



# Climate change and community adaptation: Practical steps

Vybzing Guyana 2014

Youth voices for climate change

Grand Coastal Hotel, Guyana

Thursday 22<sup>nd</sup> May, 2014



# CANARI

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute has been operating in the islands of the Caribbean region for over 30 years.

The Institute's 2011-2016 Strategic Plan builds on the foundation of important results, strong partnerships and experience to address critical and current issues facing the region, through implementation of its mission and vision in 11 programme areas.



# CANARI

CANARI is an independent technical non-profit organisation, registered in 1989 (but born out of an initiative started in 1976).

The Institute is registered in Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Croix.

It has 501(c) (3) status in the United States and charitable status in Trinidad and Tobago. Its geographic focus is the islands of the Caribbean.



Map taken from: <http://www.beachbumparadise.com/maps-jamaica-costa-rica-caribbean/>



## CANARI's mission

Our mission is to promote and facilitate equitable participation and effective collaboration in the management of natural resources critical to development in the Caribbean islands, so that people will have a better quality of life and natural resources will be conserved, through action learning and research, capacity building, communication and fostering partnerships.





## The CANARI Team



CANARI's innovative internal operating structure, the Partnership, leverages the collective skills of elected Board members and senior staff.



CANARI's Associates support the Institute in achieving its mission, and provide a flexible human resource pool for CANARI.

Programme Advisors give strategic advice and guidance on programme development, implementation and evaluation.



## People with whom we work

CANARI works with a wide range of stakeholders in implementing its mission. These include:

- Resource users in rural communities
- Community-based organisations (CBOs)
- Local, regional and international governmental organisations (NGOs)
- Media
- Private sector
- Academic institutions
- Donors, technical assistance organisations
- Government and intergovernmental agencies

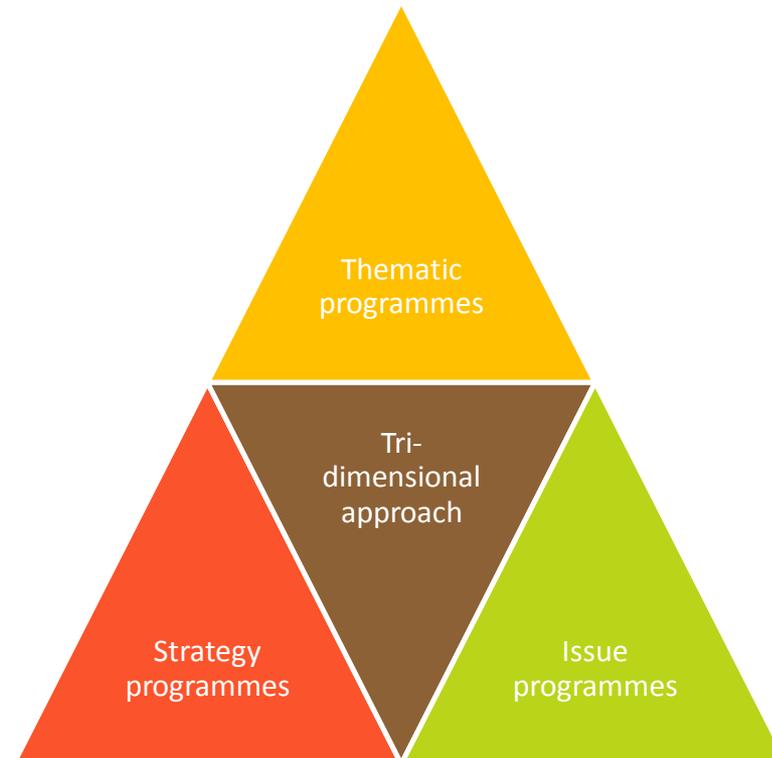




# Our programmatic approach

The 2011-2016 Strategic Plan sets out CANARI's tri-dimensional approach to focus work on:

- 2 Thematic Programmes
- 5 Strategy Programmes
- 4 Issue Programmes





# Thematic programmes

Our thematic programmes define the areas *where* we work; these revolve around the places where natural resources are found and the livelihoods that are connected with the use of these resources.

