



Sorsogon City Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment



Table of Contents

I. Executive Summary	Error! Bookmark not defined.
II. Introduction.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
City Overview.....	3
Assessment Framework	4
Initial/Preparatory activities	5
III. Purpose and Scope of the Assessment	6
IV. Sorsogon City Climate Change Vulnerability	7
3.1 Factors of City Vulnerability	7
3.1.1 National Climate Change: trends and projections.....	7
3.1.2 City Climate Change Exposure	8
A. Existing climate data used for local planning	
B. People's account of climate change	
C. Projected changes in means	
D. Projected changes in extremes	
3.1.3 City CC Sensitivity: Biophysical effects and its bearing on socio-economic conditions	Error! Bookmark not defined.
A. Identified City Hotspots	
B. Biophysical Effects/Risk Rating	
C. Characterization of Social and Physical Sensitivities	
c.1 Social	
c.2 Location and Land-use	
c.3 Activity sectors	
3.1.4 City Adaptive Capacity: People and Institutions.....	40
A. Governance	
B. Disaster Risk Reduction: Responses and Mechanisms	
C. Local policies and legal initiatives	
3.2 A closer look at the “Urban Coastal Hotspots”	Error! Bookmark not defined.
V. Impact Projections: “the cost of business-as-usual”	73
VI. Conclusions and Challenges for City Resilience	Error! Bookmark not defined.
VII. Annexes.....	34
Annex A : List of Barangays in Sorsogon City	
Annex B: Profile of Local Institutions and Possible partners	
Annex C: City Government Self Assessment using the WB Tool	
Annex D: Institutional Capacity Assessment Tool	

I. Annexes

Annex A : List of Barangays in Sorsogon City

Barangay	Urban/ Rural	Coastal/ Inland	Land Area (Hectare)	Percent Share	2000 Population	Census 2007
Abuyog	Rural	C	1,083.14	2.35%	3,165	3,880
Almendras/Cogon	Urban	I	16.06	0.85%	1,141	1,181
Balete	Rural	I	341.83	1.85%	2,497	2,537
Balogo (B)	Rural	C	187.88	0.31%	420	449
Balogo (Se)	Urban	C	152.85	3.45%	4,649	5,251
Barayong	Rural	I	92.64	0.65%	880	851
Basud	Rural	I	697.52	1.52%	2,041	2,430
Bato	Rural	C	279.14	1.15%	1,548	1,616
Bibincahan	Urban	I	513.49	9.34%	12,575	15,186
Bitan-O/Dalipay	Urban	C	19.20	1.91%	2,578	3,028
Bogña	Rural	C	244.00	0.85%	1,151	1,321
Bon-Ot	Rural	C	198.69	0.39%	528	576
Bucalbucalan	Rural	C	1,348.40	1.47%	1,982	2,312
Buenavista (B)	Rural	C	345.46	0.94%	1,266	1,279
Buenavista (Sw)	Rural	C	148.73	0.92%	1,237	1,455
Buhatan	Rural	C	629.19	1.78%	2,395	2,858
Bulabog	Rural	C	816.70	1.68%	2,268	2,164
Burabod	Urban	I	20.16	1.80%	2,421	2,197
Cabarbuhan	Rural	I	417.37	0.52%	697	758
Cabid-An	Urban	C	223.56	3.12%	4,199	5,426
Cambulaga	Rural	C	37.10	2.62%	3,522	4,097
Capuy	Rural	C	768.24	1.62%	2,182	2,479
Caricaran	Rural	C	167.53	1.06%	1,425	1,580
Del Rosario	Rural	C	73.67	0.63%	853	903
Gatbo	Rural	C	857.07	1.63%	2,201	2,378
	Rural	C	143.00	0.63%		907

Barangay	Urban/ Rural	Coastal/ Inland	Land Area (Hectare)	Percent Share	2000 Population	Census 2007
Gimaloto					842	
Guinlajon	Rural	I	1,455.46	2.59%	3,483	4,173
Jamislagan	Rural	I	99.83	0.35%	465	529
Macabog	Urban	I	536.06	1.73%	2,328	3,048
Marinas	Rural	I	172.20	0.35%	474	586
Osiao	Rural	C	1,015.66	1.93%	2,598	2,721
Pamurayan	Rural	C	120.45	1.19%	1,596	1,879
Pangpang	Urban	I	984.70	5.20%	7,002	7,818
Panlayaan	Rural	C	730.71	0.96%	1,289	1,398
Peñafrancia	Rural	C	84.80	1.02%	1,369	1,506
Piot	Urban	C	65.96	1.77%	2,379	2,572
Poblacion	Urban	C	174.51	3.49%	4,695	4,882
Polvorista	Urban	I	5.08	0.44%	594	678
Rawis	Rural	C	158.39	0.80%	1,074	1,192
Rizal	Rural	C	1,117.53	2.12%	2,851	3,098
Salog	Urban	I	15.12	1.51%	2,029	2,586
Salvacion (B)	Rural	C	315.62	0.78%	1,044	1,089
Salvacion (Sw)	Rural	I	689.09	0.51%	688	716
Sampaloc	Urban	C	12.58	3.40%	4,578	5,214
San Isidro(Sw)	Rural	I	607.03	0.93%	1,254	1,306
San Isidro (B)	Rural	I	506.68	1.96%	2,646	2,748
San Jose	Rural	I	169.76	0.78%	1,055	1,265
San Juan (B)	Rural	C	759.65	1.37%	1,840	1,823
San Juan (Se)	Urban	I	470.87	2.72%	3,663	4,284
San Pascual	Rural	I	287.90	1.11%	1,501	1,478
San Ramon	Rural	I	182.48	0.67%	908	963
San Roque	Rural	I	361.39	2.16%	2,905	3,023
San Vicente	Rural	I	295.29	0.71%	951	1,265
Sawanga	Rural	C	366.23	1.08%	1,454	1,495
Sirangan	Urban	C	4.96	1.59%	2,139	2,491
Sta. Cruz	Rural	I	444.41	0.76%	1,025	1,132

