



2023

Global Livelihoods Sector Annual Report

Foreword from World Vision Global Director, Livelihoods

At the time of writing, at least 43 Field Offices are involved in Livelihoods programming, and probably more where livelihoods-related activities are embedded in, for example, a WASH technical program or grant-funded project. In FY23 there were 2,700 projects around the network, 1800 in Area Programs 900 in grant-funded projects. That so many offices are engaged in livelihoods activities is not surprising because for any community, sustained improvements are only possible with a vibrant local economy, and at the core of the local economy are the livelihoods of householders. Earning profits from their farms and other businesses means that parents and caregivers can afford to maintain and improve school buildings (Education), wells and latrines (WASH), health centres (Health and Nutrition), playgrounds (Child Protection) — in fact, all infrastructure and services, particularly where local and/or national agencies are not responsive.

Our Ministry Goal is, of course, the sustained wellbeing of children. Threaded throughout all our programming is our Christian faith. We believe and have faith that through discernment we will receive God's guidance to do His will on earth, both WHAT we do and HOW we do it. In working to bring transformational development, we need more than just technical expertise. We need to bring Christ and our faith to the front line. Even in non-Christian contexts, when the participants in our programs and projects see the dedication of our colleagues year after year, they are experiencing Christ through our staff in the field. This of course is true for all World Vision's work, regardless of sector.

I would particularly like to remember our staff throughout the network whose ceaseless dedication, year after year, is inspired by the Holy Spirit. In the face of adversity, with limited resources, where infrastructure impedes efficiency, our colleagues in the field offices are the miracle workers who change children's lives.

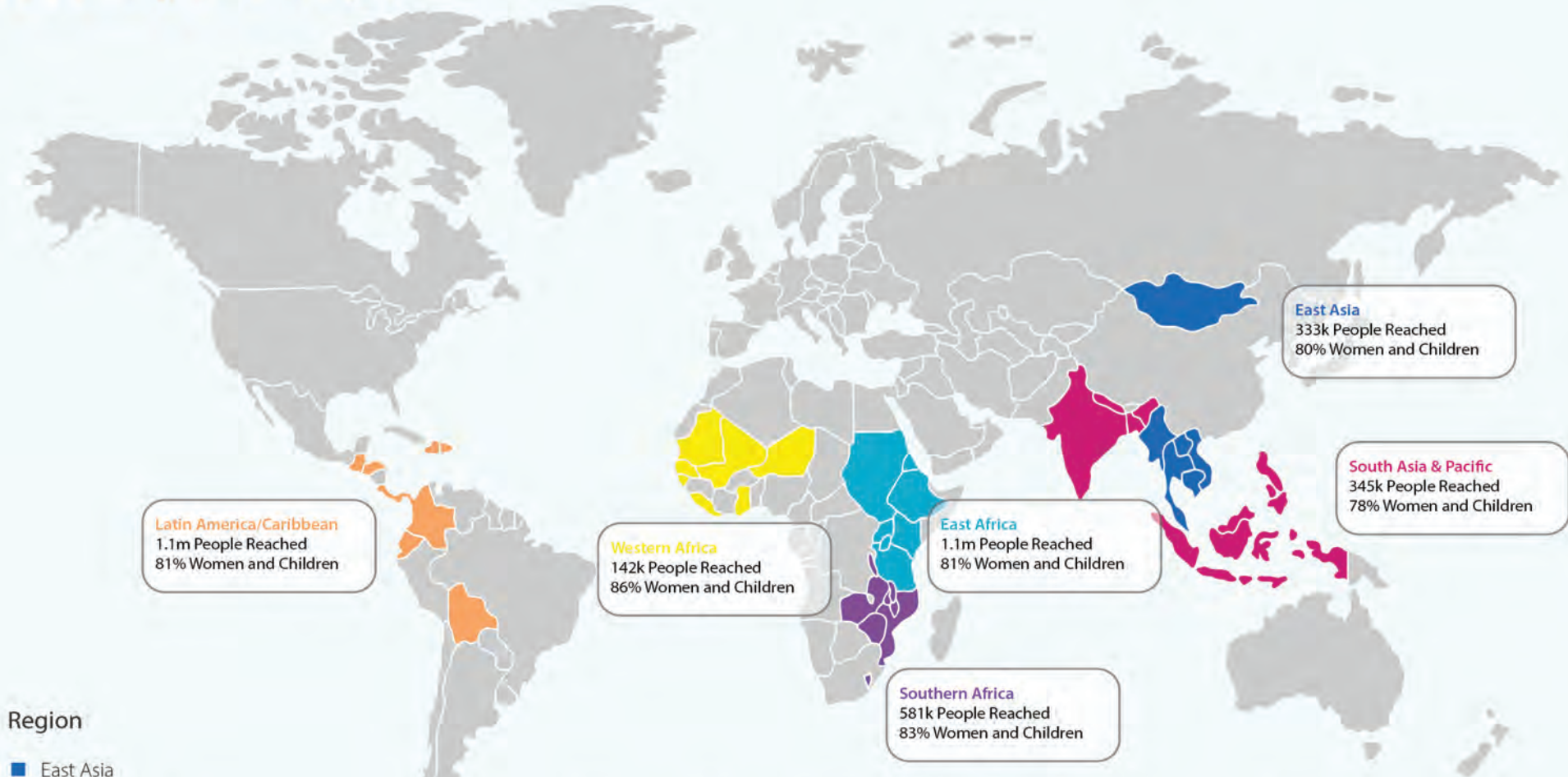
In the Livelihoods sector, our focus is building resilience of households and supporting their graduation out of poverty. Our mission is wonderfully summed up by our Global Centre Livelihoods team colleague:

