EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME SUMMIT "See, feel and experience the EPWP"

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES on PUBLIC INVESTMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES

> 15-17 November 2016 Saint George Hotel, Pretoria

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Southeast Asia

The Southeast Asian Nations: Size, Population, and Capitals

Rank	State/Dependant Territory/Administrat ive Subdivision	Area (km2)	Population (2014)	Capital
1	Indonesia	1,904,569	251,490,000	Jakarta
2	Philippines	342,353	101,649,000	Manila
3	Vietnam	331,210	92,571,000	Hanoi
4	Thailand	513,120	65,236,000	Bangkok
5	Myanmar	676,000	51,419,000	Nay Pyi Daw
6	Malaysia	329,847	30,034,000	Kuala Lumpur
7	Cambodia	181,035	15,561,000	Phnom Penh
8	Laos	236,800	6,557,000	Vientiane
9	Singapore	724	5,554,000	Singapore (city- state)
10	East Timor	14,874	1,172,000	Dili
11	Brunei	5,765	453,000	Bandar Seri Begawan

Global Employment Trends 2014 International Labor Organization									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Thailand	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1	0.7	0.7	0.8
Laos	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Viet Nam	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2	1.8	1.9
Singapore	4.1	3.6	3	3.2	4.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.1
Malaysia	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.1	3	3.2
Myanmar	3.4	3.4 -	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
Brunei	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
Indonesia	11.2	10.3	9.1	8.4	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.1	6
Philippines	7.7	8	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.3	7	7	7.3
Source: International Infographics by: Mat	Labor Organiza ikas Santos/INQI	tion UIRER.net			57			Thel	nquirer

OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- Background on Local Level Planning
- The ILO Local Resource-Based Approach in creating jobs thru community infrastructure development
- The Policy Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
- Green jobs and green works
- Jobs thru community infrastructure development

Findings of an ILO study on the Nature of Rural Transport

- Most trips involve carrying small loads over short distances;
- Majority the trips are done on foot and far away from the roads;
- Most travel activities are to avail of basic goods, services and facilities; and
- Vehicle ownership of any kind is very low.

Interventions in Rural Transport

Proper siting of service facility



Enhancement of mobility

Local Development Planning

- Respond to actual people's needs
- Related to national goals and targets that government has set
- Local government standpoint: major issue is investing limited resources in a most cost-effective way
- Household level: taking advantage of rural investments means using facilities provided

RURAL INVESTMENT HAS NO VALUE UNLESS PEOPLE CAN USE THEM







Accessibility Indicator for point sources of service like water, health, education, markets, etc.

FUNCTION OF :

- Number of Households affected
- Distance or travel time
- Beneficiary perception

Prioritization for non-point source of service like roads:

FUNCTION OF:

- Number of people served
- Core road network
- Cost of construction or rehabilitation
- Beneficiary perception
- Engineering considerations



Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) TOOLS



- ACCESSIBILITY PLANNING
- LABOR-BASED METHODS
- SMALL CONTRACT MANAGEMENT
- CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE







MYANMAR







Nias, Indonesia









Other countries include: Cambodia Laos Bangladesh Mongolia Samoa Malawi Zimbabwe Philippines



POLICY ENVIRONMENT

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 6685.

AN ACT REQUIRING PRIVATE CONTRACTORS TO WHOM NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL, CITY AND MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS HAVE BEEN AWARDED UNDER CONTRACT TO HIRE AT LEAST FIFTY PERCENT OF THE UNSKILLED AND AT LEAST THIRTY **PERCENT OF THE SKILLED LABOR** REQUIREMENTS TO BE TAKEN FROM THE AVAILABLE BONA FIDE RESIDENTS IN THE PROVINCE, CITY OR MUNICIPALITY IN WHICH THE PROJECTS ARE TO BE UNDERTAKEN, AND PENALIZING THOSE WHO FAIL TO DO SO.

