

3rd South-South Citizenry-Based Development Academy

22-26 November 2010 • Bicol Region, Philippines



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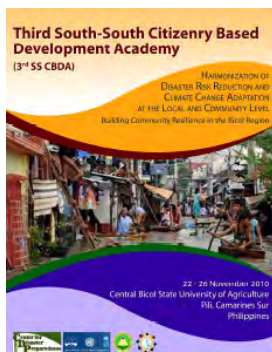
Context, Objectives and Participants

The **3rd International South-South Citizenry-Based Development Academy (3rd SS CBDA)** was held from 22-26 November 2010 in the Bicol Region, Philippines. With the theme “*Harmonization of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation at the Local and Community Level: Learning from Good Practices in Community Resilience*”, the 3rd SS CBDA was hosted by the Central Bicol State University of Agriculture (CBSUA), a leading Philippine university in Agriculture, in partnership with the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation in UNDP Regional Center Bangkok (SU SSC RCB), UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), the Center for Disaster Preparedness Foundation, Inc. (CDP), CBDRM Training and Learning Circle-Phils (CBDRM TLC-Phils), DRRNetPhils, and International Development Research Center (IDRC) of Singapore and Canada. The 3rd SS CBDA was attended by 130 learners from international, national and local organizations, communities, local government officers, academe, and NGOs who interacted with one another in plenary sessions at “The Village, San Bernardino Farm and Resort”, Calabanga, Camarines Sur and in forums at the Naga College Foundation, Naga City and Bicol University, Albay, as well as with communities in study visits and dialogues. *Please refer to Annex 1 for List of Participants.*

The primary aim of the SS CBDA is to provide capacity development support to organizations and personnel engaged in citizenry-based development-oriented (CBDO) disaster risk reduction

(DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) initiatives in the Asia Pacific region, as well as inter-regionally. The SS CBDA provides a venue for communities to share and learn from one another, share analysis of risks and community problems, and exchange solutions and options. In the process, the academe, NGOs, government, private sector and other stakeholders are actively engaged and learn from communities. The first SS CBDA was held in Bhuj City, Gujarat, India from 26 – 30 January 2010, organized by the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) in partnership with the SU-SSC UNDP and Indian organizations such as the National Institute for Disaster Management, SEWA, SNEHA, and UNDP India. The second SS CBDA was held in Banda Aceh, Indonesia from 07-11 April 2010, with the Tsunami Disaster Mitigation and Research Center (TDMRC) of the Syaiah Kuala University as host in partnership with SU SSC UNDP, the UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction – Aceh, and the Lamjabat Foundation.

For the 3rd SS CBDA, Bicol Region in the Philippines was deemed an ideal venue as it is regularly beset by hydro-meteorological, geological and environmental hazards. Its provinces and communities have a lot to teach others as it continues to learn from past disasters and responses and generate innovations in DRM and CCA. Many communities in this region have become resilient and are knowledgeable on how to protect and rebuild their lives and communities.



Specific Learning Outcomes

1. The participants interacted with and learned from each other and the local people on how their communities have become resilient.
2. The study visits allowed communities to share with and learn lessons from the participants coming from different parts of the country and international community.
3. All learners, both the participants and the communities, understood the inter-relationship between DRR and CCA, and had come up with ideas on harmonization of the two disciplines.

CBDA General Programme of Activities

Aside from the foundational presentations, the 3rd SS CBDA covered relevant themes in plenary sessions, forums, study visits, and community dialogues from 22-26 November 2010. There were five (5) foundational presentations, 17 thematic presentations, and at least 10 community and local government study visits and dialogues. Aside from the plenary sessions at the Village San Bernardino Farm and Resort, foundational and thematic presentations were made during the Naga City Forum hosted by the Naga College Foundation in the afternoon of 23 November 2010 and at the Albay Forum hosted by the Bicol University in the morning of 25 November 2010. *Please refer to Annex 2 for the Daily Programme of Activities.*

Opening Activities:

Dinner 22 November 2010

Foundational Presentations:

23 November 2010

1. Harmonization of DRR and CCA by Zenaida Delica-Willison, SU- SSC
2. The Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act by Dr. Carlos C. Galvez, Municipality of Labo, Camarines Norte
3. DRR and Climate Change Adaptation at the Local and Community Level by Shirley Bolanos, Coastal Core
4. Community Initiatives on DRR and CCA: Buklod Tao, Inc. Initiatives by Ka Noli Abinales (24 November 2010)
5. Harmonizing CCA and DRR by Commissioner Naderev "Yeb" Sano, Philippine Climate Change Commission (during the Albay Forum, 25 November 2010)

Thematic Presentations:

23-25 November 2010

Role of the Academe in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

1. The Role of the Academe in DRR and CCA by Dr. Emmanuel Luna of the University of the Philippines CSWCD
2. Role of the Academe in DRR and CCA: Case of the Central Bicol State University of Agriculture (formerly CSSAC) by Atty. Marito T. Bernales, Dr. Cely S. Binoya, Prof. Petronilo Munez, Jr. and Dr Asuncion Orbeso

3. Building Resiliency through Local Early Warning Center: The Case of the NFC-TPC by Michael Padua and Joannah Ramores, NCF Typhoon Preparedness Center (during the Naga City Forum)
4. Community-based Disaster Risk Education and Management: CBDRM Good Practice in the Philippines by Dr. Delfin Bondad, Univer-sidad de Sta Isabel (during the Naga City Forum)
5. The BU's Best Practices on CCA: Educating to build disaster resilient communities by Prof. Rosamarie Jadie (during the Albay Fo-rum)
6. CHED HEIs Initiatives on Climate Mitigation and Adaptation by Dr. Manuel Mendoza (during the Albay Forum)

Partnerships Supported at the City/Municipal Level

1. Mainstreaming DRR Strategies into City De-velopment Process by Ernesto Elcamel, Naga City DRRMO (during the Naga City Forum)
2. Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation by Mayor Evelyn Yu (24 November 2010)
3. LGU Buhi Municipal Disaster Coordinating Council (24 November 2010)
4. Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Management: Experience of Dagupan City by Emma Molina, City Agriculturist, Head PROMISE TWG
5. Beauty, Fury, and Resilience: The Tabaco City Experience by Mayor Kristel Lagman-Luistro

Partnerships Supported at the Provincial Level

1. Meeting with Camarines Sur Provincial Government Sanggunian Bayan (23 November 2010)
2. Disaster Risk Reduction/Management: The Albay Experience by Jukes Nunez, Albay Public Safety and Emergency Management Office (during the Albay Forum)

Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation, Livelihood and Food Security

1. Fish Kill at Lake Buhi: Issues, Findings, Recommendations and Local Initiatives (24 November 2010)
2. Strengthening Capacities for Climate Risk Management and Disaster Preparedness in Selected Provinces of the Philippines: Bicol Region, FAO Project
3. (Integrated also in Buklod Tao Presentation)

Children and Youth Participation in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

1. Climate and Disaster Risk Management and Child-Centered Development by Baltz Tribunalo, Plan International-Phils (during the Albay Forum)
2. (Integrated also in Buklod Tao's presentation)

Gender, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (integrated in Buklod Tao's and FAO project's presentations)

Community Study Visits/Dialogues:

23 – 25 November 2010

To ensure participation of community members in the SS CBDA, the participants in two groups simultaneously visited and dialogued with the communities on the theme "Harmonizing DRR and CCA". Communities showed and told of their stories in building resilience to climate change and disaster risks.

1. Relocation Site, Naga City (23 November 2010 PM)
2. Barangay Cagsao, Calabanga (24 November 2010 early AM)
3. Barangays Dominorog and Balatasan, Calabanga (24 November early AM)
4. Lourdes Elementary School, Buhi (24 November 2010 PM)
5. Bato, Bula (24 November 2010 PM)
6. Barangay Tagas, Legaspi City (25 November 2010 PM)
7. Barangay Sua, Camalig, Albay (25 November 2010 PM)
8. Briefing by COPE- Bicol on the situation in Anislag Relocation Sites in Daraga, Albay (while on bus enroute to Tabaco City)
9. Meeting with Mayor and community in Tabaco City (25 November 2010 PM gathered at the Tabaco City Hall)

Closing Activities:

26 November 2010 AM

Dr. Cely Binoya led CBSUA personnel and cultural group in welcoming participants at the Pili airport.



Arrival of Participants and CBDA Opening Activities

Participants were treated to a warm welcome by the CBSUA Band as they arrived at the Pili airport (with flowers and rondalla), transited at the Pili CBSUA main campus, and shuttled by bus to the CBDA venue at The Village San Bernardino Farm and Resort, Calabanga. After a sumptuous Welcome Dinner, Emcee Prof. Pete Muñez of CBSUA led the Opening Activities with Invocation and Singing of the National Anthem.



Atty. Marito T. Bernales, CBSUA President and participant/learner during the 2nd SS CBDA in Banda Aceh, Indonesia, accentuated in his Welcome Remarks: "We are all students in this academy because we can learn from each other's experiences and lessons." He noted that CBSUA took interest in hosting the 3rd SS CBDA to sustain this process of learning. The Bicol Region is an appropriate host for the 3rd CBDA because it is frequented by hazards, and has generated a treasure of good practices and experiences on DRR to share with members of the Academy.



Hon. Mayor Evelyn S. Yu stated that being the host municipality of the 3rd CBDA is both a milestone and an honor for Calabanga. The significant recognition of the town's achievement on disaster preparedness is reinforced.

She mentioned that although Calabanga is always battered by hazards, it became their aspiration to be strong and to rise up to challenges. She also shared that in 2009, they were awarded the Gawad Kalasag for Best Municipal Disaster Coordinating Council. The Local Government Unit (LGU) partnership with DIPECHO, CARE Netherlands, and Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR) led to the formulation of the Municipality's Disaster Preparedness Master Plan that ensures zero casualty. Calabanga hoped to impart its experiences on saving lives and properties in the communities with the CBDA participants. She ended with well wishes for the 3rd

CBDA and the organizations represented in strengthening their commitment to DRR and CCA.



CDP Advisor, **Ms. Lorna P. Victoria**, gave the Overview of CBDA prior to introducing the Keynote Speaker, Ms. Zenaida Delica-Willison of the SU SSC UNDP Regl. Center in Bangkok. She explained that the SS CBDA is a modality

where developing countries share with other developing countries; it also means community-to-community sharing. In the Philippines during the Martial Law years in the 1970s through '80s, the CBDO disaster response was developed as a response, especially by the poor, to the country's underdevelopment / maldevelopment / or unsustainable development. Citizenry-based means harnessing and mobilizing communities, and linking vulnerable communities to less vulnerable communities and sectors. It means linking and building bridges between continents, countries, regions, communities, and academe. "At the heart of CBDO DRR and CCA is the community", she said. The 3rd SS CBDA theme "*Harmonization of DRR and CCA at the Local and Community Level: Learning from Good Practices in Community Resilience*" is continued on from the 1st CBDA in Gujarat, India through to the 2nd Academy held in Banda Aceh. She stressed that the Academy is: "us – learning together, learning from each other, learning on building community resilience to disasters and climate risks".



Ms. Zenaida Delica-Willison was introduced as the recognized pioneer of CBDRM work since the 1980s, bringing the voices and actions of the communities in DRM to the attention of the Philippine government and the international community.

She worked in the Philippines for more than a decade with the Citizens' Disaster Response Center. She is the Founding Board of Director of CDP; from CDP, she moved on

to the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center in Bangkok, and is presently with the UN system, still finding ways to move the DRR agenda, especially with community involvement, to better heights. She is currently the DRR Advisor of the SU SSC in UNDP, Regional Center in Bangkok.

Ms. Zen Delica-Willison delivered the Keynote Speech in behalf of Dr. Denis Nkala, Chief of the Regional Asia-Pacific Special Unit for South-South Cooperation. Dr. Nkala expressed partnership satisfaction under the umbrella of the SS CBDA, which encourages learning exchanges among developing countries, now being translated to peer-to-peer exchanges not only among policy makers, but also at the level of people at the frontline of facing hazards and disasters. The demand for sharing knowledge seems to be growing, there is a waiting list for institutions that see the value of such exchanges and want to facilitate the process. They are assured that the initiatives are grounded not in the UN or other international bodies, but in the people themselves. The NGOs and academe were appreciated for moving the Academy forward, even as the South-South Global Expo focusing on DRR and CCA was then happening in Geneva and the South-South Global Expo in Bangkok is forthcoming in the 3rd week of April 2011. He hoped that through the Academy, the participants can work more together in vari-

ous ways. He hoped that recommendations will turn into better insights, as participants realize that communities are key to risk reduction, the essence of its being citizenry-based. *Please refer to the full text of the Key Note Speech from Dr. Nkala in Annex 3.*

In addition to the speech, Ms. Zen stressed that every participant is a resource in the CBDA: “we are all students and teachers in this Academy. Let’s continue the spirit of CBDRM so the legacy of CBDA will endure.”

