

Coaches' Training on Climate Resilient Urban Design

Module 2

Sabin Resort & Hotel, Ormoc City, Leyte | November 27-29, 2018

Documentation Report

Day 1- November 27, 2018

- Sir Yen gave an overview of the workshop, emphasizing the importance of getting specific with the urban plans and designs while linking them with the national guidelines and policies. He also acknowledged the participating agencies and groups: Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Climate Change Commission (CCC), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Housing & Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC), League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP), Ormoc City Representatives, Local architects and consultants from Legazpi and Ormoc.
- Dom-z and Dong led an ice breaker / introduction of the participants.
- Lara and Laidis did a review of the Guiding Principles, Criteria and Considerations for climate resilience. They presented a video on climate resiliency then the participants gave their feedback/insights on the video. Feedback on the video: the need to adapt to overcome the challenges, rain as a form of resource (taking opportunity of resources), learning from the past, to move forward after the experiences, thinking together, no one gets left behind. (refer to their powerpoint presentation)
- A solidarity/welcome message from City Councilor Vincent Rama followed (File: Audio Record- 2018.11.27-Day 1 – 30:31-38:33). He talked about the past calamities that hit Leyte and the lessons learned from them.
- A short break from the presentation by Dom-z: An introduction of a tool called Mentimeter to make presentations more interactive for the audience.
- Mia did a presentation on linking climate resilient principles to local development plans; the 12-step CLUP Process, the 10-step Urban Design sector process, climate and disaster risk assessment, Comprehensive Development Plan and LCCAP. The topic sparked a

discussion on the data and financial challenges that the local government faces when it comes to integrating climate resilient design plans and projects in the LGU's CLUP and CDP.

- A short break before proceeding to the next presentation by Dom-z: The participants played Kahoot as a review of the presentations. Team Barako or the representatives from Ormoc won.
- Lara and Laidis discussed the tools and approaches for climate resilience in planning and design. They put emphasis on accounting for opportunities in the development trends and using science-based information to define intervention considerations, and priorities and urgency-based criterion.
- The last activity for the day is the presentation by ARCADIS: A gallery walk of projects and designs.

Day 2- November 28, 2018

- The first activity for the second day was a recap of the previous day's presentations: A game of Kahoot by Dom-z. Team Pretty or HLURB won.
- Sir Raoul Cam of Ormoc presented the LCCAP Results, project concept and maps. Cam presented their proposed Ormoc Urban Climate Adaptation Project. According to his presentation, there has been an increase in the electric consumption in the city area because of the urban heat, an increase in the water demand, increase in the dengue cases and a 220mm increase in rainfall. There's also a high GHG emission in Ormoc because of the poultry farms. Ormoc focused on the city proper as the major node for their project particularly the Malbasag River and the coastal community of Brgy. Can-adieng. They plan to create a network of open spaces and connect it to the existing plaza. Some of the LCCAP findings were already integrated into the CLUP but the rest is yet to be integrated.
- After the presentation, the participants were divided into two groups for the site visit and rapid assessment. The first group went to the Malbasag River while the second group went to Brgy. Can-adieng. The groups explored the two areas to identify their issues and opportunities that will be presented on their first workshop.

- **Workshop 1: Issues, Opportunities, and Objective**

The table below shows the groups’ outputs for the workshop based on what they have observed in the sites that they have visited. The results from both groups showed issues on informal settlers and waste management. They also presented opportunities for tourism and infrastructure development for the two sites.

