

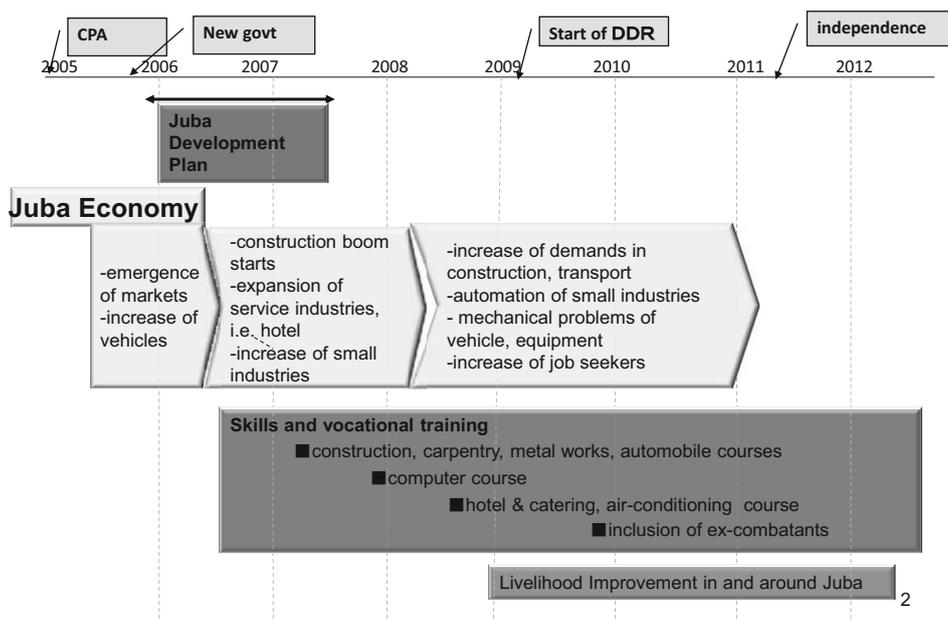
JICA/UNDP Workshop on “Supporting innovative sustainable livelihoods and employment in conflict affected situations in Africa” 6th March 2012, Nairobi

Formulating Development Plan

Yuko Dohi
JICA



Political/Economical situations vs. JICA's assistance



JICA's assistance in the related field

Juba Development Plan

Skills & Vocational Training

<Setting Target>

- Train human resources needed for reconstruction
- +
- Provide opportunities to conflict affected people for stable community & reintegration

<Designing Training Contents>

- Respond to the economy in transition



Livelihood outside Juba

<Setting Target>

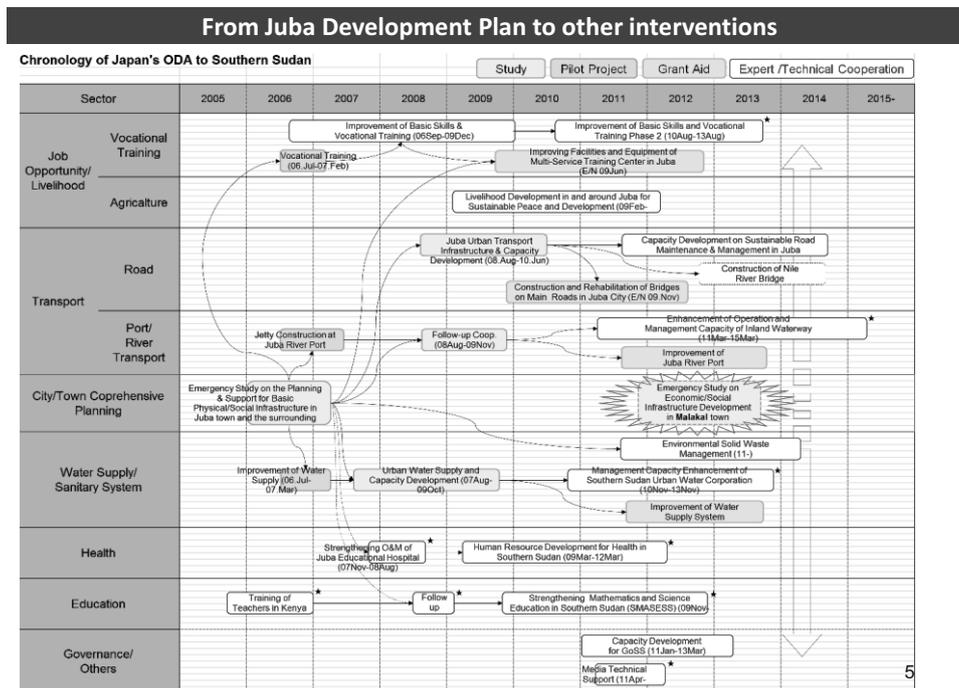
- Population outside Juba to avoid destabilization or widening disparity bet. Juba and surroundings
- Tribal/regional balance, consideration to communities hosting IDPs

Juba Development Plan

- Plan with a target year of 2015 (10-yr scope)
- The Plan contains;
 - ✓ Present socio-economic conditions
 - ✓ Juba town development strategy
 - development goals, economic development scenario
 - socio-economic framework (future population, labor force, employment distribution, etc)
 - ✓ Physical and social infrastructure development plan, Com Dev Plan



Pilot projects (river port, water, and skills training)



From Juba Development Plan to other interventions

- Government program, i.e.) road construction ⇒ bridge construction by JICA



- Prioritization for other donors' support i.e.) USAID

Among the Recommendations(1)

- Promote local construction industries for employment and local economic development
 - No involvement of local construction companies
 - All the payment of rehabilitation projects going to foreign construction companies, except locally hired unskilled workers
 - Types of construction industries in demand
 - Engineering
 - Construction
 - material supplier
 - supporting industry
 - education services, etc



Among the Recommendations(2)

- Adopt labour-based construction method for job creation
- Establish land market for private sector activities
 - Land registration system no longer functioning
 - not just for infrastructure development, but for private sector investment
 - Review of relevant laws and identification of land rights as a matter of urgency
- Enhance administrative capacity of govt for promoting any economic activities
 - Roles and functions between the layers of govt, among the ministries

Transition from emergency relief to reconstruction

- Significance of prioritization based on the development scenario in the transition phase
- More timely intervention ⇒ Seamless transition
- Human resource development plan



