1. Define ELSP

2. Introduce ELSP assessment process

3. Indicate options for ELSP recovery
Understanding the concept of livelihoods

KEY CONCEPT: LIVELIHOODS

Livelihoods consist of the capabilities, assets and activities from which individuals and households make their living.

Livelihoods usually lead to flows of income and consumption, the outcome of which are expressed in the household’s standards of living.

Livelihoods depend on the employment of labour, the use of assets and, in some cases, on income transfers.
Livelihoods consist of the **capabilities, assets and activities** from which individuals and households make their living.

Livelihoods usually lead to flows of **income and consumption**, the outcome of which are expressed in the household’s **standards of living**.

Livelihoods depend on the **employment of labour**, the **use of assets** and, in some cases, on **income transfers**.

- **Livelihood outcomes**
  
  The ultimate outcome is to achieve the **preservation of the household** and to rear the next generation with a desirable **quality of life**.

  This can be related to the **capacity of households to satisfy their elementary human needs**, such as nutrition, water, health care, shelter, clothing, sanitation, and others.
Livelihoods consist of the **capabilities, assets and activities** from which individuals and households make their living.

Livelihoods usually lead to flows of **income** and **consumption**, the outcome of which are expressed in the household’s **standards of living**.

Livelihoods depend on the **employment of labour**, the **use of assets** and, in some cases, on **income transfers**.

- **Employment of labour**
  Family labour may be employed to obtain income, or devoted to housework.

- **Use of assets**
  Assets can be represented by the following categories:

  - Human capital, natural capital, social capital, physical capital and financial capital

- **Income transfers**
  Transfers include **social security** (old age and disability pensions, family allowances, food assistance, etc.), and **remittances**.
Assessment of Livelihoods within the PDNA

MAIN OBJECTIVE
Assess the impact of the flood on livelihoods and identify opportunities and capacities for economic recovery at household, community and local economy level

CONSEQUENCES OF A DISASTER

**Damages**
- The **destruction of assets** (human, natural, physical, social and financial) such as workshops, factories, market stalls, tools, crop fields, livestock, etc.

**Losses**
- The **loss of employment** (whether temporary or permanent)
- The **reduction of income flows** (whether related to labour or not)

**Needs**
- Immediate **income generating opportunities** for vulnerable households whose livelihoods were affected
- Mid/long term **employment recovery**, i.e. support to SMEs, COOP, SKILLS development LER/LED
The effects of the disaster on the capabilities, assets and activities of households are a result of the effect on all the PDNA sectors (social, productive and infrastructure).
The ELSP Assessment Process
The Assessment Process

HAZARD

Step 1 collection of pre-disaster information:
- Constructing the baseline through desk research

Step 2 collection of post disaster information:
- Secondary data from PDNA sectors
- Primary data through field visits

Step 3 estimation of the disaster effect:
- Quantitative

Step 4 analysis of the disaster impact:
- Qualitative

Step 5 identification of recovery needs and formulation of recovery strategy:
- Quantitative
- Qualitative

RECOVERY
Key Outputs

Employment, Livelihoods and Social Protection Chapter

Standard outline:
1) Pre-disaster situation
2) Disaster effect (two tables)
3) Disaster impact
4) Recovery strategy (one table)
STEP ONE
Collection of pre-disaster information through desk research
STEP ONE: BASELINE

What's the number of...
- wage workers
- self-employed
- employers
- unemployed

→ Gender differences, i.e. female labour force participation rate, employment status

What are the key livelihood sources for individuals and households?

What are the average work days per year?

What's the extent of the informal economy?