Groups	Issues	Opportunities	Planning Objectives
1 (Can-adieng neighborhood)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of informal settlers • Waste (solid & wastewater management issues) • Illegal parking of vehicles • Absence of legal easements • Siltation/ sedimentation • Congested/densely-populated settlements • Non-conforming zoning/ use (piggery in the residential area) • Flood prone and storm surge area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Butanding sighting for tourism • Develop the skim boarding area to attract tourist • Small time quarrying for the siltation • Leisure park for the forested area • Improve drainage system • On-site upgrading and replanned informal settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify area for relocation and evacuation • Harness energy (solar) from the “urban heat island effect” • Observe legal easement/buffers • Establish communal wastewater treatment facility • Integrate coastal zone in the CLUP/ZO • Observe strict zoning regulations compliance • On-site upgrading for titled lands near the coast • Incorporate CCA-DRR strategies in the ZO

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brgy level monitoring of compliance to ZO
2 (Malbasag River)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River easement encroachment • Open drainage without treatment • Use of river easement as an extension of household activities • Clogged drainage • Altered drainage systems damaged by informal structures • Polluted river ways (garbage) • Air pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easement delineation as mitigation for encroachment • Easement width provides opportunity for linear park • Land strips within waterways can be used as urban farms • Bridge as opportunity for waste traps • River delta can be an opportunity to propagate mangrove (subject to studies) • Continuing education of the community for a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated waste water treatment facility • River easement as linear park • Bioswale for surface run-off, water drainage • Waste trap • Urban farm

		sustainable maintenance & sense of ownership by the community	
3 (Malbasag River)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of titled property adjacent to the easement • Expansion of housing units towards the easement • Encroachment of settlements on easement • Absence of wastewater treatment (food park area) • Lack of sidewalks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advantageous topography • Community is approachable and accepting • Exposed population has high adaptive capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate greening measures to preserve/enhance the “old town” characteristic • Community partnership on management of project site
4 (Can-adieng neighborhood)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garbage thrown in the creeks • Clogged canals • Absence of proper waste management system • Some houses on coastal areas are cemented while some have light materials • Presence of informal settlers • Did not observe DENR easement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize the area footpath as biking lane, jogging path (baywalk) • Develop wastewater treatment technology • Replication of the Marikina City river beautification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterfront design • Promote healthy lifestyle and sports activities • Giving everyone the possibility to have fun with some recreational activities near the water • Strict implementation of solid waste management

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piggery backyard livelihood not suitable to neighborhood • Absence of proper drainage system • Wastewater flow directly to river/creek eq. ISF/houses/cemetery/ hospital • ISF situated in coastal area/creeks/river • Some parcels on coastal area are titled • Houses adjacent to creeks- did not observe easement • Difficult to relocate houses (ISF, etc.) adjacent to creeks/river • Prone to flooding • Presence of contiguous houses 	<p>n and designs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood programs and recreation facilities along the Malbasag River • Develop drainage sewers • Tourism opportunities • Vertical greenery • Sailing by Ormoc bay • Boarding (skim), shallow surfing 	<p>system as provided by RA 9003</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of permeable materials to absorb water and connect to the water and connect to the water • impounding of the city center • Greenery, more plants, trees near the waterfront • Formulate community-based disaster risk reduction management plan • Repair and de-clog the drainage system
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The presentations also showed opportunities to partner with the nearby communities for the projects. However, the opportunities and planning objectives presented by the groups did not show enough connection to climate change, and plans for the projected extreme effects of climate change.

• **Workshop 2: Development of Design Priorities by Thomas Stellmach**

Thomas discussed the importance of site knowledge for the development of design priorities. He then cited his own assessment of the Brgy. Can-adieng site like the

garbage in the waterways near the hospital, people directly dumping their garbage in the waterways, overhanging houses into the waterways, informal settlers, high risk of flooding, too small drains in the coastal area, and very narrow paths between houses. After his discussion on site knowledge and design priorities, he then tasked the four groups to put in the site priorities and the areas that need to be developed in the maps provided.

After brainstorming, the groups then presented their drawn-in maps and plans.
(Attached photos of the maps)

There were plans for a linear park on the river easement, designs for a more efficient waste management, and resettlement for the people living near the river and the coast.

The group that went to the Malbasag River informed that the river dike could or should not be touched or changed because it was designed by JAICA to withstand the test of time, but Laid commented that what climate change is showing now is to look back to the design and ask if the river dike design is still good or applicable.

