

Project outline Immediate employment friendly rehabilitation and reconstruction in selected affected districts

Background: The direct, indirect and secondary effects of the tsunami disaster are enormous. It is estimated that approx. 270,000 persons lost their means of livelihood. The two major livelihood areas affected are fisheries and the hotel and tourism industry, including eco tourism which was starting to bloom in several districts, as well as many related informal economy activities. With such a vast amount of displaced women and men in the camps, the key will be to offer assistance to re-establish their livelihoods so that people can return of to their communities.

Objective: To generate immediate employment opportunities for the most severely affected households, through strengthening the capacity of district and local government as well as the private sector and communities to rehabilitate essential infrastructure and revitalize the construction sector.

Target: 11,000 workers (with equal job access for men and women)

Description: This programme will immediately rehabilitate and operationalize essential community and public infrastructure in targeted areas through a food and/or cash for assets approach and involve implementation through both the communities as well as the private sector. While the basic approach will be to utilize labour-based technology, it is recognized that there will need to be an appropriate mix of equipment-based, (EBT) labour-based (LBT) and Labour-intensive (LIT) technologies in order that overall progress and effective coordination with related activities can be realized.

It will emphasize the optimal use of local resources (labour and materials), and use ILO local level planning methodologies which themselves will be closely linked to any Government initiative to improve general land-use planning and spatial relationships so as to rebuild infrastructure in improved in locations and zones reflecting current international town planning best practices.



Damaged Roads

ILO principles of *decent work* will apply in all workplaces.

Implementation : The programme will be undertaken in partnership with UNOPS (responsible for logistics, administration, contract procurement and finance) the WFP (responsible for the procurement, storage, delivery and distribution of the Food For Work food inputs) and the ILO providing overall technical and managerial inputs to ensure high quality design, implementation and maintenance is achieved for the infrastructure works selected. The programme at community level will be implemented mainly with the Pradeshiya Sabas and the public works component will be largely implemented via the private sector. Ongoing capacity building through SLILG and to local contractors will be incorporated as an essential component of the programme .

Labour-intensive sub-component: This sub-component involves the use of labour and hand tools in a range of works selected largely from the general *Menu 1* below and would provide 300,000 Workdays of temporary employment

Labour-based sub-component: This sub-component involves the use of labour supported by essential equipment and materials for the rehabilitation and maintenance of a different and technically higher category of infrastructure works as set out in but not limited to *Menu 2* below and would provide 300,000 Workdays of employment.

This sub-component is seen as being able to provide longer term sustainable employment where the works executed are technically sound and cost and time competitive with more conventional EB approaches. The ILO would aim to continue to gradually build capacity within Government and local structures as well as through support to the private sector to have this component fully institutionalized within regular programmes at central and district level.

Equipment based sub-component: This sub-component involves the use of equipment supported by relatively little, but none the less essential, labour for the rehabilitation of major essential infrastructure where it is not appropriate to use LB work methods for either cost or quality assurance reasons. This is an essential sub-component of an overall infrastructure rehabilitation programme in order that the entire infrastructure network is able to become quickly operational and would provide 60,000 workdays of employment.

This sub-component is seen as a one-off operation at this stage of the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase but is envisaged, together with the LB work methods will be retained as a regular feature of recurrent works programmes for appropriate activities.

Implementation partners: At community level both the Pradesh Sabash and the private sector and for public works the private sector will be supported to undertake a significant role.

Budget: To be worked out in detail following the Infrastructure needs assessment so that the sub-components may be adjusted to reflect optimization of both immediate employment opportunities as well as immediate infrastructure rehabilitation priorities. US\$ 7.5 million

Menu 1

Works category	Activities
Debris clearing	Removal of Tsunami building rubble, recycling of essential building materials, general clearing and opening up of basic access-ways
Natural resource management/rehabilitation	Agriculture, land reclamation/desalinization, horticulture, nursery (re)establishment, agro-forestry,
Watershed protection and soil conservation	Vegetative/shrub barriers in contours trenching, in-situ moisture conservation, silvi-pasture, afforestation, stream bank

	protection, drainage works, gully checking/stabilisation, flood protection
Land and sea retaining walls and terracing	Building and rebuilding of local stone retaining structures
Cultural and historic sites rehabilitation	Site clearing, restoration works, national and community parks cleanup, trail construction and maintenance
Drainage and irrigation	Cleaning out of existing systems as well as (re)construction and maintenance
Roads and street works	Drainage works, short haul earthworks, greening works and routine maintenance , sidewalks cleaning and clearing and temporary repair
Solid waste management	Street cleaning, drainage, waste collection, recycling and disposal
Water collection and storage systems	Rainwater harvesting, wells and water tanks cleaning and rehabilitation, fish pond cleaning and rehabilitation
Water reticulation	Trenching activities
Electricity and telecommunications	Trenching for cable laying, clearing of easements
Sports fields	Development and maintenance

Menu 2

Works category	Construction and maintenance activities
Social infrastructure	Schools, hospitals and health-care centres
Public and community facilities	Markets, car-parking areas, workshops and public and community owned commercial establishments, playing fields, cemeteries, parks and gardens
Human settlements	Low cost housing and land development Public and private investments
Sanitation	Sanitation systems and septic tank cleaning
Water and irrigation	Dams and water control structures Secondary and tertiary canal construction and maintenance
Roads	Secondary and tertiary roads rehabilitation and maintenance and components of major roads work
Ports and harbours	Rehabilitation and maintenance of earth and sea retaining structures incorporating local materials.
Airports	Airport runway maintenance, rural airstrips rehabilitation