Malakal Development Plan

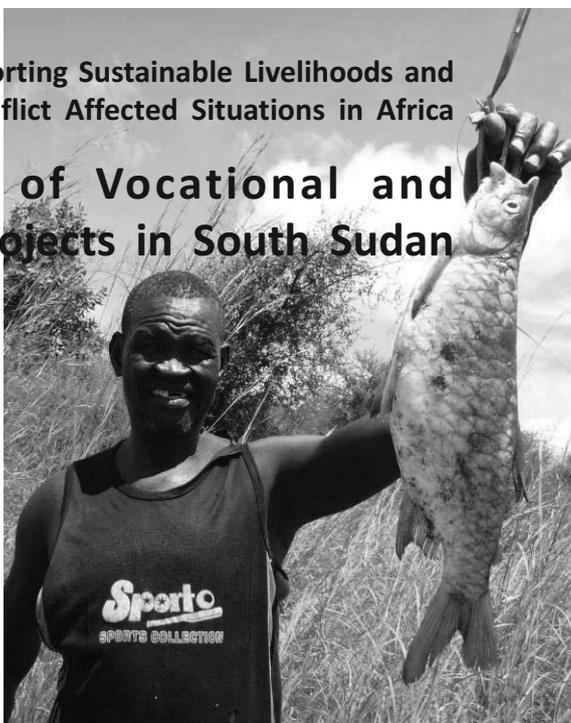
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Workshop on Supporting Sustainable Livelihoods and Employment in Conflict Affected Situations in Africa

Case study of Vocational and Livelihood Projects in South Sudan

6th March 2012
Silver Spring Hotel

Sachio Yamamoto



SAVOT AND LIPS

	City	Rural
Economic recovery	Skilled Workers	Agricultural Production
Social Stability	Livelihood (Vulnerable)	Community Capacity

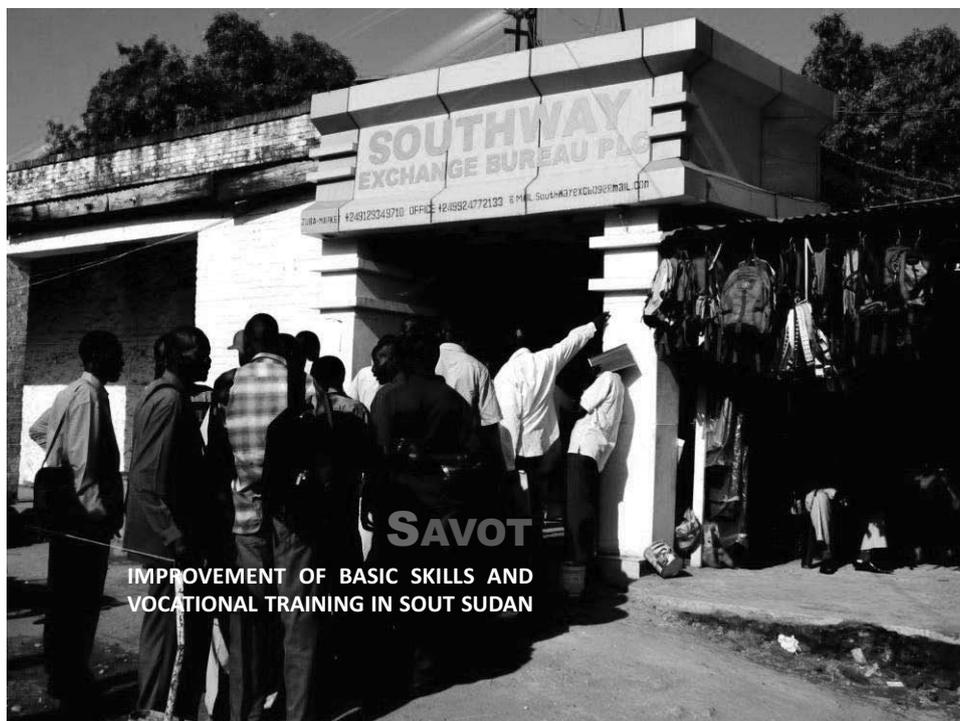


SAVOT



 **LIPS**

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PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The vocational training response to **reconstruction** and development needs is provided by training providers through strengthening the self-sustaining vocational training system.



