

2021

Annual Report

Citizens' Disaster Response Center



2021 CDRC CORE-ERAF Annual Report

Introduction

The Citizens' Disaster Foundation, Inc. has just concluded the fourth year of its Five-Year Strategic Plan (2018-2022). This narrative report covers the period January-December 2021, and shows the activities carried out as designed in its Five-Year Strategic Plan and the proposed 2021 Core Program.

This report looks into the organization's efforts to complete its goal for this said period.

The main parts of the report are:

- Brief National Conditions in the Reporting Period;
- Program Activities Implemented, Deviations, Corrective Measures; and
- Financial Report

The presentation of the report was based on the program's six purposes and their corresponding activities.

CDRC's purposes are:

- 1) Broadening and heightening CDRC's advocacy work on climate change and disaster risk reduction and its CBDM perspective;
- 2) Strengthening the RCs through CDRC's capacity-building program;
- 3) Generation of adequate resources to support the 16 RCs and the CDRN Secretariat in its operations and programs;
- 4) Piloting and implementation of special projects by the CDRC to support its research and advocacy, innovation and cross-cutting themes;
- 5) Further improvement of CDRC's DRRM program and management mechanisms and processes; and
- 6) Expansion of CDRC's network of partners and volunteers (both local and national).

Conditions in the Reporting Period (2021)

The Philippines' location on the "Pacific Ring of Fire" and along the Pacific typhoon belt mean that the country experiences many forms of natural hazards such as typhoons, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, and landslides.

In 2021, the pandemic and community quarantine measures have led to declines across consumption, investment, exports, tourism, and remittances, and the consequences are likely to be long-lasting, particularly for the 16.6% of people who were in poverty before the pandemic.

In addition to poverty and the knock-on effects of the pandemic, the country's people are already confronting climate change impacts, including sea level rise, increased frequency of extreme weather events, rising temperatures, and heavy rainfall. In part, this is due to the archipelago's vulnerability to natural hazards and concentrations of settlements in coastal areas, but it is also linked to reliance on climate-sensitive natural resources. Sea levels around the Philippines are rising faster than the global average, posing a greater risk of higher storm surges, which are expected to affect 14% of the population and 42% of coastal residents. Informal settlements, which comprise 45% of the urban population, are particularly at risk due to precarious infrastructure and will be vulnerable to negative impacts due to limited access to clean water and a lack of healthcare access.

Displaced persons have a higher degree of vulnerability, including the impacts of disasters. Displaced persons, especially those displaced for an extended period, face major challenges. Hardships include securing safe, durable housing, access to basic services such as education, and generating income as areas of displacement often lack livelihood opportunities.

People are usually displaced because of three things: 1) disasters, 2) conflict, and 3) development projects. Displacement due to disasters is often temporary, with the majority of people sheltering with family and relatives and a minority in evacuation centers until the hazard has passed. In 2021, as a result of disasters, there were 4,270,642 internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The Philippines also has many informal settlers displaced by development or urbanization, especially around urban areas. The National Capital Region (NCR) attracts migrants from rural areas looking for better jobs. But as urbanization and development outpace city planning, rural migrants are unable to afford safe housing, and informally settle in higher-risk zones. The precarity of their shelter situation not only exposes them to more environmental hazards, but also makes them less able to prepare for and mitigate against disasters. However, the issue is not confined to the NCR. Informal settlements outside NCR include those in cities in other provinces, which typify the difficult problem of the urban poor securing housing and services.

Women and girls are vulnerable to gender-based violence in the Philippines at a higher rate than the global average. An estimated 20% of women and girls aged 15-49 years of age experienced violence at least once in their lifetime, with the most common perpetrator being a current or most recent partner. COVID-19 has increased economic and social pressures, rendering women and girls more vulnerable. There has been a global surge in violence against women during the pandemic, including in the Philippines. Lockdown and quarantines trapped women and girls

with abusive partners and family members, while supportive survivor services such as women's shelters were reduced. Support has been disrupted to survivors of gender-based violence, including access to protection and justice mechanisms. Women's groups have pointed out that transportation restrictions, under the community quarantines, have reduced options for women seeking protection or support. The Commission on Human Rights and women's groups have noted concerns over underreporting and monitoring of gender-based violence cases during the pandemic, as women are prevented from leaving the home.

Women are also disproportionately affected economically and have less capacity to absorb the financial shocks associated with COVID-19. With 6.6 million women working in the informal sector, they comprise a disproportionate part of the nation's informal economy. Work in the informal sector has less earning capacity and job security, leading to reduced savings and safety nets. Informal workers also have little access to labor protections, including sick leave or protections against dismissal. Furthermore, livelihoods based on informal work often depend on public spaces and social interactions, restricted due to COVID-19 limits on movement.

The Philippines' population skewed toward a younger demographic. Forty-three percent of the population was under 14 years of age in 2015. Children are among the most vulnerable during disasters and emergencies. Children comprise approximately 60% of those most likely to be affected by disasters, per Lotta Sylwander, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) representative to the Philippines. Children will be the one likely to perish in the event of a 7.2 magnitude earthquake striking Metro Manila, according to Renato Solidum, Jr., Department of Science and Technology (DOST) Undersecretary.

The poor are especially vulnerable to natural hazards. A greater incidence of high-intensity typhoons is linked to more than double the risk of impoverishment, as opposed to a permanent escape from poverty. The immediate effects of these disasters are evident in infrastructure and housing damage with the long-term impacts and education and livelihoods may be less visible up front but can impact well-being long after the disaster passes. For households who escape but fall back into poverty, health shocks are the main reason cited, with an increase in health spending associated with a higher risk of impoverishment. Household strategies for permanently escaping poverty focus on social capital, which is instrumental in initially escaping poverty. Families without supportive networks are often amongst the most vulnerable. There are many intersecting variables involved, but the role of social capital and health alone show how destructive disasters can be when displacing impoverished populations.

About 23% of the Philippines' population lives below the national poverty line. Development challenges contributing to poverty include increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters, inadequate natural resource management, armed conflict in Mindanao, inadequate education and health services, and weak governance.

About 15% of the world's population is thought to have some form of disability, and for these people long-term physical, mental, or sensory impairments hinder effective and equal participation in society. The 2010 Philippines census reported that 1.57% of the household population of 92.1 million, or 1.443 million Filipinos had a disability, which may indicate an undercount. Localized studies have found higher prevalence of disability, including 6.8% in

Quezon City and 13.6% in Ligao City. People living with disabilities had lower well-being scores and less access to health services, work, rehabilitation, education, government social welfare, and disaster management. About 5.1 million Filipino children with disabilities are the most vulnerable sector during major disasters.

In 2020, the country's gross national income (GNI) per capita went down by 11%, from \$3,850 to \$3,430 falling within the income bracket for lower middle-income economies of \$1,046 - \$4,095 GNI per capita. The pandemic and community quarantine measures have challenged real economic growth, which contracted significantly in 2020, driven by declines across consumption, investment growth, exports, tourism, and remittances.

Challenges included increasing public debt burdens and corruption. Manila ranked 119th (with a score of 33) in Transparency International's 2021 index, which scores and ranks perceived levels of public sector corruption. The Philippine economy is anticipated to experience one of the more challenging recoveries in Asia from a COVID-19 pandemic-induced recession, attributed to a variety of reasons including less fiscal stimulus, lower vaccination rates, and tighter COVID-19 lockdowns.

The Philippines faces numerous environmental challenges. Water and air pollution levels exceed generally accepted healthy standards, particularly in urban or urbanizing areas. Pollution also affects coastal mangrove swamps, which are important fish breeding grounds. Overfishing and degradation of coral reefs also contribute to concerns about food security and health of ecosystems. Greenhouse gas emissions are increasing from the country's transport and power sectors. In the last century, forest cover of land has declined from 70% to less than 20%. Uncontrolled deforestation is a concern, especially in watershed areas, as it exacerbates soil erosion and landslide risk and contributes to degraded water quality. The islands also deal with plastic trash floating ashore from other parts of Southeast Asia. Climate change plays a role in exacerbating almost all of these environmental issues, which often have a disproportionate impact on the poor and women.

The following is a summary of natural disasters in the Philippines in 2021:

Typhoon Surigae – On April 16 at around 6:20 am, Severe Tropical Storm Surigae (Bising) entered PAR and intensified into a typhoon. The rainbands of Typhoon Surigae brought moderate to heavy with at times intense rains over Eastern Visayas, Bicol, and the southern portion of Quezon. On April 23, Surigae weakened into a Severe Tropical Storm and left PAR on April 25 at around 5:40 am.

A total of 107,856 or 450,665 persons were affected in 1,195 barangays in Regions II, V, VIII, and Caraga. A total of 14,945 families or 58,397 persons took temporary shelter in 736 evacuation centers. A total of 24,519 families or 58,397 persons took temporary shelter in 736 evacuation centers. A total of 24, 519 families or 93,827 persons temporarily stayed with their relatives and/or friends in Regions V and VIII. There were 3,462 damaged houses; of which, 151 were totally damaged and 3,311 were partially damaged.

Typhoon Conson – On September 6 at around 2:00 am, the center of Tropical Depression Conson (Jolina) had maximum sustained winds of 45 km/h near the center and gustiness of up to 55 km/h.

On the same day, Conson intensified into a typhoon and made its first landfall in Hernani, Eastern Samar at around 10:00 pm. On Sept. 7, it made another landfall in Daram, Samar at 2:00 am, the third in Sto. Nino, Samar at 3:40 am, fourth in Almagro, Samar at 6:30 am, fifth in Tagapul-an, Samar at 7:50 am, and sixth in Dimasalang, Masbate at 10:00 am. On Sept. 8, as Conson weakened into severe tropical storm, it made its seventh landfall in Torrijos, Marinduque at 12:50 am, eighth in San Juan, Batangas, and finally, it made its ninth landfall in Mariveles, Bataan as tropical storm. Conson left PAR and re-intensified into a severe tropical storm over the West Philippine Sea on September 9.

A total of 114,117 families or 459,061 persons were affected by Typhoon Conson in 1,799 barangays in Regions NCR, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VI, and VIII.

Typhoon Chanthu – On September 7, Chanthu (Kiko) entered PAR and intensified into a typhoon. On September 11, Typhoon Chanthu continued to weaken while moving over the coastal waters of Itbayat, Batanes bringing heavy to intense with at times torrential rains over Batanes. Moderate to heavy with at times intense rains were also likely over Babuyan Islands, the northern portion of Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Abra, Apayao, Kalinga, and Benguet. Under these conditions, scattered to wide-spread flooding and rain-induced landslides were possible especially in areas that are highly or very highly susceptible to these hazards as identified in hazard maps. Typhoon Chanthu continued to enhance the southwest monsoon, bringing monsoon rains over Metro Manila, the rest of Ilocos Region, and the western sections of Central Luzon and Southern Luzon. On Sept. 12, Chanthu slightly weakened as it exited PAR.

A total of 8,961 families or 31,223 persons were affected by Typhoon Chanthu in 167 barangays in regions I, II, and CAR.

Severe Tropical Storm Kompasu – On Oct. 7, the Low Pressure Area east of Camarines Norte developed into a tropical depression and was named Kompasu (Maring). Kompasu became a large tropical storm as it moved over the Philippine Sea on Oct. 8.