"Rich people think that they don't need God, but the poor need hope from God, and when we trigger the graduation pathway it's telling them that God cares and it is not His will that anyone suffer."

Aimable Nsengiyumva, November 2023



Country and Region



Region

- East Asia
- South Asia & Pacific
- East Africa
- Southern Africa
- West Africa
- Latin America/Caribbean

East Africa	East Asia	Latin America/ Caribbean	Middle East/Eastern Europe	South Asia & Pacific	Southern Africa	West Africa
Burundi	Cambodia	Bolivia	Lebanon	Bangladesh	Congo - Democratic Republic of	Chad
Ethiopia	China (Peoples Republic Of)	Colombia		India	Eswatini	Ghana
Kenya	Laos	Dominican Republic		Indonesia	Lesotho	Mali
Rwanda	Mongolia	Ecuador		Nepal	Malawi	Mauritania
Tanzania	Myanmar	El Salvador		Philippines	Mozambique	Niger
Uganda	Thailand	Guatemala		Sri Lanka	Zambia	Senegal
	Vietnam	Haiti			Zimbabwe	Sierra Leone
		Honduras				
		Nicaragua				

FY23 Livelihoods Reach



Livelihoods Actual Direct Participants in FY23

2,802,004

Total Number of Children Reached

1,379,131

- 686,775 were boys and 692,356 were girls.
- Among these children, there were 370,415 Registered Children.
- 40% (556,791) were Most Vulnerable Children (MVC).



Total Adults Reached

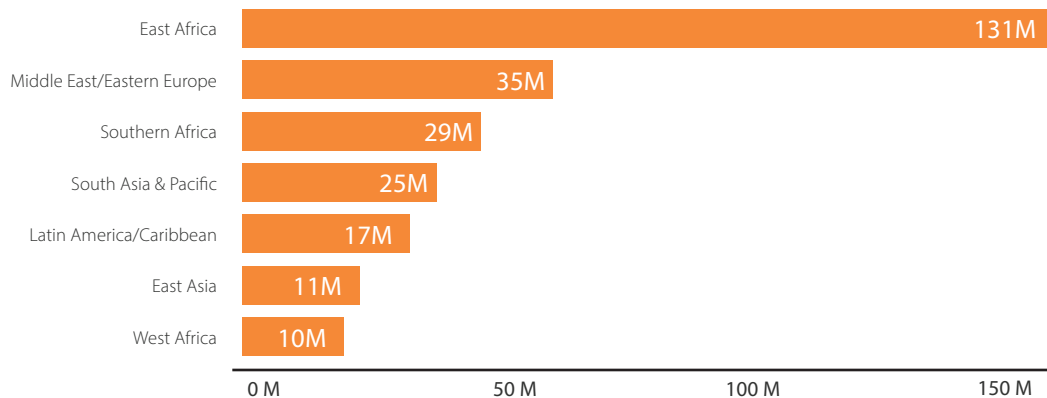
1,422,873

- Among the adults 61% were women
- 21,730 of the adults were living with disabilities

