

# Module 1: What is Livelihood

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#### In this session we will cover:

## Definition Mapping

Livelihoods in the Context of Social Safeguards

Identifying Key Livelihood Sources

# Livelihoods in the context of social safeguards

Presenter: Sona Poghosyan
Safeguard Specialist
Asian Development Bank (ADB)



#### **Key Topics**

Key Sources of Livelihoods



Formal and Informal Livelihoods



Livelihood Systems



Monetary and non-monetary dimensions of livelihoods

#### **Assets and Livelihood Resources**

- Land and access to land
- Structures, including houses and other buildings
- Crops and trees planted and harvested on land
- Plant, machinery and equipment
- Public services, such as water and electricity supply, health services, schooling, transport etc.
- Natural resources found and accessed in natural or humanly created and/or managed ecosystems

#### **Holistic view of Livelihood systems**

Monetary and nonmonetary income and sustenance Formalized or informal/unregistered/non-titled occupation

Individual, household or community and customary common use rights

Rural and agriculture based or more urban and trade and manufacture based

#### **Context:**

- economic
- legal, institutional, political
- socio-cultural context (gender norms, customs)
- ecological system

Draft ESS5: Livelihood refers to the full range of ways and means that affected persons and communities utilize to make a living such as:

- wages from employment;
- cash income earned through an enterprise or through sale of produce, goods, handicrafts or services;
- rental income from land or premises;
- income from a harvest or animal husbandry, share of a harvest, such as various sharecropping arrangements, or livestock production;
- self-produced goods or produce used for self-consumption, exchange or barter;
- self-consumed goods or produce;
- food, materials, fuel and goods for personal or household use or trade derived from natural or common resources;
- pensions and various types of government allowances.



#### **Employment and Wages: Individual Employment**





Wages from employment including informal non-formalized or noncontractual employment, temporary, seasonal, "illegal" employment



#### Enterprise and Business Income





Cash income earned through an enterprise or through sale of produce, goods, handicrafts or services (self-employment?)



#### Rental Income



Rental income from land or premises

~ Several tiers of rental arrangements (leases, sub-leases, sub-sub leases)



#### Social Programs



Social Protection, Assistance, Benefits

Availability and extension to Aps, Graduation Approach



#### **Self Produced Goods**



**Self-produced goods** or produce used for self-consumption, exchange or barter



## Important considerations

when assessing livelihood systems

- Livelihoods often draw on a suite of multiple activities and resources to meet livelihood needs
- Rights to livelihood sources and markets can be overlapping and competitive
- Intergenerational differences in livelihood sources and needs
- Social networks, social capital, and social safety nets are critical to livelihoods and household resilience
- Gender dimensions of livelihoods are important!
- Livelihoods are complex and dynamic

## Q&A

Have any questions or clarifications?

Let us know.

Raise your hand, write in a piece of paper or approach any of our moderators or rapporteurs.