



SOCIAL PROTECTION

Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual



Department of Social Welfare and Development
2014

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SOCIAL PROTECTION

Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual
SP VAM



Department of Social Welfare and Development
2014

FOREWORD



Poverty incidence in the Philippines remains to be a problem, and exposure to risks may be seen as one of the many dimensions of poverty. Poor families are typically more exposed to risks and are least protected from these risks. This brings two significant consequences — the poor severely affected when shocks occur, and they become unwilling to engage in the risk management activities.

Confronted with these challenges, the Department of Social Welfare and Development has established the Social Welfare and Development Reform Project (SWDRP), an instrument that supports the social protection program of the Government.

Along with the SWDRP, the Department has developed the Social Protection Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual (SP VAM), a tool for analysis that serves as a guide in assessing risks and in identifying adaptation strategies. The manual also provides detailed procedures in making risk and vulnerability analyses.

This assessment tool could identify families who are vulnerable to risks and the results could be used as guide for community leaders and local government officials to identify families that need protection from the effects of social, environmental and economic shocks.

FLORITA R. VILLAR
Undersecretary
Policy and Plans Group

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY



Sunflower Greetings!

On behalf of the Department, I am pleased to share with our partners and stakeholders our Social Protection Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual (SP-VAM). This manual is a tool for local government units, government agencies, civil society organizations and communities in assessing the risks and vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation strategies for social protection that will respond to the situation of the community.

Given the fast and unpredictable pace of change in our environment, the importance of developing tools in implementing social protection strategies is one of the commitments of the Department in the social welfare and development agenda of our government. One of these undertakings is the development of the SP-VAM which aims to strengthen the capacity of various stakeholders in social protection assessment, analysis and planning by providing them this guidebook in their implementation.

I attribute the realization of our manual to our stakeholders and LGU partners who participated in the consultation workshops, as well as the support of our LGUs in Pakil, Laguna and Cabanatuan City that accepted our pre-testing of manual and allowing us to create fruitful results in the development of the SP VAM.

Together, let us join hands as we face future challenges to change the lives of our Filipino people.

CORAZON JULIANO-SOLIMAN
Secretary
Department of Social Welfare and Development

Acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| ARCESS | Agrarian Reform Community Connectivity and Economic Support Services |
| BCPC | Barangay Council for the Protection of Children |
| CBO | Community-Based Organization |
| CCT | Conditional Cash Transfer |
| C/M DC | City or Municipal Development Council |
| CNSP | Children in Need of Special Protection |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DILG | Department of Interior and Local Government |
| DOH | Department of Health |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DSWD | Department of Social Welfare and Development |
| DTI | Department of Trade and Industry |
| FPIC | Free Prior and Informed Consent |
| ICC | Indigenous cultural community |
| IDRC | International Development Research Centre |
| IEC | Information, education, and campaign |
| IP | Indigenous People |
| ISDR | International Strategy for Disaster Reduction |
| LCPC | Local Council for the Protection of Children |
| LDC | Local Development Council |
| LGU | Local government unit |
| NCIP | National Commission on Indigenous Peoples |
| NEDA | National Economic and Development Authority |
| NGO | Non-government organization |
| NHTS-PR | National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction |
| NSCB | National Statistical Coordination Board |
| PDO | Planning and Development Office |
| RVA | Risk and Vulnerability Assessment |
| SDC | Social Development Committee |
| SPDR | Social Protection and Development Report |
| SP-RVAA | Social Protection Risk, Vulnerability, and Adaptation Assessment |
| SP VAM | Social Protection Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual |
| SWDO | Social Welfare and Development Office |
| SWDRP | Social Welfare and Development Reform Project |
| TESDA | Technical Education and Skills Development Authority |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCAP | United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |
| UNISDR | United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction |

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Chapter I

Introduction

A. Background

Poverty incidence in the Philippines remains to be a problem. The National Statistical Co-ordination Board (NSCB) reports that the poverty incidence among the population as of the first semester of 2012 was 27.9 percent. Poverty remained unchanged compared to 2006 and 2009 figures estimated at 28.8% and 28.6% as the difference is not statistically significant (NSCB, 2013). The exposure to risks of the population may be seen as one of the many dimensions of poverty. Individuals, households, and communities are exposed to multiple risks from different sources. The poor households are typically more exposed to risk and least protected from it. They have less access to risk management instruments that can allow them to deal with risks. These exposures to risks and lack of means to address them have two significant consequences: first, the poor are severely affected when shocks do occur, accentuating their poverty, and second, they become more risk-averse and unwilling to engage in other risky but with higher return activities.

Recently, the Government has shown increased attention to reforming and reinforcing its social protection system. It has taken some positive steps in addressing the major lapses in its social protection policies. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is undertaking a Social Welfare and Development Reform Project (SWDRP), the instrument to support the social protection program of DSWD. The project aims to assist the Department to further enhance its capacity in policy and strategy formulation to be a leader in social protection. Together with the social welfare and development agenda in the country, there is the need for developing tools for analysis and planning that can help respond to the situation.

The Social Protection Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual (SP VAM) serves as an instrument for broader social protection with regard to risk-related vulnerability. The SP VAM is anchored on the concept of Social Protection as defined by Social Development Committee (SDC) Resolution

No.1, series of 2007 and on the Social Protection Operational Framework approved by the Social Development Committee at the cabinet level on May 18, 2012 (SDC Resolution No.3, series 2012). The SP VAM will contribute to efficient policy response, research, planning, program development, and budgeting. Furthermore, it complements the SP Handbook by providing the more detailed procedures in making risk and vulnerability analysis.

At present, there is a Social Protection and Development Report (SPDR) which is a tool in identifying the risks and vulnerabilities of the vulnerable sectors at the local level. The SP VAM will generate data on risk, vulnerabilities, and adaptation at the community and municipal levels that can be used to enhance the SPDR. While the Executive Order No. 867 provides for the adoption of the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) as the mechanism for identifying the poor households who shall be recipients of the social protection programs, the SP VAM will be able to identify the risks faced by the families.

B. Purpose of the SP VAM

The Social Protection Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual (SP- VAM) is a tool for assessing vulnerabilities to various risks at the local level. It is hoped that the SP VAM will be able to contribute in the strengthening of the capacity of various stakeholders such as the local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations (CSOs), communities, and other humanitarian organizations in social protection assessment, analysis, and planning.

The SP VAM is also a tool for identifying adaptive strategies and capacities for social protection implemented at the local level.

The SP VAM can provide a mechanism for the convergence of social protection assessment and planning activities in the LGU. By bringing together stakeholders from the various agencies and the community in assessing the community situation, as well as risks and vulnerabilities, a common understanding can be drawn towards actions for social protection.

The SP VAM can help provide tools for generating local data that can be forwarded to higher level decision-makers. This will enable the generation of macro-level assessment of vulnerabilities that operationalizes the concept of bottom-up development approach to social protection.

C. Contents of the SP VAM

The SP VAM is a guide for local development workers from the LGUs, government agencies, civil society organizations and communities in assessing vulnerabilities and identifying adaptive strategies for social protection in the communities. Since the Manual is meant to serve as a general GUIDE, the specific context of the communities and the organizations during the assessment must be taken into consideration. While the SP VAM contains a framework which may be used as a reference in making the assessment and in identifying the adaptive strategies, the analysis must always be based on the overall situation of the community.

The second part of the SP VAM is the Framework for the VAM. It provides the basic elements of social protection. There is a Vulnerability Assessment Framework that provides a means for identifying hazards and vulnerabilities of the individuals, families and communities. The Adaptation Strategy Framework provides users with a guide in identifying, classifying and determining the gaps in the social protection programs, projects and services that address vulnerabilities and risks.

The third part presents the four types of risks, namely, the individual life cycle risks, economic risks, environmental and disaster risks, and social and governance risks. It provides information necessary to understand the various risks faced by individuals, families and communities. It presents examples of adaptation strategies to respond to these risks and protect the individuals, families and communities.

The fourth part of the SP VAM contains the integrated process in making an assessment of the four kinds of vulnerabilities such as those pertaining to the four types of risks. It presents the procedures, the tools, and the guidelines in data gathering and analysis. The procedures in making the inventory and analysis of the adaptive strategies are also presented. The gaps in the social protection adaptive strategies can be determined using the guidelines.

D. Principles of SP VAM

The SP VAM adheres to basic development principles:

- **People-oriented** : the welfare and well-being of the people is the primary concern; the development of their capacity to make them less vulnerable and resilient to risks is a central goal in social protection.
- **Promoting justice and equity** : social protection strategies are utilized to address the social structures that perpetuate poverty and inequality; they emphasize empowerment of people to prevent deprivation, enhance their capability to transcend barriers to their own development and thereby realize their human rights.
- **Participatory** : Effective protection of the people and communities means engaging the various stakeholders, particularly those who are affected by adverse situations, in the various stages of intervention, ranging from assessment, planning, and implementation, to evaluation and learning from actions. It includes community-driven initiatives and bottom-up budgeting.

In the case of indigenous cultural communities (ICCs) and indigenous peoples (IPs), the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) shall be adopted in accordance with their respective customary laws and practices free from any external manipulation, interference and coercion. The FPIC shall be obtained after fully disclosing the intent and scope of any activity, in a language and process understandable to the community (NCIP, 2013).

- **Inclusive** : Corollary to the principle of participation is the need to bring in people and sectors from the margins into the arena of discourses and actions, so that no one is excluded and all possible actors can be engaged through representation and broadening of services to all sectors.
- **Gender-sensitive** : Social protection and adaptive strategies are sensitive to the varying needs and interests of women and men, as well as of people of different sexual orientations and gender identities: heterosexuals, lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transsexuals, etc.; there is a conscious effort to look at the implications of the decisions and actions on these various groups.

- **Culturally appropriate** : Considering the multiple features and complexity of the contexts and situations of Filipino communities, the processes to be done in doing social protection and adaptation to the risks shall take into consideration these cultural differentiations; in order to be culturally appropriate, strategies should facilitate the preservation and enhancement of cultural and historical heritage, respect and protect customs and traditions, beliefs, norms, institutions and practices without violating human rights principles and standards.
- **Sustainable** : Strategies shall adopt a long term perspective ensuring that the local people are capable of sustaining what have been initiated; strategies shall also observe the tenets of environmental protection and adaptation to meet the challenges of climate change.

Since the vulnerability and adaptation assessment is a complex process and the SP VAM is an initial guide produced for this purpose, it should be considered as a work in progress that needs to be documented. The identification of the weaknesses, barriers and challenges met, as well as the strengths and good practices, will help in enhancing or modifying the SP VAM, if necessary.



Chapter II

SP VAM
Framework

A. Social Protection Framework

Social Protection constitutes policies and programs that seek to reduce poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people's capacity to manage risks (SDC Resolution No. 1 Series of 2007).

The primary goal of social protection is to contribute to a better and improved quality of life. This is achieved through substantial reduction in poverty and vulnerability and the inclusion of the marginalized in the development process.

Social protection needs to be contextualized in a developing country perspective.

In developing countries, while aiming for universal provision in terms of basic services and social protection programs, governments utilize targeted programs for the poor due mainly to budget constraints and prioritization. This is true in the Philippine context as a developing country. The government's efforts in striving to provide universal access to education and health services and in targeted programs like the Pantawid Pamilya are prime examples of this social protection thrust.

The specific objectives of social protection programs include to:

- protect and prevent people from falling from their current income/consumption levels due to various risk factors,
- build capacity and adaptability to ensure that better quality of life is maintained and sustained,
- expand opportunities for income expansion and improve human capital investments in the long term,
- sustain standard of living in spite of exposure to risks of different types.

SDC Resolution Number 3, Series of 2012

Social protection is a response to protect and manage the households' vulnerability to becoming poor because of various risks and hazards.

The Social Protection Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual for Social Protection (SP-VAM) is anchored on the Social Protection Operational Framework adopted by the Philippine Government. This framework emphasizes three major elements. First is "identifying and responding to major risks and vulnerabilities" which can be done by households, government, the private sector and civil society. Second is "identifying and responding to priority targets and sectors" through the NHTS-PR. Third is universal coverage for basic rights and services such as basic education, health and nutrition, shelter, water and sanitation.

Implementation strategies of the SP Operational Framework includes convergence in the delivery of social protection, scaling up community driven development, building adaptive capacity, and institutionalized monitoring and evaluation system.

B. Vulnerability Assessment Framework

The SP VAM is also guided by the Vulnerability Framework (Figure 2) and Adaptation Framework (Figure 3). The Vulnerability Framework is explained by defining the concepts therein.

Hazard is a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation (UNISDR, 2007).

There are two general kinds of hazards:

- **Human-induced:** Human induced hazards include those affecting the individual's health and biophysical capacities, economic hazards that destroy one's capacity to become economically productive and social and governance hazards that result in marginalization and exclusion of people. There are also human induced hazards which result in disasters such as floods, landslide and fire.
- **Environment and natural hazards:** These include the geologic and meteorological hazards. Geologic hazards include, among others, those related to earthquake and volcanic eruption. With the climate change phenomenon, meteorological related hazards such as typhoon, drought, sea rise, salt water intrusion, and extreme temperatures have been considered as anthropogenic or affected by human activities.