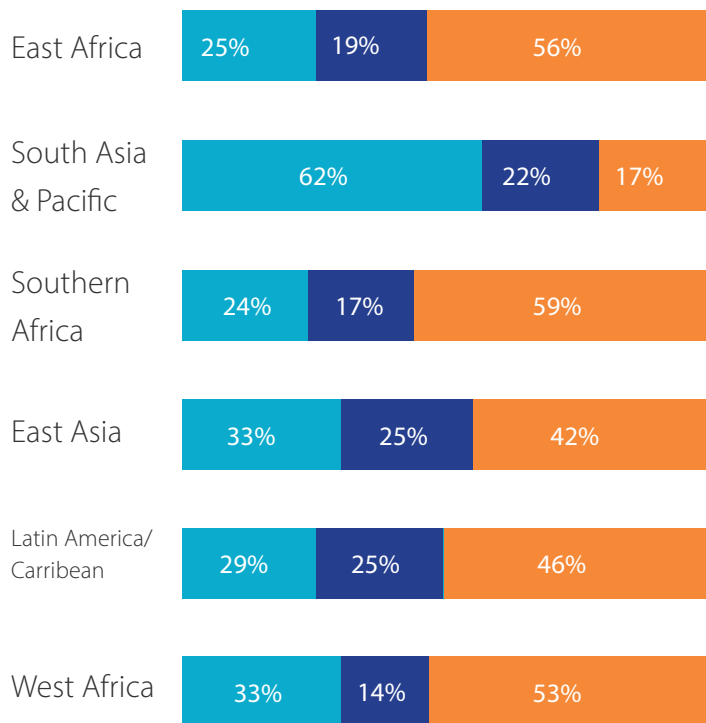


FY23 Livelihoods Funding by Region

257.7M
FY23 Livelihoods Sector Funding

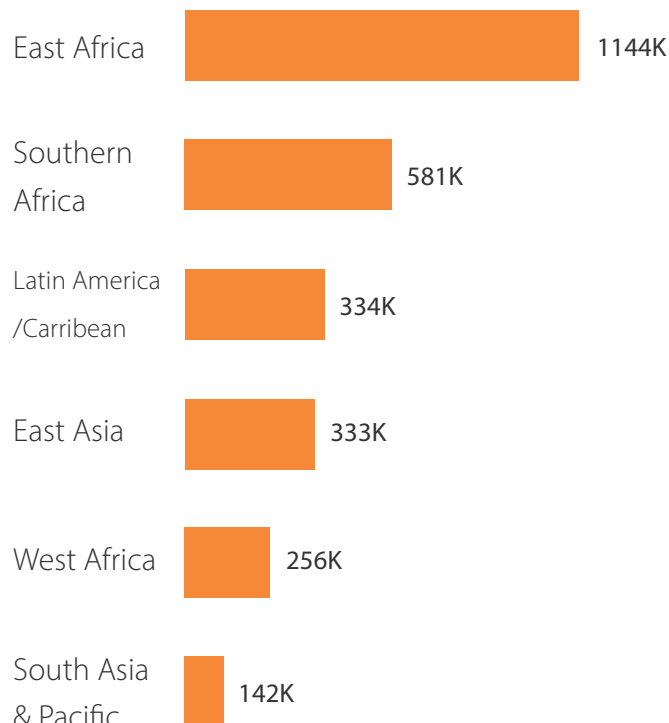


Total Reach by Demographic Group



■ Women ■ Men ■ Children

Reach by Region



Livelihoods Core Project Models

Building Secure Livelihoods

117,484 Individuals were trained on **behaviour change/life skills training**

212,078 Individuals, including children, were trained in **Disaster Risk Reduction**

88,030 Individuals were trained in **improvised, sustainable and Climate Smart Agricultural Techniques**

65,689 Individuals were trained in **Household Financial Management**

52,449 Smallholder farmers participated in **Producer Groups**

Within the framework of the Building Secure Livelihoods (BSL) core project model, smallholder farmers underwent diverse training initiatives designed to reorient their perspectives on farming practices and life more broadly, fostering a mindset that positions them as catalysts for change. These training sessions are aimed to equip communities with the tools to enhance their resilience against natural disasters, navigate climate variations, refine financial and business management capabilities, and operate cohesively as a collective entity in the production and marketing of their agricultural yields.

A large number of Area Programs across the partnership have embraced the BSL as one of their main livelihood core project model.

In Myanmar, the Hlegu Area Development Program implemented the BSL model in FY 23, forming a total of 20 producer groups of farmers producing certified seeds. The producer groups earned an average profit of USD 126 per acre, allocating funds for education, health and business expenses. In Nepal, the BSL model yielded significant achievements across various Area Programs (APs). In Chisapani AP, over 18,000 direct beneficiaries, of which 29% were vulnerable children, were reached. In Ethiopia, Gazigibla AP undertook holistic training for 60 predominantly female farmers in BSL, enhancing food production and income generation. Bena Tsemay AP reported transformative changes among BSL and Savings for Transformation (S4T) target families. In Cambodia, urban BSL initiatives increased the income of 1,790 households with most vulnerable children (MVC) and enhanced the overall well-being of 6,459 children.

