



TAO-PILIPINAS, INC.

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Kawan 3 BEC leaders of Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish answer their situational analysis workshop amidst the vaults of the columbarium. (Photo by: Therese Julia)

SHELTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED WITH TAO'S COMMUNITY PARTNERS

TAO-PILIPINAS STARTED 2018 with a series of consultation-workshops with three of its community partners namely, Masagana of Angat Homeowners Association in Bulacan; Parish of Santuario de San Vicente de Paul in Tandang Sora, Quezon City; and Alliance of People's Organizations in Lupang Arenda, Taytay. As TAO prepares for a new 3-year project period, the workshops serve as a participatory shelter needs assessment with the target communities. Its results shall feed into TAO's proposal for technical assistance provision that will be submitted for Misereor funding.

Separate sessions were carried out with each community partner. Masagana consultations were held on January 17 and 20; Tandang Sora on January 23; and Lupang Arenda on January 24. TAO also collaborated with its area-based NGO partners in conducting

the workshops, working with Foundation for Development Alternatives (FDA) in Tandang Sora and with Community Organizers Multiversity (COM) in Lupang Arenda.

The workshop comprised of a two-part discussion on the community's shelter needs. TAO presented a review of the results of previous community workshops on disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) before focus groups discussions (FGD) were facilitated. Many of the identified DRRM problems of the communities were shelter-related.

The first FGD (Situational Analysis) examined the community's shelter condition. Workshop participants tackled the shelter concerns of the community, identified development indicators within a

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Notes from the Field: Learning from Taiwan's Disaster Risk Reduction Efforts

by Angelus Maria P. Sales

AT THE BEGINNING OF 2018, I GOT TO SPEND MY FIRST WEEK IN a nearby foreign country to observe its efforts in disaster risk reduction and management. Taiwan has a land area of 36,000 square kilometers of which 70% is slope land. As of 2016, it has a total population of 26 million, 67.70% of which are living in urban areas. Taiwan is also prone to natural hazards similar to what the Philippines experiences. Hazards such as typhoons, earthquakes, landslides, and floods often happen in Taiwan. Their country has also experienced disastrous events such as the 1999 Chi-Chi Earthquake and 2009 Typhoon Morakot. The numerous disasters that their country has experienced pushed their government to focus on disaster risk reduction and management.

The learning exchange with Taiwan's National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction (NCDR) was made as part of the Financial Enablers Project of the ALTERPLAN-PHILSSA consortium. Consortium members who joined the study tour were TAO-Pilipinas, SIKAT, IDEALS, COM, FDA, FDUP, PHILSSA, and UPA. Coordination with NCDR was led by Dr. Gloria Liu who leads their community-based disaster risk reduction and management (CBDRRM) efforts.

It was very interesting to learn how much support Taiwan's national government has given to disaster risk reduction.

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3-year timeframe, and described the current shelter situation. From these, they identified the development gaps for each shelter concern and looked into its causes and implications. At the end of the first FGD, the groups proposed interventions or community actions to address the identified shelter problems.

In the second FGD (Community Action Planning), the groups detailed the interventions they suggested in the first FGD. They specified the overall objective of their proposed action, the steps that should be done within the next three years, who will lead or take charge, and the internal and external resources needed to carry out the proposed community action.

The workshop participants presented their FGD results to the plenary for comments and reactions. Representatives from Presidential Commission on the Urban Poor (PCUP) and barangay local government units attended in some of the sessions and gave feedback to the groups' presentations.

At the close of each session, TAO talked about formulating a Memorandum of Understanding between project partners/stakeholders including TAO-Pilipinas (as project implementer) for technical assistance, the community association or people's organization involved, as well as support organizations such as NGO partners for community organizing, the barangay or municipal local government unit, and national government agencies such as PCUP.

The series of consultation-workshops gave TAO-Pilipinas a general picture of the shelter situation in these three target areas. Based on the overall results of the FGD sessions, the identified shelter needs are directed towards acquiring security of tenure, facilitating site development, and improving the community's disaster-resilience. Technical assistance from TAO is specifically requested in areas of land research, capacity-building, planning and design, and site development planning. (GRM)



Arch. Matabang emphasizes the importance of firewalls during the situational analysis workshop in Masagana.



Arch. Lusterio comments on the situational analysis workshop outputs done by LAHOFI members in Lupang Arenda.



Group photos of all the communities that underwent the Situational Analysis Workshop.

Top left: Masagana of Angat Neighborhood Association with some of the barangay council members including their chairperson.

Top right: Alliance of People's Organization in Lupang Arenda (APOLA) with Arlene Lusterio of TAO-Pilipinas and Sherlynn Lucas of COM.

Bottom left: BEC Leaders from the three kawan areas of Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish together with FDA, TAO-Pilipinas, and PCUP commissioners and chief of staff.

Masagana Consultation

IN MASAGANA, COMMUNITY consultations were held for two separate days, on the 17th and 20th of January. The first day was a hazards and resource mapping and assessment workshop. A similar mapping workshop was previously done in 2011 when families were just about to be relocated in Angat. The recent workshop brings up to date the hazards mapping of the community. The workshop was attended by 23 community members who were divided into 3 focus groups based on gender and age: adult men, adult women, and youth. Before the actual mapping began, inputs about basic disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) concepts and importance of hazards map and its applications were given by Theresse Julia and Arch. Angelus Sales, respectively. Instructions on how to do hazards and resource mapping was given by Arch. Geraldine Matabang.

The three groups were asked to map not only the hazards and resources present in their area but also the boundaries, road networks, waterways, facilities for social services, evacuation centers, and evacuation routes. The youth group was given a basemap with a bigger scale, which showed their resettlement site and its nearby surroundings, while the men and women groups were given basemaps with a smaller scale, which focused on the resettlement site.

The common hazard reported by the three groups was typhoon.

They had also mentioned earthquake, soil erosion, and flooding in low-lying areas near the creek. Additionally, the youth group distinctly pointed out the health hazard posed by the industrial waste and foul smell from the nearby farm and used oil factory. To prepare for disasters, they all mentioned learning more about DRRM and organizing DRRM workshops. The women group also noted preparing an E-balde (emergency balde) that contains essential items. This disaster preparedness method was taught to the mothers of the community who are 4Ps beneficiaries.

Aside from the basic utilities that are already present in their community, the three groups mentioned an abundance of natural resources from trees, vegetables, and other crops to livestock that some households tend to. The groups mostly listed public markets and retail stores for their economic resources. They also enumerated the public schools near their area, and identified the Pulong Yantok Barangay Hall and health center for their social resources.

