

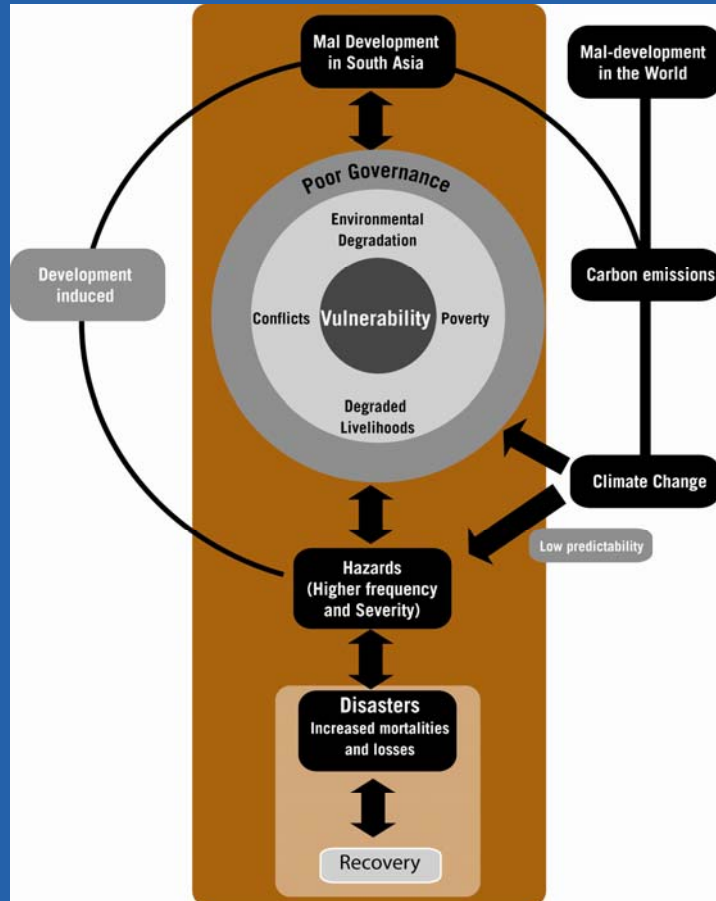
# The Adaptive Livelihoods Framework – putting concepts to practice

