



Building Resilience that Leaves No One Behind

September 22, 2022



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Introduction

The United Nation's Approach in Building Resilience



How is resilience defined?

Resilience is the ability of individuals, households, communities, cities, institutions, systems and societies to prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond and recover positively, efficiently and effectively when faced with a wide range of risks, while maintaining an acceptable level of functioning without compromising long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, human rights and well-being for all.

What are the dividends and benefits of resilience?

Investing in resilience helps prevent and curtail economic, environmental and human losses in the event of a crisis, thereby reducing human suffering and protecting development gains. Building resilience can also stimulate risk-informed economic activity through the diversification of investments in businesses, households and livelihoods.



Resilience and risk-informed development in today's new normal



- Climate change increases the frequency, intensity and unpredictability of hydro-meteorological disasters, while geophysical hazards are largely unpredictable.
- Aside from climate change, forms of sociopolitical, economic, and other anthropogenic risks can impede development.
- Development must be informed and well planned to ensure it is smart, inclusive, and sustainable.
- Conventional disaster management is inadequate to counter growing climate and disaster risk. The challenge is to manage risks before they manifest in disasters.
- [The IPCC 6th Assessment Report](#) projects that in the coming decades climate changes will increase in all regions. For 1.5°C of global warming, there will be increasing heat waves, longer warm seasons and shorter cold seasons. At 2°C of global warming, heat extremes would more often reach critical tolerance thresholds for agriculture and health, the report shows.

Key Elements of Resilience- Building

- ❑ Understanding of the context and the multiple and interconnected dimensions of risk.
- ❑ Recognition of how systems are interconnected.
- ❑ Inclusion of multiple stakeholders in a gender-responsive manner.
- ❑ Presence of capacities for resilience.



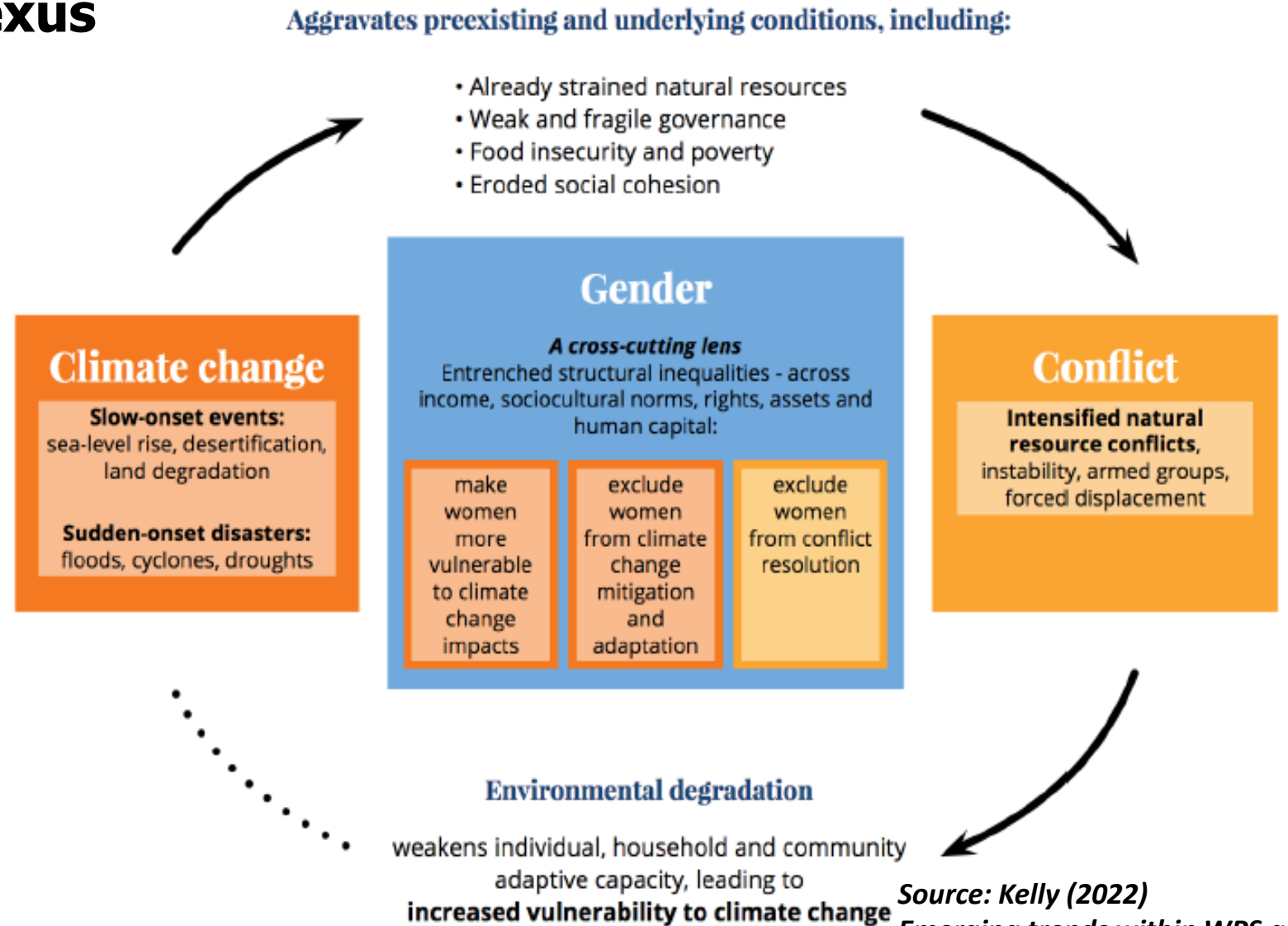


**Understanding
of the context
and the multiple
and
interconnected
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Gender-Climate-Conflict Nexus

