



**Disaster Risk Reduction in Livelihoods and Food  
Security Programming: A Learning Companion**  
**Oxfam Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change  
Adaptation Resources**

## 1. About this Companion

This Companion aims to support Oxfam staff to integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) into their work on livelihoods and food security. It is one of a series of documents providing information about DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA). You should read the Companion An Introduction to Disaster Risk Reduction first for definitions of DRR and the key terminology. This Companion assumes a basic level of knowledge of project cycle management, the sustainable livelihoods framework and/or the household economy approach. For more information on these, please see the section entitled Further Reading at the end of this document or contact [phd@oxfam.org.uk](mailto:phd@oxfam.org.uk).

### Learning Objectives

After reading this Companion, you should:

- understand the links between disasters and livelihoods;
- know why it is important to integrate DRR into livelihoods and food security programme work;
- understand how food security assessments and livelihoods analysis can incorporate an analysis of vulnerability and risk;
- know how DRR relates to Oxfam's one programme approach and how it can be integrated across departments;
- know about the range of risk reduction activities that relate to food security and livelihoods work; and
- know where to go to learn more.

## 2. Why integrate disaster risk reduction into livelihoods and food security programmes?

DRR is a corporate priority because Oxfam recognises that it will be unable to fulfil its mission to overcome poverty and suffering if it cannot address the impact of disasters on people's livelihoods. This means that unless you consider how your programme can reduce communities' vulnerabilities to disasters, your work to strengthen livelihoods could be seriously undermined or worse, actively contribute to increased vulnerability in the future.

This is because there are clear links between disasters and food security and livelihoods:

- Many disaster-affected communities suffer chronic and transient food insecurity, which becomes acute food insecurity during disasters. A lack of food or not being able to afford or access food is one of the major impacts of disasters.
- Long-term livelihoods development work can be undermined by disasters, due to loss of assets, increased debts, and greater dependence on risky and unsustainable income-generating activities.

## 3. How does disaster risk reduction fit with existing livelihoods approaches used by Oxfam?

The Oxfam GB Aim 1 Strategic Framework 2007–2010 commits Oxfam to the use of the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) in guiding context analysis as well as programme design and evaluation. It also highlights the complementary use of market, gender and power analyses. In our Aim 3 work, Oxfam is committed to taking a livelihoods approach to food security, meaning that we focus not only on saving lives but also on strengthening livelihoods in the long term. The Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods team recommends the use of Household Economy Analysis (HEA) as the key analytical framework for determining people's food and non-food needs and for identifying appropriate means of assistance through a focus on livelihoods. Both the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework and HEA define the type of information that needs to be collected and the way it can be analysed. A variety of participatory methods can be used to gather the information. This section explains how analyses based on both frameworks can be strengthened by the integration of DRR thinking.

The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework highlights the five categories of assets upon which livelihoods depend: natural, human, physical, financial, and social and political. It also highlights the interaction between the vulnerability context and people's abilities to secure assets. DRR analysis enables us to ensure that our programme work protects the capital assets of vulnerable men and women and gives them access to more livelihood options. Without an analysis of disaster risk, the impact of our long-term development work could be undermined and opportunities to reduce vulnerability could be missed. Therefore, incorporating DRR into a livelihoods analysis strengthens the performance of livelihoods programmes.

In theory the holistic nature of the SLF should incorporate an analysis of the vulnerability context. However, in practice the spread of issues that it covers means that it is difficult to achieve comprehensive analysis. Many sustainable livelihoods analyses focus on gathering inventories of assets and strategies without looking in depth at the vulnerability context. In addition, existing guidance on livelihoods analysis for Oxfam staff does not provide much practical guidance on analysing the vulnerability context. Providing programme staff with tools for DRR analysis, such as the Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis, can help to rectify this. Not only does this methodology conform with the guiding principles of livelihoods analysis, it also has the advantage of clearly documenting the impacts of the external hazard context on a community's assets and outcomes. Please contact [phd@oxfam.org.uk](mailto:phd@oxfam.org.uk) for more information on PCVA and other tools for assessing risk and vulnerability.