All the groups agreed that the community's efforts in disaster preparedness are not yet adequate. They remarked that the community still lacks sufficient knowledge and equipment in DRRM. The groups also thought that their multi-purpose center is one of the safest places in the resettlement site, while areas near the creek are the least safe. Their evacuation routes traced

similar paths, which all lead to two exit points, through the road leading to Brgy. Pulong Yantok and through the road leading to Sitio Perez. Lastly, all the groups answered that, if needed, the multi-purpose center can serve as a temporary evacuation area.

The first day of the workshop concluded with the facilitators leading a plenary discussion that identified community DRRM problems. The participants mentioned hazards including strong winds, typhoons and industrial waste from the poultry farm; as well as inadequate resources and basic services such as drainage system, water supply lines, and community emergency vehicle; and the need for strengthening the unity of the community organization.

The second day of the community consultations was allotted for situational analysis and community action planning. Twenty four (24) community members participated in this workshop. Before the actual workshop began, a lecture input on Batas Pambansa 220 was given by Arch. Sales. Afterward, Arch. Matabang did a recap of the first workshop and validated the DRRM issues discussed during the plenary session. In the validation, additional issues like shelter extension, livelihood, and the construction of a chapel were brought up by the participants.

The community members then selected which issues to prioritize and analyze further in the FGD, taking into consideration a three-year timeframe for planning. The community members were also divided into

three groups according to age: 1) seniors, 2) adults, and the 3) youth. The seniors group focused on the road right-of-way (RROW) issue and the construction of a chapel. The adults group examined the livelihood issue, housing policies of the organization, and installing electric posts in the community. The youth group, on the other hand, tackled the drainage system issue and having a basketball court within their area.

The seniors group discussed the issue of improving the community's unpaved RROW that leads to Sitio Perez. They wanted to have a concrete road with street lights and proper drainage in the future, but they are hindered by lack of budget and unclear boundaries of the RROW. They emphasized the resulting lack of emergency access and susceptibility to accidents especially with the children using the road to get to school. The seniors proposed doing community *bayanihan* to clear the path of the RROW.

The senior also discussed the need for a chapel within the site. Without a nearby church, the group remarked that they are unable to attend mass regularly. To source funds for building the chapel, they proposed to ask assistance from TAO and the local government and the community can contribute bayanihan work.

The adults group, composed of mostly women, addressed the community's lack of livelihood. Despite having varied skill sets in construction, retail, animal husbandry, and laundry work, there is still no permanent source of income within the community.

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One of the focus groups is composed of the youth of Masagana as shown in the photo above during their hazards and resource mapping and assessment workshop.



One of the focus groups during the first day of the workshop is composed of adult men as shown by the photo above.

Tandang Sora consultation



Kawan 1 BEC leaders discussing the answers to their situational analysis workshop.



Kawan 2 BEC leaders during their situational analysis workshop.

IN TANDANG SORA, FDA GATHERED representatives from the 3 kawan areas of the Parish of Santuario de San Vicente de Paul on January 23 to take part in the consultation-workshop on shelter needs. Thirty-six (36) attended the workshop, mostly Basic Ecclesial Community (BEC) leaders from the three kawan areas which are the poor neighborhoods that comprise the mission areas of the parish. Nearly all of the community leaders in attendance were women, with a couple of men joining them. Santuario's parish priest, Fr. Roland Tuazon, allowed the use of the Ministry Hall as venue for the workshop.

Prior to facilitating the FGDs on shelter needs, preliminary inputs were presented to guide the participants' assessment. Therese Julia of TAO-Pilipinas recounted the results of DRRM workshops that were previously conducted in the three kawan areas on November 2016 and May 2017. This was followed by a brief lecture on Batas Pambansa 220 by Arch. Angel Sales who oriented participants on minimum standards for site development and house design in

socialized housing projects. FDA's Ming Damian also reviewed the initial data results of a structures and socio-econ survey that was conducted last year and covered the three kawan areas. Afterwards, Arch. Geraldine Matabang explained the analytical tools that the focus groups will be using for shelter needs assessment.

Participants were grouped according to their kawan representation; hence, three focus groups were formed. In the first FGD, the primary shelter concern in all three kawan groups is security of tenure. The lack of land tenure in many of the communities is in turn a contributing factor to a host of other settlement issues they described, such as the lack of right-of-way access; underprovided and illegal connections to water supply and electricity; flooding due to inadequate drainage; structures encroaching easements and garbage thrown into the creek; and fire-prone houses made of light and makeshift materials.

The shelter development gaps they identified point to the unavailability of affordably priced



Kawan 3 BEC leaders discussing their community action plan.



PCUP Commissioner Norman Baloro gives his closing remarks during the Tandang Sora Situational Analysis Workshop.

land for acquisition or relocation; uncooperative landowners; neglect of residents; insufficient knowledge on legal rights and on land research; inexistence of an organized committee to undertake shelter concerns; and the lack of a plan of action to resolve housing issues. They also cited inadequate knowledge on construction of disaster-resilient houses, no electric post to properly install electrical wire cables, and no master plan for a drainage network. They believe that if such gaps are not addressed, they continue to face threats of eviction/demolition and remain exposed to disaster risks.

The groups determined that in the next three years, they should be able to identify landowners possibly willing to enter into an agreement to sell the lands that poor residents are presently occupying; find potential relocation sites for households currently encroaching easement areas; and implement reblocking of areas to provide clear road access especially for emergency vehicles. The interventions they proposed include strengthening the community organizations and getting the community members to agree on

a shelter plan; launching of studies on land research; coordinating with the local government for reblocking initiatives and with utility companies for the installation of electric posts and fixing of drainage connections; enforcement of the ordinance against illegal parking; and working with NGOs for disaster-resilient houses.

After the situational analysis and identification of shelter needs in the first FGD, the three groups proceeded to drafting Community Action Plans in the second FGD. Kawan 1 group detailed the steps that the community needs to undertake to attain land security. These consisted of land research activities; formation of a committee or working group on shelter; setting-up of community savings; capability building (orientation and trainings) on land research, CMP and savings mobilization; creation of plans for reblocking and site development; and the implementation of those plans.

Groups Kawan 2 and Kawan 3 outlined action plans towards land ownership by the community associations; these were essentially similar to Kawan 1. Kawan 2 gave emphasis to activities in undergoing

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Lupang Arenda consultation



One of the three focus groups in the Lupang Arenda Situational Analysis Workshop is made up of Lupang Arenda Homeowners Federation Inc. (LAHOFI) members.