Throughout FY23 we have many stories from the field highlighting the transformations experienced by children and families in communities who participated in the BSL model. The common theme across these stories is the positive impact of interventions such as agricultural support, livestock pass-on programs training in financial management, and Empowered World View. These interventions have improved food security, economic stability, and access to education, ultimately enhancing the well-being of the children and their families. From these stories we know that the implementation of programs like S4T, Empowered World View, and improved agricultural practices have had a significant impact on the communities, leading to increased income, improved nutrition, and a brighter future for the children.



Savings for Transformation

In FY23, a total of 88,520 Savings for Transformation (S4T) groups were operational across 42 distinct programs and 507 projects, according to World Vision's Horizon data-tracking system. Within these groups, a cumulative membership of 1.3 million individuals actively engaged in the practice of collective savings, enabling members to access pooled funds for investment in small-scale enterprises or to address both routine and unforeseen household needs. Notably, the average savings per member within these groups amounted to USD407 during FY23. Furthermore, the S4T members were individually taking care of 1,854,912 children within their respective households, including children deemed to be most vulnerable.

An average of 66% of both male and female participants involved in the S4T model underwent financial literacy training. This intervention is designed to enhance their understanding of the financial landscape, fostering a more informed and empowered approach to financial decision-making.



Mateso a 15-year-old girl from Tanzania attests of the impact of S4T: *“When [my mother] joined Tupendane saving group, she got training on entrepreneurship. Now she is a famous fruit and vegetable vendor in the village, and her business is having an investment of Tsh 200,000 (approximately USD80), which enables her to sell variety, meeting our daily wellbeing including school fees, uniforms, medication in case one of us is sick. Also our house is having electricity which allows me to study at night”.*

Mateso's experience highlights the transformative power of S4T. Her mother, like many other S4T participants, became a successful fruit and vegetable vendor, a business that has become a cornerstone for meeting her family's needs. The ability to cover essentials such as school fees, uniforms, and healthcare, even during times of illness, showcases the economic resilience generated by participation in the savings group. The added benefit of having electricity in their home, and facilitating nighttime study, underscores the broader positive ripple effects beyond savings that S4T bring to individual lives.

In Tanzania, both the MUHE AP and Mnyuzi AP have effectively implemented S4T, resulting in significant improvements in child well-being. In the MUHE ADP, during FY23, 53 S4T groups accessed loans, totaling Tsh 177.5 million (about USD70,000) benefiting 1,023 members, including 271 men and 752 women, taking care of close to 4000 children. The program directly resulted in an increase in the percentage of parents and caregivers capable of providing well for their children, with 84% of households reporting year-round access to sufficient food. Further, in the Mnyuzi AP, S4T members raised USD171,121.00 through their savings activities, part of which was used to support 209 children, including orphans and most vulnerable children, with school supplies and community health funds.

In Sri Lanka, Koralaipattu AP, the program aimed to build community capacity and ensure sustained well-being for children. Active Savings for S4T clubs enabled households to start new businesses and connect with local partners. In Lunugala AP, amidst the challenges of lockdowns and economic crises, an integrated approach addressed various vulnerabilities: S4T groups promoted home gardening to tackle nutrition issues, while Climate Smart Agriculture transformed family relationships by engaging community members.

Ultra-Poor Graduation

The global livelihoods landscape is characterized by diverse and complex challenges that impact the well-being of individuals and communities worldwide. Poverty levels remain a significant concern, with [700 million people](#) including [330 million children](#) living in extreme poverty, lacking access to basic necessities such as food, clean water, and shelter. Conflict and instability in various regions have further exacerbated poverty, leading to widespread economic hardship and food insecurity. The impact of these challenges on the livelihoods of the poor is profound, as they struggle to meet their basic needs and secure sustainable sources of income. The Ultra-Poor Graduation (UPG) model is a comprehensive set of interventions initiatives aimed at empowering individuals and communities to work their way out of extreme poverty. The components include livelihood support, financial inclusion, skills training, and social assistance, thereby providing the support for individuals and households to emerge from any sense of destitution and contribute to their overall well-being.

