



DEBATE PACK

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Jobs and livelihoods in developing countries

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1. Background

According to the [International Labour Organisation](#):

Roughly half the world's population still lives on the equivalent of about US\$2 a day. And in too many places, having a job doesn't guarantee the ability to escape from poverty. This slow and uneven progress requires us to rethink and retool our economic and social policies aimed at eradicating poverty.

A continued lack of decent work opportunities, insufficient investments and under-consumption lead to an erosion of the basic social contract underlying democratic societies: that all must share in progress. . The creation of quality jobs will remain a major challenge for almost all economies well beyond 2015.

Sustainable economic growth will require societies to create the conditions that allow people to have quality jobs that stimulate the economy while not harming the environment. Job opportunities and decent working conditions are also required for the whole working age population.

Goal 8 of the 2015 UN Sustainable Development Goals makes promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all a key objective for the world to achieve by 2030.

A set of targets are attached to this goal, viz:

- Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
- Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
- Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in

accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

- By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
- Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
- By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

A set of measurable indicators for each SDG is also in the process of being finalised. Those proposed for Goal 8 can be found [here](#).

In January 2014, the Department for International Development published a [Strategic Framework for Economic Development](#), setting out a plan to target £1.8 billion of its budget on economic development (more than doubling the amount spent in 2012/13) by 2015/16. It stated that its overall objective in this area is to reduce poverty and increase prosperity by creating jobs and increasing incomes through the promotion of high, sustainable and inclusive growth.

The Independent Commission for Aid Impact published a [report](#) on DFID's private sector development work in May 2014, giving it an overall 'Amber/Red' rating. It found that, while the impact of DFID's individual programmes in this area is positive and the Department has demonstrated its ability to assist the poor through a range of interventions, it has not yet turned these ambitions into clear guidance

for the development of coherent, realistic, well-balanced and joined-up country-level portfolios.

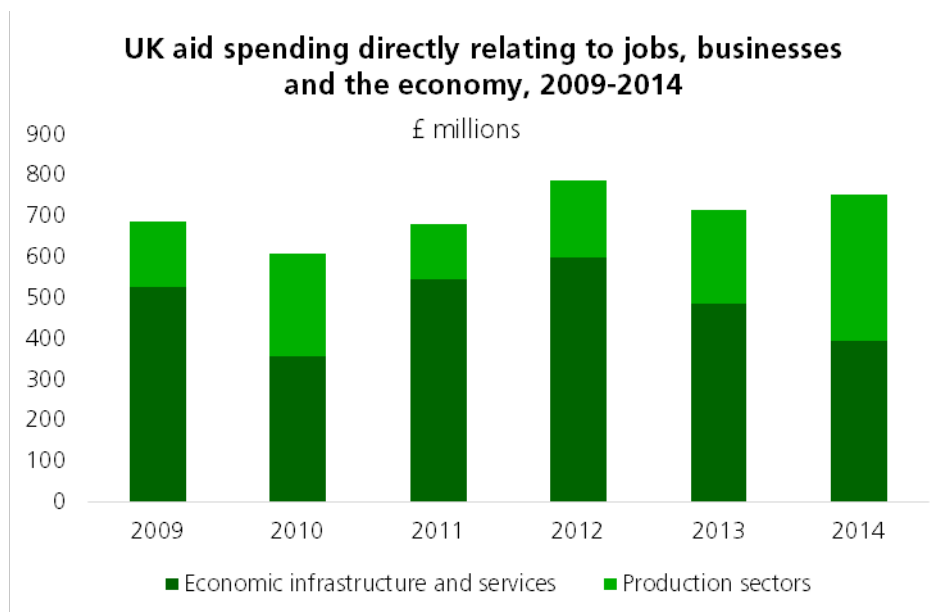
In March 2015, the International Development Committee published a [report](#) of its own on jobs and livelihoods. Amongst its recommendations was: “Jobs and livelihoods is such an important issue we recommend that our successor Committee takes it up in the next Parliament to assess what progress has been made.”

