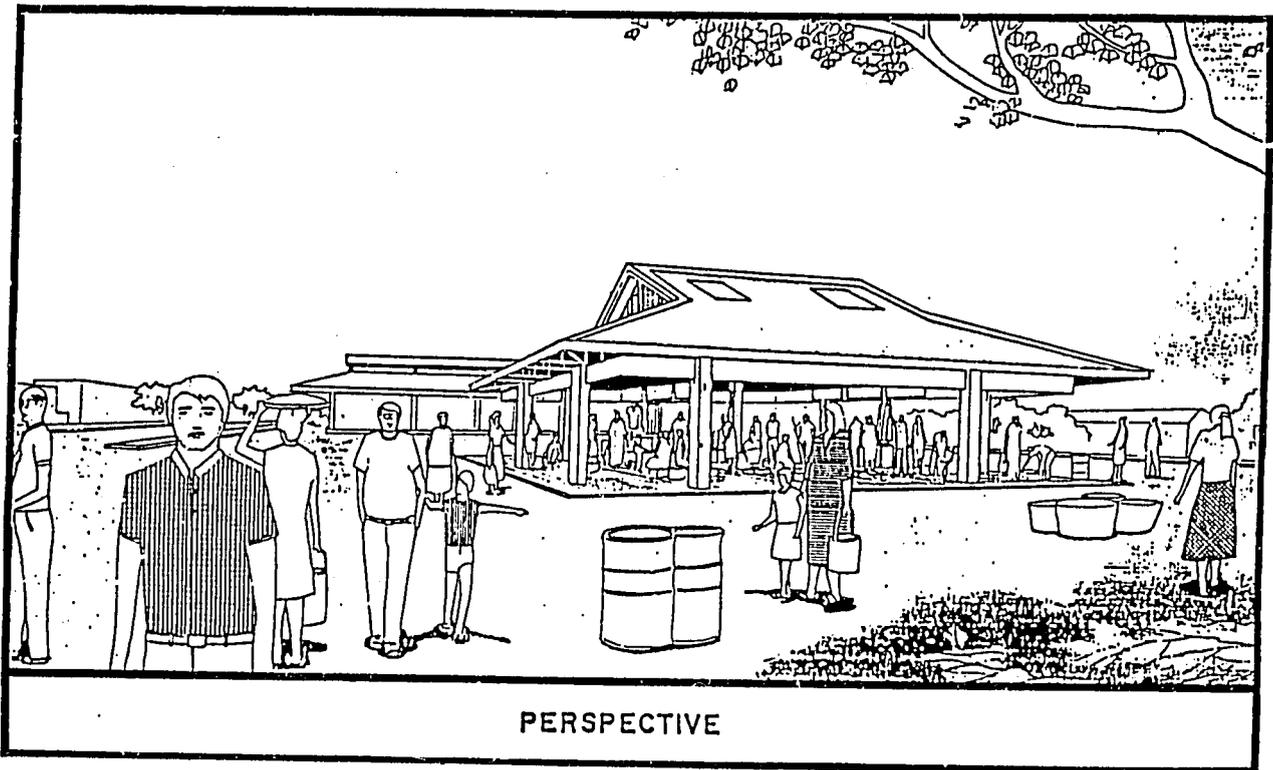
Eligible only under the natural disaster component of the LGIF Project

Assessment document in compliance with USAID funding requirements and Philippine environmental regulations (Environmental Management Bureau, EMB).



PERSPECTIVE

STANDARD PUBLIC MARKET
TYPE I (WET & DRY MARKET)



PERSPECTIVE

MANTICAO PUBLIC MARKET

3.0 THE PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE LGIF PROJECT

Based on the criteria of the funding agency, USAID, a positive determination has been made, requiring that a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) be conducted for the LGIF Project. Since the LGIF Project deals with the construction of variety of infrastructure, any single subproject could have potentially significant environmental impacts. However, there are several characteristics of the LGIF Project which reduce overall relative environmental risk:

- o all subprojects will utilize easily replicated, standard designs which will be site-adapted as required;
- o all subprojects are small-scale public infrastructure with an anticipated average values in the range of \$200,000 to \$400,000 per subproject; and
- o virtually all subprojects will be expansions or upgrade of existing facilities within established sites or right-of-ways.

The identified objectives of the Programmatic Environmental Assessment to date include:

- o the development of screening criteria which will enable the LGIF-PMO to concentrate its environmental focus on those subprojects and sites which pose the greatest risks;
- o the identification of standard mitigation measures, in lieu of a subproject environmental assessment, for design, construction, and administrative activities required for the implementation of those subprojects which might have greater relative environmental risk; and
- o to recommend guidelines and simplified procedures for use by LGUs in the preparation of environmental assessments for those relatively high risk subproject types which cannot be adequately covered by standards mitigation measures.

In accordance with those identified objectives, the Programmatic Environmental Assessment of the LGIF Project is being conducted in order to assess general, overall impacts of the various categories of subprojects and to define an environmental review process which can be applied to each of the individual subprojects within the framework of LGU implementation.

2-1

3.1 Present Status of the Programmatic Environmental Assessment

A team of specialists has been assembled to examine the potential environmental impacts of the proposed LGIF Project based on an evaluation of the proposed program, available standard designs, and site assessments of comparable small-scale infrastructure projects. The impact assessment will include the characterization of the physical, biological, cultural, and socio-economic conditions, including an examination of climate and meteorology, water and air quality, geology and soils, terrestrial ecology, public health and sanitation, and cultural resources as they apply to the LGIF Project, the proposed implementation process, eligible subprojects and targeted LGUs.

The environmental team has initiated the impact assessment studies through:

- o contact and interviews with concerned agencies;
- o literature and design reviews;
- o site surveys of on-going or recently completed small-scale infrastructure projects including interviews of local officials and engineers; and
- o implementing the scoping process, soliciting public review and comment.

