

# Progress report



Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

- Reporting period: **1 January – 31 December 2011**
- Total budget (in €) for the reporting period: **€ 201,197.03**
- Name of the person who compiled the report: **Elike van Sluis / Margot Steenberg**
- Date of the report: **15 February 2012**

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

## Abbreviations / Glossary

- 143 Abbreviation for: "I Love You" (1 letter, 4 letters, 3 letters). 143 refers to an initiative of the PRC in which each Barangay (smallest administrative unit) is equipped with a Red Cross volunteer presence. It is envisaged to have 1 team leader; 9 disaster management volunteers; 9 community health volunteers and 25 blood donors in each Barangay.
- AADC Agri-Aqua Development Coalition
- ACCORD Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development Village
- Barangay
- CBDMT Community Based Disaster Management Training
- CBDRM Community Based Disaster Risk Management
- CCA Climate Change Adaptation
- CCC Climate Change Commission
- CNDR Corporate Network for Disaster Response
- CorDisRDS Cordillera Response and Development Services
- CRA Community Risk Assessment
- DRR Disaster Risk Reduction
- EMR Ecosystem Management and Restoration
- ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross
- IIRR International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
- INGO International Non Governmental Organization
- LGU Local Government Unit
- NPA New People's Army
- PFR Partners for Resilience
- PRC Philippine Red Cross
- Purok Administrative sub-unit of a village
- RC Red Cross
- RCCC Red Cross / Red Crescent Climate Centre
- Sitio Administrative sub-unit of a village
- ToT Training of Trainers
- VA Vulnerability Assessment
- WFPs Work and Financial Planning session
- WI Wetlands International

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

## 2 Context of individual organisations

### 2.1 Changes in the external environment

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

**Security Issues:** In the project areas in Mindanao, sporadic attacks are carried out by the New People's Army (NPA) against the Philippine Army and Philippine National Police detachments. Sometimes, posts in the community are attacked. Some areas near the PFR project sites where mining companies are operating were recently targeted, particularly in Barangay Urbiztondo in the Municipality of Claver in Surigao del Norte. Three mining companies were attacked by the NPA. Some of (three of) the mining companies' employees were temporarily taken hostage, but they were released and were unharmed. Also, hundreds of trucks and buildings were burned. After these events, which occurred in October, the situation has returned to normal. A presence of insurgencies has also been noticed in the areas of Agusan del Sur, the situation is closely monitored by the local actors involved in this project.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

In general, security issues are taken very seriously for local, national and international (project) staff alike. For the Red Cross, there is active coordination between the National Headquarters of the PRC and the Chapter administration. Similarly, there is continuous active coordination between the Chapter administration and the ICRC, and between the PRC headquarters/NLRC and the ICRC in case of field visits. Also, there is active exchange of information with the local government.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

**Political Development:** In urban locations, PfR activities and development plans of local governments can be seen as contradictory and can become a disincentive for local government support. In Barangay Potrero in Malabon (located in Metro Manila in the CAMANAVA area), the Barangay officials say that there is a plan to demolish and relocate in 2,016 the houses in East Riverside, the particular community covered by PfR. In Barangay Catmon, also in Malabon City, a significant number of houses would be demolished to give way to a road construction project. This again gives rise to the question whether CARE and partners will work with communities located in high-risk zones and that government plans to relocate. The position taken by CARE and partners is that the need for capacity-building and vulnerability reduction is immediate while the plan for relocation is long-term and not definite, and therefore it remains an obligation for CARE and partners to facilitate risk-reduction in these vulnerable communities.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

**Extreme weather events:** The Philippines was affected by a mid-intensity La Niña event during 2011. La Niña events are associated with above-normal rainfall over a large proportion of the country and near-to-above normal tropical cyclone activity in the Philippine Area of Responsibility during the northeast monsoon season. In this light, the country experienced several extreme weather events which affected the PfR project areas. These include the following natural hazards leading to huge disasters in a.o. Mindanao with loss of many lives in June 2011: Meari/Falcon, Nesat/Pedring, Nalgae/Quiel and Washi/Sendong. These also affected the implementation of PfR:



- Tropical Storm Falcon, international name: Maeri (21 June)
  - Malabon and Valenzuela City (which are both PfR project sites) were flooded.
  - Some of the scheduled activities needed to be rescheduled.
  - Some PfR project staff were involved in the immediate Search and Rescue and other immediate relief activities.
- Typhoons: Pedring/Quiel, international names: Nesat and Nalgae (24 & 29 September) affected Luzon.
  - Metro Manila was under warning "Signal number 2".
  - Red Cross: Valenzuela City was heavily flooded during these typhoons. Valenzuela City chapter facilitated the evacuation of over 200 families.
  - Red Cross: One of the project staff was actively involved in search and rescue activities in the Valenzuela City Chapter. He was also deployed to another hard-hit area (Bulacan), to assist the general PRC assessment.
- Tropical storm: Sendong, international name: Washi (16 December), followed by a Low Pressure Area (LPA), affected large parts of Mindanao.
  - CARE: While most PfR areas escaped serious damage, except for Talacogon in Agusan del Sur, which remains under four meters of floodwaters<sup>1</sup>, CARE and partners had to respond to the series of major disasters. Given the frequency of major disasters that affect the Philippines annually, and the humanitarian mandate of CARE and partners, there is always the potential that disasters will affect implementation of PfR. Measures have to be put in place such that disaster events will not cause significant delay in implementation of PfR activities.
  - Red Cross: The trained volunteer teams assisted to update the Chapter of Surigao del Norte with information. The LPA caused disturbance, and the PRC assisted to evacuate the affected population. The situation however soon returned to normal.
  - Red Cross: In Agusan del Sur, large areas were flooded and many crops were lost. There were no casualties. The PRC liaised closely with the concerned municipalities, who were able to assist the affected population with their most urgent needs.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

<sup>1</sup> In Talacogon, Agusan del Sur, Tropical Storm Washi exacerbated the floods yearly experienced by the Barangays. A number of houses were damaged and livestock and crops were destroyed. Talacogon has been included in the ECHO-funded emergency response of CARE NL and partners in Mindanao.

The disasters that happened in 2011 highlighted the urgency to address the causes and solutions to disasters on a wider scale. CCA, EMR and DRR provide the broader perspective to address root causes of disaster risk and reduction of communities' vulnerability. The disaster in Mindanao has made the public more aware of the impacts of environmental degradation and changing climate. These developments can be turned into opportunities for pushing forward PFR's work and advocacy.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

The ecosystem approach has also guided local actions. In the Municipality of Tadian, Mountain Province, the residents of Barangay Cadad-anan are confronting the issue of encroachment of big farmers in watershed areas. Community members and leaders, together with CorDisRDS staff initiated dialogues with the local Department of Environment and Natural Resources to inquire on the permits given to those who are starting to utilize watershed areas for private gains. The situation concretizes DRR/CCA/EMR approaches and reaffirms the need to promote these.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

**Institutional donor environment:** A change in the institutional donor environment has become pronounced and has impacted on Southern Partners' fundraising strategies and plans on how to scale up and replicate DRR and create complementarities for PFR. ECHO has decided that DIPECHO in the Philippines will be phased out in one or a maximum of two Actions of 18 months each. The justification for the phase-out is that piloting of models in the country has already been completed and what remains is the dissemination of these models. The priorities for the phase-out are dissemination, with areas north of Manila as the preferred locations, in order to build on the emergency response activities (of previous typhoons: Ketsana, Parma and Megi) funded by ECHO. Working with local government units and education are the preferred sectors. ECHO has also expressed its preference for funding consortiums. A consortium of CARE, Save the Children Federation, PLAN International and led by ACF was subsequently organized in response to tropical cyclone Washi. A six-member consortium consisting of CARE, PLAN, Oxfam, Handicap International, Christian Aid, and again led by ACF have decided to form one consortium and submitted a single proposal to the Humanitarian Implementation Plan for the DIPECHO Southeast Asia Programme 2012-2013.

The PFR programme's tight budget vis-a-vis the need for greater impact warrants linking it to the implementation of other similar projects. ECHO's phasing out of its DIPECHO funding might have an impact on the number of possible projects PFR can work with. On the other hand, the phasing out actions, which focus on dissemination, may also be viewed as positive especially when the link between EMR and DRR is highlighted and advocated as the main approach to building resilient communities.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

## 2.2 Organisational developments

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

The PFR Philippines team consist of 'in-country' as well as 'distant' partners. The following partners have an in-country presence: CARE (partners), the Red Cross, and one of Cordaid's implementing partners, namely the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR). Both Wetlands International and the RCCC are 'distant' partners who provide technical advice, information, training and capacity building.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

### CARE:

- The operational setup of CARE in the Philippines is unique because CARE has no Country Office and CARE works through local partners. There are four existing partners and CARE works with two to three depending on the project type and location. It is only in PFR that CARE and all four partners will work together. The partners are: Agri-Aqua Development Coalition (AADC), Cordillera Response and Development Services (Cordis), Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development (ACCORD), and the Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR).
- Coordination is a challenge, especially since the four partners are dispersed geographically with one in northern Luzon, two in the national capital, and one in Mindanao. ACCORD facilitates coordination with and among partners.
- In December, all partners attended a Work and Financial Planning session and WFPs were drafted by each and submitted to ACCORD for consolidation. Hopefully, with the WFP, implementation for 2012 and coordination will be improved. The same WFP will also serve as basis for monitoring. Partners also agreed on a reporting format, which will be used starting this year.
- In October, the ACCORD Project Officer for Potrero, Malabon resigned from his post but has taken on specific technical assistance tasks to facilitate the transition. Another ACCORD staff was taken in to replace him. The Design, Monitoring and Evaluation post is still vacant and design, monitoring and evaluation tasks are shared amongst ASCEND Project M&E Officer and the DRR Advisor.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

