

**AMBO UNIVERSITY**

**WOLISO CAMPUS**

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS**

**LECTURE NOTE ON**

**FARMING SYSTEM(AGEC 2084).**

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# **3. Farming systems research and development (FSR/D)**

## **3.1 Concepts of FSR/D**

- Farming system can be defined in many ways. In order to avoid confusion, let us first define the terms system & farming system.
  - A system is a set of components that work together to achieve the overall objective of the whole system.
- E.g. digestive system, respiratory system, circulatory system, urinary system, nervous system...etc.

- For effective functioning of the human body, all the sub-systems function harmoniously.
- Understanding of the various components & their actual interactions is useful in order to address the problems that one may face.
- In rural areas, watershed represents a useful system for hydrologists, regions for geographers, and village/family systems for sociologists.

- In FSR, the system theory is used to explain the complexity of the agricultural production to identify and understand the components that contribute to the production process.
- Any farm is part in a hierarchy of systems belonging first to the larger system of the rural areas.
- The farm as a system consists of a set of related systems which form a hierarchy of systems, micro organisms in the soil are a sub-systems of the soil system.

- The soil system is again a sub-system of the crop production system & again the crop system is a sub-system of the farm system.
- The concepts of farming system involves the entire complex of development, management, and allocation of resources.
- The processing & marketing of the products are also directly related to the systems that produces them.
- Therefore, a farming system refers to a collection of distinct functional activities or enterprises such as crops, livestock, processing & investment.

Many definitions exist for the term farming system.

- The common one is the arrangement of farming enterprises that are managed in response to physical, biological & socio economic environment.
- Environment refers to rainfall, soil characteristics, vegetation, population size & distribution, & social and economic infrastructures.

## 3.2 Characteristics of FSR & Development

**1. Farm Oriented-** FSR & Development are farm oriented. Research & extension starts with the understanding of the farmer & the farm family, resource base, env't within w/c he/she operates & how he/she manipulates resources to fulfill needs.

□ In the process, problems of fulfilling the farming HH's objectives are identified. This involves focusing on groups of farmers whose problems are to be solved.

## 2. System Oriented

- ❑ The components of farming (cropping, livestock...etc) are to be seen as part of a bigger farming system.
- ❑ Resources flow among the components or sub-systems makes them inter-dependent.
- ❑ Therefore, changes in one affect the other, positively or negatively.



3. *Problem solving*- in order to improve the efficiency of the system, it is important to understand the problems of the farming households for fulfilling their objectives.
4. *Participatory*- FSR requires partnership b/n farmers and extensionists - such partnership allows them to have insight in to the farming system to obtain first hand information from farmers on performance of technologies and farmers' attitude technologies.

## *5. Inter-disciplinary*

- Requires the knowledge of various disciplines, team of scientists from various related & relevant disciplines.
- Thus, the FSR & dev't process is multi disciplinary in nature & interdisciplinary.

## *6. Complementary*

- It packages knowledge generated by basic & applied research.
- Provides feedback to the experiment all solution & enables the research staff to develop suitable technologies to address the farmers' problems.

## *7. Links research with extension & other dev't agencies.*

- ❑ For effective design, implementation and dissemination, it is vital to establish the necessary forward and backward linkages with private sectors, NGOs, and policy makers.
- ❑ This helps in better focusing of research and in getting assistance in implementation and evaluation, in receiving feed back and in identifying input needs.

### ***8. Enables better management of risk.***

- Small farmers have effective strategies to manage risk. Scientists also gain a better understanding of the risk associated with farming and any potential technological solution.

- This helps in designing technologies that fit within the farmers' risk management capacity.

### *9. Deals with suitability of resources and household economy.*

- Recognizes the need to preserve the natural resources for the future generation.

### *10. Emphasizes building up ITK.*

- Farmers have their own knowledge of doing research.
- FSR provides opportunities for researchers to better understand & appreciate the technical knowledge available within the farmers & build up on that knowledge.
- For technology transfer to be efficient, farmers' knowledge must be respected.