Tools for Practitioners

Ramona Miranda | 12 May 2011



# DRR-CCA linkages



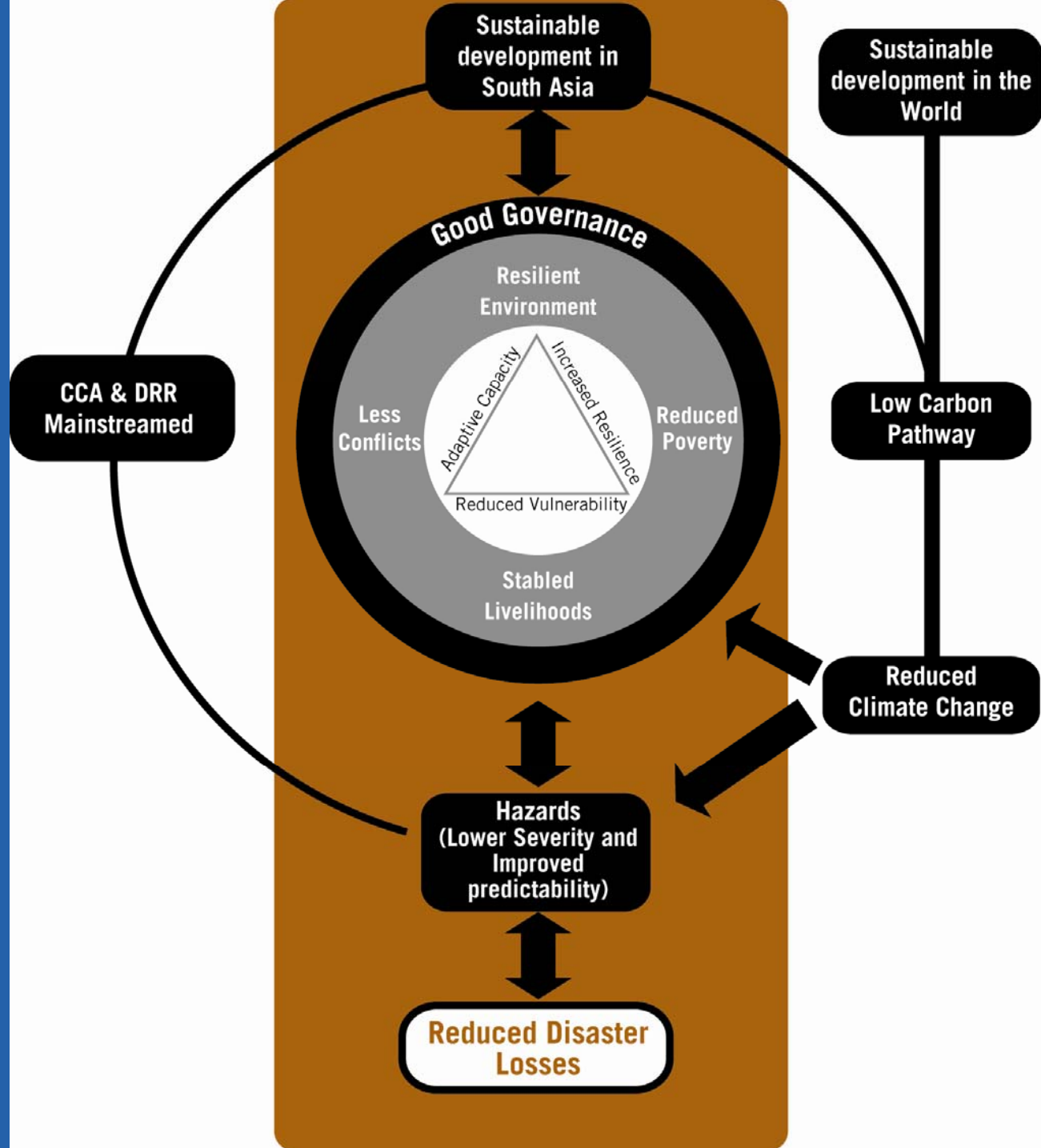
Increased frequency and severity of hazards

