

FIG WORKING WEEK 2019

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Geospatial information for a smarter life and environmental resilience



Responsive and Evidence-Based Community Driven Mapping Towards Disaster Resilient Communities: A Case of Muntinlupa City, Philippines

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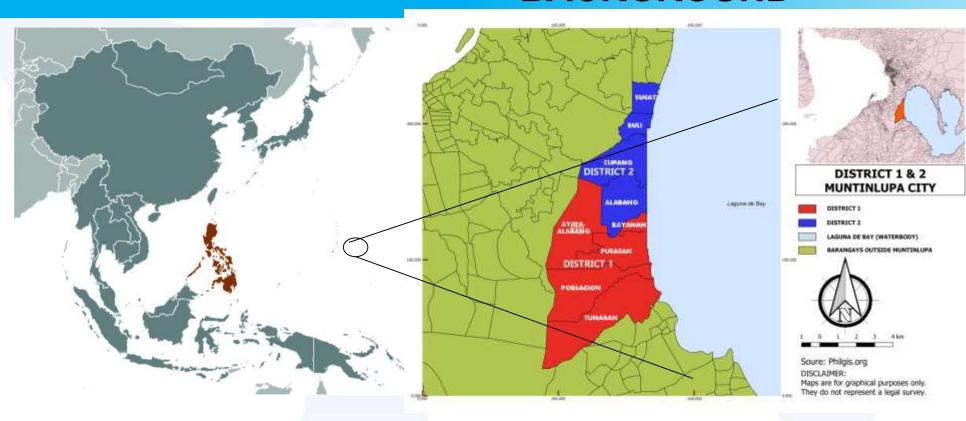








BACKGROUND



Muntinlupa:

One of the 16 cities & 1 municipality in Metro Manila, Philippines

- Consists of 9 barangays distributed in 2 administrative districts
- Home to 504,509 individuals (2015 census) over 118,000 were found to be living in informal settlements (CDA mapping project)















BACKGROUND

Informal settler families (ISFs)

- account to 23.5% of Metro Manila's total population, most of whom live in insecure lands: hazard-prone areas bereft of basic social services
- limited access to financial capital but often the source of cheap labor
- limited participation in government planning processes



















BACKGROUND

Oplan Likas: A government initiative in 2011 that aimed to relocate 104,000 ISFs residing along danger zones in Metro Manila

Challenges:

- (1) high cost and availability of in-city and near off-city lands for resettlement
- (2) seemingly unattainable 1.7M housing backlog (2016)
- (3) non-inclusivity of the process

The magnitude of the problem renders the traditional project-based approach ineffectual. There is an urgent need to shift from project-based to programmatic approach to reach scale in a timely manner.















THE 2014 CITYWIDE DEVELOPMENT APPROACH (CDA)

- ✓ Citywide in scope
- ✓ Decentralized: Participatory & community-led
- ✓ Demand-driven: Inclusive, multi-stakeholder partnership
- ✓ Combines statistical, spatial and narrative data gathering methods
- ✓ Participatory in nature
- ✓ Use of pro-poor and gender sensitive land tools













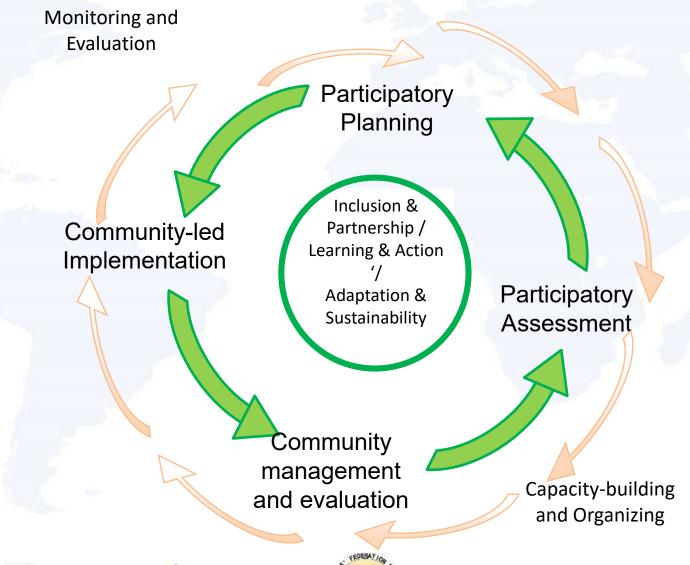








THE CDA FRAMEWORK

















THE CDA PROCESS: DATA COLLECTION

















THE CDA PROCESS: DATA ANALYSIS AND VALIDATION

















THE CDA PROCESS: PARTICIPATORY PLANNING



















- ✓ Community awareness, mobilization & empowerment
 - Formation of 8 technical working groups (TWGs)
 - Recognition by the city government
 - Support of the barangay council (STDM Learning Hub)
 - Institutional strengthening through integration of the HPFPI Savings Program



