Mayor Evelyn Yu and CBSUA President Atty. Marito Bernales then awarded Ms. Delica-Willison with a Plaque of Appreciation. Dr. Cely Binoya (CBSUA Extension and GAD Director and participant too of the 2nd SS CBDA) and Ms. Malu Felizar-Cagay (CDP Managing Director) facilitated an Introduction Exercise. Participants made and exchanged personalized business cards, and prizes were given to those who had the most number of cards, meaning they have met with the most number of participants.

The Opening Activities was capped by a cultural presentation rendered by CBSUA Calabanga Campus students who performed Filipino traditional dances.



Zen Delica-Willison was presented Plaque of Appreciation by Pres. Atty Bernales and Mayor Evelyn Yu, assisted by Emcee Pete Muñoz



Cris Biñas, Chris Gibbs, Mutrika Pruksapong, and Kashif Inam won prizes for meeting the most number of participants.

Foundational Presentations

23 November 2010



The first day of the CBDA sessions started early at The Village San Bernardino Farm and Resort, Calabanga, moving after lunch to Naga City for the Naga Forum at the Naga College Foundation, and ending later in the evening with a courtesy call to the Provincial Government of Camarines Sur. A brief program was held at the board room of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan of Camarines Sur with Vice Governor Ato Pena and Provincial Administrator Fermin Mabolo welcoming the group. After the welcome program, the group had a brief tour at the Cam. Sur Water Sports Complex (CWC) before going back to the venue.

Engr. Robin Willison, ADRA India Country Director, facilitated the foundational sessions while Malu Cagay took charge of the thematic session on the role of the education sector, and Lorna Victoria continued facilitation during the Naga Forum. After a brief orientation on the foundational presentations, Robin Willison emphasized the CBDA's interest in linking academic theories and practical application to generate learning on DRR and CCA. He emphasized that DRR and CCA need to converge, not take separate directions, since both lead to sustainable development and relate to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

Harmonization of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation

Ms. Zen Delica-Willison started her presentation by discussing the increasing trend in the number of disasters and people affected. Some attribute the increase in events to the better monitoring being done, but she stressed that definitely the intensity and severity of disasters are really increasing, with increasing magnitude of people affected. She highlighted that climate change is one of the most important challenges for social development and human security of our time. Climate change is climate risk and one of the biggest disaster risks. Then she run through the causes and impacts of the planet's warming. Comparing CC mitigation and adaptation and DRR and its present divergent tracks, she pointed out: "It does not matter whether CCA and DRR deal with two different types of risk: it is reducing that risk that is a common objective." After discussing the developments in the CC and DRR communities towards integration of CCA and DRR agendas, she ticked items for both the CC and DRR communities to take note of:

- Risk is socially constructed
- Poverty, inequality and disempowerment breed vulnerability that increase risk
- Development that doesn't consider environmental impacts in the planning process can create or increase risk, which negates positive effects of development
- Disasters can be seen as politically attractive as they sell an image of efficiency in emergency response.

After elaborating on the CBDA interactive learning process, she described two (2) DRR projects related to climate risks:

1. Benenain River Cluster Project in Indonesia which addressed flash flood impacts annually hitting downstream communities with construction of elevated wells and latrine, elevated pig barns; bamboo and mangrove planting, rehabilitation of riverbanks and village regulation, promotion of elevated houses and hygiene
2. Adaptation project reducing disaster risks in Haor areas in Bangladesh wherein climate resilient land use practices include adaptive cropping of short cycled winter rice and non-rice crops, and development of farming system in sandy soil;

She stressed the challenges to hurdle in the convergence of DRR and CCA as follows:

1. Lack of synergy between CCA and DRR – terminology and definition of terms; governance and institutional mechanisms; time horizon and formulation of interventions; lack of integrated framework and approaches to manage climate risks
2. Lack of capacity
3. Lack of funds

However, opportunities to seize include the following:

1. Inclusion of DRR in the CC negotiating text
2. Movement towards mainstreaming DRR and adaptation in development agenda
3. Movement towards creating synergy between Climate Change Adaptation and DRR; i.e. Harbin Alliance
4. Rich experiences of the DRR groups that illustrate how a good DRR project can be used in adaptation

She made these recommendations for continued harmonization of DRR and CCA:

1. Coordination between ministries, platforms, policies and processes at the national and sub-national level to close the significant gap between national policy and local level action and practice
2. Agreement to ensure joint approach to integrating adaptation and DRR into development planning and programming
3. On-going, systematic dialogue, information exchange and joint initiatives between climate change and disaster reduction bodies, focal points and experts

The Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010



Ka Caloy G. Galvez, Action Officer of the Municipal Disaster Coordinating Council of Labo (Kalasag Awardee Hall of Famer for the 1st to 2nd class municipality category) discussed the rationale for and the salient features and provisions of the new DRR policy

and legislation to respond to disaster risks in the Philippines, and to contextualize the legal framework for the harmonization and localization of DRR and CCA. “Why the need for RA 10121? A policy is needed to reduce and manage disaster risks because the country is prone to disasters and we are vulnerable as a people because of socio-economic and institutional factors.”

He explained that RA 10121, the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (PDRRMA of 2010), supersedes PD 1566 of 1978 and directs a paradigm shift from emergency management to disaster risk reduction and is geared towards building the resilience of local communities to disasters, including

climate change impacts.

He noted that even with the signing of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 10121 in September 27, 2010, circulars have yet to be issued by the Department of Budget and Management, Department of Interior and Local Government, and Civil Service Commission to guide budget programming for 2011 and formation and manning the mandated permanent Local Disaster Risk Management Offices in each local government unit. The mainstreaming of DRR and CCA in development, peace and conflict resolution processes are among the salient features of the DRRM Act of 2010.

After Ka Caloy’s presentation, a question raised by a CBDA participant was: “How do we prevent a highly politicized selection and accreditation process for CSOs in the LDRRMC?” Discussion and recommendation: Build a network/alliance of CSOs that will help lobby and pressure for inclusion of CSOs in the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council.

DRR & Climate Change Adaptation at the Local & Community Level



Ms. Shirley Bolanos, Executive Director of Coastal Core noted that there is a need for harmonizing the Philippine DRRM Act and Climate Change Act because both are proposing the mainstreaming in local governance. The tools and processes should not be a burden for mainstreaming DRR and CCA in local development planning. She discussed these basic points:

- DRR is conceptually linked to CCA because of the hazards; and extreme weather events will occur with increased frequency and severity.
- Both DRR and CCA aim for vulnerability reduction to achieve sustainable development. From the DRR perspective, vulnerability means susceptibility of people to impacts of disasters. From a CCA standpoint, vulnerability means susceptibility of a system to adverse impacts of disaster.
- Coping capacity in the context of DRR refers to the means by which people use available resources and abilities to face adverse consequences while adaptive capacity refers to ability of a system to adjust to climate change potential damages, to take advantages of opportunities or to cope with the consequences.
- DRR is experience-based and with historical trends while CCA stems from policy agenda and understanding of risk based on detection and longer-term climate forecasts.
- Both DRR and CCA contribute to internationally agreed development goals. These goals should contribute to reduction of risks.

After describing additional framework and guidelines from local level experiences in DRR and CCA integration in sectoral analysis for local government planning and budgeting, Ms. Bolanos raised these challenges and concerns:

1. *On Process*
 - In some cases, the existing data/resources with LGUs, CSOs and donor agencies are not used in crafting a Comprehensive Development Plan
 - Greater awareness level of LGUs on hazards and utilization of scientific hazard maps
 - Tools (appropriateness and affordability)
2. *On Required Capacities*
 - Capacity of planners
 - Access to risk assessment tools and scientific projections
 - Openness and receptiveness of LGU and communities to mainstream/integrate DRR and CCA
3. *On Mode of Engagement*
 - Importance of basis for unity among stakeholders
 - Collaborative efforts between local governments, CSOs and the private sector
4. *General Concerns*
 - Sustainability of Plans (continuity beyond the term of office of the incumbents)
 - Planning results are more short-term measures/concerns and not long-term in relation to long-term concerns of CC projections (30 years)
 - Planning is more output-oriented (need to address quality of both output and process: CCA and DRR integration and participation of other stakeholders)
 - Forms of capacity building (need to be popularized)
 - Harmonization (guidelines on what tools to use) and simplification of CC, DRR integration tools for use of LGUs (e.g. “popularized” risk assessment tools and scientific projections that LGUs can understand)
 - Participatory, multi-stakeholder process
 - Address gaps/inconsistencies in the IRR of RA 10121 and RA9729
 - Calibrating local strategies, plans and actions against climate projections to achieve resilience

Thematic Presentations

The Role of the Academe in Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation



Dr. Emmanuel M. Luna, Community Development Professor of the College of Social Work and Community Development, University of the Philippines, Diliman campus noted that disaster and climate change are issues by all people, in all spaces, at all

times. He contextualized the role of the education sector on the Hyogo Framework of Action Mandate on DRR Knowledge Management tasks to: 1) develop a program to raise awareness on DRR; 2) include DRR in the education system and research community; 3) develop the DRR training for key sectors; and 4) enhance the compilation, dissemination and use of DRR information.

He highlighted relevant provisions calling for the involvement of the academe in the Philippine DRRM Act of 2010 (Declaration of Policy item g; Functions of the NDRRM items l and m; Sec 14) and RA 9729 - Climate Change Act (Sec 12). Consequently, the university functions on DRR and CC concerns should include teaching, research, and extension services. In the University of the Philippines, e.g., CBDRM and recovery have been mainstreamed in some subjects in the College of Social Work and Community Development for the last 10 years.

He elaborated how DRR and CCA can be integrated in teaching, research, extension services, and administration functions. The popularization of DRR and CC in teaching can be done through: (a) integration in existing courses; (b) development of new courses or subjects in DRR and CCA; (c) offering of new degree programs on DRR and CCA; and (d) holding of conferences, symposia, professional lectures, academic gatherings with DRR and CCA as the theme or main-

streamed topic. Meanwhile, popularization in research may include (a) research agenda formulation; (b) providing incentives and funds; (c) linking and joint researches with other institutions and university departments and DRR and CCA specialists; and (d) publication on DRR and CCA. In extension services, involvement in emergency response, providing technical services to government agencies, involvement with civil societies, and community-based DRM which shall include activities on participatory vulnerability and capacity assessment, community education, participatory planning workshop, relief distribution, medical mission, training on trauma management and damage assessment are among ways for popularization of DRR and CCA. At the administration level, institutionalizing DRR includes adoption of DRR in policies for planning and development and setting up organizational mechanisms.

Dr. Luna then shared the UP CSWCD's Strategic Actions for 2008 – 2010 which contained the implementation of DRR program and formation of DRR cluster that performed the following tasks at UP Diliman:

- Recommend directions for DRR efforts in the college;
- Coordinated the DRR related activities such as research, training, extension work, materials development and actual DRR action projects of the College;
- Provided technical assistance to DRR related concerns such as curricular development, project proposal development, materials development and DRR practice;
- Facilitated resource mobilization and established linkages.

Role of Academe in Harmonizing Climate Change Adaptation and DRR: Case of the Central Bicol State University of Agriculture (formerly CSSAC)



Dr. Cely Binoya made the case study presentation on behalf of the CBSUA Team composed on the University President, Atty. Marito T. Bernales, Prof. Petronilo P. Munez, Jr. – MSDRM Program Head, Dr. Asuncion Orbeso (Dean, Graduate School) and herself. After they experi-

enced devastation following Typhoons Milenyo and Reming (T. Xangsane and Durian), CBSUA Pres. Atty Bernales enjoined the Graduate faculty curriculum committee to make a course on DRM to protect the region, its people and livelihoods with special focus on agriculture and fisheries, the most vulnerable sectors of the economy. CBSUA has also developed a BS in Agri Ecotourism Management curriculum to complement its existing courses in BS in Environmental Science and MS in Resource Management.

She detailed the process for mainstreaming of DRR and CCA in the curriculum which was done through the use of the US-based DACUM (Developing a Curriculum) approach, embracing the philosophy that field practitioners know best. The DACUM workshop involved DRR and CCA stakeholders such as the Regional Disaster Coordinating Council, Local Government Units, PAGASA (meteorology agency), PHIVOLCS (volcanology and seismology agency), Red Cross working with the CBSUA faculty. Consultations were also made with UNDP special unit for DRR, the Manila Observatory, DENR – Environmental Management Bureau, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Tourism. Feasibility study and social marketing were done as back-to-back activities. The program approval committee presented the curriculum to the CBSUA administration, Academic Council and the College Board of Trustees for approval. Subsequently the approval of the Commission on Higher Education was sought.

