



TAO-Pilipinas, Inc.
Technical Assistance Organization

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS WORKSHOP ON SOCIAL HOUSING

Planning for Climate and Disaster-Resilient Urban Poor Communities



DOCUMENTATION REPORT

In collaboration with:

With the support of:



German Catholic Bishops' Organization
for Development Cooperation



Santuario de
San Vicente de Paul



Foundation for
Development Alternatives



TAO-Pilipinas, Inc.

2017 Young Professionals Workshop on Social Housing

Theme: Planning for Climate and Disaster-Resilient
Urban Poor Communities

24-29 May 2017

Felipa Hall, Max's Restaurant, Quezon City Circle and
Verandas de San Vicente, St. Vincent de Paul Seminary Complex,
Barangay Tandang Sora, Quezon City

Documentation of Workshop Proceedings

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The 2017 YP Workshop Report

Education and Training Program
TAO-Pilipinas, Inc.

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Quezon City, Philippines
June 2017

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YOUNG PROFESSIONALS WORKSHOP 2017

INTRODUCTION

TAO-PILIPINAS, INC.



2017 YP WORKSHOP DOCUMENTATION REPORT

Planning for Climate and Disaster- Resilient Urban Poor Communities

INTRODUCTION

This report is a documentation of the proceedings from the 2017 Young Professionals Workshop on Social Housing, a six-day training program organized and conducted by TAO-Pilipinas, Inc. on May 24-29, 2017 in Quezon City.

About the YP Workshop

Since 2005, TAO-Pilipinas has already conducted several YP Workshops in Metro Manila (2005, 2009 and 2011), Infanta in Quezon Province (2006), Legazpi City in Albay Province (2008), Rodriguez in Rizal Province (2011) and in Cagayan de Oro City (2016). Each workshop had a thematic focus, covering pressing issues related to social housing, community development and sustainable human settlements in general.

The 2017 YP Workshop on Social Housing focused on the theme “Planning for climate and disaster-resilient urban poor communities”. The workshop looked at the intersections and links between social housing and climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, it focused on shelter issues within an urban context. This year, the YP Workshop tried to address the need to shape climate and disaster-resilient urban poor settlements by building a linkage between vulnerable urban poor groups and socially-oriented technical

design professionals (i.e. architects, engineers, urban planners).

The urban poor are the most underserved in terms of accessing professional design services because they cannot afford them. The professionals, on the other hand, may be ill-equipped to provide appropriate technical assistance because of lack of orientation and exposure to the issues that affect poor communities. This capability-building project proposed to bridge this gap and bring together urban poor communities in need of technical assistance and YPs who want to have a more socially-responsive professional practice.

The poor in our cities, mostly living in marginal, hazardous locations and lacking access to basic utilities, are most at-risk of loss and suffering during disasters and of being affected by climate change-induced hazards. But urban poor groups, when organized and empowered, have options to address their vulnerabilities through community-driven risk reduction strategies. And technical design professionals, as specialists in shaping the built environment, can have an important role in helping these groups make informed decisions and actions in regard to reducing their climate/disaster risks and building communities that are safe and sustainable places to live in.

The YP Workshop sought to find ways, mainly through community action planning facilitated by YPs and community representatives, for communities to initiate solutions that address their climate and disaster risks.

Workshop Objectives and Method

The objectives of the 2017 YP Workshop on Social Housing are the following:

1. Participants (both the YPs and community representatives) gain a deeper understanding of the needs and issues affecting urban poor communities as they relate to social housing;
2. Participants are given a venue to tackle climate and disaster risks in an urban context with social housing stakeholders; and
3. Participants' involvement in sustainable community development work, especially the YPs, is initiated through exposure and immersion activities, and strengthened by working together with urban poor groups.

TAO-Pilipinas collaborated with two partner organizations, Foundation for Development Alternatives (FDA) and Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish, to be able to implement the project in the urban poor areas of the parish in Barangay Tandang Sora, Quezon City. Currently, the Santuario through its Basic Ecclesiastic Community (BEC) and FDA are jointly implementing various community programs to improve the living conditions of the poor under its parish ministry. Ultimately, what the workshop hopes to achieve is to build the urban resilience of the community by enhancing their capacity to take the lead in community-based risk reduction measures through knowledge-transfer and participatory planning activities with technical design professionals.

The YP Workshop is a six-day workshop program of activities combining two levels of

training – theory and practicum. The workshop is divided into two parts, a) lecture sessions and b) community immersion.

PART A – Lecture / Orientation Sessions (2 days)

A series of lecture sessions was provided to the participants with the fundamentals of social housing and participatory community planning and design. Topics included: social housing overview, understanding climate and disaster risks, building sustainable and resilient communities, and facilitating the community-consultation workshop. Small group exercises were also conducted to further deepen their understanding of the topics mentioned. The lecture inputs provided the participants with the key concepts and methods that they applied during the community immersion stage.

After the lecture inputs, FDA presented the results of the Financial Enablers Project (FEP) data survey. The community representatives were also asked to give a presentation of their community profiles. Additionally, an orientation session which explained the community immersion program was conducted prior to the fieldwork.

PART B – Community Immersion and Action Planning (4 days)

The practicum activities comprised the second part of the workshop. It began with a site visit to two socialized housing sites in Novaliches, Quezon City. The objective of the field visit is for the participants to have an initial exposure to actual socialized housing sites and learn about a working model of community development. Ernestville in Brgy. Gulod and Bistekville 2 in Brgy. Kaligayahan were the chosen housing sites.

After lunch, the participants proceeded to Brgy. Tandang Sora in Quezon City for their community immersion. They stayed in the community for two nights accommodated by host families that were arranged by the BEC leaders. Participants were grouped into three teams. Each team was accompanied by at least one TAO technical staff who guided them through the immersion process.

The teams conducted a transect walk with the community leaders / representatives to familiarize themselves with the current situation of the communities. The team’s main immersion activity was to facilitate a whole-day participatory consultation-workshop with thirty community members. The expected outputs of the consultation-workshop are community action plans geared towards reducing disaster and climate risk.

After two days on field work, all the teams prepared their presentation about their community immersion outputs for the plenary. The plenary presentations synthesized the theoretical and practicum parts of the workshop. The reflection session which processed the significant lessons learned and experiences gained from the workshop was part of the concluding activities. Also included in the concluding activities was a discussion of the next steps to be taken by different stakeholders involved after the workshop.

Workshop Participants

The workshop had a total of 34 participants composed of 19 young professionals (YPs) and 15 community representatives. Among the YP participants were 7 undergraduate architecture students, 3 architecture graduates, 4 licensed architects, 1 landscape architect, 1 community organizer, and 3 representatives from the Presidential

Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP). Architecture students, graduates, and licensed architects were from University of Santo Tomas (UST), University of the Philippines (UP), Far Eastern University (FEU), and Technological Institute of the Philippines (TIP). Community representatives were from the three kawans of Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish.

Schedule of Activities

DAY 1: Venue:	MAY 24, 2017 (Wednesday) Felipa Hall, Max’s Restaurant, Quezon City Circle
7:30 – 8:00	Arrival of participants
8:00 – 8:40	Registration
8:40 – 8:59	National anthem Opening prayer
8:59 – 9:13	Welcome remarks by Fr. Rolando A. Tuazon, C.M.
9:13 – 9:53	Small Group Activity 1: Introductions and Expectations Setting Snack break
	KEYNOTE LECTURE:
9:53 – 10:34	“The Challenge of Housing the Urban Poor and the Role of Young Design Professionals” [Ms. Ana Dizon, TAO- Pilipinas, Inc.]
10:34 – 10:40	MoU Signing (TAO-Pilipinas, FDA, Santuario de San Vicente de Paul)
10:40 – 10:47	House Rules and Host Group assignments
	SESSION 1: Social Housing Overview
10:47 – 11:29	“National and Local (Metro Manila) Housing Situationer” [Atty. Junefe Payot, SHFC]
11:29 – 11:50	Open forum discussion with Ms. Ana Dizon and Atty. Junefe Payot

	Awarding of certificates
11:50 – 12:30	“BP 220: Planning and Design Standards for Social Housing” [Engr. Lorena Hernandez, TAO-Pilipinas]
12:30 – 1:30	Lunch
1:30 – 1:40	Ice-breaker activity (host group)
1:40 – 2:10	Open forum discussion with Engr. Lorena Hernandez
2:10 – 4:26	SESSION 2: Understanding Climate and Disaster Risks
	“Key Concepts in DRRM” [Arch. Angelus Sales, TAO-Pilipinas]
	“Implications of Climate Change-related Risks to Human Settlements Development” [Arch/EnP. Arlene Lusterio, TAO-Pilipinas]
	“Vulnerabilities and Adaptive Capacities of the Urban Poor in Metro Manila” [Mr. Benedict O. Balderrama, PHILSSA]
4:26 – 5:29	Snack break
	Session 2 Open forum discussion Awarding of certificates
5:29 – 5:50	Room assignments T-shirt distribution
5:50 – 6:30	Overview of the 6-day YP Workshop activities
6:30 – 7:30	Dinner
7:30 – 8:30	Travel from Max’s QC Circle to Verjandel Hotel
DAY 2:	MAY 25, 2017 (Thursday)
Venue:	Felipa Hall, Max’s Restaurant, Quezon City Circle
6:00 – 7:00	Wake-up call Breakfast at Verjandel Hotel
7:30 – 8:30	Travel from Verjandel Hotel to Max’s QC Circle
8:30 – 9:00	Opening prayer

	Group picture taking
9:00 – 9:12	Ice-breaker activity Recap of Day 1 activities (host group)
9:12 – 11:30	SESSION 3: Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities
	“Disaster-resilient Design Concepts in Settlements Planning and Development” [Arch. Verna Sarraga, TAO-Pilipinas]
	“Creating Urban Resilience through Retrofitting” [Engr. Clint Gabilo and Ms. Maribel Larracochea, Build Change]
	“Low Carbon Communities” [Mr. Francis Dela Cruz, ICSC]
11:30 – 12:30	Snack break Session 3 Open forum discussion Awarding of certificates
12:30 – 1:30	Lunch
1:30 – 2:44	Small Group Activity 2: Zoom Team building activity
	SESSION 4: Facilitating the Community-Consultation Workshop
2:44 – 3:20	“Communicating Technical Knowledge to Communities” [Arch/EnP. Geraldine Matabang, TAO-Pilipinas]
3:20 – 3:28	Open forum discussion with Arch/EnP. Geraldine Matabang Snack break
3:28 – 4:13	“Presentation of FEP Survey Results” [Dominga Damian, FDA]
4:13 – 4:58	“Profiles of the Community Immersion Areas”

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	[BEC leaders – Mariz Tinao (Kawan 1); Rose Pascual (Kawan 2); Luz Singew (Kawan 3)]
4:58 – 5:55	“The Community Workshop Process and Guidance to Facilitators [Arch. Angelus Sales, TAO- Pilipinas]
5:55 – 6:26	Open forum discussion with Arch. Angelus Sales
6:26 – 7:30	Summary of Day 2 sessions (host group) Workshop evaluation part 1 Breakout Session: Group Preparations for Community Consultations and Tasking
7:30 – 8:30	Dinner
8:30 – 10:00	Travel from Max’s QC Circle to Verjandel Hotel

DAY 3: Venue:	MAY 26, 2017 (Friday) Social housing sites / Barangay Tandang Sora
6:00 – 7:00	Wake-up call Room check-out
7:00 – 8:30	Breakfast at Verjandel Hotel Registration
8:30 – 9:00	Travel from Verjandel Hotel to Ernest Ville
9:00 – 10:00	Field Visit to Social Housing Site 1:
	Ernestville in Brgy. Gulod, Novaliches, QC Snack break
10:20 -10:45	Travel to Bistek Ville 2
10:45 – 12:30	Field Visit to Social Housing Site 2:

	Bistekville II in Brgy. Kaligayahan, Novaliches, QC
12:30 – 1:00	Travel to QC Parks and Wildlife
1:00 – 2:00	Lunch
2:00 – 2:30	Travel to Barangay Tandang Sora (kawan areas)
2:30 – 3:30	Meeting with community leaders and host families
3:30 – 5:30	Transect Walk
5:30 – 7:00	Preparations for community- consultation workshop
7:00	Dinner with host families Overnight stay in community (with host families)

DAY 4: Venue:	MAY 27, 2017 (Saturday) Community immersion sites / Barangay Tandang Sora
6:30 – 7:30	Breakfast with host families
7:30 – 8:00	Preparation of workshop venue
8:00 – 8:30	Registration
8:30 – 9:00	Opening prayer Introductions and expectations setting Laying of activity objectives and program
9:00 – 9:45	SESSION 1: Inputs on Climate and Disaster-resilient Communities
	Snack break
9:45 – 11:15	SESSION 2: Profile of the Community (Validation of FEP survey and mapping results)
11:15 – 12:00	SESSION 3A: Assessment of Vulnerabilities and Adaptive Capacities (FGD)
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch Ice-breaker activity Group picture-taking
1:00 – 2:00	SESSION 3B:

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	Problem Tree Analysis (FGD)
	Presentation of Session 3 outputs
2:00 – 3:00	SESSION 4: Identification of Gaps and Strategies for Community Resilience (Plenary discussion and FGD)
	Presentation of Session 4 outputs
3:00 – 4:30	SESSION 5: Community Visioning and Action Planning
	Presentation of Session 5 outputs
4:30 – 5:00	Open forum discussion
5:00 – 5:30	Expectations checking Evaluation activity End of Community Consultation-Workshop
5:30 – 7:00	Reflection session (YP Team 2 and 3) Consolidation of community workshop outputs
7:00	Dinner with host families Overnight stay in community (with host families)

DAY 5: Venue:	MAY 28, 2017 (Sunday) Community immersion sites (a.m.) / Santuario de San Vicente de Paul (p.m.)
6:00 – 7:00	Breakfast with host families
8:00 – 12:00	Reflection session (YP Team 1) Review and consolidation of community workshop outputs Preparations for YP team presentations
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch with host families
1:00 – 2:00	Travel back to Santuario de San Vicente de Paul

2:00 – 4:30	Preparations for YP team presentations Mural painting
4:30 – 6:00	Sunday Mass at Santuario
6:00 – 7:00	Dinner
7:00 – 7:30	Travel from Santuario to Verjandel Hotel

DAY 6: Venue:	MAY 29, 2017 (Monday) Verandas de San Vicente, St. Vincent de Paul Seminary Complex, Tandang Sora, QC
6:00 – 8:00	Wake-up call Room check-out Breakfast at Verjandel Hotel
8:00 – 8:30	Travel from Verjandel Hotel to St. Vincent
8:30 – 9:00	Arrival of participants Registration
9:00 – 9:30	Recap of workshop activities (for panel) Introduction of reactors panel
9:30 – 1:00	Presentation of YP Team 3 Feedback/reactions from the panel
	Snack break
	Presentation of YP Team 1 Feedback/reactions from the panel
	Presentation of YP Team 2 Feedback/reactions from the panel
1:00 – 2:00	Lunch
2:00 – 2:30	Presentation of mural paintings Individual reflection sharing
2:30 – 3:30	Plenary: Ways Forward Snack break
3:30 – 4:13	Expectations Checking Workshop evaluation part 2
4:13 – 5:00	Closing ceremonies – End of YP Workshop Awarding of certificates Group picture-taking

Workshop Sponsors and Donors

Primary project funding support for the 2017 Young Professionals Workshop on Social Housing was provided by Misereor, with non-monetary contributions by FDA and Santuario de San Vicente de Paul.

Additional sponsorship support was given by Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor, UP College of Architecture, Verjandel Hotel, and Orange Segment Print and Design Studio. Individual donors also contributed for the conduct of the YP Workshop, including Mukesh Advani, Genevieve Matabang, Marc Delgado, Maria Rosario Felizco, Melissa Morota, Galili Roma, Wilbert Jarata, Mitch Coronel-Espinosa, Poi Botin, Pinky and Gilbert Legaspi, Roger Ricafort, Rogelio Odivilas, Lorelei Arceo, Grace Nalda-Casal, and Iya Soriano-Retamar.

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**LECTURE
SESSIONS**

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PART 1: LECTURE SESSIONS

The first two days of the workshop were conducted at Felipa Hall, Max's Restaurant, Quezon City Circle. The participants were oriented on socialized housing, climate and disaster risks, sustainable and resilient communities, and facilitating community consultations. The aim is to build the knowledge of participants to equip them during their community immersion, which they facilitated on the fourth day of the workshop. The topics were given through a series of lectures. Participatory activities such as icebreakers and creative small group activities were also included in these first two days to make participants actively engaged in the workshop.

Highlights of Day 1 Activities

During the first day of the workshop, resource persons were invited to give lectures orienting the participants on socialized housing and climate and disaster risks.

Expectations Setting

This is an introductory activity designed to level-off expectations from the workshop participants. Divided into three pre-determined teams, participants were asked to share their expectations from the entire workshop with their respective groups. After doing a short introductions activity, the teams presented their expectations.

The participants shared the following:

- To learn about the various conditions of the community in order to address their needs and determine proper solutions;
- To formulate a DRRM plan for the community;
- To share and apply the newfound knowledge with the rest of the community;
- To create a connection between the community and young professionals, and in turn, learn from each other.

Keynote Lecture

The keynote lecture was delivered by Ms. Ana Marie O. Dizon, a Board of Trustees Member of TAO-Pilipinas, Inc. Her



presentation was entitled “Making a Difference: The Challenge of Housing the Urban Poor and the Role of Young Design Professionals”.

Ms. Dizon discussed the gap between conventional architecture and the challenge of housing the urban poor. In the mid-90s, she noted that they still had to lobby against the criminalization of informal settlements. This is still reflected today wherein urban poor communities are targeted first in raids like Operation Tokhang.

However, the speaker remarked that addressing the needs of certain people as the purpose of design has become a new approach given that it had always been a top-down system before. She added that there is an emerging role in the design profession –

the “architecture of empowerment”. She noted that the new and evolving practice involves designing “for” and designing “with” the urban poor communities. It focuses on a multi-disciplinary problem-solving approach in reducing their vulnerabilities. The role of the “expert” practitioners is to do their best to support or follow up on actions that local people have decided on. Addressing the participants, she said that it is important to refill the well with new blood.

Before ending her presentation, she quoted United Nations Messenger of Peace, Dr. Jane Goodall: “What you do makes a difference and you have to decide what kind of difference you want to make.”

Session 1: Social Housing Overview

The first session featured two lectures that gave an overview on social housing: “National and Local (Metro Manila) Housing Situationer” by Atty. Junefe Payot and “BP 220: Planning and Design Standards for Social Housing” by Engr. Lorena Hernandez.

The learning objectives for this session were:

- To understand the poverty and housing situation at the national and local (Metro Manila) levels; and
- To know the standards and technical requirements for social housing provision and design.

“National and Local (Metro Manila) Housing Situationer”



Atty. Junefe Payot of Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC) began the session by giving the context of urban

housing in the Philippines, supplemented by statistical data of the urban demography, trends, economy, basic services, and housing need. SHFC’s main housing solution is its Community Mortgage Program (CMP) and High Density Housing Program (HDH), which he discussed afterward. The speaker remarked that everyone must have access to housing and that it should be a tool to improve the condition of the poor. In closing, he shared that housing is a basic human right; they should build sustainable communities, not just houses; it must be inclusive (affordable and participatory); the role of the LGU is crucial; and that multi-stakeholder and multi-disciplinary partnerships are indispensable.

Open Forum ¹(Session 1, Part 1)

Q (Luz, PCUP): For HDH, the government has P50-B. What is the current status of the P50-B and how can the lack of housing in communities be addressed?

A (Atty. Payot, SHFC): There are 51 applications for people’s plan with us. One-fifth of the P50-B is allotted for SHFC. The lack of financing for HDH can be addressed through the proposed CISFA II (Comprehensive and Integrated Shelter Finance Act II). For now, the funds for HDH have dwindled.

¹ Forum notes have been translated and summarized.

Q (Mariz, Kawan 1): Based on the funds allotted by the government, can we say that housing is a priority of the government?

A (Ms. Dizon, TAO): This is where PPP (Public Private Partnership) comes in. The need is much greater than the resources available. To be able to respond to the inefficiencies of the system, housing sectors and organizations are innovating.

A (Atty. Payot, SHFC): Among Southeast Asian countries, we have the least budget allocation in housing – 0.01%, which is even smaller than Laos'. It's also the same for education.

Q (Elaiza, TIP): Is there a program that addresses the condemned HDH buildings?

A (Atty. Payot, SHFC): Although HDH's scope includes utility lines, there's no program for retrofitting. However, it's possible for the vertical CMP that SHFC is currently piloting.

Q (Arch./EnP. Lusterio, TAO): How do we ensure that the 51 plans submitted are really considered as people's plan?

A (Atty. Payot, SHFC): There are partners like PCUP and trusted NGOs that ensure them as people's plan. Some mobilizers are suspected to have ulterior motives or have approaches that aren't really for people's plan, that's why we trust other mechanisms and NGOs more.

“BP 220: Planning and Design Standards for Social Housing”

Engr. Lorena Hernandez of TAO-Pilipinas talked about Batas Pambansa 220 and the planning and design standards for



socialized housing. She gave a brief definition on BP 220 and discussed its importance to ensure basic housing services and to allow affordable housing for the marginalized sector. Engr. Hernandez covered the provisions of the law from site selection criteria, planning considerations, minimum standards for site development, house design standards, and general construction requirements.

Open Forum ²(Session 1, Part 2)

Q (Lloyd, PCUP): It seems that NHA housing projects don't follow BP 220 like with access to utilities for off-the-grid resettlements site. Because of this, poor families are the ones who suffer. What can be done about it?

A (Engr. Hernandez, TAO): The law should be implemented. However, it is apparently not a priority for some. We can raise awareness that houses should not be accepted if not properly constructed.

A (Arch./EnP. Lusterio, TAO): The question is – is there a building permit? The implementer should know the law. NHA usually employs a developer to deal with the project. Second is the density – what is the site's capacity? Maybe there are aspects that aren't included in the budget like the connection of water lines. There are still gaps on who shoulders these.

² Forum notes have been translated and summarized.

Q (Pilar, PCUP): *I just wanted to share the experience with the Morong resettlement site. How come a house had already been occupied for one week, yet there were still no doors and windows?*

A (Arch./EnP. Lusterio, TAO): *Have they been given entry passes? Doors and windows are the things that can be stolen easily; maybe this is why they weren't installed yet. It's better to ask NHA about this.*

Q (Michelle, UST): *Is BP 220 based on western standards or is it a localized version?*

A (Engr. Hernandez, TAO): *BP 220 was established here. For example, the minimum standard for lot in the amendment is lower than before. Studies have been done to adapt the code in the Philippine context.*

Session 2: Understanding Climate and Disaster Risks

The second session featured three sessions that discussed climate and disaster risks and how urban poor communities deal with the risks: “Key Concepts in DRRM” by Arch. Angelus Sales; “Implications of Climate Change-related Risks to Human Settlements Development” by Arch./EnP. Arlene Lusterio; and “Vulnerabilities and Adaptive Capacities of the Urban Poor in Metro Manila” by Mr. Benedict Balderrama.

The learning objectives for this session were:

- To know the fundamental concepts of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management;
- To understand how climate change affects the development of human settlements; and

- To be aware of the vulnerabilities and capabilities of urban poor communities in Metro Manila, especially with regard to climate and disaster-related risks.

“Key Concepts in DRRM”



Arch. Angelus Sales of TAO-Pilipinas gave the lecture on the fundamental concepts that would familiarize participants with Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM). She defined relevant terminologies like *hazard*, *disaster*, *vulnerability*, *capacity*, and *disaster risk* and provided the classifications of hazards. Lastly, she explained the value of hazard maps and how they can be used for disaster preparedness, response, and mitigation.

“Implications of Climate Change-related Risks to Human Settlements Development”

Arch./EnP. Arlene Lusterio delivered the lecture about climate change and its impact to the development of human settlements. She discussed the basic



concept and terminologies indicated in the Climate Change Act (CCA) like *climate change*, *extreme weather events*, *sea level rise*, *global warming*, and *greenhouse gases*. Implications and challenges of climate change-related hazards were also presented in the context of urban areas in the Philippines, backed by statistical data that showed how climate change has affected the country through the years. Arch./EnP. Lusterio

followed this with examples of practical planning and design measures in response to extreme weather events and building materials / technologies applicable to social housing.

“Vulnerabilities and Adaptive Capacities of the Urban Poor in Metro Manila”

Mr. Benedict Balderrama of Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA)



presented the final lecture of the day. He first introduced PHILSSA, a non-government organization, and gave an overview of their work as a partnership network that aims for an inclusive, transformative, and sustainable urbanization, especially for poor communities.

Mr. Balderrama proceeded to discuss the vulnerabilities of the urban poor: lack of tenural security or unsafe living condition; poverty and income insecurity; lack of voice in public discourse and decision-making; and their general exclusion in society. Despite these challenges, he shared the adaptive capacities of urban poor communities: survival skills (personal, family, and community level); need and capacity to organize; engaging with government agencies, services, and programs; linking with support groups and institutions; and addressing local and sectoral issues and concerns.

Open Forum ³(Session 2)

- Q (Pedro, FEU): Does TAO-Pilipinas always use alternative materials for their projects? What's the availability of these materials and how are the shipping and construction done?
- A (Arch./EnP. Lusterio, TAO): Alternative building materials usually can't be found in hardwares and the equipment isn't readily available. However, ICEB, for example, is widely used in Cebu, Iloilo, and Negros. The problem with ICEB in Samar is the moisture content because of the Type 2 weather, it's mostly rainy there. The production is not that efficient so it's better to ship the materials. The 4" by 6" by 12" ICEB costs P48 per block. Although it costs more than CHB, less mortar is used because it's already load-bearing. MCR is cement and sand-based. It's like CHB but with a different mold. From Manila, it's shipped to Guiuan. It has a mix of one part cement, two parts sand and costs P30 per piece. The purlins for MCR tiles are spaced closer than when using G.I. sheets. However, in terms of thermal control and sound-proofing, it's competitive. The preparation takes longer for these kinds of technology.
- Q (Pedro, FEU): Because concrete is porous, how is the waterproofing for MCR tiles especially during extreme weather conditions?
- A (Arch./EnP. Lusterio, TAO): MCR tiles are treated with waterproofing. The materials also undergo water testing for 24 hours.
- Q (Elaiza, TIP): Regarding human-made hazards as technical professionals, are there design features that shape the character of people?

³ Forum notes have been translated and summarized.

- A (Arch. Sales, TAO): *One of the things we noticed in the FEP hazards mapping was the prominence of human-made hazards. Usually, natural hazards are given the focus. We want to emphasize human-made hazards in the framework as well. This is where capability-building comes in. It would also be better to have partnerships with community organizers for the community work.*
- A (Arch./EnP. Lusterio, TAO): *Fire is a common example of the hazard, and it's usually caused by narrow roads and the type of materials used for houses. We can propose for materials but the challenge there is the availability and affordability.*
- A (Mr. Balderrama, PHILSSA): *With regard to urban disaster response and resilience, we can look at peace and order that is worsening in some urban communities. How can we use design to alleviate these problems? How can we design an interactive community that can lessen disorder? We can maximize circulation and open spaces. Design can be used to lessen man-made hazards related to social stress and peace and order.*
- A (Ros, TAO): *I appreciated the fact that open spaces and the social structure of the community were mentioned because these things are usually overlooked. For example, societal hazards are aggravated due to lack of open spaces. We can discourage criminality in public spaces by putting up proper lighting and visual barriers.*
- Q (Lloyd, PCUP): *According to your computation, is the government's housing loan of P250,000 enough for a disaster-resilient house?*
- Q (Lloyd, PCUP): *Community organizing is a huge deal. However, the world of NGOs is getting smaller and there are those that aren't even legitimate. What is the situation of NGOs? Additionally, what are the approaches to reconcile the technical aspect with the community?*
- A (Arch./EnP. Lusterio, TAO): *Based on our project in Guiuan, a 25-26 sqm. disaster-resilient house amounts to P300,000, which only includes the direct costs of materials and labor. It may cost higher depending on site conditions. A contractor will likely refuse a house with a budget of just P250,000.*
- A (Mr. Balderrama, PHILSSA): *One of the indications of a decent NGO is its effort for transparency and accountability. They self-regulate, especially those who are members of a legitimate network. They have a system to monitor the projects. Second, our network works because the organizations and areas complement each other. We position ourselves to have the maximum impact on communities with our limited resources. Instead of having NGOs do the same thing, we coordinate and let them work where they are best qualified. Even the stakeholders and communities have a valuable part to play. These various sectors have to work together to maximize the service. The communities themselves also have capacities that we can harness. There's no free housing but there are ways to acquire subsidies so even the poor can have disaster-resilient homes.*
- A (Arch./EnP. Lusterio, TAO): *There are mechanisms to lower the cost of housing like negotiations with suppliers. If it's not a disaster case, families can contribute to lessen the cost of the construction.*
- Q (Mariz, Kawan 1): *Alternative materials have a livelihood component for the workers. Are these technologies patented? There are successful cases when companies mass-produce the technology and the original people behind the concept aren't credited. Are they protected?*
- A (Arch./EnP. Lusterio, TAO): *They don't have patents because those cause prices to*

increase. Without patents, these technologies can be used by anybody; they just have to learn it. Still, it has to be regulated but not for the purpose of monopoly. The technology is labor-intensive and the intention really is to provide livelihood.

Q (Luz, PCUP): Community organizing has come a long way. But organizing has had some negative feedback due to the Kadamay issue. Although they raise some important points on the issue of housing, the move affected communities and organizers. It's a difficult conversation. What is the NGOs' view on this new culture of organizing?

A (Mr. Balderrama, PHILSSA): Our sector's work, especially for NGOs in community organizing, has become much more complicated. There have been all sorts of backlash, especially from the urban poor. They're thinking why they have to work for housing if they can get it for free from the government. But I think it wouldn't have happened if they weren't backed by someone from the government; or there are just some who want to take advantage of the chaos and control the situation for their benefit. It's unfortunate for the organized sector but we can't be deterred.

Q (Nina, UST): Regarding the cost of labor in comparison to materials, can members of the community help out to reduce the cost of labor?

A (Arch./EnP. Lusterio, TAO): Sweat equity can be included in the negotiations, especially when locally hiring contractors. There's a required number of hours for work. It's not free but it helps reduce the cost of construction. It's also important to know if the work is significant to the construction and if the skill of the family is suitable. For example, in our post-Haiyan experience, hauling of materials and excavating of foundations were significant contributions from the families in reducing costs.

Q (Michelle, UST): There are high-rise buildings that cause falling debris due to strong winds. Can the arrangement of those buildings be considered as a human-induced hazard?

Q (Michelle, UST): There's a possibility that climate change now is just history repeating itself. There are signs that the effects we are experiencing now have occurred even before historical records existed. What are your thoughts?

A (Arch. Sales, TAO): When high-rise buildings are located closely, the Venturi effect on the wind occurs. If the buildings aren't positioned properly, existing natural hazards like typhoon and earthquake are aggravated. Codes should still be followed for the buildings, especially in terms of disaster-resilience.

A (Arch. Sales, TAO): For the second question, it's still climate change. Based on archaeological records, the effects aren't the same with natural processes that occurred before the existence of man and the culture and technology we have now. Especially with the occurrence of the Industrial Revolution, to the early 1900s, to the last 50 years, climate change is aggravated because of human activities.

A (Arch./EnP. Lusterio, TAO): The global warming now is not occurring naturally because of the human emissions. It's a human-induced hazard that creates climate change.

Highlights of Day 2 Activities

During the second day of the workshop, lecture sessions focused on creating sustainable and resilient communities and facilitating community consultations.

Session 3: Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities

The third session featured three lectures that focused on sustainable and resilient communities: “Disaster-resilient Design Concepts in Settlements Planning and Development” by Arch. Verna Sarraga; “Creating Urban Resilience through Retrofitting” by Ms. Maribel Larracochea and Engr. Clint Gabilo; and “Low Carbon Communities” by Mr. Francis Dela Cruz.

The learning objectives for this session were:

- To be aware of sustainable and disaster-resilient design concepts in shelter design and development with particular application in social housing projects;
- To learn about retrofitting as a way of reinforcing structures toward urban resilience; and
- To know about human activities that have positive or negative impacts on achieving low-carbon communities.

“Disaster-resilient Design Concepts in Settlements Planning and Development”



Arch. Verna Sarraga of TAO-Pilipinas opened Session 3 with her lecture on design concepts and considerations in

disaster-resilient communities. She defined *disaster resilience* and noted that disaster resilience does not equate to being completely impervious from disasters but rather being less vulnerable to the damages dealt by disasters. She stressed that disaster resilience also does not have a “one size fits all” design. She then discussed the various hazards and their respective design and planning response. Lastly, the speaker discussed how a disaster-resilient house can be designed and constructed from site planning, foundation, flooring, columns and beams, walls, doors and windows, up to the roof design.

“Creating Urban Resilience through Retrofitting”

Ms. Maribel Larracochea and Engr. Clint Gabilo, both from Build Change, gave a joint lecture about the international NGO and its approach of reinforcing structures against disasters through retrofitting.



