



JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF RAPID LIVELIHOODS ASSESSMENT AND RESPONSE  
PLANNING GUIDELINES FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

## FAO/ILO request for PEC funding

Under the Framework of  
IASC Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery (CWGER)

<b>Project Title:</b>	<b>Joint Development of Rapid Livelihoods Assessment and Response Planning Guidelines for Emergency Situations</b>
<b>Project type:</b>	Tools development, consultative workshops, training and capacity building.
<b>Proponent:</b>	FAO and ILO
<b>Executing Organization:</b>	FAO and ILO
<b>Cooperating Countries:</b>	Selected countries in early recovery context (both disaster and complex), to field test the guidelines
<b>Objective:</b>	To enhance the capacity to conduct joint rapid livelihood assessment and response planning for transition and early recovery situations, hence supporting the work of the IASC Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery.
<b>Collaborators:</b>	Early Recovery Cluster partners (UNDP, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNEP, UN-Habitat et al.), regional organizations and national bodies.
<b>Project Duration:</b>	6 months
<b>Proposed Commencement Date:</b>	October, 2006
<b>Proposed Completion Date:</b>	April, 2007
<b>Total Budget:</b>	US\$ 120,000
<b>Funding Resources:</b>	PEC funds: US\$ 60,000 FAO: US\$ 30,000 ILO: US\$ 30,000

# ***JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF RAPID LIVELIHOODS ASSESSMENT AND RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS***

## **Executed by FAO and ILO with the support of the Post Emergency Centre (PEC)**

### **Introduction**

The Post Emergency Centre (PEC) initiative supports transitional early recovery and reconstruction processes and should serve as a bridge between the humanitarian assistance and the early recovery phase in any given post-disaster, post-conflict situation. It supports projects that should therefore aim at improving the predictability, timeliness and effectiveness of humanitarian response, helping to overcome operational gaps in post-crisis response, hence supporting the UN reform process. In line with the above, the PEC initiative is highly supportive of the work of the Early Recovery Cluster. Therefore, since the proposed project is part of the FAO/ILO component of the Early Recovery Cluster work plan, financial support by the PEC initiative is envisaged.

### **Background**

Within the context of the Early Recovery Cluster, the collaboration between ILO and FAO has been particularly significant for the promotion of early recovery activities that aim at protecting and enhancing the livelihoods of affected populations. ILO and FAO are the co-leaders of the Livelihood Sub-Cluster. This proposal will therefore be articulated around the activities that have been highlighted within the Early Recover Cluster work plan, specifically those ones related to the Livelihood Sub-Cluster, such as development of tools and training material, as well as capacity building.

Contacts between ILO and FAO on the subject of emergency response and early recovery started in August 2005 in the framework of the meetings of the IASC Working Group on Early Recovery (WGER). As a part of the UN response to the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan-administered Kashmir, ILO and FAO teams started to work together within the livelihoods sub-cluster to address issues of common interest, such as damage and needs assessment, advocacy, capacity building, development or adaptation of operational tools and methodologies, and joint approach to donor sensitization and resource mobilization. In line with this and in order to ensure the commitment of the two Agencies' respective senior management, a draft Policy Note and a Joint Letter of Intent are currently being reviewed and will be signed by respective Head of Agencies.

Building on this experience, and in line with the activities listed in the Early Recovery Cluster work plan, more recently ILO and FAO have started collaborating in the area of needs assessment, with the intent of developing a set of guidelines for Rapid

Livelihood Assessment in the context of sudden on-set disasters. The Guidelines should not be considered as an ILO-FAO product only; on the contrary, it is proposed that the Rapid Livelihood Assessment Guidelines (RLAGs) could evolve with inputs from other agencies and become adopted by all agencies working in the Early Recovery Cluster as an inter-agency tool for conducting rapid livelihoods impact and needs assessments in countries affected by sudden on-set disasters.

The development and promotion of the RLAGs as an inter-agency tool should be seen as part of a broader effort to promote the adoption, at an inter-agency level, of the sustainable livelihood framework as the underpinning framework for the work of the Early Recovery Cluster, whereby, for instance, a determination of division of labour can be performed. As co-leaders of the livelihood sub-cluster, ILO and FAO intent to act as the promoters of this idea and recognise that all parties need to be engaged in the process. In addition, it is recognised that, in order to achieve this objective, the proposal need to take into due consideration a training and capacity building component, consisting of development of tools and training materials, as well as training events.

