



Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods (CREL)
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Climate Resilient Livelihood Framework
Strategic Paper

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Table of Contents

Acronyms	3
Introduction.....	4
Background of CREL Project	4
Objective.....	5
Context.....	5
Strategy	7
Implementation and Intervention.....	8
Selection Criteria	13

Tables and Figures

Table 1: Pattern of Dependency and Poor in CREL Area	5
Table 2: Beneficiary Selection Criteria.....	9
Table 3: Criteria Definition, Relative Weight and Justification	13
Figure 1: Schematic Diagram of CREL Livelihood Strategy.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Acronyms

AIG	Alternative Income Generation
CMC	Co-Management Committee/Council
CNRS	Center for Natural Resource Studies
CODEC	Community Development Centre
CREL	Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods
IPAC	Integrated Protected Area Co-management
MACH	Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry
NACOM	Nature Conservation Management
NSP	Nishorgo Support Program
PA	Protected Areas
PCVA	Participatory Climate Vulnerability Assessment
RMO	Resource Management Organization
TTARD	Tetra Tech Associates in Rural Development
VCF	Village Conservation Forum
VCG	Village Conservation Group
WI	Winrock International

Introduction

Winrock International (WI) was awarded Cooperative Agreement No. AID-388-A-12-00007 by USAID to implement the Bangladesh Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods (CREL) Project on September 17, 2012. Winrock is working in partnership with local and international collaborators to scale up and adapt successful co-management models to conserve ecosystems and protected areas (PAs), improve governance of natural resources and biodiversity, and increase resilience to climate change through improved planning and livelihoods diversification.

CREL has four inter-related components:

Component 1: Improved governance of natural resources and biodiversity.

Component 2: Enhanced knowledge and capacity of stakeholders.

Component 3: Strengthened planning and implementation of climate-resilient NRM and adaptation.

Component 4: Improved and diversified livelihoods (environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate change).

The project is active in three regions of Bangladesh: the Northeast Region haors and forests (based in Srimongol with expansion into other districts) implemented by CNRS; the Southwest Region focused on the Sundarbans (based in Khulna) implemented by WI, CNRS, CODEC, and TTARD; and the Southeast Region's forests and coastal wetlands (based in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar) implemented by CODEC and NACOM.

Background of CREL Project

CREL aims to strengthen the ability of poor and disadvantaged populations living near coastal, forest and wetland areas to withstand climate change and diversify and improve their livelihoods through environmentally sound means. Improving livelihoods will help vulnerable and ultra-poor people living in areas where the prevalence of altered cropping patterns, shifting seasons, and diminished resilience is high as a result of climate change. People in these communities have fewer tools to withstand natural disasters, particularly as they are located far from government or NGO-provided services. Improving livelihoods aims to change attitudes and practices through introducing innovation, diversification, adaptive technology, and quality inputs and markets. CREL will work with primary beneficiaries that belong to Village Conservation Forums (VCFs), Village Conservation Groups (VCGs), Resource Management Organizations (RMOs), and Co-Management Councils/Committees (CMCs) so that they observe the link between conservation and their livelihood activities.

The CREL Project's Component 4, Improved and Diversified Livelihoods, will develop a climate resilient livelihoods strategy through a value chain approach that improves markets for the poor and especially those in VCFs, VCGs, RMOs and CMOs. Diversified livelihoods will in turn increase climate change resilience, reduce dependency on natural resources, and generate a sustainable production practice. Component 4 will work with other components of the CREL Project to ensure that the correct beneficiaries are chosen and that expertise from other capacity development components are utilized. The CREL approach towards livelihoods incorporates lessons learned from Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry (MACH), the Nishorgo Support Program (NSP), and the Integrated Protected Area Co-management (IPAC) projects.

Experience gained from these projects will ensure that sustainability, and effective scale up of market based solutions, are adaptable to evolving political, social, and economic conditions, and consider different landscape needs. CREL will work with value chains, which have strong market demand and growth potential, and livelihood activities will strengthen the supply of produced goods and services to the beneficiaries. Creating a demand for produced goods will involve beneficiaries as the demand for produced goods and services grows in line with the growth of the value chains. The CMC will play a key role in adopting and promoting sustainable livelihoods in the forest landscape that will lead to reduced pressure on natural resource.