The following page illustrates the proposed Schedule of Activities for the environmental study team, including target dates for specific steps in the assessment process.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE FUND PROJECT
PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES**

	JUNE			JULY				AUGUST	
	15	22	29	6	13	21	28	4	11
1. Preliminary Contacts/ Literature Review	██████████								
2. Review of Standard Design Documents for Sub- projects	██████████			██████████					
3. Site Reconnaissance	██████████		██████████						
4. Scoping Session Handout Production	██████████								
5. Submission of Scoping Session Handout for USAID/Manila Approval		*							
6. Identification and Invitation of Concerned Groups and Individuals	██████████								
7. Scoping Session (Manila)		*							
8. Scoping Session Report Production			██████████						
9. Submission of Scoping Session Report				*					
10. Baseline Surveys and Data Collection	██████████			██████████					
11. Evaluation of Possible Alternative Actions		██████████		██████████					
12. Assessment of Environment Impacts			██████████		██████████				
13. Identification of Mitigation Measures				██████████					
14. Production of Draft Environmental Assessment				██████████					
15. Submission of Draft Environmental Assessment							*		
16. Presentation of Draft Environmental Assessment Findings to USAID/Manila, LGIF-PMO and DENR								██████████	
17. USAID Review of Draft Environmental Assessment								██████████	
18. Revision of Draft Environmental Assessment based on Review Comments									
19. Submission of Final Environmental Assessment									

3.2 Potential Environmental Issues Identified to Date

A purpose of the scoping process is to identify issues of significant concern at the earliest stage possible. Among the potentially significant environmental issues identified to date are the following:

- o treatment and disposal of liquid wastes from slaughterhouses;
- o utilization and disposal of solid wastes from slaughterhouses;
- o treatment and disposal of liquid wastes from wet markets;
- o utilization and disposal of solid wastes from wet markets;
- o treatment and disposal of comfort room wastes from schools and markets;
- o adequacy of potable water supply for school and markets;
- o public health standards for food handling at wet markets;
- o public health standards for meat handling at slaughterhouses;
- o displacement of informal vendors and squatters at public market sites;
- o dispersements and disposal of stormwater runoff at public markets;
- o increased congestion in the vicinity of downtown market sites; and
- o displacement of businesses and residents along road right-of-ways.

It is anticipated that as a result of the scoping process and as the study proceeds, additional issues will be identified and evaluated in relation to the LGIF Project.

3.3 Proposed Scope of the Programmatic Environmental Assessment

While the format of a programmatic environmental assessment may be similar to that of a project - specific EA, the content and scope have considerable difference, including:

- o concern for multiple activities of a typically similar nature (e.g. the construction of standard design school buildings in various LGUs);
- o addressing cumulative and irreversible impacts and how these can be avoided/mitigated through design, siting adaptations or reductions in number;
- o consideration of supportive or contradictory policies, institutional constraints, including management and maintenance capability, and cross-sectoral impacts;
- o the necessity for detailed recommendations on design, administrative, policy and other changes which can be made to the project to address site-specific environmental review requirements.

Initially, the scope of the Programmatic Environmental Assessment will endeavor to satisfy the funding requirements of USAID, as defined in 22 CFR 216.6 (d):

"Other programmatic evaluations of classes of actions may be conducted in an effort to establish additional categorical exclusions or design standards or criteria for such classes that will eliminate or minimize adverse effects of such actions, enhance the environmental affects of such actions or reduce the amount of paperwork or time involved in these procedures."

In the process, the Programmatic Environmental Assessment will further address the major, substantive environmental issues identified and agreed upon during the scoping process. The defined scope of the assessment includes the primary and secondary environmental impacts associated with the overall project and the various categories of subprojects, taking into account potential impacts attributable to improper construction, as well as improper operation and maintenance which may occur as a result of institutional weaknesses within the various LGUs. As virtually all subprojects identified to date are classified as expansions or upgrades of existing facilities within established sites or rights-of-way, the assessment will tend to evaluate subprojects based on an action/no action alternative comparison, which weighs predicted environmental conditions and impacts with and without subproject implementation.

A vital component of the assessment will be to define the requirements of the Philippine's Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

for the issuance of an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) or an exemption for the various categories of subprojects and that the proposed procedures and screening criteria conform to existing review processes. A prerequisite of the Programmatic Environmental Assessment is approval by EMB/DENR of the proposed guidelines and simplified procedures to be utilized by the implementing LGUs for obtaining environmental clearances for their candidate subprojects.

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APPENDIX B

INVITATION LETTER
ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING SESSION

Tropical Research and
Development, Inc.

Dames & Moore

5th Flr., Adamson Center Bldg., 121 Alfaro Street, Salcedo Village
Makati, Metro Manila Tel. Nos. 868-036/818-6808 Fax No. 817-9491

June 19, 1992

(insert title and address of invitee)

Dear Sir/Madam:

You are cordially invited to attend a scoping session for the Programmatic Environmental Assessment being prepared, by the joint consultancy of Tropical Research and Development, Inc. and Dames & Moore, for the Local Government Infrastructure Fund (LGIF) Project, which is proposed for funding by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The LGIF Project is intended to provide small scale infrastructure (e.g. public markets, roads, school buildings and slaughterhouses), outside of the national capital region, to increase economic productivity, especially in the private sector, and to promote participation and decentralization of the development process in line with efforts of the national government.

The objective of the Programmatic Environmental Assessment is to identify impacts associated with the construction of the small-scale infrastructure subprojects proposed under the LGIF Project and to assess mitigation measures which could be adopted to eliminate or lessen potentially negative environmental impacts. An important product of the project-scale, Programmatic Environmental Assessment will be the development of screening criteria for the subsequent, site specific environmental review of LGIF subprojects.

The scoping session will be held on June 26, 1992 at 9:30 A.M. in the Humabon-Soliman Function Room of the Sulo Hotel, in Quezon City.

The purpose of the scoping session is to provide all interested parties with the opportunity to comment on what they believe are the important issues that should be addressed in the environmental assessment. These comments will help the impact assessment team to focus their efforts and the scope of work on significant issues and critical concerns at the earliest stage possible.

