



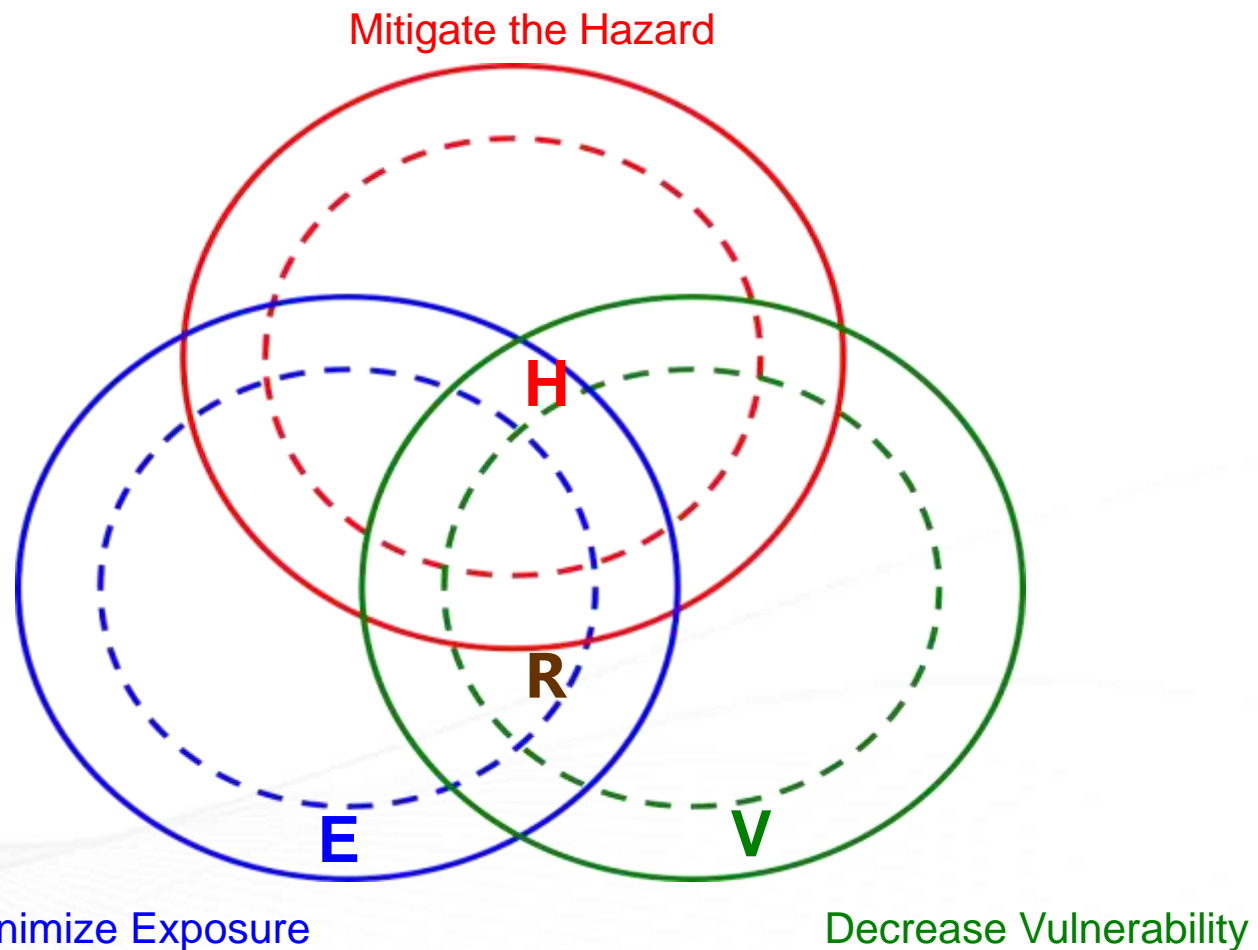
Session A1 Wednesday, 26 June 2019 14:00-15:30 ICLEI
Rooms: S01-02

Human Security as a foundation of Disaster Resilience

Mayor Maria Isabelle Climaco
City Administrator Marie Angelique Go, EnP
Zamboanga City, Philippines



