

Resilience and livelihoods in Southern Africa

*Without learning new ways –
changing attitudes, values and
behaviours – people cannot make
the adaptive leap necessary to thrive
in new environments.'*

Ronald A. Heifetz and Marty Linsky

What Resilience is not	What Resilience is about
surviving in unjust and difficult contexts or coping with shocks, or adapting to whatever is coming	rights, dignity and well-being
Bouncing back and accepting the status quo; keeping people resilient in poverty and unsustainable livelihoods	bouncing forward by addressing the causes of risk and vulnerability, and using shocks to change systems so they benefit people living in poverty
Only short-term interventions that treat the symptoms of risk	short- and medium-term solutions which are embedded in long-term development pathways that address the causes of risk and vulnerability
Purely technical and/or technocratic fixes	Addressing unequal power and enhancing people's capacities
Siloed approaches that fragment efforts and promote maladaptation, and create barriers to systemic change	Collaborative, multi-stakeholder approaches that reduce maladaptation and support systemic change
the top-down application of 'good practice'	innovation of context-specific solutions at all levels (local, national, regional, global)

permanent 'one-off' solution

processes which continuously evolve and modify practices, standards and social norms based on emerging evidence.

rigid and fixed logical frameworks with limited flexibility and end-of-programme quantitative evaluations

a focus on theories of change; being flexible about activities; learning by doing; quantitative and qualitative evaluations

What are pathways of change and why are they helpful?

- A pathway of change is a tool that enables users to map how the change they want to see (for example, a strategic objective) is likely to occur and how stakeholders can best contribute to that change. Pathways of Change help us to address important questions about what we are doing, how and why.

To empower women and youth economically to be able to provide well for themselves and their children