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Your participation in the environmental assessment process is requested, for which can take the form of attendance and verbal comments during the scheduled scoping session or through submission of written comments and recommendations. If you plan to attend the scoping session on June 26, 1992, please RSVP to JoJo de Dios, at 818-6808 or 812-4061. Feel free to contact us if you should have any questions or require additional information. Also feel free to circulate this invitation to agencies and groups that may share your interest in this important project.

We look forward to your participation in the environmental assessment process.

Sincerely yours,
TROPICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, INC.

Michael A. Ross
Environmental Team Leader

APPENDIX C

LIST OF INVITEES
ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING SESSION

LIST OF INVITEES
ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING SESSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE FUND PROJECT

1. Atty. Domingo C. Abadilla
Society for a Better Environment (SBEI)
99 Times St., Quezon City
2. Fr. Busch
Environmental Officer
Columban Fathers
1857 Singalong (corner Remedios and Singalong), Manila
3. Dr. Candido Cabrido
UP-School of Urban and Regional Planning (SURP)
UP Diliman, Quezon City
4. Mr. Achilles del Callar
Executive Director
EDPITAF/DECS
4th Flr., University of Life Complex
Pasig, Metro Manila
5. Dr. Eusebio L. Dizon
National Museum
Archaeology Division
Executive House Bldg.
P. Burgos St., Manila
6. Dr. Kenneth Ellison
Associates in Rural Development, Inc.
2F Singapore Airlines Bldg.
138 4th Dela Costa St. Salcedo Village
Makati, Metro Manila
7. Mr. Baltazar Endrigo
Bishop-Businessmen's Conference on Ecology (BBC)
Rm. 2, Caritas Bldg.
Jesus St., Pandacan, Manila
8. Dean Alejandrino Ferreria
Asian Institute of Management
Paseo de Roxas, Legaspi Village
Makati, Metro Manila
9. Dr. Juan M. Flavier
President
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)
Rm. 38, Elena Apartments
512 Romero Salas Street
1000 Ermita, Manila

10. Mr. Rodrigo U. Fuentes
Director, Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)
Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources
6th Floor, Philippine Heart Center
East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
11. Mr. Ernesto Garilao
Executive Director
Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP)
Philippine Social Development Center
Magallanes corner Real Streets
1002 Intramuros, Manila
12. Dean Angelina P. Galang
Public Education and Awareness
Campaign for the Environment (PEACE)
EP. Department, Miriam College
Loyola Heights, Quezon City
13. Dr. Delfin Ganapin
Assistant Secretary
Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources
Visayas Avenue, Quezon City
14. Ms. Hilda Hamoy
Project Manager
LDAP - PMO
Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Office (FASPO)
3F DENR Bldg. Visayas Avenue,
Diliman, Quezon City
15. Apolo C. Jucaban
Project Director
PREMIUMED
4th Floor, CLMC Bldg.
259-269 EDSA, Greenhills
Mandaluyong, Metro Manila
16. Mr. Maximo Kalaw
The Haribon Foundation
Suite 901, Richbelt Tower
17 Annapolis St., Greenhills
1500 San Juan, Metro Manila
17. Kenneth P. Lue Phang
Office of Capital Projects Environmental Officer (OCPEO)
USAID
Ramon Magsaysay Center Bldg.
Roxas Boulevard, Manila
18. Dr. Zenaida A. Manalo
c/o UP School of Urban and Regional Planning
UP Campus Diliman, Quezon City

19. Dr. Helen Mendoza
Concerned Women of the Philippines
Committee on Environmental Concern (CWP)
19 Apo Street, Quezon City
20. Mrs. Ma. Theresa F. Nieva
Executive Director
Bishops-Businessmen's Conference for Human Development (BBC)
Room 2, Caritas Building
Jesus Street
2002 Pandacan, Manila
21. Atty. Antonio C. Oposa, Jr.
Philippine Ecological Network (PEN)
c/o Oposa Law Office
Concorde Building
Legaspi Village, Makati
Metro Manila
22. Ms. Milagros P. Ortigas
President
Innovators for Rural Development (IRD)
50 Aglipay Streetm Area
U.P. Campus, Diliman
1101 Quezon City
23. Mr. Nicky Perlas
President
ECAPATI/CADI Farm
110 Sct. Rallos Street
Timog, Quezon City
24. Eduardo E. Queblatin
Upland Agriculturist and Project Manager
Natural Resources Division, CNRAD
USAID
Ramon Magsaysay Bldg.
Roxas Boulevard, Manila
25. Ms. Conchita Ragrao
Green Forum
3rd Liberty Building
Pasay Road, Makati, Metro Manila
26. Mr. Ruben Reinoso, Jr.
Officer-in-Charge
Infrastructure Staff
3rd Flr. NEDA Bldg.
Amber St., Pasig, Metro Manila

28. Dr. Manuel D. Rocha
Executive Director
National Meat Inspection Commission
Department of Agriculture
Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
29. Prof. Asteya Santiago
UP-SURP
UP Diliman, Quezon City
30. Mr. Cesar Sarino
Secretary
Dept. of Interior and Local Government
PNCC Building, Reliance St.
EDSA, Mandaluyong
31. Mr. John Starnes
Project Officer
Office of Capital Projects, USAID
Ramon Magsaysay Bldg.
Roxas Boulevard, Manila
32. Mr. Victor M. Taylor
President
Economic Development Foundation (EDF)
5th Floor, JAKA I Bldg.
Ayala Avenue
1200 Makati, Metro Manila
33. Mr. Sixto E. Tolentino, Jr.
Chief, EIA Group, EMB
Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources
6th Flr., Philippine Heart Center
East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
34. Dr. Amor Torres
Participatory Res., Org. of Com. & Edu. towards
Struggle for Self-Reliance (PROCESS)
54 Estrella St., Makati, Metro Manila
35. Mr. Neil Urwin
Australian Team Leader
Strengthening Environmental Assessment Project
Environmental Management Bureau
6th Floor, Philippine Heart Center
East Avenue, Quezon City
36. Sister Aida Velasquez
Lingkod Tao Kalikasan
2470 del Carmen Street
Malate, Manila

