

Abstract

A study on support plan for job creation project in developing countries

Job creation business in developing countries should be estimated as a special program for the enlargement of social opportunities and the social safety net at the same time, and that is oriented to the expansion of social economy. Especially for the vulnerable in society such as unemployment, poor the job creation project offers a 'self-help safety net' and to prevent re-impoveryishment effect.

Donor agencies such as SIDA, GIZ, KOICA and other international organizations as UNDP, ILO have recognized the importance of job creation project in developing countries and performed various researches and direct and indirect supports for the job creation project in developing countries. In particular, the ILO have emphasized a value-oriented job creation through a concept 'decent work' rather than increase in the number of jobs. In addition ILO is paying attention to the importance of the youth employment policy and job creation for young generation in developing countries.

Under this background this study consists of two parts, one part is theoretical discussion related to job creation in developing countries and donor agencies aspects, and the other part is case study about the support projects of SIDA, GIZ, ILO and KOICA for job creation.

In the theory part were mentioned ① concept of job creation and classification of job creation model, ② summarized the theoretical flow about

social economy and job creation, ③ discussion about corporate social responsibility(CSR) and decent work in terms of job standards for development cooperation, ④ explanations about various forms of job creation such as community business, cooperative, social enterprise etc, that were organized with value-oriented concept like social job.

In the case study part were analyzed, ① business trends and intervention strategy of international organizations and donor agencies such as SIDA, GIZ, ILO, ② KOICA project cases that support for job creation in developing countries were analyzed: the four cases of KOICA's projects such as KOICA-Hyundai Dream Center in Koforidua, Ghana, Manhica agricultural technology training center, Mozambique, Ulaanbaatar Chez job creation project, Mongolia, KOICA-UNIDO green job creation project, Cambodia were selected. ③ the four cases were compared and evaluated in terms of character, methode, quality and vision of job creation. ④ the implications for the KOICA's projects in terms of strategy building in the future were suggested.

The implications are summarized as follows: ① project design must be precise and accurate for targeting, ② practical networking of donors and recipient countries, as well as related subjects are required. ③ In terms of job creation technology training program should be 'professional' and the program should be updated all the time. ④ The so-called 'know-how around the utilization of resources', for example know-how of related research institutions, schools in business community in local area should be accumulated. ⑤ The active participation and role of private companies in job creation projects are very important, and the know-how for that should be developed.