



Ears on the ground

**The power of spot on
community analysis**

**Far Eastern University
Circles of Leadership Program
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Presentation Outline

“Context Setting”

- The bigger backdrop
- Where are we now?

PCVA

- Perception based needs assessment
- Tools and Approaches

Predictive Analytics

- What are the greatest needs?
- What are the opportunities?
- Connecting the dots
- Sensing trends


Building Resilient Communities

- Dimensions of Resilience
- **Tips moving forward**



A gravel road with a yellow center line stretching into the distance under a blue sky with white clouds.

**The context,
our current
reality...**

- 
- **Over the past 40 years, disasters in the Philippines cost an average of PhP15-20-B a year**
 - **Since 2006, roughly 8.61 million people (or 10.4% of the total population) were affected by disasters annually and this is increasing**
 - **As I speak, Philippines is losing 2.4 B pesos a day to traffic!!! - JICA**
 - **Filipinos spent an average of 6.3 hours on the internet.**

**A common site
during disasters...**



Climate change will exacerbate situations like this



Weighty issues



Power, poverty and inequality

**The Philippines has the
highest rate
of social inequality in
SE Asia**



**How do you scan
your territory &
assess
constituents'
needs?**







The background of the slide is a repeating pattern of gray, egg-shaped objects arranged in a grid. The objects are arranged in alternating rows: the first row consists of small spheres, the second row consists of larger, pointed ovals, and this pattern repeats. In the center of the grid, there is a single red egg-shaped object, which is a larger, pointed oval, matching the shape of the objects in the second row. This red object stands out prominently from the surrounding gray objects.

**It should be a combination of
perception and data based
tools and approaches.**

Part 1: Perception Based



Participatory Capacity Vulnerability Assessment (PCVA)



OXFAM

What is PCVA?

- Developed as a research methodology to assess disaster-prone contexts in Oxfam's program areas in the Philippines.
- Research methodology that is used as an analysis and planning tool as well as a learning process



PCVA

.. a tool for gathering and analyzing information using the Capacity & Vulnerability Analysis Framework

Capacity --characteristics of people & community which can be utilized to achieve agreed goal

Vulnerability-long term factors that put people at risk



Objectives:

- Help us understand existing capacity & vulnerability of communities
- Identify sensitive long & short-term needs of communities
- Identify possible options to address the needs to aid us in formulating program design

“Empower people to share, analyze & enhance their knowledge of their conditions, & to plan, act, monitor, evaluate and reflect”



Process and tools and methodologies



OXFAM

1 Planning and designing the PCVA



2) Secondary Information Gathering: Municipal/Provincial Profiles



3) Field Study



3

Field Study

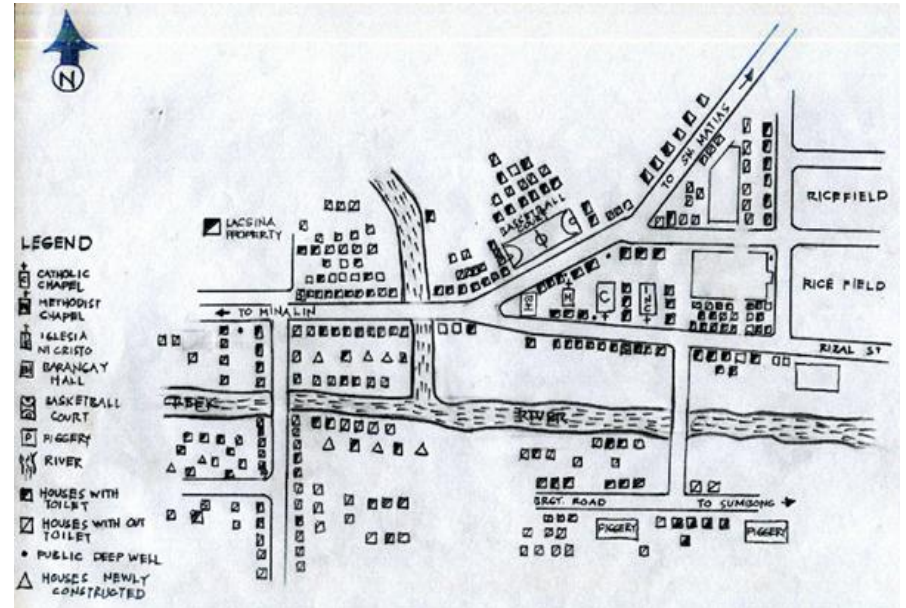
Community Profiling:

