Livelihood Income Recovery Program Strategy

Three main instruments

- **Social protection** [temporary cash and food benefits for those affected by tsunami and without work / Longer term social assistance for disabled in the disaster, widowers and elderly persons] e.g. Cash transfers, Samurdhi assistance

- **Community Infrastructure Recovery (temporary employment)** [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]

RADA Livelihood Action Plan

- 2006 action plan mainly consisted of five major components;
  - Strengthening national, district and divisional institutions in ten districts
  - Strengthening coordinating and monitoring capacities in ten districts
  - Establishment of a Management Information System in ten districts
  - Preparation & lobby funding for Divisional and District livelihood development plans (DLDP) for affected districts (priority basis)
  - Technical advocacy for restoration of livelihood using three main instruments
    - Social Protection- (short- medium term)
    - Temporary Employment Generation / Community Infrastructure Development (medium term)
    - Local Economic Development (medium-long term)
Livelihood Achievements

- Strengthening national, district and divisional institutions in ten districts
  - Provision of livelihood staff for district/divisional secretariats and national organizations
    - e.g. 10 District coordinators, 9 economic recovery officers, 9 MIS officers, 43 Livelihood officers, (appointed through Ministry of Labour), 1 Social mobilizer
  - Facilitation role to national organizations by providing human, physical and financial resources e.g. Coir committee, computers, financial assistance for surveys
  - Formation of VRCs and CBOs to get more community representation in restoration program

- Strengthening coordinating and monitoring capacities at all three levels in ten districts
  - Establishment of 9-district and divisional monthly livelihood coordination meetings by bringing multi stakeholders to livelihood forums
  - Establishment of advisory councils, sectoral coordinating committees representing livelihood related ministries, banks, business enterprises, I/NGOs, UN and other professionals e.g. livelihood Advisory council, Agric/ Fisheries/MSME coordination meetings, NASCOIR,
  - Act as a hub for networking with national, district and divisional administrations
  - Capacity development for government, private and I/NGO officials
Tripartite Coordination Network

Livelihood Achievements

- Establishment of a Management Information System (MIS) in ten districts
  - Introduction of Coordinating and planning system (CAPS) to capture district level livelihood supply/demand
  - Information desk for community and other stakeholders

- Preparation & lobby funding for 43 Divisional and District livelihood development plans (DLDPs) for selected seven districts (priority basis)
  - Prepared 43 DLDP in 10 districts
  - Affected community identified 3964 projects
  - 444 projects have been undertaken for implementation
Affected Communities:
- Those who cannot work
- Those who need temporary employment
- Those who need to rebuild their livelihoods

Supply of Livelihood Support
- Grants in cash (not business related)
- Cash For Work Schemes
- Community Infrastructure Development
- Grants in kind (for income recovery)
- Microfinance
- Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) loans
- Start-up capital
- Business support
- Vocational training
- Other training programmes

Demand for Livelihood Support
- Planning
- Monitoring
- Counselling
- Policy Development
- Fast-tracking
- Implementation

Results
Move affected people out of poverty and dependency

Who?
- Government
- Development Agencies
- Private sector

How?
- Planning
- Monitoring
- Counselling
- Policy Development
- Fast-tracking
- Implementation

Where?
Tsunami affected Divisions and Districts

For more information: http://dldp.rada.gov.lk/livelihood
Livelihood Achievements

- Technical advocacy under three main instruments (with the technical support from International Labour Organization (ILO))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruments</th>
<th>No of trainees</th>
<th>No of days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Social Protection- (short- medium term)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Temporary Employment Generation / Community Infrastructure Development (medium term)</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Local Economic Development (medium-long term)</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>486</strong></td>
<td><strong>925</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income Earnings: 89% (avg) of households are now earning (Source: NASIR IV)

- Monthly incomes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Income/ month</th>
<th>End of 2006</th>
<th>End of 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 5000&lt;</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 2000&gt;</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Progress of Restoration Livelihood - 1

- Restore 150,000 lost livelihood:
  - □ 50% fishery sector
  - □ 45% service sector
  - □ 5% agriculture sector
  - About 80% of affected lost their main income;
  - About 90% lost their productive assets

- Income Earnings: 89% (avg) of households are now earning (Source: NASIR IV)
### Progress of Restoration Livelihood - 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Fisheries:** Replace or Repair  
  - Restoration of fish production  
  - 4480 Outboard FRPs  
  - 11158 canoes /Teppan/ wallam/traditional boats  
  - 818 Beach seine crafts  
  - 276 one day  
  - 187 Multi-day  
  - 34 anchorages  
  - 10 Harbours |  
  - 70-80% of Harvest has been restored to pre-tsunami level  
  - All damaged small fishing boats repaired  
  - 95% of destroyed boats replaced  
  - 100 one-day (IBM) boats (42%)  
  - 34 multi-day boats (21%)  
  - 8 anchorages have been improved.  
  - 9 Harbours reconstruction work have been commenced |

### Progress of Restoration Livelihood - 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **MSMEs:**  
  - 16,500 enterprises including 4689 industries |  
  - At least 10,000 enterprises restored  
  - At least 57, 000 loans and grants were provided through Susahana loan, NDTF and chambers |
| **Tourism:**  
  - Reconstruct 301 large and small hotels  
  - 210 related small enterprises |  
  - 90% are back in operation. |
### Progress of Restoration Livelihood - 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Back in cultivation:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Restore 23,449 ac land</td>
<td>☐ 75% percent of the affected paddy lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Replace 125,000 livestock (mainly poultry)</td>
<td>☐ 84% of lands used for vegetable cultivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Restore livelihood of 8000 farm families</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seeds &amp; planting materials:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Seeds or fertilizers:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ over 90% of the beneficiaries,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ 62% received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hoes/mammoties:</strong></td>
<td><strong>hoes/mammoties:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ 100% received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reasons for non achievements of tasks

- Coordination is not mandatory
- Security situation in north and east
- Lack of corporations by some development partners and I/NGOs
- Poor implementation structure
- Failure of VRCs in certain districts
- Poor I/NGOs support to give multi day and one day boats
- Livelihood development depends on social and economic externalities which are beyond control e.g. Adaptations to new employment, Inflation, dependency
Issues in Forestry/Environment sector

Situation;
- Under-estimations and poor attention to the sector
- Central Coordination meetings (not regular?)
- No/very few district coordination meetings
- Beneficiary selection and equity issue
- Gaps in delivery (only 38% allocated funds expended under other livelihood)
- Difficulty in capturing 100% data on deliveries: - Refusal to share data / beneficiary lists
- No/lack professional representation and lack of technical competence in regional/provincial stakeholders

Issues/ Recommendations

- Coordination with RADA? should be mandatory?
- Use of DLDPs as a government plans for tsunami reconstruction
- Real assessment of livelihood needs of new settlers
- Introduction of micro loan schemes for non assisted beneficiaries
- Special support schemes to conflict affected who affected by tsunami too
- Preparedness for future disasters
WE ARE SRI LANKANS

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Thank you

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