

Session 4:

An overview of the portfolio of EUTF projects and preliminary results

C4ED - EUTF

March 2024

The results presented here are preliminary and may change as the full data set is analyzed. The final results of the portfolio evaluation will be presented in the final evaluation report in December 2024.

1. Aim of the portfolio evaluation
2. Overview of projects in the portfolio evaluation
3. Evaluation questions
4. Evaluation methods
5. Preliminary results
6. Preliminary recommendations and lessons learned

Aim of the portfolio evaluation

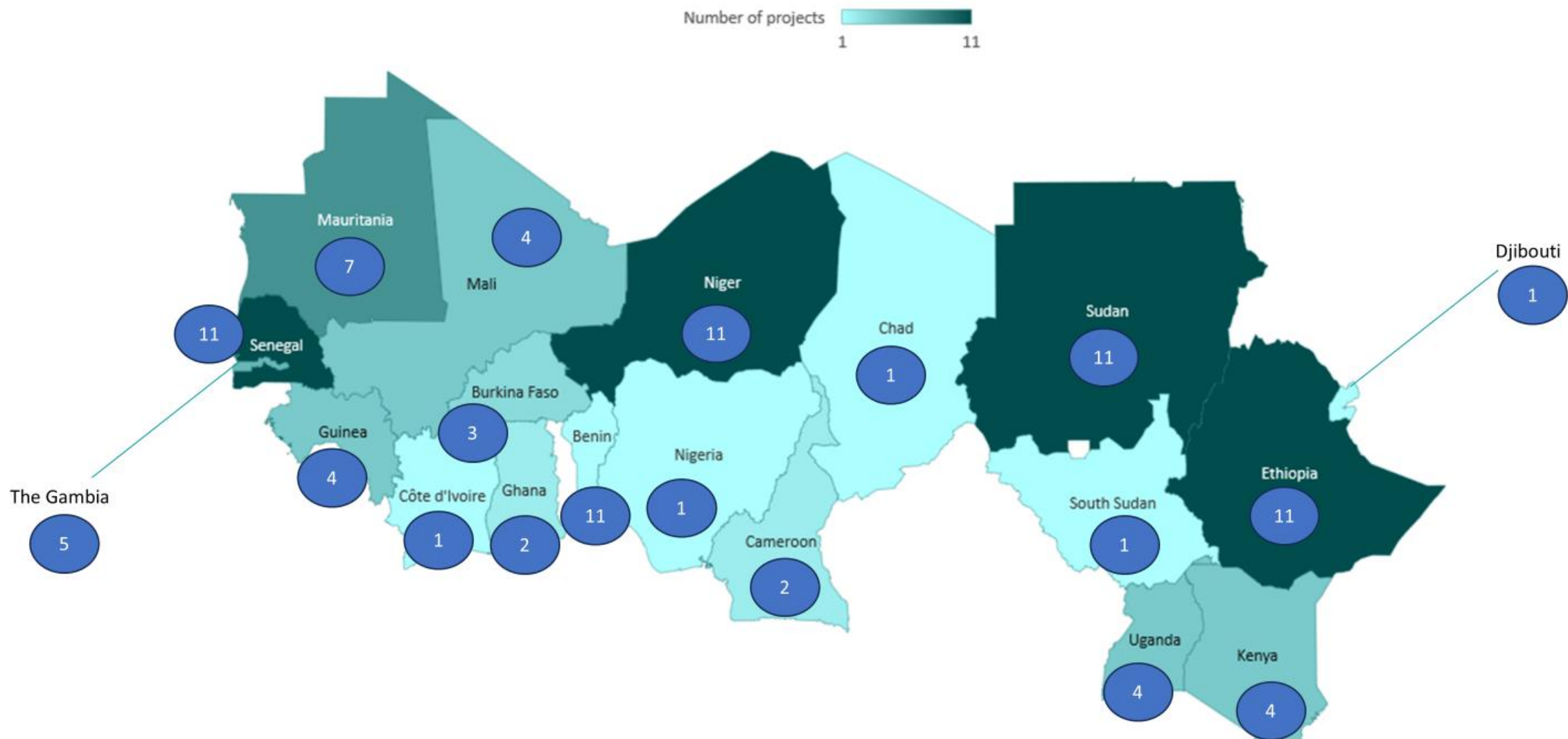
Aim:

- Provide an **overview of the impact of EUTF programs** in the context of better economic and employment opportunities (SO1)
- Provide stakeholders with **knowledge, data, and a better understanding of results** and impacts in the SLC and HoA windows.
- Discuss **key lessons learned and make recommendations** on the effectiveness and impact of UTF programs

Overview of projects in the portfolio evaluation

Total number of projects

Window	SLC	HoA	Total
Number of countries	12	6	18
Number of projects	52	32	84



Map 1: Number and country locations of projects for the portfolio evaluation



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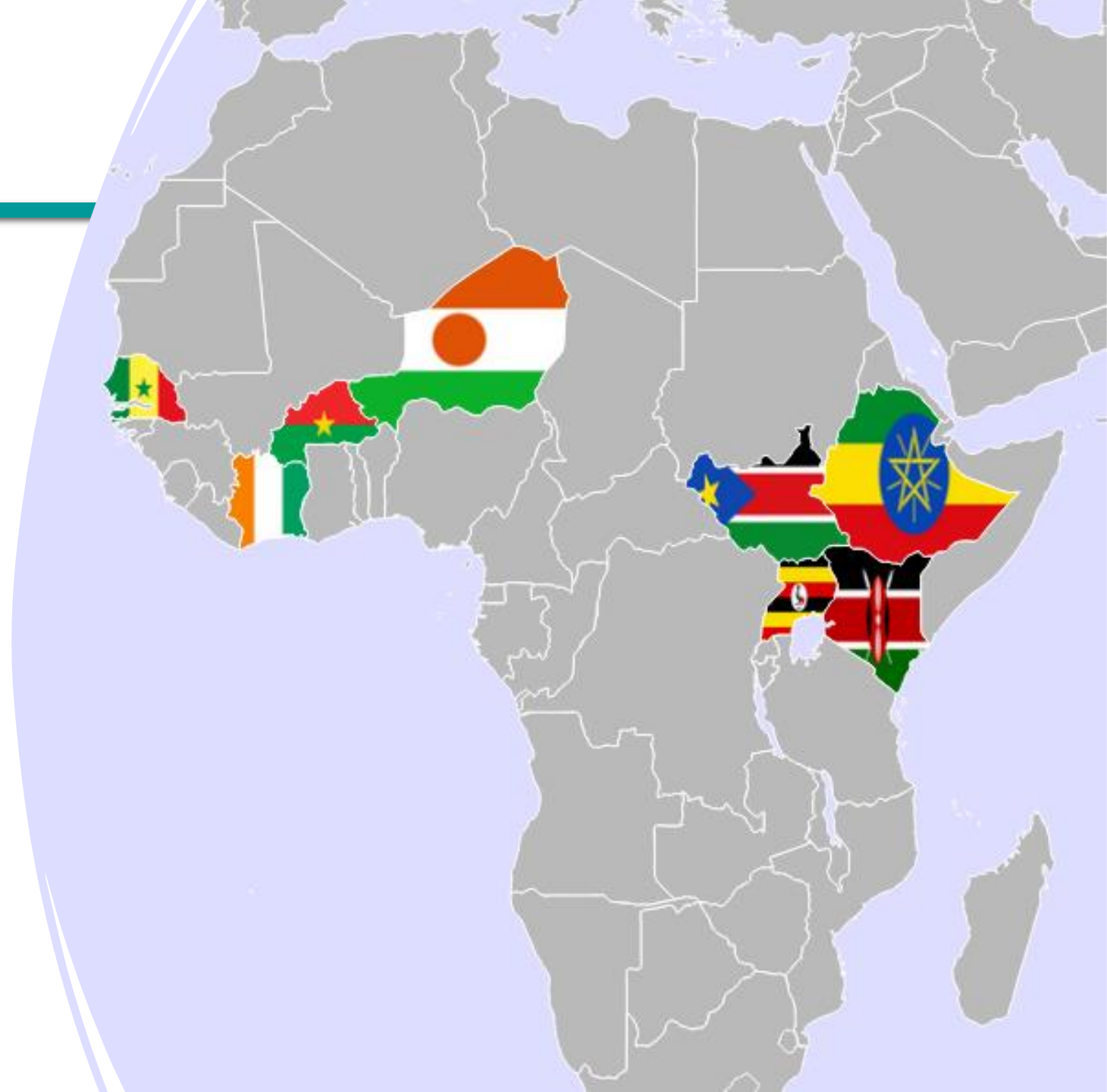
Case study countries