Increased opportunities for women and youth in economic enterprises

output
Awareness on vocational opportunities increased for women and youth

women and youth mobilised and ready for economic opportunities

output women and youth capacitated in business development and management skills

Assumption
Training opportunities availed to women and youth in business

output
women and youth have improved market linkages

assumption
women and youth produce enough for the markets and linked to markets

Increased access to funding for women and youth enterprises

output
Improved credit profiles for women and youth enterprises

Assumption
Micro finance Institutions lend money to small enterprises

output
women and youth involved in savings opportunities

Assumption
women and youth form saving groups and invest their time and money

improved ability of municipalities and community leaders to manage disasters

output
disaster management forums mobilised and trained

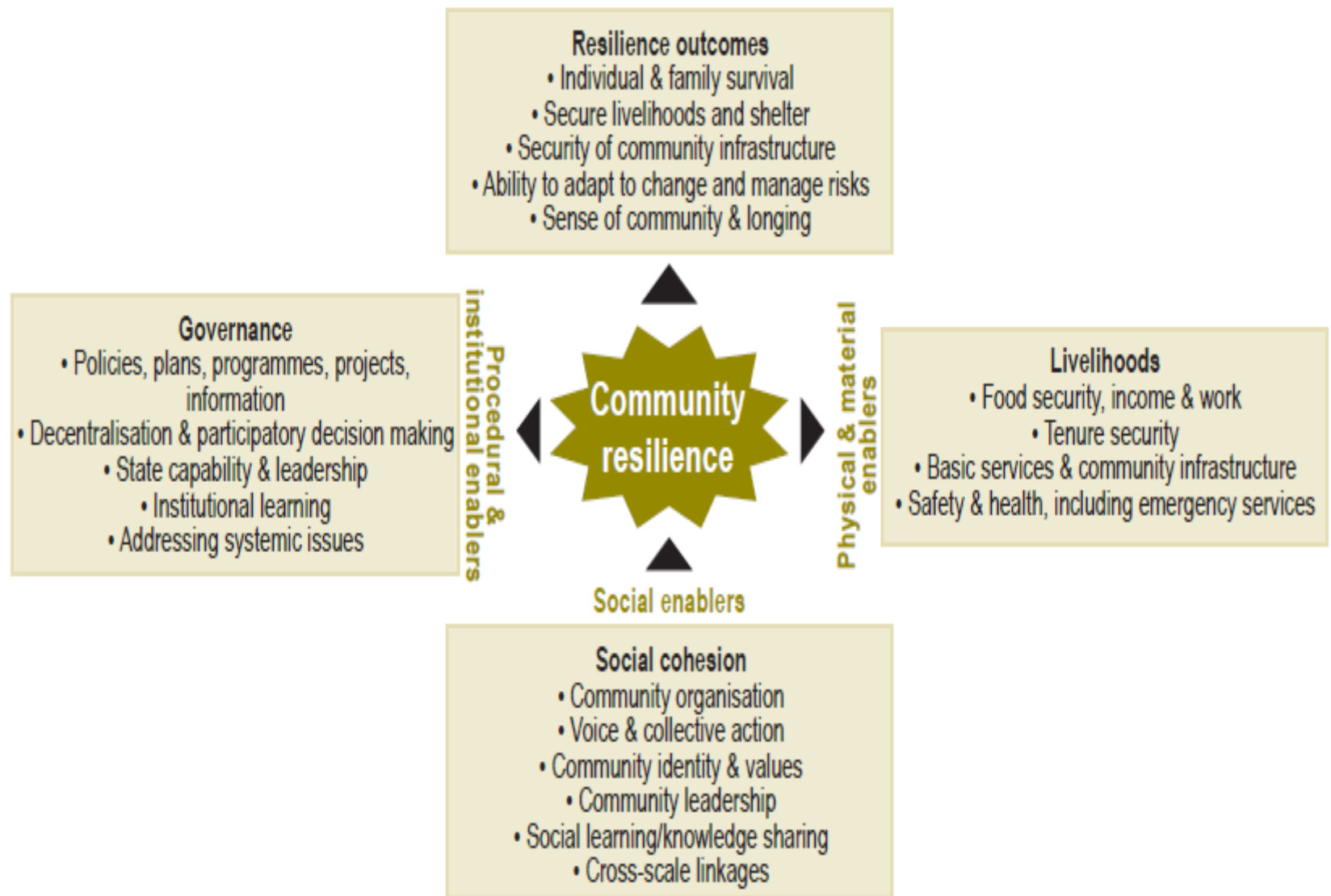
Assumption
municipalities have the disaster forums

Economic development project well managed

output
improved budgeting, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Assumption
all stakeholders have knowledge on how to implement, monitor and report within scope and time

Figure 1. Community resilience framework



Adapted from McAslan (2011) and Pasteur (2011)

- With the **right political, economic, social, and environmental conditions**, **smallholder male and female farmers** can be at the forefront of a sustainable transformation in world agriculture.
- World Vision believes that **national government' systems, structures and policies** to build a hunger and poverty -free future must:
- **Integrate short term** social protection programs with **long term objectives** to advance climate adapted agriculture.
- Improve delivery of services to **promote climate change mitigation and adaptation**.
- **Finance climate change adaptation and mitigation** activities of smallholder farmers.
- Create the needed **enabling policy environment** to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation CCA/CCM in agriculture
- **Strengthen capacities to enhance coordinated and integrated adaptation** to climate change in agriculture