The MS program had 95 students enrolled in the MS in Disaster Risk Management while 2 sections (with 65 students) enrolled in BS in Agri-

ecotourism course in the first year of course implementation. There were 7 sections with 270 students enrolled during second year of implementation of the BS Agri-ecotourism.

Aside from the transfer of PAGASA to the CBSUA campus, DRR and CCA mainstreaming has also resulted in community immersions and engagements of CBSUA students and faculty in community vulnerability and capacity analysis, risk mapping and analysis, establishment of GIS for DRR, preparing DRR plans, attendance to seminars and conferences, simulation activities for disaster response – earthquake and fire drills, sea tragedy -- lakbay aral (study tour), etc. CBSUA has also developed its campus into an ecotourism destination, its projects and activities attracting clients and tourists.

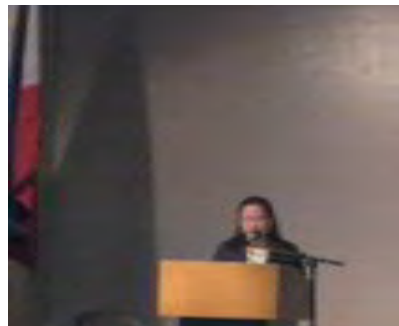
As part of Research and Extension activities, CBSUA is currently part of the Implementation Team of the UN FAO's "Strengthening Capacities for Climate Risk Management and Disaster Preparedness in Selected Provinces in the Philippines (Bicol)" project. Its key activities include capability building on DRR (including conduct of trainings on DRM, CBDRM, Early Warning System, Damage and Needs Assessment, Gender Integration in DRR, Good Practice Options in agri-fisheries, among others which were provided to regional, provincial and local partners); hazard mapping; local resource scanning and mapping; and local capacity assessment and development. The promotion of system for rice Intensification and other organic agriculture technologies through hands-on training of farmers, demonstration activities in the CBSUA campus, and dissemination of information / technologies through its radio program "Agricultura asin Iba pa" are other extension services provided.

Through partnership development, CBSUA has continued the integration of DRR and CCA into its curriculum and extension services. Dr Binoya ended her presentation with a discussion of lessons learned in integrating DRR and CCA in the curriculum, partnership development, and farming systems development.

Naga City Forum

After lunch the CBDA participants went to Naga College Foundation for more discussions on the role and involvement of the academe and local government in DRR and CCA. From Naga College Foundation, the CBDA participants visited Barangay Balatas, the relocation site of Naga City for residents living in high-risk areas, and then proceeded to the Provincial Capitol for courtesy call and quick appreciation of the Camsur Watersports Complex.

Opening the Naga Forum, Ms. Marguerite Michelle Padua-Hornby, President of the Naga College Foundation warmly welcomed the CBDA participants, noting that Hon. John Bongat, Mayor of Naga City was on his way from another speaking engagement.



Hon. John Bongat (left) and Ms. Marguerite Michelle Padua Hornby (middle) as they addressed the CBDA during the Naga Forum

Mainstreaming DRR Strategies into Naga City's Development Process



Mr. Ernie Elcamel, Head of the Naga City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office related how Naga City has mainstreamed DRR into the City's development process. 70% of Naga City's population of 17,000 (2010

census; daytime population of around 300,000) is located at the city's CBD which is within the lowest part of the Bicol River Basin, aggravated by a population density of 1,700/sq. km. and continuing in-migration. Majority of its built-up areas are within 0 to 5 meters elevation AMSL and the city has a flooding history of 400 years. From its Emergency Management Services in the early 1990s, the City has developed starting 1998 its disaster mitigation capability with the following coping mechanisms:

1. City: Formulation of Naga City Disaster Mitigation Plan (focused on physical structures), Naga City Counter Disaster Plan (focused on institutional framework);
 - Uses advance warning systems (e.g. T2K 236, [www. Typhoon2000.ph](http://www.Typhoon2000.ph))
 - Anticipating flooding magnitude thru GIS);
 - Construction and expansion of urban drainage network,
 - Installation of flood Gates;
 - Depopulation and elevation activities (relocate, elevate site thru earthfills, re-populate or develop site into other economic uses)
2. City, NGAs, BGYS, NCPC: IEC
3. Community: Decentralized disaster response initiatives and mechanism;
 - Partnership with private sector/civil society on disaster mitigation and response activities
 - Clean-up drives, Bayanihan activities; Barangay MRF

He underscored the various measures through the years spearheaded by the City to build resilient communities -- Naga ERN –a quick response system; Naga Disaster Mitigation Plan; Naga Kaantabay sa Kauswagan; Naga Antabay sa Kalamidad; Naga City Counter Disaster Plan; Naga City GIS; and Intra Local Government Network. He detailed 3 disaster mitigation strategies – maximizing the use of GIS in delineating communities at risk, leveraging land sharing, and depopulation and elevation. With leveraged land sharing, the center of economic activity was shifted from high risk lowlands to relatively elevated areas such that even if the CBD is paralyzed by disasters, the City can continue to operate with minimal dislocation. Likewise, opening and upgrading of new roads towards rural communities, the establishment of service facilities and housing projects across multiple growth nodes were implemented. Informal settlers in flood risk areas were relocated to safer communities. The use of GIS in community risk mapping was essential in developing mitigation strategies, with integration of local knowledge into GIS flood risk assessment and increase in community coping mechanism to deter effects of the hazards.

In conclusion, Ernie Elcamel noted, “The Naga City experience highlights ... need not dissociate disaster mitigation with development. While disaster may set back development efforts, it's mitigation and the eventual rehabilitation effort be viewed as part and parcel of a locality's overall development program. To isolate disasters from development is to aggravate its impact and indeed, truly set back development itself.”

Building Resiliency through Local Early Warning Center



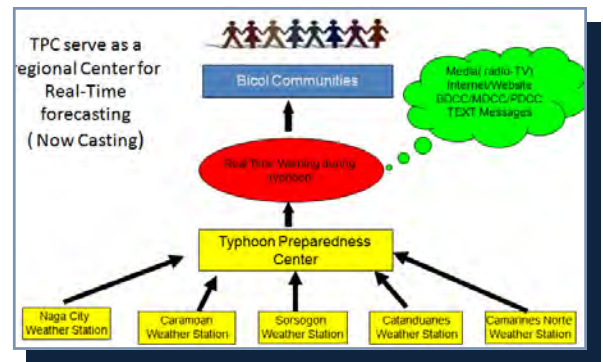
Mr. David Michael V. Padua, Director of the Naga College Foundation-Typhoon Preparedness Center (NCF-TPC) presented the case of the NCF-TPC. The NCF is the only independent school based regional center that has the capacity of providing real

time early warning in the whole of Bicol region, and responds to the regional needs for additional weather information. The TPC's "Nowcasting" strategy provides weather updates for the next few minutes to a couple of hours (usually 0-6 hours), using available weather data observations through the use of computer data and human interpretation given the latest radar, satellite and observational data. Nowcasting is best used when abrupt changes in the weather occurs and is bound to happen in the coming minutes or hours (not exceeding 6 hours). He further detailed that:

- The internet can now provide real-time to near real time data from various satellite imageries & other weather data focusing on a certain typhoon, thus the Nowcast can be initiated prior to the impact of the storm's center at a given area or location.
- The NCF-TPC thru an expert can issue hourly position estimates and the immediate hazardous effects as observed from the NCF Weather Station and the various satellite imagery-spectrum.
- The issuance of the hourly Nowcast shall solely be implemented only on strong Tropical Storms, Typhoons and Super Typhoon – due to the hazardous nature of these systems. 3-hourly issuance will remain on Tropical Depressions.
- The initiation of the hourly typhoon Nowcast is made when the typhoon is within the

"danger area" or just less than 200 km away from Camarines Sur / Naga City area. The hourly Nowcast ends once the typhoon or depression leaves the 200 km. "danger area."

Comparing with PAGASA: PAGASA usually issues warning every 5:30am, 11:30am, 5:30pm but the location of the typhoon is tracked down at 4am, 10am and 4pm. NCF-TPC issues warning at 6am, 12pm, 6pm, 12am ensuring that the position of the typhoon will be the same with the release time.



He also discussed TPC's ongoing project to establish and strengthen the capability of the municipalities in early warning through the installation of tracking charts with the following features:

1. Gives idea where the typhoon would be heading, how strong it will be and what will be the immediate effect in the municipality
2. Provides data on weather and flooding
3. Provides the picture of hazards & vulnerability of the municipalities & barangays.
4. Serves as basis for decision making in times of hydro-meteorological disaster.

The tracking chart is the entry point in establishing the early warning system in the municipality.

Community Based-Disaster Risk Education and Management

Mr. Delfin Bondad, Director, Community Extension Services of the Universidad de Sta. Isabel shared on their “Community Based-Disaster Risk Education and Management” project, which is one of the good Philippine CBDRM practice citations of Oxfam GB in its search and publication in 2008. Prior to showing the video documentation produced by Oxfam GB, he briefed the CBDA participants on the community context and the university’s extension services in functional literacy and disaster risk management.

Sta. Cruz, Bato is located along the Bato Lake, the second largest lake in Bicol, with fishermen comprising the majority of the residents. The community is poor and more than half of the population did not finish high school. An average of 2 typhoons hit the area annually and flood regularly occurs between September and December. The Universidad de Sta. Isabel through its Extension Services partnered with the local government in increasing the literacy level of the community and later disaster management was incorporated -- to enhance the capability of the community in managing disasters and put up mechanisms that will lessen the impact of disasters. Its program strategies implemented focused on:

- Functional Literacy (for Women & Youth)
- Assessment of the community’s Capacity and Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction

- Training of BDCC Members and Volunteers
- CBDRM Seminars for Community
- Formation of Zone-wide Community Disaster Coordinating Team
- Development and Presentation of the Community Disaster Plan
- Organization of Zone-wide Disaster Coordinating Team
- Establishment of Mechanism for Disaster Mitigation

The initiative to integrate CBDRM in its literacy sessions had positive outcomes in the community, notably:

- Strengthened community participation and project ownership
- Education increased women’s awareness and capacity to handle disaster
- A functional Rinaga Disaster Coordinating Team
- A more prepared community in facing disaster due to established and practiced mechanisms and systems to mitigate disaster
- Lessened impact of disaster to lives, properties and livelihood of the community

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CBDRM was integrated in the functional literacy classes. In Rinaga, the houses are also evacuated with the families to dry ground. The community now helps one another in organized disaster preparedness and evacuation.

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Sustainability mechanisms include the following: the integration of Community Disaster Plan in the Barangay and Municipal Development Plans; Municipal Ordinance on CBDRM; fishermen organization which supports the concern on CBDRM; and strengthening the Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council.

At the end of the Naga Forum, certificates of appreciation and tokens were given to the Naga College Foundation and resource panel.



Visit to Brgy. Balatas and Courtesy Call to the Provincial Government



The CBDA participants visited briefly the relocation site communities in Brgy Balatas, Naga City – a partnership project of the local government, Habitat Foundation and the community.



Left, middle: The Provincial Government of Camarines Sur represented by the V. Governor Ato Peña met with the CBDA participants at the Provincial Capitol Sanggunian Panlalawigan Board room. CBDA participants and Provincial Board Member Angel Naval discussed the enabling local legislation on DRR and CCA which they passed for implementation in the Province of Camarines Sur.

Right: After a quick appreciation of the Camarines Watersports Complex (CWC), the CBDA participants returned to The Village San Bernardino Farm and Resort, Calabanga and enjoyed the dinner and cultural show treat by Hon. Mayor Evelyn Yu on behalf of the Municipal Government of Calabanga.

24 November 2010

Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change



The CBDA participants started off early for dialogues and interactive learning with communities in Calabanga. Group 1 went to Brgy. Cagsao, site of the mangrove project while Group 2 met with community leaders and members in Brgys Dominorog and Balatasan.

Back at The Village San Bernardino Farm and Resort, the CBDA interacted with Hon. Congressman Luis Villafuerte Sr. as he welcome the participants to Camarines Sur, his district and to the San Bernardino resort with distinction of being comfortable and eco-friendly cum agri-science farm. In making his district a model in DRR and CCA, he emphasized the need for projects that are barangay-based with communities participating as the key. Solid waste management should also be a DRR measure. Cong. Villafuerte expressed his desire to receive the recommendations of the CBDA and translate these into local action agenda.

After the session with Cong. Villafuerte, the CBDA participants learned from 2 presentations and in the afternoon, the 2 groups again went for community visits to the municipalities of Bula and Bato.