37. Emmanuel Voulgaropoulos
Office of Population, Health and Nutrition (OPHN)
USAID
Ramon Magsaysay Center Bldg.
Roxas Boulevard, Manila
38. Mr. Johnnie Volfango
Local Government Academy, DILG
6F Augustin Bldg.
Ortigas Boulevard, Mandaluyong

APPENDIX D

LIST OF ATTENDEES
ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING SESSION

LIST OF ATTENDEES

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING SESSION
Sulo Hotel, Quezon City
June 26, 1992**

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (DA)

National Meat Inspection Commission (NMIC) - Visayas Avenue
Quezon City
Tel. No. 97-11-89

Engr. Romeo E. Mapaye
Dr. Octavio R. Olivas

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SPORTS (DECS)

Educational Projects Implementing Task
Force (EDPITAF) - University of Life
Complex
Pasig, Metro Manila
Tel. No. 631-6926

Mr. Jesse Mateo
Ms. Teresita Felipe

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (DENR)

Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) - Phil. Heart Center
East Ave., Quezon City
Tel. No. 98-04-21
Local (3617)

Ms. Linda Quiocson

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DILG)

Local Government Academy (LDA) - Ortigas Complex
Pasig, Metro Manila
Tel. No. 631-7195

Mr. Johnny Volfango

NATIONAL MUSEUM

Archaeology Division - Executive House Bldg.
P. Burgos St., Manila
Tel. No. 47-77-97

Dr. Eusebio L. Dizon

**PROGRAM FOR ESSENTIAL MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE, UTILITIES,
MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT (PREMIUMED)**

Mr. Apolo C. Jucaban

4th Floor, CLMC Bldg.
259-269 EDSA
Greenhills,
Mandaluyong
Metro Manila
Tel. No. 79-13-52

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)

Office of the Capital Projects (OCP)

USAID
Ramon Magsaysay Bldg.
Roxas Boulevard,
Manila
Tel. No. 59-75-76

Mr. John C. Starnes
Ms. Minerva C. Dacanay

Office of Development Resources Management (ODRM)

Mr. Earl W. Gast

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES (UP)

School for Urban and Regional Planning
(SURP)

- Diliman, Quezon City
Tel. No. 97-16-37

Dr. Zenaida Manalo

NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)

Concerned Women of the Philippines
(CWP)/Green Forum

- 19 Apo Street
Quezon City
Tel. 731-72-09

Dr. Helen N. Mendoza

Representatives of the Programmatic Environmental Assessment Team

Michael A. Ross
Menajem M. Bessalel
Butch Aragonas
Willy Palarca

- Dames & Moore
Suite A, 5th Floor
Adamson Center Bldg.
121 Alfaro Street
Salcedo Village
Makati, M.M.
Tel. 868-036/818-6808

APPENDIX E

AGENDA AND PRESENTATIONS
ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING SESSION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE FUND PROJECT

Agenda for the Environmental Scoping Session

1. Welcome, introductions, and opening remarks
2. Why are we having a scoping session?
 - a. USAID regulations
 - b. Government of the Philippines regulations
 - c. Definition and scope of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment
3. Background to the project and present status
 - a. Overview of the LGIF Project
 - b. Review of available standard designs
 - c. Past experiences and present proposals
4. Environmental considerations
 - a. Issues identified to date
 - b. Study methods and identified concerns
 - c. Preliminary findings and observations
5. Response to written statements and/or questions
6. Questions and comments from the floor
7. Summary remarks
8. Merienda and informal discussions

