

## ANNEX 9: Guidebook Writeshop Documentation Report

### Informal City Dialogues

# Transformative Urban Resettlement in Metro Manila: Understanding and Sharing Inclusive Approaches

March 31 to April 01, 2014 | TheBayleafIntramuros, Manila

## Documentation Report

Prepared by the Ateneo School of Government

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## Overview

The Ateneo School of Government (ASoG), under the Rockefeller Foundation's Informal City Dialogues: The 2040 Challenge, explored the formation, relationship, and potential of formal and informal structures within cities.

Now on its second phase, Transformative Urban Resettlement in Metro Manila: Understanding and Sharing Inclusive Approaches, the project aims to “capacitate and empower informal settlement communities through the creation of a mechanism for mainstreaming Inclusive and Innovative Informal Settlement Transformation Process”.

In doing so, ASoG shall:

- conduct research on foreign and local informal settlement relocation programs;
- conduct institutional scoping of the government, private-sector, non-governmental (NGO), and community organizations;
- develop partnership with at least five key government, private sector, and NGO actors to formally commit to support the project;
- empower community through developing multi-stakeholder confidence, partnership- and capacity-building;
- prototype a community engagement process;
- write a Metro Manila Informal Settlement Innovation Guidebook for local government units, civil society and people organizations, and communities; and
- prepare and submit regular project status updates and final report to the Institute of International Education, Inc., coordinating grantee and co-implementer.

These tasks will be carried out from October 2013 to November 2014.

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Ateneo School of Government

# Transformative Urban Resettlement

## Writershop

Mrs. Creselda Doble and Dr. Segundo Romero heralded in writeshop participants, reacquainting them with project milestones as well as future prospects. Deemed strong enough in forming a foundation for a guidebook, these milestones and prospects served as inspiration and laid ground for the writeshop.



Please see Annex A for the list of participants.

### Metro Manila Informal Settlement Innovation Guidebook, a Work In Progress

Envisioned as a comprehensible checklist that is freely accessible to all, the guidebook will include and be based on diversified knowledge and perceptions of relocation programs. This can only be possible through the keen involvement of various stakeholders, participants agreed on.

Aside from the wealth of knowledge, participants look forward to building common understanding across different stakeholder issues. They also believe that with consensus, putting the guidebook into operation and—ultimately—their work will be easier.

Gathered information from stakeholders will be assessed and developed by the Ateneo School of Government technical writing team. In this light, participants have proposed that the guidebook be formulated in both English and Filipino. Dr. Romero welcomed the suggestion and hoped to bring more of those together during formulation. For the preliminary outline of the guidebook, please see Annex B.

### The Guidebook in Context: Challenges

In the process of familiarizing themselves with perspectives from national and local government units, relocatees, and non-government and people's organizations (and over dinner), it has been revealed that existing people's plans are not standardized. Participants asserted that irregularities can be found from the formulation all through implementation. They have cited negligent feasibility studies (Cipriano Fampulme) and imposing consultations (Filomena Cinco) as examples.

Groups have attempted to address the system's irregularities, participants affirmed. However, without an official, consolidated monitoring and evaluation scheme their efforts are of no avail. This also makes it difficult to draw away "professional



squatters” from re-occupying emptied sites. Despite everything, it has been insisted that relocation programs were carried out completely (Cinco).

The system has been long and arduous, participants argued. But difficult people made matters worse. For instance, people from Mrs. Cinco’s community have long accomplished required documents for resettlement but they have not been relocated and were made to wait since the National Housing Authority coordinator was busy apparently. In this case as well as in others, field officers were harder to approach than managers. There were also allegations that some authority figures enforce obsolete policies while abandoning those in effect.

Likewise, it has been established that several community leaders were as inept. Some lacked basic leadership faculties while others merely conform to the terms of relocation programs. Given that, along with the existence of multiple, illegitimate, and sometimes corrupt associations, relocatees found it difficult to obey and adapt.

### *Underlying Factors*

“Dahil nauunaang sarili, di tuloy magtagpo ang mga orientations. *The self comes first and so, orientations cannot be attuned.* (Fampulme)” Participants stated that self-interest is the main challenge to be addressed. As an example, in electing association leaders, relocatees are prejudiced in favor of aspirants from their former community. Similarly, governing bodies are dissenting.



