



**INCOME RECOVERY TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME**

Livelihoods Recovery Strategy

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October 2005
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Cash assistance - NASIR needs assessment

- Overall, **97%** of households received fully or partly the **government relief allowances**.
- **Delays: was originally meant to disbursed over 4 months**
- One-third of households are **still dependent on aid**
- **Priority: Address delays and needs of those still dependant on cash assistance**

Cash transfers - 1 Supply

- Social protection/vulnerable groups: around **21,150** identified as disabled/injured/sick by tsunami
- **8,600** families already receiving Ministry of Samurdhi assistance were affected by tsunami

Cash-for-work needs assessment - demand - 1

36% of people are prepared to do paid manual labour on a temporary basis, but high demand in districts severely affected - **Ampara, Jaffna and Batticaloa** (half of respondents were interested in CFW)

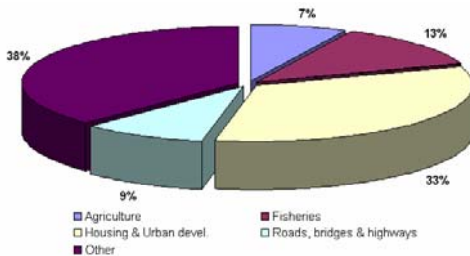
- Fisher-folk generally are not interested
- Interest for CFW is particularly high among:
 - Non working individuals, **Women**; Those already in manual-type of work; **Displaced persons living in camps**

Cash-for-work - supply

- At least US\$ **5.7** million completed
 - More than 90 on-going I/NGO projects are reportedly underway, worth at least US\$ **4.8** million
 - Large investments in community and small-scale infrastructure, as well as in housing and other infrastructure are coming on-line
- = generation of significant temporary employment**

Cash for work

Cash For Work Activities per Sector



Cash-for-work - implementation

- Highly variable standards
- I/NGO directly executed or sub-contracted to CBOs
- CBOs effective in social delivery
- Less effective technically
- Private sector unable to respond to competitive bidding
- Cash-for-work guidelines have recently been prepared and approved

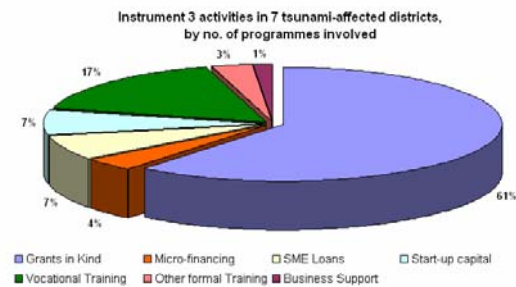
Economic recovery - needs assessment - 1

- One out of 10 working people lost their job or income-earning activity.
- 60% have recovered some source of income
- More difficulties for **working women**.
- Those who remain **do not know** when they will be back to work.
- **83%** are/or intend to be self-employed or running a business (both women and men).

Economic recovery - needs assessment - 2

- Large majority (85%+) indicate that they:
 - have previous experience
 - do not need training to go back to previous level
- **The main barrier** to rebuilding livelihoods is **the lack of necessary assets and materials**
- **Key needs: equipment, loans and grants**
- 13% feel the need for training, especially **Youth & Women**

Activities in economic recovery



Decent Work - a universal goal

Productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity

ILO POLICY AGENDA:

1. Rights at work
 2. Productive employment
 3. Social protection
 4. Voice and representation
- } mutually supportive & interdependent



Global ADVOCACY to keep productive work and social inclusion at the heart of poverty reduction strategies

Decent Work in the Construction industry

- No forced Labour
- Equality
- Minimum wages
- Protection of wages
- Minimum age
- Freedom of Association

Livelihoods Recovery Strategy

Reviving Tsunami-affected local economies to rebuild sustainable jobs and livelihoods to move people out of poverty and dependency as soon as possible

Three components:

- **Social Protection** (temporary cash and food benefits and Long term social assistance for disabled in the disaster, widowers, orphans and elderly persons)
- **Temporary Employment Generation** (work on community and public infrastructure development and associated training)
- **Rebuilding local economic activities** (facilitating access to finance and other services such as capital, loans, income generating assets, grants, capacity and skills training and sector growth)

Matching Supply and Demand

Supply of Livelihood Support (TAFREN)

- Who?
 - INGOs
 - Private sector
 - Government

Demand for Livelihood Support

- Who?
 - Women
 - Men
 - Children
 - Widows
 - Disabled
 - Businesses

Where? How?

Results

- What?
 - Jobs
 - Income
 - Training
 - Credit
- Why?
 - Money for filling basic human needs (subsistence for current and future generations)

Programme Components

1. Social protection
2. Cash For Work/Temporary Employment Generation
3. Local Economic Development

Social Protection

- **Improve mechanisms developed for cash transfer beneficiaries to access livelihoods opportunities or social protection schemes**

Beneficiary database - to identify those who have not received benefits and to avoid duplication

Develop a district/divisional based poverty monitoring and management system that enables district welfare officers to better assist the poor.

Address the problems that will be faced by the vulnerable people unable to establish a sustainable livelihood.

Temporary Employment Generation

- **Policy and strategy recommendations**
 - Engineering, Planning, Procurement, Labour Standards and Training
- **Facilitate Targeting of TEG activities**
 - Participatory prioritization and investment planning
- **Implementation capacity building through training programs in Labour-based Appropriate Technology Application (technology, estimating and tendering, business management,):**
 - CBOs, Small Scale Contractors, DS/PS Technical Staff

Issues:

1. Improve: Information, technical elements and cost effectiveness.
2. Integration into sector programs.

Local Economic Development

- **1 Policy coordination and technical guidance**
- **Local economic development planning (LEDP) and**
 - Division/District Livelihood Plans
 - Surveys on local labour market, business development services and market opportunities
 - Bring opportunities and local needs together
- **Capacity building**
 - Start and Improve Your Business (SYIB), EYB
 - **Women's Entrepreneurship Development and Gender Equality (WEDGE)**
 - Through Local Service Providers
 - Twinning