Vulnerability is the condition determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increases the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards (UNISDR, 2007). When hazardous events occur, the most vulnerable are the ones that are adversely affected. The vulnerable are mostly the poor who will remain in poverty if they are exposed to environmental and social shocks or hazards. Individuals and families are vulnerable to physical, biological, socio-economic risks such as accidents and illnesses resulting in disabilities, loss of employment or inflation resulting in poverty, or environmental disasters that endanger their lives and welfare as well as those of others in the whole community.

The vulnerable refers too to households and communities that are currently non-poor but will fall below the poverty line or will become poor if the same hazards occur (DSWD, 2012).

Risk is the probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses (deaths, injuries, property, livelihoods, economic activity disrupted or environment damaged) resulting from interactions between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions (UNISDR, 2007).

Following the Social Protection Framework, there are four types of risks which are generated by exposure to hazards and the vulnerable conditions of the individuals, households and communities. These risks are discussed in the third section of this manual.

- **Individual life cycle risks**
- **Economic risks**
- **Environmental and disaster risks**
- **Social and governance risks**

Poor refers to individuals and families whose incomes fall below the poverty threshold as defined by the government and/or those who cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their basic needs of food, health, education, housing and other amenities of life (RA 8425 or the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act, 11 December 1997). Poverty threshold varies per province and as years pass.

Poor communities are geographically defined areas which have no adequate access and services for shelter, health and sanitation, infrastructure, and livelihood. Poor communities are predominantly occupied by poor individuals and families in both formal and informal settlements.

Disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources (UNISDR, 2007).

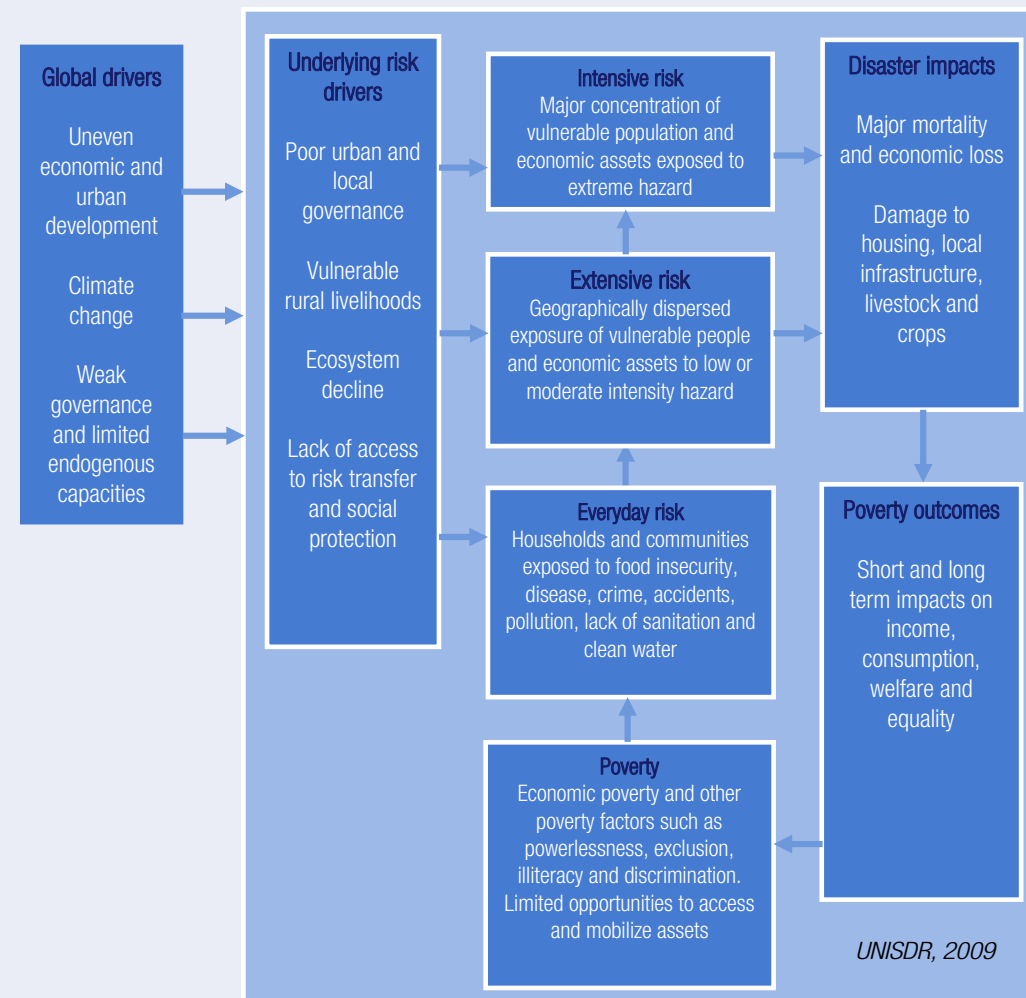
In addition, disaster in the context of social protection includes the disruptions and losses affecting the functioning of individuals and families. Being marginalized due to illness or age is a disaster. Similarly, losing one's capital in a micro-enterprise is an economic disaster.

Risk is the probability that a disaster will take place, high- or low-impact, daily or annually. Disasters are the losses, the outcomes of mismanaged risks. For examples, farmers in typhoon belt areas of the province will have very high risk or probability that their crops will be destroyed. The destruction of the crops and their corresponding value are the losses or disaster impact.

The Process of Becoming Vulnerable

Individuals, families and communities become vulnerable as a result of complex structures and relationships involving several factors: biophysical, social, economic, cultural, environmental, political and spiritual. There are various reasons for vulnerability, ranging from individuals' lack of access to societal resources, to unequal distribution of local and global resources (UNISDR 2009). Figure 1 shows the relationship between poverty and disasters and the societal and global drivers that make the people and communities vulnerable and exposed to greater risks. There is a link or nexus between disasters and poverty. The exposure of people to greater risks results in greater poverty, powerlessness, exclusion, illiteracy, discrimination, limited opportunities to access and mobilize assets. For examples, climate change impacts, like more frequent and devastating typhoons or poor urban planning, have caused losses to families and communities. Poverty makes households more vulnerable to everyday risks such as food insecurity, disease, crimes, pollution, lack of sanitation and clean water.

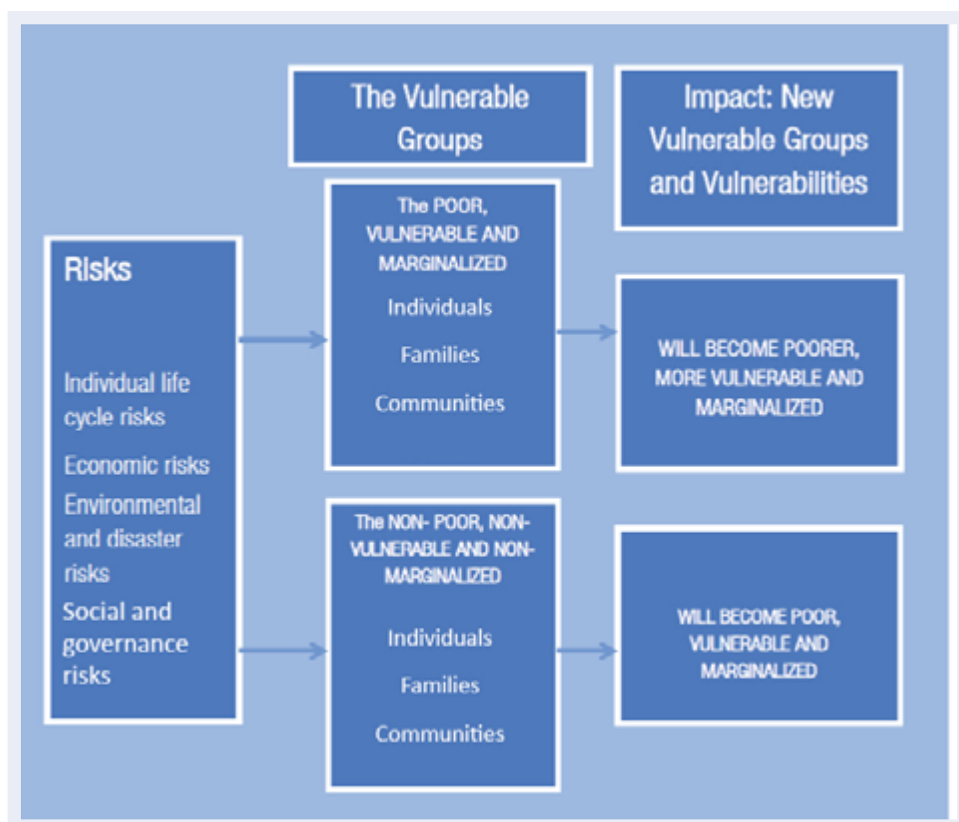
Figure 1. Disaster Risk-Poverty Nexus or Links



There are two categories of vulnerable groups (Figure 2). The first are the poor who will remain poor or become poorer due to social shocks and disasters. The second are those who are not poor but may become poor due to their exposure to risks and impact of hazards. They are vulnerable to the four types of risks generated from the hazards and vulnerabilities. A single event can lead to exposure to multiple risks. For example, displacement of a family due to the implementation of a development project can potentially disrupt the sources of livelihood, affecting their capacity for survival. A natural hazard such as a typhoon makes the communities vulnerable to flooding, putting their lives at risks and affecting their livelihood.

Disasters and social shocks, when they affect exposed populations, make the poor poorer, and the non-poor, poor.

Figure 2. Vulnerability Framework



C. Adaptation Strategy Framework

The Adaptation Framework of the SP VAM provides a way of understanding the various strategies meant to respond to the risks faced by vulnerable groups. These strategies are provided by various stakeholders: government agencies, local government units, civil society organizations, and the local communities themselves. The adaptation strategies are many and varied. The scale can be micro to macro, resources from a hundred to multi-million pesos, from volunteerism to huge bureaucratic organizations, depending on the proponent institutions.

An inventory of these adaptation strategies will help determine the gaps in protecting the vulnerable groups. Good practices, if identified, can be used as models from which other communities can learn and which they can modify to make more appropriate to their context. One example of good practice is a community in San Mateo, Rizal, which has produced a hazard map, created an early warning system, and devised an immediate evacuation plan to prevent loss of lives during typhoons and consequent rapid flooding. These are complemented by livelihood projects which include recycling tetra pack juice bags into usable pots and bags, making fibre glass rescue boats, and producing compost from garbage collected from the community which can in turn serve as the base for organic urban agriculture.

Adaptation Strategies are programs, projects, services and activities aimed at responding to risks of vulnerable groups, including those identified in R.A. 8425 or Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act:

- Children
- Youth
- Women
- Farmers and Landless Rural Workers
- Persons with Disabilities
- Workers in the Formal Sector
- Migrant Workers
- Senior Citizens
- Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples
- Artisanal Fisher folk
- Workers in the Informal Sector
- Urban Poor
- Internally Displaced Persons
- Survivors of Calamities/Disasters/Emergencies

The purpose of the adaptation strategies is to reduce the risks of the vulnerable groups. When biological, physical, economic, social, political and environmental disasters occur, these strategies aim to help the vulnerable groups adapt to the emergency situation and reduce further risks towards recovery.

Capacity is the combination of all the strengths and resources available within the community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of disaster. Capacity may include physical, institutional, social, or economic means, as well as skilled personal or collective attributes such as leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as capability (UNISDR, 2007).

Vulnerable individuals, families and communities, no matter how poor they are, have capacities that enable them to respond, cope and overcome all types of risks they face. It is important to have an inventory of and to understand these capacities.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Phases.

This refers to the five phases in disaster risk reduction and management:

- **Prevention:** Activities to provide outright avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards and means to minimize related environment, technological and biological disasters. In the context of public awareness and education related to disaster risk reduction, changing attitude and behavior contributes to a culture of prevention (UNISDR, 2007).

Prevention includes measures done to protect an individual from illnesses, accident, crimes and other risks affecting one's life cycle.
- **Mitigation:** The phase and measures done to prevent risks and minimize the possible impact of such risks. For example, meeting an accident is a life-cycle risk since this can lead to death, injury or disability. Following rules for safety will prevent the occurrence of the accident. Having a life and health insurance is a measure to mitigate the impact of an accident. Similarly, being displaced from the place of residence and livelihood is a risk faced by urban informal settlers. Risk mitigation phase is the period where the families and agencies can come out with measures to minimize possible losses due to eviction or demolition.
- **Preparedness:** Measures geared to helping at risk individuals, families and communities safeguard their lives and assets by being alert to hazards and taking appropriate action in the face of an imminent threat or an actual disaster (UNISDR 2007, modified).
- **Response:** The provision of assistance or intervention during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of those people affected (UNISDR, 2007).
- **Recovery:** Measures done after a disaster or social shock aimed at restoring or improving the former physical, socio-economic conditions of the individuals, families or communities (UNISDR 2007 modified).

The Adaptation Framework (Figure 3) shows the classification of the strategies that addresses the individual life cycle, economic, environmental disasters, and social and governance risks.

The adaptation strategies are meant to build the resilience of individuals, ensuring that they will be less vulnerable throughout their life cycles. They are meant to make individuals, families and communities more economically productive and responsive to the multi-dimensional needs of men and women, girls and boys. The community shall become safer as the risks and vulnerabilities are reduced. Governance becomes more participatory and therefore more effective in meeting the social needs of people.

