

MEET the MDGs

Mitigating Effects of External Threats to MDGs Through A Rights-based Reforms in Governance for Greater Equity, Transparency and Sustainability

Governance Portfolio UNDP Philippines



Democratic
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UN-HABITAT

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Vulnerability and Risk Management to MDG Localization

- MEET the MDGs
- DISASTER MANAGEMENT
Making safer cities

Disaster Management

■ DISASTER

■ Hazard

■ phenomena, potential, threat

Vulnerabilities:

situation of communities weakness

■ Nature of the hazard

■ Risk ,

■ Hazard, exposure, vulnerability

■ Capability to cope

Management

DECREASE

Vulnerability

INCREASE

Capability

RESPONSE

SERIES OF ACTIVITIES

PREPAREDNESS.

MITIGATION

PREVENTION

RELIEF,

REHABILITATION,

RECONSTRUCTION

Disaster Management Cycle



HAZARDS

- NATURAL : GEOLOGICAL
CLIMATIC
- HUMAN MADE – TECHNOLOGICAL
- HYBRID
- COMPLEX

Mitigative Dimension of the Millennium Declaration

- There was never a time in the history of humankind that poverty and ecological degradation have reached massive proportions making the life of the planet at risk.
- If we fail to address these threats by 2015, the fate of the Earth will be irreversible.
- As a mitigative response to the threat, 189 UN-member states including the Philippines, became signatories to the Millennium Declaration, and are committed to the challenge of attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.

The Millennium Development Goals or MDGs

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve women's reproductive health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop global partnership for development

In the Philippines, MDGs 1-7 are functions to local government units (Sec. 16-17 LGA), MDG 8 transcends national borders

Threats, Risks and Vulnerabilities to attaining the MDG... Some Concepts, Dimensions and Suggested Approaches

