



**Disaster Risk Reduction
Network Philippines**
(DRRNetPhils)

Understanding Disaster Risk and Defining Resilience in the Local Context

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Structure of Presentation



- A. Disaster Risk
- B. Disaster Risk Formula
- C. Defining Resilience in the Local Context



About the Network



- Officially formed in 2008, the Disaster Risk Reduction Network-Philippines (DRRNetPhils) is a national formation of civil society organizations, people's organizations, practitioners and advocates adhering to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and implementing community-based disaster risk reduction and management (CBDRRM). It is composed of 64 CSOs and 12 individual members.
- DRRNetPhils calls for a strategic approach that underscores the importance of DRRM in achieving sustainable development, and addresses issues on governance, risk assessment, knowledge management, reduction of vulnerabilities and risks, disaster preparedness, as well as strengthening people's capacities.
- The DRRNetPhils has undertaken legislative advocacy in both houses of the Congress to support the passage of the Philippine DRRM Act of 2010 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR). At this critical juncture, it continues to do so.

Disaster Risk



- **Disaster Risk** refers to the potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services that could occur to a particular community or society in the future, and is determined by a combination of the vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.



Disaster Risk



$$\square \text{ DR} = \underline{\text{H}}\text{azard} \times \underline{\text{E}}\text{xposure} + \underline{\text{V}}\text{ulnerability}$$

Capacity





Elements of Risk Management

- People-centered, building on people's local resources and knowledge
- Shaped by actions of multi-stakeholders in partnership with one another
- Linking humanitarian, development, and environment for resilience
- Addressing risk: prior, during and post
- Adaptive planning: appropriate analysis and structured flexibility in varying causes and contexts
- Utilizing various disciplines and approaches to cover different risks



Resilience in Local Context

- Defined by the recognition of the multiplicity of risk drivers - natural hazards, climate change, ecosystem degradation, conflict and violence and other shocks and stresses - singly, successively and/or simultaneously occurring. The consequent interaction resulting to more frequent extreme events impacting on the lives and livelihoods of communities
- Also defined by the recognition of communities and particularly its most vulnerable members, as central to the country's resilience-building, being its motive force and rightful beneficiary. The capacities of communities to anticipate risks, to respond when disaster strikes, to adapt to changing risks and to transform themselves to address the underlying factors and root causes of risk must be built and strengthened.



Elements of Resilience



- Ability to absorb shocks
- Ability to bounce back and build back better
- Ability to anticipate future risk and be able to prevent



Social protection for early action and preparedness contributes to resilience; serves as lynchpin in overcoming inequality and poverty and upholds human dignity

Resilience through Local lens



- Communities remain as the most effective anchor and center of disaster resilience endeavors as they are fully aware of the characteristics of the hazards that they face which allows them to properly address, resist, and recover from the negative effects of disasters. They may also anticipate it to prevent from happening.





- *Maraming Salamat!*
- *Padayon!*