

DRR, Livelihoods and Climate Change

Women Across Differences – Guyana

Clonel Samuels

Oxfam GB – English Speaking
Caribbean

Joost van de Lest

Formulating new programs to integrate DRR, livelihoods and CC

- Based on joint Oxfam – WAD experiences on DRR 2005/6 and 2007 and forward
- Includes elements from larger region-wide DRR proposal still under negotiation with potential donor
- Includes learning experiences from Guyana, Jamaica and Windward Islands

TRENDS

- Increase in disasters, > 250 million people affected per year world wide
- Impact of disasters based on inequalities
 - Rich countries loss GDP 2%
 - Poor countries loss GDP 13%
 - Rich countries average 23 dead per disaster
 - Poor countries average > 1000 dead per disaster
 - Poor people are more vulnerable
 - Impacts on all of us!

WAD-Oxfam Presentation

**DEVELOPMENT
IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE
INVESTMENT
IN DISASTER MITIGATION**

PHASES

- PREVENTION
- PREPAREDNESS
- RESPONSE

ACTORS

- GOVERNMENT/AUTHORITIES

PRIVATE SECTOR

CIVIL SOCIETY

PREVENTION

- Governments- Promote behavioral change through, education, good governance and legislation. Livelihoods: Development policies to reduce poverty, pro-poor legislation
- Private sector: Behavioral change (own and general public), investment and research, train staff, abide to regulations

PREVENTION

- Civil society (national/local): promote behavioral change, empowerment, research, technical support, livelihoods development
- Civil society/Internationals: Donor, exchange experiences, advocacy/lobby at international level (example funding mechanisms)

PREPAREDNESS

- Government: (contingency) planning, structures, funding, capacity building, mainstreaming DRR/CC in overall development policies
- Private sector: preparedness plans, capacity building of staff etc

PREPAREDNESS

- Civil society (local/nat): education and awareness, participation, coordination, campaigning, advocacy (watchdog)
- Civil society/international: donor, experiences, international advocacy/lobby

RESPONSE

- Government: Communication and coordination
- Private sector: provide resources incl human resources
- Civil society (nat/local): First response, Ownership, participation, needs assessments, appropriateness of response activities
- Civil society/International: Funding, coordination

CONCLUSION

- DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS ARE INVOLVED IN SAME PHASES (prevention, preparedness, response)
 - Inter dependency
 - Clear need for coordination
 - Need for clear and accepted role division
 - Need for accountability

Conclusion

- **Other lessons learned from cooperation:**
- Have good community representation (ethnicity, gender etc)
- Selection of local partners: capacity, motivation, rooted in community
- Open relationship between partners, make your intentions clear! What do both partners gain with cooperation.
- Make DRR/CC ‘attractive’ to people through using livelihoods as an entry point
- Do not assume authorities at various levels communicate and coordinate. Check, involve them from various levels from national to local