### Red Cross

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

- The PfR project falls under the Disaster Management Services Department of the Philippine Red Cross. Since the departure of the previous department manager, there has not yet been a replacement. The Officer-in-Charge (OIC) is still Mr. Ebajo who is the Director of Emergency Response Team Unit.
- The honorary member of the board of directors of Valenzuela City chapter, Mayor Sherwin Gatchalian was recently elected as on the Board of Governors of the Philippine Red Cross. He was also elected as Assistant Treasurer last January 26, 2012, at the election of the PRC Board and Officers. Valenzuela City is one of the project areas, and since the beginning of the project the mayor has been very supportive. His extra roles within the PRC further strengthen this support, especially concerning his constituents in the five (5) Barangays that are targeted in this project.
- The M&E of the organization has been strengthened over the past year. A new head of the M&E department has started, the strategy has been finalised and work plans have been developed.
- Monitoring of the project has improved by an M&E tool workshop (see result 2). In addition, a participatory project review and planning session was conducted in December. Improved coordination within the organization and between the different PFR organization was addressed. These are translated into several actions for 2012. For example: a closed PFR Facebook group was created to keep each other updated informally.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

#### International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)

- In 2011, country program development is heightened within the Strategy 2015 of IIRR. This resulted to the establishment of the Philippine country program, under the Regional Center for Asia, with separate leadership. The Philippine country program is responsible for developing and managing programs and projects in the field.
- The PFR project is under the thematic program DRR and CCA of IIRR. IIRR was brought in by its partner, Cordaid Netherlands, to actively contribute to the linking and learning of PFR. IIRR's involvement then is limited and bound by the resources allocated for the L&L component. These include participation in the monthly coordination meetings, facilitation of workshops and agreed upon joint activities. Recently, IIRR's role in documentation and learning and communications have been identified.
- Outside the PFR project, IIRR is also implementing a similar 2 year project: "Modeling Climate smart and resilient communities" in 9 targeted barangays in the municipality of Rosario in Cavite province.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

#### Wetlands International:

- In order to balance the very limited budget available for WI for PFR Philippines program with the strong need for their technical advice and expertise, WI has engaged in the recruitment and training of two 'technical volunteers' who will work part-time for PFR Philippines team for 2012 and 2013.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

### 3 Results

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

#### Strategic Direction 1: Community (direct intervention)

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

- **1.a. # mitigation measures have been implemented per community (2015 = 3 per community, with a total of 126 mitigation measures)**

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

In 2011, no mitigation measures were implemented. These are expected to start in 2012.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

- **1.b. environmental sustainability of 100% of community mitigation measures is validated by PFR staff on basis of preset criteria (2015 = 100%)**

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

See also 1.a: no measures have been implemented yet. However, preparatory discussions are ongoing with WI at the global level, for the development of EMR minimum standards. WI has no presence in the Philippines, but to support the county programme, they have recruited two experienced 'volunteers'<sup>2</sup> in 2011, who will be the Philippine focal points, for 2012 and 2013. Tasks that have been discussed during the recruitment process in 2011 include assisting the identification of criteria for integrating EMR and to (facilitate) implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed mitigation measures.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

- **1.c. # community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities (2015 = 65,000 of which 32,500 men and 32,500 women)**

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

The PFR project in the Philippines has successfully reached 1,928 community members, out of which there is an estimated 952 (49 percent) of female beneficiaries.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

<sup>2</sup> The two WI volunteers will be based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Together they will dedicate 0.8 FTE to the Philippine PFR programme, to support integration of the EMR component in the programme. They are both experienced professionals, who will focus on the technical/ecological issues and organizational development and communication aspects respectively.

**Table 1: Breakdown community members in the Philippines**

Community members	Men	% Men	Women	% Women	Total
CARE	165	54%	140	46%	305
PRC	811*	50%	812*	50%	1,623
<b>Total</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>1,928</b>

\*Estimation: gender of the participants in 2011 not recorded. NB. for 2012, provisions will be made.

The community members reached are participants to stakeholders' meetings, community planning meetings, community risk assessment, and training sessions.

**1.1.a. # Communities conducted climate trend risk mapping(2015 = 42)**

A total of 25 communities have conducted climate trend risk mapping in 2011.

First of all, risk assessment tools were identified, evaluated and updated in consideration of the integrated approach of PfR (DRR/CCA/EMR). This process involved the assistance of a King's College intern, and RCCC and WI technical experts. The adapted tools include climate and ecosystem related questions that can help gauge risks at a wider temporal and spatial scope.

It was agreed to test 3 common tools that will be used by both the Philippine Red Cross and CARE NL, namely the historical timeline, seasonal calendar and risk maps.

The toolbox remains a work in progress, and a next version will for example include CARE's commonly used tools: the Hazard Assessment Matrix and the Capacities and Vulnerabilities Assessment. Although it was not included in the compilation of tools prepared, these were still included in the baseline risk assessment.