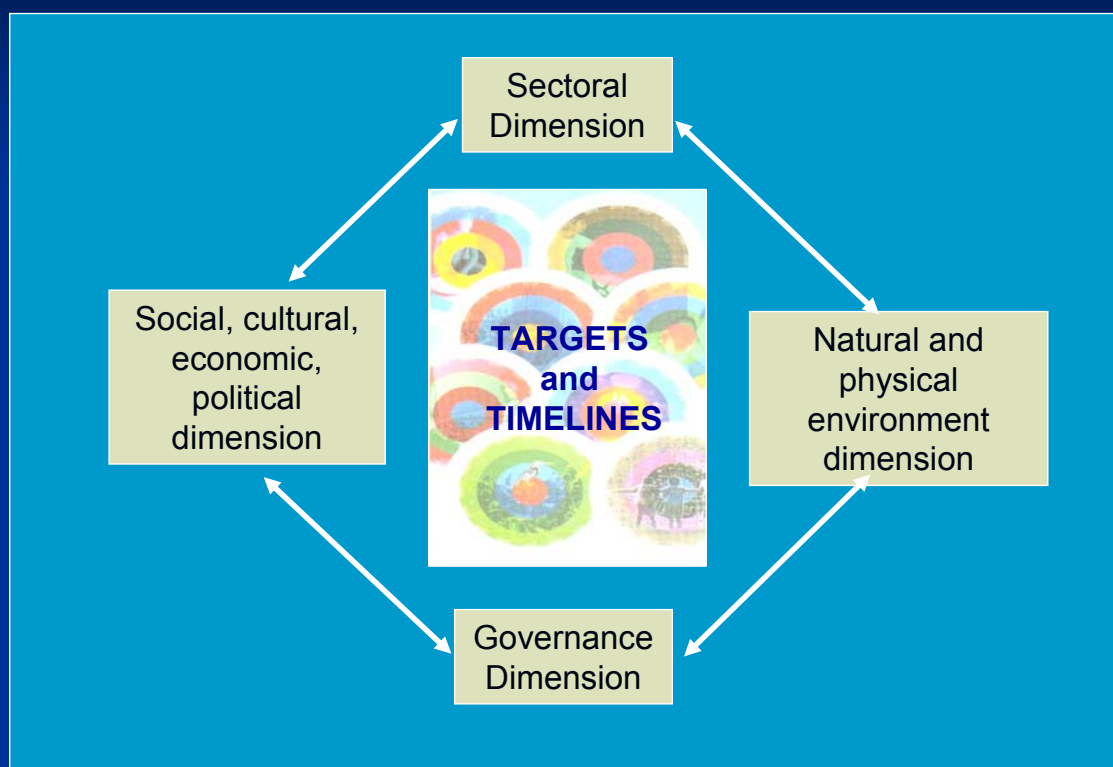


The PHOTO in the mail is the "Pulitzer prize" winning photo taken in 1994 during the Sudan famine. The picture depicts a famine stricken child crawling towards an United Nations food camp, located a kilometer away.

>The vulture is waiting for the child to die so that it can eat it. This picture shocked the whole world. No one knows what happened to the child, including the photographer Kevin Carter who left the place as soon as the photograph was taken.

>Three months later he committed suicide due to depression.

Dimensions of Risk Management in MDG Localization



1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- i. Halve proportion of families below subsistence threshold of 20.4% of total families to 10.5%. Current rate is 16.7%.
- ii. Halve the proportion of malnourished children from 9.8% to 4.9%

Employment systems and requirements: contractualization and specialized employment needs

Social, cultural, economic and political dimension

Governance dimension

Natural and physical environment dimension

Quality and safety of food, nutritional needs: e.g. Bohol Cassava Food Poisoning

Sectoral dimension



Recurring natural threats, e.g. typhoons

2. Achieve universal primary education

- i. Achieve universal access to primary education 90.05% to 100%.



Social, cultural, economic and political dimension

Governance dimension

Natural and physical environment dimension

A study on the proficiency of English teachers in ARMM revealed that the average level of competency is equivalent to Grade 4

Sectoral dimension

On 17 February 2006, a landslide hit the village of Guinsaugon near the town of St. Bernard in Southern Leyte Province. 1,408 people were buried, including 253 staff and students of the local school.

3. Promote gender equality and empower women

- i. Eliminate gender disparity in primary education by 100% from 95.8% and in secondary education by 100%



Child labor, household income

Social, cultural, economic and political dimension

Governance dimension

Natural and physical environment dimension

Access to basic education facilities

Sectoral dimension

4. Reduce child mortality

- i. Reduce children under-five mortality rate from 209 to 52.2 per 100,000 live births.



Social, cultural, economic and political dimension

Governance dimension

Natural and physical environment dimension



Sectoral dimension



5. Improve women's reproductive health

- i. Reduce maternal mortality rate from 209 to 52.2 per 100,000 live births



Social, cultural, economic and political dimension

Governance dimension

Natural and physical environment dimension



Sectoral dimension



6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

In the 80'-90's around 10 new infections were being reported every month. In the 20's it jumped to around 20 per month. For this year, it reached to 34 in May alone- the highest so far. And again, 33 in June. (UNAIDS Registry)

2006, Months	Number of new HIV infections reported
January	19
February	25
March	30
April	15
May	34
June	33

Lack of awareness

Social, cultural, economic and political dimension

Governance dimension

Natural and physical environment dimension

Deteriorating natural and physical environment

Resource gaps

Sectoral dimension

7. Ensure environmental sustainability

- i. Increase proportion of households with access to safe drinking water from 73.7% to 86.8%.



Social, cultural, economic and political dimension

Governance dimension

Natural and physical environment dimension



Sectoral dimension



8. Develop global partnership for development



Pulitzer1994 KevinCarter

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**Keep our pledge to the world's poor
... even if it offends the US**

The Australian Government should reject a call from the United States to water down the global pact to reduce extreme poverty. In 2000 Australia and other United Nations members made a pledge to the so-called millennium development goals. They set out eight targets for reducing poverty, including halving the number of people living on \$US1 a day by 2015. The declaration said: "We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanising conditions of extreme poverty." However, the international commitment to these goals is looking shaky.