Figure 3. Adaptation Framework

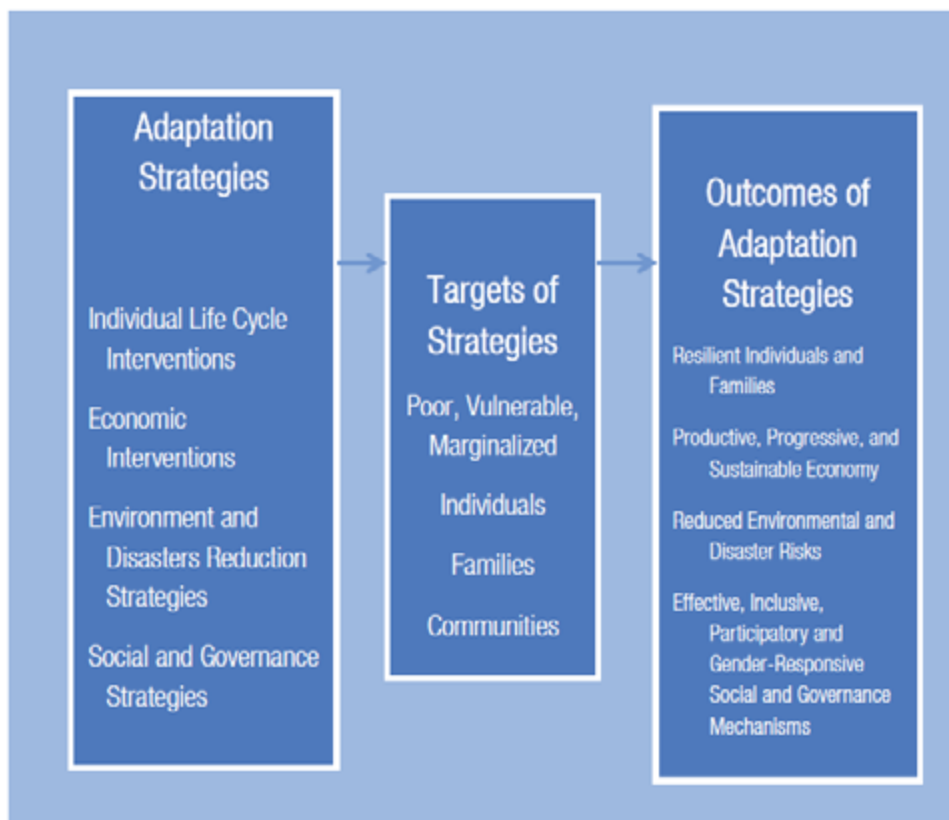


Figure 4 shows the matrix that serves as guide in analysing the adaptation strategies and determining the gaps for social protection. There are two main types of adaptive strategies. The first consists of risk reduction strategies meant to prevent the occurrence of risks, or mitigate their effects. For examples, pre-natal health care can prevent risky pregnancy. Having an effective flood control system can prevent flooding. The second type consists of the appropriate responses to life shocks or disaster events to reduce further losses. For example, when one's pregnancy is already at risk, then corresponding health care must be done to protect the mother and the baby. When there is flood, one response to reduce losses is a community warning system and evacuation of families.

Figure 4. Adaptation Strategies per Type of Risks

| Adaptation Strategies Per Type of Risks | Adaptation Strategies for Vulnerable Individuals, Households and Communities | |
|--|--|------------------|
| | What are existing | What are lacking |
| Strategies to Reduce Risks | | |
| Individual Life Cycle | | |
| Economic | | |
| Environmental and Disaster | | |
| Social and Governance | | |
| Strategies to Respond to Shocks and Disaster | | |
| Individual Life Cycle | | |
| Economic | | |
| Environmental and Disasters | | |
| Social and Governance | | |



Chapter III

Risk, Vulnerability
and Adaptation
Strategies

Understanding the risks and vulnerabilities of individuals, families and communities are imperative in planning social protection and adaptive strategies. Although the risks are categorized into four major types such as individual life cycle, economic, environment and disasters, and social and governance, the risks are not mutually exclusive but are in fact related to each other. Individuals, families and communities have different types of risks, have varied consequences and impacts, as well as responses. This is due to the varying levels of vulnerabilities, exposures and capacities.

This section presents some concepts and backgrounds about the four types of risk and vulnerabilities. There are matrices too that show the possible risks that may be faced by individuals, families and communities.

A. Individual Life Cycle Risks

Defining Vulnerabilities: Certainties and Contingencies

All of us experience various life events on our way from “womb to tomb.” There are two kinds of life events:

- Certainties that are sure to happen to anyone, poor or non-poor;
- Contingencies that are likely to happen depending on individual or family circumstances.

We all know the certainties each of us has experienced or will experience as individuals, moving through the various stages of life, ranging from the perinatal, infancy, childhood, adolescence and youth, to adulthood, old age and death. Families also go through the certainties of various stages and specific events, usually beginning with marriage or partnership, maternity or birth of the first child, birth of the last child, child rearing, death of the first parent, and death of the second parent (Bonilla Garcia and Gruat, 2003).

Certainties that are part of the natural flow of expected events in a normal life cycle are not necessarily risks. During these events, there are conditions that bring either positive or negative outcomes to the individual or the family.

The conditions of the individual or family in every life event determine their vulnerabilities. The unexpected or unforeseen events or contingencies are the hazards that individuals and families face. When vulnerable individuals and families face these “hazardous” contingencies, risks are created resulting in possible adverse impacts affecting their well-being and welfare. Here we are likely to find gender differences between women and men, girls and boys.

Table 3.1 shows the family events taking place in a life cycle. The contingent events serve as ‘hazards’ that can result in disaster impacts if the individuals or families are in a vulnerable situation.

Table 3.1. Individual Life Cycle Vulnerabilities, Hazards and Impacts

| Life Cycle and Family Events | Hazards: Life Cycle Contingent Events | Vulnerabilities: Conditions and Complications | Impacts | Adaptation Strategies (entries based on pilot test results) |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Perinatal Pregnancy | Abortion Abandonment of children | Unwanted pregnancy | Poor maternal health | Community counselling Health education |
| | | No pre-natal check up | Endangered life of baby | |
| Birth | | Poor maternal health | Loss of life | Advice from traditional leaders |
| Childbirth/Delivery | Miscarriage | Poor attitude on safety Working mothers | Guilt feelings Post-partum depression Maternal death | Seek consultation |
| Infancy | Accidents | Poor child care Hazardous environment | Death Disabilities Economic loss | Community counselling |
| Immunization | Contracting disease Congenital disease | Malnutrition | Infant mortality morbidity Disability | Medical support Breast feeding counselling |
| | | No access to improved water source | | |
| | | No sanitary toilet | | |
| | | Improper garbage disposal | | |

| Life Cycle and Family Events | Hazards: Life Cycle Contingent Events | Vulnerabilities: Conditions and Complications | Impacts | Adaptation Strategies (entries based on pilot test results) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Education | | Poor practice of self care and personal hygiene | | Health education |
| | | Poor housing conditions | | |
| | Dropping out of school | Large household size Low income Child labor | Illiteracy Social seclusion | Alternative Learning System |
| Health | | No day care facilities; no classrooms | | |
| | | Mental health of children left unattended | Incidence of children in conflict with law | |
| | Deworming vaccination | | Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) | |
| Adolescence and youth | Substance abuse | Peer pressure Dysfunctional families Pornography | Poor physical and mental health | Peer counselling |
| Intimacy with peers | | | | |

| Life Cycle and Family Events | Hazards: Life Cycle Contingent Events | Vulnerabilities: Conditions and Complications | Impacts | Adaptation Strategies (entries based on pilot test results) |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| Intimacy with opposite/same sex | Pre-marital sexual intercourse | Unwanted pregnancy | Early marriage STD-HIV-AIDS | Establishing STD Clinics Counselling |
| Youth and Adults | Rebellion of children Absentee parents | Dysfunctional families OFW situation Technology addiction | Family conflict Boredom Vices and crime | Cutting allowance Disciplinary action |
| Family Activities – Involvement in socio-cultural recreational activities | Non-participation in decision making | Rebellion of children Dysfunctional families OFW situation Sexual Abuse | Family conflict Boredom Vices and crime | Family Development Sessions |
| Role Performance of Household Members | | Unattended children | Family breakdown | |
| Adulthood | | | | |
| Working years | | | | |
| Marriage | Divorce or separation | Extra-marital relationships Domestic violence Childless families | Poor, unhealthy lifestyle | Death of spouse – Widowhood |
| | Death of spouse – Widowhood | Unaffordable health care Accident risks | Depression Economic loss | Support group |
| | Maternity birth of first child | Poor health of mother | Maternal morbidity | |

| Life Cycle and Family Events | Hazards: Life Cycle Contingent Events | Vulnerabilities: Conditions and Complications | Impacts | Adaptation Strategies (entries based on pilot test results) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Child rearing | Death of a child Midlife crisis | Poor health Fostering | Depression Family conflict | |
| Old Age | | | | |
| Retirement | | No social pension | Financial dependence | Livelihood |
| Death of first parent | | Unprepared family | Economic dislocation | |
| Death of second parent | | Unprepared family | Economic dislocation | |
| Taking care of grandchildren | | | | |
| | Abandoned, frail, sick | | Meaninglessness; chronic, prlonged illness | Senior Citizen Association in each barangay; |
| | Accidental death | Unprepared family | Economic dislocation | Support from federation |

Source of Life Cycle and Family Events: Bonilla Garcia and Gruat, 2003

B. Economic Risks and Vulnerabilities

The life cycle is influenced by the environment that affects the growth and functioning of the individual and the family. One enabling environment relates to economic life. The life cycle is seen as passing through work related events such as education, work, training, return to work, entering the informal economy, starting a business, and retirement. Along this path, there may be corollary events such as layoffs, bankruptcy, divorce or separation, injury on the job, disability, ill-health, work place violence, death of a spouse or widowhood, migration, care for persons with disability, care for the sick, and care for the elderly. These economically related events may be categorized into “Before Working Years,” “During Working Years” and “After Working Years” (Bonilla Garcia and Gruat, 2003).

Economic risks can also be looked at beyond the individual and family level. At the community level, indicators of vulnerability to economic risk factors as well as possible adaptation measures may be culled from the SPDR and other sources. Part of these risk factors is the inability to access social security and other insurance schemes which are based on the economic capacity to contribute regularly through stable employment.

Table 3.2. Economic Risk Indicators of Vulnerability and Adaptation Strategies

| Economic Risks | Adaptation Strategies |
|---|---|
| Seasonal employment of those in the informal sector (underemployment) Contractualization of employees | Livelihood assistance Emergency employment Damayan and other indigenous social protection schemes |
| Low production, low income Cost of production inputs Seasonality of labor Natural hazards Crop failure | Cash for Work Program Conditional Cash Transfer Crop insurance Agrarian Reform Community Connectivity and Economic Support Services (ARC-CESS) Development of resilient crops |
| Lack of access to social insurance Amount of pension commensurate to the living expenses of clients Not everybody has access to pension and insurance | Continuous review of pension schemes by authorities Personal and group insurance |
| Job mismatches Skills are not fit for the job position Underemployment Lack of access to training; geographical considerations | Development of programs that have high job demands Dual Training Program Enterprise based Program Training and Scholarship Programs Public-private partnerships |
| Investment risks Failure of business Scams Lack of permits and licenses | Technical assistance and training Marketing assistance Consumer protection Product development Industry clustering (resource-based) Streamlined business registration |
| Sustainability of coverage | Financial literacy program Clustering and group enrolment |

C. Environment and Disaster Risks

The Philippines is considered as one of the countries most prone to risks and disasters. The World Risks Report 2011 identified the Philippines as the third most at risk to climate change. Those at the top of the list are developing countries. It is reported that countries with low human development encounter more losses than those with higher level of development. The poor and most vulnerable always bear the burden of the losses and the costs. Disasters destroy the few remaining assets of the poor, damage food production, undermine the already weak national and local infrastructure, and leave millions without access to basic urban and rural services (Tanchuling, 2010).

These disasters cannot be attributed to meteorological or geological phenomena only. There are social structures and processes within a society that influence these such as level of education, extent of poverty, food situation or functioning of government institutions (UNISDR 2010).