Gender-Climate-Conflict Nexus

- ❑ **Climate change can worsen economic conditions and increase social and political tensions**, especially in unstable or fragile contexts
- ❑ **Conflict causes more environmental degradation, and weakens resilience to climate stresses and conflict**
- ❑ Example of gendered dimension of climate insecurity: **women displaced by disasters face an increased risk of gender-based violence and exclusion from conflict resolution**



Source: Kelly (2022)
Emerging trends within WPS agenda

Risk Profiles of BARMM LGUs

Datu Piang, Parang, Lamitan City, Maluso, Marantao



Figure 1 illustrates the division of the CDRA six-step process into the two (2) phases implemented in the project:

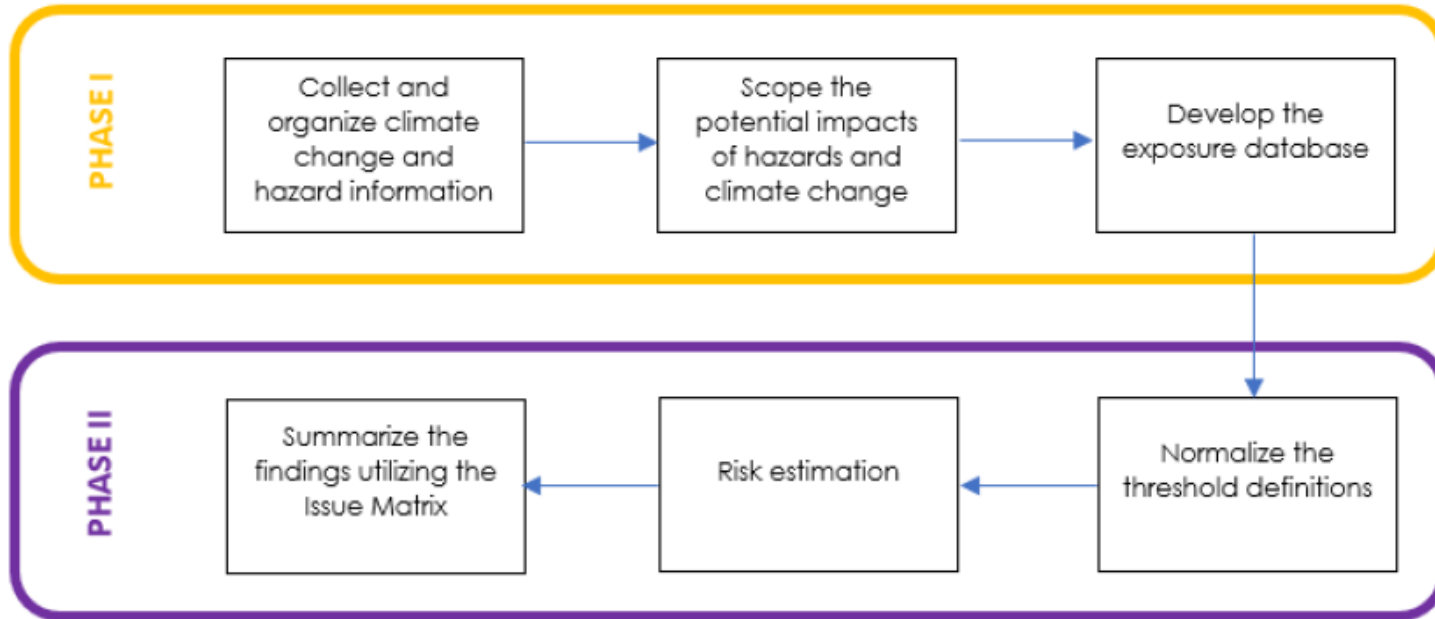
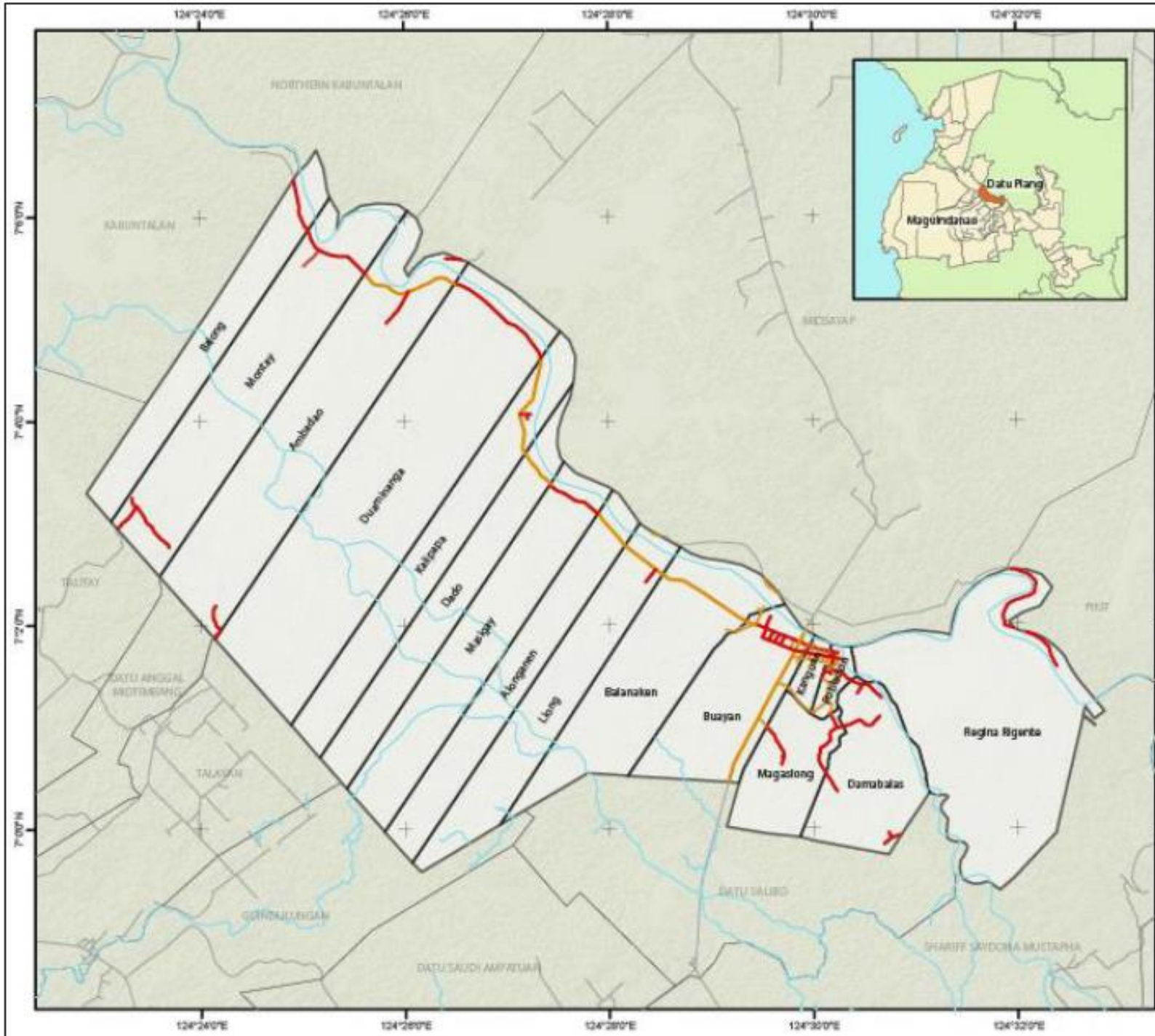


