Enabling Resilience

Jessica Dator-Bercilla
What do we really want to do?
SUMMARY of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:
Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

Expected outcome, strategic goals and priorities for action 2005-2015

Expected Outcome
The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.

Strategic Goals

The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning.

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards.

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes.

Priorities for Action

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
   - DRR institutional mechanisms (national platforms); designated responsibilities; DRR part of development policies and planning, sector wise and multisector.
   - Legislation to support DRR; Decentralisation of responsibilities and resources; Assessment of human resources and capacities; Foster political commitment; Community participation.

2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
   - Risk assessments and maps, multi-risk elaboration and dissemination;
   - Indicators on DRR and vulnerability;
   - Data and statistical loss information;
   - Early warning; people centered; INFORMATION systems; public policy;
   - Scientific and technological development; data sharing; space-based earth observation; climate modeling and forecasting; early warning;
   - Regional and emerging risks.

3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
   - Information sharing and cooperation;
   - Networks across disciplines and regions; dialogue;
   - Use of standard DRR terminology;
   - Inclusion of DRR into school curricula, formal and informal education;
   - Training and learning on DRR; community level, local authorities, targeted sectors; equal access;
   - Research capacity: multi-risk; socioeconomic; application;
   - Public awareness and media.

4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.
   - Sustainable ecosystems and environmental management;
   - DRR strategies integrated with climate change adaptation;
   - Food security for resilience;
   - DRR integrated into health sector and safe hospitals;
   - Protection of critical public facilities;
   - Recovery schemes and social safety-nets;
   - Vulnerability reduction with diversifying income options;
   - Financial risk-sharing mechanisms;
   - Public-private partnership;
   - Land use planning and building codes;
   - Rural development plans and DRR.

5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.
   - Disaster management capacities; policy, technical and institutional capacities;
   - Dialogue, coordination and information exchange between disaster managers and development sectors;
   - Regional approaches to disaster response, with risk reduction focus;
   - Review and exercising preparedness and contingency plans;
   - Emergency funds;
   - Volunteerism and participation.

Cross Cutting Issues

- Multi-hazard approach
- Gender perspective and cultural diversity
- Community and volunteers participation
- Capacity building & technology transfer

DRR = disaster risk reduction

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## Towards a new human development dashboard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Empirical measure</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Material goods</th>
<th>Political</th>
<th>Social</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average level</td>
<td>Human Development Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Empowerment indicators</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Deprivation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Multidimensional Poverty Index</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vulnerability</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indicators of environmental sustainability, human security, well-being, decent work</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inequality</td>
<td></td>
<td>Inequality-adjusted HDI</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Gender Inequality Index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: HDRO based on Pritchett (2010).*
What do we really want to do?

Poverty Reduction (health, education, material goods (income, wages, livelihoods, material goods))

Equity and Equality

Vulnerability Reduction (environmental sustainability, human security, well-being, decent work)

Source: HDRO based on Alkire 2010.
Reduce the vulnerabilities
Of Filipinos and Disasters
Understanding the Filipino Psyche

Jessica Dator-Bercilla
Understanding the Filipino Concept of the OTHER

- Ang sarili
- Ang pamilya
- Pakikipagkapwa

....and the Filipino’s capacity to LOVE and to RISK for those whom they love
When it comes to those we love, we do calculate....however, when we calculate, love is priceless.

HAHAMAKIN ANG LAHAT...para sa pagmamahal... para sa minahal
That generosity of heart drives us to give as much as we take the hazards of life on stride... in many ways
If it is love that we give, it should BUILD us all up and not DESTROY...

Living, risk reduction, adaptation is for every woman, men, children, youth, elderly.

And part of that non-destructive mode is to help REDUCE the EXPOSURE to HAZARDS and VULNERABILITIES of those whom we love.
Enabling Resilience From Within and Between Us
A Key to Survival
Resilience within....

- Collect happy memories
- Affirm, encourage
- Hone natural giftedness
- Faith
- A whole lot of loving
Empowerment

- Efficacy
  (knowing and believing that there is something we can do about challenging situations)
Why GENDER and Development as an approach to development and risk reduction?
Why?

- We want women and men to feel that they can be efficacious when faced with disaster risks.
How? Create **ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS** to make the following happen.....

- Reduce exposure
- Reduce susceptibility
- Develop coping capacity to current disaster and climate-related risks
- Develop adaptive capacity to future disaster and climate-related risks
It is all about the respect and recognition for BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS and the RIGHT to DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN and MEN.

Key Words: EQUALITY and EQUITY
WHAT EQUALITY?

- equality of opportunity:
- this means that women and men should have equal rights and entitlements to human, social, economic and cultural development, and an equal voice in civic and political life
How?

- EQUITY IN INPUTS
Equity of outcomes

this means that the exercise of these rights and entitlements leads to outcomes which are fair and just.
Sex (Kasarian) vs Gender

- Set of biological characteristics associated with being male or female
- We were BORN with these characteristics
- Normally static

- Set of socially expected roles, characteristics associated with being female or male
- We were ASSIGNED with these characteristics
- Social-constructed
Gender Power Relations

MEN

- Free mobility
- Decision making power
- Involvement in politics
- Access to public spaces
- Ownership rights
- Intrinsic value

WOMEN

- Restricted mobility
- Lack of decision making power
- Political exclusion
- Limited access to public places
- No ownership rights
- Instrumental value

GENDER POWER RELATIONS
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Practical Gender Needs (PGNs)</th>
<th>Strategic Gender Needs (SGNs)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PGNs of women and men relate to their socially accepted roles within existing power structures.</td>
<td>SGNs of women arises from their subordinate position in relation to men in their society.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The policies and programmes to meet women’s PGNs tend to focus on ensuring that women and families have adequate living conditions, such as health care and food provision, access to safe water and sanitation, childcare as well as income-generation opportunities.</td>
<td>Policies and programmes to meet SGNs include increasing decision making powers of women, increased entitlement to leadership positions, equal access to employment, equal pay, equal legal rights, as well as protection from violence, reproductive rights, enhanced mobility and property rights etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These policies and programmes do not directly challenge gender inequalities.</td>
<td>Programmes and policies designed to meet SGNs challenge customary gender relation and subordination of women. They demand changes in relationships of power and control between women and men.</td>
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Issues in life and society affect us differently.
We need to address strategic gender needs as we address very practical gender needs TO DEVELOP RESILIENCE ----- this will require innovation