



PBF Employment Portfolio Review
PBF AG meeting
28th of October, 2015



PBF invested \$76m in 40 employment projects

UNDP implemented 31%

\$76 mln invested in 40 projects



UNDP main implementing partner*

Agency	Allocation (\$ mln)	Share (%)
UNDP	23.8	31
UNICEF	9.9	13
UNFPA	9.2	12
FAO	8.7	11
ILO	8.2	11
WFP	4.2	5
UNWOMEN	3.1	5
UNIDO	2.9	4
UNDPA	1.2	2
UNHCR	1.1	2
Others**	3.7	4
Total	76	100

*Budget allocation for joint projects is divided by the number of implementing agencies to obtain a per agency per project estimate.

** UNESCO, UNRWA and IOM



The two main objectives of the programmes are to create long term employment and stability

	Objectives	Activities	Expected Outcomes
I	Long term employment	Training Micro loans / cash transfers	Sustainable livelihoods through long term jobs Improved infrastructure and access to public services
II	Stability	Short term jobs 'Peace' related trainings	No participation in violence/ criminality Increased trust in the state Increased trust among groups



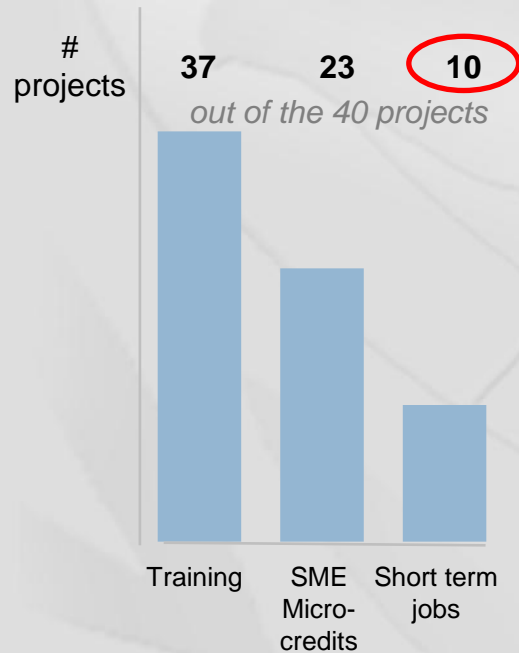
To achieve these objectives, employment projects encompass a large variety of interventions

Activity	Interventions		
Employment Projects	Training	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocational and technical 2. Basic literacy and numeracy 3. Agricultural and livestock techniques 4. Enterprise start-up and expansion 5. Employment research skills 6. Training of trainers / managers 7. Life skills (communication, mediation) 8. Community conflict resolution 9. Inter-provincial exchange visits on peacebuilding 	
	SME Micro-credits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Offer micro-credit facilities to existing and new SME's 11. Conduct mapping exercise on market opportunities 12. Financial support to youth organizations (NGO's) 13. Capacity strengthening of micro-finance institutions 14. Development of new financial products for group lending 15. Funding for women saving groups 	\$145 average loan per individual
	Short term jobs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Reparation and upgrading of agricultural roads 17. Establishment of waste treatment centers 18. Waste collection and recycling activities 19. Rehabilitation of training centers 20. Construction of market centers 21. Plant trees and construct agricultural fields 	\$45 average monthly salary



Only 10 projects contain direct short term employment

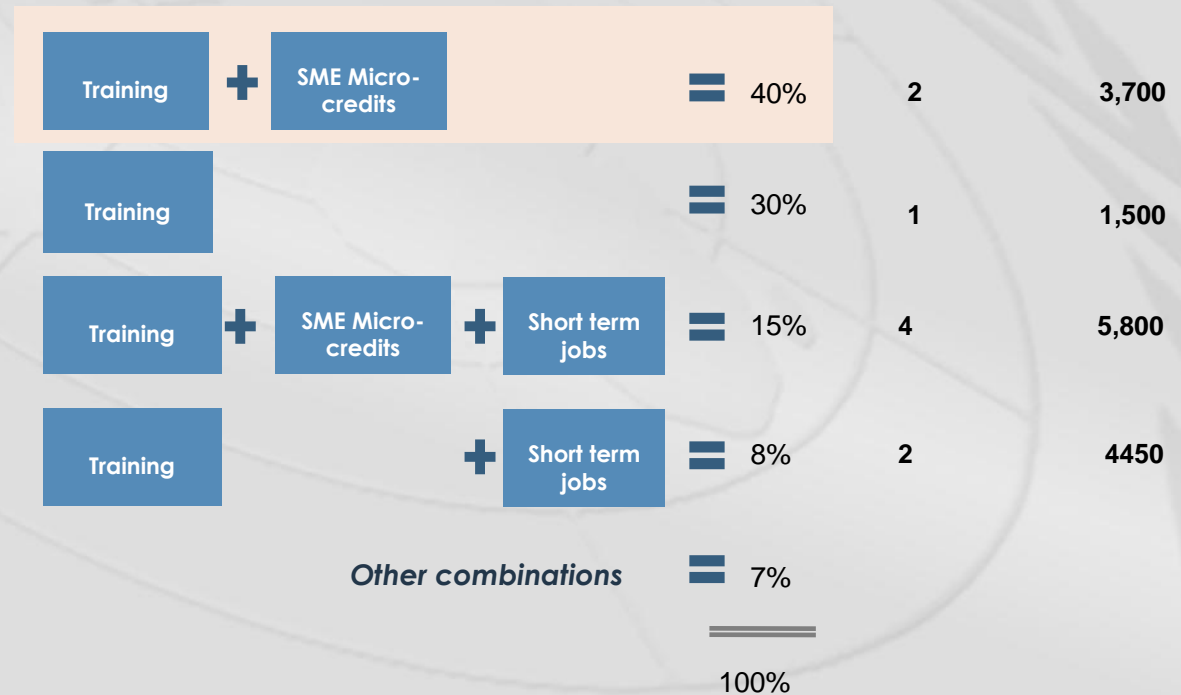
Short term jobs only present in 10 out of the 40 projects



Training + Micro-credits is the main combination

Budget (av. \$mIn)

Beneficiaries (av.)



