

**Strengthening Resiliency and Safety
in Urban Informal Settlements in
Three Metro Manila Cities and Their
partner LGUs in the Visayas**

Project Partnership of UNICEF and UN-Habitat

FINAL REPORT

March 2015

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I. Introduction

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. 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 growth¹".

Aside from the above, 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.

Under the UNICEF SFCAP work plan, a partnership agreement with UN Habitat was signed to assist the pilot Metro Manila cities (Pasay, Mandaluyong and Quezon) and their partner LGUs in the Visayas given the ISF shelter issues in the post Typhoon Yolanda context. The three LGUs in the Visayas are Tacloban, Guiuan, and Ormoc. Apart from the direct technical support on ISF concerns, the LGUs were to improve their capacities through "LGU Twinning and Capacity Building Interventions." Key focus of the capacity building interventions is on promoting "Safe and Resilient Urban Informal Settlements" that ultimately benefits the women and youth of informal settler families and communities.

This final report presents the accomplishments and results of the project. It also highlights the strategies and schemes applied in the delivery of the objective set above and will provide in its annexes actual outputs and activity results for more detailed descriptions and documentation. A concluding section shares lessons learnt and some recommendations.

¹ National Urban Development and Housing Framework, Philippines. (2009-2016)

II. Overview/Description

UNICEF and UN-Habitat signed an agreement based on the following objectives and targets presented in UN-Habitat's concept note:

Project Expected Accomplishment (EA): <i>“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”</i>	
Sub EA 1: Support LGUs and local stakeholders have ISF baseline data and mapping system	Output/s: 1.1 ISF shelter needs assessment and mapping including safety scans
	1.2 Risk Assessment and Policy recommendations supporting safety and security against disasters and violence
Sub EA 2: Increased awareness of ISFs on their rights and access to basic social services and livelihoods that promote safety and resilience to disasters	Output/s: 2.1 Advocacy materials and documents to support LGUs and ISF collaboration on promoting Housing, Land and Property Rights
	2.2 Community level projects showcasing promotion of safety and resilience and improvement in the lives of ISF
Sub EA 3: 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 3.1 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

Results Logical Framework and Performance Tracking Matrix

Following the signing of the agreement between UNICEF and UN-Habitat, the latter developed the logical framework to define the strategic delivery of 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 Accomplishments

A. Project Initiation²

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
- 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 specialised services for project deliverables.

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.
- 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.

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

Inception Meetings and Work Planning with the LGUs

- 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 Coordinators.
 - 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. Project Accomplishments: Results and Outputs per Sub-EA

Sub EA 1: LGUs and local stakeholders have ISF baseline data and mapping system

 **Output 1.1: *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***

- The partner LGUs in the Visayas were assisted in designing baseline data survey that is aligned with CBMS for easy merging and use of results
- 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 family. (See Annex B)

The learnings of the Visayas LGU partners on ISF profiling and database development were shared with the partner cities in Metro Manila. While the ISF profiling done was for a post-disaster context, the resulting database programme has been noted by Metro Manila City partners as something they can also have

- The survey tool drafted was pre-tested and translated into Filipino for easy reference of enumerators/users. (See Annex C) Waray was not used because only Tacloban and Guiuan uses Waray and Ormoc uses Cebuano.
- Trainings of enumerators on the tablet-based survey/profiling conducted in Guiuan, Ormoc, and Tacloban. 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 the 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 completed the baseline survey for areas/barangays with ISF (as agreed with the partner LGUs):
 - *Guiuan: 3 Barangays covering 902 Households*
 - *Ormoc: 1 Barangay covering 897 Households*
 - *Tacloban: 13 Barangays covering 5,013 Households*
- Three LGUs (Guiuan, Ormoc and Tacloban) were provided equipment and other peripherals (desktops, printers) for the enumeration and database management activities (ANNEX D).
- Three LGUs (Guiuan, Ormoc and Tacloban) were trained on the database management: use, maintenance, and updating (ANNEX E).
- A User's Manual was developed to enable the LGUs to utilize, maintain, and update the database beyond the program phase (ANNEX F) .