SLC

- Burkina Faso
- Senegal
- Ivory Coast
- Niger

HoA

- Ethiopia
- Uganda
- Kenya
- South Sudan





Case study projects

Region	Country	Project	Implementation agency
HoA	Ethiopia	Green Jobs in Leather Sector in Modjo	PIN, IRC, Solidaridad
		Leather Initiative for Sustainable Employment Creation	UNIDO
	South Sudan	Jobs Creation and Trade Development Project	ITC
	Uganda	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda	Enabel
		Strengthening, Protection and Economic Empowerment (SUPREME) in Uganda – Livelihood Component	World Vision, SNV, ZOA, Rice West Nile
	Kenya	Area-based livelihood initiative Garissa (ABLI-G)	DRC, NRC
SLC	Niger	Creating jobs and economic opportunities through sustainable environmental management in transit and departure zones in Niger	SNV, MAECI, DGCS, ENABEL
		Environmental Sustainability and Economic Stabilization on the Transit Route (D.E.S.E.R.T.)	AICS
	Burkina Faso	TUUMA - Support for vocational skills, entrepreneurship and employment for young people and women in rural areas of Burkina Faso	ADA
	Senegal	Supporting entrepreneurs and very small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in West Africa	I&P
	Ivory Coast		



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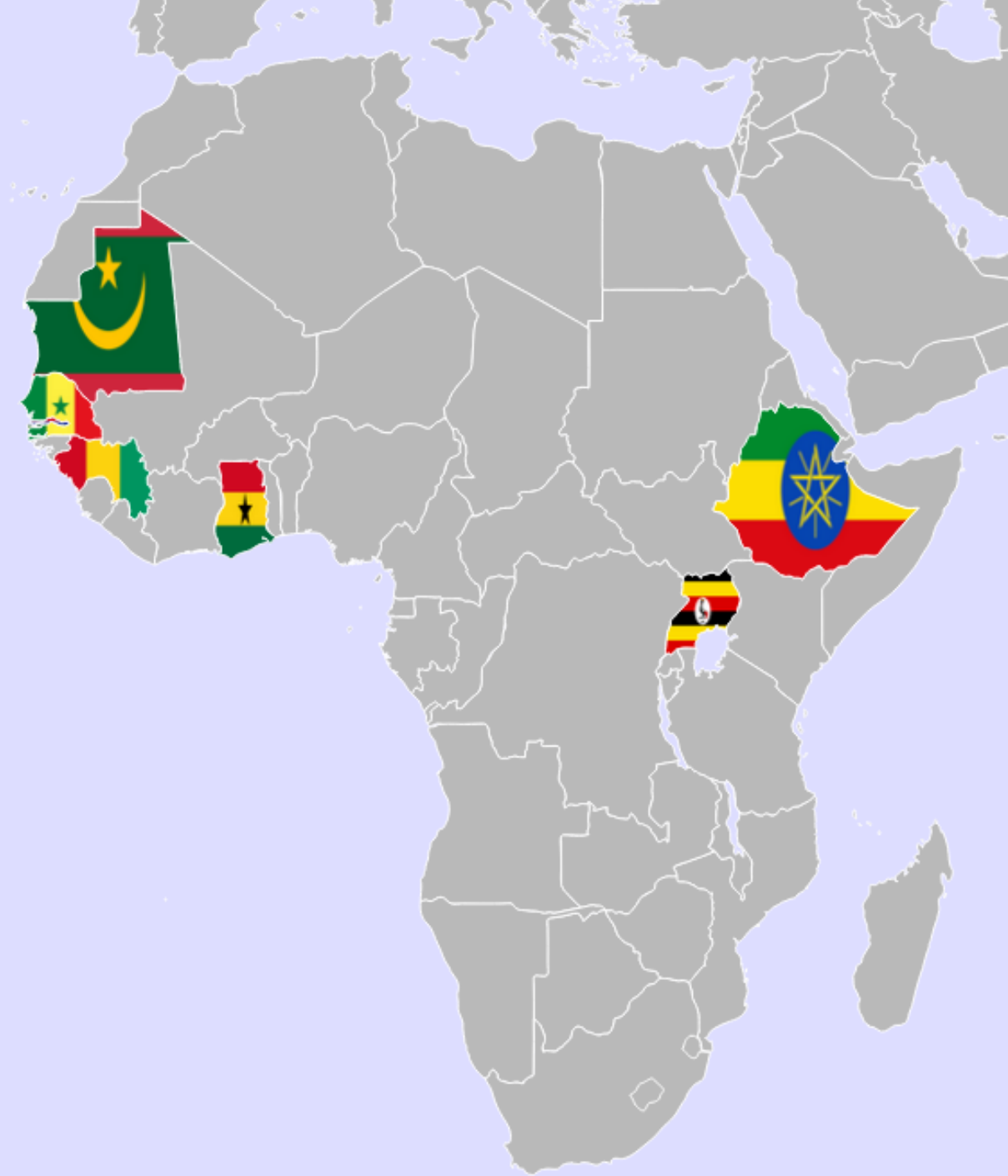
Countries where R1 projects are located