## *11. Dynamic & iterative approach.*

- Agriculture is dynamic in nature due to continuously changing circumstances. Research & extension must remain continuously tuned to such changes and assess the implications for technological needs. It need to be modified to suit the changing circumstances and needs.

## *12. Attempts to reconcile national & farmer priorities.*

There is a need to reconcile national priorities with that of the farmers in order to achieve the national development goal. Matches government's development objectives with farmers' objectives.

- ❖ FSR brings research, extension & farmers together to solve farmers' priority problems & create new opportunities for research.
- ❖ It provides a systematic way of understanding the technical and socio-economic environment of farmers, it helps to identify constraints & to develop solutions to the problem that farmers face.

### **3.3 Steps in FSR & Development.**

#### ***Step 1: Diagnosis of farmer problems.***

- ❖ Objective is to identify tentative target groups, to understand the production system, to identify & prioritize problems & constraints, to identify potential solutions to the problems, to gather initial reaction to the proposed solutions.

## *Step 2: Design/planning of interventions.*

- Objective is to identify feasible solutions to the identified priority problems.
- Problem analysis to establish causal factors & possible system interactions, screen to identify feasible solutions, identify list of activities.

## *Step 3: Experimentation/ intervention.*

- ✓ To implement the experiments in the most efficient manner and to undertake socioeconomic investigations.
- ✓ Major activities of this stage are: planning of activities, farmers' selection, site selection, arrangement with farmers, lay out of the experiment, and monitoring & data collection.

## *Step 4: Evaluation*

- ✓ Objective is to assess the performance the program, to confirm original hypothesis, to test the technology, to adjust the treatments to reflect new information generated.



# Chapter 4: Farming System in Sub Saharan Africa

## □ 4.1 Characteristics of the region

- ❖ Sub-Saharan Africa is a region of superlatives and differences.
- ❖ It has the largest land area of any developing region and the smallest countries.
- ❖ It has the oldest geology and the youngest population.
- ❖ It has the greatest concentration of high value minerals and the highest concentration of degraded soils.
- ❖ It has the fastest growth in agriculture and the greatest level of agricultural imports.
- ❖ It has the highest proportion of rural poor and the greatest potential for smallholder agriculture led poverty reduction.

### 1. The Land of the region

- Sub-Saharan Africa is the big region ;
- ✓ With a surface area of 24 million km<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ It is larger than all other developing regions

## **1. The Land of the region...**

- ❖ SSA is divided into six agro-ecological zones, these are;
  1. Desert, 2. Arid, 3. Semi-Arid, 4. Sub-humid, 5. Humid and 6. High land
- ❖ Rainfall of the region ranges dramatically, from over 2,000 mm/year in central Africa
- ❖ to less than 400mm/year in arid areas of the region

## **2. Political Geography**

- SSA has the largest number of countries per surface area, and one of the smallest populations per country out of the developing regions
- sub-Saharan Africa has the highest number of landlocked countries, 15 out of the total 43 in the world, and the greatest proportion of population living in landlocked countries
- Instability, state fragility and conflict have, tragically, been much more frequent in SSA than other regions

### 3. The People

- Sub-Saharan Africa's current population of 800 million makes it one of the most sparsely populated regions, (2011 data)
- but also the fastest growing.
- As in other regions, population has steadily increased over the last 50 years and;
- is projected to reach around 1.7 billion by 2050
- SSA's rapid population growth has resulted in a young population
- Youth under fourteen now make up 42% of the inhabitants of the region (2011 data)

### 4. Poverty and Equity

- ❖ Sub-Saharan Africa's population is poorer than other regions and is falling further behind
- ❖ While other regions have managed to reduce the absolute number of poor despite population growth, in SSA the number of poor has steadily grown