1. Identifying Risks and Vulnerabilities

The environment is a resource but it can be hazardous when mismanaged. Environmental resource and natural hazards are two faces of the same coin. The development process can be represented by the coin: the head can be the environmental resource and the tail can be the hazards that can lead to disasters. Development gains nurtured for years can be easily lost in just a few seconds. Understanding the hazards and vulnerabilities of individuals, families and communities is a basic requirement in reducing and managing risks. An inventory of environmental hazards and vulnerabilities is shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3. Environmental Hazards and Impacts

| Environmental Hazards | Vulnerable Elements | Disaster Impacts |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| A. Geologic Earthquake | | |
| | Areas near faults | |
| Ground shaking | Buildings, infrastructure | Toppling and weakening of buildings Destruction of roads, bridges, irrigation, and other infrastructures |
| Ground rupture | Rice lands, building and infrastructure | Same as above Displacement of farm terrain and irrigation systems |

| Environmental Hazards | Vulnerable Elements | Disaster Impacts |
|--|---|--|
| Liquefaction: subsidence, lateral spreading | Localities prone to liquefaction are water-saturated (shallow water table), low-lying and areas with loose (unconsolidated), sandy or silty deposits: river banks, abandoned rivers, flood plains, coastlines, swamps | Toppling and weakening of buildings Destruction of roads, bridges, irrigation, and other infrastructures |
| Tsunami | Whole communities near coastal areas | Death and injuries Destruction of whole communities |
| Landslide | Along slopes Structures along the slope | Death and injuries Destruction of areas along the slopes |
| Fire | A consequence of toppling of buildings, destruction of electric lines | Death, injuries Destruction of shelter, sources of livelihood, community facilities |
| B. Geologic: Volcanic Eruption | | |
| Lava flow | Communities along the path of lava flows within five kilometer radius | Death and injuries Destruction of communities |
| Pyroclastic flow, pyroclastic surge, lateral blast | Communities along the path of flows; within five kilometer radius | Death and injuries Destruction of communities |
| Tephra fall – ash fall, volcanic bomb | All communities reachable by the wind | Destruction of communities |
| Volcanic gas | All communities reachable by the wind | Death and injuries |
| Lahar, flooding | Communities along the river; low lying areas | Death and injuries Destruction of communities |
| Earthquake related hazards such as tsunami, landslide, | See earthquake | See earthquake |
| C. Meteorological Hazards | | |
| Typhoon | Communities along the path of typhoons Livelihood of fishermen, informal sectors Crops and vegetation Structures and houses made of light materials | Deaths and injuries Destruction of houses and structures Cancellation of classes and offices resulting in non-income of other sectors such as drivers, vendors, etc. |

| Environmental Hazards | Vulnerable Elements | Disaster Impacts |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Flood and flashflood | Same as above | Same as above |
| Landslide | Settlement is steep slope Settlements where landslide debris might fall | Death and injuries Loss of assets and properties |
| Sea surge | Shoreline communities Fisher folks | Death and injuries for those caught in the seas |
| Drought | Crops and vegetation Farming communities | Loss of farm crops |
| Temperature rise | Agriculture, health, biological eco-system, water, energy, infrastructure | Climate change impact on the various sectors |
| D. Other Environmental Hazards | | |
| Salt water intrusion | Farms dependent on ground water Farms dependent on river affected by salt water intrusion | Low agricultural productivity Salinity of domestic water supply |
| Subsidence | Coastal areas | Destruction of structures |
| Deforestation | Forest areas Watershed areas | Flooding Loss of biodiversity |
| Open solid waste dump | Settlement near open dump areas Informal settlers in dump areas | Health problems Air pollution |
| Air pollution | Urban areas Areas near pollutant industries | Health problems |
| Water pollution | Rivers and lake near polluting industries | Health problems Loss of biodiversity |
| Fish kill | Marine and freshwater | Loss of income among fisher folks |
| Pests infestation | Crops and vegetation | Loss of agricultural production |
| Fire | Congested areas Areas near fire hazard activities and facilities such as gasoline stations, firecrackers industry, and liquid gas factory. | Death and injuries Loss of shelter, assets and properties Displacement of livelihood |

2. Adaptation Strategies: Current and Gaps

The paradigm adopted globally and nationally in dealing with disasters is disaster risk reduction (DRR). Risk reduction strategies are employed in all phases of disaster risk management, from prevention and mitigation, to response and recovery.

After making an assessment of the risks and vulnerabilities of the communities, the next step is the identification of appropriate adaptive strategies in the form of programs, projects, services and activities.

The table below shows a list of possible adaptive strategies for risk mitigation and disaster response and recovery. It is important to consider the specific context of the community to ensure that the adaptive strategies to be used are appropriate.

Table 3.4. Adaptive Strategies for Risk Mitigation and Disaster Response

| Disasters Due to Environmental Hazards | Risk Mitigation Strategies | Disaster Response and Recovery |
|--|---|--|
| A. Geologic Earthquake¹ | | |
| 1. Ground shaking, ground rupture and liquefaction | Land use planning Earthquake resilient design for building and infrastructure Retrofitting IEC and drills Search and rescue preparation | Search and rescue Debris clearing Evacuation management Relief operations Resettlement of HH with destroyed shelter Livelihood assistance for affected families and enterprises Psycho-social intervention |
| 2. Tsunami | Land use planning Evacuation route planning IEC and drill Resilient building and structure designs | Same as above |
| 3. Landslide | Land use planning Relocation of structures at high risks IEC and drill Resilient building and structure designs | Same as above |

¹Types of geologic hazards in Table 3.2 and 3.3 are based on PHIVOLCS' PPP materials.

| Disasters Due to Environmental Hazards | Risk Mitigation Strategies | Disaster Response and Recovery |
|--|--|--|
| 4. Fire | See entries on Fire below | See entries on Fire below |
| B. Geologic: Volcanic Eruption | | |
| 1. Lava and Pyroclastic flow | Land use planning Early warning system IEC, drills and evacuation routes planning Relocation of those in high risks | Search and rescue Debris clearing Evacuation management Relief operations Resettlement of HH with destroyed shelter Livelihood assistance for affected families and enterprises |
| 2. Tephra fall – ash fall, volcanic bomb | IEC | |
| 3. Volcanic gas | IEC | |
| 4. Lahar, flooding | See Flooding | See Flooding |
| C. Meteorological Hazards | | |
| 1. Typhoon | Early warning system IEC Evacuation planning Land use planning | Search and rescue Debris clearing Evacuation management Relief operations Resettlement of HH with destroyed shelter Livelihood assistance for affected families and enterprises |
| 2. Flood and flashflood | Land use planning Early warning system IEC, drill HH flood preparedness Evacuation planning | Same as above |
| 3. Landslide | Land use planning Early warning system Relocation of structures at high risks IEC and drill Resilient building and structure designs | Same as above |

| Disasters Due to Environmental Hazards | Risk Mitigation Strategies | Disaster Response and Recovery |
|--|---|--|
| 4. Sea surge | Early warning system Evacuation planning Land use planning IEC and drill Dike construction | Evacuation Relief Operation |
| 5. Drought | Irrigation services Food security measures | Food relief Alternative livelihood for farmers |
| 6. Temperature rise | Climate change adaptive strategies by sector | Response depends on sectors affected by disaster |
| D. Other Environmental Hazards | | |
| Salt water intrusion | Surface irrigation Salt resistant seed varieties Water supply development | |
| Subsidence | Land use planning | Resettlement for affected HH and establishments |
| Deforestation | Reforestation Community-based forest management | |
| Open solid waste dump | Land fill Waste segregation, recycling | |
| Air pollution | Clean energy Anti-pollution strategies | |
| Water pollution | River rehabilitation | |
| Fish kill | | Water clean up Alternative livelihood |
| Pests infestation | | Pest clean up Alternative livelihood |
| Fire | Structure fire inspection Community re-arrangement to provide escape route Land use planning IEC and fire drills | Fire preparedness and response Community volunteerism |

D. Social and Governance Risks

The social protection framework includes social and governance risks that need to be identified so that they can be addressed by social protection measures. The following is a discussion of these risks and suggests a system by which these may be assessed. Just like the economic and environmental risks, social and governance risks affect the way families and communities cope and adapt to hazards earlier discussed in the life cycle

1. Identifying Risks and Vulnerabilities

Governance is “the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented)”(UNESCAP, 2009 in UNDP, ISDR Recovery). Governance is not only important in post-disaster decision-making but more so, it can also be a determinant of vulnerability to risk for families and communities. This means that in identifying governance risks, there must be two sets of indicators. First, social and governance risks may be looked at as potential harm caused by decisions, policies and processes made by both state and non-state actors. These risks may affect the poor and non-poor and may result in conditions such as exclusion, displacement, loss of property or migration. Worse, effects of these risks could be poverty and even death. Here, governance is seen as “contributory to vulnerability due to past decision and decision-making process” which includes “issues of present governance systems such as corruption, insurgency, (and) domestic violence.” These may be called “governance risks.”

The other set of indicators includes practices, decisions and policies made after hazards and risks have been identified. This means that the decision-making process already takes into consideration exposure to hazards and possible risks. This is called “risk governance” where governance is seen as “mitigating, reducing and preventing risk.” These indicators still need to be monitored and evaluated to determine whether families and communities become less vulnerable to risks caused by exposure to social and political hazards. Risk governance also involves risk assessment which includes:

- an identification and, if possible, estimation of hazard;
- an assessment of exposure and/or vulnerability;
- an estimation of risk, combining the likelihood and the severity of the targeted consequences based (Renn,2006: 27).

Exposure assessment and hazard assessment may include determination and management of risk perception based on the following elements:

- *Inequity and injustice* associated with the distribution of risks and benefits over time, space and social status;
- *Psychological stress and discomfort* associated with the risk or the risk source (as measured by psychometric scales);
- *Potential for social conflict and mobilisation* (degree of political or public pressure on risk regulatory agencies);
- *Spill-over effects* that are likely to be expected when highly symbolic losses have repercussions on other fields such as financial markets or loss of credibility in management institutions.

(German Council for Global Environmental Change, 2000 in Renn, 2006:28).

As discussed in the life cycle risks, there are also levels to which potential outcomes of risks such as that of governance may be categorized into acceptable situations, tolerable situations and intolerable situations (Renn, 2006). Vulnerability and adaptation may also be assessed by looking at these possible outcomes.

The following are the risks and indicators of vulnerability based on various sources:

Table 3.5. Social and Government Risks and Vulnerabilities

| Socio-Governance Risks | Indicators of Vulnerability | Adaptation Strategies |
|---|--|---|
| Unstable peace, law and order Habito and Briones (2005 in ADB, 2009 | Crime rate Loss of lives and properties Low morale | Peace and development strategies Implementation of ordinances and special laws |

| Socio-Governance Risks | Indicators of Vulnerability | Adaptation Strategies |
|---|--|--|
| Political instability and armed conflict (ADB, 2001; Aldaba, 2008; World Bank 2001) | Displacement Disease Non- productivity Loss of lives Damages to properties | Peace and development/ strategies Community-based peace processes Zones of peace |
| Political dynasties resulting in loss of checks and balance in government Balisacan (2001), Aldaba, 2008 | Rebellion and armed conflict Inequitable and inefficient allocation of resources | Migration Participation of citizens and civil society groups Peace negotiations Advocacy for democracy and democratic transitions |
| Land inequality | Land tenancy Informal settlers | Land reform programs |
| Crime and domestic violence (ADB, 2001; Aldaba, 2008) | Incidence of crime Abuses and domestic violence Low income Vices and substance abuse Dysfunctional families High dropout rate | Women's groups and crime watch groups; Providing security and equal access to justice; Peace and order promotion (e.g. anti-drug campaigns); Functional LCPC, local school board and barangay-based institutions (BCPC) |
| Political insurgencies/ Extra judicial killings/ and Enforced disappearance (SPDR) | Dislocation Broken homes | Zones of peace |
| Corruption (Habito and Briones (2005 in ADB, 2009); (ADB, 2001; Aldaba, 2008) | Level of poverty High exclusion | Community pressure; Public information, transparency and accountability campaign; bottoms up budgeting; Strengthening participation of NGOs and CBOs; Participatory planning, budgeting, expenditure tracking and monitoring (NBC 536/539) Budget Partnership Agreement |

| Socio-Governance Risks | Indicators of Vulnerability | Adaptation Strategies |
|--|--|---|
| Fraud and corruption | | Financial disclosure Seal of Good Housekeeping (citizens charter) |
| Weak enforcement of contracts and laws (Habito and Briones 2005) in ADB, 2009) | High crime rate | |
| Political transitions (Bonilla Garcia & Gruat, 2003) | Change in policies Change in staff | |
| Displacement | Long Running Conflicts | |
| | Participation | Sector Participation; Civil Society Participation; Local Development Councils |
| | Weak Monitoring and Evaluation of Major Poverty Programs | Multi-stakeholder Coordination and Collective Action |
| | | Ownership Participation Communication Capacity Accountability (IRDC, 2003) |
| Social Exclusion (ADB, 2001; Aldaba, 2008) | Exclusion from goods and services; labor market exclusion; exclusion from land; exclusion from security; exclusion from human rights (Badelt, 1999 in Holzman & Jorgensen, 2000) | Community networks; Inclusive growth, good governance, transparency and accountability; Good corporate governance, corporate social responsibility and accountability |

2. Social and Governance Adaptation

In looking at governance, some of the decision making may be assessed by measuring the institutional capacity, the demand-side indicators and the level of participation.

Institutional Capacity may be measured using three parameters: Assets, Skills and Capacity. Assets include rules, norm, regulations; resources; competencies and knowledge; and organizational integration. Skills cover flexibility, vision, directivity, while capacity includes relations, networks and regimes. (Renn, 2006:60)

According to Rubio (2010:26-27), measuring governance and service delivery includes looking at Demand side Quality Indicators such as transparency, participation, grievance redress mechanisms, and independent assessments. Transparency refers to access to key policy information such as budget, rules of operation, and others. Participation means the involvement of the client in decision making, program implementation and monitoring. Grievance redress mechanisms are procedures in handling complaints and their resolution. Rubio refers to access to information from independent assessments such as audits, service delivery surveys, and monitoring and evaluation.