Barangay	Urban/ Rural	Coastal/ Inland	Land Area (Hectare)	Percent Share	2000 Population	Census 2007
Sta. Lucia	Rural	C	205.63	0.30%	399	413
Sto. Domingo	Rural	C	123.64	0.86%	1,159	1,333
Sto. Niño	Rural	C	385.13	1.42%	1,912	2,008
Sugod	Rural	C	581.77	1.45%	1,949	1,919
Sulucan	Urban	I	2.68	0.44%	587	586
Talisay	Urban	C	12.40	1.85%	2,485	2,660
Ticol	Rural	I	768.91	1.15%	1,550	1,926
Tugos	Urban	I	53.19	1.56%	2,097	2,552
Sorsogon City			24,166.39	100.00%	134,678	151,454

Annex B: Profile of Local Institutions and Possible partners

Private Sector

While the city is host to approximately 647 business establishments and 159 small scale industries, only two business groups could be potentially involved in climate change and DRR initiatives. They are the Sorsogon Chamber of Commerce and the Energy Development Corporation. These two business groups/network offer various resources and programs that could enhance the city's CC and DRR actions. For example, they could participate on IEC; technology transfer (livelihoods and environmental management); and. disaster preparedness-relief-and-recovery.

Sorsogon Chamber of Commerce

Basic Profile

The Chamber was established in 1970 but it has hibernated through the years because businessmen in Sorsogon still have an inward mentality that co-businessmen are competitors. They should be more united to uplift business in Sorsogon. Currently, majority of business owners are not from Sorsogon. Leadership is provided by a long-standing President but change in leadership is forthcoming in November. The Chamber has 60 active members.

The Chamber's operations is funded from the membership fee/annual due of P1500.

The Chamber accepts funds for CC and DRR programs. During the active years, they helped out in Pagtulong sa Tao Program. They had constructed school buildings in rural areas under the Sorsogon Project Development Assistance Center.

Thrust, Mandate and Programs

Since the Chamber was revived only in August 2008, it does not have CC projects yet but the organization is willing to integrate it in their regular programs as it grows. At present, any assistance extended by the Chamber comes from individual members (based on the prodding of the leader) but not as a collective effort of the organization. Thus, when calamities occur, it is more of a personal advocacy of the members to help out. They have been doing this individually for more than 10 years. They are now willing to put up a committee on Disaster Risk Management. Members are slated to attend a series of conferences to be conducted by the Philippine Chamber, where most topics are on Disaster Risk Management and Global Warming.

Institutional Gaps

Baseline data on target groups/clients, policies on CC and DRR, CC AND DRR response plans and procedures or tools, HRV assessment, information and financial management systems and program monitoring system, CC and DRR skills of its staff and members, and tools or system for gathering baseline information for CC and DRR are all absent. Development of a system for design of CC and DRR programs and projects still underway. Trainings and capacity building activities are definitely needed.

Potential Areas for Project Partnership

Aside from the provision of financial and material assistance on CC and DRR, there are no other areas specified. However, given its command in the entire business community both locally and nationally, the Chamber could be tapped as an important partner in capacity building and resource generation.

Energy Development Corporation

Basic Profile

The EDC caters to 9 Barangays (1 Barangay in Manito, Albay and 8 Barangays in Sorsogon City) with 25,000 hectares reserved and protected areas.

The organization is composed of only 11 fulltime on CSR, but employs 2,600 nationwide (Head Office and 6 Power Plants including the Macban Power Plant in Bicol). It has four casual/contractual employees.

Staffs are not directly working on CC and DRR but some of them are technically competent on environmental management programs and disaster risk management.

It has a corporate structure/leadership with 11 members comprising the Board of Directors. . Head office is in Taguig City, Metro Manila

Services include environmental management, reforestation, trainings on disaster relief and emergencies, livelihood technology adaptation particularly on rice production (e.g. adapted to local climate variability).

Funds are internally generated from business operations. Its annual budget is approximately P50 million for CSR only. Net income for 2007 was P8.65 billion with gross revenue of P18.78 billion. Budget for CC/and DRM is not clear-cut. The EDC accepts funds for CC but it prefers to enter into partnerships rather than simply accepting grants for projects.