IN LUPANG ARENDA, COM MOBILIZED community leaders from the Alliance of People's Organizations in Lupang Arenda (APOLA) to participate in the consultation-workshop held on January 24. Three PO federations make up the umbrella organization that is APOLA namely, Lupang Arenda Homeowners Federation, Inc. (LAHOFI); Arenda Urban Poor Federation, Inc. (AUPFI); and Koalisyon ng Pagbabago sa Lupang Arenda Council of Leaders, Inc. (Koalisyon). Each was aptly represented in the workshop which had a total of 37 participants. The spacious residence of Mr. Mangoba in Purok 3 of Barangay Sta. Ana served as venue for the workshop.

The workshop commenced with preliminary inputs. TAO's Therese Julia reviewed the community DRRM problems identified during the hazards mapping and assessment workshop with Lupang Arenda leaders in February 2017. Arch. Angel Sales familiarized participants with the provisions under Batas Pambansa 220 or the minimum design standards for socialized housing projects. COM's Sherlyn Lucas presented a comprehensive review of the community action plans that were formulated in DRRM workshops held last year. To start the FGD sessions, Arch. Geraldine Matabang presented and explained the analytical tools for shelter needs assessment. Participants were then divided into three focus groups according to federations they belonged to.

In the first FGD, the main shelter concerns commonly cited by the three groups were the lack of security of tenure and inadequate site development. Their shelter problems are attributed mainly to Executive Order No. 854 of 2009 which revoked an earlier land proclamation (PP no. 704 of 1995) that designated Lupang Arenda as a site reserved for socialized housing

development and administered by the National Housing Authority. Site development-related issues they mentioned include the problematic soil condition in Lupang Arenda and in consequence, the building height restriction imposed by the municipal government; as well as the absence of a proper drainage system; power/electric cables in disarray; and inaccessible water meters and supply pipes.

Construction of houses without regard to safety, they observed, continue to happen even with the information that the soil is assessed as liquefaction-prone. They pointed out that they are aware of the possibility of existing structures tilting or collapsing due to the soil condition; however, the results of the soil analysis and its implications to construction of houses are not fully understood by the residents.

The focus groups mentioned shelter development gaps that point to inadequate government support in the community's efforts towards land proclamation and site development, lack of planning in the area, inadequate knowledge on pertinent laws such as BP 220, and absence of specific engineering options to guide proper construction of houses in Lupang Arenda. Moreover, they also cited the refusal of many residents to adhere to the regulations in construction of houses after having already invested resources into building their houses.

The groups indicated that development in the next three years should include having a new proclamation that re-designates Lupang Arenda as fit for housing and continued efforts towards acquiring individual land titles; reblocking to clear roads/alleys for emergency access; installation of electric posts to prevent fires; more accessible location of water meters; and structurally-safe houses



Arenda Urban Poor Federation, Inc. (AUPFI) members doing their situational analysis workshop.



Koalisyon ng Pagbabago sa Lupang Arenda Council of Leaders, Inc. (Koalisyon) members composed one of the three focus groups that participated in the situational analysis workshop.

with strong foundation, conforms to building height restrictions, and with adequate setbacks.

Their proposed interventions comprise of awareness-building on BP 220 provisions; creation of a master development plan that includes subdivision and drainage plans; lobbying for project funds and coordination with local government and utility companies to facilitate site development (road, electricity, water supply, and drainage system); capability-building on disaster-resilient house construction suitable to Lupang Arenda; and the implementation and monitoring of the Taytay Municipal Engineer's IRR on construction of structures in Lupang Arenda.

The three groups presented their FGD results to the plenary. Afterwards, instead of a second round of FGD, TAO-Pilipinas and COM jointly facilitated a plenary discussion to formulate a Community Action Plan since all three groups commonly prioritized two shelter issues – security of tenure and site development. The action plan outlined pre-proclamation activities the three federations will be undertaking in order to obtain a new land proclamation. These included mapping and survey of

existing structures by every HOA or community association under the federations; capability-building sessions that will orient them on BP 220 and on the results of soil analysis commissioned by the LGU; formulation of guidelines for retrofitting of existing houses; and drafting of an ordinance for a new land proclamation.

After the groups agreed on the details of the action plan, Arch. Arlene Lusterio informed participants that TAO-Pilipinas intends to draft a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between TAO, the PO federations, COM, and the LGU for a three-year project collaboration. The session ended with group photos taken. (GRM)

Masagana consultation *(continued from page 3)*



The adults group composed of mostly women discussing their community action plan for Masagana.



Acting Barangay Chairperson Edgardo Clemente giving his comments during the situational analysis workshop in Masagana.

This problem, they observed, stems from the laziness of some community members which leads to their unemployment, affecting community development and causing hunger for some households. The group thought that community members must work to meet the needs of their families.

The next issue tackled by the adults group was fixing the organization's policies so that all of the HOA's members actually live in the site and contribute to community development. Absent from site and inactive members do not participate in community *bayanihan*, primarily because of work obligations; but the group also observed that some see Masagana only as their reserved home lot and not as their permanent residence. This problem is attributed to inadequate site development, difficulty in accessing services from the government, and lack of attention given to the community due to its small population. Interventions they proposed include the creation and strict implementation of a housing

policy; revised screening criteria for new members; and penalties for non-complying members.

The adults group then talked about installing electric posts within the site. They reported that the community experiences reduced electricity flow and short circuits which damage their appliances. The existing electric posts are far from the site and there is only one power supply line being utilized for the entire community. They proposed to seek support from the barangay and approach Meralco to inquire about the requirements needed to improve power supply for their community.

Afterward, the youth group discussed Masagana having a basketball court. Without their own court and play equipment, they would have to play in other communities or forego playing at all. They bemoan that this need is not a priority of the association and may negatively affect the unity of the youth, who are future community leaders. They proposed to establish a youth organization and seek guidance



The seniors group merged with the youth group during the community action planning workshop in Masagana.

from older members of the community.

Lastly, the youth group addressed the poor site drainage. Without proper canals, surface runoff erodes soil and creates pooling during the rainy season. Financial constraints and the lack of cooperation among community members factor in the problem. They are alarmed that if the issue remains unresolved, the temporary canals will collect stagnant water that may serve as breeding ground for mosquitoes, posing a health risk to the community. The youth group recommended to look for funding first and to execute the project via *bayanihan*.

The presentation for the first FGD was delivered in the presence of some barangay council representatives including acting Barangay Chairperson Edgardo Clemente, Councilors Freddie Juan, Juanita Adriano and Nida Celestino. They gave suggestions on how to address some community issues and provided information about projects and advocacies of the barangay.

After the first FGD, the community participants then proceeded to fill up the community action plan template provided by TAO-Pilipinas. To assist the seniors group, the youth group merged with them to come up with two community action plans while the adults group took on two community action plans themselves.