On Oct. 11, Kompasu intensified into a severe tropical storm as it moved westward towards Babuyan Islands bringing moderate to heavy with at times intense rains over Batanes, Cagayan including Babuyan Islands, Cordillera Administrative Region and Ilocos Region and also brought light to moderate with at times heavy rains over Central Luzon and the rest of Cagayan Valley. The expansive wind field of STS Kompasu and the enhanced southwest monsoon brought occasional gusts reaching strong to gale-force in strength over the island, coastal, and upland/mountain localities of Visayas, Dinagat Islands, Surigao del Norte, Agusan del Norte, Misamis Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Camiguin, Zamboanga del Norte, and the rest of Luzon.

On Oct. 12, STS Kompasu accelerated while moving westward while moving over the West Philippine Sea and exited PAR at 11am.

A total of 290,802 families or 1,134,980 persons were affected by STS Kompasu in 1,962 barangays in regions I, II, III, CALABARZON, Caraga, NCR, and CAR.

Typhoon Rai – Typhoon Rai, known in the Philippines as Typhoon Odette, was a powerful catastrophic tropical cyclone that struck the Philippines. Rai became the first Category 5-

equivalent super typhoon to develop in the month of December since Nock-ten in 2016, and the third Category 5 super typhoon recorded in the South China Sea. Rai entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) by the night of Dec. 14, where the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) named it “Odette.” While approaching the Philippines, Rai unexpectedly rapidly intensified into a Category 5 super typhoon just before its first landfall across Siargao Island. It then slowly but steadily weakened, as it traversed the Visayas, exiting into the Sulu Sea.

Armed Conflict

The conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) reignited on March 18. Firefights and mortar shells forced thousands of residents to flee their homes in the towns of Shariff Aguak, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, and Datu Salibo, (also known as SPMS box – an area where BIFF operates, according to the military), and Shariff Saydona Mustapha. Sporadic skirmishes have also been reported outside the SPMS box.

According to the Ministry of Social Services, a total of 13,570 families or 66,019 people have been displaced and stayed in 55 evacuation camps and some with their relatives in 10 municipalities.

Taal Volcano’s Eruption

After a year from the previous eruption of Taal Volcano, its main crater generated a short-lived phreatomagmatic plume one-kilometer-high with no accompanying volcanic earthquake on July 1. The Department of Science and Technology’s Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (DOST-PHIVOLCS) consequently, raised the Alert Level from 2 to 3. An Alert Level 3 refers to magma extruding from the main crater, which could drive explosive eruptions.

Taal Volcano is located about 50 km south of Manila, in Batangas, CALABARZON (Region IV-A) on a smaller Volcano Island, and is listed as a Permanent Danger Zone, with permanent settlement on the island not recommended. However, approximately 53,697 people (10,131 families) are within the 10-km radius and 2.81 million people within 30 km distance. The last time Taal Volcano erupted in early January 2020 affected more than 736,000 people in CALABARZON, Central Luzon (Region III), and NCR, and led to the evacuation of 135,000 people, damaged infrastructure and livelihoods, and disrupted essential services, such as water supply and education.

Since March 9, Taal Volcano has been on Alert Level 2 due to increasing unrest. After the phreatomagmatic plume on July 1, the Taal Volcano Network continued to record volcanic earthquakes, sulfur dioxide gas emissions and steam-rich plumes from the main crater. Sulfur dioxide emissions averaged at an all-time high and volcanic smog was observed over CALABARZON, NCR, and other parts of Luzon. Exposure to volcanic smog can irritate eyes, throat, and respiratory tract. People with pre-existing health conditions, the elderly, pregnant women, and children are the most vulnerable to its effects.

Due to the situation, 6,262 families (22,433 people) were displaced in 131 barangays in CALABARZON reported by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) terminal report. Out of the families displaced, 1,655 families (5,865 people) took temporary shelter in 29 evacuation centers,

and others stayed with their relatives and/or friends temporarily. Furthermore, people's livelihoods such as farming, livestock, fishing, and tourism were affected.

After a three-week period on Alert Level 3, the Alert Status of Taal Volcano was downgraded to Alert Level 2 (Decreased Unrest) on July 26. DOST-PHIVOLCS strongly recommended that entry must be strictly prohibited into Taal Volcano Island, Taal's Permanent Danger Zone, especially the vicinities of the Main Crater and the Daang Kastila fissure, and occupancy and boating on Taal Lake. Local government officials were advised to continuously assess and strengthen the preparedness of previously evacuated barangays around Taal Lake in case of renewed unrest.

As of October 2021, Taal Volcano remains at Alert Level 2 with reported volcanic tremor events, upwelling of hot volcanic fluids in its lake generating plumes and high levels of volcanic sulfur dioxide gas emissions.

COVID-19 Pandemic

The Philippine Gross Domestic Product (GDP) shrank by 4.2% in the first quarter of 2021, extending the recession to five straight quarters as the pandemic dragged on making it the longest recession since the Marcos era. The Philippines' pandemic lockdown was described as one of the longest affected 75% of the economy.

The re-imposition of strict community quarantine in NCR and the major economic hubs in the second quarter of 2021 due to the spike in COVID-19 cases impacted on the economic recovery. The NCR accounts for 37.5% of GDP while the entire Luzon island accounts for about 70% of the country's GDP. Sectors from retail, real estate, to manufacturing experienced serious challenges due to the enhanced community quarantine.

As of 2nd quarter 2021, the unemployment rate stood at 7.7% while underemployment was at 12.3%. Private consumption, which makes up roughly 70% of the Philippine economy, has remained muted as public transportation continues to operate on a limited capacity. Food inflation remained at 4.9% in June 2021 with the spike in pork prices resulting from the African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreak that significantly reduced domestic pork production.

CDRC Objective

A. Broadened advocacy work

CDRC advocacy work on climate change and disaster risk reduction and its CBDM perspective is broadened and heightened.

IEC materials produced for print and broadcast media

IEC Materials Production: CDRC produced 6 animated videos discussing the 8 components of Community-based Disaster Management, disaster preparedness video tackling what to do during typhoons and floods, a school safe room setting for earthquakes video and composed a jingle and produced a music video entitled “Ligtas Pilipinas”. All of which were posted in CDRC’s social media pages.

Date Posted	Title	Link	Description
January 29, 2021	Safe Room Setting: What to do	https://business.facebook.com/CDRC1984/videos/980132769061620/	Preparation for an earthquake is crucial. Safe-room settings teach us what to do before, during, and after an earthquake strikes.
July 28, 2021	#DisasterPreparednessTips: Bagyo at Baha	https://www.facebook.com/CDRC1984/videos/4404967516229934/	During the rainy season, CDRC gave tips on how to be prepared from typhoon and flood.
August 06, 2021	Community-based Disaster Management	https://www.facebook.com/CDRC1984/videos/219326529993072/	<p>The Enhancing Capacities of RCs and CDRNs in Disaster Risk Reduction for More Resilient Peoples and Communities in the Philippines-Phase II (EnCap II) project shares six educational materials on Nakabase sa Komunidad na Pangangasiwang Pansakuna (NKPP) or better known in English Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM).</p> <p>It aims to increase awareness and knowledge regarding Disaster Risk Reduction. It wants to reach the widest population of the people and be easily understood by various sectors.</p> <p>This video talks about what is community-based disaster management and its features,</p>

			phases of DRRM, and activities under it.
August 14, 2021	Community Risk Mapping	https://www.facebook.com/CDRC1984/videos/883144312613170/	How can you reduce the vulnerability of your family, friends, and your entire community before a disaster occurs? You can help your community realize the danger of a possible disaster and take action to avoid it. One of the best ways is to do Community Mapping in your community. Community Mapping can help you understand the risks and risks in your community. Doing so will encourage everyone to take action to prevent a possible disaster or minimize its effects if it occurs.
August 16, 2021	#DisasterPreparednessTips: Lindol	https://www.facebook.com/CDRC1984/videos/530420391624654/	Apart from strong typhoons, the Philippines also often experiences weak and strong earthquakes. This is because our country is located near the Pacific Ring of Fire, a vast region of the Pacific Ocean where a large number of earthquakes often occur. In this case, we must be always ready and alert.
August 20, 2021	Disaster Preparedness Committee Formation	https://www.facebook.com/CDRC1984/videos/124912443118544/	The participation of people in the community is recognized as one of the essential elements in the management of threats and disasters. Community members can work together to increase their capacity to respond to disasters and their adverse effects. This video explains the strengths of having a Disaster Preparedness Committee in the community.
August 30, 2021	Early Warning System	https://www.facebook.com/CDRC1984/videos/1014223319379495/	To warn the community of an impending disaster, some communities use a siren or batingting. Some rely on television and radio weather announcements.

			It is important to know what the alarm or early-warning signal sounds like in your community and what actions to take when it is heard.
September 03, 2021	Community Drill	https://www.facebook.com/CDRC1984/videos/3021205904804861/	<p>Every year, changes take place in a community. These include environmental changes such as frequent severe storms, landslides, left-right flooding as a result of worsening climate change, and the deteriorating standard of living of a community. All of these can affect the level of preparedness of a community during a disaster.</p> <p>But did you know that the remaining strength of a community to adapt to these changes is to have proactive plans that are improved every year by conducting a “community drill” to ensure the readiness of a community. By doing so, we will be able to promptly take safety measures against potential danger and we will also be able to promptly organize and implement effective and timely assistance during a disaster.</p>
September 10, 2021	Counter Disaster Planning	https://www.facebook.com/CDRC1984/videos/172801158304249/	For the last part of our educational videos towards a safe community, we will share the plans that should be developed and the steps that communities should take to prevent, cope with problems, and recover from the effects of disasters, catastrophes and hazards in our community.
October 06, 2021	Ligtas Pilipinas	https://www.facebook.com/CDRC1984/videos/285876290021319/	Community-based jingle produced by CDRC.

Press Release written: CDRC posted 3 press release regarding the attacks on humanitarian workers, specifically DiRECT and LCDe staff/offices.

Date Posted	Material Posted
April 27	Harassment of Humanitarian Worker: LCDE experiencing the harassment from the AFP in their project area
August 11	CDRC condemns harassment of development workers in Mindanao
September 21	CDRC and CDRN condemns the recent attack against the Leyte Center for Development, Inc.

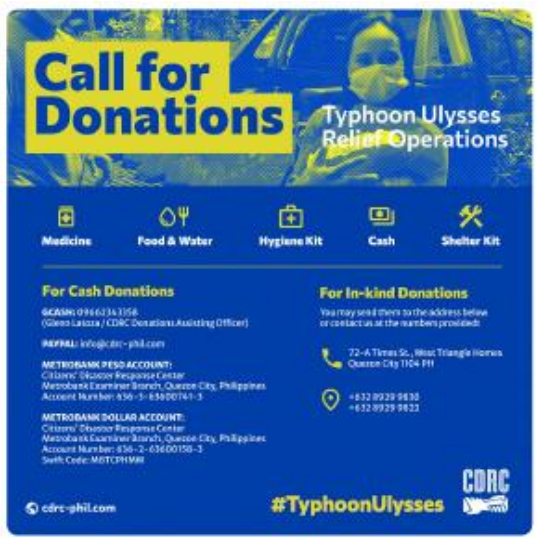
Website Articles: CDRC posted articles on its breakthrough activities under the Enhancing Capacities Phase II Project: UP for the Big One Network Launching, Tabletop Workshop on The Big One, and Community-based Disaster Management Conference 2021.

Media interviews: On August 30, Ms. Hanna Fiel and Ms. Joanna Rodrin were interviewed by Dampig Katarungan about the CBDM and DDR Bill.