Mayor Evelyn Yu shared that Calabanga, a first class municipality composed of 48 barangays with a total population of 73,333 (2007 Census), has agriculture and fishery as its main sources of income. Its geographical location and topography make Calabanga vulnerable to typhoon and its low-lying and coastal areas are also prone to floods; its 11 coastal barangays are most vulnerable to floods and storm surges. It experiences 3 to 5 strong typhoons annually.

Identifying typhoon and flood as the most common hazards, Calabanga redirected its strategies from being reactive to proactive with the support of Project ACCORD in 2007 – 2009 (Phases 1 and 2 of the Strengthening Assets and Capacities of Communities and Local Governments for Resilience to Disasters) and continued on with ASCEND (Making Safe Food Available and Accessible to Rural Poor Households in the Philippines). Its small mitigation endeavors focused on natural resource management through mangrove plantation and reforestation projects – mangrove reforestation in Brgys. Balongay, Cagsao and Sabang and tree planting activities, especially in the Municipal Ecological Park. Its best practices also include small scale infrastructure and non-structural mitigation measures as follows:

- Construction of Gabion through bayanihan to protect and reinforce the shoreline and mitigate flooding.
- Desilting of creeks
- Integration of disaster risk reduction in school curricula
- Capacitating the municipal disaster risk reduction management council and the community through contingency planning workshops, disaster preparedness activities – formation and training of basic life support team, conduct of evacuation, fire suppression, and earthquake drills, installation and maintenance of early warning system – CBDRM, construction and improvement of evacuation center facilities
- Rehabilitation: housing projects and farm-to-market roads
- Food facility: aimed to reduce underlying disaster risk factors and increase community resilience to hazards by promoting food security.

Mayor Yu highlighted their sustainability and replication mechanisms such as the conduct of facilitators training and development of pool of trainers and project cycle management training. Its best practices in DRR were recognized with a

Community Initiatives on Disaster and Climate Risk Reduction



Ka Noli Abinales, Advisor of Buklod Tao, discussed the case of Buklod Tao's involvement in disaster and risk reduction activities since the mid 1990s in Barangay Banaba, San Mateo Rizal. Barangay Banaba is prone to floods, and its informal settlers are vulnerable to river

erosion since they are located within the vicinity of the West Valley Fault and East Valley Fault lines. After community risk assessment (one form of which was through the use of child-oriented participatory risk assessment and planning tools) its CBDRM interventions have included:

- Hazard monitoring, community-based early warning system (monitoring of river level, use of megaphones and VHF radios to relay warning) linked to evacuation procedures.
- Capacity development for Buklod Tao and other sections, including Kid's Training "Iwas Sakuna" with swimming lessons for children using their life vests sewn by the mothers in the community
- Disaster preparedness messages on tarpaulin were posted in strategic places in the community for information and education purposes; awareness raising activities like bird flu awareness and preparedness for high school students are conducted
- Networking for safer communities: building partnerships with various stakeholders e.g. Tanggol Kalikasan; a recent stakeholders' consultation on DRRM program was held for complementation of initiatives
- Addressing DRR and sectoral issues: participated in development of 2 toolkits -- (a) Child-Oriented Participatory Risk Assessment and Planning; and, (b) Integrating Gender into CBDRM
- Mobilization for tree planting at Pintong Bukawe Watershed
- Production of recycled products from tetra packs (waste management and income generating strategy) like go/evacuation bags
- Livelihood support was provided through individual and group livelihood augmentation modalities that led to (a) production of fiberglass; (b) production of utility bags from tetra-packs; (c) organic compost; and, (d) urban container gardening.
- Green charcoal trading was also introduced to participate in the global cause for reducing GHG emissions.
- Fiber glass boats for search and rescue operations were fabricated and are still used to these days. Buklod Tao also accepts orders for production.
- Structural mitigation: Gabion box backfilling along the Nangka riverbank
- Tree planting activities at Pintong Bukawe watershed were also done.
- Organizing Buklod ng Kabataan and continuation of theatre arts performances on DRR and environment protection themes
- Advocacy on disaster risk reduction and environmental protection

Discussions after the presentation centered on linkage of food security to DRR, sustainability of community DRR systems and practices and conservation of Laguna de Bay. It was shared that food security projects contribute to building livelihood assets and systems for enhanced community resilience and reduced disaster risk. Sustainability of DRR activities even after project funding has ended can be ensured through strengthening partnerships, sustaining the institutions and DRR/CCA initiatives, and planning for these sustainability mechanisms. Ka Noli noted that although Buklod Tao is not within the periphery of Laguna de Bay, its working relations with the region can be used to advocate for the conservation of the lake and providing inputs to DRR direction of the Laguna Lake Development Authority. Dr. Luna shared that there is a post-Ketsana project for Rizal and Laguna which involves communities in risk assessment and mainstreaming of DRR/CCA in development planning.

Community Dialogues in Learning Sites in Calabanga, Bula and Buhi



CBDA learners were briefed and saw for themselves the small scale mitigation measures in Brgy Cagsao, Calabanga – gabion constructed through bayanihan and mangrove reforestation



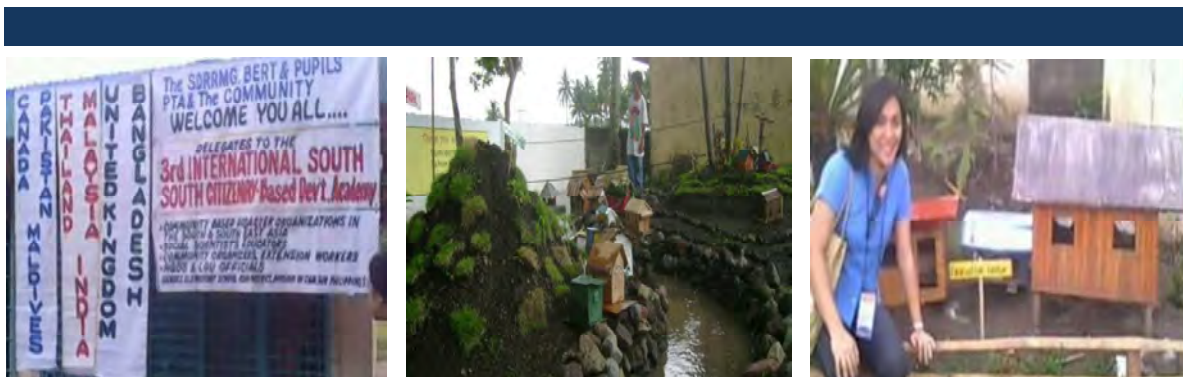
In Brgy Dominorog, nipa shingle making and rice farming are the main sources of livelihood. After disaster preparedness activities, provision of farm equipment, inputs and feeding program are their current DRR activities in “Advancing Safer Communities and Environment Against Disasters Project”.



Sharing onsite with Universidad Sta. Isabel-Community Extension Services and Sitio Rinaga community leaders on the Community Education and Disaster Management process and results. Because of its location along the shores of Lake Bato, flooding is a regular occurrence in Rinaga, one of the poorest area of Barangay Sta, Cruz, Bato. As a response to expressed needs of the community after damages from Typhoon Unding in November 2004, USI’s functional literacy program in the community integrated CBDRM. Through bayanihan, they now help families evacuate their members & houses to safety and continue in improving their community.



One group went towards Lake Bato while the other CBDA group went to Lake Bui.



Study visit at Lourdes Elementary School, Gawad Sagang awardee for Safe Schools in Bicol

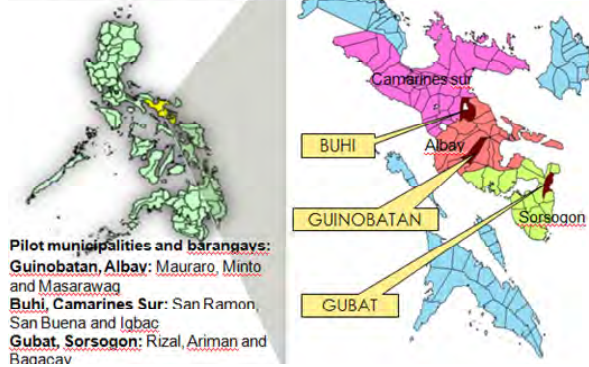


After the warm welcome (with pupils giving out paper bead necklaces and refreshments) and quick tour of the Lourdes Elementary School (LES) DRR Mini Park which shows the hazards in the community and neighboring areas, Dr. Cely Binoya briefly introduced the participants and the purpose of the study visit to the School Head, after which, the Principal Mrs. Cecilia Sabrosa oriented the CBDA participants on their DRR activities. She shared that after Typhoon Reming (T. Durian), Save the Children assisted them in school-based DRR. After crafting their school contingency plan, they organized the School Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Group (SDRRMG) and the Bulilit Emergency Response Team (BERT). Following the Department of Education's EO No. 55 s. 2007 on "Prioritizing the Mainstreaming of DRRM in the School System and Implementation of Programs and Projects Relative Thereof", their DRR practices include quarterly drills on earthquake and fire, integration of DRR concepts in lesson plans, BERT training on First Aid and Basic Life Support System, Parents Orientation and Training on Disaster Preparedness, Peer Mentoring on DRR at noon break, establishment of the BERT Office and DRR Gallery, child-led activities/contests, supervised Instruction on DRR, film showing, BERT Outreach Program to Day Care Centers, DRR Bulletin Board in every classroom, LES special publication on DRR, intensive feeding program for the severely wasted, utilization of DRR Operational Handbook, DRR Miniature Park, Permaculture Garden, DRR ID's, DRR signages, Early Warning Device and Equipment, First Aid Kits, and DRR Workbooks. It was also reported that LES has replicated the school-based DRR activities and practices in 2 other schools in Buhi in 2008 – 2009.

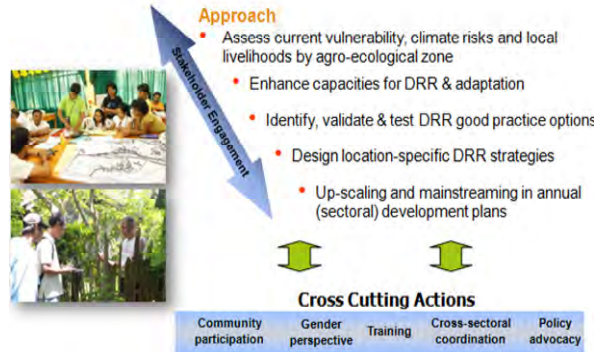


Due to the late arrival of the CBDA group in Buhi town because of long travel, the Mayor entrusted the presentation of the Municipality of Buhi's Disaster Management structure and operational principles to the Municipal Disaster Action Officer. He discussed the MDCC's **5 Commandments in Disaster Response**: (1) Achieve zero injury and/or casualty by observing safety at all times!; (2) Keep track of the situation and keep the constituents rightly informed; (3) Those belonging or considered to be the most vulnerable sectors shall be the top most priority; (4) Do not hesitate to ask for help; (5) Validate reports and respond promptly. He also updated the group on the local government's response following the fish kill at Lake Buhi and the protection measures which are being proposed in consultation with various stakeholders.

Project Sites



Catalyzing Local Action for DRR



Dissemination of early warning messages to farming communities for better disaster preparedness



Weather forecasts and outlooks for seasonal planning in agriculture



Participatory development of community based disaster risk reduction plans



Planning and policy advice for improved risk reduction in agriculture



DA RFUV's Lorenzo Alvina made a presentation on the project **"Strengthening Capacities for Climate Risk Management and Disaster Preparedness in Selected Provinces of the Philippines (Bicol Region) FAO TCP/PHI/3203**, where Buhi is one of the three pilot sites. Good practices (especially indigenous practices) in DRR were being documented and disseminated. Strategies for the mainstreaming of DRR and CCA were being worked out through CBSUA.

25 November 2010

Harmonizing Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction



The CBDA learners in 2 buses traveled the 100 km trip from Calabanga, Camarines Sur to the Bicol University, in Daraga, Albay for the Albay Forum. The Bicol University Ensemble and Officers, Albay provincial and local government officers warmly welcomed the CBDA participants to the Albay Forum. After late lunch, one group went for community dialogues with Brgys. Tagas and Binatayan of Legaspi City and Brgy. Sua in the municipality of Camalig. The other group went for study visit to Tabaco City with the Mayor and local government officers and community in Tabaco City welcoming and sharing good practices to the participants, while COPE personnel briefed them on the situation of communities in the Daraga relocation sites as they traveled.



Philippine Climate Change Commissioner **Naderev "Yeb" Sano** cited 2010 as the hottest year on record, and with human activities causing accelerated climate change, the earth will warm at 2-4°C in the next 100 years. Typhoons will become stronger, wetter, unpredictable, and more people will be at risk. Referring to the recent Philippine experiences of Typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng (T Ketsana and Parma) in 2009 and then drought the next year, he posed: "Will there be enough water? Will there be enough food?"