How do individuals and households generate income?
→ Gender differences, i.e. typical activities

Who are the vulnerable groups in a community/society?
→ Child and bonded workers, female headed households, elderly, people living with HIV/AIDS, ethnic/religious minorities

What are the mean/average earnings?
STEP ONE: BASELINE

- The baseline provides a **good picture of the pre-disaster situation**
- The baseline provides:
  - a robust **quantitative framework** to estimate the disaster effect on ELSP
  - provides a **qualitative basis** to analyse the disaster impact on ELSP

### ETYPOLOGIES

- Wage-work households
- Employer households
- Farm self-employment households
- Non-farm self-employment households
- No employment households (various sources of sustenance: rental income, pensions, social security transfers, remittances, helps from relatives, money interest, etc.)
- Unemployed households
- Households without information
STEP ONE: BASELINE

**Typical baseline data sources**

Areas of coverage

Updating baseline information

Assembling the data collected

**Focused on individuals/households:**

- Population census
- Household and labour force surveys
- Social security records
- Social assistance programmes
- Qualitative livelihood studies (zones, types)

**Focused on units of economic activity:**

- Agricultural censuses and surveys
- Economic censuses and surveys
- Business registers
- National accounts
STEP ONE: BASELINE

**Census data:**
- Universal coverage
- Provide small area resolution (villages, districts, sub districts)

**Disasters frequently hit specific areas, not entire regions or provinces:**
- Census data are needed to quantify features of the specific disaster area

**Survey data:**
- Sample
- Usually provide wide area resolution only (regions, provinces)
STEP ONE: BASELINE

**Update population numbers and composition:**

- Consider differences between urban and rural population growth
- Consider displaced population movement since last census
STEP ONE: BASELINE

Typical baseline data sources for livelihoods

Assembling the data:
- The various pieces of information collected for the baseline should be assembled with the goal of qualitative and quantitatively characterizing Employment and Livelihoods.

Areas of coverage

Also:
- There is no general recipe to do this, since the socio-economic realities and data availability vary widely.

Updating baseline information

Indications and examples:
- This presentation conveys only some general indications and examples and needs to be adapted to particular situations.

Assembling the data collected
EXAMPLE: Baseline data sheet for Tourism Sector

Whenever possible, data should be aggregated by sex.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster affected districts</th>
<th>Contribution to GDP</th>
<th># of workers</th>
<th>Mean work days per year/per worker</th>
<th>Mean daily wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District X</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TYPE

The type of document refers to the specific format (e.g. Excel, Word, PDF, Power Point, Photo, DAT, etc.)

### DESCRIPTION

It usually refers to the type of information that can be extracted from the document (e.g. labour participation rates, GDP composition, consumer price index, etc.)

### LOCATION

Detailing the location of the file is very useful especially when the number of documents collected is high. In general, using hyperlinks is the best and easiest way to do this.

### NOTES

It is also important to mention the type of use given to the document. For instance, inform if the information contained in the document was used to estimate the number of workers in a specific sector.
STEP TWO
Collection of secondary data from PDNA sectors and primary data through field visits
STEP TWO: POST-DISASTER INFORMATION

Pay attention to inter-linkages with other sectors!

Look for relevant pieces of information from other PDNA sectors:

- Transport sector: destroyed/damaged roads – lack of access to markets
- Energy sector: Disruption of power supply – production loss
- Housing sector: destroyed/damaged dwellings – workplaces affected
- Agriculture sector: lost harvest – small holder households/agricultural workers affected

... every assessment is different and there is no universal receipt.
### Field visits

- are required for ground-truth working hypotheses derived from initial livelihoods impact data (secondary data)
- provide a first hand understanding of livelihood impact and recovery priorities
- consist of selective meetings with district level authorities, community level key informants and individual households in the affected area
**EXAMPLE: Interviews with key informants at provincial / district headquarters**

**Checklist (example):**

1. What are the main ways in which people make a living in this area?
2. Which are the most vulnerable groups, where are they located and what is their relationship to those making a living?
3. Which groups have been most affected and why?
4. What has been the general impact of the disaster on how people make a living in the area?
5. What are people doing to cope? What are they likely to do?

   Elements to keep in mind: internal displacement, overexploitation of natural resources, selling assets, taking loans, reduction of food intake, etc.

6. What are the immediate priorities to support?
7. What can be expected from governmental and non-governmental agencies operating in the area?
8. What changes are required for longer term recovery of affected populations and reducing vulnerability to similar events in the future?