The second step was the gathering of the community information. Twenty five (17 RC/8 CARE) communities targeted to carry out community risk assessments were also successful in completing their risk assessments, with an accomplishment rate of 100%.

The first part of the risk mapping is a discussion on the basic concepts in DRR/ CCA/ EMR. These inputs are needed so that participants will have a common understanding on concepts such as hazard, disaster, risk, vulnerability and capacity and be able to come up with quality CRA outputs.

The risk mapping results show the community's appreciation of the nature of the risk in their areas and the importance of their active involvement. Furthermore, the updated tools helped the community members in disclosing and understanding climate patterns and assessing the different impacts of environmental degradation. Risk Assessment is a continuous process. Further activities provide venue for validating and enriching the information through improved approaches, methods and community participation.

Participation of both leaders and non-leaders in the risk mapping workshops was ensured. Among non-leaders, men, women, elderly and youth are also represented. This is to ensure that views of the different groups, including the disadvantaged ones are taken into account.

Based on experience, the historical timeline helped the community members realise a pattern in hazard events and increasing temperature. The additional categories, such as environmental – and demographic factors, including population growth helped reveal factors that affect the risk of disaster in the areas. In the urban areas, for example, land reclamation projects increased the risk of flooding by narrowing down the waterways. Increasing number of factories polluting the river reduced the ecosystem services that provide benefits to the community, such as food, water and recreation. In a rural area, flood water level was lessened by the structural projects built by the government. These are participatory tools that are used to obtain information from the personal experiences of the community members.

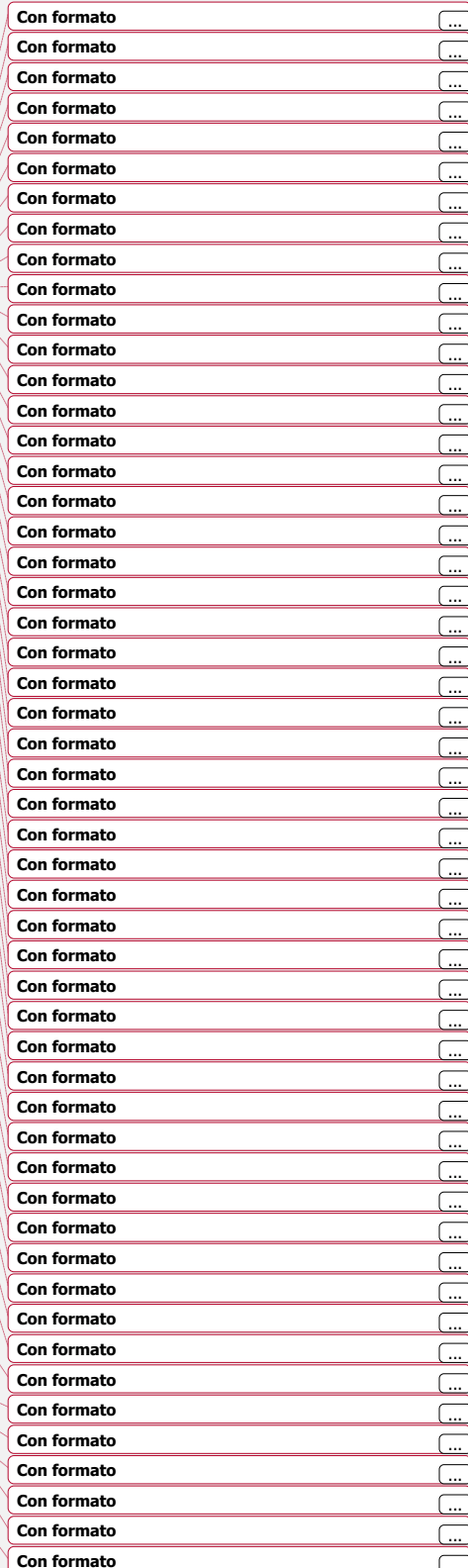
CARE: A staff training workshop on community risk assessments was done, prior to the actual implementation of CRAs in the communities. ACCORD staff facilitated the workshop. The first two CRAs were conducted in Malabon, which also served as hands-on training for CorDisRDS and AADC staff. In December, the first half of the Training of Trainers was conducted to further the knowledge on DRR/ CCA/ EMR and to improve the staff's capacity to conduct trainings, which are very crucial in determining accurate and appropriate information from the communities.

Red Cross: the NLRC DRR advisor, Mr. Bruno Haghebaert provided technical advice regarding the analysis of the risk mapping. He shared 1. Observations and Recommendations with regard to VCA process in the PRC Partners for Resilience Programme in the Philippines; 2. Guidance Note on VCA Analysis for PfR programme Philippines.

The next step, which is planned for 2012 includes validating the above process with scientific information.

**1.1.b. # communities developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping (2015 = 42)**

At the moment, zero communities developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping. The plans are the logical outcome of the risk mapping process; the analysis of which will be finalized in 2012 for the communities that have already undergone the risk mapping process.





