



# BUILDING RESILIENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF RAPID URBANIZATION

## A VIEW FROM INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES



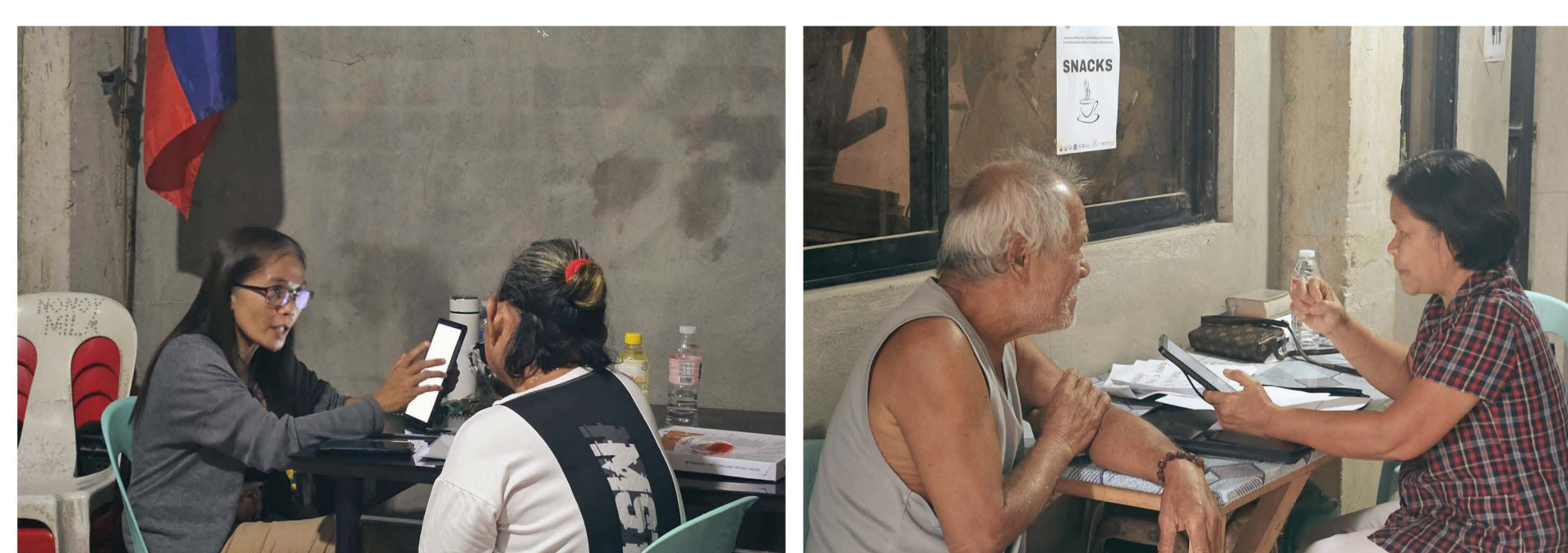
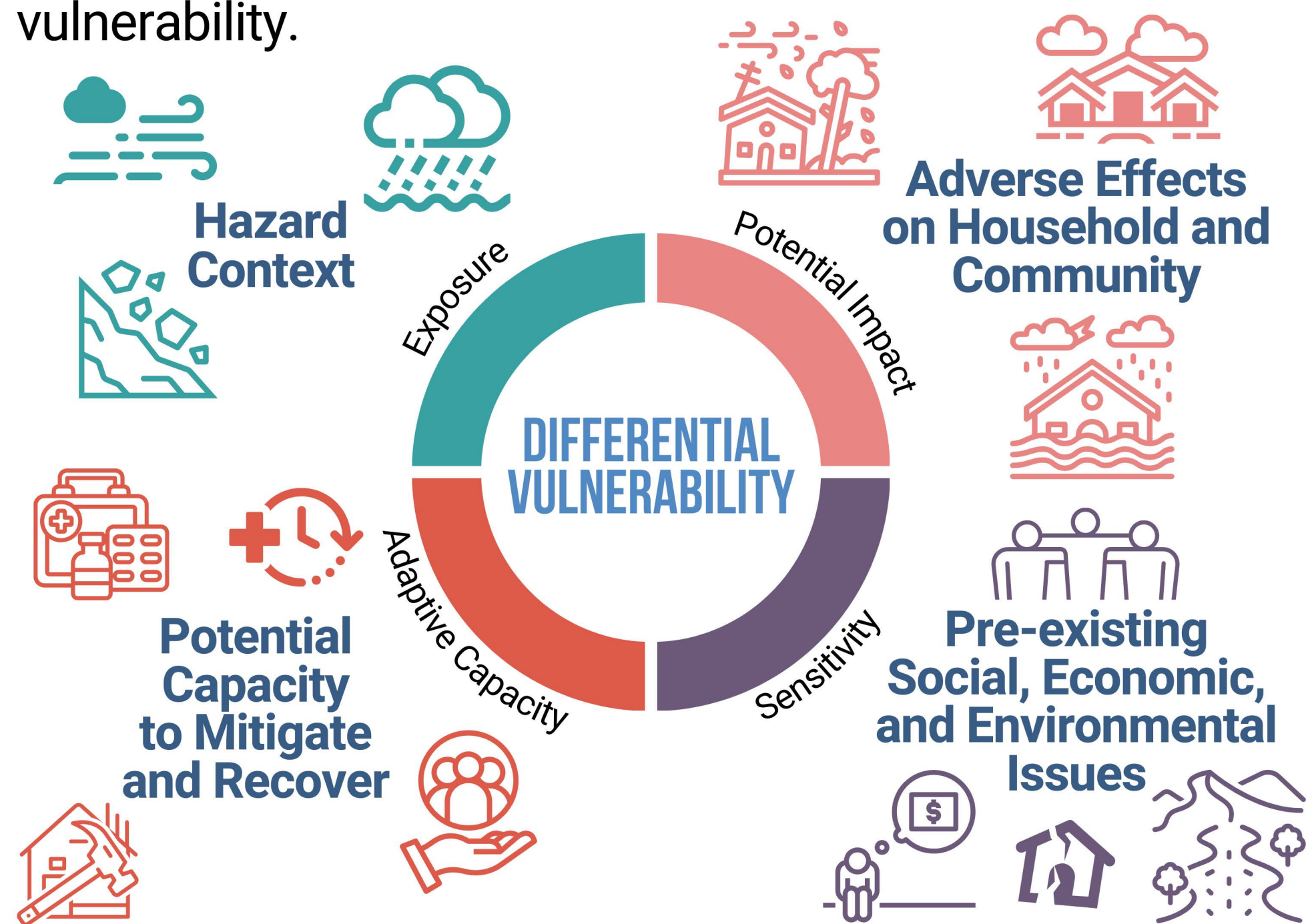
### ABOUT THE PROJECT

