

**Japan International Cooperation Agency
Philippine Office**

PCM Workshop Report

**Project Formulation Study on
the Program for Disaster Prevention**

By:

**Engr. Nick Baoy & Engr. Rey Gerona
JICA In-house Consultants**

March 2008

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DOCUMENTATION REPORT

PCM Workshop for the JICA Project Formulation Study on the Program for Disaster Prevention in the Philippines



**Albay PCM Workshop
Cagsawa Hall, Tanchuling Hotel
Legazpi City**

February 28-29, 2008

**Nick BAOY & Rey GERONA
PCM Moderators**

PHOTOGRAPHS



Mr. Takashi Kadota delivering his Opening Message at the start of the PCM workshop



Mr. Cedric DAEP, Chief of APSEMO of the Albay Provincial Government giving his Welcome Remarks



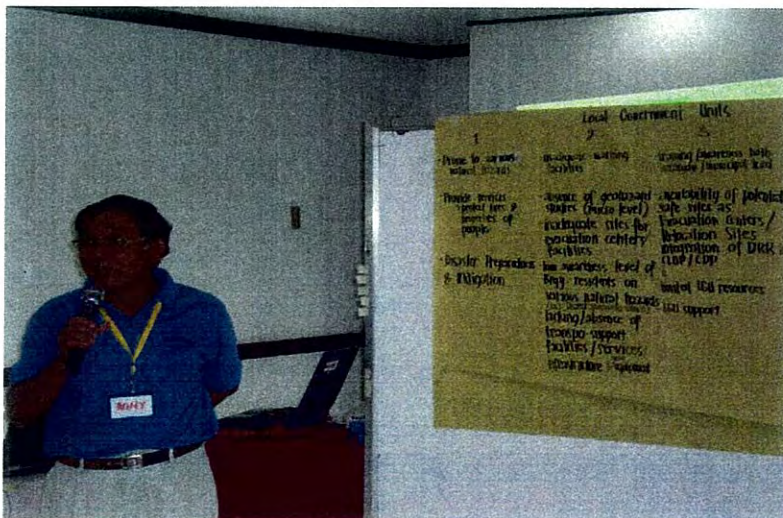
Mr. Rey Gerona giving an overview of the PCM Workshop



Participants from selected barangays around Mayon undergoing the Stakeholders Analysis workshop



Participants from the APSEMO finalizing the outputs of their Stakeholders Analysis workshop



The MPDC of Sto. Domingo, Albay presenting the Stakeholders Analysis workshop outputs of the LGU group



Participants in a huddle during the small group workshop on Problem Analysis



Ms. Chay of Camalig, Albay explaining the outputs of her group during the Problem Analysis workshop



Plenary discussion about the Problem Tree laid out on the floor



Mr. Nick Baoy, PCM Moderator, giving a synthesis of the Problem Analysis workshop and briefing the participants on the mechanics of Objectives Analysis



Barangay Chairman of Quirangay, Camalig presenting the outputs of the Objectives Analysis workshop laid out on the floor



Participant from LGU Camalig giving his insights on the workshop



Mr. Hara of the JICA Study Team sharing his thoughts about the results of the workshop



Mr. Kadota and Mr. Daep handing out Certificates of Participation to workshop participants



Workshop participants and organizers posing for posterity

1. Background of the Workshop

The Philippines is vulnerable to natural disasters and therefore has to be fully prepared for such occurrences. It is on this context that JICA is conducting a project formulation study on disaster risk management, the results of which are expected to contribute to JICA's future capacity development assistance interventions for the communities in the Philippines prone to natural hazards.

In relation to this, JICA organized and dispatched to the Philippines the first batch of the JICA study mission in November-December 2007. In February 2008, JICA dispatched its In-house Consultants to Quezon and Albay provinces to conduct a questionnaire survey (QS) on awareness of disaster-affected residents about natural disaster risks and management. The culmination of the project formulation activities was the conduct of Project Cycle Management (PCM) workshops, through which, the initial results of the QS were utilized as inputs in situational analyses. The second batch of the JICA study mission was dispatched in February 25 to March 12, 2008. Some of the mission members joined and participated in the PCM workshops in Legazpi city and Infanta municipality.

The PCM is a project management tool used by JICA in managing technical cooperation-supported projects. The PCM workshop is a participatory process of analyzing project environments and planning for project interventions.

This report is about the PCM workshop conducted in Legazpi city on February 28 and 29, 2008. A separate report was made available for the PCM workshop conducted in Infanta municipality on March 5 and 6, 2008.

2. Objectives of the Workshop

The objective of the workshop was to grasp the real needs of communities in disaster risk awareness and management. The workshop was intended to produce stakeholders' analysis matrix, problem tree and objectives tree.

3. Methodologies Used in the Workshop

3.1 Formulation of workshop design

A workshop design was formulated by the JICA In-house Consultants who were also tasked as PCM workshop moderators. The workshop design was sent by JICA to the provincial government of Albay together with the JICA invitation letter for the PCM workshop. The workshop design contained the background and rationale of holding the workshop, objectives, target participants and outline of the contents of the workshop (see Annex 1).

3.2 Meetings among JICA staff, Japanese consultants and workshop moderators

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In order to establish a common understanding about the contents of the workshop and to level-off expectations, a meeting among Mr. Yamamoto (Assistant Resident Representative, JICA Philippine Office), Mr. Masaki Ishii, Mr. Takashi Kadota and Mr. Ruichi Hara (study mission members) and the moderators (JICA In-house Consultants) was conducted in JICA on February 25, 2008.

