MYANMAR - JOBS FOR PEACE AND RESILIENCE PROGRAMME

OVERVIEW
JPR Key Features

• Employment generation programme for conflict-affected and disaster prone countries that provides opportunities for local economic recovery and development, jobs, and income generation.

• Builds on employment-intensive infrastructure investment and related capacity development strategies. The ILO Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) has more than 40 years experience in over 30 countries with employment-intensive investments in infrastructure. The use of Local Resource-Based (LRB) approach is a key feature of EIIP.
Village Level Project Structure:

- Village Development Committee
  - Community Contractor
  - Workers
  - Users of Infrastructures
Implementation

- Establishment of Village Development committee and selection of Community contractors and workers.
- Public Hearing
  - Before actual implementation starts
  - Space for the people to deliberate their concerns and feedbacks
  - Organisational policies, costs and material provided, labour contribution, social processes, as well as the responsibilities of different stakeholders
  - Construction work plan
  - Agreement is signed
Implementation

• Supervision and Monitoring
  – Capacity building and On-the-job training for semi skilled workers.
• Follow-Up Public hearing meeting:
  – At least once during implementation phase to monitor the progress
  – Review self-monitoring tool for quality control and
  – Revisit implementation plan
  – Check
    • Have all stakeholders committed to their tasks? Has the material been delivered as promised?
    • Have the trainings been conducted?
    • Have people deposited into the operation and maintenance fund as agreed?
Implementation

• Public Auditing
  – After a project is completed
  – Users, committee, contractors etc. jointly commission and audit the project performance
  – All cash and in-kind transactions are presented to community.
  – Clarifications on issues raised and decisions in case of any kind of misuses
  – Final opportunity for community to complain about missing payments or material, or other issues
  – Address every issued raised and decided to be correct
  – Discuss on a future outlook
Ensuring sustainability

• Establishment of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Committee and maintenance funds.
• Handing over of infrastructure to (O&M) Committee.
• Training on roles and responsibilities for O&M committee.
• Preparation of individual infrastructure maintenance plan.
40 Years International Experience of ILO-ELIP with Local Resource-Based Public Works Programmes

Advantages of Local Resource-Based (LRB) Methods compared to Equipment-Based (EB) Methods:

- 25%-70% more spent on wages
- 2-5 times more employment
- 10-30% more cost-effective
- Optimum use local resources
- No compromise on quality
- Improved income distribution
- More scope for local participation
- Inclusion decent work standards
- More environmentally friendly
- Focus on local capacity development
SECTORS WITH LARGE POTENTIALS FOR APPLYING LRB APPROACHES

- Low-Volume Rural Roads (rehabilitation and maintenance) and footbridges
- Forestry (e.g. afforestation, agro-forestry and bio-engineering stabilization works)
- Soil & Water Conservation (e.g. terracing, water harvesting, contour trenches and bunds, gully control check dams, gabion works)
- Community Irrigation (incl. gravity irrigation channels and intakes, night storage reservoirs, borehole irrigation)
- Flood Protection (e.g. embankments and dikes, water diversion structures, drainage works, river training works)
- Small Community Infrastructure (water & sanitation, schools, health centers, fish ponds, etc.)
EIIP AND DECENT JOBS

Employment Creation is not only about the **quantity** of jobs but equally important about the **quality** of the jobs, i.e. it is about **decent** jobs.

**Decent Jobs are productive jobs that provide:**

- Fair wages (at least minimum wage) with equal payment for work of equal value
- Social protection and security in the workplace
- Equal job opportunities for all
- Gender equality
- Minimum age requirements
- Good working conditions (like working hours, rest, provision of clean drinking water, timely payments, provision of safety equipment)
- Prospects for personal development
Spin-off Employment Effects of Investments in Public Works Programmes using Local Resource-based Methods and Technologies

- **Direct Short-term Jobs**
  - Cash injection in local economy through wage payments
  - Skills Development for workers and contractors
  - Suppliers of materials, equipment and technical expertise
  - Contractors implementing the works

- **Investments in Infrastructure**
  - Improved/created Infrastructure (like rural roads, irrigation, schools, health centers, fish ponds, etc.)

- **Spin-off Employment Effects**
  - Extra jobs related to increased spending
  - Extra jobs related to new skills
  - Extra jobs for suppliers
  - Extra jobs for contractors
  - Extra jobs related to improved infrastructure (e.g. in transport, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, local businesses, education, health, etc.)
SOME EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION OF LRB APPROACHES

Vegetable Agro-forestry (VAf)
Natural Vegetative Strips
Integrated Agriculture-Aquaculture (IAA)
Small-Scale Water Harvesting
Climate Proofing of Rural Roads
River Training Works
Gully Control
Lined Gravity Irrigation
Water Supply