“Strengthening Resiliency and Safety in Urban Informal Settlements in Three Metro Manila Cities and Their Partner LGUs in the Visayas”

(a joint project of UNICEF and UN-Habitat under the Safe and Friendly Cities Programme)

Final Narrative Report
March 2015
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The Philippine offices of United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat) implemented the joint project entitled “Strengthening Resiliency and Safety in Urban Informal Settlements in Three Metro Manila Cities and Their Partner LGUs in the Visayas”. The joint project was implemented from April 2014 to February 2015 under the Safe and Friendly Cities Programme (SFCAP), a global programme of UNICEF, UN Habitat, and UN Women which in its Philippines implementation aims to: 1) reduce vulnerability to violence and disasters; (2) increase access to social services; (3) strengthen partnership and collaboration among stakeholders at local and national levels; and (4) increase resources for programs on safety and security that result in increased safety, reduced violence and improved quality of life.

Aligned with the SFCAP objectives, the joint project was expected to accomplish “Improved capacities of city and national government agencies, CSOs, and other stakeholders on safety and resilience, violence prevention, and decreasing vulnerability to disasters particularly affecting ISFs”.

A key approach of the joint project is the use of ‘Local Government Twinning’ among Metro Manila Cities (Mandaluyong, Pasay, and Quezon) and Local Government Units in Eastern Visayas namely, Tacloban City, Ormoc City and Guiuan Municipality which were affected by Super Typhoon Yolanda (international name Haiyan). The LGU-Twinning and other activities focused on delivering three sub-expected accomplishments/objectives:

Sub-EA 1: Strengthened partnership and collaboration among stakeholders at local and national levels that result in increased safety and resilience, decreased vulnerability, reduced violence and improvement particularly in the lives of ISFs;

Sub-EA 2: Supported LGUs and local stakeholders to have ISF baseline data and mapping system; and

Sub-EA 3: Increased awareness of ISFs on their rights and access to basic social services and livelihoods that promote safety and resilience to disasters

The report outlines the successful delivery of the LGU twinning activities focused on knowledge sharing and dialogue events on safety and security vis-à-vis violence and disasters. Designed as mentoring sessions, cross-visits resulted in actual outputs and transfer of knowledge like policy drafts, project design, systems installation, etc.

Further the report shares the processes and details of the “development of database on ISF profiles and mapping system”. The resulting baseline survey of disaster affected families in informal settlements could serve as a model on how disaster-stricken LGUs can use safety scans and surveys as basis in programming recovery and preparedness projects that promote the build back better and safer principles that ultimately builds resilience.
The report likewise highlights the assistance given to Visayas LGUs on augmenting the livelihood assets of women/ISF through capital build-up support and the construction of livelihood center to increase their resiliency to shocks, whether natural or manmade. It likewise provides information on the technical advisories and activities to engage women and the youth in building resilient communities and cities.

Part of the conclusion notes that “Safety and Resilience” seems to be common terms but they are not necessarily applied in all the process of service delivery at the LGU level. Difficulties due to limitations on resources, competing priorities, lack/limited technical knowledge, and even total neglect continue to challenge LGUs in promoting safety and resilience in ISF communities and poor urban communities in general. A key mechanism to address this is through mainstreaming the concept into the plans and strategies that LGUs use and follow like the CLUP and Annual Investment Programme. At the community level, more advocacy and learning opportunities for families are still required for them to have a more practical understanding of safety and resiliency in communities--- as a process and as an end result.
I. INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

In 2011, UNICEF, UN Women and UN-Habitat entered into a partnership at the global level to implement the Safe and Friendly Cities for All Programme (SFCAP). Among the pilot areas for the global programme is Metro Manila, Philippines. As Metro Manila is composed of 16 cities and one municipality, the project team decided to focus on the three cities of Quezon, Mandaluyong and Pasay.

The piloting in the Philippines takes note that 49% of the country’s 97 million people are residing in urban areas (as of 2010). Projections show that 77% of Filipinos will live in urban areas by 2030 and increasingly to 84% by 2050. The government recognizes the opportunities that urbanization brings to cities and local governments but also acknowledges that “with the given trend, issues and problems that relate to inadequate infrastructure, overcrowding and congestion, strained basic urban services such as health and sanitation, water and air pollution, slums and squatter settlements, poor urban land management, etc. are on the rise. Compounding problems due to weak governance and financial capacities continue to undermine efforts of coping with the issues associated with urban growth”. Furthermore, the Philippines is exposed to almost all types of environmental hazards due to its proximity to the Pacific ring of fire and its vulnerability to typhoons. Impacts of these hazards threaten and exacerbate the poor living conditions of urban informal settlements in cities and towns in the country which are mostly located in danger areas near the coasts, flood plains, rivers, and waterways.

The SFCAP joint initiative in the country is implemented in partnership with the key agencies of the Philippine Government. It aims to achieve (1) reduced vulnerability to violence and disasters; (2) increased access to social services; (3) strengthened partnership and collaboration among stakeholders at local and national levels; and (4) increased resources for programs on safety and security that result in increased safety, reduced violence and improved quality of life. Since the 2012 project initiation in the Philippines, the cities of Pasay, Mandaluyong, and Quezon have been the engaged in various activities including safety scans resulting in the identification of initial issues on children, women and youth and informal settlers, as well the development of city work plans to address the issues.

The importance and relevance of the thrusts of SFCAP were further recognized and sought when Super Typhoon Yolanda (international name Haiyan) in November 2013 struck the Philippines as some key cities and urban centers outside Metro Manila were among the many areas massively affected by the disaster. UN-Habitat therefore further engaged with UNICEF for a joint project to further assist the aforementioned pilot Metro Manila cities and three LGUs in the Visayas, namely, Tacloban City, Ormoc City and Guiuan Municipality in addressing safety and security issues given the post Typhoon Yolanda context.

Using the SFCAP approach, UNICEF and UN-Habitat agreed to provide the target local governments direct technical support on ISF concerns through “LGU twinning and capacity

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building interventions.” Key focus of the capacity building interventions is on promoting “safe and resilient urban informal settlements” that ultimately benefit the women and youth of informal settler families and communities.

II. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT DESIGN AND OBJECTIVES

A. EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENT, SUB-EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND OUTPUTS

UNICEF and UN-Habitat signed a project agreement which aims to result in “improved capacities of city and national government agencies, CSOs and other stakeholders on safety and resilience, violence prevention and decreasing vulnerability to disasters particularly affecting ISFs”. The table below presents the agreed sub-expected accomplishments (Sub-EA) and the outputs to be delivered under each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUB-EA</th>
<th>OUTPUTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong> Strengthened partnership and collaboration among stakeholders at local and national levels that result in increased safety and resilience, decreased vulnerability, reduced violence and improvement particularly in the lives of ISFs</td>
<td><strong>1.1</strong> Engaged Metro Manila cities through the League of Cities of the Philippines, in LGU twinning programme with LGUs in the Visayas for SFCAP joint project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong> Supported LGUs and local stakeholders to have ISF baseline data and mapping system</td>
<td><strong>2.1</strong> ISF shelter needs assessment and mapping including safety scans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2.2</strong> Risk Assessment and Policy recommendations supporting safety and security against disasters and violence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1

**PROJECT EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENT (EA):**
“Improved capacities of city and national government agencies, CSOs, and other stakeholders on safety and resilience, violence prevention, and decreasing vulnerability to disasters particularly affecting ISFs”
Increased awareness of ISFs on their rights and access to basic social services and livelihoods that promote safety and resilience to disasters

3.1 Advocacy materials and documents to support LGUs and ISF collaboration on promoting Housing, Land and Property Rights

3.2 Community level projects showcasing promotion of safety and resilience and improvement in the lives of ISF

B. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND RESULTS TRACKING MATRIX

Following the signed agreement between UNICEF and UN-Habitat, the latter developed the logical framework to define the strategic delivery of agreed outputs and facilitate monitoring of the project implementation. The targets were discussed and agreed with the LGU partners during inception meetings.

The logical framework is in Annex A of this report.

III. RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

A. PROJECT INITIATION/INCEPTION

1. Mobilization of the Project Team

UN-Habitat organized a team in implementing this project. The team was composed of the following:

- Team Leader/Project Manager
- Urban Planners and Field/Area Coordinators for Tacloban, Ormoc, and Guiuan
- Research and Database/Information Officer/s
- Shelter and Policy Advisers
- Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Specialist
- Community Organizer/s

Other specialists were also engaged on a needs basis to provide specialized services for project deliverables.

2 Full details of items under this were shared with UNICEF in the September report and its Annexes.
2. **Mobilization of Partner Institutions**

UN-Habitat engaged with the UNICEF SFCAP Coordinator, Mr Rommel Martinez throughout the project. UN-Habitat and UNICEF worked together to bring on board the League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP) in the project implementation especially considering LCP’s established partnership with the larger SFCAP programme. UN-Habitat advanced the coordination with LCP which lead to the signing of an Agreement of Cooperation (between UN-Habitat and LCP) to deliver select project outputs as designed and noted in the project document.

On May 2014, the three partner LGUs in the Visayas (Tacloban, Ormoc, and Guiuan) were mobilized for the project building on the existing partnership of UN-Habitat with the respective LGUs. In separate occasions, the mayors and technical officers of the LGUs were oriented on the project and the over-all goal and approach of project delivery were agreed on.

3. **Inception Meeting and Work Planning with the LGUs**

LCP met and briefed the mayors and technical representatives of Pasay, Mandaluyong, and Quezon City on the project. The briefings were conducted in different occasions last June/July 2014. In line with the said meetings with the Metro Manila cities, An inception meeting was held in Tacloban City on June 2014 to brief the 3 partner LGUs in the Visayas about the project. The meeting was led by UN-Habitat Team Leader and UNICEF Project Coordinator.

In the meeting, the UN-Habitat team, together with the UNICEF Project Coordinator provided inputs on the rationale of the project given key issues and challenges on “safety, security, and resiliency in cities”. The discussion stressed the demands for city level actions to address the three major threats to the safety and security of cities, namely, crime and violence, insecurity of tenure and forced evictions, and natural and human-made disasters.

All these factors were considered not only in the context of the needs of the poor families living in slums/informal settlements, but also on the potential contributions and actions that the women and the youth of ISF families could contribute to make their areas more safe, secure, and resilient. Following the presentations and discussions of the parameters on the project, the participating LGUs developed their project work plans and learning requirements that can be the focus in the LGU twinning with Metro Manila cities and in the learning events.
B. ACCOMPLISHMENTS (RESULTS AND OUTPUTS PER SUB-EA)

Sub EA 1:

STRENGTHENED PARTNERSHIP AND COLLABORATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS AT LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS THAT RESULT IN INCREASED SAFETY AND RESILIENCE, DECREASED VULNERABILITY, REDUCED VIOLENCE, AND IMPROVEMENT PARTICULARLY IN THE LIVES OF ISFs

OUTPUT 1.1

ENGAGED METRO MANILA CITIES, THROUGH THE LEAGUE OF CITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES (LCP), IN LGU TWINNING PROGRAMME WITH LGUS IN THE VISAYAS FOR SFCAP JOINT PROJECT

The three SFCAP pilot cities in Metro Manila namely Pasay, Mandaluyong, and Quezon were further engaged in activities that promotes “safe and friendly cities” through this project. In view of the a signed partnership with LCP, the Mayors of the three cities agreed on the “LGU Twinning” concept of the project and therefore formed their respective technical working groups whose members will participate in the learning events and mentoring activities. While full results of the LGU-Twinning can be found in Annex B, key accomplishments of the project achieved through UN-Habitat and LCP collaboration are reported hereunder.

Key Accomplishments:

1. Organized city-TWG Consultations and Developed the LGU-Twinning Approach/Design

Series of consultations were held with the partner cities that resulted in capturing inputs from the LGU partners. From the consultations, it was agreed that the LGU-Twinning should focus on knowledge sharing amongst the LGU project partners given the project timelines. UN-Habitat as such guided LCP in designing a “pro-active knowledge sharing learning events” where objective/s for each event targeted to produce actual outputs and results that can be used outright by the participating LGUs into their respective day to day operations.

