The 10th ASEAN and Japan High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies

25 October 2012
Tokyo, Japan

ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Bangkok, Thailand
ILO advocates for *job-rich, employment-led reconstruction efforts*.

- *Jobs = Key to sustainable and successful recovery*
- *Reconstruction by people themselves*
Outline

1  ILO’s assistance in post-disaster reconstruction
   - Policy development
   - Technical cooperation projects

2  Towards inclusive reconstruction
   - International protocols
   - Gaps in policy and actions
   - Findings from Tohoku, Japan

3  Inclusive reconstruction: HOW?
   - Key principles generated from disability inclusion programmes
1. ILO and Post-disaster Reconstruction

The UN Policy on Post-conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration

- First UN System-wide policy on post-conflict employment issues
- ILO and UNDP led the development process
- Joint efforts of 19 UN agencies, programmes and funds including the IMF and World Bank
- Approved by the UN Secretary General in May 2008

Available at: http://www.ilo.org/employment/Whatwedo/Publications/lang--en/docName--WCMS_117576/index.htm
UN Policy on post-conflict employment creation, income generation and reintegration

One Programme on Three Concurrent Tracks

Peace Negotiations
- Peace Agreement
- Pre-assessments

Stabilization
- Target groups

Reintegration
- Hosting, Local Communities

Transition
- Nation Wide

Peacebuilding Process

Pre-Peace Accord Planning

Track A
- STABILIZING INCOME GENERATION & EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT

Track B
- LOCAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY FOR EMPLOYMENT AND REINTEGRATION

Track C
- SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT CREATION AND DECENT WORK
Intensity of reconstruction Activities in Ache, Indonesia: 2005-2009

Source: The BRR Institute
1. ILO and Post-disaster Reconstruction

Technical Cooperation and Policy Advice

**Track A (Individuals)**
- Emergency job creation
- Setting up emergency employment centres
- Providing short-cycle skills training

**Track B (Communities)**
- Providing skills and entrepreneurship training
- (Re)building community-based organisations
- Providing business recovery support
- Community contracting

**Track C (Nation-wide)**
- Developing the private sector
- Enabling business environment
- Developing social protection system

Workers from local communities pouring concrete to pave a village path, Myanmar

A tsunami survivor rebuilt his coffee shop after an ILO business training programme and financial support, Indonesia
1. ILO and Post-disaster Reconstruction

Research

Post-disaster Employment and Labour Policy Measures in Japan

- Conducting research on employment-focused disaster recovery efforts both by the public and private sectors
- Generating lessons learned and good practices
- Disseminating and sharing findings as international knowledge resources

-Japan: The main case study
- High rate of the disabilities and elders among the victims
- Reconstruction in aging society
- Comprehensive public policies
- Private sector’s efforts

Sign indicating a direction to a temporary vendor shop selling fuel and reconstruction materials, Minami-sanriku, May, 2011

“Japan as One” Work Project

Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare

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2. Towards Inclusive Reconstruction

**International Protocols**

**Disabilities**
- ILO Convention 159 “Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons)”, 1983
- UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006

**Elders**
- UN Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (2002)

*Principle: Mainstream concerns and needs of the disabled and the elders need (NOT to segregate them)*
2. Towards Inclusive Reconstruction

**Gaps in Policy and Actions**

1. Few data on the vulnerable populations (e.g. the disabled, elders, migrant workers, as well as those in the informal sector)

2. Silent populations: “Our need is not a priority”, Survivors’ guilt
   *Shinsai Shogaisha* (“Disaster PwD”), Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, 1995 – The issue surfaced 16 years later.

3. Few agencies dedicated to the elders

4. Very few assistance efforts on their livelihoods
2. Towards Inclusive Reconstruction

Preliminary findings from Tohoku, Japan

- Active and well coordinated NGOs for the disabled

Challenges
- Disaster-related death – 90% are those of 70 y.o above
- Hard to find and reach beneficiaries
- Livelihoods and employment

Needs
- Flexible modification of existing regulations
- Multi-year budgeting to mainstream disabilities
- Guidelines for future disasters
- A coordinating mechanism similar to a UN Cluster
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Barriers

Types of barriers

- Physical
- Information and communication
- Legal and institutional
- Negative attitudes, negligence and assumptions
Principles for Removing Barriers in Reconstruction

1. Ask disabled people what they need
Principles for Removing Barriers in Reconstruction

2. *Team up with medical colleagues*
Principles for Removing Barriers in Reconstruction

3. Include into mainstream programmes
(Separate services can be ineffective and expensive)
Principles for Removing Barriers in Reconstruction

4. Ensure access to facilities, services and information
Principles for Removing Barriers in Reconstruction

5. Work with community: family, friends, other community members
Pre-programme assessment

- Disability disaggregated data
  - Impairment
  - Supports needed, if any
  - Abilities
  - Willingness to take part in training or economic activities
Programme designing, planning and implementation

- Allocate budget
- Link up with other national policies and programmes
- Send out information
- Build capacity on disability issues – staff training
- Private sector – great ally to train and hire the target groups
Programme monitoring and evaluation

• Follow-up in the community: monitoring for disability inclusion, service needs and supports
• Evaluation of impact: disability disaggregated data
ILO Tools on Disability Inclusion

Entrepreneurship, Small Enterprise Development and Rural


- **Replicating success tool kit.** A series of tools for replicating the Alleviating Poverty through Peer Training Programme, a grassroots livelihood and small enterprise development project that used peer training as its main delivery mechanism for people with disabilities and others living in remote and rural areas.


- **Replicating Success: The video,** ILO Subregional Office through for East Asia, 2008. Illustrates the APPT project and peer training approach. Also available in Khmer. Contact Disability Hotline.


  - Also individual booklets: (PDFs: [http://www.ilo.org/disability](http://www.ilo.org/disability))
    - **Voices of Women Entrepreneurs in Ethiopia:** ISBN 978-92-2-121361-1;
    - **Voices of Women Entrepreneurs in Tanzania:** ISBN 978-92-2-121363-5;
    - **Voices of Women Entrepreneurs in Uganda:** ISBN 978-92-2-121365-9;
    - **Voices of Women Entrepreneurs in Zambia:** ISBN 978-92-2-121367-3;

ILO Tools on Disability Inclusion

Formal Sector, Large and Multinational Companies


Thank you

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