The seniors and youth group made detailed community action plans for the improvement of their RROW and for the construction of a proper drainage system. The major activities to improve their

RROW include meeting with other users of the RROW, road clearing, layout and staking, excavation, and concrete pouring. For the construction of drainage canals, the group proposed three major activities which include clearing the old canal, excavation, and concreting the drainage line.

The adults group, on the other hand, made detailed community action plans for addressing the livelihood issue and creating the association's housing policies. For their livelihood generation, they recommended CHB production and would select an area for the livelihood project. For the creation of housing policies, they would formulate a draft and move about its implementation.

After the groups' presentations, TAO-Pilipinas Executive Director, Arch. Arlene Lusterio, commented that most of their community action plans still lacked further details which TAO will help fill-in. Before the workshop ended, Juana Cavallida, president of Masagana HOA, gave a closing remark in the form of a reminder for community members to be more cooperative and help the association in all of its undertakings. She also told them to talk to her if they have any grievances they want to air and issues to clarify with her. The workshop ended with schedules being set for a community validation. (AMPS & TRJ)

Tandang Sora consultation *(continued from page 4)*

the Community Mortgage Program (CMP) process. They also drafted an action plan for the installation of an electric post that involves dealing with the utility company (Meralco). Kawan 3, on the other hand, detailed an additional action plan to put in order the drainage system of their area.

Each group presented their FGD results to the plenary which included representatives from PCUP – Commissioners Norman Baloro and Randy Halasan, Vince Eugenio, and Allen Puerto. Mr. Eugenio

commented on the community action plans of the three groups and offered the support and assistance of PCUP in accessing government resources and in plan implementation.

During the plenary, Ms. Lita Asis-Nero of FDA underscored land research and the need for a master plan for the whole kawan, especially in Kawan 1 where the informal communities are scattered, located in plots of varying area sizes and with different landowners. She also suggested the incorporation of retrofitting activities into the 3-year

action plan, particularly in Kawan 2 where many of the communities already have land tenure under CMP but whose houses do not conform to BP220 standards and are not yet disaster-resilient. For Kawan 3, she called for awareness-building activities on maintaining clear road widths and easement areas as part of strengthening community disaster resilience.

In the final session, Architect Arlene Lusterio of TAO explained the contents of a proposed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for a 3-year project collaboration between TAO-Pilipinas, community partners (BEC of Santuario de Vicente de Paul

Parish), FDA and PCUP. She also requested for additional data about each community association, as well as information with regards to their land acquisition efforts. TAO shall collate these data along with the outputs of the consultation-workshop and of previously conducted DRRM workshops.

At the end, schedules were set for follow-up meetings and group photos were taken. PCUP Commissioner Norman Baloro also gave a short closing message, encouraging the participants to work together with government to better the quality of life of the urban poor. (GRM)

TAO Christmas Gift-giving for 2017



BEC leader Luz Singew (right) hands a gift to one of the kids in Kawan 3 selected for the gift-giving activity.



Top photo: Mariz dela Rosa, president of Damayan sa Floodway, leads the gift-giving activity in their community.

Bottom photo: Some of the children from Damayan show the presents that they received.

THREE COMMUNITIES WERE the recipient of the annual Christmas gift-giving activity organized by TAO-Pilipinas last December 2017. These communities were Masagana of Angat in Bulacan, Tandang Sora in Quezon City, and Damayan sa Floodway in Taytay, Rizal. A total of 188 gifts were bought and wrapped by TAO staff

Jazel Virtusio and Geraldine Matabang. Recipients of the gifts were children from one to twelve (1-12) years old who were selected by their community leaders. Most of the gifts consisted of school bags and supplies for older children and clothes for the infants and toddlers.

Eighty-eight (88) kids were given gifts in Masagana of Angat. Angelus Sales, Lorena Hernandez, and Michelle Gopez were the TAO staff who conducted the gift-giving activity in Masagana on December 09, 2017. They were accompanied by TAO volunteers, Voltaire Tila and Marie Angelli Centeno. The Christmas gift-giving activity of Masagana coincided with the house blessing activity as well ([See YP ENewsletter November-December 2017 Issue](#)).

Aside from Masagana of Angat in Bulacan, three kawan areas of Santuario de San Vicente de Paul Parish in Tandang Sora, Quezon City and Damayan sa Floodway in Taytay, Rizal also received gifts for their selected children. Forty-nine (49) gifts were given to Tandang Sora while 51 gifts were given to Damayan. The gifts were not distributed by TAO but rather representatives

from their partner community organizations picked up the gifts at the TAO office. Bryan Teodosio of Community Organization Multiversity (COM) picked up the gifts for Damayan sa Floodway while Ms. Lita Asis-Nero of Foundation for Development Alternatives (FDA) got the gifts allocated for Tandang Sora. In these two communities, it was the community leaders who spearheaded the distribution of gifts in their area.

The gift-giving activity was made possible due to the donations provided by TAO Board and staff, their friends, and their family members. The following are the donors that TAO and the abovementioned communities would like to thank:

1. Ana Marie Dizon
2. Anna Villanueva
3. Arlene Christy Lusterio
4. Audrey Esteban
5. Carmencita Matabang
6. Chit Julia
7. Chris Layusa
8. Edith Vilorio
9. Edric Santos
10. Faith Varona
11. Herminia Caringal
12. Ibay Sicam
13. Jazel Virtusio
14. Joannie Tongol
15. Karen Varona
16. Lorie Arceo
17. Marivic Padilla
18. Melody Asia
19. Nap Vicmudo
20. Patrick Gozon
21. Rosalyn-Frances Veneracion

Notes from the field... *(continued from page 1)*

They annually give budget to ten communities with the best community-based disaster risk reduction. They support research and development focusing on disaster risk reduction and continuously enhance their own technology. One notable technology that they presented is the P-alert device that they have installed throughout their country. The P-alert is an earthquake early warning device that allows 4-10 seconds early warning of an approaching earthquake.

What also struck me was the clear delineation of roles and responsibilities between the national government and local government units during times of disasters. This clear delineation is one of the contributing factors to how quick their government responds to disasters. Another factor that enables them to respond quickly during disasters is their efficient data management that is handled by their command centers. The technologies they put in place enable them to provide real-time data immediately after the occurrence of a disaster. Having a clear picture of the effects of a disaster contributes to better decision-making for their chief executives and leaders.