## 4. Poverty and Equity.....

- The *proportion of poor in the population has*, decreased slowly since the late 1990s
- Accordingly, during 2011 about 53%, compared to 7% in LAC
- The poor in Africa live mainly in rural areas with the rural communities being home to 75-80% of the poor

## 5. The Economy

- Economic growth in SSA, as a region, has for the most part been lower than that in Asia and LAC over the last two decades.
- **According to IMF report and forecast the following table shows the growing rate of same SSA and other regions**

## 5. The Economy.....

2001 - 2010		2011 - 2015 (IMF forecast)	
Angola	11.1	China	8.5
China	10.5	India	8.2
Myanmar	10.3	Ethiopia	8.1
Nigeria	8.9	Mozambique	7.7
Ethiopia	8.4	Tanzania	7.2
Kazakhstan	8.2	Vietnam	7.2
Chad	7.9	Congo	7.0
Mozambique	7.9	Ghana	7.0
Cambodia	7.7	Zambia	6.9
Rwanda	7.6	Nigeria	6.8

## 5. The Economy.....

- However, the regional average does not show the particularly low, or high, growth rates in some SSA nations.
- While Asian averages have been largely driven by the high growth of China, SSA also has some strong performers.
- In fact, as recently published in the Economist, over the last ten years six out of the world's ten fastest growing economies were in SSA.
- (Economist 2011) The region also proved surprisingly resilient to the 2009 economic crisis and is expected to bounce back strongly . **Average** GDP growth (IMF 2010)(table)

	1990s	2000s	2009	2010*
SSA	3.0	4.8	2.6	5.0
PR (Pacific region)	7.2	8.3	6.9	9.4
LAC	3.0	5.7	-1.7	5.7

## ❑ 4.2 Classification of farming system in the region

- The delineation of the major farming systems provides a useful framework within which to examine agricultural development strategies and interventions.
- Following the available natural resource base, including water, land, grazing areas and forest; climate, particularly length of growing period (LGP) and altitude;
- we can categorize SSA farming system in to 13 major categories. These are;
  1. Maize Mixed Farming Systems
    - Found In sub-humid and humid areas, dominated by maize with legumes.
    - Located in East, Central and Southern Africa.
    - Livelihood derived principally from maize, tobacco, cotton, legumes, cassava, cattle, goats, poultry and off-farm work.
  2. Agro-Pastoral Farming Systems
    - Found in semi-arid areas, dominated by sorghum, millet and livestock.
    - Located in West, East and Southern Africa.
    - Livelihoods derived from sorghum, some maize, pearl millet, pulses, sesame, cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, off-farm work.

### **3. Cereal-Root Crop Mixed Farming Systems.**

- Found In sub-humid areas, distinguished by two starchy staples alongside roots and tubers.
- Located in West and Central Africa.
- Livelihoods derived principally from sorghum, maize, millet, cassava, yams, legumes and cattle.

### **4. Root and Tuber Crop Farming Systems.**

- In lowland areas where systems are dominated by roots and tubers without a major tree crop.
- Located in West and Central Africa.
- Livelihoods are derived principally from yams, cassava, legumes and off-farm work.



## **5. Highland Perennial Farming Systems.**

- Found in moist highland areas with good market access above 1400m asl, with a dominant perennial crop, either food or commercial.
- Located in East Africa.
- Livelihoods are derived from diverse activities including tea, coffee, banana (or enset in Ethiopia), maize, beans, sweet potato, cassava, livestock (including dairy) and off-farm work.

## **6. Highland Mixed Farming Systems.**

- Found in cool highland areas above 1600 masl with temperate cereals and livestock.
- Located in East and Southern Africa.
- Livelihoods are derived from wheat barley, tef, peas, lentils, broad beans, rape, potatoes, sheep, goats, livestock, poultry and off-farm work

## **7. Humid Lowland Tree Crop Farming Systems.**

- Found in humid lowland areas where commercial tree crops have replaced forest and provide more than one quarter of household cash income.
- Located in West and Central Africa,
- Livelihoods are derived from coffee, cocoa, rubber and oil palm, as well as yams, cassava and maize, and off-farm work.