Communities dependant on natural resource based livelihoods are more vulnerable

Disaster risk is increasing

As mal-development trends continue, impacts will be greater

# Ideal Scenario



# DRR – CCA linkages

Increased frequency and severity of hazards

Communities dependant on natural resource based livelihoods are more vulnerable

Livelihoods get affected

Disaster risk is increasing

If continued with mal-development will result in irrecoverable impacts

# Practical Action's perspective on CCA through livelihood centered approaches

Vulnerable groups dependant on nature for their living will be worst hit

Their livelihood asset base will be further deprived

Loose links to governance environment will further aggravate the damage



# Practical Action's perspective on CCA through livelihood centered approaches

Traditional knowledge of the community is not sufficient to adapt

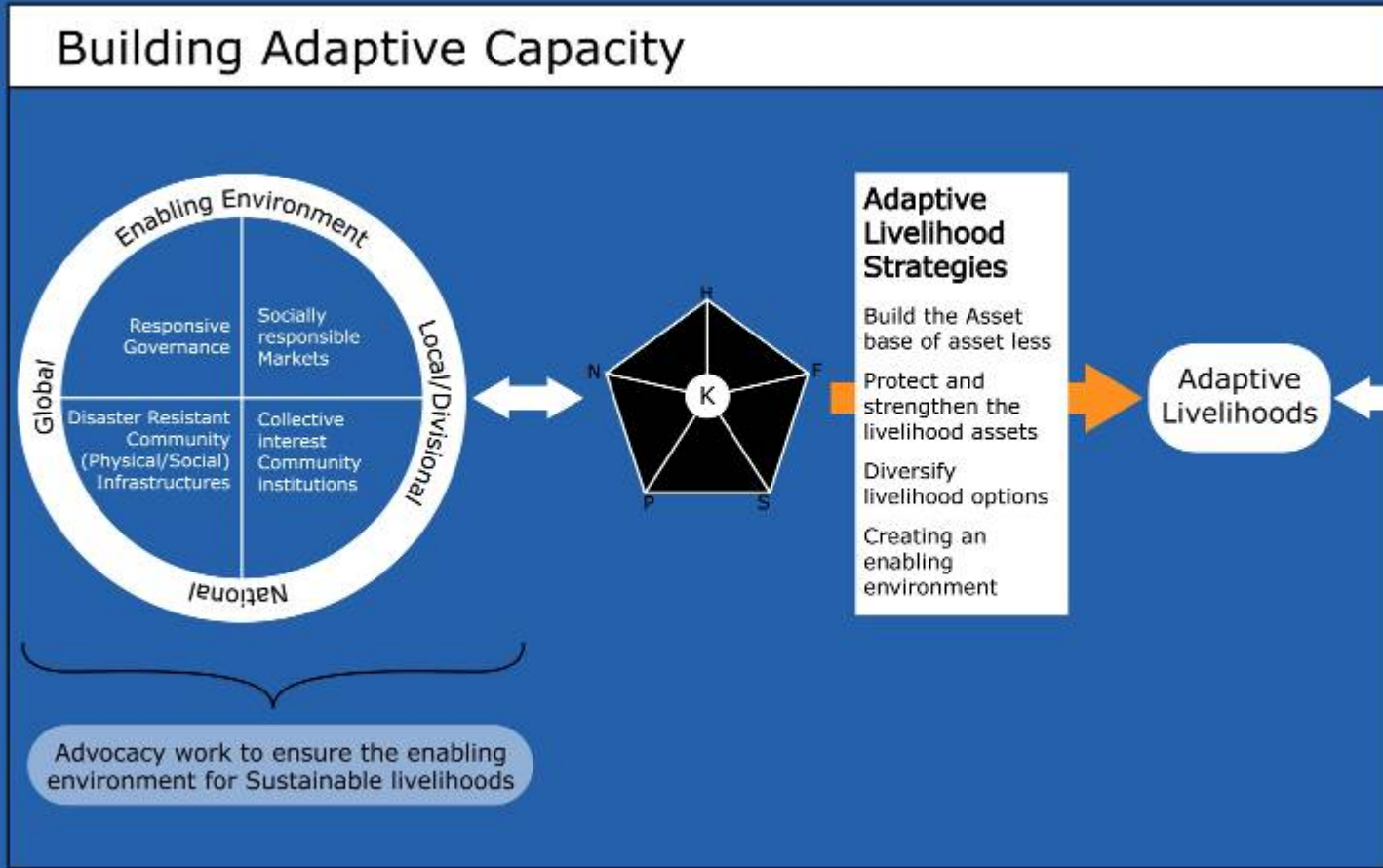
They require forecasting and other scientific information

Planners cannot plan without local information

Building the adaptive capacity through livelihood centered approach is the way forward and it should be gender sensitive



# Adaptive Livelihood Framework (An extension of DRSL Framework)





# Adaptive Livelihood Framework

Knowledge will play a major role in the livelihood asset base

The enabling environment should be further strengthened and linked up with the livelihood groups

Need for livelihood strategies that increase adaptive capacity



# Knowledge

Knowledge an emphasis within livelihood asset base

- Making decisions for risk reduction
- Moving towards a different system

# Social Networks

Social Capital building with emphasis on new linkages to

- Access and interpret “new” information
- Increase options and choices
- Make collective and individual decisions

