

# Climate and Disaster Resilience at the Household Level

**GIRLIE GRACE CASIMIRO-IGTIBEN**

Director

Social Development Staff

National Economic and Development Authority

Philippines



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UKaid  
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# Climate Risk Information

The **Asia Pacific** region is **vulnerable** to:



Extreme temperatures

Flooding by heavy rainfall

Sea level rise

Coastal erosion

Damage by tropical cyclones

**The Philippines is susceptible to natural disasters.**



**9<sup>th</sup>**

**World's most affected country  
from extreme events  
- 2020 World Risk Index**

Image source: <https://vemaps.com/philippines>

## Magnitude of the urban poor and their living condition

**42.9%** Urban population  
in slum areas  
(2018)

**5.0 M** Urban poor  
(2018)

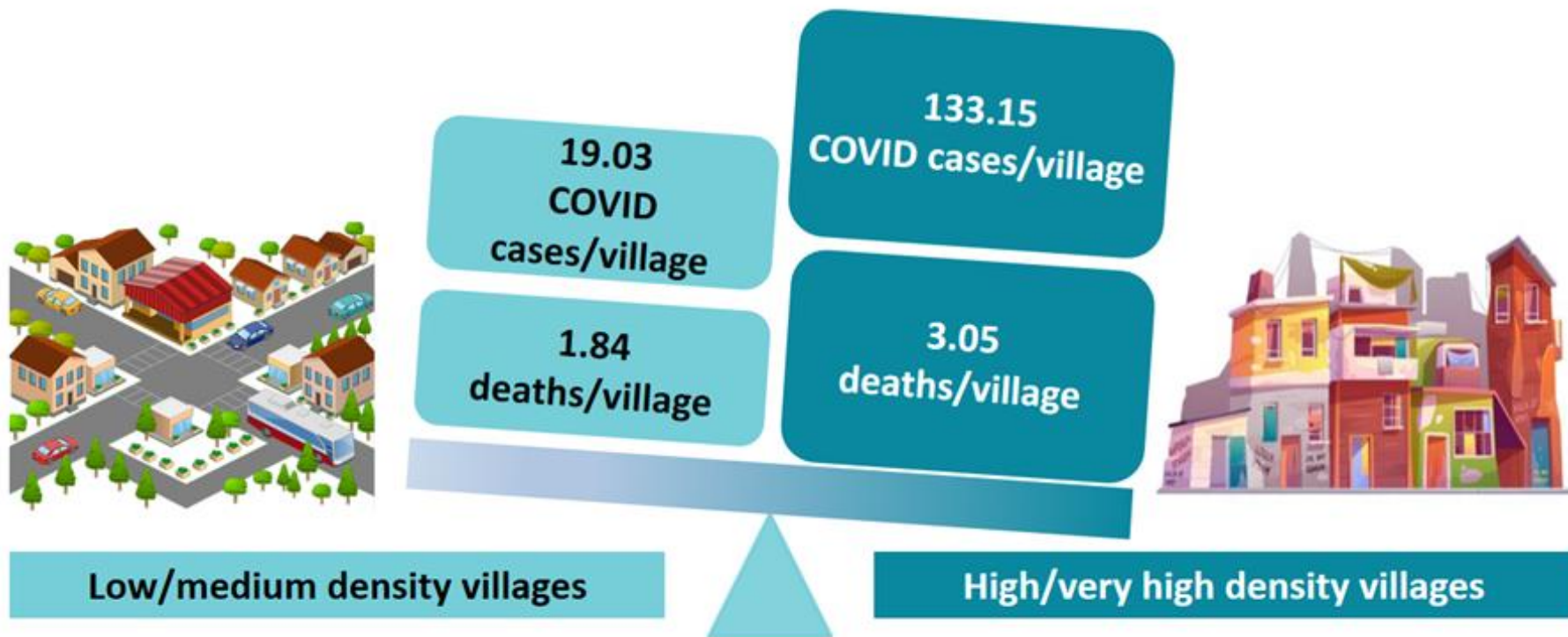
**3.8 M** NCR residents

<20 sq.m. housing units  
4.7 persons/household or  
4.25 sq.m. per person

**2.1 M** Poorest NCR  
residents'

<20 sq.m. housing units  
4.9 persons/household or  
4.0 sq.m. per person

# The urban poor have higher vulnerabilities to COVID-19.



Source:

POPCOM's Assessing Demographic Vulnerabilities of Communities to COVID-19 Infection Report

Image sources:

<http://clipart-library.com/clipart/community-clip-art-2.htm> and <https://www.123rf.com/>

# International Commitment, National Frameworks and Strategies



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The Philippine Government (GPH) prioritizes and implements policies that build the resilience of the urban poor.



## 0 to 10 Socioeconomic Agenda

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS



**The Updated PDP 2017-2022 adopts a National Spatial Strategy (NSS) that recognizes the challenges of urbanization and complexity of development problems.**



**The Plan lays down strategies that will help address both climate risks and socioeconomic needs of Filipinos, including the urban poor.**



# Challenges and Recommendations



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# Challenges



Informal  
settlements in  
hazard prone  
areas



Population growth =  
Uncontrolled urban  
expansion

## Recommendations

### Manage urban development

- Integrated approach to urban planning
- Appropriate development interventions and investment decisions
- Regional agglomeration and urban-rural migration

# Challenges



constant  
exposure to  
disasters



poverty and food  
insecurity



Engagement  
in low-paying low-  
skilled  
informal jobs  
=  
lack of education  
and skills

# Recommendations

## Institutionalize a comprehensive Social Protection (SP) and Livelihood Program



- Risk-informed and shock responsive SP system
- SP Floor
- Livelihood assistance programs and trainings
- “Market demand-driven” approach in implementing vocational skills training and placement programs

# Challenges



- residence in danger zones
- demolition and eviction activities
- independent implementation of
- various housing related and livelihood assistance programs

## Recommendations

### Ensure delivery of adequate housing program



With legal rights



Affordable



Habitable



With services and facilities



Accessible to the vulnerable



With access to social services



Culturally adequate

- integrated approach in human settlements development
- secure tenure, affordable housing, and basic services to ISFs
- livelihood programs integrated with housing assistance provision
- recovery modalities and approaches towards self-recovery

# Challenges



Exacerbated  
triple burden  
of health



Urban health  
inequities

# Recommendations

## Address health inequalities

- Urban Health System Development (USHD) Program
- Urban HEART (Urban Health Equity Assessment and Response Tool)



# Challenges



Knowledge gaps  
in climate and  
disaster resilience  
in basic education



Lack of LGU  
support in the  
implementation  
of school-based  
management in  
DRRM

## Recommendations

### Mainstream climate and disaster resilience in education



- Policies on School-based Disaster Preparedness and Response Measures for Tropical Cyclones, Flooding, and other Weather-related Disturbances and Calamities
- Efforts towards building safer schools with participation of the communities

# Thank you!



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