



**SUPPORTING INNOVATIVE LIVELIHOODS
AND EMPLOYMENT IN CPC AFRICA**

JICA-UNDP JOINT PRACTITIONERS' WORKSHOP
SILVER SPRING HOTEL, 6 MARCH 2012

Owen Shumba
Team Leader, Livelihoods & Economic Recovery Group
UNDP/BCPR New York

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS



Main Purpose:

**To strengthen knowledge and experiences in
design and implementation of innovative
livelihoods and employment programmes in the
conflict and post conflict environments.**

▪

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

Specific objectives of the workshop



1. To exchange knowledge, experiences and lessons learned on what can work and might not work in conflict and post conflict situations in Africa;

2. To provide a menu of policy options and case studies on sustainable livelihoods and economic recovery, including job creation for youth, women and the other poor communities;

3. To share lessons learned on livelihoods and employment generation in conflict and post conflict situations specifically to feed into the upcoming TICAD V events;

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

Specific objectives of the Workshop



4. To identify the constraints to employment creation particularly for youth, women and the most vulnerable in the conflict affected communities in Africa, thereby strengthening capacities to assess, identify risk/benefits of and implement alternative strategies;

5. To expand opportunities for cooperation and networking between JICA and UNDP in selected conflict and post conflict countries;

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

EXPECTED OUTPUTS OF THE WOKSHOP



1. Documented knowledge, lessons and experiences of successful job creation and sustainable livelihoods initiatives, particularly for youth and women;

2. Documented experience on linkages between peace building and livelihoods enhancement in particular employment of youth, women and the vulnerable pple in Africa;

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

EXPECTED OUTPUTS OF THE WOKSHOP



3. Community of practice established, as a mechanism to facilitate sharing of knowledge, lessons, experiences and good practices.

4. New methods or effective ways in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in this area identified for practitioners/policy makers to be able to apply following the workshop.

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba



END
THANK YOU



**SUPPORTING INNOVATIVE LIVELIHOODS
AND EMPLOYMENT IN CPC AFRICA**

**JICA-UNDP JOINT PRACTITIONERS' WORKSHOP
SILVER SPRING HOTEL, 6 MARCH 2012**

Owen Shumba
Team Leader, Livelihoods & Economic Recovery Group
UNDP/BCPR New York

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION



- ✓ **Imperative for livelihoods/employment Creation;**

- ✓ **Difficulties faced when creation employment in fragile/conflict environments;**
- ✓ **UNDP Approaches to livelihoods /employment creation;**

- ✓ **Extract of UNDP achievements in livelihoods/employment creation in CPC environments;**

- ✓ **Lessons and experiences from the field**

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

IMPERATIVES: WHY LIVELIHOODS /EMPLOYMENT IN CPC



1. In a post-crisis/fragile situations, livelihoods/employment is vital to short term stability, reintegration, economic growth and sustainable peace. It can:

- a) Support ex-combatants, returnees and the most vulnerable conflict affected groups while sustainable reintegration efforts are put in place;*
- b) Bring home the peace dividends to communities most affected by conflict;*
- c) Provide the basis for a new development trajectory*

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

IMPERATIVES: WHY LIVELIHOODS /EMPLOYMENT IN CPC



2. Addressing livelihoods/employment conditions could contribute to tackling major root causes of the conflict and then support transition through Sustainable Employment and Decent Work.

3. Promoting sustainable jobs include a wider process of social, economic and political transformation. When built on a consensus building base, this social dialogue contributes as well to a national reconciliation process.

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba



The difficulties encountered in CPC

1 Social environment:

- ✓ Unstable or changing population base.
- ✓ Social exclusion.
- ✓ Lack of skilled human resources.
- ✓ Shifting gender roles.
- ✓ Increased opportunity for exploitation of vulnerable workers.

2. Security environment:

- ✓ Continued violence & extraordinary security costs for businesses.
- ✓ Growth of illegal activities and the grey economy associated with the war economy.
- ✓ Unsettled land tenure and property rights become source of social unrest and discourage investments.
- ✓ Peace spoilers as economic actors
- ✓ Youth a major concern for stability.

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba



The difficulties encountered in CPC

3. Economic environment:

- ✓ Low consumer purchasing power.
- ✓ Lack of infrastructure and capital.
- ✓ Lack of credit and investment capital or private sector.
- ✓ Distortions to markets
- ✓ Lack of information on local circumstances, opportunities, and needs.