Elaborating on harmonization of DRR and CCA, he underlined the "principles of connection" and "pleasing combination" as essential elements of harmonization. He defined **CCA** as an adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climate stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities (IPCC) while **DRR** is a systematic effort to analyze and manage the causes of disasters by reducing vulnerabilities and enhancing capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the probability of disaster. He discussed the following similarities and differences of CCA and DRR :

Similarities	Different Paths (DRR ↔ CCA)
Objectives / purpose	Origins / history
	Type of hazards
End goal	Time scale
Benefits to society	Existing capacities ↔ Future capacities
Methods	Collaborative ↔ Confrontative
Seeking to address root causes	Perspective: Historical ↔ Future
Mainstreaming	Scope (DRR has a firmer grounding on vulnerability; CCA on physical exposure)
Increasing influence	Local ↔ Global
	Mature tools ↔ Emerging tools
	Practical ↔ Theoretical
	Decreasing funding ↔ Accelerating fund

Source: Tearfund/IDS, 2008

He posited the question of which comes first - “DRR-CCA ? DRR/CCA? CCA-DRR? CCA/DRR?” He said that it is like a chicken and egg equation and it does not matter! Going back to the definition of risk -- Hazard exposure x Vulnerability over Capacity, Com. Sano noted that with climate change, climate hazards are unpredictable, non-linear, variable, uncertain, extreme, unprecedented, perplexing, ever-changing, unexpected. With regards to mainstreaming, the perspectives now are climate-proof, climate-responsive, climate-resilient, disaster-resilient, and climate-adaptive. He emphasized that it should be about being smart.

Thus DRR should be climate-smart and CCA should be disaster-risk smart. Going back to effects of climate change, there will be:

- Increasing the frequency and severity of hazards
- Increasing people’s vulnerability and exposure to regularly experienced shocks and stresses
- Increasing uncertainty and unexpected events

He explained that harmonizing DRR and CCA means:

- Tackling changing disaster risk and uncertainties
- Enhancing adaptive capacity
- Addressing poverty, vulnerability and structural causes
- Promoting environmental sustainability

To harmonize DRR and CCA, he stressed that “while we should recognize their differences, we should focus on their similarities and maximize mutual benefits”. Closer collaboration between the DRR and CCA community is needed.

Com. Sano stressed further that it is more important to harmonize CCA-DRR or DRR-CCA into development. He further provoked the body with a caveat on mainstreaming: “*Mainstreaming what? Mainstreaming into what? Mainstreaming into a clean stream? Water?*” He said that “*Mainstreaming CCA and DRR into DEVELOPMENT*” means cleaning the mainstream. Climate Change and Disasters are not just issues about hazards. They are very much a social, economic, and political issue. Solving the climate change crisis and reducing risk from disasters means pursuing JUSTICE. No discussion on climate change and disasters can be disentangled from discussions about colonialism, racism, gender, women’s rights, indigenous peoples rights, exploitation, land grabs, globalization, agriculture and the democratic control of technology. Reducing disaster risk and the struggle against climate change has to be part of the larger fight for a more just, democratic and equal world.”

Concluding, he challenged the Albay Forum: “*Is it possible? Can we win this battle for survival? Together, we will.*”

Disaster Risk Reduction/ Management: The Albay Experience



Mr. Abundio "Jukes" Nunez, Operations Officer of the Albay Public Safety and Emergency Management Office (APSEMO) shared what Albay province is doing in disaster risk reduction and management.

Geographically located in the Pacific Ring of Fire and the typhoon belt region, its key disaster risk are:

- 19 to 21 occurrences of typhoon per year in the Philippines of which 3-5 hit the Province of Albay.
 - About 198,000 houses threatened by wind destructions and at least 350,000 people have to evacuate.
 - Mayon Volcano Eruption threats – 3 cities and 5 municipalities
 - 127 villages or 11,000 to 12,000 families threatened by landslides
 - About 300,000 population out of 1.2M threatened by tsunami
 - Eight municipalities and two cities threatened by floods.
2. Cluster Approach on Disaster Response and Recovery Program through the institutionalized AMDGO
 3. Institutionalized CIRCA to handle Climate Change Adaption Programs and Projects

Albay province actions to address its disaster risk and vulnerability include:

- I. Institutionalization of a Provincial Disaster Management Office and the Provincial Disaster Operation Center now ALBAY PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE (APSEMO)
 - Established Early Warning System, Communication Protocol and Evacuation Procedures at the community level.
 - Organized Local DRRMCs and redefined the functional roles and responsibilities of the DRRMC members and task units

- Established Policy on Operational Control and Protocol
- Hazard awareness through Community-Based trainings and seminars
- Community-Based Risk & Resource Mapping
- Established Area and Hazard-Specific Community Disaster Preparedness Plan
- DRR integration into the Comprehensive Land Use Plan
- Established Disaster Operation Center as the hub of action and the center of emergency coordination and communication

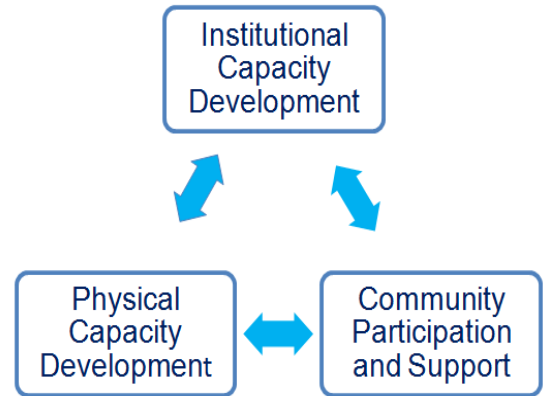
The Province and APSEMO's lessons learned in its DRR/M include:

- Local Government Unit as the first line of defense
- Warning Equipment is vital in saving life
- Without communication support warning and evacuation fails
- Real-time warning and timely evacuation = Zero Casualty
- Pre-positioned organic resource capability = quick response
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management must be taken as cycle
- "Building-back better, elsewhere" as part of recovery
- Rehabilitation should be pursued in the context of development strategy
- DRR measures = Economic Investments
- Help must be linked to initiative. Protracted relief could breed mendicancy, stunt local initiative and suppress native creativity
- Demand driven not donors driven

To address its challenges of uncertainty (successive typhoon occurrence may reduce preparedness capacities), short-term thinking (future effects not anticipated), complexity of hazard effects, sustaining and improving institutional structure of LGU, financing (integrate DRR budget into regular appropriations), Albay/APSEMO deems the following as important:

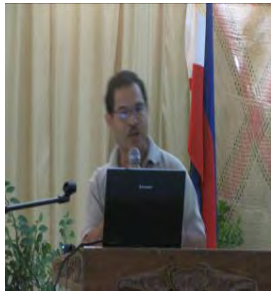
- Political leadership
- Multi-stakeholder approach
- Legislative support from the national level with regulatory support from the local government
- Mainstreaming of DRR/M as an integral part in planning and programming of the local authorities.

DRM Governance



Ms. Zen Delica-Willison, Dr Cely Binoya and Dignitary General Nazar Hussain Nazar of the Pakistan Ministry of Youth Affairs gave Certificates of Appreciation and tokens to Climate Change Commissioner Yeb Sano, other resource persons and the Bicol University c/o Prof. Sam Bobiles. In his Closing Remarks, DG Nazar Hussain Nazar emphasized the importance of volunteerism in any development endeavor, including DRR and CCA.

CHED-HEIs' Initiatives on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation



Dr. Manuel Mendoza of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) Region V, apprised the forum on the Higher Education Act of 1994 (RA 7722) which created CHED and mandates it to develop and supervise

the Philippine higher education sector as a potent resource for national development which includes climate change. Since 2006, CHED Region V has been very active in holding seminars/symposia and various contests, and organized youth camps related to environmental protection and management. The following are CHED's mandate and initiatives on climate change.

One of the actions stipulated in the Albay Declaration (Aksyon ng Pinoy para sa Kalikasan) as output of the "First National Conference on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation" convened by the Albay Provincial Government on October 22-24, 2007 was the inclusion of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Measures into the primary and secondary curricula by the Department of Education (DepEd), and into tertiary courses by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) and Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

Subsequently, the CHED Regional Office V issued CHED Regional Memorandum No. 107, s. 2007 for the "Implementation Of Climate Change Adaptation And Mitigation Measures In Higher Edu-

cation Institutions Curricular Programs, dated November 12, 2007. This was followed by CRM No. 127, s. 2008, re: Submission of Year-End Reports on the Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Measures in Tertiary Curricula for Relevance and Responsiveness of Higher Education Programs", dated October 29, 2008. The table below cite the various CCA and mitigation activities which CHED and the HEIs in Bicol have been undertaking.

CHED Regional Office V is also currently undertaking its own contribution to the implementation of CC adaptation and mitigation through its special project "Community Service of CHEDROV personnel: A Mitigation on Climate Change" launched in January 2010 which includes maintenance of landscape and cleanliness of the surroundings of the CHEDROV building, segregation of solid waste materials, compost making, planting of varieties of leafy vegetables, fruits and root crops and development of a mini agro-forest park.

"...schools are one of the best conduits for transmission of knowledge, promotion of values, and initiation of actions. It remains a challenge for the educators and to the youth, to increase their capacity for DRR and CCA. As **Samuel R. Soliven** puts it 'teaching is inspiring students to value God-given life, respect their environment, and promote love and justice within and beyond the four walls of the classroom'".

CCA and Mitigation Activities of CHED and the HEIs in Bicol

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of articles on environmental issues • Fora / discussion • Poster making contest • Film-showing/movie analysis • Debates • Information dissemination drive • Tree planting • Clean-up drive / beautification • Fire prevention and earthquake drills • Conferences/convocations • Literary and art contests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy-audit • Enviro-exhibit and road show • Environmental tour/study tour • Research, Planning and design of typhoon-resistant shelters • Development of technologies, • Provision of expert services such as that of Environmental Management System • Other extension activities |
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The Bicol University's Best Practices on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA): "Educating to Build Resilient Communities"



Prof. Rosamarie Jadie presented Bicol University's (BU) role and engagement in nurturing the natural resilience of Bicolanos in the context of climate change worsening effects of disasters. He shared that BU has evolved various interventions to educate and

foster resilient communities through its multi-disciplinary programs and projects that address food security, livelihood, environment, health, nutrition and psychosocial aspects. She discussed BU's key activities relating to instruction, research and extension services as follows:

1. Instruction:

- Curriculum Integration (emphasis on environmental management and conservation for the National Service Training Program or NSTP; in Agriculture and Forestry courses)
- Master in Public Administration major in Disaster Risk Management
- Books and publications on DRR and DRM
- Revision of AFNR courses (Agriculture, Forestry, and Natural Resources)
- Climate Change Adaptive technologies and Sustainable Agriculture
- BS Microfinance

2. Research examples:

- Enhancing Research Utilization for Sweet potato Livelihood Development in Disaster Prone Communities
- Science and Technology-Based Rehabilitation for Disaster Resilient Forestry and Natural Resource (AFNR)-based Livelihood
- Enhancing AFNR Response to Climate Change in the Bicol Region (Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment of Selected AFNR Areas for Climate Change Disaster Preparedness; Building the Resilience of the AFNR Sector thru Climate Change Adaptation Models)

- Enhancing Local Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Preparedness
- National ISAAS Conference with the theme "Building Agriculture Resilience to Climate Change Impacts"
- Study on EPP Technology for Resettlement Sites

3. Extension Services

- Glocal Actions-Educating to Build Resilient Communities "Moving from Words to Action" operationalized thru BU's Colleges and Units by modeling approaches to the community that promote disaster resiliency
- Training Programs on: (a) Albay Health Emergency Management (AHEM) spearheaded by BU College of Nursing, Office of VPP, Provincial Government of Albay and Department of Health; (b) Simple Weather forecasting; (c) Community Based Disaster Risk Management Plans
- Creation of the Bicol EDEN (Extension Disaster Education Network) - *Reducing the Impact of Disasters Through Education* which had been formally organized and is a venue for disaster education and messaging linked with the US EDEN

On challenges, lessons learned and ways ahead, Prof. Rosamarie Jadie said, "There are still much to do in addressing the continuous challenge that our province, region and country faces. Disaster is a given, even in the global scenario. It is now, an imperative upon Academic Institutions such as the Bicol University to be always relevant and responsive to the immediate needs of its service areas. We have just started, there is still a long way to go. What the Bicol University aims to achieve is to educate for building a Model Disaster Resilient Community characterized by common aspirations whose citizens had been transformed and that contributes to attain Sustainable Development."

Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Management: The Experience of Dagupan City



Mrs. Emma Molina, Dagupan City Agriculturist and Head of the Technical Working Group (TWG) PROMISE-Dagupan City, shared how Dagupan City and its vulnerable communities became more proactive and prepared for disasters. In 2006, the City became 1

of the 5 project areas of the Program for Hydro-meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Southeast Asia (together with Kalutara-Sri Lanka; Chittagong – Bangladesh; Da Nang – Vietnam; Hyderabad – Pakistan). After undergoing CBDRM training, the TWG (composed of City Department Heads and personnel) built local capacity and organized Disaster Core Teams in the 8 pilot barangays initially, through CBDRM, participatory risk assessment and preparedness and mitigation planning workshops. Community risk maps were digitized by City officers and later on, 3-D maps using GIS were developed, showing household data in high, medium and low risk zones.

The community early warning and evacuation system utilized local and indigenous equipment such as the “kanungkung” (bamboo communication device) and church bells together with flood water level gauges, evacuation criteria, and pinpointed evacuation routes and centers. Small mitigation measures implemented were waste segregation; mangrove rehabilitation and planting activities; river clean-up and removal of structures blocking free flow of water; structural mitigation - construction of dike, elevation of evacuation center, drainage canal; and economic miti-

gation - microfinance project, bigasan sa barangay (community rice trading), and padyak operation project (pedicab).

Institutionalization of disaster consciousness “culture of safety” was done in the pilot communities but city-wide activities were implemented. Aside from earthquake drills and simulation exercises (evacuation and transport, water search and rescue, vehicular accident), various contests – poster design, quiz bee, essay writing, extemporaneous speaking and oratorical, “walk for a cause”, tree planting, DRRM orientation for the media were some of the IEC activities.

Institutionalization was accomplished through the passage of S.P. Resolution No. 5469-2006 “Declaring July 16 of Every Year as Dagupan City Preparedness Day” and enactment of City Ordinance No. 1908-2007 “Creating The Emergency Operations Center of Dagupan City and Providing Funds Therefore”. This Center operates 24/7 within the City Hall premises. During any calamity this functions as the Operations Center of the CDCC. On normal days, the facility serves as an assistance center to visitors and others needing help.

Expansion of CBDRM activities to other barangays in Dagupan City and in the Province was also done. A Governance and DRR Course cum study visit for neighboring towns and cities was undertaken, capped with MOA signing for Northern Luzon DRR Network with Mayors and Officials in the Province. Dagupan City also organized the Northern Luzon Disaster Risk Reduction Network in July 2009.

Climate and Disaster Risk Management and Child-Centered Development



Mr. Baltz Tribunalo, the Country Program Advisor on Child Centered Climate and Disaster Risk Management for Plan International-Philippines, discussed the rationale for involving children in climate change and DRM.

His talk focused on the following:

- Impacts on children: increased child poverty; increased hunger; disruption of education; increased diseases; more frequent and intense disasters
- Because their future is at risk
- Because they can be effective agents of change in their communities, locally, nationally and globally

He then showed the participatory video of the Young Hearts Media Correspondents with residents of Brgy Cag-aut, Salcedo, Samar on the perils of uncontrolled cutting of trees and chromite mining in the community and residents and children's recommended options, solutions and

actions. Elaborating on Plan's Country Strategy and Programme Goal, he shared how Plan works with children in child-centered climate and disaster risk management:

- Supporting school children to assess local risks
- Peer to peer learning: how to monitor rainfall as early warning for floods and landslides
- Helping children to use Film and Theater to engage the whole of the community
- Helping prevent disasters and supporting livelihoods, e.g. planting and protecting mangroves
- Supporting children to participate in community meetings, decision-making, local/national/international conferences on disaster and climate change issues

He concluded with the challenges, opportunities and future priorities for involving children in climate and disaster risk management, notably the mainstreaming of environmental sustainability (including climate smart DRM) and policy and advocacy work to establish child-friendly climate

Meetings and Dialogues in Learning Sites in Tabaco City, Daraga and Camalig



"SA MIDG TAWO AN ENOT, AN PAGUSWAG MAABOT SA CIUDAD NIN PAKKAMOOT."



Tabaco City Mayor Krisel Lagman-Luistro shared the City's strategy to link Climate Disaster Risk Reduction to achieving its Millennium Development Goal targets which are integrated in the City's Development Agenda for its 47 barangays.

BEAUTY, FURY, AND RESILIENCE: THE TABACO CITY EXPERIENCE

Mayor Krisel Lagman-Luistro
3rd South to South Citizenry-based Development Academy
November 25, 2010

OUTLINE

- ◉ I. Introduction of Tabaco City
- ◉ II. Working definition of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation
- ◉ III. Linking the MDGs and CDRR
- ◉ IV. Integrating CDRR into Local Development Planning: The San Miguel Island experience
- ◉ V. Community Based Monitoring System as a targeting, planning and monitoring tool
- ◉ VI. City Government's Response

The City uses the Community Based Monitoring System to monitor & measure effectiveness and impact of programs & projects. Some CDRR interventions in San Miguel Island include livelihood & skills training program; pre-construction of water system; strengthening of bridges, river control and sea wall; and relocation and provision of core shelter.



At the Brgy Tagas Hall, COPE – Bikol oriented the CBDA group on their DRR work in partnership with urban barangays Tagas and Binatayan to strengthen and organize community mechanisms towards the setting up of DRR measures. Brgy Council members shared their DRR capacity building activities, such as Participatory Vulnerability Capacity Assessments, setting up of early warning systems, formulation of disaster preparedness plan, community drills, and forming active and operational Quick Response Teams.



The Municipal officers of Camalig and TABI personnel guided the CBDA group to Brgy Sua. Located at the edge of the 6km danger zone from Mayon Volcano, it was the first time a bus had visited the community (participants almost had to walk part of the way) for DRR dialogue with the Brgy Council, Samahang Nagkakaisa ng Barangay Sua and its Disaster Preparedness Committee, Community Health Workers and Women and Children Committee. Brgy Sua was awarded Model Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council in Save the Children's Gawad Sagang Award in 2009 from among its local government partners in child-centered disaster preparedness after Typhoon Reming (T Durian). The established early warning system uses a combination of flags, whistles and bells, ensuring that the blind and deaf members of the community are able to make appropriate life saving actions.

Discoveries and Recommendations

26 November 2010



The last day activities of the 3rd SS CBDA started with an overview of the Views from the Frontline Project by Malu Cagay, Managing Director of CDP. Discussing the 5 priority actions of the Hyogo Framework for Action, she updated the participants of the parallel state of DRR, especially at the local level, which the Global Network of CSOs for DRR is crafting even as the UNISDR is preparing the 2nd State of DRR report for the mid-term review of the HFA during the Global Platform in Geneva in May 2011. All were enjoined to participate in the survey for the Views from the Frontline 2011.

Participants then formed smaller groups to reflect on their 3rd SS CBDA learning and recommendations. The participants were then divided into two groups to share their learnings. Overall recommendations were presented to the body and to Hon. Cong. Villafuerte. After the Congressman's reactions, the CBDA prepared for the Closing Ceremonies.



Mses. Adelina “G” Sevilla-Alvarez and **Fe Castro-Andaya**, Center for Disaster Preparedness Board of Directors facilitated the reflection of learnings from the CBDA participants and crafting of recommendations for next courses of actions.

Each participant was asked to recall what had transpired in the 3rd SS CBDA, reflect on and finish the following lines:

I discovered that...
I realized that...
I re-learned
I learned that...
I am still struggling about...
I am sad about...
I am happy ...
I hope...
I will...



They then shared in 2 small groups and presented to the body their most significant discoveries. The plenary summary of the issues to address and recommendations for various stakeholders (shared by particular CBDA participants) are presented below.

National / International Concerns and Recommendations

- Accelerate the integration of environmental management and DRR/ CCA into community, local and national level agenda.
- Strict and firm implementation of the Environmental Act at the national and local levels.
- Integrate DRR and CCA into school curriculum and programs at all levels and disciplines
- Provide incentives (and disincentives/sanctions) for implementation of DRR and CCA measures
- Hold a national CBDA to start the process of its institutionalization in the country as a mechanism for highlighting, promoting and learning from local best practices through south-south modality. The national CBDA should ensure good representation of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. The CBDA should also include best DRRM practices of communities affected by armed conflict and other human-induced hazards.
- Build regional or provincial level networks for policy advocacy, sharing and enrichment of DRR practices, learning and innovation
- Ensure more children and youth participation in DRR and CCA efforts. Review the law that created the *Sangguniang Kabataan*.
- Monitor and pursue the implementation of Republic Act 10121 at especially local level to ensure that provisions of the law are implemented, especially on the participation of the most vulnerable sectors
- DRRNet: mapping of stakeholders working on DRR and CCA; link these to advocacy programs that will build the critical mass for DRR

continued from previous page

- DRR community: Also promote family preparedness systems
- Implementation of the DRRM Act of 2010
- For the BiCam meeting on December 1, 2010: Ensure appropriation of funds to set up local DRRMOs (especially that the IRR for DRRM Act of 2010 was signed after local submission of their AIP.)
- OCD and DILG: Intensify the dissemination and awareness raising on RA 10121 for common understanding and implementation of the law at the national, regional, provincial, municipal and barangay levels. Assist LGUs in options and solutions in formulating, funding and implementing their DRRM plan and DRRM office. Ensure multi-stakeholder participation in the DRRMCs
- DBM and CSC: Formulate enabling memo circulars on the budget appropriation and personnel services to set up the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices
- OCD and LGUs: Fast track the accreditation of CSOs so they can participate in the NDRRMCs and LDRRMCs (especially participating organizations in the CBDA)
- LGUs: Increase budget allocation for the DRRM especially for the most vulnerable localities.
- Local Sanggunians: Pass local legislation for the creation of the permanent DRRM office as per RA 10121
- Craft local ordinances that will mandate LGUs to mobilize internal resources for recovery of disaster-affected communities, and not depend only on outside funding
- National Government, Communities, CSOs and All Stakeholders: Ensure the integration of good practices of grassroots communities in the National DRRM Plan to influence its strategic direction and program priorities

Recommendations for CBSUA and Camarines Sur

- Ensure that Camarines Sur becomes a DRR champion in the region
- Support and appropriate funds for CBSUA to establish the Regional Center for Citizenry-Based Development Academy. Based at CBSUA, this center will serve as repository of all practices on DRR and CCA, and DRR-CCA harmonization.
- Construct a model multi-hazard resistant structure in the CBSUA campus to showcase the technology. Replicate the model multi-hazard resistant structure in the most vulnerable barangays in the district.
- Reacting to the CBDA participant take aways and recommendations, Cong. Villafuerte informed the body of his office's commitment to push forward DRR and CCA.
- Conduct risk assessments to thoroughly understand the hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities and how these relate to social, political, environmental and economic dimensions of local development)
- Conduct development planning workshops with the barangays to integrate DRR and CCA in their Local Development Plans which should contribute to higher level plans.
- Improve the land use planning in the province. Work together in relocating agriculture to higher grounds
- Invest more on renewable energy to reduce GHGs (biofuels, MRFs)
- Disseminate the Organic Agriculture Act, PDRRM Act and Climate Change Act for the LGUs to learn about their mandates in DRR and CCA
- For Lake Buhi, there is a need to reorganize the fish cage industry by limiting fish cages in the lake and by introducing better feeds that will not lead to algal bloom
- Acknowledging his commitment to DRR and CCA and support to the successful conduct of CBDA, the 3rd SS CBDA declared Congressman Luis R. Villafuerte Sr. as DRR and CCA Champion for Camarines Sur.

Closing Programme

“We have seen a lot and learned a lot from the ground. This academy has proven once again that academic theories and local practice should go hand in hand. This is just the start.”

Ms. Zen Delica-Willison, in her closing remarks



Initiating the closing activities, G Sevilla-Alvarez asked the CBDA participants to read aloud about their learning journey

The 130 students of the 3RD SS-CBDA were gathered by the approach to Wawa River. Though tired from the long trip each one had to take, coming from different areas— some from Luzon, some from Thailand, others from nearby Sorsogon, a handful from faraway Mindanao-- almost everybody was excited.

“The SS-CBDA is a new concept, that’s why I convinced my organization to let me join as one of the participants.”

This was a common statement each one was saying to one another...

Teacher Zen came and told the group— “We will trek towards the conference venue, I’m afraid...” she said, with voice so soft and soothing.”

“Look at these beautiful rocks! I have a good idea.” A voice reverberated from somewhere. Unmindful, the students continued in their trek, not even looking up as they were watching their steps. “Why don’t we pick up some pebbles,” the voice continued.

“We have given you all the native bags; you can fill them up with these beautiful stones.”

“Sino ba ‘yon? Is he crazy? Can’t he see that my legs are crisscrossing already!” one countered. The students stopped, trying to find out where the voice was coming from. “Some kind of facilitation, yes?” Mike said, snickering, just thinking of what is going on.

