

**RESILIENCY FRAMEWORK OF PEOPLE LIVING IN THE DUMPSITE IN  
DAVAO CITY, PHILIPPINES****Abellanos, Gaudencio G.****Akiangan, Ivy May****Aligway, Nikko Andre D.****Colita, Judith N.****Necesito, Arthur E.****Palacol, Gilbert P.**University of Southeastern Philippines College of Development Management Graduate Program  
Mintal Campus, Davao City

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**ABSTRACT**

This paper examines the resiliency of people in Davao City, Philippines living in the dumpsite, specifically focusing on their ability to adapt to adverse conditions and overcome the challenges they face. Overall, the study demonstrates the community's remarkable resilience in the face of adversity. The study provides insights into the coping strategies utilized by these individuals, highlighting the importance of social support, income-generating activities, and access to basic services. The findings of the study have important implications for policy and practice, emphasizing the need for interventions that support the resiliency of individuals living in the dumpsite.

**Keywords:**

Resiliency, Filipino People, Dumpsite, Coping Strategies, Poverty, Hazardous Waste, Adaptation, Challenges, Social Support, Livelihood Activities, Community Development. Well-being.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Filipinos living in dumpsites face numerous challenges such as poverty, poor living conditions, and exposure to hazardous waste. Despite these challenges, many individuals have demonstrated remarkable resilience, adapting to adverse conditions and overcoming adversity. Resiliency is the ability to recover from and adapt to challenging situations, and it is a critical aspect of human development. In this introduction, we will explore the concept of resiliency among Filipinos living in dumpsites and cite applicable literature to provide insights into this topic.

Studies conducted in the Philippines have examined the resiliency of individuals living in dumpsites. Among scavengers in a dumpsite in Metro Manila found that these individuals demonstrated high levels of resiliency and adaptive capacity despite the challenges they faced (Abrenica & Alano, 2018). The study showed that scavengers utilized various coping strategies such as forming supportive networks, engaging in income-generating activities, and seeking medical attention when necessary to deal with the challenges they encountered.

Among families living in a dumpsite in Cebu City, these individuals also exhibit resiliency in the face of adversity. Families living in the dumpsite used various coping strategies such as engaging in livelihood activities, participating in community development projects, and accessing social services to overcome the challenges they faced (De Los Reyes et. al., 2017).

These studies highlight the remarkable resiliency of Filipinos living in dumpsites in the Philippines and provide insights into the coping strategies they use to overcome adversity. Despite the challenges they face, these individuals are able to adapt and maintain a sense of hope, demonstrating the remarkable capacity of the human spirit. As such, it is essential to understand the factors that contribute to resilience among Filipinos living in dumpsites and to develop interventions that support their well-being and promote their resilience.

### OBJECTIVES

The general objective of this study is to identify the resiliency framework of people living in the dumpsite in Davao City. Further, this study seeks to provide more information to the government and other stakeholders, to help form recommendations and use it as a foundation for future research.

### METHODOLOGY

Exploratory factor analysis was utilized in the study. A survey of 150 people was conducted in Davao City using sample respondents from various city dumps. The study tool used to collect data was a questionnaire that had been properly given to an examiner for content validity. The resiliency of the residents of the dumpsite was determined using Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA). The strength of partial correlations between variables was examined using the Keiser Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy. The correlation matrix's identity as a matrix was tested using Bartlett's test of sphericity. The resiliency of the residents of the dumpsite was graphically depicted using a scree plot to show the variety of elements that went into it.

