

Decent Work Across the Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus in the Arab Region

A collaboration between the ILO
and the Nexus Academy

Intercontinental
Hotel
Amman-Jordan
9-12 September
2024

▶ Session 1 – Day 2

What is the Nexus ?

▶ **Recap: Session 1 – Day 1**



24/24 7/7 Questions on Slido

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Agenda - Day 2

9:00-10:30 Session 1.4: Rightsizing the P

10:30-11:00 Break

11:00-12:30 Session 1.5: Tools and Mechanisms

12:30-13:30 Lunch break

13:30-15:00 Session 1.6: Nexus supportive financing

15:00-15:15 Break

15-15-17:00 Session 1.7: Entry points to the Nexus – A discussion on Coordination

► Rightsizing the P

Session 1.4



The vicious cycle of crisis, conflict, climate change, unemployment and decent work deficits in the region



How Decent Work can Contribute to Peacebuilding?

<https://youtu.be/V7DIk7-K-dE>

Conflict Drivers



Outputs

Enhanced gender-sensitive economic opportunities for population at risk through decent jobs

Strengthened economic relationships and contact between conflicting groups and/or youth at risk

Promoted fundamental labour rights and strengthened participatory mechanisms for social dialogue and conflict resolution

Outcomes

Greater economic opportunities and empowerment

Improved social cohesion through inter-group knowledge and perceptions

Improved perceptions of fairness and equality

Impact



DECENT
EMPLOYMENT
CONTRIBUTES
TO CONFLICT
PREVENTION
AND
PEACEBUILDING

Examples of peace responsive initiatives

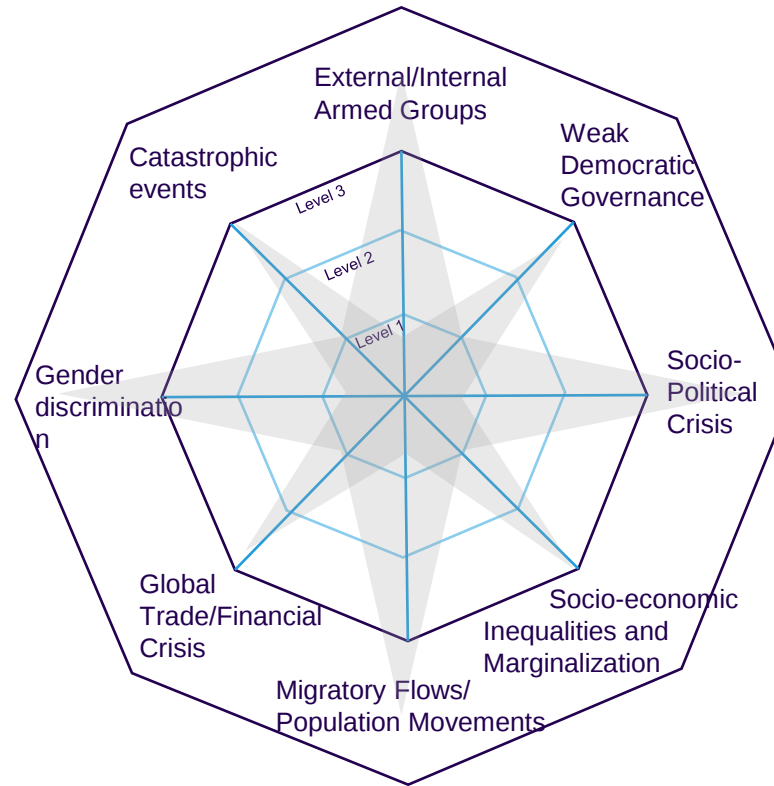
Policy Area	INITIATIVES
Skills	- Conflict management and peaceful coexistence modules included into Skills curricula - Joint /inclusive training classes / intergroup contact reinforced
Enterprises	- Joint income generating activities and/or cooperatives created with youth from “antagonistic groups”, refugees and host communities, gender, ex-combattants, etc.; - Peace-responsive Value Chain Development (VCD) promoted between «conflicting» groups and/or areas
Employment intensive programmes	Community and labour-based (and mixed) green investments are implemented in areas perceived as abandoned/excluded and where access to natural resources is complex.
	Communities and/or groups in fragile situations benefit from constructive and gender-sensitive contacts and exchanges through a platform for participatory dialogue on responsible resource management.
Social protection	Development of cash transfer programs in conflict-sensitive emergency situations, integrated with the strengthening of social protection structures Conflict-sensitive targeting
Social dialogue and labour rights	Communities and/or groups in fragile situations benefit from constructive and gender-sensitive contacts and exchanges through a participatory dialogue platform.
	Women's leadership is strengthened through their active participation in the dialogue process and access to training and employment;
	Legal frameworks for protection include the right to work, R205, protection against violence and harassment (C190), etc
	Private sector negative stereotypes on youth at risks and/or fragile setting investments broken through joint community events (Jobs Foras...).