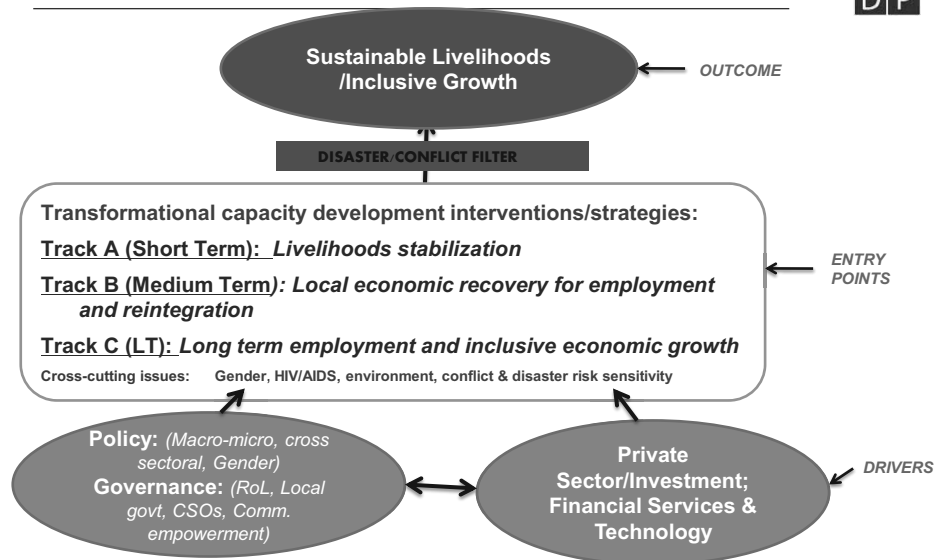
4. Political environment

- ✓ Weak governmental institutions.
- ✓ Breakdown of trust and erosion of social capital

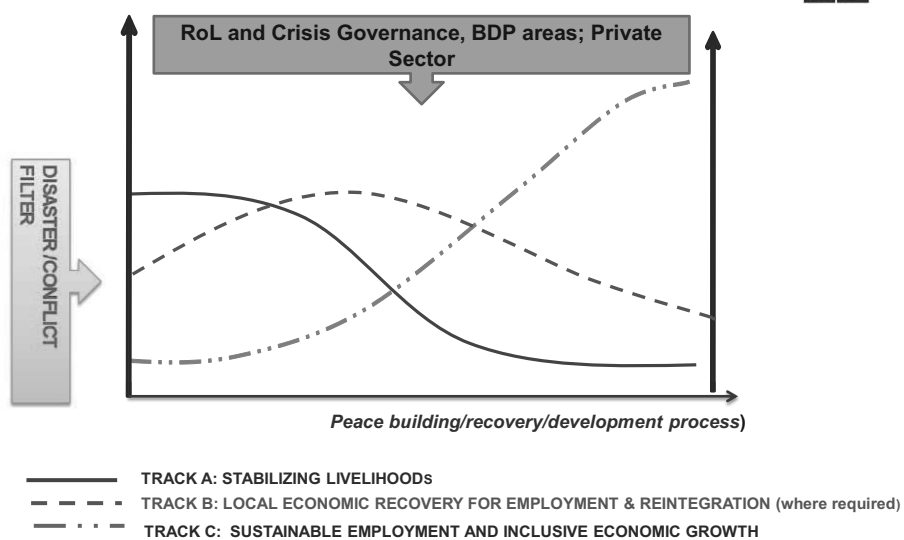
Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba



Approach That Underpins LER

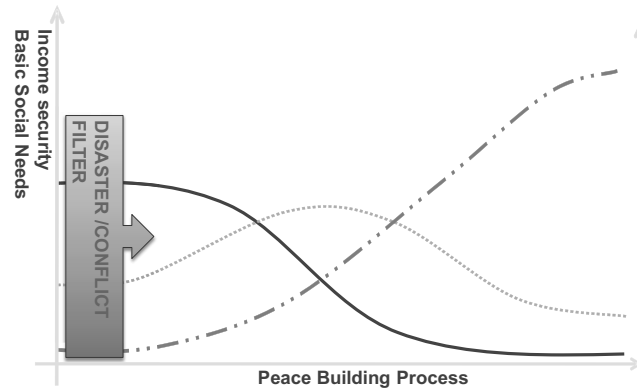


THREE COMPLIMENTARY TRACKS IN ONE PROGRAMME





Three Complementary Tracks in One Programme



- Track A: STABILIZING LIVELIHOODS
- Track B: LOCAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY FOR EMPLOYMENT & REINTEGRATION (where required)
- . - . Track C: SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH



UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES AND RESULT

For UNDP, the main change in programming in crisis and post crisis countries will be manifest by the following:

1. Producing wider impact at local and national level;
2. Influence on local and national policy and strategies early on in crisis and post crisis;
3. Being consistently disaster /conflict-risk sensitive both at activity and policy level.
4. Ability of being scaled up in similar crisis or post crisis environments; and,
5. Partnership building in BCPR, and in and outside UNDP

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

New APPROACHES FOR JOB CREATION & VIOLENCE PREVENTION



1. **Conflict sensitive Livelihoods and economic recovery assessment - see slide.**
2. **Community security approach – ;**
3. **Area based recovery approaches – with integrated CPR programmes; DDR, IDP Reintegration; MA/SALW, Livelihoods, etc**
4. **Community /Area Based Recovery Approaches – participatory community mobilization - conflict transformation and peace building;**
5. **Private Sector development – Pro-poor Value chain development: Conflict analysis, Business for Peace Forums**

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

New Approaches: Improve CSSC thru EcoRec:



1. **THE NEED FOR ASSESSMENTS/ANALYSIS to inform programming**
 - a) Conflict sensitive livelihoods & economic recovery assessment;
 - b) Placing emphasis on peace / social cohesion needs – *Undertake Peace and conflict analysis to address CSSC;*

1. (Good) Governance/Political Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratisation (parties, media, NGO, democratic culture) • Good governance (accountability, rule of law, justice system) • Institution building • Human rights (monitoring law, justice system) 	2. Socioeconomic Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency employment and income • Economic infrastructure • Physical reconstruction • Infrastructure for health and education • Food security
3. Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian mine action • Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of combatants • Disarmament, demobilisation and re-integration of child combatants • Security sector reform • Small arms and light weapons 	4. Justice and Reconciliation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue between leaders of antagonistic groups • Grass roots dialogue • Other bridge building activities • Truth and reconciliation commissions • Trauma therapy and healing

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba



RESULTS ACHIEVED ON EMPLOYMENT CREATION IN CRISIS SITUATIONS

i) Increase in emergency jobs and employment in conflict situation

- ***In 2010 alone, Over 13 million workdays of emergency/temporary jobs were created across 8 countries focusing on infrastructure rehabilitation, including opening up new fields in Gaza. More than 200,000 workers were directly supported by UNDP alone have increased income – not nominal but real income; Burundi, Haiti, Myanmar, Nepal, DRC, Gaza/PAPP, Somalia and Sri Lanka***
- ***70% of the 340,000 (jointly supported by UNDP/WFP) in Haiti alone are using income to invest in viable micro /small enterprises.***

ii) Medium to long term employment – self employment

- ***More than 24,000 crisis affected pple have a secure income, increased HH food security and improved well being (income, children in school, access to health facilities). In South Somalia, increased incomes from \$1 to as much as \$6 a day, in Uganda IDPs - 30% profits from FAB, while in Nepal 7,000 flood/conflict affected (39% Dalits) are income and food secure, increased social cohesion within Self Help Groups.***

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba



RESULTS ACHIEVED ON EMPLOYMENT CREATION IN CRISIS SITUATIONS

- iii) ***Socioeconomic infrastructure: In 2011, UNDP built and rehabilitated socio-economic infrastructure in a number of countries benefitting over 600,000 crises affected men and women. Socio-economic infrastructure rehabilitation has enabled access to water, improved quality of education, increased production of food and cash crops. Road rehabilitation have increased trading between communities e.g. in Karamoja (Uganda) as well access to government services at provincial centres.***

