SPCN-04 Socio-economic Resilience

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Outline of the module

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Resilience

• Resilience is the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard. (UNDRR, 2017)

• Resilience can be evaluated through assessing physical, social, economic, infrastructure and natural conditions.

• Framing the opportunity to gain resilience is complex due to diverse network of stakeholders.

![Resilience Framework](image)

*Fig 1. Resilience framework (Bene et.al., 2012)*
Resilience (contd.)

Key approaches to resilience-building

- **Analysis** and **measurement** of resilience – indicator based tools
- Multi-stakeholder **cooperation** and action
- Promote **adaptive capacities** – tailored interventions
- **Contextual adaptation**
- **Funding mechanisms**

Levels of actors for resilience measurement: **individuals, households, communities and states/systems**

*Fig 2. Factors influencing resilience (Turnbull et.al., 2013)*
Socio-economic resilience: Concept

• Socio-economic refers to the **interaction** between the social and economic **habits** of people
• **Vulnerable** socio-economic conditions are induced by **poverty, disability, age, gender, religion, etc.**

• Socio-economic resilience measures the ability of different socio-economic factors to **minimize the impact** of losses on **wellbeing** and ability to **recover** efficiently

• **NGOs** focus majorly on **social and economic capital** through comprehensive risk analysis and resilience assessments to design resilience programmes

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**Fig 3. Framework for programmes to accommodate socio-economic resilience**
Socio-economic resilience: Concept (contd.)

Socio-economic resilience assesses the capacity to cope from two types of losses: **asset and wellbeing**

Risk = f(Hazard, Exposure, Vulnerability, Capacity)

Socio-economic resilience = \( \frac{\text{Asset loss}}{\text{Welfare loss}} \) (World Bank, 2014)

Various factors that affect poor population:
- **Locational disadvantage**
- **Larger losses** – health, income, basic services
- **Struggle to replace** lost assets

**Fig 4. Percentage poor affected by disasters (Hallegatte et.al., 2020)**
Socio-economic resilience: Assessment

Assessment undertakes the steps of: identification of vulnerable groups, their capacities and needs. It can be both *qualitative* and *quantitative*. The components studied are:

**Components of social resilience:**
- **Awareness** of households wrt risk
- **Knowledge** about resources, organizations, identifying vulnerable groups
- **Attitude** of communities towards engaging in initiatives
- **Skills** related to first aid, evacuation planning, search and rescue
- **Social capital** based on interrelation of community members, trust, *consensus* and collective action

**Components of economic resilience:**
- Ability to **resist** potential damage in households, vulnerability of income
- Capability to **compensate damage**
- Ability to **recover** occupational and income conditions post-disaster
Socio-economic resilience: Assessment (contd.)

Tools for community level resilience assessment:

Table 1. Tools for assessing resilience of a community (Sharifi, 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tools</th>
<th>Risk focussed</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Qual/Quant</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CoBRA</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>Horn of Africa</td>
<td>Community, Household</td>
<td>Both (formative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Both (summative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyogo</td>
<td>Natural risks</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>City and state</td>
<td>Both (formative)</td>
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<td>CDRI</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>South Asia</td>
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<td>CRDSA</td>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Both (summative)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-dimensions used by tools to assess social resilience: Social structure, social support, safety and wellbeing, equity, local culture

Sub-dimensions used by tools to assess economic resilience: Structure, security, dynamism

A good tool undertakes iterative processes that involve scenario-based planning, stakeholder participation in design
Relevance of socio-economic resilience in MENA region

7 million people living in displacement caused by disasters in 104 countries and territories as of 31st December 2020 (IDMC, 2020)

Fig 5. Internal displacement caused by disasters in 2020 (Extracted from IDMC, 2020)

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Relevance of socio-economic resilience in MENA region

• Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction: access to a range of existing regional financing mechanisms for socio-economic development
• Arab Sustainable Development Report Goal 6: directing efforts to collate and analyze disaster losses on the water and sanitation infrastructure networks; capture the variation of the losses according to socio-economic considerations
• A system which is socio-economically resilient can build back better: stronger, faster and inclusively after shock or disaster

Needed action:
• Shift from disaster management to proactive disaster risk management
• Explicitly address how economic and political decisions can influence DRR
• Stakeholder representation and participation is essential for assessing socio-economic resilience to avoid skewed decisions prioritizing one socio economic category over another
Socio-economic resilience: Strengthening

Ways in which communities contribute to resilience are complex and context dependent. They contribute to resilience through indigenous knowledge, sustainable practices and adopting risk reduction measures.

Social-economic resilience is promoted by actions:

**Social aspects:**
- Access to basic services and safety nets
- Promote policies for low-cost safe housing
- Promote multi-stakeholder participation

**Economic aspects:**
- Poverty alleviation programmes
- Diversified economic activities
- Penalties and incentives to increase compliance
- Plan for business continuity

*Fig 6. Drivers for local level resilience (Huggins and Thompson, 2015)*
**Socio-economic resilience: Strengthening (contd.)**

**Local government**
- Build understanding on hazard, climate change
- Compile information on hazards, projected impacts, geographical context

**NGOs, Civil Society**
- Gather contextual information on factors the target population’s livelihoods depend
- Assess the extent of exposure of community and livelihood to hazards
- Analyse capacities based on knowledge gathered through participatory approach
- Train officials to address needs of marginalized groups
- Train communities on impacts & adaptation

**Media**
- Make the at-risk population aware of their rights, livelihood opportunities
- Advocate for safety standards at workplace
- Support the mechanisms to broadcast forecasts and disseminate hazard updates

**Community**
- Provide authentic information to assessors
- Adhere to the precautions, evacuation plans
- Participate in DRR related trainings, workshops
- Utilize indigenous knowledge

**Good practices:**
- Risk-informed project design
- Invest in monitoring and evaluation
- Long-term integrated approach
- Collaborations
- Regional resilience strategies

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*Fig 7. Role of stakeholders*
Thank you