



Sida's approach to productive employment – Unlocking potentials

DCED – annual meeting 8-10 July, 2014

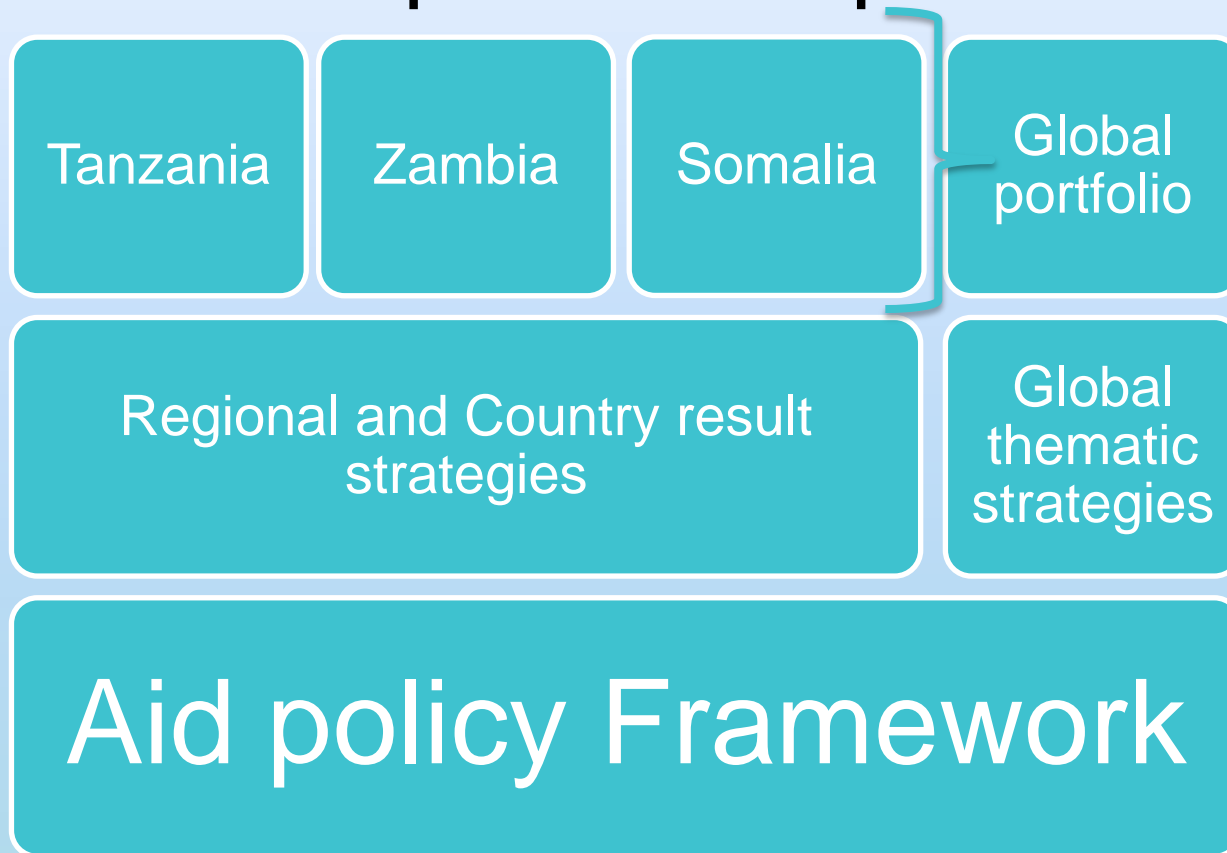


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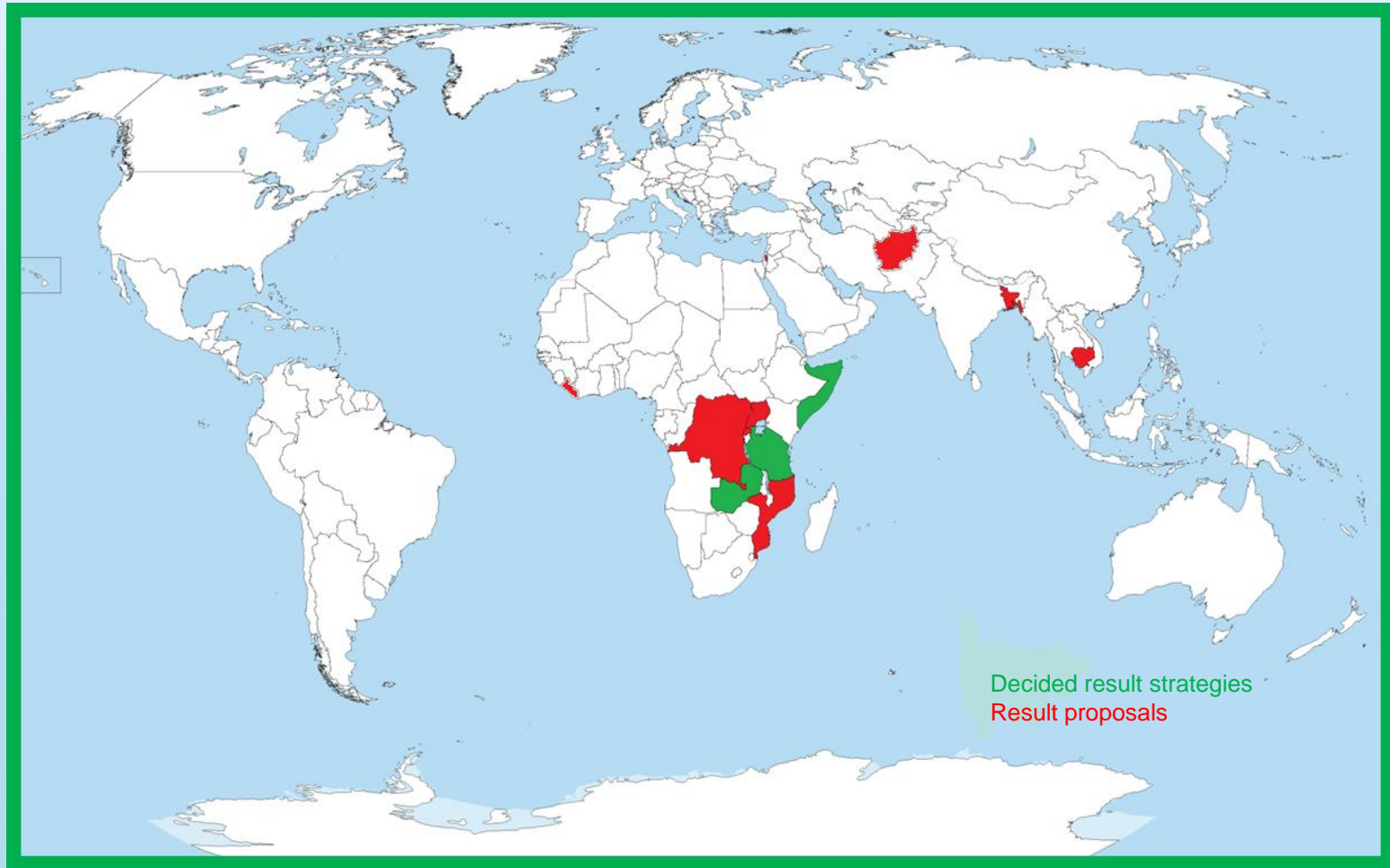
1. Reform of Swedish Development Cooperation

New Guidance Structure for Swedish development cooperation



2. Sida's approach to employment - in theory

Sida's employment world map (total 33 countries)



Country Result Strategies: focus on WHAT

Zambia: Increased number of productive jobs, particularly for women and young people, **with the ambition** that Sweden will contribute to at least 120 000 people having productive work in the agricultural sector.

Somalia: Increased number of people, particularly youth, with jobs that provide sufficient income to support themselves.

Tanzania: Developed markets in agricultural production **with the ambition** that more poor people – primarily women – find employment and increase their incomes.