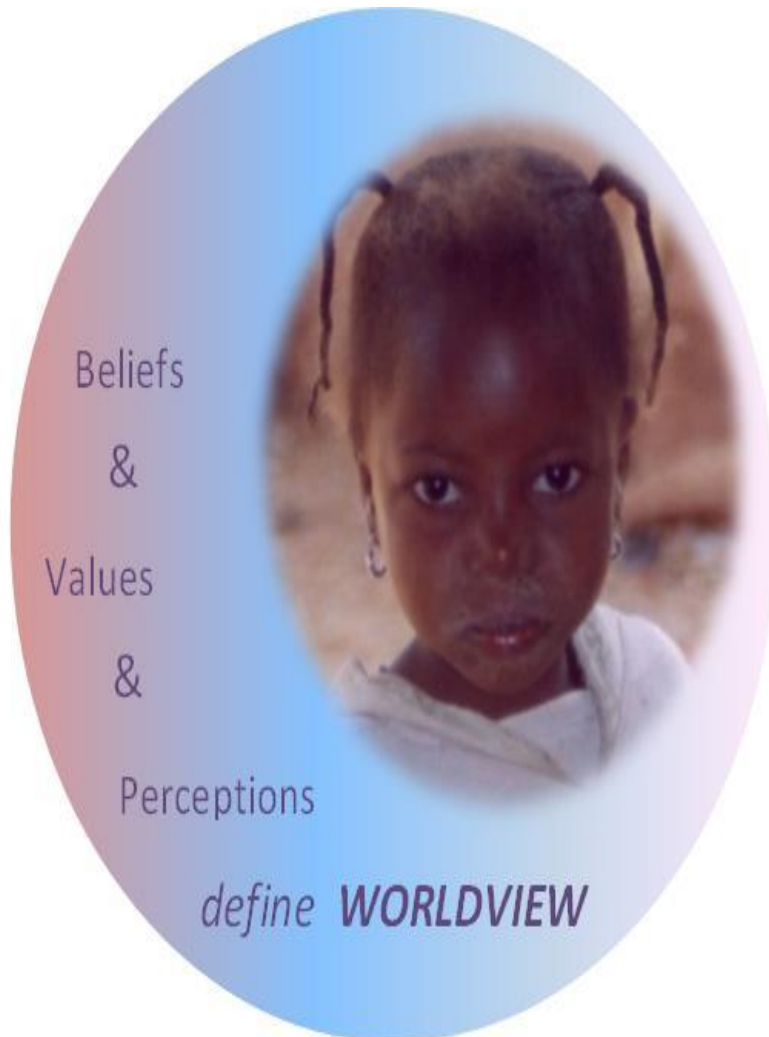
- Objective 1: Promote more productive and sustainable rural and urban agricultural systems
- Objective 2: Protect and/or restore healthy agro-ecosystems and adjacent landscapes through appropriate natural resource management.
- Objective 3: Support viable value chain markets and smallholder agricultural and youth enterprises
- Objective 4: Build smallholder household resilience and capacity to manage risk in the face of shocks
- Promote food security for vulnerable children and their families through increasing
- Availability – agriculture productivity and increased production and enterprise development through Climate Smart Agric
- Access – Markets, Economic development, trade and safety nets
- Utilization – Improved nutrition through food resources
- Stability – Integrated environment resource management, climate change, resilience, mitigation and adaptation

Implementing Models

Savings Group

- Increase the resilience of families by helping them to protect and care for their children by providing a safe and convenient way to save money

Worldview...



Beliefs: An acceptance that something exists or is true, even if unseen – e.g. belief in God, good and evil forces, witchcraft etc.