Elements to keep in mind: proportion of shops or businesses closed or collapsed, proportion of farms or crops flooded or otherwise damaged, roads closed, communal marketplaces, etc.
**STEP TWO: POST-DISASTER INFORMATION**

**TIP 1: Triangulation and assortment of sources / levels of information**

- **Secondary data and key informants (national and district level)**
- **Market traders / shopkeepers**
- **Community level key informants**
- **Wealth groups and households**

What the different assessment levels should be telling you:

- Nature, extent and magnitude of shock/crisis
- Geographical areas affected
- Groups of people affected (livelihood types; vulnerable pop)
- Current situation on disruption to livelihood activities (including market disruption)
- Impact of the disaster on key organizations and enterprises (public, private, int. organizations, etc.)
- General impact of the disaster on the people in the area
STEP TWO: POST-DISASTER INFORMATION

TIP 1: Triangulation and assortment of sources / levels of information

- Secondary data and key informants (national and district level)
- Market traders / shopkeepers
- Community level key informants
- Wealth groups and households

What the different assessment levels should be telling you:

- Supply chain for essential commodities
- Competitiveness of the market
- Effects of the disaster on the business and the economic environment
STEP TWO: POST-DISASTER INFORMATION

TIP 1: Triangulation and assortment of sources / levels of information

Secondary data and key informants (national and district level) → Market traders / shopkeepers → Community level key informants → Wealth groups and households

What the different assessment levels should be telling you:

- The most important livelihood activities in the community (and when these take place in the year)
- The overall impact of the disaster on livelihood activities in the community and current responses
- The potential role of community groups in livelihood recovery
- High priority needs
- Identification of different wealth / vulnerable groups
TIP 1: Triangulation and assortment of sources / levels of information

Secondary data and key informants (national and district level) ➔ Market traders / shopkeepers ➔ Community level key informants ➔ Wealth groups and households

What the different assessment levels should be telling you:

- The most important sources of employment, income and expenditure for the wealth group / household before the disaster
- The impact of the disaster on the assets and activities of the wealth group / household
- Coping strategies
- The main short and longer-term priorities and needs, with particular attention on vulnerable groups
STEP THREE

THE DISASTER EFFECT
The estimation of the disaster effect on Employment and Livelihood is a **quantitative** analysis.

The units used are:
- **Work days lost** per productive sector and per district
- **Personal income lost** per productive sector and per district

Different methods are used depending on the available information (baseline data and post-disaster secondary data)
- based on **change in flows of sectoral output**
- based on **physical damage to workplaces/dwellings**
Summary of lost work days and lost income per productive sector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Work days lost</th>
<th>Income loss (National currency)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary of lost work days and lost income per geographical area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster affected districts</th>
<th>Work days lost</th>
<th>Income loss (National currency)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District 1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Every PDNA report includes a summary table that captures the Damages and Losses per Sector.

The lost personal income should be included in a separate column to:

- reflect the **cross-cutting** nature of the ELSP Sector
- **avoid double counting** of losses.

**EXAMPLE:** Lost personal income in final summary table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Disaster Effects (VT millions)</th>
<th>Share of Disaster Effects (%)</th>
<th>Lost Personal Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Damage</td>
<td>Losses</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productive Sectors</td>
<td>8,526</td>
<td>10,403</td>
<td>18,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1,421</td>
<td>4,641</td>
<td>6,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>1,196</td>
<td>2,152</td>
<td>3,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>5,908</td>
<td>3,610</td>
<td>9,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Sectors</td>
<td>14,339</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>14,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing (Private)</td>
<td>9,452</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>9,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>3,908</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>3,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Sectors</td>
<td>6,403</td>
<td>2,926</td>
<td>9,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>3,017</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>5,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Buildings</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>2,261</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>2,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Cutting Sector</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,328</td>
<td>5,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,328</td>
<td>5,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>29,268</td>
<td>19,286</td>
<td>48,554</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STEP THREE: THE DISASTER EFFECT

Method one: change in flows of sectoral output

The assessment of work days lost may be based on the reduction of sectoral GDP estimated by other PDNA sectors (e.g., agriculture or construction).