In FY23, World Vision implemented this powerful model in seven regions, 39 countries, and 868 projects, reaching more than 64,000 children. Fongo AP in Senegal reached more than 4,000 children from 1,500 poorest households. Additionally, more than 84,000 households participated in technical livelihoods training under this model, and 61,000 individuals were trained in business/entrepreneurship skills. In Mongolia, Khuvsgul AP 200 individuals were selected to start businesses through UPG activities.

In Rwanda, the Kageyo Area Programme reports 94% of 1,600 UPG households “experiencing a remarkable mindset shift”, transitioning from dependency to active participation in their family’s development. In Mashyuza AP 75% of the 2000 households living in extreme poverty “graduated” through the UPG initiative by diversifying their income sources, with at least two reliable sources of income.

In Vietnam, various APs implemented the UPG model to address poverty and enhance the well-being of children. In Mai Chau AP, the integration of UPG aimed to boost household incomes, with 95% of the most vulnerable children benefitting from livelihood projects, signaling a substantial stride in economic empowerment and poverty reduction. Nam Giang AP prioritized poverty alleviation, particularly among



poor households, with 120 beneficiaries under the UPG model, complemented by S4T and BSL groups, bolstering income stability and overall quality of life. Nam Tra My AP leveraged UPG initiatives to lift families out of poverty, showcasing significant progress with 91% of most vulnerable children included in livelihood projects. Similarly, Nhu Xuan AP recorded a decreased levels of poverty in increasing numbers of households over the duration of the UPG and S4T programs, underscoring the effectiveness of poverty reduction strategies. Noteworthy outcomes were also seen in Tua Chua AP, where UPG initiatives contributed to reduced rates of child malnutrition and poverty, alongside successful transfers of projects to district and commune levels, fostering sustainable development and community ownership.

Jacques, a 10-year-old boy, from Rwanda, Gisagara AP was part of a family heavily reliant on casual work and government support. His family's life changed when they joined the UPG program initiated by World Vision. The UPG program empowered Jacques's family through mindset change, training, and asset transfer. Inspired by World Vision's interventions, Jacques's father changed how he managed his livestock business and also ventured into farming. The increased income allowed Jacques to provide for his children's needs, including education.

The results of a meta-analysis of evidence from a number of UPG programs, conducted in November 2022 by World Vision XXX, validate the anecdotal claims from Jacques' story. Focused on the evidence from UPG program among 2,880 households (refugees and hosts) in Cox's Bazar District of Bangladesh, the analysis shows strong positive impact at midline, including a four-fold increase in women's monthly incomes, from US\$41 at baseline to US\$143 at midline. Additionally, it achieved strong outcomes in food security, women's access, agency, and equitable systems. At baseline, 85% of all households reported they had savings to cover a lean period, and at midline, this had increased to 99%.

Microfinance

With microfinance, VisionFund -- the microfinance arm of the World Vision partnership -- continued impacting and transforming lives through its provision of financial services in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe, reaching over a million clients and more than five million children.

Region	Number of Children	Number of Clients	Number of clients supporting children	Number of Women Clients
Africa	4,579,933	628,125	94%	65%
Asia	251,376	167,224	77%	85%
Latin America	318,752	202,312	72%	70%
Eastern Europe	8,523	7,452	79%	45%
Global	5,158,584	1,005,113	81%	70%

Source: VisionFund FY23 Impact Report

The integration between VisionFund and World Vision continues to grow. In Zambia, 1700 entrepreneurs in Nyimba AP were connected with VisionFund and accessed loans. In Tanzania, smallholder farmers in 65 S4T groups in Gorowa AP were also linked with VisionFund. In Mali, Bema AP connected 220 individuals to VisionFund, and in Diangounte AP, the number of microfinance clients linked with VisionFund grew from 295 in FY22 to 626 in FY23.

Women's Economic Empowerment: a Meta-Analysis

Grappling with the question on how to promote women's inclusion in agrifood systems, World Vision Australia conducted a meta-analysis of relevant evidence and data in November 2022. This is the second meta-analysis conducted by World Vision Australia and examines data from 11 projects to answer three research questions:

1. What are the impacts and outcomes from the projects?
2. What key enabling and disabling factors contribute to project outcomes?
3. What are the recommendations to support improved sustainability and impact?

The findings from the analysis show that World Vision's economic empowerment programs have contributed to positive changes at both goal and outcome levels for participating households.

At the goal level, these changes include a reduction in multidimensional poverty; improved ability to pay for child health and nutrition costs; enhanced food security; and increased financial resilience to shocks. Outcome-level changes involve higher incomes for participant households; increased collective sales and purchases; adoption of improved agriculture practices; enhanced access to credit and savings; and improved financial literacy.