*A community rice store in Tokam village, Cambodia sells rice during planting and growing seasons and buys rice after the harvest. It also offers extension support on improved production methods to farmers. Photo: Jim Holmes/Oxfam*

The Household Economy Approach is used in much of Oxfam's Aim 3 work as a methodology to enable programme staff to analyse people's food and non-food needs and their coping strategies in specific emergency situations, in order to plan a livelihoods intervention. Incorporating DRR into this analysis reduces the risk of emergency responses increasing vulnerability in the long term. For example, during the 'zoning' stage of HEA, incorporating DRR could mean considering all the hazards that occur in the area, not just the hazards that have caused the current emergency. In addition, incorporating DRR into the wealth breakdown could involve taking account of social exclusion and other drivers of inequality that might make people more vulnerable even if they currently appear to have wealth or assets.

#### **4. How to integrate disaster risk reduction into livelihoods and food security programmes**

DRR is not a radically new concept, but is a valuable way of analysing humanitarian, development and advocacy programmes to improve their quality and effectiveness in targeting the most vulnerable people.

Taking a DRR approach does not mean you have to establish new or distinct projects, since risk is most effectively reduced when DRR principles are internalised into wider programming. DRR should be considered at each stage of the programme cycle. Please see the Companion: *An Introduction to Disaster Risk Reduction* for more on this.

##### **4.1. Identification: assessing and analysing levels of risk**

This section highlights key issues to consider in analysing risk across different contexts. Subsequent sections give practical examples of DRR in livelihoods programming.

Risk is made up of the interaction between hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities. Generally it is understood in the following formula:

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Capacity}}$$

Therefore, assessments of risk require analysis of hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities.

*Patricio Magdayao repairing his fishing nets, San Isidro, Cabangan. "I borrowed money from the micro-lending committee to fix my old boat. My loan was for 5,000 pesos. It is vital that my boat works, otherwise it is impossible for me to earn a living." Photo: Jim Holmes/Oxfam*



The questions asked in an assessment process and the response required in a given situation will, of course, depend on the nature of the hazard. The Oxfam Food Security Assessment Tool (FAST), available on the Intranet, describes six hazard types and gives more detailed information about establishing objectives and gathering baseline data. Although the response planning section is focused towards humanitarian work, it does highlight key issues which are also relevant for development and campaigning work in areas at risk from certain hazards.

In this Companion, we have used the FAST hazard classification to give an indication of the issues associated with certain hazards. Although this is a classification used by Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods specialists, many Aim 1 programmes also operate in areas where these hazards occur. There is huge potential to achieve a dual impact through Aim 1 programming, if DRR analysis is incorporated. For example, existing producer groups can be used to undertake preparedness planning or other DRR activities. There are also huge risks in ignoring hazards – for example, if market analysis does not take account of the impact of hazards on producers, and market infrastructure.

Whilst DRR should be prioritised where known hazards exist, the DRR approach can be beneficial even where none of these hazards are occurring. For example, vulnerability is increased when rights are undermined or as a result of life cycle events or gender roles. Old age, abandonment, violence against women or specific policy changes around land rights can all contribute to vulnerability to disaster.

### **A. Drought**

Most people that are vulnerable to drought are accustomed to coping with this kind of hazard. Droughts can cause a drop in crop yields, with consequent increases in food prices and a reduction in employment opportunities for agricultural labourers. Droughts also reduce the availability of water and pasture for livestock. This leads to livestock growing weak or dying and often a collapse in their market price. This can have a particularly significant impact on women, who may spend longer hours collecting water in addition to investing more time in alternative livelihood strategies. Women are also often at greater risk of abuse because they are responsible for water collection. Risk analyses for drought-prone areas should look at different stages of the drought cycle as well as other contributing factors to food insecurity – for example conflict, market failure, locust infestation, flood, poor policy or governance issues. See the Companion: *Disaster Risk Reduction in Drought Cycle Management* for more information.