Figure 1. Project Phases Integrating the Six-Step CDRA Process

LGUs	Conflict	Hazard	Systems of Interest				
			Population	Natural Resource	Urban Use Areas	Critical Facilities	Lifeline Utilities
Datu Piang	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Parang	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lamitan City	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maluso	✓	✓					
Marantao	✓	✓					

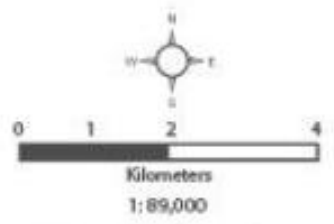


**MUNICIPALITY OF
DATU PIANG**
PROVINCE OF MAGUINDANAO



**LIFELINE UTILITIES
FLOOD RISK MAP**

- Legend**
- Risk Level: Moderate Risk
 - Risk Level: High Risk
 - Rivers and Waterways
 - Barangay Boundary
 - Municipal Boundary

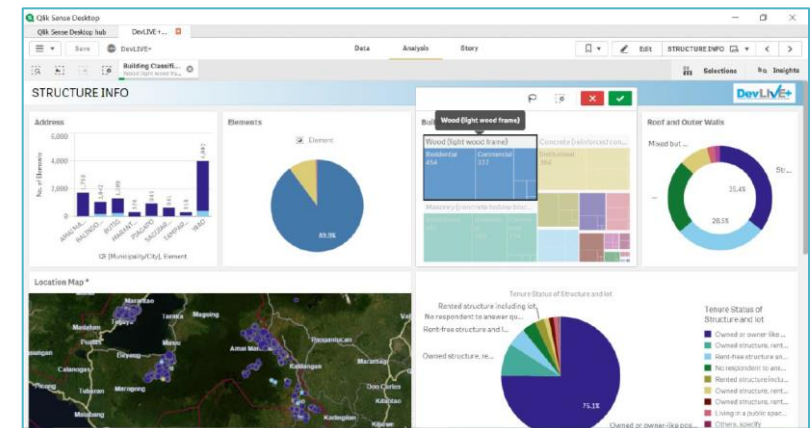
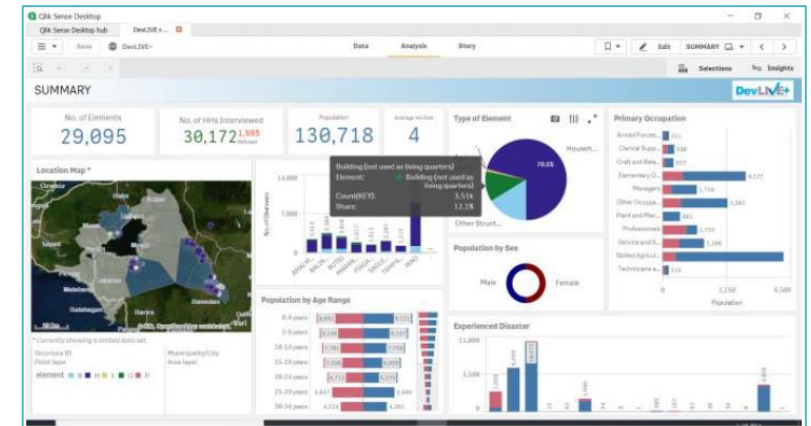
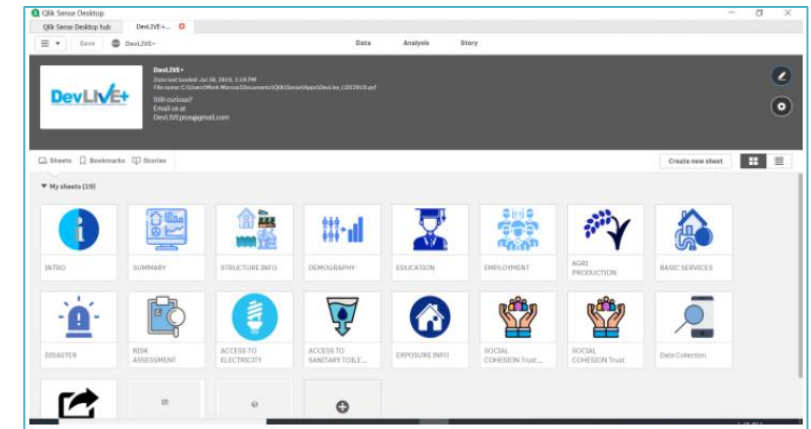


Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 51 N
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS:WGS 1984
Datum: D:WGS 1984
Source: MPDO, OpenStreetMap

Prepared by: Municipality Technical Working Group
for the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment

Leveraging local and granular data using DevLive+

- The **Development through Local Indicators and Vulnerability Exposure Database (DevLIVE+)** was created to assist the LGUs in collecting, organizing, visualizing and managing their baseline data and information on household, building structures and production areas.
- The tool supports the LGUs in **monitoring delivery of services, assessing vulnerabilities and exposures to hazards and risks**, and creating development pathways toward sustainable and progressive communities.
- It is implemented for a **detailed evaluation of potential risks** in an automated manner, which enhances development of future local plans and programs.

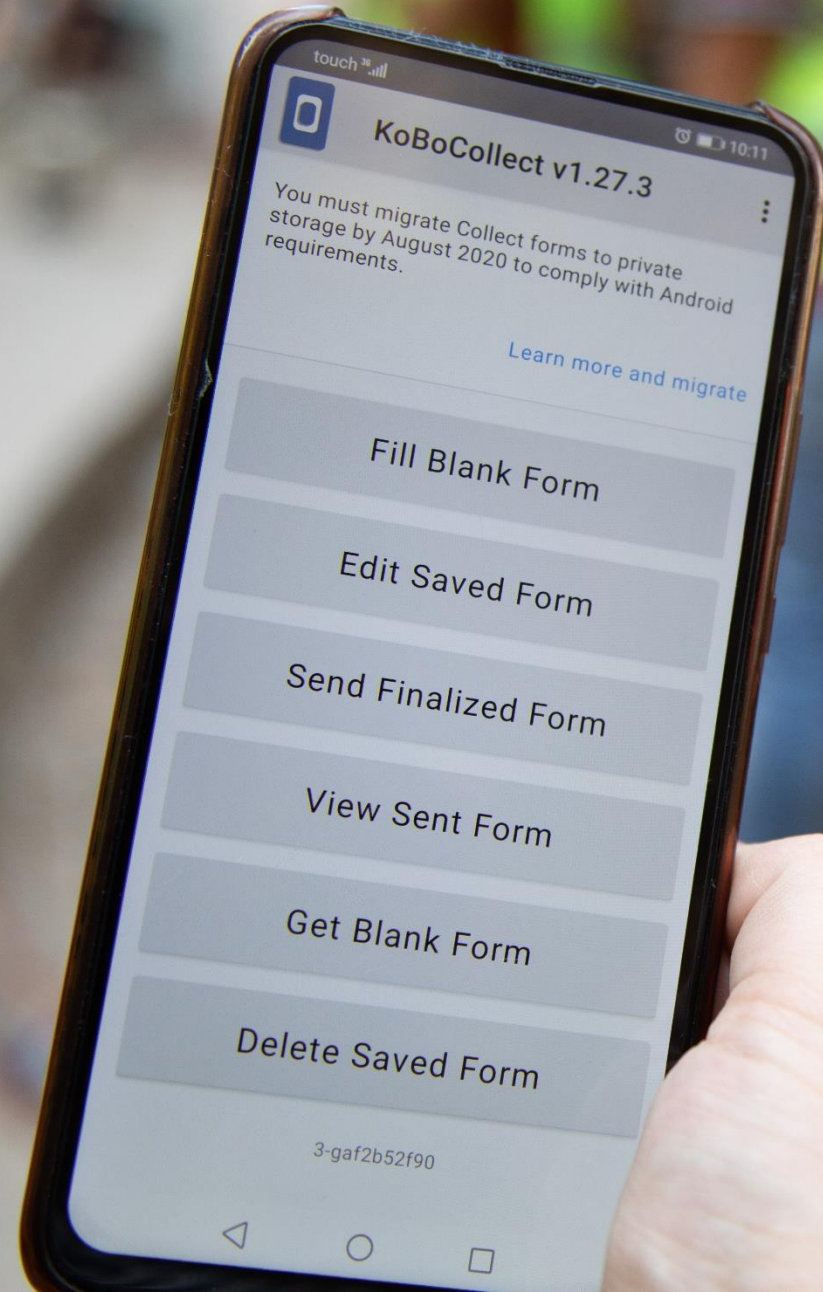


Household and Building Damage Assessment (HBDA)

Used in the post-disaster assessment in:

1. Municipality of San Jose, Province of Dinagat Islands
2. Municipality of Tayum, Abra

- Rapid, flexible, evidence-based, end-to-end digital tool
- Captures gender-disaggregated information on people and damage on houses, health facilities, schools, and other buildings due to natural hazards
- Displays the data in user-friendly dashboards, helping authorities to rebuild, monitor progress, and make informed policy decisions





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**Recognition
of how systems
are
interconnected**



- **Resilience-building requires a systems approach based on the understanding that many adverse events are occurring across global, regional, national, subnational and local scales, with knock-on effects among interconnected social, governance, economic, ecological and physical systems.**
- **Investing in resilience helps prevent and curtail environmental, economic, and human losses in the event of a crisis, thereby reducing human suffering**

Portfolio-based Approach





Inclusion of multiple stakeholders in a gender-responsive manner.