Closely linked with the development of the RLAG, ILO and FAO also participate in an inter-agency technical working group on post-disaster needs assessment. This working group will focus on areas essential for improving collaboration, formulating concepts and good practices while identifying essential tools for organizing and disseminating critical information of essential thematic areas, including livelihoods, during the capacity building, assessments and monitoring stages.

## **Strategy**

This proposal aims at enhancing the capacity to conduct joint rapid livelihood assessment and response planning for transition and early recovery situations. The entry point to achieve this goal would be the finalisation of a set of guidelines for rapid livelihoods assessments and response planning, which so far has been developed by FAO with contribution by ILO. With this joint proposal it is now intended to further this work until the finalisation of the guidelines, its field testing and, lastly, its adoption by other parties within the CWGER.

Besides developing the tool and making it usable at inter-agency level, the proposal supports the capacity building component that should go along with the development of the tool. There is a consciousness in fact that agencies' staff will need to be trained in the use of the guidelines to make them really useful. Besides, this would enhance the capacity of staff, especially coming from the field, to a) be immediately employed in a rapid assessment, should a disaster occur, and b) become the trainers of local partners.

The process will be articulated according to the following activities:

- 1- **Finalisation and field testing of RLAGs:** this includes a peer review by main actors (ILO and FAO, for the time being) and its field testing in, at least, two situations: natural disaster and complex emergency. In particular, it is important to note that the guidelines were originally developed only for natural disaster contexts and in these they have been already tested several

times. As their use in complex emergency has been very limited so far, there is a need to carry out some work for adapting the RLAGs for complex emergencies before conducting a proper field test;

- 2- **Design of a “training needs assessment”**, through which training needs of both HQ and field staff on the use of the RLAGs will be determined. This activity will consist in the development of checklists and questionnaires that need to be sent to the field and to HQ staff. If necessary, half-day workshop sessions should also be carried out jointly by FAO and ILO staff, particularly at country level, in order to gain necessary information on training needs;
- 3- **Design and development of training materials**. This will be done following the training needs assessment;
- 4- **Organization of training sessions for using the RLAGs**. This activity could tentatively be conducted at the ILO International Training Centre in Turin or elsewhere, as appropriate; and
- 5- **Organization of an inter-agency workshop** for promoting the adoption of the RLAGs by other members of the Early Recovery Cluster.

In line with the intent of promoting the adoption, at an inter-agency level, of the sustainable livelihood framework as the underpinning framework for the work of the Early Recovery Cluster, activity 5 will also have two additional objectives: 1) to determine a common understating of the concept of Sustainable Livelihoods, and 2) to explore the possibility of using the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework as a guiding framework for early recovery work, and using it for the determination of a division of labour within the Early Recovery Cluster.

### **Resources needed**

The project will be co-managed and carried out jointly by FAO and ILO staff.

It is expected that two consultants will be hired, respectively one by each agency, for an initial two month period to:

- conduct peer review of RLAGs
- take part in and/or back stop field testing of the RLAGs
- co-lead the design of a “training needs assessment”, through which training needs of both HQ and field staff on the use of the RLAGs will be determined. This will consist in the development of checklists and questionnaires, and possibly half-day workshops to be carried out jointly in-country;
- based on the above, coordinate (or take part in) the design of training material;
- coordinate the organization of training sessions (to be conducted eventually at the ILO International Training Centre in Turin or elsewhere, as appropriate);
- support the organization of an inter-agency workshop which will have as main objectives to 1) determine a common understating of the concept of Sustainable Livelihoods, 2) peer review the RLAGs by all parties with the aim of further promoting its adaptation as an inter-agency tool, and 3) explore the possibility of using the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework as the overall guiding framework for early recovery work, and according to which the determination of a division of labour within the Early Recovery Cluster can be performed.

The below tentative budget also takes into consideration: the cost of:

- 1) possible other costs that might be involved in the field testing of the RLAGs
- 2) the costs of the organisation of the inter-agency workshop;
- 3) the costs for conducting a training needs assessment (including consultations to be carried out in the field)
- 4) the costs for developing training materials
- 5) the costs for conducting training sessions for staff in Turin

**Total budget (US\$)**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>ILO</b>	<b>FAO</b>	<b>requested from PEC in this proposal</b>
<b>Personnel costs (finalization and testing of RLAGs, designing of training needs assessment)</b>	<b>75,000</b>		<b>15,000</b>	<b>40,000 (1 consultant in Geneva for the first phase of two months in 2006)</b>  <b>20,000 (1 consultant in Rome for five weeks)</b>
<b>Inter-Agency workshop</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>		
<b>Field testing RLAGs</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	
<b>Training material and publication</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	
<b>Training session for staff (co-shared with ILO ITC-Turin)</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>