

国連平和構築委員会教訓作業部会報告

「平和構築における経済再活性化と若年雇用創出、天然資源管理」

平成23年11月
(2011年)

独立行政法人国際協力機構
アフリカ部

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(注)2011年7月8日、国連 PBC/WGLL において JICA がプレゼンした発表資料を作成するために、作成整理した資料並びに関連参考資料をとりまとめ、この Annex とした。

1. 用語解説

BCPR (Bureau for Crisis, Prevention and Recovery : UNDP 紛争災害予防・復興局)

BDP (Bureau for Development Policy : UNDP 開発政策局)

CPA(Comprehensive Peace Agreement : スーダン南北包括和平合意)

DAC(Development Assistance Committee:開発援助委員会)

DDR(Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration : 武装解除・動員解除・社会復帰)

DRC (Democratic Republic of the Congo : コンゴ民主共和国)

ECOSOC(Economic and Social Council : 経済社会理事会)

EVI(Extremely Vulnerable Individuals : 社会的弱者)

FAR(Force Armeé Rwandaise : 旧政府軍)

IDP(Internally Displaced Persons : 国内避難民)

INCAF(International Network on conflict and Fragility : 紛争と脆弱国際ネットワーク)

JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency : 独立行政法人国際協力機構)

JPO(Junior Professional Officer)

MDG F/U 会合(Millennium Development Goals Follow up : ミレニアム開発目標フォローアップ会合)

MOU (Memorandum of Understanding : 覚書)

OECD(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development : 経済協力開発機構)

PBC (Peacebuilding Commission : 平和構築委員会)

PGA(President of the General Assembly : 国連総会議長)

PKO (United Nations Peacekeeping Operations : 国際連合平和維持活動)

RBA (Regional Bureau for Africa : UNDP アフリカ地域局)

RDF(Rwanda Defense Forces : ルワンダ国軍)

TICAD (Tokyo International Conference on African Development : アフリカ開発会議)

UNEP(United Nations Environment Programme : 国際連合環境計画)

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme : 国際連合開発計画)

UNICEF(United Nations Children' s Fund : 国際連合児童基金)

UNIPSIL(United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone : 国際連合シエラレオネ統合平和構築事務所)

USAID (United States Agency for International Development : アメリカ合衆国国際開発庁)

WB(World Bank : 世界銀行)

WGLL (Working Group on Lessons learned : PBC 教訓作業部会)

XC(Ex-combatant : 元戦闘員)

2. 経緯

2011年3月に、国連日本政府代表部政務部より JICA に対し以下の要請があった。

- ・ 2011年、日本は平和構築委員会（PBC）の教訓作業部会（WGLL）の議長国に就任しており、「経済活性化と若年層雇用（economic revitalization and youth employment）」を一つのテーマとして議論する予定である。若年層雇用の問題は、かねてから我が国が平和構築の文脈で問題提起してきたとともに、紛争回帰防止の鍵として、最近 PKO の文脈でも注目を集めるに至っている。『世界開発報告 2011』においても、雇用の問題は法の支配、汚職対策とともに、集中的対策の必要な分野として指摘される。しかしながら、2010年の作業部会議長ネパールも本件を取り上げたが、議論が拡散し、教訓をしっかりとめるに至らなかった。
- ・ 日本は 2011年の作業部会議長国として、これまでの議論を総括し、教訓を実践に活かすための具体的手法、手段をあぶり出すとともに、フォローアップ体制整備に貢献したい意向。それに際しては、JICA の現場での具体的な事例に基づく教訓を説得力のある形で整理し、「地に足の着いた実践的活動を行う日本」を印象づける企画を打ってもらえれば、日本として非常に効果的な知的発信となる。
- ・ PBC の共通検討事項として、優先分野に如何に資金を集中投入するか、という課題に具体的な解決方法を見いだす必要があり、関係諸機関、ドナー・コミュニティに対し、どのような形で案件発掘・実施すれば右が可能になるのかにつき模範を示せるようなもの、また、民間セクター育成や同セクターの関与を増大するための触媒機能を果たす援助のあり方について提言するものであれば、国連本部におけるこれまでの議論をさらに発展させるものとなるので貢献度が高い。

この要請を受け、JICA としては、これまでの平和構築・復興支援の取組みにおける知見の整理の良い機会となるのと同時に JICA の知的発信の好機と捉え、まず、復興支援における若年層の失業という課題と JICA の取組みの関係領域の検証を行った。

JICA が紛争影響国で実施してきた技能訓練・職業訓練分野の協力は、雇用機会の改善及び生計手段の提供という側面で、失業問題の低減に貢献していると考えられた。また、紛争影響国の地方部・農村で実施しているコミュニティ開発分野の協力についても、地方部における雇用創出・生計向上に貢献すると共に、若年層の都市流入・都市での失業を防止するという側面においても効果があると考えられた。

そこで、紛争影響国における技能訓練・職業訓練及びコミュニティ開発の案件を題材とし、経済再活性化と若年雇用創出の視点で事例分析を行った。対象となった案件は以下のとおり。

- 南部スーダン「ジュバ基礎的技能・職業訓練強化プロジェクト」
- ルワンダ「トゥンバ高等技術専門学校強化支援プロジェクト」

- ルワンダ「障害を持つ除隊兵士の社会復帰のための技能訓練プロジェクト」
- コンゴ民主共和国「バ・コンゴ州カタラクト県コミュニティ再生支援調査」
- ウガンダ北部「アチョリ地域復興プログラム」

各案件の教訓と、分野毎の教訓（技能訓練・職業訓練分野とコミュニティ開発分野）の教訓を抽出し、これを踏まえた PBC への提言を取りまとめた段階で、JICA 内の有識者（アフリカ部、経済基盤開発部、人間開発部）からコメント聴取し、並行して国連代表部からのコメントも反映する形で、PBC/WGLL の発表資料（パワーポイント（英））と、配布資料（発表資料より詳細な情報を掲載したパワーポイント（英）、事例分析・教訓・提言を示したペーパー（英）、同ペーパーの要約（英））を作成した。

2011 年 7 月 8 日に、国連本部の会議室において、PBC/WGLL が開催（西田国連代表部大使が議長）され、別添発表資料をもとに JICA アフリカ部副部長がパネリストの一人として発表を行った（PBC/WGLL での議論については下記 4. 出張報告を参照）。

3. 日程表

	月日	スケジュール
1	2011年 7月7日 (木)	11:20 成田発 (JL006) 11:25 JFK着 <u>※小向氏 17:55JFK着 (AA168)</u> 16:00-17:00 UNDP Knowledge sharing on Peacebuilding activities 17:30-19:00 国連日本政府代表部(政務部)との打合せ
2	8日(金)	10:00-13:00 PBC/WGLL 出席 15:00-16:00 UNDP TICAD Unit との打合せ 17:00 国連日本政府代表部(経済部)との TICAD 関係打合せ
3	9日(土)	13:25 JFK発 (JL005) <u>※小向氏 13:25JFK発 (AA5819)</u>
4	10日(日)	16:25 成田着

団員リスト

アフリカ部 畝 伊智朗 部長
 国際協力専門員 小向 絵理
 経済基盤開発部 土肥 優子 インハウスコンサルタント

4. 出張報告

1. 出張目的：国連平和構築委員会教訓作業部会出席他

2. 期間：2011年7月7日（木）～7月10日（日）

3. 出張先：米国ニューヨーク

4. 出張者：アフリカ部長 畝 伊智朗
国際協力専門員 小向 絵理
経済基盤開発部 土肥 優子

5. 結果概要：

(1) UNDP との教訓シェアリング会合

○ 日時：7月7日（木）16：00～17：30

○ 場所：UNDP アフリカ局会議室

○ 出席者：【先方】UNDP アフリカ地域局（RBA）、紛争災害予防・復興局（BCPR）、開発政策局（BDP）関係者計27名

【当方】畝、土肥

○ 議事概要：

7月8日、JICAより、別添資料1に基づき「平和構築における経済活性化・若年層雇用」に関する教訓について説明した。これに対する質疑応答の概要は以下のとおり。

1) 発表の中で民間企業や地域機関について触れられていなかったが、復興期においても民間および地域機関の役割は重要であると考えられるが如何？

JICA) 復興プロセスにおける民間企業の役割は重要であるが、北部ウガンダやコンゴ民のプロジェクトサイトでは、民間企業はプレゼンスがないことから、経済活動の受け皿となる住民組織や組合を形成。地域機関についても、これらのプロジェクトの現場ではプレゼンスはない。

2) コミュニティレベルの開発をいかに国レベルの開発に繋げていくかが重要と考えるが、JICAのプロジェクトではどのように対応しているのか？

JICA) 国レベルの開発計画とコミュニティ開発計画は表裏一体の関係にあることから、国全体の復興計画の方向性、または大きな開発ビジョンを踏まえた上でコミュニティの開発を計画している。

3) これらのプロジェクトにおけるドナー間の連携はどのようにされていたのか？リード機関はいるのか？

JICA) 北部ウガンダでは、JICA が開発計画策定支援をリード。UNDP や USAID がインフラ整備や生計向上支援を実施していた。全体の調整に関して JICA は得意分野としておらず、これは UNDP が行うことが最も妥当であると考え。南部スーダンの職業訓練分野ではドナーのリード機関はいない。

4) 職業訓練支援について、訓練分野をどのように決めているのか？

JICA) 南部スーダンでは、労働市場調査を実施したが、全ての分野において需要が高い結果となり活用できなかった。このため、需要が伸びると推定された建築分野等から訓練を開始。その後、ホテル・レストランサービスや空調などの需要が急速に伸びた。こうした経済の需要変動に関する情報をプロジェクトチームがモニターしながら、実証として新たに訓練コースを導入していった。

5) 自信や Discipline の重要性について言及あったが、これらは一朝一夕で習得できるものではなく、努力を続ける必要があると思われるが、プロジェクトの中で具体的にどのようなことをやったのか

JICA) Discipline については、南部スーダンの例では、時間厳守の原則をまずコース運営の中で講師から、その後訓練生に対し徹底するようプロジェクトチームが中心となって努めた。また、産業界からの助言により人生設計、ビジネスマナーなどを含む特別科目を導入した。