# Enabling Environment

Strengthened enabling environment with more linkages created between/across the actors in the governance environment and community

Community knowledge used in making informed policy decisions

Information (Scientific) available to make informed decisions at local levels

Plan for learning- unlearning-relearning cycles

# Tools for assessment and planning

- Assessing the increased risk

- Assessing the livelihood asset base

- Assessing the enabling environment

# CD on putting concepts to practice

# Assessing Risk

Disaster Prioritization – weigh the frequency and severity of disasters, and prioritize local disaster risk

Hazard mapping – identify livelihoods and people who are at high risk to climate induced hazards

Seasonality

Gender based roles and relations analysis

Trend analysis

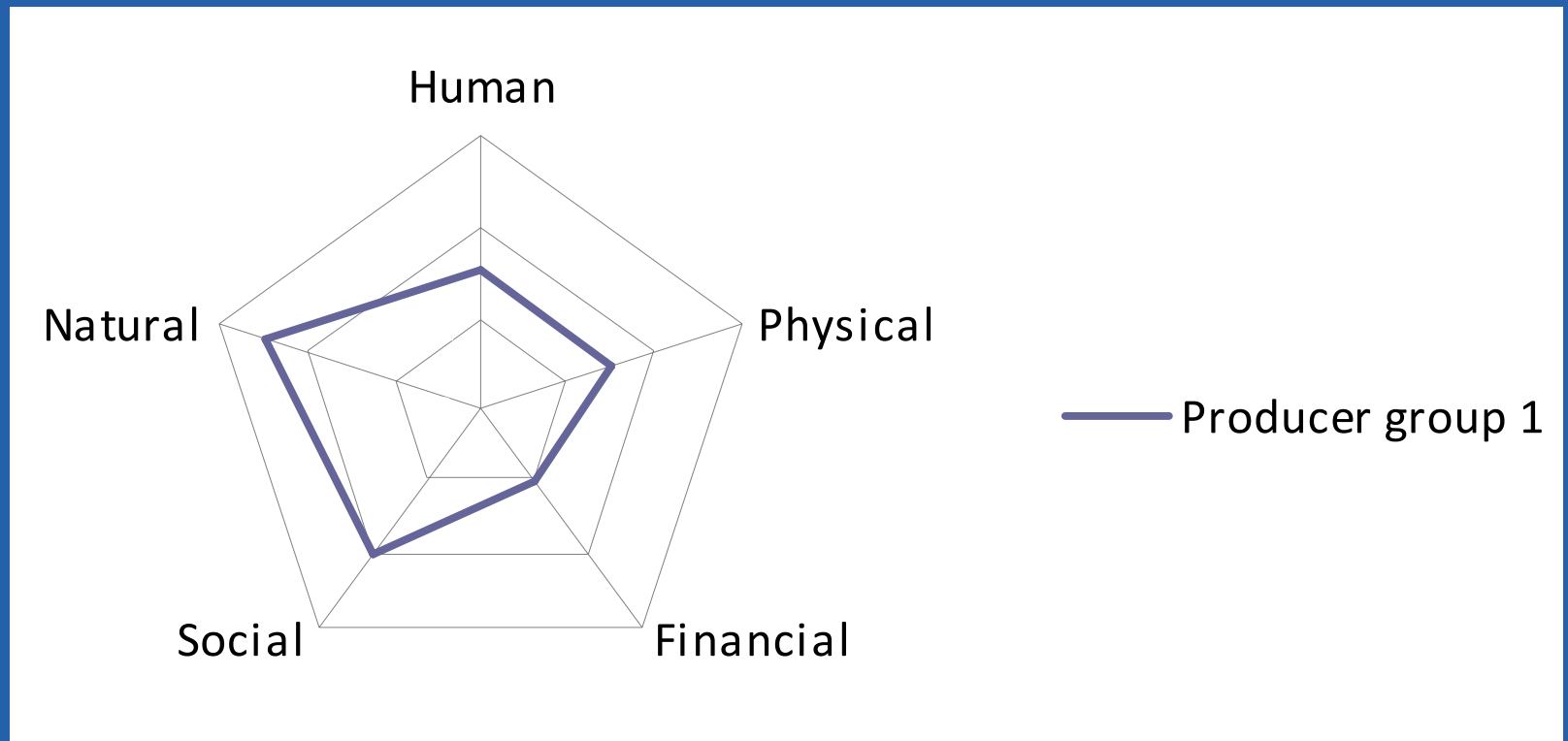
# Assessing Livelihood assets

Asset	Dimension	Criteria	Rank	Comments
Natural (Water, Land, Forest) Score for Natural Asset = (a+b+c+d)/4	Productivity (Efficiency and Effectiveness of use)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of the natural assets (Land, water, climatic conditions, bio diversity etc.)</li> <li>Ability to absorb climate stresses</li> <li>Production potential</li> </ul>	a = (1 – 5)	
	Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overuse by different groups</li> <li>Current practice and its implications on the asset</li> </ul>	b = (1 – 5)	
	Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to different groups of society (men/women, social groups etc.)</li> </ul>	c = (1 – 5)	
	Risk/ Stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How observed climate changes (i.e. increased rainfall or dry spell) affect the natural asset</li> <li>How other development interventions in the area affect the natural assets of the livelihood group</li> </ul>	d = (1 – 5)	