Ms. Larracochea gave the background on Build Change, a non-profit social enterprise that aims for disaster-resistant houses, especially from earthquakes and typhoons, through retrofitting.

Engr. Gabilo noted that natural disasters per se do not kill people but rather, badly built buildings do. He then discussed how buildings can become more resilient by focusing on the structure configuration, connection, and construction.



“Low Carbon Communities”



Mr. Francis Dela Cruz of Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC) first talked about the principles and guidelines for low-carbon community design. He remarked that despite detractors of climate change, human influence on the climate system is clear. He then discussed planning and design that reduce demand for energy by enumerating human activities and identifying which of them should be reduced or increased. The speaker also shared applications of renewable energy in DRR and post-disaster recovery planning based on his experiences.

Mr. Francis Dela Cruz of Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC) first talked about the principles and guidelines for

Open Forum ⁴(Session 3)

Q (Michelle, UST): For Build Change, up to what extent do you retrofit a building? For some structures, reinforcing them to become very stable affects the heritage value, especially structures that are older than 50 years.

A (Engr. Gabilo, Build Change): There are guidelines that we follow to know the extent of the retrofitting or when to resort to a new construction for the sake of practicality. For our organization, we pursue retrofitting houses that are at higher risks.

Q (Ron, UP): What are the considerations for plumbing system in flood-prone areas?

A (Arch. Sarraga, TAO): Septic tanks are watertight to prevent leaks so they're usually fine against flood. For areas that are highly susceptible to flood, septic tanks are usually elevated. In some cases, septic tanks are made of CHB, which is not advisable. For those cases, they should be constructed with proper reinforcement, concrete mixture, and waterproofing. For pipes in flooded areas, the pressure outside is usually higher, thus, the tendency for backflow is also higher. To compensate for that, the toilet is raised to increase the slope of the pipes. Overall, it would be better to elevate components of the plumbing system.

Q (Herculhes, UST): Is it possible to convert a community into a low-carbon one? Or do you have to start from scratch?

A (Mr. Dela Cruz, ICSC): It depends on how large the development is. In terms of humanitarian and development work in the recovery stage, low-carbon considerations can be included in the computations for houses. For example, we

⁴ Forum notes have been translated and summarized.

can integrate rainwater harvesting systems; this makes sense in the Philippines because of its climate. When we're still building, it makes sense to gear the design towards low-carbon. It will pay off in the long-run. We always rebuild because we are disaster-prone. When we rebuild, why not integrate low-carbon features? It's not just for the environment, it's also for us.

Q (Nina, UST): For instance, there are townhouses that have individual septic tanks. Why not use a sewage treatment plant (STP) or shared septic tanks?

A (Arch. Sarraga, TAO): It depends on the configuration of your lot. If you have ample space for multiple septic tanks, it can be done. For mass housing and multi-dwelling units, there's usually a system. The problem in Metro Manila when you have a septic tank is that you don't know where to connect it because there's usually no sewer line. We still have a long way to go in terms of sanitation inside and outside our houses.

Q (Nina, UST): Shorter eaves are advised for disaster-resilience. Because we have a tropical climate, is there a way to have longer overhangs?

A (Engr. Gabilo, Build Change): We encountered a house with a very long eave that it was practically a garage. If having long eaves can't be avoided, we suggested placing a vertical support with proper connection to make the structure resilient.

A (Arch. Sarraga, TAO): Design and planning-wise, we could use media aguas. This way, we don't need to extend the eaves. We can extend the canopy over the window because it's independent from the roof, thus reducing the possibility of uplifting the roof.

Q (Nicko, UST): When you introduce solar panels and wind turbines on an island, you're going to need a large area. How do you address this? Does the whole area need

to be cleared out? If not, what other alternative sources of energy can be introduced to the community?

A (Mr. Dela Cruz, ICSC): You want a wind or solar farm so you cut off hundreds of trees; that's a bad example. If you want to achieve low-carbon, you have to realize that the land has to have carbon. It has to be a complete solution. We can decentralize energy systems. If you can use your own electricity, then power plant systems don't have to transmit and distribute it. We always talk about solar energy because it's the most flexible. Wind energy is site-specific. There's geothermal, biomass, and other forms of energy. We just have to start with an assessment of our energy needs.

Q (Ms. Lita, FDA): In low-cost housing with limited space, the community usually can't afford to follow the conventional requirements for septic tanks, fire hydrants, drainage, etc. They also don't have enough knowledge of technologies like rainwater harvesting systems. How can poor communities be planned and designed to integrate proper sanitation, fire considerations, and drainage system? Are there alternative solutions that the community can build?

A (Arch. Sarraga, TAO): The city requires three chambers for septic tanks. As long as the septic tank is designed-well, the water outflow wouldn't be hazardous enough. For drainage, what we can do is to start with our own houses. It should be ready to accommodate proper sewage system. Because site development is extensive, we have to work with various sectors to put up proper drainage for our community. For fire considerations, we don't have a "one size fits all" design to fireproof houses. We can use resilient materials for construction at the very least. It's a concern of the whole community so it would be best if they work together to address the issue.

We integrate rainwater harvesting system in our post-Yolanda projects. The system is very simple and your community can adopt it. From the gutter, rainwater is collected by connecting a barrel to the downspout. The residents get creative and add faucets with stockings for filter. There are different ways to go about it.

Q (Boyet, UST): The usual response of the community during disasters is to head to evacuation centers, which are usually schools. These schools tend to be damaged due to the evacuation. Even with their limited resources, are there other considerations or alternatives in disaster management for the community that are more self-sustaining?

A (Mr. Dela Cruz, ICSC): We have to pinpoint why the community heads to these evacuation sites. Do they feel safer in schools? There should be an assessment of what the real needs are and what their capacities are. We should be able to assess our best options in times of disasters, not just panic and go with the group. That's resilience and that's the test of how strong your community is.

Q (Mariz, Kawan 1): Is solar energy affordable for the poor?

A (Mr. Dela Cruz, ICSC): Although the price has gone down and the quality has gone up throughout the years, solar energy is typically not cheap. However, there are ways around it. Some organizations offer loans for solar energy. If you're a member of multi-purpose cooperatives or micro-finance institutions, there's a market for that. The more people who get involved in that market, the better it is for everyone. You can use your standing as a community organization. You need people, technology, and money because that's how sustainability works.

Q (Michelle, UST): In the move to push for renewable sources of energy, existing non-environment-friendly technologies like common vehicles are discarded. However, environment-friendly materials sometimes have shorter lifespan than existing ones. There's a gap in how we treat our wastes. Do you think that creates more carbon footprint?

A (Mr. Dela Cruz, ICSC): The waste that we produce is just a reflection of materials that we aren't able to put in to good use. The community should be able to take on their responsibility to maximize the use of materials. For examples, we could at least start with our homes. Instead of having the garbage truck pick up our biodegradable waste, we could dispose it by composting. We have the technological solution but it all comes down to our mindset.

Q (Ros, TAO): In Palawan, solar energy is widely used. However, they have problems with the battery and repairs. Are there trainings for the people on maintenance of solar energy systems?

Q (Ros, TAO): Urban poor communities generally can't afford to give time and effort for ecological practices or lifestyle changes like composting. Are there other solutions that would work for the urban poor?

A (Mr. Dela Cruz, ICSC): There are smart technologies that integrate solar energy during the day and electricity from a local provider at night. Batteries are the weakest link. They can't be fully drained because the cycles become shorter over time. The technology is an investment.

For the second question, we really can't impose lifestyle change on people. I think contentment and finding the value of addressing our need and contentment are the keys. As mentioned earlier, we can do rainwater harvesting. It's seems complicated but is actually quite simple. Maybe it will

help if we can tell the people how much they can save on water with the system.

A (Arch. Sarraga, TAO): The lifestyle change depends on the personal mindset. We tried to implement urban gardening for a project before. Despite being provided with resources and technology, it wasn't quite successful. The community couldn't sustain it because of the time and effort required. They need the mindset that it's not just for the community but also for their own families.

Q (Nina, UST): Would you say that high density housing conserves more energy than single-storey houses?

A (Mr. Dela Cruz, ICSC): When it comes to harnessing solar energy, high-rise buildings have smaller potential because of the rooftop area. Also for high-rise, a pump is required to service water. It's not a simple "either-or" question. How can we build a building that would cross out all those variables? How can we attune space to integrate low-carbon development? I don't have an answer but the question was great.

Small Group Activity (Zoom)

This small group activity is designed to create a sense of community, develop perspective-taking and enhance problem-solving. The objective of this highly engaging team building activity is to improve communication skills. This activity is based on the wordless picture book “Zoom” by Istvan Banyai, which consists of 30 sequential “pictures within pictures”. The Zoom narrative moves from a rooster to a ship to a city street to a desert to a tropical island to outer space.

The challenge for all participants is to get them lined up in proper sequence so that their pictures tell a “story”. Participants must do this without looking at the picture of the other participants and relying only on the communication skills of one another. This activity requires patience, communication, and trying to understand other people’s point of view in order to recreate the story’s sequence.

After more than an hour, the participants were able to recreate the stories but were not perfectly in line with the Zoom storyline. The facilitator then debriefed the participants by asking the following questions:

- How did you do? (Team performance can be measured by counting how many pictures are out of sequence.)
- What made it difficult? Why was it hard to get the story together?
- What communication method worked?
- In hindsight, how would you do it differently next time?

In summary, the participants pointed out the following:

- In the beginning, the mechanics of the activity seemed vague for the participants. They thought that they had to limit themselves within their table until someone suggested to look for their match in other tables.
- Once the participants found their respective groups, some of them became contented with relying on other in the group. Everyone still needed to contribute in the communication.
- Although searching for commonalities to form the sub

groups worked, they had problems with connecting the sub- groups together to form the bigger picture.

- It was difficult to communicate without seeing each other's pictures. Had they known what the other side looked like, accomplishing the goal would have been more effective.

The facilitators and participants related the lessons from the activity with the community consultation workshop to be done. They needed to take initiative, develop their communication, and look for commonalities to identify the problem and solution to achieve their goal.



Some of the YP Participants discussing their photos during the Zoom activity.

Session 4: Facilitating the Community Consultation Workshop

The fourth session featured lectures and presentations about the community consultation that the participants would conduct later in the workshop. The session included: “Communicating Technical Knowledge to Communities” by Arch./EnP. Geraldine Matabang; “Presentation of FEP Survey Results” by Ms. Dominga Damian; “Profiles of the Community Immersion Areas” by Ms. Mariz Tinao, Ms. Rose Pascual, and Ms. Lucia Singew; and “The

Community Workshop Process and Guidance to Facilitators” by Arch. Angelus Sales.

The learning objectives for this session were:

- To know some tips of effectively communicating technical knowledge to communities;
- To validate the results of the FEP survey;
- To know about the community immersion areas; and
- To go over the module, facilitation guide, and planning tools for carrying out the fieldwork activities (community immersion).

“Communicating Technical Knowledge to Communities”



Arch/EnP. Geraldine Matabang of TAO-Pilipinas delivered tips on how to explain technical knowledge effectively among people in communities without the technical background. She explained that communication goes both ways – the technical professional should be as effective in listening to the community's input as he/she is in conveying information. She then discussed how to communicate climate and disaster risks to communities. She emphasized that information should be relayed and received accurately so the participants are aware of the implications of disaster risks.

The speaker also presented the tools and techniques used for participatory planning in communities such as using visual aids and examples that participants can relate to.

Other tips on facilitating community workshops were also provided afterward.

Arch./EnP. Matabang noted that instead of playing the conventional creator/author role, design professionals in participatory planning serve as facilitators of community participation. They assist the people in drawing out plans and solutions for their community.

Open Forum⁵ (Session 4)

Q (Ros, TAO): Are there instances where nobody is speaking and the participants are shy?

A (Arch./EnP. Matabang, TAO): Definitely. This is especially during the first engagement and the community doesn't know who you are or they're not well-organized. It's why partnership with community organizers is so important.

Q (Mariz, Kawan 1): How do we deal with participants who ask questions that are off-topic?

A (Arch./EnP. Matabang, TAO): We have to keep the discussion on course with the topic but still be respectful about it.

Q (Ron, UP): In communities, we sometimes encounter dominant personalities that overshadow others. How do we go about it?

A (Arch./EnP. Matabang, TAO): As much as possible, we address this through some of our house rules and handling focus groups. We try to distribute the roles, like presenting, to different people. We want to encourage the reserved participants.

“Presentation of FEP Survey Results”

Ms. Dominga Damian of FDA presented the results of the Financial Enablers Project survey that was



conducted in the three kawans of BEC. The data was collected from February to April 2017 by designated enumerators from the community using the KoBo Toolbox application. A house list of the three kawans was generated before surveying 410 families. The survey included DRRM-related indicators like: demography; hazards; water, sanitation, hygiene promotion, and health action; food security and livelihood; and shelter, settlement, assets, and legal identity.

“Profiles of the Community Immersion Areas”

The kawan leaders of Barangay Tandang Sora, Ms. Mariz Tinao, Ms. Rose Pascual, and Ms. Luz Singew, presented a brief profile of their respective communities. They also discussed the results of their hazards and resources mapping workshop that was conducted in November 2016, which include: existing hazards classified into natural and anthropogenic; inventory of community resources for disaster preparedness and response; list of community DRRM problems; and the hazard and resources mapping output.

⁵ Forum notes have been translated and summarized.

“The Community Workshop Process and Guidance to Facilitators”

For the final lecture, Arch. Angelus Sales discussed the community immersion activities and provided guidelines for the participants to facilitate the community consultation workshop. She talked about the key principles of participatory planning, followed by the flow of activities for the workshop. Lastly, she discussed the responsibilities and characteristics of an effective facilitator. She reminded the participants that as facilitators, they should allow the community members to express their ideas.

Background Profiles of Community Immersion Areas

Kawan 1, Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish



Kawan 1 is one of three areas that belong to the Basic Ecclesial Communities (BEC) of Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish in Barangay Tandang Sora. Banlat Road and Jacqueline Street outline its northern and southern boundaries respectively. It has the largest total land area of the three kawans with approximately 235,114 sqm.



The Shrine of Melchora Aquino, famously known as Tandang Sora, found in Kawan 1.

The community comprises Barimbao, Jamayka, M. Aquino, Coco Hills, Janet Extension, Sixto, Melchora Aquino, GK Tabora, Gintong Pangarap, and Citadel areas. Most of the residents in Kawan 1 have land tenure security. However, there are some areas of informal settlements scattered throughout the community.

The hazards that the community commonly experiences are fire, flood, and typhoon. Areas of informal settler families (ISFs) are prone to fire-related hazards due to tangled electrical wires and narrow streets being used for parking and event spaces. Jamayka is the area most susceptible to fires and flooding. In addition to the presence of informal settlements, Jamayka also acts as the catch basin for storm water runoff coming from the rest of the community due to its low elevation.



The creek near the basketball court in Jamayka that causes flooding in the area.

Kawan 1 has abundant natural resources like fruit-bearing trees and vegetable gardens. They also have several commercial establishments and organizations as economic and human resources for disaster preparedness. Although located outside of the community, the Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish serves as their main evacuation center in cases of emergency. They also use the open space in Jamayka as a temporary evacuation site.

Kawan 2, Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish



Kawan 2 is one of three areas that belong to the Basic Ecclesial Communities (BEC) of Santuario de San Vicente de Paul in Barangay Tandang Sora. It is located north of Kawan 1 and east of Kawan 3. The community comprises the Upper Banlat region with approximately 95,845 sqm. of total land area, the smallest of the three kawans. While most of the residents have land tenure security, there are areas of informal settlements located in the central and southern part of the community.

Nearly half of Kawan 2 is considered as prone to fire-related hazards due to narrow streets and tangled electrical cables. The community also experiences flooding caused by inadequate or small drainage in some areas and by overflowing of the creek adjacent to its northern boundary during typhoon

season. The floodwaters occasionally cause diseases like leptospirosis among children.



This bridge over Dario River in Kawan 2 serves as access road going to Sauyo which is beyond the gate.

Kawan 2 has abundant natural resources like fruit-bearing trees, medicinal plants, and vegetable gardens. They also have several commercial establishments and organizations as economic and human resources for disaster preparedness. In emergency cases, the residents seek refuge at the basketball court within the community and the Upper Banlat Road itself, which both serve as temporary evacuation areas.



One of the few playgrounds found in Kawan 2 is inside the NGO Compound.



An example of the tangled electrical lines found in Kawan 2.

Kawan 3, Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish



Kawan 3 is one of three areas that belong to the Basic Ecclesial Communities (BEC) of Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish in Barangay Tandang Sora. A creek runs along the length of Kawan 3's northern boundary while Mayor Adelina Rodriguez Street and Dinar Street outline its southern boundary. It has a total land area of approximately 159,362 sqm.

The community comprises Balutan, Apo Ville, Kapitbisig, Taurus 1 and 2, Capricorn, Cuadra, Alcantara, Isla Carreon, and Aries areas. While most residents have land tenure security, there are three areas in the community that are occupied by informal settlements.



Narrow alleys are common occurrences in Kawan 3 such as shown in the photo above in Cuadra area.

Flooding is a major hazard for the community given that its northern boundary is completely adjacent to the creek, which overflows during the typhoon season. Additionally, a large portion of the central informal settlement has experienced incidents of fire. Residents identify the illegal connection of electricity as the main cause of previous fires.



An example of electric wire connections found in Florville in Kawan 3.

Unlike Kawan 1 and Kawan 2, Kawan 3 does not have an abundance of natural resources. They do have several commercial establishments, as well as open spaces and potential evacuation sites scattered across the community (i.e. Delta Park, Apo Ville Day Care Center, and Tibangan Court).



One of the open spaces found in Kawan 3 is the Tibangan basketball court.



The Carmel 5 Daycare Center is one of the community facilities found in Kawan 3.

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS WORKSHOP 2017

COMMUNITY IMMERSION

TAO-PILIPINAS, INC.



PART 2: COMMUNITY IMMERSIONS

The second part of the workshop was composed of the practicum activities and was carried out during Day 3, 4, and 5 of the workshop. The participants stayed in the three kawans under the Parish of Santuario de San Vicente de Paul in Barangay Tandang Sora for their community immersion. Host families accommodated the YP teams throughout their stay in the communities.

The three YP teams simultaneously conducted transect walks to observe the current conditions in the community and applied participatory planning methods in the community consultation workshop. The main outputs of the community consultation workshop were community action plans (CAPs) geared towards enhancing the communities' disaster and climate resiliency.

Highlights of Day 3 Activities

During the third day of the workshop, the participants and facilitators traveled to socialized housing sites for a field trip then proceeded to the community immersion site after. They first visited two social housing sites, Ernestville and Bistekville II, in the morning. Representatives from both communities provided a brief background on their respective sites. The afternoon session was allotted for the transect walk around the three teams' assigned communities in Barangay Tandang Sora.

Field Visit to Social Housing Site 1: Ernestville

The participants and facilitators traveled to Ernestville in Barangay Gulod, Novaliches, Quezon City for the first field visit. Residents of Ernestville toured the visitors around their community and provided answers to their queries. Ms. Marian Calapine and Engr. Paulo Genzola of Foundation for the Development of the Urban Poor (FDUP) then gave a brief background on Ernestville.

Ernestville is an off-site and in-barangay voluntary relocation site that has a 4,869-sqm rolling terrain. The Ernestville HOA comprise 212 informal settler families (ISFs) previously residing in flood-prone areas of Barangay Gulod, particularly those who were living within the 3-meter easement of Tullahan River.

The relocation site, which is also considered as a high-density housing (HDH), has 12 two-storey buildings composed of 212 units. Each unit contains a total floor area of 25.60 sqm. with provision for loft. Of the 212 ISFs, 28 families have already moved in.

The housing project was funded by savings of the HOA, supplemented by the Quezon City LGU subsidy through the Community Mortgage Program (CMP).



The two-storey buildings have staggered floor levels due to the site's rolling terrain



Ernestville has a total of 12 two-storey buildings with an overall capacity of 212 units



Interiors of a fully furnished unit in Ernestville



Ms. Calapine of FDUP provides the background on Ernestville



A view of the rear portion of the units showing ample setback to separate the two buildings



The participants and facilitators of the YP Workshop pose for a group photo in Ernestville



*Left: Electrical lines and water meters of units
Right: Unit under construction with provision for loft*

Field Visit to Social Housing Site 2: Bistekville II

The participants and facilitators then traveled to Bistekville II in Barangay Kaligayahan, Novaliches, Quezon City for the second field visit. They proceeded to the community's multi-purpose hall for a presentation on Bistekville II by Engr. Edgardo Yap.

Bistekville II is a socialized housing project for on-site and in-city resettlement located at a 48,876-sqm property in Barangay Kaligayahan. It now has a total of 1,078 housing units – 703 one-storey units with loft and 375 three-storey walk-up condominium units. Each dwelling unit has a lot area of 28 sqm.

The site was formerly occupied by 583 informal settler families (ISFs). Residents of Bistekville II include underprivileged families, ISFs who previously occupied the property, families from Brgy. Escopa and Brgy. Obrero who were affected by demolition, families who lived along waterways, and teacher-beneficiaries from Quezon City.

The socialized housing project is a joint venture between the Quezon City LGU, Ofelia Arce (land owner), and Phinma Property (land and housing developer). The funding was provided by Pag-IBIG Fund and Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC).



Bistekville II has a total 703 one-storey units and 375 three-storey walk-up condominium units



Bistekville II features a mixed-income community



The ISFs who formerly occupied the site have moved in to the three-storey walk-up condominium units



Engr. Yap gives a presentation on Bistekville projects.



The participants and facilitators of the YP Workshop pose for a group photo in Bistekville.

Transect Walk

During the afternoon session, the three YP teams proceeded to their designated community immersion areas along with TAO-Pilipinas staff. The teams conducted preliminary assessment activities in preparation for the community consultations on Day 4.

Community assessment activities included an initial meeting of the YP teams with the community leaders and a transect walk or observatory walk within the community.



YP Team 1 visits the GK housing in Kawan 1.



Student participants of YP Team 1 is guided by community leaders from Kawan 1 during their transect walk.



YP Team 2 overlooks the area being reblocked in Kawan 2.



YP Team 2 conduct their transect walk in spite of the rain that they experienced in Kawan 2.



YP Team 3 walks around flood-prone areas in Kawan 3.

Highlights of Day 4 Activities

The main activity in the participants' community immersion work was the facilitation of a participatory workshop and action planning process in their assigned sites. Applying the program and facilitation guide, the YP teams conducted a series of focus group discussions (FGDs) and plenary discussions. The participants for each community were divided into three (3) FGD groups, with each FGD group generating one set of output at the end of the community consultation workshop. Each YP team also carried out a reflection session on the community consultation workshop.

Community Consultation Workshop

Session 1: Inputs on Climate and Disaster-resilient Communities

In this session, participants were able to show their understanding of sustainable and resilient communities. Facilitators drew out answers from the community participants on their perception of a climate and disaster-resilient community. Aside from engaging the participants, facilitators also discussed the essential features of such communities and the basic concepts of disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM).

Session 2: Profile of the Community

A validation of the FEP survey results and hazards and resources mapping was conducted during this session. Community participants also examined the current condition of their community, including their knowledge and capacity for disaster prevention and mitigation, disaster

preparedness, and disaster response and recovery.

Session 3: Assessment of Vulnerabilities and Adaptive Capacities

The community participants were divided into FGD groups to identify the vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities of their community. Facilitators then introduced the use of the Problem Tree Analysis to identify and analyze problems pertaining to DRRM. With this tool, the participants looked at the particular causes and effects of DRRM-related problems within the community.

Session 4: Identification of Gaps and Strategies for Community Resilience

Based on the outputs of the previous session (i.e. chart of vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities, Problem Tree Analysis), the FGD groups identified the gaps and needs of the community regarding disaster prevention and mitigation, disaster preparedness, and disaster response and recovery. They then proposed strategies that address these gaps in order to attain disaster-resilience for the community.

Session 5: Community Visioning and Action Planning

The first part of this session was the community visioning exercise where all FGD groups had drawn their ideal community layout considering sustainability and disaster-resilience. The second part of the session taught the participants in creating detailed community action plans (CAPs). The CAPs that each kawan enumerated dealt with addressing their issues that make their community vulnerable to disasters.



Community consultation workshop in Kawan 1.



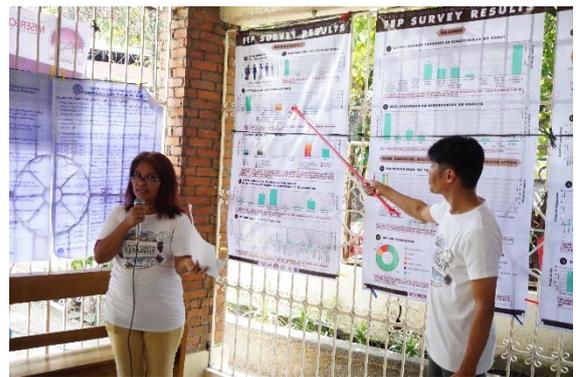
John Federick Mejia and Mark Lloyd Ranque assist one focus group from Kawan 1.



Community leaders such as Nanay Rose of Kawan 2 also assist in the community consultation workshop.



Czarina Bumagat of YP Team 2 facilitates one of the focus group discussion for Kawan 2.



YP Team 3 presents the FEP survey results during the community consultation workshop in Kawan 3.



Herculhes Ebol of YP Team 3 facilitates the community visioning of one focus group in Kawan 3.

Reflection Session

After the community consultation workshop, the YPs and community representatives conducted a reflection session with their respective teams. They discussed the results of the day's activities and processed their experience as facilitators of the workshop. The YP teams went over the good and bad points of facilitating a community workshop; they expressed what they liked most/least about the field experience; they shared how relevant they thought the activity was to their field of study; they gave their opinion on the workload; they commented on the level of community participation; and they discussed whether the community considered DRR as a family concern or a community concern.

YP Team 1 noted that they were able to impart technical knowledge to the vulnerable members of the community. They also saw that the participants were cohesive in their goal to gain knowledge and attain disaster resilience for the community. On the other hand, they remarked that the set-up of their workshop was not very comfortable, which resulted in the participants being less focused on the discussion.

The members appreciated the direct experience gained from the immersion and the interest that the participants showed during the workshop. Unfortunately, some of participants left before the workshop ended.

The community representatives expressed that the consultation workshop brought out initiative from the participants in sharing ideas for the betterment of the community. Aside from bridging the gap between the community and technical professionals, the

YPs thought that the workshop was significant in providing critical analysis of the community's problems.



Reflection session of Kawan 1.

Although the team members felt that the workload was highly intensive, it was necessary to achieve the goals of the community.

Regarding the level of participation, they remarked that the participants were active at first but they had to leave earlier than anticipated because of other priorities.

Overall, YP Team 1 thought that DRR was a community concern as reflected by the workshop because what each household does can potentially affect the whole community.

YP Team 2 expressed their appreciation for the workshop, given that most of the team members had no similar experience before. Despite the lack of initiative from some participants, the group was satisfied with the output and the turnout; they had the highest number of attendees among the three teams. The group's teamwork was also highlighted as the members readily had each other's back.

The YP members talked about how the workshop allowed them to experience a side of their profession that is often overlooked. For instance, the academic sector orients

students and professionals toward client-based practice in which affording professional fees is a non-issue. The type of volunteer or community work accessible in school are usually only taken at face value with no actual social impact. The experience was an opportunity to work with the marginalized sector.

The team also highlighted the role of the church and the parish priest in leading the people toward achieving a disaster-resilient community. They noted that the church has vastly assisted in encouraging the residents to participate in activities such as the consultation workshop.

In conclusion, YP Team 2 remarked that the work did not end with the workshop. They acknowledged that most residents would likely lose patience with the lack of immediate results but the facilitators should still persist. The members then expressed being open to future engagements if ever their assistance is needed.



Reflection session of Kawan 2.

YP Team 3 remarked that the workshop had a great turnout with participants keen on learning. However, the participants lacked diversity as there were no men present. The team also had difficulty in drawing out ideas, resulting in action plans that were not very detailed.

The team appreciated the members who assumed leadership. However, some of them had dominant personalities that overshadowed other members of the group in expressing ideas. Some were also hesitant in writing down solutions because they were not optimistic about the results. The YP team also appreciated the dynamics of the facilitators as it had been their first time to conduct such workshop.

The YPs related the experience with their respective fields of study as students and professionals. Conversely, the community representatives appreciated that they were able to experience the workshop, learn from it, and share the knowledge with the rest of the community despite their limitations in educational background.

In terms of the workload, the YPs thought that although the workshop was taxing, it was ultimately enjoyable. They were also able to manage their time well and deliver the required outputs.

The team commented that the participants were very attentive. However, their outputs needed further elaboration as they were not very specific.

Although the team agreed that the people consider DRRM as a community concern, they noted that some households deal with DRRM-related issues individually.

Highlights of Day 5 Activities

Day 5 was allotted for the YP teams' preparation for the plenary session. They consolidated the community consultation workshop outputs and prepared their plenary presentation. The teams also painted a mural that reflected their experiences during the YP Workshop. The teams also attended the Sunday mass presided by Fr. Roland Tuazon where the BEC leaders from the three kawans were blessed and inducted into a DRRM committee.



YP Team 1 discuss their blocking for their video presentation.



YP Team 1 practicing their mannequin challenge for the plenary session.



YP Team 1 working on their mural painting.



YP Team 2 members conceptualize their mural painting.



Erold Enriquez and Nina Bumagat are busy making the powerpoint presentation of YP Team 2.



Members of YP Team 2 pose for a group photo with Arch. Verna Sarraga as their TAO team leader.



Ron Balane and Ros Aldeguer begin the mural painting for YP Team 2.



YP Team 3 making their powerpoint presentation for the plenary session



YP Team 3 runs through their plenary presentation



YP Team 3 begins their mural painting



YP Team 3 members working together to finish their mural painting



Ms. Lita Asis-Nero of Foundation for Development Alternatives (FDA) talks about the project undertaken by FDA with Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish and TAO-Pilipinas.



BEC leaders from the three kawans line up during the Sunday mass presided by Fr. Roland Tuazon to get ready for their induction to the DRRM committee of the BEC.



Fr. Roland Tuazon blesses the BEC leaders from the three kawans and inducts them to the DRRM committee of the BEC.

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS WORKSHOP 2017

**PLENARY
PRESENTATION**

TAO-PILIPINAS, INC.



PART 3:

PLENARY PRESENTATION

Day 6 of the YP Workshop served to synthesize the theoretical and practicum parts of the workshop. The three YP teams were able to share the outputs of their immersion activities and were critiqued by a panel of reactors composed of Mr. Vincent F. Eugenio (Assistant Chief of Research, Planning, and Monitoring Division of PCUP), Dr. Melissa Navarra (Lead Project Coordinator of Relocation Resettlement Monitoring Development Division of PCUP), Ms. Maria Victoria Ilagan (Board of Trustees Treasurer of TAO-Pilipinas), Engr./EnP. Rosalyn-Frances Veneracion (TAO-Pilipinas volunteer), and Arch. Rizalito Mercado (UST College of Architecture faculty member).

Highlights of Day 6 Activities

Each team was given an hour to present the results of the community consultations and action planning that they facilitated but most teams surpassed the allotted one hour time limit. The three (3) YP teams made use of different presentation techniques, from conventional reporting using PowerPoint presentations to creative performances and role-playing.

YP Team 1 – Kawan 1

YP Team 1 is composed of six (6) YP members: Innah Beatrice Alba (UST), Kristine Culaba (UST), Regine Anne Dela Paz (FDUP), Francheska Ela (UP), John Federick Mejia (FEU), and Mark Lloyd Ranque (PCUP); and five (5) community representatives: Daisy Dela Peña, Marvic Echevarria, Rosalie Gico, Marissa Tinao, and Rosela Villeta. Kawan 1 was supported by TAO staff Arch. Angelus Sales and TAO volunteer Ms. Ananeza Aban.

The community consultation workshop was attended by a total of twenty-two (22) community members. The participants were composed of all women except for one man. Their ages ranged from 19 to 63.

Inputs on Climate and

Disaster-resilient Communities

Based on YP Team 1's presentation, the participants of the community consultation workshop for Kawan 1 believed that a sustainable community should have a good drainage system, clean surroundings, and unity and cooperation among residents. On the other hand, a resilient community for them is one that is ready to face disasters, have emergency kits on hand, have an effective communication system, and have members that are active and informed.

Profile of the Community

Kawan 1 is one of three areas that belong to the Basic Ecclesial Communities (BEC) of Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish in Barangay Tandang Sora. Banlat Road and Jacqueline Street outline its northern and southern boundaries respectively. It has the largest total land area of the three kawans with approximately 216,666 sqm.

Based on the community hazards and resource mapping, Kawan 1 is most exposed to earthquakes, floods, and typhoons. Among the many communities in Kawan 1, Jamayka is the most vulnerable. But aside from the natural hazards that they are exposed to, Kawan 1 is also prone to man-made hazards such as threats of eviction/demolition and fires due to tangled electrical lines. The natural hazards that they remembered due to its destructive effects on their community were typhoons Habagat, Ondoy, and Milenyo.