7) ジェンダー平等の観点からどのような取り組みがなされたか？

JICA) ジェンダーの視点は重要であるが、復興初期段階においては女性に特化した支援は、逆に住民間の反発やコンフリクトを引き起こす原因となることがある。女性世帯主等を含む社会的弱者の置かれている状況をまず調査した上で、支援方策を検討している。ステークホルダー会合開催に際しては、女性が参加するよう配慮している。

8) 土地問題について、伝統的土地所有制度と、正規の土地制度の間で摩擦が生じていることが多いが、JICA の立場は如何？

JICA) ウガンダ北部やコンゴ民において、土地の境界を把握していた高齢者が亡くなったり、境界画定の目印であるマンゴーの木が伐採されるなどで土地問題が生じていた。このため、事業を実施する際は、用地周辺の地主の把握や土地問題の有無について、事前に調査し、住民と十分に協議した上でサイト選定を行い、住民同士の対立を助長しないよう留意した。

9) 行政サービスを地元コミュニティが補完する必要があるとのことであったが、具体的にはどのようなことをしているのか？

JICA) 紛争影響国の行政機能が概して弱く、そのため、行政機能が安定するまではコミュニティ自身による公共サービスの肩代わりが必要。そのため的手段として、コミュニティ開発活動のために村落を組織化し、コミュニティ自身が村落の活動の実施主体となるよう支援している。

(2) 国連平和構築委員会教訓作業部会出席報告

1) 日時：2011年7月8日(金) 10:15-12:45

- 2) 場所：米国ニューヨーク市 国連本部 ECOSOC 会議室
- 3) 議事次第：
- 議長挨拶 西田大使
 - パネリストからの発表
 - ・ Mr. Stephan N. Ndegwa, Advisor, Fragile & Conflict Affected Countries Group, 世銀
 - ・ 畝アフリカ部長、JICA
 - ・ Mr. Oli Brown, UNEP Programme Coordinator in Sierra Leone and UNIPSIL Environmental Affairs Officer
 - ・ Mr. Owen Shumba, Team Leader, Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Group, BCPR, UNDP
 - 質疑応答
 - 議長まとめ
- 4) 出席者：各国代表、国際機関関係者等 50 名程度が出席。JICA からはパネリストの畝アフリカ部長、小向国際協力専門員、土肥インハウスコンサルタントが出席。我が国外務省からは、議長である西田国連代表部大使、角国連代表部大使、岡井公使参事官他が出席。
- 5) 会合の主要なポイント
- 本教訓作業部会においては、平和構築のための経済活性化と若年層の雇用がテーマとなっているが、とりわけ若年層の雇用と天然資源管理についてこれまで議論が深められているところ、今般会合においては、特にこの 2 つのテーマに関連した発表が行われた。
 - 世銀の Mr. Stephan N. Ndegwa 氏は、紛争後の雇用創出について、①労働力に焦点を当てた介入が必要であること、②農業分野に注目すべきであること、③復興初期における公共セクターが重要であることを述べ、国連内及び国連と世銀で一貫した調整のとれた関与の重要性（共通の枠組み、アセスメント等）を主張した。PBC には、政治的関心を高めるための啓蒙活動、ドナー組織への働きかけを期待すると述べた。
 - JICA 畝アフリカ部長は、別添 1 のパワーポイントに沿って、現場で開発援助を実施する立場から、雇用と経済活性化に着目して、技能・職業訓練分野、コミュニティ開発分野のアフリカの紛争影響国での事業（南部スーダン、ルワンダ、DRC、ウガンダ北部）からの教訓を提示したうえで、人道支援・平和維持活動から、開発援助を通じた復興・国家建設・平和構築への継ぎ目のない移行のあり方について提言を行った。
 - UNEP/UNIPSIL の Mr. Oli Brown 氏は、別添 2 のパワーポイントに沿って、シエラレオネを事例として、天然資源と平和構築の課題、取り組み、教訓について述べたうえで、PBC は①文脈を理解し、②合同プログラムの支援、③政治的関心と資金供与の推進、④触媒的介入への投資、⑤市民社会の関与の奨励をエントリーポイントとすべきと述べた。

- UNDP の Owen Shumba 氏は、紛争後の雇用創出には、①安定化（IDP 帰還や元戦闘員の社会復帰含む）のための短期的支援、②地元の経済復興等の中期的支援、③制度構築を含む長期的支援が必要であるが、これら 3 種の支援がフェーズ毎ではなく、同時に開始されることが重要と述べた。また、上記支援の全ての段階において紛争配慮を行うこと、紛争後の社会の総合的な能力アセスメント（雇用だけでなくより広い側面において、何があって何が不足しているか）を実施したうえで戦略を策定することの重要性に言及した。
- 質疑応答においては、UNEP の発表に対し、どのように天然資源開発分野で透明性を現実的に確保できるかという点に関心が集まった他、JICA の発表については、技能・職業訓練において技能の獲得以上に受講者の心理的・社会的側面の向上を具体的にどのように実現しているか、コミュニティ開発事業で課題となる土地問題への対応策について質問が出された。
- この他、当該分野における南南協力や地域協力の推進、市民社会の関与の推進、紛争後国で往々にして欠如している基礎データ整備の必要性についてコメントがなされた。
- PBC に対しては、技術的側面よりむしろ、政治・政策側面での啓蒙活動、情報共有機能、南南協力・地域協力・合同活動のファシリテーション機能を担うことに期待が寄せられた。
- 今後議長サマリーを作成し追って共有されること、次回会合は 10 月に予定していることがアナウンスされた。

（3）UNDP 紛争災害予防・復興局との協議

- 日時 : 7 月 8 日（金）14 : 30~15 : 30
- 場所 : UNDP
- 出席者 : 【先方】 Mr. Owen Shumba (Team Leader for livelihoods & economic recovery group/BCPR), Mr. Mohamed Yahya (Program Specialist/BCPR), Mr. Jos De La Haye (Program Specialist/BCPR), Mr. Shigeki Komatsubara (TICAD program adviser/RBA), Ms. Minako Manome (Program analyst/BCPR), Ms. Michiko Miyamoto (調査員)

【当方】 畝、小向、土肥

○ 協議結果 :

TICAD IV のフォローアップとして、来年 5 月に計画されている閣僚級会合において、UNDP と JICA でサイドイベントを共催予定。同イベントに向けて、特に「平和の定着・ガバナンス」の柱に焦点をあてて、UNDP・JICA で教訓シェアリングセミナーを開催する方向で合意。テーマについては追って要検討（平和構築における雇用創出、治安・司法、ガバナンス等）。開催時期としては、2011 年 11 月ないしは 2012 年 2 月で検討。UNDP でコンセプトペーパー案を作成し、関係者で内容を検討する予定。

(4) UNDP アフリカ総局 TICAD Unit との協議

- 日時 : 7月8日(金) 15:30~16:50
- 場所 : UNDP
- 出席者 : 【先方】 Mr. Shigeki Komatsubara(TICAD program adviser/RBA), Ms. Michiko Miyamoto(JICA 調査員)

【当方】 畝

- 協議結果 :
 - ・ TICAD V 開催に向け共催者とのリンケージ強化を図っており、7月11日の週に、ワシントンに出張し、世銀アフリカ総局アイリーン氏と打ち合わせを予定。また、JICA 事務所中澤所長ほかと協議予定。
 - ・ UNDP として内外で、Global issues に関する発言を行う際には、これを具体化させるための地域的な枠組みとして TICAD に言及するよう働きかけ、主流化することに努力中。MDGF/U 会合ではパートナーシップ局と協力し、ヘレン・クラーク総裁スピーチに TICAD を入れることに成功。
 - ・ 宮本さんの協力を得て、UNDP アフリカ総局 RBA、開発政策局 BDP、紛争災害予防・復興局 BCPR の担当者とのネットワーキングを実施中。宮本さんの貢献大。
 - ・ TICAD を通じた UNDP-JICA 連携戦略(案)を作成中。TICAD は UNDP の事業にとって引続き relevant であるので、JICA からの出向者である宮本さんの業務として、連携戦略をドラフトしてもらっている。任期中の完成を目指している。
 - ・ 同戦略(案)策定後は、関係者に共有するプロセスが必要であり、年次協議において UNDP/JICA 連携 MOU のフォローの一環も兼ねて、TICAD/アフリカを論点にしてもらおうべく、パートナーシップ局とも相談中。
 - ・ Vision から Action への変換をモットーとし、いろいろな形での連携がありうるので、同戦略(案)にて具体的な事例を示しつつ、現場での連携強化につなげていきたい。通常の実業展開時の連携に加え、例えば現在外務省国別3課より依頼が来ている補正予算のアイデア出しについても、前広に対応したいし、JICA との連携を組み込んでいきたい。また、人間の安全保障基金パイプライン案件には、アフリカ案件がないので案件形成支援を行いたい。
 - ・ (TICAD の枠組みで、アフリカの農業を何とかしたいが、UNDP と何かできないか? と質問したところ、) UNDP としてできること、できないことはあるにせよ、アフリカの経済成長における農業セクターの役割、TICAD プロセスでの取扱いなど議論していくということであれば、Gettu 局長の支持は得られるし、同局長の得意とするところ。来年の閣僚級フォローアップ会合でのサイド・イベントにするのも一案。
 - ・ (TICAD V の準備もあるので、小松原室長には早く東京に来てほしい旨要請したところ、) 秋には連携協議をしたい。局長の訪日とは切り離し、事務レベル協議ということで、局長の許可を得たいと考えている。
 - ・ TICAD Unit は実質的に自分(小松原室長)と宮本さんでやっている。JPO を日本政府にお

願っていたが、候補者の辞退で白紙になった。宮本さんに UNDP-JICA 連携戦略をドラフトしてもらっているが、この戦略を机上の空論にしないためにも JICA の協力を引き続き得たい。(タンボより、可能な範囲で対応したい旨回答。)

(5) 国連代表部経済部との打合せ

○ 日時 : 7月8日(金) 17:10~18:00

○ 場所 : 国連代表部経済部長室

○ 出席者:【先方】大菅公使

【当方】畝、小向、土肥、UNDP 宮本 JICA 調査員

○ 協議結果:

PBC/WGLL での発表並びに UNDP との協議結果を報告したところ、公使より次のとおり発言あり。なお、公使は同日付でインド大使館への発令があった由。

・ UNDP は 2008—2013 年の戦略計画(Strategic Plan)に関する中間評価 Mid-Term Review をこの 6 月の年次執行理事会に向けて実施した。その結果を理事会で協議した際には、主要ドナー(特に英国)より、比較優位がある分野に特化すべしとの方向性が指示された。具体的には Post-Conflict 並びに Governance を指している。