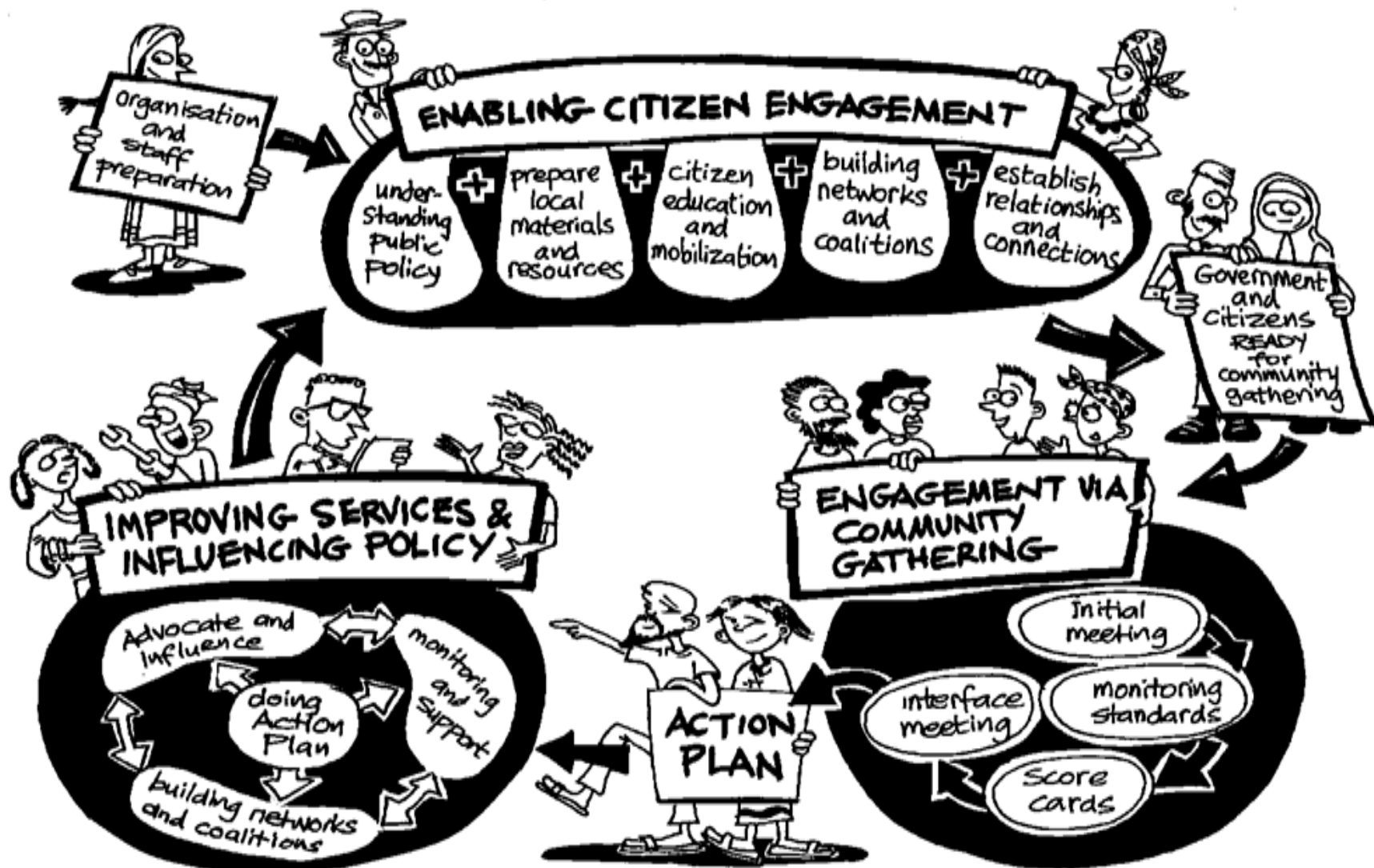
Values: Principles or standards of behavior; one's judgment of what is important in life – e.g. investment in livelihoods, child's education etc.

Perceptions: The way in which something is regarded, understood, or interpreted – e.g. the natural environment, risk, customs, role of outsiders etc.

EWV – What is it?

A participatory methodology/approach for organising and mobilizing individuals, groups and communities gifts, talents, knowledge, resources, and capacities (spiritual, social, physical and economic) to drive social change for sustainable development in their own contexts, as they discover their value and true worthy as God intended for them





■ Local Value Chain Development

- LVCD facilitates the organization of smallholder farmers into groups that collectively analyze and access markets in order to sustainably improve their economic well-being
- Smallholder farmers with poor access to markets live a day-to-day existence and their children live at a subsistence level.
- LVCD, helps them to move beyond subsistence living and onto a path to improved and resilient livelihoods and child well-being.
- Through analysis of their value chains and identifying opportunities for collective action in their markets, producers strengthen their bargaining power, reduce costs and improve their incomes
- Smallholder farmers with poor access to markets live a day-to-day existence and their children live at a subsistence level.
- LVCD helps smallholder farmers to organize into groups that to improve access to markets and, in so doing, helps them to move beyond subsistence living and onto a path to improved and resilient livelihoods and child well-being..

- Regeneration of trees (which is generally faster and less expensive than planting trees) restores and builds natural assets and makes agricultural activities more productive, increasing income and food and water availability.
- Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) is an approach to restoring and improving agricultural, forested and pasture lands that is fast, low cost and easy to replicate. FMNR consists of encouraging existing tree stumps or self-sown seeds to re-grow into usable trees by pruning and protecting them.

Farmer Management Natural Regeneration

■ Business facilitation Model

- The *Business Facilitation* model creates a **good business environment**. This involves **partnering with a group of community members** who are motivated **to improve their economic situation** and the economic situation of others in their community.