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9729

CLIMATE CHANGE ACT

AN ACT MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO GOVERNMENT POLICY FORMULATIONS, ESTABLISHING THE FRAMEWORK STRATEGY AND PROGRAM ON CLIMATE CHANGE, CREATING FOR THIS PURPOSE THE CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

REPUBLIC ACT NO.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT ACT

AN ACT STRENGTHENING THE PHILIPPINE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, PROVIDING FOR THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONALIZING THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXECUTIVE ORDER

The President directed infrastructure development agencies to adopt labour-intensive methods to create jobs. He stressed that ... employment opportunities should be made available to the socially and financially disadvantaged, adding that construction methods be modified, where appropriate, to use more labour inputs and become a reliable source of income for the **unemployed**. The President's 22-Point Agenda on Labour and Employment stresses the need to "create jobs immediately so people can have income to spend for their basic needs".



Public consultations, Maohawan Island, Bien Unido



Training of unskilled Workers



Mentoring, Carpentry



Assisted in the construction of semi-permanent shelter.



Trained on welding for the construction of permanent shelters.



Trained on masonry for the construction of permanent shelters.



Trained on electricity installation for permanent shelters.


Once assured that skills have been acquired, they are tapped to do more work.



As Community Contractor, they are engaged to construct drainage systems in schools.



Construct semi-permanent shelters.



Like this one for an indigent woman-headed household that survived the earthquake of 2013.



Public consultations continue, this one to address a clear threat from a clogged river.



A dangerous dam of debris created by collapsed footbridge threaten downstream communities.



Local residents participated in removal and disposal of the debris.



Workers are provided with personal protective gear, accident and health insurance.



It took 150 workers to remove the threat.



The river is now cleared of debris and government agreed to re-install the footbridge.



Integrating Green Jobs and Green Works in Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change Adaptation

15 November 2016, Pretoria







Jobs are green when they help reduce negative environmental impacts and lead to environmentally, economically and socially sustainable enterprises and economies.

More precisely green jobs are decent jobs that:

- Improve energy and raw materials efficiency
- Limit greenhouse gas emissions
- Minimize waste and pollution
- Protect and restore ecosystems
- Support adaptation to the effects of climate change



ASIA-PACIFIC 2006 DECADE 2015



GREEN JOBS are DECENT JOBS that are environment-friendly.

ASIA-PACIFIC DECENT WORK DECADE 2015





[REPUBLIC ACT NO. **10771**] AN ACT PROMOTING THE CREATION OF GREEN JOBS, GRANTING INCENTIVES AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

SEC. 5. Incentives. – For the purpose of encouraging business enterprises to generate and sustain green jobs as certified by the Climate Change Commission, as provided in Section 6(o) hereof, business enterprises shall enjoy the following incentives:

- (a) Special deduction from the taxable income equivalent to fifty percent (50%) of the total expenses for skills training and research development expenses which is over and above the allowable ordinary and necessary business deductions for said expenses under the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended; and
- (b) **Tax and duty free importation of capital equipment**: Provided, That the capital equipment is actually, directly and exclusively used in the promotion of green jobs of the business enterprise.



ASIA-PACIFIC 2006 DECENT WORK 2015



Green jobs contribute directly to:

- reducing the environmental impacts of the economy
- enhancing green sectors (renewable energy, pollution control, forestry, mass transport, ecotourism, etc.)
- Improving the environmental performance of existing sectors (manufacturing, construction, tourism)
- Adapting to the effects of climate change (climate resilient infrastructure)



ASIA-PACIFIC 2006 DECADE 2015



Examples of Green Jobs

ASIA-PACIFIC DECADE 2006 2015





GREEN JOBS

Coastal resource management

ASIA-PACIFIC DECADE 2005







Triangular concrete pyramids dropped in fish sanctuaries provide anchorage for corals to reconstruct damaged reefs. The youth can be trained to do this.

ASIA-PACIFIC DECADE 2005 DECADE 2015

A better world starts here.





Mangroves not only provide a protective barrier against storm surges but also lead to the development of marine ecosystems.

DECENT WORK





The youth in the community can be tapped to gather mangrove propagules and bag these before replanting in selected sites.







The youth can likewise be trained on proper maintenance to ensure the mangrove propagules' high survival rate.







Seaweed farming is done either near-shore or in the relatively deeper part of the sea by 2-3 youths on a 1/8 hectare area.