Projects that were designed with intentional focus on women's economic empowerment (WEE), incorporating twin-track designs that combine market-focused strategies with direct interventions, demonstrated the most positive changes in economic advancement, access, agency, and equitable systems, as well as child wellbeing. Notably, gender transformative approaches facilitated holistic WEE outcomes, challenging unequal gender relations through participatory sessions and questioning of attitudes.

Programs adopting an inclusive market systems development (iMSD) approach showed significant impact, especially in reaching vulnerable groups. Key components included working with market actors for inclusive business models, supporting households in market engagement, and financial literacy training. Financial inclusion interventions such as S4T contributed to improved investment in income generating activities.

The study emphasizes the importance of precise targeting, sub-sector selection, and also the importance of combining market- and household-focused interventions for inclusivity. It recommends strengthening monitoring linked to intervention results chains, integrating savings groups and financial literacy, promoting 'twin-track' designs, layering nutrition behavior change activities for food security, and considering environmental and climate change in program design and evaluation. Challenges include trade-offs between project scale and inclusion of vulnerable groups, with COVID-19 identified as a major external disabling factor.

Find the full meta-analysis report [here](#).



Re-Writing the Building Secure Livelihoods Core Project Model

Core Project Models (CPM) are designed and compiled to provide field practitioners with evidence-based, best-practice implementation methodologies to maximize the impact for those children, families and communities that we serve. The Livelihoods sector has four CPMs and each is designed to meet an identified economic status or need that is commonly encountered among the families that World Vision works alongside. These models are intended to intersect and complement each other. Each has minimum standards, adaptation tools, design and implementation practices clearly stated, as well as monitoring and evaluation tools. As noted elsewhere in this document, the models are Building Secure Livelihoods (BSL), Savings for Transformation (S4T), Ultra Poor Graduation (UPG) and Microfinance (MF).



While small adaptations and enhancements to the CPMs are ongoing, each of these models is regularly reviewed in-depth to ensure the model is as up to date as possible. This usually happens every three-to-five years. Evidence comes to light of better practice options, and of changes to needs, new technologies that improve effectiveness, advanced training options, etc.

Although the Global Center Livelihoods team is the custodian of the models, the project models serve the whole of the partnership, and therefore a fully collaborative process is undertaken in any review, revision, or update. Full participation with as many practitioners as possible is vital to ensure as much knowledge and insight as possible is captured.

In FY23 the GC Livelihoods team began the process of reviewing the BSL project model. This model targets rural farmers and their families, builds their productivity, resilience, and their business acumen. It was obvious that a major redesign was going to be needed to bring greater clarity to the methodology and introduce new, evidence-based technologies and practices to field practitioners. To do this, the Global Centre team recognized that the process was going to need a Partnership-wide effort and more resources brought to bear than the Global Centre team had available.

In recent times World Vision Australia had expanded its Economic Empowerment team and had designed and implemented several ground-breaking projects that targeted the same population that would be the focus of the BSL model. The experience and evidence gained could provide valuable insights needed in the BSL redesign. In the last months of FY23, and after much discussion and negotiation, the Global Centre team and WV Australia devised a plan to collaborate in the revision of the BSL model. This plan, which will largely be implemented in FY24, includes joint funding, co-writing, and the formation of a Technical Advisory Group to include others across the partnership, together with timelines, and expectations. We are excited about what can be done together and look forward to this work being completed and being of benefit to those that use it.

The redesign will take effect in FY25 and build on past learning. Therefore all current programs should continue referencing BSL 1.0. New projects being designed in FY24 are encouraged to still use BSL 1.0 and connect to the GC Livelihoods Team for BSL 2.0 updates and future support.

The “Big” Initiatives in the Livelihoods Space

There are a number of “big” and interesting initiatives in the livelihoods space that have been ongoing in FY23 and continuing into the future, and some of these are featured here: THRIVE 2030; the Somalia Resilience Program; the Central American Dry Corridor Initiative; the Amazon Basin Initiative; and the implementation of the DreamSave App for S4T groups.

THRIVE 2030

THRIVE 2030 is an ambitious project led by World Vision US in partnership with the Global Centre Livelihoods Team that aims to reach more than 10 million people in existing APs in 11 countries, providing them with the support and tools they need to lift themselves out of poverty. The programmatic components of this project are Empowered World View (EWW), Savings for Transformation (S4T), Local Value Chain Development (LVCD), and Finance Accelerating Savings Group Transformation Loans (FAST).