・ この背景には、英国がキャメロン政権となり、納税者への説明ができない事業に対しては厳しい対応を行っているその影響がある(Multilateral Aid Review)。英国はノン・コア予算として任意拠出金を BCPR の足腰予算とさせていたが、MAR の結果を受け何をやっているか分からないということで切られてしまった。その結果、Post-Conflict は政策的に支援を受けるが、財政的には何らの支援もないという「ねじれ」が発生。

・ 経社理での議論を聞いていると、ノルウェー・オランダのみが南部スーダン支援をしているというイメージがあるが、日本政府/JICA がそれなりの協力をしていることは知らなかった。承知していればそれなりの対応ができたかもしれない。

・ 南部スーダン問題は、NY ではかなり政治化している。国連の会議で南部スーダン問題を取り上げようとする、横やりが入るケースあり。UNICEF 執行理事会で南部スーダンのサイド・イベントを組もうとしたら、反対する国があり却下された。9月9日 UNDP 執行理事会のサイド・イベントに南部スーダン支援が入っているが、いつまで議題案に載せられているか疑問。

・ TICAD V に向け、UNDP/BCPR と JICA が関心分野の知識共有を目的としたワークショップを行うことは歓迎。

その後、畝が岡井公使参事官(政治部)と打合せたところ、結果次のとおり。

・ 9月13日から、国連総会事務局 PGA に出向し政策調整担当補佐官として業務を行う。平和構築委員会教訓作業部会 PBC/WGLL の取りまとめ作業も行う必要があり業務過多。引き続き支援をお願いしたい。

・ 国連 PKO 業務は軍事的なものから公共サービスにも拡大しつつあり、日本政府による civilian

support 業務への貢献を強化できないか検討中。現場経験のある JICA 関係者に期待。

- ・南スーダン PKO のニーズとして、南スーダン内の拠点空港の整備がある。日本政府/JICA で対応ぶりを検討願いたい。

6. 総括所感

- ・国連平和構築委員会教訓作業部会PBC/WGLLにて、JICAが発表の機会を得たことは名誉なことであった。得てして現場の現実からかい離れた議論になりかねない作業部会において、事業実施機関であるJICAがプロジェクトでの現場経験をインプットできたことは作業部会の議論に現実味を持たせるという意味で貢献できたものと思料。

- ・今次教訓作業部会のテーマは、「平和構築における経済再活性化と若年雇用創出、天然資源管理」であり、特に経済再活性化と若年雇用創出については、年初来、チュニジアに端を発したジャスミン革命、それに続く「アラブの春」を意識してテーマ設定されたものである。極めてタイムリーなテーマである。

- ・本PBC/WGLLでの発表については、さる3月初めにタンボがTICAD共催者会合に出席するため出張した際、国連代表部政務部より要請のあったものである。この発表に向け、アフリカ地域4カ国5プロジェクトを題材（「職業訓練」3件「コミュニティ開発」2件）として、経済再活性化と若年雇用創出の視点で分析を試みた。そのような視点でプロジェクトを分析することがなかったので、データがなかったりして苦労することが多かったが、この作業に関与した者にとっては学びのプロセスでもあった。

- ・PBC/WGLLでの発表に前後して、UNDPのアフリカ総局、紛争災害予防・復興局ほかとの知識共有セミナー、打ち合わせ会を開催したが、極めて好評であった。PBC/WGLLでのUNDPの発表内容もJICAの発表に類似したものであり、双方の組織が有する知見、現場での問題意識は親和性が高いものと思料。

- ・JICAとしては、この作業部会並びにUNDPとの経験共有セミナーなどを通じ、国連関係者との議論、意見交換ができたという点で貴重な経験を積むことができた。引続き機会があれば、参加し議論に貢献していく必要あり。なお、PBC作業部会については、実務的な議論をする場でなく、どちらかという政策レベルの議論を行う場であると感じられた。したがって、政策的インプットを行うべきテーマに対して貢献していくことが望ましい。

- ・TICAD IVのFUプロセスにおいて、横浜行動計画の中で目標設定などあいまいな項目が2つある。「平和の定着とガバナンス」「環境・気候変動対策」である。TICAD Vに向けた検討を進める上で、平和の定着に関しては、それなりの知見が蓄積できたものと思料。

・とはいえ、アフリカ4カ国5プロジェクトの分析だけでは心もとない。アフリカの他の事例ではどうなのか、アジアなどほかの地域の事例ではどうなのか、また、他の視点での分析を行うとどうかなど、ほかの関係者も交えつつ分析の面的展開・深化を図る必要あり。土地問題については、早急に調査研究を行う必要性を感じる。

・今回の発表で終わりにはしたくなく、経験共有を進めていきたいと考える。現場への適応やフィードバックをもらうべく、例えばTICAD VIに向けて、実施機関であるUNDPとの共催で教訓共有セミナーを開催することも考えられる。平和構築・復興支援における案件形成、案件管理、案件の見直しなどの一助となれば幸い。外務省、コンサルタント業界ほかとの情報共有も重要である。国際機関としては、UNDP、世界銀行、アフリカ開発銀行、OECD/DAC（INCAF）などがある。可能な範囲で対応していく所存。

以上

別添 1 Chairman' s Summary

2 JICA 発表資料

3 UNDP 発表資料

4 UNEP 発表資料



作業部会の討論の様子

Peacebuilding Commission

Working Group on Lessons Learned

“Economic Revitalization and Youth Employment for Peacebuilding – with a focus on Youth Employment and Natural Resource Management”,

8 July 2011

Chairperson’s Summary

I. Introduction

1. On 8 July 2011, the Peacebuilding Commission’s (PBC) Working Group on Lessons Learned (WGLL) held a meeting on the topic of “Economic revitalization and youth employment for peacebuilding – with a focus on youth employment and natural resource management.” The meeting was chaired by H.E. Mr. Tsuneo Nishida, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Mission of Japan to the United Nations and Chair of the WGLL.

The panel was composed of four speakers:

- Dr. Stephen Ndegwa, Adviser in the Fragile and Conflict Affected Countries Group (OPCFC) of the World Bank.
- Mr. Ichiro Tambo, Director – General of the African Department of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, JICA.
- Mr. Oli Brown, Environmental Affairs Officer for the United Nations in Sierra Leone.
- Mr. Owen Shumba, Team Leader, Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Group of UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery.

2. In his opening remarks, Ambassador Nishida firstly introduced the theme of the meeting: *Economic revitalization and youth employment for peacebuilding – with a focus on youth employment and natural resources management* which is a follow-up to a series of meetings on the subject. He mentioned the need to match the increasing awareness in the international community with practical solutions to address the fragmentation in the approach to economic revitalization and youth employment in post-conflict settings. He added that economic revitalization requires a wide spectrum of policies. Among the various measures, the WGLL decided to focus on youth employment and the management of natural resources and to explore ways to make the response of the international community more coherent, timely and adequate. The Chair noted that economic revitalization and natural resource management can be conducive to peacebuilding if complemented by adequate guidelines, policies and regulatory frameworks.

II. Presentations by Panelists:

3. Dr. Stephen Ndegwa reported lessons learned from the work of OPCFC at the World Bank. He noted that in order to generate employment, three measures are important, namely a) create an attractive environment for private sector investment and to not overly depend on labour focused interventions, b) promote and develop the agricultural sector through technological interventions, which also creates related jobs in the value chain, and c) early interventions by the public sector to provide jobs sometimes are necessary to induce private sector entry. He highlighted the importance of incentives for the private sector, human resource skills, such as in agriculture, and fostering marketplace confidence through predictable governance of market exchanges and having more information available. He also underlined the need for strengthening the collaboration between UN agencies and the African Development Bank. In suggesting roles for the PBC, Dr. Ndegwa noted that the PBC could raise the issue of developed countries' agricultural subsidies that affect economic recovery in post-conflict states.

4. Mr. Ichiro Tambo's presentation focused on lessons learned from JICA's experience in skills and vocational training and community development in Africa. Mr. Tambo highlighted the importance of monitoring for changes in labour market demand and carrying out pilot trainings. In addition, he stressed that training should not be just about skills, but improving discipline and self-confidence which is critical in post-conflict situations. The labour market needs to be demand driven opposed to supply driven. Additionally, policies that promote inclusiveness and equality among vulnerable people are important and he cited as a successful example training programs that mixed ex-combatants of different origins and civilians. For community development, Mr. Tambo emphasized the importance of accurate community profiling and the socio-economic impact of rehabilitating roads. He noted that land issues, due to a lack of formal land system and documentation, can be contentious, often constrain development activities, and require a cautious approach.

5. In his presentation, Mr. Oli Brown discussed the role of natural resource management for economic revitalization and youth employment in Sierra Leone. The effective use of a country's natural resources depends on effective governance in three areas: benefit sharing (the distribution of revenues between companies and state), livelihoods (to maximize the number of jobs created for nationals and minimize the displacement of livelihoods) and legacies (to reduce or avoid negative social and environmental consequences). He discussed the importance of environmental assessments. He noted that currently in Sierra Leone, many contracts are not transparent and some are disadvantageous to the government. Mr. Brown also described some of the negative consequences from natural resource business activities such as livelihood displacement, social

problems and environmental damage.¹ Some of the lessons learned from UNEP's work in Sierra Leone include: a) the first 5-10 years after a conflict are very significant since concessions signed during this period will have an impact for decades; b) countries need to know the value of their resources to be able to manage them well; c) often natural resources are used to generate youth employment 'activity' opposed to sustainable employment and; d) natural resource management is politically challenging which includes high expectations for dividends from the population that need to be managed.

6. Mr. Owen Shumba's presentation focused on the creation of employment in fragile environments and the difficulties faced in this context. Mr. Shumba reviewed several new approaches to employment creation and emphasized the importance of disaster/conflict sensitivity in employment programming. Lessons learned from the UNDP's work in various countries include: a) the need to link temporary and emergency employment measures in crisis and post-crisis situations to the overall local economic development strategy; b) ensure livelihoods/economic recovery initiatives are market driven; c) ensure peacebuilding strategies involve a link with livelihoods; d) strengthen women's economic empowerment; e) improve macro-micro policy linkages in Livelihood and Economic Recovery programme implementation; f) link youth employment to governance and financial inclusion: place emphasis on the link between governance, inclusive financial services and youth employment interventions; g) avoid a single sector approach for youth employment; h) rethink and re-orient education policies, vocational training and labour market policies; i) Provide start-up grants/kits or equipment in order to create self-employment and; j) support youth to engage in green jobs. While discussing areas for further PBC engagement, Mr. Shumba suggested a potential role for the PBC in promoting Public-Private Partnerships, such as PPP's in waste management.

