Localizing response

Resilience

Resilience is the power of individuals and communities to live with dignity, responding successfully to the disasters and risks they face but taking full advantage of the opportunities they have.

Partnerships for change, 2012

"The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to <u>resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from</u> the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner" **United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction**
"The ability of a social or ecological system to <u>absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self-organisation</u>, and the capacity to adapt to stress and change" **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change**
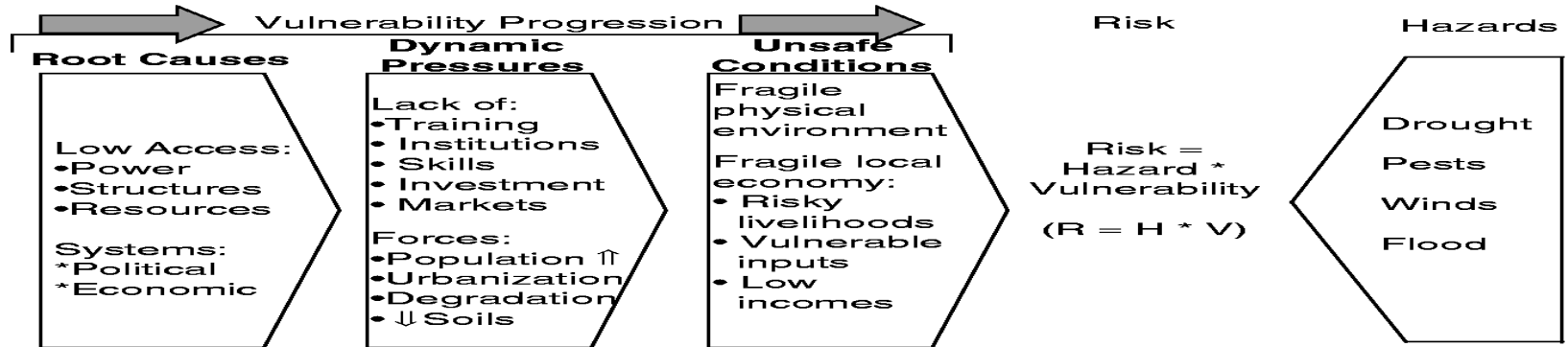"The capacity of a system to <u>absorb disturbance and reorganize while undergoing change</u>" **The Resilience Alliance**
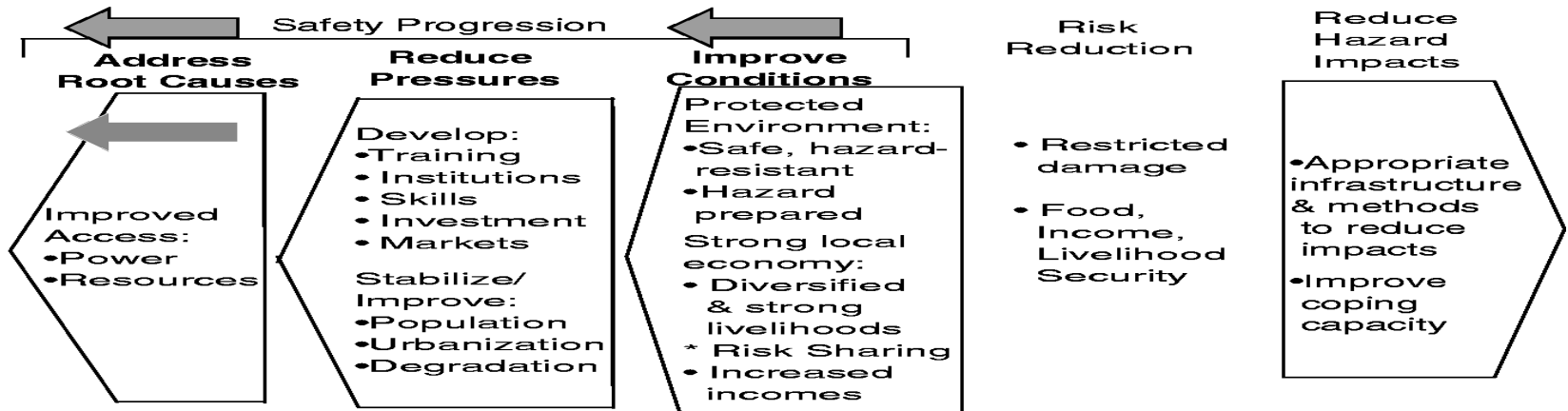
WHY?