Results of the household survey done was also presented and most of the participants agreed with the results of the household survey. The community participants also gave additional information such as mentioning barangay health centers and public hospitals such as East Avenue Medical Center and Quezon City General Hospital as their most frequented health care facility.

The community participants also commented on the result of the survey with respect to urban gardening. They suggested that those interviewed were households who were not practicing urban gardening because there are several households in Kawan 1 that are doing urban gardening and some households are knowledgeable on urban gardening but lacks the space to do it.

Assessment of Vulnerabilities and Adaptive Capacities

Knowledge and Skills in Disaster Prevention. The participants noted that not all members of the community attend DRRM seminars. Some of them also ignore hazard warnings from the barangay. Despite their vulnerabilities, they identified their regular BEC prayer meetings as an adaptive capacity because it provides a venue to disseminate information.

Capacity for Disaster Preparedness. The community doesn't have an organized DRRM committee. They also have difficulty in disseminating information to other members of the community due to poor accessibility. However, they remarked that the community has several organizations and that they have direct links to NGOs. They also have a lot of community members that would volunteer in case of emergencies.

Resources for Disaster Response. Emergency vehicles like fire trucks and ambulances have difficulty in accessing vulnerable areas of the community due to narrow roads. The participants cited their culture of bayanihan as an adaptive capacity for disaster response.

Capacity to Adapt and Recover from Disasters. The focus groups noted that their vulnerabilities include the residents having low income and the houses being located in flood-prone areas. They added that they do have skilled community members who could assist others to recover from disasters.

Problem Tree Analysis. The focus groups chose three problems that were identified in the previous FGD to analyze: no land of their own, no security of land tenure, and lack of an organized DRRM committee.

The two problems that they mentioned both pertain to land tenure. Reasons behind their inability to secure their own land stem from their lack of knowledge on land tenurial processes, lack of an organized association, inability to access government housing programs, and insufficient income to purchase their own land. The effects of having no security of land tenure are threats of demolition and being forced to build houses on private lots and danger zones which in turn exposes them to hazards such as flooding.

Lack of an organized DRRM committee is another problem that they analyzed. The causes that they enumerated for such problem are communities are far apart, formation of DRRM committee is not prioritized, and residents still lack appreciation for disaster risk management. The effects of having no organized DRRM committee are no DRRM plans for the community which in turn leads to greater damages when disaster happens in their community, inefficient utilization of aid given by the government, and no systematic action taken in times of disasters.

Identification of Gaps and Strategies for Community Resilience

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. The community does not have an organized association that deals with housing and land tenure. Because of this, they are unable to access government housing programs and have no knowledge of land tenurial processes. The focus group suggested forming an organization, educating members of the community on the processes of securing land tenure.

Disaster Preparedness. The focus group noted that DRRM is not very much appreciated in the community thus, forming a committee is not a priority. They recommended utilizing community gatherings like prayer meetings to disseminate knowledge on DRRM and encourage people to participate in related workshops. People who participated in DRRM workshops can be part of the DRRM team in their community.

Disaster Response and Recovery. They identified the lack of proper waste disposal as a major gap in disaster response and recovery. The focus group proposed encouraging households to segregate their waste. They also proposed forming a DRRM committee dedicated to addressing this problem.

Community Visioning and Action Planning

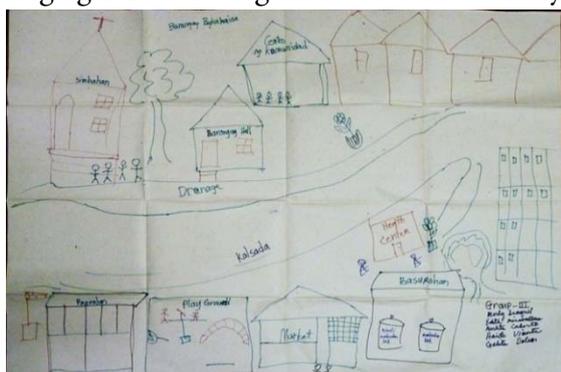
Community Visioning. Kawan 1 – Group 1 wanted a community that had an abundance of trees, open spaces, community facilities, commercial establishments, and social activities.



Kawan 1 – Group 2 envisioned a grid plan for their community with various facilities for social services, public spaces, and commercial establishments.



Kawan 1 – Group 3 drew their vision wherein community facilities, wide roads, proper drainage, and proper waste segregation are integrated in the community.



Action Planning. For the community action plan (CAP), the focus groups of YP Team 1 prioritized getting educated on land tenurial processes and forming a DRRM committee that will lead their community in establishing a DRRM plan.

Kawan 1 – Group 1 drafted the CAP to **educate the community on the steps to be taken to secure land tenure.** The CAP aimed to educate ISFs in government housing programs and their processes. They planned to identify areas of informal settlements and coordinate with NGOs.

They would also work with the government to conduct a community-wide consultation and orientation on land tenure and housing.

The second CAP, made by Kawan 1 – Group 2, was to **form a DRRM committee in Kawan 1.** The objective was to have a group that would initiate planning for DRRM. Through their bible meetings, they would share the importance of having a DRRM committee. They also plan to facilitate DRRM seminars in the community and assign people from each area to constitute the DRRM team of Kawan 1.

Panel Reactions⁶ for YP Team 1

Engr./EnP. Rosalyn-Frances Veneracion, former TAO staff:

In formulating a DRRM action plan, it's important to consider all hazards because their indications and responses vary. It's also a great idea to include DRRM issues in the community meetings. As mentioned before, politicking can't be avoided in the government. We shouldn't be deterred in coordinating with them because they hold the resources to implement the plan.

Ms. Victoria Ilagan, TAO

Board of Trustees:

I've noticed that there's a lack of participation in these initiatives from the community. The challenge now is how we can make the information more compelling for the community. How can we encourage the people to participate in these workshops and seminars? How can we sell DRRM to a community? We can utilize creative

⁶ Reactions documented here are translated and summarized versions given by the panel.

methodologies and approaches that can relate to the people to capture their interest.

Ms. Ana Oliveros, former SHFC President:

First of all, congratulations to the organizers, TAO-Pilipinas, the church, and the participants! I'd like to relate the discussions with our work in SHFC. The organization is working hard to integrate climate and disaster resilience for CMP and HDH projects because the poor are the most vulnerable to the effects. We include climate change mitigation and adaptation in our conversations with communities.

With adaptation, the community's disaster preparedness is considered. These workshops are valuable in raising DRRM awareness with the communities. DRRM should be embedded in various conversations that concern the community and the barangay.

In the topic of social housing projects, we should always include the community in the process. **For SHFC, we don't build houses; we empower communities through our projects.**

**Mr. Vincent Eugenio, PCUP
Chief of Staff:**

I'd like to thank TAO-Pilipinas for starting the conversation that includes experts, organizers, and members of the community. **It's essential to have an exchange of opinions from various perspectives.** Often, the community is not included in its physical planning. That's why continuous undertaking is important wherein the community, the facilitators, and the stakeholders are involved.

Dr. Melissa Navarra, PCUP Lead

Project Coordinator:

I'm very glad about the outputs we have today. For social housing projects, community engagements would be much more effective with community organizers. Our planning for climate resilience and DRRM should be anchored in the framework of community organizations. This is the key to sustainability. **When people have ownership and attachment, they are invested and so they work hard for it.** That's why we support people's plan. The workshop is a great way to help the community in that aspect and we should keep up the great work.

YP Team 2 – Kawan 2

YP Team 2 is composed of six (6) YP members: L.Arch. Rosanne Marie Aldeguer (TAO), Arch. Ronald Balane (UP), Pilar Bayani (PCUP), Arch. Czarina Bumagat (UST), Christian Eroid Enriquez (UST), and Luz Savilla (PCUP); and five (5) community representatives: Justina Alejaga, Maritess Florendo, Fe Mamora, Rosemarie Pascual, and Jocelyn Placides. Kawan 2 was supported by TAO staff Arch. Verna Sarraga.

The community consultation workshop was attended by a total of thirty-two (32) community members. The participants were composed of 29 women and 3 men. Their ages ranged from 20 to 78 years old.

Inputs on Climate and Disaster-resilient Communities

Based on YP Team 2's presentation, the participants of the community consultation workshop for Kawan 2 mentioned that a disaster-resilient community should be able to quickly recover after a disaster. They also mentioned that people should also be aware of the hazards in their area and that they should be ready when disaster strikes. Other qualities for a disaster-resilient community that they enumerated were having helpful community members, houses have strong foundations, and people are strong.

Profile of the Community

Kawan 2 is one of three areas that belong to the Basic Ecclesial Communities (BEC) of Santuario de San Vicente de Paul in Barangay Tandang Sora. It is located north of Kawan 1 and east of Kawan 3. The community comprises the Upper Banlat region with approximately 95,845 sqm. of total land area, the smallest of the three kawans. While most of the residents have land tenure security, there are areas of informal settlements located in the central and southern part of the community.

Based on their community hazards and resource mapping, nearly half of Kawan 2 is considered as susceptible to fire-related hazards due tangled electrical wires. The situation is even aggravated by the narrow roads that makes access difficult for the residents especially during emergencies. Flooding is also experienced when the creek found in the northern boundary of Kawan 2 overflows. Inadequate or small drainage in some areas also exacerbates the flooding situation of Kawan 2.

The household survey results is validated by the community and everyone agreed that the data presented is correct. Participants though had some comments regarding the hazard and resource map. They mentioned that their main evacuation area is Santuario but it was not reflected in the map because it is outside Kawan 2. They also mentioned that no evacuation route was given in the map because no collective evacuation has been done by the community. Most of the evacuation is individually done and not as a community.

Assessment of Vulnerabilities and Adaptive Capacities

Knowledge and Skills in Disaster Prevention. The participants identified their vulnerabilities as such: houses that are made of light materials, limited information dissemination, and lack of an early warning system. They noted that the residents utilize the word-of-mouth as a form of communication in gathering information in cases of disasters.

Capacity for Disaster Preparedness. The vulnerabilities of the community include lack of knowledge, no early warning system, lack of proper communication and coordination among HOA members, and road inaccessibility. Conversely, the participants considered the church and its role in organizing the community as a valuable adaptive capacity.

Resources for Disaster Response. The community has limitations in disaster response with regard to the sufficiency of access roads and evacuation sites. They also cited that assistance coming from the barangay is not enough during a disaster. As response, they utilize temporary sites for

evacuation like multi-storey houses and covered courts. They also have resources for health service like community health workers and a health center. They also mentioned that the barangay has their own fire truck which is very useful especially when fire happens.

Capacity to Adapt and Recover from Disasters. The focus group remarked that houses in the community are vulnerable because of weak foundations and hazardous locations. The community is particularly susceptible to flooding due to blocked drainage. They also mentioned that their means of livelihood is also affected because of flooding. In terms of adaptive capacities, they added that most houses are made of concrete, which reduces the spread of fire.

Problem Tree Analysis. The focus groups identified three problems to analyze with the problem tree: fire, lack of communication and coordination, and narrow streets. Root causes of fire in the community include overloading of illegal connections, children playing with candles and matches during power outage, and gas leak. The effects of fire that they mentioned are loss of lives and properties, phobia, and fear and anxiety.

The community mentioned that the lack of communication and coordination during disaster is due to community leaders who only relay information to selected individuals. No cellphones or cellphone load credits is also one of the causes given by the community. HOAs not discussing disaster issues is also mentioned as another cause for the lack of communication and coordination. The effects of lack of communication and coordination in the community during disaster are news of fire breaking out is delayed, individuals are on their own, and

roads become inaccessible due to illegal parking.

Narrow streets, according to the community, are caused by illegal parking due to car owners having no garage of their own, streets being used as playground by children and vending space by street vendors, and lack of proper planning. The effects in the community of having narrow streets are inability to easily evacuate and provide access during emergencies, vehicles have difficulty turning around causing traffic, and area becomes accident prone.

Identification of Gaps and Strategies for Community Resilience

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. The gaps of the community on disaster prevention and mitigation include the lack of community meetings, an alarm system, and resources. The focus group proposed to have a bell that would serve as an alarm device. They would also utilize word-of-mouth in passing information during calamities.

Disaster Preparedness. To solve the lack of fire hydrants in the community, the focus group suggested to improve on their communication. They would also distribute posters around the community to inform people of activities or meetings related to DRRM.

Disaster Response and Recovery. Illegal parking, inadequate evacuation centers, problems with drainage system, and lack of communication and coordination were identified as gaps. The focus group then recommended to equip the people with knowledge on DRRM through community meetings. They also suggested to contact DPWH for their drainage problems and improve their campaign on solid waste

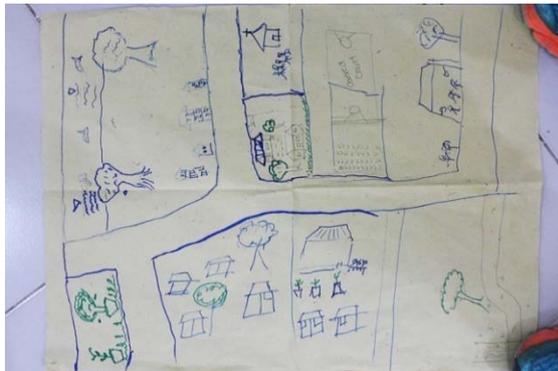
management. To address inadequate evacuation centers, the community proposed that neighbors that have two-storey houses accept evacuees when flooding occurs.

Community Visioning and Action Planning

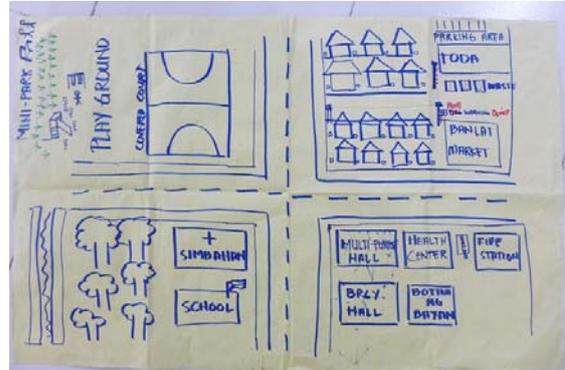
Community Visioning. Kawan 2 – Group 1 placed the main road at the center, which connects facilities for social services, spaces for congregation, and disaster-resilient houses.



Kawan 2 – Group 2 visualized their community with wide roads and open spaces, nearby community facilities, unpolluted waterways, and proper waste management.



Kawan 2 – Group 3 envisioned a community with properly zoned facilities for social services, open spaces, and residential areas. They also mentioned having flood warning devices in their ideal community.



Action Planning. The focus groups of YP Team 2 prioritized implementing a bell system as an early warning device for their community action plan (CAP), followed by disseminating information on DRRM, and strengthening the DRRM committee.

The CAP of Kawan 2 – Group 1 proposed to **utilize a bell as an early warning device**. It would provide a preventive warning to the residents during calamities. They planned to discuss the proposal with community leaders, determine the price and potential site of the bell, acquire resources to purchase the bell, and ultimately install the early warning device.

Kawan 2 – Group 2 devised the CAP to **disseminate information on DRRM**. The proposal sought to enlighten the community on the importance of DRRM. The steps to implement the CAP included distributing posters on upcoming meetings and going around the community to relay information.

The CAP to **strengthen the DRRM committee** was formulated by Kawan 2 – Group 3. The objective was to have people that would spearhead DRRM projects. They would first form subcommittees and assign

leaders. They would also prepare an inventory of existing associations before meeting with their representatives. These various groups and committees would then coordinate to implement DRRM-related projects.

Panel Reactions⁷ for YP Team 2

Engr./EnP. Rosalyn-Frances Veneracion, former TAO staff:

It's great that team members range from the youth to the senior citizens, especially to involve kids at a very young age in the DRRM conversation.

I like the initiative for the specific steps in accomplishing the DRRM action plan and I hope it doesn't end there. It's important that we establish the early warning system and not just the components of it.

Arch. Rich Mercado, UST Faculty Member:

I'd just like to add that we have to strengthen the community's bayanihan. The core value is already there and we just have to involve the various sectors and age brackets.

Ms. Ana Oliveros, former SHFC President:

In the context of on-site community planning and reblocking, the concept of "as is, where is" and horizontal development is what we usually hear. It's a challenge to gather a consensus from majority of the families for proper site planning. For highly urbanized areas, we do vertical developments now like the HDH. We need to open up

areas so the roads can be widened and open spaces can be provided. It's difficult for on-site and highly congested communities. As a result, the way forward is to compress and to build upward to free up spaces.

When we do community planning, we shouldn't just plan for a small part of the community or treat areas as independent of each other. Rather, it should be in the context of the community as a whole so issues like drainage and road networks are properly addressed.

Fr. Roland Tuazon, Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish Priest:

Through the community's unity and partnership with other sectors, I'm glad that the assessments reveal that every aspect of the community is connected. The parish has taken steps to address the issues but we can see that we still have a long way to go.

Through our conversations on housing, we learn about all these processes necessary for our community. It's important that all sectors are involved (government, NGOs, the community, etc.). There's still a lot of work to do to achieve our goals for the community.

⁷ Reactions documented here are translated and summarized versions given by the panel.

YP Team 3 – Kawan 3

YP Team 3 is composed of seven (7) YP members: Herculhes Ebol (UST), Theresse Julia (TAO), Mariel Grace Laciste (UST), Nicko John Montallana (UST), Maria Elaiza Ann Taguse (TIP), Arch. Felicisimo “Boyet” Tejuco, Jr. (UST), and Arch. Michelle Ting (UST); and five (5) community representatives: Grashiel Caralipio, Divina Flores, Apolonia Larios, Susan Reyes, and Lucia Singew. Kawan 3 was supported by TAO staff Engr. Lorena Hernandez.

The community consultation workshop was attended by a total of twenty-three (23) community members. The participants were all composed of women with ages ranging from 14 to 69.

Inputs on Climate and Disaster-resilient Communities

Based on YP Team 3’s presentation, the participants of the community consultation workshop for Kawan 3 mentioned that a sustainable community should have livelihood programs that are sustained by its community members. Surrounding areas in the community are clean and that residents should be planting vegetables. On the other hand, a disaster-resilient community for Kawan 3 is characterized by having a strong community association with community members helping one another.

Profile of the Community

Kawan 3 is one of three areas that belong to the Basic Ecclesial Communities (BEC) of Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish in Barangay Tandang Sora. The Dario creek runs along the length of Kawan 3’s northern boundary while Mayor Adelina Rodriguez Street and Dinar Street outline its southern boundary. It has a total land area of approximately 159,362 sqm.

Based on the community hazards and resource mapping done by their community leaders, flood, earthquakes, and typhoons are the common natural hazards that occur in their area. They are also prone to fires with houses built too close to one another. This condition is aggravated by narrow roads that hinder access during emergency situations. For the household survey results, the community validated the results and agreed with the presented data. No further comments or suggestions were given by Kawan 3.

Assessment of Vulnerabilities and Adaptive Capacities

Knowledge and Skills in Disaster Prevention. The FGD revealed that lack of communication and knowledge in DRRM are the community’s limitations in preventing and mitigating disasters. Conversely, the focus groups identified their coordination with neighbors as their adaptive capacity.

Capacity for Disaster Preparedness. The community’s main drawback when it comes to disaster preparedness is the absence of a DRRM plan. They also cited their lack of unity, unstable livelihood, and no security of tenure as their vulnerabilities. As an adaptive capacity, they coordinate with various

agencies to assist their community in times of disaster.

Resources for Disaster Response. Their vulnerabilities in disaster response include poor accessibility in terms of roads and basic services. The community narrated that public hospitals are quite far and community health workers rarely conduct community health services in their area. They manage by enacting the culture of bayanihan.

Capacity to Adapt and Recover from Disasters. There are houses located along polluted creeks which are highly susceptible to hazards. Tangled power lines also pose a risk to the community. Another vulnerability that affects their capacity to recover from disasters is the lack of livelihood for some of their community members especially those who were unable to finish their studies. To adapt, some of them use strong materials in constructing their houses.

Problem Tree Analysis. From the vulnerabilities determined in the previous FGD, the participants chose three problems to analyze: fake news during disaster, no DRRM plan, and narrow streets. They identified their lack of knowledge as a root cause of spreading false information, which results to panic among the community. Another cause for the proliferation of fake news during disaster is a lack of communication within the community mainly due to having no unity among community members. One more reason behind fake news is over reacting during a disaster which the community attribute to the fact that most community members have not experienced any major disasters. The effects of fake news in the community aside from causing panic is that the community

remains divided because of the lack of trust among community members.

No DRRM plan is attributed to the lack of communication and coordination with the barangay. Another reason for the lack of DRRM plan is insufficient knowledge on DRRM. As an effect of having no DRRM plan in the community, disaster preparedness and immediate disaster response is not being done resulting to loss of livelihood and properties and endangerment of lives.

The causes mentioned by the community for having narrow streets are numerous cars parked in the streets, loiterers passing time in the streets (tambay), and houses encroaching the streets. The effects of having narrow streets are difficulty accessing the streets during emergencies, car accidents, and street fights.

Identification of Gaps and Strategies for Community Resilience

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. The community's gaps in disaster prevention include tangled power lines, improper waste disposal in creeks, and possible evacuation centers that are unavailable. The focus group suggested to coordinate with Meralco regarding their tangled power lines. They also suggested to clean their waterways as a community and talk to whoever manages the possible evacuation centers if these facilities can be used by their community during emergencies.

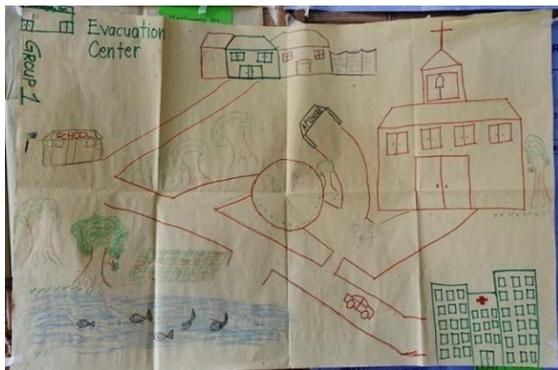
Disaster Preparedness. Lack of knowledge in DRRM and lack of support for the existing DRRM committee were determined as the main gaps. They also mentioned the lack of gears and equipment to be able to respond to disasters brought on by typhoons, earthquakes, and fires. They proposed to

coordinate with various government agencies to acquire support and necessary resources. They also suggested to hold regular meetings to talk about DRRM.

Disaster Response and Recovery. The community lacks access to facilities for social services like health centers. They also have narrow roads that obstruct accessibility. They also mentioned for their gaps the lack of coordination and contact with local government units. As a response, the focus group suggested to remove the illegally parked cars and to coordinate with NGOs that provide medical assistance. They also suggested to begin coordination with local government so they may be able to provide relief goods in times of disaster.

Community Visioning and Action Planning

Community Visioning. Kawan 3 – Group 1 placed a park at the center of the community, surrounded by public facilities and sources of livelihood that can all be accessed by wide roads.



Kawan 3 – Group 2 envisioned their community with proper planning for utilities like power lines, drainage, waste disposal, and street lights.



Kawan 3 – Group 3 emphasized wide roads and adequately spaced houses with nearby community spaces and facilities for social services. They also want condominium type housing in their ideal community.



Action Planning. The participants of YP Team 3 decided to prioritize the proposed strategy of formulating a DRRM plan, followed by coordinating with Meralco, and removing of illegal parking.

Kawan 3 – Group 1 devised the community action plan (CAP) to **coordinate with Meralco**. The objective was to remove the tangled power lines that pose a fire hazard. The focus group planned to have a meeting with the purok leader and members of the community (who are susceptible to the fire hazard) before involving the electric

distribution company. The hindrance that they mentioned is the unwillingness of community members from Block 4 to cooperate.

The CAP to formulate a DRRM plan was drafted by Kawan 3 – Group 2. They aimed to have regular meetings regarding DRRM. First, they would coordinate with the existing BEC-DRRM Committee before forming area-based sub-committees. Afterward, they would conduct fire drills and trainings, and devise an early warning system. The hindrances they foresee in implementing this plan are uncooperative members, no financial resources, lack of knowledge and lack of faith in the community leaders.

Kawan 3 – Group 3 formulated the CAP to **maintain wide roads**. The objective was to solve the lack of adequate and wide roads. The focus group proposed to form a committee that would document illegal parking, meet with the barangay, and implement the necessary response. They also proposed to put up warning signs prohibiting illegal parking. The group mentioned lack of time and financial resources as well as difficulty in recruiting members for the committee as hindrances in the implementation of their planned action.

Panel Reactions⁸ for YP Team 3

Arch. Rich Mercado, UST

Faculty Member:

Disaster resilience is experience-based. A person becomes more aware after having experienced a disaster. I'm glad that there is awareness in the community but sometimes, there's contradiction in what people say and what people do. In a research we did on Baseco, people have said that they're aware and that they know what to do but this doesn't manifest during emergency cases. It would be best to have a follow-up.

We can tap the church to instill the culture of preparedness among the community. Regular disaster drills could be conducted until it becomes inherent for the people.

I'd also like to point out **the critical role the women of the community play in DRRM**. Hopefully, the awareness is shared by the whole family.

Fr. Roland Tuazon, Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish Priest:

I think one of the weaknesses in the structure of the barangay is its top-down approach in dealing with the problems of the community. The structure is more community-based rather than community-empowered. The barangay and the community have to work hand-in-hand. The church has the resources to organize the community but the cooperation of the barangay is still important. Despite its difficulty, we should still collaborate with the government because

⁸ Reactions documented here are translated and summarized versions given by the panel.

there is much to be gained for the community.

Ms. Lita Asis-Nero, FDA

Executive Director:

In the widening of roads, it was great that the group showed the measurement of streets. It's important that the people are aware of the standards. It has to be instilled that proper accessibility is for the community's benefit. Fixing tangled electrical lines can also be done. We just have to coordinate well with Meralco and there has to be community planning. For the third one, the action plan is also doable. It's easier to address DRRM for smaller communities, especially if there's coordination. **Resilience depends on how organized the community is.**

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS WORKSHOP 2017

REFLECTION SESSIONS

TAO-PILIPINAS, INC.



PART 4: **REFLECTION SESSION**

The final activity of the YP Workshop was a reflection session. It was divided into two parts: 1) the mural presentation from each YP Team and 2) the individual reflection of each YP participants. The mural presentation showcased the collective experience of each team while the individual reflections gave the participants an opportunity to share the most significant lessons learned from their workshop experience. Most of the participants talked about their first-time experiences that occurred during the community immersion and how they gained new insights on doing community development work.

Mural Presentations

For the group reflection, each YP team was asked to come up with a mural design that would clearly show their workshop experience and the lessons learned from the immersion activities.

Mural by YP Team 1



At the center of the mural is a house that is half finished while the other half shows the section of the house with its structural components. The completed house

represents the resilient community, which has an early warning system and DRRM committee among other things they wish to accomplish. In order to achieve this, the mural shows the process of the YP Workshop: gaining knowledge via lectures, transect walk, community immersion, consultation workshop, and action planning. Cooperation between partner organizations and technical professionals is emphasized to realize their goals. The processes undertaken is compared to the structural components of the house hence, the placement of the drawings.

Mural by YP Team 2



The common denominator in the kawan is the significant role of the church in leading the community, which is depicted in the upper half of the mural. With the church leading the way, the people are able to create a sustainable community hand in hand. Conversely, the lower half of the mural represents a community without peace and unity where disasters are experienced because of the absence of the church and the people working together.

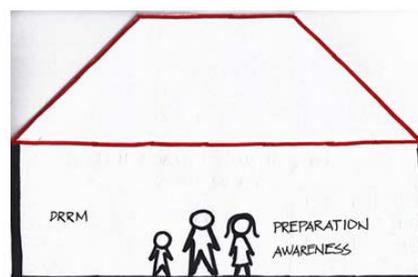
Mural by YP Team 3



The mural represents the people aspiring for a better community. The monochromatic areas show qualities of their community that they want to change (e.g., lack of basic services, houses without easements, etc.) while the colorful areas show qualities they want to achieve (e.g. abundance of foliage, presence of street lights and community facilities, etc.). The latter is revealed by three people collectively tearing the 'old' community apart, achieving the desired community through bridging different perspectives and working together.

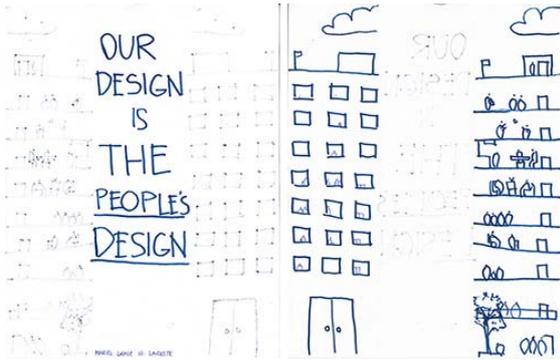
Individual Reflections

Each of the workshop participants were asked to express their insights and knowledge gained during the entire workshop through visual illustrations. After the activity, a brief sharing of their individual reflections was given with the rest of the group.



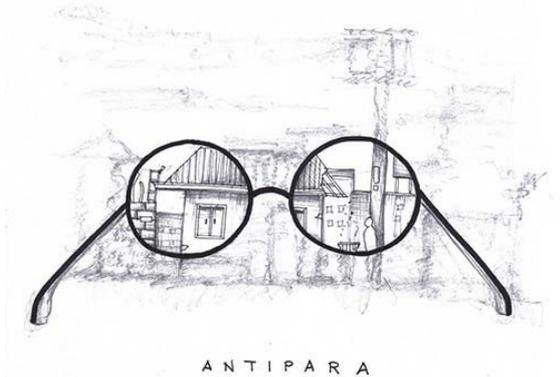
Nicko Montallana, UST

A resilient and sustainable community begins with applying DRRM and disaster preparedness within our homes and with our families.



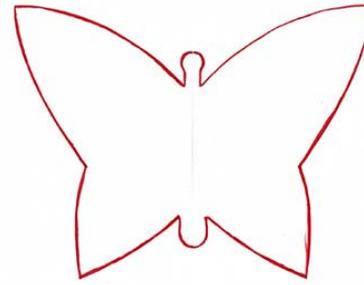
Mariel Laciste, UST

As an architecture student, I drew a structure for the people, and our design is the people's design.



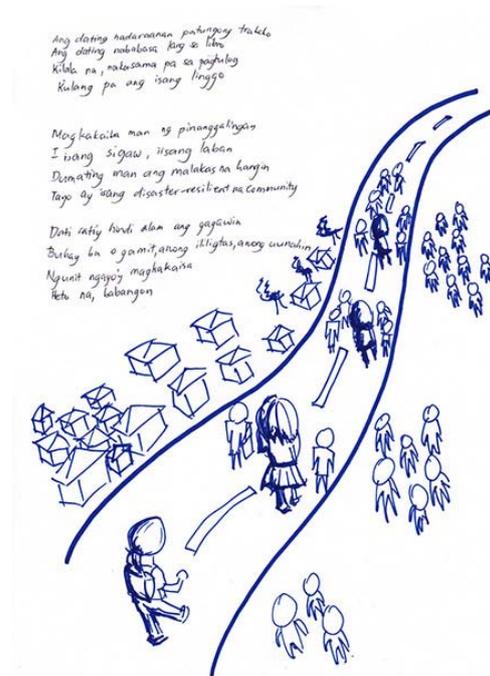
Herculhes Ebol, UST

The community immersion has provided me with a clearer view and understanding of the urban poor's situation, which is a lot different compared to what we see in the media. The eyeglasses is a symbolism of my experience that enabled me to see better the conditions of our urban poor.



Theresse Julia, TAO

The butterfly is a metaphor for metamorphosis. At first, we were just absorbing information from lectures and were mere caterpillars. After giving ourselves the chance, we eventually became the butterflies who were facilitating the workshops.



Elaiza Taguse, TIP

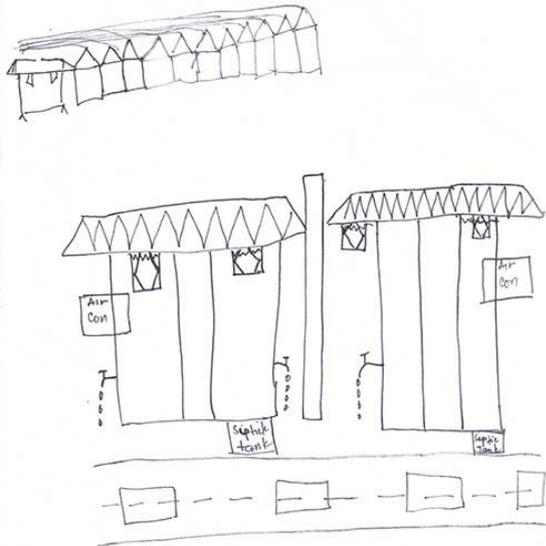
We are joined by professors, organizations, technical professionals, and members of the community in continuously learning and achieving our goal. The journey toward a disaster-resilient community doesn't end here.