External partners are essential to meeting THRIVE goals. VisionFund International (VFI) is the microfinance partner, providing FAST loans to the S4T groups to support the development of small, sustainable livelihoods of group members. VFI will also provide business skills training to assist entrepreneurs to invest wisely and manage their small businesses. As THRIVE 2030 targets smallholder farmers, input suppliers and agronomic service partners will be essential for the production of high-quality produce, and a market development partners will also be engaged to review the whole market system to ensure the participants, working in producer groups, are sensitive to and responding to market demand.

THRIVE 2030 will work with communities where people are living under the international poverty line of \$2.15 per day. The ultimate goal is to reduce household poverty and thereby improve the wellbeing of children. World Vision’s EWW training addresses the spiritual and social underpinnings of poverty -- beyond physical and financial assets -- to shift mindsets and behaviours of individuals and communities by addressing social norms and belief systems. Individuals come to recognise that they can realise their full potential and employ their own talents and resources to achieve their personal, household, and community goals. A core theme of THRIVE 2030 is women’s economic empowerment and social inclusion. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) practices are integrated in all aspects of THRIVE 2030 so that programme design accommodates the particular needs of women, youth, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations.



Digitisation is a big part of THRIVE 2030. To enable farmers to identify and reach buyers, assist with sales, and receive payments, the Mastercard-designed Farm Pass will be integrated into in the agricultural value chains. The phone app connects farmers directly with buyers, empowering them to negotiate the best price for their produce. Farmers can also access high quality farming products like fertilizers, and can review farming information such as weather forecasts and pest control advice through the platform. They can also pay and be paid digitally. A digital record of transactions means farmers have the validated financial history they need to apply for individual loans to finance and grow their businesses. In addition, buyers can source their products more efficiently. This app is live in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, and both World Vision and VFI will join this ecosystem in all three countries.

Table 1: THRIVE Countries and Reach

Country	Reach
Guatemala	158,000
Honduras	520,000
Vietnam	254,000
Ghana	1,700,000
Kenya	1,700,00
Malawi	750,000
Rwanda	1,400,000
Senegal	521,000
Tanzania	1,300,000
Uganda	1,100,000
Zambia	768,000

The S4T group activities as well as VFI’s FAST programming will also be digitised, using the DreamSave app. For the savings groups, they have a record of all individual members’ transactions, and where mobile money is accessible, the groups can conduct their transactions virtually, thus reducing the time spent travelling to and participating in meetings. Using the associated Insights platform, World Vision and VFI can monitor the savings activity to ensure the group is working well -- members are attending meetings, saving regularly, repaying loans -- and the transaction history provides VFI with the financial history that will speed up disbursement of repeat FAST loans and indicate where members may qualify for an individual loan. See elsewhere in this report for more information about the DreamSave app and DreamSave Insights.

Dry Corridor Initiative

World Vision leaders from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Mexico together have issued the Copán Declaration in which they have committed to raise \$100 million to fund the re-greening of the Central American Dry Corridor by 2030.

The illustration shows the location of the Corridor, which is 1,600 km long and up to 400 km wide, and is home to more than 11.5 million people living in rural areas, more than half of whom work in agriculture. Long periods of drought followed by intense rains are typical of the local climate, and compounded with land degradation as a result of human activity, destroy agricultural livelihoods, resulting in high levels of food insecurity. It is estimated that as many as 1.3 million children under the age of five are stunted. World Vision has close to 200,000 registered children in the region.



At the core of the Dry Corridor Initiative is Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) to halt and reverse land degradation, and with agricultural livelihoods programming, World Vision aims to improve the resilience of rural communities and improve food security.

Amazon Initiative

World Vision offices in Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela have launched the joint Amazon Basin Initiative to address environmental degradation resulting from human activity, to improve children's health and education, and to protect children from violence.

The Initiative aims to impact the lives of six million children and four million adults through the conservation and protection of 25 million hectares of mostly tropical forest. The interventions include:



1. Scale-up climate-smart bio-economic and food access solutions for the sustainable development of traditional communities. World Vision will design the programming around the Building Secure Livelihoods core project model alongside Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration, promoting the development of livelihoods in agroforestry, fishing and other bio-economic solutions. World Vision will also facilitate Community Based Disaster Reduction Management.
2. Restore, protect and conserve traditional ecosystem assets through the Regreening Communities project model, in parallel with WASH projects to improve community-led watershed and waste management.
3. Promote access to equitable protection services for children and women and support marginalised groups to participate fully in determining the future of the Amazon basin. World Vision will use the Citizen Voice and Action project model and weave Gender Equality and Social Inclusion practices throughout its programming.