Objective

The objective of Component 4 is to create sustainable climate resilient livelihood opportunities for the poor, women, youth and disadvantaged people who live in the landscape of forest, costal and wetland resources. Creating additional income through market development and value chain approaches will reduce pressure on natural resources and increase their ability to survive the effects of climate change.

The target number of beneficiaries for the project period is 500,000 people or approximately 100,000 households. Of this number, 50,000 households are considered direct livelihood beneficiaries and will be reached through value chain and other livelihoods activities. The remaining 50,000 beneficiaries are considered indirect beneficiaries and will be reached through improved natural resource management and conservation, and Payment for Environmental Services.

Context

Villages in CREL’s areas of intervention are vulnerable to climate change and economically disadvantaged without proper access to markets. Vulnerable community members are extremely dependent on surrounding natural resources, with this dependency increasing during unemployment, disaster, and other periods of disadvantage. Component 4 intervenes at the landscape zone to reduce reliance on the environment through increasing the incomes of resource-dependent people. Not all people living in vulnerable areas engage in extractive activities and **Table 1** demonstrates the differing classifications of poverty and natural resources dependency among VCF members.

Table 1: Pattern of Dependency and Poor in CREL Area

Dependency	Extreme Poor 10%	Poor 60%	Non Poor 30%
High Dependency 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hand to mouth/ day labor/ main extractors/ natural resources - Harvester need to mentor and motivate - Saving Group development Vocational education, Literacy and entrepreneurship skills - Collective demonstration plot - Integrate in to value 		

Dependency	Extreme Poor 10%	Poor 60%	Non Poor 30%
	chain through AIG - Credit support from MFI		
Medium Dependency 30%		Irregular but has willingness, motivation for regular practice, transfer need based skills and develop linkages	Irregular but has willingness, motivation for regular practice, transfer need based skills and develop linkages
Low Dependency 20%		Regular practicing but need support to improve production	Regular practice but need support to improve production

CREL has prepared the following analysis of the **underlying causes of extreme poverty and effect of natural resource dependency**:

1. **Limited and Fragile Livelihood Opportunities and Skills.** Extremely poor people are unable to meet basic needs (nutrition, health, education, and shelter) and achieve sustained livelihood security because they lack capabilities and assets, have limited or no access to resources, markets and services and so are unable to engage in capital and asset accumulation or other forms of risk mitigation. Most of the target beneficiaries under the CREL project are non-literate or have very limited literacy and little knowledge and skills on production, marketing, sales and record-keeping of income and expenditure and value addition of products. The result of this lack leads to different forms of exploitation, dependence, discrimination and marginalization for different gender, class, ethnicity and religion-based population groups. The highly inequitable distribution of key resources such as land and water bodies ponds in rural areas means that the extremely poor are dependent on various forms of exploitative relationships, often involving misuse of power and rights violations, with more powerful actors (e.g. sharecropping, the sale of advance labor during the lean season, and taking out loans from money-lenders at unfair terms) to meet basic survival needs. In addition, due to the limited and fragile livelihoods opportunities, women and youth also become natural resource extractors. Women usually collect fuel woods to sell for income or for cooking as there are no alternative fuels (gas, bio-gas etc.).
2. **Weak Market System and Information.** Extremely poor people have limited access, capacity for commercial production and participation in the market. Furthermore, because markets are usually located at a distance, many community members are unable to participate. As a result, the existence of a weak relationship between value chain actors results in less functional markets and less market driven solutions and innovations. Inadequate information about the demand of the product, potential growth and service market leads to inadequate interventions. Vulnerable groups of people face challenges to increase their income and engage in commercial businesses that will help secure their livelihoods and resilience. Currently, existing markets are not enough to support target groups to identify the potential sectors they should be involved in, improve their capacity, adapt new technology, appropriate information, produce large volumes that attract the private sectors or larger buyers, and provide a less enabling environment to avoid economic

losses that increase the cost of production. Most households are not actively participating in the market which leads to non-sustainable income generation and livelihood activities.

