

Case Studies: Livelihood Restoration Approaches

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Learning Through Experience Sharing



Case Study 1: Mongolia

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Objectives:

- Short-term: restore income, stabilize livelihood activities
- Longer-term: help acquire additional reliable sources of income, increase resilience of vulnerable households.
- Expected livelihood results: (i) increased and regular income, (ii) enhanced comfort, and (iii) decrease in vulnerability status

Eligible households

(i) Households at risk of losing income or of income reduction: have livelihood

activity attached to the affected land plot

(ii) Households at greater risk of adverse land acquisition and resettlement impacts due to vulnerability.

(iii) Households without land title on the affected land – informal settler households



Livelihood Restoration Schemes

Core Schemes	Sub-schemes
Training	• Cooking
	• Make up, manicure, hairdressing, body massage
	• Heavy duty machinery operation, driving
	• Human resource management, accounting, marketing
	• Information technology, computer, coding
	• Welding
	• Car repair mechanics
	• Tailor and/or shoe repair

Equipment	• Vegetable growing, greenhouse
	• Meat processing and/or preparation workshop
	• Make up, manicure, hairdressing
	• Retail shop
	• Car repair
	• Carpentry and/or handicraft
	• Sewing
	• Welding
Training and equipment	• Make up, manicure, hairdressing
	• Transportation and car repair business
	• Vegetable growing and greenhouse
	• Food processing workshop
	• Carpentry and/or handicraft

Case Study 2: Vietnam

Presenter:

Maria Lorena C. Cleto

IRP objectives

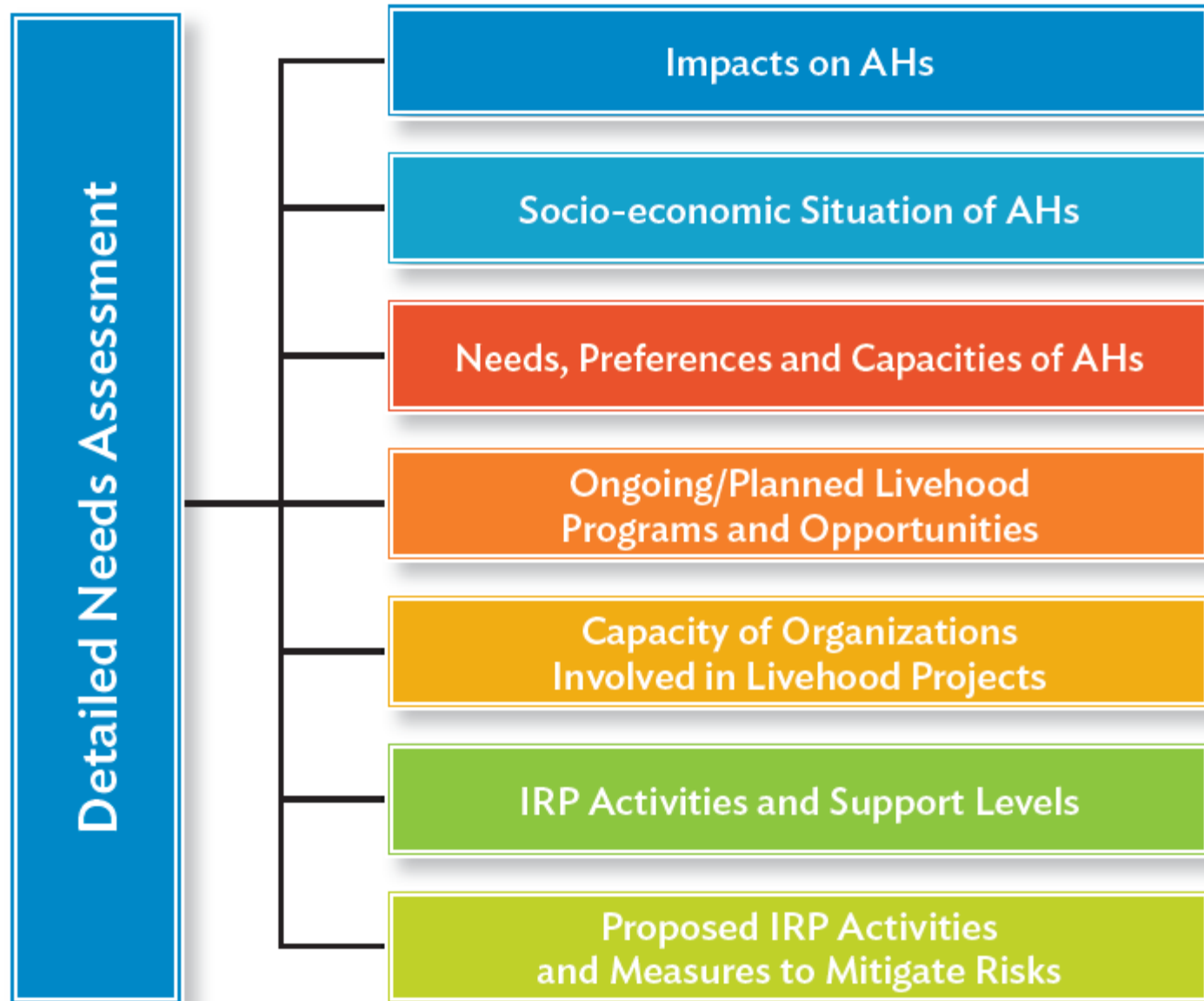
- Short term: restore income and stabilize livelihood
- longer-term: help improve productivity by exploring ways to make most efficient use of AHs' remaining human and material assets and engaging them in new or supplementary activities that they were interested in

