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## Tools for Livelihood Promotion Design, Implementation and Evaluation

### 9.1 Tools Developed as Part of the Fourth Edition of the Resource Book

These tools have been designed and developed to support the approaches described in this Fourth Edition of the Resource Book. Readers are advised to use them or customize them in line with your requirements, and more importantly, write to us with your feedback.

#### 9.1.1 Livelihood Profiling and Display using Google Maps

This is a tool for placing data on a Google Map. The data has to be collected for the places corresponding to those available on Google Maps and uploaded using a spreadsheet. Illustrative data has been provided from a Basix study of Jharkhand.<sup>195</sup> Once complete, if the place markers on Google Maps are clicked, the data for that place, as noted in the spreadsheet, is displayed. This is not as powerful as GIS, but it is much easier to use and is accessible to non-IT professionals.

#### 9.1.2 Tool to Estimate Demand for Mass Consumption Items

This is based on the use of the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure data available from the NSS for each State. It is separately available for rural and urban areas. It is then applied to a district population: rural or urban, and the 'local demand' for the district is computed. The 'locally expressed demand' is the one from visiting traders and buyers who travel to a district renowned for a particular commodity or product, say, *Tasar* silk from Godda district.

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<sup>195</sup> Jharkhand Livelihood Enhancement Action Platform report, 2003, BASIX

### **9.1.3 Socio-political Analysis- IA-SPS Tool**

The Inventory to assess the socio-political situation comprises of three separate sets of self-explanatory scoring worksheets, which can be applied to a Rural Individual, a Rural Household and a Village Community respectively. Practitioners can use these sheets to generate an IA-SPS score. The organization can use the insights from this score so generated, to determine the nature of Livelihood Promotion Approach that will be apt in the given circumstances.

### **9.1.4 Instrument for Locating a Household on the Economic Snakes and Ladder Space (ILH-ESL)**

This tool helps measure the sources of income, identifies each economic activity that a household seasonally engages in, and helps gather data on costs and revenues for each activity. The tool points out the 'ladders' that can aid through a possible increase in income. It measures sources of credit and costs, and also lists various sources of risks such as disease, drought, floods, and so on. These sources of costs and risks are the 'snakes' leading to possible decrease in income.

### **9.1.5 Preliminary Processes of Advocacy**

This is a step by step guide to designing and executing an advocacy action plan.

### **9.1.6 Major Data Sources on Livelihoods in India**

This is a compilation of the various data sources (in brief) and their possible applications, for use as a ready reckoner for practitioners.

## **9.2 Tools Added in this Edition from Other Sources**

### **9.2.1 CoDrIVE PD**

The (CoDrIVE PD) Community Driven Vulnerability Evaluation - Program Designer tool<sup>196</sup> enables communities to assess and quantify climate change concerns, vulnerabilities and to plan for activities that help them to adapt and build resilience. The CoDrIVE PD tool does the following:

- Reviews past history and the current scenario for all climate-sensitive livelihood sectors and non-farm livelihoods and aspects integral to them – gender, health, local governance, traditional knowledge, etc.

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<sup>196</sup> <http://www.e-agriculture.org/sites/default/files/uploads/knowledge/2013/12/wotr-pdhandbook-final-web-version.pdf>

- Examines the drivers and pressures (externalities) that influence decisions, create change and vulnerabilities in communities;
- Records the perceptions of climate risk by different stakeholders and actors, its impacts and their coping and adaptation responses;
- Creates systems approach maps with all the interdependencies and interactions between the capitals and sectors and their issues and problems; and finally,
- Generates a vulnerability code that grades all highly sensitive and essential resources on a scale of 1 to 5, based on the five capitals--Human, Social, Natural, Physical, and Financial.

## **9.2.2 Stakeholder Analysis Tool – As Developed by the MPRLP**

This is a step-by-step guide to identify the key stakeholders in any situation and to figure out how a development intervention may affect them (either positively or negatively), and thereby anticipate their response.

## **9.3 Tools Referred to in the Resource Book Third Edition**

### **9.3.1 Participatory Methodologies for Resource Analysis**

The Methodologies referred to here are a description of Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) tools, which may be used for resource analysis at the village-level, to understand the local context and people's perspectives better. These tools may be useful for the applications of:

- a. Mapping - The village map, The Social Map and the Resource Map
- b. Diagramming - Services and Opportunities Map, *Chapati* Diagrams, Seasonality, Village transect
- c. Ranking - Wealth Ranking, Matrix Ranking

### **9.3.2 Household Survey**

The Household Survey is a comprehensive set of formats that capture various aspects of resources, income, vulnerability and assessment of credit and other inputs.