Regarding Brgy. Can-adieng, there was a comment that the people living in the area should not be resettled but the area should be reblocked instead. The people should be informed and be involved in the projects.

Day 3- November 29, 2018

- The day began with a dance number led by the ARCADIS team. Then Lara discussed the mechanics for the workshop on the Policies on CRUPD. The participants were grouped by agency and were tasked to examine the existing national guidelines vis-à-vis results of the workshops and discuss what policy needs to be enhanced or introduced.
- Before the workshop began, City Councilor Benjamin Pongos and Sir Cris delivered their closing message. The City Councilor highlighted the current LGU's efforts in ensuring Ormoc's safety and resilience against calamities. He also emphasized the importance of planning and policy to support and promote climate resilience.
- Sir Cris acknowledged Ormoc's resilience. However, he also said that there are some things that can be improved. "Resilience building, as what we have learned, is a continuing process." Sir Cris then thanked everyone for their participation and

knowledge sharing. He also acknowledged the presence of the national and regional government agencies that are involved in the planning process for climate resilience.

- Group photos were taken after the messages, and the workshop continued after that.
- The groups from HLURB were the first to present their work. HLURB group 2 talked about examining the CLUP Guidebook Volume 2, which is about the urban design and development or UDD and accepting what is lacking in the guidelines. They pointed out the need to enhance the scope of the urban design and development to integrate climate change adaptation. They also pointed out the need to adjust the policies to be in harmony with the national urban development and housing framework. There is also the need to inject the guiding principles for climate action in the Principles of Urban Design because that is not captured in the guidelines. There is also the need to adapt the NUDHF's definition of *mixed uses* because the definition of mixed uses in the guidelines is only structural. On the general objectives and outputs, they also want to inject the policy on achieving climate resilient urban design. On the thematic area assessment, they want to adjust the 10 steps to expand the scope to give priority to areas that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change. They want the guidelines on real estate management to include policy areas of all ecosystem such as production, protection and buffer. There's also the need to improve the linkages or cooperation with the other stakeholders, especially on the planning and implementing agencies, funding institutions, LGUs and vulnerable groups in the LGU.
- The DILG group suggested to harmonize and synchronize the policies, risk integration, downward accountability, and the need to link the marketing and finance.
- NEDA presented their plans through a PowerPoint presentation (see NEDA PowerPoint presentation).
- The Climate Change Commission listed down the Policy Interventions that needed to be enhanced/ introduced. The Communities for Resilience (CORE) program is a major program endorsed by the CCC for capacity building through academes as an entry point for the provision of technical services for the LGUs in terms of their action planning. Urban development and climate change resiliency could be added or introduced to the program. The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) is being updated. It is intended to be a framework to provide strategies and priorities that the government should consider in programming investments, plans, programs, and interventions. Climate change and urban development still need to be espoused into the NCCA plans.

They have also seen the potential of city-based initiatives in the Nationally-Determined Contributions (NDCs) but it still needs more grounded information that cities or development areas will be able to provide in the reprogramming or refinement of the nationally determined contributions. The Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET) is seen by the CCC as an important tool in terms of monitoring and evaluation of the investments for climate change, and the workshop could help re-program or rationalize how we plan for climate change. The Complementation with Peoples’ Survival Fund motivated how action planning will be for the formulation of projects of the LGUs through a climate change lens. The modules also had significant effect in the development of the Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP) Quality Assurance toolkit because urban concepts still need to be integrated when it comes to quality assurance. CCC is also forwarding the National Climate Risk Management Framework that aims to review all of the risk assessment processes of the different agencies, as well as identify the gaps and other refinements that need to be included such as the programming of the probabilistic view that we could incorporate to the plans and projects. Aside from all the policy interventions that will be made, what also needs to be enhanced is an inclusive whole-of-society approach so that agencies will always be included in the consultations in the policy-making processes.