Thrust, Mandate and Programs

The EDC's mandate is centered on geothermal energy development and other renewable energy sources through: exploration; drilling; reservoir management; fluid collection and recycling system; power plant operation; and environmental management. Created in March 1976, the company has been exploring and developing sustainable , indigenous energy resources to reduce the country's dependency on imported fuel.

Its specific mandate on CC is derived from its corporate vision and corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs. This is translated into sound environmental management practices of the company and community outreach programs. Concrete examples of these initiatives include mangrove and timber reforestation and disaster preparedness and emergency response programs

Current CC practices are in the form of environmental management, renewable energy, and community-based disaster response and disaster risk management programs.

The Carbon sink programs like mangrove reforestation for a total of 79 hectares in Sorsogon City had been in place since mid 1980.

As far as tools are concerned, the EDC has GIS and area profiling (bio-physical, demographic, socio-economic, environmental, etc.) that churns out baseline data on its target clients.

CC and DRR plans and procedures are also embedded in its corporate environmental programs (under the Environmental Management Department) and in disaster response teams.

HRV assessment is available though limited on the territories of the company and adjacent communities. The company also utilizes socio-economic profiling for its host or adopted communities (8 villages).

They design their CC programs based on results of researches/studies on environment and community relations, and baseline studies as well.

Institutional Gaps

Although the EDC has comparative edge over other local institutions where CC and DRRM are concerned, the organization is also beset with concerns like limited funds. In particular, its capacity building funds are not directly aligned with the Phil. CC initiative and the thrust of the Philippine Disaster Management System although it supports the overall thrust of the government in terms of developing renewable energy and environmental programs.

It also needs more technical know-how and skills on climate change, clean development Mechanism (CDM) practices, and community development.

In summary, the gaps revolve around inadequate training support and program resources, partnership with other local stakeholders, and development of CDM projects. These gaps should first be addressed by the company itself.

Potential Areas for Project Partnership

Technical support on GIS and GPS training for LGU personnel
 Community support livelihoods and other social development projects
 Clean Development Mechanism project could be explored
 Reforestation (Carbon sink initiatives)

The EDC pronounced its willingness to join local networks such as the City Disaster Coordinating Council.

Academic Institutions

Likewise, the academic institutions are also critical players in the city as they can provide enormous extension programs and other resources. These two academic institutions are the Bicol University (BU) and the Sorsogon State College (SSC).

Bicol University (BU)

Basic Profile

The BU's operations cover the entire province and the region. It has around 886 permanent personnel, 568 teaching and 318 non-teaching, and 28 casual personnel. It has 171 contractual employees. No volunteers. The school is governed by a 10-member Board of Regents and a University President.

Its colleges significant to climate change programs are: Science, Engineering, Agriculture and Forestry, Business, Economics and Management, and the Research and Development Center.

Its main source of funds is the national government and internal revenues. It has an average annual income/budget of approximately P310 million. Out of this, there is no specific percentage allocated for climate change and disaster risk reduction programs though such expenses are charged to specific college departments, where appropriate such as Agriculture and Forestry, Engineering, among others.

Thrust, Mandate and Programs, Projects and Activities

The BU's overall thrust and mandate is to give professional and technical training, provide advanced and specialized instruction in literature, philosophy, the sciences and arts, and promote scientific and technological researches. The BU also aims to generate and transfer knowledge and technology that will help address poverty in the region.

Specifically on climate change and disaster management, the school is mandated to incorporate climate change in the primary and secondary levels of teaching, conduct CC and DRRM-related research and extension.

Existing researches are on typhoon-resilient dwelling designs and materials, specifically Redefining Building Design for the Changing Climate in Albay, BU Infra Planning, and livelihood adaptation technology (agriculture and fishing).

It also provides technical support on GIS training, conducts IEC on climate change and DRRM and CCCI and MDG-F project documentation and impact evaluation.

Other projects and activities included the hosting of the Training of Trainers (TOT) for the mainstreaming of Climate Change into the curriculum of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Schools and Learning Institutions of Albay (July 2008) and the 2nd International Earth Science Olympiad (Sept. 2008), the Coastal Clean-up and Green Roof Project (a training on urban agri and gardening) and Berdeng Pilipinas.

The school also provides facilities for conferences.

The school's CC and DRR response plans and procedures are in the form of IEC materials, research and extension projects and participation in various CC and DRR conferences/fora.

The BU has an HRV Assessment available for its own use, however, it is highly designed to suit the needs of specific research projects such as development of farm plan modules for climate adaptation livelihoods.

The development of CC-related programs and projects follows a system of review and approval by an existing Review Committee, with the final approval of the University President.

While there is no information and financial management systems and programs specific to CC, the school follows the usual government accounting rules and procedures being enforced by the Commission on Audit. Transparency is attained through its various school publications.

Likewise, the school does not have a tool or system for gathering baseline information for CC or DRR management but it has developed alternative and complementary livelihoods on agri and fishing, as well as building designs that could be used for CC adaptation. The school has a pool of staff/personnel that could be tapped to train GIS application and maintenance. In particular, the BU has an expertise on GIS though its own GIS has yet to be installed.

These interventions, targeting coastal communities, farmers, women, children and youth, LGU personnel, and the general public, had been going on for about five years already.