✓ Collaborative planning at barangay/city-level

- Validation & presentation of mapping results to barangay councils and the City Local Housing Board (for inclusion into the 2020 Annual Investment Plan; and for the updating of the City Shelter Plan)
- Engagement with various city departments,
 e.g., Assessors, Engineering, Planning &
 Development, Urban Poor
- Mapping results used in homeowners association (HOA) registration, land acquisition processes, health & nutrition programs, among others



















✓ Wider Coverage on policy advocacy

 Partnership with University of the Philippines
 Department of Geodetic Engineering (UPDGE) and Geodetic Engineers of the Philippines (GEP)

- Engagement with other local and international NGOs, government units (Malabon, Iloilo, Davao)













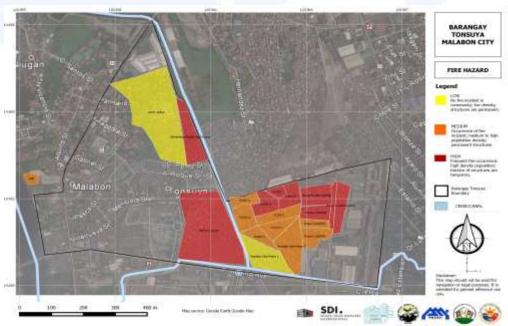




Malabon City, Metro Manila:

Community mapping led to the organization of 141 HOAs; engagement with city government; identification of needs & vulnerabilities; facilitation of trainings on disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM)



















Iloilo City: Pilot mapping of a HOA within a central business district; tripartite MOA with the government, a local university, and the HPFPI/TAMPEI/PACSII; proposal to institutionalize community mapping through a city-level ordinance (project shelved due to political conflicts)



















Talisay City: Conduct of a citywide heritage mapping workshop (project shelved due to political conflicts)



















Davao City: Mapping of 9 coastal Barangays affected by a government railroad project; engagement with a national key shelter agency; MOA with a local university



















Naic / Tanay / Pasay: Mapping as a mobilization tool in addressing childcentered issues on resettlement



















TRENDS & OUTCOMES

International level: Sharing of experiences in regional learning exchanges, e.g., UN-Habitat World Urban Forum (February 2018) in Kuala Lumpur and Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR) Workshop in Metro Manila (October 2018)











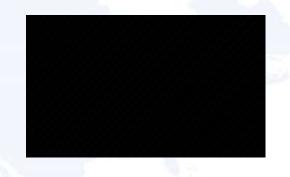




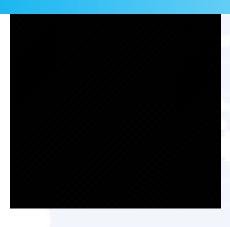




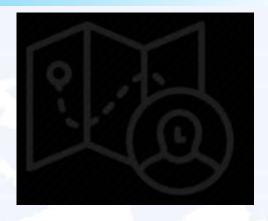
COMMUNITY MAPPING



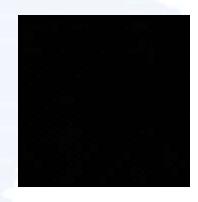
Establishing initial commitments



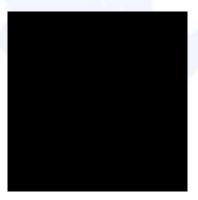
Transfer of knowledge



Mapping fieldwork



Data validation & analysis



Planning & negotiation















LESSONS LEARNT

- Process acts as a mobilizing platform and an empowerment tool
- However, no city or area has exactly the same context
- Localization of the process is encouraged and is highly dependent on the following:
 - ✓ openness and readiness of communities to the peopledriven process,
 - ✓ existing political climate,
 - ✓ support or presence of other networks
 - ✓ use and application of innovative, affordable and flexible tools















CONCLUSION

- The case of Muntinlupa presents a concrete example of genuine participatory and bottom-up planning of cities that can serve as an alternative to the usual top-down planning of cities.
- With flexible tools like STDM, enumeration and mapping can easily be adopted for various purposes and contexts.
- Community driven approaches, with support from partners and availability of appropriate tools, demonstrate the **possibilities of scaling up** participatory data gathering methodologies to inform evidence-based, inclusive and sustainable planning, tenure security improvement and for other development purposes















THANK YOU



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