As GDP losses are usually expressed in terms of the annual GDP, this estimate refers to the workdays or work income lost in the year of the disaster, and does not distinguish between jobs completely lost, jobs temporarily suspended or jobs with reduced income.

TYPE OF CALCULATION

Work Days lost:

For sector X and area A:

\[
\text{Estimated number of work days lost in the year following the disaster} = \text{Estimated number of workers employed in a certain sector (as per updated baseline)} \\
\times \text{Estimated hours (or days) of work per year} \\
\times \text{Estimated percent decrease in the sector’s output (from sectoral damage report)}
\]
### EXAMPLE: Calculation sheet for method one

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster affected districts</th>
<th>Pre - disaster FY 2012/13</th>
<th>Post - disaster FY 2014/15</th>
<th>Income loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contribution to GDP</td>
<td># of workers</td>
<td># of mean work days per year/worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 1</td>
<td>5,000,000,000</td>
<td>76,000</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 2</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District X</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**% of reduction in sector output** = sectoral output loss/contribution to GDP

**# of work days lost** = # of workers x # of mean work days per year x % of reduction in sector output

**Income loss** = # of work days lost x mean daily income
Method two: physical damage to workplaces/dwellings

The assessment of employment and livelihood losses may be based on the information on workplaces and productive assets destroyed by the disaster.

- **Direct estimation**: field work listing the number (or the proportion) of workplaces destroyed
- **Indirect estimation**: estimated from other proxies (e.g. percentage destruction of dwellings)

**Direct proxy**: Workplaces $\rightarrow$ Proxy for jobs
For sector X and area A:

[ # of jobs lost = baseline jobs x % of workplaces destroyed ]

**Indirect proxy**: Dwellings $\rightarrow$ Proxy for workplaces $\rightarrow$ Proxy for jobs
For sector X and area A:

[ # of jobs lost = baseline jobs x % of dwellings destroyed ]
### Calculation sheet for method two

#### Pre-disaster FY 2012/13
- **District affected districts**
- **Total HH enterprises**
- **Mean daily income**
- **% of destroyed dwellings**

#### Post-disaster FY 2014/15
- **% of damaged dwellings**
- **# of destroyed HH enterprises**
- **# of damaged HH enterprises**
- **# of days needed to reconstruct**
- **# of days needed to repair**
- **# of work days lost**
- **Income lost**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total HH enterprises</th>
<th>Mean daily income</th>
<th>% of destroyed dwellings</th>
<th>% of damaged dwellings</th>
<th># of destroyed HH enterprises</th>
<th># of damaged HH enterprises</th>
<th># of days needed to reconstruct</th>
<th># of days needed to repair</th>
<th># of work days lost</th>
<th>Income lost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 2</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>28,843</td>
<td>19,910</td>
<td>48,753</td>
<td>1,462,605</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Formulae**

- # of destroyed HH enterprises = Total HH enterprises x % of destroyed dwellings
- # of work days lost = # of days needed to reconstruct + # of days needed to repair
- Income loss = # of work days lost x mean daily income
STEP FOUR

THE DISASTER IMPACT
The analysis of the disaster impact on Employment and Livelihood is a **qualitative** exercise.

It contextualizes the quantitative findings of the disaster effect and provides a **short, medium and long term** analysis.
STEP FOUR: THE DISASTER IMPACT

Note:
- Attention must be paid to linkages between sectors: health, education, agriculture, gender, governance, WASH, etc.

When assessing the impact of a disaster on vulnerable groups, experts need to consider several elements:

- The **socio-economic characteristics** of orphans, children living in precarious conditions, people with disabilities, people with HIV/AIDS, female-headed households, elderly, informal workers and unemployed people, etc.
- The possible **deterioration of living conditions** of people affected by the disaster (access to services and rights).
- The **breakdown of existing** social protection mechanisms (interruption of service provision and income transfers, impact of service infrastructure and quality, lack of human resources).
- The **decapitalization** of social security institutions and social assistance programs.
- The **upsurge** of unemployment, informality and child labour.
STEP FOUR: THE DISASTER IMPACT

Note:
- Women and men have different resources available to them in crisis situation, and will turn to different strategies for survival.