- General Info
- Accessibility
- Demographic
- Economic
- Physical Infrastructures
- Natural Resources
- Climate
- Hazards
- Peace & Order
- List of Organizations
- Brgy. Officials



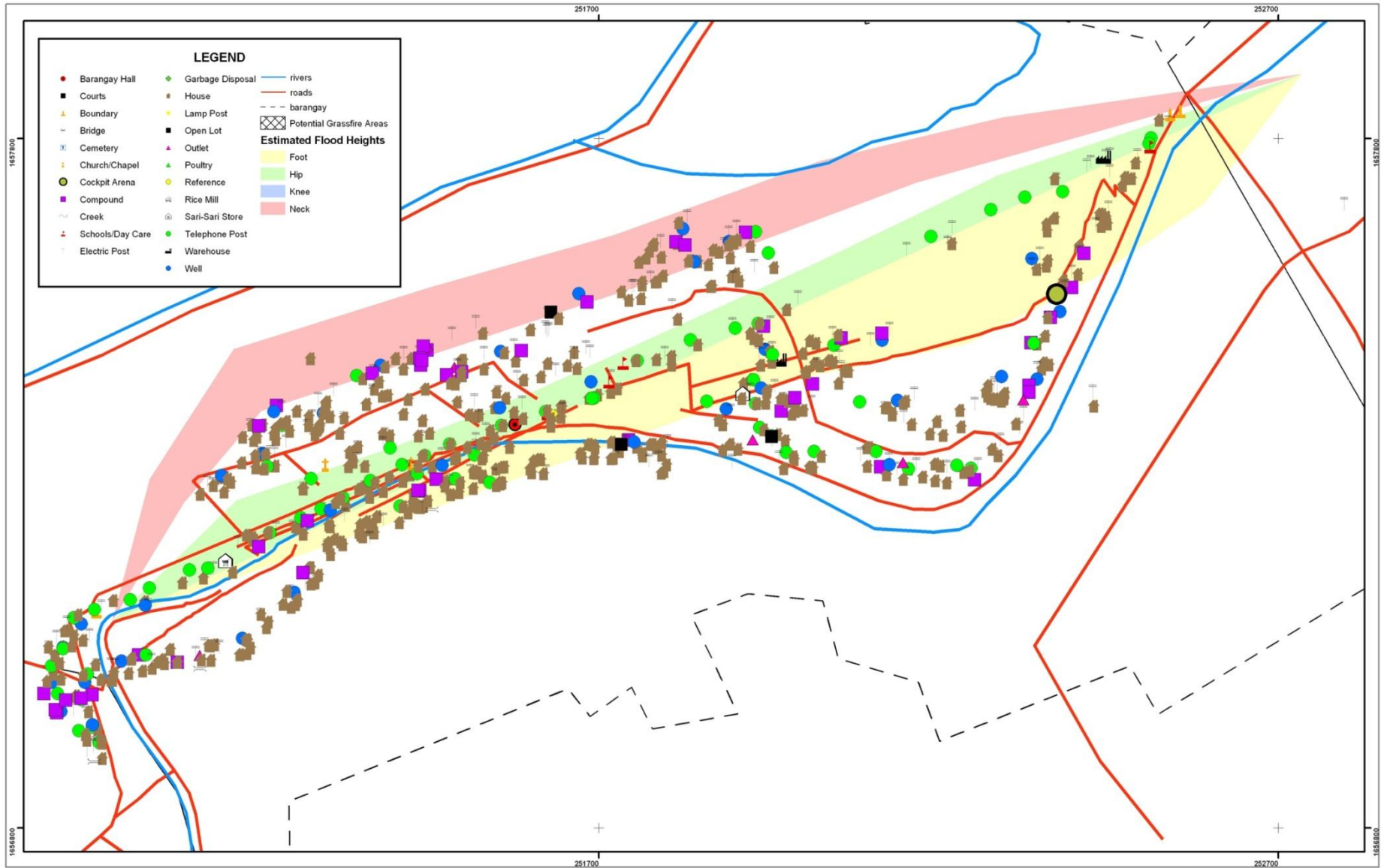


- Resource Mapping - Hazard Mapping



GPS reading:
Coordinates of major
resources



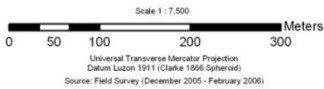


LEGEND

- Barangay Hall
- Courts
- ▲ Boundary
- ⌒ Bridge
- ⌒ Cemetery
- ⌒ Church/Chapel
- ⊙ Cockpit Arena
- ⌒ Compound
- ⌒ Creek
- ⌒ Schools/Day Care
- ⌒ Electric Post
- Garbage Disposal
- House
- Lamp Post
- Open Lot
- ▲ Outlet
- ▲ Poultry
- Reference
- ⌒ Rice Mill
- ⌒ Sari-Sari Store
- Telephone Post
- Warehouse
- Well
- rivers
- roads
- - - barangay
- ⊗ Potential Grassfire Areas

Estimated Flood Heights

- Foot
- Hip
- Knee
- Neck



Risk Map of
Barangay Santa Rita, Municipality of Minalin



Risk & Resource Mapping Team 2006

PDRM Personnel	Resource Volunteers	GPS Field Survey Team
1. Asaf T. Pangasinan	1. Greg. Edilberto C. Labra	1. Daniel Sandoval
2. James T. Daniel	2. Rodel Domingo	2. Arnel O. Manzanera
3. Diane Susan Pego	3. Ruel Abaga	3. Charles C. Torres
4. Rina P. Proder	4. Eric Davela	4. Enel Lopez C. Narso
5. James L. Aguirre	5. Manuel Abayon	
	6. Manuel Abayon	GIS Team
PDRM Volunteers	7. Mark L. Delany	1. Jhale Cortes
1. Davaoan Barason		
2. Stephen Lander Jr.		Animal Protection Team
3. Jonathan Flores		1. John Ong
		2. Dan Fernandez
		3. John Reyes
		4. Bianca Ordoña



- **Focus Group Discussion**
- **Key Informant interviews**
- **Story telling, ranking, seasonal calendar, venn diagram, etc.**



4

**Brgy level
consolidation,