3.3 On-site preparation

To ensure attendance of target participants to the workshop, the moderators and some of the study mission members (Mr. Kadota and Mr. Hara) rendered brief courtesy meetings with officials and staff of the provincial government, municipal and city governments including representative offices of some central government agencies such as PAGASA, PHIVOLCS, DPWH, OCD, among others.

3.4 Power-point presentation and card-writing techniques with very clear and demonstrative explanations

During the workshop, power-point presentation and card-writing techniques were introduced and used to communicate ideas. But explanations were carefully undertaken and workshop results slowly explained to ensure clarity of matters shared and discussed.

3.5 Small-group workshops and plenary discussions

During the workshop processes, the participants, at times, were divided into small groups to produce group outputs. For stakeholders' analysis, the participants were grouped according to the governance levels of organizations represented, i.e., all barangay representatives in one group, municipal and city representatives in another group and provincial government representatives in a different group. Each representative of PAGASA and PHIVOLCS was separately grouped. For the rest of the group workshops, the participants were divided into smaller groups in random. Many of the workshop contents however were discussed in plenary form.

3.6 Formation of trees on the floor

In order to give every participant equal access to "ideas on cards" and secure common focus, the floors were used, instead of walls and boards, in forming the problem tree and the objectives tree.

4. Participants

The total number of participants was 45 (see Annex 2 for the complete list of the workshop participants). JICA-Philippine Office made an initial list of target participants based on the information provided by the JICA study mission but the Provincial Government of Albay was responsible for the final selection of workshop participants. Certificates of participation were distributed to participants at the end of the workshop.

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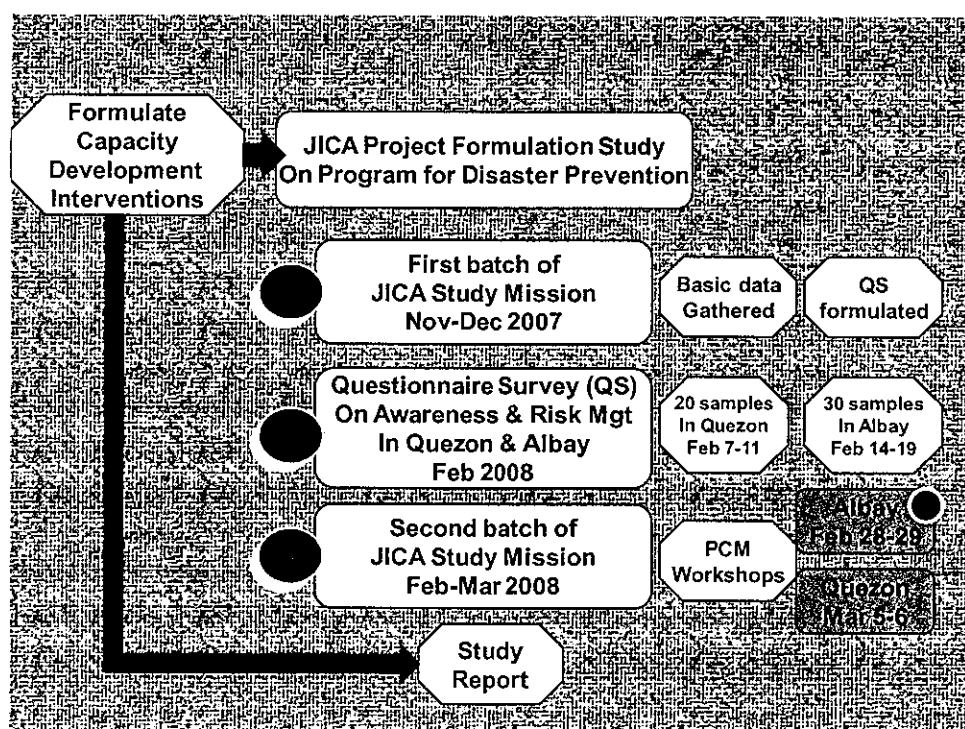
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5. Highlights of the Workshop Processes

5.1 Day 1-February 28, 2008

After having the participants introduced, the Head of the APSEMO, Mr. Cedric Daep, welcomed the participants to the workshop, emphasizing that the workshop was the first of its kind conducted for the provincial, municipal/city and barangay governments in Albay. Mr. Kadota gave an opening remark and a presentation on the best practices of community based disaster preparedness in Japan and other countries. This was followed by Mr. Rey Gerona who gave an overview of the workshop contents and processes. He also gave a presentation on the initial results of the questionnaire survey (QS) conducted earlier in 6 barangays in Albay province and explained the “why’s” and “how’s” of stakeholders’ analysis.

Figure 1: Background of the PCM workshop



In order to prepare the participants for the workshop processes, Mr. Nick Baoy gave an overview of the Project Cycle Management (PCM), emphasizing the roles of the stakeholders’ analysis, problem analysis and objectives analysis in the whole project management cycle. Mr. Baoy also emphasized the relationship among stakeholders’ analysis, problem and objectives analyses – the only aspects of the PCM that would be covered by the 2-day PCM workshop. Throughout the explanation, Mr. Baoy shared to the participants the “how-to’s” of thinking logically including the techniques in “card-writing”.