The community visits that NCDR coordinated also provided us with a much better picture of how communities in Taiwan deal with disasters. Our visit to Qianzhu village in Taichung City is a good example of what a community can do if both the national and local governments provide financial support to increase the capacity of its residents to mitigate the effects of certain hazards. Individual households in that particular village, especially those in low-lying areas near the river, have purchased flood barriers. These removable panels are installed in the gates of their houses and prevent flood water from coming in. These panels cost from 150,000 NTD to 300,000 NTD, with the lightweight panels being more expensive. Half of

the cost of the panels are shouldered by the government.

My favorite part in the study tour is the visit at the 921 Earthquake Museum. This museum found in Taichung City is a memorial to the 1999 Chi-Chi Earthquake that devastated Taiwan causing 2,488 deaths. The 921 Earthquake Museum is built on the ruins of Guangfu High School. The ruins of the school was preserved and used to showcase the effects a magnitude 7.3 earthquake. The entire museum not only showed the devastating effects of an earthquake but it also has galleries dedicated to earthquake science and earthquake engineering. The best part of the museum tour is being able to experience the 7.3 magnitude earthquake that brought destruction in Taiwan through a simulation room. Museum goers are asked to take a seat and watch an introductory video that takes the viewers to a normal day in Guangfu High School. As the introductory video finishes, the narrator segues to telling the viewers that the room will shake and simulate the 7.3 magnitude earthquake. The shaking lasts 40 seconds, the same time as the actual Chi-Chi Earthquake. During the shaking, the video shows falling objects in the school and the widespread devastation that followed after.

The 921 Earthquake Museum was completed five years after the earthquake. The government of Taiwan together with private donors invested millions of dollars so that its people will not forget the devastation brought on by the 1999 Chi-Chi Earthquake. But the museum is more than just a memorial, it is also a great educational tool that teaches younger generations who never experienced the earthquake to not be complacent when it comes to earthquake preparedness. Throughout the tour of the museum, I was hoping that something similar could have been done in Baguio or in Cabanatuan where the destruction



Top photo: Dr. GLoria Liu discussing the CBDRM efforts by some communities in Taiwan.
Bottom photo: A look inside Taipei City's Emergency Operation Center (EOC).

of the 1999 Luzon Earthquake was gravest. Unfortunately, our country does not have the financial resources to do a similar undertaking. If Filipinos will visit Taiwan, I recommend they go to the 921 Earthquake Museum and make sure to experience the 7.3 simulation. This will give them a fairly good idea what it feels like if the West Valley Fault moves and creates a 7.2 magnitude earthquake.

Our group learned a lot from the learning exchange with Taiwan. Taiwan showed us how efficient disaster risk reduction and management can be if communities and the government support each other. It showed us an ideal setting where the government has the financial capabilities to help its residents before, during, and after a disaster. But the visit also helped us appreciate our own communities in the Philippines that have a good community-based disaster risk reduction and management (CBDRM) system in place despite

only receiving minimal support from our government. It made us appreciate more the value of empowering our communities to do their own CBDRM with or without the financial and technical support from our government. It affirmed what the group already knows with regards to community organizing. Organizing communities into a unified cohesive group and empowering them to solve their own problems for the benefit of the entire community is one of the best methods of mitigating disasters especially in a country like ours that lacks financial resources.



Part of the ruins of Guangfu High School which has been preserved for the 921 Earthquake Museum in Taichung.



The FEP delegates (left to right) to Taiwan namely: Sherlynn Lucas of COM, Rhea Aguilar of PHILSSA, Ivy Shella Espineli-Pagute of UPA, Angelus Sales of TAO-Pilipinas, Chito Dugan of SIKAT, Lita Asis-Nero of FDA, Teresa Prondosa of FDUP, and Anne Mendiola of IDEALS

Culminating Activities Held as FEP Comes to an End



Consortium members from BCHA and ALTERPLAN-PHILSSA consortia peer review each other's outputs from the Financial Enablers Project.

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY SAW A flurry of culmination activities for the Financial Enablers Project. The project period officially ended last October 2017 but additional funds from FEP came in so project activities continued until February 2018. Most of the activities were allocated for learning exchanges and end-of-project evaluation. Area-based partners were also given additional funds to implement more activities that their communities planned to undertake as a result of their planning workshops.

Project evaluation

Last January 17, Marc Delgado, the GIS consultant of the ALTERPLAN-PHILSSA consortium, held a brief and informal evaluation with the area-based partners and technical resource groups regarding the use of Kobo Tool Box application. The aim of the evaluation organized by the consortium is to get feedback from the data managers in the use of the software.

The consortium also provided Mr. Delgado with results of the data managers' assessment and evaluation that was held last September 2017 at the Hive Hotel

(See *YP ENewsletter Aug-Oct 2017 issue*). This was used as the take-off point for the evaluation. Some of the issues brought up were GPS accuracy, length of survey, and data cleaning and management.

Another project evaluation activity was held on February 12-13, 2018 which was organized by Oxfam. All seven (7) consortia of the Financial Enablers Project attended the evaluation workshop facilitated by Mr. John Plastow and Mr. Joel Pagsanghan who served as the external evaluators.

The main objective of the evaluation workshop was to validate the data that the external evaluators already have regarding the project outputs and outcomes of each consortia. A peer review of the data was done by each consortium. The ALTERPLAN-PHILSSA consortium peer reviewed the project outputs and outcome of the Bohol Consortium on Humanitarian Action (BCHA) and vice-versa. Good practices and case studies were also drawn out from the seven consortia on the second day of the evaluation workshop.

Learning events

Several learning events were organized by the ALTERPLAN-PHILSSA consortium as well as by Oxfam from January to February. One event is the learning exchange that ALTERPLAN-PHILSSA consortium organized with the National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction (NCDR) in Taiwan. Eight delegates were sent by the consortium to learn from the practices and technology employed by NCDR to reduce disaster risk in their country. The study tour was held from January 8-10 with Dr. Gloria Liu of NCDR facilitating the tour ([See Notes from the Field](#)). The delegates were able to visit two communities in Taiwan that practice community-based disaster risk reduction and management (CBDRRM). Dr. Gloria together with Sec. Wei Sen Li of NCDR were very gracious in accommodating the delegates' request to tour the facilities of NCDR. They were able to go inside their command center and learned how Taiwan responds to and handles disasters.