“Please, just pick up as many that you can get, and carry. When you get to the venue, a big surprise awaits you.”

Dutifully, the students started picking up the stones – some looking for the smallest pebble, some gathering a handful, some just getting as many as they can carry.

After one long stretch, they arrived at The Farm. The stars were out and shadows of the beautiful cabanas, the olympic-sized swimming pool, the flowering shrubs, were a sight to behold! The voice rang out in the darkness, “Look at your bags, into your pockets, and see for yourselves the surprise that the long, difficult walk have in store for you.”

Lo, and behold, the pebbles have turned into precious stones, even silver and gold!



CBDA participants recommended the holding of a national CBDA to start the process of its institutionalization in the country as a mechanism for highlighting, promoting and learning from local best practices in DRR and CCA through the south-south modality.

Closing Remarks

In her Closing Remarks, **Ms. Zen Delica-Willison** expressed her elation and amazement at the results of the 3rd SS CBDA outputs which far exceeded expectations. Firstly, the 3rd SS CBDA has a complete feature. It was able to mobilize representatives from all levels – international, national, provincial, municipal, barangay (village), from various groupings – academe, government, NGOs/CSOs. The academy had a mix of Filipino participants from up North of Luzon to Mindanao. We had community leaders as resource persons. It was time for all of us to listen to the community representatives. She shared the observation of some participants that the 3rd SS CBDA is informal, just like the way of learning in communities.

“We have seen a lot and learned a lot from the ground. This academy has proved once again that academic theories and local practice should go hand and hand. This is just the start. The spirit of the South-South Citizenry Based development Academy should not stop here even if it entails hard work and little pay. We should continue and nurture our partnership, both institutionally and professionally and continue to hold local Academies. It was a very good platform so that both the Congressman and the CBSUA President were here and hear them commit to the principles of the Academy”.

Mr. Robin Willison was invited by Ms. Zen Delica-Willison to speak regarding his desire to contribute to the building of a model multi-hazard resistant structure for the Bicol region. Robin encouraged the CBSUA to promote to the DRM masteral students the idea of designing and constructing a model multi hazard resistant structure. He said that Congressman Villafuerte has committed to replicate the model. He mentioned his experience in Indonesia and the Philippines.

Ms. Zen Delica-Willison stressed that there is a demand for this kind of gathering, 130 people came, more than doubled the expected 60 participants, making the Academy very special. She also emphasized the value of the Academy for the future generation. “The fruits of our labor may not be felt by us but by our children. This is the only academy where a child is present. And this makes it all the more special”

At this point she called Kyle Russel Andaya, the only CBDA Child Participant and declared him as the CBDA Child Champion. She thanked CDP for the hard work for the success of the 3rd SS CBDA. She also thanked Mercy Malaysia, Malteser, ADPC, Plan International and participants from India, Bangladesh, Maldives, Thailand, Pakistan, Canada and of course the national and local organizations and participants from the Philippines. Finally, she thanked and congratulated CBSUA for being on top of the substantive and technical arrangements as she challenged: “Continue the flame of the academy!”

CBSUA President Atty. Bernales responded that since the CBSUA was devastated by 2 super typhoons, with 95% of its facilities destroyed, the school was challenged to offer the MS DRM course. Being the only University in the country to offer a graduate course in Disaster Risk Management, the school became interested in the CBDA and its theme. He thanked the UNDP SS SU, UN ISDR, IDRC, CDP, CBSUA staff and students, local host groups, international participants, national participants, Cong. LRV, and everyone who participated and supported the Academy.

The 3rd SS CBDA formally (but warmly) closed with Certificates of Participation and CD of the PowerPoint presentations* awarded to the CBDA Participants.

List of International Participants

Name	Sex	Country	Organization	Designation
Anisha Rachel	F	Malaysia	Mercy Malaysia	Programme Officer
Mutarika Pruksapong	F	Thailand	ADPC	Training Coordinator
Chris Gibb	F	Canada	Univ. Of Montreal	PhD Researcher
Inthira Tirangkura	F	Thailand	UNDP South- South	Programme Associate
Zenaida Delica Willison	F	Thailand	UNDP South- South	DRR Advisor
Robin Willison	M	India	ADRA India	Country Director
Weerapon Sripongchai	M	Thailand	ADPC	Project Associate
Abdulla Rasheed	M	Maldives	Education Sector	Principal
Kashif Inam	M	Pakistan	Malteser Int'l	Project Manager, DRR
Nazar Hussain Nazar	M	Pakistan	Ministry of Youth Affairs	Dignitary General
Abdus Saboor	M	Pakistan	Ministry of Youth Affairs	Dignitary General
Tamkeen Wazir	F	Pakistan	Ministry of Youth Affairs	Deputy Director
Mohammad Farooq Ganchi	M	Pakistan	Youth Parliament	Volunteer
Ghazamfar Sheikh	F	Pakistan	Youth Parliament	Volunteer
Irum Jamsheed	M	Pakistan	Youth Parliament	Volunteer
Abid Ali Khan Bhutto	M	Pakistan	Youth Parliament	Volunteer
Abbas Khan	M	Pakistan	Youth Parliament	Volunteer
Mariam Azeem	F	Pakistan	Youth Parliament	
Azmat Balouch	M	Pakistan	Youth Parliament	
Md. Emdadul Haque	M	Bangladesh	Plan Bangladesh	
Shah Nawaz Whara	M	Bangladesh	Plan Bangladesh	
Md Faridul Islam	M	Bangladesh	Plan Bangladesh	
Kazi Abdul Kadir	M	Bangladesh	Plan Bangladesh	
Md Imamul Azam	M	Bangladesh	Plan Bangladesh	
Md Abdul Khaleque	M	Bangladesh	Plan Bangladesh	
Shamina Akhtar	F	Bangladesh	Plan Bangladesh	

List of National Participants

Name	Sex	Organization	Designation
Adelina Sevilla- Alvarez	F	CDP	President
Adolf Romel Pangilinan	M	PDRN	Emergency Coordinator
Albert Villaraza	M	Caritas Manila Partner- Paranaque	Las Piñas DRRM Head / OLPP
Ana Liza San Juan	F	Pasig PROMISE Brgy. Rosario	Brgy. Secretary
Artemio Cerbito	M	Pasig PROMISE Brgy. Santolan	Rescuer
Atty. Jose R. Bocaling, Jr.	M	Caritas Manila Partner- Paranaque	Over All Chairman, VOLA-COSHP
Baltazar Tribunalo	M	Plan Philippines	Program Advisor
Bella Dela Rosa	F	Damayan Home Owners Association	President
BernardinanT. Barao	F	SBNRNAI	Coordinator / DRR Focal Person
Carlos C. Galvez	M	LGU- Labo	CDDC / MLO
Carlos Padolina	M	CDRC	Deputy ED
Crispin Fuasa	M	Pasig City Hall	TWG
David L. Cero	M	Cavite State University	Assistant Professor
Dr. Emmanuel Luna	M	UP CSWCD	Professor
Eduardo Singson	M	Pasig PROMISE Brgy. Sta. Lucia	RVDRRMC
Emma Molina	F	LGU- Dagupan	City Agriculturist
Eufemia Castro- Andaya	F	CDP	Member, BOD
Fatima Gay J. Molina	F	CDP	Project Officer
Gilda Avedillo	F	Pasig PROMISE Brgy. Rosario	Brgy. Health Staff/Nurse
Hervy Beran	M	SPI	Community Organizer
Ivyrose O. Igup	F	COM	Community Organizer
Janina Vicente	F	Office of Sen TG	Program Officer
Jerico Bacani	M	Pasig PROMISE Brgy. Manggahan	Rescue staff
Jesusa J. Grace Molina	F	CDP	Programme Officer
Jimmy Khayog	M	CORDIS RDS	Executive Director
Joemar C. Bien	M	PBN DZGB Legaspi	Reporter
Josefina Verbo	F	Buklod Tao, Inc.	
Jun Beltran	M	SPI	Secretary/HOA
Kyle Russell Andaya	M	Child Participant	
Ligaya Santos	F	Pasig PROMISE Brgy. Sta. Lucia	Lupon Tagapamayapa
Lorna Victoria	F	CDP	CBDRM TLC
Ma. Consuelo R. Divina	F	Caritas Manila Partner- Paranaque	DRRM-Core group/OLPP
Malou Visconde	F	Caritas Manila Partner- Paranaque	COSH Head
Manuel Abinales	M	Buklod Tao, Inc.	Founder-Advisor
Manuel Nagbuya	M	San Mateo, Rizal - SIKAP	President
Maria Fellizar- Cagay	F	CDP	Managing Director

List of National Participants

Name	Sex	Organization	Designation
Mario T. Romero	M	PBN DZGB Legaspi	Reporter
Marissa Parao	F	Benguet State University	GIS-PDO Section Chief
Mayfourth Luneta	F	CDP	Project Manager
Michael Vincent Mercado	M	CDP	Advocacy Officer
Naderev Sano	M	CCC	
Nicolas M. Cruz	M	Pasig City Hall	Engineer IV
Paquito Navarro	M	Pasig PROMISE Brgy. Maybunga	Member
Philip Michael Avilla	M	PBN DZGB Legaspi	Cameraman
Rainer P. Gamban	M	Pasig PROMISE Brgy. Manggahan	Rescue staff
Renato Del Rosario	M	San Mateo, Rizal - PINAGBUKLOD	President
Rogelio Cabasan, Jr.	M	Pasig PROMISE Brgy. Maybunga	Member
Romeo Jayson C. Mendoza	M	Caritas Manila Partner- Paranaque	Las Piñas DRRM Volunteer
Ronald Cabalquinto	M	Save the Children South Cntral Mindanao	Coordinator / DRR Focal Person
Rosalyn Ramos	F	Buklod Tao, Inc.	President
Sarah Eleuterio	F	SPI	President / HOA
Shiella Estorninos	F	ACF	Community Development Officer
Shirley Bolanos	F	Coastal Core	Executive Director
Wilfredo Candido	M	Pasig PROMISE Brgy. Santolan	Rescuer
Wilfredo Laconico	M	Pasig PROMISE Brgy. Sta. Lucia	RVDRRMC Chairman

List of Local Participants

Name	Sex	Organization	Designation
Aileen E. Guinhana	F	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Alex Nayve	M	MSDRM	DRRM Consultant
Alex Temploneuvo	M	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Allyn S. Agtarap	F	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Analyn I. Olaño	F	CBSUA	Project Staff, CBSUDO Inc.
Angel Naval	M	Board Member, Cam Sur	Provincial Board Member
Antonio Gomez, Jr.	M	USI - Bato	Community Organizer
Arnold V. Velarde	M	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Arturo Lavadia	M	San Buenaventura, Buhi	Punong Barangay
Augusting Camo	M	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student / Head, CAMO College
Carla Yu	F	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Carlito Nudo	M	Duminorog, Calabanga	President, Farmers's Organization
Carmelita Marquez	F	LGU-Buhi CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Catherine Bual	F	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Cely S. Binoya	F	CBSUA	Director, Extension Division / Graduate School Professor
Delfin Bondad	M	University of Sta. Isabel	USI-CES Director
Divina Gracia Galang	F	CBSUA-Pasacao Campus	Chairman, REPETA
Eden Paz	F	CBSUA	Vice President for Academic Affairs
Edilberto V. Bongon	M	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Eleanor Suarez	F	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Elizabeth Salvino	F	CBSUA	DRR Quick Response Team
Ferdinand Cesar P. Mandanas	M	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Flordeliza B.Valenzuela	F	CBSUA	Faculty
Gene Euenia Mercado	F	CBSUA	Coordinator, CBSUA Alumni Affairs
Glaiza P. Joven	F	CBSUA	Extension Staff
Helen Oloteo	F	Masarawag, Guinobatan	Barangay Kagawad
Joannah Ramores	F	NCF-TPC	External Project Development Consultant
Jojie Martinez	F	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Jose A. Belarmino II	M	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Juan B. Paz	M	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student / City Fire Marshall
Ligaya Tango	F	CBSUA	Professor
Lorenzo Alvina	M	DA RFU 5	AGRI I

List of Local Participants

Name	Sex	Organization	Designation
Ludivina C. Savilla	F	CBSUA	Professor
Maria Theresa Dela Cruz	F	CBSUA	Program Head, Extension Division
Maribeth Bernales	F	CBSUA	Conference Documenter
Maricris A. Biñas	F	TABI	Executive Director
Marito T. Bernales	M	CBSUA	SUC President III
Marivic Balance	F	NCF-CSR	Director, CSR
May Rodriguez	F	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Michael D. Villezar	M	USI-CES	CES Staff
Nestor Nava	M	Sorsogon	Research Chief
Petronilo P. Muñoz	M	CBSUA	Director, Planning Office
Ramon Tomas de Vera	M	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Rico Bentulan	M	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Rita N. Talay	F	CBSUA	Program Head, Extension Division
Salvadora M. Gavino	F	DA RFU 5 / CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Salve SJ. San Carlos	F	TABI	DMPP-Officer
Sheila B. Casili	F	CBSUA-MSDRM	Student
Yolanda Agawa	F	CBSUA	Professor

** The List of Local Participants does not include additional participants during the Naga City and Albay Fora, and local government and community members in the meetings in Bula, Buhi, and Albay*

CBDA Daily Programme of Activities



OPENING PROGRAM

*The Village @ San Bernardino Farm and Reso, Calabanga, Camarines Sur
22 November 2010, 6:00 PM*

Opening Prayer	AVP Presentation
Pambansang Awit	AVP Presentation
Welcome Remarks	Atty. Marito T. Bernales <i>President, CBSUA</i>
	Hon. Evelyn Yu <i>Municipal Mayor, Calabanga</i>
Overview of CBDA and Introduction of Keynote Speaker	Ms. Lorna Victoria <i>TLC National Coordinator & Advisor, CDP</i>
Keynote Speech	Ms. Zenaida Delica Willison <i>Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor, Special Unit for South-South Cooperation in UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Center</i>
Awarding of Plaque of Appreciation to the Keynote Speaker	Hon. Evelyn Yu Atty. Marito T. Bernales
Message	Shahid Hussain Bhutto <i>Minister of Youth Affairs of Pakistan</i>
Presentation of the Training Team and Participants	Dr. Cely S. Binoya, <i>CBDA Bicol Coordinator</i>
WELCOME DINNER...	
CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS...	c/o Dr. Alden Bonot <i>CBSUA Calabanga Campus Administrator</i>

Emcee: Prof. Petronilo P. Muñoz Jr.

