



Livelihoods Sector Approach

PRODUCTIVE & RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS

THE ISSUES

Around the world, the impact of extreme poverty on children's development is devastating. This is most apparent when considering the relationship between child nutrition and economic wellbeing and vice versa. It could be further compounded according to predictions that, over the next decade, climate and disaster risk impacts will push an estimated 325 million poor people further into extreme poverty in some of the poorest and most fragile contexts.¹ Poor families face many challenges in their quest to provide a better future for their children. In particular, economic pressure can cause desperate people to resort to solutions that are not in the best interests of their children. These actions sometimes lead to early childhood marriage or other forms of child labour or exploitation.

OUR APPROACH

World Vision is working to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty by 2030 so that the most vulnerable children can reach their full potential. We do this by:

- Graduating the most vulnerable families out of extreme poverty – so that very poor families become economically self-reliant and have the dignity and means to provide for their own children.
- Strengthening food production, resilience and access to markets / financial services – so that farmers can produce more, better and more sustainable nutritious food for household consumption and marketing purposes.
- Promoting sustainable employment opportunities and market systems – so that communities have access to goods, services and employment opportunities through private sector partnerships.

¹ ODI 2013: The Geography of Poverty, Disasters and Climate Extremes in 2030, ODI, Met Office, RMS Report, London. p. vii

IMPACT

In **145** communities in Ghana

child labor dropped by **two-thirds**

girls in education increased by

50%

when women's income doubled as a result of our women's economic development programme.²

World Vision measures our impact against key targets under SDGs 1, 2, 8 and 10 – adapted as follows:



By 2030, extreme poverty, measured as people living on less than \$1.90 a day is eradicated and the incomes of the bottom 40% of households consistently grow at a rate higher than the national average.