### **9.3.3 Village Survey**

The village survey contains a set of formats that help collect information related to demographics, income levels, resources, livelihood systems, infrastructure and institutions at a village level.

### **9.3.4 Market Survey**

The Market Survey helps in gathering information related to products and services transacted at the local markets.

### **9.3.5 Designing a Livelihood Intervention using the Coolies' Framework**

This is a very detailed system of tools and formats, which takes an intervention agency through the various steps in designing a relevant intervention. This involves Observing and Understanding the Local Economy, Selecting Livelihood Activities suitable for the poor in the area, deciding on the Intervention, and includes popular tools like seasonality analysis, triangulation and 3-E exercise.

### **9.3.6 Sub-Sector Analysis**

Sub-sector analysis is a methodology that helps explain the value addition chain, various players and the economic system of any sub-sector. This is helpful particularly when a large scale activity is being planned.

## **9.4 Tools of General Utility**

### **9.4.1 MART 3-M Framework**

MART is a leading consultancy firm on emerging markets. Their 3-M model (Micro finance, Micro market and Micro planning) is a simple and practical approach in livelihood development. The model incorporates survey of local *haats* (shandies), village shops, traders and other marketing systems to understand the demand pattern. Supply side is studied through the survey of availability of raw material, skills and infrastructure and support services. The demand and supply in the area, as well as existing entrepreneurs, are surveyed. Then the results analyzed through a micro planning exercise and it is ensured that the activities are selected scientifically with a proper basis. This helps in the preparation of a detailed implementation strategy for livelihood promotion. Interested readers may purchase the 3-M Framework.<sup>197</sup>

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<sup>197</sup> User Manual on MART 3M Model (Rs 100) (available in English and Hindi)

## 9.4.2 Mapping the Market

Developed by Practical Action, the Market Map Framework<sup>198</sup> is a conceptual framework for visualising the commercial and institutional environment in which small-scale producers (including small holder farmers) operate. It is also a participatory tool that can be used to represent and communicate knowledge about specific producers, their market chains, institutional environments and service needs.

## 9.4.3 Disaster Livelihood Assessment Toolkit (LAT)

FAO and ILO jointly developed the Disaster Livelihood Assessment Toolkit (LAT), which is used to analyze and respond to the impact of disasters on people's livelihoods and to understand their capacity and opportunities for recovery, so that it leads to increased resilience to any future events. It consists of three main technical elements:

**Livelihood Baseline (LB):** Compiled at the national level before the disaster, it targets areas prone to natural hazards. It provides quantitative and qualitative data on key aspects of livelihood systems (populations, wealth and poverty indicators, occupations, etc.).

**Initial Livelihood Impact Appraisal (ILIA):** This is an initial assessment of the impact of the disaster on livelihoods at a 'local level', within the first three months.

**Detailed Livelihood Assessment (DLA):** This is an assessment of the impact of the disaster on livelihoods, opportunities and capacities for recovery at the household, community, and local economy levels.<sup>199</sup> The results are used to create the response options containing concrete project and program profiles and strategy outlines.

## 9.4.4 Logical Framework Analysis

The **Logical Framework Approach (LFA)** is a management tool mainly used for the design, monitoring and evaluation of development projects. It is a project design methodology, while the LogFrame is a document. It is a useful approach in development as it encourages the articulation of a common interpretation of the objectives of a project and how they will be achieved.<sup>200</sup>

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<sup>198</sup> [http://practicalaction.org/docs/ia2/mapping\\_the\\_market.pdf](http://practicalaction.org/docs/ia2/mapping_the_market.pdf)

<sup>199</sup> [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/tc/tce/pdf/LAT\\_Brochure\\_LoRes.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/tc/tce/pdf/LAT_Brochure_LoRes.pdf)

<sup>200</sup> <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/02688867.1987.9726638>

Tracking progress against carefully defined output indicators provides a clear basis for monitoring progress. Verifying purpose and goal level progress then simplifies **evaluation**. In development projects, especially those seeking to create a difference in the lives and livelihoods of people, this tool helps identify and retain focus on achieving the impact. Given a well-constructed logical framework,<sup>201</sup> there should be only one understanding on what exactly the project attempts to accomplish, and how likely it is to succeed—in terms of programmatic (goal-level) as well as project (purpose-level) objectives.