The new [UK aid strategy](#), published in November 2015, reiterated the Government’s commitment to promoting economic development.

2. Key statistics

2.1 UK aid

In 2014, the UK provided £752 million in bilateral aid that directly relates to jobs, businesses and the economy - £358 million on particular production sectors (for example agriculture and forestry) and £394 million on economic infrastructure and services (for example transport and storage, or banking and financial services). Together this accounted for 11% of bilateral aid from the UK.¹



DFID committed to increase spending on economic development to £1.8 billion by 2015/16.

2.2 Jobs and livelihoods in developing countries

In developing countries, poor people who are active in the labour market tend to hold vulnerable jobs. Just 6% of those in wage and salaried jobs are in extreme poverty, compared with 22% of 'own account workers' and 24% of contributing family workers.²

¹ Figures are for net bilateral Overseas Development Assistance (ODA). ODA is the international standard definition of aid. Bilateral aid is aid that is allocated to particular projects and programmes – it does not cover aid that is given as core contributions to multilateral development organisations. Figures cover aid from all UK official sources, not just DFID. The definition used here may not match that used in DFID's target to spend £1.8 billion on economic development.

Source: Department for International Development, [Statistics on International Development 2015](#), December 2015 – additional table A6a

² Source: ILO, [World Employment Social Outlook 2016](#) (May 2016). The relative poverty rate for developed countries is defined as the share of those with an income below 60 per cent of the national median household income. Based on figures for 66 emerging and developing countries.

Poverty rates for people of working age in developing countries, 2012

	Extreme poverty < \$1.90 PPP per day	Extreme or moderate poverty < \$3.10 PPP per day
Unemployed	8.7%	22.5%
Employed	13.7%	34.9%
Wage and salaried	6.4%	18.7%
Self-employed	21.1%	51.5%
Own Account	21.7%	52.6%
Employer	8.1%	26.3%
Contributing family worker	24.3%	57.7%
Other employed	24.1%	39.6%
Total labour force (15-64)	13.5%	34.3%

Source: ILO, World Employment Social Outlook 2016 (May 2016)

3. Press Articles

The following is a selection of recent press and media articles relevant to this debate.

Please note: the Library is not responsible for either the views or accuracy of external content.

The Guardian

[Africa's urbanisation 'megatrend' needs to deliver growth, says report](#)

Clár Ní Chonghaile
7 June 2016

The Guardian

[Worsening economies threaten to undo gains against poverty – ILO](#)

Phillip Inman
19 May 2016

Financial Times

[Africa has to go through its own industrial revolution](#)

Kingsley Moghalu
16 May 2016

The Guardian

[The solution to the migrant crisis is jobs in low income countries](#)

Axel M Addy Joakim Reiter
16 April 2016

Mail Online

[£5million foreign aid...to boost fishing in the Caribbean! Despair as Cameron says money will help countries 'make the most of their maritime advantages'](#)

Jack Doyle
25 November 2015

Quartz.com

[The World Bank says giving money to entrepreneurs might be the best jobs program](#)

Tim Fernholz
3 October 2015

Mail Online

[No, Minister, our billions in foreign aid actually make migrants MORE likely to come here](#)

Ian Birrell
11 August 2015

World Economic Forum

[Why developing countries should create more formal jobs](#)

Brian McCaig
5 August 2015

4. Department for International Development

UK boosts support for businesses to create jobs in the world's poorest places

16 July 2015

The UK will boost investment into promising businesses in Africa and South Asia to create jobs, stimulate growth and end dependency on aid, International Development Secretary Justine Greening has announced.

A new investment of capital into CDC, the UK's development finance institution, will ensure promising businesses in emerging and frontier economies receive the finance they need to grow and create jobs.

This will ensure countries can grow and trade their way out of poverty while building future markets that British businesses can compete in.

Announced at the UN's Financing For Development conference in Ethiopia, the investment will stimulate growth in some of the world's poorest countries.

Justine Greening said:

"For the first time in 20 years we are investing in CDC to help some of the poorest countries start to grow and trade their way out of poverty.