Building Resilience in the Context of Rapid Urbanization: A view from informal settlements in the Philippines (RURBANISE), is a research that aims to strengthen effective responses and capacities of vulnerable communities in the Philippines in the worsening impacts of climate change amidst urbanization that acknowledges the life experiences of its residents.

RURBANISE closely works with member communities of Homeless People's Federation Philippines, Inc. (HPFPI) and their partners to deliver inclusive and practical adaptation actions. The research programme investigates and understand differential vulnerabilities in the context of urbanization, the governance of urban resilience, and how to strengthen local adaptation capacities and knowledge.

### METHODOLOGIES

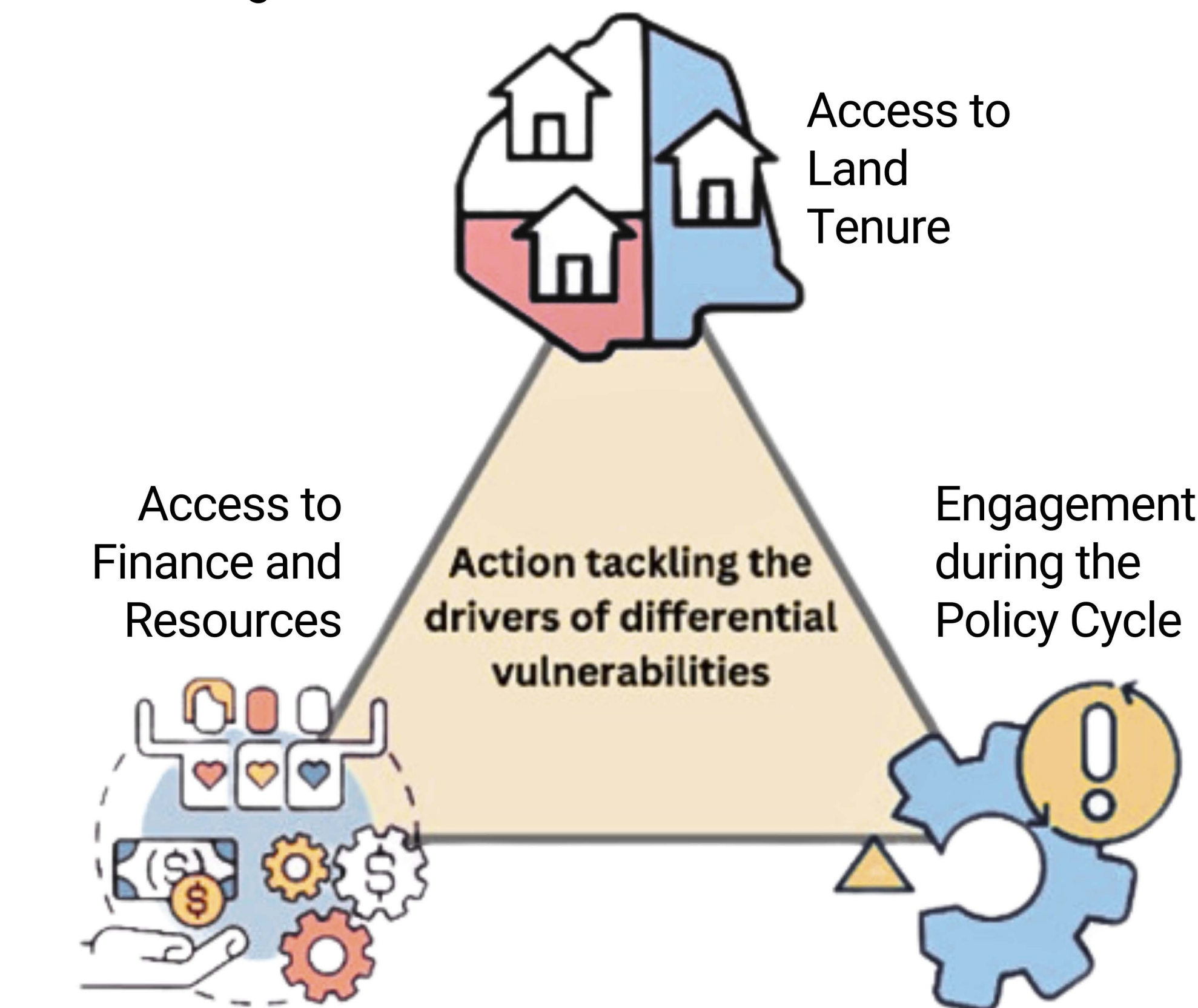
- Development of Vulnerability Assessment Indicator**  
This method involves conducting focus group discussions with partner communities to identify key factors that contribute to community vulnerabilities.
- Hazard Mapping and Modeling**  
This process uses geographic and statistical tools to analyze potential threats and assess the risks faced by the partner communities.
- Community Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (CVCA) Workshops**  
These workshops engage community members in evaluating the strengths, weaknesses, and adaptive capacities of their communities.
- Household Surveys**  
Surveys are conducted at the household level to collect firsthand data on four key aspects of differential vulnerability.