I'm happy after the workshop because I've learned something for the goodness of my family and my community.

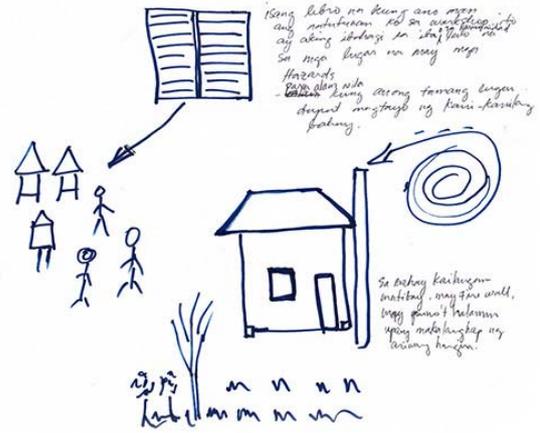
Divine Flores, Kawan 3

I'm happy after the workshop because I've learned something for the goodness of my family and my community.



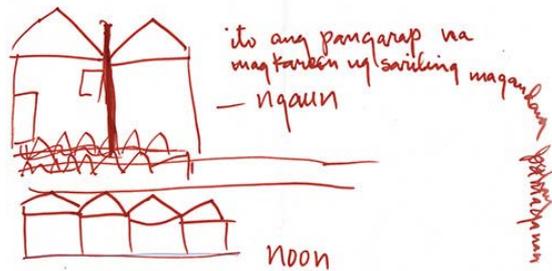
Apol Larios, Kawan 3

I'm happy with the workshop. I've always wanted to have a decent house. The community that we have now is not disaster-resilient. I drew what my dream house would look like, which reflects what I learned from the workshop.



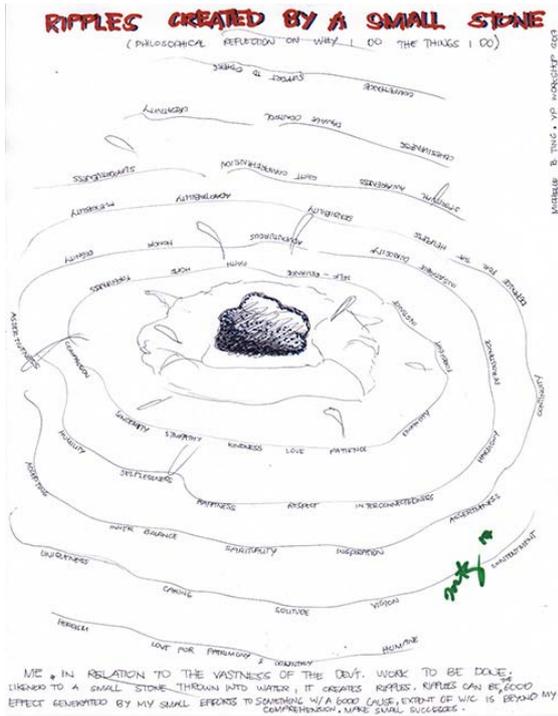
Susan Reyes, Kawan 3

A book reflects what I've learned in the workshop. I'll share the knowledge with the rest of the community, especially those who are exposed to hazards.



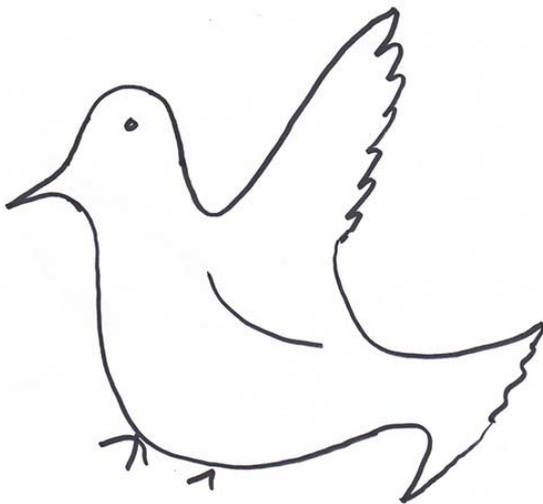
Luz Singew, Kawan 3

This is our community now. What I wish for our community in the future are wide roads, abundant plants, and several parks.



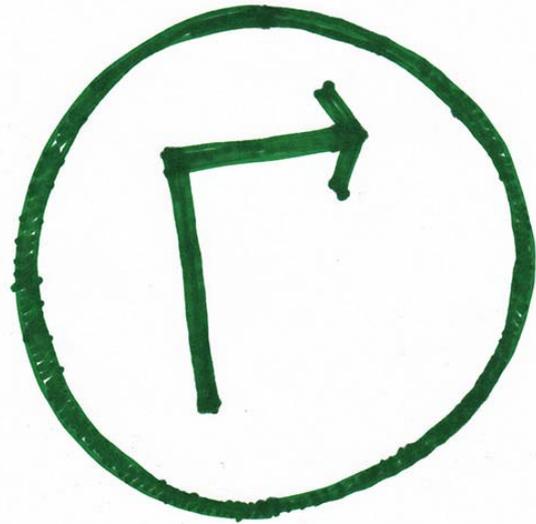
Michelle Ting, UST

What I've learned are represented by ripples created by a small stone. Any action or decision we make to achieve change can relate to people. The stone, no matter how small, makes ripples when thrown in water. There's always an effect wherever it falls.



Grace Caralipio, Kawan 3

A bird symbolizes our community. Even though we're poor or affected by disasters, we can still fly and achieve our dreams.



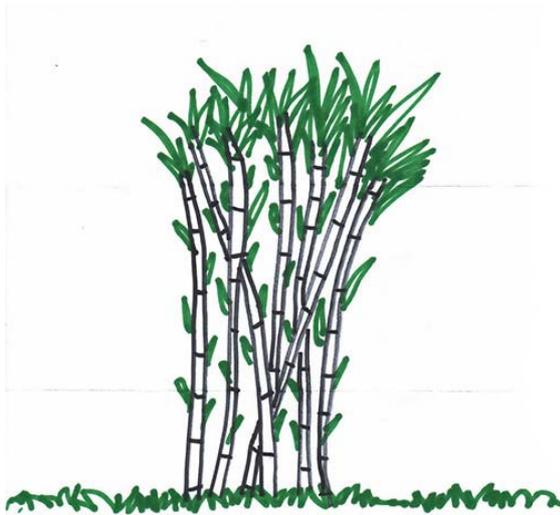
Ros Aldeguer, TAO

This experience has been a turning point for me. I've been working with TAO for 8 months yet I still had doubts with my qualifications. This is where I truly appreciated the difficulty in extracting design from other people – their dreams and aspirations, fears and troubles. This is a turning point and I want to continue on with this track.



Tina Alejaga, Kawan 2

I raise my hands because I learned a lot from the workshop. Even though this is just my current state, I learned a lot from the youth.



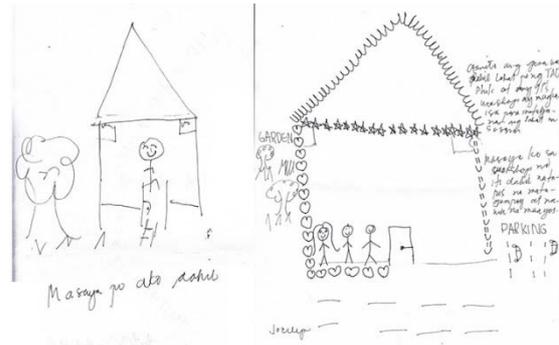
Rose Pascual, Kawan 2

What I used as a reflection for this workshop is a bamboo because of its resilience. No matter what direction it is bent, it stands as always.



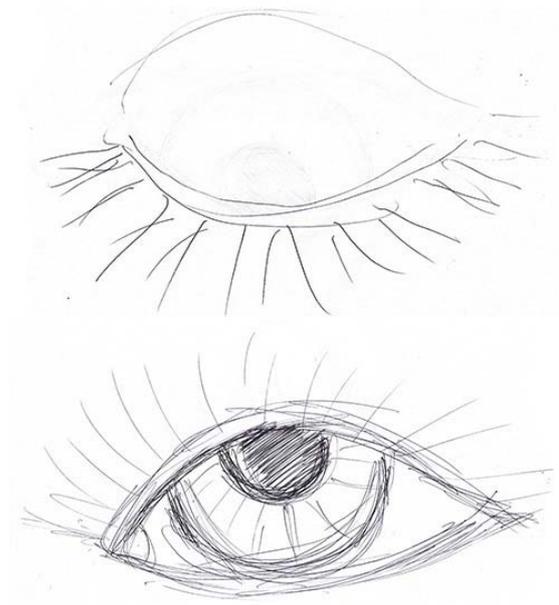
Tess Florendo, Kawan 2

As members of an urban gardening group, trees are important to us. Our area is flood-prone and trees serve as protection.



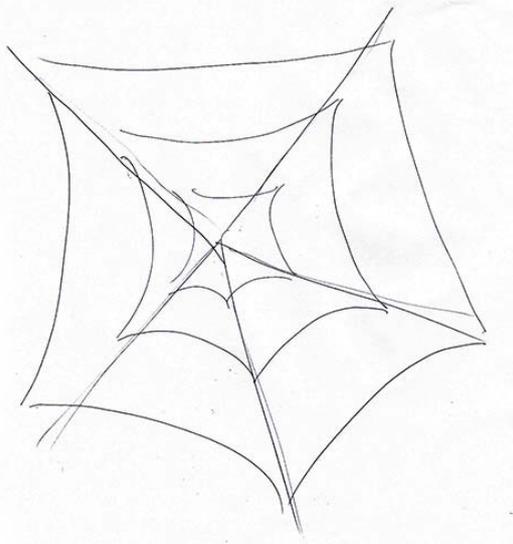
Jocelyn Placides, Kawan 2

My son drew this for me. I hope for a decent home and a happy community for him where there is unity among families and organizations.



Ron Balane, UP

This experience has been an eye-opener in allowing us to see the condition of ISFs. They aren't given much attention by the barangay. There's still much that we can do to help.



Luz Savilla, PCUP

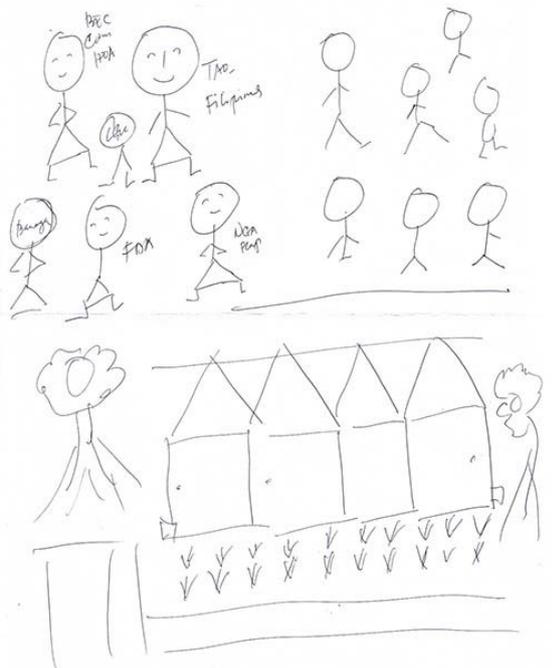
Like the spider web, the community, the government, technical persons – everyone is connected. We can't get to the top if we don't start from below.

- * PANGANGAILANGAN NG ALTERNATIBONG PARAAN NG PAGTAYO NG BAHAY, NA MATIBAY AT MUKA
- * PANGANGAILANGAN NG GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT
- * PANGANGAILANGAN NG KARADAGANG PROPESYUNAL NA MAKAPAGBIIGAY NG SAPAT NA IMPORMASYON AT TULONG SA PAGTAYO NG BAHAY. PAG DEVELOP NG ALTERNATIBONG MATERYALES, PAGPAPALAGANAP NG TAMANG SISTEMA PARA SA SANITASYON AT IBA PA.
- * PAGKAWALANG BAHALA NG MLA TAO SA PAMAYANAN SA POSIBILIDAD NG AKUNA TUWAG NG BAHAY.
- * ANG KULTURA NG PILIPINO AY NAGBIIGAY NG MATAAS NA POSIBILIDAD PARA SA PAG-ASenso AT PAG-UNLAD
- * LETTING THE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATE GIVES THEM THE INVOLVEMENT THEY NEED TO BELIEVE IN THE PLAN FOR CHANGE.



Nina Bumagat, UST

Bayanihan is evident. Problems arise in instances when people don't work together. The best way to be resilient is to help each other because no one person is an island.



Pilar Bayani, PCUP

Tandang Sora, TAO-Pilipinas, FDA, LGU, and the community are all connected. We need participation and information dissemination and we also need to work together to reach our common goal.



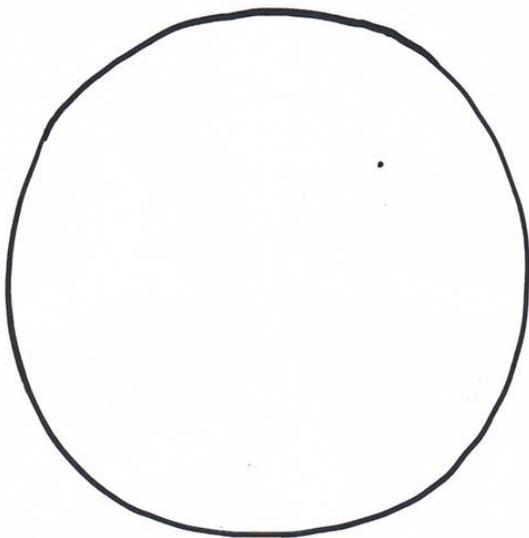
Erold Enriquez, UST

A semi-colon symbolizes new life. As students, we aren't usually exposed to DRRM projects like these. Through the workshop, it was validated for me that there's always something ahead. Learning doesn't end in school. The workshop is the continuation of my desire to help other people.



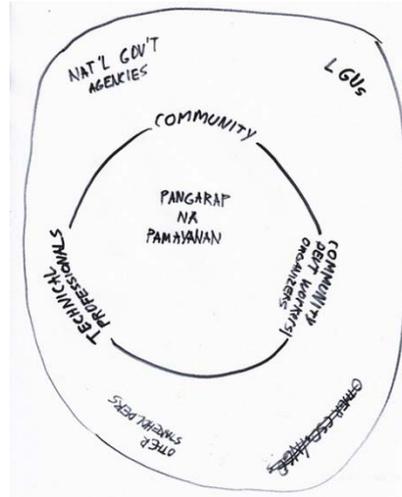
Pedro Mejia, FEU

Crumpled, not, crumpled, not, and so on – this represents resilience. It shows how we can recover from everything we go through in life. We didn't just teach the community how to be resilient, we also learned resilience through our experiences in the workshop.



Innah Alba, UST

This represents my experience. We are part of a much larger community. I've learned that we should be sensitive and not be indifferent, especially when what we do greatly affects others.



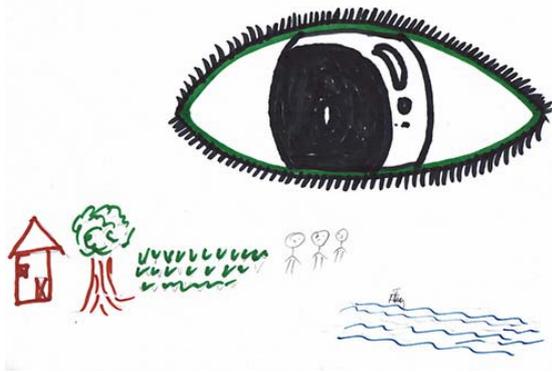
Regine Dela Paz, FDUP

Cooperation between the community, organizers, and technical professionals (backed by the national government, LGUs, and other stakeholders) are all needed in order to achieve the aspirations of the community.



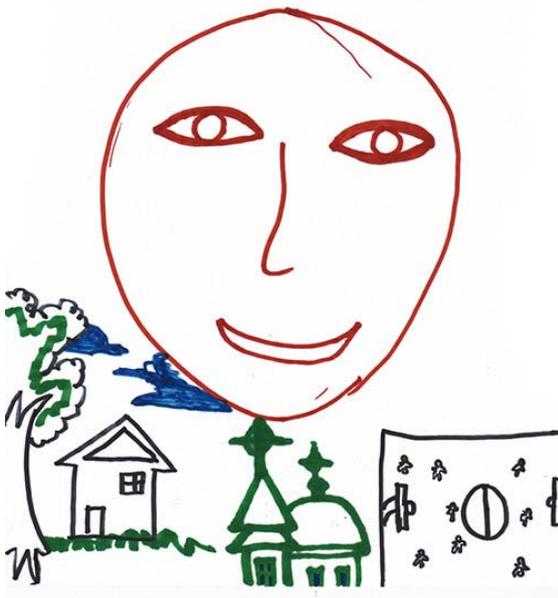
Mariz Tinao, Kawan 1

I learned that you do not have to be alone in achieving our goals, other people are needed and the elements are already here – technology, resources, the people. However, the fulfillment of our dreams is ultimately within our hands.



Elay Villeta, Kawan 1

My reflection is an eye. This is what I wish to see for my community – resilient houses, trees, and people that are united.



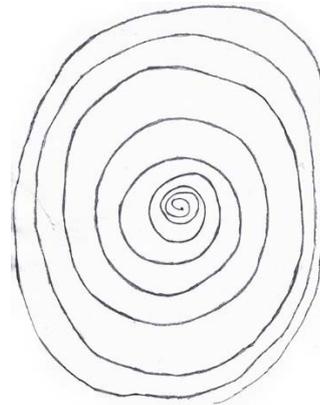
Lei Gico, Kawan 1

We start with the church, and then the basketball court. The team is composed of NGOs, YPs, and members of the community. The result is a community that's prepared for any hazard.



Mac Echevarria, Kawan 1

The drawing is colorful because it symbolizes cheerfulness. The roots act as foundation to the house. Inside the heart is the home. The leaves are the people who serve the church and the community.



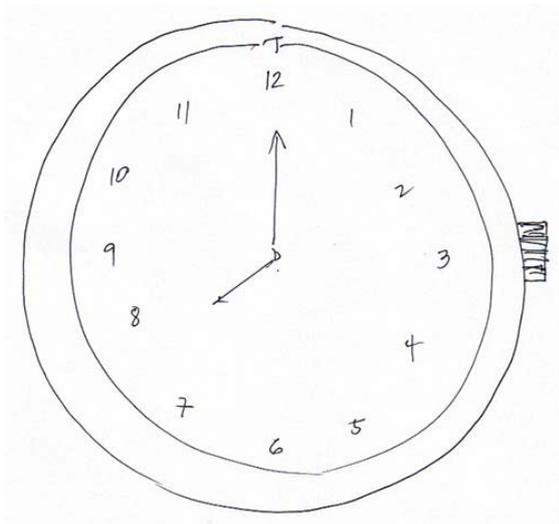
Lloyd Ranque, Kawan 1

This spiral represents how our different perspectives and backgrounds converge with the same goal.



Cheska Ela, UP

This is a very resilient house in all aspects. Although it's crumpled and has experienced several disasters, a smile is retained. In another aspect, this paper is sturdy because of the fold. For a house to become sturdy, there has to be framing.



Tin Culaba, UST

Everything we did in the workshop was time well spent. There is still a sense of urgency and the plans are time-based, but we have the knowledge and resources to push through.

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS WORKSHOP 2017

**WAYS
FORWARD**

TAO-PILIPINAS, INC.



PART 5: WAYS FORWARD

The last part of the program was the discussion on ways forward after the workshop. Representatives from FDA and TAO-Pilipinas discuss with the participants how the YPs can help the communities under Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish even after the workshop.

Speakers/Persons Involved

- **Ms. Lita Asis-Nero**, Foundation for Development Alternatives, Inc. (FDA)
- **Arch./EnP. Arlene Christy D. Lusterio**, TAO-Pilipinas, Inc.
- **Arch./EnP. Geraldine R. Matabang**, TAO-Pilipinas, Inc.

Key Points

Ms. Lita Asis-Nero

Ms. Lita mentioned the need of having second-liners who have the same goals and aspirations for our society as her. She is inspired to know that the YPs who participated in the workshop will play a big role in shaping the future of our society. She is also saw that the objectives of the workshop was achieved as the YPs experienced first-hand the real situation of our urban poor communities.

Ms. Lita also mentioned in the discussion that the next steps for the three kawan is to present their community action plans to the pastoral council and the barangay. The community needs to prepare itself for all the

advocacy and information dissemination work that must be done in order to get support from the local government as well as to capacitate the other members of the community. They also need to form a DRRM committee who will lead the DRRM activities in their community.

Arch./EnP. Arlene Lusterio

Arch. Lusterio discussed that there are still a lot of things to be done when it comes to doing technical assistance in communities. Improvements can still be made in the methods used when doing participatory community planning and development. Participatory approaches must also be explored for engineering. The interest of the academe to encourage its students to venture into community development work must also be sustained.

For the community representatives, Arch. Lusterio mentioned that now the community leaders have witnessed that they are not alone in achieving the goals of their community. She discussed the partnership being formed between TAO, FDA, and Santuario. The goal of the partnership is to continue working with the communities under the parish of Santuario de San Vicente de Paul to help them with their technical needs to improve their community. But Arch. Lusterio emphasized that the community must also be willing to commit to the follow-up activities that will happen. She also made it clear that the technical assistance provided will not be free but will be given on a socialized cost. If the communities lack the financial resource, they may be able to tap the support of PCUP and other government agencies.

Arch./EnP. Geraldine Matabang

Arch. Matabang discussed with the YPs what to expect after the workshop. She mentioned the possibility of holding another YP Reunion where YPs from 2005 until the present will gather. She asked suggestions from the participants of possible activities for the YP Reunion. She also mentioned possible work for YPs who wants to volunteer for other TAO projects.

Arch. Matabang also requested the YPs to share with TAO if they plan to do thesis or projects related to community development work. She wanted to share their work to other partner networks and other students as well. She explained to the participants that the YP Program serves as a venue for YPs to share their experience as technical professionals or students doing community development work.

Summary of Ways Forward:

- Link with YPs through Facebook
- Info about YP work related to YP Workshop
- Capability-building on disaster-resilient construction / house retrofitting
- Inputs on housing processes
- Assistance in people's planning
- Technical assistance in reblocking
- Presentation of DRRM plan to pastoral council
- Formation / participation of BDRRM Committee

Transcript of Discussion on Ways Forward

Ms. Lita Asis-Nero, FDA:

Pag-uusapan natin kung ano ang next na inyong maaaring pagsamahan o mga activities na kaya niyo pang maibahagi sa mga resulta na lumabas mula sa konretong pagplano at pagkilos ng komunidad.

Habang nakikinig ako, napaisip ako na ang nasa katulad ko na edad ay naghahanap na ng ibang may kaparehong pagnanais o pangarap para sa lipunan. Nabibigyan niyo ako ng inspirasyon. Naisip ko na okay na magpahinga dahil ang mga batang ito, mga young professionals, kayo ang hahabi sa kinabukasan ng lipunang ito, lalo na ang mga maralita. Ang laki ng papel na ginagampanan niyo. Naririnig ko na ang aking mga pagtuturo ay connected sa ikabubuti ng komunidad. Masarap pakinggan na ang disenyong ibinabahagi ko ay disenyo ng mga tao, na may paniniwala ito sa participation ng tao. Ang tunay na disenyo ay para sa pag-unlad ng mga tao, sa isip at sa pangarap. Nai-inspire akong pakinggan ang mga kabataan. Nakita ko kanina na kuha talaga ang layunin ng TAO-Pilipinas na hubugin kayo bilang mga arkitekto, mga specialist sa iyong field, na makakita sa malaking sitwasyon ng lipunan. At mula doon ay kasama ng komunidad ang teknikal na sektor. 'Yon ang malaking responsibilidad natin. Salamat sa YPs!

Sa kabilang banda, ang komunidad, lalo na ng mga lider ng pamayanan ay nakikita ang kahalagahan ng mga technical persons, architects, engineers, at planners. At dahil doon ay mas lalo pa silang nahihikayat, nabibigyan ng lakas ng loob. Sa buong proseso na 'to, salamat sa TAO. Marami akong natutunan sa proseso na dinaanan natin. Napakahalaga na

lagi nating tandaan at isaisip ang mga karunungan at kasanayan.

Arch./EnP. Arlene Lusterio, TAO:

Itong YP Workshop, pang-pitong pagkakataon na naming 'tong ginawa. Isa sa mga nakita kong hindi kumukupas ay 'yong energy ng YPs. Mahalaga ang pagiging bata niyo dahil nandoon ang energy para makapagbigay ng best. Very cooperative. Wala kaming narinig na negatibong reklamo sa buong proseso. Masaya naman ang mga communities na kayo ang iiwanan at naging produkto ng proseso.

Sa labat ng YP Workshops, ito ang may pinakamaraming panel na multidisciplinary. Kung napansin natin, may galing sa academe, church, NGOs, government, private sector. May iba-ibang perspektibo. At may mga mahalagang tao sa gobyerno na may kaugnayan sa ating ginagawa, sa housing, sa urban poor. Masaya kami dahil nandoon ang patuloy na suporta. Validation ito ng ating proseso. Bilang teknikal na tao, mga arki students at professors, alam natin ang technical knowledge na binababa natin. Ang kaibahan lang ay kasama natin ang community. Sa komunidad at sa partners, tulad ng sabi ni Ms. Lita, marami silang natutunan at talagang kailangang ibahagi para ma-improve ang proseso.

Masaya akong marinig ang iilan na nagsabi na mayroon pa itong kasunod at mayroon kayong role na dapat gawin. Ibig sabihin, hindi pa kayo umaayaw. Medyo malawak ang scope ng technical assistance sa community. Noong una naming sinimulan 'to, sa architecture at planning lang ang aming training kaya 'yon lang ang kaya naming ayusin, ang mga modules at tools, para maging participatory. Sa usapin ng engineering, hindi pa masyadong nagagawang participatory. Medyo mahirap magdisenyo ng istruktura. Sa usapin ng sanitation, pwede pang tingnan dahil hindi pa masyadong nae-explore. Paano ba gagawing participatory kung saan bahagi rin ang mga tao

sa pagdidisenyo kagaya ng pagdidisenyo ng bahay? Magandang ma-enhance pa ang ginagawang teknikal sa community at may role pa rin tayong mga professionals. 'Yon ang kagandahan ng prosesong ito. Kailangan ding i-raise ang interest sa academe na maging involved sa mga ganitong gawain. Sa simula, nahihirapan kaming maghanap ng partners. Madali mag-tap ng volunteers, pero walang long-term na commitment. Hindi ko alam kung magbabago ang perspektibo niyo pag naka-graduate na at nagtatrabaho na. Ito ang investment namin sa mga YPs na maaaring makaimpluwensya sa desisyon niyo na mahahalaga, sa panahon na kayo ay nasa posisyon na makakatulong sa lipunan. May increasing interest na rin sa academe so malaking pasasalamat namin 'yon. Maganda na nakahanap din kami ng link sa simbahan na may support programs kasi hindi labat ng simbahan ay aktibo. Maganda na kasabay niyo ang tatlong kawan sa paglalakbay para sa pag-unlad ng komunidad.

Ngayon, pumunta tayo sa ways forward. Ito ang link ninyo sa community at mayroon kayong role sa ganitong gawain. Sa community representatives, nakikita niyo na hindi kayo nag-iisa, na may mga partners na makakatulong para sa pagtupad ng inyong pangarap. Dito nagtatapos ang workshop pero ano ba ang nakikita nating susunod na mga hakbang? Sa side ng TAO at FDA, mayroon kaming balak na ipagpatuloy ang technical assistance sa tatlong kawan lalo na sa natukoy na mga pangangailangan.

Arch./EnP. Geraldine Matabang, TAO:

Para sa YPs, you'll be part of the YP alumni after this workshop. Usually, we try to keep in touch with all the YPs through our Facebook page. Hopefully, maging active din kayo doon and gumagawa kami ng YP reunion. We're up for another reunion, I think our last reunion was in 2012. We try to gather YPs from 2005 to the present and you could suggest activities na pwede nating gawin. Also, what we try to do is integrate YPs na gusto pang mag-volunteer sa TAO projects. We try to open up those venues, especially with the future collaboration of FDA, the Santuario, and TAO.

And also, may isa akong request sa YPs aside sa volunteer work with TAO. Sa current work niyo, or with acads for students, where you think it influenced you, kung maging thesis topic niyo is on housing or community development work, to inform us and share with us the work, maski adademic pa lang 'yan. Maganda na mai-share niyo within our network and with other students. With our last batch of interns na UST arki students, nagkaroon kami ng YP lectures and nagkaroon ng opportunity to present their work with other students. We try to open up those venues para ma-share kung anong role ng YPs sa community development and other technical assistance work.

LArch. Ros Aldeguer, TAO:

Noong nag-iikot kami, maraming nga pong reklamo. Nakikita sa reblocking na sa simula pa lang, marami nang mali. Tapos nakausap namin si Kuya na gumagawa ng maraming na ring houses. Nakita namin ang eagerness niya, gusto niyang makakita ng confirmation na tama ang ginagawa niya. Sana matulungan natin ang mga katulad ni Kuya at mabigyan sila ng kaalaman. May mga ginagamit nga silang techniques, pero tulungan din natin sila ng tamang construction. Sana magkaroon ng ganoon projects.

Arch./EnP. Arlene Lusterio, TAO:

Siguro 'yong isa ring sinabi kanina ni Ms. Ana at ng PCUP na na-mention rin sa lectures ay ang people's plan. Sa PCUP especially, concern nila ay maka-identify at maka-tap ng young technical professionals to assist sa formulation ng people's plan. Kailangan 'yon para sa proposal sa government for financing para magkaroon sila ng security of tenure doon sa sinasabi ni Ms. Ana kanina na high-density housing at multi-storey na typology ng pabahay. Kayo ay nakikita bilang isang pool ng possible people na pwedeng ma-tap sa participatory planning and design process. Hindi lahat ng mga arkitekto at inhinyero na marunong sa teknolohiya ay marunong sa participatory approach. Ang katanungan ay kung kayo ba ay magiging available sakaling mayroon pang kailangan na gawin.

Ms. Lita Asis-Nero, FDA:

Sa mga kawan leaders, 'di ba may konkretong plano na at talaga namang matrabaho. Ano ang inaasahan niyo sa mga institusyon sa lebel ng FDA at ng TAO, o sa mga young professionals?

Apol Larios, Kawan 3:

Sana kung magre-reblocking kami, sila ang kukunin naming arkitekto at civil engineer. Sana libre kain na lang dahil wala kaming pambayad.

Mariz Tinao, Kawan 1:

Siguro sa amin, kapag may kailangan na requirement at request sa government, 'di namin alam paano gagawin. Sana makahingi kami ng assistance sa pagproseso ng documents.

Rose Pascual, Kawan 2:

Doon sa reblocking namin, pwede sanang maturuan kami sa matibay na pagpapatayo ng mga bahay.

Arch./EnP. Arlene Lusterio, TAO:

Maraming salamat po. Sa ngayon, general pa na pangangailangan ang mayroon tayo. Sa part namin ng FDA at Santuario, magkakaroon tayo ng validationng needs na pumasok sa workshop para suriin kung saan doon ang priority na gagawin kung mayroong technical assistance. Ang lumabas kasi sa inyong mga plano ay priority ayon sa inyong kakayanan bilang kawan. Dito niyo makikita ang papel ng tutulong sa inyo na labas sa inyong kontrol. Pag-uusapan namin sa mga kawan. Kung willing pa rin ang mga YP participants natin, magse-send na lang kami ng communication kung may meeting. Ito ang continuation ng inyong gagawin.

Ang tanong, ito ba ay libre o ano ba ang arrangement dito? Sa mga mag-iintern, siyempre part 'yon ng internship. Ang mga partially sponsored, may mga agreements tayo. Sa mga usaping sana libre na lang, gusto ko lang sabihin na lahat ng ating ginagawa ay walang libre. Siguro iniisip natin na mahal o hindi natin kaya. Pero kung titingnan natin, lahat naman ay binibili natin. From our part, pwede nating pag-usapang socialized. 'Wag nating isiping libre kasi lahat ay may halaga. Kung ito ay binibigay na libre, baka hindi niyo rin pahalagahan. Base 'yon sa karanasan, 'pag binigay nang libre, minsan ay binabalewala. Depende rin kung makaka-access tayo ng sources sa ibang samahan. Sinabi sa akin kanina ni Vince ng PCUP na sila ay pwedeng tumulong kasi mayroon silang resources. Pwede nating pagtagpuin ang available resources at ang pangangailangan para mayroon parin kayong papel. Pagdating sa technical assistance, pwedeng pag-usapan ninyo sa komunidad kung ano ang kaya ninyo at maaaring pagkasunduan ninyo. Ganoon ang ginagawa sa CMP. Nagpapa-survey kayo, mayroon kayong cost per unit. Ganoon din sa paggawa ng plano ng bahay. Hindi naa-appreciate ang plano ng bahay dahil karamihan ay naitatayo nang

walang plano. Pero sinasabi natin sa karanasan at sa natutunan natin ay mahalaga ang plano bago magpatayo ng bahay. Kung mayroon natayong mapagkukunan ng resources, maganda kasi hindi direktang manggagaling sa inyong bulsa. Mahalaga rin ang ginagawa nating serbisyo at pinagtutuunan din siya ng panahon. At the same time, 'yan ay pipirmahan din ng professional, may professional liability ang mga arkitekto at inhinyero. Kapag pinirmahan niya, tapos libre, hindi pa sinunod, at pumalpak, sa kanya babalik kung anuman ang magiging problema. Pwede niyong pag-usapan sa level ng community ang mga ganitong usapin. Iva-validate din namin ang mga pangangailangan. Within June ay magkakaroon tayo ng meeting sa pagpapatuloy ng gawain.

