

ANNEX B - LIST OF ICC REQUISITE DOCUMENTS

1. Feasibility study;

A feasibility study is defined as an evaluation or analysis of the potential impact of a proposed program/project with a view of deciding whether or not to proceed with the program/project implementation. It contains extensive data related to the financial and operational impact of the proposed program/project as well as the advantages and disadvantages of its implementation.

2. [ICC Project Evaluation Forms 1 – 6](#);

3. RDC endorsements for regional, municipal and local projects*;

Proponent agencies are required to secure and submit the Regional Development Council (RDC), the Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA - for the National Capital Region only) and the ARMM-Regional Planning and Development Office (for the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao only) endorsement of proposed programs and projects to ensure that effective identification of target beneficiaries, sustaining social preparation and active local participation in the attainment of national priorities are met.

4. Endorsement from other concerned agencies (e.g. ITECC for IT programs, respective mother agency/department level endorsement for proposals of Bureaus or attached agencies;

5. DOF-CAG review for GOCC projects;

The DOF - CAG review covers the impact of the program/project on the financial position of the government-owned or -controlled corporations (GOCCs) and government financial institutions (GFIs) as well as on the Consolidated Public Sector Deficit (CPSD). The review enables the ICC to gauge the ability of the GOCC/GFI to generate funds for loan repayments or estimate the amount of subsidies that may have to be infused by the national government in the future.

6. NCC review for relending programs;*

Under EO 138, dated 10 August 1999, the National Credit Council (NCC) is vested with the authority to implement a rationalized program for Directed Credit Programs. For this purpose, the ICC requires that proposed relending/onlending programs by agencies/institutions not classified as GFIs, whenever applicable under the policy framework of E.O. 138, secure NCC endorsement as necessary requirement for ICC action. For GFIs, NCC comments may be solicited, if any; however, NCC positive action for requested comments will not be a prior condition for continuing Secretariat action on proposals for ICC review.

7. ROW acquisition and resettlement action plan;*

The proponent agencies should design and submit the right-of-way (ROW)¹ acquisition plan and resettlement action plan². These plans will aid the evaluation of the social acceptability and feasibility of the project.

The ICC recognizes the effective role of the local government units (LGUs) in providing assistance in the processes involved including the negotiation for resettlement sites and provision of essential public services to the project affected families; hence, encourages the proponents to coordinate the design and

8. Location map;*

A diagram that outlines the project site.

9. DBM certification of availability of budget cover for the project;*

10. Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)/Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)*

To ensure environmental soundness of projects, proponents are required to complete and submit an EIS to DENR for processing. Pursuant to DENR Administrative Order 96-37, DENR - Environmental Management Bureau and DENR Regional Offices commit to issue the ECCs within sixty-days from the submission of a complete EIS.

* where applicable.

¹ The right given by one landowner to another to pass over the land, construct a roadway or use as a pathway, without actually transferring ownership. A right of way may arise, (a) By prescription and immemorial usage; (b) By grant; (c) By reservation; (d) By custom; (e) By acts of the legislature; (f) From necessity, when a man's ground is enclosed and completely blocked up, so that he cannot, without passing over his neighbor's land, reach the public road. (Source: <http://www.lectlaw.com/def2/w045.htm>)

² This should include measures to relocate, resettle and provide livelihood development for families whose properties will be permanently affected by the project.