Another area of concern in governance is participation. The level of participation may have implications on ownership and compliance of the community to programs and thus affect vulnerability and successful adaptation. A handbook on participation in crisis affected populations shows the following types of participation (UNDP 2003):

- *Passive participation* – affected population is informed
- *Participation through the supply of information* – affected population supplies information but has no influence over the process
- *Participation by consultation* – affected population's perspective is consulted but is not involved in decision making
- *Participation through material incentives* – affected population provides materials in exchange for aid
- *Participation through the supply of materials* – includes cost-recovery mechanisms; affected population supplies some of the materials
- *Interactive participation* – affected population is involved in analysis and program conception
- *Local initiatives* – affected population takes initiatives and acts independently of external organizations

The assessment of vulnerability from social and governance risks is a necessity, given the presence of hazards and actual exposure to these hazards. The assessment must look into the presence of social issues and issues based on decisions made through governance experienced by the family and community. The assessment must also cover perceived risks as effects of actual government process or issues of governance (e.g. corruption). This information will be obtained through a household survey instrument. Some of these include:

1. *Social Exclusion*
2. *Political Instability and Armed Conflict*
3. *Crime and Domestic Violence*
4. *Human Rights Violations*
5. *Error, Fraud & Corruption*
6. *Internal Migration and Displacement*
7. *Problems in Political Transitions*

Together with these, some criteria for good governance may also be assessed. As mentioned above, indicators of good governance are as follows:

1. *Institutional Capacity (Assets, Skills and Capacity)*
2. *Leadership*
3. *Transparency*
4. *Participation*
5. *Grievance Redress Mechanisms*
6. *Conflict Management*
7. *Decision-making*
8. *Communication*
9. *Accountability*
10. *Gender-responsiveness*
11. *Empowering processes*
12. *Non-discrimination*
13. *Rule of law*



Chapter IV

Procedures for Risk,
Vulnerability and
Adaptation Strategies

A. Formation of the team responsible in conducting the SP-RVAA

A.1 Structure and Composition

There are many organized bodies and committees that already exist in the LGU. To enhance greater convergence and coordination among the various offices, agencies and other organizations in the city or municipality, the City or Municipal Development Council (C/MDC) shall be the body responsible in conducting the Social Protection Risk, Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (SP-RVAA). The Local Social Welfare and Development Office shall act as the lead and secretariat for activities of the C/MDC related to the SP-RVAA. The Local Planning and Development Office shall act as Assistant Secretariat for the SP-RVAA concern. In conducting the SP-RVAA, other agencies and non-government entities can be involved, especially those that are doing social protection activities. The CSOs that will be included shall have a legal personality and be accredited by the LGU.

For social protection purposes, the C/MDC shall be divided into four clusters corresponding to the risks and vulnerability categories. The clusters are composed of the following agencies:

| Individual Life Cycle Cluster |
|---|
| Cluster Head: Local Health Office |
| Co-Cluster Head: CSO engaged in individual life cycle |
| Members: Department of Education National Nutrition Council National Commission on Indigenous Filipinos |

| Economic Team Cluster |
|--|
| Cluster Head: Department of Trade and Industry |
| Co-Cluster Head: CSO engaged in economic projects |
| Members: Local Agriculture Office Department of Agrarian Reform Department of Labor and Employment Local Engineering TESDA National Commission on Indigenous Filipinos Private/Business sector |
| Environment and Disaster Cluster |
| Cluster Head: Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office |
| Co-Cluster Head: CSO engaged in DRR |
| Members : Local Environment and Natural Resources Office Philippine Red Cross Private/Business sector National Commission on Indigenous Filipinos |
| Social and Governance Cluster |
| Cluster Head : Local DILG Office |
| Co-Cluster Head: CSO engaged in social and governance affairs |
| Members: Philippine National Police League of LGUs in the City/Municipality ABC President National Commission on Indigenous Filipinos |

A.2 Roles and Functions

The City /Municipal Development Council (C/MDC) for the Social Protection Risk, Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (SP-RVAA) shall be responsible for:

- Convening all the members of the expanded C/MDC for SP-RVAA
- Conduct of the city/ municipal workshop on social protection
- Conduct of the barangay workshop on social protection
- Consolidation of the social protection assessments and plans
- Reporting of the SP to the proper agencies and authorities

The C/MDC Clusters shall:

- Convene all the members of the cluster
- Participate in the city/ municipal workshop on social protection
- Assist in the conduct of the barangay workshop on social protection
- Consolidate the social protection assessments and plans within the purview of the cluster
- Prepare and submit reports to the proper agencies and authorities

At the barangay level, the VA Team shall be composed of the Chair of the Barangay Council Committees on health, education, and related committees, the Barangay Health Workers, Barangay Nutrition Scholar, the Day Care Worker, the Municipal/City Social Worker and any of the members of the Barangay DRRM Council.

Defining the scope of the assessment: unit of analysis and areas covered

The risk and vulnerability assessment shall be done in the municipality/city. Ideally, there must be vulnerability and adaptation assessment in all communities. However, when this is not possible, the LGU can cover as many barangays that it can in a year, ensuring that all the barangays will be covered in a three year period. For example, if the number of barangays in the municipality is 24, then an average of eight barangays shall be covered for vulnerability and risks assessment per year. To facilitate the completion of the coverage of all the barangays, each cluster can take charge of a group of barangays, enabling the LGU to conduct the risk and vulnerability simultaneously in various barangays.

B. Conduct of the City/Municipal Social Protection Workshop

The C/MDC shall be responsible for organizing the conduct of the workshop to determine and assess the risks and vulnerabilities. The activities to be done are the following:

- Review of the municipal/city data on risks and vulnerabilities from the secondary materials available in the LGU by cluster. These include the:
 - Social Protection and Development Report
 - Socio-Economic Profile
 - Comprehensive Land Use Plan
 - Comprehensive Development Plan
 - Community-Based Monitoring System
 - Sectoral Plans such as the Local Development Plan for Children, Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plan, Indigenous People Community Development Plan for IP community and Gender and Development (GAD) Plan
- Review of the municipal hazards based on secondary materials and maps.
- Identification of the risks per category as provided by the SPDR, if available, and enhanced by other data provided by other agencies and CSO members per cluster.
- Identification of the adaptive strategies for disaster risk reduction. The adaptive strategy for risk reduction by service institutions contributes to the building of resilience among the affected vulnerable groups. These shall be taken by reviewing the programs and services being done by the LGU, government agencies, CSOs and other service providers. This can be done through:
 - Review of program documents
 - Sharing within the cluster on program and service provided
 - Focus group discussion with the program key players

- Preparation of the consolidated output namely the City/Municipal Social Protection RVAA based on secondary materials and documents composed of the following sections:
 - An Analysis of the Hazards, Vulnerability and Risks Per Category
 - An inventory of adaptation strategies per risk category

The preparation of these outputs can be facilitated by having each agency provide the social protection data, particularly the Risk, Vulnerability and Adaptation Strategies to the cluster head, after which all the reports are consolidated by the secretariat of the C/MDC for social protection.

Box 1. Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Workshop City/Municipal

Objectives of the Workshop

At the end of the workshop, the participants will be able to:

- Explain the basic concepts in social protection, vulnerability and risk assessment and adaptation;
- Identify and assess the individual life cycle risks, economic risks, environmental and disaster risks, and social and governance risks in the municipality/city;
- Determine the social protection and adaptation strategies available and the gaps to address social protection;
- Come out with action plan for the conduct of the barangay level vulnerability and risk assessment.

Program: Schedule and Contents

First Day

AM: Opening Program
 Expectation Setting and Workshop Orientation
 Social Protection Framework
 Risks and Vulnerabilities
 Procedures in Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA)

1:00-3:00 PM: Workshop on Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
 Cluster 1: Individual Life Cycle Risks
 Cluster 2: Economic Risks
 Cluster 3: Environment and Disaster Risks
 Cluster 4: Social and Governance Risks

3:00-5:00 PM: Presentation and Processing of Workshop Results
 Cluster 1 and Cluster 2

Second Day

AM: Presentation and Processing of Workshop Results
 Cluster 3 and Cluster 4
 Workshop Results Consolidation and Synthesis

1:00-3:00 PM : Orientation on the Barangay RVA

3:00-5:00 PM : Action Planning for the Barangay RVA

C. Conduct of the Barangay SP Risks, Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment

The preparation for the conduct of the barangay SP Risk, Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (SP-RVAA) is the last agenda during the City/Municipal SP Workshop. The workshop should have come out with the action plans for the preparatory work as described below:

C.1 Preparatory Work

- Make preliminary assessment of the barangays to determine the vulnerability to environment and natural hazards. This can be done by reviewing hazards assessment at the municipal level; occurrence of disasters in the community; and reports of disaster damages.
- Prioritize the communities based on the review done. In the selection of the barangay, the interest and commitment of the community leaders participating and supporting the workshop must be considered.
- Distribute the barangays among the four clusters so that the barangay workshops can be done simultaneously.
- Make arrangements with the barangay level officials explaining the rationale, objectives and processes in the conduct of the SP-RVAA workshop.
- Make arrangements with the leaders to identify 20-30 key community members, both women and men, who can participate in the workshop. Ensure representation of area leaders and different vulnerable groups such as farmers, fisher folks, women, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous people, informal settlers, small entrepreneurs, and the like.
- Invite the possible participants such as the :
 - Barangay Council Members
 - Barangay Health Workers
 - Barangay Nutrition Scholar
 - Barangay Day Care Worker
 - Leaders of Community Organizations in the community
 - Indigenous leaders

- Priest, Pastors and other Religious Leaders
- Make arrangements with the local leaders pertaining to the logistics requirements such as venue, food, materials, transportation and other logistic concerns. Working committee can be formed who shall be responsible in doing each task.

C.2 Actual Conduct of the Workshop

- Arrange the venue in such a way that the participants are facing each other to maximize interactions.
- Ask all participants to introduce themselves.
- Explain the purpose and mechanics of the workshop.
- Provide a basic orientation on social protection, disaster risk reduction, vulnerability, and adaptation concepts.
- Divide the participants into four groups to discuss each type of risks. Use the workshop guidelines per risk type during the workshop.
- Facilitate the plenary for the presentation of the workshop results. Seek comments from other participants.
- Make a synthesis of the workshop.
- During the closing program, thank the participants and assure them that the outputs of the workshop shall be given back to them for their use in community planning for disaster risk reduction and social protection.

Box 2. Barangay Risk, Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Workshop

Objectives of the Workshop

At the end of the workshop, the participants will be able to:

- Explain the basic concepts in social protection, vulnerability and risk assessment and adaptation;
- Identify and assess the individual life cycle risks, economic risks, environmental and disaster risks, and social and governance risks in the community;
- Determine the social protection and adaptation strategies available and the gaps to address social protection;
- Analyze the data on barangay level vulnerability and risk assessment.

Program: Schedule and Contents

First Day

AM: Introduction and Workshop Orientation
Social Protection Framework
Risks and Vulnerabilities
Procedures in Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA)

1:00-3:00 PM: Workshop on Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
Group 1: Individual Life Cycle Risks
Group 2: Economic Risks
Group 3: Environment and Disaster Risks
Group 4: Social and Governance Risks

3:00-5:00 PM: Presentation and Processing of Workshop Results
Orientation on the Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (FRVA)

Second Day

Data gathering for the FRVA

Third Day

Presentation and Processing of the FRVA

AM : Data Processing and Consolidation of the FRVA
Consolidation of Data From the Workshop and FRVA

PM : Prioritization of the barangay risks
Discussion on the adaptation strategies in the barangay
Synthesis and closing programme

D. Conduct of the Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (FRVA)

- The plan and the training in conducting for the family assessment of risks and vulnerabilities shall be determined during first day of the Barangay SP Workshop. In each barangay, a minimum of 10% of the families shall be taken as respondents to the FRVA.
- The families who will be respondents to the risk assessment shall be identified through systematic sampling. The barangays shall be divided first into sections, depending on the number of participants who attended the Barangay SP Workshop. Thus, if there are 30 participants, then there will be 30 sections.
- Assign a participant in each section. He/She will make preliminary spot mapping of the houses. He/she can start with the interview of the respondents from the first house. After this, the respondent shall be taken from every tenth house.
- Data gathering will be done through direct interviews of family representatives. The initial target of the interview is the head of the family or the spouse but the whole family members may be involved. The questionnaire is administered by the interviewer.
- The Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment is a checklist of current vulnerabilities that a family experienced for the past years. This will identify the experiences of the family that posed hazards and threats. From these assessments, the impacts, the immediate coping mechanism, the long term adaptation strategies, and the external intervention received by the families will be determined in the barangay workshop on the third day.

E. Barangay SP Data Analysis

The assessment provides information on the prevalence of vulnerabilities, the vulnerable group affected, impacts of the risks on their lives and the adaptation strategies employed.

- The processing of the survey can be done by using EXCEL in the computer. At the first column, enter the respondent number from 1 to the last number of the respondent. In the succeeding columns, enter the risk as it appears in the survey form. The EXCEL table for data encoding will look like this:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5-72 | 73 | 74 |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|-------------|------------------------|
| Respondent | Risk 1. Pregnancy | Risk 2. No Pre-natal | Risk 3. Abortion | Risk Miscarriage | Risks | Other Risks | Total Risk with Checks |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 120 | | | | | | | |
| Total Checks | | | | | | | |

- Each participant who conducted the interview reads the results of the survey as another participant enters the response in the computer. The latter must be knowledgeable in EXCEL. If nobody among the participants is familiar with the computer technology, then a member of the C/MDC can do it, while a literate community leader watches. After that, the one being trained can do the encoding under supervision of the member of the C/MDC.
- After the encoding, the total frequency per risk can be obtained. Then the risks can be ranked from the one with the highest frequency to the lowest. The one with the highest frequency of risk would indicate the level of risk.
- Come out with a dummy table where the data can be inputted. Use simple descriptive statistics such as frequency distribution, using the mode and average. The data at the barangay level shall be consolidated at the municipal/city level and shall be incorporated in the Social Protection Profile.
- The data have to be documented and included in the Barangay Socio-Economic Profile.
- The results of the risk and vulnerability assessment can be used in the formulation of the community development plans.