Institutional Gaps

In terms of structure, the BU lacks a specific unit or office within the University that will tackle climate change issues and corresponding programs.

Along policy, an advisory or national issuance/guidelines on curriculum development to ensure integration of climate change modules in the school's curriculum is also absent.

Training needs are along research and extension work for CC adaptation and mitigation, improvement of IEC materials, enhancement of environmental conservation and protection programs, improvement of livelihood adaptation modules and technologies, CDM projects and schemes (energy sector in general), DRR (human and physical vulnerabilities).

Limited funds is also an identified weakness.

These gaps should be filled in through the support of external institutions like the LGUs, UN agencies, NGOs and government agencies mandated to address the effects of climate change.

Potential Areas for Project Partnership

The university could be a partner in the following areas: IEC development and dissemination; GIS technical assistance through training, application and maintenance, adaptation technologies, particularly on livelihood programs and building materials.

Sorsogon State College (SSC)

Basic Profile

The SSC is another government school in Sorsogon City. It has 20 management staff, from the President down to Chief Administrative Officer, and a faculty of 184. It is governed by a 10-member Board of Trustees.

Of this staffing, no specific personnel/faculty is working on climate change and DRR programs but the school has a number of people/faculty that could be tapped for CC and DRR programs particularly in the engineering and sciences departments.

Its financial resources come from the national government and local revenues through its income-generating projects. For FY 2007, it had a budget of P154M, the amount of P74.299M or 49.55% came from the national government subsidy, 32% from locally generated income, and the remaining 18.41% are grants from other agencies and institutions. There is no defined budget for CC/DRRM.

The school accepts all students from all areas, but most of the enrollees are locals of Sorsogon and neighbouring provinces like Albay and Camarines Sur. Its services are limited only to elective science and environmental courses/modules.

Thrust, Mandate and Programs

As an academic institution, the SSC seeks to provide quality and relevant instruction which is accessible to all; conduct and promote scientific and technological studies; extend appropriate knowledge, skills and technologies of practical application and undertake income-generating projects to meet the needs and demands of various sectors to improve and sustain the quality of life of every Filipinos.

It has no specific mandate on CC/DRRM but some course modules could be utilized or could be considered contributory to climate change and disaster risk reduction programs, particularly those in the fields of engineering, information technology, agricultural technology and development, and science in fisheries management and conservation

The school's clear contribution to CC and DRRM is limited to information and education campaign amongst the students and youth on climate change and environmental resource management. Science courses offer environmental management as an elective to complete the course module. In times of crisis (like typhoon Milenyo), the school also initiates emergency relief assistance in highly affected communities in Sorsogon.

Although there is no specific program for CC and DRRM, the school, under its research and extension program, had been implementing projects for poor coastal communities in enhancing livelihood productivity (fisheries) and maintenance/conservation of natural resources for more than 15 years.

Examples of these extension programs are:

Socio-economic Development through Clean & Green

Advocacy for Livelihood Intervention & Values Enhancement (ALIVE)
 Animal Farmers Assistance Center (AFAC)
 Orientation on Mitigating Measures on Red Tide
 Coral Localization Enlargement Project
 Seminar in Participatory Road Appraisal & Planning

It has an existing enrolment database and is governed by COA rules and regulations.

What could be considered as a tool on CC and DRRM are the teaching modules also used for extension such as socio-economic development program through clean and green and the ALIVE project.

The school consciously promotes environmental conservation and the development of community livelihood programs that are resilient or adaptive to climate variability, particularly in fisheries and agriculture.

Institutional Gaps

The school's deficiencies are manifested in the following:

- No CC and DRM response plans, procedures or tools
- HRV assessment limited to livelihood and natural resources (fisheries and agriculture)
- No defined systems for CC/DRRM program design on CC
- More advocacy though few initiatives had been started in the form of IEC campaigns in partnership with SC, LGU and selected communities
- No institutional capacity building funds
- Most training focused on sciences and engineering and agricultural

The SSC needs trainings on knowledge enhancement and development, institutionalization of course modules directly related or contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. The school believes that these courses/modules are highly important and relevant not only in Sorsogon but in the whole Bicol Region since the area is prone to numerous climate change variability such as flooding, sea level rise and occurrence of extreme events (strong cyclones).

These gaps should be addressed internally with help from UN and the DepEd.

Potential Areas for Project Partnership

The school could be tapped as a partner in advocacy in areas of environmental management and development, and along information and technology sharing.

In the short-term, the SSC could help in the conduct of IEC activities and in technology development, particularly on livelihood adaptation.

On a long-term and sustainable level, the SSC could focus on the development of curriculum for climate change course modules

Aemilianum College (AC)

Basic Profile

The AC is an institution providing Catholic education mostly to less privileged students within the Province of Sorsogon though benefactors-sponsored scholarships.

The school is being administered by Somascan Fathers. Its staff complement is provided by 60 professional and 10 non-professional staff and 3-5 volunteers (members of Peace Corps) who take care of the orphans in Pangpang (extension orphanage of the school). The staff provides spiritual teaching and values formation.

The AC has a Board of Trustees, a school director, and 3 assistant directors respectively in- charge of academics, finance and administration.