Due to the weak understanding of financial, accounting and entrepreneurship skills, beneficiaries are unable to maximize the utilization of assets and acquire credit to improve their livelihoods. Appropriate skills and knowledge transfer techniques need to be in place to overcome the lack of access to finance, form savings groups, and encourage entrepreneurship development. Synchronization between the needs of beneficiaries' and credit authorities is important so that resources can be used for sustainable livelihoods. In addition, collateralizing real property and realizing economies of scale will help farmers and businesses finance and thus accelerate their land and input-supply.

- 3. The Link to Climate Change and Vulnerability.** Extreme poverty increases the vulnerability of individuals, households and communities to shocks and stresses (including seasonal effects).¹ Extremely poor households are often unable to adopt risk management strategies because they are too busy trying to meet basic survival needs. Any shock event leads to further depletion of their asset base, leading to greater poverty and marginalization. Unfavorable economic conditions (denied entitlements and lack of access to alternative livelihood opportunities), social marginalization and exploitation and political powerlessness combine to undermine the ability of extremely poor households to build resilience and cope with shocks and stresses. These stresses may range from natural disasters and the effects of environmental degradation to problems of chronic ill-health, violence and abuse, and skewed labor markets.

Strategy

To reduce natural resource dependency and increase their adaptation capacity, CREL livelihood beneficiaries are required to provide sustainable market-based solutions. Using a value chain approach is one of the key strategic points that has been identified as a catalyst to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. Other interventions include adequate and substantial skills and knowledge transfer, improved practice and technology based on market demand, and a response to climate resiliency.

A strong market development approach needs to be designed based on the proper selection of subsectors, identified value chain constraints, and income generation opportunity. Facilitating the access of women and youth to participate in the market as entrepreneurs requires critical intervention. In addition, encouraging the formation of asset-based producers and related value-chain associations, and/or staged agro-processing “incubator facilities” via utilities and transport infrastructures, will broaden an area's competitiveness and job-creation opportunities. Ultimately, the goal is to create appropriate need-based skills and knowledge transfer mechanisms that creates employment opportunities and additional income.

¹ The concept of vulnerability refers to “...exposure to contingencies and stress, [...] which is defencelessness, meaning a lack of means to cope without damaging loss” (Chambers, 1989).

Implementation and Intervention

To meet the challenges that confront efforts to accelerate business activities and economic growth in wetland, coastal and forests areas, an effective livelihood strategy is necessary. The objective of the overall livelihood strategy is to improve the income opportunities and wellbeing of thousands of rural families by integrating them into rapidly growing subsectors and value chain and providing alternative income and employment opportunities. The Component 4 team will develop and utilize detailed economic and financial analyses to determine which subsectors and value chain to support and develop and engage targeted people.

Steps for the implementation of CREL livelihoods diversification and development strategy are as follows:

- Livelihood beneficiary selection
- Value Chain selection and analysis
- Subsector selection and value chain strengthening
- Alternative income generation opportunity creating an enabling environment for women and youth participation in the selected value chain
- Capacity building on enterprise development and financial literacy
- Creating access to market information and finance
- Enabling and affordable access to finance for the beneficiaries
- Leveraging through public private partnership

To advance this implementation process, CREL will review a substantial number of market, sector, feasibility, and product analyses to determine which value chain opportunities presently exist and those that are expected to be developed. As additional needs for analyses are identified, CREL will benefit from having access to a substantial pool of short-term technical advisors to conduct feasibility studies for sectors and markets identified as strong candidates, but for which incomplete information exists. CREL integrated interventions, but stressed by economic and financial analyses, will be launched using a market-driven value chain development approach. This approach is consistent with USAID's global strategy for agricultural and rural development that aims to improve rural productivity and link producers to markets. The key to accelerated regional economic development in landscape zones is to identify market-demand opportunities, and to reinforce and develop production, post-harvest handling, processing and marketing value chain links in order to meet customer needs at a competitive price.

1. **Beneficiary selection.** CREL will identify project beneficiaries through a participatory approach that considers the project objective and mandate, geographic mandate, value chain requirement, vulnerability, poverty, literacy levels, skills, willingness to participate and disadvantage circumstances. CREL will try to incorporate 50% women beneficiaries in livelihoods activities.