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PEACE THROUGH EMPLOYMENT



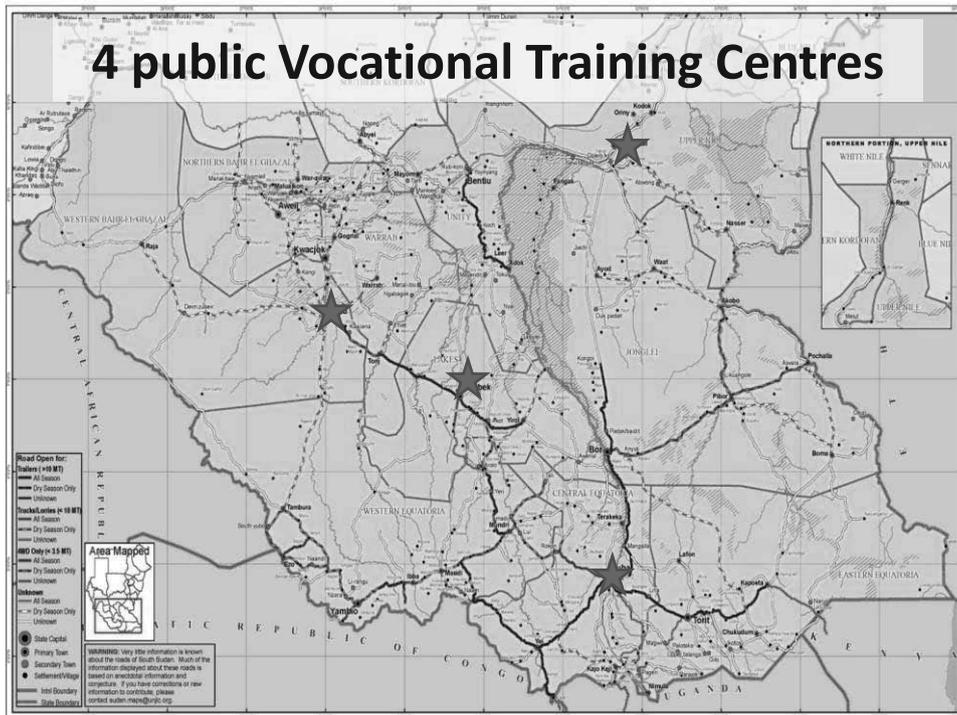
TRAIN FUTURE SKILLED WORKERS

Formal training at vocational training centres

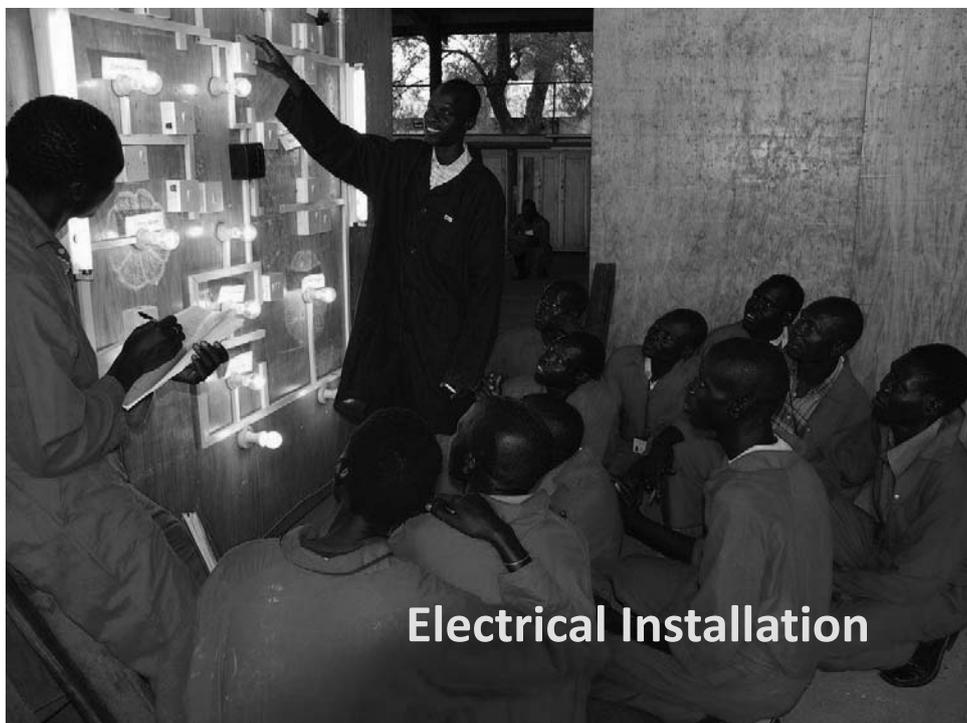
- **Targets:** Youth with primary or secondary school certificate
- **Training period:** one year to three years
- **Contents:** 75% practical training and 25% theoretical training



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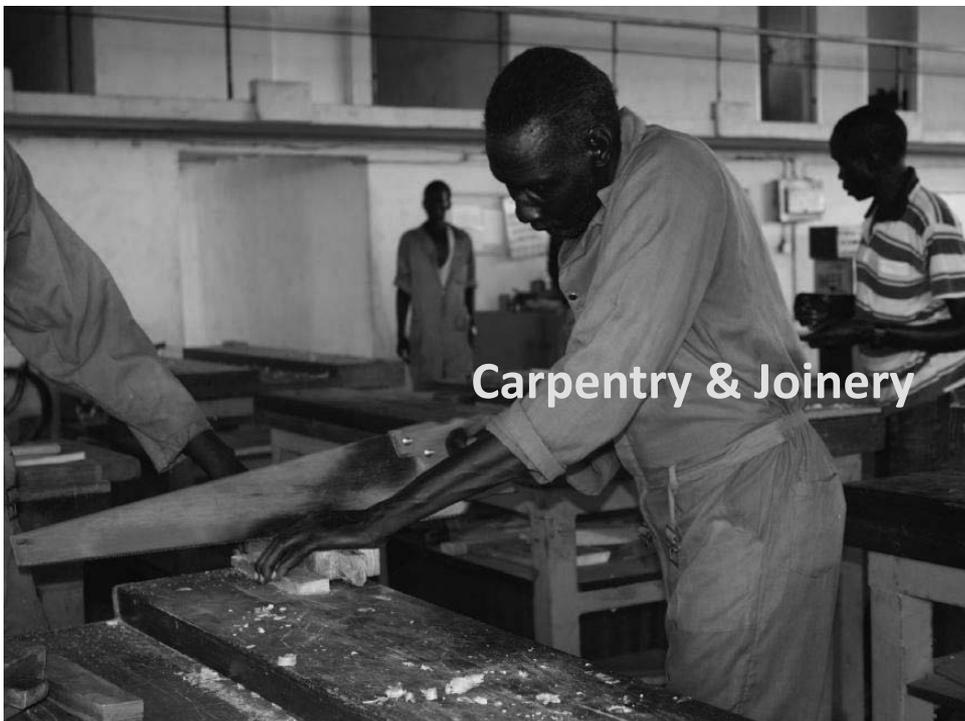
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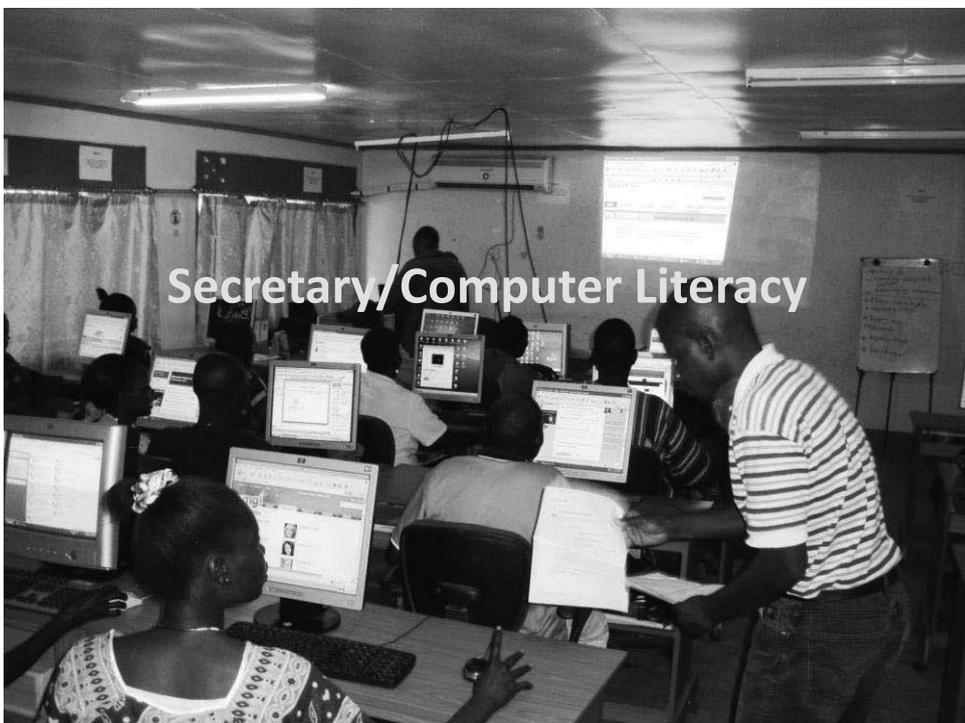