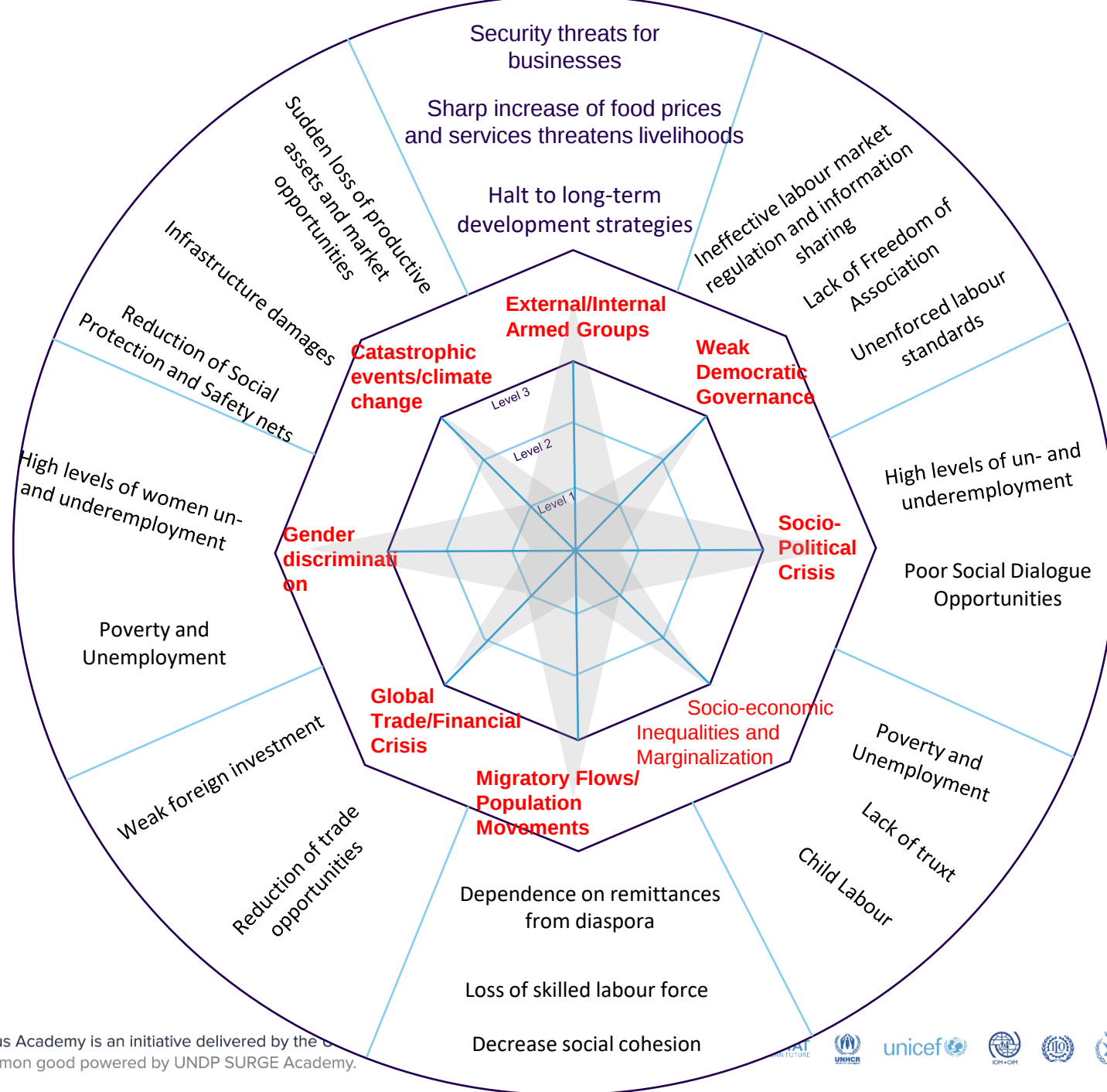
▶ Developing and measuring social cohesion Indicators