Risk Management in Attaining the MDGs: A Suggested Approach

pursue institutional reforms in the context of good urban governance...

MDG Generic Localization Approach	MEET the MDGs – Suggested Approach
Strengthen participation in local development.	Acknowledge people and communities as key stakeholders of Risk and Emergency Management.
Know the state of local poverty by establishing MDG Baselines thru diagnosis and monitoring.	Mitigating external threats, risks and vulnerabilities are equally important drivers in reducing poverty. A baseline of recurring risks will fortify existing poverty baselines.
Mainstream MDG targets in local plans and budget.	An integrated planning mindset where mitigation of external threats, risks and vulnerabilities and emergency management are equally prioritized with other local development concerns.
Continually improve delivery of basic services, focus assistance on the vulnerable sector.	Building capacities of people and communities as “first line of defense” in mitigating external threats, risks and vulnerabilities and strengthening emergency management for recurring disasters.
Track progress and results and share knowledge gained and lessons learned.	Translate the gains of risk management into tangible economic, social, cultural and political rewards and, as resource cities for MDG localization, disseminate knowledge and lessons to neighboring LGUs.

WHAT

makes cities vulnerable to disasters?

- Rapid growth and inadequate planning
- Population density
- Ecological imbalance
- Dependency on infrastructure and services
- Concentrated political, economic and other resources
- Inappropriate construction

Making cities saferbefore disaster strikes

- Makeshift housing on unstable slopes.
- Deforestation
- Inadequate emergency planning and warning.
Unmarked evacuation routes.
- Lack of Urban Planning. No Safety Measures.
- Inappropriately built and poorly maintained essential facilities and services
- Housing too close to each others. Bad Management of industrial wastes. Technological disaster risks
- Inappropriately constructed buildings in high risk areas

Policies for safer cities

- Encourage development policies that reduce vulnerability to disasters : LAND USE, RISK ASSESSMENT, DISASTER IMPACT ASSESSMENT, Design, Construction, Maintenance, INTEGRATION
- Prepare city managers to cope with emergency situations: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING, INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING, COMMUNICATIONS CHANNELS AND WARNINGS,
- Community Preparedness
- Special programming for high risk situations: Informal settlements, essential facilities, high risk groups, cultural treasures, buildings and hazardous materials.

Natural Hazards and Urban Concerns

- Earthquake many densely built and populated are in earthquake belts. Collapsed buildings/infrastructure are main causes of death.
- Landslides Growing Amounts of badly built housing on/below steep slopes, on cliffs, or at river mouths of mountain valleys. Often illegally occupied lands housing ignores planning/building codes
- Volcanic Eruption Settlements on volcano flanks or in historical paths of mud/lava flows; adequate early warning; construction to withstand ash and lahar are concerns for urban areas.
- Tsunami more and more urban areas are in coastal areas, construction and early warning and evacuation are primary concerns for them

- Tropical Cyclone Shanty-towns along coastal areas are concerns to urban areas,
- Flood Rapid urbanization is a factor in flooding. Flashfloods are a growing concern due to concrete and compacted earth which absorbs little water, the decline of open spaces, engineering works that divert river flows, and weak drainage systems. Inappropriate housing.

- Drought may trigger mass immigration to cities, putting pressure on housing, employment, basic services. Cities may lose food supply from surrounding countryside.
- Technological disaster systems failure, chemical accidents industrial explosions, spillage in ground/water/air. Can be a secondary disaster following earthquakes and other natural disasters
- (na-tech are compound disasters as increasing in rapid, uncontrolled urbanization and industrialization .



STAND UP

AGAINST POVERTY, STAND UP for the MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

JUL 29 2005