Mapping and Analysis of Vulnerable Groups (MAVG) for CCA-DRR in Support of the NDRRMC Digital Readiness Strategy

Key findings:

1. **Firstly, persons with disabilities, women, LGBTQI persons, farmers and fisherfolk generally come from the low-income class.** They are highly exposed to various climate-induced hazards, highly vulnerable, and have the least capacity to adapt. Majority live in areas exposed to various climate-induced, geologic, and anthropogenic hazards: ranging from cities and riversides, flood plains and steep slopes, to coastal areas and the foot of mountains. They exhibit multiple vulnerabilities, with women dominating the respondent profile. And while the majority indicated some form of disability, most do not have the necessary assistive devices.
2. **Secondly, vulnerable individuals survive mostly on their own capacities and strong sense of community during disasters, although they are in need of better government support and access to resources and information.** While most of them believe they have the ability to survive disasters, some do not take action to prepare. Almost half are uncertain or defined themselves as unable to evacuate in time due to a lack of information or communication and alerts, and experience difficulty accessing evacuation areas. While the majority received support in terms of food donations, and almost half received some form of cash assistance, only one in ten received the needed transportation assistance to evacuate—some with mobility-related disabilities even cited that they are usually the last priority, with evacuation measures favoring saving the most number of people. It was also notable that almost half are either not confident in their ability to join discussions on community preparedness for disasters, or do not receive invitations to participate in such discussions.
3. **Thirdly, vulnerable individuals are differentially and disproportionately impacted by disasters.** Existing multiple vulnerabilities and societal inequalities are greatly magnified by the COVID-19 pandemic, placing them at higher levels of risk. Multiple vulnerabilities were compounded by poverty and socio-economic inequalities that repeatedly pulled them back in a vicious cycle marked with inequalities, once environmental shocks and stresses occur.
4. **Fourthly, vulnerable individuals have little or no access to online services due to multi-dimensional barriers that hinder their use of technologies.** While the existence of different classes of technology access in the country was confirmed, the digital divide produced a stratification based on the different levels of availability, affordability, awareness, ability, and agency of vulnerable individuals. Most are characterized by their specific needs and challenges: localized language services, most do not own smart phones with 3G/4G connectivity required to access modern digital applications, or they simply cannot afford home internet access, among others. Furthermore, half have not even accessed or are unaware of internet-based, flagship disaster risk reduction tools or specialized digital platforms by the government. Instead, they are more attuned to television or simple sms-based alerts for disaster information.

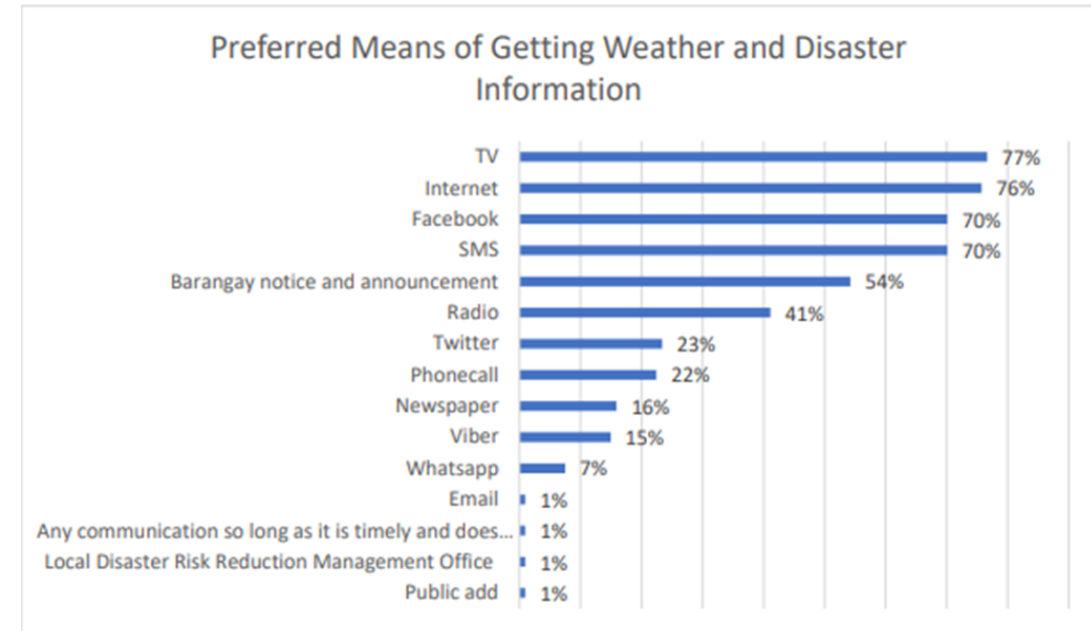


Figure 24. Preferred means of getting weather and disaster information.