### **9.4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Guide**

Louisa Goslings Monitoring and Evaluation, How to Guide is a simple, brief easy-to-read document with practical examples that explains why, what, how, when of Monitoring and Evaluation.<sup>202, 203</sup>

### **9.4.6 Formulating a Livelihood Project**

This is a management tool that helps intervention agencies plan, execute and monitor their livelihood interventions in an effective and efficient manner.

### **9.4.7 Progress Out of Poverty Index**

This is a tool where by asking 10 simple questions about asset ownership, one can rigorously determine the expenditure level (and therefore) the poverty level of a household.

This is based on very high quality statistical correlations established between poverty tables (based on monthly per capita expenditure or MPCE) from the National Sample Surveys- (NSS) and asset ownership, and is now a widely accepted tool.

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<sup>201</sup> The Use and Abuse of the Logical Framework Approach: A Review of International Development NGOs' Experiences

<sup>202</sup> [http://www.dochas.ie/Shared/Files/4/BOND\\_M&E\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.dochas.ie/Shared/Files/4/BOND_M&E_Guide.pdf)

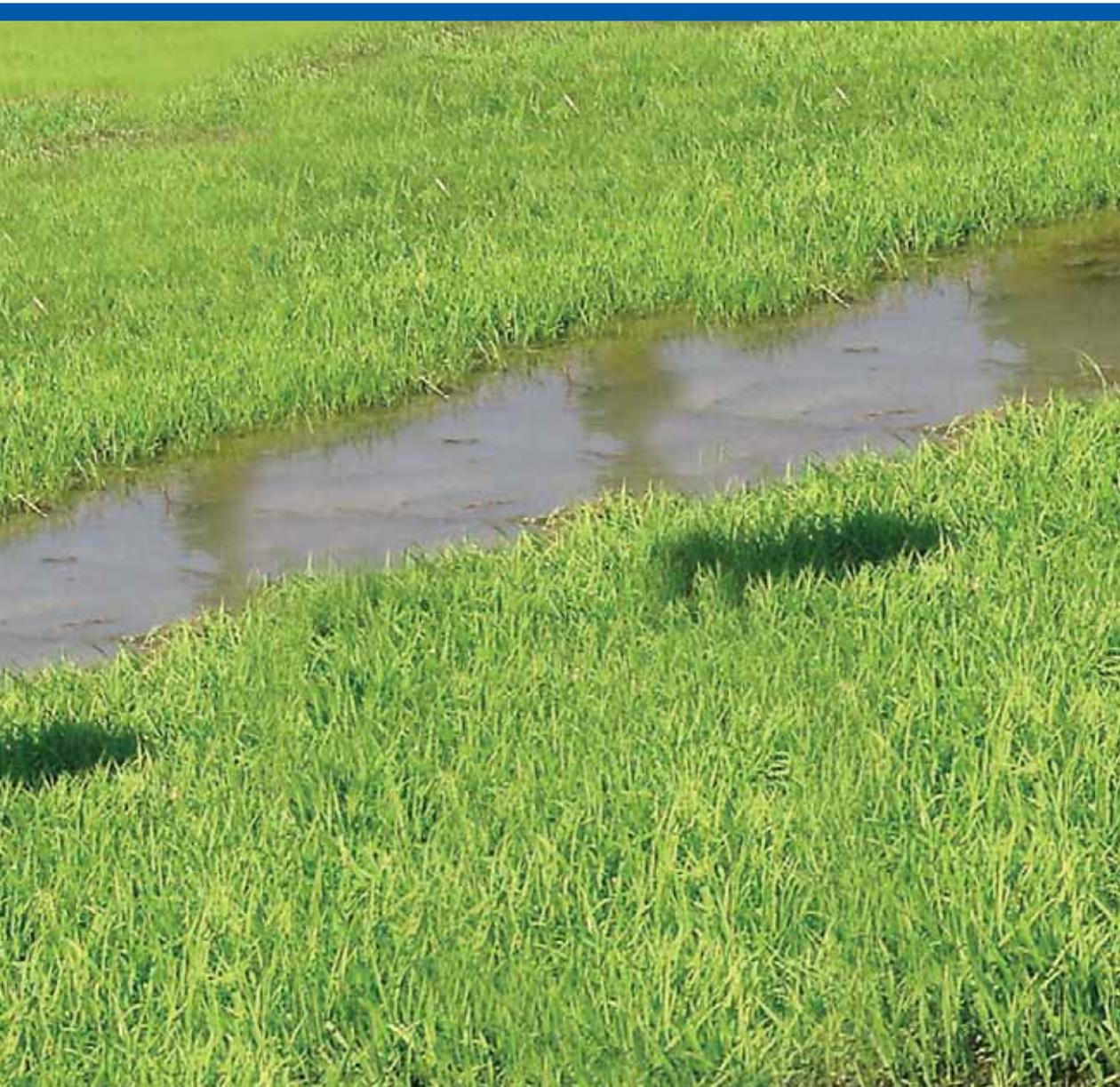
<sup>203</sup> <http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/guide/index.htm>