• **1.1.c. # of community members covered by risk plans (2015 = 65,000)**

None yet: See 1.1.b.

• **1.2.a. # Community members trained in ecosystem services management (2015 = 2,180)**

None yet. NB: there is a difference between the phrasing of this indicator in our country LF, and the monitoring form. Could NL confirm which is the correct one?

• **1.2.b. # community members have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods (2015 = 7,500)**

None yet.

• **Extra activities that contribute to strategic direction 1**

**1. Selection of Beneficiaries**

Communities and municipalities that will participate in the programme have been selected. The areas were selected based on the agreed selection criteria, including areas: (1) which are most vulnerable to disaster and climate risks; (2) with comparatively little access to services; (3) willing to cooperate in implementing DRR/CCA/EMR, especially the leadership; and (4) with previous cooperation with the PFR partners, which will build on these previous collaboration.

Forty two (42) Barangays have been identified as recipients: Out of the chosen Barangays, 25 have started their activities this year. The activities in the remaining 17 Barangays will start sometime in 2013.

Area selection proved to be more challenging in the urban areas where Barangays are much bigger than rural Barangays. Given the limitation of resources, only limited sitios of some of the urban Barangays were selected.

The situation in the Philippines is quite unique for the PFR; target sites include both urban and rural areas; and in the rural areas both landslide prone mountain villages and flood prone river basins / marsh areas.

**2. Baseline Assessment**

The Baseline assessment was conducted in three phases.

The first phase is the collection of information needed for the global monitoring protocol. This was done in cooperation with the preliminary contacts from the community.

The second phase was only conducted by the PRC. According to its standard practice, municipal baseline surveys were carried out in all five municipalities covered by the PFR project. Also, a Barangay baseline survey was carried out in the 17 communities covered by the project; 10% of the households of each Barangay took part in the survey. Extra questions were inserted by Wetlands International and the RCCC to the existing PRC baseline survey, to take climate change and eco-system management into consideration. The information will be revisited at later stages in the project, and will be used also to back-up the risk mapping results.

The third phase is a more in depth appraisal of the conditions of the community. Risk mappings were carried out with the participation of the community members. See also indicator 1.1.a.

**3. Training on Climate-proof and Ecosystem-based CBDRM**

Trainings on the basic ideas of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration are important in helping the community members understand the conceptual framework that will guide them in creating risk reduction plans for their communities.

The significance of the synergy of the three approaches (DRR/CCA/EMR) was underscored by identifying the specific goals and strengths of each approach and how they all together contribute to building resilient communities. One of the improvements on the modules based on this training was the further simplification of concepts in CCA and EMR, through analogy. Providing examples in simple language helps community members to understand seemingly complex messages.

CARE: Trainings were piloted in Barangay Potrero in Malabon City. This provided initial feedback that helped improve the training modules and approaches that will be used in the trainings in other areas. After the concepts a brief introduction to contingency planning was given to provide an overview of the basic requirements needed to effectively respond to an emergency situation guided by the basic tenets of community based disaster risk reduction.

Red Cross: 10 Red Cross "143 Volunteers" were organized in each PFR target Barangay of the PRC. A total of 170 volunteers were trained during a 5-day community-based disaster management training (CBDMT). This training capacitates the chosen volunteers of the community in responding to any eventualities like disaster in their Barangay. These people are expected to train more community people in their respective Barangay.

During the reporting period, a total of 1,623 persons have either received an initial (basic) training in EMR, or have received information. This information is a simplification of the training provided by WI, as mentioned in a very basic format.

**4. Equipping the communities**

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Red Cross: Equipments needed in the community for disasters were delivered and purchased. This process was started in 2011, and completed in early 2012. 17 Barangays are now able to avail of the equipments. The volunteers were also equipped, which will assist them in responding during floods or landslides, or any other hazards that may result in disasters in the communities. These kits are a standard set the PRC works with and consist of a.o.: tools, such as axes and shovels; clothing, such as rain coats and boots; communication materials, such as: megaphones and transistor radios. First aid kits were also purchased as part of the Barangay equipping.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

##### 5. Federation of volunteers

Red Cross: A federation of '143 volunteers' was organized in Surigao del Norte and Agusan del Sur chapters, Valenzuela City will follow suit. The idea of forming a federation came to be so that in every Municipality there is a focal person who will do the coordination and guiding of all the volunteers in the communities. These volunteers have already exercised functions during past disasters which were experienced in their communities, e.g. during typhoon "Washi/Sendong" in December 2011.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

#### Strategic Direction 2: Civil society (capacity building)

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

- 2.a. # of communities where Partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to knowledge on disaster trends, climate projections, ecosystem data (2015 = 42)

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

A start has been made in the process of gathering secondary information. Local sub-divisions of the Met-Agency, and the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology have been very helpful in providing this information. However, the access to specified climate – and ecosystem information pertaining to the localized context of the different Barangays needs to be strengthened. Also, the systematic exchange of disaster trends, climate projects and ecosystem data, to feed into the respective local disaster management strategies, can be strengthened.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

