

## Effectiveness of Tripartite Approach in Humanitarian Aid: Through the Case of the Philippines HealthDev

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This paper reviews the empirical challenges in the trend of previous studies and research related to humanitarian aid for poverty and disaster areas, and with interviews of HealthDev (Health Alternatives for Total Human Development Institute, Inc.) current Board of Trustees and Ex-Officio/Executive Director Rosemarie”Tootsie”Johnson Herrera, R.N. in connection with the humanitarian aid and the consideration of tripartite approach. This model talks about the levels and nature of partnership relationship - from local to international - that must be nurtured to address poverty and disaster areas in the Philippines.

The aim is to improve access to services, reduce vulnerability of communities to disaster and its impact on poverty alleviation efforts through multilateral partnerships and multi-stakeholder engagement. HealthDev was involved in a poverty and disaster area with multiple and relative donors responding to the needs of victims who had requested humanitarian aid from the organization.

The case of project produced functioning multilateral partnerships between Local and National based NGOs, an Agency, urban poor groups and the private sector. How has the multilateral partnerships and multi-stakeholder engagement influenced present government policy formulation in terms of dealing with possible future poverty and disaster? It would also be interesting to look at how humanitarian aid is used and maximized to enhance community resilience and adaptation to respond to future poverty and disastrous situations. This paper presented and conducted a study to clarify the relationship in effectiveness of tripartite approach with the poverty and disaster areas at the core of humanitarian aid efforts.

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## The Emancipatory Power of Basic Income: An Optimistic Note from Indian Experience

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Based on an experimental study that SEWA- UNICEF did in central India between 2011 and 2014, the author points out four effects of unconditional basic income on peasants' households in rural India: Physical well-being effect (PW), Living Conditions Effect (LC), Psychological Effect (P), and Social Solidarity Effect (SS). Over time, all these four processes have a cumulative effect on the household which generates a positive and emancipatory upward spiral in their lives. An important aspect of this Cumulative Effect (Q Effect) is that the Emancipatory Value of the Basic Income is several times more than the Monetary Value. That's why an unconditional basic income is not just a cash transfer. It is emancipatory and it allows people to reclaim their human dignity.

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