HoA

- Ethiopia
- Uganda

SLC

- The Gambia
- Mauritania
- Guinea
- Senegal
- Ghana





The EUTF portfolio

Country	Project	Implementation partner	Type of assessment	Type of Activity Assessed
Ethiopia	STEDE	Mercy Corps	Pooled randomized controlled trial;	Training village savings and loan association (VSLA) groups
Gambia	TEKKI-Fii	GIZ	Propensity score matching	Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and complementary Business Development (BD) training
Ghana	GrEEEn	UNCDF/SNV	Stratified randomized controlled trial	1) Light training, access to financing and financial literacy training ; 2) In-depth training, internships, mentoring or training and support for returning migrant entrepreneurs; 3) Incubation and/or acceleration services for MSMEs .
Guinea	INTEGRA	ITC	Double Difference (DiD) and weighting	Training in technical and management skills and gaining experience of work.
Guinea	INTEGRA	GIZ	Double Difference (DiD) and weighting	Training primary school teachers on how to integrate "preparation for working life" modules
Mauritania	PECOBAT	ILO	Qualitative study	Improving the employability of young people and their integration into a promising employment niche: bioclimatic construction using local materials.
Mauritania	Promopêche	ILO	Qualitative study	Improving the employability of young people and their integration into a promising employment niche: artisanal fishing
Uganda	RISE	GIZ	Matching & qualitative study	Short-Term Technical Training (STTT) and Financial Literacy and Entrepreneurial Skills (FLES) training.
Senegal	PERERBA	ENABEL	Randomized Controlled Trial	Support for 1) young project leaders in the creation of income-generating activities and 2) promoters of micro and small enterprises, aimed at developing rural micro-entrepreneurship along the agri-food value chain.