On October 27, Ms. Hanna Fiel was interviewed by Net 25’s Let’s Get ready to TV Radyo. She discussed CBDM and Disaster Preparedness.

Ms. Cora Jazmines had a meeting with PinoyMedia Center, a non-stock, non-profit organization dedicated to democratizing the practice of Philippine journalism through its programs on grassroots media development, information for advocacy, and public and media engagement. They discussed how grassroots media development, particularly citizen journalism, could help advance CDRC’s advocacy.

Social Media presence: To achieve simplicity, straightforwardness, and accessibility of CDRC’s produced materials, a graphic artist was commissioned to assess CDRC’s digital branding. He made refinements on CDRC’s visual identity to achieve the “hopeful, people-centric, and dynamic” look.





Social media postings of IEC materials on CDRC and CDRN activities

To maximize the use of social media, CDRC started to have a social media calendar to organize and schedule posts and relevant content. CDRC paid to boost content to engage more people in its advocacy, which reached more than 14,000 Facebook users. In order to do these, RPID conducted regular media meetings to keep social media pages of CDRC updated.

CDRC also maximized social media to quickly distribute information to many people. It posted or shared a total of 196 articles, news, weather advisories and updates, and infographics on Facebook. It also posted 46 photo albums of its activities, produced and posted 18 videos, 4 podcasts, and 17 case stories and shared 7 videos of other agencies/organizations.

Podcast: CDRC was able to produce four podcast this year. Two were already published on Facebook and YouTube pages in 2021, while the last two were posted in 2022. Here are the podcast topics:

Date of Airing	Where aired	Podcast produced
June 02, 2021	Facebook Page	Video podcast exploring the challenges and lessons learned during the implementation of ENCAP phase 2 project - this is a pre-activity of CBDM Conference 2021
September 02, 2021	Facebook Page and YouTube Channel	Filipino Worker and the COVID-19 Pandemic - More than a year of pandemic, Defend Jobs PH discuss the impacts of the COVID-19 on Filipino Workers.
January 14, 2022	Facebook Page and YouTube Channel	Shrinking Civic Spaces - Ms. Jazmin Jerusalem discusses the impact of shrinking civic spaces to CBDM, and how the network continues with its work

		despite the challenges.
March 03, 2022	Facebook Page and YouTube Channel	CDRC: 2021 in review - CDRC reviewed the challenges and how it still effectively fulfilled its role to propagate CBDM.

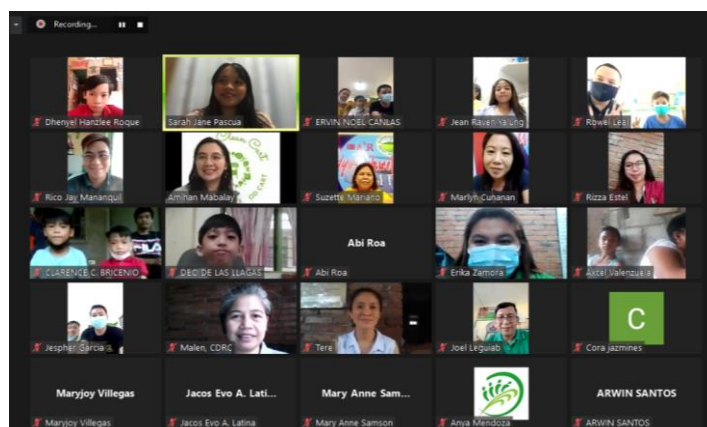
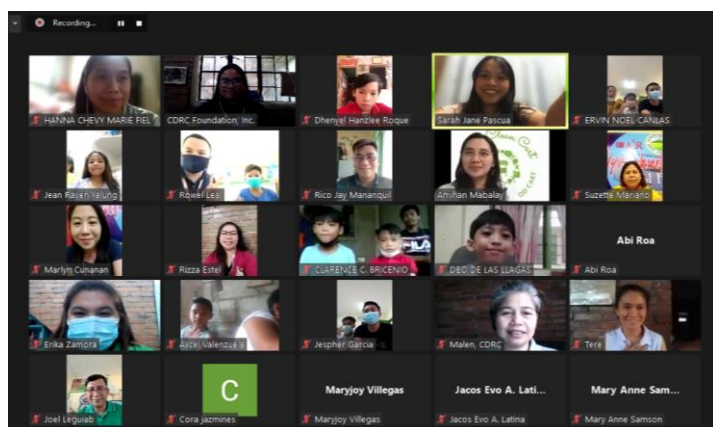
CDRC conducted Annual ABKD poster-making competition

For the year 2021, CDRC resumed the call for entries to its annual poster-making contest and piloted an on-the-spot poster-making in some CREST areas in Taguig City and Manila. This is to encourage out-of-school youth to join the yearly drawing contest. A total of 100 entries were submitted, 52 of which were from the on-the-spot poster-making activity. 45 elementary schools participated, mostly from Luzon, 1 entry from Toledo City, Cebu.



On-the-spot poster-making of ABKD 2021 in Tondo, Manila (left) and Bagumbayan, Taguig City (right).

The [awarding ceremony](#) was conducted on November 19, 2021 via Zoom since face-to-face gatherings were still restricted. Invitations were sent to all the schools who participated. Sixteen attended, including the winners.



Attendees during the ABKD 2021 Awarding Ceremony

CDRC produced its annual CDRC calendar

In January 2022, 2,000 copies of the CDRC calendar were distributed to the staff, regional centers, ABKD winners, and local partners. To optimize the winning artworks, the calendar was designed in a way where the children’s drawings can be cut and used as bookmarks with preparedness tips printed at the back.



Front



Back

CDRC produced IEC materials

CDRC produced 6 animations about 8 components of community-based disaster management. Aside from this, On Sept 15 and Dec. 13, CDRC reviewed and updated the Disaster Buster. One of the major points raised was the inclusion of climate change and pandemic in the material. The material will be republished in 2022.

Online survey on IEC materials produced: CDRC conducted an online survey for the six animated videos of CBDM and targeted 20 respondents per staff with a total of 220.

The respondents said that they wish to have a version for teachers as a tool of teaching. Most of them also express that they want to see other materials regarding DRR because this is an effective tool for raising awareness.

CDRC produced Annual Report and Philippine Disaster Report

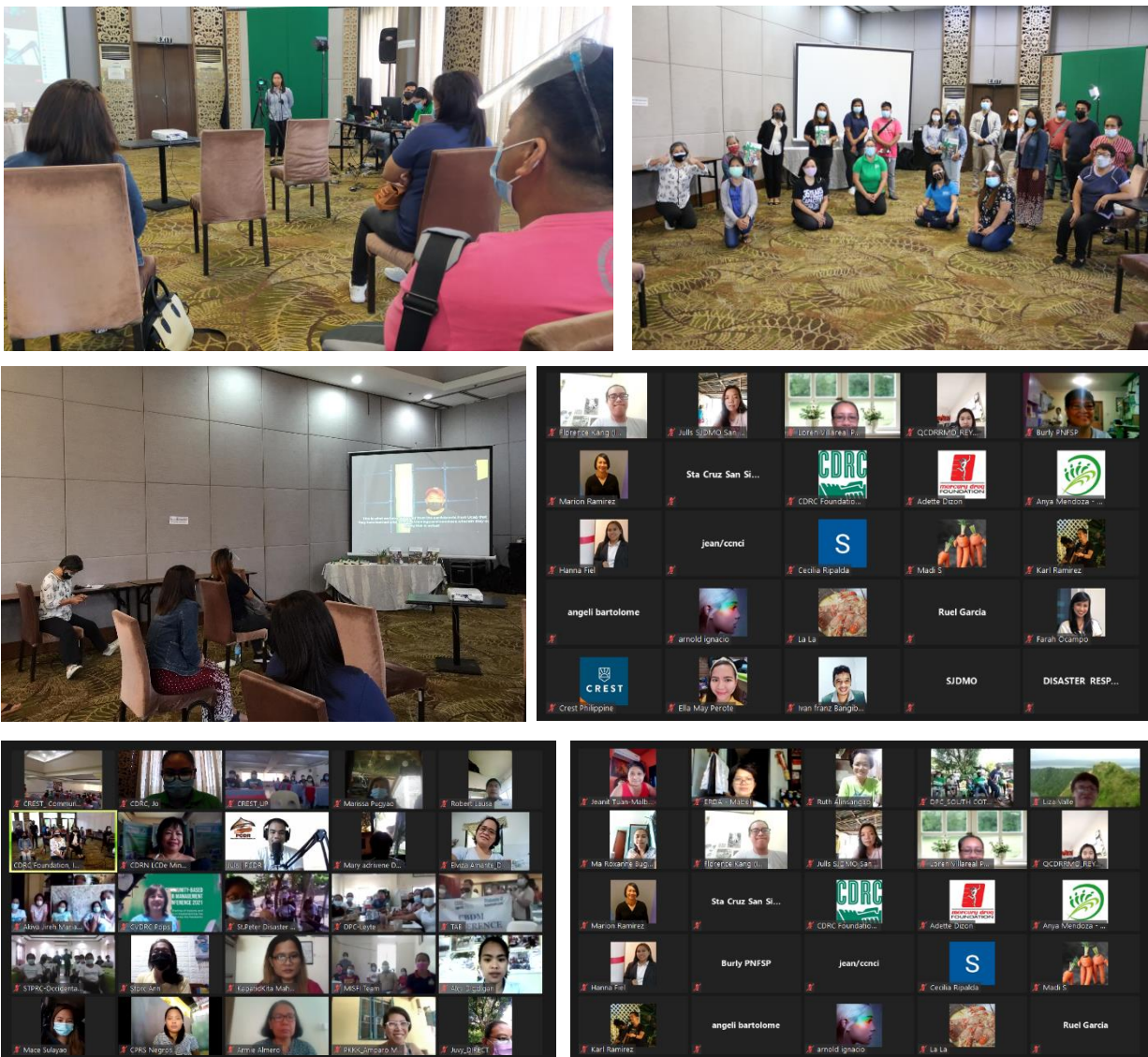
The 2020 Annual Report and 2020 Philippine Disaster Report was finalized in November 2021 and posted on CDRC’s website.

CDRC documented its Best Practices

CDRC documents its best practices and those of CDRN by regularly publishing case stories on its website and social media accounts that gives evidence of CBDM success that can be replicated or adapted to other settings.

At least 17 case stories were documented in print and video produced in 2021. Eleven good practices of Regional Centers who implemented the Enhancing Capacities Project – Phase II will be added to the Best Practices Book to be released.

Sharing of good practices from the EnCap II Project was conducted last June 05, 2021 in a blended (face-to-face and online) conference.



Community-based Disaster Management Conference 2021 (face-to-face and online participants)

CDRC review its DRR and CCA Advocacy and Communications Plan for CDRN

On Dec. 9, CDRC facilitated a meeting with CDRN to review its DRR and CCA advocacy and communications plan that was drafted in 2019. They also discussed how to make DRRM an agenda for the upcoming elections.

CDRC networks with other CSOs, joining DRR and CCA conferences, forums, events, etc.

CDRC participated in 23 DRR and CCA webinars organized by different partner organizations.

To maximize the learnings from these webinars, the CDRC took advantage of the blended synchronous learning technique. It started implementing group attendance (team viewing) in activities which it deemed most significant to its tasks. This is done through registration by one or two staff and the attendance of more staff who “participate” while listening to the proceedings through the projector and sound speaker.