Authority figures were also said to be parochial (JunMistica), inconsistent, lethargic (Fampulme), and elusive. For Mr. Jaime Evangelista, they behave as such because authority figures are more concerned with express results than the welfare of relocatees. Evidently, there is also some friction between authority figures and relocatees.

Mr. Fampulme claimed that authority figures are domineering since they are threatened by the relocatees’ potential to organize and gain control. “*‘Pagbuo ‘yan, may boses ‘yan. Babanggain kaniyan. The people will find a voice in solidarity.* (Evangelista)”

On the subject of intrusive governing bodies, Mr. Fampulme argued that some are also intimidated with fellow agencies that they brainwash relocatees into thinking less of other authority figures. He said this in reply to questions about the seeming elusiveness of the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor, Mr. Fampulme’s organization.

### *Truths and Consequences*

Instead of working to improve, energy is wasted over unnecessary technicalities (Cino) and conflicts (Fampulme). As a result, the people end up trapped (Fampulme) and confused (CreseldaDoble). “*...masyadong pinahihirapan ang mamamayan. It’s stifling the citizens.*,” said Mrs. Cinco. Even intermediaries who are willing to help are inhibited by these predicaments (Cinco, Fampulme). Ultimately, people become more divided (Doble).

Furthermore, participants claimed that development among the physical, socio-cultural, economic, environmental, institutional, and technological dimensions is disproportionate. On the sectoral perspective, relocation programs purportedly failed to take the conditions of the elderly and physically challenged into consideration. Other points raised were regarding difficulties with censuses, duplication of benefits, and voting.

Challenges were, to some extent, anticipated to be socio-cultural in nature. Unexpectedly, concerns were essentially political as well. Dr. Romero asked participants to ponder on how something as political should be dealt with.



### Settling In: Recommendations

For the second day of the writeshop, participants picked up where they left off—finding ways of handling challenges. Reviewing the system was on the top of the list. Mr. Evangelista emphasized that relocatees, in collaboration with governing bodies, must actively take part in the review and revision of policies. Participants agreed seeing that trust- and confidence-building are vital at this point.

“Sana inorganisadomulanilaangmgatao  
sineminarnilaitoangpupuntahanninyoitoangmagigingproblemaninyoitoangdaratnanninyodoon.  
*They should have convened the people and briefed them of relocation site conditions.* (Evangelista)”

Also, relocatees must be given all the essential information about relocation programs as well as reasons why they are being moved (Cinco, Mistica).

“Yonangdapatkasamasa social preparation nabagokaumalis,  
kahit di mo pa alam kung kaliaan kaaalis, alammona kung saan kapupunta.  
*That should be included in social preparation,  
being aware of where you are going even if the date is unknown.* (Mistica)”

As a sustained process (Fampulme), social preparation must be carried out in phases (Cinco). In this light, getting the youth involved is important as they will lead the new communities in the future, Mrs. Cinco added.

In general, participants hope to produce a fully documented guidebook with no gaps or at least minor risks. They understand that the guidebook will serve as a universal blueprint for relocation programs, nevertheless they hope that it will be flexible enough to cater to the different circumstances of communities (Cinco, Evangelista, Mistica). In doing so, it is necessary to have a monitoring and evaluation scheme in addition to multistakeholder negotiations. Specific suggestions include the rewarding of incentives for cooperative families or communities (Mistica) as well as sanctions for those who refuse to abide by regulations (Cinco, Mistica).



### Transformers

For holistic development, mindsets need to be transformed too (Evangelista); thus including schools, health offices, and receiving local government units (LGUs) in the negotiations. Mrs. Cinco mentioned that receiving LGUs will benefit from the negotiations seeing that most are, regrettably, listless.