*Rebellion, inter-community conflicts, and years of drought have seriously affected the living conditions of communities in Gao, Mali. Oxfam is working to improve basic services promoting pastoral production systems and access to markets, as well as supporting good governance in community associations. Photo: Dave Clark/Oxfam*

### **B. Sudden-impact natural hazards**

Sudden-impact hazards often have a destabilising impact on local markets and trade networks. This can be exacerbated by humanitarian assistance which does not take into account the ability of the local population to access markets. Where development activities are focusing on livelihoods, it is important to consider how assets can be protected to prevent the worst impact of the hazard and ensure that food is stored for survival in the aftermath of a disaster.

### **C. Governance crisis**

Governance failures involve a collapse in a government's legitimacy, which may be caused or accompanied by its failure to provide the services expected of it. This can have a profound impact on people's ability to sustain their livelihoods – for example, peace, the rule of law, clean water supply, extension services, and rural transport infrastructure are all areas where governments provide an enabling environment for the development of rural economies. In these contexts, Oxfam needs to analyse the impact of political processes on food security but recommends avoiding political analysis on areas that are outside Oxfam's influence. The analysis should look at the immediate causes of food insecurity and determine who is affected and who is the most vulnerable. An analysis of coping mechanisms should include an assessment of whether people are using coping strategies that damage their livelihoods in the long term.

## D. Conflict

Although conflict sensitivity or resolution is not viewed as DRR, it is included here because livelihoods programming is essential in reducing the risk to vulnerable people in conflict situations.

Conflict is most directly experienced by civilian populations as an assault on their livelihoods. When people lose their property, are forced to move, or their physical or economic security is threatened, a desire to protect what assets remain or to recover what has been lost becomes a powerful motivation for continuing to fight. In conflict situations, it is not always the poorest of the poor who are worst affected. It may be that those who have something to lose who are targeted. Because of this, when applying the SLF in conflict situations it is important to consider resources as both assets and liabilities. Looking at gendered risk in conflict is particularly important. For example, conflict over natural resources, such as livestock, pasture or water, will affect men and women differently, depending on how they use these resources. The increased threat of sexual violence to women and the recruitment of young men as soldiers also require different interventions.

## E. Refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)

Forced migration can occur for a number of reasons, often associated with conflict or natural hazards. When people are forced to leave their homes and the area that they normally depend upon for their livelihoods, they can face enormous obstacles in finding new ways to get or preserve access to the assets they need to survive. Their needs for external assistance may be greater if they are not able to draw upon familiar coping strategies.

Livelihoods analyses should take into account the dynamics of migration and how it fits into the hierarchy of coping strategies (i.e. generally a last resort) as well as ways in which families break up, and the different locations and activities of men, women and children.

## F. Market failure and increases in food prices

Markets can be disrupted by a sudden or slow-onset natural disaster, by conflict or insecurity in the area, as well as by dramatic fluctuations in prices caused by local, regional or global changes in supply and demand. Where market disruption results from natural disaster or conflict, transport networks may be cut, and supply routes to markets are likely to be disrupted. If people lose their access to cash income, they may be unable to obtain the goods they need from the market, even if the items are available. Shortages in the supply of certain commodities, or sharp increases in demand, may result in dramatic price increases, so that people cannot afford basic items even if their access to cash remains unchanged.

Disaster risk analysis needs to determine which are the most important markets to focus on and how these markets will respond to various interventions. Particular emphasis should be given to essential normal market systems used by vulnerable groups that are at risk from failing and/or other market systems which may become important for meeting extraordinary emergency needs. A market system perspective also encourages a consideration of critical supporting functions, such as transport and financial services, which are often overlooked. The Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) toolkit could potentially be used to support pre-disaster analysis as well as in developing humanitarian response.

As in the previous contexts, it is essential to consider different factors that contribute to vulnerability. For example, some critical supporting functions may be legally or culturally inaccessible to women (for example, where women have no legal entitlement to property required as collateral for a loan or where cultural norms do not allow women to travel unaccompanied or make decisions about financial matters). Challenging such inequalities is essential in reducing vulnerability long term.