The bulk of the school's financial resources come from tuition fees of the students and some sponsorships from abroad. Its annual budget is roughly P10-15 million. Right now, it has no certain budget for CC/DRRM but realignment is practiced during calamities. Fund raising is also done for the affected families. Despite the absence of a clear-cut budget for CC, the school is willing to provide scholarships on CC, integrated into their engineering courses.

Thrust, Mandate and Programs

The over-all mandate of the institution is to educate students to live their lives according to their founder, St. Jerome Emiliani. Their main thrust is to help the youths and the orphans. They have a Law school, Masters in Information Technology, college degrees like Electronics and Computer Engineering, and secondary and elementary levels.

As of now, the school has no specific mandate yet on CC/DRRM, save for the free TV and radio broadcast from their own TV station tackling topics on climate change and disaster management programs.

Climate Change is not yet a part of the AC's curriculum but the school plays an importance role as an evacuation center when disaster comes like Milenyo and other typhoons. The whole school including the gymnasium is opened to accommodate evacuees from nearby barangays. Furthermore, the Somascan Fathers conducts supplemental feeding right after typhoons, supported with spiritual activities like bible readings.

The school's radio and TV stations are two of the most reliable media outlets in Sorsogon, especially during calamities. It also has a communication system made possible through a software provided by Globe that sends text to all students and teachers.

The Science Club is very active in information dissemination on topics related to CC, especially during Science Week. CC has been featured twice already in the TV Campus Talk, simulcast in the school's radio program. Given the extent of these information dissemination activities, most of the students are aware of the CC issue.

As a matter of policy, the school enforces the city ordinance on waste segregation and use the prescribed fire extinguisher (the yellow one).

The school is equipped with emergency lights, flash lights and generators.

Storing information on CD could be considered as a tool or system for generating baseline information on CC and DRRM. The school's Administration has an existing database that stores all needed information, complemented by a photo gallery.

During calamities, the school coordinates with its partner sisters, the Somascan Missionary System, the LGU, and Barangay officials. It also has sponsors from Italy that give relief goods.

Institutional Gaps

Mainstreaming of CC and DRRM in the school curriculum, planning and budgeting process, and the school's structures

Potential Areas for Project Partnership

Considering the school's physical and financial resources, it can be a potential partner in the areas of: communication and advocacy, immediate relief assistance to disaster victims as an evacuation center and partner in supplemental feeding and psycho-social rehabilitation of disaster victims through spiritual activities, and more sustainable recovery interventions through scholarships for disaster victims.

NGOs

There are several NGOs operating in the City however only Habitat for Humanities and Gawad Kalinga have formal engagements currently being done in partnership with the city. Other local NGOs were also found to be operating in the city however their scope of operations is very limited.

Habitat for Humanities

Basic Profile

Habitat for Humanity (HfH) Philippines is a non-profit, Christian housing ministry that works both to eliminate poverty housing and to make adequate housing a matter of conscience and action.

In the Philippines, the first local affiliates of Habitat for Humanity International were established in 1988. Today, Habitat for Humanity Philippines has built more than 15,000 houses in more than 100 communities, and has a presence in 20 provinces and 29 cities with 25 affiliates and 21 satellites.

Habitat for Humanity Philippines is a partner of Sorsogon City in their recent project to build 75 duplex houses for poor families living in informal settlements/danger areas in the Bacon District.

Thrust, Mandate and Programs

Habitat aims to build decent houses in decent communities where people could grow into all that God intended. This means that Habitat should also ensure the proper development of Habitat communities, especially in the following areas:

- Community organizing & values formation
- Livelihood
- Education
- Health, sanitation, and the environment
- Promoting a culture of savings

Gaps (relative to Climate Risk Management)

Habitat for Humanity in the Philippines has been engaged with several disaster response and rehabilitation projects. However HfH in the Philippine currently does not have any direct engagement/project relating to climate risk management.

Potential Areas for Project Partnership

As HfH Philippines ensures that the houses they build are decent, affordable and durable they have been engaged in the use of their House Construction Innovations such as: Concrete Interlocking Block; Compressed Earth Blocks; light-alloy Steel Frames for row houses; and the Medium Rise Technology.

Given these, Habitat for Humanity in the Philippines is a potential partner in developing/testing innovative housing designs towards building climate resilient human settlement.

Gawad Kalinga Community Development Foundation (GK)

Basic Profile

Gawad Kalinga (GK) translated in English means to “to give care”, and it is an alternative solution to the blatant problem of poverty not just in the Philippines but in the world. GK’s vision for the Philippines is a slum-free, squatter-free nation through a simple strategy of providing land for the landless, homes for the homeless, food for the hungry and as a result providing dignity and peace for every Filipino.

It started in 1995 as an initiative of the Catholic Group - couples for Christ but has evolved into a movement for nation-building.

GK has partnered with the City of Sorsogon for its previous resettlement projects.

Thrust, Mandate and Programs

GK’s vision for the Philippines is a slum-free, squatter-free nation through a simple strategy of providing land for the landless, homes for the homeless, food for the hungry and as a result providing dignity and peace for every Filipino. GK envisions to build 700,000 homes in 7,000 communities in 7 years.