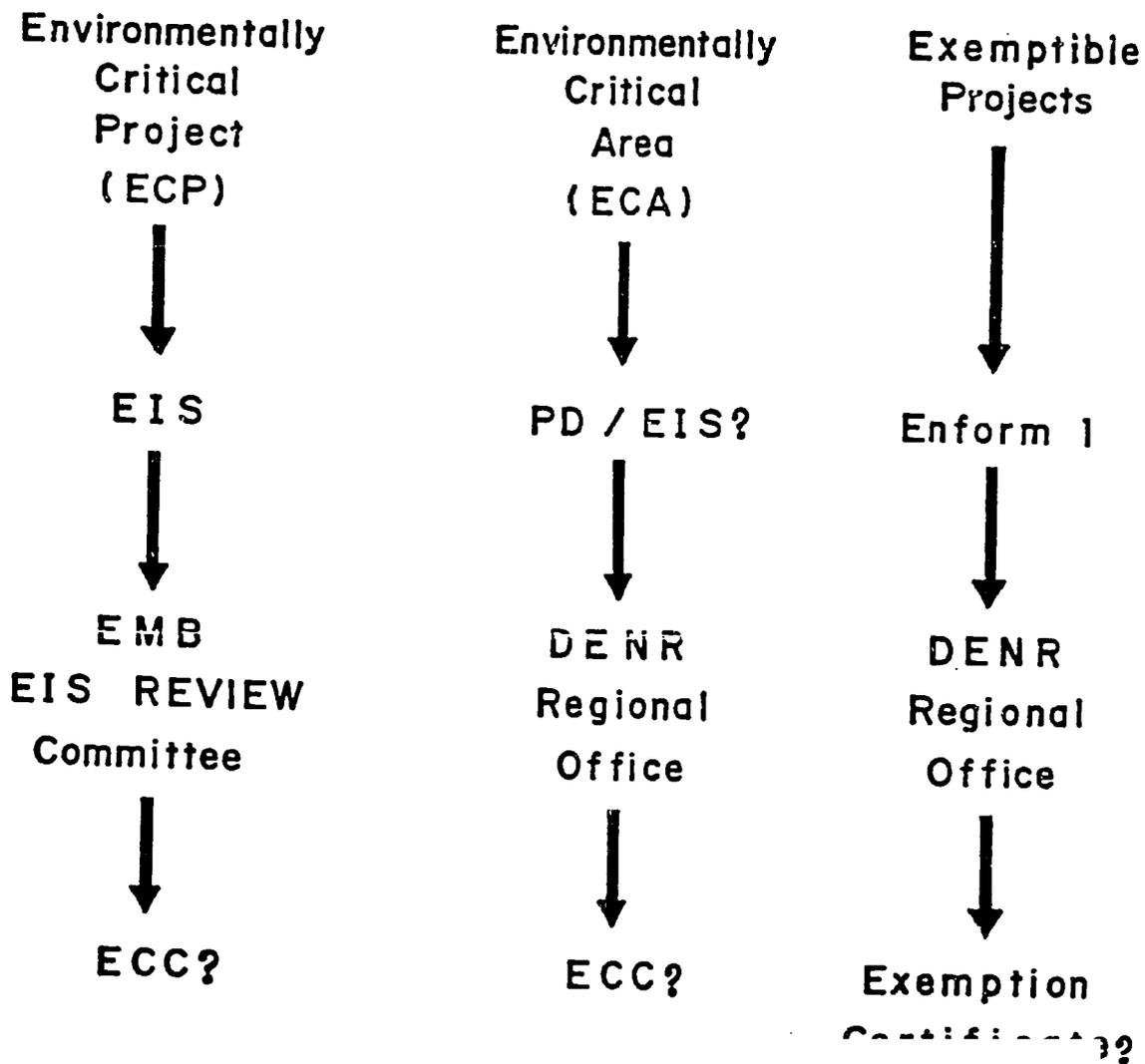
PURPOSE OF A SCOPING SESSION

- START THE COMMUNICATION PROCESS
- INVOLVE PARTIES THAT MAY BE AFFECTED
- IDENTIFY LOCAL CONCERNS
- DEFINE ISSUES THAT REQUIRE IN-DEPTH STUDY
- IDENTIFY ISSUES OF LESSER SIGNIFICANCE

USAID CATEGORIZATION OF PROJECTS BASED ON POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- EXEMPTIONS FROM ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
- CATEGORICAL EXCLUSIONS FROM ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
- ACTIONS THAT NORMALLY HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND REQUIRE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT; AND
- "GREY AREAS", WHERE AN INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION IS REQUIRED TO DETERMINE WHETHER SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ARE OR NOT LIKELY,

The EIS System of the Philippines



ENVIRONMENTALLY CRITICAL PROJECTS (ECP)

- HEAVY INDUSTRIES
 - non-ferrous metal industries
 - iron and steel mills
 - petroleum and petro-chemicals industries
 - smelting plants

- RESOURCES EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES
 - Major mining and quarrying projects
 - Forestry projects
 - Fishery projects

- INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS
 - major dams
 - major power plants
 - major reclamation projects
 - major roads and bridges

ENVIRONMENTALLY CRITICAL AREAS (ECA)

- NATIONAL PARKS, WATERSHED RESERVES, WILDLIFE PRESERVE AND SANCTUARIES
- POTENTIAL TOURIST SPOTS;
- HABITAT FOR ANY ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES OF INDIGENOUS PHILIPPINE WILDLIFE (flora and fauna)
- UNIQUE HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR SCIENTIFIC INTEREST;
- AREAS TRADITIONALLY OCCUPIED BY CULTURAL COMMUNITIES OR TRIBES;
- AREAS FREQUENTLY VISITED AND/OR HARD-HIT BY NATURAL CALAMITIES;
- AREAS WITH CRITICAL SLOPES;
- PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS;
- RECHARGE AREAS OF AQUIFERS;
- WATER BODIES;
- MANGROVE AREAS; AND
- CORAL REEFS.