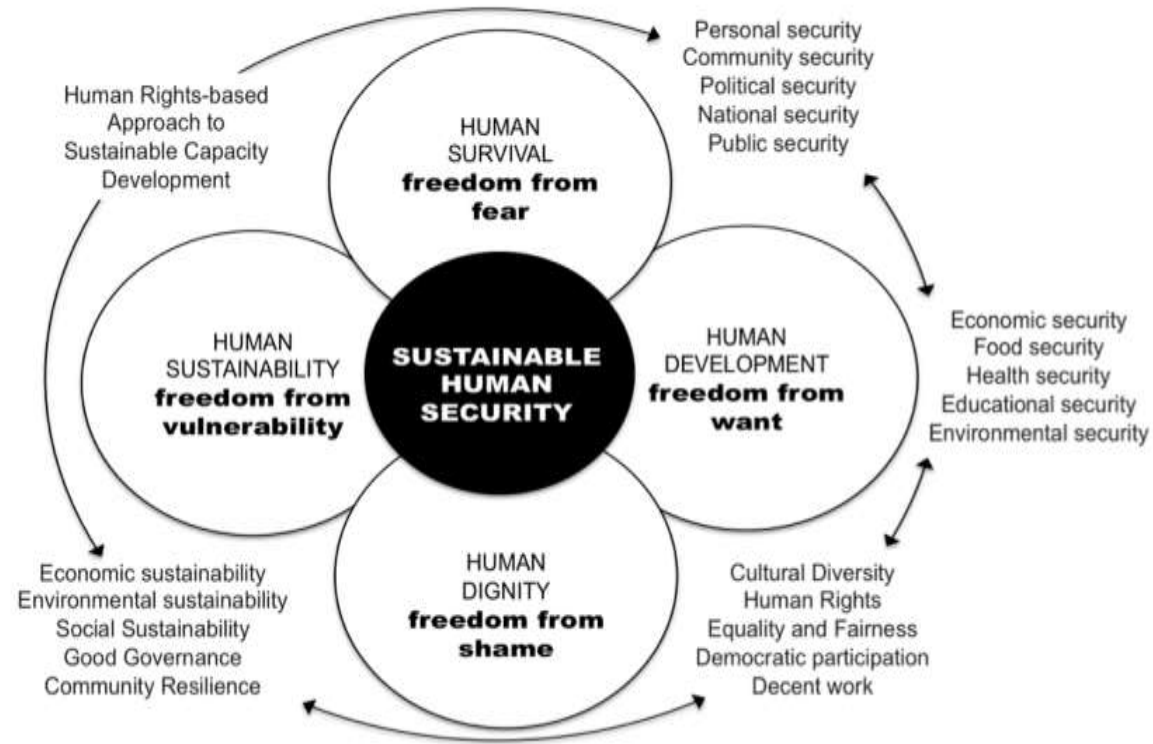
What is Disaster Risk?



$$\text{RISK} \cong \text{HAZARD} \times \text{EXPOSURE} \times \text{VULNERABILITY}$$



Frameworks of Sustainable Human Security



Elaborated from various sources | Copyright © Dr. Marco Tavanti, 2013



Traditional Security vs. Human Security

1. Focus on the preservation of the state and its institutions
2. Concerned with the use of military, power and alliance building
3. Government addresses the state's internal and external threats

1. Focus is on people, especially on vulnerable groups
2. Concerned with different forms of power (military, political, socio-economic) to address vulnerability
3. Whole-of-society effort to decrease vulnerability of individuals and communities to all threats



Adapted from: Popovski



WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

... agencies working across boundaries, formally and informally, to achieve a **shared goal** and an **integrated government response** to particular issues and achieve **policy coherence** towards **improved effectiveness** and **efficiency**



WHA, May 2015



Source: The City Resilience
Framework - The Rockefeller
Foundation / Arup (December 2015)



Zamboanga City's Challenges



AP Photo/Bullit Marquez

Reuters/Erik de Castro



HUMAN SECURITY PILLAR

(with Sub-pillars & Indicators)

INTERNAL DEFENSE	PUBLIC SAFETY	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE & DISASTER RESPONSE
1. Community Cooperation	1. Crime Prevention	1. Logistics (communications, mobility, engineering, water treatment technology & infrastructure)
2. Stakeholders Cooperation (IEC)	2. Community Oriented Policing System (COPS)	2. Human Resource Capacity (search & rescue, retrieval of the dead)
3. Joint Capability Enhancement	3. Crime Resolution	
4. Integrated Territorial Defense System (ITDS)		



Disaster Resilience

The ability of a **system, community or society** exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, **including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions** through risk management.

PREPARE (Baseline) Ownership

How can we minimize loss of lives and assets?