III. Discussions on Lessons Learned

7. Member states raised questions about the allocation of benefits from natural resources and contract transparency. In response, Mr. Brown emphasized that it was important to build countries' capacity to establish relevant laws and institutionalize royalty payments. He noted the problem of strict stabilization clauses in contracts in many African countries. In regard to transparency, Liberia's policy of publishing all mining contracts online was highlighted. This had resulted in qualitatively improved contracts because the government and companies know they will be held accountable.

¹ The UN operation in Sierra Leone has a specific programme on environmental cooperation for peacebuilding as part of its strategy 'The Joint Vision for Sierra Leone'. Jointly implemented by UNEP, UNDP, FAO and WHO, it currently focuses on sustainable management of extractive industries, environmental governance and awareness raising, land and water management, climate change and disaster risk reduction and chemicals and hazardous waste.

8. On youth employment, it was stressed that an integrated approach is needed which goes beyond skills training and builds social capital. It was noted that access to mentors and peer support has been shown by studies to be more important than access to financial support or skills training. Discussions also highlighted the need to increase the risk tolerance of investors in order for African countries to attract foreign investment and generate more jobs. The PBC could play an important advocacy role to address this issue. Other issues raised included land ownership, where in many African countries there are often no written records. In this regard, information sharing, including sharing lessons and experiences among development partners, is very important.

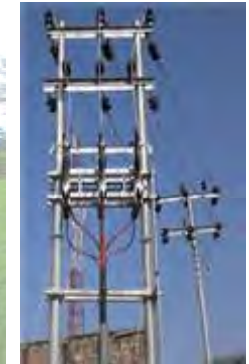
9. Participants mentioned the need to improve regional and technical cooperation among countries from the Global South. Points raised in this regard included a role for the PBC in supporting forums that bring together practitioners from the South and the advantages of civilian expertise from the South in peacebuilding. Areas that were discussed for further regional cooperation included assistance in conducting environmental impact assessments.

10. In addition, questions were raised about how to address the gap in quality data, in particular to have more information on employment structures which is critical for developing job creation policies. The World Bank's initiative to create a knowledge platform around fragile countries for development actors to share information was cited as something that would be online soon. There was also a suggestion that the PBC could support the work of national statistical institutions in post-conflict countries. It was noted, however, that in post-conflict settings where there is weak government capacity, data collection was likely to always be a challenge.



Economic Revitalization and Youth Employment for Peacebuilding

— Lessons Learned from JICA's Experience in skills and vocational training and community development in Africa —



Japan International
Cooperation Agency (JICA)

1
Cooperation Agency

別添2

Outline of the Presentation

1. Common Context
2. Skills and Vocational Training
~Lessons Learned from JICA Projects~
3. Community Development
~Lessons Learned from JICA Projects~
4. Recommendation and Ways Forward

1. Common context

- **Drastic change of living environment for youth and fluctuations of market demand**
- **Limited capacity of government, while confidence and trust may have been lost during the conflict**
- **Divided communities with large number of vulnerable groups**

2. Skills and Vocational Training ~ lessons learned from JICA projects ~

- **Southern Sudan:**
Improvement of Basic Skills and Vocational Training
- **Rwanda:**
Strengthening the Capacity of Tumba College of Technology
- **Rwanda:**
Skills Training for Reintegration of Demobilized Soldiers with Disabilities

2-1 Responding to market changes (South Sudan)



● **Juba Development Plan (10-year span)**
 Road network, river transport, water, waste disposal, etc

Juba Economy

● emergence of markets
 ● increase of vehicles

● construction boom starts
 ● expansion of service industries, i.e. hotel
 ● increase of small industries

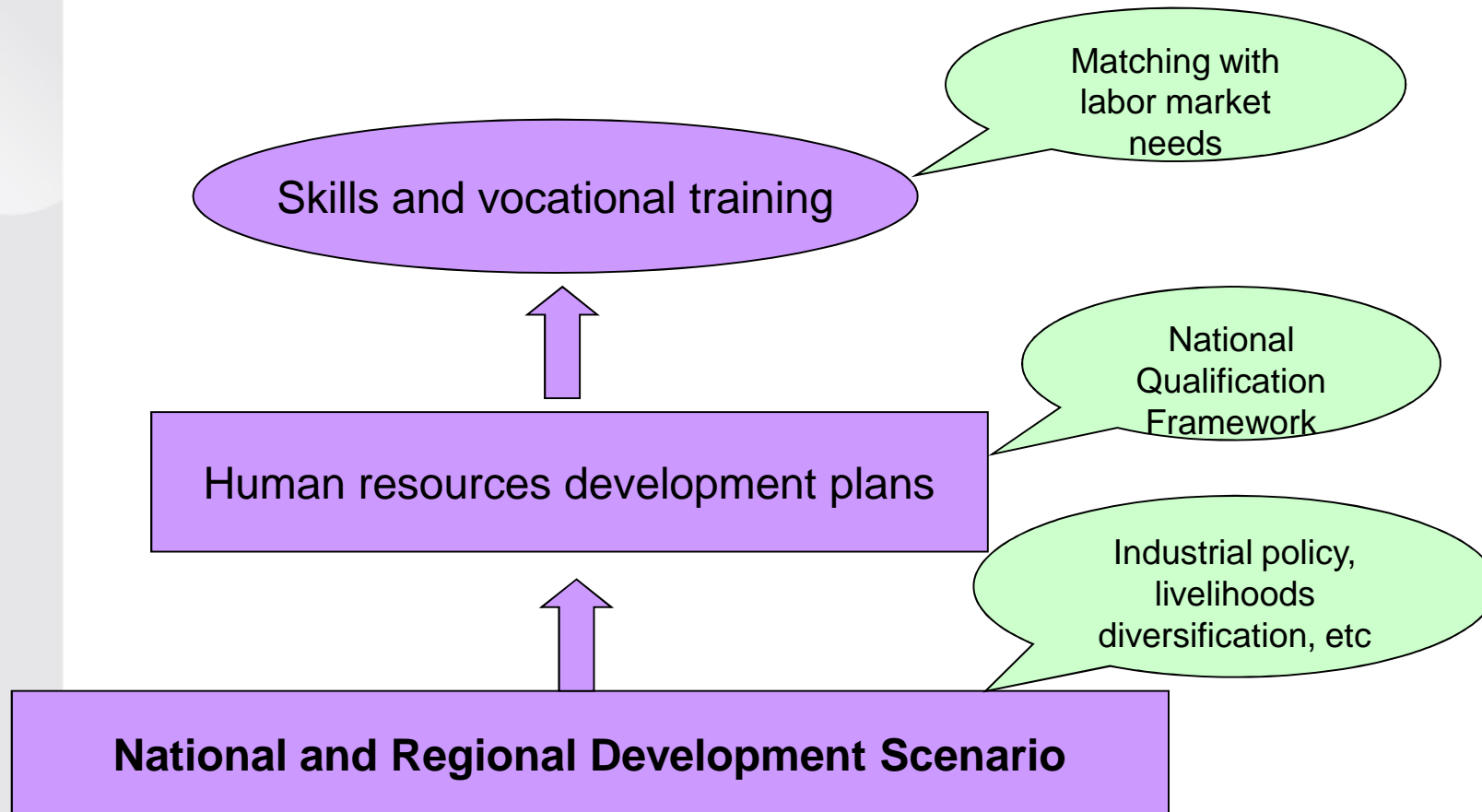
● increase of demands in construction, transport
 ● automation of small industries
 ● mechanical problems of vehicle, equipment
 ● increase of job seekers

Monitor the changing market and carry out trial/pilot trainings

● **Skills and vocational training**

- construction, carpentry, metal works, automobile courses
- computer course
- hotel & catering, air-conditioning course
- expansion of training target

Require national and regional development scenario



2-2. Not just skills, but social and psychological impact is important

- “obstacles to employment are not just skills but habits, discipline, and work ethics” (by local industries)
 - ⇒ Insertion of life/career planning, entrepreneurial training, interview tips, etc
 - ⇒ highly evaluated by ex-trainees

- ◆ **Self-confidence** as the achievement of training
 - “I can support the family now” (by ex-trainee)
 - “I see positive change inside me in terms of thinking and actions” (by ex-trainee/ SC)

Bridging the labor market and local human resources

Gap between the market and labor force after CAP

Labor market (Demand)

Skills, social aspect (Supply)

- loss of educational opportunities, drain of human resources
- influx of laborers from neighboring countries

monitor the changes of labor market demands and adjust the training courses flexibly

Development scenario

Skills/vocational training

Not just skills, but discipline, dignity, & self-confidence are critical in post-conflict situations

After the skills/vocational training

Labor market (Demand)

Employment, self-employment

Skills, social aspect (Supply)

2-3. Set training targets from viewpoint of statebuilding and people's lives

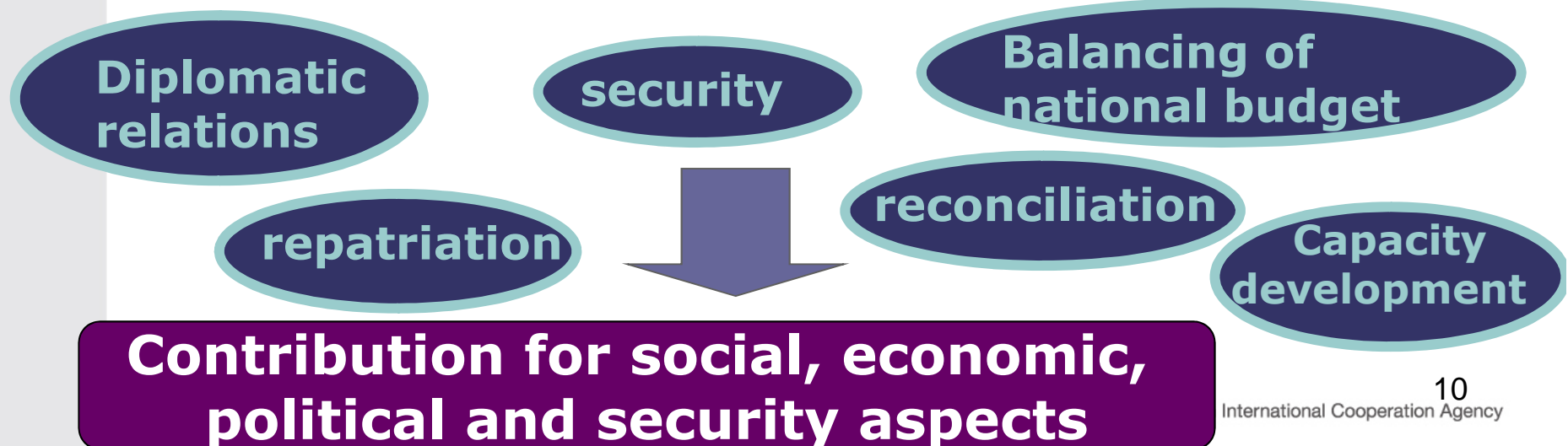
**~Statebuilding~
Recovery from social instability:
participation of socially vulnerable people**

As impacts of training, trainees are giving importance to the following.