Building



Carpentry & Joinery

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IMPROVE LIVELIHOOD OF HIGH RISK PEOPLE

Who is high risk people for social instability?

Youth + Unemployed + no education → Violence

- Unemployment youth from rural area
- IDP
- Ex-combatants
- Street children

■ Women

Women may contribute to the stability of household if they have stable income.

■ Disable

In terms of equity, humanitarian reason, they need support

LIVELIHOOD TRAINING BY NGO

Women

- Cooking & food processing, Kettering
- Tailoring
- Waiter/waitress
- Housekeeper/maid, etc.

Men (youth, unemployed, no education)

- Carpentry
- Welding
- Electrical installation
- Building, etc.

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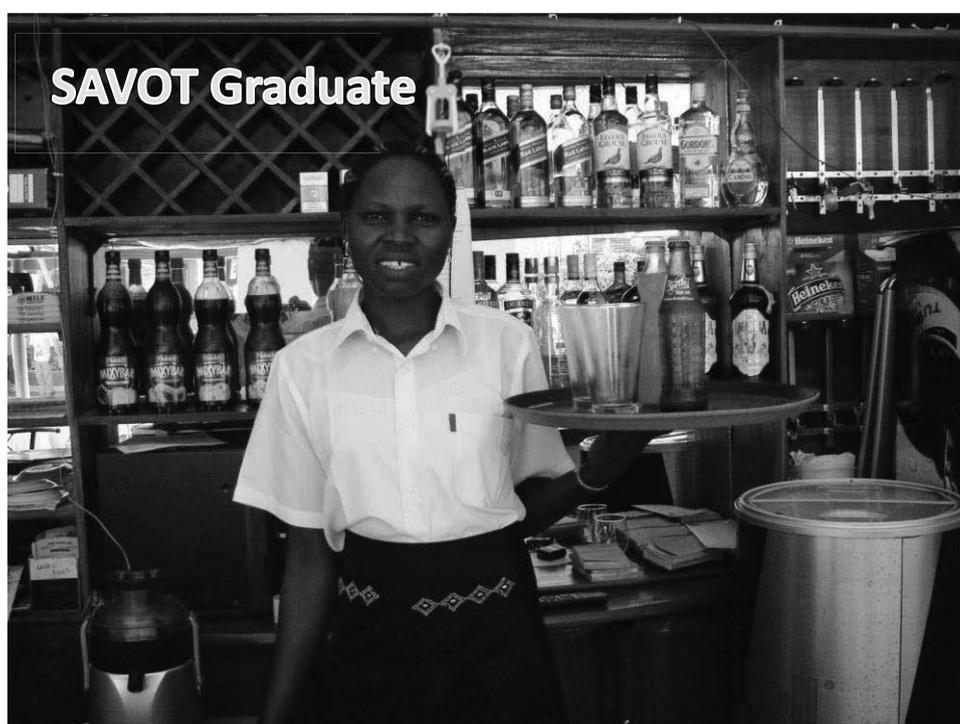
INPUTS

- **Public Vocational Training Centre**
 - Technical assistance (O&M, TOT, training programme)
 - Rehabilitation of training facilities
 - Provision of training equipment and materials
 - Financial support for training operation (utilities)
- **NGOs**
 - Technical assistance (O&M)
 - Financial assistance for training programme
- **Supervising Ministry (Ministry of Labour)**
 - Technical assistance (policy, training standard)

