



International Organisation of Employers
Organisation Internationale des Employeurs
Organización Internacional de Empleadores
The Global Voice of Business

A new paradigm in Development Cooperation: Fragility and migration

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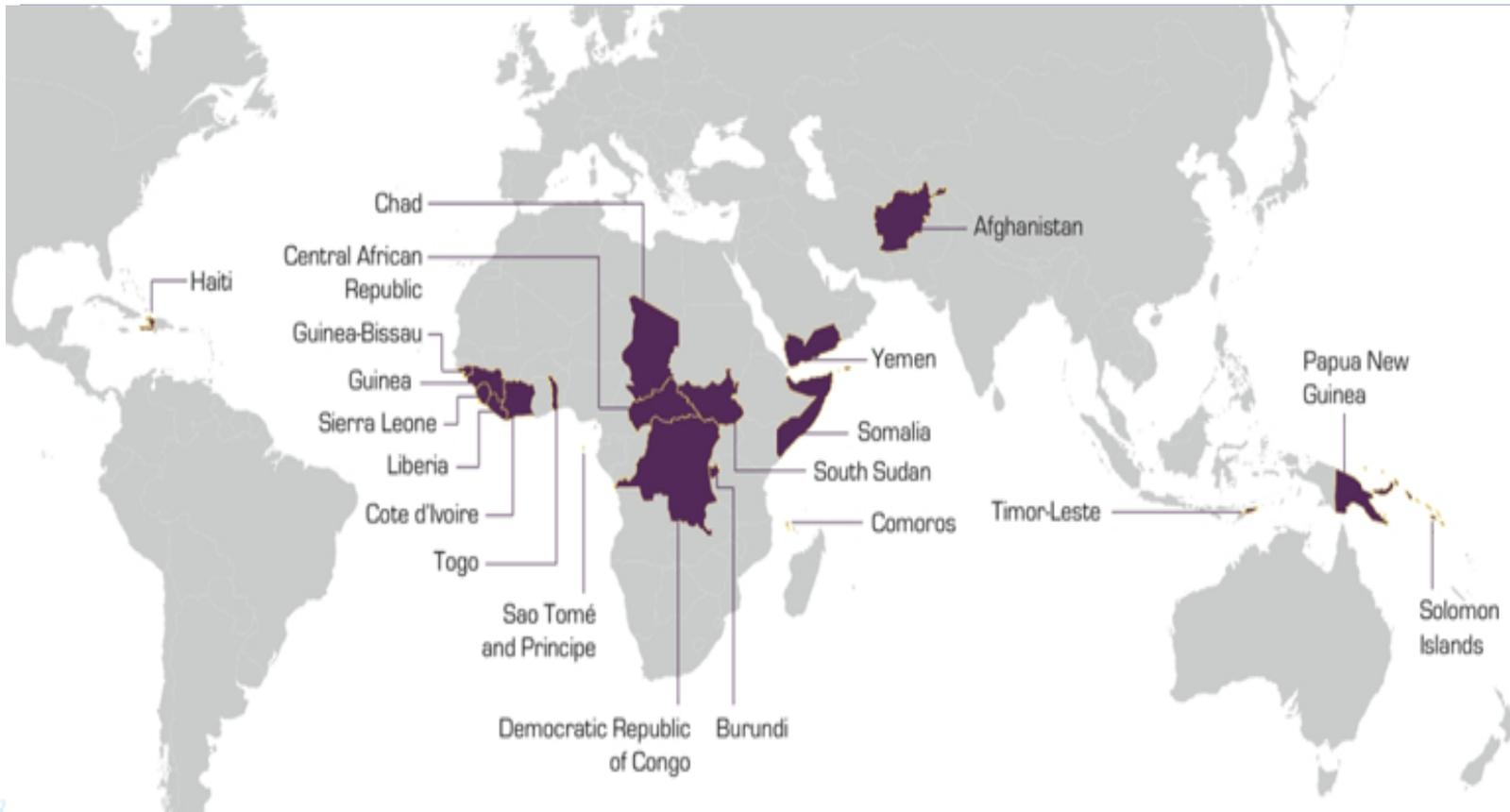


DEFINITION OF FRAGILITY

A state of fragility can be understood as a period of time during nationhood when sustainable socio-economic development requires greater emphasis on complementary peacebuilding and state building activities such as building inclusive political settlements, security, justice, jobs, good management of resources, and accountable and fair service delivery.



G7+ MEMBER STATES





INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT OF FRAGILITY

- More than 1.5 billion people live in Fragile States
- The ILO Constitution: “Whereas lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice...”
- Recommendation R.71: “Transition from War to Peace”
- Partnership and Memorandum of Understanding with the G7+
- The Sustainable Development Goals, The Financing for Development Conference, the “New Deal”
- Ongoing technical cooperation and the new flagship programme “Jobs for Peace and Resilience”



THE IMPORTANCE OF ADDRESSING FRAGILITY FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR

- Employment creation is critical: labour-intensive investments, enterprise promotion, cooperatives, micro-finance
- Local economic development and local governance
- Promotion of workers' and human rights, fight against child labour and forced labour, freedom of association
- Reintegration of armed forces, internally displaced people, refugees, migrants
- Promotion of social dialogue and tripartism
- Capacity building and institution building
- Social protection, and social protection floors



INSTITUTIONS AND MECHANISMS FOR QUALITY EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS CREATION

- Intensifying work on the enabling environment
 - Strengthen/help to establish social partners
 - Work with the private sector
 - Enhance value chains
- Supporting the expansion of employment and livelihoods opportunities
 - Promote skills, entrepreneurship and the social and solidarity economy
 - Engage in local economic development
 - Undertake employment-intensive investment programmes
- Strengthening South-South cooperation
 - Promote experience-sharing in a variety of fields (micro-finance, SMEs, cooperatives, youth employment, etc.)



FOSTERING INCLUSIVENESS

- Promoting social protection and advancing equity and rights at work:
 - Policies and programmes for the elimination of child labour;
 - Strategies to promote improved working conditions;
 - Convert cash for work into work guarantee schemes as part of wider institutional development of social protection;
 - Implement policies in support of minority groups, such as indigenous peoples.



PROPOSED CONCLUSIONS

- Preamble

- I. Purpose and scope

- II. Guiding principles

- III. Strategic approaches

- IV. Rights, equality and non-discrimination

- V. Employment generation

- VI. Education, vocational training and guidance

- VII. Social protection

- VIII. Labour law, labour administration and labour market information

- IX. Social dialogue

- X. Refugees, internally displaced persons, and returnees

- XI. Prevention mitigation and preparedness

- XII International cooperation

- Annex



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