Ms. Lita Asis-Nero, FDA:

Idadagdag ko lang na may kaugnay sa Kawan 1, 2, at 3. 'Di ba alam natin na ito na ang plano, ipre-present natin 'to sa pastoral council, barangay, sa support, at siyempre bubuuin natin ang Barangay DRRM Committee. 'Yon ang advocacy part pa natin na gagawin. Imbitahin natin ang barangay council na magpapasya. Sabi nga natin, hindi kakayanin ang isang resilient community 'pag walang suporta ng buong barangay. 'Yon ang kailangan nating paghandaan. Ang prayoridad natin ay kunin at bigyan ng kapasidad ang mga member ng BDRRMC natin sa level ng kaalaman tungkol sa disaster, resiliency, climate change, at iba pa. Sa information dissemination tayo makakakuha ng maraming tao. Mas maigi 'pag iparamdam sa pamilya at ipakita ang maaaring implikasyon tuwing may mga disaster. Ang pinakamagandang resulta ay mabuo ang committee natin namay ibang mga miyembro at hindi lamang tayo dahil kailangan nating magpalawak.

Arch./EnP. Arlene Lusterio, TAO:

Isa pa pala, ayon sa PCUP, ang initial na mayroon sila ay 51 na applications for people's plan. So i-imagine ninyo na 51 communities 'yon, labas pa dito ang tatlong kawan na nangangailangan ng technical assistance. Kung ina-anticipate na nila ang bulk ng trabaho, ang sinasabi ni Dr. Melissa kanina na kung mahahabol ang kanilang funds, malaking trabaho 'yon na gagawin. Mahalaga ang participation natin na mga technical professionals sa process na 'yon kung magiging available tayo. Makikipag-usap din ang TAO-Pilipinas sa iba't ibang grupo, PCUP, FDA, at Santuario. So 'yon, hanggang dito na ang ating ways forward.

Closing Remarks

Arch./EnP. Arlene Lusterio, TAO:

Nagpapasalamat ako, on behalf of TAO-Pilipinas. Ang aming resources for the Young Professionals Workshop ay very limited pero dahil nagkaroon kami ng opportunity to partner with FDA and with the Parish, at tumulong din ang PCUP, nagawa namin na i-implement ang YP Workshop. Malaki ang pasasalamat namin sa Santuario na nandito tayo ngayon, 'di ba napakaganda ng venue at ito ay libre lang na pinapagamit sa atin. Ang link din with FDA kasi kung hindi sila pumayag na dito sa mga kawan gagawin ang host communities for our workshop, medyo maghahanap pa rin kami kung saan ang possible sites for immersion kasi bahagi talaga 'yon ng YP Workshop. Hindi pwedeng walang community immersion at walang community partners sa YP Workshop. Napakalaking tulong na mayroon nang partner na nakapaghanda sa pagpapaabot sa mga communities na mayroon tayong ganitong prosesong gagawin; at pagpili ng mga community representatives na sasabay sa atin sa proseso ng workshop na ito. At sa PCUP din na kahit short notice ay nag-effort talaga na

makadaan para makatulong sa proseso na ito at may openness din sa partnership para sa iba pang mga gawain. Ang kagandahan din ay nakita namin na mayroon pa kaming pwedeng gawin para sa mga kawan, hindi lang itong workshop na ito tapos "good-bye" na. Pwede siyang maging isang magandang venue for us to extend technical assistance. So 'yon din ang tinitingnan natin. At maraming salamat din po sa mga leaders ng tatlong kawan na nagbigay kayo ng oras. Anim na araw na nalayo kayo sa inyong mga anak, mga asawa, para sumabay sa amin; sa pag-welcome sa mga YP sa inyong mga bahay. Instead na kayo ang matulog sa mga aircon na kwarto, binigay niyo sa mga YP. 'Yon ang ugaling Pinoy natin na "give the best to your guest". Ganoon ang nangyari although sinasabi natin na dapat maranasan ng mga YPs kung ano ang totoong situwasyon o kalagayan ng mga komunidad, pati sa pagtulog. May ilan sa inyo na nakaranas ng hirap sa pagligo dahil marami kayo. Pero maganda na nakita niyo ang situwasyon sa community. At maraming salamat din sa mga YPs. Hindi pa rin kumukupas at mayroon pa ring nagkaka-interes na sumama sa ganitong proseso. Kita-kita tayo ulit sa mga susunod na araw para ipagpatuloy ang mga gawain. Sa staff din ng TAO-Pilipinas, ang sabi kanina ng aming Board member, congratulations at thank you dahil maganda ang kinalabasan, sa gumawa ng module na kahit may sakit, okay lang, tuloy pa rin. Maraming salamat!

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS WORKSHOP 2017

ANNEX

TAO-PILIPINAS, INC.



ANNEX A:

Directory of Workshop Participants

Young Professionals, Students, and Faculty		
Name	School / Organization & Course / Position	Contact Information
1. Alba, Innah Beatrice S.	UST – BS Arch (3 rd year)	0926.5702712 innahalba@gmail.com
2. Aldeguer, Rosanne Marie B.	UP – BS LArch (2015)	0917.8354813 rosanne.aldeguer@gmail.com
3. Balane, Ronald S.	UP – BS Arch (2006)	0917.5021383 ron.balane@gmail.com
4. Bayani, Pilar C.	PCUP	
5. Bumagat, Czarina B.	Bumagat, Czarina B.	0917.7045700 cbbumagat@gmail.com
6. Culaba, Kristine S.	UST – BS Arch (4 th year)	0919.3675409 kris_culaba@yahoo.com
7. Dela Paz, Regine Anne B.	UP – BS Dev. Studies (2013)	0921.7543775 regine.bdelapaz@gmail.com
8. Ebol, Herculhes H.	UST – BS Arch (4 th year)	0995.2730165 herculhes@gmail.com
9. Ela, Francheska Ann J.	UP – BS Arch (2016)	0916.3460162 cheskaela@gmail.com
10. Enriquez, Christian Eroid V.	UST – BS Arch (4 th year)	0917.3727054 enriquez.erold@gmail.com
11. Julia, Therese R.	UP – BS Arch (2016)	0917.4995362 theresejulia@yahoo.com
12. Laciste, Mariel Grace W.	UST – BS Arch (4 th year)	0916.4775307 mariel_laciste30@yahoo.com
13. Mejia, John Federick C.	FEU – BS Arch (2016)	0977.3664878 mejia.johnfed@gmail.com
14. Montallana, Nicko John A.	UST – BS Arch (4 th year)	0915.8137313 nickojohnm@gmail.com
15. Ranque, Mark Lloyd S.	PCUP	
16. Savilla, Luz P.	PCUP	
17. Taguse, Maria Elaiza Ann	TIP – BS Arch (5 th year)	0942.5649213 elaiza.taguse@yahoo.com
18. Tejuco Jr., Felicisimo A.	UST – BS Arch (2002)	0917.6568678 fatejucojr@gmail.com

19. Ting, Michelle B.	UST – BS Arch (2007)	0942.8702291 michellebraceroting@gmail.com
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Community Representatives

Name	Position & Organization	Contact Information
1. Alejaga, Justina M.	BEC – DRRM Team Kawan 2	0939.2232929 justina143@yahoo.com
2. Caralipio, Grashiel	BEC – DRRM Team Kawan 3	0928.6937288 / 0975.4550268 grashielcaralipio@yahoo.com
3. Dela Peña, Daisy	BEC – DRRM Team Kawan 1	0975.4550283 daisydelapena@gmail.com
4. Echevarria, Marvic	BEC – DRRM Team Kawan 2	0926.4572125 marvic_echevarria@yahoo.com
5. Florendo, Maritess	BEC – DRRM Team Kawan 2	0977.4387557 marites.florendo21@yahoo.com
6. Flores, Divina	BEC – DRRM Team Kawan 3	0936.8948589 damian_divina@yahoo.com
7. Gico, Rosalie	Lay Server – DRRM Team Kawan 2	0916.7894161 rggico421@yahoo.com
8. Larios, Apolonia	BEC – DRRM Team Kawan 3	0915.0096376 apoloniaceno@yahoo.com
9. Mamora, Fe M.	BEC – DRRM Team Kawan 2	0907.4457240 fe.mamora@yahoo.com
10. Pascual, Rosemarie C.	BEC Coordinator Kawan 2	0906.4166773 beautifulrose1410@gmail.com
11. Placides, Jocelyn T.	BEC – DRRM Team Kawan 2	
12. Reyes, Susan	BEC – DRRM Team Kawan 3	0995.3690215
13. Singew, Lucia B.	BEC Coordinator Kawan 3	0977.3458866 luzsingew@yahoo.com
14. Tinao, Lina Marissa C.	BEC Coordinator Kawan 1	0918.5175561 linamariza.tinao@yahoo.com
15. Villeta, Rosela	BEC – DRRM Team Kawan 1	0975.4550283 elaysolonoyvilleta@yahoo.com

Resource Persons, Panel Reactors, Community Organizers, and Facilitators

Name	Position & Organization
1. Aban, Ananeza P.	Volunteer, TAO-Pilipinas
2. Balderrama, Benedict O.	National Coordinator, PHILSSA
3. Belga-Casono, Marie Edraline	Volunteer, TAO-Pilipinas
4. Damian, Dominga D.	Community Development Officer, FDA
5. Dela Cruz, Francis Joseph	Associate for Energy Policy, ICSC
6. Dizon, Ana Marie O.	Board of Trustees Member, TAO-Pilipinas
7. Eugenio, Vincent F.	Assistant Chief, Research, Planning, and Monitoring Division, PCUP
8. Gabilo, Clint	Staff Engineer, Build Change Philippines
9. Gopez, Michelle A.	HR and Administrative Officer, TAO-Pilipinas
10. Hernandez, Ma. Lorena P.	HSE Program Staff, TAO-Pilipinas
11. Ilagan, Maria Victoria S.	Board of Trustees Member, TAO-Pilipinas
12. Larracochea, Maribel F.	Fund and Partnership Development Officer, Build Change Philippines
13. Lusterio, Arlene Christy D.	Executive Director, TAO-Pilipinas
14. Matabang, Geraldine R.	ET Program Director, TAO-Pilipinas
15. Mercado, Rizalito M.	Faculty Member, UST College of Architecture
16. Navarra, Melissa Q.	Lead Project Coordinator, Relocation Resettlement Monitoring Development Division, PCUP
17. Asis-Nero, Lita	Executive Director, FDA
18. Oliveros, Ma. Ana R.	President, SHFC
19. Payot, Junefe G.	Corporate Executive Officer, SHFC
20. Sales, Angelus Maria P.	YP Deputy Program Director, TAO-Pilipinas

21. Sarraga, Verna Lucia P.	HSE Deputy Program Director, TAO-Pilipinas
22. Tuazon, Rolando A.	Parish Priest, Santuario de San Vicente de Paul
23. Veneracion, Rosalyn-Frances M.	Volunteer, TAO-Pilipinas

ANNEX B:

Profiles of Resource Persons

Ana Marie O. Dizon

Board of Trustees Member, TAO-Pilipinas, Inc.

Ana Marie Dizon holds a graduate degree in International Crisis Management from Monash University in Melbourne, a diploma in Advanced Studies in Humanitarian Action from the Centre for Education and Research in Humanitarian Action (CERAH), a joint center of the University of Geneva and the Graduate Institute (IHEID) and an undergraduate degree in Sociology from the University of the Philippines in Diliman. She has over 20 years of relevant experience in social development (majority of which was spent in national NGO work in the Philippines), internal/external monitoring and survey research, advocacy and networking, adolescent and youth work, gender and development, displacement, community-based post-conflict rehabilitation, project development and implementation, and M&E in emergency settings. She worked for the following local and international non-profit organizations: Center for Women's Resources (CWR), Urban Poor Associates (UPA), John J. Carroll Institute on Church and Social Issues (JJCICSI), Assisi Development Foundation (ADF), ASA Philippines, Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), Research Triangle Institute (RTI) and UNICEF. In her most recent assignment with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), she was involved in the humanitarian performance monitoring of the Typhoon Haiyan emergency response in the Philippines and the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) emergency in Liberia, West Africa. She is presently engaged as an independent consultant for a number of INGOs as learning consultant and evaluator (Christian Aid/Start Network, Tearfund, CARITAS Internationalis). Ana is one of the founding members of TAO-Pilipinas.

Junefe G. Payot

Corporate Executive Officer, Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC)

Atty. Junefe Payot graduated from Xavier University High School in Cagayan de Oro and obtained his AB Economics degree from the Ateneo de Manila University. He also has a law degree from the University of the Philippines (UP) and an MSc in Poverty and Development degree from the University of Manchester (UK). He also studied Land Management and Informal Settlements Regularisation at Erasmus University - Rotterdam (The Netherlands). He worked for nine years at the John J. Carroll Institute on Church and Social Issues (JJCICSI), a Jesuit-founded research NGO, on urban poverty, governance and housing issues. He also worked at the Office of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court before joining the Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC) where he is currently a Corporate Executive Officer.

Ma. Lorena P. Hernandez

Staff for Human Settlements & Environment Program, TAO-Pilipinas, Inc.

Lorena is a licensed civil engineer. She graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering at the Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila in 2014. As HSE program staff, she is currently supervising the construction of core houses for the Masagana Community resettlement project in Angat, Bulacan and monitors post-Haiyan shelter assistance projects in the municipalities of Guiuan and Salcedo, Eastern Samar. She is also trained in Kobo Toolbox application for the monitoring and supervision of TAO-Pilipinas shelter projects.

Lorena was chosen as a Youth Delegate for the JENESYS 2.0 program of the National Youth Commission (NYC) and Japan Overseas Cooperative Association (JOCA) for the Disaster Prevention Course held in Japan in 2014. One of her published essays for the Youngblood segment of the Philippine Daily Inquirer, entitled “Lorena (honor, victory)”, was included in the book "Youngblood 6", a collection of the best essays in the newspaper.

Angelus Maria P. Sales

Deputy Program Director for Young Professionals Program, TAO-Pilipinas, Inc.

Angel is a licensed architect whose field of interest lies in historic preservation. Angel has a Bachelor's Degree in Architecture from the University of the Philippines College of Architecture and a Graduate Diploma in Archaeology from the University of the Philippines Archaeological Studies Program. As a staff for the Education and Training Program, she handles the Young Professionals Program as its Deputy Program Director. Before joining the Education and Training Program, she worked under the Research and Publications Program of TAO-Pilipinas for eight years, since 2005. Under the RP Program, she was able to publish two construction manuals and coordinated the publication of TAO Shelter Magazine.

Arlene Christy D. Lusterio

Executive Director and Human Settlement & Environment Program Director, TAO-Pilipinas, Inc.

Arlene is a licensed architect and environmental planner. She completed her Bachelor of Science in Architecture from the University of the Philippines College of Architecture in Diliman. She spent three years working directly with the poor in Magsaysay Village, Tondo as the project coordinator for a parish-based housing project (SAPSPA). Then she spent three years doing physical planning work with Planning Resources and Operations Systems, Inc. In 2003, she completed her Master of Architecture in Human Settlements degree from the Post-Graduate Center Human Settlements of the Department of Architecture, Urban Design and Regional Planning of the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium, where she was a recipient of Vlaamse Inter Universitair Raad (VLIR) Scholarship. In 2005, she was a recipient of ASIAN Fellowship and spent a year of research on settlements on water in the Mekong Delta of Vietnam and presented her research findings in international conferences in Belgium and Taiwan. She is one of the founding members of TAO-Pilipinas and has remained with the organization since 2001.

Benedict O. Balderrama

National Coordinator, PHILSSA

Benedict Balderrama is the national coordinator of Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA), a service network of about 60 social development NGOs based in urban centers nationwide. PHILSSA's program focuses on organizing and advocacy for urban poor concerns, disaster risk reduction and management, and climate change adaptation. Mr. Balderrama directs the overall institutional administration and management of PHILSSA projects and activities nationwide since 2006, including advocacy coordination, resource mobilization, networking and partnership-building and program monitoring and evaluation.

He is a graduate of the College of Social Work and Community Development in UP Diliman. Prior to leading PHILSSA, he was the executive director of Sentro para sa Ikaunlad ng Katutubong Agham at Teknolohiya (SIKAT). He is also a published author of several publications on urbanization issues, shelter and settlements, disaster management, and community-based coastal resource management.

Verna Lucia P. Sarraga

Deputy Program Director for Human Settlements & Environment Program, TAO-Pilipinas, Inc.

Verna is a licensed architect as well as a licensed master plumber. She is a graduate of Bachelor of Science in Architecture at Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila and worked as a Project Coordinator for ES Calma Design Associates/CTRL Construction Corporation right after graduation. Starting as an intern at TAO-Pilipinas in 2009, she is now the Deputy Program Director of the Human Settlements and Environment Program, providing direct technical assistance to communities and supervising small infrastructure and shelter construction works in project areas in Navotas City; Rodriguez, Rizal; Angat, Bulacan; and in Guiuan and Salcedo in Eastern Samar.

Among the projects that she has supervised include the ADB-funded project, "Building Disaster Resilient Communities in Flood-prone Areas in the Philippines: a demonstration and pilot testing of local design innovations for housing and small community infrastructures," completed in 2012; the post-Haiyan construction of disaster-resilient shelters and evacuation centers for PMPI Project Pagbangon in Manicani and Homonhon Islands and for the Christian Aid-funded project "Shelter and Evacuation Centers for the Municipality of Salcedo in Eastern Samar" completed in 2017.

Francis Joseph Dela Cruz

Associate for Energy Policy, Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC)

Francis has been a campaigner on various social and environmental issues for the past 3 decades which started in 1984 as a student activist. In 1992, he shifted to the non-profit sector as a campaigner on public utilities for a consumer organization, including energy issues at the height of Ramos-era power shortage in the early 1990's. The renewed debate on the energy future of the Philippines, at the time, exposed him to issues related to renewable energy and energy efficiency. In January 2000, he started working with Greenpeace as a Campaigner and for almost 14 years was involved in campaigns against coal projects or those that promote clean energy.

Francis is also an experienced facilitator/trainor on campaigning, project management and leadership. In June 2015, Francis first got involved with the ICSC projects promoting renewable energy solutions in Yolanda-affected areas in Samar and Iloilo. In January 2016, Francis started as ICSC Associate for Energy Policy. Recently, he has taken interest in defining the convergence of humanitarian response and renewable energy. He has also taken avid interest in building Earth Domes.

Clint Gabilo

Staff Engineer, Build Change Philippines

Clint Gabilo is a licensed civil engineer and currently a staff engineer for Build Change Philippines supervising programs on disaster-resistant housing retrofitting and construction. He graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering degree from the University of Batangas and has previously worked as a structural design engineer in the private sector. In his capacity as Staff Engineer, Clint is responsible for performing calculations, developing drawings, producing written reports and supervising progress using transparent monitoring tools, as well as providing hands-on technical assistance and training to families, communities, builders, and government officials for Build Change's retrofitting and construction projects. He has been involved in the structural evaluation of Housing Projects in the Visayas for Haiyan victims and technical assistance and training for Homeowner-driven Preventive Retrofit of Low-income Housing in Pembo, Makati City.

Maribel F. Larracochea

Fund and Partnership Development Officer, Build Change Philippines

Bheng Larracochea is the Fund and Partnership Development Officer in the Philippines. She is responsible for raising funds, winning contracts, building partnerships and brand recognition. In this role, Bheng researches, positions, writes and wins grant and contract proposals from government agencies, multilateral donors, foundations, corporations and NGOs. She also advocates for Build Change's strategic interests and priorities with government, partners and funders, and represents Build Change in networks and meetings. Bheng received her Bachelor's Degree in Broadcast Communication from Polytechnic University of the Philippines and finished her Master's Degree in Social Services and Development at the Asian Social Institute in Manila.

Geraldine R. Matabang

Education & Training Program Director, TAO-Pilipinas, Inc.

Ge is a licensed architect and environmental planner. She has Master of Arts in Urban & Regional Planning and Bachelor of Science in Architecture degrees from the University of the Philippines. Before joining TAO-Pilipinas, she worked for architectural design firms SmithGroup Gexis and Leandro V. Locsin Partners. She was a recipient of the UNDP-TUGI Young Leadership Award for Good Urban Governance in 2002 and placed first in the 2005 Environmental Planning Licensure Exams. As a Young Researcher Grantee of Provention Consortium, she completed an action research on “Integrating Disaster Risk Management in Site Planning and House Design of Resettlement Projects in Albay” in 2008. She joined TAO-Pilipinas as a member of its Board of Trustees in 2001 and worked full-time to head the Young Professionals Program in 2005.

ANNEX C:

Community Workshop Outputs

YP Team 1 – Kawan 1					
Community Consultation Attendance					
	NAME	AGE	GENDER	ORGANIZATION	OCCUPATION
1.	Jessica Jane R. Mabanta	19	F	Barimbao	Student
2.	Norberto Tinao	52	M	Barimbao	
3.	Gavina Amparo	58	F	Barimbao	
4.	Felicidad R. Salvador	57	F	Barimbao	PL
5.	Matea R. Navarro	48	F	Barimbao	Housewife
6.	Edith Minasalbas	61	F	Citadel	
7.	Criselda S. Returbar	45	F	Citadel	
8.	Haide A. Vicente	57	F	Citadel	Housewife
9.	Flor C. Cortez	56	F	Citadel	BEC / Housewife
10.	Manita P. Caligdong		F	Citadel	Housewife
11.	Merly D. Seguin	40	F	Citadel	Housewife
12.	Merlita Caberto	46	F	Citadel	Housewife
13.	Gelita P. Dolem	59	F	Citadel	Housewife
14.	Emma Velasco	59	F	G. Pangarap	Mananahi
15.	Mary Jane Margino	39	F	Jamayka	Housewife
16.	Janet Fuentes		F	M. Aquino	Housewife
17.	Melba Garcia	56	F	Melenyo	Housewife
18.	Liezel Garcia	38	F	Melenyo	Housewife
19.	Susana N. Parado	54	F	T. Sora	
20.	Lenie M. Jose	27	F	T. Sora	
21.	Juliet A. Capuno	52	F	T. Sora	
22.	Virginia P. Virang	63	F	Theresa Ville	Housewife

Paglalahad ng Inaasahan

<i>Dumalo ako/kami sa pulong na ito sapagkat...</i>	<i>Inaasahan namin na...</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Matuto ➤ Narito kami sa pagpupulong na ito sapagkat kailangan naming matutunan ang lecture ukol sa climate change at DRRM ➤ Para magkaroon ng kaalaman tungkol sa mga pagbabago ng klima at iba pang kalamidad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Madagdagan ang aming kaalaman tungkol sa pabagu-bagong panahon ➤ Ang inaasahan naming mangyari dito sa workshop ay matutunan namin kung paano gawin ang aktwal na pangyayari sakaling dumating ang kalamidad ➤ Para mabigyan ng solution ang mga problemang dumarating sa pamayanan

SESYON 1: Pagpapabatid ng Kaalaman tungkol sa Sustenableng Paninirahan at Pamayanang Matatag Laban sa mga Peligro

Katangian ng Paninirahan na Sustainable (Sustainable)	Katangian ng Matatag na Komunidad (Resilient)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kapag may lindol, hindi nakatapat sa fault line ➤ May magandang drainage ➤ Lugar na may samahan, nagtutulong tulong ➤ Malinis na kapaligiran ➤ Nagkakaisa ang mga residente 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Komunidad na may pagkakaisa ➤ Pagdarasal ➤ Aktibo, Informado ➤ Epektibong komunikasyon ➤ Handa ➤ Emergency Kit

SESYON 2: Pag-alam sa Kalagayan ng Komunidad

Katangian ng Pamayanan na Matatag Laban sa Peligro	Kasalukuyang Kalagayan ng Paninirahan (ayon sa resulta ng survey at mapping)
1. Kaalaman at kasanayan sa pag-iwas sa disaster	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May kaalaman ang komunidad sa kanilang pagkalantad sa mga panganib at ang mga pamamaraan ng pagbawas sa risiko ng disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Natural hazard: lindol, baha, at bagyo ➤ Maraming panganib na nararanasan at maaaring maranasan sa Jamayka
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May sistema para sa maagang pagbigay ng babala (<i>early warning system</i>) at wastong paglikas (<i>evacuation</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cellphone ang pangunahing komunikasyon
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May kasanayan na magtayo o magpatibay ng mga gusali para maging <i>disaster-resilient</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Man-made hazard: sunog, sala-salabat na wirings, demolition/eviction
2. Kapasidad para paghandaan at pangasiwaan ang mga risiko ng disaster	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May samahang kumakatawan sa pamayanan na nangangasiwa ng gawaing DRRM at nakikipag-ugnayan sa awtoridad, mga NGO at humanitarian na ahensya, atbp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Karamihan sa mga head of household ay may legal identity ➤ Mayroong ISF communities sa Kawan 1 ➤ May malakas na BEC at iba pang organisasyon
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May plano para sa DRRM ang komunidad na suportado ng lokal na pamahalaan 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May kakayahan ang komunidad na magpatupad ng mga aksyon para sa kahandaan, pagtugon at pagbangon muli sa disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nag-iimbak ng tubig sa drum ➤ Karaniwang bilang ng tao sa isang kabahayan ay lima ➤ Kaunti lamang ang vulnerable (8%)
3. Resources para sa mabisang pagtugon sa panahon ng disaster	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May access sa mga pisikal na imprastruktura at pasilidad (tulad ng evacuation center, ospital) para sa kaligtasan, kalusugan at pansamantalang paninirahan ng apektadong populasyon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maliit ang daan kaya di makapasok ang truck ng basura, atbp. ➤ May mga temporary evacuation areas (6 areas) ➤ Walang sariling pang-transportasyon
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ang mga serbisong panlipunan ay makakatugon sa mga pangangailangan ng apektadong populasyon (hal. pagkontrol sa pagkalat ng epidemya, pangangasiwa ng mga biktima) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lahat ay Level 3 water system ➤ Baradong drainage

4. Kakayahhan na makaangkop at makabangon sa disaster

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang mga kabahayan ay nasa ligtas na lokasyon at pinatibay upang maharap ang mga panganib sa lugar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sa bayan bumibili ng materyales ➤ Di gaanong matatag ang bahay (light materials) ➤ (Quezon City) Malapit sila sa lokasyon ng pinagtatrabahuhan ➤ Mahigit kalahati sa mga iniinterview ay nagmamay-ari ng kanilang mga bahay ➤ Ang karamihan sa mga ininterview ay hindi nagmamay-ari ng lupang kinatitirikan ng bahay
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang pinagkukunan ng kabuhayan ay maaasahan at protektado sa panahon ng disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pagmamaneho, pagkakarapintero, pagluluto ➤ Housekeeper ang pangunahing hanapbuhay ng mga kababaihan ➤ Laborer at 4-wheel driver ang 2 pangunahing hanapbuhay ng mga kalalakihan

SESYON 2: Pag-alam sa Kalagayan ng Komunidad (validation at karagdagang impormasyon mula sa mga kalahok)

Dagdag Impormasyon Mula sa mga Kalahok ng Kawan 1

- Ang kadalasang nararansang kalamidad ng mga pamilya ay bagyo, pagbaha, at sunog. *Ang mga nabanggit na kalamidad ng mga kalahok ay ang Habagat, Bagyong Ondoy at Milenyo.*
- Pinakamarami pa rin sa mga pamilya ang pumupunta sa pampublikong ospital at barangay health center upang magpagamot. *Ang mga nabanggit na pagamutan ng mga kalahok ay ang health center, East Avenue, at QC General Hospital*
- Ayon sa survey, karamihan ng mga pamilyang sakop ng parokya ay nakokolekta ang kanilang mga basura.
- *Ngunit ayon sa mga kalahok ay hindi rin gaanong nasusunod ang pag-segregate ng basura. Dagdag pa ay wala sa pamayanan ang nagco-composting dahil sa kakulangan ng espasyo at kaalaman sa proseso nito.*
- Ayon sa mga sumagot sa survey, kakaunti lamang ang nagtatanim (2%).
- *Ngunit ayon sa mga kalahok, posibleng nagkataon na ang mga na-interview ay hindi nag-uurban gardening, dahil marami naman sa kanilang lugar ay may urban garden. Ang ilan naman na walang urban garden ay may kamalayan sa urban gardening ngunit hindi sapat ang kanilang espasyo.*

SESYON 3A: Pagsuri sa Kahinaan at kakayahan ng Komunidad

Katangian ng Pamayanan na Matatag Laban sa Peligro	Mga Na-obsorbahang Kondisyon sa Komunidad	
	Kahinaan (Ano ang mga nakikitang bulnerabilidad ng komunidad?)	Kapasidad / Kakayahan (Paano nakaka-angkop ang komunidad?)
1. Kaalaman at kasanayan sa pag-iwas sa disaster		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May kaalaman ang komunidad sa kanilang pagkalantad sa mga panganib at ang mga pamamaraan ng pagbawas sa risiko ng disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hindi lahat ay naka-attend ng DRRM seminar Pagsasawalang alarm system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular BEC prayer meeting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May sistema para sa maagang pagbigay ng babala (<i>early warning system</i>) at wastong paglikas (<i>evacuation</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hindi pinapansin ang mga paalala ng brgy Walang organisadong sistema ng pagbibigay ng babala Hindi nag-aattend sa meeting (BEC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation ng pamayanan Nagbibigay ng mga kailangan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May kasanayan na magtayo o magpatibay ng mga gusali para maging <i>disaster-resilient</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hindi sariling lupa at walang panggastos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skilled na manggagawa
2. Kapasidad para paghandaan at pangasiwaan ang mga risiko ng disaster		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May samahang kumakatawan sa pamayanan na nangangasiwa ng gawaing DRRM at nakikipag-ugnayan sa awtoridad, mga NGO at humanitarian na ahensya, atbp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wala pang organisadong team o committee (DRRM) Magkaiba ang schedule ng mga tao kaya mahirap pagsamahin Malayo ang distansya ng mga komunidad sa isa't isa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May samahan ng kababaihan, BEC, Neighborhood association, senior at youth May direktang ugnayan sa ilang NGOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May plano para sa DRRM ang komunidad na suportado ng lokal na pamahalaan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sa ngayon, wala pang plano para sa DRRM ng komunidad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May mga kasapi na ng komunidad na naka-attend ng seminars (DRRM) May kakayahang magbahagi ng kaalaman May direktang contact sa brgy., city hall, konsehal, congressman at mayor

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May kakayahan ang komunidad na magpatupad ng mga aksyon para sa kahandaan, pagtugon at pagbangon muli sa disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Iilan lamang ang willing na umattend ng mga seminars and trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lahat ay handa na mag-volunteer sa oras na ng kalamidad ➤ Marami ang may malakas na katawan
<h3>3. Resources para sa mabisang pagtugon sa panahon ng disaster</h3>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May access sa mga pisikal na imprastruktura at pasilidad (tulad ng evacuation center, ospital) para sa kaligtasan, kalusugan at pansamantalang paninirahan ng apektadong populasyon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hindi makapasok ang mga bumbero, ambulansya, atbp. ➤ Walang transportasyon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nagtutulungan sa oras na sakuna ➤ Evacuation center
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang mga serbisyong panlipunan ay makakatugon sa mga pangangailangan ng apektadong populasyon (hal. pagkontrol sa pagkalat ng epidemya, pangangasiwa ng mga biktima) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hindi sumusunod ang may-ari ng sasakyan sa tamang lugar ng paradahan kaya lumiliit ang daanan ➤ Karamihan ay hindi nagsesegregate ng basura 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lahat ay level 3 water system ➤ Linisin at wag magtapon sa kanal
<h3>4. Kakayahan na makaangkop at makabangon sa disaster</h3>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang mga kabahayan ay nasa ligtas na lokasyon at pinatibay upang maharap ang mga panganib sa lugar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maaaring mademolish ➤ Ang mga bahay ay nakatirik sa mga binabahang luagr ➤ Hindi makapasok sa trabaho dahil sa pagbaha ➤ Walang organisado at rehistradong samahan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lumapit sa gov't organization (BEC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang pinagkukunan ng kabuhayan ay maaasahan at protektado sa panahon ng disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kapos sa budget ➤ Contractual, hindi permanente ang kita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mayroon kaming karpintero sa pagbuo ng bahay at electrician ➤ Pagkumpuni ng tubig at tubo ng komunidad