"Too many developing countries find their job creation and economic growth is held back because their businesses cannot find the capital they need to grow and expand. Our investment will allow CDC to target more support to job-creating sectors, such as agribusiness, manufacturing, infrastructure, financial institutions, health, education and construction.

"CDC will bring the best of British expertise in finance, development and investment to transform the job opportunities and life prospects for people in some of the world's poorest countries.

"Recently refocused towards the poorest countries, an expanded CDC will be at the heart of our drive to end dependency on aid through job creation."

Chief Secretary to the Treasury Greg Hands said:

"Britain is a nation that stands tall in the world. CDC's impressive results demonstrate why it is well placed to help meet the substantial demand for capital from promising businesses in Africa and South Asia trying to reach their full potential. This is not only the right thing to do, it is also firmly in Britain's own economic interest as it will help build future markets for British and other businesses to compete in."

The first new injection of capital in CDC for 20 years, the UK government's £735 million investment over 3 years will allow CDC to target more support to developing countries.

There remains a considerable shortfall of investment capital across the developing world, particularly in countries and sectors where there are higher levels of risk. Estimates for total investment needs in developing countries range from £2.1 trillion to £2.8 trillion every year.

Last year CDC-backed businesses contributed to the creation of nearly 1.3 million direct and indirect new jobs. This includes new jobs in the businesses in which they invest, new jobs in the supply chain and new jobs created through better access to power and finance. The new capital investment will allow CDC to scale up its work considerably.

The changes the government made to CDC in the last parliament have ensured CDC's support is now targeted to countries and investments where it is needed most and where it can have the greatest impact. CDC will target job-creating sectors in areas where the shortage of capital is particularly acute and the investment climate is challenging.

CDC committed approximately £1 billion in 2013-14 and anticipates demand for its capital to be over £640 million in 2015. The capital invested by DFID will be returned over time and will be reinvested by CDC in other businesses.

5. PQs

Burundi: Bilateral Aid

12 May 2016 | 36979

Asked by: Rebecca Long Bailey

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what plans she has to develop a bilateral programme of aid for Burundi similar to programmes for Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Answering member: Nick Hurd | Department for International Development

There are no plans for DFID to re-open its bilateral aid programme in Burundi, which closed in 2012 following the 2010 Bilateral Aid Review. However, DFID had continued to provide support to Burundi through Trade Mark East Africa (TMEA), an independent agency promoting trade and regional economic integration, given that this is central to Burundi's growth and prosperity. DFID has provided £10 million for TMEA work in Burundi since 2012. DFID has also supported Centrally Managed Programmes working in Burundi, covering areas such as food security and livelihoods.

The UK is responding to the ongoing political crisis, and was the second largest bilateral donor to the regional refugee appeal in 2015, after the US. £21.15 million was committed by DFID for refugee response in the region, including £14.25 million to support refugees in Tanzania and £6.9 million in Rwanda. Allocations for 2016 are currently being finalised, including for support within Burundi.

Additionally, DFID has provided technical support, in the form of secondment of experts, to support and strengthen the capacity of UN agencies working in Burundi. DFID has deployed a humanitarian adviser to the region in support of the response and to monitor funding provided so far. We continue to work closely with the FCO and international partners to monitor the situation.

Ethiopia: Private Sector

09 May 2016 | HL8051

Asked by: Lord Oates

To ask Her Majesty's Government what support they are giving to the government of Ethiopia to encourage the development of a strong private sector able to sustain economic development and employment.

Answering member: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development

The UK Government supports the Government of Ethiopia's vision of becoming an industrialised, resilient country that is less reliant on aid. DFID Ethiopia is investing in an exciting portfolio of programmes to help deliver this, underpinned by rigorous analysis of the key constraints to growth and private sector development.

DFID is helping to create 45,000 jobs and raise the incomes of 65,000 people through our support to key Ethiopian priority sectors; increasing the availability of financial products to 350,000 people through support to micro-finance institutions and banks; and helping to increase incomes for over 1.4 million households by providing land certificates to farmers.