 **Output 1.2: *At the end of the project, 3 LGUs in the Visayas have vulnerability assessment reports and maps that maybe used in policy formulation***

1.2.1 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 risk resilient planning by providing analysis related to exposure, sensitivity and vulnerability of their respective sectors to climate change. Five City Councilors who participated in the events gained knowledge on risk resilient planning (ANNEX G)

- 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 plugged into the draft ordinance (See Annex H)
- 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. (See Annex I)
- 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 was extended to the city:
 - o Four workshops on climate change vulnerability assessment (CCVA) were conducted where 80 LGU technical staff participated in the workshops / mentoring activities. The workshops resulted in the development of the city’s “disaster and climate exposure database” and sensitivity/risk assessment. (See Annex J)
 - o Two workshops on geospatial capacity building were conducted to enable the local government to produce the exposure and vulnerability maps. This geospatial mapping support was used not only for the CCVA requirements but also in the ISF profiling in output 1.
 - o Tagging (geo-referencing) of critical infrastructure was conducted 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. (ANNEX K)
 - o Advisory services on engaging national agencies and international organizations that are assisting the LGU in the formulation of the CLUP.
 - o Advisory services and initial workshop on the localization of the National Building Code, based on the results of the vulnerability analysis.
- Developed proposed road designs to improve 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 L)

1.2.4 Guiuan Municipality

- Conducted a formal workshop and series of coaching activities to finalize the vulnerability assessment. Twenty LGU staffs gained knowledge from the activities (See Annex M)
- Coaching of the 5 working groups of the Guiuan Recovery and Sustainable Development Group (GRSDG). The following technical advisories were 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:
 - o Analysis of pre- and post-disaster scenario for shelter
 - o Initial technical assessments of areas with IDPs
 - o Estimates of affected HHs (with totally and partially damaged houses)
 - o LGU initial assessment of ISF shelter needs, assistance received, and remaining gaps
 - o Work planning on ISF shelter recovery (linked to social, economy, environment, infrastructure)
- Updated base maps and hazard maps developed for the LGU. These maps are now used by the LGU in their safety and resiliency planning and programming. The same maps can be used in land use planning. (ANNEX N)
- Coaching and mentoring of the LGU technical staff on constructing the local Ecological Profile (EP), which is the basis of the local Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)
- Provided mentoring sessions to key Guiuan LGU staff and barangay officials on geospatial technologies, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS), and Remote Sensing (RS).

1.2.3 Ormoc City

- Updated Ormoc base maps and hazard maps using latest data from national government agencies for the city through its CPDO- GIS Division.

- Developed city-level and barangay-level land use and exposure maps. All maps shall be used in safety and resilience and DRRM planning and programming (ANNEX O).
 - Exposure map used as main reference for evacuation during Typhoon Ruby.
 - One three-day Training/Workshop was facilitated for 40 Ormoc LGU staff and officers on Risk Resiliency Building in Recovery and Rehabilitation Planning
 - Developed rehabilitation plan component for shelter
- 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)
 - 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.
 - Conducted site analysis for the Donghol Resettlement Site in Ormoc City as part of an inter-cluster initiative
 - 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
 - Provided the city with technical advisories in the site analysis of potential resettlement sites in Barangay Catmon and Concepcion.