initial presentation &
validation**

5

**Overall encoding,
consolidation,
analysis**

6

Presentation, Validation, Identification of options *(Municipal & Provincial levels)*



7

Development Planning



Part 2: Data based needs assessment



RESEARCH CONCLUDES:

$$(f+g)'(x) = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

proof from book:

$$(f+g)'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(f+g)(x+h) - (f+g)(x)}{h}$$
$$\rightarrow = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(x+h) + g(x+h)] - [f(x) + g(x)]}{h}$$
$$\rightarrow = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(x+h) - f(x)] + [g(x+h) - g(x)]}{h}$$
$$\rightarrow = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}$$

how does this happen?

$$\rightarrow = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

why isn't $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ zero? $f(x) - f(x)$?



Predictive analytics is the practice of extracting information from existing data sets.



"Penn has a keen mind, and a fascinating sense of what makes America and the world tick, and you see it on every page." —**Bill Gates**

"The ideas in this book will help you see the world in a new way." —**Bill Clinton**



Mark J. Penn
with E. Kinney Zalesne



Microtrends talk about how relatively small patterns of behavior in our culture can wield influence on a global scale.



By focusing only on the major trends that reach “tipping point,” most observers are missing the small trends with vast potential impact on society.- Mark Penn



How can understanding of microtrends help us in building resilient communities?