## **8. Pastoral Farming Systems.**

- Found in arid areas, dominated by livestock. Located in West, East and Southern Africa.
- Livelihoods derived from cattle, camels, sheep, goats, some cereal crops and off-farm work

## **9. Fish-based Farming Systems.**

- Found around Proximity to major water bodies and fish a major source of livelihoods.
- Located in all parts of Africa, predominantly along the coast and around major lakes.
- Livelihoods derived from fish, coconuts, cashew, banana, yams, fruit, goats, poultry and off-farm work

## **10. Forest-Based Farming Systems.**

- Found In humid lowland heavily forested areas. Located in Central Africa.
- Livelihoods are largely derived from subsistence food crops including cassava, maize, beans, cocoyams and taro, and off-farm work.

## **11. Irrigated Farming Systems.**

- Found around large scale contiguous irrigation schemes, with virtual absence of rain fed agriculture. (Small scale schemes are visualized as part of the above systems).
- Predominantly located in low rainfall areas.
- Livelihoods are largely derived from commercial crops notably rice, cotton and vegetables, as well as cattle and small ruminants.

## **12. Sparse Arid Pastoralism and Oases Farming Systems.**

- Found in Arid areas with average length of growing period less than 30 days.
- Located in West, North-east and Southern Africa.
- Livelihoods derived from date palms, cattle, small ruminants and off-farm work, with some scattered irrigated crops and vegetables,

## **13. Urban and Peri-Urban Farming Systems.**

- Found in the centre or the fringes of cities.
- Located in all parts of Africa.
- Livelihoods are derived from diverse activities including vegetable and dairy production. **major farming system of SSA.pptx**

# Chapter 5: Sustainable Livelihood

## 5.1 Concept of sustainable livelihoods

- A livelihood comprises the people their capabilities, their assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and their activities required for a means of living; and
- a livelihood is sustainable when;
  - ✓ it can cope up with and recover from stress and shocks,
  - ✓ maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.
  - ✓ provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for
    - ❖ the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long-term

## ❖ Objectives of sustainable livelihoods

1. For policy implication (improving equity, enhancing capability of the society as a whole, increase sing social sustainability and etc.)
2. For research ( better understanding of 1. livelihood intensity of local economies 2. intensity, complexity and diversity of farming system and etc.)

## *5. 2 Principle of sustainable livelihoods*

1. **People centred** sustainable poverty elimination will be achieved only possible when the external support focuses on what matters to the people.
2. **Responsive and participatory.** Poor people themselves must be key actors in identifying and addressing livelihood priorities. Outsiders need process that enable them to listen and respond to the poor.
3. **Multi-level** poverty elimination is an enormous challenges that will be overcome only by working at several levels,
  - ensuring that micro-level activities inform the development of policy an effective enabling environment, and
  - that macro level structure and processes support people to build upon their own strength.
4. **Conducted in partnership.** With both the public and private sector
5. **Sustainable** to be sustainable the livelihood should have fulfil four dimensions. These are 1. it should be economical 2. institutionalized 3. socially viable 4. environmentally friendly.
6. **Dynamic** external supporters should have to recognize the dynamic nature of livelihood strategies and flexibly respond to change in people's situation and develop long term commitment

### 5.3 Determinants of sustainable livelihoods

- ❖ There are numerous initial determinants of livelihoods, these are;
  1. Livelihoods which are predetermined by accidents of birth
  2. Gender as it is socially defined as determinates of livelihoods
  3. A person also choose a livelihood through education and migration
  4. Natural calamities cal also determine the livelihoods
  5. Economic growth can also determine the livelihoods of a person
  6. Adaptable capability to exploit new opportunities can also determine the livelihood of a person