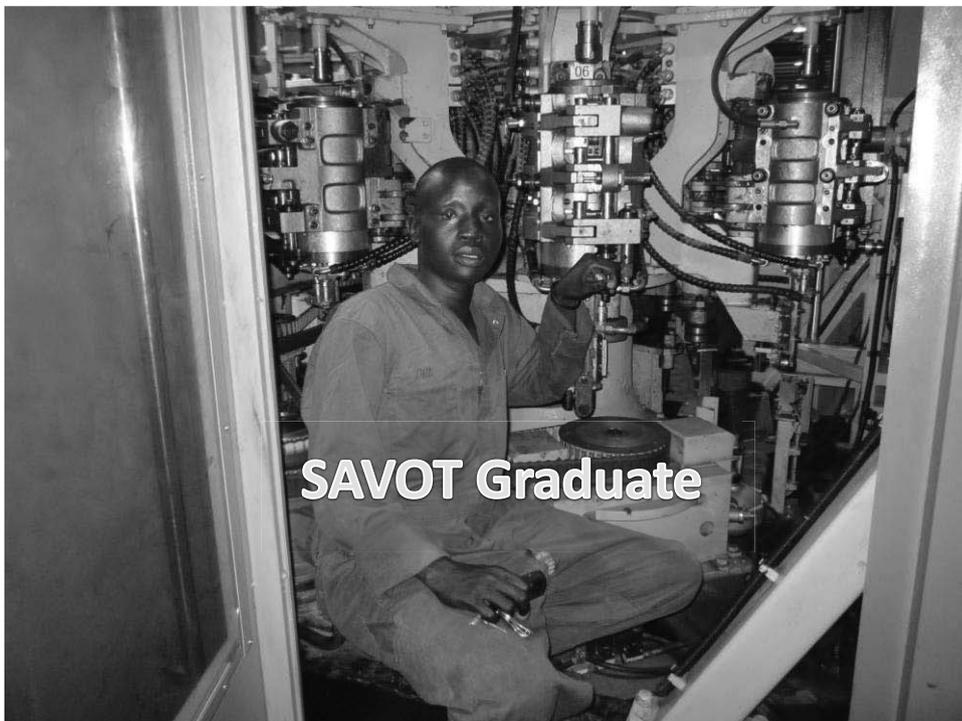
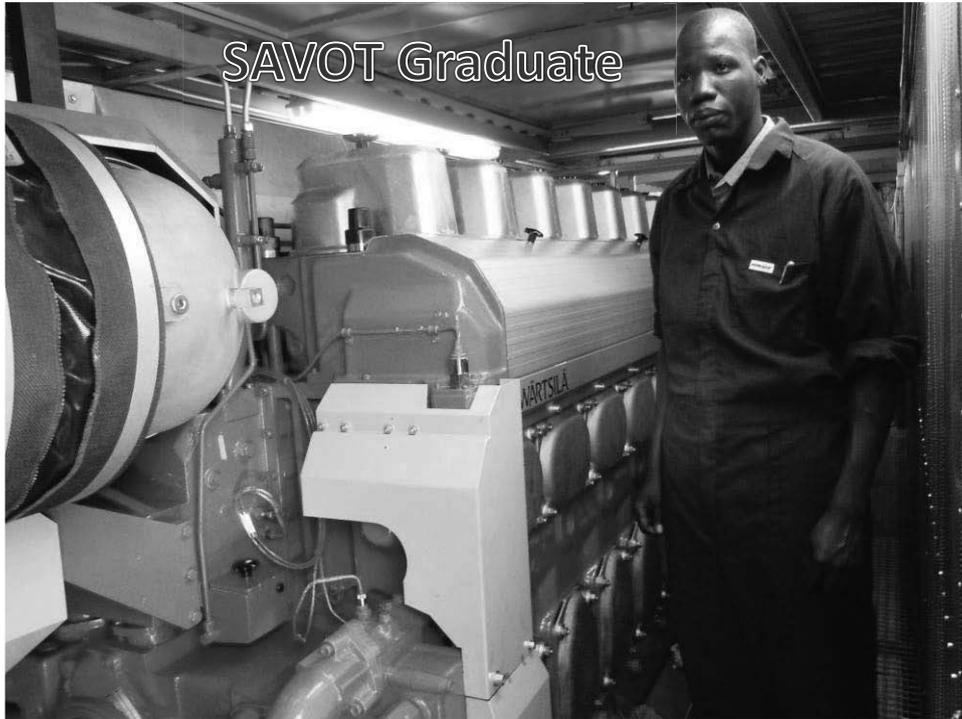
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OUTPUTS

- MTC was restarted training programme in 8 trades after 20 years sleep.
- Total 3,861 people including 100 ex-combatants, enjoyed the benefit of vocational training in 23 training (phase 1). Additionally 2,000 will have training in phase 2.
- 65% of graduates got jobs in various sectors.
- 81% of employees are satisfied with graduates.
- Vocational training will be standardised (planned)

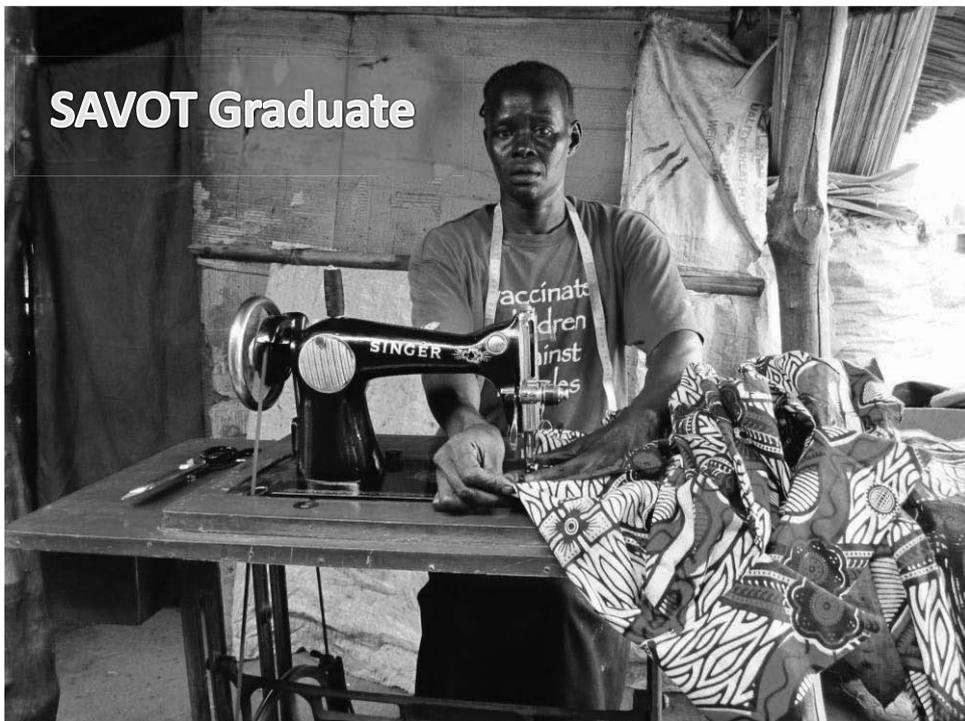


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SAVOT Graduate



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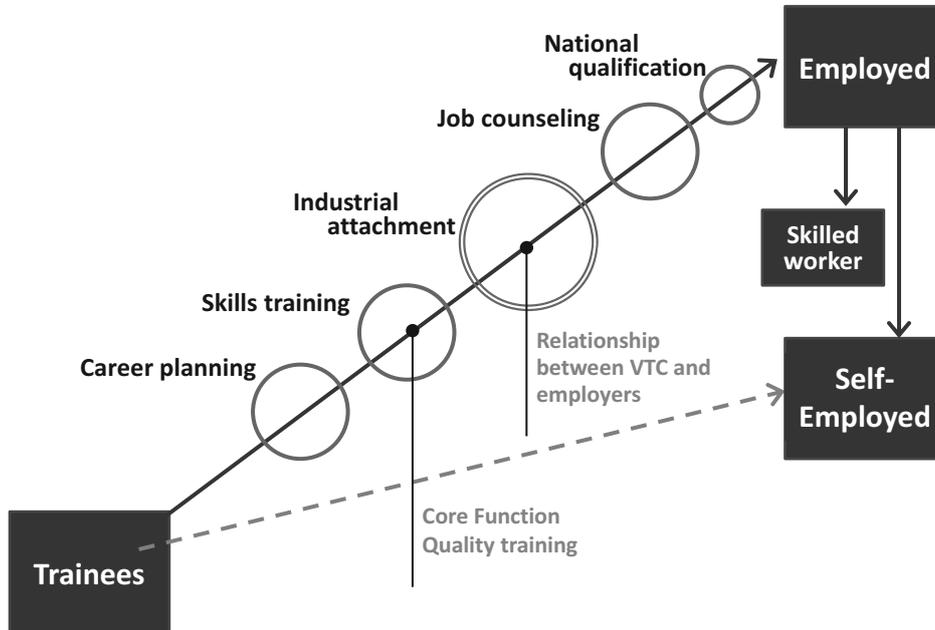


