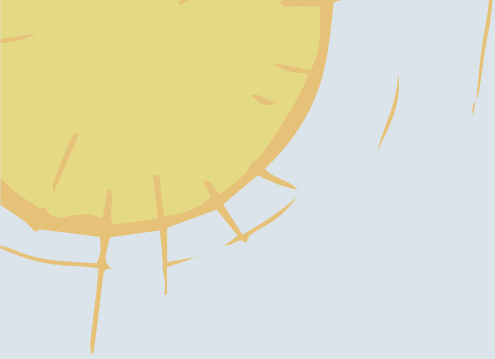




RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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SUSTAINABILITY

The ability to maintain or improve living standards without depleting natural resources or harming the environment.



SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

A way of earning a living that is sustainable and resilient to shocks and stresses, ensuring long-term well-being.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT

A development approach that actively involves stakeholders, especially the affected communities, in decision-making processes.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A comprehensive approach to rural development that considers multiple sectors such as agriculture, education, and infrastructure for holistic progress.



URBAN LIVELIHOODS

The means of making a living in urban areas, including jobs, housing, and access to services and opportunities.

ADAPTABLE LIVELIHOOD

A livelihood strategy that can be modified in response to changing conditions or circumstances.

VULNERABILITY

The degree to which a system, community, or individual is likely to experience harm due to exposure to hazards or stressors.

POVERTY

The state lacks sufficient financial resources to meet basic living needs such as food, shelter, and education.

POVERTY ELIMINATION

Efforts and initiatives aimed at eradicating poverty and ensuring equitable access to resources and opportunities

DROUGHT

A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall leads to a shortage of water





FOOD SECURITY

The state of having reliable access to enough affordable, nutritious food.

RESILIENCE

The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties or adapt to changes, particularly in environmental, economic, or social challenges.

DIVERSIFICATION

Diversification is the process of spreading investments, resources, or activities across various areas to reduce risk and increase resilience. In different contexts, it involves adopting a broader range of options to ensure stability and growth

SECTOR-WIDE APPROACH

A method of planning and funding development in a particular sector, ensuring coordination among stakeholders and alignment with national strategies

VILLAGE SAVING AND LOANS ASSOCIATIONS

Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) are community-based financial groups that provide members with a simple, safe, and sustainable way to save money and access small loans. VSLAs typically operate in rural or low-income areas where formal banking services are limited or unavailable. Members pool their savings and use the collective funds to provide loans, usually for small-scale income-generating activities or urgent personal needs.

**BIODIVERSITY**

The variety of life in the world or a particular habitat or ecosystem encompasses genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Long-term changes in temperature, precipitation, and other atmospheric conditions caused by natural and human factors

CLIMATE ACTIONS

Efforts and measures taken to mitigate or adapt to the impacts of climate change

CLIMATE RESILIENCE

The ability of a system or community to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to hazardous climate events or disturbances.

CLIMATIC CYCLE

The recurring patterns of climate change are observed over long periods, such as glacial and interglacial periods.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

A measure of the total greenhouse gas emissions caused directly and indirectly by an individual, organization, event, or product.

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

The political, social, economic, and administrative systems are in place to manage issues related to climate change.

CLIMATE EDUCATION

Educational initiatives aimed at increasing awareness and understanding of climate change, its impacts, and the ways to mitigate it.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Practices that ensure the natural environment is preserved and maintained for future generations while meeting current needs.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

The responsible use and protection of the natural environment through conservation and sustainable practices.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Materials or substances such as minerals, forests, water, and fertile land that occur in nature are used for economic gain.

**AQUACULTURE**

The farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and aquatic plants is under control conditions.

MARINE ECOSYSTEM

A diverse habitat found in oceans, seas, and coastal areas, home to a variety of marine life and ecosystems such as coral reefs and estuaries

BLUE ECONOMY

An economic framework that emphasizes the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving ocean ecosystems.

WATER HARVESTING

The process of collecting and storing rainwater for future use, typically for agriculture, domestic needs, or groundwater recharge.

WATER CATCHMENT

An area where water is collected by the natural landscape, typically funneling rainwater into rivers, lakes, or reservoirs.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The practice of reducing energy consumption through using less energy services or improving energy efficiency.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Energy is derived from natural processes that are replenished at a faster rate than they are consumed, such as solar, wind, and hydropower.



LAND JUSTICE

The equitable distribution and management of land resources often address historical inequities and ensure rights for marginalized groups.

LAND RESTORATIONS

The process of rehabilitating degraded land to improve its ecological functionality and productivity.





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