Article

Reclaiming On-Site Upgrading as a Viable Resilience Strategy-Viabilities and Scenarios through the Lens of Disaster-Prone Informal Settlements   
in Metro Manila

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**Supplementary Materials-Zoom Live Poll Survey Sheet**

From the authors’ online workshop “Resilient Upgrading Knowledge Validation and Scenario Setting” on October 8th 2020

(Multiple-choices with maximum 15 minutes in total)

Poll group I: Resilient upgrading typologies with localised practices (max. 5 minutes)

1. Are there any geographical location **changes** of upgrading **hotspots** in your city or region over the last decades?
2. Yes, from time to time.
3. No clear evidence. We mainly differentiate either being urban or rural.
4. Highly depends on local/ district government development initiatives.
5. Up to the land prices and status of land ownership.
6. Which way, in your view, shall be promoted as a sustainable **housing solution** at the city level for Informal Settler Families (ISFs)?
7. Public rental housing
8. High-density mass housing
9. Low-cost socialized housing
10. Expansion of housing microfinance initiatives
11. Others
12. Is locally based small-scale upgrading **innovation** being practiced by informal settlement communities e.g. solar panels, infiltration promoted road pavement, rain harvesting, etc. in your city or region?
13. Yes, majority of households in both urban and rural areas.
14. Yes, but only few households.
15. Installation costs still too high for majority of ISFs.
16. Under pandemic ISFs are not any more interested in it, due to loss of basic income.
17. Others

Poll group II: Resilient Upgrading Key Agencies and Planning Strategies (max. 4 minutes)

1. To your opinion, what factor(s) **hinder**(s)the promotion of on-site upgrading as a resilience strategy?
2. Upgrading has small beneficiary groups if compared with relocation.
3. We view upgrading as ‘expense’ rather ‘investment’.
4. Informal settlement on-site upgrading can hardly gain donors’ attention.
5. Lack of national policy in ascertaining upgrading’s role in resilience building
6. Others
7. Who has/ have **mainly** financed upgrading programmes in the past in your city and country?
8. International donors
9. Loan-financed
10. National government
11. Local government
12. Private sectors
13. Jointly financed including NGOs
14. Is the Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (LDRRM) being aligned with National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (NDRRMP)?
15. Yes, we are aware of the alignment.
16. Yes, but not clearly formulated for implementation.
17. We do not have DRRM at the local level.
18. This question does not apply to my city / country.
19. Others

Poll group III: Resilient Upgrading Needs and Dimensions (max. 6 minutes)

1. Do the current informal settlements community infrastructure and amenity provision (schools, clinics, green allotments) comply with **evacuation** plans during the disasters?
2. Yes, with clear compliance.
3. Yes, but not effective.
4. No clear signs in this regard.
5. Others
6. In terms of physical, ecological and socio-economic aspects, what is /are the major **focus**(es) concerning the past informal settlement upgrading activities in your city or region?
7. Physically, e.g. housing structure improvement, basic infrastructure provision etc.
8. Ecologically, e.g. clean and safe living environment.
9. Socio-economic, e.g. employment creation, more schooled children, raised community savings.
10. More disaster-resilient communities.
11. Others
12. In terms of disaster resilience, which aspect(s) is /are integrated in addressing urban poor’s **housing** in your city or region?
13. Developing and implementing standards to incorporate DRRM and CCA, e.g. city- and community-level hazard mapping.
14. Also developing and enforcing building codes for private buildings, including for those high risk informal settlement areas.
15. Mainstreaming risk-sensitive planning in housing policy.
16. This question does not apply to my country.
17. None of these above