# Chapter 6: Livelihood Zoning

## 6.1 Meaning of livelihood Zoning

- ❖ A livelihood zone is an area within which people share broadly the same means of production and broadly the same patterns of trade/exchange.
- ❖ The basic outputs from a livelihood zoning are:
  - 1) A map showing the different zones in relation to conventional administrative boundaries.
  - 2) A breakdown of the population by livelihood zone and administrative unit.
  - 3) A basic description of each zone's geography, production system and patterns of trade/exchange. [Livelihood Zoning main Guide \(Jan 06\).pdf](#)



## 6.2 Purpose of livelihood Zoning

- ❖ There is increasing interest in using livelihood analysis as the 'lens' through which to view a number of problems, ranging from emergency response to disaster mitigation to longer-term development.
- This interest rests upon two basic observations:
- **1.** That Information *about a given area or community* can only be properly interpreted if it is put into context with how people live.
- **2.** That **interventions can only be designed and managed** in ways appropriate to local circumstances
- ✓ if the planner knows about local livelihoods and whether or not a proposed intervention will build upon or undermine existing strategies.

## 6.2 Purpose of livelihood Zoning...

### Interpretation of information

- ❖ *Food security assessment* provides an example of the value of livelihoods-based analysis.
- ❖ This is because it has been found that *an analysis of local livelihoods is essential for a proper understanding of the impact*
  - ✓ *- at household level - of hazards such as drought or conflict or market dislocation*
    - **Then Design and management of interventions.**
- ✓ *There are* several frameworks for livelihoods-based project planning and management
- ✓ One example – the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

## 6.3 Determinants of livelihood Zoning

- ❖ Most livelihoods are complex, and are shaped by a wide range of factors.
- ❖ In order to simplify the process of defining livelihood zones, it is suggested that the analyst focus on three primary factors.

### **1. Geography**

- ❖ There are two classes of geographical factors:
  - ✓ natural and man-made (corresponding to natural and physical capital in the DIFD framework).
- ❖ The most important natural factors are topography (i.e. the physical features of an area, including mountains, coasts, rivers, plains), altitude, soil, climate (i.e. temperature and rainfall) and vegetation.
- ❖ The most important man-made factors are those related to infrastructure (roads, railways, telecommunications)

## 6.3 Determinants of livelihood Zoning...

### *2. Production*

- *There are several types of rural production system, with the most basic division being between agricultural, agro-pastoral and pastoral systems.*
- The system of production is determined by a range of factors, of which geography is clearly the most important
- Other factors include the marketing system (e.g. demand for one product as compared to another, the experience and capital resources of traders), the financial and banking system (e.g. availability and affordability of credit) and government policy (e.g. development policy, pricing policy, policy on the provision of production inputs, etc.).
- It is quite possible for two livelihood zones to be similar geographically,
  - ✓ but one to be based, for example,
  - ✓ upon food and livestock production, while another is depending on other system

## 6.3 Determinants of livelihood Zoning...

### *3. Markets/Trade*

- *The market system determines the ability to sell primary production, to trade goods and services and to find employment (whether in the formal or the informal sector), all of which have a profound influence on the pattern of livelihood.*
- Three factors are particularly important; these are:
  - ✓ a) *the demand for products, goods, services and labour;*
  - ✓ b) *an efficient system for marketing these; and*
  - ✓ c) *the existence of basic infrastructure to support market and trading activities.*

## 6. 4 Procedure of Livelihood Zoning

- ❖ The process relies on a combination of key informants secondary data.
- ❖ livelihood zoning is not about manipulating secondary data in a computer or using one single existing type of map.
- ❖ Instead, livelihood zoning is an iterative process, gathering information from key informants, verifying data with other people, then cross-checking with secondary sources.
- ❖ The process is iterative, but it also involves a clear structure as elaborated below.
  1. It begins with a **workshop** to obtain a preliminary map and zone descriptions.
- ❖ This initial workshop is held either at national or regional level.
- 2. Questions that arise at workshop are then followed up at a second level during consultations with key informants and possibly with some village visits.