The consultation exercises resulted in the identification of: (1) Visayas local governments’ expressed learning requirements and (2) the good practices of Metro Manila SFCAP cities already established good practices. These were later on matched in developing the design of the knowledge sharing through learning events and cross-city visits/mentoring sessions.
### Table 2: Learning requirements of LGUs in Eastern Visayas (Tacloban, Guian, and Ormoc)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>LGU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Livelihood programs for the informal settler communities / economic resilience projects / cooperative for women and youth</td>
<td>Guian, Ormoc, Tacloban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Improving Community-Based Monitoring System</td>
<td>Ormoc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Shelter database development and management</td>
<td>Guian, Ormoc, Tacloban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Technical site analysis, design and planning of business centers/ evacuation/ emphasis on resilience</td>
<td>Guian, Ormoc, Tacloban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bayanihan Savings Replication Program</td>
<td>Tacloban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Developing Housing Options</td>
<td>Tacloban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Solid Waste Management</td>
<td>Tacloban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- MDG Faces</td>
<td>Tacloban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Art Village / Eco Village</td>
<td>Tacloban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Setting up Disaster Risk Reduction and Management offices</td>
<td>Tacloban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Risk assessment</td>
<td>Tacloban</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3: Metro Manila Cities’ Good practices recommended by the city representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quezon City</th>
<th>Mandaluyong</th>
<th>Pasay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organized Volunteerism for Disasters</td>
<td>City Cemetery / Columbarium</td>
<td>Family-based Ecological Diversion and Recycling of Waste (FEDROW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Poverty Reduction Action Team (LPRAT) for different poverty reduction programs in the city</td>
<td>Nutrition Council - Hub – Best Practice</td>
<td>Rainwater Harvesting Project (Innovative and Sustainable Action for Harvesting Rainwater for Flood and Fire Control for Every Home)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QC Bistekville as a case of in-city resettlement;</td>
<td>PPP Market / New market</td>
<td>Palengke – Bioreactor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning for the new Quezon City Business Districts</td>
<td>Community Mortgage Program</td>
<td>Implementation of Community Based Monitoring System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good practices of QC Disaster Risk</td>
<td>Project Therapy, Education and Assimilation of Children with Handicap (Project TEACH);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Conducted Knowledge sharing among Cities for Strengthening Resiliency and Safety in Urban Informal Settlements**

This part of the project intends to strengthen the engagement of local authorities and duty bearers in the implementation of their local urban resilience programs across varying sectors like informal settlers, children and women among others. Sharing builds on local good practices of urban resilience and safety of three Metro Manila cities with focus on their urban programs for informal settler families. Sharing were done through workshops and intensive mentoring.

**a. First City-to-City Sharing/Learning Event on Strengthening Resiliency and Safety in Urban Informal Settlements**

A total of 52 participants attended in the activity. The activity kicked off the first of a series of learning exchanges among the participating local governments. It was held from 27-29 January 2015 in Mandaluyong City. It had the following objectives:

- To learn various approaches, tools, and processes of select local government programs in planning for and building resilience;

- To engage Metro Manila cities, through the League of Cities of the Philippines, in showcasing good practices on safe and resilience through on-site visits in the cities of Mandaluyong, Quezon and Pasay;

- To share efforts of promoting safety and resilience and improvement in the lives of ISFs of Visayas LGUs- Guiuan, Ormoc and Tacloban;
Key messages shared by UNICEF, UN-Habitat and DILG-LGA during the event:

• Safe and Resilience Initiative is part of the bigger global program of the Safe and Friendly Cities for All;

• The context of urbanization has never been more relevant which can impact the way social service delivery is being managed. The ability of national government to provide urban residents with the basic services becomes increasing difficult due to rising population. One of two people now lives in cities (urban areas). Example, 12 million in NCR alone and 85,000 are informal settler families. By 2030, 77% of the Filipinos will live in urban areas.

• Safety and security are integral part in improving resilience in communities. Thus, community-led actions should be enhanced to prevent violence and ensure safety in communities.

• DILG developed the safety scan tool, which is part of the global Safe and Friendly Cities For All Program. The said tool was being finalized and is now in the process of piloting it in the three cities of Pasay, Mandaluyong, and Quezon Cities. This safety scan tool is responsive to the youth and children and integrates the need to look into the safety and security conditions of informal settlers.

• The tool can also be incorporated with the Local Governance Performance Management System (Seal of Good Local Governance)

• UN HABITAT emphasized that threats in urban safety and security can also be viewed at the human settlements level. It can focus on three areas - major safety and security issues on crime and violence, insecurity of tenure and forced violence, and natural and human-made disasters.

• Managing risk resilience should also look at the capacities of the individuals and their potential to influence impact at the family and society’s levels. Local governments must broaden the context of resilience: from hazards-based to risk-based. The resilience building approach to disaster management tackles the very roots of the issue - poverty, and social exclusion.

Highlights of the three-day event:

✓ Learning visits to Mandaluyong Pasig River Linear Park, Garden City of Life (in Mandaluyong City) and Bistekville (in Quezon City). Pasay City also presented its sustainable livelihood programs like the Family-Based Actions for Children and their Environments in the Slums (FACES) Project, Bayanihan Savings Program, and Family-Based. Ecological Diversion and Recycling of Waste (FEDROW).
Identification of learning requirements as basis of the mentoring program for the next activity.

Possible replication by the Visayas LGUs:

- Mandaluyong’s Welfareville Commission, a local initiative focusing on the concerns and issues in the Metro Manila’s biggest informal settlement; Garden City of Life, a one-stop shop local columbarium and city cemetery (Mandaluyong City);
- Bistekville Program, an award-winning low-cost socialized housing and Community Mortgage Program in Quezon City
- Pasay City’s values-based livelihood programs like the FACES, FEDROW, and Rainwater Harvesting Project.

The workshop using the compatibility matrix for learning exchange/mentoring for the Visayas and Metro Manila cities is shown in Table 4.

b. Second City-to-City Sharing/Learning Event and Mentoring Activity

LCP conducted the 2nd City-to-City Exchange and Mentoring Activity with a total of 55 participants composed of department heads and local personnel from the participating local government units. The activity happened from 17-20 February 2015 across sites in Tacloban City, Ormoc City, and Guiuan.

The event featured focused mentoring on select good practices of Quezon City, Pasay City and Mandaluyong City for the Visayas-based participants as expressed by Tacloban, Guiuan, and Ormoc participants for possible replication of local programs of the NCR-based LGUs as identified in the first city exchange.

