

Livelihood Mapping

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Brief Description

- Livelihood mapping is a pictorial or diagrammatic representation of community's sources of livelihood, which include people's income, patterns of expenditure and access to land and livestock.

Brief Description contd.

- Livelihood mapping helps to identify differences between and among groups. It also shows deficiencies in self - reliant lifestyles and the changes that take place from time to time in a community.

Brief Description.....

contd.

- This depicts the community's sources of livelihood in diagrams and shows how important each source is.
- Such information includes the people's sources of income, patterns of expenditure and access to land and livestock.
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Uses

- This type of mapping shows deficiencies in self - reliant lifestyles and the changes that take place from time to time.
- It shows differences between and among groups.



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- Livelihood mapping consists in identifying areas where rural people share relatively homogeneous living conditions, on the basis of a combination of biophysical and socio-economic determinants

- **Materials**
- Different paper sizes and pens
- **Participants**
- All community members



Procedure

- Have different sizes of paper squares available.
- Identify sources of livelihood.
- Establish whether the sources are of high, medium or low importance.

Case study- The Agricultural Water Solutions Project

- The Agricultural Water Solutions Project aims to unlock the potential of smallholder farming by identifying, evaluating and recommending a variety of agricultural water management (AWM) solutions - including technologies as well as the necessary supporting policies, institutions, financing arrangements and associated business models.



Methodology

- Contrarily to classical water investment planning processes, this approach focuses on addressing poor rural people's needs rather than focusing on the development of potentially suitable resources.

- The demand for investments in water varies according to the needs of the population. In order to capture this demand, the project has adopted a livelihood mapping approach.
- This note presents the different steps followed in the national analysis:

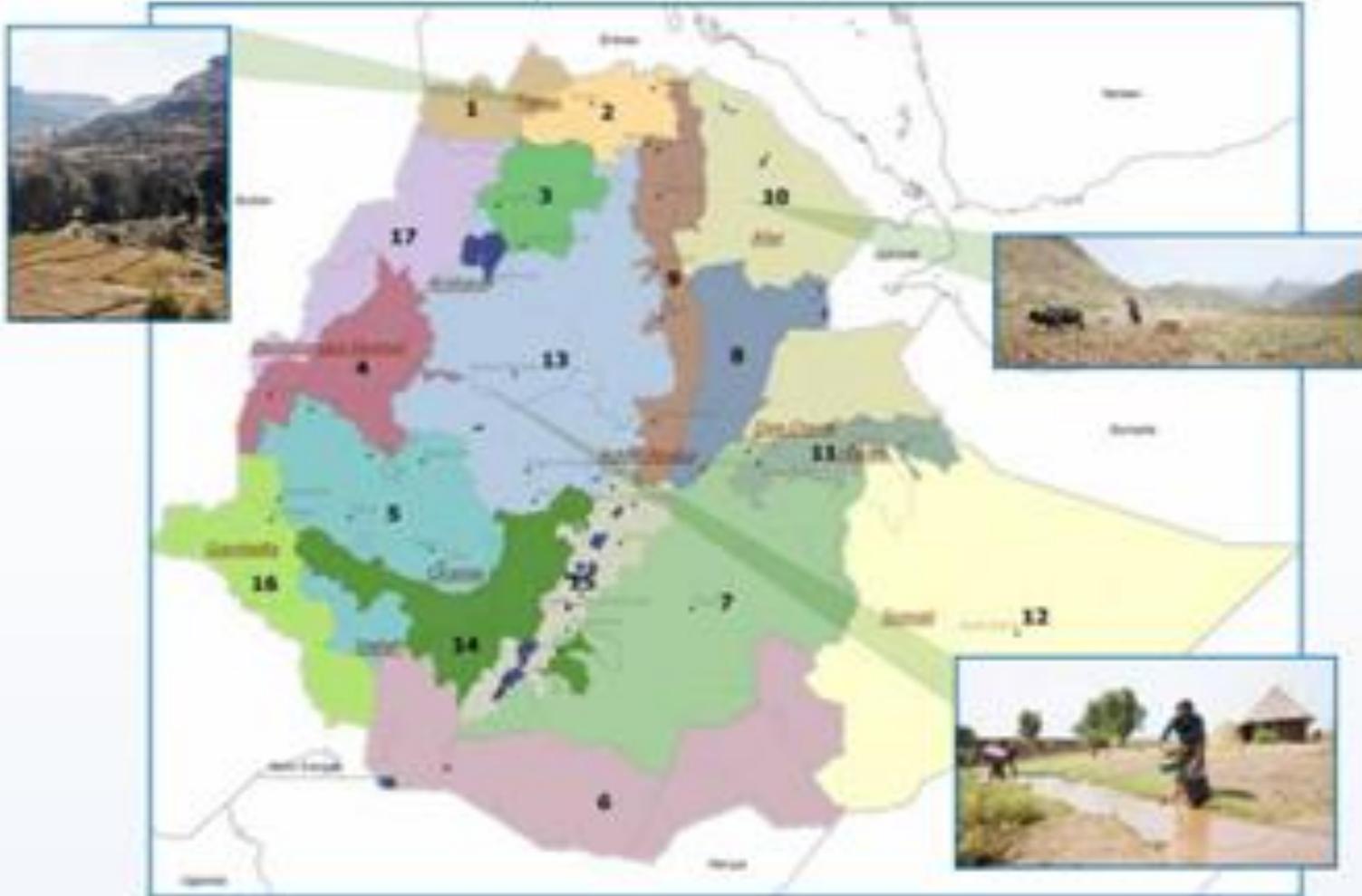
- 1. Map the main livelihood zones, responding to the following questions:
- what are the different farmer typologies and rural livelihood strategies?
- what are the main water-related constraints and needs in the different rural livelihood contexts?

- 2. Map the potential and opportunities to improve smallholders' livelihood through water interventions:
- estimate the number and percentage of rural households who could potentially benefit from the intervention.

- 3. Map the suitability and demand for a series of specific project solutions, showing where they have the highest potential impact on rural livelihoods.
- 4. Estimate the potential number of beneficiaries, the potential application area and total investment costs for each project solution in each livelihood zone.



Livelihood zones of Ethiopia



- 1. Lowland mixed - Sesame livelihood system
 - 2. Northern mixed midlands livelihood system
 - 3. Northern cereal/pulse mixed livelihood system
 - 4. North West lowland Sorghum/Sesame mixed livelihood system
 - 5. West lowland mixed livelihood system
 - 6. South lowland mixed livelihood system
 - 7. East lowland mixed livelihood system
 - 8. Highland mixed - Teff livelihood system
 - 9. Highland mixed - Teff livelihood system
 - 10. North-Eastern pastoral livelihood system
 - 11. Eastern Chat/Sorghum highland mixed livelihood system
 - 12. "Ogaden" pastoral livelihood system
 - 13. Highland mixed - Teff livelihood system
 - 14. Horticultural livelihood system
 - 15. Rift Valley livelihood system
 - 16. Gambella agro-pastoral livelihood system
 - 17. Northern pastoral livelihood system
- Town
— River



Questions?

Many thanks for your audience



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