- **“cooperation with each other has been quite valuable experience (esp. between ex-combatants and ordinary population)**
- **“Understanding among trainees of various background (ex-combatants, others) have been enhanced”**

Contribution by Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Program

- promote reconciliation through distribution of benefits for ex-RDF and ex-FAR soldiers as well as ex-armed group combatants
- promote disarmament and repatriation of armed group members in DRC
- transform military expense to budget for social and economic development
- appeal internally and externally shifting from the country “in conflict” to “normal”



Extra outcomes of assistance for reintegration of ex-combatants with disabilities in Rwanda

By mixing different origins (RPA, FAR, armed groups) of ex-combatants in the skills training course, promotion of reconciliation was observed. Some associations run by the graduates of the skills training course consist of mix of different origins.

Even reconciliation with civilians (i.e. reintegration of ex-combatants) was achieved. The project obliged to include civilians when the graduates set up the associations.

2-4. Development of local system (training function, people's organization)

- **Public/private-sector skills and vocational training system at local level**
 - ⇒ skills and expertise of instructors to be improved
 - ⇒ motivation and self-confidence to be enhanced
- **Government system to support people's organization (e.g. micro-credit scheme)**
- **Encourage local support mechanisms to facilitate training for socially vulnerable people**

3. Community Development ~ lessons learned by JICA projects ~

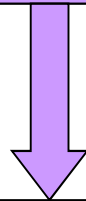
- **DRC:**
Community Development Plan in Cataractes District, Bas-Congo Province
- **Northern Uganda:**
Community Development for Promoting Return and Resettlement of IDP

3-1. Necessity of Community Profiling

- **Information needed: presence of natural resources, strengths and weaknesses of the village, the needs of the residents, situation of the neighbouring villages**
- **If community profiling is insufficient or inaccurate, the project may face unexpected obstructions.**

3-2. Importance of Community Roads

Humanitarian aid stage



Recovery and development stage

Trunk roads to
community rehabilitated

Community roads need to be rehabilitated



Transport system, distribution system for goods, etc.



Socio-economic impacts

3-3. Organizational Structure

- ◆ **Weak governance**
 - ⇒ **community to share responsibilities in delivery of public services**
- **Group work can be organized**
- **Community-based disputes management mechanism can be established (or traditional system, if any, could be reinforced)**
- **Receiving mechanism for foreign aid can be formed**

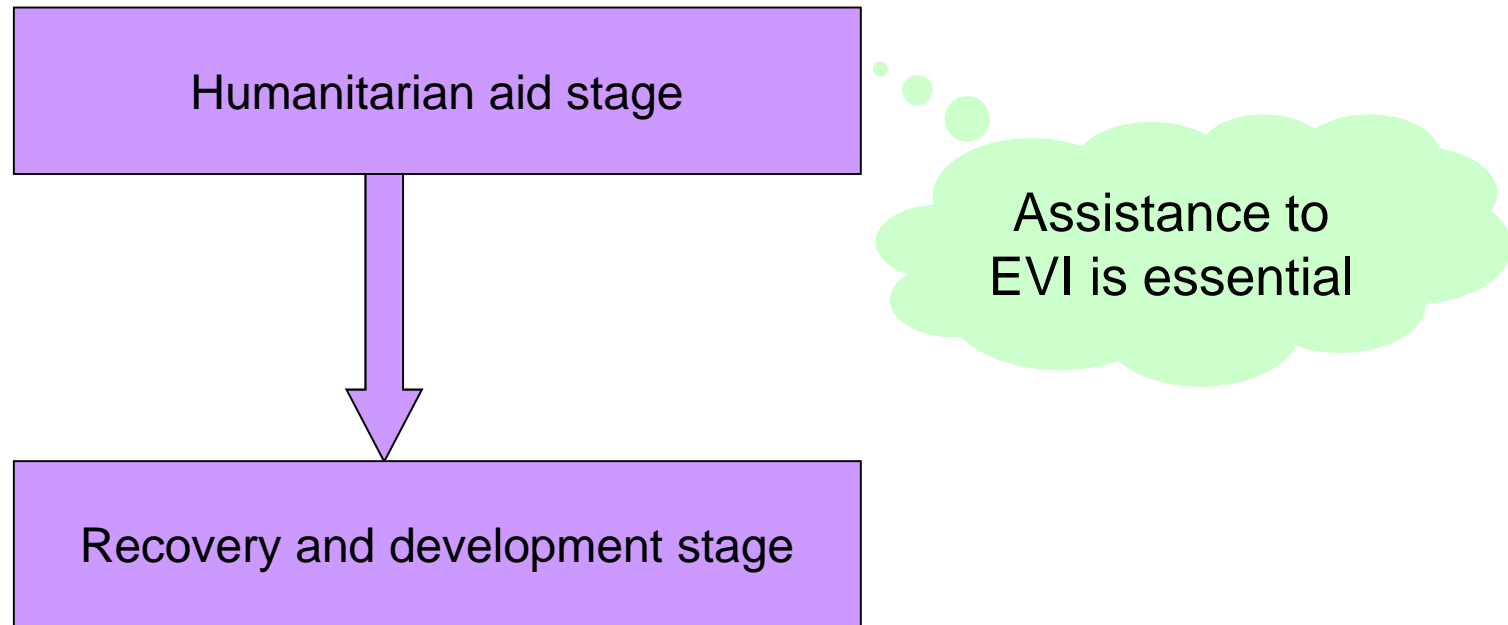
3-4. By-products in Production Activities

In post-conflict situation, young people often become more interested in agriculture or other production activities.

If their participation is properly facilitated,

Sense of co-existence and harmony in the community will be enhanced

3-5. Consideration toward Extremely Vulnerable Individuals



- Community needs to take in EVIs' and their families by creating a supporting mechanism.
- Projects should be planned and implemented in a way to raise cooperative awareness among residents.

3-6. Mutual Understanding Arising from an Outside Assessment of Local Resources

- **Through community profiling, residents become aware of their existing/potential resources.**
- **Suspicion pertaining to land issues could also be resolved through community profiling, if conducted properly by neutral third party**

3-7. Land Problems

- **Land issues often become constraint in development.**

e.g. lack of formal land system
unregistered land ownership
missing of documents

In times of post-conflict, land issues could be even more complicated and contentious.
⇒ **Caution is required when proceeding with community development**

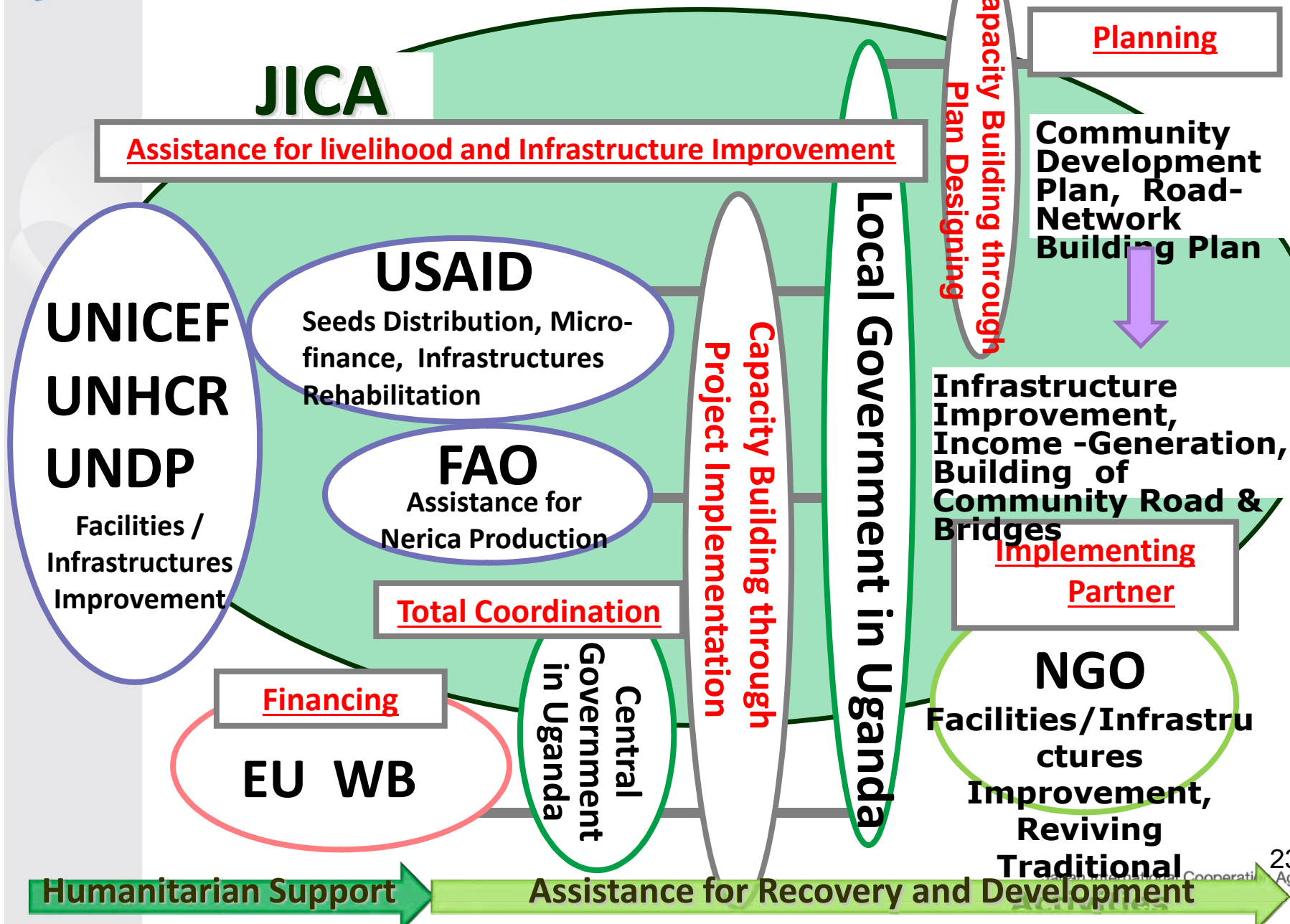
4. Recommendation and Way Forward

In order to more effectively bring actors on the ground together, JICA recommends that UN missions, UNCT and/or WB take lead in