SESYON 3B: Problem Tree Analysis

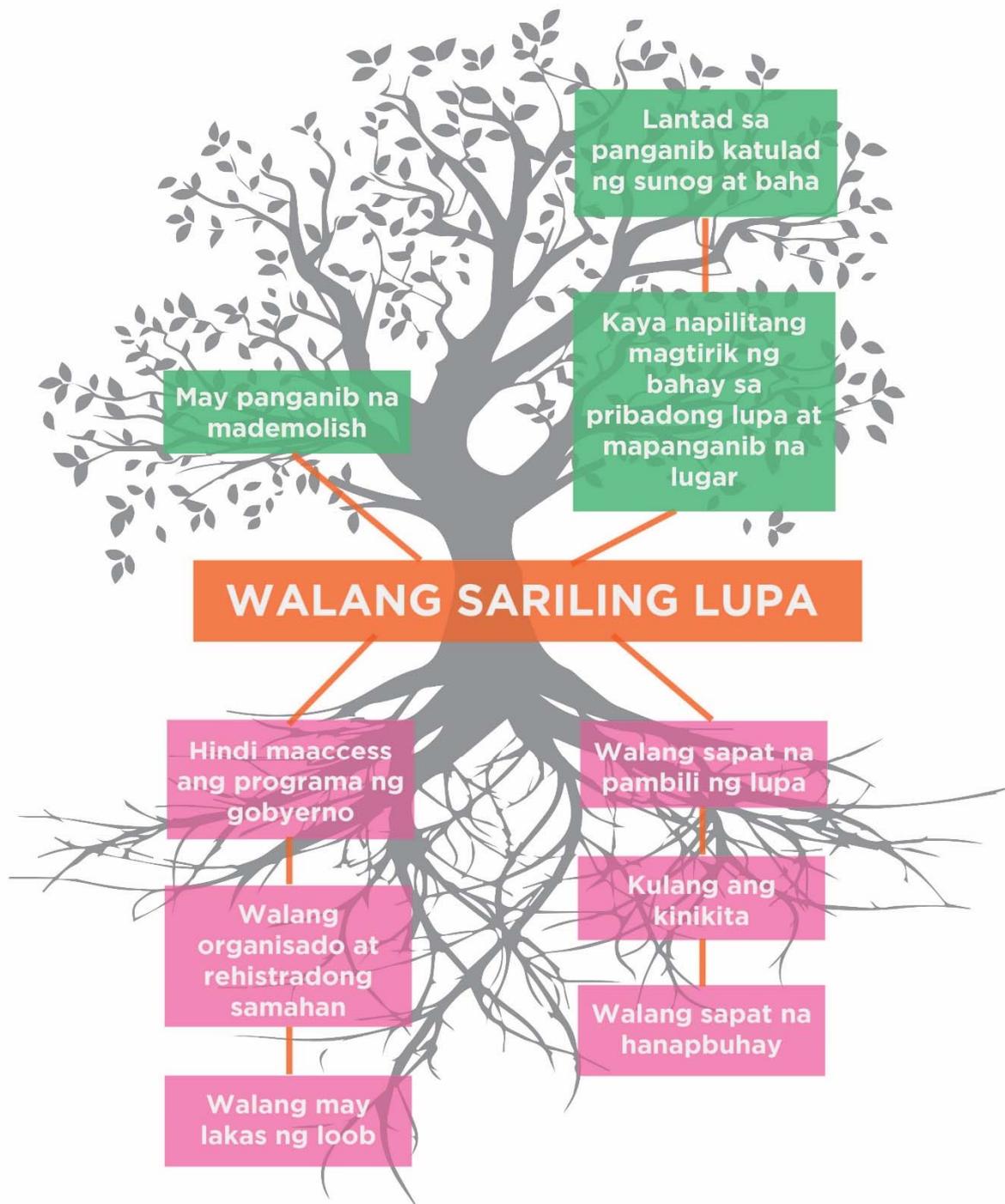
Problem Tree Analysis (Kawan 1 – Group 1)



Problem Tree Analysis (Kawan 1 – Group 2)



Problem Tree Analysis (Kawan 1 – Group 3)



SESYON 4: Pagtukoy sa mga Istratehiya at Aksyon

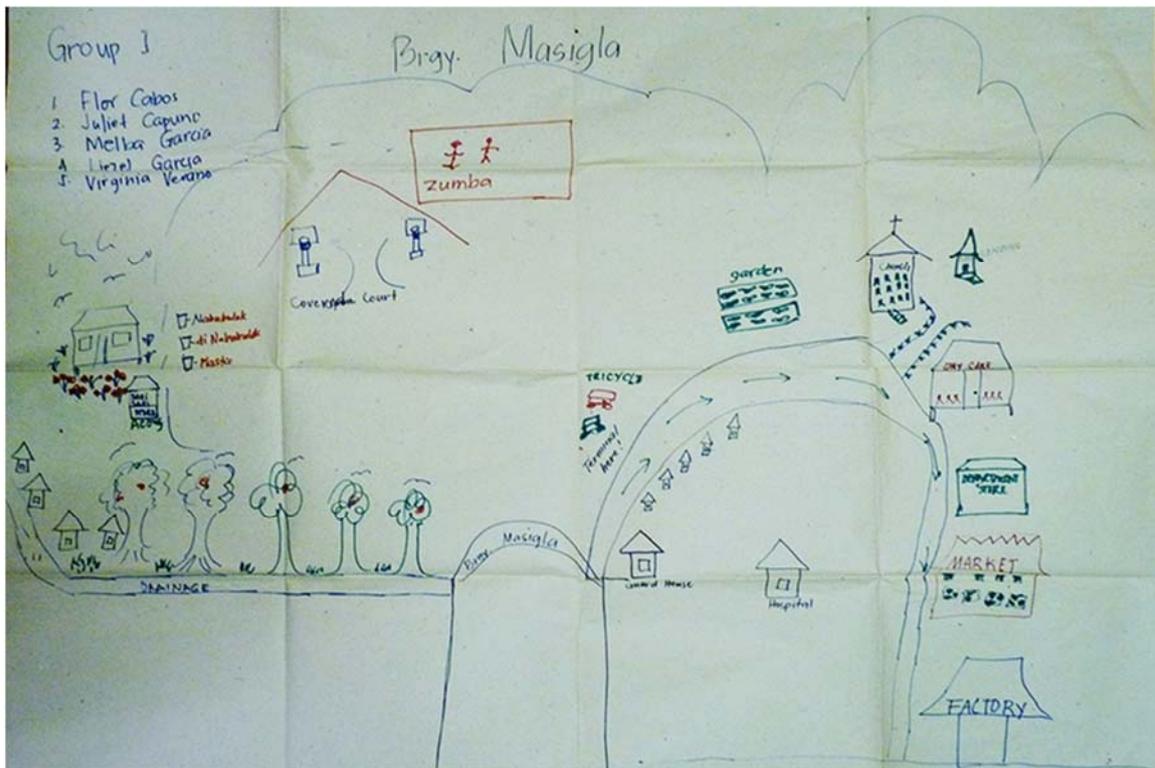
	Mga Kakulangan at Puwang sa Katatagan ng Komunidad	Mga Mungkahing Istratehiya at Aksyon
1. Pag-iwas sa disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Walang organisadong at rehistradong samahan ➤ Hindi ma-access ang programa ng gobyerno ➤ Kulang sa Kawalan sa pagproseso ng lupa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Magkaroon ng organisasyon at committee para sa palupa ➤ Humingi ng tulong sa gobyerno na para sa programa ng palupa ➤ Edukasyon at karagdagang impormasyon sa pagproseso ng lupa
2. Kahandaan sa disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hindi prayoridad ang pagbuo ng DRR committee ➤ Kawalan ng appreciation sa DRRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maglaan ng oras at panahon ➤ Pagpapadaloy ng mga DRRM ➤ Pag-usapan din sa bible sharing ang kahalagahan ng pagkakaroon ng isang DRRM committee ➤ Tumukoy ng mga tao mula sa bawat area na bubuo ng DRRM team ng Kawan 1 mula sa mga kalahok ng workshop ➤ Ilahok ang taong sumama sa workshop ng TAO-Pilipinas ➤ Isama ang diskusyon ng DRR sa iba pang meeting ng committee
3. Pagtugon sa disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Karamihan ay hindi nagsesegregate ng basura 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hikayatin ang bawat bahay na magkaroon ng basurahan na di mabubulok at nabubulok ➤ Magtalaga ng mga tao natitiyak na sinusugod ng komunidad segregation ➤ Bumuo ng DRR committee na tumutugon sa problema sa basura

SESYON 5: Pagbuo ng Bisyon at Plano ng Pagkilos

Listahan ng mga Istratehiya/Aksyon na Bibigyang Prayoridad sa Kawan 1

Bilang sa Prayoridad	Mungkahing istratehiya/aksyon	Layunin (Ano ang tinutugunan na kakulangan o pangangailangan ng istratehiyang ito?)
1	Pagpapadalo ng mga DRRM mungkahi sa bawat komunidad	Tumaas ang kamalayan ng Kawan 1 hinggil sa DRRM
	Pag-usapan din sa bible sharing ang kahalagahan ng pagkakaroon ng isang DRRM committee	Makabuo ng DRRM Committee na tumutulong sa pagbuo ng isang DRRM PLAN
2	Edukasyon at karagdagan impormasyon sa pag-proseso ng palupa	Tumaas ang kaalaman sa pagproseso ng lupa at programang pabahay ng gobyerno

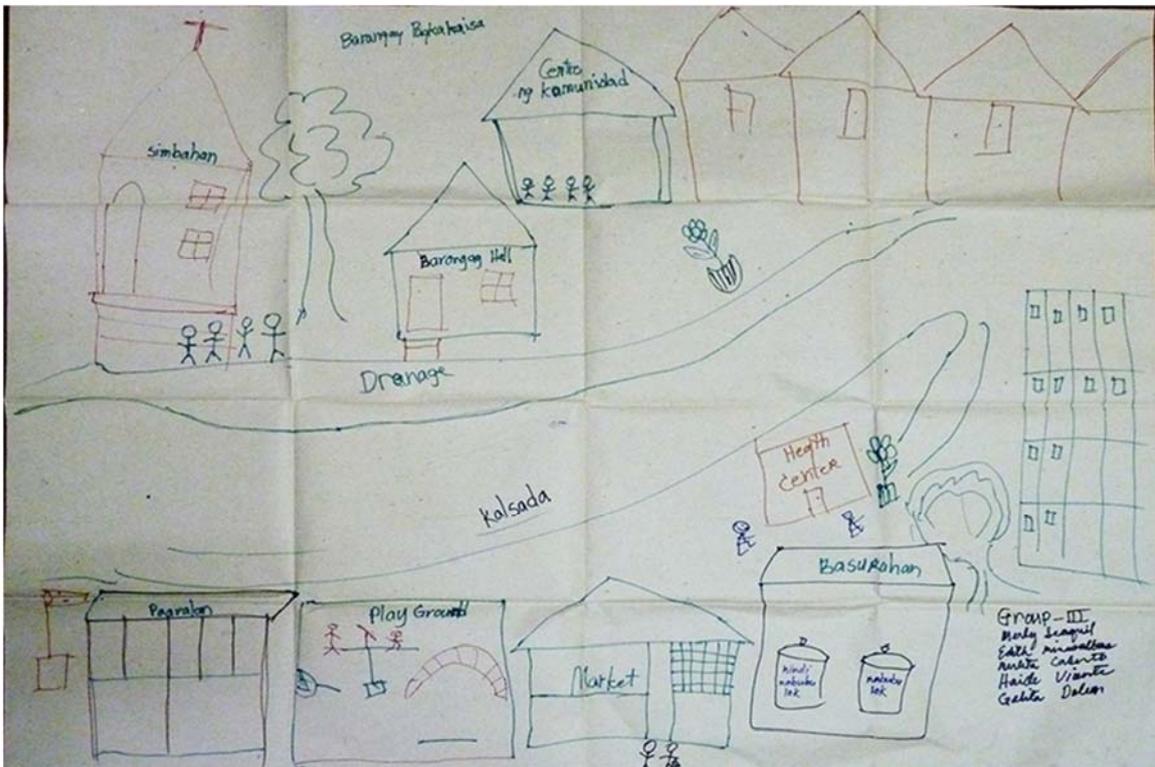
Pagsasalarawan ng Pinapangarap na Komunidad (Community Vision Drawing)



Kawan 1 – Group 1, Vision of an ideal community



Kawan 1 – Group 2, Vision of an ideal community



Kawan 1 – Group 3, Vision of an ideal community

Pagbuo ng Plano ng Pagkilos (Community Action Plan)

Community Action Plan 1					
PANGALAN NG PROYEKTO		Edukasyon at impormasyon sa pagproseso ng lupa pagtungo sa seguridad ng paninirahan			
LAYUNIN NG PROYEKTO		Tumaas ang kaalaman ng mga ISF sa Kawan 1 sa mga programang pabahay ng gobyerno at mga proseso nito			
Pangunahing Gawain upang Matupad ang Layunin	Mga Detalyagong Hakbang sa Bawat Gawain	Taga-Komunidad na Mangangasiwa	Petsa ng Pagsimula	Petsa ng Pagtapos	Mga Kailangang Bagay o Materyales
1. Paghahanda para sa konsultasyon sa komunidad	Tukuyin ang mga lugar kung saan may malaking bilang na walang sariling lupa	Daisy and Elay	June 26, 2017	June 30, 2017	
	Ilatag ang schedule ng konsultasyon	Simbayanan PLs	July 5, 2017	July 5, 2017	
2. Makipag-ugnayan sa mga partner NGOs	Sumulat sa mga partners NGOs hal. FDA, SV church	Mariz	July 12	July 12	
	FDA: pagdaloy ng konsultasyon	Mariz			
	Father: advice at pag-uugnay sa ahensya ng gobyerno	Mariz			
3. Konsultahin ang komunidad sa sitwasyon ng kanilang paninirahan	Ipaalam sa bawat BEC lider ang petsa ng konsultasyon sa kanilang komunidad upang (1) ipakalat sa kanilang miyembro, (2) ihanda ang lugar na pagdadausan at mga gamit na kailangang ihanda	Mariz	July 15	July 15	
	Pagsagawa ng aktwal na konsultasyon sa bawat komunidad kasama ang FDA				

	upang magpadaloy at ipaalam ang relasyon ng kanilang paninirahan sa DRRM				
	Ihanda ang resulta ng kabuuang resulta ng konsultasyon sa bawat komunidad				
4. Pakikipag-ugnayan sa ahensya ng gobyerno para sa pagsasagawa ng pangkalahatang orientation sa Kawan 1	Sumulat sa mga ahensya ng gobyerno sa endorso ng FDA at SVDP				
5. Pagsasagawa ng aktwal na orientation ng ahensya ng gobyerno hinggil sa palupa	Pag-aayos ng lugar na pagdadausan at mga gamit na kailangan				
	Paglilibot sa komunidad upang ipaalam sa mga pamilya ang gagawing orientation				
	Pakikipag-ugnayan sa mga ahensya ng gobyerno at mangangasiwa sa gawain				
	Aktwal na orientation				

Community Action Plan 2					
PANGALAN NG PROYEKTO		Pagbuo ng DRRM committee sa Kawan 1			
LAYUNIN NG PROYEKTO		Upang magkaroon ng grupo na mangunguna sa DRRM plan			
Pangunahing Gawain upang Matupad ang Layunin	Mga Detalyagong Hakbang sa Bawat Gawain	Taga-Komunidad na Mangangasiwa	Petsa ng Pagsimula	Petsa ng Pagtapos	Mga Kailangang Bagay o Materyales
1. Pag-usapan din sa mga Bible sharing ang kahalagahan ng pagkakaroon ng isang DRRM committee	Gumawa ng detalyadong balangkas ng mga paksang pag-uusapan patungkol sa DRRM	Elay Mariz Daisy Fely	June 15, 2017	June 17, 2017	Manila papers, Notebook, Ballpen, DRRM Reference
	Ihain ang mga balangkas na nagawa sa mga kasamahan sa Bible sharing	Mariz Fely	June 21, 2017		
	Pagpapadaloy ng DRRM sa Bible sharing		June 24, 2017		
2. Pagpapadaloy ng mga DRRM seminars sa bawat komunidad	Magpulong ang mga BEC Learders upang buuin ng DRRM seminars	BEC Leaders	July 05, 2017		
	Magtakda ng schedule para sa DRRM seminar sa bawat komunidad	BEC Leaders			
	Pagpapadaloy ng DRRM seminars sa komunidad	BEC Leaders	July	August	
3. Tumukoy ng mga tao sa bawat area na bubuo ng DRRM team ng Kawan 1		BEC Leaders	August	Sept.	

YP Team 2 – Kawan 2

Community Consultation Attendance

	NAME	AGE	GENDER	ORGANIZATION	OCCUPATION
1.	Ma. Chona S. Langyon	48	F	BEC	
2.	Magdalena L. Piquero	48	F	BEC	
3.	Lydia C. Lozada	67	F	BEC	
4.	Monica P. Verzosa	63	F	BEC	
5.	Elisa A. Albino			BEC	
6.	Gracita M. Maglaque	56	F	BEC	
7.	Fely V. Desquetado		F	BEC	
8.	Herma Villaruel	50	F	BEC / HOA	
9.	Aile J. Poniza	60	F	BEC / HOA	
10.	Verlita L. Pariñas	36	F	BEC / HOA	
11.	Myrna Limbo	51	F	BEC / HOA	
12.	Gloria T. Tagupa	62	F	BEC / HOA	
13.	Aida Acheng	60	F	HOA	
14.	Francisca B. Sabagon	67	F	HOA	
15.	Primo D. Siao	64	M	HOA	
16.	Yolly E. Salardo		F	HOA	
17.	Marivic C. Penaso	39	M	HOA	
18.	Elsie L. Dela Rosa	53	F	HOA	
19.	Ysmelita M. Muncal	33	F	HOA	
20.	Annabelle T. Nacis	47	F	HOA	
21.	Lorna Z. Dingle	49	F	HOA Pres.	
22.	Leoncia L. Valeros	62	F	Doña Josefa	
23.	Elemencia Tropa	51	F	Goseca HOA	
24.	Eliceria M. Serrano	77	F	Macaba	
25.	Rofela S.	70	F	Maharlika	
26.	Violeta Mauntog	51	F	Moral	
27.	Emily P. De Guzman	42	F	Purok leader	
28.	Marea L. Tubice	70	F	Tandang Sora	
29.	Erlinda F. Domingo	63	F	Tandang Sora	
30.	Valentina B. Navale	49	F	Tulay / HOA	
31.	Narcisa P. Diaz	78	F	Upper Banlat	
32.	Jonathan C. Monares	20	M	Youth	

Paglalahad ng Inaasahan

Dumalo ako/kami sa pulong na ito sapagkat...

- Gusto naming magkaroon ng dagdag na kaalaman tungkol sa paghahanda sa pagdating ng mga kalamidad katulad ng lindol, sunog, at baha
- Gusto po naming malaman kung ano dapat gawin sa aming komunidad
- Gusto naming malaman ang mga unang dapat gawin kung mayroong mga kalamidad at nais naming makiisa sa dala ninyong turo ng kaligtasan para sa lahat
- Narito kami sa pagpupulong na ito para magkaroon ng kaalaman tungkol sa panahon ng kalamidad
- Upang magkaroon ng kaalaman tungkol sa mga tatalakayin ngayong umaga

Inaasahan namin na...

- Mabigyan ng solusyon ang aming pinangambahan (na the big one) para sa kaligtasan ng aming komunidad at pamilya at maibahagi sa kamunidad ang aming natutunan sa pagpulong na ito
- Matutunan kung ano ang solusyon ng aming naging problema sa komunidad
- Ang maging handa sa mga kalamidad na darating
- Malaman ang mga dapat gawin sa mga darating na kalamidad
- Ang inaasahan naming mangyari sa workshop na ito ay hindi na kami magpapanic pag may kalamidad dahil alam na namin ang aming mga dapat gawin, anu-ano ang aming ihahanda at kung saan kami puputang lugar
- Inaasahan namin na magkaroon ng kaalaman tungkol sa mga kalamidad

SESYON 1: Pagpapabatid ng Kaalaman tungkol sa Sustenableng Paninirahan at Pamayanang Matatag Laban sa mga Peligro

Katangian ng Paninirahan na Sustenable (Sustainable)

- Kapag may disaster, madaling makaka-recover
- Kapag palaging nagdadasal ang mga tao
- Kapag nagtutulungan
- Aware sa mga panganib
- Laging handa
- Nagmamalasakitan
- Matibay ang pundasyon/bahay
- Matibay ang mga tao

SESYON 2: Pag-alam sa Kalagayan ng Komunidad

Katangian ng Pamayanan na Matatag Laban sa Peligro	Kasalukuyang Kalagayan ng Paninirahan (ayon sa resulta ng survey at mapping)
1. Kaalaman at kasanayan sa pag-iwas sa disaster	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May kaalaman ang komunidad sa kanilang pagkalantad sa mga panganib at ang mga pamamaraan ng pagbawas sa risiko ng disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ May kaalaman sa panganib ngunit hindi tinuturing risiko ang peligro ➤ May kaalaman sa pagkalantad sa panganib: matingding baha at panganib sa sunog
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May sistema para sa maagang pagbigay ng babala (<i>early warning system</i>) at wastong paglikas (<i>evacuation</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Walang naitalang evacuation route at areas ➤ Pinakamarami sa mga tao ay pumupunta sa santuario upang mag-evacuate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May kasanayan na magtayo o magpatibay ng mga gusali para maging <i>disaster-resilient</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ May initiatibo na patibaying ang mga gusali ngunit kailangan pa ng karagdagang kaalaman ➤ Katatagan ng bahay (41.13%) ang nagsasabi na matatag at (58.87%) di gaanong matatag ➤ Karaniwang materials ng bahay (Top 1): Bubong - GI sheets Frame ng Bubong – good lumber at metal Poste & Biga – good lumber at concrete Dingding - concrete
2. Kapasidad para paghandaan at pangasiwaan ang mga risiko ng disaster	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May samahang kumakatawan sa pamayanan na nangangasiwa ng gawaing DRRM at nakikipag-ugnayan sa awtoridad, mga NGO at humanitarian na ahensya, atbp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ May mga indibidwal na nagkukusang nangangasiwa ng gawaing DRRM ➤ BEC and pangunahin grupo para sa DRRM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May plano para sa DRRM ang komunidad na suportado ng lokal na pamahalaan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wala pang plano para sa DRRM ng komunidad
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May kakayahan ang komunidad na magpatupad ng mga aksyon para sa kahandaan, pagtugon at pagbangon muli sa disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ May kapasidad at initiatibo na gumawa ng aksyon para sa kahandaan

3. Resources para sa mabisang pagtugon sa panahon ng disaster

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May access sa mga pisikal na imprastruktura at pasilidad (tulad ng evacuation center, ospital) para sa kaligtasan, kalusugan at pansamantalang paninirahan ng apektadong populasyon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Walang nakalaan na evacuation center ngunit may mga health center sa komunidad |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ang mga serbisyong panlipunan ay makakatugon sa mga pangangailangan ng apektadong populasyon (hal. pagkontrol sa pagkalat ng epidemya, pangangasiwa ng mga biktima) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Madaling umabot ang serbisyong panlipunan dito |

4. Kakayahan na makaangkop at makabangon sa disaster

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ang mga kabahayan ay nasa ligtas na lokasyon at pinatibay upang maharap ang mga panganib sa lugar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kasalukuang inaayos ang lokasyon ng mga bahay sa pamamagitan ng re-blocking ➤ Ang mga kabahayan na malapit sa Dario River ay nagtambak o nagtaas ng kanilang mga sahig |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ang pinagkukunan ng kabuhayan ay maaasahan at protektado sa panahon ng disaster | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Karamihan ng pinagkukunan ng pangkabuhayan ay protektado sa panahon ng disaster |

SESYON 2: Pag-alam sa Kalagayan ng Komunidad (validation at karagdagang impormasyon mula sa mga kalahok)

Mga Tanong	Sagot Mula sa Komunidad
Tama ba ang datos at sumasalamin sa tunay na sitwasyon sa komunidad?	Oo, tama ang mga datos
May karagdagang impormasyon bang nais ihayag?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sana nakalagay kung saan ang fault line sa mapa (walang fault line na dumadaan sa Kawan 2) ➤ Walang evacuation route dahil kanya-kanya lang na lakad papuntang evacuation ➤ Ang kinikilalang evacuation ay ang Santuario kung saan wala sa loob ng Kawan 2 kaya't hindi nakalagay sa mapa ng kawan 2 ➤ Mabilis naman humupa ang baha sa mga kalsadang malapit sa Dario River ➤ Ang ibang purok sa Kawan 2 ay wala pang drainage

SESYON 3A: Pagsuri sa Kahinaan at kakayahan ng Komunidad

Katangian ng Pamayanan na Matatag Laban sa Peligro	Mga Na-obsorbahang Kondisyon sa Komunidad	
	Kahinaan (Ano ang mga nakikitang bulnerabilidad ng komunidad?)	Kapasidad / Kakayahan (Paano nakaka-angkop ang komunidad?)
1. Kaalaman at kasanayan sa pag-iwas sa disaster		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May kaalaman ang komunidad sa kanilang pagkalantad sa mga panganib at ang mga pamamaraan ng pagbawas sa risiko ng disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kakulangan sa impormasyon ➤ Walang konkretong plano ➤ Kakulangan sa pagsalin ng impormasyon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pinupuntahan ng coordinator, nakakapagsabi sa pamamagitan ng text message. ➤ Pananalig sa Diyos ➤ Pangunahing napagkukunan ng impormasyon ang balita o sa ibang tao. ➤ Sariling pagtuturo sa mga kasapi ng pamilya.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May sistema para sa maagang pagbigay ng babala (<i>early warning system</i>) at wastong paglikas (<i>evacuation</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Walang nagsisirena kapag may sunog ➤ Kakulangan ng sasakyan sa paglikas ➤ Hindi namamalayan ang paglindol ➤ Kapag may bagyo hindi alam kung dapat na bang lumikas ➤ Maggamit ng kandila pag brownout 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pagsigaw o pagkatok sa bahay ng isa't-isa ➤ Nag-aarkila ng sasakyan sa paglikas ➤ Nalalaman namin may lindol sa pagbabalita o sa radio
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May kasanayan na magtayo o magpatibay ng mga gusali para maging <i>disaster-resilient</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kakulangan ng mga engineer, walang kakayahang magbayad. ➤ Ang aming mga kabahayan ay gawa sa mga light materials. ➤ Madaling anayin, madaling masira at madumi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sariling galaw o gawa ng kanya-kanyang bahay. ➤ Paglalagay ng Solignum at pagpapalit ng mga haligi. ➤ Bantayan o sabihan ang mga bata na iwasan ang paglalaro ng kandila. ➤ Pansamantalang solusyon na lagyan ng gulong sa bubong ng bahay ➤ Paglinis ng kanal at alulod
2. Kapasidad para paghandaan at pangasiwaan ang mga risiko ng disaster		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May samahang kumakatawan sa pamayanan na 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Walang kaalaman sa mga samahang kumakawatan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gustong alamin ang samahang DRRM

<p>nangangasiwa ng gawaing DRRM at nakikipag-ugnayan sa awtoridad, mga NGO at humanitarian na ahensya, atbp.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ang mga namumuno sa amin, namimili lamang ng pinagsasabihan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Handang makipag-uganayan sa samahan ng DRRM sa bawat HOA ➤ Nag-meeting every first Sunday at every 2nd Wednesday of the month ang BEC ➤ Barangay ang unang tutulong para makipag-ugnayan sa mga awtoridad ➤ Tao ang mismo ang naghahanda para sa pagdating ng anumang sakuna ➤ Ang pagkakaisa mismo ang solusyon ➤ Paghahanda para sa sarili
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May plano para sa DRRM ang komunidad na suportado ng lokal na pamahalaan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kakulangan ng alarma upang malaman ang nangyayari (sunog, baha, lindol) ➤ Di nabibigyan pansin ang mga suliranin ukol sa mga disaster (sunog, baha, lindol) ng bawat HOA. ➤ Magkaroon ng fire hydrant in case may sunog. ➤ Walang coordination ang HOA members dahil hindi ibinababa sa area ➤ Walang parkingan ang mga may sasakyan; kapag may wrecker o may maghatak sa sasakyan, may nag-aabiso agad sa area kaya pag dumating ang wrecker, wala na 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dahil laging ginagawang parking ang kalsada, meron naman tow truck na nagpapaalis sa mga nagpapark.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May kakayahan ang komunidad na magpatupad ng mga aksyon para sa kahandaan, pagtugon at pagbangon muli sa disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kapag may sunog, hindi agad makalikas ang mga tao dahil sa illegal parking ng tricycle at mga sasakyan ➤ Masikip ang daanan ng tao at walang tamang kalsada ➤ Ang parte ng kalsada ay ginawang tindahan at nilalagyan ng gamit ➤ Sa HOA karamihan ayaw pag-usapan ang problema. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nandyan ang aming parish na handang makinig at tumulong sa abot ng kanyang makakaya. ➤ Simbahan na po ang may kakayahan para sa pagbangon mula sa disaster; spiritual na tulong sa mga nasalanta ➤ Kausapin at hikayating maghanap sila ng safety na parkingan

3. Resources para sa mabisang pagtugon sa panahon ng disaster

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May access sa mga pisikal na imprastruktura at pasilidad (tulad ng evacuation center, ospital) para sa kaligtasan, kalusugan at pansamantalang paninirahan ng apektadong populasyon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Masikip ang kalsada dahil maraming nakaparadang sasakyan ➤ Maliit ang sukat ng evacuation center, masikip at nagsisiksikan ang mga tao. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sa panahon ng sakuna, maaring magamit ang 2nd floor ng mga kabahayan. ➤ May covered court sa Niell Property at pwede ring tuluyan ang Dona Josefa Chapel.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang mga serbisyong panlipunan ay makakatugon sa mga pangangailangan ng apektadong populasyon (hal. pagkontrol sa pagkalat ng epidemya, pangangasiwa ng mga biktima) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kulang ang tulong ng barangay sa panahon ng disaster; hindi nakakarating sa mga tao ➤ May health center pero walang doctor, walang gamot at masungit pa minsan ang mga health worker. ➤ Mahirap hikayatin ang mga tao sa panahon na magpapatawag ng meeting para sa komunidad. ➤ Kulang sa kaalaman at koordinasyon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mayroong firetruck na magagamit sa oras ng sunog na galing sa Barangay. ➤ Mayroon ding health center na mapupuntahan ng mga tao sa panahon ng may sakit. ➤ May naibibigay na gamot para sa TB galing sa health center ➤ Mayroon kaming CHW o Community Health Workers

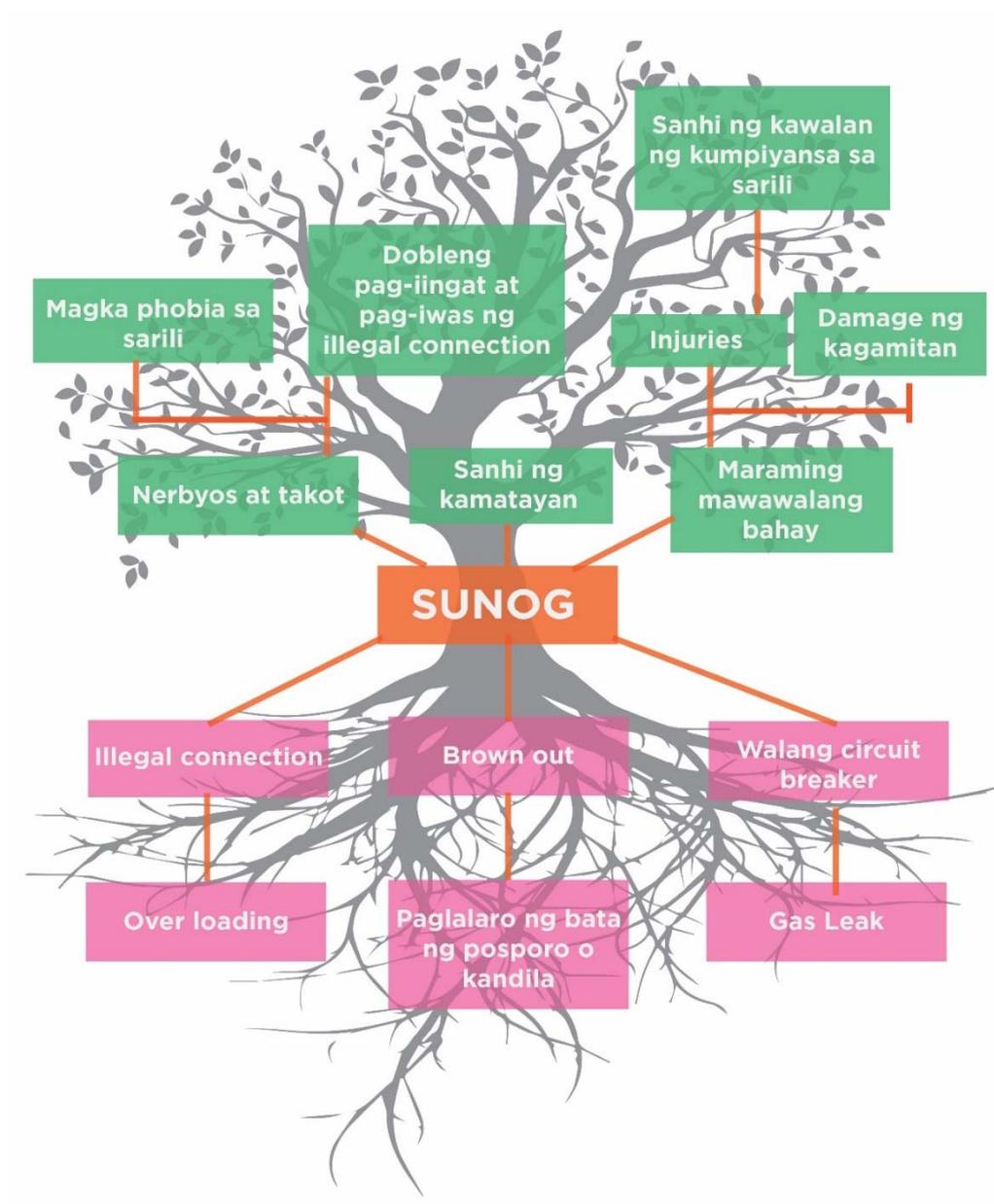
4. Kakayahan na makaangkop at makabangon sa disaster