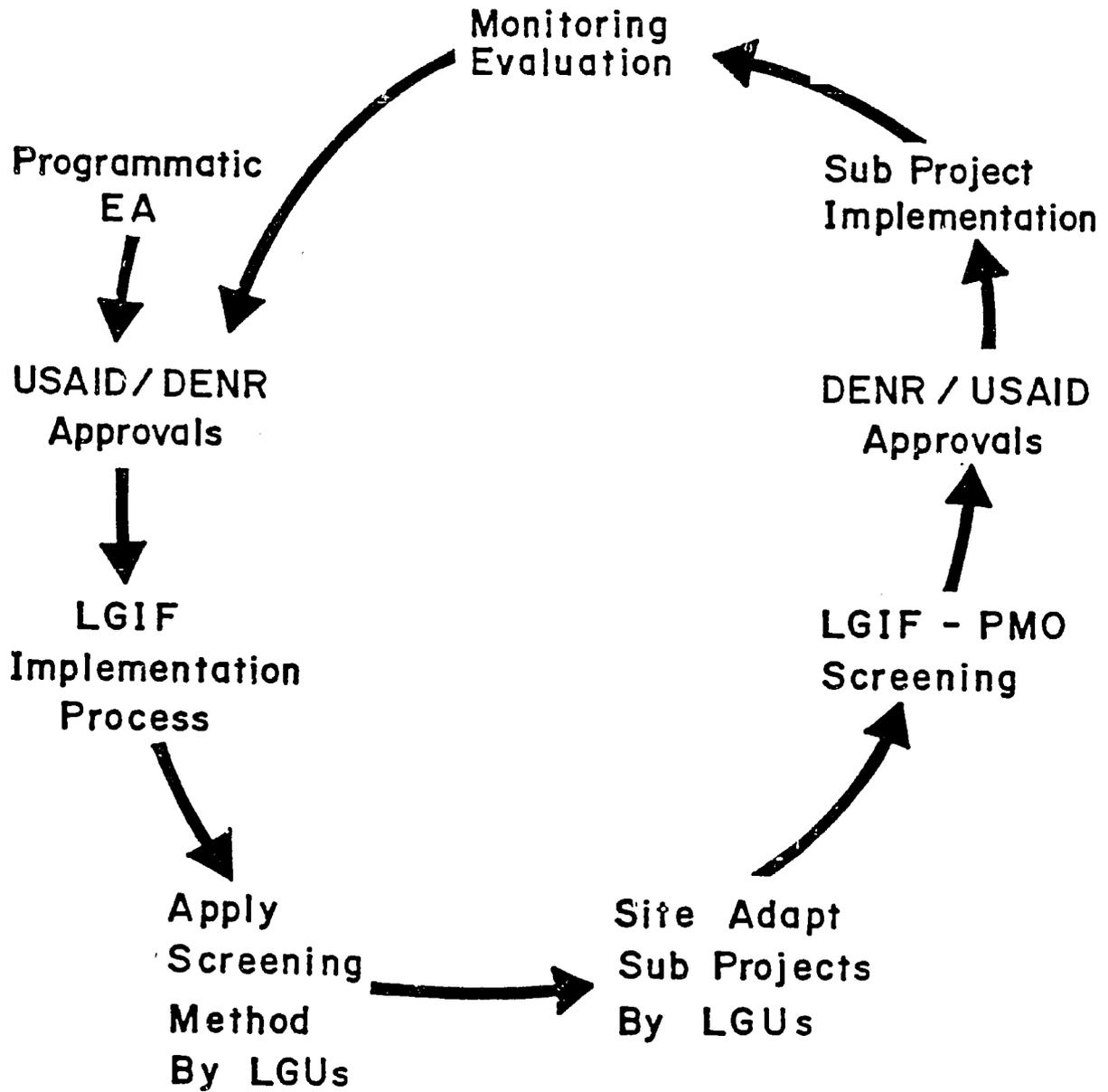
PURPOSE OF THE LGIF PROJECT PROGRAMMATIC EA

- TO ASSESS GENERAL, OVERALL IMPACTS OF THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF PROPOSED SUBPROJECTS
- TO DEFINE AN ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS APPLICABLE TO INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF LGU IMPLEMENTATION
- TO ADDRESS SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IDENTIFIED DURING THE SCOPING SESSION

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IDENTIFIED TO DATE

- THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCREENING CRITERIA TO BE APPLIED BY THE LGIF-PMO
- THE IDENTIFICATION OF STANDARD MITIGATION MEASURES
- TO RECOMMEND GUIDELINES AND SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURES FOR USE BY LGUs

Application of the LGIF Programmatic EA



POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IDENTIFIED TO DATE

- TREATMENT/DISPOSAL OF LIQUID AND SOLID WASTES
- TREATMENT/DISPOSAL OF COMFORT ROOM WASTES
- DISPOSAL OF STORM WATER RUNOFF
- ADEQUACY OF POTABLE WATER SUPPLY
- PUBLIC HEALTH STANDARDS
- DISPLACEMENT OF INFORMAL VENDORS AND SQUATTERS FROM BUILDING SITES
- DISPLACEMENT OF BUSINESSES AND RESIDENTS ALONG ROAD ROW
- INCREASED CONGESTION NEAR DOWNTOWN MARKET SITES
- SHORT-TERM IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY METHODS

- LITERATURE AND DESIGN REVIEW
- INTERVIEWS AND PUBLIC HEARINGS
- CONTACT WITH GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS
- SITE SURVEYS AND FIELD STUDIES

IDENTIFIED ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

- GENERAL/SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND CONCERNS
- THE PROPOSED STANDARD DESIGNS
- MODIFICATIONS, ALTERNATIVES AND/OR SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITIES TO THE STANDARD DESIGNS
- COMPLIMENTARY TRAINING AND INSTITUTION BUILDING PROGRAMS
- ALTERNATIVE IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS TO SUPPORT ENVIRONMENTAL SOUNDNESS

APPENDIX F

EXAMPLES OF INITIAL SITE SURVEY
INTERVIEWS

SITE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

1. Respondent

Ms. Liza Savalla, City Planner Officer

Olongapo City, Zambales

Status: No particular projects was discussed. The interview was directed toward the capabilities of the municipality to implement and operate city infrastructure

2. Type of project

During our visit to Olongapo, the team visited several infrastructure projects.

3. Other local information

population: 330,000

4. Description of situation before implementation of project

Ms. Savalla indicated that through her office, or through the Public Works Center of the Subic Base the city can provide services to perform:

- geotechnical investigation
- topographic survey
- water supply: the city provides potable water.
- wastewater: the city does not have wastewater treatment facilities
- solid waste: The city has a 8 trucks for solid waste collection. However the existing landfill is not more than a dumping place.
- drainage: the drainage is discharge into Subic Bay, however the existing drainage structures are not properly maintained and show signs of deterioration. Stagnate water was observed in several places.
- existing facilities: the city has public services which include; public school, public market, slaughterhouses and health care facilities.

5. Present capabilities of the city for preparation of initial project data

The city technical development staff has one civil engineer and an architect who provide the capabilities to perform:

- geotechnical studies
- topographic survey
- hydrologic and hydraulic studies
- sedimentation and erosion studies
- socio-economic studies to define impacts due to implementation of specific infrastructure projects

6. **Capability of the city to enforce the specifications during construction and responsibilities to carry out inspection and control for:**

- pollution control: through their inspectors and control staff the city is able to give citations.
- construction quality control: the city have the capability to enforce specifications during construction

7. **Capability of the city to maintain and repair the facility after construction was completed:**

The city has the capabilities to maintain and repair the municipal facilities. However the team found several facilities were toilets and septic tanks were not functioning.

8. **Collection and treatment of solid waste:**

Collection: The city recently purchased 5 trucks with a capacity of 6 cu. m. each. Additionally, the city currently has 3 trucks of 8 cu. m. each. Collection is performed twice a week. The regulation for individual disposal is strictly enforced.

9. **Slaughterhouse - collection of animal waste**

The city has two slaughterhouses, the animal wastes are disposed into the river with no treatment, with exception of the hides, which are sold in the market.