F. City/Municipal Level SP Analysis

After the completion of the Barangay SP Workshops and the Family Assessment, the C/MDC for social protection shall consolidate the data from the barangay. The data coming from each of participating barangay are shown in the following below:

Box 4: Data for SP VAM Reports

| Social Protection Data From the Barangay | Sources | How to use in the city/municipality |
|--|--|--|
| List of hazards | Workshop of Day 1 | Provides raw and field-based data that can enhance the city/municipal hazards analysis. |
| Spot maps of community hazards | Workshop of Day 1 | Provides more detailed mapping that can enhance existing hazard maps. |
| List of prioritized risks | Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment | Together with the other participating barangay, can be consolidated, giving statistical data on the type and level of risk in the municipality. Outputs can be incorporated in the next preparation of the SPDR. |
| List of Adaptation strategies | Workshop Discussion on Day 3 | Provides basis for allocation of resources and planning other programs and services. |

The Risk Reduction Adaptation form to be used serves as the database that will inventory the adaptation strategies in the LGU. The inventory will also provide the gaps in adaptive social protection. The inventory can, in the future, serve as the basis for a fruitful exchange of good and working practices that can be adapted by other LGUs and other stakeholders.

G. Final Outcome and Reports

The final document that will be produced in conducting the vulnerability and risk assessment, following the SP VAM is a document called LGU Risk and Vulnerability Assessment for Social Protection. This shall be prepared by the LDC, with the participation of the cluster members who were involved in the process.

The LGU Risk and Vulnerability Assessment for Social Protection shall have the following contents and possible sources and writers, as shown in the table.

Box 5. SP VAM Reports

| Content of the Report | Sources and suggested writers |
|--|--|
| I. Introduction | |
| A. The Need for Risk and Vulnerability Assessment | SP VAM Local SWDO |
| B. Methodology | Documentation of the workshops and the Family Risk Survey SP VAM Procedure Local PDO |
| II. Risk and Vulnerabilities in the LGU | |
| A. Individual Life Cycle Risks | Cluster Head: DOH |
| B. Economic Risks | Cluster Head: DTI |
| C. Environment and Disaster Risks | Cluster Head: Local DRRMO |
| D. Social and Governance Risks | Cluster Head: DILG |
| III. SP Adaptation Strategies: Inventory and Gaps | |
| A. Individual Life Cycle Risks | Cluster Co-Head: CSO |
| B. Economic Risks | Cluster Co-Head: CSO |
| C. Environment and Disaster Risks | Cluster Co-Head: CSO |
| D. Social and Governance Risks | Cluster Co-Head: CSO |
| IV. Recommendations | |
| Annexes | Local SWDO and Local PDO |

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Annexes

Tools for Vulnerability
and Risk Assessment

Tool 1. Workshop Guideline for LGU

1.1 Individual Life Cycle Risks

1. What are the risks and events that usually happen in your community that resulted in the loss, damages or shocks to family members?
2. Who were the family members affected by the risk?
3. What were the reasons or conditions that contributed to the risks? For example, does gender and/or age matter?
4. What were the impacts of the events/risks on the family as a whole or on individual family members-- women and men, girls and boys, young and old?
5. How do families as a whole and/or individual family members differentiated by gender, age or other factors respond or adapt to the risk-event?
6. What are the existing programs of the municipality/city received by the families because of the risk/event?

| Risks | Vulnerable Group Affected | Conditions leading to risks | Impacts on the family members | Family Adaptation Strategies | Programs and services accessed by families |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Related to pregnancy and birth | | | | | |
| Related to schooling of children | | | | | |
| Related to perinatal (immediately before and after birth) | | | | | |
| Related to health of family members | | | | | |
| Related to death of family members | | | | | |
| Related to having disability among family members | | | | | |
| Related to upbringing and social problems among the youth | | | | | |
| Related to marriage and relationships | | | | | |
| Related to the elderly | | | | | |

Tool 1. Workshop Guideline for LGU

1.2 Economic Risks

1. What economic risks and events happened in the family during the last 12 months that resulted in loss, damages or shocks to family members?
2. What are the family conditions that contributed to the economic risks?
3. What were the impacts of the events/risks on the family as a whole or on individual family members-- women and men, girls and boys, young and old?
4. Who were the groups of people affected by the risks?
5. How did the affected groups respond or adapt to the risks/events?
6. What external interventions were the affected groups involved in because of the risks/events?

| Risks | Vulnerability Indicators | Impacts on the family members | Vulnerable Group Affected** (State Number below) | Family Adaptation Strategies | External Intervention |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|
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**Not the actual form. To be adjusted to make it more user friendly.*

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|---|---|---|
| **1- Children | 6- Workers in the Formal Sector | 11- Workers in the Informal Sector |
| 2- Youth | 7- Migrant Workers | 12- Urban poor |
| 3- Women | 8- Senior Citizens | 13- Internally Displaced Persons |
| 4 - Farmers and Landless Rural Workers | 9- Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples | 14- Survivors of Calamities/ Disasters/Emergencies |
| 5-PWDs | 10- Artisanal Fisherfolk | |

Tool 1. Workshop Guideline for LGU

1.3.1 Community Hazard Analysis

1. What are the environmental and natural hazards encountered by the community?
2. How often do these occur in the barangay?
3. When was the last time this happened?
4. How many families were affected?
5. How many died? Of this number, how many were female? Male? Children? Older persons?
6. How many were injured? Of this number, how many were female? Male? Children? Older persons?
7. What were the other damages?
8. Draw a map showing the areas that are vulnerable to the various hazards.

| 1.Hazards | 2. Fre- quency of Occurrence in the Barangay | 3.Last time of occur- rence (Year) | 4. Num- ber of Families Affected | 5.Number of Deaths | 6.Number of Injuries | 7.Other Damages |
|-------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Earthquake | | | | | | |
| Typhoon | | | | | | |
| Flood | | | | | | |
| Landslide | | | | | | |
| Volcanic Eruption | | | | | | |
| Fire | | | | | | |
| Drought | | | | | | |
| Others, specify | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Tool 1. Workshop Guideline for LGU

1.3.2. Community Vulnerability Assessment Forms

| Hazards | Vulnerable Areas in the Baran- gay | Number of Families Living in the Vulnerable Areas* | Number of Elements Vulnerable | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| | | | Number of Houses that can be De- stroyed | Total Size of Agri- cultural Lands | Infrastruc- tures that may be Destroyed | Commercial and Institu- tional Estab- lishments that might be Affected |
| Earthquake | | | | | | |
| Typhoon | | | | | | |
| Flood | | | | | | |
| Landslide | | | | | | |
| Volcanic Eruption | | | | | | |
| Fire | | | | | | |
| Drought | | | | | | |
| Others, specify | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

**Make a list of families that can be affected*

Tool 1. Workshop Guideline for LGU

1.4. Social and Governance Risks

Name of Respondent: _____ Barangay: _____

1. What social and political events occurred in the community that adversely affected the people?
2. What factors contributed to the occurrence of the risks? For example, do poverty, gender, age, ethnicity, or religious differences matter?
3. What are the impacts or losses faced by the community because of these events? Are some groups affected more than others, for example, women, children, Indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples, etc.?
4. How did you and other community leaders respond?
5. What responses were provided by external organizations such as the government, civil society organizations, and other groups?
6. How did external organizations such as government agencies, civil society organizations, and other groups respond?

Please fill in the matrix below.

| Social and political events that bring risks | Factors that contribute to the risks | Impacts of the risks | Responses of the community leaders | Responses of government and agencies outside of the community |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lack of access to social services | | | | |
| Crimes | | | | |
| Human Trafficking | | | | |
| Demonstrations and rallies | | | | |
| Imprisonment of head of family | | | | |
| Armed conflict | | | | |
| Territorial or clan conflict | | | | |
| Land grabbing | | | | |
| Faith related conflicts | | | | |
| Beliefs and practices that can bring dangers to the community | | | | |
| Corruption | | | | |
| Election | | | | |
| In justice and slow justice system | | | | |
| Other social and political events | | | | |

Tool 2. Workshop Guideline for Barangay

2.1 Individual Life Cycle Risks

1. What are the risks and events that usually happen in your community that resulted in the loss, damages or shocks to family members?
2. Who were the family members affected by the risk?
3. What were the reasons or conditions that contributed to the risks? For example, does gender and/or age matter?
4. What were the impacts of the events/risks on the family as a whole or on individual family members-- women and men, girls and boys, young and old?
5. How do families as a whole and/or individual family members differentiated by gender, age or other factors respond or adapt to the risk-event?
6. What are the existing programs of the municipality/city received by the families because of the risk/event?

| Risks | Vulnerable Group Affected | Conditions leading to risks | Impacts on the family members | Family Adaptation Strategies | Programs and services accessed by families |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Related to pregnancy and birth | | | | | |
| Related to schooling of children | | | | | |
| Related to perinatal (immediately before and after birth) | | | | | |
| Related to health of family members | | | | | |
| Related to death of family members | | | | | |
| Related to having disability among family members | | | | | |
| Related to upbringing and social problems among the youth | | | | | |
| Related to marriage and relationships | | | | | |
| Related to the elderly | | | | | |

Tool 2. Workshop Guideline for Barangay

2.2 Economic Risks

1. What economic risks and events happened in the family during the last 12 months that resulted in loss, damages or shocks to family members?
2. What are the family conditions that contributed to the economic risks?
3. What were the impacts of the events/risks on the family as a whole or on individual family members-- women and men, girls and boys, young and old?
4. Who were the groups of people affected by the risks?
5. How did the affected groups respond or adapt to the risks/events?
6. What external interventions were the affected groups involved in because of the risks/events?

| Risks | Vulnerability Indicators | Impacts on the family members | Vulnerable Group Affected** (State Number below) | Family Adaptation Strategies | External Intervention |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|
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**Not the actual form. To be adjusted to make it more user friendly.*

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|---|---|---|
| **1- Children | 6- Workers in the Formal Sector | 11- Workers in the Informal Sector |
| 2- Youth | 7- Migrant Workers | 12- Urban poor |
| 3- Women | 8- Senior Citizens | 13- Internally Displaced Persons |
| 4 - Farmers and Landless Rural Workers | 9- Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples | 14- Survivors of Calamities/ Disasters/Emergencies |
| 5- Persons with Disabilities | 10- Artisanal Fisherfolk | |

Tool 2. Workshop Guideline for Barangay

2.3.1 Community Hazard Analysis

1. What are the environmental and natural hazards encountered by the community?
2. How often do these occur in the barangay?
3. When was the last time this happened?
4. How many families were affected?
5. How many died? Of this number, how many were female? Male? Children? Older persons?
6. How many were injured? Of this number, how many were female? Male? Children? Older persons?
7. What were the other damages?
8. Draw a map showing the areas that are vulnerable to the various hazards.

| 1.Hazards | 2. Frequency of Occurrence in the Barangay | 3.Last time of occurrence (Year) | 4. Number of Families Affected | 5.Number of Deaths | 6.Number of Injuries | 7.Other Damages |
|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Earthquake | | | | | | |
| Typhoon | | | | | | |
| Flood | | | | | | |
| Landslide | | | | | | |
| Volcanic Eruption | | | | | | |
| Fire | | | | | | |
| Drought | | | | | | |
| Others, specify | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Tool 2. Workshop Guideline for Barangay

2.3.2. Community Vulnerability Assessment Forms

| Hazards | Vulnerable Areas in the Barangay | Number of Families Living in the Vulnerable Areas* | Number of Elements Vulnerable | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | Number of Houses that can be destroyed | Total Size of Agricultural lands | Infrastructures that may be destroyed | Commercial and institutional establishments that might be affected | Adaptation Strategies |
| Earthquake | | | | | | | |
| Typhoon | | | | | | | |
| Flood | | | | | | | |
| Landslide | | | | | | | |
| Volcanic Eruption | | | | | | | |
| Fire | | | | | | | |
| Drought | | | | | | | |
| Others, specify | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

*Make a list of families that can be affected

Tool 2. Workshop Guideline for Barangay

2.4. Social and Governance Risks

Name of Respondent: _____ Barangay: _____

1. What social and political events occurred in the community that adversely affected the people?
2. What factors contributed to the occurrence of the risks? For example, do poverty, gender, age, ethnicity, or religious differences matter?
3. What are the impacts or losses faced by the community because of these events? Are some groups affected more than others, for example, women, children, Indigenous cultural communities/indigenous peoples, etc.?
4. How did you and other community leaders respond?
5. What responses were provided by external organizations such as the government, civil society organizations, and other groups?
6. How did external organizations such as government agencies, civil society organizations, and other groups respond?