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang mga kabahayan ay nasa ligtas na lokasyon at pinatibay upang maharap ang mga panganib sa lugar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mahina ang pundasyon na ginamit sa pagtayo ng mga bahay. ➤ Kulang ng tulong pinansyal ang mga tao para sa pagpapatayo ng bahay ➤ Kulang sa kaalaman sa papapatayo na mas matibay na bahay ➤ May problema sa mga drainage at madumi ang mga kanal. ➤ Walang kasiguraduhan ang pagtayo ng bahay dahil sa lupang tinitirhan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ May mga 2nd floor na ang ibang bahay na pwedeng puntahan. ➤ Karamihan sa mga bahay ay konkreto kaya napipigilan ang pagkalat ng sunog ➤ Ang iba sa mga taong nakatira ay may hawak nang titulo sa lupang kanilang tinitirhan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang pinagkukunan ng kabuhayan ay maaasahan at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hindi makapagtinda o makapaghanapbuhay sa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ang mga hanapbuhay na pwedeng gawin habang baha ay ang patahan, ang

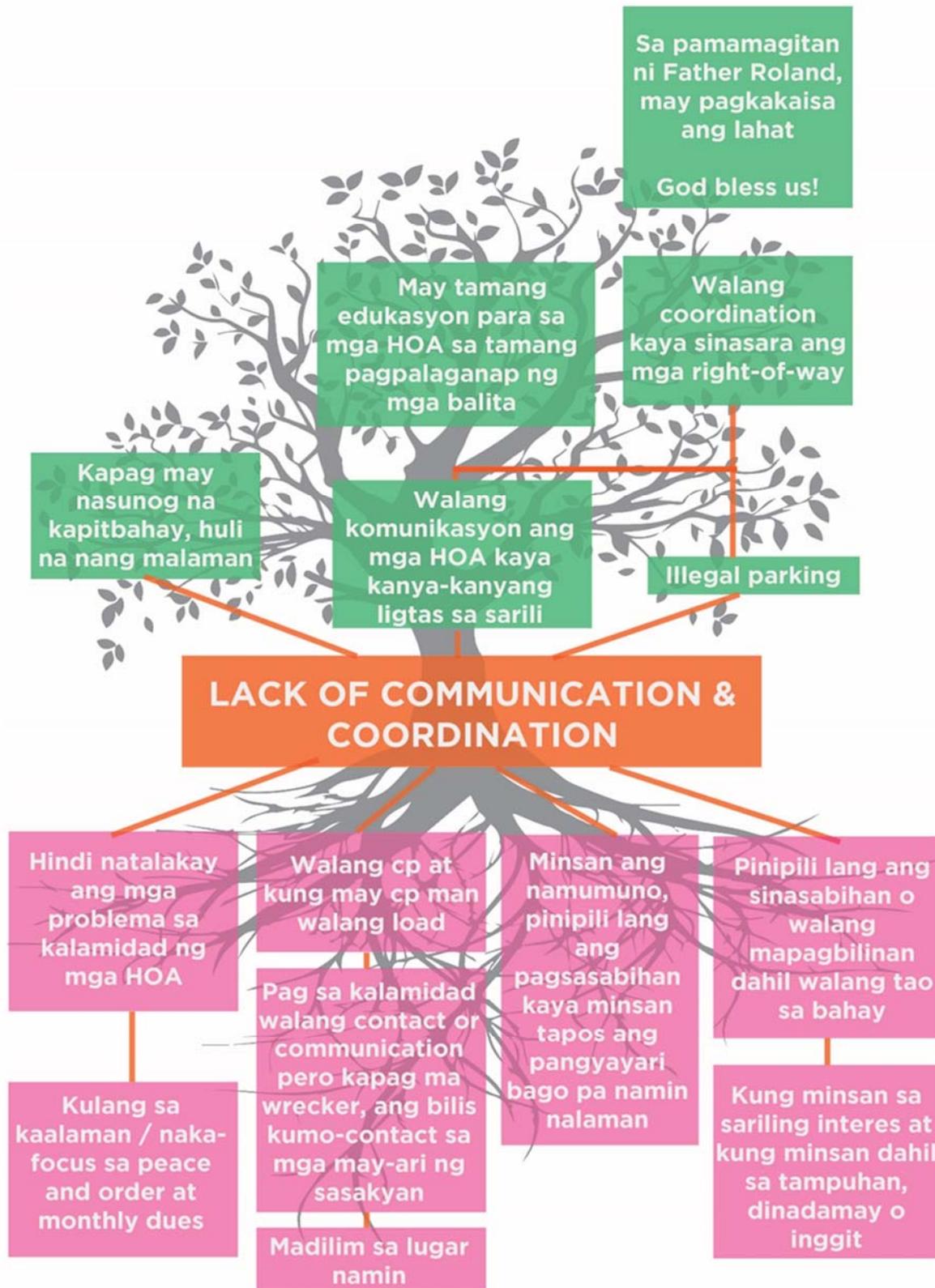
<p>protektado sa panahon ng disaster</p>	<p>panahon ng bagyo at pag baha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kapag malakas ang bagyo at may baha hindi na makapasok ang mga bata sa eskwelehan 	<p>mga gumagawa ng paper bag at patahian ng basahan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ May mga karpintero na gumagawa ng mga nasisira at may mga driver na pwede pa ring magpatuloy sa kanilang trabaho
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SESYON 3B: Problem Tree Analysis

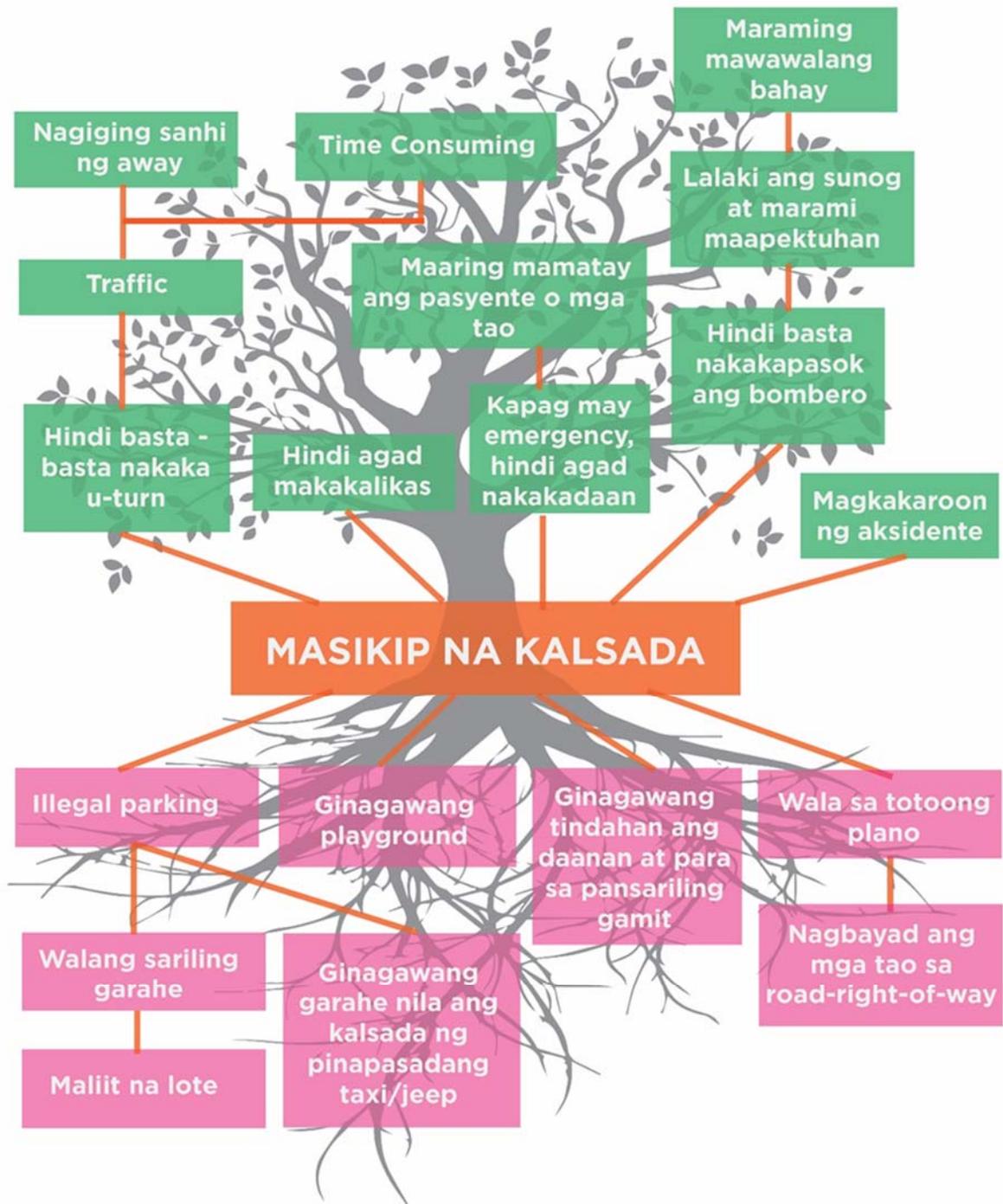
Problem Tree Analysis (Kawan 2 – Group 1)



Problem Tree Analysis (Kawan 2 – Group 2)



Problem Tree Analysis (Kawan 2 – Group 3)



SESYON 4: Pagtukoy sa mga Istratehiya at Aksyon

	Mga Kakulangan at Puwang sa Katatagan ng Komunidad	Mga Mungkahing Istratehiya at Aksyon
1. Pag-iwas sa disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kulang sa pagpupulong ➤ Kulang sa alarm system ➤ Kakulangan sa materyales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maaring maglagay ng isang bell o kampana para ipaalam sa komunidad kung may sakuna ➤ Kailangan ng pera ➤ Pwedeng ipaalam sa pamilya o ipasa sa iba ang impormasyon na may kalamidad o sakuna ➤ Pwedeng magsolicit ng tulong sa mga government official at NGO
2. Kahandaan sa disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kakulangan ng fire hydrant ➤ Kakulangan sa alarm ➤ Kakulangan ng pondo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Magpatawag ng pangkalahatang miting tungkol sa "Disaster Awareness" sa HOA ➤ Komunikasyon ng komunidad at Barangay para ipaalam ang kanilang plano pag may kalamidad ➤ Kelangan laging open sa komunikasyon ang bawat isa sa komunidad. Isapuso ang malasakit. ➤ Ibigay sa miyembro ng DRRM ang inyong contact number ➤ Ipaalam sa tao at komunidad para mapaghandaan ang pagdating ng kalamidad ➤ Maglagay ng poster sa bawat area kung may mga activities o pagpupulong na magaganap

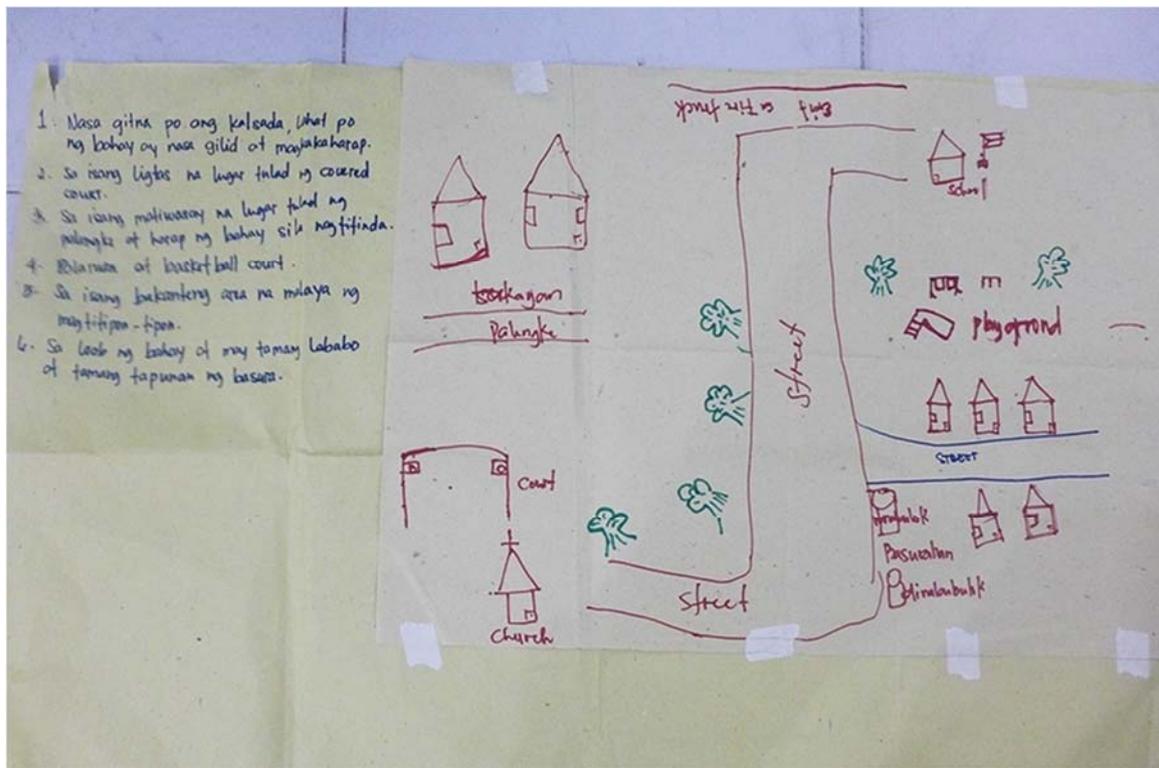
<p>3. Pagtugon sa disaster</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Illegal Parking ➤ Maliit ang nakalaan na evacuation center ➤ Kakulangan sa impormasyon at koordinasyon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ipaalam (ang sakuna) sa punong barangay at sa iba pang kinauukulan. ➤ Yung mga bahay na may 2nd floor ay mag-adopt ng kapitbahay ➤ Ang mga maaring manguna sa pagtatala ay ang mga presidente ng association, mga tao sa simbahan (BEC), at ang mga dumalo sa seminar
<p>4. Kakayahan na makaangkop at makabangon sa disaster</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mahirap hikayatin ang mga tao ➤ Problema sa drainage system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ang bawat tao sa komunidad ay dapat bigyan ng tamang kaalaman hinggil sa DRRM. ➤ Bahay-bahayin; isama sa agenda ng mga meeting ng HOA at pati ang mga 4P's ➤ Mag request sa DPWH para maayos ang mga kanal Mas palakasin ang kampanya para sa solid waste management

SESYON 5: Pagbuo ng Bisyon at Plano ng Pagkilos

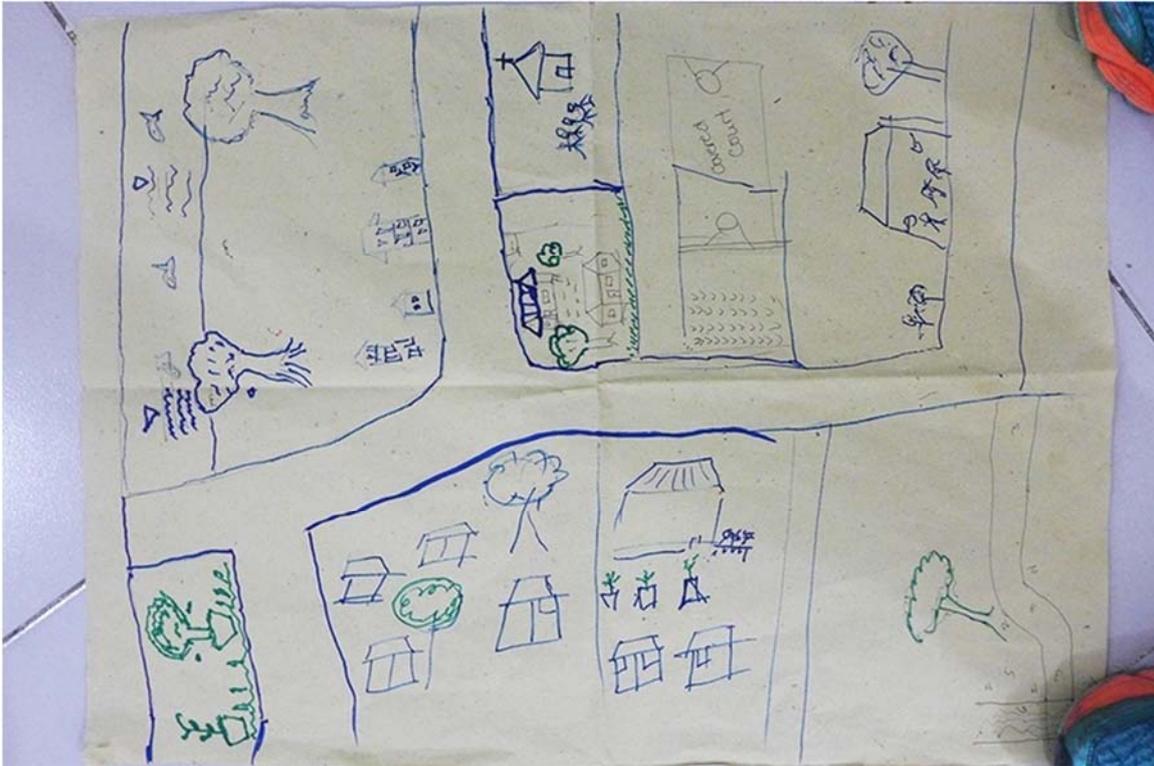
Listahan ng mga Istratehiya/Aksyon na Bibigyang Prayoridad sa Kawan 2

Bilang sa Prayoridad	Mungkahing istratehiya/aksyon	Layunin (Ano ang tinutugunan na kakulangan o pangangailangan ng istratheyang ito?)
1	Paglagay ng bell / early warning device	Pagbibigay ng babala / early warning sa mga residente ng mga komunidad
2	DRRM info na ipapakalat sa bahay-bahay Meeting o pulong para sa DRRM	Para ipaalang ang kahalagahan ng DRRM, para ipalaganap ang mga impormasyon
3	Panatilihin at palakasin ang DRRM COM	Upang may mamuno at manguna sa mga proyektong gagawin patungkol sa DRR

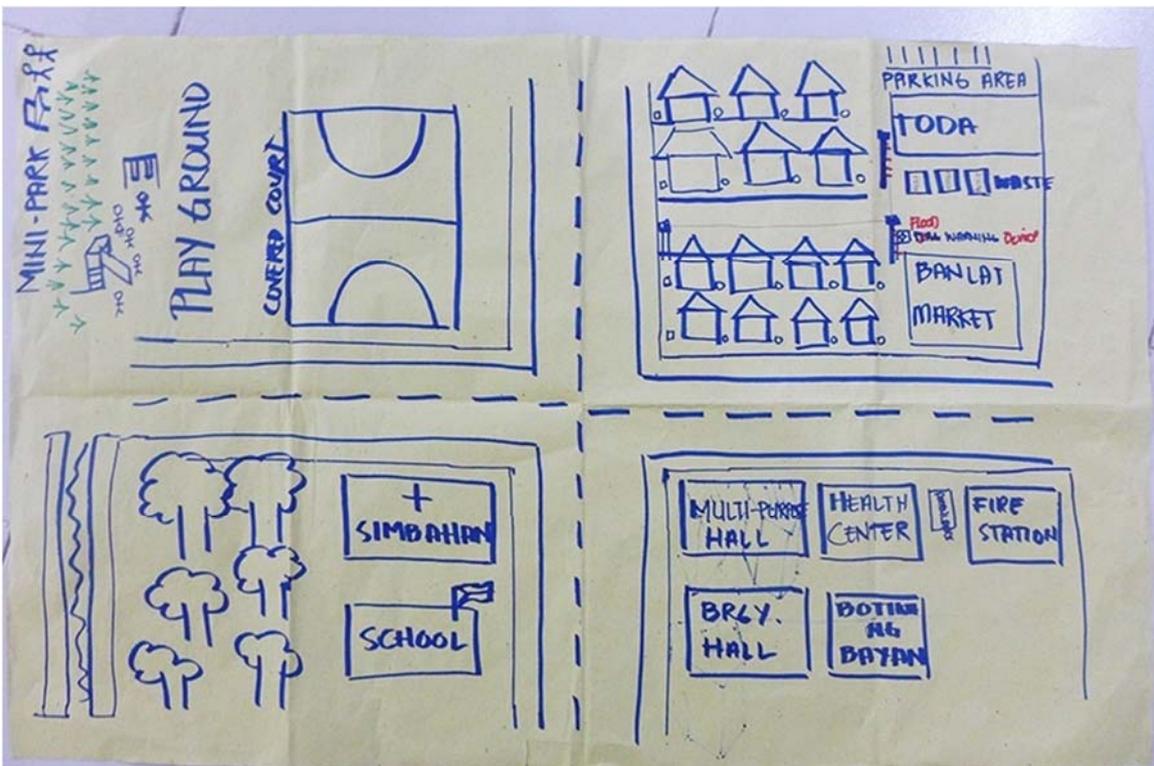
Pagsasalarawan ng Pinapangarap na Komunidad (Community Vision Drawing)



Kawan 2 – Group 1, Vision of an ideal community



Kawan 2 – Group 2, Vision of an ideal community



Kawan 2 – Group 3, Vision of an ideal community

Pagbuo ng Plano ng Pagkilos (Community Action Plan)

Community Action Plan 1					
KOMUNIDAD		Kawan 2 – Group 1			
PANGALAN NG PROYEKTO		Paglalagay ng Bell of Early Warning Device			
LAYUNIN NG PROYEKTO		Mabigyan ng babala o early warning ang mga residente ng komunidad			
Pangunahing Gawain upang Matupad ang Layunin	Mga Detalyagong Hakbang sa Bawat Gawain	Taga-Komunidad na Mangangasiwa	Petsa ng Pagsimula	Petsa ng Pagtapos	Mga Kailangang Bagay o Materyales
1. Alamin ang presyo ng bell	Mag-canvas ng presyo ng bell sa Quiapo at Divisoria	Marivic Penaso Ysmelita Muncal	June 2 nd week 2017	End of June 2017	Pamasaha
2. Ipaalam sa HOA officers ang pagbili ng bell	Kausapin ang mga HOA leaders at Purok leaders	Marivic Penaso Ysmelita Muncal	July 2017	July 2017	
3. Pagtukoy ng pwesto sa paglalagyan ng bell	Magpapatulong sa mga purok leaders	Marivic Penaso Ysmelita Muncal	July 2017	July 2017	Bayanihan ng gastos sa meryenda
4. Magsolicit ng pera na gagastusin pambili ng bell	Magbabahay-bahay sa HOA o Purok Leader	HOA leaders	July to August 2017	August 2017	
5. Pagbili at pagkabit ng bell	Bayanihan sa pagkabit ng bell	Group 1	August 2017	August 2017	Pera Bell at mga tali Bayanihan

Community Action Plan 2					
KOMUNIDAD		Kawan 2 – Group 2			
PANGALAN NG PROYEKTO		DRRM Information Drive			
LAYUNIN NG PROYEKTO		Para maipaalam sa mga tao sa komunidad ang kahalagahan ng DRRM at iba pang impormasyon ukol dito			
Pangunahing Gawain upang Matupad ang Layunin	Mga Detalyagong Hakbang sa Bawat Gawain	Taga-Komunidad na Mangangasiwa	Petsa ng Pagsimula	Petsa ng Pagtapos	Mga Kailangang Bagay o Materyales
1. Pagkabit ng Posters	Pag-identify ng mga sumusunod: - WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, TIME - Sino ang gagawa? - Sino ang magkakabit at magbabaklas? - Saan ikakabit?	DRRM Committee (at maaring mag-assign ng tao galing sa Group 2)	July 1 st week 2017	July 3 rd week 2017	Tarpaulin/ Cartolina/ Bond paper Any materials available Pentel pen Stapler/ Scotch tape
2. Pag-iikot at pag-aanunso ng impormasyon gamit ang megaphone	Reminder para sa activities o pagpulong na gawain 3 tao ang mag-iikot sa Kawan 2 (Roughroad, Doña Josefa, Neill, etc.)	DRRM Committee (at maaring mag-assign ng tao galing sa Group 2)	3 days before any meeting	On the day of the meeting (follow-up)	May existing (1) megaphone Mag-request/ mag-solicit (2) megaphone San Isidro Labrador Chapel

Community Action Plan 3					
KOMUNIDAD		Kawan 2 – Group 3			
PANGALAN NG PROYEKTO		Panatilihin at Pagtibayin ang DRRM Committee			
LAYUNIN NG PROYEKTO		Upang may mamuno at manguna sa mga proyektong gagawin patungkol sa DRRM			
Pangunahing Gawain upang Matupad ang Layunin	Mga Detalyagong Hakbang sa Bawat Gawain	Taga-Komunidad na Mangangasiwa	Petsa ng Pagsimula	Petsa ng Pagtapos	Mga Kailangang Bagay o Materyales
1. Matukoy ang kasalukuyang DRRM Committee at mga bagong kasapi para sa expansion	Paghati ng committee sa 3 cluster: (CLUSTER 1 - Tibagan to Malolos, CLUSTER 2 - Beatriz to Macaba Doña Josefa, CLUSTER 3 – NGO, Neill Property to Tulay	Tess, Lorna, Marivic, Jasmin and Elsie (Cluster 1); Ailee, Jocelyn, Violy and Herma (Cluster 2); Ina and Alex (Cluster 3)			
	Pagpupulong ng mga leader na natukoy sa tatlong cluster	Rose, Herma, Lorna, Ina and Alex	June 12, 2017 2:00pm Upper Banlat Chapel		Merienda
	Pag-iimbentaryo ng mga samahan umiiral sa loob ng bawat cluster (HOA, women, youth, seniors, etc.)				
	Pagpupulong ng bawat cluster at pagkasunduan ang mga miyembro at gawain ng DRRM Committee				
	Makipag-coordinate sa group ukol sa information drive				

YP Team 3 – Kawan 3

Community Consultation Attendance

	NAME	AGE	GENDER	ORGANIZATION	OCCUPATION
1.	Helen Curada	53	F	Apo Ville	
2.	Teofita Ellarina	58	F	Apo Ville	
3.	Evelyn C. Fabito		F	Balutan	
4.	Lydia L. Gar		F	Balutan	
5.	Clemencia Malate	66	F	Balutan	
6.	Rowena De Mesa	42	F	Florvil Ext.	
7.	Dolores G. Cadorna	64	F	Kapit Bisig	
8.	Lea Abejo	52	F	Tandang Sora	
9.	Shirley Flores	51	F	Tandang Sora	
10.	Rosalyn Meniolas	17	F	Tandang Sora	
11.	Joylyn Mendez	17	F	Tandang Sora	
12.	Lorena Mendez	16	F	Tandang Sora	
13.	Jasmin Roldan	38	F	Tandang Sora	
14.	Jhustine Rae Roldan	14	F	Tandang Sora	
15.	Ofelia Margarulla	47	F	Tandang Sora	
16.	Ma. Minielou Legarse	46	F	Tandang Sora	
17.	Lilia S. Gebe	62	F	Tandang Sora	
18.	Virginia P. Sioson	59	F	Tandang Sora	
19.	Connie M. Sto. Domingo	69	F	Taurus	
20.	Ma. Elena D. Alarcon	64	F	Taurus	
21.	Rogelyn Meniolas	44	F	Taurus	
22.	Dixie W. De Mesa	37	F	Taurus	
23.	Nenita A. Basit		F		

Paglalahad ng Inaasahan

Dumalo ako/kami sa pulong na ito sapagkat...

- Narito kami sa pagpupulong para ganap namin kung ano ang DRRM
- Para matuto sa maraming bagay
- Para malutas ang mga problema sa aming komunidad
- Narito kami sa pagpupulong na ito sapagkat kami ay nagnanais na malaman ang bawat gawain upang aming matutunan ang nais ng grupo
- Narito kami sa pagpupulong na ito sapagkat kami ay inanyayahan ng aming lider na dumalo at magkaroon ng kaalaman laban sa sakuna
- Sapagkat gusto kong malaman kung ano ang dapat gawin kapag may dumarating na kalamidad o di inaasahan na pangyayari
- Narito kami sa pagpupulong na ito upang malaman kung paano ang gagawin kung sakali may kalamidad
- Upang matuto sa mga posibilidad na mangyayari
- Matuto sa tamang pamamaraan kung paano haharapin ang mga di inaasahang sakuna sa komunidad
- Narito ako para makikilala ko ang mga nagtuturo sa amin at makikila ko ang lahat ng narito
- Naririto po kami sa pagpupulong na ito sapagkat nais po naming malaman ang maibahagi ninyo sa amin at lahat nang mga napagalaman ninyo sa tatlong araw ninyong workshop tungkol sa DRM
- Upang madagdagan ang mga kaalaman
- Narito kami sa pagpupulong na inaasahan mangyayari ay magkaroon ng dagdag kaalaman sa pulong ng aming gawain lalo na mga disaster
- Narito kami sapagkat pumunta ako ng kusa upang malaman ko ang pag-usapan na ito

Inaasahan namin na...