We are also supporting the Government of Ethiopia to use its own resources well to encourage growth and private sector development. We will provide technical advice on public investment to help the Government improve the effectiveness of its spending. This will include bringing in more private sector finance over time, for example through Public Private Partnerships— i.e. a contract between a private party and government which can bring additional financing as well as expertise. In addition, our work on tax will help the Government meet its revenue targets, improve the business environment, limit corruption and increase transparency.

South Sudan: Economic Growth

15 Apr 2016 | 33073

Asked by: Craig Whittaker

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what steps her Department is taking to encourage (a) development of oil and mineral production and (b) other economic development within South Sudan.

Answering member: Nick Hurd | Department for International Development

Sustainable economic development in South Sudan will require peace and political will from the country's leaders. This means appointing a transitional government of national unity as soon as possible and implementing the peace agreement signed in August 2015. The UK remains committed to the people of South Sudan. DFID supports livelihoods and basic services for the people of South Sudan alongside life-saving humanitarian support. We support economic development by helping to improve the capacity of key institutions, and through our support to improving the effectiveness and transparency of customs operations. DFID has no plans to support the development of oil and mineral production beyond seeking to ensure a greater degree of transparency in the sector.

Palestinians: Overseas Aid

30 Mar 2016 | HL7206

Asked by: Lord Hylton

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the reply by Lord Gardiner of Kimble on 17 March (HL Deb, col GC298), how much new employment has followed the expenditure of £349 million by the Department for International Development for Palestinian economic development between 2011 and 2015.

Answering member: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development

DFID's support to the Occupied Palestinian Territories is delivering a range of results including enrolment of children in primary school, improvements to maternal health-care, humanitarian assistance and legal assistance to Palestinians at risk of eviction from their land. As part of this support, between 2011 and 2015, DFID provided over £3 million to the Facility for New Market Development Programme and Palestinian Market Development Programme, which has helped businesses expand into new markets and products, and supported the creation of over 2800 new jobs. DFID also provided £2 million to the UN Relief and Works Agency's which supported the creation of over 45,000 short-term jobs for Palestinians in Gaza who have been affected by movement and access restrictions.

Middle East: Job Creation

01 Mar 2016 | 28294

Asked by: Diane Abbott

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, pursuant to the Answer of 15 February 2016 to Question 26161, how will the funds raised as result of the Supporting Syria Conference be used to create sustainable jobs in Levantine states with high youth unemployment.

Answering member: Justine Greening | Department for International Development

As set out in the Co-hosts' Declaration from the Supporting Syria and the Region Conference (available at <https://www.supportingsyria2016.com/media/>) donor funding will support plans set out in detailed Statements of Intent by refugee-hosting governments aimed at improving the investment climate and creating jobs for host communities and refugees from Syria.

Developing Countries: Employment

15 Feb 2016 | 26161

Asked by: Diane Abbott

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what steps she plans to take to support the provision of real and sustainable employment to young refugees in states with high youth unemployment.

Answering member: Justine Greening | Department for International Development

Over the next five years, DFID will build on its economic development work to ensure productive employment opportunities for young people are increased, including those in situations of protracted displacement.

Significant commitments to support Syrian refugees gain employment were made at the Supporting Syria and the Region Conference in London on 4 February, which was co-hosted by the UK alongside Norway, Germany, Kuwait and the UN.

Developing Countries: Females**18 Jan 2016 | 22195****Asked by: Stephen Phillips**

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what steps she is taking to ensure the economic empowerment of women in the developing world.

Answering member: Justine Greening | Department for International Development

The economic empowerment of women is a top priority for my Department. In September 2015 at the UN General Assembly and Post-2015 Summit, the UK and UNWomen hosted the event

Transforming Economies: Empowering Women and Girls. The Call to Action launched at this event secured over 150 commitments to action from governments, development institutions, civil society and the private sector. These will all help deliver the Global Goal targets for women's economic empowerment.