Please fill in the matrix below.

| Social and Political Events that Bring Risks | Factors that Contribute to the Risks | Impacts of the Risks | Responses of the Community Leaders | Responses of Government and Agencies outside of the Community |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lack of access to social services | | | | |
| Crimes | | | | |
| Human Trafficking | | | | |
| Demonstrations and rallies | | | | |
| Imprisonment of head of family | | | | |
| Armed conflict | | | | |
| Territorial or clan conflict | | | | |
| Land grabbing | | | | |
| Faith related conflicts | | | | |
| Beliefs and practices that can bring dangers to the community | | | | |
| Corruption | | | | |
| Election | | | | |
| In justice and slow justice system | | | | |
| Other social and political events | | | | |

Tool 3. Family Assessment on Risks and Vulnerabilities

Respondent is the mother, the father or guardian of the family. The family refers to the present immediate family.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Name of Barangay | | Date of Survey: | |
| Name of Respondent | | Time Started | |
| Position in the Family | | Time Ended | |
| Number of Children | | Name of Interviewer | |
| Telephone | | Cell Phone # | |
| Address | | | |
| 4Ps Beneficiary? | Since when have you been a beneficiary of 4Ps? | | |

Which of the events or situations have been experienced by you or any of your family members? Put a CROSS (X) on NONE if you have not experienced them. If you have experienced them, CHECK the box that tells when the situations happened.

| Risks and Vulnerabilities | NONE | CHECK if this happened within the year or 2-5 years ago. | |
|---|------|--|---------------|
| | | Within the year | 2-5 years ago |
| 1 Pregnancy and giving birth | | | |
| 2 Was not able to have pre-natal check-up | | | |
| 3 Abortion | | | |
| 4 Miscarriage | | | |
| 5 Death of the child or the mother during birth | | | |

Tool 3. Family Assessment on Risks and Vulnerabilities

| Risks and Vulnerabilities | NONE | CHECK if this happened within the year or 2-5 years ago. | |
|---|------|--|---------------|
| | | Within the year | 2-5 years ago |
| 6 Was not able to have post-natal check-up | | | |
| 7 Having a child with disability from birth | | | |
| 8 Was not able to have children immunized | | | |
| 9 A family member having disability due to illness or accident | | | |
| 10 Death due to accident | | | |
| 11 Prolonged or chronic illness of a family member | | | |
| 12 Was not able to get medical service from a health center or hospital | | | |
| 13 Was not able to buy the needed medicine | | | |
| 14 Death of family member due to illness | | | |
| 15 Was not able to enrol the child in day care or pre-school | | | |
| 16 Was not able to enrol a child in elementary school | | | |
| 17 Was not able to enrol the child in high school | | | |
| 18 Was not able to enrol in college /or stopped studying in college | | | |
| 19 Stopped studying or dropped out in elementary or high school | | | |
| 20 Substance abuse (drugs, alcohol, etc) | | | |
| 21 Teenage pregnancy (below 18 years old) | | | |
| 22 Stow away children; not going home without consent of parents | | | |
| 23 Having a household member working as OFW | | | |
| 24 Having household members working in other areas or cities | | | |
| 25 Separation from the spouse/partner | | | |
| 26 Death of the spouse | | | |
| 27 Insufficiency of food; Experienced times when there was no food to eat | | | |

Tool 3. Family Assessment on Risks and Vulnerabilities

| Risks and Vulnerabilities | NONE | CHECK if this happened within the year or 2-5 years ago. | |
|---------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| | | Within the year | 2-5 years ago |
| 28 | Lack of source of potable drinking water | | |
| 29 | Living in a house made of light/ salvaged materials | | |
| 30 | No sanitary toilet | | |
| 31 | Unemployed/Underemployed | | |
| 32 | Having work not related to educational training | | |
| 33 | Met an accident in the workplace | | |
| 34 | Was not able to pay debts | | |
| 35 | Survivor of scam | | |
| 36 | Survivor of illegal recruitment | | |
| 37 | Transfer of residence to another municipality/city | | |
| 38 | Survivor of fire | | |
| 39 | Survivor of disasters brought by typhoon or climate related hazards | | |
| 40 | Survivor of disasters brought by earthquake or volcanic eruption | | |
| 41 | Death of a family member due to disasters | | |
| 42 | Demolition | | |
| 43 | Live in relocation or resettlement | | |
| 44 | No life insurance | | |
| 45 | No health insurance | | |
| 46 | Working but without SSS or GSIS | | |
| 47 | Bankruptcy of business | | |
| 48 | Pawning a personal property | | |
| 49 | Lack of credit facility | | |
| 50 | With senior citizen family member not receiving any pension | | |
| 51 | Victim of burglary at home | | |

Tool 3. Family Assessment on Risks and Vulnerabilities

| Risks and Vulnerabilities | NONE | CHECK if this happened within the year or 2-5 years ago. | |
|---------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| | | Within the year | 2-5 years ago |
| 52 | Survivor of robbery/ hold up | | |
| 53 | Survivor of Sexual Violence | | |
| 54 | Knows that there is a youth gang in the community | | |
| 55 | Death of a family member due to crime | | |
| 56 | Witnessed a crime that happened in the community | | |
| 57 | Violence related to election | | |
| 58 | Harassment and intimidation by political group | | |
| 59 | Rebellion against the government | | |
| 60 | Military harassment | | |
| 61 | Domestic violence against the spouse/partner, children or parents | | |
| 62 | Child abuse | | |
| 63 | Child labor (children below 17 years old working to earn) | | |
| 64 | Corruption | | |
| 65 | Not participating in community activities | | |
| 66 | Not voting in national or local election | | |
| 67 | Not a member of any organization in the community | | |
| 68 | Land grabbing | | |
| 69 | Traditions harmful to person | | |
| 70 | Conflict due to religion | | |
| 71 | Survivor of slow judicial system or unjust conviction | | |
| 72 | Discrimination due to gender or sexual orientation | | |
| 73 | Ethnic conflict | | |
| 74 | Other risky conditions (Specify) | | |

Tool 4. Guidelines in Conducting the Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

I. Description

A. Respondent Profile: The following information will be filled out by the interviewer:

1. Name of Barangay:
2. Name of Respondent:
3. Position in the Family: the main role assumed in the family such as Head of the Family, Eldest Son or Daughter, Son-in-law, etc
4. Number of Children: the number of children of the primary family then add secondary (family of son or daughter) if necessary (Ex. 5+2)
5. Telephone: (the nearest landline that they are able to use)
6. Cell phone # (of the Respondent; phone number of the Head of the Family may also be obtained)
7. Address: (include number of house and description; i.e. second eskinita from the main road, sixth house from the pathwalk, etc)
8. 4Ps beneficiary: Indicate Yes or No, then indicate year when benefits started
9. Date of Survey: – month, day and year survey was conducted
10. Time Started: – time interviewer entered the house, indicate time and AM or PM
11. Time Ended: – time interviewer left the house
12. Name of Interviewer: – write full name with contact details (cellphone #)

B. Main Questionnaire

1. The assessment form is in the form a matrix that allows the interviewer to check or mark the appropriate box corresponding to the answer. The survey form is divided into four columns. The first column contains the list of 74 possible risks and vulnerabilities.
2. The second column is the NONE column which is marked if the risk and vulnerability was not experienced by the respondent.
3. The third column is marked if the risk and vulnerability happened within 12 months from the date of the interview.
4. The fourth column is marked if the risk and vulnerability was experienced two to four years from the date of the interview.

Tool 4. Guidelines in Conducting the Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

II. Procedures

A. Answering the Respondent Profile

1. Information on the profile of the respondent is filled up at the beginning of the interview and is reviewed before the interview ends.
2. The interviewer must fill up the form after the respondent provided the answer to the questions.
3. Interviewer must be sure to record the date of interview including the time the interview started and ended.

B. Answering the Life Events Matrix

1. General Instructions: Which of the events or situations have been experienced by you or any of your family members? Put a CROSS (X) on NONE if you have not experienced them. If you have experienced them, CHECK the box that tells when the situations happened.
2. The interviewer must be the one to check the events matrix.
3. If the risks and vulnerabilities DID NOT happen or was not experienced, the interviewer will mark the second column with an X.
4. If the event happened, mark only one box under columns 3 or 4: mark column 3 if the event happened within 12 months prior to the interview; and column 4 if experienced 2 to 5 years ago.
5. If the risk and vulnerability affected more than one family member, (ex. flood) the event is counted as one event only.
6. If the risk and vulnerability event affected more than one family but occurred at different times, write the number of family members affected in column 3 or 4.
7. If the mark needs to be erased, cross out the event twice with a horizontal line. Encircle the final answer.
8. Do not leave any risk and vulnerability unanswered. If it did not happen, mark the column which says "NONE".
9. The interviewer must clarify if the respondent understood the statements for each of the events in the checklist. Please refer to the list of definitions provided in this guide.

Tool 4. Guidelines in Conducting the Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

| Item | Risks and Vulnerabilities | Definitions/Descriptions |
|------|--|--|
| 1 | Pregnancy and giving birth | Family member is pregnant or gave birth to a child, dead or alive |
| 2 | Was not able to have pre-natal check-up | Medical check-up while pregnant |
| 3 | Abortion | Expulsion of an embryo or fetus before viability, which may be spontaneous or induced |
| 4 | Miscarriage | Unexpected and unintentional loss of fetus due to trauma or weakness |
| 5 | Death of the child or the mother during birth | The child or the mother, or both died during childbirth |
| 6 | Was not able to have post-natal check-up | Medical check-up after birth |
| 7 | Having a child with disability from birth | The physical or mental impairment was present since birth |
| 8 | Was not able to have children immunized | Children do not have complete immunization |
| 9 | A family member having disability due to illness or accident | Any member of the family has impairment acquired only from illness or accident. Do not include impairment since birth |
| 10 | Death due to accident | The cause of the death is accident |
| 11 | Prolonged or chronic illness of a family member | A member of the family has been ill for at least one year, or repeatedly gets sick within a year |
| 12 | Was not able to get medical service from a health center or hospital | Includes events when respondent or family member was not able to go to the health center or was able to go to the health center but did not get the needed service |
| 13 | Was not able to buy the needed medicine | Includes event where respondent cannot go to the drug store, or cannot afford to buy the medicine |
| 14 | Death of family member due to illness | Death was caused by the illness |

Tool 4. Guidelines in Conducting the Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

| Item | Risks and Vulnerabilities | Definitions/Descriptions |
|------|--|--|
| 15 | Was not able to enrol the child in day care or pre-school | Day care facilities are available but the children were not able to attend; includes accessibility and difficulty of reaching the day care or no one to bring the children |
| 16 | Was not able to enrol a child in elementary school | Any school-age child was not enrolled in grade school at all |
| 17 | Was not able to enrol the child in high school | Any school-age child was not enrolled in high school at all. |
| 18 | Was not able to enrol in college /or stopped studying in college | Any high school graduate did not pursue college anymore or enrolled but did not finish college or vocational |
| 19 | Stopped studying or dropped out in elementary or high school | Children who were able to enrol in elementary or high school but stopped during the school year |
| 20 | Substance abuse (drugs, alcohol, etc) | Any member of the family using prohibited drugs or drinks alcoholic beverages uncontrollably |
| 21 | Teenage pregnancy (below 18 years old) | Any female member who got pregnant when she was below 18 years old |
| 22 | Stow away children; not going home without consent of parents | Any incident when children did not go home without knowledge of parents or attempted to run away from home |
| 23 | Having a household member working as OFW | Any member of the family who is working in another country |
| 24 | Having household members working in other areas or cities | Any member of the family who is working in another town of city in the Philippines |
| 25 | Separation from the spouse/partner | Spouses or live-in partners are no longer together |
| 26 | Death of the spouse | Spouse died because of any causes |
| 27 | Insufficiency of food; Experienced times when there was no food to eat | Times when there was no food to eat at mealtime |
| 28 | Lack of source of potable drinking water | No access to potable source of water within ten meters from the house |

Tool 4. Guidelines in Conducting the Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

| Item | Risks and Vulnerabilities | Definitions/Descriptions |
|------|---|--|
| 29 | Living in a house made of light/ salvaged materials | Materials used for house are not strong enough such as scavenged materials, nipa, sawali and bamboo |
| 30 | No sanitary toilet | No access to flushable toilet bowls |
| 31 | Unemployed/ Underemployed | Adult member of the family who is not working to earn an income, or if working, does not earn enough income and is therefore looking for more work |
| 32 | Having work not related to educational training | Any member who has a job NOT related to educational training. If high school graduate, consider if job is below reading, writing and arithmetic ability (ex: if high school graduate yet working as scavenger) |
| 33 | Met an accident in the workplace | Experienced any form of accident that is inside the work place or work related; includes events where there is no impairment but respondent got hurt |
| 34 | Was not able to pay debts | If there are outstanding debts to be paid to persons, organizations, company or banks |
| 35 | Survivor of scam | Experienced any form of scam or swindling |
| 36 | Survivor of illegal recruitment | Experienced being lured by an illegal recruiter to work abroad or in urban cities including cases where money may or may have not yet been involved |
| 37 | Transfer of residence to another municipality/city | Experienced changing place of residence to another city or municipality |
| 38 | Survivor of fire | Events where house actually caught fire |
| 39 | Survivor of disasters brought by typhoon or climate related hazards | Actual experience of loss or damage due to typhoon and other climate-related hazards |
| 40 | Survivor of disasters brought by earthquake or volcanic eruption | Actual loss or damage due to earthquake and volcanic eruption, and related hazards |
| 41 | Death of a family member due to disasters | Death caused by actual disaster (e.g. drowned in flood; buried in landslide, etc). |
| 42 | Demolition | Residence or workplace is in danger of being demolished |