The two Thematic Programmes are:

1. Forests, Livelihoods and Governance
2. Coastal and Marine Livelihoods and Governance





## Strategy programmes

Strategy programmes define the *way we work*. Various strategies are used to engage others, learn new methods, share information, build capacity and improve our operational efficiency.

Our strategy programmes are:

1. Research
2. Action Research and Learning
3. Communication
4. Capacity Building
5. Internal governance and operational systems





## Issue programmes

Our issue programmes address *areas of current and emerging importance* for human development, the sustainability of natural resources and the livelihoods dependent upon them.

Our four issue programmes are:

1. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
2. Green Economy
3. Rural Livelihoods
4. Civil Society and Governance





# Why adaptation at the community level?



- Action lacking in the region at this level
- Communities depend on natural resources for their livelihoods
- Climate change is impacting natural resources
- Often first to notice change and to develop strategies to adapt



Who takes part?



# Stakeholder

“any entity, internal or external, who could directly or indirectly affect your organization or be effected by your organisation”

([https://newhorizonconsulting.com/uploads/HOW\\_TO\\_CONDUCT\\_A\\_STAKEHOLDER\\_ANALYSIS.pdf](https://newhorizonconsulting.com/uploads/HOW_TO_CONDUCT_A_STAKEHOLDER_ANALYSIS.pdf) )



# Identifying who is a stakeholder

- Planning to have an activity
- Exhibition in a community in Guyana to build awareness on the impact of climate change on the livelihoods of rural communities
  - Who do you involve in the event?
  - What do you want them to do?



# Who?

- Who has responsibilities for education/promotion about climate change?
- Who is being affected?
- Who is doing work on climate change and livelihoods?
- Who is interested in building awareness on climate change and livelihoods?



- Who have been involved in activities similar to this?
- Who should be involved in this type of activities?
- Who funded activities like this?
- What happened after activities like this?
- Who would benefit from this type of activity?
- Who else? Who else?



# Tips

- Stakeholders are found at many levels
  - Local
  - National
  - Regional
  - International



Stakeholders are organisations or formal groups as well as individuals, communities and informal networks.

Some stakeholders have formal responsibility.

Some stakeholders have traditional roles.



# Who ?



Government agencies



CSOs / NGOs



Schools



Farmers



Donors



Fishermen



Academia



Media



Technical assistance agencies



Private sector



# Identifying key stakeholders

It is not always possible (given limitations in time, money, etc.) to fully involve every stakeholder in a participatory process. It is therefore important to identify the key stakeholders, that is, the ones most likely to affect and be affected by (positively or negatively) the results of your activity.



## Questions for consideration?

- Are their purpose, focus, interests and mission particularly relevant to climate change or livelihoods of rural communities?
- Do they have a high level of power, authority and influence?
- Do they have a low level of power, authority and influence, and are therefore at risk of being marginalised?



- Is the scope of their involvement high (for example, this is or should be a key area of work for them)?
- Do they have the capacity to contribute (for example, can they participate in meetings with other stakeholders and effectively express their ideas)?
- Can they provide special or unique skills or knowledge?



# Activity

- Divide into groups
- Choose a stakeholder
- Decide where to put them on the chart



# Graph

Y axis -**Important** refers to those who have power over the delivery of project results. Examples include change agents, scientific experts and providers of enabling resources.



X axis - **Influential** refers to people who have power (direct or indirect) over the success of the project including financial, positional authority or persuasive power over key decision makers



# Designing your activity

- What change do you want to see as a result of your exhibition?
- How do you find out what they know about climate change and livelihoods?
- Do you have that information? If you don't who can you get it from?
- How will you transmit this information?



- Do you have all the skills and the knowledge to adequately address the needs identified?
- Who has the skills and knowledge, if you don't?
- How will you know the change has been made?



# Suggestion

## Needs assessment

- Validates the need for the project
- Tells you how much they know about climate change and livelihoods
- Helps focus the content of the exhibition
- Helps in project evaluation



Questions ??



Thank you