We support a wide range of programmes to increase women's opportunities for employment, ownership and control over economic assets and ability to start and run businesses. Since 2011, DFID have helped 2.5m women to improve their land and property rights and 35m women to access financial services.

Gaza: Youth Unemployment**16 Dec 2015 | 603 c1535****Asked by: Simon Danczuk**

What information her Department holds on the level of youth unemployment in Gaza; and if she will make a statement.

Answered by: Desmond Swayne | Department for International Development

Gaza has the highest unemployment in the world. The World Bank estimates that youth unemployment had reached 60% by the end of 2014. Extensive restrictions inhibit employment. The UK continues to promote economic development and private sector-led growth.

Gaza: Youth Unemployment**16 Dec 2015 | 603 c1535****Asked by: Simon Danczuk**

Gaza still faces restrictions on access to 35% of its agricultural land and 85% of its fishable waters, and Gazans are rarely allowed to travel outside their territory. Until such restrictions are removed, DFID will continue to work with one hand tied behind its back. Does the Minister not agree that the real problem is the blockade of Gaza?

Answered by: Desmond Swayne | Department for International Development

As I said, the restrictions inhibit employment, but we will not give up. We have a programme for economic development, and it is making progress—slow and frustrating progress, but progress none the less.

Start-up Businesses

16 Dec 2015 | 603 cc1536-1537

Asked by: Barry Sheerman

What steps she is taking to encourage the availability of low-cost credit for start-up businesses in developing countries.

Answered by Nick Hurd | Department for International Development

May I place on record my personal respect for the work done by my predecessor and friend the right hon. Member for Welwyn Hatfield (Grant Shapps), not least his kick-starting of the Energy Africa campaign?

As the hon. Gentleman knows, small and medium-sized enterprises will play a critical role in creating and sustaining much-needed jobs in poor countries. We have a range of programmes that focus on providing support and finance for microbusinesses, SMEs and, I am delighted to say, social enterprises.

Start-up Businesses

Asked by: Barry Sheerman

I know the Minister to be an innovator—he has that reputation—but will he consider carefully one way in which the United Kingdom can help? The UK is now the leading financial technology and crowdfunding centre of the world, and crowdfunding can deliver real opportunities to, in particular, women in the developing world to control their lives, finance start-ups, and do well in life. Will the Minister talk to other people, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the aim of getting some real movement behind this?

Answered by Nick Hurd | Department for International Development

I completely agree with the hon. Gentleman, who is a long-term, passionate supporter of the power of the crowd. If we get the regulation and the technology right, the arrangements will be very sustainable. The hon. Gentleman may not know this, but we have a manifesto commitment to develop crowdfunding, and that is exactly what we are doing. We are backing the Global Village Energy Partnership, which will be supporting 10 to 15 crowdfunding platforms in the energy sector in sub-Saharan Africa, and that is just the start.

Start-up Businesses

Asked by: Patrick Grady

My party also welcomes the new Minister to his post. He has said that he will ensure that small local enterprises can flourish in developing countries, but what reassurances can he give us that funds intended for those purposes do not make their way into the hands of larger

conglomerates or multinational companies when it comes to, for example, the building of schools or the provision of education?

Answered by Nick Hurd | Department for International Development

What is important to us is the creation of jobs. Those jobs will be created by a range of companies, and we will work with them to create a better economic environment in the countries in which we work. However, we know that 90% of the jobs will come from the private sector, and we know that most of the sustainable jobs will come from small and medium-sized organisations. We therefore give those organisations priority in respect of a number of the programmes that we are developing.

Start-up Businesses

Asked by: Fiona Bruce

How will DFID's work with women and girls drive economic development in poorer countries?

Answered by Nick Hurd | Department for International Development

As my hon. Friend will know, that issue is enormously important to the Department and the Secretary of State. Inclusive growth and support for women and girls as part of economic development is a central pillar of our strategic framework for the future. We expect our support over the next seven years to help to mobilise finance for more than 200,000 SMEs, at least a quarter of which will be headed by women.