TRUST, TOLERANCE, HOPE, SOCIAL JUSTICE

- ✓ change in percentage of participants who express **hope** in their future economic situation
- ✓ change in percentage of participants willing to **interact** with members of “opposing” group at the workplace
- ✓ change in percentage of participants viewing government treatment of their social group as **fair**
- ✓ change in percentage of participants perceiving no regional **inequality** to the detriment of their region

EXERCISE - The Fragility Compass





Exercise - Understanding causes and consequences of fragility in relation to the world of work

- ▶ In groups divides by country, we have selected **two of the eight** factors of fragility
- ▶ Agree **on the level of fragility** of each factor of fragility (3 high, 1 low)
- ▶ Discuss and map the **impact/consequences** of each factor on the world of work (in powerpoint slide and/or post-it) focusing in particular on the impact on:
 - Livelihoods and employment
 - Social protection
 - Human rights, including labour rights
 - social dialogue/labour governance
 - Social cohesion
- ▶ Discuss **few root causes of each factors** related to the world of work (Vicious cycle)
- ▶ Think of one or two social cohesion initiatives to address the conflict drivers



BREAK

 10:30- 11:00



► Tools and Mechanisms

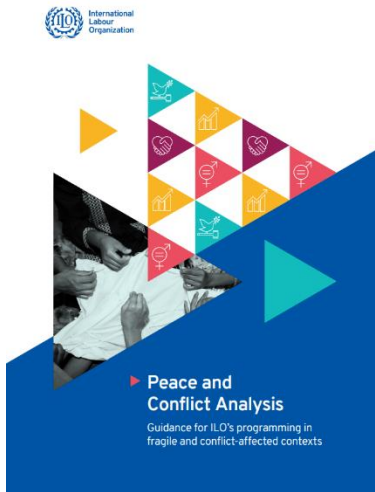
Session 1.5



► Case Study: conflict sensitive programming and tools

Nieves & Ali
The case of Yemen

←...Conflict insensitive.....Doing no harm.....Doing some good.....Proactively contributing to peace...→



Ensuring planning processes and dialogue mechanisms to convene members of different groups in planning project activities, and strengthen inclusive participation in community governance.

Specialized
peacebuilding
activities

Deliberately choosing activities open to all ethnic groups, and facilitates inclusive participation. This reduces the risk of deepening resentment & divisions.

Peace Responsiveness
Deliberately designing for and realizing peace contributing outcomes in development and humanitarian programming

Selecting beneficiaries only from one ethnic group, in an area where inter-ethnic conflict has prevailed. This deepens resentment & divisions.

Conflict sensitivity

Minimizing negative effects ↔ Reinforcing positive effects

Analysing conflict drivers related to decent work deficits and unemployment

Objective of a PCA

- Deepen understanding of the peace and conflict dynamics and their interaction with decent work issues in the context there are operating.
- Explain how decent work initiatives can purposefully contribute to peace and avoid exacerbating conflict.
- Link with national and UN frameworks, CCA, UNCDFs...



