Objectives of the Training

- To provide an orientation in the conduct of PDNA and to equip participants with the necessary information to participate in assessments at the national level

- To familiarise participants with the use of a contingency planning as part of their tool kit for post disaster recovery

- To strengthen capacity which will allow participation and full engagement in the recovery processes which form part of the PDNA, with regard to labour and livelihoods

- To provide an understanding of how labour actors can intervene in the PDNA process
The Cross cutting issue of Employment and Livelihoods

• E and L as a cross cutting issue
• Employment and Livelihoods – how to assess and estimate the effects and impact of disasters on EL
• Constructing your Baseline,
• Identification of effects
• Estimation of Loss

Livelihoods can be defined as a set of activities and strategies pursued by household members, using their various assets (physical, natural, human, social, financial) in order to make a living.

Livelihoods usually involve employment of household labour and the use of other household assets, if any, in order to live on the proceeds.

For the large majority of people across all countries, the most important livelihood asset is primarily their own labour, followed by other household assets (physical, financial, social and natural).

The ILO defines persons in employment as “all those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit”.

Employment and Livelihoods Defined

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### Typical Sectors and Subsectors

**PRODUCTIVE**
- Agriculture
- Commerce
- Industry
- Tourism

**SOCIAL**
- Housing
- Education
- Health
- Culture

**INFRASTRUCTURE**
- Water & Sanitation
- Community infrastructure
- Energy
- Transport
- Telecommunications

### CROSS-CUTTING

- **GENDER**
- **GOVERNANCE**
- **ENVIRONMENT**
- **DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**
- **EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS**

Note: The diagram above illustrates the typical sectors that are assessed in the PDNA, this can vary from country to country.

### Table 1: Employment Profile Summary Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total (Male + Female)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Total (Urban + Rural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Labour Force (in '000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Workforce (in '000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unemployed (in '000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in percentage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate in percentage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other data from official statistics – to be discussed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1: Employment Profile by industry

![Major Employment Industry 2018-2019 Quarters](source: St. Lucia LFS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Region/District</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Number of affected economically active population</th>
<th>Average monthly wage per sector</th>
<th>Number of days/hours Lost</th>
<th>Estimated Income Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxten</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>450,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                 |        |                                                   |                                |                          |                       |

**Income Loss Calculation**
Example of Income Loss Calculation from Sudan

**Table 2: Income loss calculation (initial rapid estimates)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>States</th>
<th>Population in 100 (Baseline 2008-2009)</th>
<th>Population in 100 (Projected 2019-20)*</th>
<th>Number of affected population in 100 (damage OCHA)</th>
<th>State share in GDP (estimation)</th>
<th>State GDP 2019-20 in million USD (estimate)</th>
<th>Per Capita State GDP in USD (estimate)</th>
<th>Number of days lost (estimate)</th>
<th>Estd. income loss million USD*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>High GDP contributing state (Khartoum)</td>
<td>5,274</td>
<td>5,802</td>
<td>102.58</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>3,880</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Middle GDP contributing states (Sennar, River Nile, Kassala, Al-Gadarif, Al-Gastira, White Nile and Blue Nile)</td>
<td>11,681</td>
<td>12,850</td>
<td>357.23</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>4,074</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>113.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Low GDP contributing states (North Darfur, Northern, Red Sea, Northern Kordofan, Southern Kordofan, Western Darfur, Southern Darfur and West Kordofan and Abyei PCA b/cd/)</td>
<td>13,938</td>
<td>15,332</td>
<td>365.18</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>1,746</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30,893</td>
<td>33,984</td>
<td>825.99</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>9,700</td>
<td>188.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: GDP was USD 30.873 billion in 2018 (W/Bank) Current year estimate: USD 9.7 billion (W/Bank)

Source: Partha, UNDP (2021)

Date: 24/06/2021

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**LMCP as a tool in recovery planning**

Can assist in a better understanding of the impact of disasters on labour markets and the adoption of necessary measures to mitigate them.

Date: 24/06/2021