Table 2: Beneficiary Selection Criteria

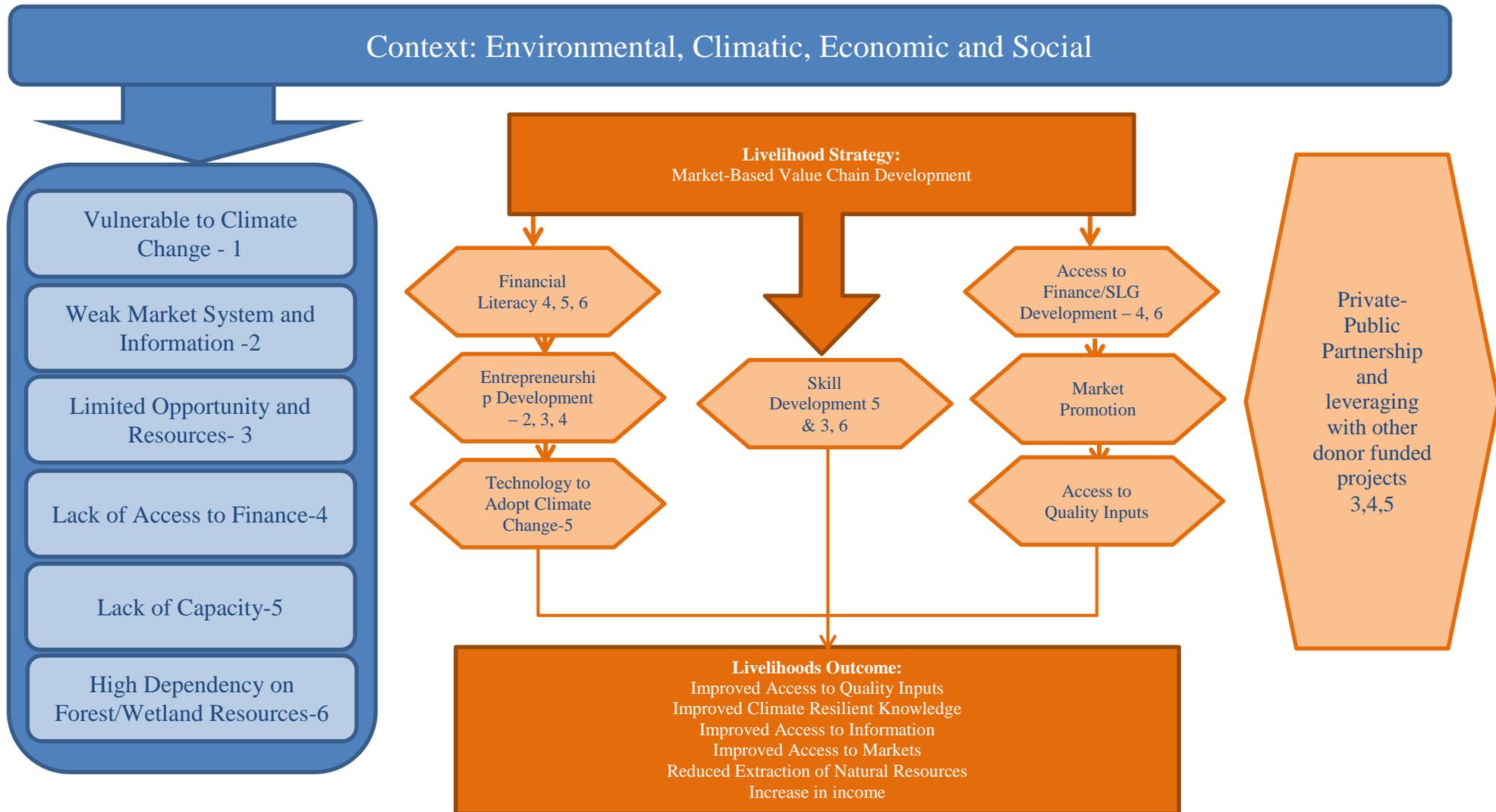
Criteria	Basis
1. Vulnerable to climate changes	Project mandate
2. High dependency on natural resources	
3. Priority will be given to the Widow and vulnerable women	Focused target groups
4. Poor or ultra-poor or disadvantages people	
5. Experience and interest in similar type of Value Chain/AIG Activity	Background and qualification required
6. Willingness to contribute to the Value Chain/AIG Activity	
7. Nominated by the local CMOS/RUG/CBOs	Direct involvement in project sites
8. Regularity in the VCF meeting	

