

FASID・UNDP・JBIC
共催
国際開発援助動向研究会
第50回会合の議事録

1. 日 時：平成18年3月2日（木）12：00～14：00
2. 場 所：国際協力銀行 開発金融研究所 大会議室
3. 発表者：Ms. Kathleen Cravero
(UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director for Bureau for
Crisis Prevention and Recovery: BCPR)
4. 議 題：UNDP's Strategy on Crisis Prevention and Recovery
from Peace-Building to Natural Disaster Prevention
5. 出席者： 39名
6. 議事：

6.1 DASU の活動

- ・今後の会合（予定）：第51回会合
日 時：平成18年4月中旬 12:00～14:00
場 所：FASID 千代田会館5階 第1研修室
発表者：大野 泉 氏
(政策研究大学院大学 教授)
議 題：無償資金協力の有効性向上にむけて
－包括的な経済協力政策の形成を－（仮）

6.2 Today's Presentation

Taking advantage of the occasion of Ms. Cravero's visit to Japan, FASID, UNDP and JBIC jointly organized a seminar with Ms. Cravero's presentation on BCPR. The Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, established in 2001, is the youngest Bureau of UNDP. It was established as the in-house mechanism driving development response to crisis and post-conflict situations through strengthening UNDP Country Office capacity. The main part of the presentation of Ms. Cravero, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director for BCPR, was on UNDP and on BCPR's activities, using some examples in post-disaster and post-conflict countries. A discussion on reforms and the future of the UN followed.

(1) About UNDP

UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP is on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the staff of UNDP and our wide range of partners.

UNDP has five geographic bureaus and four cross-cutting global bureaus 1) management, 2) strategic partnership and resource mobilization, 3) development policy and 4) crisis prevention and recovery (CPR). UNDP focuses on 5 key areas: 1) reducing poverty, 2) environment, 3) democratic governance 4) HIV/AIDS and 5) crisis prevention and recovery.

UNDP's focus on crisis prevention and recovery comes from the realization of the various linkages between crisis and development. Increasing numbers of man-made and natural disasters continue to erase development progress. The losses that they incur exceed the limited development gains achieved so far. 56% of low development countries, classified by the Human Development Index, experienced civil war since 1997, and there are 20-25 million internally displaced people. Long-term consequences of conflicts include landmines and the proliferation of small arms. Additionally, there is an increasing recognition of the role of development in CPR environments, as mentioned in the Brahimi Report of 2000 and in the UNDP Executive Board paper of 2001. The new UNDP Administrator also considers CPR as a major area of work for UNDP. UNDP has a particularly relevant role to play since it is present in the country before, during and after crisis as a credible and impartial partner with a long term relationship with national actors. Moreover, UNDP has historical perspectives and in-depth understanding of contexts as well as flexible financing instruments that allow for rapid disbursement of funding to post-crisis countries.

UNDP highly values the partnership with Japan, focusing on peace building and human security and collaborating in countries both in post-conflict and post-disaster situations. Certainly, financial assistance is important. However, as important as the financial partnership is the policy and substantive partnership built with the Japanese government and institutions, such as the Asian Disaster Reduction Centre in Kobe. It is very critical for UNDP to have partners like Japan who are constantly innovating and willing to take risks to further development gains.

(2) About BCPR

The core purpose of BCPR is to advance peace and development by strengthening capacities to prevent and recover from crisis. It embraces values of respect, commitment, partnership, excellence and leadership in order to pursue its long-term goal of

transforming UNDP into a global leader in crisis prevention and recovery. Therefore, BCPR supports UNDP by strengthening country office capacity, mainstreaming CPR into development programming, bringing UN peace-building and development efforts together, and linking relief and development.

For BCPR, two main areas of work: 1) prevention and risk reduction; and 2) recovery. BCPR's prevention work seeks to address the development dimension of conflict prevention, reduce the risk and impact of natural disasters, build the capacities of national actors and facilitate and convene consensus-building processes. Key challenges related to prevention consist in finding the appropriate entry point in a given country and ensuring the sustainability of institution-building efforts. BCPR's recovery work seeks to secure a sustainable and nationally-owned recovery process and to provide technical assistance in key areas that include disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, mine action, small arms and armed violence reduction, livelihoods and early economic recovery, and justice and security sector reform. Key challenges related to this area include the need to ensure the early inclusion of development considerations into humanitarian activities, and to put national actors in the "driver's seat" as soon as and as fully as possible. It is important in both areas to agree on a coherent and coordinated approach within the UN and among international actors in light of country priorities.

(3) Reforms and the Future of the UN

There are four major areas for reforms: firstly, it is important to strengthen the resident coordinator (RC) and humanitarian coordinator (HC) systems through better training and selection, among other measures. Secondly, it is necessary to create innovative funding mechanisms to fill the gap between humanitarian and development activities. Humanitarian money comes quickly (within weeks) while development funding takes months to negotiate and disburse. Thirdly, regarding the Peacebuilding reforms, the Peacebuilding Commission was approved by the General Assembly in December 2005, while the Peacebuilding Support Office and the Standing Fund for Peacebuilding are in the process of being established. In this context, the work of UNDP, and specifically BCPR, will be more important than ever. Lastly, there is the Secretary General's high-level Panel on UN System-wide Coherence, which will look at a wide range of reforms to improve UN effectiveness.

The challenges are great, but the potential to make a difference are also great. The UN tries to improve the credibility and action in collaboration with a wider range of partners, including the government and the people of Japan.

Question and Answer

<Q1> Donors are more ready to finance relief action after disasters than to finance crisis prevention. How do you raise funds for crisis prevention?

<A1> it is very hard because you are asking for support to make something not happen, and it is very difficult to measure the result and to make causal connections between actions you took and the fact that the disaster/conflict did not happen. As has been suggested, it is a much more efficient development action to prevent a crisis than to deal with its consequences. A good example of UNDP's prevention work is in Guyana where elections have historically been violent. In preparation for the coming election this year, UNDP initiated a series of prevention activities, starting early last year, which will hopefully help reduce the level of social polarization and violence. Early signs indicate that the coming elections might be less violent this year.

<Q2> How do you determine the budget for crisis prevention?

<A2> It is difficult to determine since the potential budget for prevention is limitless. Our approach so far is that we judge our own capacity and the capacity of our country offices and realistically calculate the budget based on the number of countries, processes and institutions that we will be able to effectively support. As indicated by the new UNDP Administrator, crisis prevention is an area where the organization will further develop its capacity both at global and country levels.

<Q3> What is the definition of recovery?

<A3> It differs from case to case. In the case of the post Tsunami countries, specific recovery activities focused on restoring people's identity, through the restitution of property rights and the provision of livelihoods, among others. In the case of Sudan, the demobilization and reintegration of young men is a challenging recovery activity that entails the acceptance of ex-combatants back into their communities and the provision of skills and livelihoods to help them readjust to society.

<Q4> Are there any standard packages for resident coordinators at country level to prevent natural disaster?

<A4>

There is a disaster management training programme for UN country teams. The UN, led by UNDP and OCHA, is in the process of establishing a certification system for UN country teams.

UNDP, along with other UN agencies, is working on further developing risk assessment tools. In addition, UNDP is placing disaster management experts in many disaster prone countries as a way to build the capacity of both UNDP country offices and national counterparts in this important area.