Start-up Businesses

Asked by: Mary Creagh

Small businesses in Rwanda and Burundi face credit costs of up to 20%. I know that DFID's TradeMark East Africa project is trying to deal with that, but small businesses in Burundi now face an upsurge in ethnic violence, with foreign fighters coming in from Rwanda. May I urge the Minister, as he undertakes the bilateral aid review, to look again at our decision to leave Burundi in 2011 and to look carefully at the potential need to go back in there and have a presence on the ground?

Answered by Nick Hurd | Department for International Development

I share the hon. Lady's concern about the situation. We do not have a bilateral programme there, but we do a lot in terms of humanitarian support. I take on board fully her remark about the costs of capital to small organisations. I refer to my earlier answer: technology can help us to reduce such costs.

Developing Nations: Technical and Vocational Education

21 October 2015 | 765 cc662-664

Asked by Lord Collins of Highbury

To ask Her Majesty's Government what steps they are taking to encourage technical and vocational education and training to increase women's employability in developing nations.

Answered by: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development

My Lords, good-quality primary and secondary education deliver the highest dividends for poor people, especially girls. The UK Government are supporting 5.3 million girls in school in developing countries, to equip them with the skills for future learning and employment. For example, we are working with Coca-Cola in Nigeria to give 12,600 young women business skills. During 2014 in Nepal, the Employment Fund programme conducted skills training for more than 13,000 young people, of whom 56% were young women.

Asked by: Lord Collins of Highbury

I thank the noble Baroness for that response. Following the recent African ministerial conference on this subject in Rwanda, can she say how involved the Government will be in this discourse to promote the involvement of girls and women in technical and vocational education in Africa?

Answered by: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development

My Lords, my department, DfID, has bilateral education programmes in 12 African countries where we support the priorities of our partner Governments. As the poorest children are still denied a quality basic education, that is where the majority of our support is focused. In Rwanda, we are the lead education donor and work closely with the German development agency which leads on support for technical and vocational skills.

Asked by: Baroness Gardner of Parkes

Can the Minister tell us why entrepreneurship is not included in that? When you give women in developing countries some eggs or newly hatched chicks, they turn themselves into businesswomen and are able to feed their families because they become poultry farmers. The same applies to many other things—they run a restaurant or something of that type. I was favoured enough to be chairman of Plan International UK for 12 years and saw this across the world, in Latin America, Africa and Asia. It is just as important to be sure that education includes the idea that they might run their own businesses.

Answered by: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development

My noble friend is absolutely right, but the starting point needs to be good education. My noble friend is right: we must increase female entrepreneurs' ability to flourish. I have just come back from Zambia, where I saw programmes on the ground where cash transfer schemes have worked and a little money or a little intervention goes a long way in ensuring that women have economic empowerment.

Asked by: Lord Loomba

My Lords, despite all the cuts announced recently, it is encouraging that the Government are continuing 0.7% in financial aid to developing countries. How much of that aid is being used or earmarked for increased women's employability through technical and vocational education and training?

Answered by: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development

My Lords, the noble Lord asks a really important question. However, we have made sure that women and girls remain at the heart of each DfID programme in each country in which we are working, so we have not disaggregated that amount. I can assure the noble Lord that, with the agreement of the new SDGs, we continue to place girls and women at the heart of those programmes. We are really pleased that we got the stand-alone women SDG within the agreed SDG goals this September. However, there is a lot of work to be done and we are encouraging our partners to step up to the mark, just as the UK is doing.

Asked by: Baroness Northover

My Lords, what is DfID doing to ensure that women with disabilities are included in any training? She just referred to the SDGs, which make the point that extreme poverty will not be eradicated unless we leave no one behind.

Answered by: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development

Absolutely. Again, the UK should be congratulated on the work that we are doing as a Government to ensure that disability features strongly in all our programmes. On disability in schools, we made a commitment in 2013, as the noble Baroness will be aware, that we will directly fund schools only where there is disability access. The disability review is coming up on 3 December, and, if the noble Baroness is interested, I would be very happy to share the outcome of that with her.