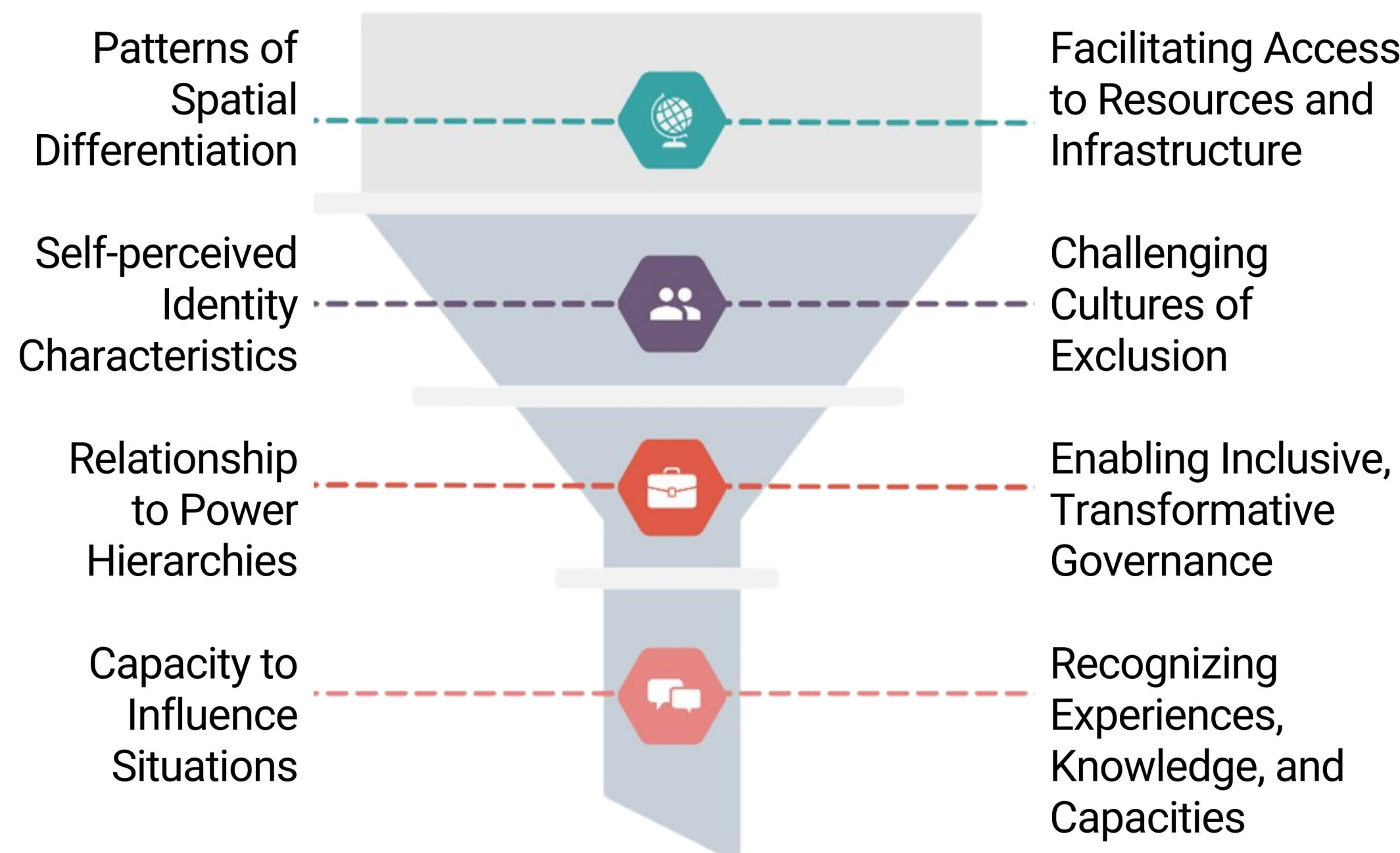
- Community-based Policy Evaluation (CBPE)**  
These sessions aim to assess the community's awareness of, and experiences with, policies that affect them.
- Environmental Hazard Sensors Technology Development and 3D Mapping**  
These methods will explore advancements in early warning systems and risk management for communities vulnerable to climate-related disasters.

### WORK PACKAGES

- investigate heterogeneous **patterns of urbanization and differential vulnerabilities**
- examine the existing **policy and governance context** at different scales to understand drivers of differential vulnerabilities, enablers, barriers and opportunities for more effective, inclusive and just urban adaptation action
- analyze how current and future action plans of the **Homeless People's Federation Philippines, Inc (HPFPI)** can catalyze transformative adaptation and address the structural roots of differential vulnerabilities
- facilitate innovation** for small-scale adaptation action pilots, bringing together research findings on risks, responses and capacities with local knowledge through a co-design studio



### AXES OF DIFFERENTIATION



- Semi-structured Interviews (SSI) with Government Representatives**  
These interviews will engage government officials to gather insights on climate adaptation and risk management policies in institutions at the local, regional, and national levels.
- HOA Assessment and Organizational Development**  
A method used to deepen understanding of the organizational capacities of HPFPI and its communities to assist in developing strategic approaches for capacity strengthening and adaptation planning.