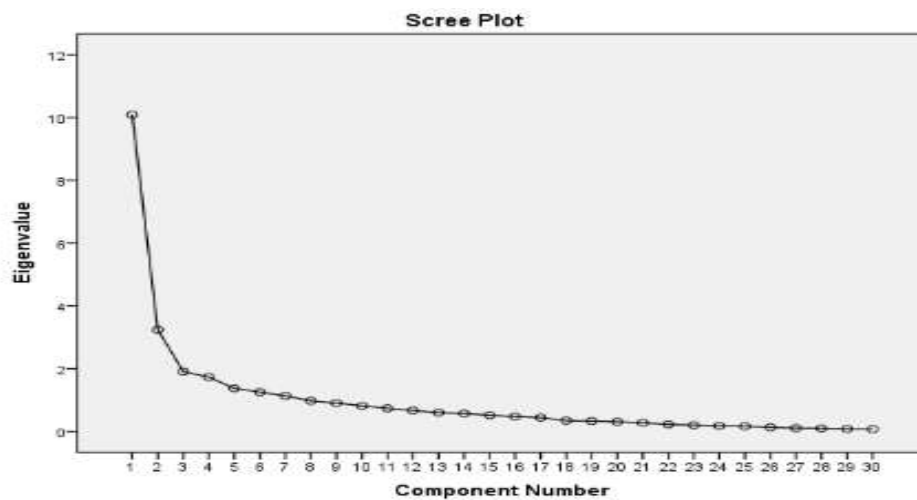
### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**KMO AND BARTLETT'S TEST:** The Bartlett's Test of Sphericity and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Measure of Sampling Adequacy are shown below. The samples are believed to have good correlations by the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Score of 0.795, which permits component analysis that fits the data. As can be seen, Bartlett's test of sphericity produces a value of 3007.285 and a level of significance lower than 0.001 indicates that the data may be processed while taking into account the resiliency of those residing at the dumpsite. Additionally, Bartlett's test of sphericity suggests rejecting the null hypothesis and indicating that there is evidence for the residents of the dumpsite's resilience.

**Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's Test**

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin-Measure of Sampling Adequacy	0.795
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	3,007.285
Approximate Chi-Square	
df	435
Sig.	0.000

**SCREE PLOT:** The graph of the total variance explained and the comparison of the Eigen Values to all the factors are shown in Figure 1. The Scree Plot displays the gradual lagging of the Eigen Values and determines each component's relative fit based on its relative weight. For deciding how many components will be kept, the graph is quite useful. Where the curvature flattens is the point of interest. As can be seen, the curve becomes flatter as it approaches component number 3, which marks the beginning of the Eigen value less than 1. Items of each dimension that fall below the required minimum will be discarded. As a result, only 3 of the determinants were kept.



### COMPONENT MATRIX

**Table 1: Rotated Component Matrix with Grouped Attributes Related to Socio-Environmental Factors Living in the Dumpsite**

Factor	Attributes	Loadings
Socio-Environmental	Item 26 - Government will one day come to our rescue and find solutions to our problems in the dumpsite.	0.805
	Item 17 - Our community develops skills and finds resources to solve its problems and reach to the local government unit for help.	0.803
	Item 16 - Our community works with organizations and agencies outside the community such as NGOs, Churches, and the like.	0.756
	Item 18 - Our community is able to get the services they need in times of pandemic and disasters.	0.715
	Item 29 - There are enough social activities around to take my mind off problems living in the dumpsite.	0.632
	Item 2 - I am able to maintain my physical and emotional well-being, despite the challenges of living in a dumpsite.	0.598
	Item 24 - I feel the support and understanding of my community living in a dumpsite.	0.592
	Item 25 - I am able to find hope and optimism for the future, despite living in a dumpsite.	0.573
	Item 22 - I feel that I am making progress in my life, despite the challenges of living in a dumpsite.	0.543
	Item 1 - This community has a recurrence of Infectious Diseases due to poor sanitation, unhealthy air, and contamination of food.	0.520

Table 1 shows items 26, 17, 16, 18, 29, 2, 24, 25, 22 & 1 that resiliency living in the dumpsite is primarily influenced by socio-environmental factors as perceived by those living in the area such as community and peers support, social services and activities and personal skills, strengths and capacities. This is supported by De Los Reyes (2017) study that revealed families living in the dumpsite used various coping strategies such as engaging in livelihood activities, participating in community development projects, and accessing social services to overcome the challenges they faced in their situated environment.

**Table 2: Rotated Component Matrix with Grouped Attributes Related to Physical and Psychological Factors Living in the Dumpsite**

Factor	Attributes	Loadings
Physical and Psychological	Item 9 - I am able to maintain my faith or spirituality, despite the challenges of living in a dumpsite.	0.770
	Item 23 - I have a sense of belonging and connection to my community, despite living in a dumpsite.	0.755
	Item 12 - I am able to practice minimum health protocols in the dumpsite.	0.707
	Item 13 - I am able to adapt and overcome mental health issues caused by living in the dumpsite.	0.703
	Item 8 - I am able to build and maintain positive relationships with others, despite living in a dumpsite.	0.660
	Item 28 - I tolerate the environment in the dumpsite because I know I will one day move to a better place.	0.595
	Item 10 - I feel that I have the strength and resilience to overcome any challenges caused by the dumpsite.	0.564

Table 2 shows items 9, 23, 12, 13, 8, 28 and 10 directly described the physical and psychological health preferences of people living in the dumpsite. Slovic, 2005 proven it that even if a condition or situation is viewed as hazardous, it becomes tolerable because of the benefits it offers. It is called “unrealistic optimism,” when individuals see themselves not at risk even when dangers are objective (Ferrer & Klein, 2015).