Sub EA2: Increased awareness of ISFs on their rights and access to basic social services and livelihoods that promote safety and resilience to disasters

 **Output 2.1a: *Developed advocacy materials/documents and conducted activities to support LGUs and ISF collaboration on promoting Housing, Land and Property Rights. At the end of the project, the 3 LGUs now have a draft Local Shelter Plan which embodies the strategies, mechanism, and principles of the LGU in ensuring slum improvement and community and LGU collaboration 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 a different track delivery. 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. (ANNEX P)

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 strategic, considering that LSP formulation and implementation takes its policy/legal bases from the following:

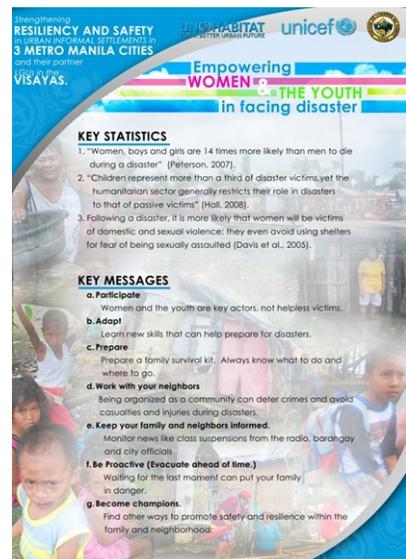
- ✓ *Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991 tasked the LGUs with provision of shelter and basic services;*
- ✓ *R.A. 7279 or the Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA) mandated LGUs to come up with their CLUP and a Local Shelter Plan is an input to CLUP; and*
- ✓ *2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan (PDP) emphasized the importance for the improvement of the LGUs capacity in urban and shelter planning, implementation of local housing program.*

The Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council, as the key agency that supports LGUs in shelter planning, was engaged in this project through joint workshop facilitation and dialogues on the LSP formulation with 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 and commitment
- ✓ Capacity development
- ✓ Inclusive participation
- ✓ Plan in advance with sufficient scale and density
- ✓ Context specific approaches
- ✓ Localized decision-making
- ✓ Gender equity
- ✓ Adequate public space and efficient street network
- ✓ Sustainability

 **Output 2.1b: 1 Material developed and produced**

The information material developed provides the basic messages the city government wanted to share with their constituency to increase women and youth's awareness on safety and resiliency (please see image to the right)



✚ Output 2.2 ***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***

2.2.1 Demonstration 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 – community organization collaboration on resiliency building and project implementation.

Support to women

Prior to project implementation, community action planning was done for Brgy. 6-A BSRP Credit Cooperative (BABACO) 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 BABACO and supported the group to properly extend their membership and livelihood support to women living in Barangay Sto. Nino, a resettlement site for families affected by the typhoon. Training and mentoring activities were provided by the LGU and UN-Habitat to BABACO to ensure that they would be able to manage the project properly.

A total of 88 women were provided livelihood assistance (ANNEX R)(seed capital) following trainings and business planning activities, initially conducted by CDLAO and BABACO, to prepare them for their livelihood projects. The city government has continued the monitoring and guiding 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 seed capital 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 is the conduct of values formation activities to increase the probability of the initiative being sustained.



Annex 1 presents some of the women and families who became livelihood partners under the project.

Empowering Urban Youth Groups to Engage in Building a Safe and Resilient City

- Mobilized (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.
- Conducted a 3-day Training on Leadership and Effective Communication Skills in coordination with the City Social Welfare and Development Office. The 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: “Me and My Assets”, “What’s with Growing up”, “Character Connection”, “Understanding our Emoticons”, “Surviving Tough Times”, “Active Listening”, “Positive Communication”, “Making Decisions”, and “Teamwork and Leadership”.



- Specific to improving the youth knowledge and appreciation of “Safety and Resilience”, various activities were conducted:

- “Youth Jam for Safety and Resilience” held on October 2014. The youth jam was designed for Tacloban’s youth to express themselves on how they would relate to urban issues and what they felt empowered to do about these issues and needs.

