

Adaptation Committee

Expert meeting on promoting livelihoods and economic diversification to build resilience in the context of planning, prioritizing and implementing adaptation

Report to plenary

Session “Livelihoods diversification at household and community levels”

Group 4

Bonn, Germany, 7 to 8 September 2015



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Identified household and community level trends and key drivers of livelihood diversification

- ❖ Migration of skilled manpower from rural to urban areas
 - ❖ Off-farm employment
 - ❖ Livelihood shift from subsistence to high value employment
 - ❖ Seasonal change
 - ❖ Loss of livelihoods, opportunity for recover
 - ❖ Youth unemployment
 - ❖ Can fuel terrorism
 - ❖ Illegal crops thriving
 - ❖ Improved crop management away from BAU



The role that different approaches, measures and tools can play in livelihood diversification

- ❖ Social pressure – less interest in agriculture production
- ❖ Awareness/knowledge delivery/access to information
- ❖ Community-based NGOs as agents
- ❖ Indigenous knowledge
- ❖ Youth engagement
- ❖ Participatory approach
- ❖ Focus on reducing income gaps (e.g. buyer and seller)



Identified characteristics and successes in incentivizing livelihood diversification

- ❖ Rural education & knowledge transfer (women, youth, high value products, risk mitigation)
- ❖ Rural microfinance and credit (e.g. Grameen Bank)
- ❖ Warranties, catastrophic insurance
- ❖ Market access (reduce logistical problems, rural supermarkets)
- ❖ Small scale income generation at household level
- ❖ Entrepreneurship



Observations on the relationship between livelihood diversification, resilience and economic diversification

- ❖ Bangladesh garment factories (macro policy with livelihood implications, though drawbacks)
- ❖ Chile growing opportunities, entrepreneurship for women, start up support program
- ❖ Maldives tourism growth with guesthouses
- ❖ Pricing of natural assets (e.g. price on water shaping livelihood decisions)