## 4.2. Design: Planning and DRR

The list below assumes a general understanding of project design tools. If you would like more information about project design, please see the Programme Management pages of the Oxfam Intranet. To take DRR into account in programme design, programme teams should:

- ensure that context analysis has taken into account risks that may occur or become more common in the future as a result of climate change;
- review existing projects from a risk reduction perspective, taking into account the findings of risk or vulnerability assessments;
- apply the findings of any risk or vulnerability assessments in developing new proposals;
- ensure that interventions can be easily modified in the event of a disaster – this will mean writing proposals that give a range of options in programming. Write ready-prepared contingency proposals, so that there are plans and budgets in place for ensuring that livelihoods activities can be supported before, during and after disaster episodes. This may include planning for additional short-term staff and/or covering the jobs of staff who are redeployed for humanitarian purposes.
- ensure that key stakeholders, including partners and communities, are involved in contingency planning from the beginning, and communicate plans with openness and transparency to ensure implementing partners are clear on their role in interventions with the capacity to change.

*Milagros Villagas Nima, 17, picks corn in her back yard. She lives in the tiny hamlet of San Martin de Malingas, Peru, which like many places in the area is prone to flooding and landslides. As well as supporting civil defence committees to be better prepared when disasters strike, Oxfam is also supporting families to use new technology such as drip irrigation to adapt to the changing climate. Photo: Gilvan Barreto/Oxfam*





*Seedlings grow through the drying crust of silt which is left when the waters are released at the Gaat Taidouma dam in Mauritania. Oxfam supported villagers to build the dam in 1997. Today, it provides enough water to cultivate 110 hectares of land and fill two permanent wells. Photo: Ami Vitale/ Oxfam*





*'In the old system we lost a lot of plants and seeds when the flood came. Then we had to wait for the water to go down before we could start replanting... but in this system the land, where the plants are growing, doesn't get covered with water when the flood comes. So we can still harvest and then we can immediately sow seeds again.'* Yenny Noza, local farmer, Beni, Bolivia. Photo: Jane Beesley/Oxfam

### Using indigenous knowledge to enhance food security in Bolivia

Severe flooding, seasonal droughts and fires happen on a regular basis in Beni District, Bolivia. Drainage and soil conditions are poor. Slash-and-burn agriculture predominates, and the land is productive for around three years before farmers move to new areas. Floods have caused many families to migrate; those that remain are often the poorest indigenous groups, and their subsistence levels were seriously affected by the flooding.

Particularly heavy flooding in 2007 led to the loss of traditional crops in 12 communities. This affected crops destined for market, self-consumption and the seeds, which naturally replenish the crop as part of the production cycle.

Three thousand years ago a civilisation made vast modifications to the landscape to cope with these same challenges. One of these was elevated seedbeds (camellones), which sit above seasonal floodwater and prevent seeds and plants being washed away. They are also part of a water management system that produces fertile soil, fish stock, fodder, and localised drainage. Unlike slash-and-burn, this system is labour efficient and enables permanent and sustainable production to be secured at low operational cost.

Oxfam worked closely with communities to reintroduce this technique. The analysis showed that the emergency exacerbated existing gender inequalities, so Oxfam placed a strong emphasis on the role of women by ensuring that 80 per cent of the beneficiaries involved in household vegetable gardening activities were women. This not only improved the basic diet of family members but also increased women's income levels and strengthened their control over assets and decision-making power within the family and community.

The local municipal authority was also a key partner in the project, and their involvement help to ensure government commitment to the scheme. This increased the sustainability of the work in Beni and also meant that the technique could be replicated with other communities in the future.

### 4.3. Implementation: DRR in practice

The above example from Bolivia shows how communities recovered from a disaster and, supported by Oxfam, reduced their vulnerability to flooding that was becoming more and more common. However, there are many other types of intervention that can promote DRR in livelihoods and food security programming. The table below is not an exhaustive list but represents a variety of activities that Oxfam implements.

