

KEY ISSUES

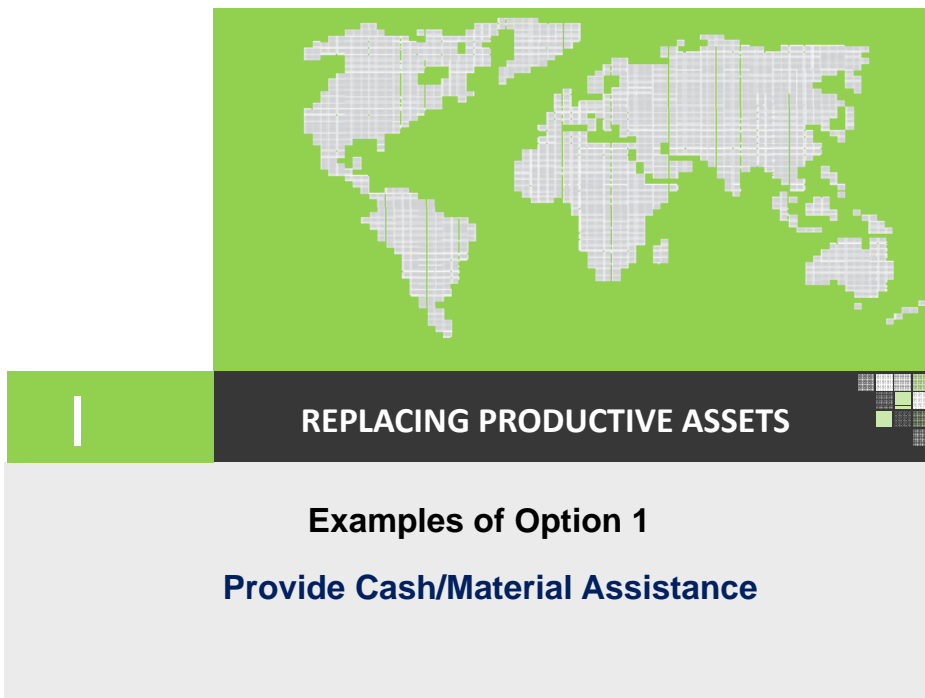
International Recovery Platform 

Issue 1: REPLACING PRODUCTIVE ASSETS

- Option 1: Provide cash/material assistance
- Option 2: Create temporary income-earning opportunities
- Option 3: Procure local goods and services
- Option 4: Use market chain analysis for better recovery

Issue 2: IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION

- Option 1: Engage development actors in livelihood programming
- Option 2: Build and strengthen micro-finance institutions
- Option 3: Intervene in markets
- Option 4: Ensure environmental sustainability



Case 1: Village level cash grants, MYANMAR

Background

- ❑ Cyclone Nargis 2008
- ❑ How to provide cash grants that avoids tension?

What is Unique? Village-level targeting instead of household targeting

Process

- ❑ Save the Children Myanmar pioneered project
- ❑ Criteria set
- ❑ Formation of "Livelihood Committees" at each village

Lessons

- ❑ Prevented tensions and frustrations
- ❑ Monitoring and evaluation: assessed real impact
- ❑ Criteria development: sound & socially accepted

Case 2: Village Livelihood Grant, CHINA

Background

- ❑ 2008 Sichuan Earthquake
- ❑ Costly rebuilding of houses by households & communities

What is Unique? Promotes communities' decision in livelihood recovery

Process

- ❑ Workshop arranged by Sichuan Academy of Social Science (SASS): assessment and planning – a year after
- ❑ Funding from Give2Asia China Earthquake Recovery Fund
- ❑ **Eco-agricultural Model** for Livelihood Recovery

Lessons

- ❑ Community at the center of livelihood planning
- ❑ Local government backing
- ❑ Gender-sensitive considerations – traditional livelihoods



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Case 3: Community Cash Grants, ORISSA, INDIA

Background

- ❑ 1998 Cyclone
- ❑ Boats and gears of farmers damaged / destroyed

What is Unique? Use of community cash grants in replacing boats and gears of over 120 families

Process

- ❑ NGO called VHAI contacted by farmers, then facilitated assistance
- ❑ DFID of UK provided grants to replace on 25 boats. This implies that 1 boat shall be shared by 5 families
- ❑ Approach: committees set up; local carpenters hired, 50% of cost to be repaid

Lessons

- ❑ Boats materialized because of community grants instead of household
- ❑ Committee is built on existing practices
- ❑ Local carpenters ensured culturally accepted designs



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Case 4: Livelihood Relief Fund, INDIA

Background

- ❑ Tsunami 2004
- ❑ How to replace most needed assets?