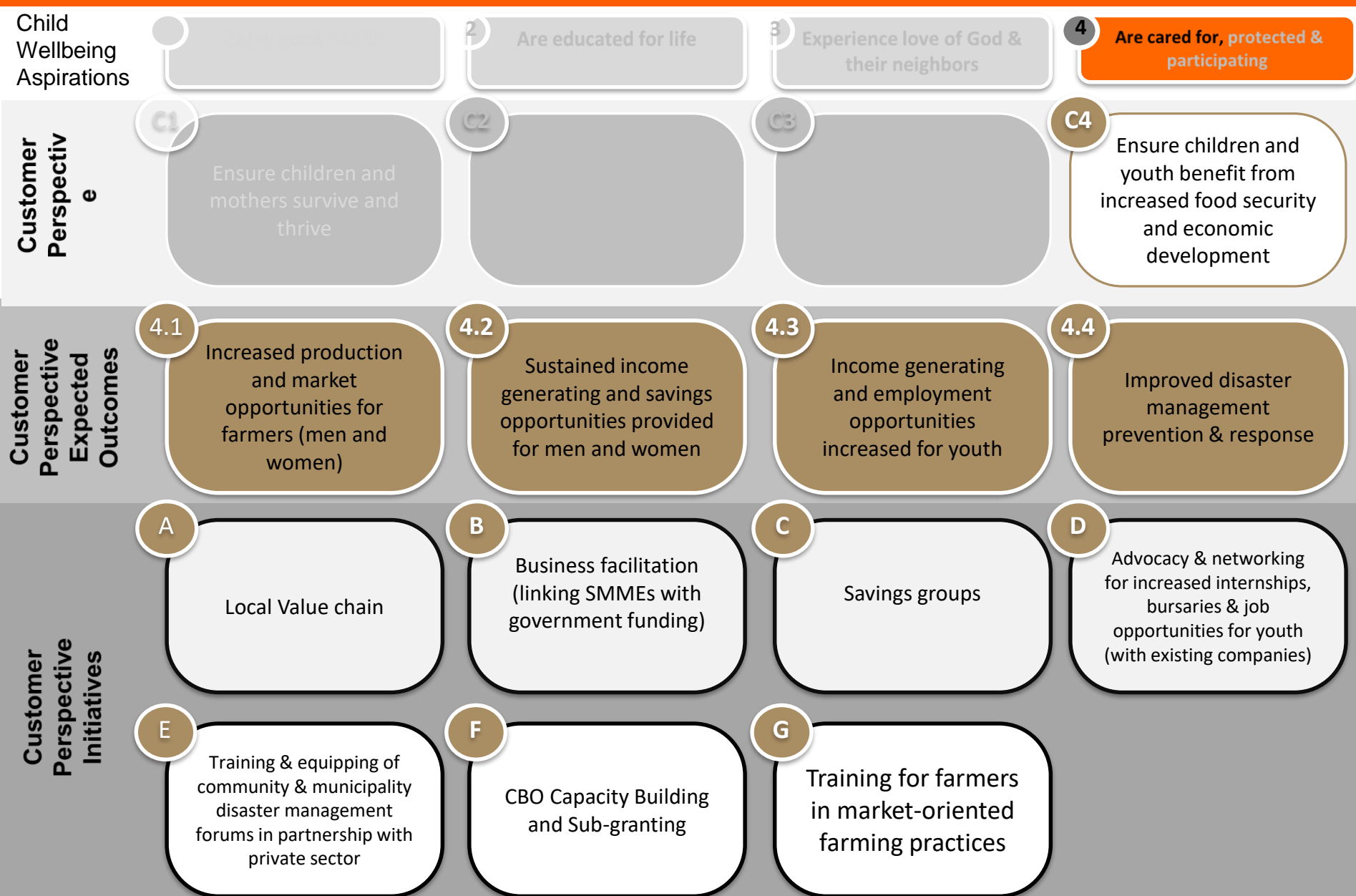
Promotion of SMMEs

South Africa's high **levels of unemployment** and the indisputable **relationship between unemployment and poverty** dictated to the South African government that job creation should supersede poverty alleviation, not as a national objective, but as an SMME objective.

Government priorities entrepreneurship and the advancement of Small, Medium and Micro-sized Enterprises (SMMEs)

The DTI takes the lead in implementing SMME-related policies, to ensure that adequate financial and non-financial assistance is provided to the sector, for its long-term prosperity and that of the country as a whole.

By 2018, WVSA will have ensured that 300 000 South African children living in poverty are healthy, literate and loved.