Since virtual meetings/seminars do not allow nonverbal communication and put attendees at a participatory disadvantage, gathering a small group in a room makes human interaction and social learning possible.

CDRC participated/joined other DRR and CCA formations/networks

CDRC continues to actively participate in 33 DRR and CCA formations to strengthen cooperation with other networks to increase its effectiveness in reducing people’s vulnerability to rising insecurities.

Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines (DRRNetPhils)

General Assembly: On August 18 to 20, CDRC attended DRRNetPhils’ General Assembly. The GA discussed the context of the network, reflections, reports, election, update of database, induction of new conveners and members, policy agenda, and committee plans. CDRC was elected as Lead Convener.

On August 27, CDRC conducted a face-to-face meeting to plan for DRRNetPhils. It was attended by the Management Committee and the former coordinator, Ms. Abigail Roa.

Network Meetings: On September 22, CDRC facilitated the conveners’ meeting. They discussed representation in different networks and formations, the Anti-Terror Law petition, possible projects and activities, and the statement on DiRECT harassment.

Disaster Preparedness Pillar Technical Working Group (DPP-TWG): On October 22, the DPP-TWG had a discussion for the request for information for the NDRRMP 2020-2030 baseline data on indicators, the draft amendment of the Guidelines on the Selection of Representatives from CSOs and Private Sectors to the National and Local DRRM Councils, the directives on the establishment and management of COVID-19 evacuation centers, and enhancement of BDRRMP Template.

On November 22, DPP-TWG had a Town Hall meeting discussing the Guidelines on the Selection of Representatives from CSOs and Private Sectors to the National and Local DRRM Councils.

November 23, they discussed the output of this meeting, and the DOJ and NICA's position relative to the proposed amendment to the CSO Selection Guidelines.

NDRRMC Technical Working Group (TWG): On May 19, CDRC participated in the NDRRMC TWG meeting to discuss guideline on Accredited Community Disaster Volunteers.

On October 21-22, CDRC attended as DRRNetPhils Representative on NDRRMC Technical Working Group meeting for discussion of the Guidelines on CSO representation to the National, Regional, and Local DRRMCs.

Technical Management Group: On September 09, CDRC attended 3rd Quarter Technical Management Group meeting of NDRRMC. They discussed the results of the RMES Study for the NDRRMP 2020-2030, establishment of satellite/field office in New Clark City, expanded coverage of disaster response and early recovery, and proposed membership of the Philippines to the Coalition for Disaster Resilience Infrastructure (CDRI).

NDRRM Full Council Meeting: On December 15, CDRC attended the 4th Quarter NDRRMC Full Council Meeting. They discussed thematic action plans, the proposed membership of Philippine Space Agency to NDRRMC, establishment of satellite/field office in New Clark City, implementation of Relief Aid thru Cash Voucher in Disaster and Emergencies, adoption of enhance QAS for BDRRMC, and DRRM initiatives in partnership in State Universities and Colleges.

On December 17, NDRRMC had an emergency full council meeting to discuss the updates on Typhoon Odette (Rai).

Humanitarian Partnership Program (HPP)

Assembly: On June 22 to 24, CDRC attended the HPP Assembly. They discussed the TOR and EPP, Integrated Risk Management, and Gender and Safeguarding.

On November 06, CDRC attended the HPP Quarterly Assembly.

Climate Change Network for Community-based Initiatives (CCNCI)

Board Meeting: On April 08, CDRC attended CCNCI's Board Meeting. They discussed updates and plans, particularly for the Earth Month.

On November 06, CDRC join CCNCI on the nationwide mobilization on Fight on Freedom for Climate Justice.

Loop National Coordinating Council (LNCC)

CDRC became a member of the LNCC, an international platform to provide feedback on humanitarian and development services in their communities.

National Anti-Poverty Commission-Victims of Disasters and Calamities (NAPC-VDC)

General Assembly: On April 21, CDRC attended the NAPC Emergency General Assembly to discuss the preparations for the National Sectoral Assembly for all basic sectors, select participants who will attend the assembly from where new council members of NAPC will be elected. CDRC is a National Council Member of the National Anti-Poverty Commission NAPC VDC (Victims of Disasters and Calamities Sector).

B. Capacity Building

Regional Centers are strengthened through CDRC's capacity building program

Conduct Organizational Diagnosis of 16 RCs

Updating of the OCA Tool was done as preparation for CDRN GA held on October 3-5. Twelve out of 13 regional centers submitted their Organizational Capacity Assessments. The LCMCI (former CVDRC) has not yet updated their OCA due to the ongoing assessment of their organizational structure and systems. In the analysis of the tool, CORDIS has the most number of ongoing projects, followed by LCDE, MISFI, ABI, and STPRC. However, 7 RCs have no ongoing projects.

CDRC helped develop Guidelines for Standard Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL)

CDRC continued improving the tools used for MEAL. Survey questionnaires were edited according to user feedback.

KoBo Toolbox was optimized for post-distribution monitoring on projects implemented in 2021.

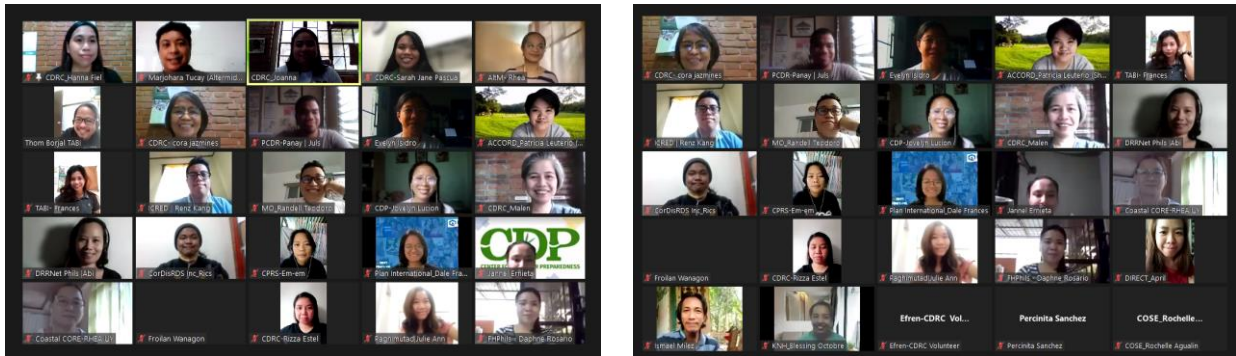


CDRC staff using KoBo for Post-distribution Monitoring

CDRC conducted Capacity-Building Training

Despite the changing policies and mobility restrictions due to the pandemic, the CDRC/N used both face-to face and blended meetings/training to conduct capacity building activities. Strict adherence to health policies and close coordination with the LGUs, people's organizations, and DPCs made this possible.

On October 14-15, CDRC conducted a training on the use of QuadMedia for advocacy. It was a two-day training facilitated by AlterMidya, and was attended by CDRC staff, RCs, and DRRNetPhils members. Topics discussed were how the media plays a central role in informing the public about an advocacy, and how it has the power to shape public opinion.



Attendees during the QuadMedia Training last October 14-15, 2021

In May - July, training on Project Management as part of the Livelihood Assistance Project in San Simon, Pampanga was conducted with a total of 23 participants from Barangay San Juan and San Miguel. Twenty-two individuals attended the Rice Cooperative and Simple Bookkeeping Training on July 19-21, 2021. A total of 24 participants attended the same training sessions from Barangay San Nicolas and Barangay Sta. Cruz.

Disaster Preparedness Committee (DPC) officers and members gained knowledge on Project Management, Rice Cooperative, and Financial Management. These inputs are important for them to use as a guide on their DRR initiatives and their newly established rice cooperative.

A better understanding of the aspect of financial management such as budgeting, control, recording, and reporting will serve as instruments in the constant monitoring of financial activities, actual expenses, and the financial status of the organization.



Project Management Training for DPC of San Simon, Pampanga as part of the Livelihood Assistance Project.

A series of training on Simple Bookkeeping were also conducted in San Simon, Pampanga. A total of 47 participants from Barangays Sta. Cruz, San Nicolas, San Juan, and San Miguel attended the training.

In April, the Finance team conducted a Finance Orientation in ABI as part of its capacity building activities for its early recovery project in areas hit by Ty Ulysses.

CDRC conducted Mentoring and Coaching Sessions for Priority RCs

As part of project monitoring of EnCap II, CDRC mentored TABI staff on how to use KoBo to send data from their project areas.

As part of projects for WJR, Caritas, and Wells Fargo projects, CDRC conducted mentoring and coaching sessions for ABI for finance, project management, and M&E.

CDRC facilitated a cross-visit between RCs

On December 7, CDRC conducted an online DPC Learning Exchange activity. DPCs from the areas of PCDR and DIRECT shared their best practices in implementing Survivor Community-Led Response (SCLR) projects.

CDRC and CDRN update on database of DPCs

Eleven of the 16 RCs have updated their DPC database.

From 350 in 2020, the number of DPCs by the end of 2021 is 329. A total of 83 DPCs were turned over to people's organizations. The decrease of DPCs in some areas was due to red-tagging and forced/fake surrenders.

CDRC oriented/introduced topics related to DRRM to the RCs

CDRC conducted blended session for the **Climate Change Orientation** with Regional Centers and CDRC staff on September 1, 2021 with 18 attendees.

CCNCI facilitated also another Climate Change Orientation and an update on COP26 struggles to CDRC staff and to CDRN with 26 attendees last October 20, 2021.



Attendees during the Climate Change Orientation last September 01.

RCs conducted annual review of CDRC's and CDRN's EPRP

CDRC facilitated the Planning and updating of EPRP for Earthquake Response on Feb 20, 2021.

CDRC and CDRN conduct Annual CDRN Meetings/Assemblies/Assessments

On October 3-5, CDRN conducted its first virtual General Assembly. The Philippine socio-economic situation was discussed by research tank IBON's Ninia Dela Cruz. Updates on Anti-Terror Law (ATL) petition was also discussed.

Agendas were the recap of the General Assembly last 2019, reports of achievements, adaptation to the implementations of projects amidst the current pandemic mobility restrictions, assessment of organizational capacities of regional centers, and plans for the remaining one year of the current set of officers of CDRN. As a result of the assessment of the process and systems of the network, CDRN formed committees to ensure the participation of the regional centers.



CDRN first virtual General Assembly last October 3-5.

CDRC, CDRN developed a Standardized Complaints and Feedback Mechanism for CDRC/N

The Complaints and Feedback Mechanism remains in place. However, pandemic restrictions have affected the gathering of inputs and opinions of and the provision of answers to beneficiaries. There is a need to improve the network’s mechanism to adapt to the new normal.

Preposition Goods for CDRC/N Warehouse

The year-round prepositioning of food and non-food items was made through online calls for donations and fundraising activities. Strict implementation of minimum health protocols in receiving donations was implemented during the pandemic to ensure the safety of donors and beneficiaries.

CDRC's Facebook page and website were used as a platform for the donation drives. With this effort and with the support of different individual donors, CDRC was able to support a series of community pantries, initial responses, and hot meals to the community affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

There are 300 sleeping kits (mats and blankets) and tarpaulins in the CDRC warehouse ready for dispatch upon request of disaster-affected communities.

CDRN has set up Emergency Response Teams (ERTs)

CDRC facilitated the Planning and updating of EPRP for Earthquake Response on Feb 20, 2021.

