



# Post Disaster Livelihood Planning The Sri Lanka Experience

Doekle Wielinga  
ILO Chief Technical Advisor  
Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme

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# Topics of this Presentation

1. Tsunami Impact on Livelihoods in Sri Lanka
2. The Income Recovery Programme - Strategy and Main Instruments
3. The Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme
4. Divisional Livelihood Development Planning – a framework for disaster livelihood planning



# 1. Tsunami Impact on Livelihoods in Sri Lanka

# Tsunami Impact

Livelihoods lost 200,000

Direct 130,000

Indirect 70,000

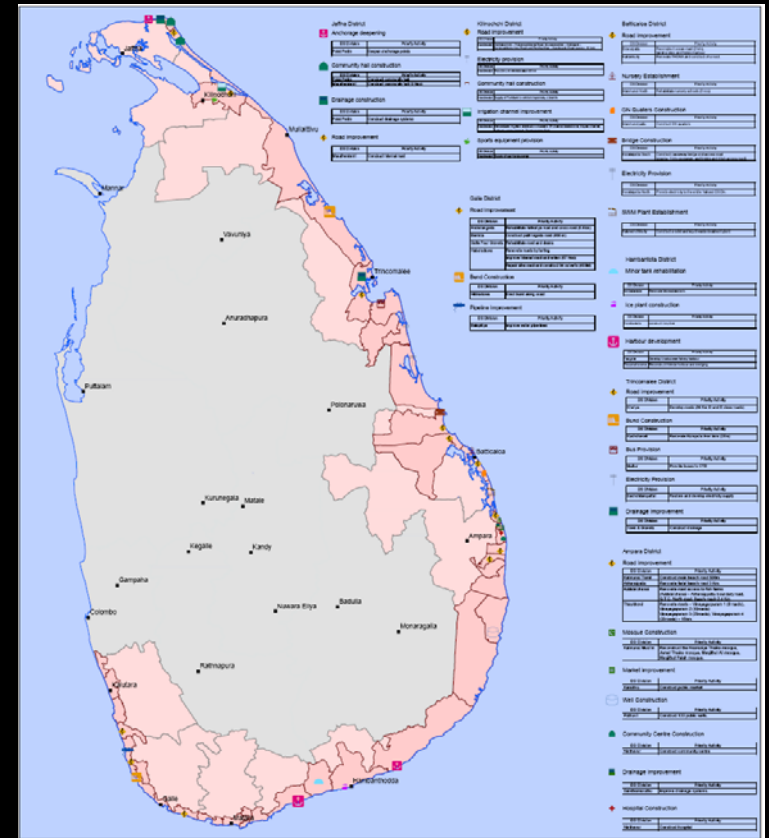
Fisheries 50% - 60%

Agriculture 4% - 5%

Small Business 12%

Tourism 14%

Self Employed 14%

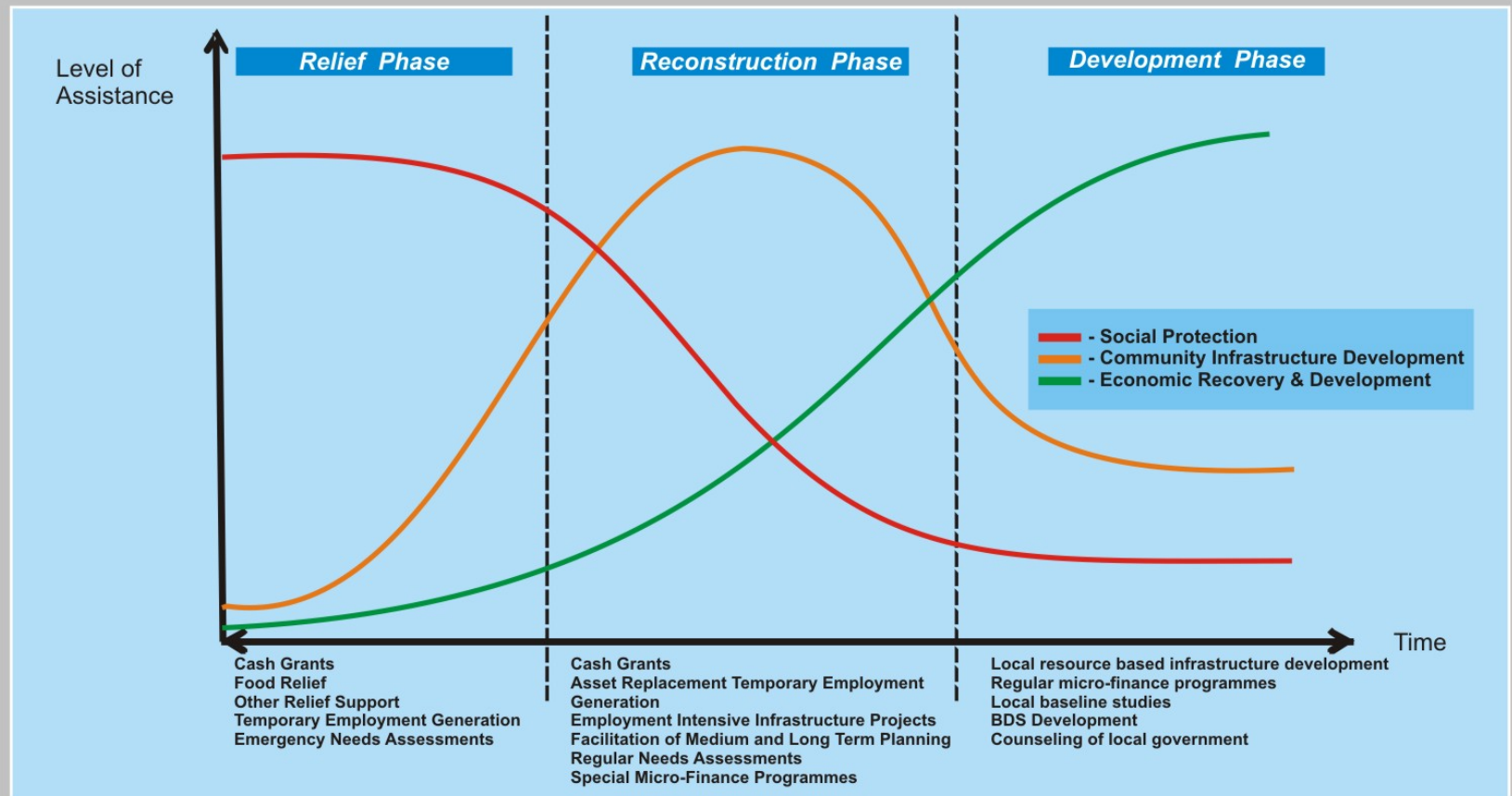




## 2. The Income Recovery Programme Strategy and Main Instruments

# Strategy and Main Instruments

## A phased approach to livelihoods recovery





## 4. The Income Recovery Technical Assistance Programme (IRTAP)



# IRTAP Objectives and Outcomes

## Objective:

Providing ***Expert Advice*** and ***Capacity Building*** to institutions at national, district and divisional level to coordinate, implement and monitor post tsunami livelihood recovery

To ensure that Livelihoods Assistance is:

- Well targeted
- Owned by the communities
- Up to minimum quality standards
- Contributes towards longer term development





# IRTAP Main Activities

- Monthly District and Divisional Livelihood Development Meetings
- Livelihood Supply: Coordination and Planning System (CAPS) Database at District Level
- “Back to Business” Livelihood Mobile and Permanent Help Desks at Divisional and District level
- Joint Planning: Divisional Livelihood Development Plans
- Dissemination of Standards (labour, engineering, contracting and procurement, etc.)
- Monitoring & Evaluation: Livelihood Recovery Surveys and case studies



5. Divisional Livelihood Development Planning – a framework for disaster livelihood planning



# Main Characteristics

## Needs-based:

The methodology allows to establish priority livelihood needs by consulting the affected communities during multi-disciplinary workshops

## Participatory:

It seeks the active participation of affected communities, Government, private sector and (I)NGOs during the development of the plan

## Inclusive:

It allows for the identification of key development partners active in the divisions