Main objectives of the second learning exchange:
• Learn various approaches, tools, and processes of select local government programs in planning for and building resilience;

• Engage Metro Manila cities, through the League of Cities of the Philippines, in showcasing good practices on safe and resilience through on-site visits in the cities of Mandaluyong, Quezon and Pasay;

• Share efforts of promoting safety and resilience and improvement in the lives of ISFs of Visayas LGUs- Guiuan, Ormoc and Tacloban;

Figure 2: NCR Cities visits and mentoring sessions with Region 8 partner LGUs; (Upper left) visit in Guiuan; (Upper right) visit in Ormoc; (Lower left and right) workshops in Tacloban City.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGUs</th>
<th>Guiuan</th>
<th>Ormoc</th>
<th>Tacloban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mandaluyong City</td>
<td><strong>Orientation on the Welfareville Experience</strong></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Garden City of Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Setting up of internal guidelines;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Copy of the master plan;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organizing dialogues with homeowners and local government officials</td>
<td></td>
<td>Copy of the ordinance and details on the initial costing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Resource Persons: Members of Mandaluyong Welfareville Commission</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Details on the management and operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Resource persons: CPDO/Engr. Luz Racelis, Head, Garden of Life Park</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quezon City</td>
<td><strong>Orientation on Community Mortgage Program</strong></td>
<td>Bistekville Program</td>
<td>Bistekville Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discussion on the membership and internal policies;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Information as to how PPP was done;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Copies of sample ordinance/policy instruments/resolution on the adoption of CMP tool as an option for local housing program</td>
<td></td>
<td>Development of local policy support;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Resource persons: QC CMP technical, Community Development and Resettlements Officer</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Copies of PPP ordinance and other documents (sample MOA with PHINMA, sample midrise building design);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Policies on estate management i.e. rules, regulations, agreements, and organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Basic training of disaster response team, creation/data gathering and management, management of evacuation camp, vulnerability mapping, Ordinances/policy instruments on emergency purchase/stockpiling

*Resource persons: technical officers, QC DRRMO*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pasay City</th>
<th>Orientation/Session on Bayanihan Savings Program/Family-based Actions for Children and their Environments in the Slums (FACES) Project</th>
<th>Livelihood Programs</th>
<th>Rainwater Harvesting (ISACHAR) and Family Based Ecological Diversion and Recycling of Waste (FEDROW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How to identify potential sites</td>
<td>Tools in the identification of livelihood programs</td>
<td>Family-based technologies for rainwater harvesting and solid waste management;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integration of livelihood programs like recycling into settlements</td>
<td>Development of cooperatives</td>
<td>Proposed technical design and specifications for rainwater harvesting design for both temporary and permanent shelters;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Resource persons: City Cooperative Officer/FACES technical officers</em></td>
<td>Development of manuals for livelihood</td>
<td>Linking companies with market (i.e. prime shelters);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Resource persons: City Cooperative Officer/FACES Technical Officers</em></td>
<td>Linking companies with market (i.e. Prime Venture Marketing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Resource persons: City Cooperative Officer/FACES Technical Officers</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. Third Learning Event and Mentoring Activity

The third and final knowledge event was a more focused and hands-on learning event for Pasay City. It took off from the agreements during the first two learning events where Guiuan,Ormoc, and Tacloban LGUs shared their experience in developing an ISF baseline data and mapping system with the Metro Manila cities.

As requested by the Pasay TWG and organized by LCP, UN-Habitat mentored and assisted the Pasay City government replicate the project-developed “ISF profiling and mapping system”. While Pasay City has extensively applied the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), key city departments in Pasay sees the value of having a database that is sourced from an open data and mapping system which they could maintain and use to complement their CBMS data especially in programming projects for the ISF in their city.

A total of 20 city employees were mentored in customizing the project-developed “ISF profiling and mapping system” to suit their requirements. The trainees were provided hands-on training in setting up their actual ISF database and were provided inputs in maintaining and updating the data regularly.

3. Strengthened Partnership and Collaboration with National Level stakeholders to increased Safety and Resilience, Decreased Vulnerability, Reduced Violence, and Improvement Particularly in the Lives of ISFs

In addition to the collaborative activities with Metro Manila city partners, the project was able to strengthen the collaboration of partnerships among SFCAP participating national agencies especially in supporting the project partner LGUs in the Visayas. Table 5 presents the key activities and description of accomplishments achieved with the national government agencies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY RESULT AREAS/ACTIVITY</th>
<th>PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Support</td>
<td>Supported HUDCC and DILG in addressing post disaster ISF concerns through the advisories provided during Shelter Cluster (organized by government) meetings. HLURB also was linked to the LGUs through the project for them to share the new guidelines that is strong on resilience and safety promotion;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Liaison Support**

Linked and supported the partner LGUs specifically Tacloban, Ormoc, and Guiuan in their partnership with NHA. Such partnership was geared towards providing shelter support to the disaster affected ISF;

**Information Support**

Supported Guiuan and Ormoc in linking with DOST, NAMRIA and other public data custodians to access the needed information in identifying high-risk areas in their municipalities. The mapping of risk areas based on DOST and DENR data was crucial in providing support to the ISF which will be affected by government planned movements/resettlement of families as part of post Yolanda recovery and rehabilitation. Maps for all barangays were distributed in both laminated and tarpaulin format. The maps were very useful during the preparedness phase prior to the arrival of Typhoon Hagupit *(Annex C)*;

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**SUB EA 2**

**SUPPORTED LGUS AND LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS HAVE ISF BASELINE DATA AND MAPPING SYSTEM**

**OUTPUT 2.1**

**THE THREE LGU PROJECT PARTNERS IN THE VISAYAS CONDUCTED SHELTER ASSESSMENT AND MAPPING THAT PROVIDED DETAILS ON SAFETY AND SECURITY ISSUES AT THE SETTLEMENTS LEVEL. AT THE END OF THE PROJECT, THE 3 LGUS HAVE GEO-REFERENCED DATABASE FOR ISF FAMILIES IN KEY AREAS WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE CITIES.**

A tablet-based survey/profiling tool using the ODK platform was developed. The tool captured the pre and post disaster safety, security, and resiliency issues and concerns of the families surveyed. With the partner LGUs in the Visayas, the system was aligned with CBMS, NSO, and other national government data standards to ensure that the results of the survey will be comparable to similar activities *(See Annex D)*.