Another learning event that all the consortia members attended on January 23-24 was organized by Oxfam and entitled "Humanitarian Actors as Best Innovators (HABI)." Each consortium was tasked to set up their own booth to showcase the results of their project. The ALTERPLAN-PHILSSA consortium was represented by Chito Dugan of SIKAT, Rosemarie Johnson-Herrera of HEALTHDEV, Sherlynn Lucas of COM, Teresa Prondosa from FDUP, and Ms. Mariz Tinao, BEC leader from Kawan 1 of Tandang Sora. The consortium's booth showed the whole project process, from the community profiling which included the Kobo Toolbox survey and participatory

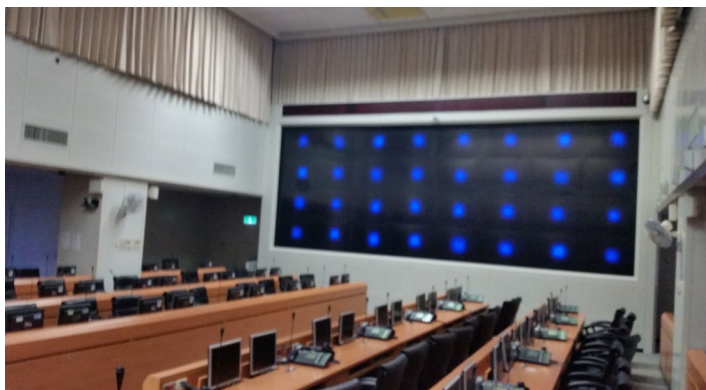
hazard and resource mapping workshops, to the implementation stage such as the rainwater harvesting system built by the Del Rosario Compound Neighborhood Association, Inc. (DRCNAI) in Brgy. Coloong, Valenzuela City.

One more learning event that also involved the community leaders from the four area-based partners of the ALTERPLAN-PHILSSA consortium was held last February 03. The community leaders visited Valenzuela City and shared their own CBDRRM experiences under the Financial Enablers Project. Community leaders from Lupang Arenda, Damayan, Baseco, Tandang Sora, Coloong, and Mapulang Lupa attended the learning exchange. Aside from the community leaders, other members of the consortium were also present during the site visit namely: Bryan Teodosio, Sherylnn Lucas, and Rosita Santos of COM; Teresa Prondosa, Paulo Genzola, and Jonathan Martin of FDUP; Al Bernarte of UPA; Rhea Aguilar and Benedict Balderrama of PHILSSA; and Angelus Sales of TAO-Pilipinas.

They visited the Valenzuela City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (VCDRRMO) and were welcomed by Dr. Arnaldo F. Antonio, head of VCDRRMO. Mr. Roy E. Calingacion, director for training of VCDRRMO, gave a brief presentation before a tour of the facility was given by Dr. Antonio. The participants were fortunate enough to get inside the command center and saw the equipment used during emergencies and the prepositioned relief goods stored inside the facility.

The participants then went to Brgy. Coloong to see the implemented projects by DRCNAI under the Financial Enablers Project. Community leaders from other areas saw the rainwater harvesting

[READ MORE: P10](#)



FEP delegates were given an inside look into the emergency operation center of NCDR in Taiwan.



The rainwater harvesting system implemented by DRCNAI in Brgy. Coloong.

Culminating activities... *(continued from page 9)*

system installed by the community with the help of Ateneo Innovation Center. They were also able to better understand the stories shared by DRCNAI community leaders by seeing first-hand the community's living condition.

The ALTERPLAN-PHILSSA consortium also sent delegates to the 9th World Urban Forum (WUF) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia which was held on February 07-13, 2018. Mr. Balderrama representing PHILSSA set-up an exhibit booth together with Ms. Rosemarie Johnson-Herrera of HEALTHDEV and Arch. Sarah Redoblado of ALTERPLAN to showcase the results of the Financial Enablers Project and the current projects of their respective organizations with an international audience. Aside from the exhibit booths, they also attended the learning sessions integrated in WUF.

Another learning event that community leaders from the ALTERPLAN-PHILSSA consortium participated in was a presentation of the geohazard assessment report (GAR) done by Ridge to Reef Solutions. Geologist Raymond Rodolfo led the presentation. He first explained the geological setting of Metro Manila and its geomorphology. He then presented the possible hazards that can be experienced by the different communities under the consortium. He also showed overlaid maps from the community hazards maps and the official hazard maps provided by the government. Lastly, he presented a table containing the hazard index that their group created for Baseco, Coloong, Damayan, Lupang Arenda, and Tandang Sora. Based on the results of their GAR, Baseco and Coloong are the two communities that are most at risk from multiple hazards. Capacities of



Mr. Rogelio Batulina of Lupang Arenda shares his learnings from the Financial Enablers Project.

these communities should be greatly improved to help them adapt and mitigate the onset of disasters.

Conclusion

As the extension period of the Financial Enablers Project comes to an end, it is vital that community organizations under the consortium

follow through what the project has already begun. The next agenda of the consortium should focus on sustainability of the projects carried out and further implementation of the urban disaster framework that was created through this project. (AMPS)

CTI Presents Assessment Results of Change Orientation to MPOs

TAO PILIPINAS, INC. WAS INVITED by Consulting Team, Inc. (CTI) to a discussion session on the "Consolidated Results of the Interim Assessment of the Project Capacity Enhancement on Change Orientation on Selected MPOs (Misereor Partner Organizations)". The activity was the conclusion of CTI's MISEREOR-supported project on Change Orientation. It was held last January at CTI office and was attended by the following MPOs: BALAY (Batch 1) represented by Ms. Analisa Ugay, KAISAHAN (Batch 1) represented by Ms. Maricel Tolentino, JJCICSI (Batch 2) represented by Ms. Gemma Rita Marin, PANLIPI (Batch 2) represented by Ms. Vicenta De Guzman and Eric Juan Santos, TAO Pilipinas, Inc. (Pilot Batch) represented by Ms. Cecilia P. Del Rosario and Michelle A. Gopez. They were joined by the CTI Project Team namely, Mr. John Mark Cajuat, Ms. Jocey Cajuat, Ms. Norie Aragon, Ms. Angie Ibus, and Mr. Ric Armonia.

The general intention of the activity is to reflect and have a sense of where the participating

MPOs' experiences in managing projects from a change orientation will bring their organization (CTI) to, i.e. whether or not there will be a next phase to the project. The CTI Project Team expected to have feedback on the initial consolidation of the interim assessment results to be generated by CTI Project Team and representatives of participating MPOs as basis for further action by CTI and/or the MPOs regardless of the next project phase that MISEREOR will support. The presentation was facilitated by Mr. Ricardo Armonia, CTI Program Officer

Highlights of the feedback were as follows: 1) The MPOs' profiles should include more information on the contexts of their projects, and their work to have an additional basis for analyzing the effects of CTI's intervention; 2) It was more appropriate to say that additional monitoring instruments and reports resulted in systematic monitoring and increase in staff deliverables, rather than an increase in project deliverables; 3) There is a need to clarify

how the improvement and/or realization of the desired effects of the MPO project a result of the CTI accompaniment; and 4) The presentation of the facilitating factors and the hindering factors that influenced project effects should be separately presented.