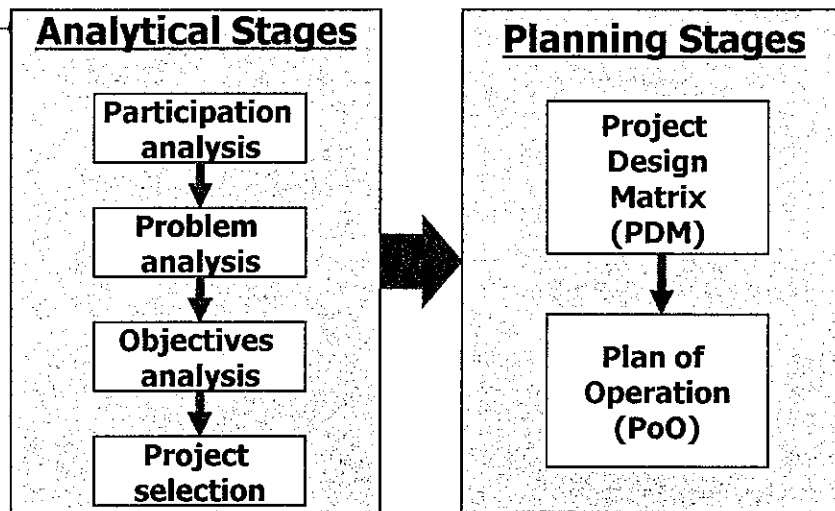
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Figure 2: Role of the analyses aspects in project designing

Participatory Project Design



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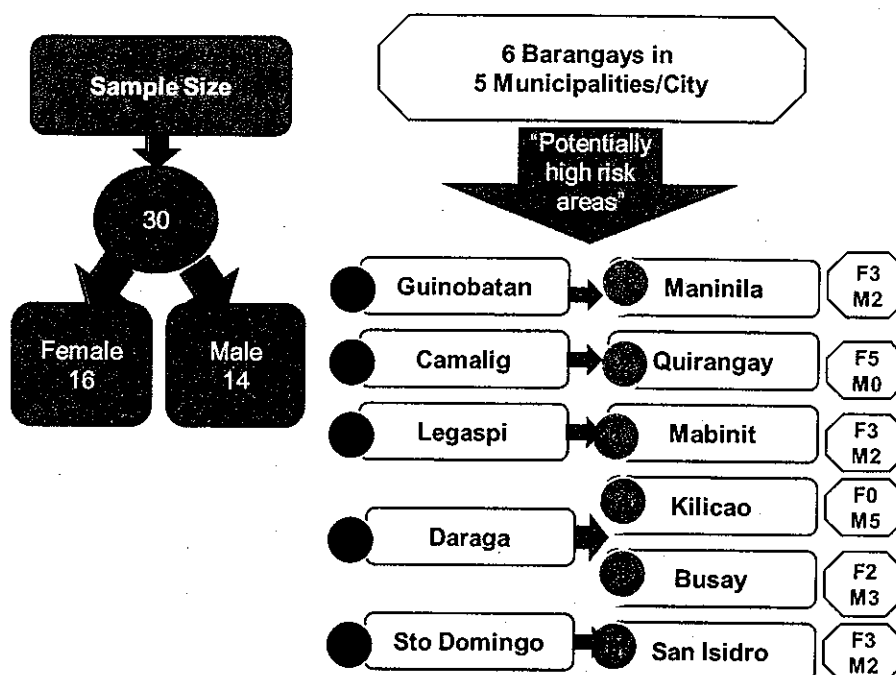
The presentation of Mr. Nick Baoy was followed by the presentation of the initial results of the Questionnaire Survey (QS) by Mr. Rey Gerona. The QS was conducted in 6 barangays of 4 municipalities and Legaspi city on February 14-19, 2008. The results were not complete and thoroughly analyzed yet and therefore could not be interpreted as conclusive. The initial results of the QS were presented nevertheless in the hope that some points could be utilized in the succeeding workshop processes especially in analyzing problems. See the survey report of the QS which was separately submitted to JICA and the study mission for the comprehensive QS results.

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Figure 3: Summary of the sample size of QS in Albay province



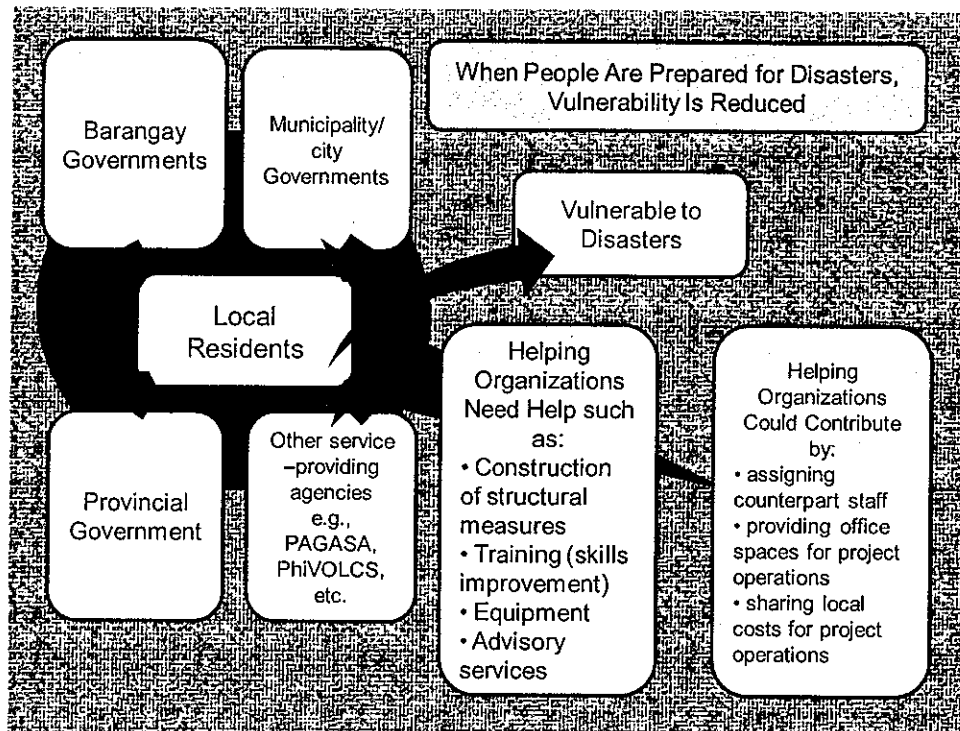
After affirming the participants' common understanding on the objectives and mechanics of the stakeholders' analysis, the participants were grouped according to the organizations represented. All barangay representatives were grouped together, the city and municipal governments in another group; the provincial government in another and the representatives of PAGASA and PHIVOLCS in separate groups. After having identified the stakeholder's groups, the participants were brought to the process of profiling each stakeholder group with the following workshop questions: (i) what is your organization's mandate, (ii) what are the problems that hinder you to fulfill this mandate, (iii) what are your interests in this proposed project, and (iv) what are the resources that your organization may contribute to the proposed project. With the moderators making themselves readily available to workshop participants for queries and guidance, each workshop group produced a "participation analysis matrix" and made a presentation for plenary clarifications (see Annex 3 for the consolidated results of the stakeholders' analysis). A long discussion was allowed to brainstorm on the issue of "which problem or interest is to be addressed" or on the issue of "direct" and "indirect" beneficiaries. Finally, a consensus was reached that the "interest" of the local residents on the "issue" of being vulnerable to disasters should be the main focus of any potential project intervention.