During the planning, the following were discussed;

1. Emergency Protocol and Team
2. Tasking and responsibilities of each RC
3. Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment of each Regional Centers
4. Drafting of Earthquake Plan and identification of Emergency Operation Center (EOC) within the CDRN.

The “Big One” projected destruction and effects were presented for possible impact to CDRC and to the RCs, partner LGUs, CSOs, and other organizations. CDRC, CREST, Escopa LGU, Pansol LGU, ABI (Central Luzon), PMPI, Nassa-Caritas, and STPRC (CALABARZON) will be affected. TABI, LCDE, PCDR, CORDIS, ICRED, CVDRC, MISFI, and DIRECT will be the assisting regions.

Tarabang para sa Bicol (TABI) office was identified as the Emergency Operations Center, but for Plan B, LCDE volunteered to be the EOC. These Regional Centers were identified as the EOC in consideration of strategic places based on the results of the assessment per RC.

C. Resource Generation

Adequate resources are generated to support the 16 Regional Centers and the CDRN Secretariat in its operations and programs

CDRC facilitates projects for RCs

CDRC searched for open calls for proposals and additional funding opportunities.

The following proposals were submitted:

Grantor/Funder	Description
START Network (with WJR)	Taal Anticipatory Action
Mercy Relief	Emergency Relief for STS Kompasu
DKH	Emergency Relief Assistance for STS Kompasu
UN DEF	
DKH	Emergency Relief Assistance for STY Rai
Mercy Relief	Emergency Relief STY Rai
German Doctors	Emergency Relief STY Rai
Action Medeor	Emergency Relief STY Rai

On November 10, CDRC conducted a project conceptualization meeting for the UN Democracy Fund call for proposals. CDRC came up with a project concept that aims to strengthen the voice of DPCs and BDRRMCs, promote human rights, and encourage the participation of all groups in DRRM processes.

Implementation of the Adopt-a-Community Program



A three-day [community kitchen](#) was rolled out through the support of the West Triangle Homeowners Association. A total of 450 individuals from Barangay Pinyahan, Quezon City was provided with free nutritious meals. The community kitchen was initiated to address food security problems in highly vulnerable communities in Quezon City, which were also impacted by the recent community lockdown. Parent volunteers from each barangay were tapped in the preparation and distribution of hot meals



A three-day community kitchen in Barangay Pinyahan, Quezon City.

CDRC, in partnership with Eskulayan, conducted a Christmas get-together in two Eskulayan schools last December 21 and 22. This activity gave the out-of-school children a venue to express themselves through creating artworks. We also partnered with Tambisan ng Sining who taught them the basics of art. This effort brought people together, shared blessings, and gave hope to the underprivileged children in Tondo, Manila and Bagumbayan, Taguig City.



Paskulayan 2021 in Barangay 105, Tondo, Manila (left) and Barangay Bagumbayan, Taguig City (right).

CDRC conducted fund raising activities

Paid Trainings: The Training Department facilitated 13 Orientations in 10 Barangays in Batangas Province and 27 Orientations in 10 Barangays in 3 Municipalities of Bulacan under the CARE Philippines Project “Covid-19 Risk Communication and Community Engagement and Vaccination Rollout”.

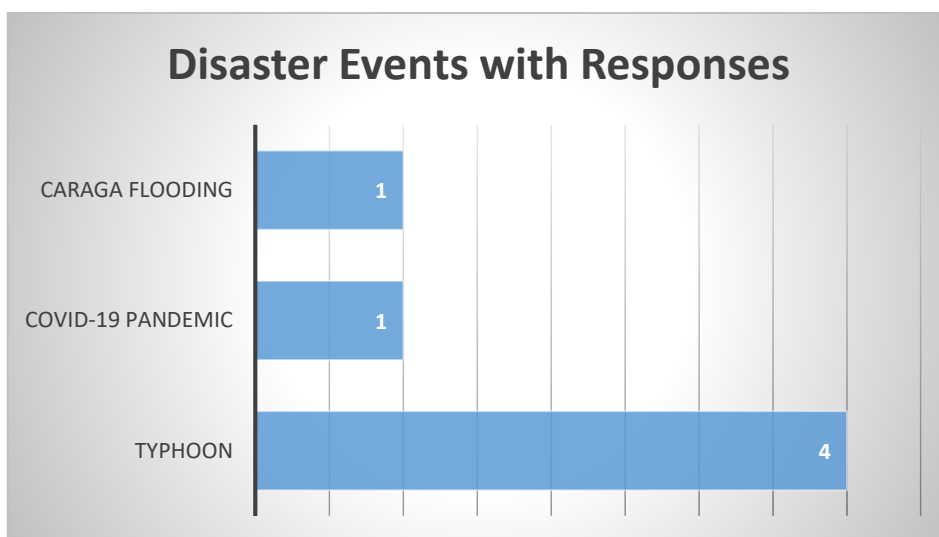
Go Bag sale and Tugtugan Para sa Kalusugan 2.0: Last October 19-27, 2021, CDRC was able to raise donations for health workers from partners in DRRNetPhils. CDRC provided 24 pcs of emergency GO BAGS to 24 staff members of DRRNetPhils' Co-lead convener.



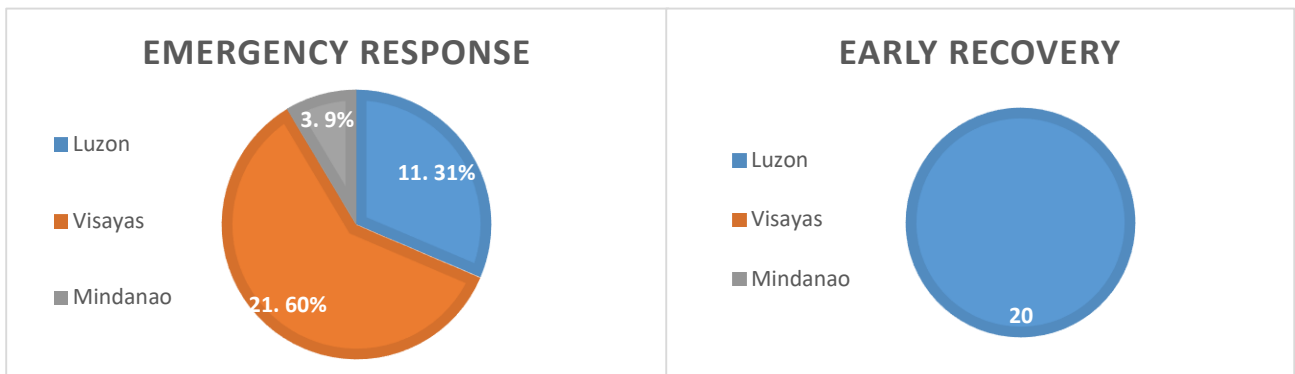
CDRC also partnered with MUSIKA PUBLIKO in the Tugtugan para sa Kalusugan to another fundraising activity similar to what was done in 2020. It was held on October 15 & 16, 2021.

CDRC implemented DRR, Emergency Response, Early Recovery, and Rehabilitation Projects with RCs

The CDRC responded to a total of 6 disaster events, 4 of which are occurred in 2021. These disaster incidents were COVID-19 pandemic, flooding, and two typhoon incidents (typhoons Rolly or Goni, Ulysses or Vamco, Maring or Kompasu, and Odette or Rai).



There were a total of 59 responses in 2021, of which 35 were emergency responses and 20 were early recovery. Mostly of these were implemented in Visayas with 21 responses, 11 in Luzon, and 3 in Mindanao.

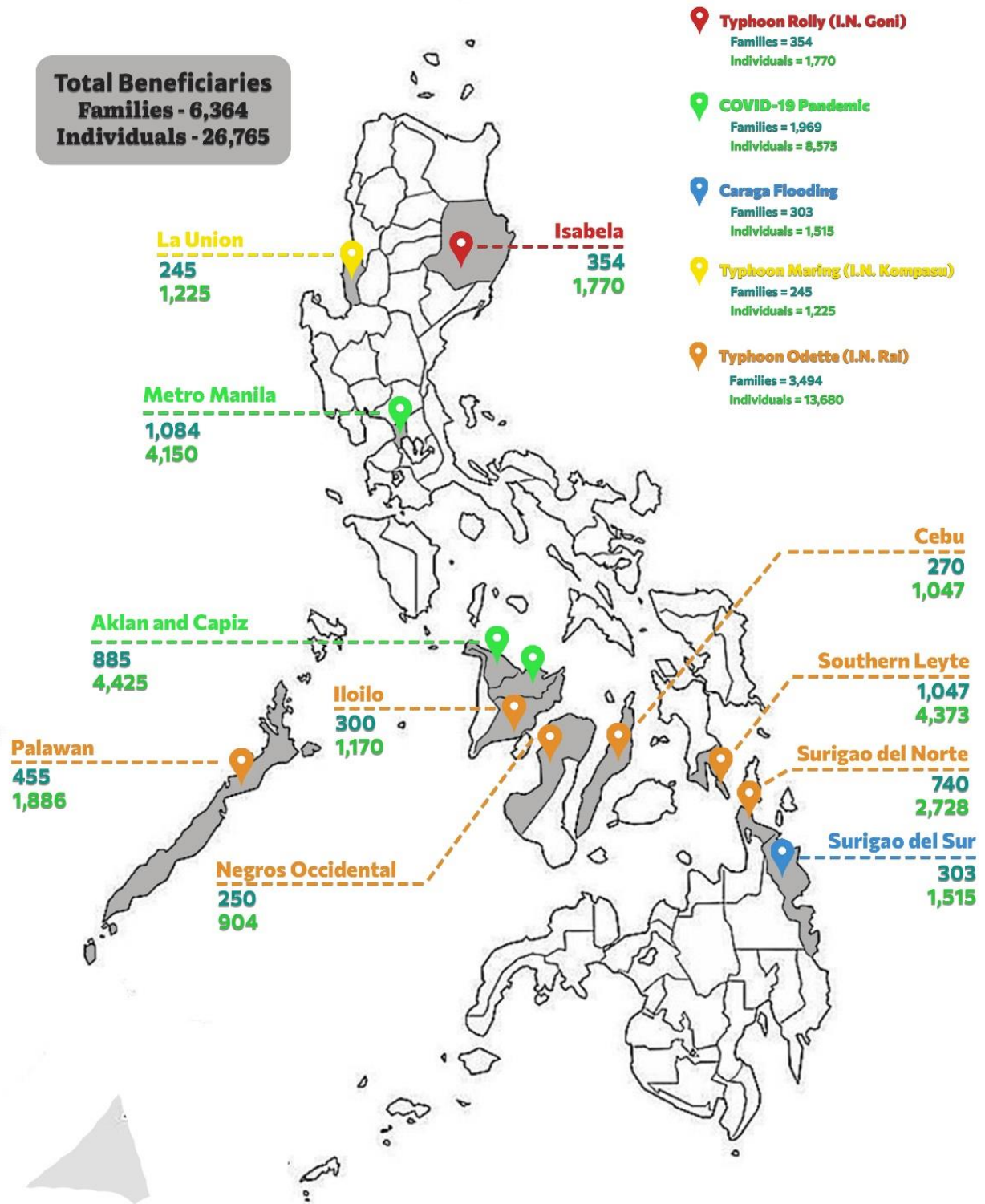


Through the DKH –supported stand-by Emergency Relief Assistance Fund (ERAF) of CDRC’s CORE program, it was able to immediately support seven RCs (ICRED, STPRC, PCDR, CRRC, CPRS, LCDe, and DiRECT) for typhoons (Maring or Kompas, and Odette or Rai) benefitting a total of 2,546 families in 18 barangays, 9 municipalities and cities in 7 provinces. (See Appendix II-L for the detailed ERAF Report)

Overall, the combined emergency and early recovery delivery operations served a total of 8,894 families (or 38,777 individuals) in 53 barangays across the country. These communities in 32 municipalities/cities under 19 provinces.