Important considerations on gender-sensitive Employment and Livelihoods:

- % of households who lost sole income earner, by sex of head of household
- % of households who lost primary income earner, by sex of household
- % of women involved in livelihood, employment and social protection programmes in the area(s) affected by the disaster.
- Skills and skill levels of men and women in the area(s) affected by the disaster.
- Challenges faced by female-headed households in terms of livelihoods and employment.
- Women’s rights and ownership over economic assets, including land rights.
STEP FIVE

Identification of recovery needs and formulation of recovery strategy
STEP FIVE: THE RECOVERY NEEDS

Every PDNA chapter includes:

- spelled-out recovery strategy (1-2 pages)
- table that details the proposed recovery needs

The recovery needs are defined either:
- short, medium and long-term, or
- financial years

The recovery needs include:
- an indicative cost analysis

In the case of ELSP there is no standard formula:
- cost are estimated based upon previous experience
- in consultation with other PDNA sectors and key stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME FRAME</th>
<th>PROPOSED ACTIVITY</th>
<th>INDICATIVE COST (Local currency)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activity 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The identification of the recovery needs is a crucial component of the PDNA.

The sum of the recovery needs informs the prospective resource mobilisation of the government and development partners.
How high shall we aim in the recovery process?

Restoring pre-disaster conditions
How high shall we aim in the recovery process?

- Restoring the expected conditions without disaster
- Restoring pre-disaster conditions

Graph:
- Occurrence of the disaster
- Recovery phase
- Humanitarian / relief phase
- Development Path
- Post-disaster process
STEP FIVE: THE RECOVERY NEEDS

How high shall we aim in the recovery process?

**Build Back Better (BBB)**

- Restoring the expected conditions without disaster
- Restoring pre-disaster conditions

![Graph showing recovery phases](chart.png)

- Occurrence of the disaster
- Recovery phase
- Development Path
- Humanitarian / relief phase
- Post-disaster process
The role of disaster risk reduction strategies and preparedness programmes on the recovery process

Three-tracks approach:
- Relief – Early recovery – Recovery and reconstruction

- Occurrence of the disaster
- Reduction in social stress and suffrance + Resilience
- Original development path
- Damage and losses with a mitigation strategy and a social protection system in place
- Impact mitigation measures
- Prevention and mitigation
- Preparedness
- Resilience
- Response
- Recovery
- Post-disaster process
STEP FIVE: THE RECOVERY NEEDS

The three-track approach: from immediate income generation to medium and long term employment recovery

- **Track A** aims at stabilizing income generation and creating emergency employment and cash-transfer programmes for high-risk groups and groups with urgent needs.
- **Track B** aims at promoting employment opportunities where recovery takes place. The scope of participating actors is wider, and capacity and institution building becomes central.
- **Track C** involves support to policies and institutional capacity development at the national level. The ultimate goal is to promote a long-term development framework that sustains productive employment, decent work and ensures the fundamental right to social protection.
STEP FIVE: THE RECOVERY NEEDS

Using relief as the first phase of employment recovery

- Hiring manpower for rubble removal
- Cash for work schemes for general relief work
- Contracting emergency works with local firms
- Facilitate reopening of existing enterprises:
  - Shop repairs
  - Power reconnection
  - Inventory replenishing
  - Short term credit or grants for repairs and working capital
  - Roads and two-way access to markets
Two-sided approach: recovery centered on economic reactivation of the demand and supply of goods and services

**Reactivation of the demand side**
- Cash transfers
- Labour intensive employment projects
- Public demand for goods and services during relief and reconstruction

**Reactivation of the supply side**
- Reconstruction of productive equipment and infrastructure (industry and commerce)
- Reconnection of power lines and transport infrastructure
- Short-term credit for repairs, working capital, hiring staff and rebuild inventories
Policies for accelerated job creation