The survey tool drafted was pre-tested and translated into Filipino for easy reference of enumerators/users *(See Annex E)*. Waray was not used because only Tacloban and Guiuan uses Waray and Ormoc uses the Cebuano language.

Trainings of enumerators on the tablet-based survey/profiling were conducted in Guiuan, Ormoc, and Tacloban. Total of forty (40) LGU enumerators were trained: 10 in Guiuan, 10 in Ormoc, and 20 in Tacloban. Additional 10 enumerators from World Vision
and Oxfam in Tacloban were also trained. As requested by Tacloban City, Oxfam and World Vision agreed to anchor their community profiling work with the SFCAP project.

A total of 6,812 households, representing 17 barangays of Guiuan,Ormoc and Tacloban were covered in the baseline survey for areas/barangays with ISF (as agreed with the partner LGUs).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>NUMBER OF BARANGAYS</th>
<th>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guiuan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ormoc</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacloban</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6,812</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The three (3) LGUs (Guiuan, Ormoc and Tacloban) were provided equipment and other peripherals (desktops, printers) for the enumeration and database management activities (Annex F). In addition, personnel in the three LGUs were trained on the database management. User’s Manual was developed to enable the LGUs to utilize, maintain, and update the database beyond the program phase. The photograph below is a sample screenshot of the Open Survey System (OSS), a the survey data processing platform developed for the LGUs. The manual and system screenshots are in Annex G.
OUTPUT 2.2

AT THE END OF THE PROJECT, THREE (3) LGUS IN THE VISAYAS HAVE VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT REPORTS AND MAPS THAT MAY BE USED IN POLICY FORMULATION.

1. Tacloban City

Series of trainings/coaching activities on Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk Assessments were provided to LGU department heads and technical staff. At least 60 staffs of the city have increased knowledge on analyzing local climate change and disaster risk exposure, sensitivity and vulnerability and using the analysis for risk sensitive planning. There were five City Councilors who participated in the events who likewise gained knowledge on risk resilient planning.

The local project team drafted the City Ordinance on “Identifying Barangays at Risk to Storm Surge, Flooding and Rain-Induced Landslide, Time-Critical Actions to Mitigate to Risks.” Major results from the CCVA and current policy of government in defining low, medium and high risks were integrated into the draft ordinance (Annex H). Furthermore, a rapid vulnerability and risk assessment was conducted for three coastal communities where large numbers of ISF are residing. The assessment highlighted the pre-disaster vulnerabilities of the area and the ISF communities (Annexes I and J).

Informed by the HLURB issuance of a supplemental guide in conducting Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA) to guide spatial and multi-sectoral policies and programmes, the following technical support were extended to the city:

Table 7: The particulars of the technical support provided to Tacloban City under output 2.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF TECHNICAL SUPPORT</th>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workshops on Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA)</td>
<td>Four (4) such workshops were conducted where a total of eighty (80) LGU technical staff participated in the workshops/mentoring activities. The workshops resulted in the development of the disaster and climate exposure databases and assessments of risks and sensitivities (See Annex K).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops on capacity-building on</td>
<td>Two (2) such workshops were conducted to enable the local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
geospatial technologies
government to produce the exposure and vulnerability maps.
The support on geospatial mapping was used not only for the
CCVA requirements but also in the ISF profiling in output 1.

Tagging and georeferencing of critical
infrastructure
This activity was done to enhance the LGU’s existing urban
database, which is vital to the completion of the CCVA as well
as the upcoming updating of the CLUP (See maps in Annex C).

Advisory services on engaging
various agencies
The LGU was supported in evaluating and supporting initiatives
by various national agencies and international organization
with respect to the formulation of the Comprehensive Land
Use Plan (CLUP).

Other advisory services
These involved workshops and other activities for the
localization of the National Building Code based on the results
of the vulnerability analysis.

Developed road designs
The designs were to improve the access of ISF and those
relocated to Tacloban North. The road design, developed
through the partnership of UN-Habitat and ARCADIS, not only
incorporated CC and DRR considerations but also included
sustainable urban development principles. This is a special
concern for the ISFs who moved to their new permanent
location (See Annex J).

2. Guiuan Municipality

The project team conducted formal workshops and series of coaching activities to finalize
the vulnerability assessment developed from a previous intervention in Guiuan. Twenty
(20) LGU staff members gained knowledge from the activities (See Annex L). In the
activities, the focus was the coaching of the 5 working groups of the Guiuan Recovery
and Sustainable Development Group (GRSDG). Key to the intervention in Guiuan is the
technical support and daily advisories provided to the LGU to ensure that the needs of
the most vulnerable (ISF, women, children, youth, etc.) are covered in the risk assessments and policy formulation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME/TYPE OF TECHNICAL SUPPORT</th>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessments and Estimates on Shelter and IDPs</td>
<td>The pre- and post-disaster scenarios for the LGU and IDPs were discussed, especially through the local shelter planning activities. In addition, an initial survey of ISF shelter needs, received assistance, and remaining gaps were done using the survey and discussed through the meetings of the GRSDG. Through such activities, monthly work plans were done by the Group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updating of Base and Hazard Maps</td>
<td>These maps are now used by the LGU and barangay staff in programming regarding safety and resiliency, even in evacuation planning during Super Typhoon Ruby (International Name: Hagupit). The same geospatial data will be used in the formulation of the local land use plan (Annex C).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coaching and mentoring of the LGU technical staff on local planning</td>
<td>The topics included the construction of the Ecological Profile (EP), which is the basis of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentoring sessions to key Guiuan LGU staff and barangay officials on geospatial technologies</td>
<td>The technologies included Geographical Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning Systems (GPS), and Remote Sensing (RS).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: The particulars of the technical support provided to Guiuan for output 2.2
3. **Ormoc City**

Similarly for Ormoc City, the project team provided advisories and capacity-building activities for the staff members of the LGU. In particular, the focus of the activities were on DRRM, rehabilitation, recovery, and shelter (See Annex N).