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

RESULTS ACHIEVED ON EMPLOYMENT CREATION IN CRISIS SITUATIONS

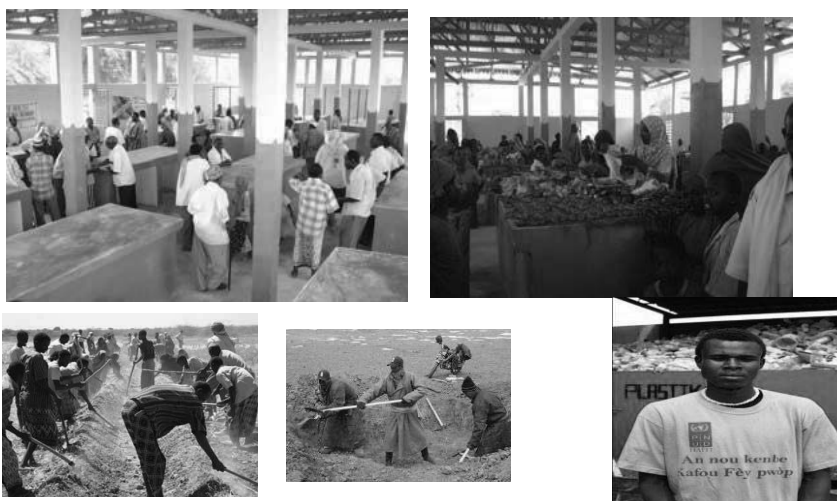


iv) Institutional Capacity Development for Employment Creation–
Capacity assessments of Economic Actors and Capacity Development Plans in 6 countries (Zimbabwe, Yemen, Uganda, Sudan, Somalia, Sierra Leone) .

In 2012, addressing capacity gaps for the design and implementation of Employment Programmes should lead to 15,000 employment opportunities being created by the economic actors in particular public institutions, CSOs, private sector, etc.

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

Examples of CfW: Mongolia, Somalia, Haiti: Rehabilitation of market & irrigation canals; removal of carcass (Mongolia) & garbage/debris (Haiti)



Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

Examples of medium/long term income earning opportunities: Bread making – Sudan; Kenya-Sunflower oil extraction; Nepal- mushroom enterprises; Afghanistan – waste mgmt; Myanmar - traditional kiln enterprise



Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

Examples of medium/long term income earning opportunities: Somalia (tailoring, grinding mills, asset replenishment) and Uganda (farming as business and Compressor/pickup)



Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

Examples: Incense making in Nepal: \$240,000 export revenues from rural Nepal in 2010. 5000 beneficiaries directly supported by UNDP



Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS:



- 1. Improvement in emergency employment in crisis and post crisis:**
Local participation & ownership; Assessment of economic impacts of CfW on the local economy; Effective communication strategy for LER; link to MFO and savings of a portion of daily wages. Linking CfW/temporary job creation to whole local economic recovery/development approach;

3x6 Approach for Sustainable Employment Creation in Burundi:

The approach is made up of three (3) organising principles – inclusiveness, ownership and sustainability – and six (6) discrete steps – enrolment, rapid income generation, savings, joint-venturing, investing and expanding markets.

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba



EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS:

- 2. **Ensuring livelihoods/economic recovery is market driven – link with private sector – Uganda (Market linkages), Sudan (Honey Value Chains), Nepal, Myanmar (e.g. with MFO –PACT Myanmar)**

- 3. **Linking livelihoods and peace building, e.g. Uganda, Nepal, Sudan...**

- 4. **Strengthening women’s economic empowerment: Focus on access to markets, finance, domestic energy including hydropower /solar energy and reforestation - addressing local needs and aspirations**

- 5. **Macro –micro policy linkages in LER programme implementation: Focus also on institutions/policies – private and public, e.g. public works programmes – e.g. in Southern Sudan - Juba with Govt support**

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba



EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS:

6. Public sector employment: Short Cycle skills training to address skills deficit in public sector in post conflict – construction, education, health, transportation, security.

-Design and implementation of public works employment programmes such as in PWPs in South Africa after 1994, NREGS in India which have long been considered a staple of social assistance - reducing poverty or addressing structural unemployment challenges.

-For example UNDP supported Rapid Impact Employment Programme in South Sudan in Juba can be rejuvenated and scaled up to employ many conflict affected people and reduce probabilities of violence – exceed the 10000 target.

-Donors can help govt create and manage a fund for such employment guarantee schemes, help influence govt fiscal policy re PWP.

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba



EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS

7. Emergency public employment services (PES): Provide an important bridge between job seekers and employment opportunities. PES can help direct workers to larger scale public works that provide crucial services in the aftermath of a crisis.

PES can also help when employment needs are pressing and labour supply and labour demand are changing rapidly.. PES are particularly relevant for identifying immediate job opportunities through rapid assessments and for matching job seekers with vacancies, for example in public works programmes.