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Figure 4: Summary output of the stakeholders' analysis



The stakeholders' analysis had clarified the following points:

- that the focus of any potential development cooperation in the future is the vulnerability of local residents to natural disasters
- that the service-providing organizations such as the barangay governments, city and municipal governments, the provincial government and other disaster preparedness-related organizations such as the PAGASA and the PHIVOLCS are apparently needing external support in constructing structural measures to protect the local communities from natural disasters, acquiring of warning information and evacuation-related equipment, improving skills of disaster management-related personnel through trainings and advisory services
- that the service-providing organizations could contribute to any potential project in the future by assigning full-time staff for project operations, providing office spaces, lands and building facilities and by sharing the local costs that may be incurred in the project operations

Mr. Nick Baoy explained to the participants the “why’s” and “how-to’s” of problem analysis, including basic skills in thinking and writing problem statements. After having determined the mental and intellectual preparedness of the participants, Mr. Baoy and Mr. Gerona requested each participant to write “problem cards”. Each problem card was discussed and clarified in plenary form, and a “starter card” was determined in consensus, through which, “causes” and “effects” cards were generated. The participants were then divided into smaller groups in random to formulate cards

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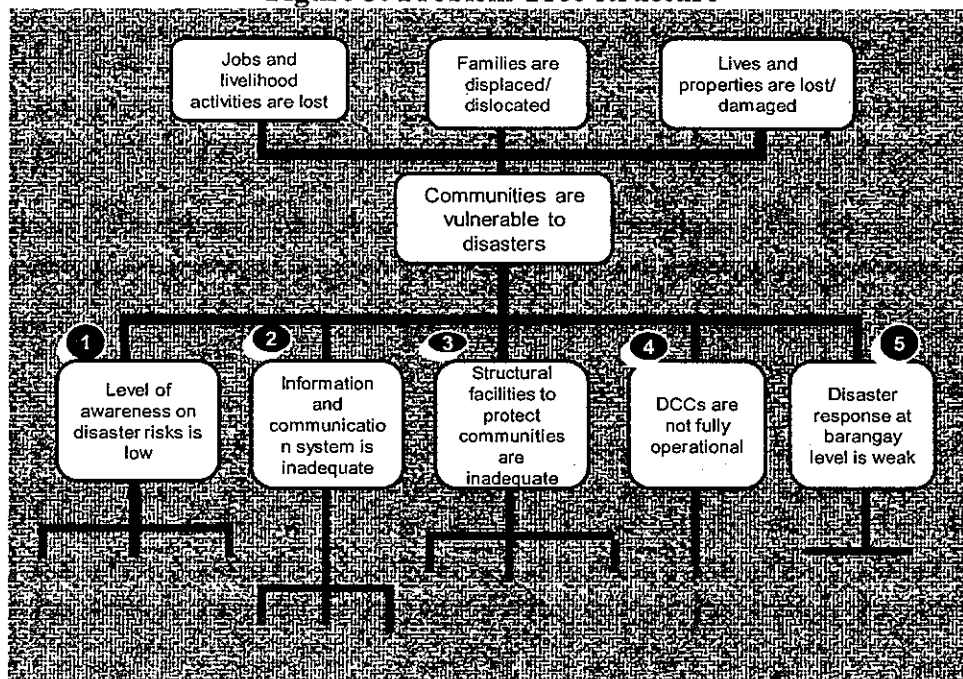
on “sub-causes” and “indirect effects”. Through this process, an initial “problem tree” was formed, which capped the first day of the workshop.

5.2 Day 2-February 29, 2008

The second day of the PCM workshop started with a comprehensive recapitulation: a quick “flash” of the reasons for the conduct of the workshop and its expected outputs, the results of the first day and the outline of the activities and expected outputs for the second day. The individual “learning effects” from the process were also shared, such as those related to: “situational analyses and project planning (flow of the PCM workshop for project designing or planning)”, “disciplines in thinking and writing”, “how to write problem statements”, “how to determine core problem, its causes and effects”, and “how to form and read a problem tree”.

After having shared further lessons on the first day, the participants were then requested to review the “initial problem tree” by clarifying every “problem card”. The moderators shared their “impressions” by presenting to participants a “mind map”, which reorganized the participants’ problem cards. Utilizing the “weaknesses” manifested in the stakeholders’ analysis, the “initial problem tree” and the “mind map” shared by the moderators, the participants continued the process by working on plenary to form an “improved problem tree” on the floor.