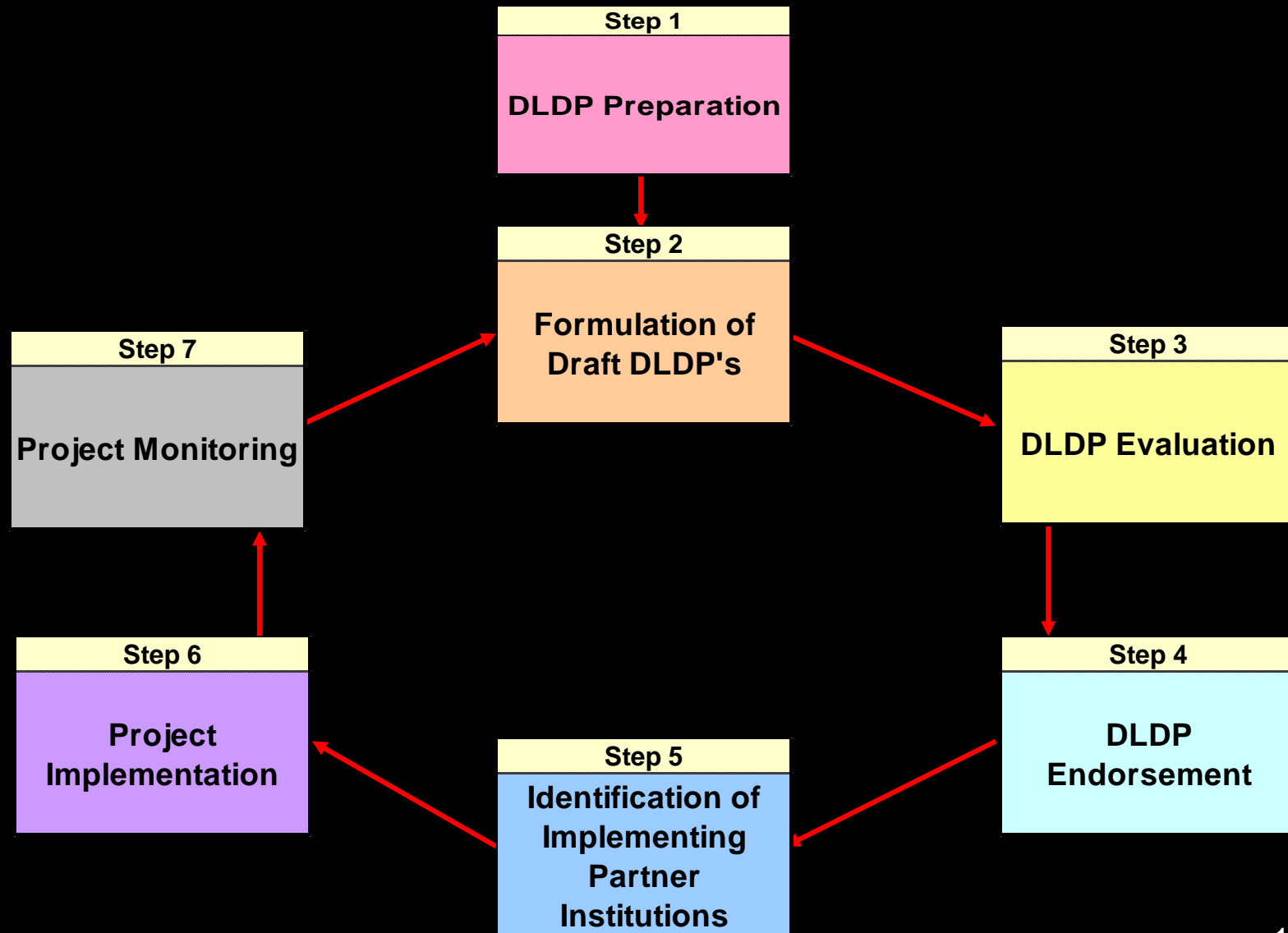
It includes the approval of division and district authorities in identifying projects required to restore and fast track income recovery



# DLDP Rationale

- Establish a continuous and holistic planning process that integrates the voices of communities, Government, the private sector and (I)NGOs that **improves coordination** and **reduces duplication** in livelihood assistance
- Identify investments that reduce the vulnerability of the population towards future disasters

# DLDP Methodology



# DLDP Output

An implementation ready Divisional Livelihood Development Plan to rebuild and develop livelihoods:

1. Social Protection
2. Community Infrastructure
3. Local Economic Development
  - » Projects/ Interventions
  - » Location
  - » Cost
  - » Beneficiaries

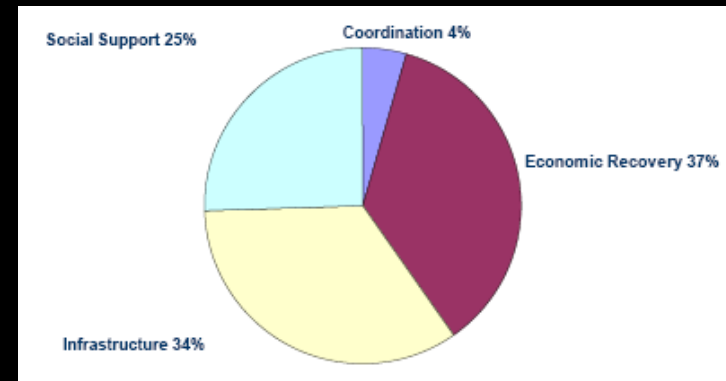


# DLDP Implementation Monitoring

1. Launch of DLDPs using the concept of the “Market Place”
2. Train local technical officers in providing interested investors with necessary extra information
3. Approach investors with selected projects based upon ‘implementability’ and expertise
4. Establish Memoranda of Understanding for Implementing projects
5. Track project up-take

# DLDP Implementation Status

1. 35 plans contain 3,300 projects of which 525 Priority Projects



2. 205 projects have been taken up so far
3. Total estimated value: 360 Million SRL (3.6 Million USD)
4. Approximate number of Beneficiaries: 35,000





ARIGATO  
GOZAIMASITA