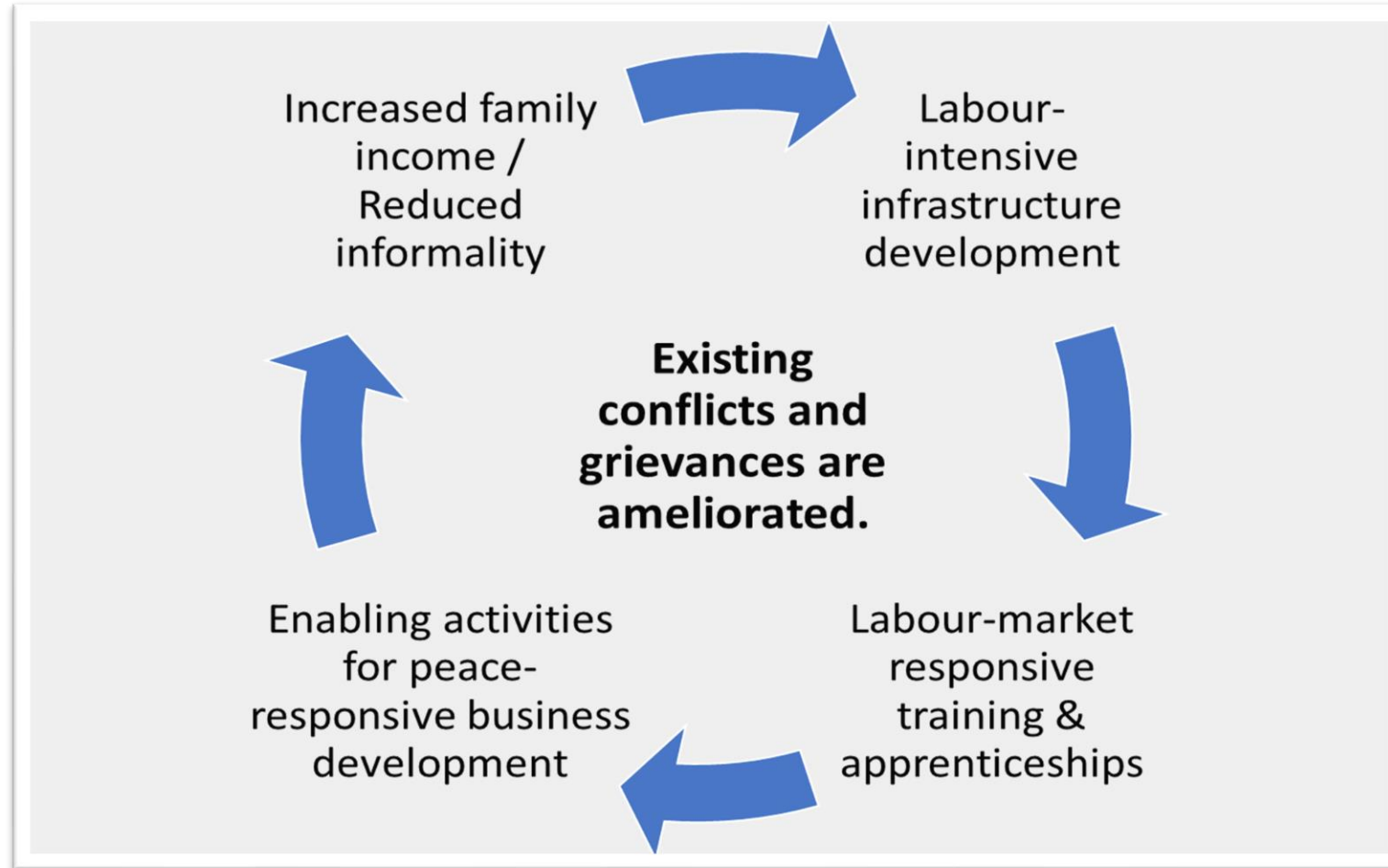


► Yemen peace and conflict analysis related to decent work deficits – ILO & Interpeace

Work/Conflict Dynamics in the Yemen Conflict (Negative Reinforcing Loop)



Potential Work/Conflict Dynamics in the Yemen Conflict (Positive Reinforcing Loop)



Factors	Findings and Recommendations
• Destruction of the human capital and physical infrastructure required to enable decent work	• Moving from cash for work to longer term employment intensive programmes. Ensuring International Labour Standards and decent work principles are included in cash-for-work activities in partnership with international partners active in this area, by promoting peace-responsive initiatives such as: • Providing impartial evidence-based advice on the types of infrastructure projects to be chosen (i.e., most likely to contribute to peace), target populations, and geographic locations. • Promoting an inclusive approach that targets the internally displaced, women, youth, and persons with disabilities from across locations and groups. • Ensuring that participants are provided with employable skills that can be used to generate income after the end of the programme. • Encouraging the engagement of the local private sector as implementing partners, providing them with opportunities to stabilize and grow.



Case Study: gender sensitivity

Barbora Sakho

UNDP Gender and Crisis Coordinator



► Case Study: human right-based approaches

Redha Ameer – ILO Chief Regional Programme

LUNCH BREAK



 12:30- 13:00



Nexus Supportive Financing

Session 1.6

Speakers:

Peter Rademaker, ILO Deputy Regional Director

Financing Myths

Join at
Slido.com
#3678091



Financing myths

3. Programming to deliver a Nexus approach needs to be funded by...

- Primarily aid
- A mix of aid and private financing
- Anything, money doesn't smell
- Not sure

4. Collective outcomes/results attract financing

- I agree
- I disagree
- Sometimes
- Not sure

5. Putting the word "Nexus" in proposals guarantees more funding

- I agree
- I disagree
- Sometimes
- Not sure

6. For the Nexus, pool funding is...

- A good solution
- A false good idea
- Never working
- ...what ?