- 2.b. # Network/umbrella organisations, developed and active (2015 = 1)

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

One umbrella organization has been developed and active in promoting DRR/CCA/EMR. This is the PFR alliance in the Philippines, consisting of CARE Nederland, ACCORD, CNDR, CorDisRDS, AADC, IIRR, PRC and Netherlands Red Cross, with remote support of RCCC, WI and Cordaid.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Another umbrella organization has the potential for becoming active in espousing DRR/CCA/EMR, the consortium of INGOs consisting of CARE, PLAN, Oxfam, ACF, Handicap International and Christian Aid, than banded together to submit a joint project proposal to DIPECHO. The consortium is not yet ready to adopt DRR/CCA/EMR as an approach but has agreed to EMR as a "cross-cutting issue." It will be ensured that PFR lessons will feed into this consortium in the following ways: 1) CARE training modules will be shared; 2) common advocacy messages have been agreed; 3) lessons learned will be shared.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

- 2.c. % of Partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR (2015 = 80 %)

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

It is estimated that a total of 80% of the partner NGOs/CBOs are engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR. These include the Manila based CARE (partners); and PRC, as well as IIRR. An example of the engagement is that: DRR/CCA/EMR was introduced to the discussions during the two-day DRR Agenda Building Workshop organized by ASCEND, a consortium project of CARE and Christian Aid. The Workshop was well attended by NGOs, PFR Philippines partners, DILG, Office of Civil Defence and ECHO. EMR was introduced to the DRR/CCA discussions and to the resulting documentation on DRR Agenda for the Philippines.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

- 2.1.a. # (Partner) NGO/CBO staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR (2015 = 30)

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

A total of 55 staff members have been trained on DRR/CCA/EMR so far.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Joint: Project Staff Training on Ecosystem Management and Restoration:

The project staff of the all the in-country PFR organisations participated in a training on ecosystem management and restoration conducted by the senior technical officer of Wetlands International, Pieter van Eijk. The training consisted of a series of lectures, and a rapid assessment. The field assessment helped demonstrate the interconnection of the different ecosystems and their relation to disaster risks. Environmental degradation can greatly reduce the buffering capacity of ecosystems against hazards.

Recommendations from Pieter included: 1) Partners to formalise budget allocations for EMR and identify possible partners and their roles. Exact detailing of activities can take place at a later stage; 2) perform mapping of past and ongoing EMR initiatives in the PFR target sites; 3) perform a mapping of the impact of ecosystem degradation on community vulnerability and the incidence and extent of hazards; 4) design of the EMR component of the PFR programme in the Philippines, with a focus on advocacy is to be built upon the in-depth vulnerability assessment and an analysis of past and current EMR initiatives in the region. It is anticipated that with the guidance of the WI volunteers in-country, the recommendations will be able to be followed up further in 2012. See Annex 1 for more detail on the field trip in Mindanao.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Joint: Climate Change training of the RCCC during the PRC Disaster Management Course

During the PRC Disaster Management Course, the RCCC was present to conduct a special session on climate change. This session was visited by the CARE partners, who taped the session, which they intended to use for their own training session at a later stage. The session consisted of ten different exercises. The competitiveness during the quiz at the end showed a great increase of the understanding concepts which were originally thought of as vague, or incomprehensible.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Joint: CMDRR training at the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction

The National Project Coordinator (NPC) of the PRC has undergone a 12-day international course in Community-Managed Disaster Risk Reduction. This course was taken at the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), which is one of the PFR partners in the Philippines. This course helped the NPC in deepening the understanding of community-managed disaster risk reduction, as well as enhanced the knowledge and skills in mentoring staff. This also enabled her to confidently tackle the concepts with partners and other stakeholders especially with the community people.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

CARE:

A training of trainers (ToT) was conducted to build the capacity of project staff on the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach. At the end of the training, practice teaching sessions were held. More experienced staff provided feedback, constructive critique and tips on how to improve delivery of sessions and facilitation of discussions and workshops. The updated modules were tested and revised based on the feedback from the ToT. Revised modules, with integrated DRR/CCA/EMR were likewise used in the ToT of the Nesat and Nalgae emergency response project of CARE.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

At least 30 staff of CARE and partners have received training on DRR/CCA/EMR, and have become sufficiently capable in applying it as a framework or approach to the various PFR tasks and activities implemented. DRR/CCA/EMR elements are also introduced into new emergency response (Meari, Nesat/Nalgae and Washi) and DRR (DIPECHO) projects. Their introduction is getting the attention other donors, including ECHO.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Several people's organizations, and CSOs who are CARE's partner organizations have increased their knowledge on CCA, EMR and DRR concepts and have improved their organizational capacities to use this approach in analysing the risks that their communities are facing. The series of capacity-building activities is seen as essential to their role of disseminating it to the members of the community and as a means of strengthening their organizations.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Red Cross:

The project staff has undergone a Disaster Management Course (DMC), together with 5 core '143 volunteers' of the respective chapters. This is to equip them with concepts and better understanding of disaster risk (reduction), climate change, and the concept of ecosystem management and restoration. The core 143 volunteers who joined the course have organized the knowledge dissemination in their respective communities.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Because of the importance of the risk assessment, 'Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment' (VCA), at the start of this programme, a special VCA Training of Trainers (ToT) was carried out. This was facilitated by the DRR manager of the Indonesian Red Cross, who is involved in the Indonesian PFR programme. She strengthened the capacity of the PRC, both to be able to facilitate such a ToT, and to carry out a VCA. A special CC session was conducted. See also above: joint activities.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

The different Boards of Directors of the chapters are also getting more acquainted with the project and therefore can communicate the concepts and the project goals to the community people and the government officials without hesitations.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

In September, the project staff of PRC together with the Chapter Administrators of the project areas went to Vietnam for an exchange visit specifically on the conduct VCA of the Vietnam Red Cross in their commune. This activity, which was funded by PSO, has resulted in some insights that were immediately used during the VCAs. For example, in Vietnam a livelihoods assessment tool was used, which was also used in the Philippines. Another lesson that was implemented was to involve a sectoral representation of the village.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

The newly acquired or polished skills were immediately put to use. One of the project staff, a community development officer of Valenzuela City was pulled-out from the area to be part of the assessment team sent to Bulacan area during typhoon "Pedring". Also, one of the 143 volunteers was also sent to Cagayan de Oro City as part of the response team during the recent devastation of tropical storm "Sendong/Washi".

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

2.1.b. 5 (Partner) NGO and 2 CBOs - Total SEVEN have established cooperation with knowledge & resource organizations (e.g meteorological institutes, universities, etc) (2015 = 7)

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Five in-country partners (CARE NL, Accord, CNDR, IIRR, PRC) have established cooperation with knowledge & resource organizations. Meetings with relevant national government offices were held to introduce the 5-year program and discuss possibilities of partnership in the activities.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

In addition, the local partner organizations, based in the different regions of the Philippines have been actively linking with a number of knowledge and resource organizations (see also Table 2).

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

The following knowledge and resource institutions have been reached in an initial attempt to gather information and cooperate (see Table 2). NB. Some confusion may arise between which government institutes have been reached in terms of cooperation (Strategic Direction 2), and which ones in regard of lobby / advocacy (Strategic

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice





• **Extra activities that contribute to strategic direction 2**

**1. Joint / linking and learning activities**

▲ During the planning workshop held in March, joint activities were agreed upon by the partners. These include the following:

▲ Development of marketing collaterals. In specific, a Partners for Resilience Flyer has been developed, which has been printed (in 2012) on recycled paper, with soy-based ink.

▲ A King's College Intern was accommodated. See also: indicator 1.1.a.

▲ An EMR training was conducted by WI. See also: indicator 2.1.a.

▲ DRR/CCA/EMR concepts and frameworks were shared. A sharing workshop resulted in a better understanding of the various DRR framework that each partner organization is using, their commonality and differences and their implications to PfR work.

▲ Monitoring and Evaluation tools were also examined in a workshop led by PfR global M&E officer Marijn Both. The workshop helped provide a venue to identify activities that will produce the desired output of the PfR programme.

▲ A draft learning agenda, generated in a sharing workshop, has been presented by IIRR at the global workshop. It had undergone two revisions incorporating comments from the discussions during the global workshop and with the PSO learning expert, who came to the Philippines. The learning agenda has since been completed and operationalised.

▲ Monthly coordination meetings were conducted, during which progress against results, stakeholder meetings, linking and learning, policy and advocacy and communication were discussed, among others.

▲ A Partners for Resilience Facebook page has been created. Action for all the readers of this report: Please visit and like: "Partners for Resilience Philippines".

▲ IIRR: On behalf of Cordaid, IIRR was actively involved in the linking and learning activities. Given the focused involvement of IIRR, it had played a more pro-active and leadership role in the area of linking and learning. This is one of the strengths of IIRR demonstrated by its competencies in knowledge generation, documentation and sharing, and capacity building. In 2011, IIRR facilitated key joint learning activities and provided key inputs and led the development of the learning agenda for the PfR Philippines. Most recently, it was agreed that IIRR will take the coordinatorship role of the L&L in the Philippines and be a member of the L&L global team which will ensure generation and sharing of learning at various levels.

▲ It was agreed by the PfR partners that it will work for a more systematic need-based capacity building thus a capacity assessment resulting to a capacity building program for PfR partners will be developed by 2012. This will be led by IIRR.

**2. Training module updating**

▲ Recognizing the importance of the integrated approach, the training modules of both CARE NL and the PRC were updated to include CC and ecosystem management and restoration. For the PRC thus far, this represented an initial once-off change of the curriculum, in trial form. In 2012, the PRC disaster management curriculum is revisited, during which some of the piloted may be institutionalized.