10. **Capacity of the city to implement pollution control associated with:**

- . pesticides: very limited
- . nutrients: very limited
- . solid waste: enforcement of the solid waste regulations are performed through citations and penalties. No major concern with industrial waste.

11. **Participation of NGOs**

no answer was given to this question

12. **Process of project selection**

The city set priorities for implementation of projects

13. Anticipated financial capabilities

The city assigns a percentage of tax revenues for maintenance and repair of public services. For solid waste management, the city reportedly assigns 15% of tax revenues.

SITE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

1. **Respondent**

Mr. Rodolfo Cruz, Municipal Engineer

Floridablanca, Pampanga

2. **Type of project**

slaughterhouse (99% complete, constructed under the ESF program)

3. **Other local information**

population: 50,000

4. **Description of situation before implementation of project**

- topographic: no information
- water supply: handpump
- wastewater treatment: none
- solid waste collection: none
- drainage: natural flow to river
- existing facilities: none

5. **Present capabilities of the municipality for preparation of the following data:**

- geotechnical data: consultant
- topographic characteristics: consultant
- hydrologic and hydraulic data: consultant
- sedimentation and erosion: consultant
- socio-economic impacts due to implementation of specific infrastructure project: no information was provided

6. **Capability of the municipality to enforce the specifications during construction and responsibilities to carry out inspection and control for:**

- pollution control: consultant
- construction quality control: consultant

7. **Capability of the municipality to maintain and repair the facility after construction was completed:**

- drainage structures: limited
- wastewater treatment structures: limited

8. **Collection and treatment of solid waste:**

The solid waste is collected twice a week
No landfill, only a dump located three kilometers outside the city
Collecting equipment: one 7 cubic meter truck

9. **Collection of animal waste**

Animal waste is collected and delivered for treatment and disposal by the Municipal Health Center

10. **Capacity of the municipality to implement pollution control due to:**

- . pesticides
- . nutrients
- . solid waste

no answer was given to this question

11. **Participation of NGOs**

no answer was given to this question

12. **Process of project selection**

- based on need: No municipal facility was available before and slaughter were performed by individuals
- replace existing one
- rehabilitation
- up-date capacity and level of operation

13. **Anticipated financial capabilities**

- taxes
- users charges municipal services

No answer was given to this question

APPENDIX G

ABBREVIATED MINUTES OF THE MEETING
ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING SESSION

ABBREVIATED MINUTES OF THE MEETING

- Presentation** - see Appendix E
- Open Discussion:**
- Johnny Volfango
Department of Interior
and Local Government
(DILG) - How will DENR devolve environmental power to local government units LGUs?
- Michael A. Ross
Tropical Research and
Development, Inc. (TR&D) - The 5-year program period of the LGIF Project is dynamic and, as proposed, will use the checklist approach to expedite the review process. This checklist will advise evaluators whether a subproject is a problem in terms of environmental concerns. In addition, we are looking at mostly exemptible projects or Project Description (PD) level projects. Through a training program, a screening method could be used by the LGUs to satisfy EMB or DENR requirements.
- Linda Quiocson
Environmental Management
Bureau (EMB) - There is no conflict perceived for LGUs relative to DENR regulations as far as EIS system is concerned. Currently, project proponents are asked for certification from the LGU on the viability of the proposed project, which includes environmental concerns so there is already participation on the local level.
- Dr. Eusebio Dizon
National Museum (NM) - Cited the problem of decentralization because there will be no way to monitor archaeological sites with respect to capable manpower.
- M. Ross (TR&D) - The project will generally involve sites with existing public markets, schools, etc.

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- L. Quiocson (EMB) - DENR has already adapted strict implementation of an archaeological assessment for projects of a certain magnitude. But for projects of a lesser magnitude, such as those that are exemptible or only require Project Description treatment (rather than EIA/EIS treatment) archaeological assessments are not yet a requirement.
- Dr. Dizon (NM) - Our concern is also on small-scale projects such as schools. He gave an example of a school project, in Surigao del Norte, where two levels of archaeological sites were found in one location of the school building.
- M. Ross (TR&D) - The intention of the programmatic environmental assessment is to identify concerns, issues, and weaknesses of the LGUs.
- L. Quiocson (EMB) - Project Description (PD) types of projects can not afford archaeological explorations. How can the National Museum assist in these projects?
- Dr. Dizon (NM) - During the EIA process.
- M. Ross (TR&D) - A purpose of proposing screening criteria is to provide a checklist and the criteria to be addressed before a subproject is approved and funds are committed. The anticipated screening process will be based on existing laws, such as those concerning archaeological resources, so that the proper procedures can be followed.
- L. Quiocson (EMB) - Stressed the need for mapping areas suspected of archaeological sites.
- Dr. Dizon (NM) - There is data available on what has been found already but nobody knows what can be found underground unless something is accidentally dug up during exploration or construction.

M. Ross (TR&D)

During recent environmental assessments of USAID infrastructure projects, the National Museum database has been used extensively as a basic guide.

Dr. Helen Mendoza
Concerned Women of the
Philippines (CWP)

How about social soundness and economic issues? Can the project be expanded to cover these? Can the proposed manual of screening criteria be for environmental issues only and leave social aspects for other experts? An example is NEDA, where engineers and economists conflict. Will NGOs be tapped in the LGIF Project process?

John Starnes
United States Agency for
International Development
(USAID)

Everything will pass through the screening checklist. It is envisioned that as a result of this screening, approved LGIF subprojects will not cause any significant environmental impact.

L. Quiocson (EMB)

Based on a recent press release, the Regional Development Council will take care of socio-economic aspects since they have direct contact with the people and responsibility over them. If the LGU is against a project, no ECC will be issued. It is believed that there will not be much difficulty with LGIF subprojects.

J. Volfango (DILG)

Does EMB have personnel at the local or provincial level, and do you require a resolution from the LGU? Who will certify LGIF subprojects?

L. Quiocson (EMB)

We currently have personnel at the local and provincial levels, namely the PENROs and CENROs. Big projects, including the LGIF Project, are certified by the respective LGU council.