Productive employment - Swedish development cooperation

•**Productive employment:** work that yields sufficient income to allow the worker and his/her family/dependents a living standard above the poverty line (MDG 1b)

→ an attempt by Swedish Government to link number of jobs and incomes above poverty rates

3. Sida's approach to employment – in practice

From sectors to cross-cutting collaboration

Economic growth

Equality

Market development

Productive and decent employment

Labour Markets

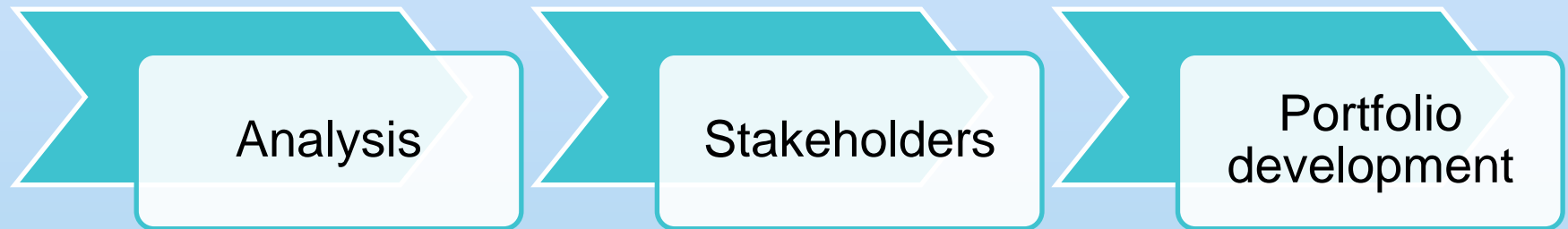
Employability and skills

Resilience

While Waiting for Go....Iden Strategies

- 1) **Analysis of binding constraints** for productive employment
- 2) **Develop in-house capacity and methods** – series of workshops, tools development, Sida employment portfolio overview, mapping of Swedish actors
- 3) Linking **bilateral result strategies** with **global** support
- 4) **Results measurements** – list of indicators; development, outcome, output, process
- 5) **International fora/other donors** – Stockholm Group, DCED, etc
- 6) **Pool expertise** and comparative advantages of different actors – Swedish Leadership on Sustainable Development (SLSD)

Example 1: Operationalizing Employment



Example 1: Employment Analysis – Rwanda

- **Challenge for the future is to obtain inclusive structural change**
 - Equal access to secondary education and TVET
 - Elimination of gender discrimination on the labour market
 - Overcoming barriers to continued scale-neutral agricultural growth
 - Linking micro- and small enterprises to the larger players to create value chains rather than fostering further dichotomy
- **Special focus on vulnerable groups – rural youth from land-poor households**

Portfolio development

Comparative analysis to identify areas of intervention for Sida → build a country portfolio.

Result	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3				
Evidence							
Local priorities							
Other donors							
SWE comp adv							
Risk							
Other							

Example 2: Capacity building – Kigali

- 50 participants (total 678) from 12 embassies
- Market development, Agriculture, Gender, and Education
- Increase understanding of productive employment and interlinkages
- Access to tools
- 13 action plans on how to strengthen and integrate employment in country portfolios
- Build embassy and/or regional teams for collaboration

Strategy development

- Tools/guides for EDA, IEA etc
- TORs for employment analysis
- Indicators database

Example 3: Tools development

Portfolio implementation

- Quick Guide to employment
- Briefs
- Assistance in assessment system
- Indicators
- Sida portfolio mapping

Operationalization

- 3 step process
- TORs for employment analysis
- TORs Study on employment programs
- Mapping of Swedish actors

Challenges ahead – results measurements

- How monitor results on aggregate level, especially with different bilateral result strategies and result formulations? Is it possible?
- How develop appropriate quantitative and qualitative indicators that captures both poverty and employment aspects?
- How find an appropriate balance between established indicators and narrative reports that satisfies practitioners, governments and public?
- How analyse and maximise indirect effects of other interventions, for example energy investments?
- Internal knowledge development within Sida and maximise outcomes as a small actor – need collaboration with other donors and multilaterals