- Population growth and development challenges = increased risks for people
- New + old risks = multiplied effects of natural hazards + a few "surprises

Crunch Model

Analysis of Risk: Pressure Model

Vulnerability Progression

Risk

Hazards

Root Causes

Dynamic Pressures

Unsafe Conditions

Low Access:
•Power
•Structures
•Resources

Systems:
*Political
*Economic

Lack of:
•Training
• Institutions
• Skills
• Investment
• Markets

Forces:
•Population ⇑
•Urbanization
•Degradation
• ⇓ Soils

Fragile physical environment

Fragile local economy:
• Risky livelihoods
• Vulnerable inputs
• Low incomes

Risk = Hazard * Vulnerability

(R = H * V)

Drought

Pests

Winds

Flood

Analysis of Risk: Release Model

Safety Progression

Risk Reduction

Reduce Hazard Impacts

Address Root Causes

Reduce Pressures

Improve Conditions

Improved Access:
•Power
•Resources

Develop:
•Training
• Institutions
• Skills
• Investment
• Markets

Stabilize/ Improve:
•Population
•Urbanization
•Degradation

Protected Environment:
•Safe, hazard-resistant
•Hazard prepared
Strong local economy:
• Diversified & strong livelihoods
* Risk Sharing
• Increased incomes

• Restricted damage

• Food, Income, Livelihood Security

•Appropriate infrastructure & methods to reduce impacts

•Improve coping capacity

Source: (Modified from Blaikie et al., 1994)

Comprehensive Approach

A <u>resilient livelihood </u>enables people to **anticipate**, **organize** for and respond or adapt to **change**.
Good or bad, sudden or slow changes.
Arising from environmental, economic, social or political factors (or a mix of them)

PVCA APPROACH

Participatory Vulnerability Capacity Assessment

Principles

- Conflict sensitive
- Inclusive
- Enhance the agency of most vulnerable people
- Accountable and politically engaged
- Conducted in partnership
- Long-term

The beginning is important!

A good foundation of building resilience is people's awareness and understanding of the dangers/risks they face

Through our Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments:

- Communities identify the risks

- Communities improve their situation and reduce their vulnerability through the resources available to them

- Communities making action plans to increase resilience

Participatory Analysis

- Politics
- Gender
- Environment
- Climate
- Economy

Building on capacities

- Social: community networks, power structures
- Human: education and labor
- Physical: infrastructure
- Financial: income sources
- Natural: nature resources

Partnerships on different levels

- Which activities can be taken by households or community organizations directly?
- Which fall under the duty of local or national governments?
- What can our local partner do well?
- What should be role of partners?
- Do we need additional expertise?

Risk type	Risk	Capacities and Resources	actions to be taken	Community capacity	needed external resources	Who is responsible	when	update
political risk	confiscation of land	- manpower - Simple agricultural tools - Agricultural expertise	Reclamation and rehabilitation of agricultural lands PG works on follow up and documenting Israeli violations - Help expand the master plan	- The contribution of labor - Forming a protection team - Documenting violations on land	-Financial support -legal support (assistance on property law and Israeli law)	The Ministry of the wall and settlements - Relevant institutions - M.O.A	Start of summer	
Health	Lack of medical service	Medical clinic building	- advocacy campaign on MoH - create a crises team -training in first aid	- creating a crises team	advocacy plan financial support to prepare the medical clinic building an emergency room inside the clinic	-volunteers -VC -M.O.H -Civil defense -Relevant orgs	By the end of 2016	The clinic has been rehabilitated by the a micro grant through YMCA $1333

The emphasis is on the PROCESS for CHANGE/ TRANSFORM

Building resilience means changing *how* we programme rather *what* we programme

Does it Work

- Communities are organized.
- PG are established, trusted and accountable.
- They are able to analyze and respond to risks
- They build on their own capacities
- They manage and run cash grants.
- They are connected with duty bearers. They have voice
- They lead successful advocacy initiative.
- They are able to respond to emerging risks.
- Women take the lead in most of the communities
- Connected with other organizations. leverage
- They are proud.

- https://www.facebook.com/pg/%D8%AC%D8%A8-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B0%D9%8A%D8%A8-%D8%A8%D9%8A%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A8%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%A1%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%A1-1538774602812892/posts/