Evaluation questions

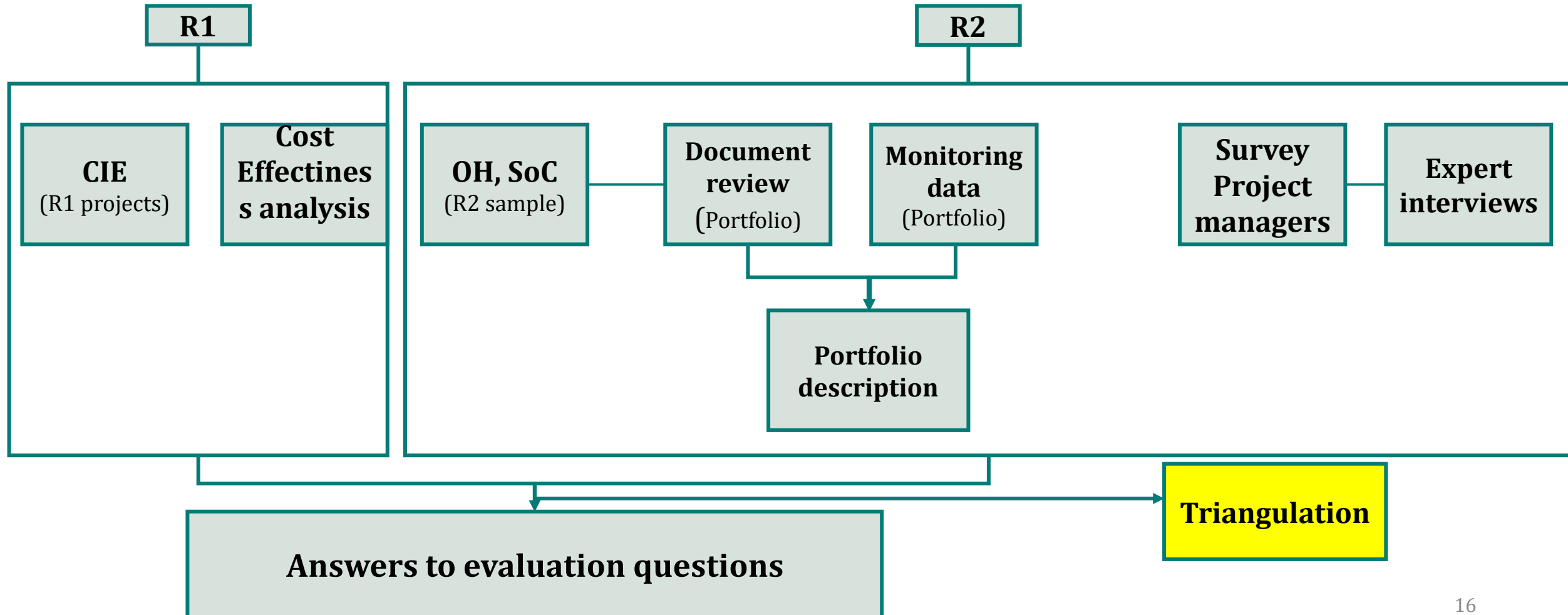
- **EQ 1: Contribution to employment and skills (impact)**
- **EQ 2: Contribution to resilience and livelihoods (impact)**
- **EQ 3: Cost-effectiveness (efficiency) analysis**
- **EQ 4: Contribution to expected and unexpected results**
- **EQ 5: Inclusion of vulnerable groups (impact)**
- **EQ 6: EU coherence and added value (Coherence)**

Portfolio evaluation approaches

Integrated, embedded approach with triangulation

Tool	Coverage
Survey of project managers	Project manager for all projects (84)
Document review	Documentation of 84 contracts and 48 decisions
Monitoring data	All monitoring documents for 84 contracts
Collecting results	10 contracts sampled in the SLC region (Niger, Burkina Faso, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire) and the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Uganda, South Sudan and Kenya)
Collecting data	Seven contracts sampled across SLC (Niger, Burkina Faso, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire) and HoA (Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya)
Expert interviews	EU delegations across the portfolio (25-30) Project managers (20 - 25)
Result area 1	R1 domain contract (Ethiopia, Mauritania, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Senegal, Uganda)

Integrated, embedded approach with triangulation



Quantitative approach

- *Survey of project managers*
- *Comparative cost-effectiveness analysis*

Qualitative approach

- *Outcome Harvesting (OH)*
- *Stories of Change (SoC)*
- *Expert interviews*

Preliminary results

Employability, employment, skills

Resilience and livelihoods

Migration intentions

Gender outcomes

Outcomes on refugees



- An **increase in perceived employability of beneficiaries** as a result of confidence in the skills attained
- Newly attained or improved skills **perceived as relevant for the local job market** e.g., in Guinea - INTEGRA ITC, Mauritania - Promopêche and Mauritania – PECOBAT, Uganda - RISE, Ethiopia - STEDE, and The Gambia - Tekki Fii
- Wage employment is **marginal among beneficiaries** and could be explained by the limited wage jobs across the portfolio, hence limiting observations regarding this outcome.