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba



LESSONS AND EXPERIENCES

8. Public private partnership: The PPP model can provide specific benefits, e.g.:

- effectiveness in service delivery;
- efficiencies in resource use;
- minimized chances of duplicated services;
- transparent decision making; and
- a greater likelihood of sustainable interventions.

Additional key benefit of PPPs: Expertise, experience and approaches that each party brings to the partnership. This strengthens the comprehensiveness of programming and can reduce programme failure.

Example

India: UNDP AND IKEA. 50,000 women loans/literacy

Global: UNDP and Dutch Govt Integrated Solid Waste Mngt: 1000s employed

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

Examples of PPP initiatives 1000s people employed



Sanitation Initiative through community partnership and revolving fund in Diamaguène Sicap Mbao, Senegal



Solid Waste Management through Public-Private-Community Partnership in Maseru city, Lesotho



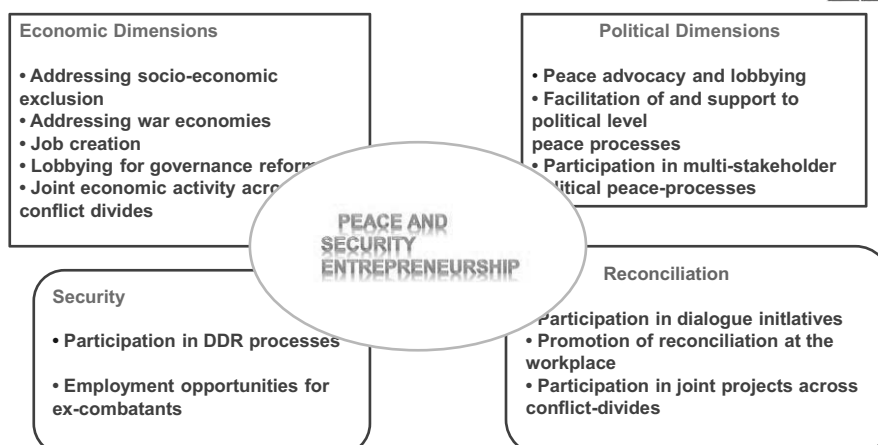
Public toilet management through partnership in Nepal which brought improved service quality and increased revenue



A woman watering maize garden with organic fertilizer developed through waste management initiative where local women are engaged as service providers: Lilongwe, Malawi.

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

Role of Private Sector as Peace Driver



Overwhelming majority of enterprises are negatively affected by any violent conflict, therefore most businesses have an inherent interest in peace and stability. Actors involvement in 4 major issues of PB.

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

Role of Private Sector:



UNDP's approach is about facilitating the development of 'Inclusive Markets.' Make markets work better for the poor as entrepreneurs, wage employees and consumers – The PS important for finance, investment in recon, market dev, BDS to SMEs, etc:

Five priorities:

i) Policy advisory support to governments that wish to establish legal and regulatory frameworks for rule based and non-discriminatory markets, including robust and transparent market institutions.

ii) Development of integrated value chains in market sectors that offer the prospect of sustainable growth and transition to higher valued added and better remunerated forms of employment.

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

PRIVATE SECTOR



iii) Building on existing programmes in the area of pro-poor investment, further research on 'bottom of the pyramid' investment opportunities and sustainable business models;

iv) Promote entrepreneurship for the poor - promote women's enterprises that are tailored to local and international markets.

v) Advocating for the use and alignment of private sector Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) resources in ways that contribute to the development of inclusive markets.

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba



THANK YOU

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in CPC Situations in Africa Joint JICA-UNDP Practitioners' Workshop 2012: Owen Shumba

2012/6/4

Supporting Innovative Livelihoods and Employment in Conflict Affected Situations in Africa

LIBERIA CASE STUDY

NATIONAL CONTEXT/ISSUES

- Livelihood & Employment Vs. sustainable Peace and Security
- **Poverty:** Tensions in Liberia are often driven by extreme poverty and linked to the fierce competition for resources. The high number of unemployed or under-employed youth remains a particular challenge, since they constitute volatile group that could be used by spoilers seeking to undermine stability.”
- **Land disputes.**
- **Size of the youth cohort and high dependency ratio.** The Liberia Demographic and Health Survey (LDHS) estimates that 28% of Liberians are aged 15-35
- **A weak agricultural sector.** Most farmers are over age 55 and only 4% of youth indicated any interest in agriculture in a 2006 UNDP survey. Agricultural extension services are minimal. Incentives to enter the sector and opportunities for agricultural skills training are also very limited. At the same time, the majority of youth reside in rural areas; agriculture is the sector with the greatest potential for increasing sustainable livelihoods and agriculture, forestry and fisheries contributed over 61.4% of GDP in 2008
- **Low levels of literacy (55%)** and a “war generation” that mostly missed attending school during the 14-year civil conflict has produced a generation that is less educated than the one before it.
- Lack or poor road network
- Rural Vs urban population