- Stakeholder Engagements**  
Collaboration and partnerships with multi-stakeholder as a means in creating sustainable adaptation strategies and meaningful lasting impact.

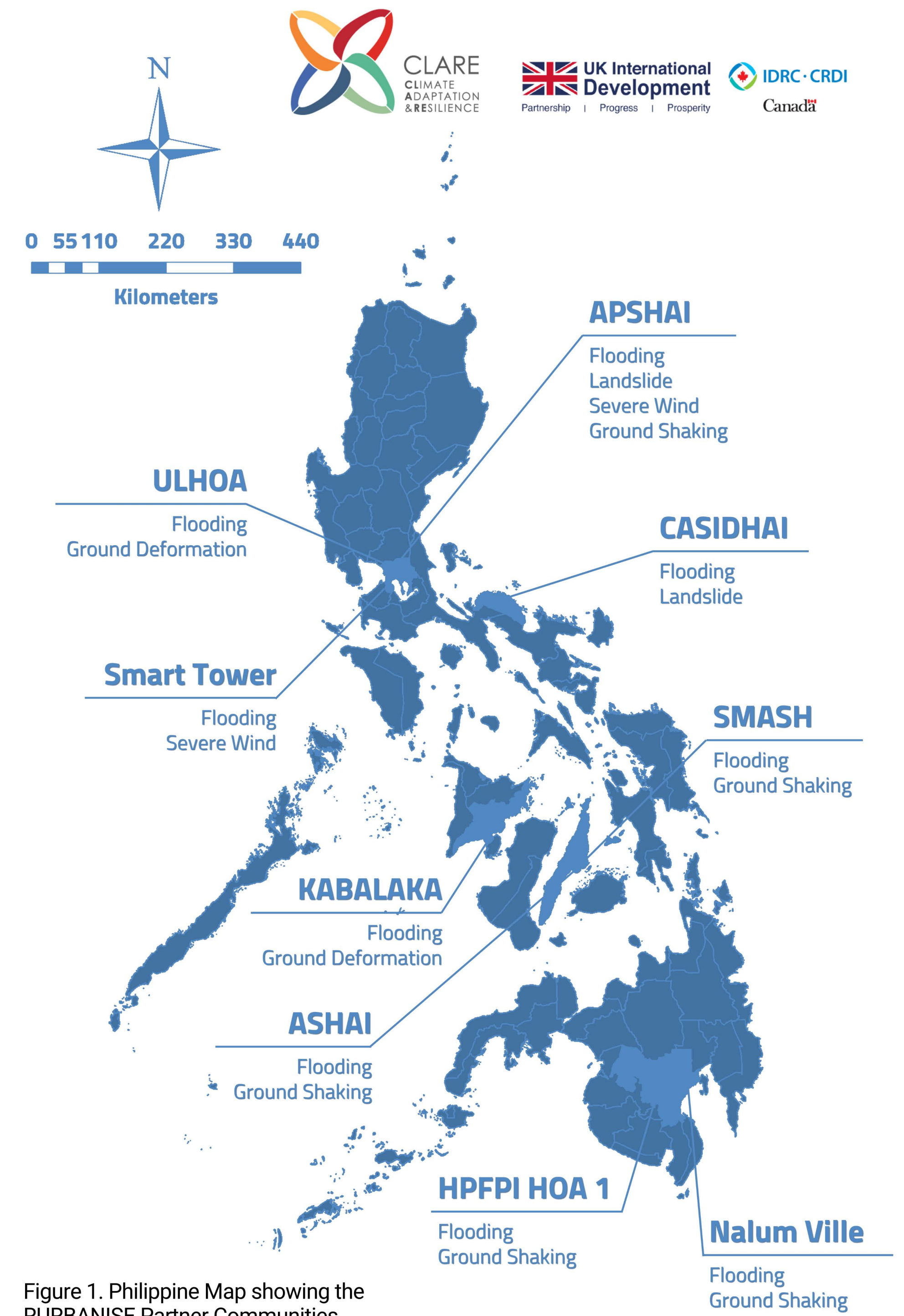


Figure 1. Philippine Map showing the Rurbanise Partner Communities along with their simulated hazards.