**Table 3: Rotated Component Matrix with Grouped Attributes Related to Adaptability Factor Living in the Dumpsite**

Factor	Attributes	Loadings
Adaptability	Item 6 - Air in the dump site is fresh.	0.886
	Item 5 - Water in the dump site is clean.	0.875
	Item 4 - Living in the dumpsite is safe.	0.854
	Item 7 - I am living a comfortable life in the dumpsite	0.751

According to table 3, those living near the dumpsites are more likely to adapt to the surroundings. They have no choice but to adapt to the current air they are inhaling, the unsafe water they are consuming, regardless of

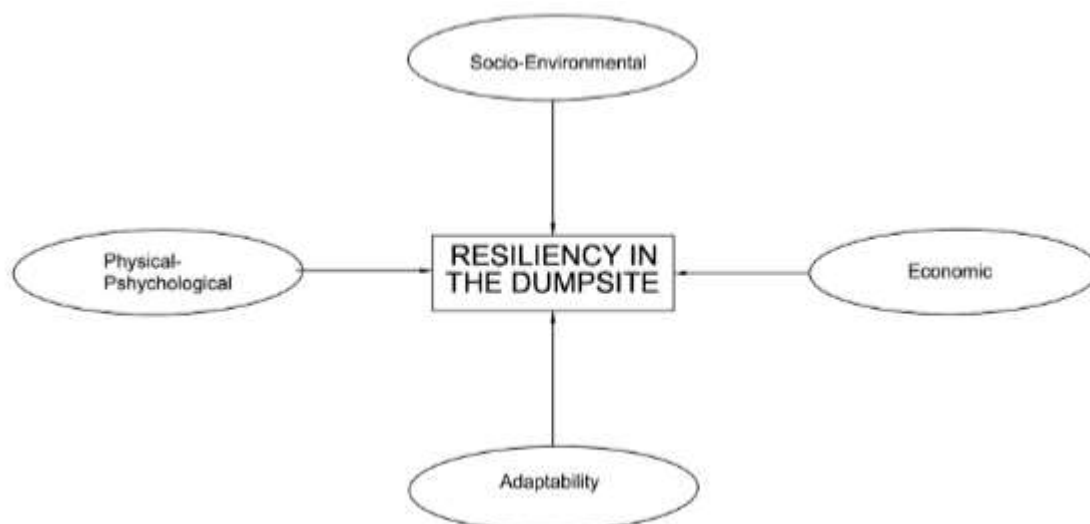
whether it comes from an underground source or surface water, and the current living situation they are in because of the poverty loop they are experiencing. Among scavengers in a dumpsite in Metro Manila that these individuals also exhibited resiliency in the face of adversity. The study revealed that families living in the dumpsite used various coping strategies such as engaging in livelihood activities, participating in community development projects, and accessing social services to overcome the challenges they faced (Abrenica & Ilano, 2018).

**Table 4: Rotated Component Matrix with Grouped Attributes Related to Economic Factor Living in the Dumpsite**

Factor	Attributes	Loadings
Economic	Item 11- I am enabled to encourage young ones to adapt a dangerous environment.	0.612
	Item 21 - Garbage is a source of food for people residing in the dump site area.	0.592
	Item 19 - Garbage provides work for people residing in the dump site area.	0.544

According to table 4, some residents who lived close to dumpsites stay there for a long time because they can find work picking through the trash. Garbage as their source of food with loading 0.592 is almost identical for providing work with loading 0.544 for the people residing in the dumpsite area. Chambers (2014), sees poverty as an absence of satisfactory payment or the benefits expected to produce the payment. Without access to arrival or the capacity to develop their particular sustenance, access to tried and true wage work rises as the main consideration characterizing neediness. The people who do not have permanent or secured jobs are regarded as being poor.

### RESILIENCY FRAMEWORK



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### CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, the researchers concluded that resiliency living in the dumpsite is mainly due to individual preferences which are characterized by the following factors: Socio-Environmental, Physical-Psychological, Economic and Adaptability. These attributes that manifested by the individuals have demonstrated remarkable resilience, adapting to adverse conditions and overcoming adversity.

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