Around 200 youths in Tacloban joined the series of activities. Activities included the following:

(1) Project DIY where worn-out items were made over by painting and embellishing their 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 the event;

(2) “Chika Muna” loosely translates to “let’s chat a while” which allowed the youth participants to a dialogue in ball-pit about questions and issues that the city’s youth groups themselves came up with;

(3) Pledge Photo booth where 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;

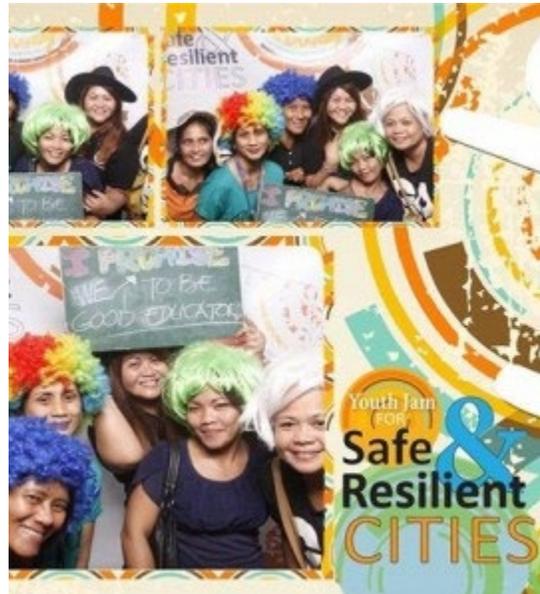


Photo Pledge Photo booth: Pledges ranged anywhere from more general themes like “I promise to be strong and resilient” to more personal statements like “We promise to be good educators.”



Inaugural mark on the freedom wall by Mayor Romualdez: “The children of the storm! The future is in your hands!”

(4) Freedom walls, 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; and

(5) An afternoon concert and dance performance with volunteer youth singing and dancing groups.

- Conducted a 2-day training for youth on relevant topics like the “Role of Youth in Safe and Resilient Cities,” “Profiling and Mapping,” among others. The “Youth Encounter for Safety and Resilience” brought to the field actual exposure on the socio-economic and environmental condition of the Haiyan-affected families. During this event, series of workshops 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.

2.2.2 Implemented Demonstration Project entitled *“Increasing the Resilience of Urban Informal Settlers through Leadership of Women In Community-Based Social Enterprise on Seaweed Processing* in the Municipality of Guiuan. The project was conducted in with the Guiuan Development Foundation, Inc. (ANNEX S

Project components:

- (1) Training and practicum
- (2) Social enterprise through women leadership (Planning and business development workshop)
- (3) 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 – Ms. Vilma Alaga, Ms. Sara Salazar, and Mr. Dave Abunales. All of them are technical staff 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 was done last 13 February 2015.



Sub EA3: 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 3.1 *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***

The League of Cities collaborated with the project through a signed agreement of cooperation with UN-Habitat following the project presentation and approval by the LCP National Executive Board. The three Metro Manila cities, namely, Pasay, Mandaluyong, and Quezon, continued their cooperation with LCP given that this project is a component of the larger UNICEF SFCAP initiative. The 3 cities and their respective mayors agreed on the twinning concept with the LGUs in the Visayas under this project and formed their core technical working group whose members will participate in the learning events and mentoring. The full results of the LGU-Twinning can be found in Annex T

- Project facilitated support to government agencies and LGU's partnership with key shelter agencies to promote the improvement of ISFs' quality of life. Key results/activities included the following:
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - 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;

Major Accomplishments:

Inception Meeting for Tacloban, Ormoc, and Guiuan

LCP participated in the Inception Meeting for the Tacloban, Guiuan, and Ormoc local governments last June 10-11, 2014. Organized by UN-Habitat and UNICEF, the meeting aimed to get the support and jumpstart the engagement of the Visayas-based LGUs. It was also an opportunity for the stakeholders to level-off expectations for the project. UN-Habitat and UNICEF also served as resource institutions.

One of the highlights was the identification of learning requirements from the three LGUs concerned. The participants were able to outline the different technical needs that their counterparts in the NCR (Quezon City, Pasay, and Mandaluyong) could provide to them. The technical needs assessment is mostly within the context of post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery. In the inception meeting, it was noted that specific program intervention or an individual city-to-city design could also be accommodated into the design.