GK Programs include:

- Shelter & Site Development
- Child & Youth Development
- Health
- Productivity
- Values Formation/Community Empowerment
- Environment

Gaps (relative to Climate Risk Management)

The GK programs have not yet mainstreamed climate change issues especially in the area of shelter and site development. It has been noted that GK technical plans however have been improving over the years in incorporating durability standards.

Potential Areas for Project Partnership

Given its strength and track record, GK is a potential partner in terms of values formation and community empowerment should the project involved community social development dimensions.

Lingap Para sa Kalusugan ng Sambayanan (LIKAS) Inc.

Basic Profile

LIKAS is an NGO established in 1977 and in Bicol it is mainly operating in the Municipality of Irosin. Currently LIKAS is developing projects that would be operationalized in the province of Masbate and Sorsogon City.

LIKAS has a strong staff of 22, most of whom are social development practitioners with specialization community and livelihood development and environmental management. Funding of the NGO is sourced through their partnership with various international and national organizations.

Thrust, Mandate and Programs

Vision

To build a healthy Filipino Christian community based on truth, freedom, justice, love and participation in everything that affects themselves, their family, community and country

Mission

Empower the basic sectors through health organization, health education, and mobilization towards building self-reliant communities.

LIKAS Programs are focused on the following:

- Community health development
- Local Governance advocacies
- Gender and Development
- Livelihood and Enterprise Development
- Environmental management

The organization is an active member of the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) in Irosin and it provides trainings to communities on watershed management as organizational development assistance to its partners. LIKAS is likewise involved in coastal resource management projects like mangrove reforestation and capacity building for coastal communities.

LIKAS Inc. is also involved in DRR initiatives and provides its community partners with trainings on community-based risk management in partnership with the LGU.

Gaps (relative to Climate Risk Management)

The NGO has limited tools and capacities yet on climate risk management. Assessment tools though being used could still be enhanced and updated.

Potential Areas for Project Partnership

LIKAS could be tapped in the areas of watershed and coastal resource management advocacies/IEC as well as community capacity building.

Provincial Alliance of NGOs and POs for Development (PANGOPOD) Inc.

Basic Profile

PANGOPOD is duly registered, non-practical non-sectarian; non-stock and non-profit network of NGOs and POs in Sorsogon Province organized and registered in 2001. It maintains 3 staff which stands the coordinator and secretariat of the network which currently has 49 organizational members composed of POs, NGOs, Faith-based organizations and academe operating in the province.

Members of PANGOPOD across the province are divided into 5 clusters based on location where each cluster has one representative in the networks Board of Directors.

Thrust, Mandate and Programs

The mission of PANGOPOD is “to help transform the people of Sorsogon to become productive, innovative, gender sensitive, God-Loving and active agents of development towards a just and humane society and community, through the protection and advancement of people’s rights and welfare, promotion of employment, human resources development, maintenance of ecological balance and the enhancement of the people’s participation in local governance.

It seeks to:

- Enhance people’s development-oriented value system
- Strengthen people’s organizations
- Institutionalize people’s participation in local governance
- Enhance women’s rights and welfare
- Promote equitable access to development resources and services
- Promote sustainable use and development resources and services
- Develop agri-based industries and increase economic productivity on the basis of a nationalist, equitable development network

Currently, PANGOPOD acts as the provincial action center of the Peace and Equity Foundation for the latter’s poverty reduction program.

Gaps (relative to Climate Risk Management)

Though PANGOPOD has a wide-network, no concrete agenda has been defined yet on Climate Change issues that could be mainstreamed through its membership. Tools being used by its members on DRR are not consolidated. In fact, PANGOPOD lacks the information on what tools are being promoted and used by its members relative to CC and DRR.

Potential Areas for Project Partnership

Given its wide network and membership, PANGOPOD is a potential partner on climate change IEC, livelihood adaptation, and capacity building, learning exchange activities.

The matrix below summarizes the potential institutional partners and their role in CC and DRR initiatives/programs in the City of Sorsogon:

Name of Institution	Role and Potential Areas for Collaboration	Target Client/Groups
Business Sector:		

Name of Institution	Role and Potential Areas for Collaboration	Target Client/Groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sorsogon Chamber of Commerce ▪ Energy Development Corporation (EDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for IEC materials development and reproduction and dissemination ▪ Emission monitoring amongst members ▪ Support resources and logistics related to disaster preparedness and emergency-relief operations ▪ Livelihood adaptation support ▪ Carbon sink projects as “CDM” project (mangrove reforestation) ▪ Livelihood adaptation support particularly for rice production technologies ▪ Support for IEC ▪ CSR programs for coastal communities 	<p>Business operators and owners; employees; disaster victims, LGU, vulnerable communities</p> <p>Vulnerable communities, women, youth</p>
<p>Academic Institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bicol University ▪ Sorsogon State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research and extension for typhoon resilient dwelling designs and materials ▪ Livelihood adaptation technology (agriculture and fishing) ▪ Technical support for the LGU-GIS installation and training ▪ CC and DRR IEC ▪ CCCI and MDG-F project documentation and impact evaluation ▪ Environmental resource management and conservation ▪ IEC on CC and DRR 	<p>Coastal communities, farmers, women, children and youth, LGU personnel</p> <p>Children and youth,</p>