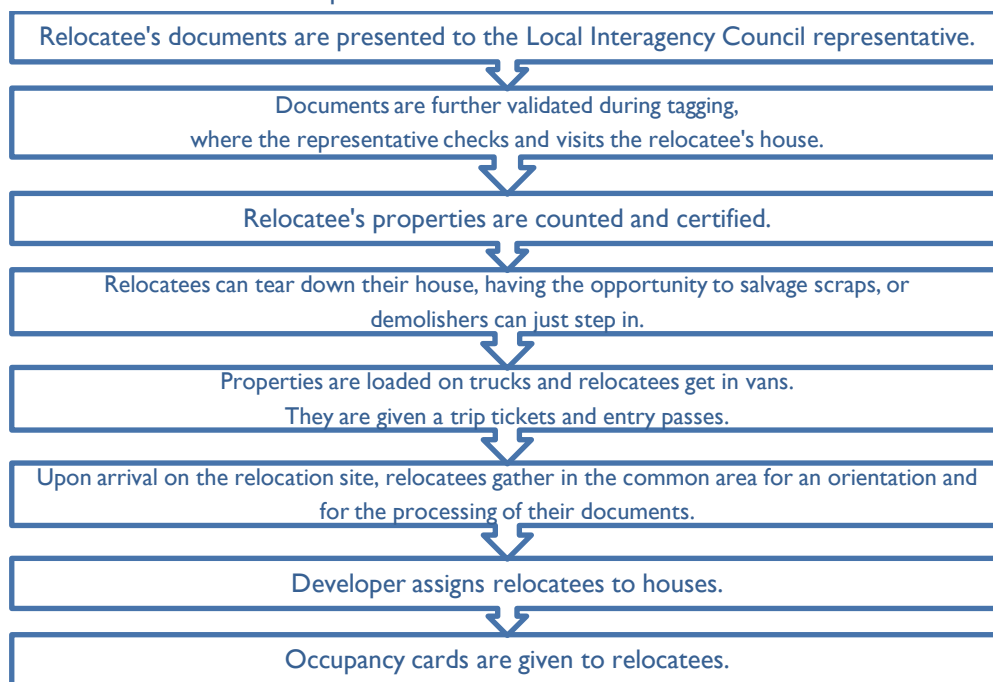
To establish order, it would be necessary to identify roles among stakeholders (Fampulme). This would also be valuable for much needed social auditing, Mrs. Cincoremarked. She also said that the presence of *abastoneeroor* facilitator will keep stakeholders on their toes. Participants agreed that the system necessitates an independent quasi-commission with watchdog functions, that is guarding against illegal practices, unacceptable standards, or inefficiency. Nonetheless, participants (Evangelista, Fampulme, Mistica) asserted that stakeholders must not forget to keep an open mind.

### Transformative Measures

On top of being multistakeholder negotiations, facilitated entry and exit workshops can foster all these resolutions, Dr. Romero deduced. He encouraged participants to imagine the main layout of the workshops, with the third batch of relocatees from Estero de San Miguel as prototype. They came up with the following objectives:

- to understand the Estero de San Miguel urban resettlement experience;
- to be acquainted with all the various key stakeholders in government, civil society and community sectors that play a role in the design and implementation of the resettlement project;
- to identify and analyze the challenges and opportunities for successful urban resettlement projects; and
- to draw lessons learned from the experience that can be shared to other urban resettlement communities.

With these objectives in mind, Dr. Romero started out by asking for the general sequence of operations during resettlement. Mrs. Cincodescribed the process:



Using this as a guideline, the conditions surrounding the resettlement of the two previous batches of relocatees from Estero de San Miguel will be explored as case studies. Success stories of communities without people's plans will also be taken into account; how they went about the previously discussed process would be worth noting. Participants then talked about correspondence with these communities and other stakeholders (Please see Annex C).

Dr. Romero briefly discussed the format of the workshops (Please see Annex D for the program of activities). It will be comprised of primers from stakeholders; knowledge portions; and diagnoses of various stakeholder issues. For the diagnoses of stakeholder issues and resettlements in general, a performance index will be introduced and employed.

The scorecard will measure transformation across the following dimensions:

- Physical/ Environmental
- Livelihood
- Socio-cultural
- Internal Governance
- External Integration

on a four-point scale (All/Most, Many, Few, None). 100 is the maximum score to be garnered. The performance index will be included in a module with other information materials for the workshops.

Participants expressed commitment even as logistics are yet to be finalized.

### Total Transformation

People should not take transformation at face value, Mrs. Doble stated in conclusion. Correspondingly, participants maintained that to be truly transformed people must take responsibility; work to improve personal as well as community development; and think forward. “Di pa lang lumilipat, binabagong asila. *Even before relocation, they are being transformed.*”, as Mr. Evangelista puts it. ■



Dr. Romero demonstrates the use of the performance index.