The participants also gave feedback regarding suggestions for the accompaniment of MPOs. They shared that echoing of the CTI workshop learning and its application is the MPO's role and not CTI's. Although CTI support in the MPO's echoing process can be designed, the conduct of the CANA (Capacity Assessment and Needs Analysis) was useful in the identification of the areas for individual MPO coaching and a good reference for designing the coaching-echoing (application) activity. The CANA tool can be more useful when translated into local language for community facilitators' use. And separate or parallel discussions or workshops for specific themes (e.g. monitoring of advocacy work) may be conducted outside of the regular series of

PME (Project Monitoring and Evaluation) and OIO (Outcome impact Orientation) workshops.

CTI will send a copy of the final draft of the consolidated interim assessment results to all MPOs accompanied by the CTI in the OIO process. Also, a copy of the individual MPO assessment reports will be sent to the concerned MPO only. This consolidated interim assessment results of the Pilot and Batch 1 MPOs (together with the interim assessment results to be generated later for Batch 2 MPOs) will be major inputs to CTI's end-of-project assessment and their next project phase with Misereor. (MAG & CPDR)

Reality Bites

by Francheska Ann J. Ela

Francheska Ann J. Ela or Cheska is a 2016 architecture graduate from the University of the Philippines, Diliman. She volunteered for TAO-Pilipinas from November 2016 - July 2017, working on various tasks such as model making and documenting workshops. She was a participant of the 2017 YP Workshop on Social Housing. She recently began her master's studies in civil engineering major in water resources in UP Diliman College of Engineering.



Cheska facilitates one of the sessions in the community consultation workshop of the 2017 YP Workshop on Social Housing.

JUST AS ANY FRESH GRADUATE WILL obviously think, I too had this idealistic notion of the outside world where I could spread my wings and be very independent as I can be: to start realizing my desires of acquiring things I wanted simply because I already have the means of having them, to go wherever my feet leads me, to do whatever I long to experience, and eventually be the person I really aim to be in the first place. And just as with every fresh graduate, that last statement was an utter blur – I had various goals financially, academically, socially. Having been in the real world, I came to realize that all those goals cannot be met at a single snap of my finger. The real world is not as idealistic as I initially imagined it to be.

Being in private practice means working for your clients' visions, from space improvement to business ventures and enterprise. It means translating these goals and ventures into buildings and designed spaces; coordinating with contractors, workers and suppliers; and creating relationships with the client as well as with the

contractor to be able to have smooth sailing project cycle. Being in private practice means having your completed structure be the best recompense for all the hard work, from design phase to implementation and construction phase.

It was during one of the conferences I attended in 2016 that reminded me of the last statement of what my independence meant for me. Ms. Faith Varona, one of the founders of TAO-Pilipinas, introduced their organization and expounded on what they do. She discussed disaster resilient communities and the technical assistance that low-income communities need most especially in these times of drastic environmental changes and occurrences. This initially struck me as concepts she mentioned align with my social goal. For a person who's been eyeing to embark on a masteral course related to disaster resiliency and risk reduction, I needed to have enough experience in the said field. Volunteering in an NGO was an advice from my mentor and so I followed her suggestion. The initial plan was to volunteer

once a week, while continuing my regular work in the private practice, for two months.

I volunteered for 8 months. The organization gave me the privilege to use the knowledge I acquired from school and direct it towards social good. Though I may have barely touched the deeper goals of the organization, having seen and experienced the lives of less fortunate communities in the country, and being able to help and do something about it, made me easily decide on staying a bit longer with the organization. Being able to interact and immerse with people of different status and way of life, and hearing countless thank you's from them, is a fulfilling and memorable experience, something that I won't usually get in my private practice.

That, I guess, is what makes community development work apart from private practice. The whole process of community development may entail a whole lot of physical tolerance, patience and passion, but its recompense does not only happen once houses and evacuation centers have been completed. The greatest reward one gets in community development work actually starts right when you meet and see the people who you're working for – the community. It starts early in the process and does not end upon the workshop's or building's completion; it continues onward because for the community, it will mean a chance of living more comfortably, more humanely. It offers a privilege to create a positive social impact.

It was January 2017 when I had my first hands-on community work as an intern in TAO-Pilipinas. I was tasked to do documentation works during a hazards mapping and assessment workshop with Damayan sa Floodway community in Sitio Lumang Ilog, Barangay San Juan in Taytay, Rizal.

I still remember the person who was so amazed with the amount of organization and preparation Damayan community has done for almost all hazards in their location.

I still remember the person who got guilty because the Damayan community was even more attentive and responsive to their respective leaders than I am in my own community.

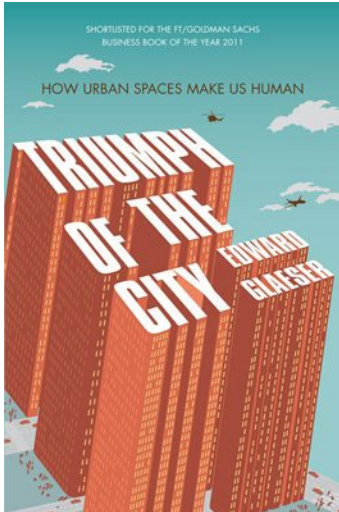
I still remember the person who got overwhelmed with the amount of people actually listening and learning from our team.

I still remember the person who had her hopes up because finally, she saw that her idealistic views about the real world are not so idealistic after all. She realized that her social goals are already moving even before her; that the real world may not be idealistic, but it is a work in progress. It is hopeful. Hopeful because there are people eager to learn and act for a better commune – these people aren't just the technical people, these people are the communities themselves.



Cheska (right) assists community organizer She Lucas of COM (left) in drawing the boundaries of Lupang Arenda on the map.

Books and other materials featured in this section are available at the TAO Resource Center & Library. Library use is by appointment and guidelines may be viewed at <http://www.resourcecenter.tao-pilipinas.org>. You may call Angel Sales at 287-6446 / 436-7301 or email lib@tao-pilipinas.org to schedule your visit.



Title: Triumph of the City
Author: Edward Glaeser
Publisher: Pan Books (2012)

Triumph of the City's core thesis, as Glaeser puts it, is that "ideas spread easily in dense environments". Innovation is contagious, and urban density amplifies it—from the radical exchanges of Greek scholars who converged in Athens, to the artistic revolution of the Florentine Renaissance, to today's technological and financial innovations in Bangalore, New York, and London among others. Proximity allows for conveying the complexities of ideas that would have otherwise been lost in translation (or transmission, rather) via advancements in telecommunication. Glaeser contends that the digital age will not make face-to-face interaction obsolete.