- Teresita Felipe
Educational Projects
Implementing Task Force
(EDPITAF)
- We have large school projects at DECS. Will they require some kind of certification?
- L. Quiocson (EMB)
- Projects are exempted based on a quantified criteria, such as the capital cost of the project.
- T. Felipe (EDPITAF)
- There is a need to know impacts such as archaeological ones.
- J. Starnes (USAID)
- The document will rank projects to make sure that they also meet the standards of AID/Washington Bureau Environmental Coordinator.
- Jesse Mateo (EDPITAF)
- Will local materials be used?
- Apolo Jocaban
LGIF-Project Management
Office (LGIF-PMO)
- Maybe some materials such as cement and lumber will be imported since they may not be available locally. Some markets now use steel trusses due to the lack of available lumber.
- J. Starnes (USAID)
- We are reviewing standard designs to allow alternative use of materials and to modify designs to meet availability of materials in the local market.
- T. Felipe (EDPITAF)
- One of our concerns are the proposed site locations, because in school building projects, regional location is an issue. It is hoped that the LGIF Project will consider poverty alleviation as one of the criteria.
- J. Starnes (USAID)
- There'll be a maximum budget and not every LGU will get that budget. This will be offered to LGUs that demonstrate, based on national statistics, that there is a need for such a project.

- Dr. Zenaida Manalo
UP-School of Urban and Regional
Planning (UP-SURP) - How did the LGIF-PMO come up with their list of chartered cities. Is there a way of allocating some sort of equity of distribution nationwide instead of a screening system.
- J. Starnes (USAID) - Environmental screening is different from the program or project screening. Environmental screening comes later. Project screening looks at needs and capacity. The screening process of the LGIF Project is still being developed and will be finalized under the LGIF-PMO.
- Dr. Manalo (UP-SURP) - In addition to the environmental issues which you have identified to date and presented earlier, I would recommend that you consider the issues of land use and encroachment, as they relate to road right of ways; environmental nuisances, such as noise, dust and aesthetics; and natural hazards.
- Also, I would like to ask why the LGIF Project has targeted provincial-level and chartered cities as candidate LGUs rather than smaller municipalities?
- J. Starnes (USAID) - The level of LGUs targeted under the LGIF Project is based on the established criteria of host country contracting and recognizes the administrative limitation of smaller municipalities.
- Dr. Manalo (UP-SURP) - Are privatization schemes, such as Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT), considered within the LGIF Project?
- J. Starnes (USAID) - At this stage, not really, but consideration and privatization schemes will be encouraged during the feasibility studies, such as for proposed public market and slaughter house facilities.

- L. Quiocson (EMB) - Will there be a counterpart fund to handle wastes generated by LGIF subprojects?
- J. Starnes (USAID) - As funded, LGIF subprojects will be essentially self-contained, with septic tanks, or as in the case of slaughterhouse subprojects, much more extensive, mini-treatment facilities.
- L. Quiocson (EMB) - There is a tendency for project proponents to downplay potential impacts in the environmental assessment studies that they submit. Will there be funds available within the LGIF Project to monitoring activities, such as an environmental guarantee fund? What is the purpose of the environmental assessment process if there is no follow-up in the form of project monitoring?
- J. Starnes (USAID) - As designed, the LGIF Project is a decentralized program of activities, with LGU responsibility for proper subproject implementation, including responsibility for over-runs in the approved cost of construction and responsibility for incidentals, such as "environmental costs".
- J. Volfango (DILG) - How will the private sector be involved in the selection of subprojects? Also, how can private sector benefits be better distributed to the poor majority?
- J. Starnes (USAID) - As previously monitored, the LGIF Project, as proposed, will use a multi-level screening process to evaluate both the need and capability of candidate LGUs.
- Earl Gast (USAID) - Our first objective is to rank or prioritize LGUs. If 40 LGUs are qualified, we may have only enough funding during the first year to make allocations to 20 LGUs.

- T. Felipe (EDPITAF) - The LGIF-PMO should coordinate with DECS so that our foreign-assisted projects will not overlap in terms of areas. Aside from the civil works component of project, what other components are involved?
- J. Starnes (USAID) - Other components considered under the LGIF Project are technical assistance, feasibility studies, training activities, commodities and equipment.

APPENDIX H

SUBSEQUENT SUBMISSIONS
ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING SESSION





REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
NEDA sa Pasig, Amber Avenue, Pasig, Metro Manila

Cable Address: NEDAPHIL
P.O. Box 419, Greenhills
Tels. 631-09-45 to 64

29 June 1992

Michael A. Ross
Tropical Research and Development, Inc.
5th Floor, Adamson Center Building
121 Alfaro Street, Salcedo Village
Makati, Metro Manila

Dear Mr. Ross:

With reference to your letter dated 22 June 1992, hereunder are our comments/suggestions on the proposed Programmatic Environmental Assessment Study:

- a. The proposed environmental assessment study for schoolbuildings and health infrastructure facilities may not be necessary since these facilities have only minimum impact, if any, on the environment.
- b. Unless these are new construction of roads and/or would affect agricultural/forestry areas, the environmental study for the same may not also be necessary.
- c. The proposed standard stall-mix design for public markets may not be applicable to all municipalities since this usually vary depending on the socio-economic conditions/activities in a given locality.
- d. The proposed standard design for classrooms and roads should be reviewed vis-a-vis the DPWH/DECS prescribed standards for purposes of compatibility.

The above notwithstanding, we understand that a similar environmental study is being undertaken under the World Bank-assisted PREMIUMED II Project of the DPWH.

Very truly yours,


RUBEN S. REYNOSO, Jr.
Officer-in-Charge
Infrastructure Staff

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APPENDIX I

DRAFT OUTLINE

Programmatic Environmental Assessment
Local Government Infrastructure Fund Project

DRAFT OUTLINE
Programmatic Environmental Assessment
Local Government Infrastructure Fund Project

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