Livelihood Rehabilitation

A Post-Tsunami Response….

What do we mean by “livelihood”?

The resources and assets, the activities and choices that we make so that our lives can run smoothly
What do we mean by “livelihood”?  

- Economic Level  
  - Support to life  
  - Standard of life  
  - Quality of life  
  - Way of living and generating incomes  
  - Basic needs

- Using local resources  
  - Everything necessary to support life  
  - Access to income generating activities  
  - Assets and activities  
  - Status

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**Facts and Figures on Livelihoods affected in Sri Lanka**

- **Fisheries**
  - 24185 destroyed or damaged  
  - About 21656 boats restored  
  - Approximately 54000 employment affected

- **Tourism**
  - Approx 420 enterprises have been damaged, 84% are SMEs  
  - Approx 27000 employments lost  
  - 53 large hotels damaged

- **Agriculture**
  - 11,657 acres destroyed or damaged  
  - Approx 80% restored

- **Small enterprises/Informal Sector**
  - 97% households suffered loss or damage to their privately owned productive assets  
  - 14000 people obtained microfinance loans
Livelihood Recovery Programme - The National Initiative

- Realization of Objectives & Targets through:
  - Cash grants
  - Cash for work
  - Asset replacement through distribution of productive tools
  - Access to capital and financial services through micro-finance systems

What Livelihood projects strive to achieve?

- Restoration (of livelihoods)
- Finding alternative livelihoods
- New income generating activities
- Fishing versus non-fishing activities (Coastal Livelihoods)
Two Years since...

- Achievements in Sri Lanka:
  - Fisheries Sector:
    - 70% of the fisheries harvest has been restored
    - All damaged fishing boats have been repaired
    - 95% of the destroyed boats have been replaced
  - Services Sector (Tourism):
    - 90% (1,212 applicants) of the Tsunami affected hotels and small type operators have reconstructed/refurbished hotels through loan scheme initiated by the Central Bank

Two years since .... contd

- Agricultural Sector:
  - Agricultural land affected by sea water restored
    - 75.5% paddy land
    - 84% land used for vegetable cultivation
    - 90% of beneficiaries received seeds and planting material
    - 62% have received fertilizer

- Small enterprises/Informal Sector:
  - More than 10,000 enterprises have been restored under the Back to Business Project
  - A total of 57,862 loans and grants valued at Rs.20,025M provided through the Susahana and FCCISL support schemes

Source: Post Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction December 2006 - RADIA
Livelihood Restoration
The Regional Impact

- **INDIA:**
  - The fishing industry was severely affected. An estimated 143,000 small and micro-enterprises were lost. These included a wide range of businesses, including petty traders, food sellers, artisans, and home-based manufacturers.

- **INDONESIA:**
  - At least 500,000 people affected. 92,000 farms and small enterprises were partially or wholly destroyed. About 37,500 hectares of agricultural land were damaged. Acehnese farmers also lost standing crops worth $20m, as well as 23,300 head of cattle, 21,000 goats and sheep, and poultry.

Source: UNDP Assisting Communities to Build Back Better SURVIVORS OF THE TSUNAMI

The Regional Impact-Contd…

- **THAILAND**
  - 30,000 Livelihoods lost in fisheries, 120,000 in tourism, Almost 5,000 fishing boats were lost or damaged, and 4,800 houses were smashed. It was the greatest natural disaster in Thai history.
The European Commission –
Response to Tsunami affected Livelihood

The EU played a leading role in the overall international response, and pledged and deployed funds and resources quickly:
- EURO 560 million for humanitarian assistance
- EURO 1.5 billion for medium and long-term reconstruction.

INDONESIA:
- The EC allocated over Euro 200 million for post tsunami reconstruction activities in Indonesia, in addition to the Euro 53 million provided for emergency work under EC Humanitarian Assistance
- A Multi Donor Fund (MDF) was set up to maximize efficiency and effectiveness, which is administered by the World Bank (WB) as trustee
- Supporting livelihoods is one of the main objective of the Multi Donor Fund that has been addressed by integrating employment creation and wealth generation into specific projects. This includes: cash-for-work, full-time employment, village-level stipends, micro credit, and training.

THAILAND
- The European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) responded swiftly to the tsunami disaster in Thailand by supporting 2,000 vulnerable fishermen and women of small scale coastal fisheries communities in Phang Nga and Ranong provinces with EURO 500,000 in the framework of a livelihood recovery project.

INDIA
- EURO 9.63 million has funded the reconstruction of small boats, provision of fishing gear, safe water, tools and construction material for shelter that supports fishing.
Sri Lanka:
- In addition to immediate relief, the reconstruction phase in Sri Lanka was estimated to need some EURO 1.5 billion and would take 3-5 years.

Four main objectives:
- (i) **Regenerating communities**, including basic socio and productive infrastructure for communities to function again,
- (ii) **Restarting livelihoods** so people can get back to supporting themselves,
- (iii) **Repairing major infrastructure**, such as roads so that coastal economies can operate properly again and
- (iv) **Strengthening of natural resources/environment** base by addressing tsunami related and chronic solid waste management, water and sanitation and environmental restoration priorities.

## Sector Allocation for Sri Lanka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector Allocation (Dec 2005)</th>
<th>Grant Million $</th>
<th>% of total allocation</th>
<th>Disbursement Million $</th>
<th>% disbursed (work in progress)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Recovery of communities including livelihoods</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Major infrastructure works</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Management of environment</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>102.5</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>22%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ASIA PRO-ECO IIB- Post Tsunami

- The regional Asia Pro Eco IIB– Post Tsunami Programme allocated over EUR 5 million for the districts of Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Matara, Galle and Kalutara

- Priority themes covered in Sri Lanka:
  - Coastal zone management
  - Waste management/sanitation
  - Planning/implementation of reliable, sustainable energy networks
  - Cleaning up of tsunami-generated waste and debris

Post Tsunami Restoration of Mangroves, Re-establishment of Livelihoods and Settlements in Bolgoda, Maduganga and Madampe

- Restoration of livelihoods through:
  - Agriculture activities- model farms
  - Organic Home gardening
  - Provision of boats and fishing gear
  - Introduction of solar lamps
  - Handicraft production
Other EC Funded Livelihood projects in Sri Lanka

- **Community Livelihood Support Project – Ampara District**
  Contribute to the overall community recovery and development in the tsunami affected district of Ampara.

- **Livelihood Development in the North & East**
  Promote growth in traditional production sectors in tsunami affected districts and to promote alternate sources of income and/or resettling programmes of skill training to small groups within communities

**ACHIEVEMENTS:**

- About 1500 people received immediate income through employment in the reconstruction and cleanup activities in the North and East.

- 700 farmers and daily labourers from 15 villages in Jaffna district assisted to cultivate millet and pulses.

- 190 beneficiaries in the livestock sector were supported in cattle shed preparation and cattle purchase in Ampara district
Lessons Learnt

- Livelihoods cannot be seen in isolation from other post tsunami needs
- Prominence to the local context
- Livelihood in relation to the economic context
- Livelihood strategies and its complexities

CONCLUSION

- Livelihood restoration is one of the most sensitive areas, which not only assures that people get back to their former economic activities, but also allows them to enjoy their previous pattern of life, with the same sense of attachment.

- These Livelihood projects need to:
  - Pave the way for Long-Term Economic Development
  - Identify and target the real potential beneficiaries
  - Explore potential markets
  - Ensure equity
  - Integrate into projects dealing with other Tsunami related themes
THANK YOU