Progress to date on Resilience



- **Progress on the 52 + Cooperatives**
- **SMMEs support, Saving Groups**
- **Community Learning from each other**
- **Market access to all**
- **Micro finance updates offtake agreements**
- **Climate Smart Agriculture**
- **Training on Local Value Chain Development**
- **Further training on Business facilitation, project management, finance management**
- **Partnerships with governments and corporates, CBOs, Masisizane**
- **TA development**
- **Ownership, sustainability, growth, mentoring, coaching**

■ FROM GRASS 2 GRACE 2014

- “It is better to save money in village banks” Says Abraham Masewo. I am now sleeping in a good house with burnt bricks and better cement floors. This is because of the money I invested in the village bank. I bought iron sheets and cement because of the returns after saving for year and built a house. Sleepless nights during rainy season in my family is now history and for my wife to go up and down in bushes mowing or hunting grasses for thatching our house is history and for my children as well to go to our neighbors houses in rainy season due to leakages is history. Indeed it is worthy to save money in village banks.
- Thanks to Wovwe ADP for initiating the Village Savings Banks and to my life this is from grass to grace.
- Thanks,
- Abraham Masewo



■ LET THE WORKS OF MY HANDS BE MY WITNESS

- My name is **Mgawa Mkandawire** and I was one of the identified OVCs by the Area Development Committee to undergo for a 3 week brick laying and I would like to thank World Vision for transforming my life.
- After training with my starter pack given I am now independent and am able to sustain my family with other basic needs through my job of building structures and the community is reaping my works and is appreciating and I have been joined by my two friends whom I am building to become brick layers as well.
- Once again thanks to world vision for transforming me and my friends and we have something to do for ourselves and we are on the map in the ADP due to the works of our hands.
- May God bless our sponsors and World Vision for various interventions that have transformed our way of living.
- Kind Regards,
- **Mgawa Mkandawire**



Tomatoes Cooperative

The tomatoes group had twenty members thus 12 women and 8 male. The group started growing tomatoes as individuals and lacked the market.

WV encouraged them to form groups to make tomatoes juices. The same group remained intact, cohesive and united. The members had to device a system whereby they had times during the week where they worked in the cooperative and days where they worked in their own fields growing vegetables.

Farmers' Produce and income Gained

2014/2015

Farmer	Amount obtained
Farmer 1	350 000 Kwacha
Farmer 2	150 000 Kwacha
Farmer 3	50 000 Kwacha
Farmer 4	72 000 Kwacha
Farmer 5	40 000 Kwacha
Farmer 6	68 000 Kwacha
Farmer 7	25 000 Kwacha
Farmer 8	60 000 Kwacha
Farmer 9	50 000 Kwacha
Farmer 10	20 000 Kwacha
Farmer 11	45 000 Kwacha
Farmer 12	25 000 Kwacha















Conclusion

1. Southern African vulnerable communities have adopted support and models from different institutions and have used their local knowledge to build resilience and livelihood portfolio
2. The correct pathway of change to resilience with an in-depth analysis of root causes and proper mechanisms put in place can promote resilience of vulnerable communities
3. **Agriculture is an essential** component of societal well-being and it occupies 40 percent of the land surface, consumes 70 percent of global water resources. At every point of production, agriculture influences and is influenced by ecosystems, biodiversity, climate and the economy.
4. Addressing the impacts of climate change in relation to resilience requires **meeting immediate needs and building long-term food and livelihood security and resilience** of the most vulnerable concurrently.

5. On-going access to knowledge, science and technologies remain critical for farmers to increase agricultural production in a sustainable way without undermining the ecosystems on which they depend.
6. The integration of smallholder farmers to the emerging structures and mechanisms such as early warning and early action to deal with climate change has been limited.
7. Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and mitigation (CCM) need additional resources.

8. More productive and more resilient agriculture requires a major shift towards **robust risk reduction measures**, including sector specific CCA/CCM technologies and practices such as **multiple cropping; agroforestry and mulching; use of local genetic diversity, conservation agriculture; improved pasture, grazing, soil and water management.**

9. The practice of multiple cropping systems enables smallholder farmers to achieve several production, conservation, and adaptation objectives simultaneously. By practicing **agro-forestry and farmer managed natural regeneration, farmers** influence the microclimate by retaining and planting trees, which reduce temperature, wind velocity, evaporation and direct exposure to sunlight and intercept hail and rain

- 10. **Government support** is always paramount in promoting resilience and livelihood