Figure 5: Problem Tree structure



See Annex 4 for the Full-blown Problem Tree

With the problem tree (made out of the “problem cards”) laid out on the floor, the participants, in unison, read the logical relationship among the “core problem”, the “causes” and “effects”. The problem tree revealed that the vulnerability of the local residents to disasters is caused by the (i) low awareness on disaster risks, (ii) inadequacy of the existing information and communication system, (iii) the

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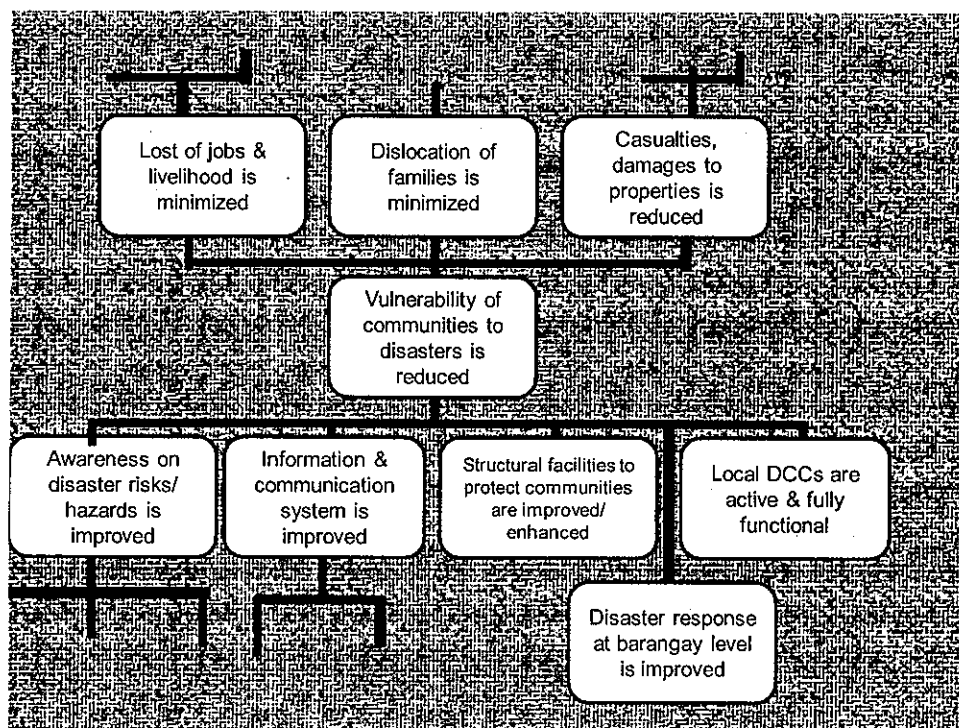
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inadequacy of structural facilities to protect the communities from natural hazards, (iv) the weak disaster coordinating councils at the local levels, and (v) the weak response of barangay governments to disasters. If the vulnerability of communities to disasters continues, the effects would likely be that (i) jobs and livelihood of communities would be lost, (ii) lives and properties lost and damaged, and (iii) families would be displaced.

After explaining the “why’s” and “how-to’s” of objectives analysis, the moderators refocused the participants’ attention to the “problem tree” formed on the floor. In plenary form, the participants studied the feasibility of each “problem card” and shared ideas in formulating “objectives cards”. Using the “problem tree” as reference, the participants formed the “objectives tree”.

Figure 6: Objectives Tree structure



See Annex 5 for the Full-blown Objectives Tree

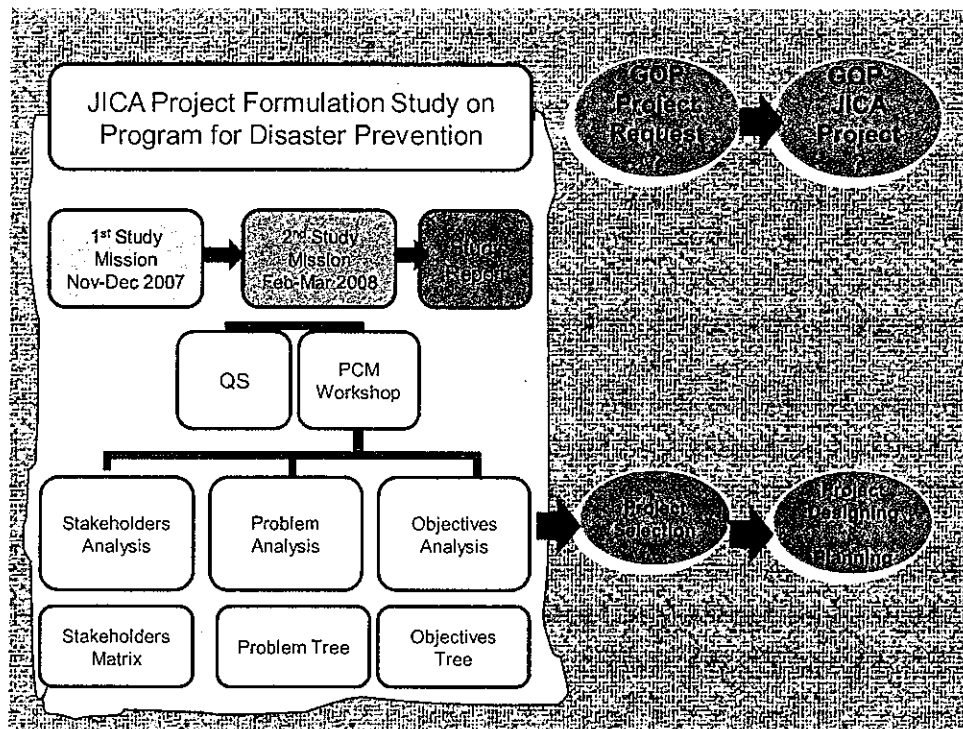
The results of the objectives analysis were summarized. In plenary form, the participants read the objectives tree using the “if” and “then” logic. After which, Mr. Gerona gave an overall summary of the 2-day workshop, emphasizing the achievements of targets including “learning effects”.