What is Unique? Demand-driven asset replacement

Process

- ❑ Funds from All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI)
- ❑ LRF staff visits affected communities
- ❑ Recipients consulted on most needed assets for replacement
- ❑ LRF consult several vendors and negotiate for assets price

Lessons

- ❑ Assistance used as intended
- ❑ Considerations: time consuming, staff-intensive, high on administrative costs



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Case 5: Uncoordinated Provision of Boats, SRI LANKA

Background

- ❑ 2004 Tsunami
- ❑ Fishermen's livelihoods severely affected

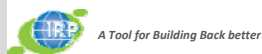
What is Problematic? Boats did not match community requirements

Process

- ❑ Multiple donors and NGOs providing boats: uncoordinated
- ❑ More boats resulted to over-fishing
- ❑ SEWA cancelled the order of over 2,000 canoes

Lessons

- ❑ Considerations of context-specific needs
- ❑ Complex effect of replacements: marine ecosystem, economy
- ❑ Signifies the importance of consultation and coordination



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Case 6: Flexi Vouchers, MALAWI

Background

- ❑ Provision of “Shelter Packs” of seeds and fertilizers traditionally practiced
- ❑ Beneficiaries’ feedbacks, and modifications made

What is Unique? Vouchers made flexible

Process

- ❑ Vouchers can be exchanged for cash or seeds
- ❑ NGO & Government partnered in the provision of flexi vouchers

Lessons

- ❑ Use of vouchers when most needed
- ❑ Flexibility: season-sensitive vouchers



REPLACING PRODUCTIVE ASSETS

Examples of Option 2

Create Temporary Income Earning Opportunities

Case 7: Cash for Work (second incarnation), INDIA

Background

- ❑ 2005 Floods, Kheda, Gujarat
- ❑ Income for affected communities?

What is Unique?

- ❑ Use of CFW approach in constructing new drainage system

Process

- ❑ AIDMI CFW program
- ❑ Pro-actively included poorest households based on AIDMI experience in South India

Lessons

- ❑ Pro-actively engaged poorest people
- ❑ Consideration: CFW can undermine essential livelihoods activities
- ❑ Special arrangements based on capacities of individuals (e.g. women)
- ❑ AIDMI has long experience of CFW approach

Case 8: Road Construction, NIAS, INDONESIA

Background

- ❑ 2004 Tsunami
- ❑ Infrastructure reconstruction approach?

What is Unique? Employment-intensive reconstruction of 200 km rural roads

Process

- ❑ Partnership: Government, BRR, local government, ILO, Multi donors
- ❑ ToT: capacity building programs for district public works and facilitators
- ❑ Over 400,000 workers generated
- ❑ Evaluation: superior quality, cheaper, build back better

Lessons

- ❑ Labor-based over equipment-based approach
- ❑ Contractors with ToT increased value & recognition
- ❑ Transparency: engaging more actors
- ❑ Utilization of local products, services, and materials



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Case 9: Employment Centers, ACEH, INDONESIA

Background

- ❑ 2004 Tsunami
- ❑ Unemployed: 600,000

What is Unique? ILO aligned job-seekers with employers through local centers

Process

- ❑ Partnership: Government & ILO
- ❑ Funds: UNDP + Government of Australia
- ❑ Centers: existing vocation training centers at local governments
- ❑ Database of skilled people in Aceh

Lessons

- ❑ Database can be powerful tool for job matching
- ❑ As existing structure, it can provide counseling and referrals
- ❑ It can inform recovery-related recovery policies
- ❑ It can provide appropriate training



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Employment centers



Employment Centre seeks to match job seekers with prospective employers, including international organizations and local companies



2,000 women have registered into the job database. They come with a variety of skills and are looking for a variety of jobs

<http://good-times.webshots.com/photo/14168140-18075656272fLVvWI>



REPLACING PRODUCTIVE ASSETS

Examples of Option 3

Procure Local Goods / Services

Case 10: Housing Reconstruction, Yogyakarta, INDONESIA

Background

- ❑ 2006 Earthquake
- ❑ USD600 Million for community & owner-driven reconstruction

What is Unique? Training program for homeowners and local skilled people for permanent housing reconstruction.