- encouraging and championing post-conflict countries
- developing nationally-owned economic revitalization/ employment strategy in medium and long terms,
- establishing mechanisms to effectively gather lessons learned from actors on the ground
- identifying common indicators and collecting practical data
- identifying initiatives/programmes for job creation with quick and tangible impacts
- provide platforms to identify gaps and areas requiring intensive resource mobilization to expand job creation programmes

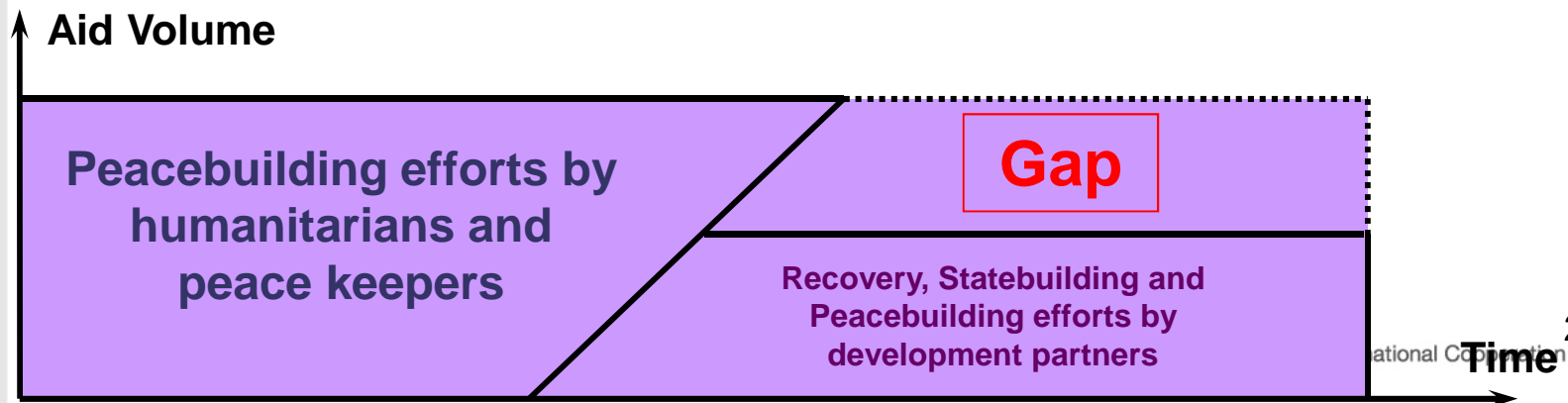
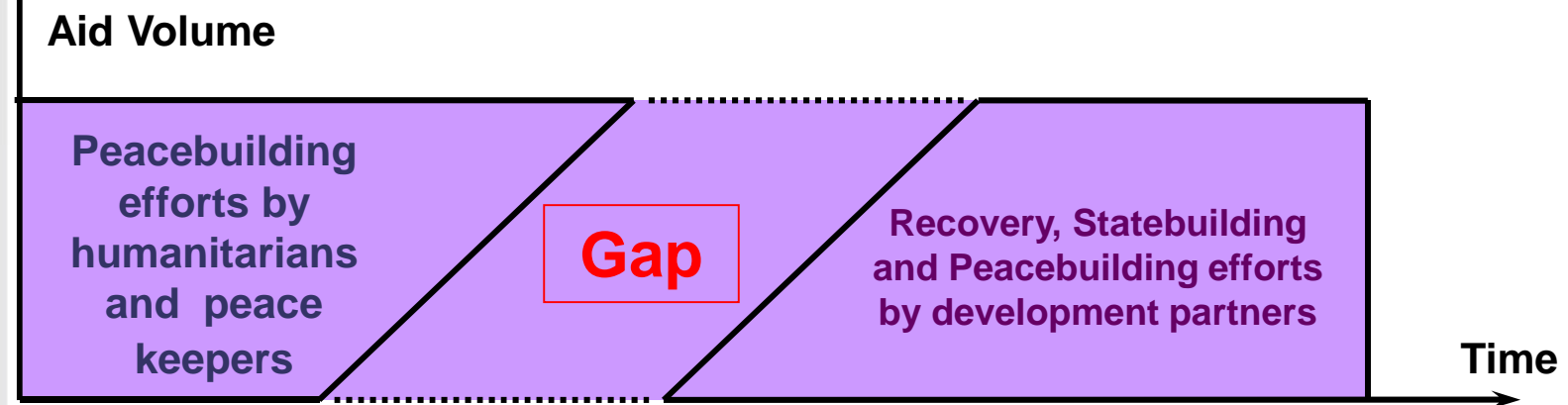
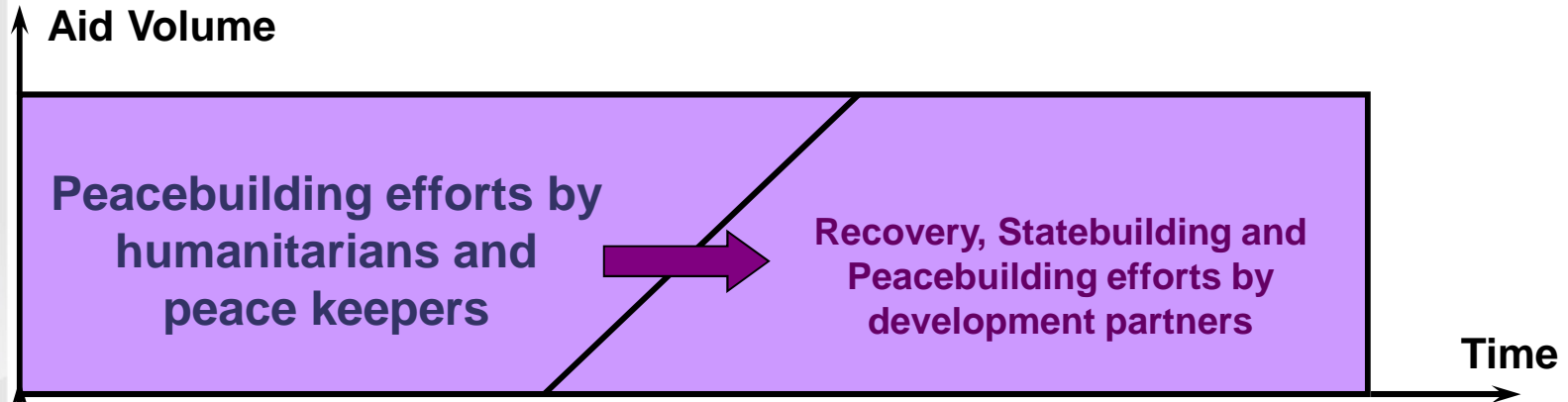


Stakeholders concerning Recovery and Development in Northern Uganda



Seamless Support from Planning to Project Implementation

Putting efforts together for seamless transition



Thank You !

- **Mr TAMBO Ichiro**
JICA Africa Department
- **Ms KOMUKAI Eri**
JICA Expert in Peacebuilding
- **Ms DOHI Yuko**
JICA Expert in Peacebuilding



ECONOMIC REVITALISATION AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT FOR PEACE BUILDING

*Lessons and Recommendations for Action in Fragile and
Conflict Affected Environments*

PBC WGLL, New York 8 July 2011

Owen Shumba

Team Leader, Livelihoods & Economic Recovery Group

UNDP/BCPR, New York

Improving Employment Creation for Youth: Recommendations for Action: PBC WGLL 8 July 2011

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION



- ✓ Imperative for employment Creation;
- ✓ Difficulties faced when creation employment in fragile/conflict environments;
- ✓ Approaches to employment creation;
- ✓ Extract of UNDP achievements in employment creation in CPC environments;
- ✓ Lessons learnt;
- ✓ Further areas of PBC engagement to boost employment and peace building in conflict /fragile environments

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Some Questions to be Addressed

- Specific challenges faced by various actors for developing employment creation/IG initiatives in fragile environments;
- What role could PBC play in supporting national efforts to develop coherent and effective strategies for job creation;
- Who can initiate the role of defining terms of basic data on employment;
- How can PBC facilitate national capacity assessments for employment creation;
- Role of PBC on creating a conducive environment for engagement of private sector;

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IMPERATIVES: WHY EMPLOYMENT IN FRAGILE ENVIRONMENTS

1. In a post-crisis/fragile situations, youth employment is vital to short term stability, reintegration, economic growth and sustainable peace. It can:
 - a) Support ex-combatants, returnees and the most vulnerable conflict affected groups while sustainable reintegration efforts are put in place;
 - b) Bring home the peace dividend results to communities most affected by conflict;
 - c) Provide the groundwork for a new development trajectory
2. Addressing employment conditions could contribute to tackle major root causes of the conflict and then support transition through Sustainable Employment and Decent Work.
3. Promoting sustainable jobs include a wider process of social, economic and political transformation. When built on a consensus building base, this social dialogue contributes as well to a national reconciliation process.

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The difficulties encountered in fragile/conflict situations



1 Social environment:

- ✓ Unstable or changing population base.
- ✓ Social exclusion.
- ✓ Lack of skilled human resources.
- ✓ Shifting gender roles.
- ✓ Increased opportunity for exploitation of vulnerable workers.

2. Security environment:

- ✓ Continued violence & extraordinary security costs for businesses.
- ✓ Growth of illegal activities and the grey economy associated with the war economy.
- ✓ Unsettled land tenure and property rights become source of social unrest and discourage investments.
- ✓ Peace spoilers as economic actors
- ✓ Youth a major concern for stability.