- Ang inaasahan namin sa workshop na ito ay kung ano ang dapat naming matutunan at maitulong sa aming mga kapitbahayan
- Nais po naming malaman at anong gagawin kung dumating ang mga problema sa aming lugar, para matulungan din namin ang aming kapwa
- Masaya, matuto sa maraming bagay madagdagan ang kaalaman
- Maging handa sa anumang sakuna na mararanasan sa aming komunidad
- Ang matutunan at mapaghandaan ang mga kalamidad na darating sa ating mga area or sa ating bansa
- Ang inaasahan naming mangyari dito sa workshop ay maayos at masiglang mapapadaloy at ma-iaapply namin ang mga talakayin sa aming sarili
- Ang inaasahan po namin ay matutunan kung paano ang gagawin kung sakaling may kalamidad na magaganap sa aming lugar kung paano ang aming gagawin
- Ang inaasahan namin sa workshop na ito ay madagdagan ang kaalaman sa DRRM
- Malaman ang mga pwedeng gawin kung may mga kalamidad na mangyayari
- Inaasahan po namin na matutunan lahat ang inyong ibabahagi sa amin sa workshop na ito tungkol sa DRRM
- Inaasahan namin na sana madagdagan po ng mga kaalaman sa mga dapat gawin kung mayroong mga sakuna ng dumarating sa atin
- Inaasahan ko po marami akong matutunan
- Unang workshop na ito akong umattend upang malaman ko ang gagawin dito, gusto maging mabuti ng kawan
- Narito kami upang madagdagan at higitan pa ang aming kaalaman maging tunay na workshop
- Natutuo ng mabuti o maayos na pamamaraan upang maibahagi din namin sa iba

SESYON 1: Pagpapabatid ng Kaalaman tungkol sa Sustenableng Paninirahan at Pamayanang Matatag Laban sa mga Peligro

Katangian ng Paninirahan na Sustainable (Sustainable)	Katangian ng Matatag na Komunidad (Resilient)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tanim ng gulay ➤ Malinis na paligid ➤ Sariling pagsisikap sa kabuhayan ➤ Livelihood programs ➤ Mapaunlad ang hanapbuhay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Matatag na samahan ng Kawan 3 / pamilya ➤ Pagtutulungan / may pagkakaisa

SESYON 2: Pag-alam sa Kalagayan ng Komunidad

Katangian ng Pamayanan na Matatag Laban sa Peligro	Kasalukuyang Kalagayan ng Paninirahan (ayon sa resulta ng survey at mapping)
1. Kaalaman at kasanayan sa pag-iwas sa disaster	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May kaalaman ang komunidad sa kanilang pagkalantad sa mga panganib at ang mga pamamaraan ng pagbawas sa risiko ng disaster 	Dulot ng tao <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ginagawang parking ang kalsada ➤ Sunog ➤ Nagtatapon ng basura sa creek ➤ Baradong drainage ➤ Masikip na daan Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Baha ➤ Lindol ➤ Bagyo
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May sistema para sa maagang pagbigay ng babala (<i>early warning system</i>) at wastong paglikas (<i>evacuation</i>) 	Text brigade Greenville Court Delta Park Jem 9 Court Apoville DCC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May kasanayan na magtayo o magpatibay ng mga gusali para maging <i>disaster-resilient</i> 	May mga residenteng nasa sektor ng konstruksyon
2. Kapasidad para paghandaan at pangasiwaan ang mga risiko ng disaster	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May samahang kumakatawan sa pamayanan na nangangasiwa ng gawaing DRRM at nakikipag-ugnayan sa awtoridad, mga NGO at humanitarian na ahensya, atbp. 	DRRM committee

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May plano para sa DRRM ang komunidad na suportado ng lokal na pamahalaan 	Ruta ng paglikas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May kakayahan ang komunidad na magpatupad ng mga aksyon para sa kahandaan, pagtugon at pagbangon muli sa disaster 	Hazard mapping

3. Resources para sa mabisang pagtugon sa panahon ng disaster

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May access sa mga pisikal na imprastruktura at pasilidad (tulad ng evacuation center, ospital) para sa kaligtasan, kalusugan at pansamantalang paninirahan ng apektadong populasyon 	Kalsada, tulay, terminal ng tricycle
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang mga serbisyong panlipunan ay makakatugon sa mga pangangailangan ng apektadong populasyon (hal. pagkontrol sa pagkalat ng epidemya, pangangasiwa ng mga biktima) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 42% public hospitals; 17% private hospitals ➤ 35% brgy health center ➤ 2% alternatibong gamot

4. Kakayahan na makaangkop at makabangon sa disaster

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang mga kabahayan ay nasa ligtas na lokasyon at pinatibay upang maharap ang mga panganib sa lugar 	Binabaha Malapit sa estero Walang setback Malapit sa basurahan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang pinagkukunan ng kabuhayan ay maaasahan at protektado sa panahon ng disaster 	Nagtatrabaho sa konstruksyon Drayber

SESYON 2: Pag-alam sa Kalagayan ng Komunidad (validation at karagdagang impormasyon mula sa mga kalahok)

Katangian ng Pamayanan na Matatag Laban sa Peligro	Kasalukuyang Kalagayan ng Paninirahan (ayon sa resulta ng survey at mapping)
1. Kaalaman at kasanayan sa pag-iwas sa disaster	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May kaalaman ang komunidad sa kanilang pagkalantad sa mga panganib at ang mga pamamaraan ng pagbawas sa risiko ng disaster 	Dikit-dikit na bahay
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May sistema para sa maagang pagbigay ng babala (<i>early warning system</i>) at wastong paglikas (<i>evacuation</i>) 	Personal na pagbabalita Emergency kit Multi-purpose Taurus 2

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May kasanayan na magtayo o magpatibay ng mga gusali para maging <i>disaster-resilient</i> 	
2. Kapasidad para paghandaan at pangasiwaan ang mga risiko ng disaster	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May samahang kumakatawan sa pamayanan na nangangasiwa ng gawaing DRRM at nakikipag-ugnayan sa awtoridad, mga NGO at humanitarian na ahensya, atbp. 	BEC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May plano para sa DRRM ang komunidad na suportado ng lokal na pamahalaan 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May kakayahan ang komunidad na magpatupad ng mga aksyon para sa kahandaan, pagtugon at pagbangon muli sa disaster 	
3. Resources para sa mabisang pagtugon sa panahon ng disaster	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May access sa mga pisikal na imprastruktura at pasilidad (tulad ng evacuation center, ospital) para sa kaligtasan, kalusugan at pansamantalang paninirahan ng apektadong populasyon 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang mga serbisyong panlipunan ay makakatugon sa mga pangangailangan ng apektadong populasyon (hal. pagkontrol sa pagkalat ng epidemya, pangangasiwa ng mga biktima) 	
4. Kakayahan na makaangkop at makabangon sa disaster	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang mga kabahayan ay nasa ligtas na lokasyon at pinatibay upang maharap ang mga panganib sa lugar 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang pinagkukunan ng kabuhayan ay maaasahan at protektado sa panahon ng disaster 	

SESYON 3A: Pagsuri sa Kahinaan at kakayahan ng Komunidad

Katangian ng Pamayanan na Matatag Laban sa Peligro	Mga Na-obsorbahang Kondisyon sa Komunidad	
	Kahinaan (Ano ang mga nakikitang bulnerabilidad ng komunidad?)	Kapasidad / Kakayahan (Paano nakaka-angkop ang komunidad?)
1. Kaalaman at kasanayan sa pag-iwas sa disaster		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May kaalaman ang komunidad sa kanilang pagkalantad sa mga panganib at ang mga pamamaraan ng pagbawas sa risiko ng disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Di updated sa pangyayari sa barangay ➤ Makasarili ang iba / walang pakialam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nakikibalita (sa radyo, media, community) ➤ Nakikiisa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May sistema para sa maagang pagbigay ng babala (<i>early warning system</i>) at wastong paglikas (<i>evacuation</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maling balita (chismis) ➤ Walang access (para sa text brigade) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tulungan ng magkakapitbahay ➤ Ugnayan sa kapitbahay
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May kasanayan na magtayo o magpatibay ng mga gusali para maging <i>disaster-resilient</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Walang alam sa pagkukumpuni ➤ Di marunong magkumpuni 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ May kasanayan (experience) ➤ May sapat na kaalaman
2. Kapasidad para paghandaan at pangasiwaan ang mga risiko ng disaster		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May samahang kumakatawan sa pamayanan na nangangasiwa ng gawaing DRRM at nakikipag-ugnayan sa awtoridad, mga NGO at humanitarian na ahensya, atbp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Walang pagkakaisa sa samahan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kakayahang makaahon sa kahirapan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May plano para sa DRRM ang komunidad na suportado ng lokal na pamahalaan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Walang plano sa DRRM (future pa) ➤ Walang matatag na hanapbuhay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kakayahang umaksyon sa disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May kakayahan ang komunidad na magpatupad ng mga aksyon para sa kahandaan, pagtugon at pagbangon muli sa disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Walang sapat na kakayahan at kaalaman ➤ Walang sariling paninirahan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Makipag-ugnayan sa kaukulang ahensya

3. Resources para sa mabisang pagtugon sa panahon ng disaster

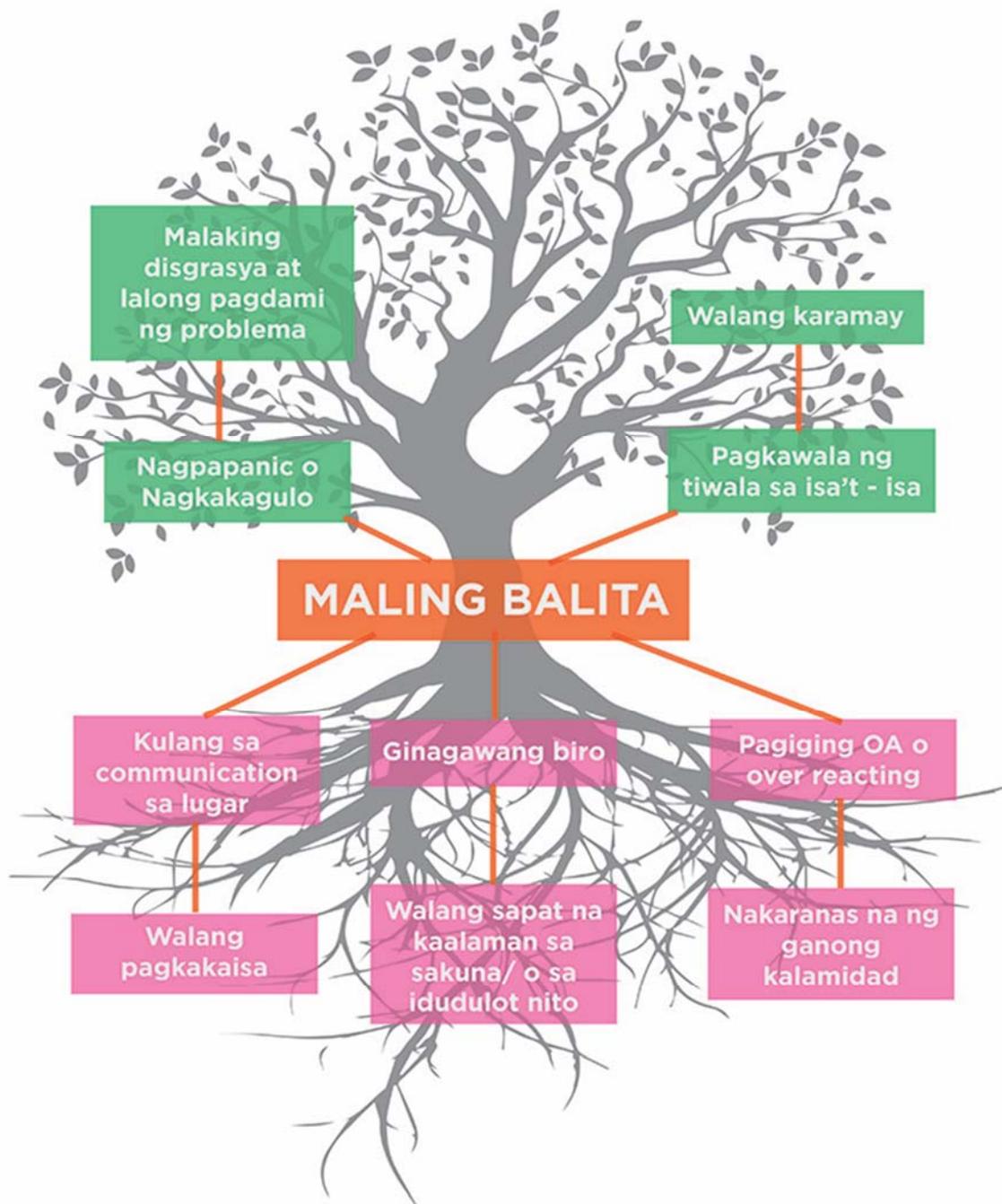
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May access sa mga pisikal na imprastruktura at pasilidad (tulad ng evacuation center, ospital) para sa kaligtasan, kalusugan at pansamantalang paninirahan ng apektadong populasyon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tambakan ng basura sa daan ➤ Pagsusugal sa pathwalk ➤ Pag-iinom sa tabi ng kalsada ➤ Maliit na tulay ➤ Makipot na kalsada 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pagtutulungan sa tamang paggawa ng tulay ➤ Bayanihan ng komunidad
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang mga serbisyong panlipunan ay makakatugon sa mga pangangailangan ng apektadong populasyon (hal. pagkontrol sa pagkalat ng epidemya, pangangasiwa ng mga biktima) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mahal ang private hospitals ➤ Kulang ang pampublikong hospitals ➤ Malayo ang public hospitals ➤ Bihira mag-community service ang taga-health center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Madagdagan pa ang pampublikong hospitals ➤ Mabilis na pagtugon ng health center

4. Kakayahan na makaangkop at makabangon sa disaster

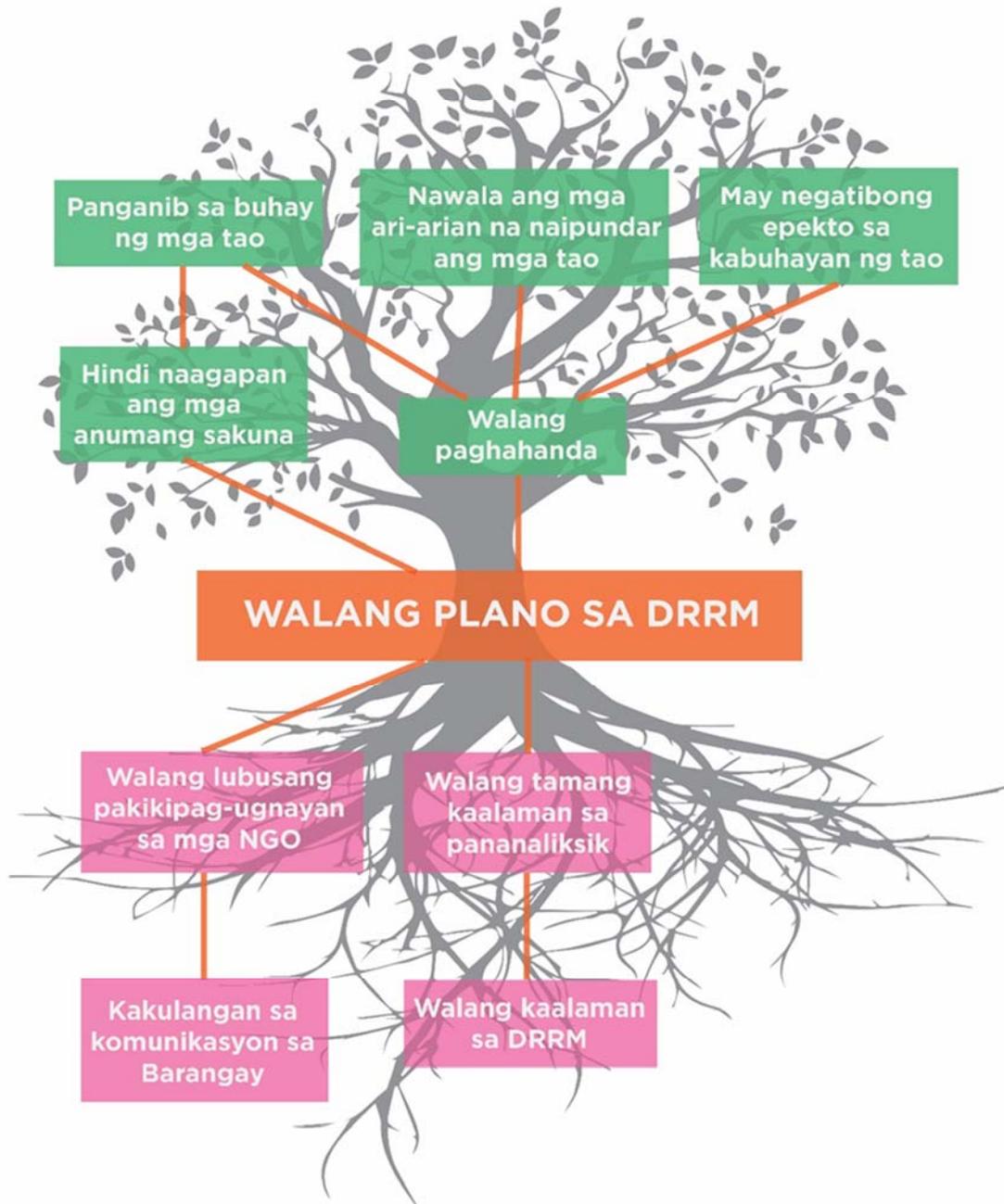
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang mga kabahayan ay nasa ligtas na lokasyon at pinatibay upang maharap ang mga panganib sa lugar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ang bahay malapit sa creek/ilog ➤ Ginagawang basurahan ang mga ilog/estero ➤ Sala-salabat na kawad ng kuryente 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pagtapon ng basura sa tamang lugar ➤ Gumamit ng matibay na materyales sa pagtayo ng bahay
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang pinagkukunan ng kabuhayan ay maaasahan at protektado sa panahon ng disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Walang trabaho / hindi nakatapos ➤ Walang source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ugnayan sa gobyerno

SESYON 3B: Problem Tree Analysis

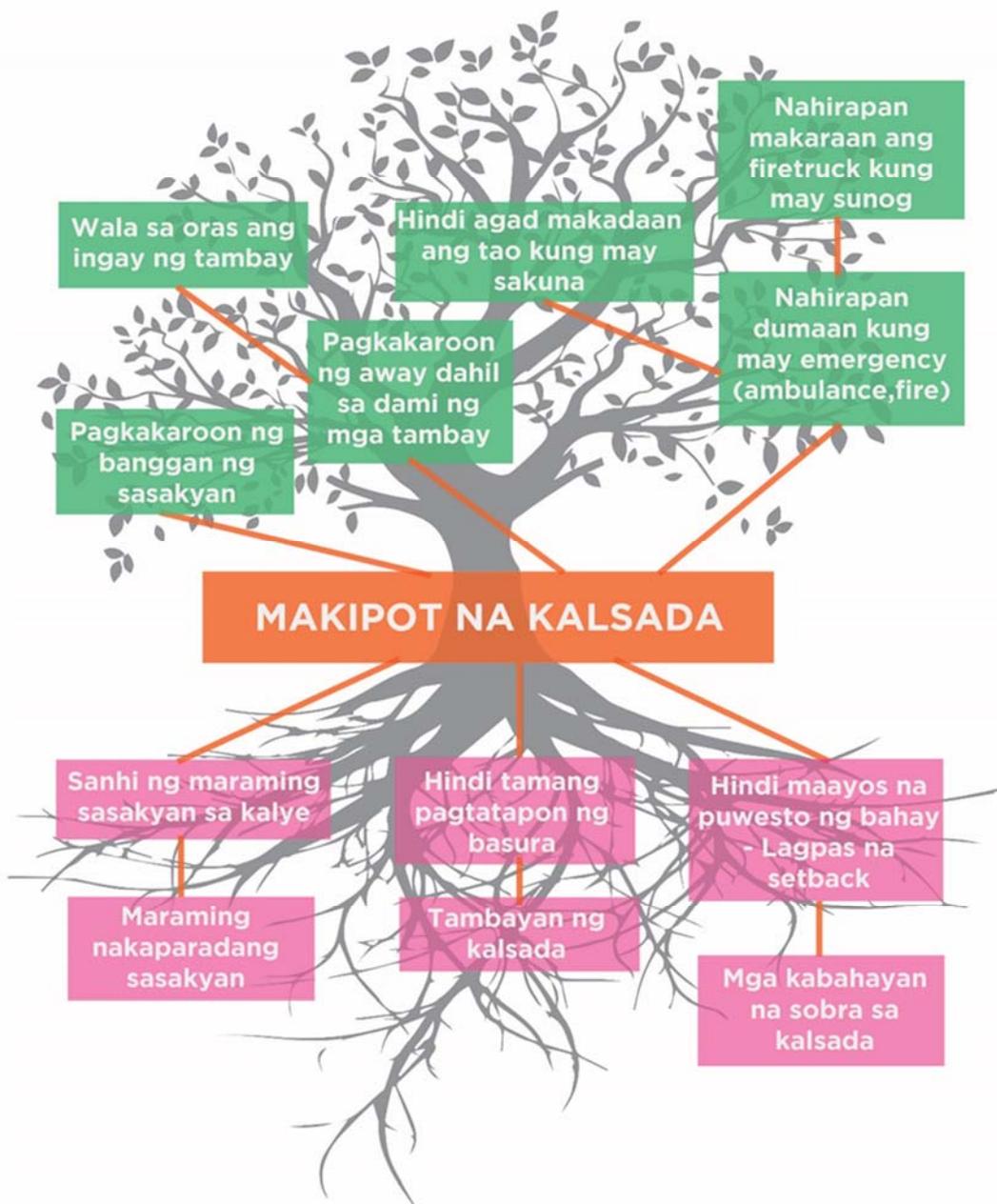
Problem Tree Analysis (Kawan 3 – Group 1)



Problem Tree Analysis (Kawan 3 – Group 2)



Problem Tree Analysis (Kawan 3 – Group 3)



SESYON 4: Pagtukoy sa mga Istratehiya at Aksyon

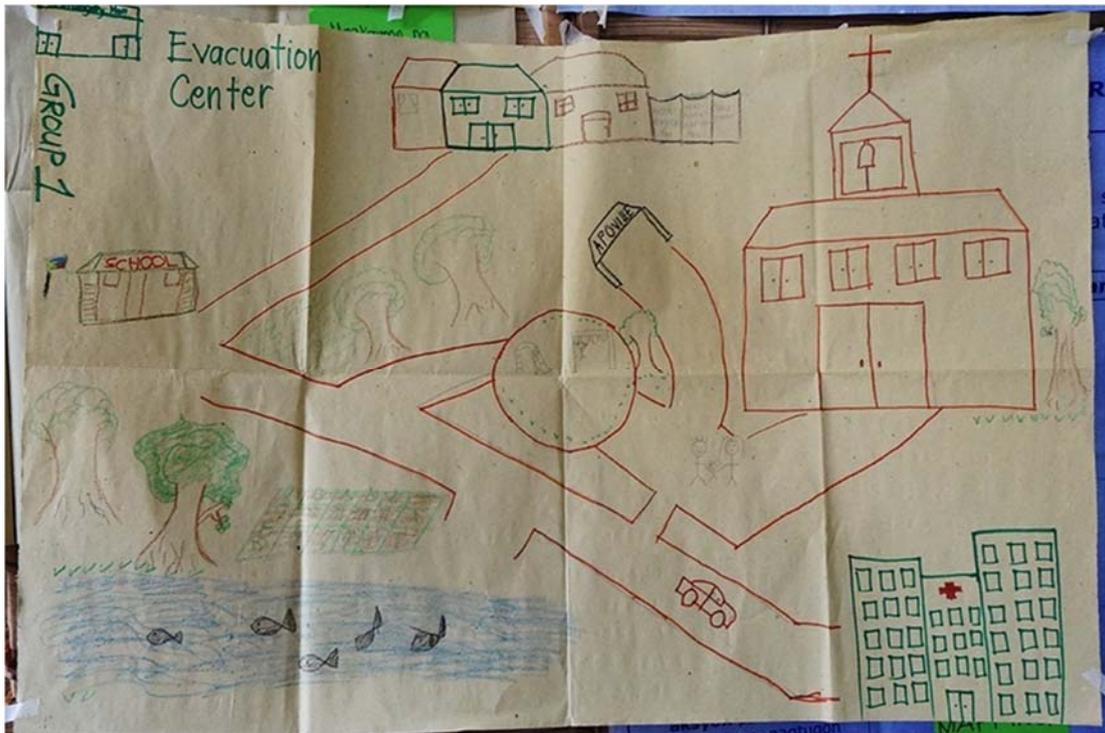
	Mga Kakulangan at Puwang sa Katatagan ng Komunidad	Mga Mungkahing Istratehiya at Aksyon
1. Pag-iwas sa disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sala-salabat na kuryente na dahilan ng sunog ➤ Pagtatapon sa di tamang basurahan (ilog/creek) ➤ Mga evacuation center na hindi agad tumatangap ng mga activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Makipag-ugnayan sa Meralco ➤ Paglilinis ng kapaligiran ➤ Linawin sa may-ari ng posibleng evacuation center kung pwede silang likasan
2. Kahandaan sa disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kakulangan ng kaalaman sa DRRM ➤ Kakulangan ng suporta sa DRRM committee ➤ Walang plano sa DRRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Manghingi ng mga gamit sa mga kaukulang ahensya ➤ Manghingi ng tulong sa mga ahensya ng gobyerno
3. Pagtugon sa disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kakulangan ng community service / health center ng lokal na pamahalaan ➤ Kakulangan sa ugnayan ng lokal na pamahalaan sa komunidad ➤ Kakulangan ng sapat at maluwig na daanan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pagbibigay ng relief goods sa mga biktima ➤ Pagbibigay ng medical assistance sa mga nasaktan (NGOs) ➤ Makipag-ugnayan ang komunidad sa lokal na pamahalaan ➤ Pagtanggap ng mga ilegal parking

SESYON 5: Pagbuo ng Bisyon at Plano ng Pagkilos

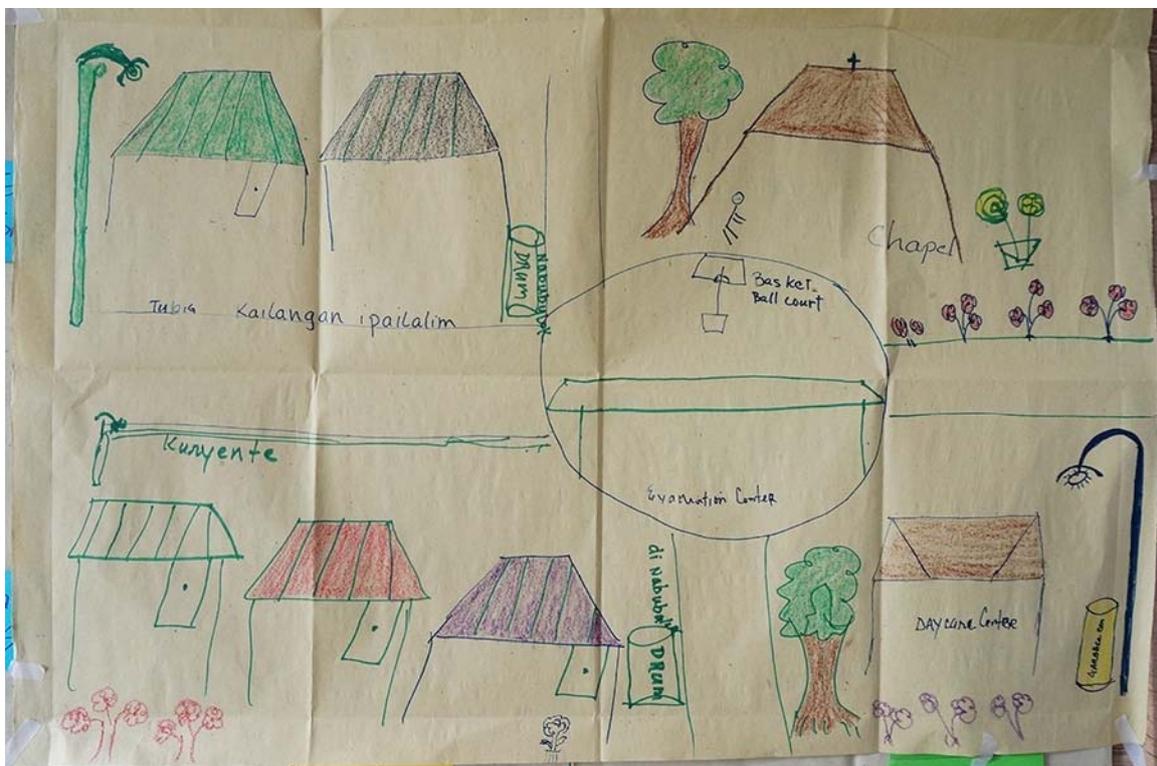
Listahan ng mga Istratehiya/Aksyon na Bibigyang Prayoridad sa Kawan 3

Bilang sa Prayoridad	Mungkahing istratehiya/aksyon	Layunin (Ano ang tinutugunan na kakulangan o pangangailangan ng istratehiyang ito?)
1	Magkaroon ng regular na nagpupulong sa DRRM	Kakulangan ng suporta sa DRRM committee
	Makipag-ugnayan sa ahensya ng gobyerno	Walang plano sa DRRM
	Manghingi ng tulong sa mga ahensya ng gobyerno	Kakulangan sa kaalaman sa DRRM
2	Makipag-ugnayan sa Meralco	Sala-salabat na kuryente na dahilan ng sunog
3	Pagtanggap ng mga illegal parking	Kakulangan ng sapat at maluwag na daanan

Pagsasalarawan ng Pinapangarap na Komunidad (Community Vision Drawing)



Kawan 3 – Group 1, Vision of an ideal community



Kawan 3 – Group 2, Vision of an ideal community



Kawan 3 – Group 3, Vision of an ideal community

Pagbuo ng Plano ng Pagkilos (Community Action Plan)

Community Action Plan 1					
KOMUNIDAD		Kawan 3 – Group 1			
PANGALAN NG PROYEKTO		Makipag-ugnayan sa Meralco			
LAYUNIN NG PROYEKTO		Maalis ang sala-salabat na kawad ng kuryente na dahilan ng sunog			
Pangunahing Gawain upang Matupad ang Layunin	Mga Detalyagong Hakbang sa Bawat Gawain	Taga-Komunidad na Mangangasiwa	Petsa ng Pagsimula	Petsa ng Pagtapos	Mga Kailangang Bagay o Materyales
1. Makipagpulong sa purok leader 2. Pagpupulong ng mga apektado ng kawalan ng poste	Gumawa ng liham sa purok leader tungkol sa pagtayo ng poste.	May nagmamay-ari ng wire sa Block 4.	June 10, 2017 – Pagtawag ng pagpupulong ng may-ari ng wires sa Block 4. June 10-12, 2017 - Kausapin ang purok leader kung ano ang estado ng pinapagawa ng poste	June 18, 2017 – paghintay sa sagot ng purok leader	Dalhin ang sulat sa bahay ng purok leader galing sa miyembro
<p>Anu-ano ang mga internal resources at external resources na kailangan at kanino manggagaling ang suportang kailangan sa pagpapatupad ng pinapanukalang plano?</p> <p><i>What are the internal and external resources needed, and from whom will support come from to implement the plan?</i></p>					
<p>Internal Resources (Counterpart na galing sa komunidad)</p>			<p>External Resources (Suporta na galling sa labas)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pera at materyales ➤ Sulat ng follow-up ng isang miyembro ng Block 4 para sa purok leader. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Purok leader ➤ Kagawad ➤ Kandidato 		

Community Action Plan 2					
KOMUNIDAD		Kawan 3 – Group 2			
PANGALAN NG PROYEKTO		Pagbuo ng DRRM Plan			
LAYUNIN NG PROYEKTO		Magkaroon ng regular na pagpupulong sa DRRM			
Pangunahing Gawain upang Matupad ang Layunin	Mga Detalyagong Hakbang sa Bawat Gawain	Taga-Komunidad na Mangangasiwa	Petsa ng Pagsimula	Petsa ng Pagtapos	Mga Kailangang Bagay o Materyales
1. Makipag-ugnayan sa DRRM-BEC.	Mga tamang hakbang sa pagsasagawa ng plano. Makipagpulong sa HOA para sa DRRM. Makipag-ugnayan sa Simbahan at Barangay.	HOA officers BEC DRRM	2nd week of July 2017)	3rd week of August 2017	Lolit Store (in front)
2. Magtayo ng grupo.	Magtalaga ng DRRM sub-committee officers	HOA Officer - BEC DRRM	3rd week of July 2017		Lolit Store (in front)
3. Training (sunog)	Pakikipag-ugnayan sa barangay tungkol sa fire drill.	DRRM subcommittee	1st week of August 2017		Lolit Store (in front)
4. Magkaroon ng early warning system.	Magkaroon ng warning device kung saan magkakaroon ng kaalaman na may sakunang nangyari Una – warning Pangalawa – maghanda Pangatlo – likas Text brigade		Last week of August	August (2 days after)	Bell
Anu-ano ang mga internal resources at external resources na kailangan at kanino manggagaling ang suportang kailangan sa pagpapatupad ng pinapanukalang plano?					
<i>What are the internal and external resources needed, and from whom will support come from to implement the plan?</i>					
Internal Resources (Counterpart na galing sa komunidad)			External Resources (Suporta na galing sa labas)		
➤ Expenses for transportation ➤ Venue Block 4 para sa purok leader.			➤ Government Sponsorship of bell ➤ Fire extinguisher		

Community Action Plan 3

KOMUNIDAD		Kawan 3 – Group 3			
PANGALAN NG PROYEKTO		Panatiliing maluwa ang kalsada			
LAYUNIN NG PROYEKTO		Masolusyunan ang kakulangan ng sapat at maluwa na daanan			
Pangunahing Gawain upang Matupad ang Layunin	Mga Detalyagong Hakbang sa Bawat Gawain	Taga-Komunidad na Mangangasiwa	Petsa ng Pagsimula	Petsa ng Pagtapos	Mga Kailangang Bagay o Materyales
1. Magbuo ng isang grupo sa komunidad.	Magkaroon ng committee sa komunidad. - Pagkakaroon ng pagpupulong sa komunidad.	Committee members Purok leader/Kagawad	July 25, 2017	July 25, 2017	Lolita store (in front)
	Dokumento para sa sapat na patunay. Makipagpulong sa barangay tungkol sa mga ilegal parking, pagtambay, hindi tamang pagtapon ng basura, at mga kabahayan sobra sa kalye.	Committee members	July 31, 2017	August 11, 2017	Pictures, request letter
2. Paggawa ng warning sign	Patungkol sa ilegal parking, pagtambay, at hindi tamang pagtapon ng basura	Purok leader at Kagawad	July 31, 2017	August 30, 2017	Pentel pen, illustration board, nail at martilyo

Anu-ano ang mga internal resources at external resources na kailangan at kanino manggagaling ang suportang kailangan sa pagpapatupad ng pinapanukalang plano?

What are the internal and external resources needed, and from whom will support come from to implement the plan?

Internal Resources (Counterpart na galing sa komunidad)	External Resources (Suporta na galling sa labas)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ From the community ➤ Financial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ From local and city government ➤ Financial support ➤ Proper knowledge regarding the issue encountered.



Project supported by:



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