- Emphasis in **labour intensive activities**
- Public works using **local labour and local firms**
- Reactivation of **self employment** (via support to farms and microenterprises)
- Support of **wage employment recovery** via reactivation of local private enterprises (especially small and medium firms)
- Support to **reactivation of markets** for goods and services (roads, power lines, credit)
Post disaster employment requires new skills, new skills require training

Post disaster employment may require training in new and scarce skills:

- **Skills demanded for recovery itself**
  Examples: carpenters, electricians, builders

- **Skills for new jobs when the old job is not recoverable**
  Example: Farmland covered by avalanche
  → farmers relocated to urban jobs
  → training needs in various trades

- **Skills in new techniques required for BBB**
  Example: New skills for earthquake-resistant housing construction
### Table 19.2: Summary of Recovery Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Financial Year (NPR million)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recovery Activities</td>
<td>5,927</td>
<td>3,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness and sensitizing measures to mainstream occupational safety standards and non-discriminatory practices during reconstruction and recovery - 14 districts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills training programs-focused on disaster resilient skills development for rebuilding (masons, carpenters, contractors), entrepreneurship, financial literacy, including to migrants</td>
<td>2,514</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash for work and labour-based programs focused on rebuilding public and private assets pertaining to livelihoods</td>
<td>3,393</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish employment information/facilitation centres districts - including on migration - 14 districts</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainstream child labour issues and concerns in all programme activities</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills provision coordination mechanism</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of Labour Management Information System</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment facilitation services – 31 districts</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant resource centres – 31 districts</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills training programs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour-based programmes through community contracting</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,927</td>
<td>3,247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recovery needs defined per Financial Year...
Recovery needs defined by Short, Medium and Long-term...

**EXAMPLE: Vanuatu PDNA 2015 ELSP Recovery Needs Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program of Activities</th>
<th>Value (VT 1,000)</th>
<th>Responsible Agencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training of DoL., VCCI, and VCTU on socially responsible enterprise restructuring</td>
<td>57,024</td>
<td>DoL., ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid training of PWD island-based/community contractors in labor-based rehabilitation works in Tanna*</td>
<td>65,880</td>
<td>DoL, PWD, ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency employment program (i.e., Cash For Work)</td>
<td>367,200</td>
<td>DoL, Provincial Council, PWD, ILO, UNDP, UN Women, UN-Habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency employment services</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>DoL, ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid construction skills training</td>
<td>32,400</td>
<td>DoL, APTC, Youth Challenge, Oxfam, ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid assessment of participation of children in agricultural labor</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>DoL, VCTU ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>528,984</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: DoL = Department of Labour; VCTU = Vanuatu Council of Trade Unions; ILO = International Labour Organization; APTC = Australian Pacific Technical College.

* VT 110,000 has already been funded.

**Program of Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program of Activities</th>
<th>Value (VT 1,000)</th>
<th>Responsible Agencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local economic recovery program for microfinance institutions and MSMEs</td>
<td>432,000</td>
<td>DoL, ILO, VCCI, VANWODS, Commercial banks, UN Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIIP contractor development work</td>
<td>216,000</td>
<td>DoL, PWD, R4D, ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDNA training for DoL., NSO, VCCI, and VCTU</td>
<td>1,296</td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-hazard business continuity management training for VCCI, VANWODS, and others</td>
<td>8,640</td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTA with essential support embedded in the DoL. for 12 months to build up coherent labor market information system and expand national social protection program</td>
<td>44,712</td>
<td>DoL, VNSO, ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTA embedded in the DoL. for 6 months to build up coherent labor market information system and expand national social protection program</td>
<td>30,996</td>
<td>DoL, VNSO, ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>733,644</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: DoL = Department of Labour; EIIP = Employment Intensive Investment Programme; ILO = International Labour Organization; EIIP =; R4D = Roads for Development; CTA = Chief Technical Advisor; VCCI = Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
Discussion

For further information please contact:

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