#### **Summary of Oxfam disaster risk reduction activities in livelihoods programming**

##### **Agriculture and food**

- Establish and support key stakeholders to improve early warning systems that help to track the food insecurity situation (design and implement measures to tackle it).
- Prepare contingency plans at different levels (community, partners, and government) that identify vulnerable people and list response options for food security.
- Raise awareness, especially among women, on the importance of household preparedness (stocking food, fodder, fuel, seeds) prior to 'disaster' seasons.
- Promote disaster-resistant varieties of crops (in droughts) or crops that harvest before disaster season (floods). Ensure that the crop varieties also take changes in weather patterns and phenomena (e.g. temperature) into account.
- Promote nutrition awareness that includes promotion of fruits and vegetables. Pay attention to cultural practices that compromise food security (especially of pregnant women and children).
- Promote diversification of agricultural livelihoods to minimise risk.
- Advocate for improved agricultural policies, regulation to stabilise food prices, and subsidies that support food production.
- Ensure that post-emergency livelihoods rehabilitation programmes consider changed economic and climactic realities (e.g. promotion of seeds and/or livestock appropriate to changing weather conditions, fisheries restocking taking into consideration new water levels, flows, and conditions).

##### **Natural resource management**

- Plant trees in homesteads and along the boundaries of fields to help absorb water and provide some income and food (e.g. bananas, horticulture etc.).
- Plant trees along the slopes of a watershed that will stop soil erosion and provide supplementary income (e.g. cashew nuts).
- Construct dams that avoid flooding and waterlogging.
- Consider minimum protection requirements in conflict areas to avoid provision increasing the risks to affected people.

##### **Livestock**

- Strengthen animal livelihood options (fodder and grazing land management, herd or flock husbandry etc.).
- Support animal health services, such as vaccination campaigns, including training local people on livestock vaccination.
- Prepare special spaces for the protection of livestock and food grains in flood shelters.
- Ensure markets are built on higher ground to avoid flooding.
- Support the improvement of livestock markets, and facilitate de-stocking before livestock conditions and prices decline.

##### **Water, sanitation and hygiene (as key elements of resilient livelihoods)**

- Promote good hygiene (e.g. by raising awareness of hand-washing, latrine use etc.).
- Construct raised latrines and set up community waste management systems.
- Ensure clean water supply for drinking as well as water for livestock and irrigation.
- Train water user/management associations.



Oxfam supports communities in Sadail, West Bengal to become more resilient to floods. The fishpond provides a source of income for communities who are traditionally daily labourers. Photo: Shailan Parker/Oxfam.

## Market access and financial services

- Use the Emergency Market Mapping Assessment (EMMA) tool to ensure that emergency response supports local markets.
- Re-build local marketplaces, and repair roads to markets.
- Use market chain analysis to help improve value addition and access to market services.
- Establish or facilitate links with credit institutions that offer lower interest rates.
- Introduce producer groups or collective farming that helps to provide income.
- Identify necessary changes for an enabling environment.
- Improve access to crop and livestock insurance.
- Train savings, producer groups and/or village disaster management committees in food security and livelihood assessments and options.

## Safety net/cash programming

- Phase emergency cash transfer programmes into ongoing safety net programmes in areas of chronic vulnerability.
- Ensure cash transfer programmes are designed to develop risk reduction infrastructure (e.g. constructing raised shelters for livestock, rehabilitating buffer zones in crop plantations exposed to wind, maintaining water pans and irrigation).

## Advocacy

- Support disaster-affected communities to develop their own organisations, through which they can represent themselves and their priorities.
- Advocate on key policy issues, such as land use planning, environmental protection, food credit lines, food assurance schemes, as well as the importance of introducing DRR into development planning.
- Advocate for national social protection strategies that protect the most vulnerable people and for the continuation of cash or other social transfer programmes.
- Advocate for labour market regulation and workers' rights, run anti-discrimination campaigns, or promote awareness of citizens' rights.

### Advocacy for DRR during the East India flood response

After the East India flood in 2007, Oxfam realised that advocacy around the government safety nets programme, known as the National Rural Economic Generation Act (NREGA) was key to our overall response. The NREGA is an employment scheme guaranteeing 100 days employment to poor rural households. It followed a bottom-up approach, meaning that poor people in rural areas had the right to ask for work from the government, and it had to be supplied within 15 days. It was clear from Oxfam's analysis that there was low awareness of the scheme in rural areas, distrust of the local government's motivation to implement the scheme, and questions around the quality of the reconstruction works that were to be carried out through the scheme.