### FLOOD HAZARD MAPS (100YR)

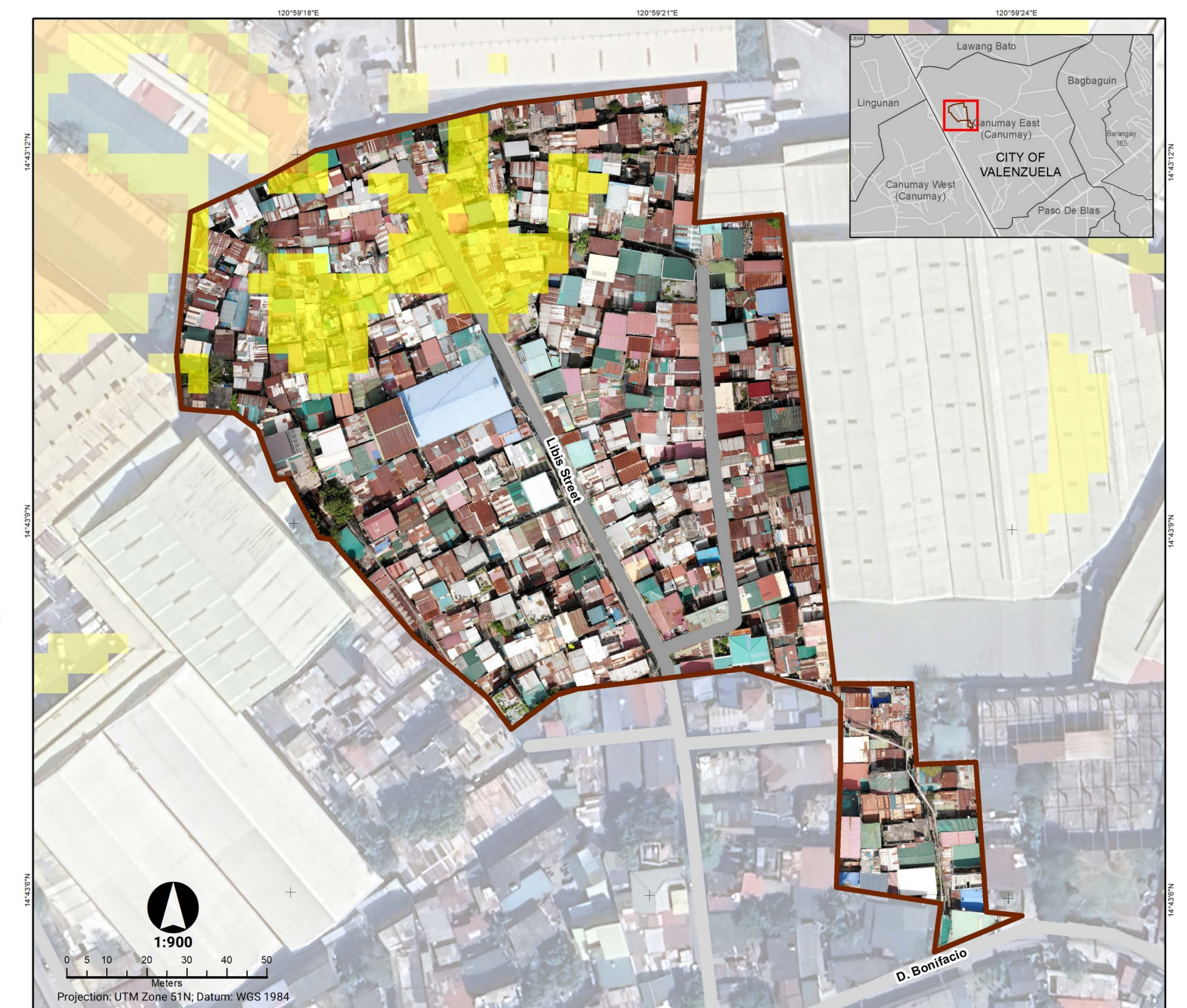
