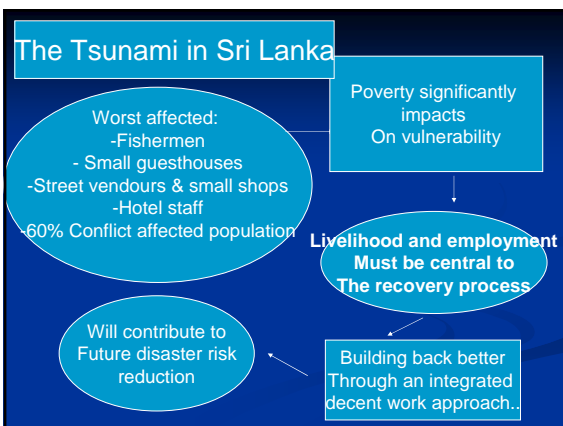


Enhancing preparedness and response for recovery

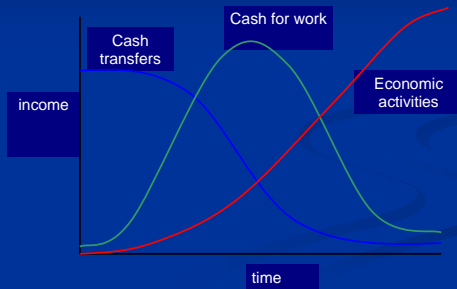
“Jobs for recovery” as the cement for better preparedness and disaster risk reduction

What is in this presentation

- Experience of livelihood recovery programme in Sri Lanka
- Building partnerships for enhanced preparedness and response



The overall strategy: Jobs for those who can work; protection for those who can't



The rapid income recovery programme

- An integrated 3 phased approach (safety nets, temporary jobs, local economic development)
- Sufficient financial resources with many players, need to coordinate, ensure quality and sustainability (RADA, management information, people participation in selecting interventions)
- Local district authorities as front line players (importance of capacity building), the space between quick and durable

ILO, UNDP and WB supporting Local authorities to (i) build Local capacity (ii) facilitate Coordinated and sustainable Approach to livelihood and Employment recovery

Strengths and Weaknesses

- Strong UN Country team, used to work on crisis situations
- Government incorporated livelihoods and job recovery into its strategy
- Government now has taken necessary legal and institutional action for good disaster management
- Integrated livelihood is new approach, learning by doing (many players involved, complex subject)
- No unified MIS system in place and quality control requires a lot of information
- Developing capacities takes time versus the need for quick action

Building partnerships

- The International Recovery platform
- The Early Recovery Cluster
- The ILO/FAO livelihood recovery common framework

International Recovery Platform (May 2005)

FOUNDING MEMBERS
UNDP, ISDR, OCHA, ILO, GVT Japan, Hyogo Prefecture, ADRC, WB, IFRC

RATIONAL

- Post disaster recovery often leads to rebuilding risk
- Lack of coordination

WHAT



- Integrate risk reduction in recovery
- Coordination framework
- Disseminate lessons learned
- Advice and support planning and programming
- Strengthen national capacities, link with development
- Facilitate south south cooperation

Capacity Building

ILO, ILO/ITC, UN DMTP, WB, WB TDLC, ADPC

THE ROLES OF THE IRP CAPACITY BUILDING CLUSTER

1. IRP as a **clearinghouse**: Ensuring the compilation, adaptation, systematization and dissemination of CB best practices, knowledge tools and information
2. IRP as a **catalyst of capacity building resources**: The IRP is not expected to implement most of the capacity building activities. Rather, its role should be of **catalyzing, coordinating and orienting the existing RESOURCES and ACTORS** at the national, regional and international levels, as well as **facilitating the access to existing resources**
3. IRP as a **training provider**: Designing and and/or adapting, and implementing training projects/packages to address **priority capacity gaps**:
 - Geographic priorities: high-risk areas
 - Functional priorities: capacity gaps in early recovery and recovery

Capacity Building

ILO, ILO/ITC, UN DMTP, WB, WB TDLC, ADPC

Capacity building of	Training areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ IRP agencies staff and recovery experts ❑ Trainers and professionals in training centers ❑ National authorities and institutions ❑ Local authorities and socio economic actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Deployment of human resources ❑ Joint needs assessments ❑ Strategic planning and policy development ❑ KM, and Public information, awareness raising ❑ Resource mobilization

Early Recovery Cluster

- “it is now accepted that early support in emergencies for the livelihoods approach opens the way to a transition to recovery”
Recent IASC review conclusion
- Agreement to set up ERC in the framework of humanitarian reform established by IASC principals in dec 2005
- First case: Pakistan

Key elements of livelihood & employment strategy (Pakistan)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local development ■ Temporary work ■ Primary infrastructure ■ Importance safety nets ■ Training ■ Financial services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agricultural assets ■ Livestock ■ Farming and irrigation structures ■ Support services ■ Human capacity ■ Community basis ■ Vulnerable groups
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ILO-FAO partnership for livelihood and employment recovery

Purpose

1. Joining forces and combining resources in post crisis recovery
2. Restoring livelihoods as immediate and urgent activity in saving life longer term
3. Greater combined impact

Positive overlap

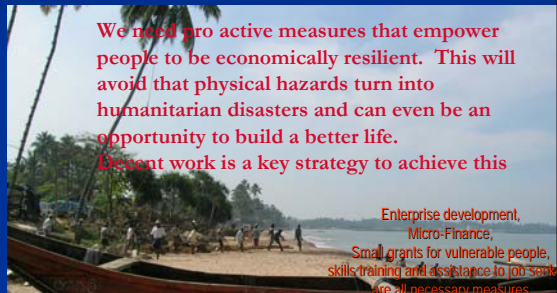
Labour and employment	Food & agriculture
Urban livelihoods	Rural livelihoods
Rapid household surveys	Rapid livelihoods Assessment
Labour market surveys	Food market Surveys
Early employment (CFW/FFW)	Early Livelihood opportunities

ILO-FAO cooperation

Next steps

- Finalize Joint Statement of Intent, policy paper and framework
- Select joint coordinating task force
- Develop action plan, time line
- Develop joint operational tools
- Capacity development
- Pilot joint operation

BACK TO SRI LANKA



We need pro active measures that empower people to be economically resilient. This will avoid that physical hazards turn into humanitarian disasters and can even be an opportunity to build a better life. Decent work is a key strategy to achieve this

Enterprise development, Micro-Finance, Small grants for vulnerable people, skills training and assistance to job seekers are all necessary measures