Zoom Quiz

7. If all funding was multiannual, we could just automatically Nexus everything

- I agree
- I disagree
- Not sure

8. If all funding was unearmarked, doing the Nexus would be easier

- I agree
- I disagree
- Not sure

9. The Nexus is cheaper than business as usual

- Always
- Sometimes
- Never
- Not sure
- Most of the time
- In the long run

What is Financing?



Funding

Official development assistance (ODA), including grants and concessional loans; one part of financing



Financing

Leveraging and aligning public, private, domestic and international sources of financing for sustainable development



Resource Mobilization

Internal efforts to mobilize donor resources to implement programmes and projects

Financing 101

Public finance

Private finance

Domestic finance

Government finance

- Tax revenue (direct and indirect)
- Non-tax revenue
- Government borrowing (loans, sovereign bonds)

Public entities

- Revenues

Public-private finance

- Investments through PPPs or blended finance structures

Domestic commercial finance

- Private investment
- Credit to the private sector
- Corporate bonds
- Institutional investment

Non-commercial private finance

- Foundations
- NGOs
- Faith-based organisations

International finance

Development cooperation

- ODA grants
- ODA loans
- Humanitarian assistance
- Other official flows
- South-south cooperation

International private finance

- FDI
- Portfolio investment
- Illicit finance

International non- commercial private finance

- Remittances

Bilateral Donors and IFIs

- **Donors are not cash machines! Treat them like partners**
 - Important to uphold them to commitments made in DAC Recommendation
- **IFIs are also very important - their work is also pivoting to crises. For the Crisis Bureau, IFI partnerships are ongoing and developing with:**
 - ❖ World Bank
 - ❖ International Monetary Fund
 - ❖ Islamic Development Bank
 - ❖ European Investment Bank
 - ❖ Islamic Development Bank
- **REMEMBER: financing the nexus is also an APPROACH! It requires a strategy for coordinating the different financing streams**

Financing Strategies

- A financing strategy sets out an approach to meet development financing needs – often in relation to a national development plan. It may include, but is not limited to:
 - Actions related to the alignment of national development planning and budgeting processes;
 - the design and laws, regulations and/or policies to govern different financing sources and ensuring coherence; and
 - capacity building needs to support implementation.
- Use available resources for the landscape analysis including OECD Net ODA, OCHA's financial tracking service (FTS), IFI financing, etc. But also be aware of other non-DAC data, e.g. from China or south-south cooperation, etc
- Useful publications include: OECD States of Fragility, ALNAP State of the Humanitarian System, DI Global Humanitarian Assistance report, WB FCV in MICs report

BREAK 

15:00- 15:15



▶ Entry points to the HDP Nexus

Session 1.7

Roundtable

Coordination among Stakeholders in the scope of Decent Work

‘How could we coordinate better across the HDP spectrum on Decent Work’?

‘Which actors should be included in the coordination to create collective outcomes?’

How could we improve their participations and financing mechanisms?

What is the role of social partners (including socio-economic actors) ?

Do you have an example of recovery and reconstruction programming?

- Stuart Kefford –UNDP Jordan County Office Senior Resilience Advisor
- Ahmad Abu Shammaleha – OCHA Cash Coordinator Palestine
- Sofia Yahya – Humanitarian Advisor - British Embassy in Jordan
- Shaza Jondi – ILO Chief Technical Advisor for the Arab States

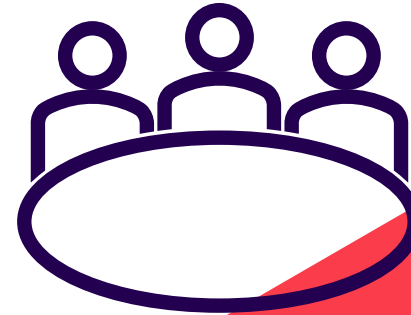


Open Discussion

Examples of Coordination among Stakeholders in the scope of Decent Work



*Raise your hand to contribute to
the discussion*



*Time: 30
minutes*