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The difficulties encountered in fragile/conflict situations



3. Economic environment:

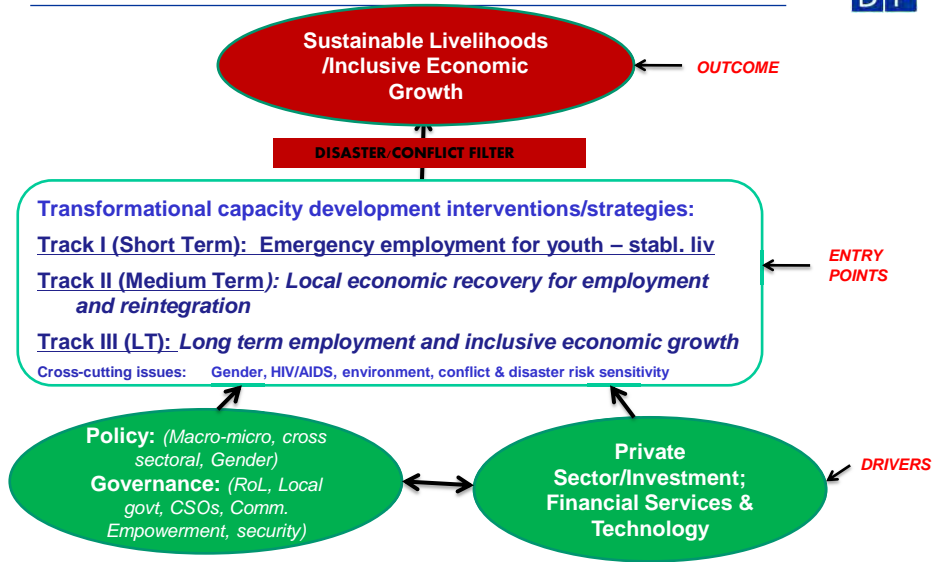
- ✓ Low consumer purchasing power.
- ✓ Lack of infrastructure and capital.
- ✓ Lack of credit and investment capital.
- ✓ Distortions to markets
- ✓ Lack of information on local circumstances, opportunities, and needs.

4. Political environment

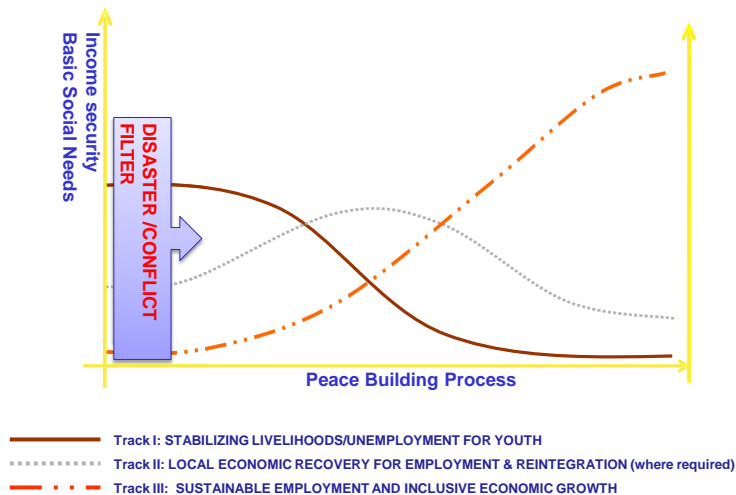
- ✓ Weak governmental institutions.
- ✓ Breakdown of trust and erosion of social capital

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Approach That Underpins LER for Employment Creation



Three Complementary Tracks in One Programme: country specific





New APPROACHES FOR JOB CREATION

1. Conflict sensitive Livelihoods /economic recovery assessment - see slide.
2. Capacity assessments of economic actors: Capacity dimensions: mission/strategy; HR; Information; Physical; Financial
3. Community security and SC approach – see slide
4. Area based recovery approaches – with integrated CPR programmes; DDR, IDP Reintegration; MA/SALW, Livelihoods, etc
5. Community Based Recovery Approaches – participatory community mobilization - conflict transformation and peace building;
6. Private Sector development – Pro-poor Value chain development: Conflict analysis, Business for Peace Forums

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New Approaches: Improve CSSC/PB thru EcoRec:

1. THE NEED FOR ASSESSMENTS/ANALYSIS

- a) Conflict sensitive livelihoods & economic recovery assessment;
- b) Placing emphasis on peace / social cohesion needs – *Undertake Peace and conflict analysis to address CSSC;*

<p>1. (Good) Governance/Political Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratisation (parties, media, NGO, democratic culture) • Good governance (accountability, rule of law, justice system) • Institution building • Human rights (monitoring law, justice system) 	<p>2. Socioeconomic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency employment and income • Economic infrastructure • Physical reconstruction • Infrastructure for health and education • Food security
<p>3. Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian mine action • Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of combatants • Disarmament, demobilisation and re-integration of child combatants • Security sector reform • Small arms and light weapons 	<p>4. Justice and Reconciliation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue between leaders of antagonistic groups • Grass roots dialogue • Other bridge building activities • Truth and reconciliation commissions • Trauma therapy and healing

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New Planning Approaches: CSSC

2. Components of a CSSC/PB programme

- i. **Addressing the tools of violence** (*SALW control; Mine Action & ERW Eg. Bosnia, Burundi; Sudan*)
- ii. **RoL & SSR:** *Community based policing; Transitional justice; Alternative dispute resolution; Juvenile justice - Eg. Indonesia, Albania*
- iii. **Local governance & institutional strengthening;**
- iv. **Livelihoods and economic recovery;**
- v. **Public health approach:** *Armed violence observatory; Formal and informal education, Social and situational prevention, Victim assistance*
- vi. **Conflict prevention & Peace building:** *Multi stakeholder dialogue, Peace architecture, Early warning, Eg. Kenya, Guyana*

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PROGRESS MADE ON EMPLOYMENT CREATION IN CRISIS SITUATION

- i) **Increase in emergency jobs and employment in conflict situation**
 - **In the past 3 years 2.5 mil crisis affected people benefited from EE – Over 25m work days were created in about 25 conflict/disaster affected countries.**
 - **In 2010 alone, Over 13 million workdays of emergency/temporary jobs were created across 8 countries focusing on infrastructure rehabilitation, including opening up new fields in Gaza. More than 200,000 workers directly supported by UNDP have increased income – not nominal but real income in;** Burundi, Haiti, Myanmar, Nepal, DRC, Gaza/PAPP, Somalia and Sri Lanka
 - **70% of the 340,000 (jointly supported by UNDP/WFP) in Haiti alone are using income to invest in viable micro /small enterprises.**

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PROGRESS MADE ON EMPLOYMENT CREATION IN CRISIS SITUATION

ii) *Medium to long term employment – self employment*

• In the past 3 years, UNDP enabled self and wage employment through establishment of viable micro, small and medium enterprises /IGA for over 500,000 crisis affected people whose incomes rose in some cases for example, in Uganda, by 30% and in Somalia from \$1 to as much as 6\$/day.

• In Northern Uganda, more than 5,000 conflict affected rural people were linked to market including WFP's P4P initiatives, and afforded access to secure storage for their agriculture commodities, guaranteed high incomes.

• In Myanmar, UNDP has continued to build capacity of microfinance organizations, for example, working with PACT Myanmar who have now reached over 300,000 people in Shan State, Dry Zone, and the Delta including those affected by cyclone Nargis in 2008. In all countries, UNDP's interventions have contributed to income security, assets accumulation, peace stabilization and prevented the exacerbation of already existing chronic poverty, and in some case violence e.g. in Nepal.

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PROGRESS MADE ON EMPLOYMENT CREATION IN CRISIS SITUATION

iii) Post conflict infrastructure rehabilitation: A number of socio-economic infrastructure (roads, market centres, vocational training centres, boreholes, dams, schools, clinics) rehabilitated as part of recovery has benefitted more than 2 million people in the past 3 years.

In 2010, alone through the TRAC funds, over 200,000 people benefitted from UNDP's financial and technical assistance on infrastructure rehabilitation in DRC, Ivory Coast, Honduras, Myanmar, Nepal, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Uganda. More and more small businesses/enterprises are being established as socio-economic infrastructure become accessible.

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PROGRESS MADE ON EMPLOYMENT CREATION IN CRISIS SITUATION



iv) Institutional Capacity Development for Employment Creation–

•Institutional capacity development of economic actors (government, private sector, Farmers' Associations, CSOs/NGOs) for enhanced income generation and employment creation is a key issue in crisis and post crisis countries. In the last three years, UNDP has worked with national and local authorities in over 20 countries to build their capacity in this area.

•In 2010, *Capacity assessments of Economic Actors and Capacity Development Plans in 6 countries (Zimbabwe, Yemen, Uganda, Sudan, Somalia, Sierra Leone)*.

•In 2011, *addressing capacity gaps for the design and implementation of Employment Programmes should lead to 15,000 employment opportunities being created by the economic actors in particular public institutions, CSOs, private sector, etc.*

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Examples of CfW: Mongolia, Somalia, Haiti: Rehabilitation of market & irrigation canals; removal of carcass (Mongolia) & garbage/debris (Haiti)



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Examples of medium/long term income earning opportunities: Bread making – Sudan
Kenya-Sunflower oil extraction; Nepal- mushroom enterprises;
Afghanistan – waste mgmt; Myanmar - traditional kiln enterprise



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Examples of medium/long term income earning opportunities:
Somalia (tailoring, grinding mills, asset replenishment) and Uganda (farming as business and Compressor/pickup)



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Examples: Incense making in Nepal: \$240,000 export revenues from rural Nepal in 2010. 5000 beneficiaries directly supported by UNDP



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SOME LESSONS



1. Improvement in emergency employment in crisis and post crisis:

Local participation & ownership; Assessment of economic impacts of CfW on the local economy; Effective communication strategy for LER to donors and beneficiaries; link to MFO and savings of a portion of daily wages. Linking CfW/temporary job creation to whole local economic recovery/development approach;

3x6 Approach for Sustainable Employment Creation in Burundi:

The approach is made up of three (3) organising principles – inclusiveness, ownership and sustainability – and six (6) discrete steps – enrolment, rapid income generation, savings, joint-venturing, investing and expanding markets.