Process

- ❑ Skills training
- ❑ Revitalization of micro & small enterprises (unemployment dropped)

Lessons

- ❑ Huge cash injection can boost local economy
- ❑ Community & owner driven approach ensure that housing meets specific livelihood needs
- ❑ Training program improved capacity & quality



REPLACING PRODUCTIVE ASSETS

Examples of Option 4

Use of Market Chain Analysis

Case 11: Market Chain Analysis for Livelihood Intervention, HAITI

Background

- ❑ 2004 Flood
- ❑ Market functioning severely damaged

What is Unique? Market chain analysis conducted to recovery normal market functioning

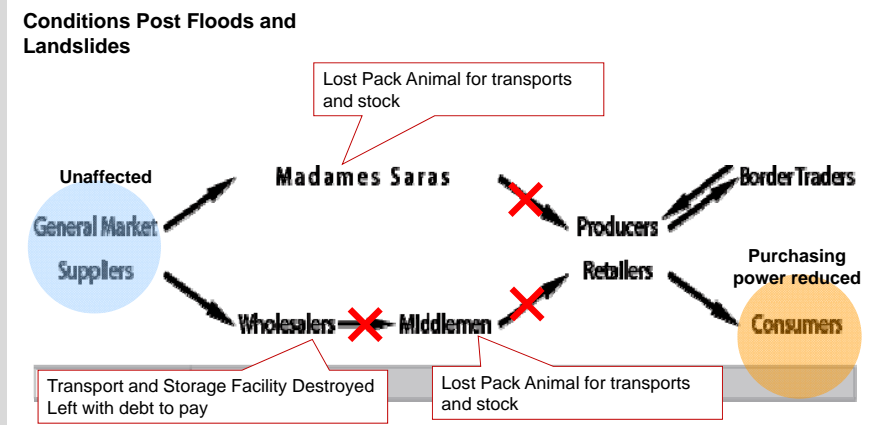
Process

- ❑ Assessment of supply chain (Figure 1)
- ❑ Affected poorest: CFW & Food Voucher programs
- ❑ Madam Sares: vouchers for trade & livestock
- ❑ Middlemen: vouchers for trade
- ❑ Suppliers: no assistance

Lessons

- ❑ Analysis helped tailored type of assistance
- ❑ Analysis inform how to restore economic activities

• Figure 1 Market Chain Analysis International Recovery Platform 



Case 12: Market Chain Analysis for Targeted Loans, HAITI

Background

- ❑ 2004 Key suppliers run out of stocks
- ❑ Causes: (a) cash flow crisis, repayment problems: (b) fuel prices-transportation insecurity
- ❑ Consumers severely affected

What is Unique? Use of market chain analysis to appraise the situation

Process

- ❑ Partnership: Fonkoze & Concern Worldwide
- ❑ Loans: targeted to 16 suppliers
- ❑ Criteria: put in place for suppliers

Lessons

- ❑ Organization with long history of working in the field can easily spot the problem
- ❑ Tailored loans – reinvigorated market flow



IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION

Examples of Option 1

Engage Development Actors

Case 13: Local NGO taking on livelihood recovery, INDIA

Background

- ❑ 2004 Tsunami; some remote areas in Tamil Nadu received less attention

What is Unique?

- ❑ Peoples Action for Development (PAD) reinforces existing community self-help groups (SHG)

Process

- ❑ PAD partners with District Government
- ❑ Recovery assistance on fishing; boats, gears, nets, etc.
- ❑ SHG paid gifted boats – Village Development Committees (VDC)
- ❑ Micro-finance & micro-insurance schemes

Lessons

- ❑ Specific attention on range of livelihoods
- ❑ Participatory approach
- ❑ Well-established and committed NGO

Case 14: Engaging University and Private Sectors, INDONESIA

Background

- ❑ 2006 Earthquake; craft industry severely affected
- ❑ Problem: no order, no buyer, no income

What is Unique? Facilitated “order-based” program for silvercraft

Process

- ❑ Collaboration: GMU & Exxon Mobil + local government
- ❑ Two-year “order-based” program – to be sustainable after
- ❑ UGM – facilitated order
- ❑ Exxon Mobil – markets & funding
- ❑ Local government – assistance in production / program