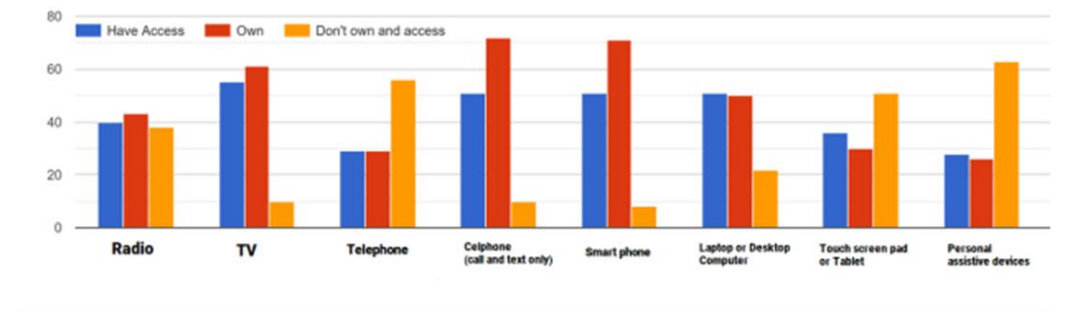


Figure 20. Ownership and Access to Specific Devices



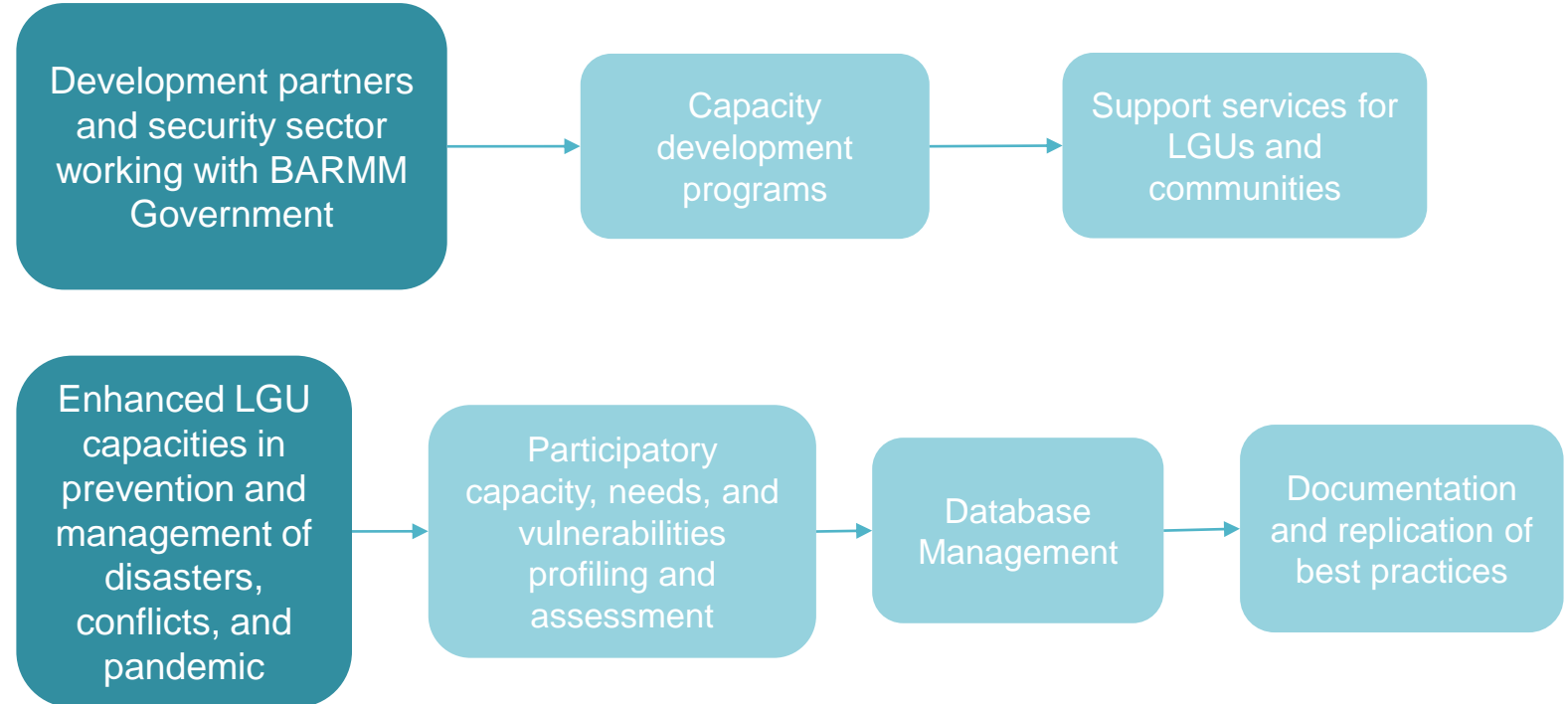
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Presence of capacities for resilience

BARMM Convergence Framework for CoRe

- The BARMM Convergence Framework for CoRe details the “whole of society” approach being employed by the BARMM Government in achieving resilient Bangsamoro communities.
- The framework highlights the convergence between different stakeholders such as the BARMM Ministries, LGUs, Bangsamoro communities (inclusive of different sectors), the development sector, and the security sector.
- Convergence and overlaps between these sectors can be seen in the prevention and preparation, response and recovery, and adaptation and innovation phases in building resiliency.
- To provide capacity development activities that the LGUs, MILG, and UNDP can implement to further increase their resiliency toward Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and conflict based on the results of the CNA and data assessment:

BARMM Convergence Framework for CoRe Integration Points



Avenues in Building Resilience

Ten avenues to be prioritized based on expert input, stakeholder consultations and risk management action planning in Cagayan