Link between conflict drivers and project often unclear

Selection of participants is often unclear and 'being marginalized' is main criteria

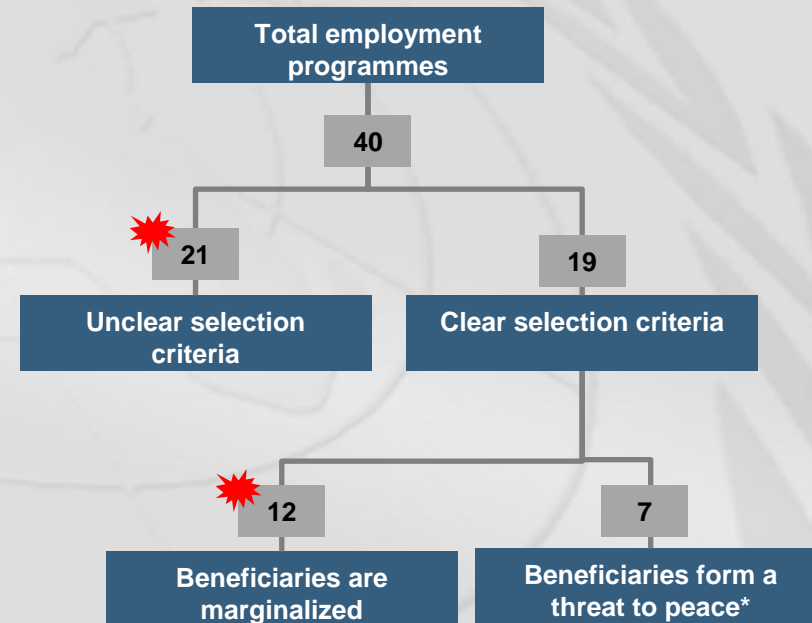
Most projects don't address specific conflict drivers ...

"..optimize peace dividends by enabling and supporting economic revitalization."
Conflict analysis Nepal , 2011

" ..bringing the youth closer, making them useful to themselves and the community"
Project Objective, Burundi, 2007

"strengthen peace consolidation by .. addressing high unemployment prevalent among Guinea-Bissau's youth."
Project Objective, Guinea-Bissau,2008

..have unclear selection criteria and target marginalized groups



* Ex-soldiers in DDR employment projects






Promising follow-up on employment projects exist, but are rare

Projects with a follow-up are an exception



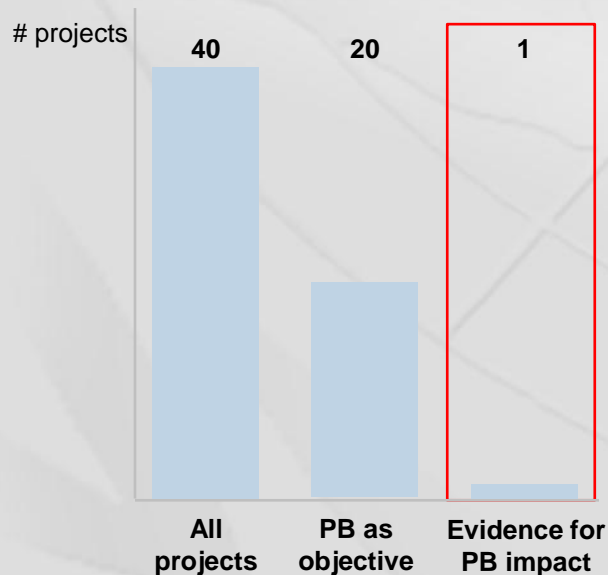
Three successful examples

Country	Follow-up by	Follow-up activities	Additional funding (\$ mln)
 Guinea (2011)	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue sanitation activities Provision of materials Strengthening of the Solidarity fund 	18
 Burundi (2011)	Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replicate in other communities Strengthen capacity of micro-credit fund Provide additional equipment and housing 	6
 Liberia (2008)	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip and operationalize 10 additional youth centers 	0.8



Only 1 projects provided partial evidence on peacebuilding impact

20 projects have PB as stated objective
only 1 provides partial evidence



Perception survey showed increased social cohesion

55% of respondents in PBF areas think UN efforts increased social cohesion, against 29% outside the PBF areas

This cannot be linked directly to the employment project

Main focus of the survey is on poverty reduction

80% see unemployment as driver of poverty

Only 14% see "short term employment activities" as a mean to reduce poverty

Participants in the PBF intervention areas are slightly more positive about the effectiveness of short-term employment

"PBF employment projects did not make a sustainable improvement of economic situations"

*Independent External Evaluation , UN peacebuilding Fund Project Portfolio in Burundi, 2007-2013)



Five preliminary recommendations for future PBF investments in employment projects

- I Have peacebuilding as main objective and show the links between detailed conflict drivers (place, period in time) and the intervention**
- II Select target group for which (temporary) employment and associated ‘peace dividend’ is key to increase stability**
- III Have a sufficiently large size to have an impact on the problem and allow for longer term monitoring**
- IV Develop a follow-up strategy in the design phase and discuss it with relevant follow-up partners (government, other donors, private sector, etc.)**
- V Include medium-term ‘peacebuilding indicators’ from the employment interventions in the results framework**