Despite his fervent support for urban density,

Glaeser acknowledges its considerable downsides such as pollution, disease, traffic congestion, and crime. Interestingly, he cites poverty as an indicator of urban strength; there's a reason why the rural poor migrate to cities. The author also examines the factors that account for urban prosperity (e.g., economic vitality, basic services, quality of life, rule of law) and how these are dealt with in various cities, from the success of Singapore to the decline of Detroit.

The book is particularly fascinating with its bold assertions and polarizing arguments, supplemented with the author's economic prescriptions. Glaeser is generally critical of policies that limit building more and building higher, like height restrictions and historic preservation. He also presents a compelling case for the compact city's

inherent ecology, with its lower per capita carbon emission, against the car-dependent, sprawling suburb's mainstream brand of green. However, the author ultimately emphasizes that connected humanity, rather than physical infrastructure, is at the heart of urban spaces.

Although one could nitpick at the placement of its photos, clustered in the middle pages, or the lack of superscripts to match its endnotes, anybody with a passion for cities would find the book engaging. Despite having discussed an array of cities from across the globe, including a few from developing countries, one is still left to wonder how his arguments and recommendations would hold up in Philippine cities. (TRJ)



As a netizen, what do you do to combat fake news in your social media accounts?

Disclaimer: The views and opinions presented do not necessarily reflect the views of TAO-Pilipinas, Inc.

"Before I post anything, I critically examine the content and research the source, especially when it shows many red flags (grammatical errors, simple vocabulary, biased language, etc.). However, on the rare occasion that I mistakenly post something false or misleading, I publicly admit the error and after some time, delete it from my wall."

- LARCH ROSANNE MARIE ALDEGUER, 26, UP SURP STUDENT

"I just literally ignore them and totally not sharing it to others would help."

- ENGR. HUMILITY LENOGON, 25, CIVIL ENGINEERING GRADUATE FROM PLM

Urgent Appeals for Aid

THIS JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, TWO APPEALS for aid were released by Philippine Misereor Partnership, Inc. (PMPI) for two different disaster events. The first appeal was made for the victims of the Mount Mayon eruption in Albay Province, Bicol which erupted last January. Urgent needs of the victims are food and water, additional shelters, latrines, and portalets, and non-food items such as face masks, hygiene kits, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, and blankets. Donations can be deposited in the following bank account:

Account Name: Social Action Center-SPM
Bank: BPI
Account No.: 0851-0067-37

The second appeal was for the victims of Tropical Storm Basyang which devastated the province of Surigao del Norte this February. Urgent needs of the victims are food, clothing, hygiene kit, shelter materials, and other non-food items such as sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets, kitchen utensils, and cooking wares. Donations can be deposited in the following bank details:

Account Name: RCBS FAO - Alay Kapwa
Bank: PNB
Account No.: 403470002323

To get more information regarding the appeals, please read the infographics taken from PMPI Facebook Page.

URGENT APPEAL FOR AID

Mayon Volcano Eruption Alert Level 4

remains over Mayon Volcano but local authorities have decided to follow Alert Level 5 protocols



Kindly send your donations to our partner:

Account Name: Social Action Center - SPM
Bank: BPI
Account No.: 0851-0067-37
Contact Person: Fr. Rex Arjona
09175581719

For more info, please contact:
The National Secretariat
secretariat@pmi.org.ph
www.facebook.com/pmpi.org/

The entire province of Albay is under State of Calamity!

UPDATE NO. 3

Evacuated Population:



No. of families

21,256



No. of Individuals

81,997

Breakdown:

Albay PDRRMC Partial Evacuation Report: Mayon Eruption 2018,
as of 25 January, 8:00 AM

Municipalities	Families	Persons	Cities	Families	Persons
Daraga	3,461	14,025	Legazpi	3,832	14,452
Camalig	2,996	11,283	Ligao	1,699	7,240
Guinobatan	3,147	10,721	Tabaco	1,708	6,740
Bacacay	130	583			
Malilipot	1,261	4,926			
Sto. Domingo	3,022	12,027	TOTAL	21,256	81,997

Urgent needs:

- Food and Water
- Additional shelters, latrines, portalets
- Non-Food Items: face masks, hygiene kits, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets



Source:
Social Action Center- Diocese of Legazpi
Situation Report no. 4
January 27, 2018

*Ongoing data gathering on the ground is being conducted. Exact number of figures will be updated accordingly



URGENT APPEAL FOR AID Tropical Storm Basyang

UPDATE NO. 1

Affected Population:



No. of families

13,975



No. of Individuals

42,331

The Entire province of Surigao del Norte
was declared under Signal No. 2



Parishes	Affected Families	Persons	Dead	Injured	Partially Damage	Totally Damage Houses
San Francisco Javier (Anao-aon)	204	847		2	22	15
San Nicolas de Tolentino (Mainit)	942	3,724		13	22	11
San Vicente Ferrer (San Juan)	804	4,400	1			
Santisima Trinidad (Placer)	589	1,844	4			
San Pablo Chapel San Pedro (Sison)	942	3,724	2		65	22
San Augustine (Gigaquit)	1,450	2,755	1			
Saint John the Baptist (Ipil)	105	403				
San Nicolas de Tolentino (Cathedral)	1,003	2,780		10		
Virgen dela Paz y Buen Viaje (Bilang bilang)	20	127				
San Pedro Calungsod (Bad-as)	28	134	1			
San Isidro Labrador (Alegría)	850	1,854	4		542	49
San Isidro Labrador (Malimono)	1,808	5,780	1			
Saints Peter and Paul (Tubod)	970	2,754			7	9
San Pedro Claver (Claver)	1,766	5,204		50	10	1
Our Lady of Mt. Carmel (Taganaan)	640	1,447				2
Our Lady of the Holy Rosary (Bacupag)	1,854	5,554		67	175	14
TOTAL	13,975	42,331	14	142	843	123

Urgent needs:

- Food • Non Food Items (sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets, kitchen utensils, cooking wares) • Clothing • Hygiene kit • Shelter materials

Source:
Social Action Center - Diocese of Surigao
Situation Report No. 1 and 2
15-16 February 2018

*Ongoing data gathering on the ground is being conducted. Exact number of figures will be updated accordingly

Kindly send your donations to our partner:

Account Name: RCBS FAO: ALAY KAPWA

Bank: PNB, San Nicolas St.

Account No.: 403470002323

Contact Person:

Fr. Denish Ilogon
(09184782009)



For more info, please contact:

The National Secretariat
secretariat@pmpi.org.ph

www.facebook.com/pmpi.org/