ADAPT (Institutionalize) Co-Ownership

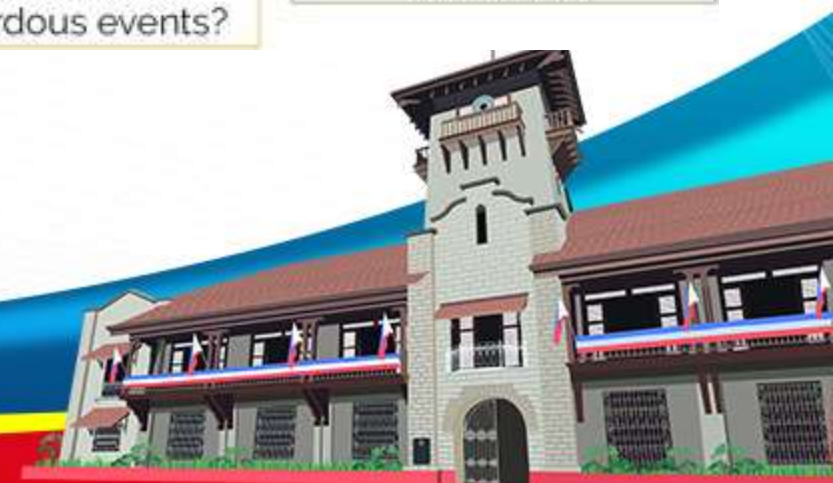
How can we improve existing systems to reduce risks and vulnerability to hazardous events?

TRANSFORM (Implement) Co-Creation

How can we change existing systems to achieve sustainable resilience?



UNISDR, 2017



Resilience Scorecard: Dimensions of Human Security

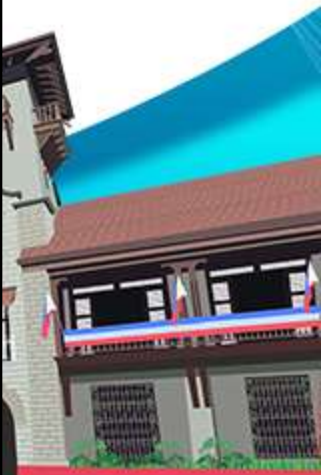


Human Security as the 5th Pillar !



Prepare Theme Baseline Summary Scorecard of ZAMBOANGA as of April 2019

Resilient Theme														
	Human Development			Local Economy			Infrastructure			Environment			Human Security	
	Health	Education	Social Protection	Livelihoods	MSMEs	Large Businesses	Resilient Housing	Buildings	Lifelines	Eco system	Socio-eco system	Pollution Mgmt. & Efficient use of resources	Internal Defense	Public Safety
PREPARE	Functional Local Health Board	Functional Local School Board (LSB)	Functional Local Social Protection Team	Presence of data inventory on informal economy	Presence of data inventory on MSMEs	Tax incentives on DRR related investments	CDRA-based inventory of residential housing	CDRA-based inventory & classification of public and private buildings	CDRA-based inventory and audit of assets (related to logistics, transport, power, gensets, water, telcos, food, health)	Science-based assessment i.e.CDRA (formal & ethno-based) for locally managed restoration of healthy ecosystems	Climate forecast/ scenarios for rapid & slow onset events & other hazard scenarios	Compliance with existing policies governing resource use & pollution management	Community Cooperation	Mobile Patrol
														Foot Patrol
	Presence of DRRM-H Plan	Support compliance of SDRRM Team with CSSMT indicators pertaining to Prepared DRRM Theme	Established operations of DSWD Social Protection Programs	Livelihood opportunities assessment	Integrate science-based supply chain vulnerability assessment	Prioritize science-based public-private partnerships (PPP)/joint projects	Network of accessible resilient evacuation centers & temporary shelters	Harmonization & compliance to codes & standards (building code, fire code, etc.) with preventive maintenance program for assets	Early Warning Systems		Science-based risk assessment i.e.CDRA (formal & Ethno-based) locally managed healthy socio-ecosystem		Cooperation gained from other stakeholders	Coastal Patrol
		Support compliance of Higher education institutions with Team with DRRM requirements of CHED in the NSTP pertaining to Prepared DRRM Theme	Compliance with Social Protection requirements of SGLG	Capability building on financial literacy, CDRA, etc.	Formulate Business Continuity Management (BCM)	Implement data management & recovery initiatives		Building emergency plan	Continuity plans for the provision of critical services (related to financial, logistics, transport, power, fuel, energy, gensets, water & sanitation, telcos, food, health)		Participation in the process & implementation of the EIA & IEE		Joint capability Enhancement Trainings	Security Coverage