Sweep of new choices & opportunities

1. Resilience challenges/opportunities in resource constraint environments—what can FEU students do?
2. Digital explosion that we have seen in Asia
3. Resilient products and services
4. Rise of young ‘resilient’ social entrepreneurs
5. Crowdsourcing to crowdfunding
6. **Active private sector (3 of 10 largest malls in the world (Forbes))**
7. **Appetite for innovation – risk transfer e.g. micro insurance**

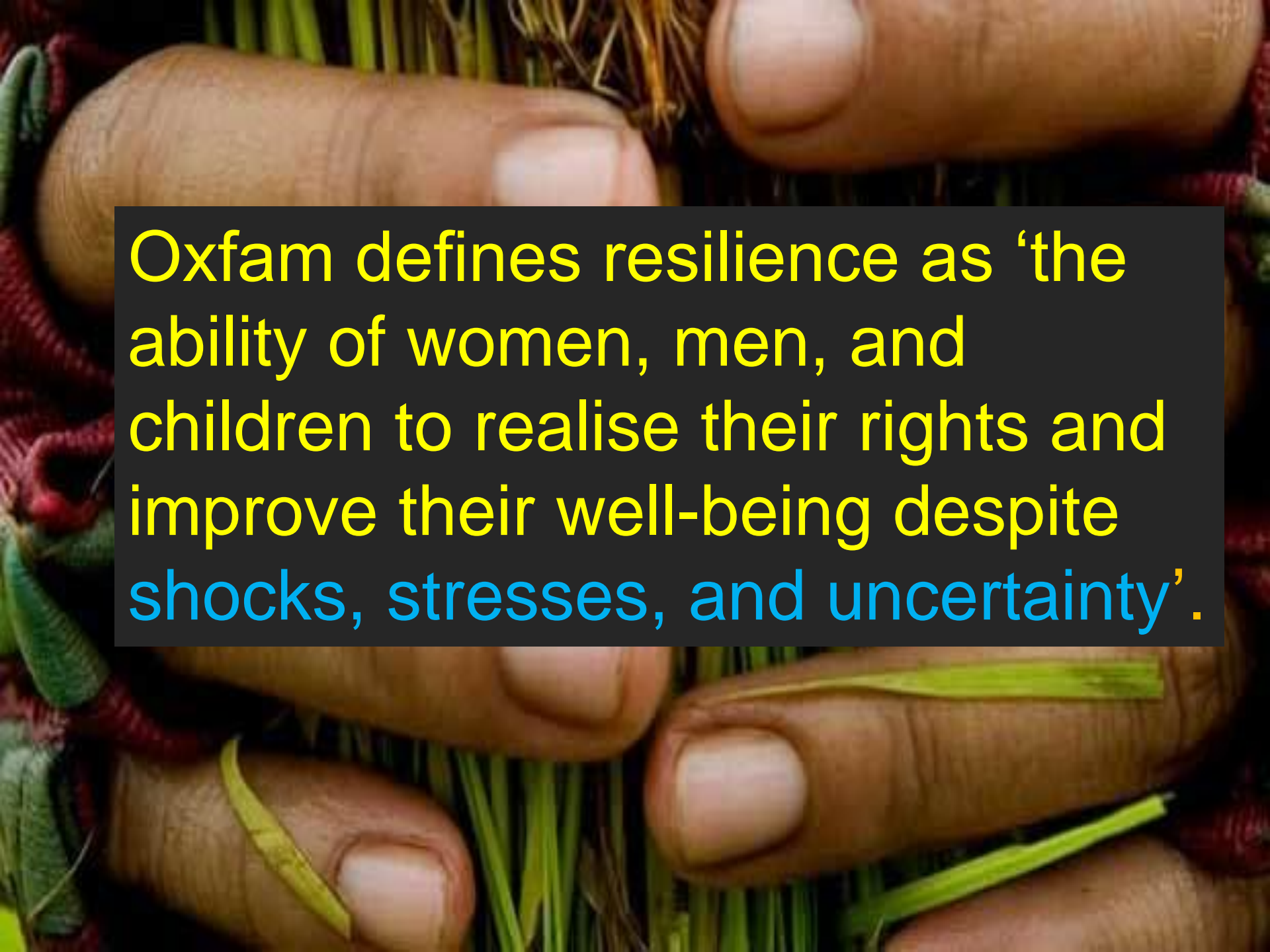
More mixed media

Each channel — from the Web, mobile, and social sites to radio, TV, and print — has its own requirements, audience appeal, and economics, needing specialized attention. But at the same time, our influencing need to be closely coordinated for effective messaging.