It was decided that the best way to support awareness of the NREGA was to design a cash-for-work (CFW) response that reflected the types of activities that were also offered under the NREGA. Communities then identified projects such as raised 'safe' areas (for people and livestock), raised houses, drainage canals and access roads, which could all potentially reduce the impact of future flooding. More importantly, the CFW programme allowed Oxfam to begin to teach the participating population and surrounding villages their rights under the NREGA. This showed both the community and the government appropriate types of work and working conditions. This improved the standards of the working conditions in the government projects under the NREGA.

This approach of having a strong advocacy goal is much more than a single CFW intervention can achieve, because it empowered the communities to demand their rights and through this contributed to improved food security. This ensured that the NREGA would be increasingly used as a government safety net.

## Reducing risk, building resilience: Kenya's cash-for-work programme

The Turkana District of north-western Kenya has endured repeated droughts for the last 10 years. Drought combined with environmental degradation and increased population has necessitated annual 'emergency' appeals since late 2003. Oxfam staff realised that distributing food alone was not helping food-insecure people to reduce their vulnerability to further droughts and other hazards. A recent Household Economy Study for the area found that the proportion of households within the poor and very poor wealth groups has grown in the last decade. Drought in itself was not the disaster. Rather, drought combined with a long-term decline in pastoral livelihoods left people extremely vulnerable and unable to cope when drought hit.

In an attempt to break this destructive cycle, Oxfam GB began a series of pilot CFW programmes in Turkana in 2005. The pilots targeted up to 10,000 people with timely and predictable cash transfers each month for between six and nine months. The transfers were made to vulnerable households even when the rains were good. This enabled vulnerable people to build assets in good years and improved their ability to cope in bad ones. Families who were able to work received cash in exchange for doing so. The work focused on infrastructure projects which were identified by the community and were both labour-intensive and technically sound. These projects also contributed to reducing vulnerability – for example, by maintaining water sources. Those who could not work, such as elderly people, were given direct help. The cash was provided alongside emergency food relief (when available), which ensured that the cash was used to support livelihoods development rather than all being spent on food.

By guaranteeing that cash and food will be provided, this kind of programme protects people from the adverse effects of shocks and gives them the means to plan for the future. By linking humanitarian and development approaches, it is proving far more effective than annual emergency food assistance alone. The project also complements other livelihoods programmes (public health, livestock marketing, livelihood diversification). Furthermore, successful lobbying and advocacy as part of the programme has ensured that key elements of the project have been incorporated into the Kenyan government's scaled-up cash safety net programme. This will expand cash payments for up to 100,000 people in Turkana. Other key successes of the project include:

- Pastoralists have avoided selling their productive assets to buy food.
- Dozens of sustainable community enterprises have been established.
- There has been a marked increase in household livestock and non-livestock asset ownership.
- Children are eating better and staying healthier.

*Jacinta was selling items from a small stall in the open a year ago and now she has a thriving shop. 'I had some money from Cash for Work, and I went to some friends and they gave me goats, which I sold. With that and the Cash for Work money I had 10,000 Ksh (£72) that helped me buy the iron sheets. I also got money from the second Cash for Work I was involved in...so I was able to buy some timber.' Photo: Oxfam*





*Oxfam promotes resilience to both drought and flood in Cambodia. Cash for work schemes have been used to repair wells, dams, canals, roads, ponds and high ground safety areas. The ponds are used to provide drinking water for people and livestock and to provide a source of water for vegetable gardens. Photo: Jim Holmes/Oxfam*

#### 4.4. Management: DRR and the 'One Programme Approach'

DRR is a holistic approach requiring analysis that transcends sectoral divisions and aims. Activities to effectively manage disaster risk and response and the impact of climate change will fall under the remit of all departments: humanitarian, development and campaigns. Oxfam's 'One Programme Approach' recognises the need for coherent programmes with a common purpose to which all departments are working. Organisational structures and strategies may need review to ensure programme objectives combine to reduce (not increase) vulnerability. The following example of Kenya's CFW programme illustrates how humanitarian and developmental objectives were combined to reduce vulnerability to disaster.