▲ CARE: The following are the concepts included in the session on ecosystem management and restoration: ecosystem, biodiversity, ecosystem services, ecosystem degradation, ecosystem management, ecosystem restoration and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction. Structured learning exercises are included, particularly the identification of ecosystem services in their communities and their estimate on status of these ecosystem services.

▲ The session is delivered in Filipino language, though the key terms are no longer translated. The session was piloted and tested in one PfR community in Malabon City and in the project areas of the ECHO-funded Meari emergency response project of CARE NL in the plains of the Pampanga river basin, where trainings are conducted among members of agricultural communities. This has been an integral part of capacity building trainings of CARE NL.

**Strategic Direction 3: Institutional environment (policy dialogue)**

- **3.a. # of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities (e.g. non-communication between departments, obstructive laws, concessions to private parties) (2015 = 51)**

▲ None yet.

- **3.b. % of increased local government budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resource mgt on community level (2015 = 30% increase)**

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático



▲The project staff have established a good network and coordination with the local government units (LGUs). The project staff is continuously updating the local government with the project development in the areas. Sensitization of the project is done with local partner communities, among other through the Barangay Assembly, which is spearheaded by the Barangay councils.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

▲The PRC Chapter of Surigao del Norte has signed Barangay resolutions, with all the six Barangays in which the project is implemented. This formalisation of the relation is a great indication of the support the Barangays intend to provide, including: "commitment of a counterpart, including materials, transport, and other means, integrate the Barangay Development Action Plans in the government planning". This formalization has set an example, which will be reproduced in other parts of the country.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

▲The Governor of Agusan del Sur and the Mayors of Valenzuela City and Claver Municipality in Surigao del Norte expressed their full support to PfR project by endorsing the program for the CDKN proposal. Some local officials also supported the efforts of the chapter to propogate the project's advocacy on DRR, CCA, and EMR by donating to the activities of ' Red Cross 143 volunteers' like t-shirts, food, or supporting the fund raising programmes and activities.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

▲General impression: there is a very conducive environment for cooperation with the local government units. An example is governor of Agusan del Sur. He places importance in DRR & CCA and made the suggestion to run a workshop at the provincial level, addressing e.g. CCA.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

• **3.1.b. # (local) government institutions actively engage in activities (meetings/field visits/training) (2015 = 65)**

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

▲Dialogues with at least 42 local government units have resulted in their active participation in various PfR activities, from stakeholders' meetings, consultation meetings, community risk assessments, to the few trainings already conducted.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

▲ Like any project involving collaboration with LGUs, this has always been the more difficult part of implementation getting the LGU to commit their support to the project. However, the recent disasters have heightened the public's perception of LGUs obligation to help reduce the negative impacts of hazards, and will help the project get stronger support and better cooperation from LGUs.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

▲In the CARE communities, stakeholders meetings have yet to be accomplished. These stakeholder meetings will clarify the roles and responsibilities and try to secure the commitment of all stakeholders involved, specially the LGUs. Stakeholders meetings at the Barangay and city/ municipal levels are scheduled in early 2012. Despite these, Barangay LGU representatives participated in the conduct of most Community Risk Assessments.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

• **3.1.c. # of countries, where the connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents (2015 = 1 country) (86 times)**

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

▲No action yet.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático

• **Extra activities that contribute to strategic direction 3**

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

▲In 2011, a few steps have been made to develop a lobby and advocacy agenda. During the global conference, an initial mapping was made of the lobby / advocacy playing field in the Philippines. Also, discussions regarding the boundaries of such a strategy have taken place. It is expected that the agenda will be finalised in 2012.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

**Discrepancies between planning and achieved results**

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

▲In general it can be mentioned that most of the planned activities were conducted, hence most of the planned results were achieved. However, there were several discrepancies. This can be attributed primarily by a delay in the start of the activities. Below there are some additional explanations.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

**CARE:**

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

▲Review of training modules and implementation of targeted community training activities were delayed. This is generally the reason between the big discrepancy of the planned budgets and actual expenditures. The other factor in the low expenditure is the deliberate effort to save on personnel costs by resorting to shared project costs when opportunities arise. Unfilled positions also contributed to the low actual expenditure.

Con formato: Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

▲Stakeholder Meetings and Community Work Planning: At the onset, target Barangays had several misconceptions about the project. Urban areas were even skeptical and would only want an assurance that the project will provide emergency assistance during floods. Stakeholder meetings, as stated earlier, generated low turn-out and a repeat was requested by those who participated. After clarifications were made and after completing initial activities like community risk assessments, the stakeholders' meetings and work planning sessions are scheduled for early 2012. Stakeholder meetings aim to bring together the various groups that are involved in the project, and discuss the project's objectives, activities, duration and the implementing organisations. Though there are bilateral and informal meetings with the stakeholders in the community, a full discussion and agreement on the targets, expectations and responsibilities of the stakeholders has yet to be accomplished.

Con formato: Color de fuente: Automático, Sin Superíndice / Subíndice

