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for Sustainability and Resiliency (2018-2030)**

RESILIENCE & SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAMS IN WESTERN VISAYAS ECONOMY

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DRR, CCA & DEVELOPMENT



WHY FOCUS ON SMALL ISLANDS?



- ❑ Many communities and thousands of individuals reside in isolated small island communities
- ❑ They are most exposed to extreme climate and weather events, geophysical and anthropogenic hazards
- ❑ Home to poorest and most vulnerable groups in the country, many living below poverty line
- ❑ They are isolated not only geographically and physically but also economically, politically and socially

WHY FOCUS ON SMALL ISLANDS?



- ❑ They have contributed to the national economy at the expense of their natural resource base
- ❑ Many of them are informal settlers, living in unsafe zones and engaged in unsafe livelihoods
- ❑ Limited capacities to address overwhelming challenges of multiple disasters and climate change risks threatening survival
- ❑ Essential services are underserved and claim of rights of women, men, children, youth, PWDs is constricted



LAYERS OF MARGINALIZATION

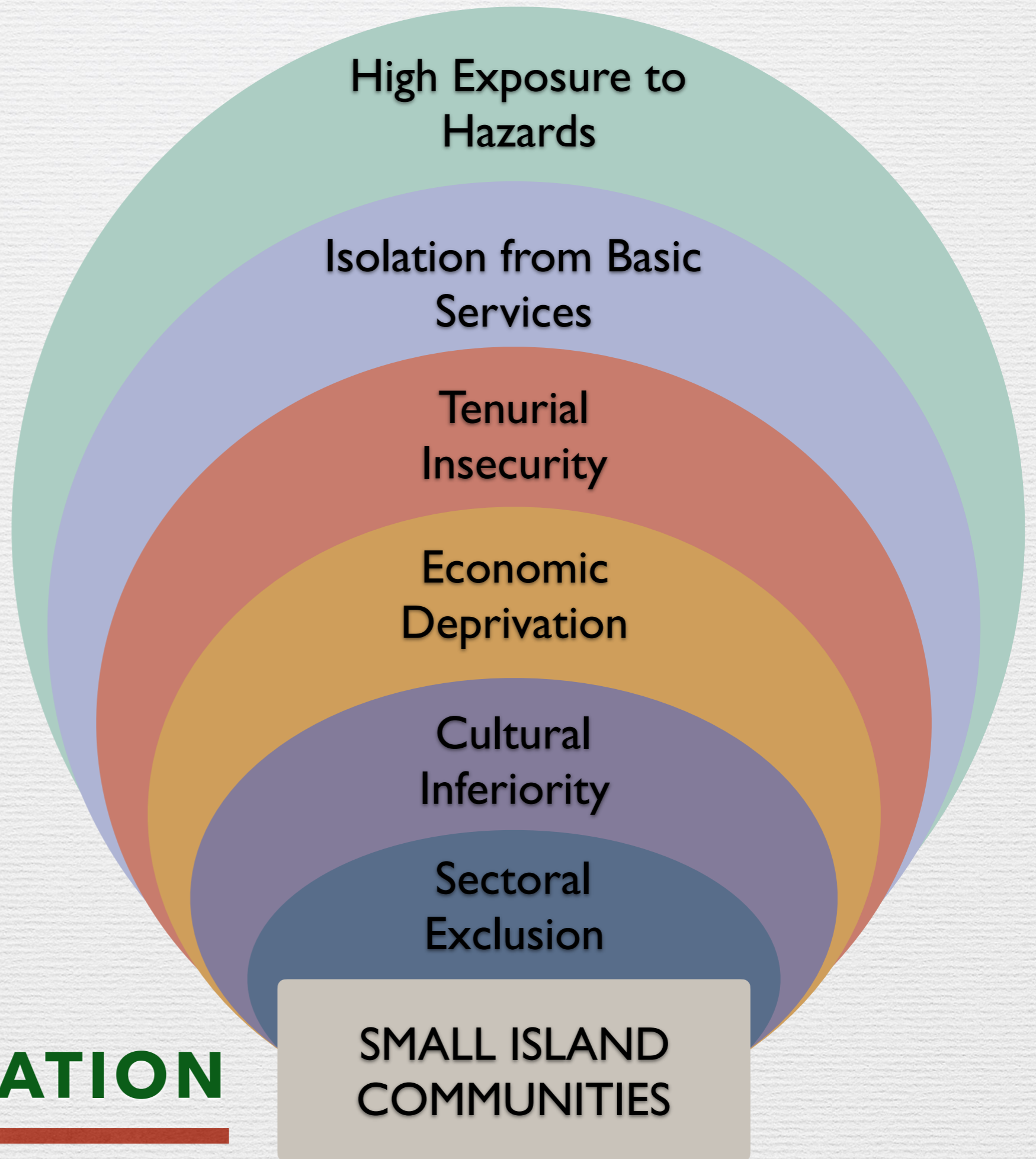




Fig. 2.3. Pathways to disaster resilience of small islands

SMALL ISLAND SENSITIVITY REQUIREMENTS



- ❑ Utilization of archipelagic and maritime perspectives
- ❑ Science-based understanding of risks in aid of planning and capacity development.
- ❑ Multi-stakeholder and multi-level cooperation
- ❑ Community organizing and capacity development to increase and strengthen the voice of small islanders.

SCALING UP RESILIENCE



- ❑ Integrate DRR concerns in broader development agenda: fisheries resource management, conservation, policy enforcement, ecotourism
- ❑ Continuously unpack the multidimensionality of isolation, especially its implications to the marginalized, excluded sectors
- ❑ Enhancing support for convergence - of the communities, of the LGUs, provinces and other development stakeholders

SCALING UP RESILIENCE



- ❑ Mapping of maritime risks and safe navigational routes using updated bathymetric maps
- ❑ Enhancing local capacities for weather/climate forecasting considering local anomalies not readily monitored by the weather bureau
- ❑ Enhancing small island self-sufficiency - satellite offices/structures to improve health care, welfare, protection, governance and economic services

SCALING UP RESILIENCE



- ❑ Availability of intermediary and facilitating agents such as NGOs, actors from the academe and inter-island/inter-barangay alliances
- ❑ Technology solutions to communication problems
- ❑ Structural and policy support from concerned government agencies
- ❑ Science-based understanding of biophysical, social, political and economic conditions
- ❑ Island-specific sensitivity of interventions



Thank you!