All assets assessed using similar criteria



## e.g. Current level of Asset base of Paddy farmers in Koggala, Sri Lanka



# Assessing the Enabling environment

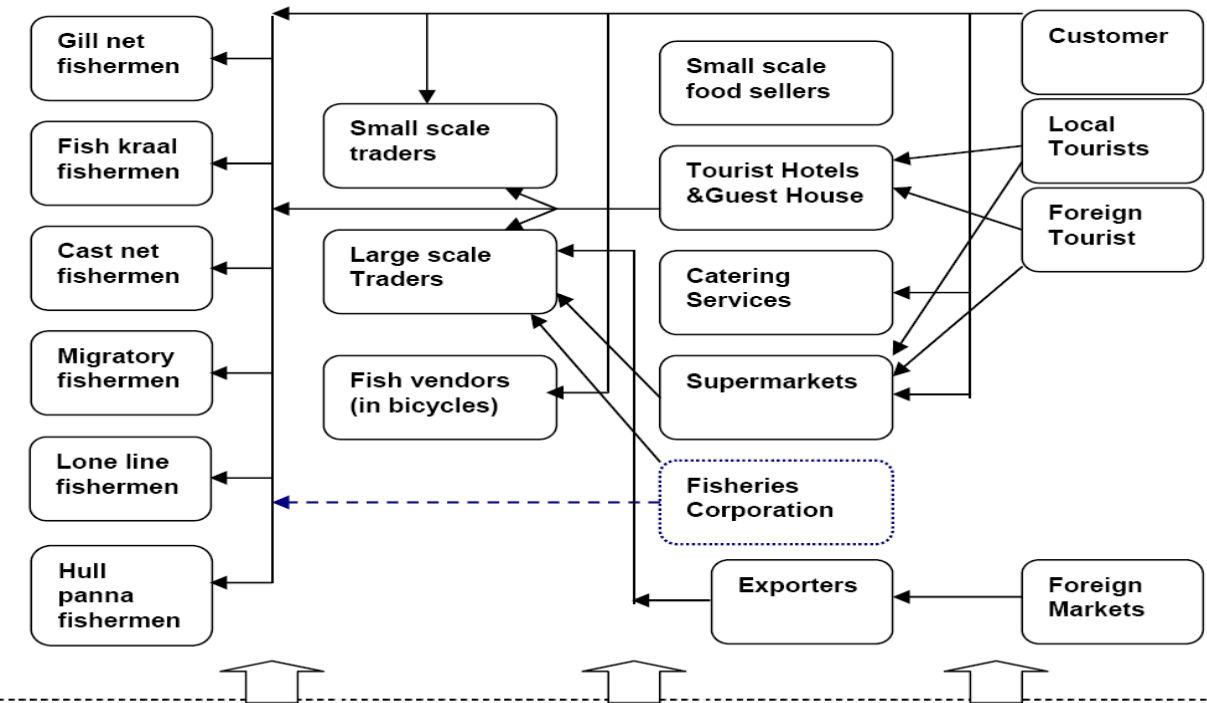
Venn diagram

Participatory Market Mapping

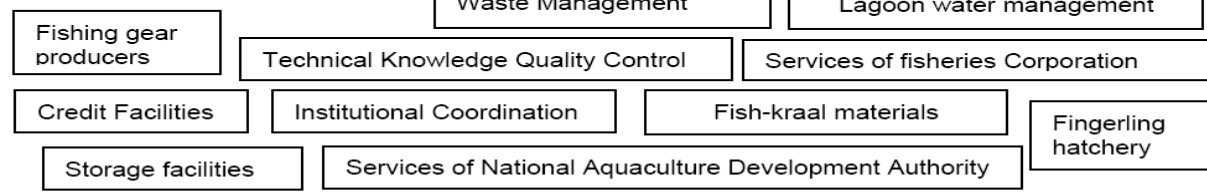
**Business environment**



**Market chain**



**Business environment**



Fisheries Market map in Rekawa Lagoon (Sri Lanka)

Fig. 1: Fisheries market map in Rekawa lagoon (Sri Lanka).



# Tools for Planners for informed decision making

Scenario based planning

DRSLUP

Incorporate CCA into EIA and other Environment assessments

# Inclusion of women

Women experience disasters and climate change differently, thus have different priorities and needs when trying to increase their adaptive capacity

Cultures and traditions may disadvantage women in inheriting or owning physical or natural assets

Lack of collateral reduces women's access to credit and other financial assets

Women's social capital and influence in social networks may also differ from those of men due to cultural norms