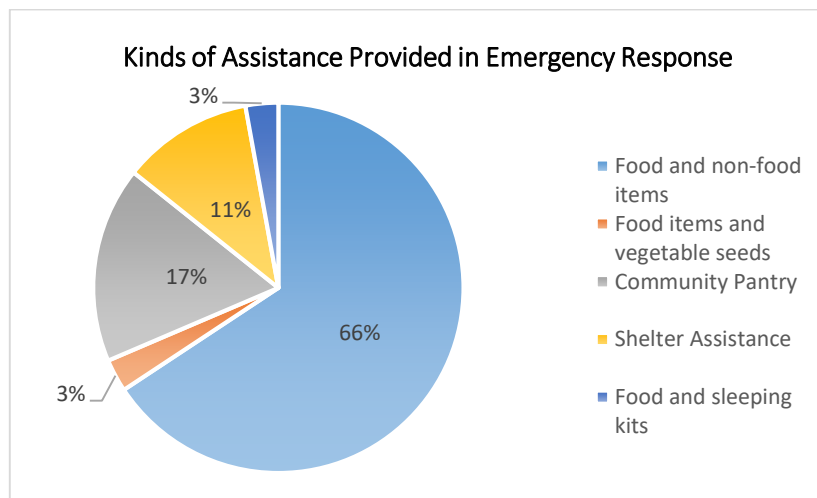
Emergency Responses Implemented by CDRC in 2021

Total Beneficiaries
Families - 6,364
Individuals - 26,765

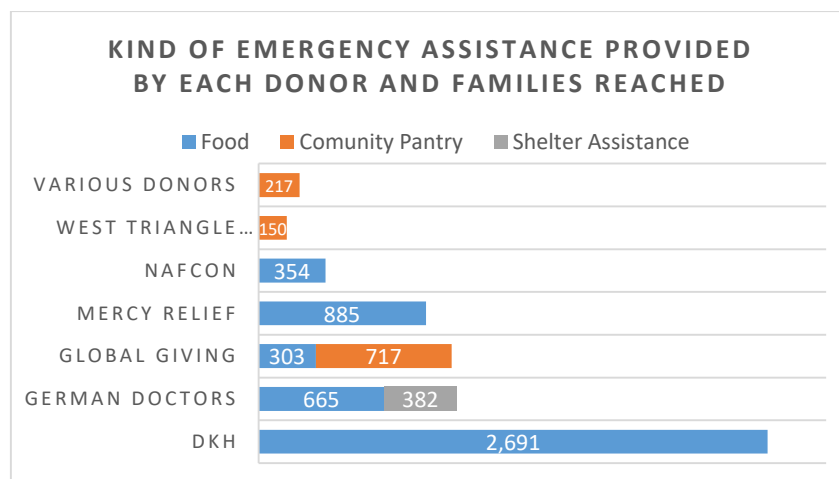


Disaster Type	Number of Responses	Families Served	Individuals Served	Frequency of Disaster Event
Typhoon	25	4,092	16,675	3
COVID-19 pandemic	9	1,969	8,575	1
Flooding	1	303	1,515	1

A total of 16,675 individuals benefited from relief operations for typhoons, 8,575 for the COVID-19 pandemic response, and 1,515 during the CARAGA flooding. In terms of response to disaster types, there were 25 responses for various typhoons, 9 for COVID-19 pandemic, and 1 for flooding.

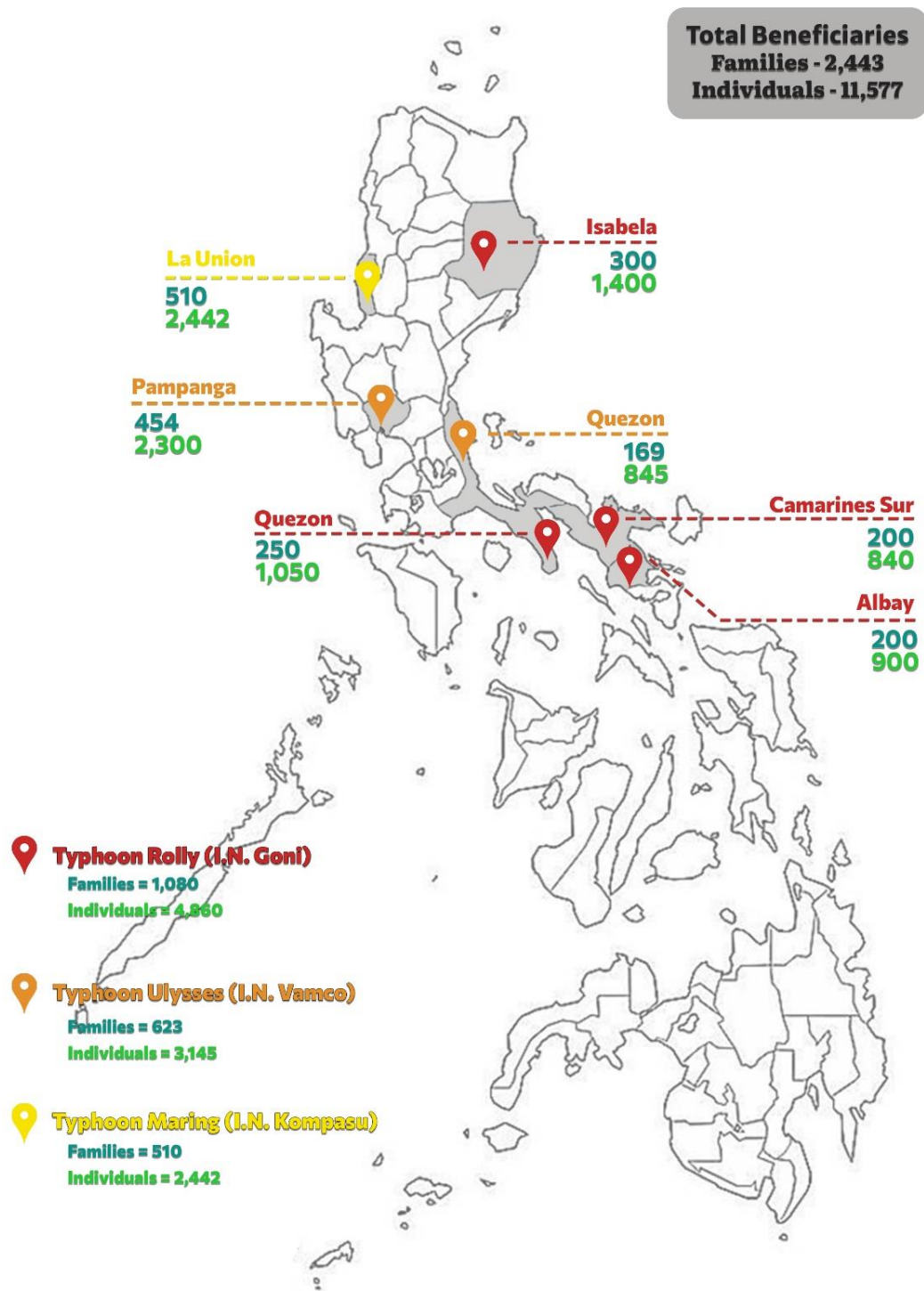


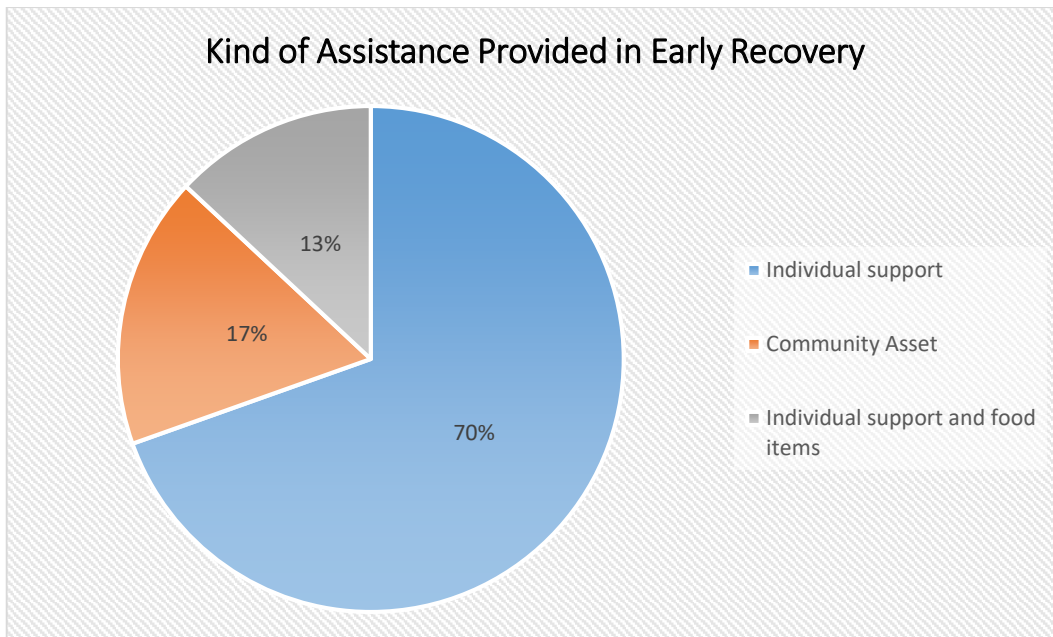
The kind of assistance provided in emergency response were mostly food items together with different items needed by the community. These are the following: 23 food and non-food items (hygiene kits), 1 food items and vegetable seeds, 1 food items and sleeping kits, 4 shelter assistance, and 6 community pantry.



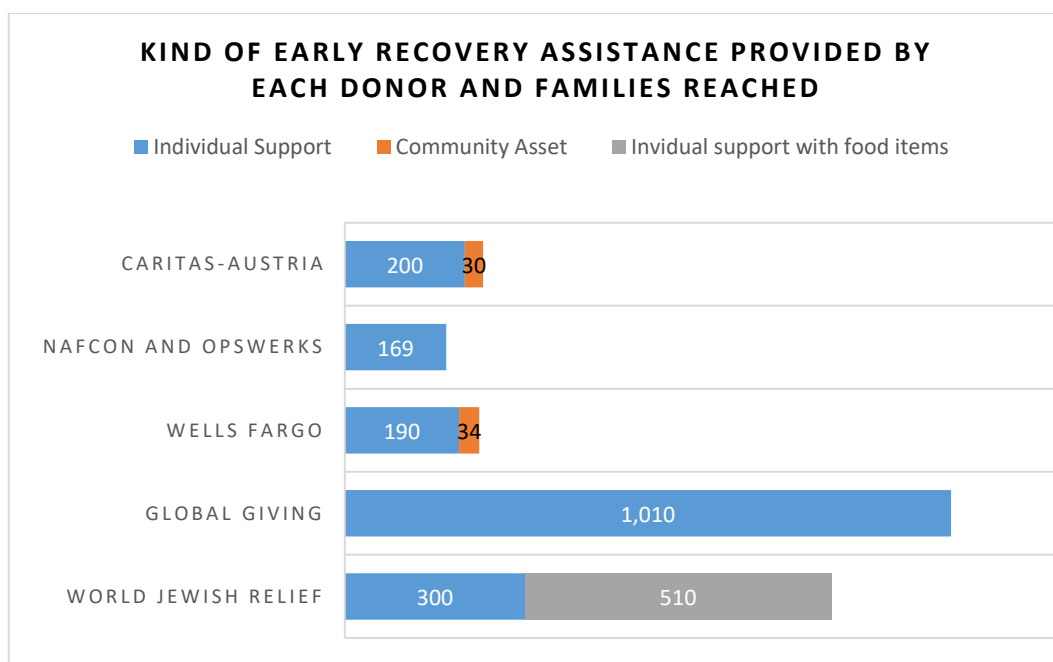
The top donors for the CDRC and the CDRN's emergency response projects were DKH, German Doctors, Global Giving, Mercy Relief, National Alliance for Filipino Concerns-USA (NAFCON), West Triangle Home Owners Association, and various donors.