# Annexes

## A. List of Participants

**Mrs. Filomena CINCO**

Barangay Estero de San Miguel

**Mr. Jaime EVANGELISTA**

AksyonsaKahandaansaKalamidad at Klima

**Mr. Cipriano FAMPULME**

Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor

**Ms. Lalaine GUANZON**

Circle of Friends Foundation, Inc.

**Mr. Jun Paul MISTICA**

Laguna Lake Development Authority

**Mr. Quin CRUZ**

**Mrs. Creselda DOBLE**

**Ms. Joan Therese DOMINGO**

**Mrs. Aileen LAUS**

**Ms. Claire PANTOJA**

**Dr. Segundo Joaquin ROMERO**

**Mr. Dhen Mark VALERA**

Ateneo School of Government



Participants during Day 02



Participants during Day 01



## B. Metro Manila Informal Settlement Strategy Innovation Guidebook: Outline

- I. Introduction to the Guidebook
  - A. Objectives of the Guidebook
  - B. Methodology and Process of the Guidebook
  - C. Audience of the Guidebook
    1. Target Bene-Partner Communities
    2. NGOs/POs/CSOs Working with the Informal Settlers
    3. Local Governments
    4. National Government Agencies in Housing and Settlements
    5. Private Sector Enterprises
    6. Donor Agencies
  - D. How to Use this Guidebook
    1. How to Use this Guidebook as a Resettlement Process Guide
    2. How to Use this Guidebook as a Reference
    3. How to Use this Guidebook as a Stakeholder Contact List
- II. The Community: PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE
  - A. Community Organization
    1. Who will organize the community to form a formal community organization?
  - B. Community Participation
    1. When is the right time to conduct community consultations? Before forming a formal community organization or when there is a formal community organization already?
    2. Who will conduct and facilitate these community consultations? What should be the agendas in these community consultations?
    3. How often these community consultations be held?
    4. How far is the participation of the community in the resettlement planning process?
  - C. People's Plan Preparation
    1. Who will provide the technical support to the community in the preparation of their people's plan?
    2. What should be included in the people's plan?
  - D. Eligibility Criteria
    1. Who should be the lead agency in the selection of beneficiaries?
    2. Who are the qualified beneficiaries of the resettlement housing project? What are the criteria? Who prepares the criteria?
    3. What is the mechanism to ensure that only deserving beneficiaries will be chosen?
  - E. Payment Scheme
    1. What are the payment schemes available to the beneficiaries?
    2. How are these payment schemes determined?
    3. Are there incentives provided to encourage beneficiaries to pay on time? (e.g., moratorium in payments, subsidies, discounts in the event of early payments, etc.)
- III. Part I. How to Co-Diagnose Informal Settlement Challenges
  - A. Overview: The Co-Diagnosis Process in Law and in Actual Practice
    1. Illustrative Communities
      - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
      - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
      - c. Other Illustrative Community
    - What Kind of Transformative Urban Resettlements Do We Want?: Visualizing Idealized Models
    2. The Dimensions of Transformative Urban Resettlements
      - a. Physical Dimension
      - b. Socio-Cultural Dimension
      - c. Economic Dimension
      - d. Environmental Dimension
      - e. Institutional Dimension

- f. Technological Dimension
- g. Resiliency Dimension
- 3. The Levels of Analysis of Transformative Urban Resettlements
  - a. Individual Perspective
  - b. Household Perspective
  - c. Neighborhood Perspective
  - d. Sectoral Perspective
    - i. Elderly
    - ii. PWDs
    - iii. Women
    - iv. Children
    - v. Menfolk
  - e. Community Perspective
- 4. Timeline of Transformative Urban Resettlements
  - a. Present Term
  - b. Short Term
  - c. Medium Term
  - d. Long Term
- 5. A Note on Alternative Perspectives
  - a. Urban Planning Perspective
  - b. Social Development Perspective
  - c. Informal Settlers Perspective
- 6. Illustrative Communities
  - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
  - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
  - c. Other Illustrative Community

What Kind of Informal Settler Communities Do We Have?: Visualizing Mega Manila's Abject Informal Settlements