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Figure 7: Summary of the workshop



In summarizing the workshop processes and outputs, Mr. Gerona explained that the ultimate output of JICA’s Project Formulation study, which contained, among others, the Questionnaire Survey (QS) and the PCM Workshop, is a project formulation study report, through which, the Government of the Philippines (GOP) may make a formal request to the Government of Japan (GOJ) and which the GOJ may find worth-cooperating with in the future. When mutual interest of GOP and GOJ for project cooperation in the sector is established, the PCM workshop processes may continue to (i) select the cooperation area/s from among the strategies reflected in the Objectives Tree, (ii) formulate the Project Design Matrix (PDM), and (iii) formulate the Plan of Operations (PoO).

In closing, volunteer participants shared his/her insights gained from the PCM workshop. Mr. Lito of Camalig municipality expressed continuing interest in learning the PCM as the workshop was his first experience to see a “problem tree” made out of “problem cards”. Ms. Chai also of Camalig municipality expressed appreciation of the insights she gained from the workshop processes and remarked that the PCM workshop is a good tool in project planning. This was also shared by Mr. Elvis, a Barangay Captain of Quirangay. Mr. Romy of Sto. Domingo municipality appreciated the process and expressed possibility of replication in the municipal level in the future. He added that the beauty of PCM lies on the simplicity of the tool and moderation that enabled the participants from the barangay level to actively participate. All the participants admitted that the workshop was their first experience and thanked JICA for the opportunity to participate in the brainstorming sessions of analyzing potential participants, problems in the disaster sector as well as objectives and sharing simple but workable techniques on participatory processes.

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Mr. Kadota and Mr. Hara both shared their very good impressions about the workshop processes and outputs. Mr. Daep of the provincial government of Albay hoped that the workshop results would not be “blown by typhoons” but should return to the province of Albay in the form of “projects”.

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Workshop Program
Tanchuling Hotel, Legazpi city

| Day 1: February 28, 2008 | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| Time | Activity | Methodology | Moderator |
| 0830H – 0900H | Registration | | |
| 0900H-1000H | Opening program | | |
| | Introduction of participants | | |
| | Welcome remarks | | Mr Cedric Daep, PDCC-Albay Province |
| | Message | | Mr Takashi Kadota, A&S Engineering Co., Ltd |
| | Message | | Mr Ryuichi Hara, Nippon Koei Co., Ltd |
| 1000H – 1015H | Overview of the workshop Questions & Answers (Q&A) | Presentation and interactive discussion | Engr Rey Gerona, JICA In-house Consultant |
| 1015H-1100H | Overview of the PCM (analyses & planning components), Q&A | Presentation and interactive discussion | Engr Nick Baoy, JICA In-house Consultant |
| 1100H-1130H | Sharing of the Initial Results of the Questionnaire Survey (QS) conducted in 6 sample barangays on February 14-19, Q&A | Presentation and interactive discussion | Engr Rey Gerona |
| 1130H-1330H | Introduction to Stakeholders' Analysis | Presentation and interactive discussion | Engr Rey Gerona |
| 1330H-1500H | Workshop: Stakeholders Analysis | Workshop, brainstorming, reporting | Rey & Nick |
| 1500H-1530H | Introduction to Problem Analysis | Presentation and interactive discussion | Engr Nick Baoy |
| 1530H-1700H | Problem Analysis Workshop | Workshop, brainstorming, | Nick & Rey |
| 1700H-1715H | Synthesis of Day 1 | | Rey |
| Day 2: February 29, 2008 | | | |
| 0830H-0930H | Recapitulation and discussion on the initial results of the problem analysis | | Rey |
| 0930H-1100H | Continuation of Problem Analysis workshop | Workshop, brainstorming | Nick & Rey |
| 1100H-1200H | Formation and Refinement of Problem Tree, presentation of outputs | Workshop, interactive discussion, reporting | Nick & Rey |
| 1300H-1330H | Introduction to the 3 rd workshop: Objectives Analysis | Presentation, interactive discussion | Nick |
| 1330H-1530H | Objectives Analysis Workshop | Workshop, brainstorming | Nick & Rey |
| 1530H-1600H | Presentation and refinement of workshop output: Objective Tree | Reporting, interactive discussion | Nick & Rey |
| 1600H-1630H | Synthesis of Workshop Outputs | Presentation | Rey |
| 1630H-1645H | Sharing of insights | | Volunteer participants |
| 1645H-1700H | Closing program ● Remarks ● Remarks ● Remarks | | Mr Kadota Mr Hara Provincial Government |
| Snacks were served to participants in the morning and afternoon sessions. Lunch meals were served between 1200H to 1300H | | | |