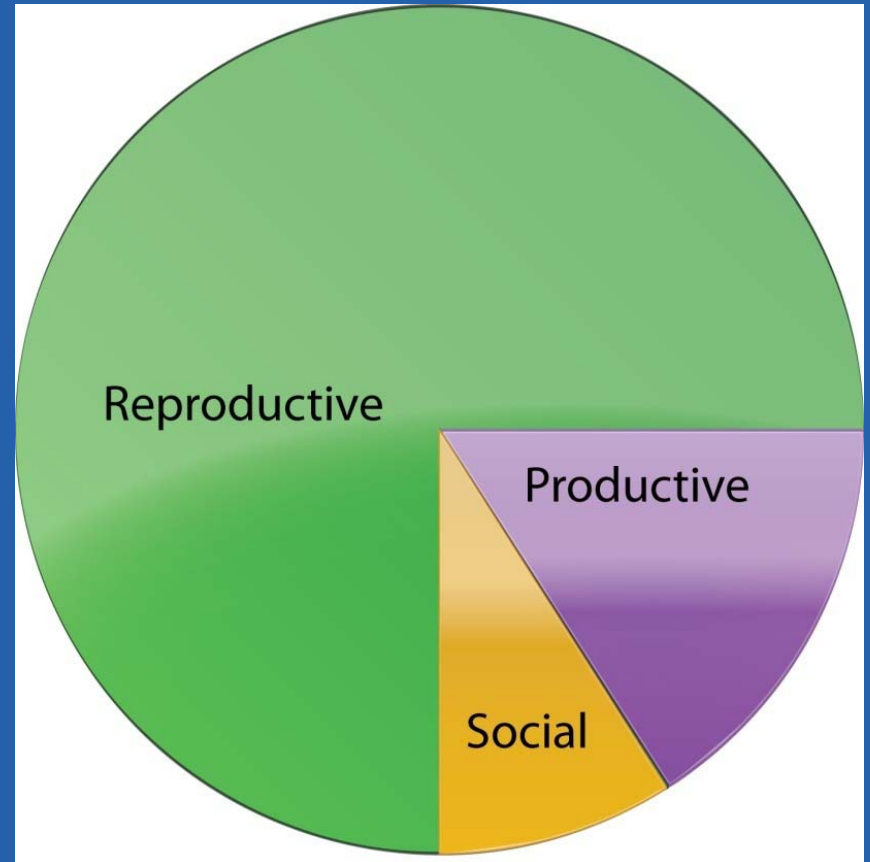
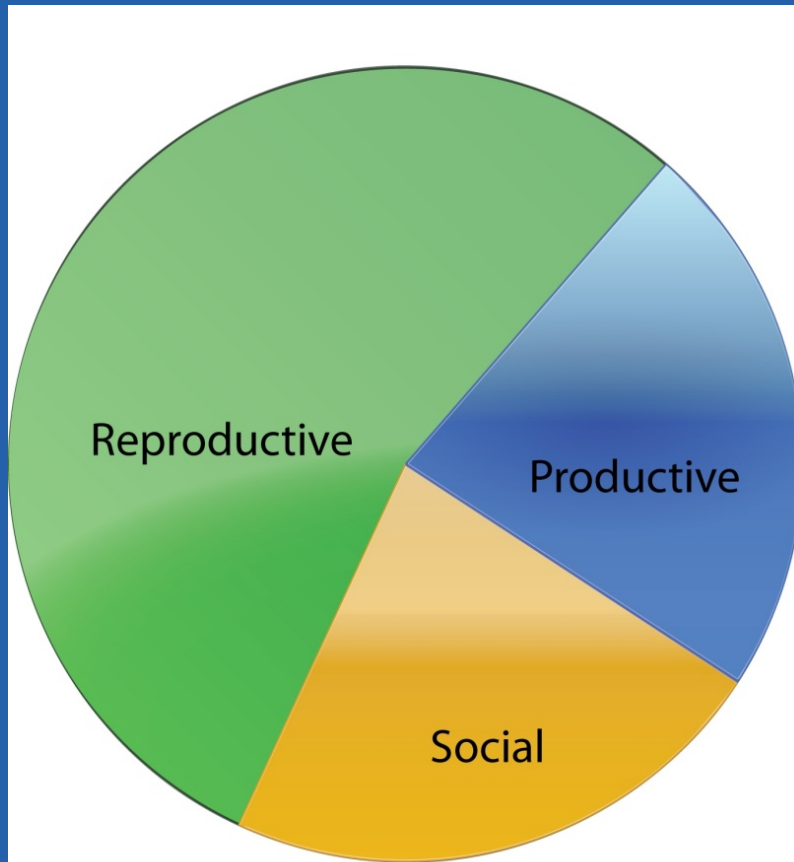
# Inclusion of women

Women may also have less human capital, as physical labourers

Knowledge and access to information has a gender bias - education, literacy, different ways in which women and men communicate and process information

These factors will determine how they are able to shape and engage the enabling environment

# Gender roles analysis





# Assessing Risk

Disaster Prioritization – increase the frequency of monitoring disasters by using these tools

Hazard mapping – identify the livelihoods and people who are at high risk to climate induced hazards

Seasonality and trend analysis



# Adaptive Livelihood strategies

Build asset base of the asset-less

Protect and strengthen the livelihood assets

Diversify livelihood options

Create/strengthen new knowledge networks

Build on/strengthen local knowledge base

Informed decisions based on forecasting and other information

Create an enabling environment – informed decisions taken by policy makers and planners



Thank you

**PRACTICAL ACTION**  
Technology challenging poverty