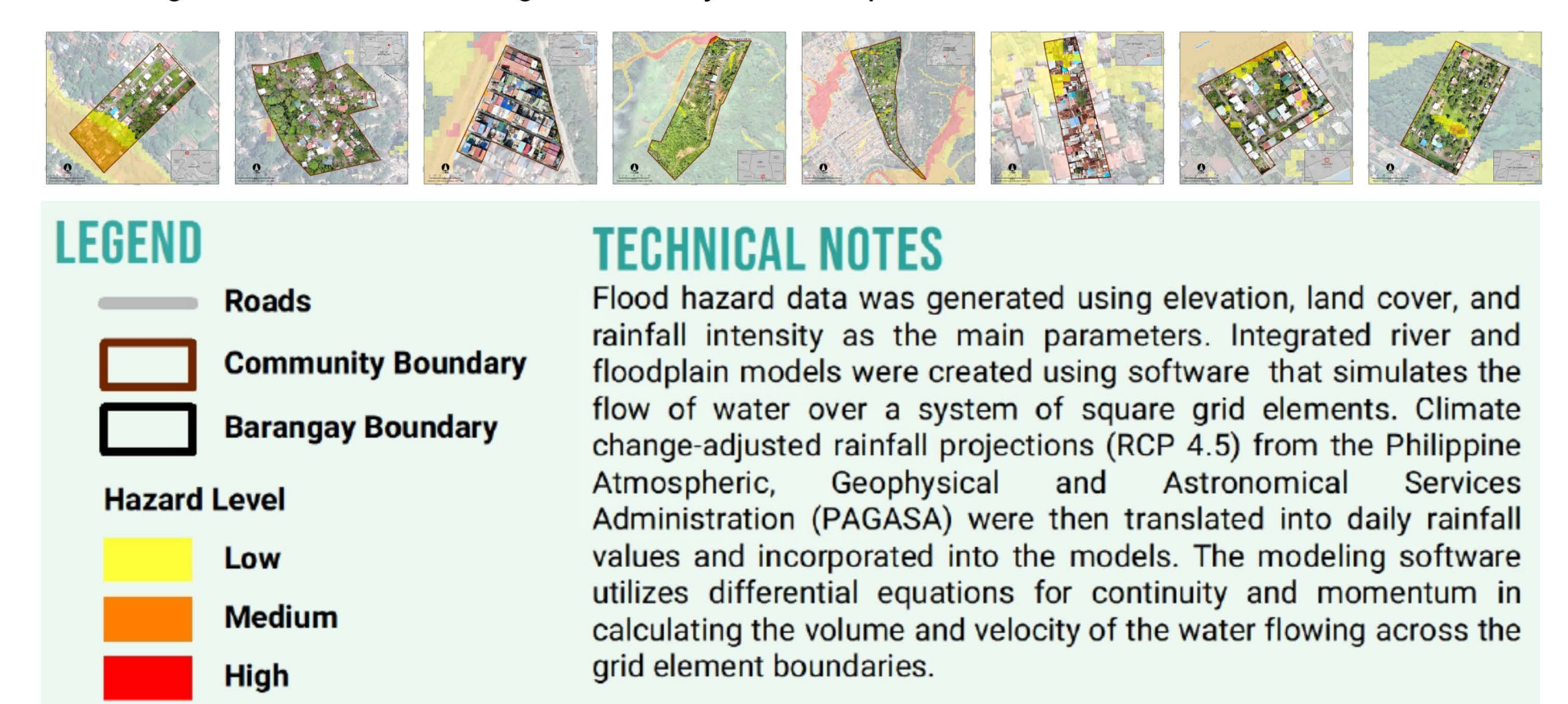