### List of Cases/Articles being provided in the CD (as part of Resource Book)

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2	Pulley, Robert van, 1989. Making the Poor Creditworthy. A Case Study of the Integrated Rural Development Program in India. World Bank Discussion paper.
3	Chambers, R. and Conway, G.R. (1992) ‘Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century’, Discussion Paper 296. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies.
4	Mahajan, Vijay (2004). The Algebra of Livelihoods – A Presentation. Basix, Hyderabad.
5	Scoones, I. (1998) ‘Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: A Framework for Analysis’, Working Paper 72, Brighton, UK: Institute for Development Studies.
6	Sandhya Rani Mahapatro, 2013. Declining Trends in Female Labor Force Participation in India: Evidence from NSSO, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
7	Mahajan, Vijay and Bharti Gupta Ramola (1996. Access and Sustainability: Financial Services for the Rural Poor and Women in India. Journal of International Development, Vol. 8, Issue 2, pages 211–224, March 1996.
8	Krishna A. Escaping poverty and becoming poor: Who gains, who loses, and why? World Development. 2004; 32(1):121–136.
9	The Maoist Challenge, K Srinivasa Reddy, Seminar.
10	Rural Diversification: What Hope for the Poor, D Start, 2001.
11	Barrett, Christopher B. & Reardon, Thomas, 2000. “Asset, Activity, And Income Diversification Among African Agriculturalists: Some Practical Issues”, Working Papers 14734, Cornell University, Department of Applied Economics and Management.
12	J. Kydd, Agren. (2002): Agriculture and rural livelihoods: Is globalization opening or blocking paths out of rural poverty? ODI Network Paper.
13	Somasekhar, K. Impact of Globalization on Indian Agriculture & Challenges – A Critical Review. International Journal of Arts Commerce and Literature Vol 1 Issue 2 February 2013.
14	Deshingkar, Priya, and S. Akter, 2009, ‘Migration and Human Development in India’, Human Development Research Paper 2009/13, United Nations Development Program.
15	Remittance Needs and Opportunities in India, Thorat and Jones, 2011.

16	Support for migrant workers: The missing link in India's development: Deshingkar, Khandelwal and Farrington, 2008.
17	V. Ratna Reddy et al Participatory Forest Management in Andhra Pradesh: A Review. Working Paper No. 62, October 2004. Center for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.
18	Recent paper by Mahajan, Vijay 2013. Call for an Inclusive Banking Structure for India by 2019, Fifty Years after Bank Nationalization. DFID and SIDBI, New Delhi.
19	Vandana Shiva and Kunwar Jalees, Farmers Suicides in India Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Ecology, New Delhi.
20	Mahajan, Vijay (2002). Voluntary Action in India: A Retrospective Overview and Speculations for the 21st Century. National Foundation for India, New Delhi.
21	This section is partly based on a significantly updated version of Vijay Mahajan and T. Navin; Microfinance in India: Growth, Crisis and the Future, in Köhn, Doris (Ed.) Microfinance 3.0 Reconciling Sustainability with Social Outreach and Responsible Delivery.
22	Annual Report, 2012-13, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).
23	Assessing the Effectiveness of Small Borrowing in India, 2011. NCAER Center for Macro Consumer Research, New Delhi, p. 23.
24	MFIN Micrometer, Issue no 8, Dec 2013. Microfinance Institutions Network, Hyderabad-Delhi.
25	Mahajan, Vijay. Is Micro-credit the Answer to Poverty Eradication? Association of Women in Development (AWID) Journal, Vol. II No.1 May 1997, Washington 247 DC.
26	Banerjee, A., Duflo, E., Glennerster, R., & Kinnan. The Miracle of Microfinance? Evidence from a Randomized Evaluation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 2009.
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28	IIMA-Bandhan report.
29	Pitroda Sam- Development, Democracy and the Village Telephone.
30	Ajit Kanitkar, Vikalpa Vol. 21, No. 2, April - June 1996.
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