3rd South-South Citizenry-Based Development Academy

22-26 November 2010 | Bicol Region, Philippines

DAY 1 November 23, 2010 (Tuesday)

<u>Emcee:</u>	<u>Facilitators:</u>	<u>Co-facilitator:</u>
Ms. Maria Felizar-Cagay	Engr. Robin Willison (AM) Ms. Lorna P. Victoria (PM)	Ms. Grace Molina (PM)
8:00-8:30 a.m.	Registration	CBSUA and CDP
8:15 – 8:30 a.m.	Welcome Message	Hon. Luis R. Villafuerte 3 rd District Representative Camarines Sur
8:30-9:00 a.m.	Brief input on the rationale of the session	Engr. Robin Willison Country Director ADRA India
9:00-9:30 a.m.	DRR and CCA- Citizenry Based Development-Oriented Perspective (Global Perspective), HFA	Ms. Zenaida Delica- Willison Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor, SU-SSC UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre
9:30-10:15 a.m.	Legal Framework: Importance and engagement with communities/ CSOs in the implementation of the law	Dr. Carlos C. Galvez Civil Defense Deputized Coordinator Labo, Camarines Norte
10:15-10:30 a.m.	Tea Break	
10:30-11:00 a.m.	CCA and DRR at the local and community level	Shirley Bolanos, Executive Director, COASTAL CORE
11:00-11:30 a.m.	Open Forum-framework and applications	Engr. Robin Willison Country Director ADRA India
11:30-12:00 a.m.	Role of Academe in DRR and CCA	Dr. Emmanuel Luna Faculty, College of Social Work and Community Development (CSWCD), UP Diliman
12:00-12:30 p.m.		Dr. Cely S. Binoya Prof. 6 and Director, Extension Services, GAD and Special Projects Central Bicol State University of Agriculture (CBSUA)
12:30-1:15 p.m.	Lunch Break	



3rd South-South Citizenry-Based Development Academy

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12:30-1:15 p.m.	Travel to Naga City LGU	
1:30-2:30 p.m.	Arrival at NCF TPC	
2:30 p.m.	Naga City Forum	
2:30-4:00 p.m.	Welcome Message	Ms. Marguerite Michelle V. Padua-Hornby President, NCF
		Hon. John Bongat Mayor, Naga City
	Presentations	Mr. Ernie Elcamel , Head, Naga City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
		Mr. Mike Padua , Director, NCF Typhoon Preparedness Center
		Mr. Delfin Bondad Director, Extension Services Universidad de Sta. Isabel
4:00-4:30 p.m.	Study Visit to Brgy. Balatas	
4:30-5:00 p.m.	Travel to Provincial Capitol	Ms. Chie Bermeo Chief, EDMERO
5:00-6:00 p.m.	Courtesy call to the Prov. Office of Cam Sur	
	Sharing of field experiences	Ms. Lorna Victoria Ms. Grace Molina
6:00-6:30 p.m.	Tour at CWC	
6:30-7:30 p.m.	Travel back to venue	
7:30 p.m.	Dinner and Mayor's Night	Hosted by: Mayor Evelyn Yu Chief Executive, LGU-Calabanga

3rd South-South Citizenry-Based Development Academy

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DAY 2 November 24, 2010(Wednesday)

Emcee:	Facilitators:	Co- Facilitators:
Ms. Mayfourth D. Luneta	Ms. Maria Cagay (AM) Dr. Cely S. Binoya (PM)	Ms. Fatima Molina (A/PM) Grp 1- Ms. Thess dela Cruz (PM) Grp 2- Ms. Glaiza Joven (PM)
7:00-9:30 a.m.	Calabanga Study Visit Orientation and Briefing Group 1 – Cagsao, Calabanga Group 2 – Dominorog and Balatasan, Calabanga	Facilitators: Freoby Francia – ASCEND* Staff Judith Agnoletto – ASCEND Staff *Advancing Safer Communities and Environment Against Disasters
9:30-10:00 a.m.	Back to Venue	
10:00-10:30 am	Local Government Initiatives in DRR: Case of Calabanga	Hon. Evelyn Yu Municipal Mayor, Calabanga, Cam Sur
10:30-11:00 a.m.	Community Initiatives on DRR and CCA (Children and Youth Involvement, Livelihood, Disaster Preparedness)	Mr. Manuel Abinales Advisor Buklod Tao, Inc.
11:00-11:30 p.m.	Open Forum	Ms. Maria Cagay - Moderator
11:30 – 12:00 nn	Lunch in Venue	
12:30 – 2:200 pm	Travel to study sites: Group 1. -Travel to FAO project site (cross- cutting issues: Institutionalization of DRR and CCA in Livelihood, Gender) and Lourdes Elementary School Group 2 – Travel to Bato DRR project of USI	
2:00-5:30 p.m.	Welcome Message: Buhi and Bato Presentations and Sharing	Mun. Mayors of Buhi and Bato
5:30 – 6:00 pm	Travel back to LRV	
6:00 – 6:30 pm	Sharing and Reflections	Ms. Maria Cagay & Ms. Fatima Gay Molina
7:00 pm	Dinner and Rest	

3rd South-South Citizenry-Based Development Academy

22-26 November 2010 | Bicol Region, Philippines

DAY 3 November 25, 2010 (Thursday)

Emcee:
Prof. Petronilo P. Muñoz Jr.

Facilitators:
Ms. Mayfourth Luneta (AM)
Grp 1 Ms. Lorna P. Victoria (PM)
Grp 2 Ms. Adelina Sevilla- Alvarez (PM)

Co-facilitator:
Ms. María Cagay (AM)
 Grp 1 Ms. Jesus Grace J. Molina (PM)
 Grp 2: Ms. Fatima Gay J. Molina (PM)

6:00- 9:00 a.m.	Travel to Legaspi	
9:00- 9:15 a.m.	Albay Forum – BU Amphitheater	Hosted by BU and the Province of Albay
9: 00- 9:30 a.m.	Welcome Remarks	VP for Academic Affairs Bicol University
9:30- 10: 00 a.m.	Keynote Speech: Harmonizing DRR and CCA	Mr. Naderev A. Sano Commissioner, Climate Change Commission
10:00- 10: 20 a.m.	Albay Provincial Government Experience	Mr. Jukes Nunez APSEMO
10:20- 10: 40 a.m.	Children's Involvement in DRR and CCA Plan Philippines Experience	Mr. Baltazar Tribunalo, Jr. Country Program Advisor for Child Centered Climate and Disaster Risk Management
10:40 – 11:00 a.m.	FAO Project DRR and CCA	Dr. Luis Amano – Project Leader, FAO Project
11:00-11:20 a.m.	BU Project: DRR and CC Academy	Bicol University
11:20- 11:40 a.m.	Dagupan Experience: DRR and Governance	Ms. Emma J. Molina City Agriculturist, Dagupan
11: 40- 12: 00 nn	Open Forum	
12:00- 12:30 p.m.	Lunch in BU	

3rd South-South Citizenry-Based Development Academy

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GROUP 1

1:00- 1: 45 p.m.	Quick Ocular Visit to Daraga Relocation Site	COPE and Christian Aid partners
1:45- 3:00 p.m.	Visit and Community Dialogue with Brgy. Tagas, Daraga	
3:00- 5:30 p.m.	Travel, Visit and Community Dialogue with Brgy. Sua, Camalig	TABI and Save the Children CBDRM partners
5:30- 6:30 p.m.	Travel to Camalig proper, courtesy call to the Municipal Mayor, visit tourism shop, ocular to AECID supported evacuation center/ school	
6:30-7:00 p.m.	Travel, site seeing, photo shoots at Cagsawa Ruins	

GROUP 2

1:00- 1:30 p.m.	Travel, site seeing, photo shoots at Cagsawa Ruins
1:30- 2:45 p.m.	Travel and Visit/ Dialogue with community at the Daraga Relocation Site: Anislag Phase 2 and 3
2:45- 5:30 p.m.	Travel, meeting and dialogue with the Municipal Mayor and Community in Tabaco City

DAY 4 November 26, 2010 (Friday)

Emcee: Ms. Eufemia Castro-Andaya

Facilitators: CDP and CBSU

8:30-11:00 a.m.	Overall synthesis, resolutions and recommendations	Ms. Zenaida Delica-Willison Ms. Lorna P. Victoria Dr. Cely S. Binoya
11:00-12:00 noon	Closing program - Awarding of Certificates to Participants - Awarding of Plaque of Appreciation to Resource Persons and Facilitators / Coordinators - Closing Remarks	Ms. Zenaida Delica-Willison Ms. Lorna P. Victoria Atty. Marito T. Bernales Dr. Cely S. Binoya
12:00 – 2:00 pm	Lunch and Departure of Participants	

SPEECH FOR 3RD SOUTH-SOUTH CITIZENRY BASED DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY

By Dr. Denis Nkala

Chief - Regional South-South Unit (Asia And Pacific) of the UNDP Special Unit For South-South Cooperation

OUR HOSTS, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, AND FRIENDS.

On behalf of the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, it is my pleasure to express our satisfaction with the partnerships that have been created under the umbrella of the South-South Citizenry –Based Development Academy. An idea to encourage learning exchanges among developing countries led by the Special Unit at the global level is being translated to peer to peer exchanges not only among policy makers, but at the level of people at the frontline of facing hazards and disasters. These people are the communities and the people that work shoulder to shoulder with them. After the first and second Academies, we in the Special Unit believe that we are walking on the correct path. The demand for sharing knowledge seems to be growing, there is a waiting list of institutions that see the value of such exchanges and want to facilitate the process. Furthermore, we have been pleased with the leadership taken by various partners in the NGO and academic sectors. This assures us that the initiatives are grounded, not in the UN or other international bodies, but in the people themselves.

The subject of the third South-South Development Academy is very topical. The Global South-South Expo which opens today in Geneva will also explore issues of climate change and the environment. An upcoming regional South-South expo in 2011 in Bangkok will explore climate change adaptation, of course with a focus on disaster risk reduction. We therefore hope that although we have these different events and forums, we will not be treading in one place but making forward strides with our partners towards outcomes that help the communities. We hope to work together with you on the Regional Expo. Our colleague Zen will provide any information that you need and carry any suggestions that you may have.

May I at this point congratulate and thank all our partners who have contributed in various ways to make this happen. The Central Bicol State University and the Centre for Disaster Preparedness (Thank you so much). Thanks to the other international cooperation partners, the UNISDR, the IDRC, Christian Aid, the DRR Net. Thank you so much to UNDP Philippines. We have been grateful that in every country UNDP offices have worked in one spirit with us. Most importantly, thanks to each and every participant. Each of you is a resource for knowledge and for learning. We are gratified to work with you. May I also thank Zen for her able leadership and amazing partnership building skills that are making all this possible. I wish you good deliberations and recommendations that continue to give growth to our collective ideas and hope to see many of you at the fourth South-South Citizenry-Based Academy.

Dr. Denis Nkala



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