**Table 9: The particulars of the technical support provided to Ormoc City for output 2.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME/TYPt OF TECHNICAL SUPPORT</th>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessments and Estimates on Shelter and IDPs</strong></td>
<td>The local urban planner and field coordinator provided the city with technical advisories in the site analysis of potential resettlement sites in Barangays Catmon, Donghol, and Concepcion. Also, the officer assisted the Ormoc City team in the assessment of their 50-hectare resettlement site at Barangay Liloan for the ISFs affected by Typhoon Yolanda. The draft final assessment report on the City Government of Ormoc’s 50-hectare resettlement site has been developed. There was also rehabilitation plan component developed for the shelter sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provided technical inputs in a local development council meeting on risk-sensitive land use planning particularly on the issue on the 40-meter no-build-zone</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Updating of Base and Hazard Maps</strong></td>
<td>City-level and barangay-level land use and exposure maps were developed in cooperation with the CPDO-GIS division. All maps shall be used in safety and resilience and DRRM planning and programming (Annex C). The exposure maps were used as main reference for evacuation during Typhoon Ruby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coaching and mentoring of the LGU technical staff on local planning</strong></td>
<td>A three-day training/workshop on Risk Resiliency Building in Recovery and Rehabilitation Planning was facilitated for 40 Ormoc LGU staff and officers. The local officers facilitated the two-day training/workshop on “Communication Planning for Disasters and Emergencies” for LGU staff, national government staff based in Ormoc and selected barangays (40 participants) (conducted in partnership with IOM, UNDP and the City Government)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sub EA 3

INCREASED AWARENESS OF ISFs ON THEIR RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES AND LIVELIHOODS THAT PROMOTE SAFETY AND RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS

OUTPUT 3.1A

AT THE END OF THE PROJECT THE 3 LGUS NOW HAVE DRAFT LOCAL SHELTER PLANS (LSPS), ALL OF WHICH EMBODY THE STRATEGIES, MECHANISMS, AND PRINCIPLES OF THE LGU IN ENSURING SLUM IMPROVEMENT AND WHICH ALSO PROMOTES THE COLLABORATION OF COMMUNITIES AND THE LGU IN PURSUING SAFE AND RESILIENT SETTLEMENTS.

While the project initially targeted only advocacy materials like posters as key output for this Sub-EA, discussions with the LGUs resulted in an expanded track to deliver results under the output. UN-Habitat technical advisory and guidance (on relevant housing, land and property issues especially those affecting the ISF and other vulnerable sectors) were requested to be more structured such that the advisories can be embodied in the LGU’s Local Shelter Plan to foster collaboration with key sectors especially the ISF (See Annex O).

The LGUs expressed that establishing a scheme and mechanism to promote awareness on the rights of ISFs to access basic social services and livelihoods that promote safety and resilience to disasters through the LSP will be more strategic, considering that LSP formulation and implementation take its policy/legal bases from the policies listed in the Table 10. To make the efforts sustainable, UN-HABITAT assisted Tacloban City in strengthening the Local Housing Board and the Local Inter-agency Committee (on HLP). Similarly in Guiuan, the Programme supported for the creation of the local Urban Development and Housing Board and Unit. Furthermore, the IDPs in Guiuan following the devastation of Typhoon Yolanda were assisted in organizing their own Home Owners’ Association (HOA), which is the first in Guiuan (Annex P).

### Table 10: The legal and policy bases of the support of the project to the LGU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY TITLE</th>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RA 7160</td>
<td>Local Government Code of 1991 This tasked the LGUs with the provision of shelter and other basic services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**RA 7279**

Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA)

This mandated the LGUs to create their Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) and a Local Shelter Plan (LSP), which is part of the CLUP.

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**PDP 2011-2016**

Philippine Development Plan

This emphasized the importance of the improvement of the capacity of the LGUs in urban and shelter planning; and the implementation of the local housing program.

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The Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council, the key agency that supports LGUs in shelter planning, was engaged in the project through joint workshop facilitation and dialogues on the LSP formulation for the partner LGUs. Key inputs shared with partner LGUs during the LSP formulation included the right to adequate housing along with inputs on the following principles and planning anchors:

- Rights-based
- Leadership, commitment, and Capacity development
- Inclusive participation
- Plan in advance with sufficient scale and density
- Context specific approaches
- Localized decision-making and gender equity
- Adequate public space and efficient street network
- Sustainability

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**OUTPUT 3.1B**

DEVELOPED ADVOCACY MATERIALS/DOCUMENTS AND CONDUCTED ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT LGUS AND ISF COLLABORATION ON PROMOTING HOUSING, LAND, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

The information materials developed by the project supported the dissemination of the basic messages the city governments wanted to share with their constituencies in order to increase women and youth’s awareness on safety and resiliency. The materials produced are shown below.
Figure 4: Tacloban Poster
Figure 5: Ormoc Poster/IEC Material

KEY STATISTICS
1. “Women, boys and girls are 14 times more likely than men to die during a disaster” (Peterson, 2007).
2. “Children represent more than a third of disaster victims, yet the humanitarian sector generally restricts their role in disasters to that of passive victims” (Hall, 2008).
3. Following a disaster, it is more likely that women will be victims of domestic and sexual violence; they even avoid using shelters for fear of being sexually assaulted (Davis et al., 2005).

KEY MESSAGES
a. Participate
   Women and the youth are key actors, not helpless victims.
b. Adapt
   Learn new skills that can help prepare for disasters.
c. Prepare
   Prepare a family survival kit. Always know what to do and where to go.
d. Work with your neighbors
   Being organized as a community can deter crimes and avoid casualties and injuries during disasters.
e. Keep your family and neighbors informed.
   Monitor news like class suspensions from the radio, barangay and city officials.
f. Be Proactive (Evacuate ahead of time.)
   Waiting for the last moment can put your family in danger.
g. Become champions.
   Find other ways to promote safety and resilience within the family and neighborhood.
COMMUNITY-LEVEL PROJECTS WERE IMPLEMENTED AND PROMOTION OF SAFETY AND RESILIENCE AND IMPROVEMENT IN THE LIVES OF ISF FAMILIES IN TACLOBAN AND GUIUAN WERE SHOWCASED.

1. Tacloban City

Community-level projects and activities were implemented in Tacloban, in partnership with the city government (Annex Q). Through a signed Agreement of Cooperation, the Tacloban Project focused on the following objectives:

- To provide women with access to livelihood support and social network through membership in a community organization (BABACCO);
- To strengthen capacities of Typhoon-affected women on community savings and cooperative principles as well as basic livelihood skills;
- To strengthen the capacity of youth groups specifically YHES and PYAP to conduct information and education campaign on safety and resilience; and
- To strengthen city government and community organization collaboration on resiliency building and project implementation.