Eligible households

- Severely affected and vulnerable households



Detailed Needs Assessment and Consultations



Detailed needs assessment of the IRP

Livelihood Support Activities

- **Cultivation activities** (increase productivity on remaining land)
- **Livestock activities**
- **Non-agricultural activities** (e.g. vocational training, job introduction, small stores)



Unique feature

- **Household contributions:**
17% to 70% of the total cost

Case Study 3: Pakistan

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Overview of Pakistan Projects

- 45 active projects. 25 projects have involuntary resettlement impacts (IR Cat A=12 / IR Cat B=13) and 7 PRFs with likely IR Cat A/B projects.
- Livelihood restoration approach:

Approach	Percent of Projects
(LRA Basic) Compensation for affected assets and livelihood disruption, transitional support, allowances for vulnerable and severely affected DPs, and prioritization in project-related jobs	63 %
(LRA Plus) All of the above plus additional livelihood support (skills training, micro-finance, linking with existing support programs, financial literacy, farmers' training, provision of tools and equipment, arrangement for alternative vending spaces, etc.)	37 %

LRA Program Design Features

- Compensation for land and assets is provided to registered landowner and disbursed through a mandated agency (Revenue Districts).
- Allowances/other support not covered under law is disbursed mainly by the EA/IA (under special arrangement, can also be disbursed by the revenue district).
- LRA Plus design and implementation is handled by PMU with support from supervision consultants or NGO engaged for LRP finalization and implementation. Includes coordination with training institutes. Stand-alone LRP prepared in 3 projects.
- LRA Plus primary targets are the severely affected and vulnerable DPs, but open to other interested DPs too. Process involves consultation with DPs to assess interests and needs for LR activities/support. Some projects start with the training needs assessment (TNA).

Implementation Challenges and Gaps

- LR of DPs is not explicitly covered under national regulation (i.e. LAA) which makes its budgeting, design and implementation a challenge
- In some projects, Resettlement Specialist is made solely responsible for designing and implementing livelihood restoration. Other required specialization is not included.
- Implementation of LR activities is not always synchronized with disbursement of compensation and allowances and LR activities tend to be delayed.
- DPs' interest to LR activities varies

Implementation Challenges and Gaps

- Difficulty in supporting urban-based DPs with informal livelihoods to obtain formal/secured livelihoods
- Availability of training courses.
- Clarity is needed on the targets for livelihood restoration and for assessing which DPs will need LRA Plus to achieve LR outcomes
- Monitoring in most projects are focused mainly on disbursement of compensation and allowances. Systematic approach for monitoring and evaluating livelihood restoration is needed.

Case Study 4: Indonesia & Cambodia

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SERD: Indonesia

Income and Livelihood restoration Program (Severely Affected Persons and Vulnerable)

- Engaged **qualified**, experienced **consulting company**
- **Employment** opportunities during **civil works**
- **Vocational** training and **scholarships**
- Equipment, materials and training to **community-based enterprises**
- Prepared and budgeted during project preparation.
- Continuously monitored to explore **areas for improvement** during project implementation



SERD: Cambodia

- Implemented by **Executing Agency**
- Provision of **land plots with titles** to AHs
- Established **Self-Help Groups (SHGs)** in relocation sites.
- **Revolving fund** and **social safety net**
 - Designed at project preparation and before project approval
 - **Needed revision/update** and monitoring during project implementation



SERD: Cambodia

Comprehensive livelihood program for relocated informal settlers

- Engagement of an **NGO specialized in financial inclusion, literacy, livelihood improvements**
- Living and transport **allowances for participants; Consent** from parents.
- Debt workout scheme through a dedicated credit line and a **debt workout facility**. (For indebted families)
- **Vocational Placement Strategy and Training**
- **Exit Strategy/Workshop**



SERD: Challenges

- Country systems are not explicit about LRP
- APs behavior pattern/livelihood systems not factored in
- Awareness raising beyond LRP/IRP (informal settlers/slum dwellers)
- Poor performance of the LRP implementing agent
- Corporate Social Responsibility programs scope does not cover APs
- Monitoring and evaluation is challenging due to weak/incomplete baseline data