1. Use spatial data to enhance development outcomes
2. Advance multi-hazard and climate-smart programming
3. Promote a layered approach to risk financing and resilience
4. Enhance flood control and integrated river basin management
5. Operationalize an integrated early warning system
6. Improve safe havens for people and livestock
7. Enhance emergency preparedness and public health readiness
8. Enhance livelihood and parametric insurances for small-scale farmers
9. Enhance the social protection floor for the poor
10. Enhance urban resilience through urban planning and resilient infrastructure (including green and blue engineering)



Nature-Based Solutions as Resilience-Building Strategic Approach: strengthening governance, community and ecosystem resilience for improved ecosystem-based adaptation

- Improved ENR governance: establishment of inter-LGU alliances, consensus-building on sustainable land uses by mainstreaming BD and climate actions in local development planning and budgeting, improved management effectiveness of PAs and Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs), increased private sector participation
- Community-led nature-based solutions: Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFEs), adoption of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and BD Friendly Agriculture Practices (BDFAPs) by IPLCs
- Ecosystem resilience through (i) enhancing bio-physical interconnectivity e.g., MPA Networks, landscape approach, biodiversity corridors; (ii) increased financing for improved enforcement system, rehabilitation initiatives, introduction of sustainable technologies





**UNDP's
experience in
building
community
resilience**

DRR and Development Context: Cagayan Valley



- Typhoon Vamco (Ulysses) brought unprecedented flooding in the riverine towns of Cagayan and Isabela. Precipitation in the watershed areas of the Cagayan River from earlier rains swelled its tributaries and flowed down towards Cagayan.
- Typhoon Vamco was not a one-off event. It was not a catastrophic event requiring humanitarian assistance. Every year some 20 typhoons affect the Philippines. North-Eastern Luzon is highly exposed to typhoons and secondary disasters (landslides, flooding).
- Houses made of light materials along the banks of tributaries and Cagayan river were swept away by the currents.
- Farms and work areas inundated with floodwaters.
- Initial government assessment point to denuded forests in the uplands, heavily silted river and weak riverbank protection.

Nature-Based Solutions: Bamboo Nursery Establishment

- Community mobilization, technical assistance and build the capacity of Community Resilience Brigades and the Seeds of Hope to directly implement the establishment and maintenance of the community bamboo nurseries [production volume of 12,500 units per, with established roots and in PE bags]
- Partnership building with the Cagayan State University for technical trainings on bamboo nursery operations and maintenance (e.g., Bamboo propagation, setting up nurseries, nursery operations, and quality control)
- Coordination with host communities and LGUs, DENR R2 and BBB TF for the successful implementation and sustainability of the project
- Conduct community information-education activities on nature-based solutions, disaster risk reduction and climate change
- Documentation of good practices and lessons learned



