

Addis Ababa Conference: Strategy, Outcome and Follow-up  
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# **EMPLOYMENT FOR PEACE, STABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA**

# The Horn of Africa



# Labour market in the Horn of Africa: key data

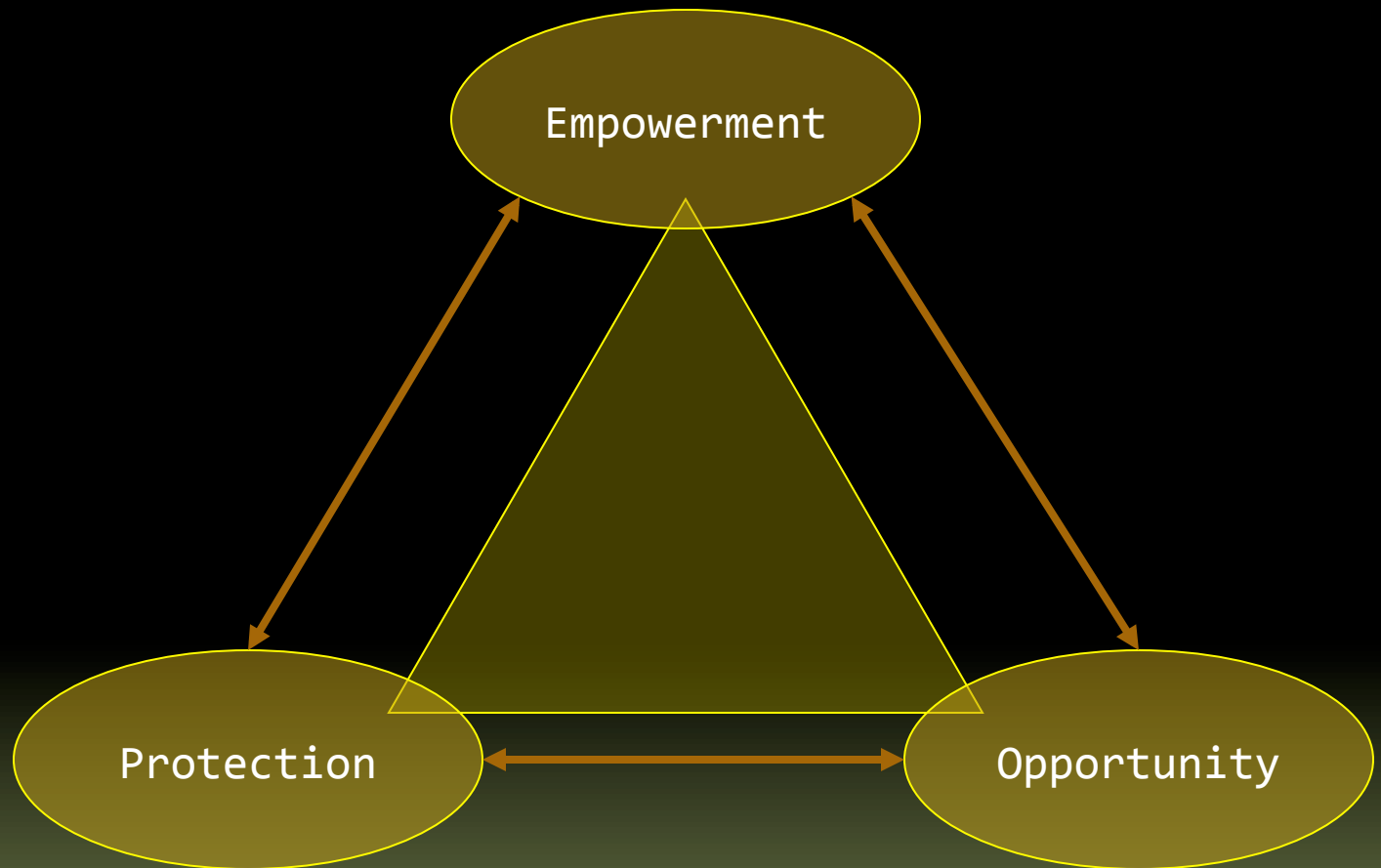
- 213 million people live in the Horn of Africa (one fifth of the continent's population);
- The labour force in the seven countries of the Horn is estimated at 89 million people;
- With the exception of Djibouti, between 70% and 85% of the active population is employed in agriculture;
- The median age of the population ranges from 15 years (Uganda) to 21 years (Djibouti);
- Official unemployment rates range from 3% (Uganda) to 43% (Djibouti); no data about underemployment and the "working poor";
- The percentage of people living below the poverty line ranges from 35% to 50%
- Annual per capita income ranges from 150 \$ (Somalia) to 1.130 \$ (Djibouti);
- The Horn is home to 800,000 refugees and 3 million internally displaced people