2012/6/4

UNDP RESPOnSE

1. Community Based Recovery and Development

- ❖ Sustainable livelihood and job creation
- ❖ Micro-enterprise development through village saving & loan association
- ❖ Food Security and Nutrition
- ❖ Socio economic services (feeder roads, clinics and schools)

2. Creating livelihood opportunities for high Risk Youth (CLOHRY)

- ❖ Agriculture and vocational skills training;
- ❖ Community-based micro-enterprise development
- ❖ Leadership and peace-building

Community-based recovery and development

- Goal: Projects' activities are aimed at supporting the GoL efforts in enhancing sustainable livelihood and youth employment & empowerment
- The project adopted a more integrated and area-based development approach through (1) capacity building of national, county and district leadership; (2) provision of basic socio-economic infrastructures for livelihood; (3) provision of skills training in micro-enterprise development for sustainable livelihood and (4) support government policies and implementation capacity

2012/6/4

Promoting sustainable livelihood production & skills training

- **Focus areas:** South Eastern counties as they are the most remote and marginalized counties
- **Approach:** Community based and demand-driven micro-projects
- **Criteria for selection:**
 - Gender and youth mainstreaming focus
 - Local NGOs/CBOs implementing modalities
 - Micro-projects must be low-cost, but labor intensive
 - Micro-projects must be feasible and address community empowerment and job creation

Results:

- During the project period; 945 individuals benefited from diversified livelihood projects/training (swamp rice, vegetable, fruits, livestock, cassava processing, vocational skill training (motorbike and generator repair, tailoring/weaving) and ICT-internet café
- Out of the 945 beneficiaries; 37.7% are male and 62.2% female
- All livelihood project beneficiaries benefited training in village saving & loan association and basic leadership and business management (1500 VSLA members).
- 20 market facilities were constructed (play ground, warehouse, drying floor, water well and gender sensitive latrine)
- 150 km of feed roads and 10 bridges were rehabilitated and/or constructed in order to link communities and markets

2012/6/4

Creating livelihood opportunities for high risk youth-clorhy

• Key issues:

- Liberia define youth as individuals between 15 -34; 75% of the total population is under 35 years with medium age being 18 years
- General unemployment rate is estimated by the GoL at 85% the majority are youth
- Majority of graduate youth don't have job due to mainly of mismatching with job market
- Majority of youth fall under the category of not in employment, not in education or training
- Most of the training package are not attractive or lack enough incentive
- Most of youth are engaged in illicit and illegal livelihood activities such as rubber plantation and mining
- The majority of the youth population is concentrate in cities mainly in the capital (48% live in 3 main counties)

Clorhy interventions

1. Agriculture and vocational skills training, including construction/rehabilitation agriculture and VST centers
2. Support the Ministry of Youth and Sport for the development of Integrated Skills Training Curriculum
3. 408 youths attended various skill training, including village saving and loan association. The training was based on preferred expressed and feasibility & market survey; 52% are male and 48 female
4. Leadership training of trainers was provided to 11 youth peace volunteers, who in return trained and mobilized 13,965 persons around peace building initiatives
5. The project facilitated also the formation of 24 Youth Peace Committees.

2012/6/4

Challenges and lessons learnt

1. Wage-based employment vs. income generating activities
2. Equitable access to livelihood capital, including land and micro-finance services
3. Project time spine: need for quick impact results vs. long-term sustainability
4. Urban vs. rural livelihood interventions
5. Individual vs. group targeted interventions (entry point)
6. Cross cutting and mainstreaming issues: gender, environment, literacy & numeracy, peace-building and social cohesion
7. Funding instruments/modalities
8. Harmonization and coordination among national and international actors
9. Donor driven programming/Piloting
10. Funding