Below are some of the learning requirements common among Tacloban, Guiuan, and Ormoc:

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

City Consultation Meetings:

Quezon City (June 24, 2014)

Pasay City (July 01, 2014)

Mandaluyong City (July 07, 2014)

Separate city-level consultations were done in three cities following the meeting schedules above. During these meetings, the three mayors, through their respective representatives, expressed support to the project. In all of the meetings, the three cities highlighted the need for LCP to come up with a specific design of the learning exchange so they can prepare their technical teams. Specific learning requirements were also noted, such as technical provisions to improve Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS), developing housing options, and developing livelihood options for women and children.

First Meeting – NCR Cities

In anticipation for the series of knowledge exchanges of LCP-UN Habitat – Unicef Safe and Resilience Project, the LCP organized the first NCR cities meeting last August 24, 2014 at RCBC, Makati City Prospective members of the National Capital Region (NCR) City Core Teams participated to officially jumpstart the city's engagement

Meeting objective:

To help team members familiarize on the concept of the project. Expected participants are members of the city core teams.

In the meeting, the following points were emphasized:

- The planned city sharing may be viewed within the context of post-disaster since it will engage three Yolanda-stricken local governments – Tacloban, Ormoc, and Guiuan which are in their recovery phase. The wealth of experience of NCR cities could help the Visayas-based LGUs.
- The Visayas-based LGUs need further capacity development interventions. While the main component of knowledge sharing is the transfer of ‘know-how’ of different processes and tools, the sharing could also facilitate the possibility of NCR cities learning from their Visayas counterparts.
- The major project outputs for the project was also explained:
 - Conduct of knowledge sharing activities and an intensive mentoring program (one-on-one)
 - Partnership Commitment Pledge among stakeholders
 - Events documentation
- An important highlight of the meeting is the identification of city’s good practices. The menu of good practices can serve as a takeoff learning reference for the Visayas LGUs. The cities recommended some of their good practices:

Quezon City	Mandaluyong City	Pasay City
1. Organized Volunteerism for Disasters 2. Local Poverty Reduction Action Team (LPRAT) for different poverty reduction programs in the city 3. QC Bistekville as a case of in-city resettlement; 4. Planning for	1. City Cemetery / Columbarium 2. Nutrition Council - Hub – Best Practice 3. PPP Market / New market 4. Community Mortgage Program 7. Project Therapy, Education and Assimilation of Children with Handicap (Project TEACH); 8. Different income generating activities 8. Development of Linear Parks	1. Family-based Ecological Diversion and Recycling of Waste (FEDROW) 2. Rainwater Harvesting Project (Innovative and Sustainable Action for Harvesting Rainwater for Flood and Fire Control for Every Home) 3. Palengke – Bioreactor 4. Implementation of Community Based Monitoring System 5. Take Care, I Care Health Program 6. Bayanihan Banking Savings Program

the new Quezon City Business Districts 5. Good practices of QC Disaster Risk Reduction Program		7. Child and Youth Intervention (one-stop-shop therapy center (ongoing)) 8. PASAY HOPES – Strengthening Life Skills for positive youth behavior (in partnership with Faith-Based Organizations) 9. City Resettlement Programs (visits to Trece Martirez)
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The good practices actually shared:

Quezon City	Mandaluyong City	Pasay City
QC Bistekville as a case of in-city resettlement; Good practices of QC Disaster Risk Reduction Program	City Cemetery / Columbarium Development of Linear Parks	Bayanihan Banking Savings Program Skills for positive youth behavior (in partnership with Faith-Based Organizations) Family-based Ecological Diversion and Recycling of Waste (FEDROW)

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.