2. **Value chain selection and analysis.** CREL will select the value chains according to the criteria which are in line with the project objectives. These criteria include strong/potential market demand, scope of value addition, potential to reduce extraction from the environment and potential to engage poor beneficiaries of the project. CREL will also work to assess the market demand and understand the value chain and relationships among the actors. Each region will assess the market to identify the scope of the potential growth sector where marginal groups can be engaged and beneficiaries can participate. Finally CREL will identify the potential constraints and opportunities and probable interventions. The value chain selection criteria details are given in **Table 3**.
3. **Market-driven, regional economic growth.** Regional economic growth must be market-driven with sustainable employment and incomes derived from agricultural and non-agricultural production and services, viable transaction margins and sales. Sustained buyer and seller transactions will be possible only if they are market-driven. The CREL Livelihoods team will emphasize identifying opportunities in local, regional and export markets while pursuing ways to leverage market-driven investments into the region’s economy.
4. **Strengthening value chains.** The Livelihoods team will work to strengthen existing priority value chains. The team will confirm market demand for outputs, looking first to “low hanging fruit” solutions, i.e., technical, socioeconomic and financial constraints that it can quickly solve within the current production, processing and marketing sequence. Longer-term issues such as land development, access and institutional capacity will be addressed later to optimize outcomes for priority value chains. For the off-farm value chains, emphasis will be given to skill development, linkage with the markets, and strengthening backward linkages.
5. **Capacity building on enterprise development and financial literacy.** As CREL will work with market driven approaches to strengthen the value chain, enterprise development knowledge and financial literacy are basic pre-requisites. CREL will undertake a relatively longer time capacity building program on enterprise development and financial literacy.
6. **Generating employment opportunities.** Generating quality employment is one of CREL’s highest priorities. Through shorter-term and permanent employment generated through area-based development, thousands of jobs will be created, contributing to regional economic growth and the wellbeing of families. CREL will introduce appropriate vocational and literacy training

that provide opportunities to the youth, women and extremely poor so that they can engage in potential employment opportunities. Such human capital development allows individuals to think and act in ways that will also foster regional economic growth and create jobs.

7. **Access to finance.** Access to finance is becoming an increasingly important constraint that restricts the growth of poor and disadvantaged households. In most cases, banks and other institutional financial service providers are reluctant to provide loans to the marginalized and poor. Though micro-credits are widely accepted instruments providing financial services, they often carry high interest rates. Marginalized groups are usually unable to create savings of their own, unless there is an alternative mechanism for the group to accumulate their savings and provide loans as a collective. As CREL works with people living in protected areas, most of the project beneficiaries are unable to access adequate financing for themselves. CREL will support the beneficiaries by building their capacity in various livelihood areas. However, in the absence of finance, it is difficult for the beneficiaries group to transform this skill to their livelihoods activities. Therefore, the project will need an efficient mechanism to create savings and loan groups to address the constraint of access to finance. The CREL project will work with selected value chains which will need financing to adapt the technology suggested by the project. Savings and Loans Groups will be the potential funding source for the selected value chains to ensure diversified livelihoods for the CREL beneficiaries
8. **Public Private Partnership.** CREL will work closely with authorities at the local, district, and divisional levels to ensure the appropriateness and suitable timing of interventions and “buy in” of participation in our efforts. For example, CREL will work through a public-private partnership (PPP) where both the Forest Department and the private sector will try to promote eco-tourism that does not divert tourists from over-utilized tourist destinations. The PPP will also provide a platform where co-management will manage the income for PAs in a sustainable manner. Interventions will be reviewed for consistency and value with respect to the district. CREL will also fully cooperate with other USAID/Bangladesh programs to identify outcome synergies, including domestic and export marketing opportunities for regional products, as well as share operational experience, best practices and lessons learned. Besides these, the CREL Livelihood team will work for developing partnerships and for creating leveraging fund to support broader aspect of the program. Catalyzing the Corporate Social Responsibility fund and inclusive businesses with the private sector would be another window to raise the resources of the program. CREL will also work with different private sectors to leverage the fund for beneficiaries as well as VCFs, VCGs, CMOs, as well as microcredit organizations, seed companies, multinational companies, and international and local NGOs.
9. **Integration of the components.** The Livelihoods component team will work closely with the other components to ensure the broader objective of the project. There is significant support and coordination to supplement livelihood activities such as ensuring members of the VCF and justification of their membership, acknowledgement of the CMC on VCF memberships, ensuring the supportive role of the CMOs and creating an enabling environment for beneficiaries. Adequate training needs to be ensured through capacity development and the determined training needs of beneficiaries. Component 3 will be cross checked with Participatory Climate Vulnerability Assessment (PCVA) information about livelihood interventions and this information will be assimilated into livelihood activities.