- 7. The Dimensions of Stagnant Urban Resettlements
  - a. Physical Dimension
  - b. Socio-Cultural Dimension
  - c. Economic Dimension
  - d. Environmental Dimension
  - e. Institutional Dimension
  - f. Technological Dimension
  - g. Resiliency Dimension
- 8. The Levels of Analysis of Stagnant Urban Resettlements
  - a. Individual Perspective
  - b. Household Perspective
  - c. Neighborhood Perspective
  - d. Sectoral Perspective
    - i. Elderly
    - ii. PWDs
    - iii. Women
    - iv. Children
    - v. Menfolk
  - e. Community Perspective
- 9. Timeline of Stagnant Urban Resettlements
  - a. Present Term
  - b. Short Term
  - c. Medium Term
  - d. Long Term

- 10. A Note on Alternative Perspectives
  - a. Urban Planning Perspective
  - b. Social Development Perspective
  - c. Informal Settlers Perspective
- 11. Illustrative Communities
  - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
  - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
  - c. Other Illustrative Community
- How to Engage Informal Settlements in the Co-Diagnosis Process
- 12. Confidence Building Stage
  - a. Social Preparation Through Community Mapping FGDs
- 13. Competence Building Stage
  - a. Using Technologies of Participation to Build Skills
- 14. Co-Diagnosis Stage
  - a. Using Templates to Perform Problem Analysis
- 15. Illustrative Communities
  - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
  - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
  - c. Other Illustrative Community
- What Can Go Wrong?: Identifying and Managing Risks in the Co-Diagnosing Process
- 16. Illustrative Communities
  - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
  - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
  - c. Other Illustrative Community
- IV. Part II. How to Co-Design Transformative Urban Resettlements
  - A. Overview: The Co-Designing Process in Law and in Actual Practice
    - 1. Illustrative Communities
      - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
      - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
      - c. Other Illustrative Community
  - B. Identification of Urban Resettlement Projects
    - 1. Illustrative Communities
      - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
      - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
      - c. Other Illustrative Community
  - C. Formulation of Design Specifications and Standards
    - 1. Inputs from the Target Bene-Partner Community
    - 2. Inputs from the Government
      - a. National Policy
      - b. National Government Housing and Resettlement Agencies
      - c. Local Governments
    - 3. Inputs from the Private Sector
    - 4. Inputs from Civil Society Organizations
      - a. NGOs
      - b. CBOs/POs
    - 5. Illustrative Community
      - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
      - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
      - c. Other Illustrative Community
  - D. Planning the Project
    - 1. Project Authorization and Charter
    - 2. Project Financing and Budget

3. Project Work Program
    - a. Output: Work Breakdown Structure and Gantt Chart
    - b. Planning the Counterpart of Bene-Partner Community
      - i. Sweat Equity
  4. Project Organization
    - a. Multi-Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities
      - i. The Bene-Partner Community
      - ii. The Contractor
      - iii. The Local Government
        - Sending LGU
        - Receiving LGU
  5. Project Monitoring and Control
  6. Project Evaluation
  7. Project Closure and Turnover
  8. Illustrative Community
    - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
    - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
    - c. Other Illustrative Community
- E. Sustainability Planning
1. Physical
  2. Socio-Cultural
  3. Economic
    - a. Ensuring the financial sustainability of the project
      - i. Training the Bene-Partners to fulfill their financial obligations under the project
      - i. Identifying the repayment behavior challenges
      - ii. Managing the repayment behavior challenges
        - The importance of monitoring repayment behavior
        - Use of incentives and sanctions
        - Financial
        - Social (shaming and collective burden-sharing)
  4. Environmental
  5. Institutional
  6. Technological
  7. Illustrative Community
    - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
    - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
    - c. Other Illustrative Community
- F. What Can Go Wrong?: Identifying and Managing Risks in the Co-Designing Process
- I. Illustrative Community
    - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
    - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
    - c. Other Illustrative Community
- V. Part III. How to Co-Deliver Transformative Urban Resettlements
- A. Overview: The Co-Delivery Process in Law and in Actual Practice
    - I. Illustrative Community
      - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
      - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
      - c. Other Illustrative Community
  - B. Preparation Stage
    - I. Preparing and Capacitating the Target Bene-Partner Community
      - a. Construction Role
      - b. Social Audit Role