## 6.4 Procedure of Livelihood Zoning...

3. After consultations with key informants and village visits, it is wise to return to the first level to confirm any changes with partners and to get a consensus on the 'final' map.
  - It is important to emphasize at all stages; that there can always be further changes to the map as a result of future more detailed fieldwork.
  - ❑ Whether you start at the national level or at the regional level depends on the size and complexity of the country in question.
    - In a small country, with relatively little geographical variation,
      - ✓ it is best to start at national level and then proceed to regional level for confirmation and clarification.
    - In a large country, with great geographical variation,
      - ✓ it is usually best to start at regional level and then proceed to district level for confirmation and clarification.

## Chapter 7: Sustainable Livelihood Analysis

### 7.1. Analytical Framework of Sustainable Livelihoods

- A conceptual(analytical) framework is a set of ideas that are;
- ✓ organised to provide a coherent approach to analysing and understanding an issue or problem of the poor.
- ❖ The framework organises, clarifies and defines terms and concepts.
- ❖ It also bring out the assumptions and values which underlie the concepts.
- ❖ The livelihoods framework examines the different elements that contribute to people's livelihood strategies.
- ❖ It analyses how forces outside the household or community in 'the external environment' affect them.
- ❖ There is no single 'right way' to analyse and understand livelihoods and no 'correct' planning approach that will make household livelihoods secure.
- ❖ Therefore, the livelihoods framework is one way of looking at the world.
- ❖ Other frameworks have been developed to describe poverty, governance, local economic development, gender relations and natural resource management



# 7.2 Components of livelihood analytical framework

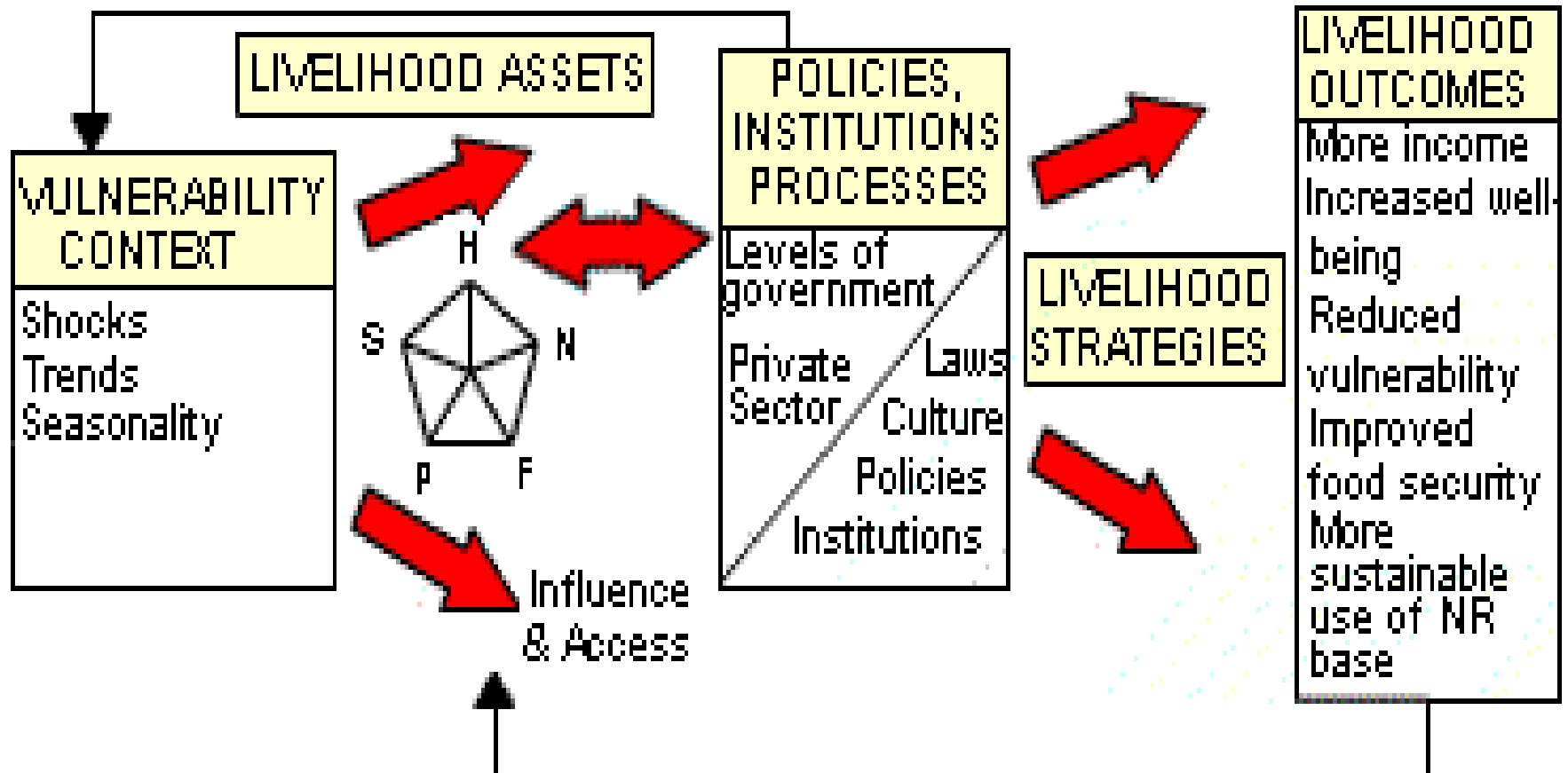
## SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD FRAMEWORK