First City to City Sharing for Strengthening Resiliency and Safety in Urban Informal Settlements

January 27-29, 2015, Mandaluyong City

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 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 Environs 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 articulated the needs assessment of the cities as shown below:

LGUs	Guiuan	Ormoc	Tacloban
Mandaluyong City	<p>Orientation on the 'Welfareville' Experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of internal guidelines; • Organizing dialogues with homeowners and local government officials • Resource Persons: Member/s of Mandaluyong City Welfareville Commission 		<p>Garden City of Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • copy of the Masterplan; • copy of ordinance and details on the initial costing; • Details on the management and operations • Resource Persons: City Planning and Development Officer/ Engr. Luz Racelis, Head, Garden of Life Park
Quezon City	<p>Orientation on Community Mortgage Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on the membership and internal policies; • Copies of sample ordinance/ policy instruments /Resolution on the adoption of CMP tool as an option for local housing program • Resource Persons: QC CMP Technical 	<p>Bistekville Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISF profiling • Technical approaches; • Formation of task forces; • How to convince National Housing Authority and other government agencies; • Development of local polidies to start the ISF local housing initiatives • Social preparation / development of linkages 	<p>Bistekville Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information as to how PPP was done, • Development of local policy support; • Copies of PPP ordinance / documents (sample Memorandum of Agreement with PHINMA, sample midrise building design); • Policies on estate management i.e. rules/ regulations/ agreements/ organization • Resource Persons: Engr. Edgardo Yap,
	<p>Community Development, and Resettlements Officer</p>	<p>Resource Persons: Engr. Edgardo Yap, Bistekville Program</p> <p>Disaster Management in Relocation Sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Basic) training of disaster response team • Creation/data gathering and management • Management of evacuation camp/ vulnerability mapping • Ordinances/policy instruments on emergency purchase /stockpiling 	<p>Head, Housing, Community Development, and Resettlements Officer</p>
		<p>Resource Persons: Technical Officers, QC Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office</p>	
Pasay City	<p>Orientation / Session on Bayanihan Savings Program / Family-based Actions for Children and their Environs in the Slums (FACES) Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to identify potential sites • Integration of livelihood programs like recycling into settlements • Resource Persons: City Cooperative Officer/ FACES technical officers, 	<p>Livelihood Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools in the identification of livelihood programs • Development of cooperatives • Development of Manuals for livelihood • Resource Persons: City Cooperative Officer/ FACES Technical Officers 	<p>Rainwater Harvesting (ISACHAR) and Family Based Ecological Diversion and Recycling of Waste (FEDROW)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Family-based) technologies for rainwater harvesting and solid waste management; • Proposed technical design and specifications on rainwater harvesting design for both temporary and permanent shelters; • Linking companies with market (i.e. Prime Venture Marketing) • Resource Persons: City Cooperative Officer/ FACES Technical Officers

Second City to City Exchange and Mentoring Activity

February 17-20, 2015, Tacloban City, Ormoc City and Guiuan

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 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;



The Visayas-based LGUs also showcased their programs and shared their implementation of the rehabilitation and recovery programs since Typhoon Haiyan struck their area a year ago.



The third and final learning event will be conducted in April 2015.

IV. Conclusion

Some Lessons learnt, insights and recommendations from the project implementation.

Local authorities' ownership of the activities and the whole project is key 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 through out. When well understood by the partners from the onset, the project concept and targets could be approached in a more practical and innovative manner that t in the end delivers the best result for the communities.

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.

Constraints emanating from 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 LGU use and follow like the CLUP and Annual Investment Programme.

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 innovations are born.

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 further innovated by introducing the mentoring and coaching element as part of the LGU-to-LGU learning exchange where, as partners, they were encouraged of work together on actual cases and address twin-LGU requirements.

V. ANNEXES

Annex A. Logical Framework

Annex B. Survey/Profiling tool for pre and post disaster safety, security, and resiliency issues and concerns of the family.

Annex C. Tagalog version of survey/profiling tool for pre and post disaster

Annex D. Draft City Ordinance Identifying Barangays at Risk to Storm Surge, Flooding and Rain-Induced Landslide, Time Critical Actions

Annex E. Rapid vulnerability and risk assessment in ISFs of Tacloban City.

Annex F. Draft Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) of Tacloban City.

Annex G. Proposed road designs to improve access of ISF/and those relocated to Tacloban North.

Annex H. Draft VAA of Guiuan

Annex I. Livelihood Project Partners