- The Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) presented their plans of building safe and secure shelter, like the Local Shelter Plan that aims to have climate change disaster risk resilient locations for housing/shelter, and structural upgrading. They also discussed the National Informal Settlements Upgrading Strategy (NISUS) and the National Resettlement Policy Framework (NRPF). (see ppt. presentation)
- The representative of Ormoc City also gave a detailed report of the city’s policies and enhancements through a word file. (Ormoc Presentation on Policy doc)
- After the presentation of the outputs for the 3rd workshop, it was time for the training of coaches. Lara and Dom-z instructed the participants to look on the outputs of the workshops that happened for the last two days and to identify the key messages regarding climate change resilience and what needs to be highlighted for the different stakeholders.
- Training of Coaches’ Time outputs:

GROUP	ACTORS		MODULES	
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		KEY MESSAGES ON CLIMATE RESILIENCE	CONTENT	DELIVERY	CAP DEVELOPMENT NEEDS
DILG	LCEs and Legislators	Political will	Resilient Leadership	Formal schooling (short courses)	- Decision making skills (informed) - Program Development (for NGAs)
	LSBs, LDCs, etc.	Functional, and able to perform	Harmonized Planning Process	Modular trainings	Knowledge and skills in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation
	CSOs, POs	Involvement	Partnership Building and Convergence	Policy issuance	Knowledge on DRR-CCA
HLURB	DECISION MAKERS	- Be a champion on CCA/DRRM specifically on resilience - Realize urgency of CCA - Practice empathy to feel real situations	Guiding Principles for Climate Action	- Orientation and Site visits - Learn from Best Practices	Actual participation to trainings / learning events
	TECHNICAL PEOPLE	- Embrace in-depth	Detailed Principles	- Actual simulation and	- Replicatio

		knowledge on climate resilience - Be assertive in really integrating it in the plan	applicable to the local setting	engage other agencies - Monitoring delivery of activity outputs	n and bring it down to the regional level - Continuous learning; self-upgrading
	COMMUNITY	- Be involved; contribute and put in practice the learnings	- Localize principles for better understanding/appreciation - Use of social media (FB, IG, etc.)	- Provide actual situation exercise	Immersion in the development processes
NEDA	Decision makers	Inclusion of climate resiliency in sectoral and provincial plans	Briefers on guiding principles on climate action	Sharing of best practices	Climate resiliency training for executives
	Technical People (RDC VIII Members)	Inclusion of climate action guiding principles in the preparation and review of sectoral and provincial plans	Identification of innovative, cost-efficient climate resilient strategies	Lecture/ site inspection/ workshops	Sectoral and provincial plan preparation and review
	Community	Involvement in the preparation of the plans	Project identification	Lecture/ workshops / role play	Basic training on sectoral

					and provincial plan preparation
CCC	Decision makers	Importance of investing in Decision Support Systems	- Principles of resilient UPD - NEOs, for a, conventions	Deeper appreciation of the planning landscape (tools and plans)	Brgy. Captain to engage HEIs in CapDev of Brgy. Councilors for CC101 (laymanized)
	Technical People	- Action planning as a targeted and specific exercise - Consideration of multi-scenario and use of probabilistic models	Training workshops (CC101, Climate science, conceptualization design, and prioritization of adaptation measures)		Probabilistic modelling, mapping, deriving decisions from quantitative and qualitative analysis
	Community	Transformative thinking (non-BAU thinking), planning for worst case scenario		- Laymanized orientations, general assemblies of orgs - Videos (i.e Christian Aid Video), Animated - that will make them relate well to CC	

HUDCC	Local Chief Executives and Local Council (HUDCC Council)	Political will and budget allocation commitment		Training/ Meetings	Participate in bill phases of LSP activities
	Local Planners and Key Shelter Agencies	Influencer/ commitment	Improve Project Planning Strategies	- Operationalization/ Localization of Frameworks, Plans and Programs - guiding principles for climate action for the Key Shelter Agencies	
	Affected Households	Malasakit/ Co-ownership	Social Preparation/ Project Implementation Phases		