Dreamstart Labs

In July 2023, World Vision International and VisionFund International signed a global MOU with DreamStart Labs to provide digital tools that support the activities and the monitoring of S4T groups. With the DreamSave app, savings group meetings can be managed and made more productive; financial transactions are digitised and calculations are automated; share-outs are faster and transparent; individual goals are recorded; group policy is enforced; and the app can even track social discussions and actions.



Only one smart phone is needed for the group to use DreamSave, though individual members can also track their personal financial records even on a basic feature phone. The app is particularly suited to the contexts where World Vision and VFI work with S4T groups: the app runs offline and backs up automatically anytime a mobile signal is available. With the company founders' experience of leading a microfinance bank, on top of their professional experience in Silicon Valley, the app has been designed to function in the most extreme environments.

For World Vision and VFI, data about all savings groups using the app is available on the Insights platform. Vast amount of financial and social data are available, which can be viewed for individual savings groups, clusters of groups (such as those overseen by one facilitator), and at national, regional, and global levels. Useful financial information includes the trends of savings for individual group; average savings per member; loan types and repayments; loan fund utilisation, etc. The social data covers gender, age, education level, meeting attendance, breakdown of savings goals (e.g., health, housing), etc. This data aids World Vision and VFI to have direct access to data that shows trends and also can indicate that the group is not functioning as it should -- for example, meeting attendance is erratic or loans are not being repaid -- and can intervene before the stability of the group is affected.

Another useful feature of the DreamSave app is that short surveys can be conducted of members, enabling World Vision and VFI to have immediate access to self-reported outcomes, a simple rapid assessment that, while not being of peer-review quality, provides evidence that can be the basis of strong impact stories.

DreamSave and Insights are a core part of THRIVE 2030, and in addition to those 11 countries, the app and platform are currently in use in seven additional FOs, and due to be rolled out in more countries during FY24.

Integration

In World Vision's Ministry Goal, we take on an enormously difficult task: to achieve "the sustained well-being of children within families and communities, especially the most vulnerable". It is because the task is so difficult that we take it on; few humanitarian and development organisations would have the courage, skills, and resources to do what we know to be the work that God charges us with.

This task is difficult because there are so very many factors that can affect the well-being of a child. Thus World Vision addresses the "ecology of the child", every aspect of the child's life at every stage of development, from pre-natal to 18 years or more. We design and deliver programming that involves the child directly -- education, for example; programming that empowers communities, WASH, for example; programming that involves local institutions, Citizen Voice in Action, for example; and programming that involves children's caregivers, which is where Livelihoods programming mostly falls.



Of course our approach that begins with the ecology of the child requires nuanced sequencing and layering of interventions, designed specifically to local needs and context, which is where the integration of our

sector programming can be complicated. The Development Programme Approach recognises that just the planning phase for a new Area Programme can last as long as 15 months; and in fragile contexts, additional complexity comes from not just the local instability, but also from the work with potentially multiple partners, both local and international. Humanitarian, Development, and Peace Nexus programming can, in some cases, include Livelihoods programming from quite early in the response with the establishment of Savings for Transformation (S4T) groups. The goal of the Ultra-Poor Graduation Core Project Model, which includes S4T, is to put households on a trajectory to escape poverty, and can be adapted to fragile contexts, such as existing projects in Somalia, Iraq, and Lebanon. The Livelihoods and Disaster Management teams, as well as HEA teams in one or two Support Offices, will be working together to develop guidance for livelihoods programming in fragile contexts over the coming months.

However, most Livelihoods programming is taking place in comparatively stable contexts, and is often integrated with food security or food systems programming, as is the case in Ethiopia with the Integrated Livelihoods and Nutrition Security technical programme (and many other TPs and projects around the network). The other natural integration is with WASH programming, where garden or crop irrigation is incorporated into the development of agricultural livelihoods. (In all cases, the design of the programme or project is critical, and the Global Centre Livelihoods Team encourages all Field Offices to involve the team from the beginning of the design phase.)

Links to Core & Project Model and Approaches Resources

1. [Building Secure Livelihoods](#)
2. [Savings For Transformation](#)
3. [Microfinance](#)
4. [Ultra-Poor Graduation](#)
5. [Local Value Chain Development](#)
6. [Inclusive Market Systems Development](#)
7. [Women Economic Empowerment](#)