Asked by: Baroness Uddin

My Lords, I know that the noble Baroness is well aware of the work of BRAC in Bangladesh, in particular, in revolutionising women's employment and entrepreneurship. Can she tell us what work BRAC is doing to advance in that arena to diversify those women's employment opportunities through technical and vocational training—perhaps including computer training?

Answered by: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development

My Lords, I will not specifically go into that programme, because we should be proud of our programme across DfID. That is about increasing employment—productive employment—for women. As I said, they start from school, where we give them the opportunity to gain an education and skills. We can then develop to ensure that they are both productive economically and, where they are unpaid, able to use those skills to develop entrepreneurialism outside their workplaces. I read in a recent report that if we give women opportunities, we can add \$28 trillion-worth of value to our global GDP.

Asked by: Lord Howell of Guildford

Is my noble friend aware that the Commonwealth is giving the highest priority to gender equality and full employability of women? That is based on the simple proposition that countries that do not give absolute equality to half their labour force will simply not develop—growth goes with gender equality. Is she aware that in Malta, at the Commonwealth

Heads of Government Meeting in November, there will be a major conference on gender equality lasting four days which will be attended by all 53 nations of the Commonwealth?

Answered by: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development

I absolutely agree with my noble friend, and I will be attending to ensure that we again participate in those important debates. My noble friend makes the poignant point that unless we have everybody involved in economic productivity, we lose the value of 50% of the world's population.

Asked by: Baroness Royall of Blaisdon

My Lords, I wholeheartedly agree with what the noble Lord, Lord Howell of Guildford, said about the Commonwealth, but I wonder what the Commonwealth is doing to ensure that LGBT people are also properly employed throughout the Commonwealth.

Answered by: Baroness Verma | Department for International Development

My Lords, the noble Baroness may rest assured that my noble friend Lady Anelay and I raise these issues all the time. Like her, we very much share the belief that accessibility should be for all people and that no one should be left behind.

Africa: Unemployment
29 Jun 2015 | 3441

Asked by: Jeremy Lefroy

To ask the Secretary of State for International Development, what steps she is taking to help reduce youth unemployment in (a) Ghana, (b) Kenya and (c) South Africa.

Answering member: Grant Shapps | Department for International Development

Helping young people in Africa to find a decent job is an important component of DFID's work for promoting economic growth and private sector development.

In Ghana, the Enhancing Growth in New Enterprises (ENGINE) programme is supporting over 200 small and medium businesses, the majority of which are owned by entrepreneurs under 35 years old. Other programmes including the enterprise development programme, the Western Regional Coastal Foundation (WRCF) and the Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED), are also contributing to youth employment.

In Kenya, 8000 young people will benefit from new skills under the £5m Mombasa County Youth Employment programme.

In South Africa, though our bilateral programme has now closed, by 2014, DFID contributed to 112,327 jobs being created or saved, through: support to the Community Work Programme; youth

employment schemes; a training scheme for workers at risk of redundancy; and measures to help firms become more competitive.

Details of the programmes can be found on DevTracker.

5.1 Other Parliamentary material

Debate

Job Creation: Developing Countries

24 June 2014 | 583 cc33-50WH

6. Further reading

Jobs and Livelihoods: Government Response to the Committee's Twelfth Report of Session 2014–15, Second Special Report of Session 2015–16, International Development Committee, HC 421, 10 September 2015

Jobs and Livelihoods, Twelfth Report of Session 2014–15, International Development Committee, HC 685, 24 March 2015

Economic development for shared prosperity and poverty reduction: a strategic framework, *Department for International Development*, January 2014

World employment social outlook: trends 2015, *International Labour Organization*, 2015

World employment trends for youth: Scaling up investments in decent jobs for youth, *International Labour Organization*, 2015

CDC Group (Homepage)

DfID Impact Fund

The Overseas development Institute (ODI) (webpage)

Mercy Corps (How we innovate)

Seed Initiative (webpage)

Equity for Africa

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