Partnership and opportunities

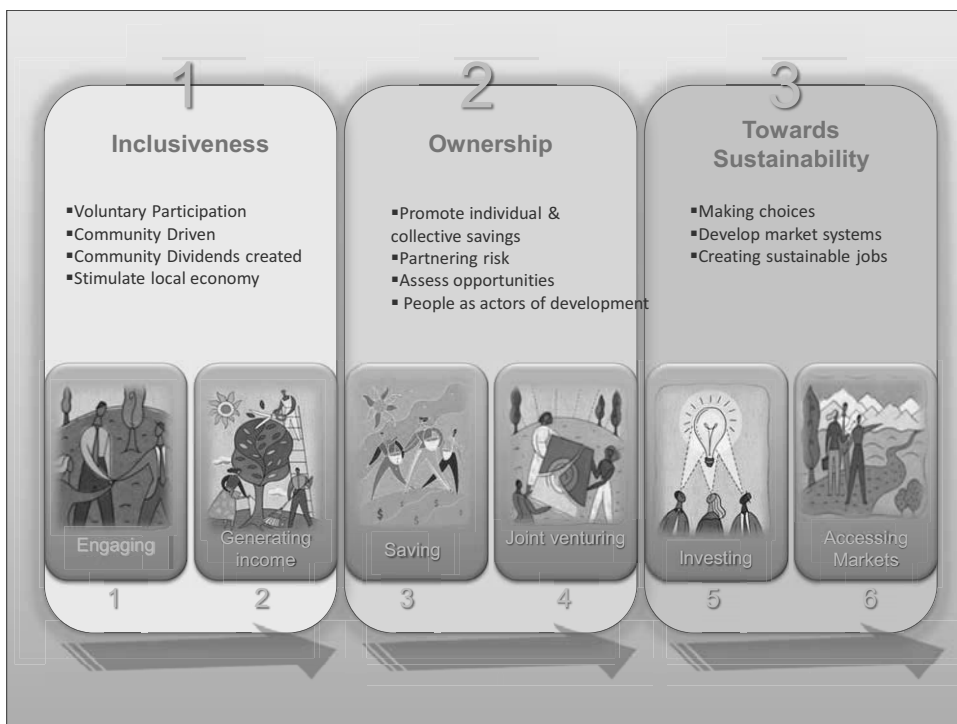
- Existing of National Legal framework: Youth empowerment and National employment policies
- Research and strengthening traditional and immerging rural financing mechanism such as clubs, susu, remmittancies
- Strengthening and/or exploring new partnerships with UNICEF, UNCDF and PBF

2012/6/4

Thank you for your attention

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

2012/6/4



2012/6/4

1

Inclusiveness



1



2

Why?
Promote voluntary participation of people affected by crisis in rehabilitation process and generate community dividends – getting people to work together promotes social cohesion


How?
community development plans and selection of populations most affected by crisis to participate in rehabilitation

Why?
Economic markets and livelihoods affected by crisis so short-term employment provides injection of new capital to local economy


How?
Short-term employment for people affected by crisis using cash-for-work approach

2

Ownership



3



4

Why?
The concept of savings is important in creating vision for the future for individuals & for associations to create collective savings for micro-projects

How?
Obligation to save 1/3 of income from cash-for-work is condition for participation and contract with micro-finance institute to manage payment & saving processes is established

Why?
People affected by crisis need to become actors of their own development – the approach provides opportunity to work with others & define development outcomes

How?
Benefit / cost assessment of project idea before implementation to ensure economic viability and matching fund from UNDP to increase start-up capital

2012/6/4

3

Towards Sustainability



Investing

Why?
People make choices to invest & commit to action to improve their lives & livelihoods over long term

How?
Start-up capital to rent land & purchase inputs to make productive use of land

5



Accessing Markets

Why?
Improving market institutions & services promotes cooperation among economic actors, contributes to peace consolidation & economic growth

How?
Value chain analysis to identify potential for income creation, job creation & policy / institutional arrangements to facilitate growth

6

Next Steps

Engaging the Private Sector
Rehabilitation of economic infrastructure (Centre for Agro-livestock transformation, Butezi; Agro-pastoral Center Mwenzi in Kirundo)

Integrating with Environment portfolio
Addressing pollution and sedimentation of Lake Tanganyika; bio-diversity and natural resource management; public sanitation awareness raising, and disaster prevention

Integrating with Tourism interventions
Rehabilitation of tourism infrastructure to promote increased income; small and medium enterprise development in tourism supply chain

Influencing other stakeholders
Engaging donor community and private sector to incorporate the approach to at least 10% of on-going activities

2012/6/4



Thank you!