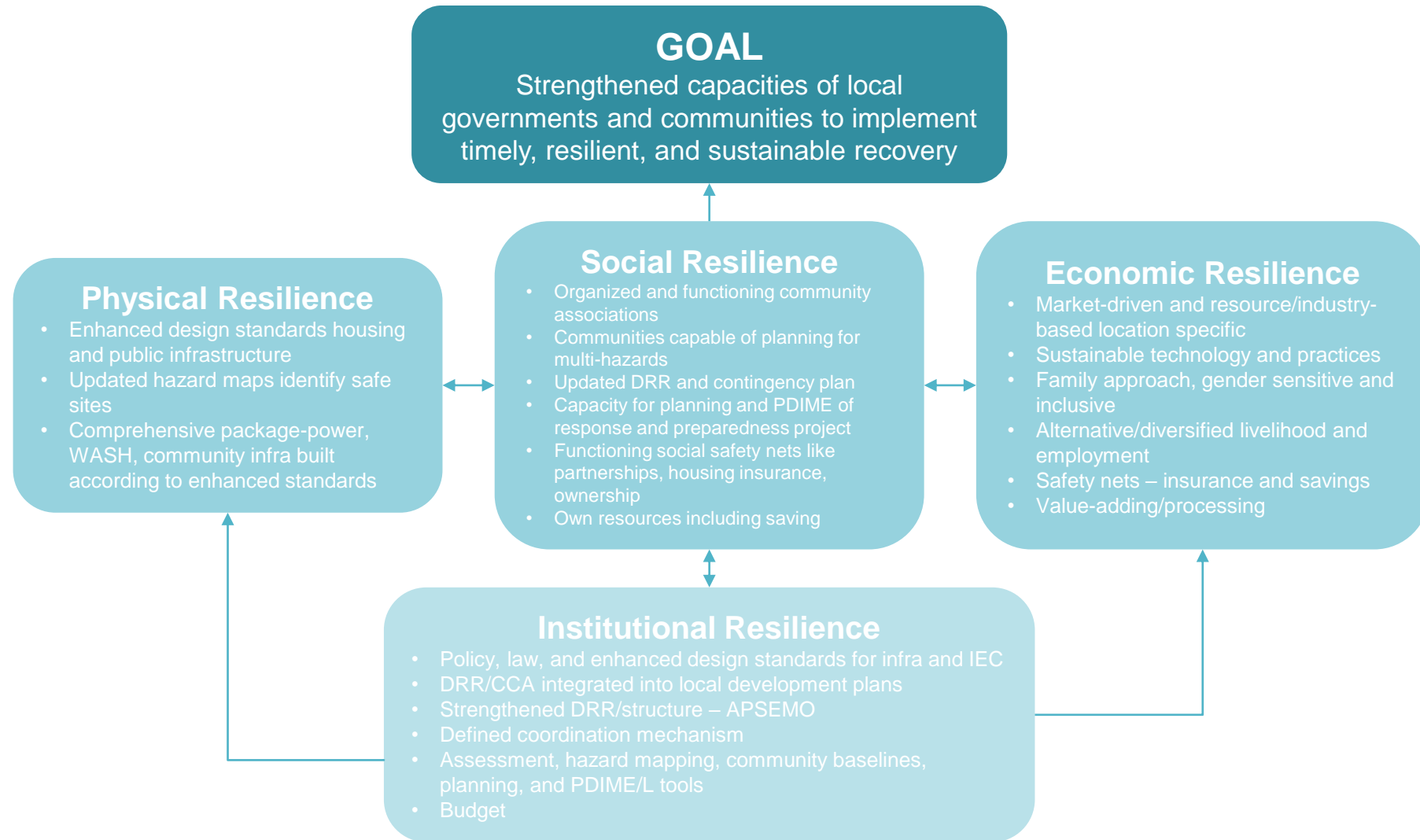
Support for Women Entrepreneurs

- Implemented in the municipalities of Amulung, Enrile, Solana and Tuguegarao City in Cagayan, particularly in 17 barangays severely affected by the massive flooding in November 2020.
- Aimed at supporting the severely affected households to restart their livelihoods, 500 women or PWDs will be capacitated through skills training, business management, values formation, training on Community Managed Savings and Credit Association and formation of self-help groups.
- Directly implement and administer the working capital assistance and savings to the select priority beneficiaries
- Mobilization of LGU youth volunteers for support in the identification of beneficiaries, family profiling of selected beneficiaries, preparation of simple feasibility study, and in conducting monitoring activities;
- Conduct capacity building support like training and mentoring on business management and values formation.



Albay Province Resilience Framework

- Resilience building is imperative not just along the physical aspect which is the common notion of resilience, but also economic, social and institutional.
- This would require a comprehensive approach in the assessments, rehabilitation and recovery planning, development and implementation of programs and projects, updating of laws, policies and systems, and enhancing the capacities of both the communities and the government actors to achieve a resilient recovery.
- Adherence to the Build Back Better and other recovery principles will facilitate resiliency on the four aspects which will reduce the cost of recovery and rehabilitation over the long term.





Sustainable Livelihood and Enterprises in BARMM

- Working with MARADECA in supporting the development or strengthening of the MSMEs in different camps in BARMM. The support will give priority to 'green MSMEs,' the type of activities that these enterprises do contribute to the protection of the climate, environment, and biodiversity through their products, services, and business practices. Three Basecamps in BARMM:
 - Camp 121st Jabidah base command – Masiu, Lanao del Sur;
 - Camp National Defense base command – Butig, Lanao del Sur; and,
 - Camp 122nd Nusa base command –Wato Balindong, Lanao del Sur.
- The Pilot Project - One Hectare Diversified Integrated Farm (DIF) integrates various agricultural features: Agroforestry, Coffee Banana Intercropping, Community/Cooperative Vegetable Garden (CVG), Nursery, and Free-range Chicken and Goats.
- Access to resources (technology, market, and finance and insurance) to help support identified green enterprises

Provision of capacity building activities to the green enterprises: Strategic Planning and policies and procedures development, Management and governance training, Bookkeeping/ Accounting of non-accountant training, Audit committee Training, and Business Plan Preparation.

Recovery Toolkit for BARMM (UNDP and MILG BARMM)

- The COVID19 Recovery Planning Toolkit is a product of strong desire to equip the local governments with the knowledge and skills to craft a responsive, timely, relevant, sustainable, and inclusive recovery plan when disasters strike.
- This toolkit intends to support the Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG) of the BARMM to provide technical assistance (step-by-step guidance) to the different BARMM LGUs in recovery planning in the aftermath of a disaster, conflict or pandemic. As such, it seeks to answer the question: What are the basic steps in developing a recovery and rehabilitation plan in a post-disaster, post-conflict and/or post-pandemic context?
- The Toolkit comprises two chapters:
 - Chapter 1 is an introduction to the toolkit. It outlines the purpose and scope, intended audience and this brief description of how the document is organized and presented.
 - Chapter 2 contains the detailed toolkit itself. It provides the set-by-step guide on the recovery planning process. For each step of the planning process and the other auxiliary sections of the Plan, there is a detailed guide on what it should contain, how to do it, suggested length of the section, accompanying matrices and additional notes or tips.



Sector	Sub-Sectors
Productive	Agriculture, Tourism, Manufacturing, Commerce & Trade, Informal Economy
Social	Health, Education, Culture, Housing, Land & Settlements, Nutrition
Infrastructure	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene, Transportation & Telecommunication, Energy & Electricity, Roads & Bridges, Community Infrastructure
Cross-Cutting Issues and Themes	Gender, Governance, Employment & Livelihoods, DRR, Environment, Social Protection, Peace & Security, Displacements



Lessons Learned and Key Practices

Enhanced Risk Governance: the starting point for the management of interlocked systems at risk

Systems Thinking: A systems approach also facilitates the management of the trade-offs between different interests and policy options across systems.

Risk Management: Risk-informed development requires a much greater focus on prospective risk management practices that foster actions that anticipate and avoid the creation of future risks.

Agile and dynamic processes UNDP experience has shown that countries are pursuing a range of different entry points in their quests to risk-inform development. Hence, there are no 'blueprint' approaches.

Area-based approaches: Strengthen local and territorial governance in urban and rural areas – through resources, know-how and capacities.

Risk informed development that addresses systemic risk in local social services, infrastructure systems, supply chains and ecosystems services yields the greatest traction in achieving the 2030 Agenda. Community initiative, participation and people-centred approaches are essential ingredients