SAVOT Graduate

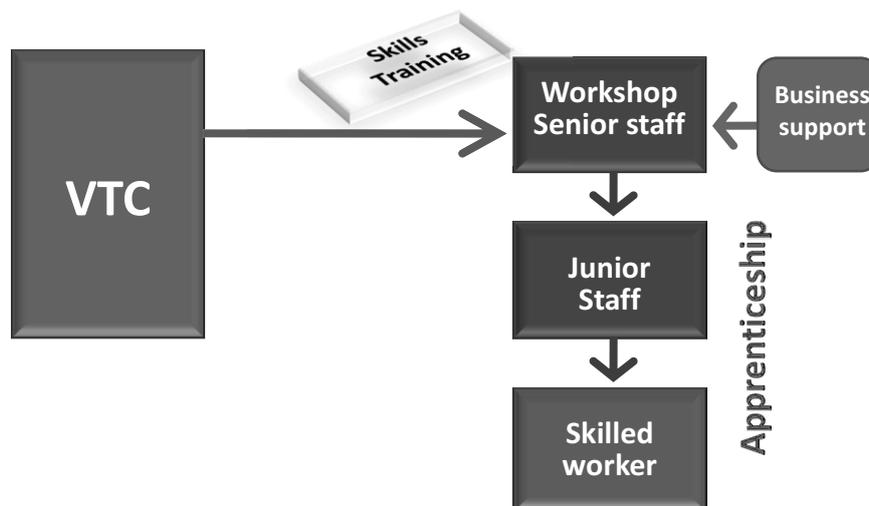


SAVOT Graduate

PUBLIC VTC AND EMPLOYMENT



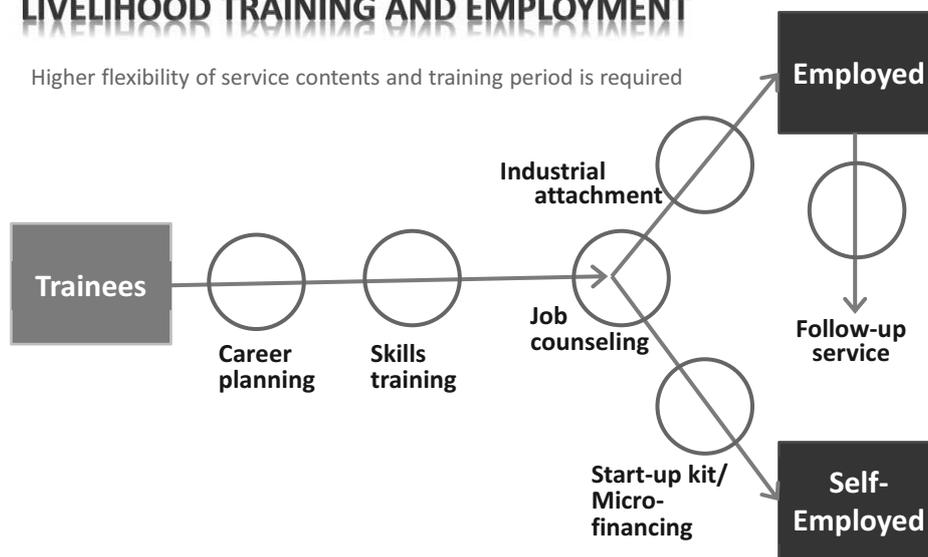
APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING



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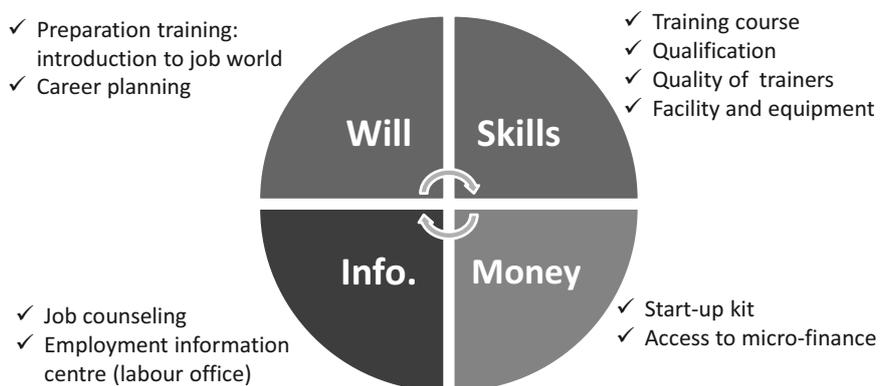
LIVELIHOOD TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

Higher flexibility of service contents and training period is required



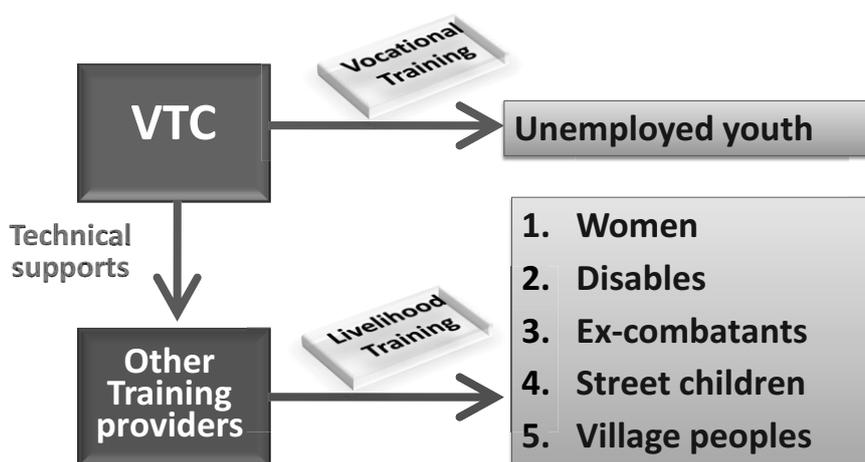
EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT PACKAGE

Vulnerable needs comprehensive supports to find the job.

