REE-CALL: how it evolved and what we learnt

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REE-CALL: Background

• Resilience through Economic Empowerment, Climate Change Adaptation, Leadership and Learning (REE-CALL)
• Co-creation over a period of 1 year (2009-2010)
• First phase - 7 years (Jul’10 -Jun’17; pilot in first 2 years)
• Locations: poor, climate vulnerable, hard-to-reach areas – 14 districts in Char, Haor (wetland) & Coastal areas of Bangladesh
REE-CALL Framework

- Economic Empowerment
- Knowledge
- Women Leadership
- Rights and Entitlements
- CCA, DRR

Income generating activities

Rights in family, society & state (through community based organizations)

Reducing disaster risks, Adapting to climate change impacts
Most Significant changes

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<tr>
<th>Economic Justice and Women Empowerment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Increased Income</td>
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<td>Linkages with the market and decision making structures</td>
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<td>Increased power and self-confidence of women to challenge injustices and claim rights</td>
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<th>Climate Action and Disaster Risk Reduction</th>
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<td>Disaster Preparedness</td>
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<td>Improved Wash Situation</td>
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Active Citizenship and Knowledge Management

- Enhanced Leadership
- Linked with ICT and technology for empowerment
- Increased social dignity, acceptance and informal decision making processes
- Community solidarity and action

OXFAM
REE-CALL outcomes after 7 years

• Notable change in women economic empowerment in terms of increased income; women are not yet influential market actor

• Significant evidence of women leadership; in some cases transformative leadership, but not well distributed

• Significant evidence of learning as well as claim for rights and entitlements at local level; national level evidence is not prominent

• DRR works in terms of awareness building is evident; weak evidence of climate change adaptation for slow onset events
livelihood capitals after 7 years

• Highest contribution is in building human and social capitals
• Notably contributed in building financial capital which leads to building physical capital; however, not yet at the optimum level
• Has not contributed much in building natural capital or improving ecosystem services like land conservation, water conservation, air quality improvement etc.
resilience capacities after 7 years

• Mostly contributed in building absorptive and adaptive capacities by tackling known shocks and stresses as well as preparing for unknown shocks and stresses

• Could not contribute much in building transformative capacities as root causes of vulnerability, inequality and injustice have not been changed significantly

• Some evidences of transformative capacity at local level but not much at national level
How change happens

• REE-CALL triggered the most significant changes in most of the cases
• Indispensable & inseparable actors and factors behind the changes (e.g., government programs & business expansion of PS)
• Value addition to different actors and factors has expedited sustainable change process
Learning for Community resilience building

- Economic concerns have got more priority than ecological concerns in building resilience - *contextual*
- Family and community level transformations have just started after 7 years of implementation (e.g., women not yet an influential market actor) - *long-term*
- National policy level transformation would take much more time through continuous influencing - *process-oriented*
- Targeted actions needed to ensure uniform community resilience building (e.g., men are left-out, leadership not distributed) – *inclusive*
- Achievements are higher when different actors add value and factors play positive roles – *leveraging*
REECALL 2021:
Knowledge-based citizen actions led by advanced CBOs working with diverse partners

Thank You

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