Figure 1: Schematic Diagram of CREL Livelihood Strategy



Steps	Assessment	Mobilization	Capacity Development	Enabling Environment	Access to Market
What is it?	<p>Various level of assessment to know the total scenario of the community and beneficiary and the current situation that support to way forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector interest • Resources assessment • Enabling environment 	<p>Intensive mobilization at the different stakeholders who are directly related and need to motivate for their participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector • stakeholder engagement 	<p>Need based skills and knowledge transfer to improve capacity and to increase productivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurial • Social context • Leverage resource through 	<p>Other related services that support to perform better livelihood activity and increase performance of the beneficiaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information • Asset transfer through Public Private Partnership 	<p>Increase participation of the beneficiary in the market system and increase profitability and ensure additional income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage and transportation • Payment methods
How?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoping study • Value chain analysis • Cost benefit analysis • Outreach Calculation • Beneficiary profiling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One to one discussion with Key stakeholders (FD, DOF, MOE, CMC) • Discussion in VCF/PF/CMC monthly meeting • Discussion in regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational Training • Training on farming • LSP Development • Demonstrations, Field Days and Visits. • Link with the resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embedded services with better flow of knowledge and information. • MoU with Financial and NBFi for A2F. • Fund-raising and leveraging from private sector and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange workshop/buyer seller meets etc. • Group sells/LSP • Storage development • Collective bargain/discussion to ensure financing
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value Chain selected • Cost-Benefit Analysis shows the VC with high returns • Intervention Designed • Beneficiary Selected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary understood the benefit of CREL approach of livelihoods • Stakeholders effectively participate in livelihoods activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced Capacity on Skills and technical knowledge to apply for productivity increase • Local service provision • Knowledge Dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to finance and other support service • Private sector supports • Enabling environment for women and Producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the market • Earn Money and increase income.

Selection Criteria

The following selection criteria were chosen after discussions on mandate and market targets.

Table 3: Criteria Definition, Relative Weight and Justification

SI	Criteria	Definition	Weight	Justification
1	<i>Climate Tolerance</i> (Low tolerance=1 High tolerance=5)	Climate tolerance is the ability of social or ecological system (inside the value chain) to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self- organization, and the capacity to adapt to stress and change. (IPCC.ch)	3	If there is low climate tolerance, it will likely have high resource requirements and thus not be chosen. Non-resilient crops will already be eliminated by the cut-off criteria.
2	<i>Climate Resiliency</i> (Low resilience=1 High resilience=5)	Climate change resilience is the capacity of an individual, community, or institution (<i>within the value</i>) chain to dynamically and effectively respond to shifting climate impact circumstances while continuing to function and prosper. (IPCC.ch)	3	Climate resiliency is one of the core mandates of CREL which leads to its high weightage
3	<i>Resource Extraction Minimization</i> (Not minimized=1 Highly minimized=5)	The chosen value chain must reduce and minimize the pressures on the natural resources in the environment; it should be a more eco-friendly alternative to their current income-generating activity.	5	Since this is one of the core objectives of the project, it has the highest importance
4	<i>Women and Youth Inclusion</i> (Low inclusion=1 High inclusion=5)	The value chain involves women and youth in its operation and creates employment opportunity for them.	5	This is also one of the core project aims and thus has high weightage
5	<i>Outreach</i> (Low outreach=1 High outreach=5)	Number of beneficiaries the developing the value chain would directly and indirectly impact.	2	While being one of the main indicators of CREL's success, since the beneficiaries are limited within very specific areas, the outreach number is not the most important aspect of the project.
6	<i>Growth potential</i> (Low growth=1 High growth=5)	This criterion measures the estimated feasible demand for the value chain product/service in the local, national or international market and growth trend of that market.	5	One of the core market criteria, it is crucial for the chosen value chain product/service to have a lucrative and growing market to attract beneficiaries away from their current source of income. Entering a new source of income requires investment in terms of time, labour and money for tools, inputs etc. The value chain product/service must have potential to convince the beneficiaries that it is worth it.
7	<i>Income</i> (Low income	Potential monthly income to be generated from choosing the listed value chain:	5	Regardless of how climate resilient a value chain may be, it must generate significantly higher income than their current source, or