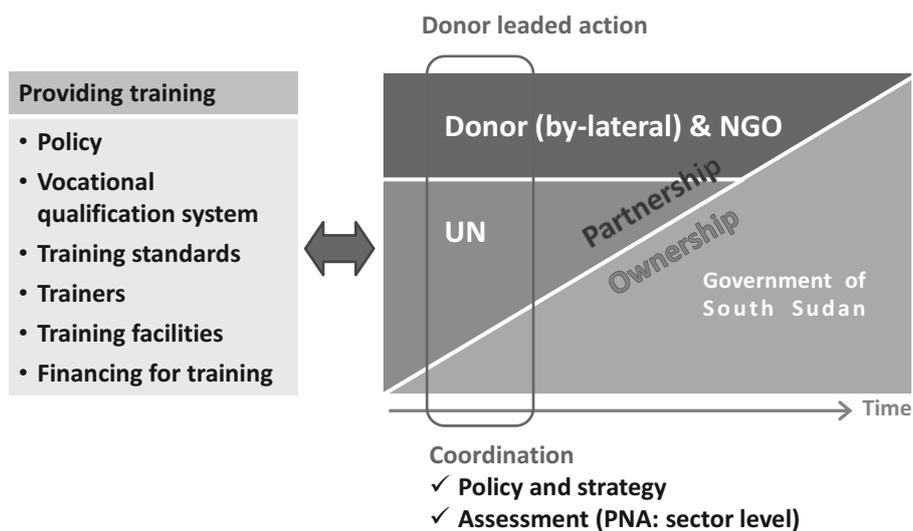


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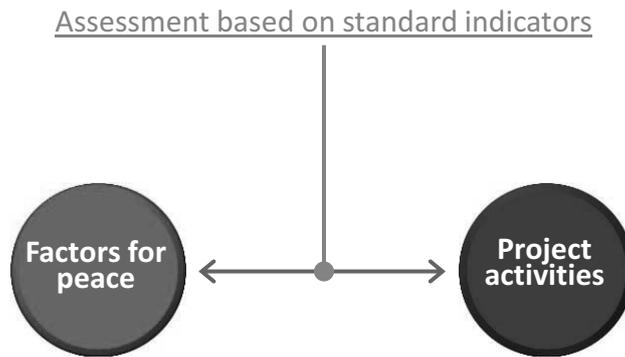
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VTC & NGO



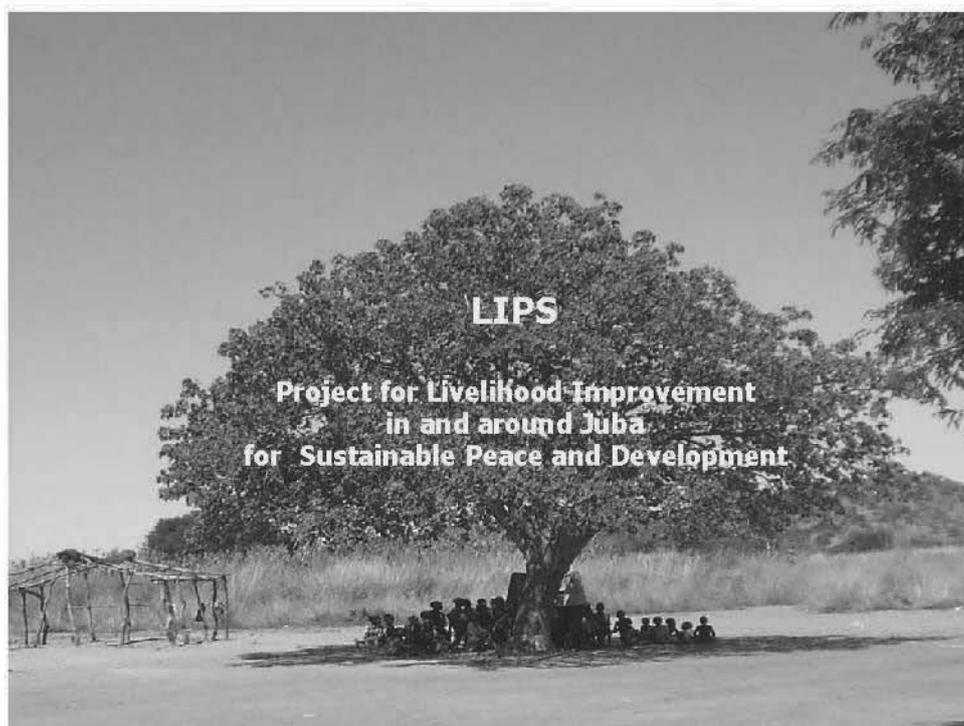
CAPACITY OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ROLE OF DONORS



EVALUATION OF TRAINING IMPACTS IN TERMS OF PEACE BUILDING



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RURAL LIVELIHOOD IN S SUDAN

- 83% of population is living in rural area.
- Poverty is more severe in rural area (55.4%) against 24.4% in urban area
- Indicators of education and health shows the worst level in the world.
- 78% of population is farmers yet food security is very low.



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PEACE BUILDING IN RURAL AREAS

□ Economic Growth

- Agriculture is an engine of rural economy
- Without increase of basic production, job market does not expand.

□ Social stability

- Rural population is a source of soldiers.
- Inter-tribal discord in rural area is a seed of future conflict.
- Increase of community capacity is a key of rural development and stability.