### KEY

H = Human Capital S = Social Capital

N = Natural Capital P = Physical Capital

F = Financial Capital



## 7.2. Components of Livelihoods Analytical Framework...

### 1. Vulnerability,

- ❖ The *Vulnerability Context* frames the external environment in which people exist.
- ❖ People's livelihoods and the wider availability of assets are fundamentally affected by critical **trends** as well as by **shocks** and **seasonality** – over which they have limited or no control. The box below provides examples (this is not a complete list):

<b>Trends</b>	<b>Shocks</b>	<b>Seasonality</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Population trends</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Human health shocks</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Of prices</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Resource trends (including conflict)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Natural shocks</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Of production</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ National/international economic trends</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Economic shocks</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Of health</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Trends in governance (including politics)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Conflict</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Of employment opportunities</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Technological trends</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Crop/livestock health shocks</li></ul>	

## 2. Livelihood Assets,

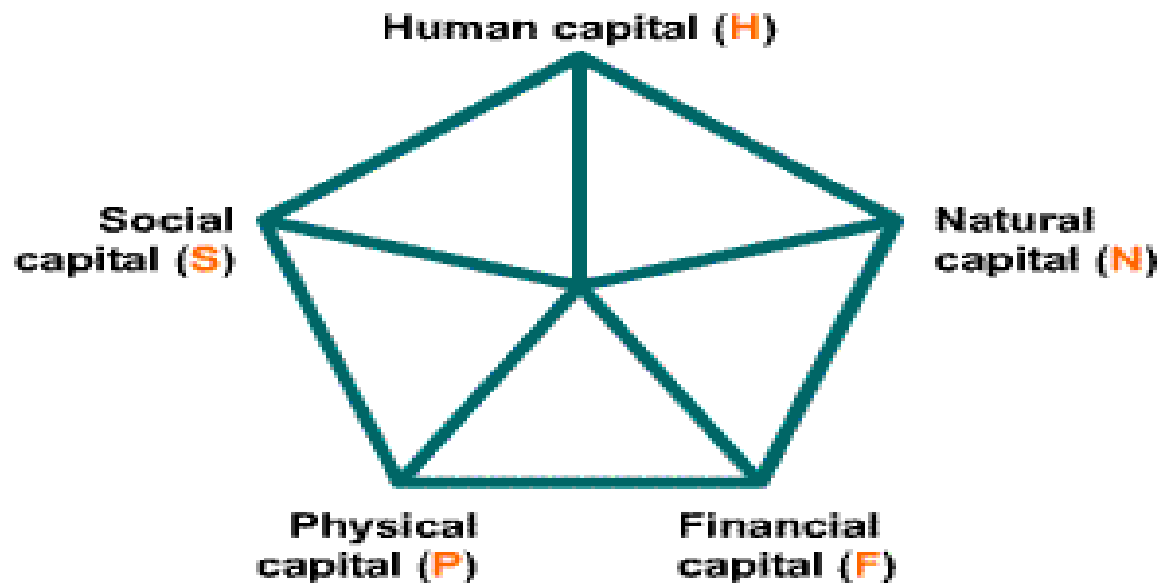
- ❖ The livelihoods approach is concerned first and foremost with people.
- ❖ It seeks to gain an accurate and realistic understanding of people's strengths (assets or capital endowments) and how they endeavor to convert these into positive livelihood outcomes.
- ❖ The approach is founded on a belief that people require a range of assets to achieve positive livelihood outcomes;
- ✓ no single category of assets on its own is sufficient to yield all the many and varied livelihood outcomes that people seek.
- ✓ This is particularly true for poor people whose access to any given category of assets tends to be very limited.
- ✓ As a result they have to seek ways of development and combining what assets they do have in innovative ways to ensure survival

## 2. Livelihood Assets,.....

- ❖ There is the asset pentagon lies at the core of the livelihoods framework, 'within' the vulnerability context.