Name of Institution	Role and Potential Areas for Collaboration	Target Client/Groups
College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livelihood technology support for adaptation (agriculture and alternative livelihoods) ▪ Project documentation and evaluation 	farmers and fisherfolks, women, LGU personnel, communities
NGOs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PALFSI ▪ Habitat for Humanity Philippines ▪ PANGOPOD/ Lingap Para sa Kalusugan ng Sambayanan (LIKAS), Inc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Micro-finance support for livelihoods and housing ▪ Community-based savings and other social safety-net programs ▪ Innovative house construction responsive to CC challenges ▪ IEC on CC especially on health issues ▪ Livelihood support for adaptation ▪ Women and Climate Change ▪ Environment Management advocacies 	Women, youth, informal workers, poor households Households/ communities in high risk sites Women, youth, poor households or communities
Communities/CBOs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban Poor Federation 	Communities and households

Annex C: City Government Self Assessment using the WB Tool

The city exposure and vulnerabilities were discussed and presented through a focused group discussion with the city government head departments. Using the World Bank self-assessment tool for cities, the discussions resulted to the following rating using the high, medium, low characterization. It should be noted however that this result is yet to be further reviewed and incorporated as an official assessment that could be used by the city in line with its priorities for development.

A. City description	
1. City location	
In a coastal area? (Y or N)	Y
On or near mountain area? (Y or N)	Y
On inland plain? (Y or N)	N
On inland plateau? (Y or N)	N
Near to or on a river(s)? (Y or N)	Y
Near earthquake fault lines? (Y or N)	Y
B. Size characteristics of city	
1. Resident population (VH, H, M, or L)	L (151,454)
VH = Greater than 10 million H = 2 million to 10 million M = 0.5 million to 2 million L = up to 0.5 million	
2. Population growth during last 10 years (H, M, or L)	L (1.78%) 2000-2007
H = Greater than 10% M = Between 2% to 10% L = Less than 2%	
3. Floating population (VH, H, M, or L)	
VH = Greater than 30% of resident population H = Between 20%-30% of resident population M = Between 10%-20% of resident population L = Less than 10% of resident population	
4. Area in square kilometres (km ²)	31,292 Has.
5. Maximum population H = Greater than 2,000 persons per km ² M = Between 1,000 to 2,000 persons per km ² L = Less than 1,000 persons per km ²	
C. Governance structure as related to disaster risk management	
1. Appointment head of government (Y or N)	N
a. Term of assignment (Years)	
2. Elected head of government (Y or N)	Y
a. Term of elected officials (Years)	3yrs
3. Local government office structure: does it have...	

a. Disaster risk management department? (Y or N)	N (CDCC)
b. Environment, sustainability or climate change department? (Y or N)	Y (CENRO)
c. Are (a) and (b) in the same department? (Y or N)	N
4. Other government office structure (state, national): does it have..	
a. Disaster risk management department? (Y or N)	
b. Environment, sustainability or climate change department? (Y or N)	
c. Are (a) and (b) the same department? (Y or N)	

D. City management on climate change and disaster risk management	
1. Responsibilities clearly specified? (Y or N)	N
2. Responsibility for climate change management established? (Y or N)	N
3. Responsibility for disaster risk management established? (Y or N)	N
4. Authority to contact for service? (Y or N)	N
E. Financial resources	
1. Total budget	P343,383,294.00 (2008 Budget)
2. From local taxes and levies (% of total)	14.57%
3. From state and national government grants & devolutions (%)	85.43%
4. From domestic market - bonds a& loans(%)	
5. From international market (%)	
6. From external or multi-lateral lending agencies (%)	
F. Built environment	
1. Does the city have urban growth Master Plans? (Y or N)	N
2. Does the city have urban development plans and land-use plans? (Y or N)	Y
a. Population in authorized development (% of total)	54.72%
b. Population in informal colonies (% of total)	
c. Population density of informal colonies (H, M, or L)	
H = Population of informal colonies > 20% of total	
M = Population of informal colonies <20% but > 10% of total	
L = Population of informal colonies <10% of total	
d. Population in old tenements and historical development (% of total or H,M, or L using ratings in 2c)	
3. Does the city have building codes? (Y or N)	Y (National)
a. What is the level of compliance? (% complaint buildings)	
4. Observed vulnerability of buildings in past natural disasters (extent of disruption of building functionality)	
a. Informal buildings (H, M, or L)	
H = Greater than 15% of informal buildings highly vulnerable	
M = Between 5% and 15% of informal buildings highly vulnerable	
L = Less than 5% of informal buildings highly vulnerable	
b. Historic buildings (H, M, or L)	
c. New & formal developments (H, M, or L)	
H = Greater than 15% of new & formally developed buildings highly vulnerable	
M = Between 1% and 5% of new & formally developed buildings highly vulnerable	
L = Less than 1% of new & formally developed buildings highly vulnerable	