- c. Community Organization Role
        - i. Challenges
          - One main challenge is the perfunctory formal organization of the community just to comply with the moving-in requirements of the Government housing agencies
        - ii. Risk Management
    - 2. Illustrative Community
      - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
      - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
      - c. Other Illustrative Community
- C. Construction Stage
  - 1. Actual Performance of Target Bene-Partner Community Roles
    - a. Sweat Equity
    - b. Social Audit
    - c. Community Building
  - 2. Illustrative Community
    - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
    - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
    - c. Other Illustrative Community
- D. Finishing Stage
  - 1. Formulation of Governance, Administrative, and Community Operations Guidelines
  - 2. Illustrative Community
    - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
    - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
    - c. Other Illustrative Community
- E. Evaluation and Turnover Stage
  - 1. Exit Workshop with Bene-Partner Community
    - a. Gleaning of Lessons Learned
    - b. Modifications and Adjustments
  - 2. Illustrative Community
    - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
    - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
    - c. Other Illustrative Community
- F. What Can Go Wrong?: Identifying and Managing Risks in the Co-Delivering Process
  - 1. Illustrative Community
    - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
    - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
    - c. Other Illustrative Community
- VI. Part IV. How to Co-Deploy Transformative Urban Resettlement Models
- A. Overview: The Co-Deployment Process in Law and in Actual Practice
    - 1. Illustrative Community
      - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
      - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
      - c. Other Illustrative Community
  - Identifying and Filling-Up of the National and Local Policy Gaps in Housing and Resettlement
    - 2. Illustrative Community
      - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
      - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
      - c. Other Illustrative Community
  - Prioritizing the Prospective Project Sites for Additional Transformative Urban Resettlements
    - 3. Illustrative Community
      - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
      - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community

- c. Other Illustrative Community

#### Building Confidence and Competence of the New Target Bene-Partner Communities

- 4. Illustrative Community
  - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
  - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
  - c. Other Illustrative Community

#### Building Inter-Operability Among All Key Stakeholders Concerned

- 5. Using the Guidebook as Main Training Resource Material
- 6. Illustrative Community
  - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
  - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
  - c. Other Illustrative Community

#### Fielding the Multi-Stakeholder Builders of the Pilot Transformative Urban Resettlement Communities as Resource Persons in the Additional Transformative Urban Resettlement

- 7. Illustrative Community
  - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
  - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
  - c. Other Illustrative Community

#### What Can Go Wrong?: Identifying and Managing Risks in the Co-Deploying Process

- 8. Illustrative Community
  - a. Banaba Informal Settler Community
  - b. Estero de San Miguel Resettlement Community
  - c. Other Illustrative Community

## VII. Conclusion and Recommendations

### A. Conclusions

- 1. The STURAMM experience shows that the poor, marginalized, and vulnerable communities as represented by informal settlers can confidently and competently participate in diagnosing, designing, and delivering programs and projects for their own well-being.

There is a need to systematically change the paradigm and behavior of government and private sector intermediaries and development agents in the way they engage informal settler communities.

A knowledge management approach is effective in getting multi-stakeholders to achieve collective impact, by providing the necessary knowledge, competencies, and orientations to all concerned at the right time.

### B. Recommendations

- 1. The Guidebook be Translated into the six major Filipino Languages
- 2. Regional Transformative Urban Resettlement Multi-Stakeholder Workshops be Conducted Around the Experience, Work and Results of the STURAMM Project
  - a. Localization of the Guidebook with appropriate Modifications for the Region
  - b. Formulation of Model Housing and Resettlement Ordinance by LGUs
- 3. Integration of the Guidebook principles and practices in related urban and development planning courses in public and private universities

## C. List of Stakeholders

### Government

#### National

- |   |   |                             |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| ▪ Department of Environment and Natural Resources | Director Art Fadriquela                     | 09273407836                 |
| ▪ Department of Health                            |   |                             |
| ▪ Department of the Interior and Local Government | Mr. Jason Miranda/<br>Usec. Bimbo Fernandez | 09352133952/<br>09178974501 |
| ▪ Department of Public Works and Highways         | Engr. Medel Chua                            |                             |
| ▪ Department of Social Welfare and Development    | Asec. Javier Jimenez                        |                             |
| ▪ Metro Manila Development Authority              | Mr. Rey Lunas                               |                             |
| ▪ National Housing Authority                      | Ms. Eva Equipaje                            | 09178096763                 |
|   | Ms. Rosalinda Nartates                      |                             |
| ▪ Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor      | Mr. Cipriano Fampulme                       |                             |
| ▪ Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission           | Mr. Ronald Naguit                           |                             |
| ▪ Social Housing Finance Corporation              | Engr. Felman Gilbang                        | 09292593822                 |