Figure 2. United Libis Homeowners Association (ULHOA) Flood Hazard RCP45 (2039) 100-Year Map, showing projected flood hazards based on climate change-adjusted rainfall projections. The smaller maps illustrate specific flood hazard conditions in NaIumville, Smart Tower, SMASH, CASIDHAI, APShAI, ASHAI, KAbalaka, and HPFPI HOA1, respectively. Hazard levels range from low to high, indicating areas at risk of flooding over a 100-year return period.



### COMMUNITY VALIDATED MAPS

Uses participatory processes to capture community experiences with hazards

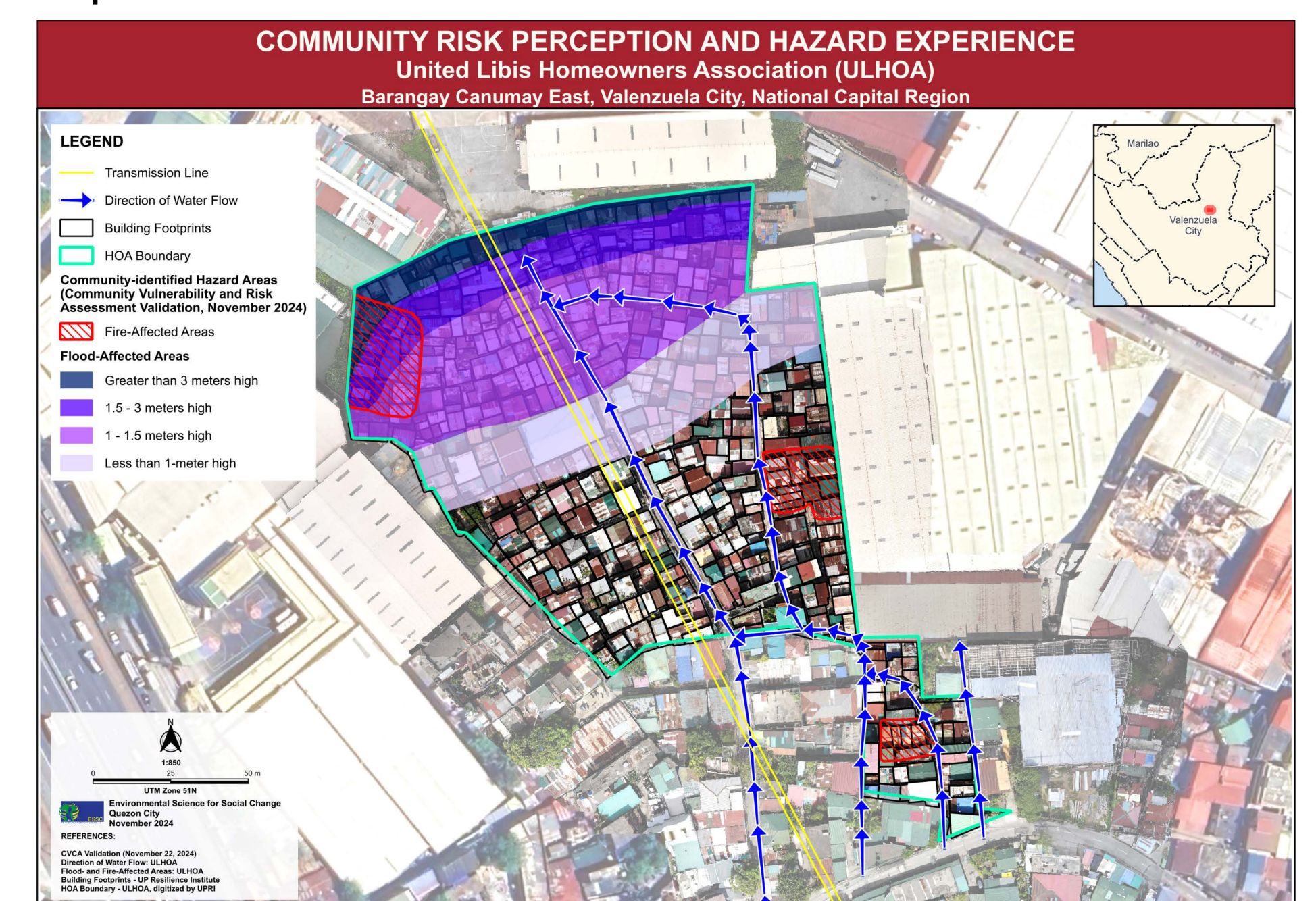


Figure 3. Community Risk Perception and Hazard Experience Map for United Libis Homeowners Association (ULHOA), highlighting community-validated flood hazard areas based on participatory mapping and local experiences. The map illustrates varying flood depths and affected zones, integrating community insights into hazard assessment. The smaller maps depict similar community-validated hazard assessments for APShAI, CASIDHAI, KAbalaka, NaIumville, and SMASH, respectively, showcasing localized flood risks and vulnerabilities.