- **Improved formation of IGAs in both the SLC and HoA.**
The formation still faces some challenges including beneficiaries reporting lack start-up capital.
- **Financial and entrepreneurship skills trainings were helpful in improving the opportunities for wage employment** of graduates (Uganda) and successful business operations of MSMEs
- **Greater job creation through MSME support in Western Africa compared to HoA.**



- **Soft, financial and entrepreneurial skills improved the way VSLA members conducted business.** This has in turn improved their incomes.
- **Evaluations that show positive impacts on employment** RISE (Uganda), STEDE (ETHIOPIA), Tekki Fii (The Gambia) and PARERBA (Senegal) also link this to an **increase in income among those who benefited from the project.**
- In the HoA RISE (Uganda) project proactively integrated refugees in classroom activities which **fostered mutual relationships between hosts and refugees. Challenges of refugee integration in Kenya (ABLIG)**



Migration intentions

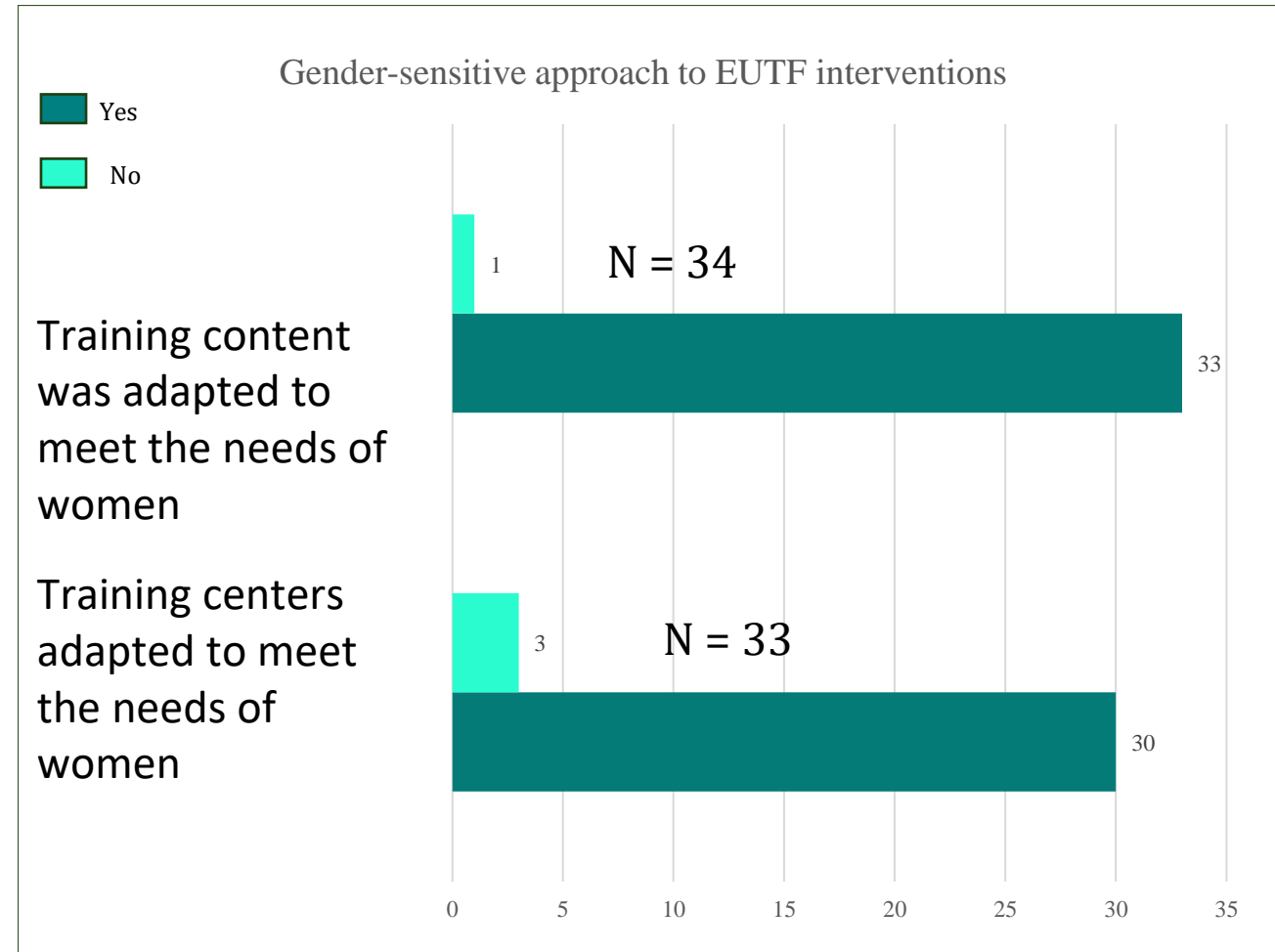
- Because of improved perceived employability, many (host) beneficiaries **reported intentions to stay in their home areas start or improve their business.** (e.g. Burkina Faso, Ethiopia)
- Because of improved skills, some (host) beneficiaries expressed **plans to move within regional and national boundaries in job search**
- Some refugees in Uganda and Kenya shared their **intentions to return to their home countries** because that is where they stood a better chance of finding jobs with the certificates.
- **Refugees in Kenya expressed intentions to move out of the camps** – to other countries in Africa and outside Africa