Early Recovery Projects Implemented by CDRC in 2021



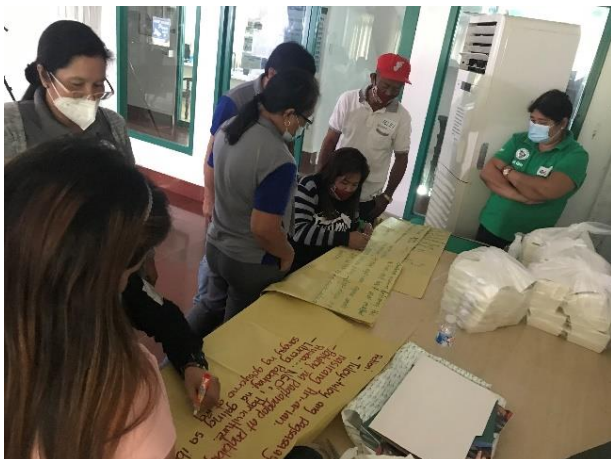


For early recovery, there were 23 projects that provided community assets in the form of rice cooperatives; and individual livelihood support in the form of fertilizers, farm tool, farm inputs, and fishing tools/gears. These interventions were under the projects “Early Recovery Assistance to Families Most Affected by the Typhoon Rolly (I.N. Goni) in Cagayan Valley, Southern Tagalog and Bicol Region” funded by World Jewish Relief and Global Giving, “Early Recovery Assistance to Families Most Affected by the Typhoon Ulysses (I.N. Vamco) ini Central Luzon and Southern Tagalog Region” supported by Wells Fargo, Caritas-Austria, National Alliance for Filipino Concerns-USA (NAFCON), and OpsWerks, and “Early Recovery Assistance to the Most Affected Families by Typhoon Maring (I.N. Kompasu) funded by World Jewish Relief.



Capacity Building

The CDRC also implemented capacity building activities with STPRC under the START Learning Grant Project. In partnership with CARE Philippines, anticipatory action workshops were conducted in Lemery, Laurel, and Agoncillo towns in Batangas. It benefitted 87 families (435 individuals).



Contingency Planning Workshop for Taal Volcano in Laurel, Batangas (left) and Lemery, Batangas (right).

D. Implemented special projects

Special projects are piloted and implemented by CDRC.

CDRC actively searched for funding opportunities and calls for proposal

Climate Innovation Challenge (ADPC): aims to crowdsource innovative and disruptive technology solutions from around the world for resilience in South Asia

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF): supports projects that strengthen the voice of civil society, promote human rights, and encourage the participation of all groups in democratic processes.

European Commission Local Call for Proposals for Civil Society Organisations: in the Philippines 2021 - supports CSO's contribution towards reinforced governance, social change and inclusive policy-making in the Philippines and to strengthen the capacity of Philippines CSOs

German Doctors: In December 2021, CDRC with representatives from German Doctors had a meeting for the WASH Project Application.

CDRC developed proposal for special projects

Enhancing Capacities Phase III Project: On August 09, CDRC had a consultation meeting with ICRED regarding Quikdata App for DNCA development/upgrade for the whole CDRN; PCDR regarding DPC to DPC mentoring; and CREST regarding Child-centered Disability-inclusive DRR.

On September 03 CDRC review the Enhancing Capacities Phase III concept note with the Executive Director of MASAI, Giselle Montano.

Indigenous Knowledge and Practices: On August 5 a consultation meeting with Dra. Susan Balingit was held for the development of the concept of the indigenous knowledge and practices (IKP) project.

COVID-19 and Nutrition: On December 2021, consultation meeting with CREST for the data needed for the Covid-19 and Nutrition concept paper.

Ugnayan sa Paghahanda (UP) for the Big One (DRR and the West/East Valley Fault System): The UP (United in Preparing for/Ugnayan para sa Paghahanda sa) The Big One/TBO (UP for The Big One) Network was launched on January 28, 2021. Members of the network were CSOs from the health, environment, church and DRR sectors.

The network conducted a virtual tabletop exercise in response to The Big One on February 23-24. CSOs in the core group of UP for TBO — STPRC and ABI, participated.

E. CDRC improved its DRRM Program and Management Mechanisms and Processes

CDRC's DRRM program, and management mechanisms and processes are further improved.

CDRC conducted in-house staff capacity training

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MPHSS): On June 30, CDRC rolled out Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MPHSS) through a blended approach (face-to-face and online) with 20 onsite participants from partner communities of CREST in NCR, volunteers, and CDRC staff. Ms. Jo Anne Cabale from the Community Medicine Foundation, provided and Orientation on mental health.

Climate Change Orientation: On September 01, CDRC conducted the Climate Change Orientation with Regional Centers and CDRC staff with 18 attendees.

On October 20, CCNCI facilitated another Climate Change Orientation and an update on COP26 struggles to CDRC staff and to CDRN with 26 attendees.

Data Privacy Orientation: On September 21, Management Committee attended the discussion of Data Privacy Law to Commission registration by Atty. Cris Yambot. Next steps after the orientation were: 1) Identification of Data Protection Officer 2) Processing of NPC registration 3) Internal processes (orient other staff, assessment of data collection, storage/retention, and destruction risks, policies, etc.)

Digital Branding: On September 26, a tutorial on how to use CDRC social media template was conducted. Graphic designer and illustrator Allen Guanzon was the resource speaker.

QuadMedia Training: On October 14-15, Altermidya facilitated QuadMedia Training for CDRC staff, CDRN members, and some partners from DRRNetPhils with 28 attendees.

Nutrition and COVID-19: On August 05, Dra. Susan Balingit discussed this with the CDRC and other CSO staff in the office building.

Cyber Security Orientation: On December 16, CDRC staff together with other CSO staff in the office building had a discussion of cyber security. Threats, especially to development workers are becoming more advanced and persistent, thus it is imperative that CDRC has an orientation and strategy in place.

On September 21, in commemoration of Martial Law, CDRC, together with the regional centers, conducted a collective reflection on the movie Barber's Tale. It is a 2013 Filipino drama film by Jun Robles Lana. The film stars Eugene Domingo as Marilou, a widow who was forced to take her late husband's job as a community barber during the end of the President Marcos era.

CDRC sent staff to external trainings

CDRC also sent staff to 19 external trainings:

Urban Gardening 101: Series of seminars on Bokashi Composting and Urban Gardening 101 last April 10, 23, 30 and May 14. Speakers from Bokashi Pinoy (BP) and the Ateneo Institute of Sustainability shared basic information on Bokashi composting and taught the participants how to start producing their own food through Urban Gardening, and how to achieve urban living sustainability. The seminar series was organized by the CDRC for employees of a donor company. More than 400 attended the seminars. On its last day, CDRC provided resource speaker on Urban Gardening for Wells Fargo employees.

Training of Trainers on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS): On May 13-14, Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP) initiated and facilitated MHPSS for its Community of Practice partners. In this activity, facilitated the mainstreaming and institutionalization of MHPSS not only in our advocacies but also in praxis.

Disability-Inclusive Project Cycle Management Training for Central/Southeast Asia: A project implemented by Handicap International e.V. (HI), together with the Christoffel-Blindenmission Christian Blind Mission e.V. (CBM) and the Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV) of the Ruhr-University Bochum (RUB), funded by the German Federal Foreign Office. Attended by 18 participants from Central and Southeast Asia, the following topics were discussed during the training:

- Introduction to Disability, Intersectionality and Policy Frameworks
- Introduction to Inclusive Humanitarian Action and Must-Do Actions
- Inclusive Assessment
- Inclusive Project Planning and Design
- Inclusive Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEAL) and Entry Points to Initiate Change

Sessions were on June 29 – July 01 and July 06 – 08.

Power Up: Strengthening Advocacy Capacities to Promote and Advance SHRH Series of Training:

What is SRHS? And What are the Social Determinants of Health?: “What is SRHR” and “What are the Social Determinants of Health” are the introductory webinars of the Power Up Program. The workshop tackled the basic fundamentals of SRHR and focuses on the specific issues that young key population face regarding Sexual Reproductive Health Rights. The first workshop also integrated the linkages of SRHR and HIV. Two advocates of SRHR Atty. Jihan Jacob and Marivic Parcon of WGNRR facilitated the workshop. 17 August 2021.

What is SOGIE?: “What is SOGIE” webinar is also a part of SRHR Fundamental series. This webinar discussed the terms related to gender and sexuality; introduction to gender and sexuality; the process of identity formation and its challenges; stigma; discrimination and psychological issues related to gender and sexuality. 28 August 2021.

Advocating for HIV and AIDS awareness and response: The first skills-building workshop under the Advocating for sensitive and contested issues capacity area, "Advocating for HIV and AIDS awareness and response". This session featured two advocates, Sarah Jane Biton and Renier Bona, who both have experience in a wide range of work areas related to HIV, AIDS, and STIs, which includes service provision, research, and advocacy. 28 August 2021.

Social and Behavior Change Communications: Skills-building workshop on Social and Behavior Change Communications and is part of the Media and Advocacy Communications series capacity area. In this activity, the discussion is how to use SBCC as a framework, approach, and strategy for SRHR advocacy with Development Communications expert, Ms. Marlene Francia. 18 September 2021.

VCAT (Values Clarification and Attitude Transformation) to address abortion stigma: This workshop talks about advocating for contested/taboo/sensitive issues, especially in addressing abortion stigma. 27 September 2021.

Developing Advocacy Messages for Adolescent Reproductive Health: This workshop is under the “Advocating for Contested/Taboo/Sensitive Capacity Area. This workshop provides a step-to-step to help plan, implement or improve advocacy initiatives on adolescent’s sexual reproductive health rights. 05 October 2021.

Organizing and Mobilizing our Communities: This session talks about the basic of community organizing and how to mobilize target communities in our advocacy. 19 October 2021.

Storytelling for Social Change: This workshop is under the Media and Communications Capacity Area. It discussed different strategies on how to effectively illustrate the impact of our works. It aimed to help its participants to develop a narrative strategy and enhance participant’s storytelling capacity. This includes writing and storyboard workshop exercises. 30 October 2021.

What is Gender-based Violence?: The session discussed what is gender-based violence, and what channels are there to connect on this situation. 04 November 2021.

How campaigns work: Advocates' sharing of experiences: This session is under the Formulating Advocacy Strategies capacity area. There are sharing of experiences from the panelists on working on GBV and SRHR-related campaigns and how they are able to choose strategies and develop key messages. 13 November 2021.