#### Local

- |   |                         |  |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| ▪ Barangay Estero de San Miguel                               | Barangay Chairman       |  |
| ▪ Barangay Muzon  | Barangay Chairman       |  |
| ▪ Urban Settlement Office City of Manila                      | Ms. Ma. Victoria Clavel |  |
| ▪ Urban Settlement Office City of San Jose del Monte, Bulacan |                         |  |

### Community

- |  |                   |  |
|--|-------------------|--|
| ▪ Menfolk                                |                   |  |
| ▪ Nagkakaisang Mamamayan ng Legarda      |                   |  |
| ▪ PWD                                    |                   |  |
| ▪ Senior Citizens                        |                   |  |
| ▪ Women                                  |                   |  |
| ▪ Youth                                  |                   |  |
| ▪ Representative from Batch 1 relocatees | Mr. Nestor Fogosa |  |
| ▪ Representative from Batch 2 relocatees | Ms. Rose Mabini   |  |
| ▪ Representative from Batch 3 relocatees |                   |  |

### Civil Society

- |  |                                      |  |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| ▪ Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies | Mr. Benedict Balderrama              |  |
| ▪ Urban Poor Associates                              | Mr. Denis Murphy<br>Ms. Alice Murphy |  |

### Academe

- |                                 |                       |             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| ▪ Mapúa Institute of Technology | Arch. Albert Zambrano | 09053323867 |
| ▪ University of the Philippines |                       |             |

### Donor Institutions

- |                        |                       |             |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| ▪ Christian Aid        | Ms. Daphne Villanueva |             |
| ▪ Habitat for Humanity | Mr. Rommel Corro      | 09179867876 |
| ▪ Misserior            | Mr. Denis Murphy      |             |

### Private Sector

- |                      |                   |  |
|----------------------|-------------------|--|
| ▪ Palafox Associates | Arch. Jun Palafox |  |
|----------------------|-------------------|--|

## Audience

- Media
  - ABS-CBN
  - GMA7
  - Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism
  - Rappler
  - TV5
- South Manila Inter-Institutional Consortium
- With approved people's plan under DSWD CORE shelter plan program
  - Estero de Quiapo Ms. Emma Rico 09057380942/  
09081250822
  - Estero de San Miguel Mr. Alex Narcilla 09067367083
  - Estero de San Sebastian Ms. Angelita Marasigan 4880697/4883679
- With people's plan
  - Alyansa ng mga may Integredad na Maralita sa Malabon HARICO (Home Along the River Initiative Coalition) Mr. Carlos Diaz 09274202964
  - Donya Imelda, Quezon City Mr. Jose Morales 09213705695
  - Kilos Maralita (Dario, San Juan, Tullahan Rivers) Mr. Buboy Magahis 09423664116

## Grant Advisory Committee



## D. Workshop Program

Registration |

Opening Program |

Welcome Remarks | **Mrs. Filomena Cinco**

Overview | **Dr. Segundo Joaquin Romero, Jr.**

Introduction of Participants |

Keynote Presentation | **Mr. Benjamin dela Peña**  
*The Informal City in Philippine and World Perspective*

Group Photo |

Video Presentation | *Estero de San Miguel: Past, Present and Future*

Talk Show 1:  
*Estero de San Miguel in the Eyes of Its Residents* | **Mr. Nestor Fogosa**  
Purok Leader, Muzon  
Representative from Batch 1 relocatees

**Ms. Rose Mabini**  
Women's Leader, Muzon  
Representative from Batch 2 relocatees

**Representative from Batch 3 relocatees**

Talk Show 2:  
*Estero de San Miguel in the Eyes of the  
NagkakaisangMamamayan ng Legarda* |

- Elderly
- Menfolk
- PWD
- Women
- Youth

Panel Presentation and Open Forum:  
*Government and Transformative Urban Resettlement* | **Dr. Antonio La Vina or Atty. Jaime Hofileña**  
Chair

**DENR**  
**DOH**  
**DILG**  
**DPWH**  
**DSWD**  
**HUDCC**  
**MMDA**  
**NHA**  
**PRRC**  
**SHFC**  
Panelists

*Local Government and Private Sector  
Civil Society, Academe, and Donors*