G. Political impact of disasters	
1. Is the city a national/provincial capital or where a large number of decision-makers live? Y or N)	Y
2. Is impact of disaster in the city likely to influence political activity in areas far away from affected regions? (Y or N)	
H. Economic impact of disasters	
1. Is the city a major center of economic activity in regional or national context? (Y or N)	
2. Do the following sectors have major activity in the city?	
a. Industrial sector? (Y or N)	N
b. Service sector? (Y or N)	Y
c. Financial sector? (Y or N)	Y
d. Tourism and Hospitality sectors? (Y or N)	Y

Attribute Matrix	Climate Factor		
	Temperature rise	Precipitation change	Sea-level rise
Rate the level of vulnerability in each of the following areas H = Very important consequence and priority for actions M = Important and should be considered in city development plans L = Unimportant			
Built environment (H, M, or L)	H	H	H
Cultural and religious heritage (H, M, or L)	M	M	M
Local business, industry and economy (H, M, or L)	H	H	H
Energy generation and distribution system (H, M, or L)	H	H	H
Health-care facilities (H, M, or L)	H	H	H
Land use (H, M, or L)	H	H	H
Transportation system (H, M, or L)	H	H	H
Parks and recreation areas (H, M, or L)	M	M	M
Social equity system (H, M, or L)	H	H	H
Water management (H, M, or L)	H	H	H
Tourism (H, M, or L)	M	M	M

Attribute Matrix	Disaster preparedness and response			
	Industrial sector	Service sector	Financial sector	Tourism and hospitality sector
Define the level of preparedness for each event for each sector	L	M	L	L
H= high level of preparedness and readiness to respond to disaster and hazard M= somewhat high level and the basic/key informants are present (i.e. a basic disaster management system is in place, but may be comprehensive or consider specific hazards) L= low (i.e. no disaster management system, no warning system, etc.)				
1. Earthquake (H, M, or L)	L	M	M	M

2. Wind storm (H, M, or L)	L	M	M	M
3. River flood (H, M, or L)	L	M	M	M
4. Flash rainwater flood or extreme "precipitation (H, M, or L)	L	M	M	M
5. Tsunami (H, M, or L)	L	M	L	L
6. Drought (H, M, or L)	L	L	L	L
7. Volcano (H, M, or L)	L	M	L	L
8. Landslide (H, M, or L)	L	M	L	L
9. Storm surge (H, M, or L)	L	M	M	M
10. Extreme temperature (H, M, or L)	L	L	L	L

Annex D: Institutional Capacity Assessment Tool

Name of Institution/ Organization:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> NGO <input type="checkbox"/> PO <input type="checkbox"/> Others	
Name of Respondent:	
Date of Interview:	
Area for Assessment	Findings/Remarks
<i>Institutional Mandate and Legal Framework:</i>	
1	What is the overall mandate and thrust of the institution/organization?
2	Does the institution/organization have specific mandate or authority to implement climate change and crisis/disaster management programs?
3	What specific climate change and disaster management related programs and projects does the organization have?
4	How long have been the organization implementing its climate change and disaster management programs? (no. of years)
5	Who are the target groups/clients of the organization?
6	Does the organization/institution have a baseline data of critical information on its target groups/clients?
<i>Basic Profile of the Institution, structure, leadership and staffing</i>	
7	What is the geographical coverage/scope of operations of the institution/organization?
8	What services, especially in the areas of DRR and climate change adaptation, does the organization provide?
9	What are the current policies and practices relating to CC and DRR programmes?
10	How many professional staff do you have?

11	Non-professional staff?	
12	Number of volunteers and scope of work?	
13	What are their other responsibilities?	
14	Brief profile of key staff working on climate change and DRR (qualifications and work experience)	
15	What is the organizational structure and chain of command?	
<i>Financing and Resources</i>		
16	Where does the organization receive/source its funding?	
17	What is the annual budget?	
18	What is the annual budget or percentage share of climate change & DRR programs in the total annual budget?	
19	Does the organization accept funds specifically for CC and DRR programmes?	
<i>Project Development, Monitoring and Evaluation</i>		
20	Does the organization have CC and DRR response plans and procedures or tool?	
21	Is there an HRV Assessment available for use of the institution? Is this being used in programming/project development?	
22	How does the institution/organization develop programs and projects related to CC and DRR?	
23	Are there information and financial management systems and program monitoring systems being used? Please identify.	
24	Does the organization have a tool or system for gathering baseline information for CC and DRR management? Elaborate.	
<i>Networking and Affiliations</i>		

25	Who are your institutional partners in CC and disaster preparedness/disaster response programmes/projects?	
26	Is the organization a member or an affiliate of a CC or disaster response network or cluster? If yes, reasons for joining the network/cluster?	
27	What type of services does the network provide to its members and clients?	
Capacity Building		
28	What are the organizational development plans of the organization to CC?	
29	Where do you get your institutional capacity building fund specifically on CC and crisis/disaster management? Do you perceive them enough?	
30	Are the CapB plans aligned with the Philippine Climate Change Initiative and the thrust of Philippine Disaster Management System? Elaborate.	
31	Given your institution/organization's mandate and experiences in CC adaptation and disaster response/management, what do you think are critical staff skills and institutional policies/systems that must be possessed /applied by your organization?	
32	Do you think those are present/installed in your organization now?	
33	If not, what do you think are the gaps?	
34	Who do you think should address the gaps identified and prioritized?	