Gender outcomes

Most training programs have been designed and implemented in a gender-sensitive way.

Affirmative action in female enrolment

Socio-cultural contexts hindered the achievement of targeting and results objectives



Gender outcomes

- Females often **confronted with specific barriers as gender roles, social constructs and limited capital.**
- Females **not more likely to actively search for jobs due to household constraints and more limited mobility than males** (e.g., in Tekki Fii – The Gambia and RISE – Uganda).

Gender outcomes

- As males, **females tend to find employment when benefiting from the project** (e.g., Tekki Fii – The Gambia, STEDE – Ethiopia, GrEEEn – Ghana, PARERBA – Senegal, Promopêche and PECOBAT – Mauritania).
- Males and females tend **to find jobs as self-employed**.

Outcomes on refugees

- In RISE (Uganda) and ABLIG (Kenya) where programmes focus on refugees and host communities, **self-perception of employability is stronger among members of the host community compared to refugees.**
- Refugees in Kenya and Uganda **are less likely to find employment or start their own businesses than their host counterparts due to more constraints of accessing resources**



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Preliminary conclusions and lessons learned

Employability and skills

- Increased perceived employability of beneficiaries as a result of their confidence in the skills attained

Employment

- EUTF programmes have improved the formation of IGAs in both the SLC and HoA. The formation is still marginal as many beneficiaries reported not to have started one yet. They cite lack start-up capital and a main barrier.

Intentions to migrate

- In both SLC and HoA, many beneficiaries reported intentions to stay in their home areas and start/improve their business

Gender:

- Many of the interventions (e.,g RISE – Uganda, LISEC – Ethiopia, GrEEn – Ghana, ABLIG – Kenya and JEEN – Niger), try to **empower women by offering childcare and sensitising men in their communities to support women in skills training.**
- Females often **confronted with specific barriers as gender roles, social constructs and limited capital.**

- To improve employability, **financial and entrepreneurial skills, and planning and business management trainings are encouraged.**
- To encourage graduates to start their own businesses, provision of **start-up capital on top of technical skills training is effective.**
- To encourage women to attend and complete training courses of their choice, **gender transformative actions should be implemented.** Projects with gender transformative activities were able to partly mitigate the barrier of patriarchy and improve women's chances of starting and completing training in the trade of their choice.

Thank you

Questions and reactions?