A. SUPPORT TO WOMEN

Community action planning was done for Brgy. 6-A BSRP Credit Cooperative (BABACCO) members who were affected by the Typhoon. With the project, they became willing to help others through their organization. The city government, through the City Cooperatives Development and Livelihood Assistance Office (CDLAO), engaged with BABACCO and supported the group to properly extend their membership and livelihood support to women living in Barangay Sto. Nino, a resettlement site for informal settler families affected by the Typhoon Yolanda. Training and mentoring activities were provided by the LGU and UN-Habitat to BABACCO to ensure that they would be able to manage the project properly.

Figure 6: The activities of the livelihood project in Tacloban:
A total of 88 women were provided livelihood assistance (capital build-up fund) following trainings and business planning activities. The CDLAO and BABACO conducted the trainings to prepare women from the ISF communities for their livelihood projects. The city government continued the monitoring and guidance to BABACO even after the project term. It is expected that, within 12 months from the end of the project, another batch of 100 women will be assisted through the capital fund turned-over to BABACCO amounting to Six Hundred Forty Thousand Pesos or 80% of the total demonstration project fund provided to Tacloban City. Complementing the provision of seed capital for women in the resettlement site is the conduct of values formation activities to increase the sustainability of the initiative.

Annex R presents the lists of women and families who became livelihood partners under the project.

**B. EMPOWERING URBAN YOUTH GROUPS TO ENGAGE IN BUILDING A SAFE AND RESILIENT CITY**

Some (30) youth leaders from the Youth for Human and Ecological Security (YHES) of the City Population Office and Pagasa Youth Association of the Philippines (PYAP) of the City Social Welfare and Development Office were mobilized.

They benefitted from various activities including the 3-day Training on Leadership and Effective Communication Skills. The said training aimed to develop leadership potential and effective communication skills of the Peer Educators and to formulate a strategic plan for the conduct of Advocacy and IEC activities on the Role of Youth in Resiliency Building. Topics covered by the training were as follows: “Me and My Assets”, “What’s with Growing up”, “Character Connection”, “Understanding our Emotions”, “Surviving Tough Times”, “Active Listening”, “Positive Communication”, “Making Decisions”, and “Teamwork and Leadership”.

To further Tacloban youth groups’ knowledge and appreciation of “Safety and Resilience”, various events were further conducted. The “Youth Jam for Safety and Resilience” was a key notable activity initiated through the project. Held in October 2015, the *Youth Jam for Safety and Resilience* was organized the youth in...
Tacloban to let them express urban issues and what they feel they need to do about their expressed concerns and needs.

Together with officers of the Local Government Unit, around 200 youths joined the series of activities in the Youth Jam. The activities are described on the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project DIY</td>
<td>Worn-out items were made over by painting and embellishing. The items were old shoes, shirts, bags, and other knickknacks just waiting for a new lease on life. Volunteer facilitators from Tacloban youth groups, YHES and PYAP, assisted in organizing the event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chika Muna</td>
<td>The title loosely translates to “let’s chat a while”. It allowed the youth participants to a dialogue in ball-pit about questions and issues that the city’s youth groups face every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledge Photo Booth Activity</td>
<td>Here, participants had their pictures taken – complete with wacky props and wigs – holding up black board signs on which they scribbled the small but personal efforts they promised to make for the betterment of their family, community, or city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom Walls</td>
<td>This is where the event attendees were invited to grab a paint brush or marker and express themselves on the walls, guided by two fill-in-the-blank statements: “As a youth of Tacloban, what I need from my city is...” and “As a youth of Tacloban, I can help my city by...” were also part of the Youth Jam Activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singing and Dancing</td>
<td>This was an afternoon concert with performing groups from various youth organizations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Furthermore, the team conducted a 2-day youth training, which was entitled “Youth Encounter for Safety and Resiliency.” The event was meant to equip the youth
participants in studying and planning for community interventions regarding the topic. The subtopics included the following:

- How Do Safe and Resilient Cities look like?
- The Role of Youth in Safe and Resilient Cities
- Profiling and Mapping
- Fieldwork: Studying Communities
- Analysis and Planning
- Creating Materials for Information, Education, and Campaigns

It should be highlighted that the Youth Encounter brought the participants to the field actual to expose them to the socio-economic and environmental condition of the Haiyan-affected communities in a coastal barangay and another barangay earmarked for relocation. The workshop materials used are in Annex S.

Furthermore, a series of sessions were conducted for participants to identify situations with problems by sector such as environmental, social, economic, infrastructural, and institutional. They were also guided to identify resources which can be utilized for possible intervention that the youth can take part on.

Following the workshop, the youth leaders engaged barangay officials to discuss the issues on safety and resiliency and their corresponding solutions, and explore possible areas of collaboration between the youth organizations and barangays. This activity was a testament to the increased capacity of the youth to participate in initiatives geared towards achieving safety and resiliency in their communities.
2. Guiuan Municipality

A community based project entitled “Increasing the Resilience of Urban Informal Settlers through Leadership of Women In Community-Based Social Enterprise on Seaweed Processing” was implemented in the Municipality of Guiuan with the Guiuan Development Foundation Inc (GDFI) as implementing partner (Annex T).

Project components are:

- Training and practicum
- Social enterprise through women leadership (Planning and business development workshop)
- Resilient capital investment (Construction of typhoon resilient social enterprise hall).

The training and practicum on making seaweed pickles was conducted last 10-12 February 2015. Eighty-seven participants were trained in the preparation, storage, and
packaging of bottled seaweed pickles. In addition, 86 participants were taught how to debone milkfish and prepare higher-value products such as *relleno* (stuffed milkfish) in both the activities, the organizers emphasized that the women should handle the technical aspect of the livelihood activities.

Three (3) resource persons were tapped to facilitate and teach from the Post-Harvest Section of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) office in Region 8. After the training on processing seaweed and milkfish, the assistance to the livelihood association regarding Component 2 focused on business planning and enterprise development. The beneficiaries of the local association, Kilos Kababaihan para sa Kaunlaran, were 90 women with families. Prior to the project, the women were engaged in jobs like vending and operation of sari-sari stores. The resource persons were Prof. Richard Cagara and Ms. Zenaida Basilides.