List of Participants

| | Name | Organization | Contact Nos. |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Elvis M. Millares | Bgy. Quirangay | |
| 2 | Lea D. Grageda | Brgy. Secretary Quirangay | 09058029668 |
| 3 | Lilibeth M. Mesias | Bgy. Secretary Busay | |
| 4 | Roberto L. Magayanes | LGU-Daraga | 09063670922 |
| 5 | Chyrel A. San Andres | LGU-Camalig | 09205358779 |
| 6 | Rogelio P. Naz Jr. | LGU-Camalig | 09167256356 |
| 7 | Hernando O. Pantoja | PAGASA | 09216594724 |
| 8 | Danilo B. Ballaster | San Isidro, Sto. Domingo | 09263869906 |
| 9 | Nora B. Llaneta | San Isidro, Sto. Domingo | 09103005107 |
| 10 | Ereberto M. Madrona | Kilicao, Daraga | 09197045608 |
| 11 | Reynold M. Malate | Kilicao, Daraga | 09262023240 |
| 12 | Eduardo P. Laguerta | PHIVOLCS | 09196330147 |
| 13 | Myra Marbella | Legazpi CDCC | |
| 14 | Gerry A. Ludovice | APSEMO | |
| 15 | Bernardo Alejandro IV | OCD R5 | 09178548615 |
| 16 | Alex B. Calleja | LGU-Sto. Domingo | 09052547423 |
| 17 | Jesus B. Peralta | LGU-Sto. Domingo | 09167348228 |
| 18 | Cedric D. Daep | PDCC | |
| 19 | Imelda M. Gonzaga | MSWD Daraga | (052)4835324 |
| 20 | Julito R. Rabe | MO Staff Camalig | (052)4835324 |
| 21 | Ma. Cristina P. Asonza | Lgu-Guinobatan | (052)4848256 |
| 22 | Engr. Rey Gerona | JICA | (02)8897119 |
| 23 | Engr. Nick Baoy | JICA | (02)8897119 |
| 24 | Ma. Gena S. Osera | Maninila Guinobatan | 09262187332 |
| 25 | Romeo O. Opiana | Maninila Guinobatan | |
| 26 | Rey Benedict L. Rico | LGU-Legazpi City | (052)8206075 |
| 27 | Elenor P. Homo | CSWD Office | (052)8211669 |
| 28 | Ramon N. Nidua | Busay Daraga | 09183775620 |
| 29 | Mary Grace S. Nasayao | MSWDO-Camalig | 09204612670 |
| 30 | Ma. Salome B. Villanueva | MSWDO-Sto. Domingo | 09167348230 |
| 31 | Ma. Cristina S. Ador | APSEMO | 09189286942 |
| 32 | Abundio V. Nunez Jr. | APSEMO | 09195805222 |
| 33 | Glenn R. Ravalo | APSEMO | (052)4805222 |
| 34 | Susan J. Ocfemia | APSEMO | (052)4805222 |
| 35 | Melanie B. Yanto | APSEMO | (052)4805222 |
| 36 | Romeo B. Cabria | LGU-Sto. Domingo | 09164872267 |
| 37 | Joby C. Nunez | LGU-Legazpi City | 09162108307 |
| 38 | Leopoldo N. Barela | DPWH-Albay District | 09284361007 |
| 39 | Joseph B. Esplana | CPDO/LGU-Legazpi City | 09208079885 |
| 40 | Jose Rosalio Ajero | PNRC Albay, Legazpi City | 09107739072 |
| 41 | Manuel M. Andes | MDCC OIC Daraga | 09155139807 |
| 42 | Marissa C. Pangilinan | LGU-Daraga | 09176219314 |
| 43 | Pecos B. Intia | CDCC- Legazpi City | 09294464619 |
| 44 | Mr. Takashi Kadota | A & S Engineering Company | |
| 45 | Mr. Ryuichi Hara | Nippon Koei | |

Stakeholders Analysis (February 28, 2008)

Barangays- Maninila, Quirangay, Busay, Kilicao & San Isidro

| Characteristics, Mandates, Interests | Problems/Needs | Potentials | Implications for Project Planning |
|---|---|--|---|
| -A Barangay official always after the welfare of the residents. | -Lack of training and seminars for disaster preparedness. -Lack of communication equipments. -Lack of heavy equipments. -Lack of funds -Community are vulnerable in calamities. | -manpower (bayanihan system) -Barangay Hall -Barangay Volunteers | -Conducting seminar both barangay officials and residents. -Tree planting -Training/recruitment of communication and heavy equipment operators. |

PHIVOLCS – MR. EDUARDO LAGUERTA

| Characteristics, Mandates, Interests | Problems/Needs | Potentials | Implications for Project Planning |
|--|---|---|--|
| -Improvement of volcano monitoring instruments/equipments. | -Site acquisition for remote instruments/repeater stations. -Permits license facilitation. -Coordination with Local Government Units concern. -Provision to donor lists of instruments/test repair equipments specifications. -Trainings needed for application in the new technology instruments/equipments & installation including processing softwares. -Alternative power source | -Technical manpower for data processing and instrument maintenance. -Facilitation of lot acquisition, necessary permits, licenses. -Future support funds for maintenance. | -Enhance monitoring and forecasting capability for volcanic abnormality/eruption. -Reduce false alarms. -Evacuation will be shortened and reduce government expenditures and evacuees inconvenience. |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | increase power utility failed (e.g. generator, solar panels, etc.) | |
|--|--|--|

Local Government- Guinobatan, Camalig, Daraga, Legazpi City and Sto. Domingo

| Characteristics, Mandates, Interests | Problems/Needs | Potentials | Implications for Project Planning |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>-Prone to various natural hazards.</p> <p>-Provide services -protect lives and properties of people</p> <p>-Disaster Preparedness & Mitigation</p> | <p>-Inadequate warning facilities.</p> <p>-Absence of geo-hazard studies (micro-level)</p> <p>-Inadequate sites for evacuation centers/facilities</p> <p>-Low awareness level of barangay residents on various natural hazards (including Disaster Coordinating Council).</p> <p>-Lacking/ absence of transpo-support facilities/services/infrastructure and heavy equipment.</p> <p>-Insufficient guaranty funds insurance system, credit facilities.</p> <p>-CDCC office acting as council only, not institutionalized.</p> | <p>-Training/awareness both barangay and municipal level.</p> <p>-Availability of potentially safe sites as evacuation centers/relocation sites.</p> <p>-Integration of DRR to CLUP/CDP</p> <p>-limited LGU resources</p> <p>-LGU support</p> | <p>-Availability of physical equipment for communication and public information and warning device to reduce casualties.</p> <p>-Useful in policy modification i.e. inclusion/modification of CLUP.</p> <p>-Availability of reference map/materials for disaster risk.</p> <p>-Reference of resource allocation, (budgeting and project prioritization) funding requests/proposals stakeholders collaboration</p> |