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LESSONS

2. **Ensuring livelihoods/economic recovery is market driven – link with private sector – Uganda (Market linkages), Sudan (Honey Value Chains), Nepal, Myanmar (e.g. with MFO –PACT Myanmar); Ivory Coast (soap; poultry)**
3. **Linking livelihoods and peace building, e.g. Uganda, Nepal, Sudan...**
4. **Strengthening women's economic empowerment: Focus on access to markets, finance, domestic energy including hydropower /solar energy and reforestation - addressing local needs and aspirations**
5. **Macro –micro policy linkages in LER programme implementation: Focus also on institutions/policies – private and public, e.g. public works programmes – e.g. in Southern Sudan - Juba with Govt support**

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LESSONS

6. **Linking youth employment to governance and financial inclusion: place emphasis on the link between governance, inclusive financial services and youth employment interventions;**

While the aim of youth employment might be livelihoods sustenance and development, the goal should be to contribute to peace building and MDG achievement.

7. **Avoiding a single sector approach in youth employment: UNDP messaging on youth employment is the integration of youth employment across a number of productive sectors in a conflict or post conflict countries early on.**

Prioritize youth employment in govt budgets, recovery and dev plans

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LESSONS

8. Rethinking education policy: Success in employment creation for the youth often needs a rethink and reorientation of education, vocational training and labour market policies.

9. The need to provide start-up grants/kits or equipment for youth employment/income generation:

10. Supporting youth to engage in green jobs, in particular, waste management in the context of public private partnership (PPP) with municipalities

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FURTHER AREAS FOR PBC Engagement

11. Public private partnership: The PPP model can provide specific benefits:

- effectiveness in service delivery;
- efficiencies in resource use;
- minimized chances of duplicated services;
- transparent decision making; and
- a greater likelihood of sustainable interventions.

Additional key benefit of PPPs: Expertise, experience and approaches that each party brings to the partnership. This strengthens the comprehensiveness of programming and can reduce programme failure.

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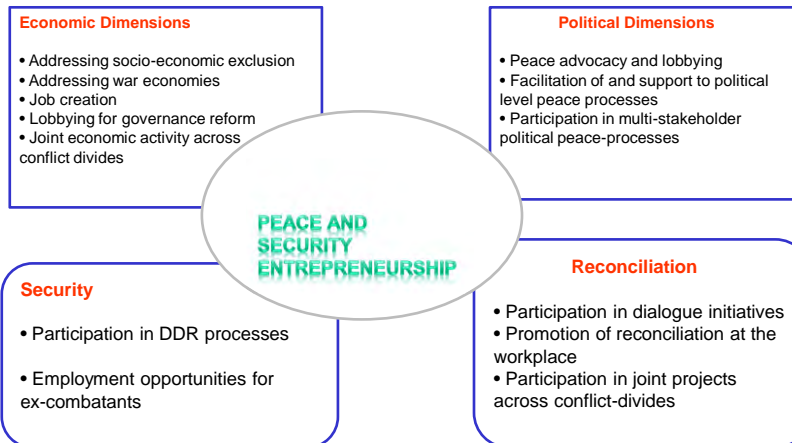


Examples of PPP initiatives 1000s people employed



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12. PBC and Role of Private Sector as Peace Driver



Overwhelming majority of enterprises are negatively affected by any violent conflict, therefore most businesses have an inherent interest in peace and stability. Actors involvement in 4 major issues of PB.

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PBC and Role of Private Sector:



Five priorities:

i) Policy advisory support to governments to establish legal and regulatory frameworks for rule based and non-discriminatory markets, including robust and transparent market institutions.

ii) Development of integrated value chains in market sectors that offer the prospect of sustainable growth and transition to higher valued added and better remunerated forms of employment such as agriculture, infrastructure, minerals.

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PBC & PRIVATE SECTOR



iii) Building on existing programmes in the area of pro-poor investment, further research on 'bottom of the pyramid' investment opportunities and sustainable business models;

iv) Promote entrepreneurship for the poor - promote women's enterprises that are tailored to local and international markets. .

v) Advocating for the use and alignment of private sector Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) resources in ways that contribute to the development of inclusive markets.

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13: PBC and Commercialization of Natural Resources



PBC can facilitate engagement in the extractive sector for employment generation:

- i) Explore natural resource sector's potential contribution to employment for youth – extractive industries or non timber forest products - land and natural resources is a source of conflicts in many countries;

- ii) Advocate for reduction of dependence on oil industry (avoid dutch disease), govt to diversity into other sectors, commercialise NTFPs where they exist and help manage environment as part of the agenda on employment creation:

- iii) Helping to enhance the value chain... Many contracts already have *local content* provisions.. Support SME to fully take advantage of this opportunity.

- iv) Help agencies to enter into agreement with big companies to train and employ youth groups . Many major companies have shown interest...

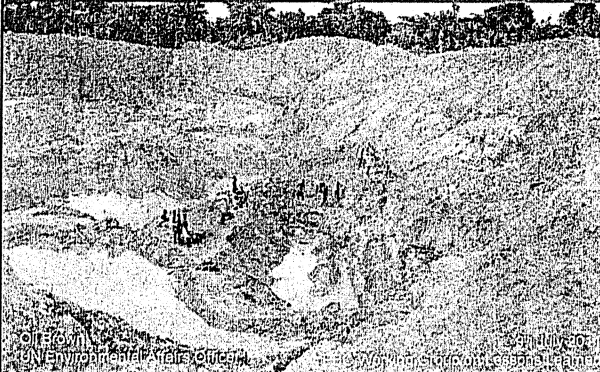
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THANK YOU

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UNEP Economic revitalisation and youth employment for peacebuilding: NRM in Sierra Leone



Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Issue of Children and Armed Conflict
UN Environment Programme

UNEP Background

- Civil war – 1991-2002
- C. 100,000 killed, c. 2 million displaced
- 1999 Lomé Peace Accord – led to one of largest UN troop deployments in history.
- 17,000 peacekeepers in a country of 5.2 million
- Over 70,000 combatants demobilised
- 2 peaceful transfers of power
- Next elections in 2012



UNEP Assessment

Causes

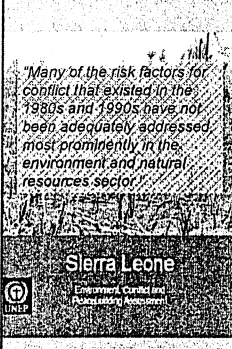
- Inequitable distribution of benefits from resource revenues
- Diamonds used to fund combatants and became spoils of war.

Impacts


- Direct: people and infrastructure
- Indirect: coping strategies and urban expansion
- Institutional: complete collapse of environmental management

Legacy

- High youth unemployment
- Rural estrangement




UNEP Natural resources



Agricultural land

- Shifting cultivation: rice, cassava
- c.50% of GDP
- <60% employment
- Impact of agribusiness: palm, ethanol
- 10% of arable land



Mining

- Diamonds, iron, rutile, gold, etc
- 20% GDP
- 5% of Government revenues
- 250,000 jobs?
- New investments: iron ore
- <80% country under license




UNEP Natural resources

Fishing

- 80% of dietary animal protein
- 10% GDP
- c. 230,000 jobs
- > Estimated \$30 million annual loss IUU

Tourism

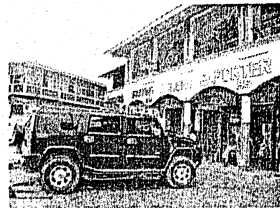

- 3.6% GDP
- c. 33,000 jobs
- > 'Blood diamond' stigma

UNEP Natural resources and Peacebuilding

Benefits


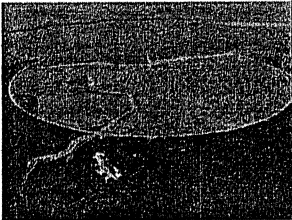
- Company vs. State
- Miners vs. Traders
- Chiefs vs. Councils
- Centre vs. Periphery

UNEP Natural resources and Peacebuilding

Livelihoods



- Jobs created
- Livelihoods lost

UNEP Natural resources and Peacebuilding

Legacies

- Social problems
- Environmental damage

UNEP Agenda for Change and the Joint Vision

CP EP. WHO

UNEP Prog. 21: Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding (UNEP, UNDP, FAO, WHO)

1/. Sustainable Management of Extractive Industries

- Renegotiating disadvantageous contracts
- EIA training, support and monitoring
- Training for journalists on oil and gas exploration

UNEP Prog. 21: Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding (UNEP, UNDP, FAO, WHO)


2/. Environmental governance and awareness raising

- Revising National Environmental Action Plan
- Training on Strategic Environmental Assessment
- World Environment Day in 6 cities
- National policy and strategic plan on health and environment

UNEP Prog. 21: Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding (UNEP, UNDP, FAO, WHO)


3/. Land and water management


- Land tenure reform process
- Sustainable land management – policy and pilot sites
- Conflict management in protected areas

 Prog. 21: Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding (UNEP, UNDP, FAO, WHO)

4/ Climate change and disaster risk reduction

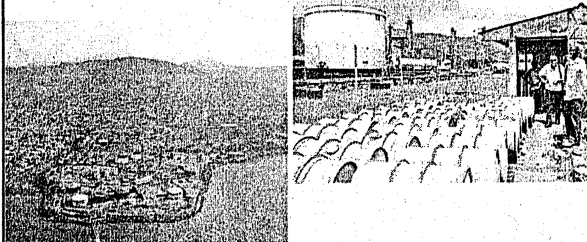
- Country-wide network of automatic weather stations
- 2nd National Communication on Climate Change




 Prog. 21: Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding (UNEP, UNDP, FAO, WHO)


5/ Chemicals and hazardous waste

- Phase out of ozone-depleting substances
- Successful clean-up of 12,000 litres of tetraethyl lead



 Lessons learned

1. Post conflict NRM is critical but challenging: politically sensitive, high expectations, challenges weak governance systems, risk of a democratic deficit, distribution of benefits is highly contested.
2. The first 5-10 years are important. There are several 'catalytic' interventions that can have an impact for decades
3. Countries need to know the value of their resources to be able to manage them well.
4. It is relatively easy to use natural resources to encourage youth 'activity' but sustainable employment is more difficult.
5. Good outcomes come by design, not by 'accident'.

 Entry points for the Peacebuilding Commission

1. Understand the context
2. Support joint programming
3. Mobilize political attention and funding
4. Invest in 'catalytic' interventions: eg. transparency (payments and contracts) and EIAs
5. Encourage civil society engagement and help develop a 'national vision' for natural resource use