# Factors of Instability

- Conflict, tension and civil strife;
- Migration and internal displacement;
- Environmental degradation, climate shocks and water scarcity;
- Crime and piracy;
- Disenfranchisement and lawlessness;
- Poverty and unstable livelihoods;
- Population growth and the importance of youth.

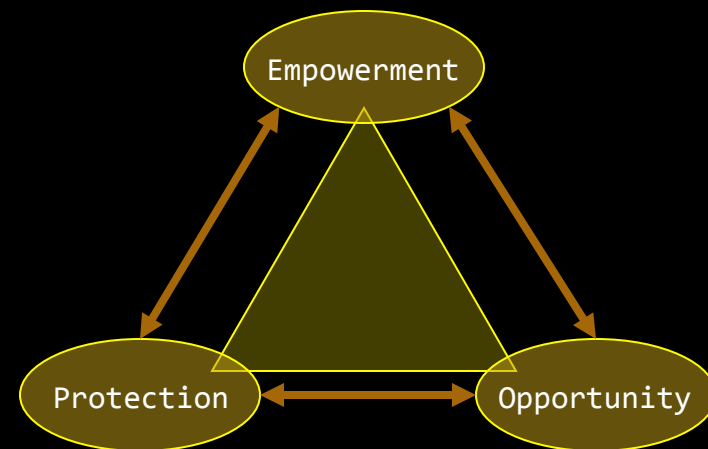
All these factors are either the cause or the effect of unemployment!

# The virtuous triangle



..focus on local initiatives and communities, not on central governments

# Linkages



## Opportunity and protection:

Protection is indispensable for risk taking and to secure livelihoods;

Employment creates the income necessary to finance protection.

## Opportunity and empowerment:

The existence of opportunities is a prerequisite to empower people;

Empowered people have voice and bargaining power and can make better use of existing opportunities.

## Protection and empowerment:

Social protection empowers people, for example through micro-insurance;

Empowered people can organize themselves to provide protection through solidarity, mutuality and reciprocity.

# Creating opportunities

- Local economic recovery and development:
    - Enterprise development;
    - Social economy, microfinance and cooperatives;
    - Livelihood diversification.
  - Labour-intensive investments
    - Road construction and maintenance;
    - Social infrastructure (schools, hospitals, community centres);
    - Environmental protection and climate change adaptation.
  - Skills development
    - Vocational training;
    - Upgrading of traditional apprenticeship systems;
    - Distance training.
- Participatory assessment and planning; participatory implementation and evaluation; participatory management



# Enhancing Protection

- Adapt the concept of the “Social Protection Floor” to the situation in the Horn of Africa:
  - Capacity building for constituents;
  - Foster the link between social protection and employment
- Provide social assistance
  - (conditional) cash transfers
  - Cash-for-work programmes
- Organize community based protection schemes
  - Modernize, upgrade and upscale existing traditional systems of mutual protection and assistance;
  - Create self-managed community funds
  - Develop micro-insurance systems





# Empowering people and communities

- Strengthened social dialogue:
  - Capacity building for emerging social partners;
  - South-South cooperation between social partners in the Horn of Africa
- Organizational development at the local and community levels:
  - Support to social economy organizations and their unions and federations;
  - Delivery of economic and social services through community-based organizations

# Employment for Peace – a tripartite Partnership



African Union  
Commission



International Labour  
Office



Intergovernmental Authority  
On Development

# Conference Follow-up – the Roadmap

- AU-ILO-IGAD task team;
- Prioritization of strategies and target countries;
- National consultations in target countries;
- Preparing, finalizing and negotiating project documents;
- Launch of projects in September 2011;
- Submission of the joint strategy to the highest decision-making bodies of AU, ILO and IGAD
- Contribution to the EU strategy on the Horn of Africa