**KEY ISSUES**

**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

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 famers, then facilitated assistance
- DFID of UK provided grants to replace 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

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

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
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

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

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

Employment centers

http://good-times.webshots.com/photo/1416814018075656272FLVWV

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

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 boast local economy
- Community & owner driven approach ensure that housing meets specific livelihood needs
- Training program improved capacity & quality

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 & livestocks
- Middlemen: vouchers for trade
- Suppliers: no assistance

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

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
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

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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
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

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
- Strengthens supply chain (imports & demands)
- Increase political capital
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

Thank You!