InFocus Programme on Crisis Response and Reconstruction
IFP/CRISIS was set up in October 1999, to build ILO’s crisis preparedness and capacity to respond to four kinds of crisis:

- Social Movements/Political Transitions
- Armed Conflicts
- Economic and Financial Downturns
- Natural Disasters
Key Elements of the Strategy

Development of intervention packages, including:

- employment-intensive reconstruction
- local economic development
- promotion of social dialogue
- social safety nets
Key Elements of the Strategy

An implementation strategy, involving such activities as:

- early warning systems
- crisis preparedness
- emergency assistance
- rehabilitation and development interventions
Objectives

Rapid Response Capacity:
To develop a coherent ILO framework and comprehensive capacity to respond speedily and in an effective manner to the different crises

Socio-economic Reintegration and Poverty Alleviation:
To promote socio-economic reintegration and poverty alleviation of crisis-affected groups
Objectives

) Awareness Raising:
To increase awareness of the importance of tackling the employment, social inequalities and other social concerns in crisis situations and of the appropriate ILO expertise in this area

) Capacity-Building of ILO Constituents:
To make them capable of playing a greater role in crisis monitoring, prevention and tackling of adverse consequences
Means of Action

- ILO Crisis Network
- Multi-disciplinary and inter-sectoral task forces
- Collaboration between field and headquarters
- Partnerships and synergies with other UN, non-UN, and constituent actors and programmes
- Roster of Crisis Consultants
- Rapid Action Fund
- Contribution to crisis early warning systems and networks
- Development of ILO crisis response tools
Expected Outputs

Development of Generic Tools:
- Rapid Needs Assessment Manual
- Generic Modules of ILO Response

Building ILO Response Capacity:
- IFP/CRISIS Focal Point Network trained
- ILO Constituents in high risk countries trained

Crisis Interventions Undertaken:
- East Timor, Mozambique, Venezuela, D.R. Congo, Sierra Leone, etc.

Knowledge Development:
- Research Network established

Advocacy:
- ILO role in Crisis Response established
- Extra budgetary financial support secured
- Partnerships within UN and beyond strengthened
Criteria for IFP/CRISIS Involvement

- Likely adverse impacts on employment, poverty, social exclusion and socio-economic security
- Degree and level of concern/activity within UN system
- Level of interest in an ILO response by crisis-affected government and ILO constituents
- Capacities of crisis-affected country to deal with rehabilitation and recovery
- ILO’s own assessment of need, ILO comparative advantage, availability of resources, technical skills, etc.
Structure of IFP/CRISIS Network

HQ-based core team

Technical departments

Field structures

Crisis network
Some Examples

Guatemala 1996
**Armed Conflict**
(Workers and employers participating in peace negotiations)

Bosnia 1998
**Armed Conflict**
(Employers’ organizations involved in Peace Consolidation Programme)

Venezuela 2000
**Natural Disaster**
(Workers’ organizations developing proposals for reconstruction after dramatic mudslides)

East and South East Asia 1998
**Economic and Financial Crisis**
(High-level tripartite meeting on Social Responses to the Financial Crisis shaped the ILO’s Response Strategy)

Perú 1990
**Economic Crisis**
(Workers and employers pillars of Social Emergency Programme)

D.R. Congo 2000
**Armed Conflict**
(South African Employers Association sponsoring peace agreements in D.R.Congo)

Mozambique 2000
**Natural Disaster**
(Employers’ organization major actor in International Conference for Reconstruction)