What kind of communities do we want?

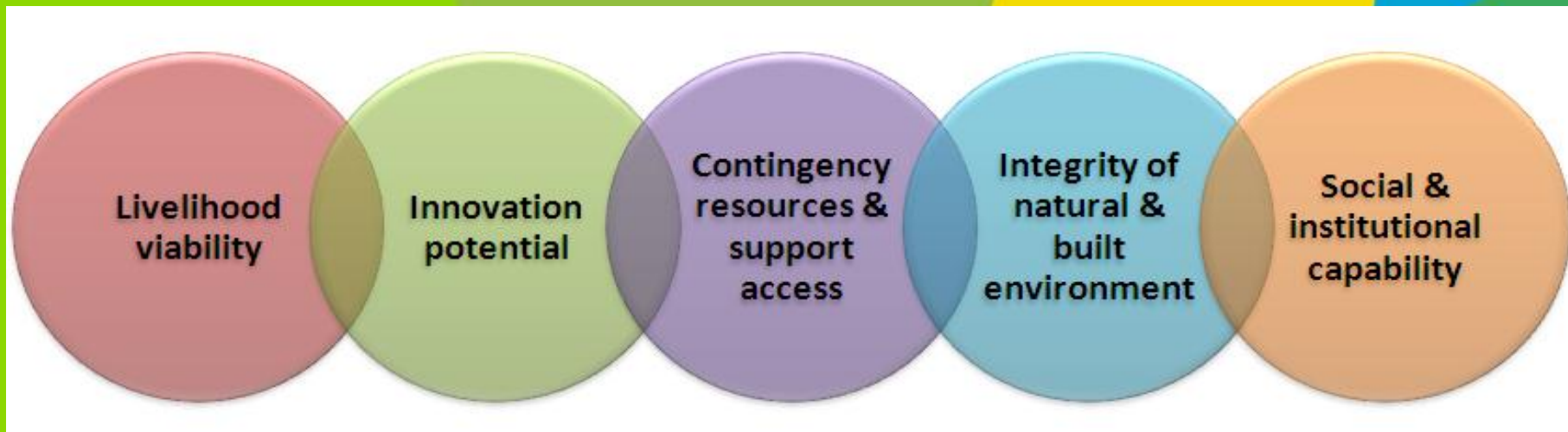


A close-up photograph of hands weaving a basket. The hands are positioned at the top and bottom of the frame, with fingers visible as they manipulate green reeds and red threads. The background is a dense, textured pattern of these materials, creating a warm, natural aesthetic. The lighting is soft, highlighting the textures of the skin and the fibers.

Oxfam defines resilience as ‘the ability of women, men, and children to realise their rights and improve their well-being despite shocks, stresses, and uncertainty’.

Key Dimensions of Resilience

What is needed to reduce risk and support positive adaptation to emerging trends and uncertainty?



Extent livelihood strategies can thrive in spite of shocks, stresses, and uncertainty

Ability to take appropriate risks and positively adjust to change

Access to back up resources and appropriate assistance in times of crisis

Health of local ecosystems, soundness of natural resource management practices, and robustness of essential physical infrastructure

Extent formal & informal institutions are able to reduce risk, support positive adaptation, and ensure equitable access to essential services in times of shock/stress.



OXFAM

Connect the dots



**PCVA + Predictive Analytics = better
analysis = better planning and
programming = better use of resources =
more people impacted on the ground**



**Return of
investment...**

Examples of concrete gains:

1. By doing PCVA, Angono municipality realised the disparity between investments and tax paid by mining operators vis a vis social capital and public expenditure costs
2. Laguna was able to prioritize risk reduction and since then, have not asked assistance from Oxfam in times of emergencies. In fact, they now assist other provinces.
3. For every Php 15,000 we spent on a *baranggay* for PCVA, there was at least a savings of Php 100,000. Of course saved lives cannot be monetized.
4. Oxfam-VISA project--Scale up and build up models for leveraging
5. More importantly, a community knowledgeable on applied research can now engage with power holders and be part of the planning and budgeting process.





**Whew, this is
my last slide!
Wake up!**



Thank you!