Lessons

- ❑ Collaboration draws expertise and resources of wide range of stakeholders
- ❑ Technical support provided by academic institutions

Preliminary Survey for targeting the beneficiaries collaborated with Heritage District Management Organization

The Designs



Website: <http://kolagedecrafts.multiply.com/>

Exhibition TexCraft 2008



University Visit to affected Crafters



IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION

Examples of Option 2
Build/Strengthen Micro-Finance Institutions

Case 15: Tailoring Loans for Poor Farmers, BANGLADESH

Background

- ❑ Recurrent floods & cyclones
- ❑ Farmers often severely affected, yet excluded from borrowings

What is Unique? Introduction of new approach of financing services to poor farmers

Process

- ❑ Partnership: PKSF (micro-finance institution) & IFAD
- ❑ New Financial Service: grace period, extending payments, seasonal loans
- ❑ Capacity building: farming techniques, crop diversification, animal husbandry

Lessons

- ❑ Tailored loans beneficial to poor farmers
- ❑ Approach frees farmers from long-term debt

Case 16: Insurance to Poorest Population, GUJARAT, INDIA

Background

- ❑ 2001 Earthquake
- ❑ Livelihoods of poorest women affected

What is Unique? Integrated microfinance package linking with insurance and savings

Process

- ❑ SEWA combines savings, credit, and insurance
- ❑ Insurance premium options: lump sum or saving for it monthly
- ❑ If woman cannot pay by end of year, it will be treated as loan

Lessons

- ❑ The program mitigate damage and recovery livelihoods immediately
- ❑ Buffers immediate impacts of disaster to livelihoods



IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION

Examples of Option 3

Intervene in Markets

Case 17: RESTART: Business Development Services, THAILAND

Background

- ❑ 2004 Tsunami
- ❑ SMEs of two provinces severely affected (Phuket & Phang-Nga)

What is Unique? Re-establishment of SMEs through credit & training on business management and development planning

Process

- ❑ RESTART Business Centers in partnership with Ministry of Industry
- ❑ Staff of centers: Ministry staff + local business consultants
- ❑ Approach: consultation, planning, setting up, loan, linkage with local banks

Lessons

- ❑ Value of qualified consultants
- ❑ Link to start up loans
- ❑ MoI backing improves credit worthiness



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Case 18: Creating Commodity Associations, ZIMBABWE

Background

- ❑ While farmers increase capacity to produce, markets for products became problematic
- ❑ Lack of vital information on market, an advantage to middlemen

What is Unique? Formation of commodity associations to intervene in market

Process

- ❑ Formation facilitated by Practical Action Southern Africa
- ❑ 7 commodities: honey, cotton, grains, oil seeds, horticulture, livestock, tobacco [in 27 wards to produce quality products]
- ❑ ZFU supported the commodity associations

Lessons

- ❑ Enhances knowledge and skills through shared experiences
- ❑ Strengthen supply chain (imports & demands)
- ❑ Increase political capital



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IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION

Examples of Option 4

Ensure Sustainability of Natural Resources

Case 19: Rehabilitating Grazing Lands, SUDAN

Background

- ❑ Rangelands (60%) affected by drought
- ❑ Livelihoods affected: livestock & vegetation

What is Unique? Creation of local sustainable natural resource management system

Process

- ❑ Multi-stakeholder: Ministries, UNDP, NGOs
- ❑ Package of mutually supportive sustainable livelihood activities
- ❑ Activities: institution-building, training, rangeland rehabilitation, community development

Lessons

- ❑ Diversification of agricultural and livelihood strategies
- ❑ Community mobilization & raising awareness
- ❑ Short term survival successes for long-term long goals in resource management



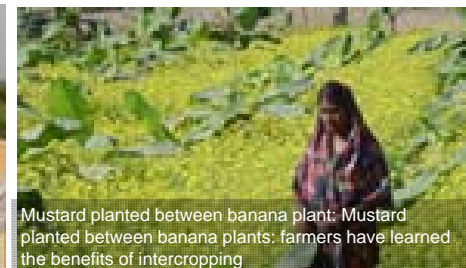
Diversification agricultural product through Animal Husbandry



New betel vine cultivation financed through farmer-friendly loans



Farmers are now able to introduce basic mechanization



Mustard planted between banana plants: farmers have learned the benefits of intercropping

Thank You!