PEACE BUILDING IN RURAL AREAS

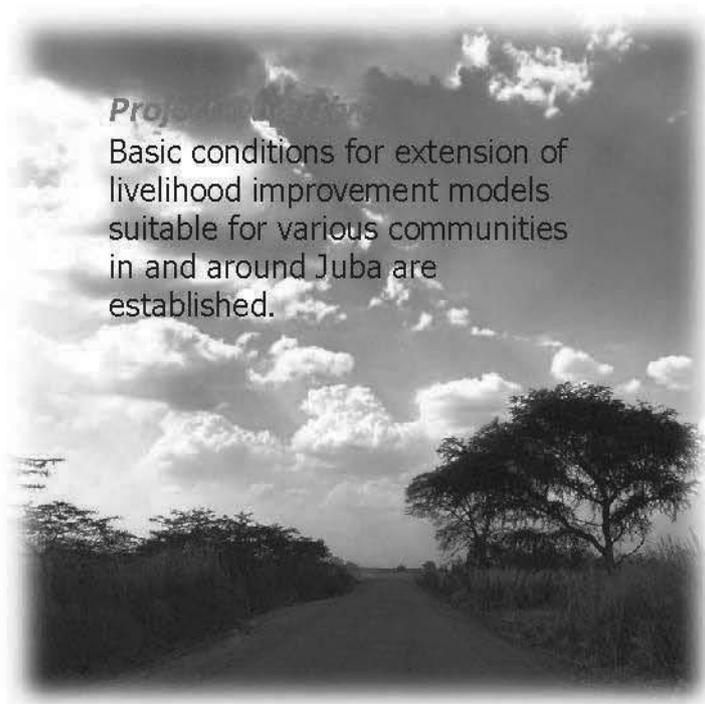
Key issue

The war devastated rural social capital

How to recover and develop community capacity that is the combined influence of a community's commitment, resources and skills that can be deployed to build on community strengths and address community problems and opportunities.

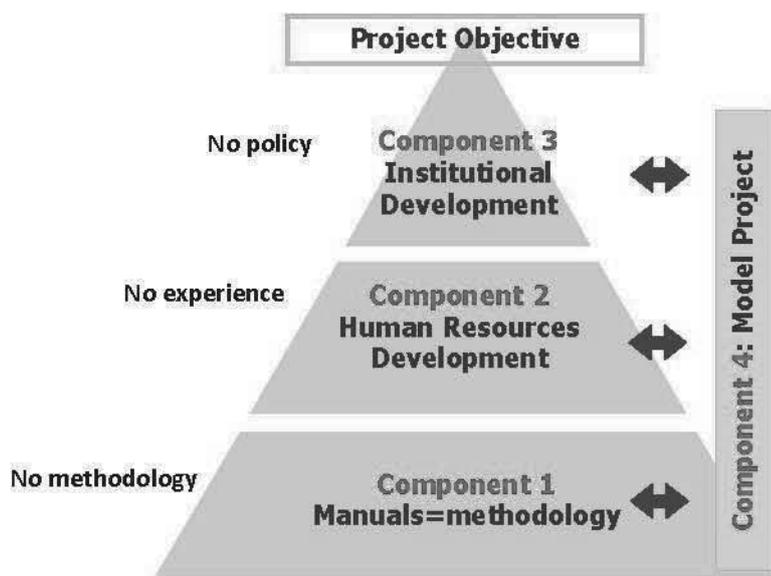
- ✓ No clear policy and guidance
- ✓ Extension system is not functional
- ✓ Poor experience of extension workers
- ✓ Methodology of rural/community development is not developed
- ✓ No fund

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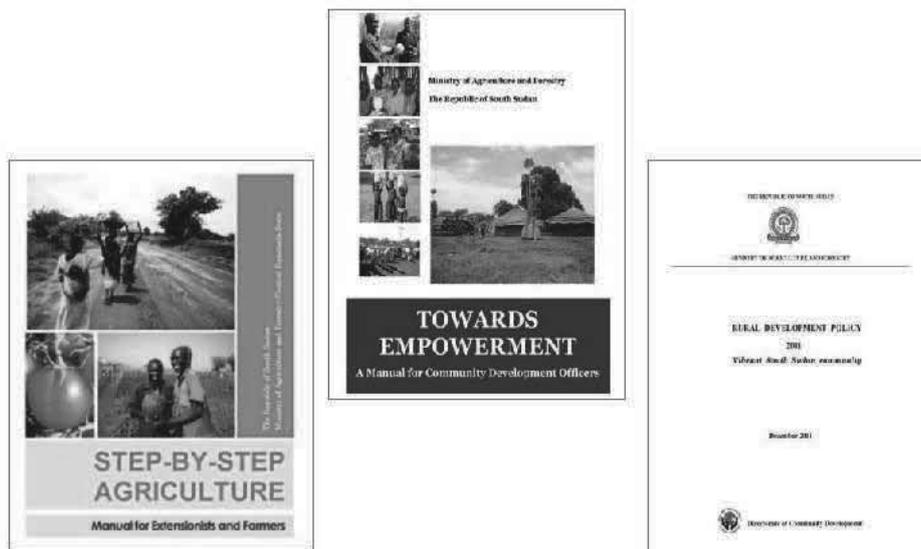
Project Summary

Build foundation of community development in South Sudan



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POLICY AND MANUALS



Training extensionist

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MODEL PROJECT

Empowerment
Think-Judgment-Action

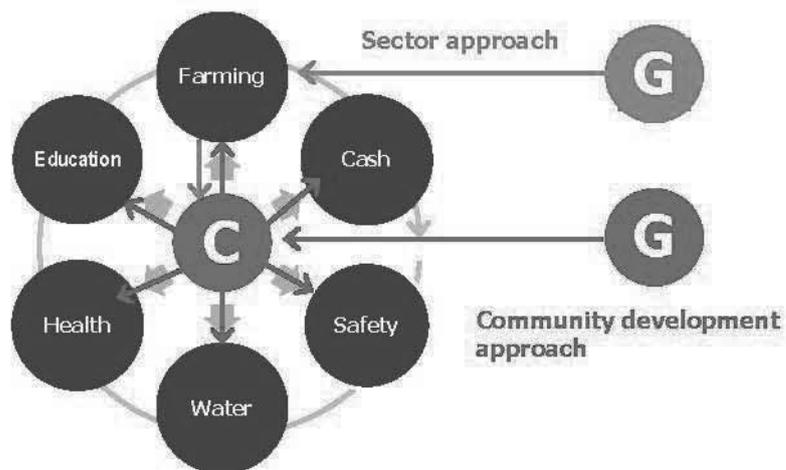


Experience

“Community members build motivation and capacity through participation and active involvement in decision-making process and implementation of activities.”

Community Empowerment

Bring community people to get together to solve their problem



Agricultural Development