PAGASA – Mr. Pantoja

| Characteristics, Mandates, Interests | Problems/Needs | Potentials | Implications for Project Planning |
|--|--|--|--|
| -Typhoon and Associated Weather Warnings | -Lack of modern equipments (i.e. automatic weather station, Doppler radar, etc.) | -Near real time data inputs for statistical and forecasting basis. | -Forecasting/now casting enhancement skill. |
| -Information & Dissemination Campaign | -Lack of IEC equipment (i.e. multi-media system and back-up radios. | -Using existing communication equipment for dissemination. | -Advisory/awareness on impending hazards |
| -Community Based Rainfall Monitoring Network | -Lack of standard rainfall gauging instrument. | -Substantiate/fill-up gaps of less rainfall gauging areas | -Awareness on impending flood & landslides, mudslides on highly threatened areas |
| -Hazards Mapping | -Lack of appropriate maps (small scale)/ GIS Software computer desktops, etc. | -Upgrading of existing stats data. | -Enhance the forecasting skill of forecasters |

APSEMO-MR. GLENN RAVALO

| <p>Characteristics, Mandates, Interests (Why should you be involved in the project)</p> | <p>Problems/Needs (What problem should be addressed by the project)</p> | <p>Potentials (What resources can you contribute to the project)</p> | <p>Implications for Project Planning (ex. Reduction in casualties etc.)</p> |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -APSEMO is the technical & administrative arm of the PDCC -Involved in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -warning system -communication -risk & resource mapping -Organizing & institutional capacity development -dispatching of transportation (eg. Bus, trucks, etc. Manpower) -Sourcing of Resources -coordination w/ GO's & NGO's | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of training equipments (i.e. laptop computer LCD projector karaoke, TV-bravia 60 -Lack of Communication System to support warning -Technical know how on risk & resource mapping. -Lack of vehicles for evacuation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Manpower -Financial counterpart -Training capacity -Office space -Transportation support -Some supplies & materials - Activation of M/CDCC's to BDCC's | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -w/out the communication support, warning may fail -w/out risk & resource map planning may fail. -w/out financial support GIS capacity/skills development not put into priority for mapping. |

| Characteristics, Mandates, Interests | Problems/Needs | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| -International Aid Organization -Technical Assistance -Interests -Disaster Risk Reduction | -Counterpart Organization -Sustainability of Projects | -Grant Aid execution -Technical Corporation | -Capacity Building -Development of Disaster Mgt. |

Barangays- Maninila, Quirangay, Busay, Kilicao & San Isidro

| Characteristics, Mandates, Interests | Problems/Needs | Potentials | Implications for Project Planning |
|---|---|--|---|
| -A Barangay official always after the welfare of the residents. | -Lack of training and seminars for disaster preparedness. -Lack of communication equipments. -Lack of heavy equipments. -Lack of funds -Community are vulnerable in calamities. | -manpower (bayanihan system) -Barangay Hall -Barangay Volunteers | -Conducting seminar both barangay officials and residents. -Tree planting -Training/recruitment of communication and heavy equipment operators. |

PHIVOLCS – MR. EDUARDO LAGUERTA

| Characteristics, Mandates, Interests | Problems/Needs | Potentials | Implications for Project Planning |
|---|--|------------|-----------------------------------|
| <p>-Improvement of volcano monitoring instruments/equipments.</p> | <p>-Site acquisition for remote instruments/repeater stations. -Permits license facilitation. -Coordination with Local Government Units concern. -Provision to donor lists of instruments/test repair equipments/specifications. -Trainings needed for application in the new technology instruments/equipments & installation including processing softwares. -Alternative power source incase power utility failed (e.g. generator, solar panels, etc.)</p> | | |

Local Government- Guinobatan, Camalig, Daraga, Legazpi City and Sto. Domingo

| Characteristics, Mandates, Interests | Problems/Needs | Potentials | Implications for Project Planning |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>-Prone to various natural hazards.</p> <p>-Provide services -protect lives and properties of people</p> <p>-Disaster Preparedness & Mitigation</p> | <p>-Inadequate warning facilities.</p> <p>-Absence of geo-hazard studies (micro-level)</p> <p>-Inadequate sites for evacuation centers/facilities</p> <p>-Low awareness level of barangay residents on various natural hazards (including Disaster Coordinating Council).</p> <p>-Lacking/ absence of transpo-support facilities/services/infrastructure and heavy equipment.</p> <p>-Insufficient guaranty funds insurance system, credit facilities.</p> <p>-CDCC office acting as council only, not institutionalized.</p> | <p>-Training/awareness both barangay and municipal level.</p> <p>-Availability of potentially safe sites as evacuation centers/relocation sites.</p> <p>-Integration of DRR to CLUP/CDP</p> <p>-Limited LGU resources</p> <p>-LGU support</p> | <p>-Availability of physical equipment for communication and public information and warning device to reduce casualties.</p> <p>-Useful in policy modification i.e. inclusion/modification of CLUP.</p> <p>-Availability of reference map/materials for disaster risk.</p> <p>-Reference of resource allocation, (budgeting and project prioritization) funding requests/proposals stakeholders collaboration</p> |