Finally, component 3 was about the construction of a social enterprise hall, which had a floor area of 64 sqm. To make the hall sturdy against typhoons, the foundation was not just thrust into the bedrock but cemented with the bedrock and secured with extra bolts. Additional crossbeams, cleats, and wooden plates were also included in the walls and ceiling structure. A soft opening of the social enterprise hall (Figure 8) was done last 13 February 2015.
IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section outlines the key lessons learned, insights and recommendations from the project implementation.

**On Project Management and Implementation:**

- LGU Twinning builds capacities mutually. LGUs and technical people learn best when they exchange information/knowledge with their fellow LGU personnel/public servants from other areas. While classroom trainings still serve their purpose, a good exchange/dialogue on experiences strengthens the understanding of people. LGU-to-LGU sharing shortens the learning curve as well as “flags the do’s and don’ts” based on actual experience. The project innovations on introducing the mentoring and coaching element as part of the LGU-to-LGU learning exchange encouraged twinned-LGUs to work together on actual cases and respond to their partner requirements.

- Local authorities’ ownership of the activities and the whole project is important to successful implementation. Local authorities and officers should be engaged from the very beginning of project intervention to have them meaningfully and pro-actively engaged throughout the project period. When well understood by the partners from the onset, the project concept and targets could be tackled in a more practical and innovative manner that in the end delivers the best result for the communities.

- Project flexibility encourages local innovations. Given the dynamic urban environment and social context, LGU partners most often appreciate and deliver well when the project approach and scheme is flexible to ever-evolving local situations. With a flexible project scheme, LGUs can think outside the box and from which innovations are born.

- The concept of “Safety and Resilience” in building urban settlements seems to be common but not necessarily applied in all the process of service delivery at the LGU level. Difficulties due to limitations on resources, competing priorities, lack/limited technical knowledge, and even total neglect continue to challenge LGUs in promoting safety and resilience in ISF communities and poor urban communities in general. A key mechanism to address this is through mainstreaming the concept into the plans and strategies that LGUs use and follow like the CLUP and Annual Investment Programme.

**On Specific Outputs and Deliverables:**

- ISF baseline and mapping system: LGUs are required to have baseline of ISF by virtue of their mandates under the Urban Development and Housing Act of the Philippines. While more established survey and database system are already being used and promoted (i.e CBMS), the project’s open data kits and system for database development and mapping could still be used by LGUs especially if there is a need for to customize information
requirements and locally-based information bank that they could directly manage and update to support their programming services for the ISF. Given the resettlement to safer areas being required due to Typhoon Yolanda, a customized information databank could benefit the cities. It is to be noted that city-managed ISF baseline and mapping system developed should remain consistent with CBMS, NSO, and other national government data standards ensure effective data management and analysis.

- Vulnerability and Risk Assessment: Promoting safe and friendly cities require ensuring that city governments have the capacity to integrate climate and disaster risk considerations not only in their statutory planning processes but also in their day-to-day decision making activities. The importance of having vulnerability and risk assessment can no longer be undermined considering the negative impacts of inaction that further exacerbates the condition of the poor and most vulnerable. The “resilience-based approach” in addressing risks provides an avenue for local/city authorities to address core development issues combined with hazards-based understanding.

- Local Shelter Planning: The project brought about the realization that HUDCC should promote a “LSP planning process that specifically supports LGU requirements in a post-disaster context”. Project learning also established that having a local shelter plan that looks at the urban system helps local/city government be more realistic, flexible, proactive, and innovative in coming up with strategies to address local shelter concerns. In Tacloban for instance, it needed to be more spatially oriented in targeting households and in developing appropriate schemes for shelter. Such was needed considering the City’s unique role in the Provincial and Regional socio-economic activities which at the household level influences family decision making on housing/shelter.

- Women and Youth engagement on building safe and resilient cities: While gender and development programmes at the local level are well established, the advocacy to promote the role of women and youth in decision making for resilience building still needs to be further supported. LGUs should be supported not only in creating but also in using gender-disaggregated baselines such that they would be able to develop gender sensitive/inclusive “Resilience Targets and Goals”. Key to further promote at the local level is the information that “women & youth play important roles/actions in the various aspects of resilience building and are not just vulnerable victims in disasters”.

- Expanding Livelihood assets of ISF families for increased resilience: Expanding family livelihood assets through funding, facility, knowledge and information support is important in helping them sustainably recover from disaster impacts. The scheme applied by the project in supporting community-based organizations (BABACO and GDFI) to help non-member families has delivered good results. It therefore highlighted the relevance and importance of “social capital” to facilitate post-disaster recovery and in building the foundation of ISF resiliency to natural and man-made shocks.
V. ANNEXES

ANNEX A. Project Logframe
ANNEX B. Full results of LGU Twinning
ANNEX C. Maps developed with the LGUs of Guiuan,Ormoc, and Tacloban
ANNEX D. Survey/profiling tool for pre- and post-disaster safety, security, and resiliency issues and concerns of the family
ANNEX E. Tagalog version of the profiling tool for pre- and post-disaster
ANNEX F. List of equipment turned over to the LGU
ANNEX G. User’s manual for OSS and system screenshots
ANNEX H. Draft city ordinance identifying barangays at risk to storm surge, flooding, and rain-induced landslide; time-critical actions
ANNEX I. Rapid vulnerability and risk assessment of ISFs of Tacloban City
ANNEX J. Draft climate change vulnerability assessment (CCVA) of Tacloban City
ANNEX K. Documentation of Tacloban workshop on DRR and CCA
ANNEX L. Road design for Tacloban North
ANNEX M. Draft VAA of Guiuan and report on mission to Guiuan
ANNEX N. Compilation of documentation of technical and advisory to Ormoc City
ANNEX O. Notes of the local shelter plan of Tacloban
ANNEX P. Ordinance for the Creation of the Municipal Urban Development and Housing Board and Unit of Guiuan
ANNEX Q. Agreement of Cooperation (AoC) between UN-HABITAT and Tacloban City Local Government Unit
ANNEX R. List of beneficiaries for the Tacloban City AoC
ANNEX S. Materials for the Youth Encounter for Safety and Resilience
ANNEX T. Agreement of Cooperation (AoC) between UN-HABITAT and Guiuan Development Foundation, Inc.