SI	Criteria	Definition	Weight	Justification
	<i>increase=1</i> <i>High income</i> <i>increase=5)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Area farmed - Yield - Cost of production - Quantity sold - Revenue 		it will not be adopted. Thus, the highest weightage is assigned.
8	<i>Private sectors participation</i> <i>(Low interest=1</i> <i>High interest=5)</i>	The presence of private sector firms who are willing to promote the listed product/service and work with the beneficiaries to develop the production base or market channel.	3	Presence of willing private sectors is important for the feasibility of intervention in an M4P approach to value chain development. However, generally if private sector firms are not present, they can be found and involved through linkage building interventions, while project support with financial and human resources makes them willing to cooperate. Thus, it is not as important for this factor to be present for value chain selection.
9	<i>Development priorities and favorable policy of government</i> <i>(Low priority & favorability=1</i> <i>High priority & favorability=2)</i>	Government departments and offices located within project area along with others providing support services like NGOs and other project offices.	3	The project areas all lie close to PAs identified by the government. Thus, there would be additional restrictions and legalities concerning economic activities, project operations, etc. In particular, development of new value chain products/services might be of particular interest to the government's policies concerning these areas. Thus, it is important for the chosen value chain to have the approval of the government policies and their favorability would be an added advantage.
10	<i>Synergy and potential collaboration</i> <i>(Low synergy=1</i> <i>High synergy=5)</i>	Complementarity of value chain with other projects in the area	3	Protected areas remain in focus for other projects and initiatives. If the chosen value chains match those of other projects, there lies a scope for CREL to collaborate with them for synergistic impact on beneficiaries.
11	<i>Risk</i> <i>(High risk=1</i> <i>Low risk=5)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entry barrier - Capital intensive - Business risk - Every value chain would have its own risk of failure attached with it. Generally, economic activities with greater risks and greater investment also have greater profits. This criterion would judge the potential return in each value chain in terms of sustainable income versus the risk of failure. 	4	Considering very poor beneficiaries, the value chains selected must balance investment with return. The income generated from these potential value chains should be sufficiently higher than their current source while keeping the investment requirements and other risks low in order to make the beneficiaries willing to change. CREL aims to facilitate these transitions and assist in minimizing the initial risk with better knowledge, market access and support services. Thus, slightly higher risks should not be a factor for which a value chain should be discarded; resulting in its lower weightage compared to other criteria.
12	<i>Scope for value addition</i> <i>(Low scope=1</i> <i>High scope=2)</i>	This criteria judges the scope for developing the beneficiaries' current source of income to move them to a product/service with higher value addition	3	Current beneficiaries are involved in value chains which are not dependent on natural resource extraction. However, due to the limited income from value chains, beneficiaries also engage in other resource extraction activities to supplement their income. If these value chains can be developed for higher value addition and higher income, the beneficiaries would be more willing to

SI	Criteria	Definition	Weight	Justification
				stop or minimize the resource extraction based activities. These value chains may be promoted regardless of value addition since they do not depend on natural resource extraction. It is more feasible to encourage income generating activities that beneficiaries already do rather than move them to a completely new one. Thus, a relatively lower weightage is assigned compared to other criteria.