BUILDING RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES USING AN ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION FRAMEWORK

By Rosalinda Pineda Ofreneo, Ph.D.
Professor and Dean
U.P. College of Social Work and Community Development

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CSWCD COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS

OPERATION AMIHAN
TUGON SA HABAGAT

THE UP COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IS NOW ACCEPTING DONATIONS FOR OUR PARTNER COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE AUGUST 7 SOUTH WEST MONSOON.

HELP FILL A FOOD PACK
DONATE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TO HELP US REACH THE MORE THAN 500 FOOD PACKS NEEDED:

- 5 KILOS OF RICE
- 5 KILOS OF DRIED GOODS
- 5 LITERS OF WATER
- 5 CRACKERS

OR PLEDGE A PACK (PAP)
EACH PACK COSTS P150

YOU CAN BRING YOUR CASH DONATION TO THE COLLEGE AND LOOK FOR MS. JANE DEMICHEL OR DEPOSIT IT VIA:

ACCT. NO. 4034-4415-0182
SWIFT CODE: PBKPPHML

WE ARE ALSO IN NEED OF:
- CLOTHES
- BLANKETS
- TARPULIN
- BARANGS
- MEDICINES

FOR INQUIRIES & OTHER CONCERNS:
926-2477
924-2143

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RISKS MAGNIFIED

• In the era of climate change and associated disasters, individual, economic, environmental, and social risks are magnified at community level.
Potential climate changes impact

Temperature

Sea level rise
Precipitation

Impacts on...

Health
- Weather-related mortality
- Infectious diseases
- Air-quality respiratory illnesses

Agriculture
- Crop yields
- Irrigation demands

Forest
- Forest composition
- Geographic range of forest
- Forest health and productivity

Water resources
- Water supply
- Water quality
- Competition for water

Coastal areas
- Erosion of beaches
- Inundation of coastal lands
- Additional costs to protect coastal communities

Species and natural areas
- Loss of habitat and species
- Cryosphere: diminishing glaciers

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ADDRESSING RISKS

• Adaptive social protection mechanisms need to be put in place to address these risks which affect the poorest, most vulnerable, and most marginalized populations the most.
Protecting and transforming productive livelihoods, and adapting to changing climate conditions rather than simply reinforcing coping mechanisms

Grounding in an understanding of the structural root causes of poverty for particular people, permitting more effective targeting of vulnerability to multiple shocks and stresses

"Adaptive Social Protection"

DRR: Characterised by tackling vulnerability to natural hazards and extremes

CCA: Characterised by tackling vulnerability to changing distribution of extreme climatic events

SP: Characterised by tackling vulnerability to longer term climate changes

In this context, ensuring food security through climate change adaptation measures is an urgent concern given the unacceptable reality of persistent hunger.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SP Category</th>
<th>SP Instruments</th>
<th>Adaptation and DRR benefits</th>
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| Protective (coping strategies) | • Social service provision  
   • Social transfers (food/cash) including safety nets  
   • Social pension schemes  
   • Public works programmes | • Protection of those most vulnerable to climate risks, with low levels of adaptive capacity |
| Preventive (coping strategies) | • Social transfers  
   • Livelihood diversification  
   • Weather-indexed crop insurance  
   • Social insurance | • Prevents damaging coping strategies as a result of risks to weather-dependent livelihoods |
| Promotive (building adaptive capacity) | • Social transfers  
   • Access to credit  
   • Asset transfer or protection  
   • Starter packs (drought/flood resistant)  
   • Access to common property resources  
   • Public works programmes | • Promotes resilience through livelihood diversification and security to withstand climate related shocks  
   • Promotes opportunities arising from climate change |
| Transformative (building adaptive capacity) | • Promotion of minority rights  
   • Anti-discrimination campaigns  
   • Social funds  
   • Proactively challenging discriminatory behaviour | • Transforms social relations to combat discrimination underlying social and political vulnerability |

RELIEF AND RECOVERY

- Community-based relief and recovery systems need to have sustainable and empowering outcomes in order to build resilience over the long term.
active community participation,
access and use of disaster information and knowledge;
food security,
livelihood security,
development of appropriate technology,
disaster preparedness and management planning,
good governance
Social solidarity economy initiatives which prioritize people and planet while earning profit are important elements in this process.

Photos by Nathalie A. Verceles, field documentation
But what exactly is “solidarity economy”?

**ECONOMY**

- The many different ways in which we human beings collectively generate livelihoods in relation to each other and to the rest of the Earth.

**SOLIDARITY**

- The process of taking active responsibility for our relationships in ways that foster diversity, autonomy, cooperation, communication, and shared power (direct democracy).

Source: Ethan Miller, Solidarity Economy
http://www.communityeconomies.org/site/assets/media/Ethan_Miller/Miller_Solidarity_Economy_Key_Issues_2010.pdf
ORGANIZING IS THE KEY

• Several communities exhibit varying degrees of sustainability and resilience nurtured through organizing efforts foregrounding people’s participation.
FINAL REPORT

Participatory Review of Ketsana Rehabilitation Programme

Lenore Polotan – Dela Cruz | Elmer M. Ferrer | Matt V. Wamil | Neil Garvie

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BUKLOD TAO, SAN MATEO, RIZAL
KEY STRENGTHS, CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED

• Comprehensive, integrated, participatory, community-based approach

• Experienced CSOs, strong partnerships with LGUs, etc.

• Scaling up initiatives – livelihood, DRRM, etc.

• Safe and secure settlement is key
Isang Pagbati sa Magandang Bukas!