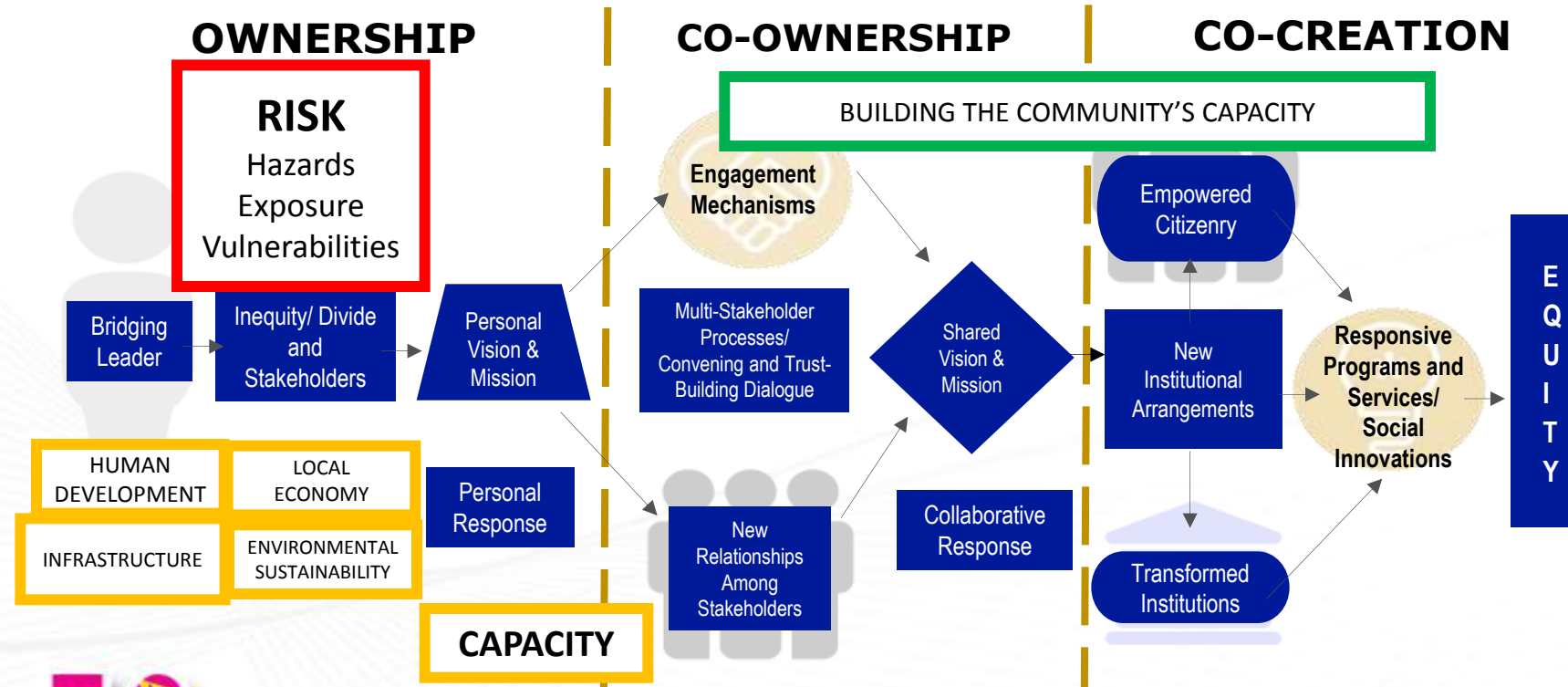


Bridging Leadership for Resilience

PREPARE

ADAPT

TRANSFORM



RESILIENCE

INTEGRATED CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

INTERSECTORAL COLLABORATION AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT



Disaster Resilience and Winning the Peace



CGoZ photo



Jufre Alipala/PDI



Key Messages

- Zamboanga City's risk and resilience challenges are physical/environmental and deeply historical and socio-cultural
- Achieving human, and not just traditional, security is at the core of reducing risk
- Human security is based on people-centered conditions that give rise to exposure and vulnerability
- These conditions are systemic and highly contextual. Solutions must be targeted and efforts coherently “whole-of-society”
- Resilience is achieved when individuals and their institutions prepare, adapt and transform to minimize exposure and vulnerability to address all current and future risk



“Human security, the best deterrent to terrorism.”

Ong Keng Yong, in Promoting Human Security: *Ethical,
and Educational Frameworks in Southeast Asia*, UNESCO
2007