#### 5. Summary of key learning points from this Companion

- There are clear links between disasters and food security. If programme staff do not consider these, their livelihoods work may be undermined or, at worst, contribute to increased vulnerability.
- Risk analysis and programme planning will have different priorities depending on the type of hazards that communities are facing. There is a range of tools available to support programme staff in undertaking analysis of hazards, vulnerabilities, capacities, and risk.
- DRR should be mainstreamed as part of the 'One Programme Approach' and is a priority for humanitarian, development and campaign teams.
- To ensure that programmes are disaster proof, it is necessary to review existing projects from a risk reduction perspective and to develop new proposals which support community contingency plans and can be easily modified in the event of a disaster.
- Advocacy to ensure governments respond to the needs of communities affected by climate change or disasters is an important part of a DRR approach to food security and livelihoods work.

#### 6. Further reading

Many of the documents listed below are available on the Oxfam Intranet or online. If you are having difficulty locating a resource, please email [phd@oxfam.org.uk](mailto:phd@oxfam.org.uk) to request a copy.

#### More on DRR

- DFID (2005) *Disaster Risk Reduction: a development concern*
- DFID (2006) *Reducing the Risk of Disasters – Helping to Achieve Sustainable Poverty Reduction in a Vulnerable World, Policy Paper*, (March 2006)
- Oxfam (2004) *Riding the Storm: Community Experiences from Disaster Preparedness Initiatives in Andhra Pradesh*
- Provention Consortium: <http://www.proventionconsortium.org/>
- Twigg J (2007) Guidance note on the characteristics of a Disaster Resilient Community
- UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction: <http://www.unisdr.org/>

#### General livelihoods and food security resources

- Clover and Cornwell (2005) *Supporting sustainable livelihoods, a critical review of assistance in post conflict situations*
- FEG Consulting and Save the Children (2008) *The Practitioners' Guide to the Household Economy Approach*, available at <http://www.feg-consulting.com>
- Oxfam, *Food Security Assessment Tool for Emergency Assessments (FAST)*, available on the Oxfam Intranet and on CD-Rom)
- Oxfam, *Sustainable Livelihoods Framework in Emergency Contexts*, available on the Oxfam Intranet
- Pasteur K (2002) *Gender Analysis for Sustainable Livelihoods*
- Southgate A (2006) *A Companion to Livelihoods Analysis*, Oxfam

#### Market access, financial services and safety net programming

- Creti P and Jaspars S (eds) (2006) *Cash transfer programming in emergencies*, Oxfam
- Davis I, De Costa KP and Alam K (2006) Community risk transfer through micro-finance: Lessons in micro insurance from Asia, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute
- Devereux S (2006) *Social protection mechanisms in Southern Africa*, Regional Hunger and Vulnerability Programme
- Longley C, Christoplos C and Slaymaker T (2006) *Agricultural Rehabilitation: Mapping the linkages between humanitarian relief, social protection and development*
- Mechler R and Linnerooth-Bayer J with Peppiatt D (2006) *Disaster Insurance for the Poor? A review of microinsurance for natural disaster risks in developing countries*
- Oxfam (for publication in 2009) Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) toolkit

*If you would like copies of any of the other Learning Companions in this series or the resources above, please contact [phd@oxfam.org.uk](mailto:phd@oxfam.org.uk).*

*For more advice on integrating DRR into your programme, please contact your regional Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods, Livelihoods or DRR Advisor. You can also contact the PPT Adaptation and Risk Reduction team in Oxford by emailing [arr@oxfam.org.uk](mailto:arr@oxfam.org.uk).*

**Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation** are corporate priorities for Oxfam GB. The Learning Companions are a set of articles, which provide accessible and practical guidance to Oxfam staff wishing to integrate DRR and Climate Change adaptation approaches into programming. To find out about other resources on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, and to give us your feedback on these resources, please contact the Programme Resource Centre. Email: [phd@oxfam.org.uk](mailto:phd@oxfam.org.uk)

Front picture: Gao, Mali. Assahi Ag Bonia harvesting as part of the Oxfam supported rice growing project in Doro Village.  
Photo: Dave Clark/Oxfam

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