- ❖ The pentagon was developed to enable information about people's assets to be presented visually, thereby see the inter-relationships between the various assets

➤ Asset has five components

1. Human capital
2. Social capital
3. Physical capital
4. Financial capital
5. Natural capital



### 3. Policy Institutions And Processes,

- ❖ *Under this components livelihood analytical framework*
- *Transforming Structures and Processes* within the livelihoods framework are the institutions, organizations, policies and legislation that shape livelihoods.
- Their importance cannot be over-emphasized.
- They operate at all levels, from the household to the international arena, and
- ✓ in all spheres, from the most private to the most public.
- ✓ They effectively determine;
  - **access** to various types of capital, to livelihood strategies and to decision-making bodies and sources of influence;
  - the **terms of exchange** between different types of capital; and
  - **returns** (economic and otherwise) to any given livelihood strategy.
- ❖ **And Policies** inform the development of new **legislation** and provide a framework for the actions of public sector implementing agencies and their sub-contractors

## 4. Livelihood Strategy,

- ❖ The livelihoods approach seeks to promote choice, opportunity and diversity.
- ❖ It is the range and combination of activities and choices that people make/undertake in order to achieve their livelihood goals (including productive activities, investment strategies, reproductive choices, etc.).
- ❖ livelihood strategies for rural communities could be agricultural intensification, livelihood diversification and migration
- ❖ But strategies are intimately connected with people's objectives;
- ❖ People select the beneficial *Livelihood Outcomes* that they seek.

## 5. Livelihood Outcomes

- ❖ *Livelihood Outcomes* are the achievements or outputs of *Livelihood Strategies*.
- Which may includes;
  - ✓ increased income,
  - ✓ increased well-being,
  - ✓ reduced vulnerability ,
  - ✓ improved food security and
  - ✓ more sustainable use of the natural resource base

## 5.Livelihood Outcomes.....

- Once again, the important idea associated with this component of the framework is that
- we, as outsiders, investigate, observe and listen, rather than jumping to quick conclusions or making quick judgments about the exact nature of the outcomes that people pursue.
- In particular, we should not assume that people are entirely dedicated to maximizing their income.
- Rather, we should recognize and seek to understand the richness of potential livelihood goals.
- ❖ This, in turn, will help us to understand people's priorities, like;
- ✓ why they do what they do, and
- ✓ where the major constraints lie.



THE END