Writing Public Advocacy: This session is under the Media and Advocacy Communications capacity area. It discusses how to write press releases, statements, media relations, and social media basis. 07 December 2021.

Accountability for SRHR: This is the last session of Power Up Training Phase I. The session defines accountability in the context of SRHR and discuss frameworks and strategies that advocates can use to demand accountability from government and global institutions. 10 December 2021.

Training of Trainers on Gender and Climate Resilience in the Philippines: On September 28, Hanna Fiel attended the Training of Trainers on Gender and Climate Resilience in the Philippines. The online training was organized by UN Women. The program strengthened the capacities of CSOs to mainstream gender in their work related to climate change and disaster risk reduction, and to actively advocate with the government for gender mainstreaming policies, programmes, projects and legislation.

Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) Briefing: On November 12, Hanna Fiel attended START Network's DRF Briefing. They discussed how anticipation can help in crises, what the DRF system is and the steps in the Building Blocks Framework.

Published new edition of CBDM Manual

The Filipino version was already printed and distributed. It was launched during the Community-based Disaster Management Conference 2021 last June 05.



Launching of CBDM Manual during the CBDM Conference 2021.

CDRC conducts trainings on DRRM, disaster preparedness, and orientations on CBDM

Ms. Sarah Pascua was invited as a resource speaker to the Typhoon Preparedness Webinar last September 22, 2021 organized by De La Salle Santiago-Zobel School.

CDRC reviewed and upgraded its manual of operations and procedures.

The organization's key security contacts were updated.

CDRC conducts regular BOT meetings

On May 21, BOT called for a meeting for the 1st trimester of 2021. The CDRC had the minutes of the December 2020 meeting approved and updated the BOT regarding staffing, activities implemented from Jan-May 2021, and its upcoming activities.

On Dec. 28, the BOT had its yearend meeting. The CDRC discussed highlights of its 2021 accomplishments. Other important matters discussed were personnel changes and due reports.

F. CDRC expanded its network of partners and volunteers

CDRC's network of partners and volunteers (both local and international) has expanded.

CDRC establishes link with partners/potential donors/networks

CDRC and Concepcion Elementary School from Marikina District II initial talks were conducted last September 8, 2021, for possible partnership on game apps and other activities on capacitating the students on DRR.

CDRC also had talks with the Quezon City Union of Cooperatives (QCUC) for possible partnership.

Set meetings with target partners to explore possible collaborations

Taipei Secretariat of the Austronesian Forum: CDRC attended a series of cooperation meetings with the NCCU Office for the Taipei Secretariat of the Austronesian Forum.

On September 22, Exploratory meeting with the Association of Taiwan for possible collaborative projects.

On October 12, CDRC introduced CorDis-RDS to NCCU and Tayal Sustainable Development Association (Taiwan). After introducing the CorDis-RDS to Tayal and attending a series of meetings, the CDRC became witness to the MoU signing between the two parties last November 03.

On October 20, there was a discussion meeting on how NGOs cooperate with the local governments and how an NGO gets local communities involved in disaster management.

URATEX: On February 09, CDRC and URATEX had an exploratory talk for partnership.

On August 21, CDRC and UP ACES signed an MoU for Project **ALAS 2021** which tackles the lack of quality housing present in the country together with **4P For People**.

CDRC participated in partner activities

CDRC participated in 30 partner activities. These activities were organized by UP for the Big One Network, iVolunteer, National Child Protection Working Group (NCPWG), Council for People's Development and Governance (CPDG), Ateneo Economics Association (AEA), IBON International, IBON Foundation, Assert Socio-Economic Initiatives Network (ASCENT), and LAPAT Apayao.

List of partner activities:

UP for the Big One: On February 23-24, CDRC organized Table-top Workshop for the Big One with participation of UP for the Big One partners, LGUs, LGAs, and CDRN members.

Partners' Summit: On February 24, Ms. Hanna Fiel attended iVolunteers' Partner Appreciation Day. On February 27, Ms. Cora Jazmines attended its Partners Summit.

On February 25, Ms. Cora Jazmines attended UP discussion on Public Service.

Spreading State Terror: Repression and Immunity Under the Pandemic and the Terror Law: On March 01, Ms. Hanna Fiel attended the book launch of Spreading State Terror: Repression and Immunity Under the Pandemic and the Terror Law.

NCPWG Regular Meeting: On March 03, Ms. Cora Jazmines attended a regular meeting of the NCPWG-National Child Protection Working Group. CDRC is a regular member of the NCPWG which helps in the implementation of RA 10821 that mandates the national and local governments to formulate Comprehensive Emergency Programs for Children (CEPC) that abide with humanitarian standards in handling disasters and other emergency situations for the protection of children, pregnant and lactating mothers.

Right to Water: On March 20, CPDG organized a forum about the Right to Water. The media forum tackled the right to water and water privatization.

Dialogue with EU Embassies: On March 24, CDRC attended in the dialogue with EU Embassies to discuss the worsening human rights situation in the country.

Mechanisms of Repression: On March 27, CDRC participated in Round Table Discussion on new mechanisms of repression. Organized by CPDG, the discussion gave an overview on the implications of the new Memorandum Circular issued by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) note verbally regarding funding from foreign governments and INGOs to CSOs, NGOs, and POs.

AEAdvocacy NGO awareness: On April 16, CDRC attended the AEAdvocacy NGO awareness webinar. It was organized by the Ateneo Economics Association and co-presented by CDRC's long-time partner iVolunteer, the webinar introduced CDRC and other NGOs to the Ateneo

community and other school organizations. The latter were made aware of the different advocacies of the said NGOs and were given opportunities to volunteer, intern, and donate to partner organizations.

The Future Work: iVolunteer organized The Future of Work: Remote Work Setup in the New Normal last April 17. It discussed remote work setup and navigating technological resources available for nonprofits.

People's Resistance Against Shrinking Spaces in the Time of COVID-19 Pandemic in Asia and Europe: On May 20, CDRC attended People's Resistance Against Shrinking Spaces in the Time of COVID-19 Pandemic in Asia and Europe. Organized by IBON International Europe, the webinar brought together analysis from Europe and Asia on how the pandemic is being weaponized against the people, highlighted good and effective practices of sectors, CSOs and other organizations in pushing back shrinking spaces, human rights violations and political repression for co-learning and discussed the use and effectiveness of available international human rights instruments and mechanisms.

The Marawi Siege: 4 Years of Oppression and Resistance: On May 28, Suara Bangsamoro organized the virtual forum discussed the right of return of the Maranaws, and the Anti-Terrorism Law and its impact on the people of Mindanao.

Bayani Series: Volunteerism for Nation Building: On May 29, Ms. Cora Jazmines and Ms. Joanna Rodrin attended the Bayani Series webinar. It discussed volunteerism for nation building and equipped NGO leaders with better skills to engage volunteers and promote volunteerism.

On June 26, Bayani Learning Series second session is about Fund Raising in the New Normal. The webinar gave the participants a better grasp of how donors and foundations are seeing the challenges everyone experienced during the crisis.

The State of Unsustainable Consumption and Production in Asia: On June 15 and 29, CPDG organized The State of Unsustainable Consumption and Production in Asia. The webinars gave an overview of how the unsustainable consumption and production systems across Asia are enforced by corporate interests, and the people-powered SCP practices from different parts of Asia.

A Guide: Philippine NGO Leadership Competencies Framework: On June 29, CDRC attended the A Guide: Philippine NGO Leadership Competencies Framework. Organized by the Association of Foundations, the Guide introduced, encouraged, and promoted a wider use of the Philippine NGO Leadership Competencies Framework among NGOs in the Philippines.

People's Review of SGD: On July 07, CDRC attended the review of SDG 3: Reclaiming Health and Well-being.

On July 19, People's Review of SDG 16: Asserting People's Right to Development and Governance. Organized by CPDG, the forum assessed the Philippines' progress in implementation of SGD 16, identified major policies and programs hindering the eradication of poverty and inequality especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and proposed policies for immediate relief, recovery, and long-term development.

IBON Foundation Birdtalk: On July 21, CDRC attended the midyear birdtalk organized by the IBON Foundation.

West Phil Sea & the Fish on Our Tables: On October 15, CDRC participated in the roundtable discussion organized by Rappler in partnership with the USAID Fish Right Program. This multi-stakeholder RTD on the implications for food security of illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in the West Philippine Sea happened ahead of World Food Day.

Di Magagaping Diwa: On October 19, CDRC attended the webinar on Di Magagaping Diwa, organized by ASCENT, the solidary night focused on defending development workers.

Regional Forum of CSOs for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific (CRVS): On October 20, CDRC participated in Regional Forum of CSOs for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific (CRVS). Organized by CRS Asia, the forum provided space for CSOs to discuss the importance of CRVS in advancing the rights of different sectors and communities they work with, identified opportunities for CSOs to ensure that hard-to-reach and marginalized populations are counted in the programming, implementation and monitoring of public services, and developed its joint statement for presentation at the 2nd MCCRVs.

Roundtable Discussion on the UN Joint Program for Improving Human Rights Situation in the Philippines and the ICC Investigation of Duterte's War on Drugs and Human Rights Violations: On October 27, CDRC attended the Roundtable Discussion on the UN Joint Program for Improving Human Rights Situation in the Philippines and the ICC Investigation of Duterte's War on Drugs and Human Rights Violations. The RTD provided an overview of the components of the UN Joint Program (UNJP) – how it will be operationalized and mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability; identified productive points of engagement for civil society; and provided insight on the ICC investigation and how it may affect the UNJP. CDRC also invited its partners and was able to gather 21 attendees from Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya, Southern Tagalog, and the Cordillera Region.

Ta'deran! A day of Solidarity Against Apayao Dams: On November 07, CDRC participated in Ta'deran! A day of Solidarity Against Apayao Dams. Organized by LAPAT APAYAO, the activity gathered individuals and organizations to support policy advocacy, campaign, and network building of the movement.

Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused unprecedented challenges to Filipinos in the past year, affecting communities in a multitude of ways: from the immediate health and economic impacts to changes in the people's ways of living and working. The pandemic has complicated resilience-building. The situation in the country remains uncertain, with the spread of variants and the consequent lockdown measures being put in place to prevent another surge.

Addressing the health and socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 demanded a coordinated, decisive, innovative, and sustained action. It also further required reinvigorated action to address inequality, poverty, hunger, sickness; and to build greater resiliency, equity and inclusivity; in short, to advance community-based disaster management.

The pandemic has changed the way CDRC delivers its programs, with the regional centers and the disaster preparedness committees in the forefront, especially in emergency response. CDRC implemented a structured approach to survivor and community-led response by enhancing partnerships with the RCS, DPCs, other CSOs, and faith-based groups. CDRC also had to adjust its response operations, particularly for the typhoon season, by implementing projects while integrating COVID-19 safety protocols.

CDRC's interventions would have not been possible were it not for the flexibility and dedication of its staff and partners. They quickly adapted to the situation, transitioned from on-site to virtual working arrangement, allowing them to continue to deliver their mandates. When needed, they deployed to the field amid the threats of inclement weather, insecurity and COVID-19 transmission to respond to the needs of the affected people. It is exactly this commitment to its vision that enabled CDRC to overcome the challenges inherent in its work.

As CDRC recognizes the substantial impact of its work, it remains cognizant of residual and emerging humanitarian and development needs that must be addressed. Building on the good practices and lessons learned, and working in solidarity with the regional centers and all its allies, CDRC will be able to forge a path towards recovery and sustainable development.