An initial 100 kilograms of seaweed seedlings can double in 30 days.







With proper care and maintenance, seaweeds can be harvested and produce new fingerlings for another cycle of production after 45 days.

A better world starts here.





Seaweed is food and is an important ingredient for food preservation, in softdrinks, beer, medicines, for surgical procedures and also in Samoan traditional medicine. The use of seaweed seems endless.

ASIA-PACIFIC DECENT WORK DECADE 2015







The youth can be trained to construct fish cages using locally available materials.







With materials on hand, a fish cage structure and nets can be finished in two weeks.

DECENT WORK





About 5,000 fingerlings per fish cage will be fed and closely monitored for 4 months before they are harvested.

DECENT WORK





The first harvest will barely break-even but cover the wages of workers. The second harvest will generate capital for the third cycle that will be all income for the farmers.



ASIA-PACIFIC DECENT WORK DECADE 2015



ASIA-PACIFIC DECADE 2006 DECADE 2015



The 88.22% survival rate despite two typhoons and one red tide episode generated income for the youth.







Displaced farmers go to the upland areas to develop new farms, often using the destructive slash-and-burn method to clear forest areas.







Sloping agricultural land technology is applied to stabilize the slopes and prevent soil erosion and loss of soil nutrients. Hedgerows along contour lines help do this.

ASIA-PACIFIC DECADE 2005

A better world starts here.

DECENT WORK





Gliricidia sepium planted on hedgerows grow leaves and roots within 2 weeks and stabilize the slopes.







The stabilized area between hedgerows can be planted with new crops, like peanuts as shown, protecting and conserving the natural resource.





GREEN JOBS

Sustainable Livelihood in Urban Development

ASIA-PACIFIC DECADE 2005





GREEN JOBS

Charcoal briquette production

ASIA-PACIFIC DECADE 2005






Agricultural wastes like coconut husks, cocolumber, dead trees, etc., are collected as raw materials for the charcoal briquetting plant.







The "wastes" are fed into charcoal-making facilities. The charcoal materials are ground and pressed using hand-operated machines.







The youth can be trained to operate the machines and in the process learn this simple local resource-based livelihood source.

DECENT WORK





The charcoal briquettes are used as a more energy-efficient fuel for household use.





Green Works are infrastructure and related work that have direct environmental benefits or in response to a specific environmental issue including changes in climate and extreme weather events.

Green Works cover a range of different infrastructure types and activities.

ASIA-PACIFIC 2006 DECADE 2015







Swamps near settlements pose a threat to residents, like flooding during rains and infectious diseases like diarrhea, dengue, malaria or in this case schistosomiasis or snail fever.









The three affected communities declare that drainage is the problem and must be addressed by them.

DECENT WORK





Existing drainage lines are not sufficient and get clogged often. The communities agreed that the lines must be replaced and maintained by the residents themselves.







The idle youths in the communities, working with skilled labor in a mentoring arrangement, helped construct a 1-km concrete-lined covered drainage canal.

ASIA-PACIFIC DECADE 2006 2015

A better world starts here.





The project generated 6,200 work-days for the youth in the area who also acquired practical skills in carpentry, masonry, steel works, procurement and small contract management.







Rushing floodwaters scour riverbanks and threaten croplands and settlements . . .







...like this hundreds of temporary shelters for the survivors of super Typhoon Haiyan that hit Central Philippines in November 2013.







Government engineers recommended the use of gabion for riverbank protection. Gabion wires boxes were bought from local suppliers and . . .

ASIA-PACIFIC DECADE 2006 DECENT WORK





... rocks and stones were gathered from the riverbed ...







The gabion wire cages filled with rocks and stones form a strong and stable protective barrier against scouring of the riverbank.







With proper supervision, gabions can be constructed by the youth of the community.







The project can provide exposure and experience to the youth, giving them the self-confidence to take on similar and future jobs. This project generated 3,000 workdays.

ASIA-PACIFIC DECENT WORK DECADE 2015







The undertaking will provide peace of mind to the beleaguered residents.



A better world starts here.



THANK YOU VERY MUCH