Tool 4. Guidelines in Conducting the Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

| Item | Risks and Vulnerabilities | Definitions/Descriptions |
|------|---|---|
| 43 | Live in relocation or resettlement | Change of residence to relocation or resettlement area |
| 44 | No life insurance | In case of death of a family member, those left behind are not covered by any insurance |
| 45 | No health insurance | Not covered by PhilHealth or any other form of health plan |
| 46 | Working but without SSS or GSIS | Includes cases where SSS contribution may or may not be collected but not remitted by employer; includes events where employee does not provide share for insurance |
| 47 | Bankruptcy of business | Former business closed down due to loss or insolvency |
| 48 | Pawning a personal property | Experienced pawning assets and properties to persons, organizations or pawnshop (Pagsasanla) |
| 49 | No access to credit facility | Cannot borrow from facilities which lend out money |
| 50 | With senior citizen family member not receiving any pension | Any senior citizen in the family not receiving pension from any organization |
| 51 | Survivor of burglary at home | Experienced having a burglar entering one's house and losing property |
| 52 | Survivor of robbery/ hold-up | Experienced being forced to give money or property during a robbery or hold-up, frequently in the streets |
| 53 | Survivor of Sexual Violence | Events including sexual harassment, actual sexual assault and rape, includes events where perpetrator is a relative or is someone close to the victim |
| 54 | Knows there is a youth gang in the community | Member of the family is acquainted with someone who is an actual member of a gang, includes if family member is the member of the gang |
| 55 | Death of a family member due to crime | Death was caused by homicide or murder |
| 56 | Witnessed a crime that happened in the community | Member of family is an actual witness to a crime and/or physically harassed |
| 57 | Violence related to election | Member of the family have witnessed or was involved in an incident of violence during the election period (not just on election day) |

Tool 4. Guidelines in Conducting the Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

| Item | Risks and Vulnerabilities | Definitions/Descriptions |
|------|--|---|
| 58 | Harassment and intimidation by political group | Member of the family experienced being intimidated, verbally maligned, threatened, and physically harassed by elements associated with a political group; includes vote buying, extortion, sexual harassment; stalking; malicious text messages |
| 59 | Rebellion against the government | Rebellion is an act meant to overthrow the government; family member is aware of certain individuals or groups in the community who are involved in rebellion |
| 60 | Military harassment | Family member experienced being harassed by the military; includes visits of military to one's house, illegal detention, illegal arrests; questioning and torture |
| 61 | Domestic violence against the spouse/[partner, children or parents | Member of the family is aware of domestic violence happening in the community; includes self report of any abusive, violent, coercive, forceful, or threatening act or word inflicted by one member of a family or household on another |
| 62 | Child abuse | Member of family is aware of incidence of child abuse; includes actual experience of child abuse in the family |
| 63 | Child labor (children below 17 years old working to earn) | Any member of the family below 17 years old who is already working (indicate in column what kind of work); includes if any member of the family is aware of any incident of child labor |
| 64 | Corruption | Any member of the family is aware of or experienced any form of corruption such as bribery, money laundering, embezzlement and stealing from government funds or property in their community; includes when family member witnessed actual acts of corruption |
| 65 | Not participating in community activities | When family members do not join community activities like community assembly and community programs, especially when family representation is needed |

Tool 4. Guidelines in Conducting the Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

| Item | Risks and Vulnerabilities | Definitions/Descriptions |
|------|---|---|
| 66 | Not voting in national or local election | When voting age members of the family are either not registered voters or are registered but have not participated in the last national and local elections |
| 67 | Not a member of any organization in the community | When family members have not joined any organization in the community |
| 68 | Land grabbing | Experienced having one's land being claimed and being registered, bought or leased by another individual or company; knowledge of any land grabbing incident in the community |
| 69 | Traditions harmful to person | Knowledge or practice of any traditions that are harmful to health or well being |
| 70 | Conflict due to religion | Family member is aware that there is conflict in the community due to difference in religious belief |
| 71 | Survivor of slow judicial system or unjust conviction | Family member has experienced the slow process in the justice system; family member is aware of a case in the community that has not been settled or closed due to the slow justice process |
| 72 | Discrimination due to gender or sexual orientation | Family member has experienced discrimination or not being included in activities or work due to sexual orientation and gender identity and expression such as being a woman, gay, lesbian, transsexual etc. |
| 73 | Ethnic conflict | Family member is aware or has experienced conflict due to different affiliation with ethnic groups. |
| 74 | Other risk condition | |

**TRAINERS' TRAINING
MODULE ON SOCIAL
PROTECTION
VULNERABILITY AND
ADAPTATION
MANUAL**

A. Background

The institutionalization of the conduct of social protection risks, vulnerability and adaptation strategy assessment can be sustained by the users of the SP VAM such as the local government staff and non-government people. This requires capacity building by enhancing their knowledge and understanding about social protection and the processes in doing the risk and vulnerability assessment. The local users have to be familiar with the methods and processes of the SP VAM.

In relation to this, the Consultant is expected to conduct of trainers' training to selected DSWD Central and Field Offices staff on the utilization of the SP VAM. This will help develop the capacity of DSWD and other staff of agencies and LGU doing social protection. A training module will serve as reference for future training of interested agencies, LGUs and Civil Society Organizations (CSO).

B. Objectives

The training aims to equip the participants with the knowledge, skills and attitude in conducting training for the conduct of the Social Protection Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment. After the three-day training, the participants will be able to:

1. Explain the framework, concepts, policy history and rationale for social protection policies and programs in the Philippines;
2. Explain the contents, perspectives, and procedures of the SP VAM;
3. Demonstrate the conduct the City/Municipal Workshop for Social Protection;
4. Demonstrate the conduct of the Family Risk Survey in a community;
5. Analyze the results of the risks, vulnerability and adaptation strategies assessments;
6. Come out with a re-entry plan in conduct training on the conduct of the SP VAM.
7. Verbalize appreciation and commitment in the use of the SP VAM.

C. Training Schedule

| Day and Time | Activity | Contents | Method |
|------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Day 0: 1:00-6:00 PM | Travel time Registration | | |
| Day 1: 8:00-8:30 AM | Registration | | |
| 8:30- 9:00 | Opening Program | | |
| 9:00-10:00 | Session 1: Social Protection Framework, Concepts and Policy History | Concepts and definitions History of policies SP Perspectives and Framework | Lecture discussion |
| 10:00-10:15 | Break | | |
| 10:15-11:00 | Session 2: SP VAM Overview | Background Contents | Lecture discussion |
| 11:00-12:00 | Session 3: Risks, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation Strategies | Four Kinds of Risks Adaptation strategies for each kind of risk | |
| 12:00-1:30 | Lunch Break | | |
| 1:30- 3:00 | Session 4: SP VAM Procedures: The LGU Workshop | Procedures for the LGU Workshop on risks and vulnerabilities | Lecture discussion Workshop |
| 3:00-5:00 | Continuation | Same | Workshop presentation |
| Day 2: 8:00-8:30 | Introduction | Invocation Exercises | |
| 8:30-10:00 | Session 5: The Barangay SP Workshop | Rationale Procedures | Lecture discussion |
| 10:00-10:15 | Break | | |
| 10:45- 12:00 | Session 6: SP VAM Procedures: The Barangay Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Workshop | Contents Procedures Guidelines | Lecture discussion |
| 12:00-1:30 | Lunch Break | | |

| Day and Time | Activity | Contents | Method |
|---------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1:30- 5:00 | Session 7: SP VAM Family Survey | Actual Conduct Processing of the Family Risk Survey | Survey Demonstration |
| Day 3: 8:00-8:30 | Introduction | Invocation Exercises | |
| 8:30-10:00 | Session 8: SP VAM Procedures: The Municipal Level Analysis and Reporting | City/Municipal and barangay workshop results analysis | Demonstration Ranking |
| 10:00-11:00 | Session 9: Training Demonstration | SP Perspectives Risks and Vulnerabilities The Municipal SP Workshop The SP VAM Family Survey | Preparation through a workshop |
| 11:00-12:00 | Training Demonstration | SP Perspectives Risks and Vulnerabilities | Demonstration |
| 12:00-1:30 | Lunch Break | | |
| 1:30-2:30 | Training Demonstration | The Municipal SP Workshop The SP VAM Family Survey | Demonstration |
| 2:30-3:30 | Session 10: Re-entry Plan for the Conduct of Training for SP VAM Implementation | Plan for the conduct of training Plan for SP VAM advocacy | Demonstration Lecture discussion |
| 3:30- 3:45 | Break | | |
| 3:45-4:15 | Training Evaluation | | |
| 4:15- 5:00 | Closing program | | |
| 5:00 | Homeward bound | | |

D. Session Descriptions

Session 1: Social Protection Framework, Concepts and Policy History
Day 1: 9:00-10:00 AM

Session objective: After the session, the participants must be able to explain the concepts, policy history and rationale for social protection policies and programs in the Philippines.

Contents: The concepts and definition of social protection
History of the development of social protection policies and programs
The Social Protection Framework
Concepts and Definitions

Methodology: Lecture Discussion with PowerPoint Presentation

Session 2: SP VAM Overview
Day 1: 10:15-11:00 AM

Session Objectives: After the session, the participants will be able to make an orientation on the SP VAM.

Contents: Background of the SP VAM
Contents of the SP VAM
Principles of SP VAM

Methodology: Hands-on inspection of the SP VAM
Lecture Discussion with PPP

*Session 3: Risks, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation Strategies**Day 1: 11:00-12:00 AM*

Session Objective: After the session, the participants will be able to identify and distinguish the four kinds of risk and vulnerabilities in social protection and the corresponding adaptation strategies

Contents: Individual Life Cycle Risk, Vulnerability and Adaptation Strategies
Economic Risks, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation Strategies
Environment and Disaster Risk, Vulnerability and Adaptation Strategies
Social and Governance Risk, Vulnerability and Adaptation Strategies

Methodology: Lecture Discussion with PPP

*Session 4: SP VAM Procedures: The LGU Workshop**Day 1: 1:30-5:00 PM*

Session Objective: After the session, the participants will be able to conduct the city/municipal workshop for social protection

Contents: Procedures for the SP VAM
Organization structure
Conduct of the City/Municipal Workshop
The risk, vulnerability and adaptation strategies

Methodology: Lecture Discussion on the Procedures
Workshop on risk, vulnerability and adaptation strategies

*Session 5: SP VAM Procedures: The Barangay Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Workshop**Day 2: 8:30-10:00 AM*

Session Objective: After the session, the participants will be able to conduct the barangay level workshop for risk and vulnerability assessment protection

Contents: Objectives and contents
Procedures for the conduct the Barangay Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) workshop
Guidelines before, during and after the conduct of the RVA Workshop

Methodology: Lecture Discussion on the Procedures

*Session 6: SP VAM Procedures: The Barangay Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Workshop**Day 2: 10:30-12:00 AM*

Session Objective: After the session, the participants will be able to conduct the barangay level workshop for risk and vulnerability assessment protection

Contents: Objectives and contents
Procedures for the conduct the Barangay Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) workshop
Guidelines before, during and after the conduct of the RVA Workshop

Methodology: Lecture Discussion on the Procedures

*Session 7: The Family Risk and Vulnerability Survey**Day 2: 1:30-3:00 AM*

Session Objective: After the session, the participants will be able to conduct the Family Risk and Vulnerability Survey by administering interviews

Contents: The Family Risk and Vulnerability Survey Form
Actual conduct of interview

Methodology: Experiential learning through actual conduct of interview

Session 8: SP VAM Procedures: The Municipal Level Analysis and Reporting
Day 3: 8:30-10:00 AM

Session Objective: After the session, the participants will be able to conduct the analysis of the risks and vulnerability for social protection at the city/municipal level; they will be able to prepare a City/Municipal Social Protection Report

Contents: Outcomes of the City/Municipal SP Workshop
SP Workshop Report

Methodology: Review of the outcomes of the workshop in the city/municipality and barangay SP Workshop.
Lecture Discussion on the Procedures

Session 9: Training Demonstration
Day 3: 10:00-12:00 AM
1:30- 2:30 PM

Session Objective: After the session, the participants will be able to demonstrate specific skills in handling session on SP VAM

Contents: SP Perspectives
Risks and Vulnerabilities
The Municipal SP Workshop
The SP VAM Family Survey

Methodology: Workshop to discuss the demonstration
Session demonstration

Session 10: Re-Entry Plan for the Conduct of Training for SP VAM Implementation
Day 3: 10:30-11:00 AM

Session Objective: After the session, the participants will be able to come out with action points and recommendations for the conduct of training and advocacy for SP VAM Implementation.

Contents: Concerns and action points for the conduct of SP VAM Training
Recommendations

Methodology: Plenary workshop using meta cards

The last session serves as a synthesis of the Trainers' Training by focusing on the concerns and actions points in conducting training for SP VAM implementation. The session will proceed as follows:

1. Provide two meta cards to each participant.
2. In one meta card, ask the participants to write one concern, issue or challenge that might be faced in conducting training for SP VAM implementation
3. In the other meta card, ask the participants to write recommendations in the conduct of training for SP VAM.
4. When the participants are done in writing in the meta cards, ask them to paste the meta cards in the board corresponding to each meta card.
5. Process the meta cards by putting similar and related ideas.
6. Make a synthesis of the workshop by looking at the most frequent cited ideas, suggestions that can be given response and those that will be studied first before a response can be made.