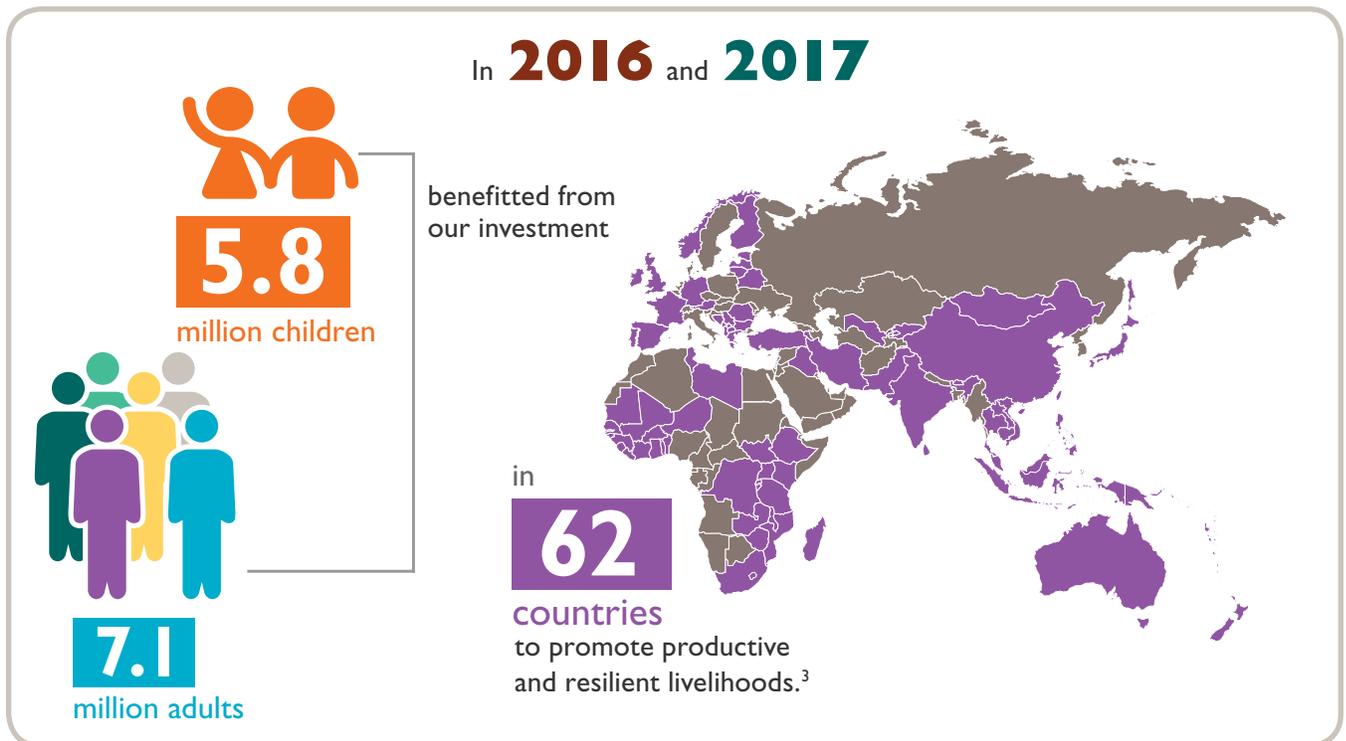


By 2030, all children and their families have access to safe and nutritious food all year around.



The resilience of people is built and their vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks is reduced.

Our global reach and focus on livelihoods is already enabling families to create lasting change in their own lives.



ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT: A PATH TO HOPE



Our goal to end intergenerational poverty is at the heart of our livelihoods work and is foundational to our four project models.

² Assessment of economic empowerment of women in the cocoa life programme conducted by ABANTU for Development, 2017

³ World Vision, 2016 & 2017 Child Wellbeing Report



ULTRA-POOR GRADUATION

This approach takes people living in extreme poverty and insecurity on a two to three-year journey, during which they'll receive basic resources, financial education, technical training, life skill coaching and social support. By the end of the programme, participants 'graduate' into self-employment, earning an income that will allow them to be self-reliant.

“ Back then, we lived hand-to-mouth. We could hardly manage two meals a day... In 2012 when World Vision selected us for the ultra-poor graduation programme, I found new hope. I have developed a mini farm with five cows, one calf and a goat. ”

Inspired by Rozina's family, her neighbours are starting to move into animal rearing livelihood.

“ We are very grateful to World Vision for enabling us to be change makers in our community. ”

Rozina, mother of two, Bangladesh



BUILDING SECURE LIVELIHOODS

Aimed at helping poor rural families with children, this approach aims to build secure and resilient livelihoods. Over the course of three to five years, farming households learn how to: be more productive and profitable through sustainable agriculture, access financial services to provide safety nets and help their businesses grow, use market and risk information to help them access markets more effectively. None of this would be successful however without a strong focus on empowering families to take control of their own future by dispelling the self-perception that the extreme poor are dependent, uneducated and incapable of change. We know that this mind-set can severely limit aspirations, self-worth and future potential.



690,000

people were empowered to produce their own food and income through improved agriculture⁴ in 2017.

⁴The story of food and hunger, WVI, 2017



SAVINGS FOR TRANSFORMATION

Based on the widely used Village Savings and Loans (VSL) model, this approach facilitates small-scale and sustainable savings and credit. A Savings for Transformation group is made up of people saving together in a safe, convenient and flexible way. The members manage the groups, lending out savings as credit to improve businesses or cope with household emergencies.



Over
1.2
million

people participated in



53,326 savings groups that enabled them to meet their children's nutrition, healthcare and education needs.⁵



MICROFINANCE

The Microfinance project model utilises loans, savings, insurance and education alongside other livelihoods models* to equip and empower the rural poor. Financial assistance can help families strengthen their productivity and increase resources, with the goal to benefit their children.



1.37 million loans were provided in 2018



1.1
million

clients (70% women) improved their businesses and increased their income

over
3.5
million



children were impacted globally.⁶

* For more information about World Vision's core project models, please visit <https://www.wvi.org/economic-development/our-approaches>

⁵ Savings Group Information Exchange (SAVIX), May 2019

⁶ VisionFund International, www.visionfund.org.