

ILO Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (TREE) Methodology

5TH SOCIAL PARTNERS SUMMIT

Developing, Implementing and Monitoring National Action Plans for Employment Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire - 13 – 14 September 2018

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Rural Areas : Facts and Challenges to Decent Work



- ¾ of the world's poor live in rural areas (ILO, 2014);
- Weak labour market institutions;
- Inadequate infrastructure;
- Fewer educational opportunities and
- Underinvestment.

- Rural incomes are low;
- Lack of access to social protection;
- Abscence of labor law coverage;
- High degree of informality and
- Rural women, persons with disabilities and young people are more vulnerable in their ability to access quality employment.

Challenges of Education and Training in Rural Areas



- Both financial and non-financial barriers to attending training programmes (such as high transport costs and poor infrastructure);
- High levels of illiteracy and low levels of basic education;
- Unqualified teachers and inadequate equipment;
- Gender roles which discourage women and girls from accessing education, such as childcare responsibilities and
- Detachment from employers' needs leading to a mismatch between skills supply and labour market demand

The TREE Response Strategy



SKILLS

Build capability to start_economic activities through skills training-cumenterprise development and start-up tools and equipment

Institutional development of communities

Community and local development

STRUCTURES

Improve local capacity to support enterprise growth through group organizing and linking with business & service organizations

Rural women and men

Strategic linkage with the formal sector

SYSTEMS

Develop local systems to sustain economic activities through community owned & managed capital, & promoting internal market/ community enterprise linkages



- 1. <u>Concept</u> TREE is not a training programme. It is a methodology for identifying economic opportunities and training needs in order to develop and implement training programmes.
- 2. <u>Focus</u> specifically focused on disadvantaged social and economic sectors in marginalized communities that are not reached or served by formal or non-formal training systems
- 3. <u>Objective</u> to help reduce poverty in the countryside and minimize rural to urban migration by increasing income opportunities in the rural informal economy
- 4. <u>Approach</u> the methodology follows a sytems approach of participatory needs assessment, training design and delivery, and organizing post-training support mechanisms
- Result of planning tailor-made training proposals that can be delivered by training providers in the communities, vocational training centers, small enterprises and larger firms
- 6. <u>Tools and instruments</u> The assessment tools and instruments are simple, practical and designed to empower the target groups to use them with (initial) facilitation of local partners

Two components of the TREE methodology



Skills training and enterprise development component:

Build the capabilities of the poor and underprivileged population to identify, prioritize, plan and implement self-employment or wage-employment training projects

Community economic development component:

Build the capability of communities to link to, or manage local support mechanisms to expand and sustain their economic projects

Stages of the TREE Methodology



Mobilization, organization, capability-building of partners

Training assessment, preparation of proposals

- Community identifies self & wage employment opportunities

- Prepares training proposals

Training designing, organizing & delivery

- Training is delivered and trainees are provided with tools

Post-training activities & follow-up

-Selfemployed
trainees
implement
their projects.
Others are
employed in
pre-identified
industries, or
as informal
apprentices

Start Economic Activities

Organizing target groups & communities

- Trainees plus other community members are (re) organized Linking/ Installing credit & market mechanisms

- Market
access
ity - Access to
finance

Expand

Mainstreaming with LED programs & formal sectors

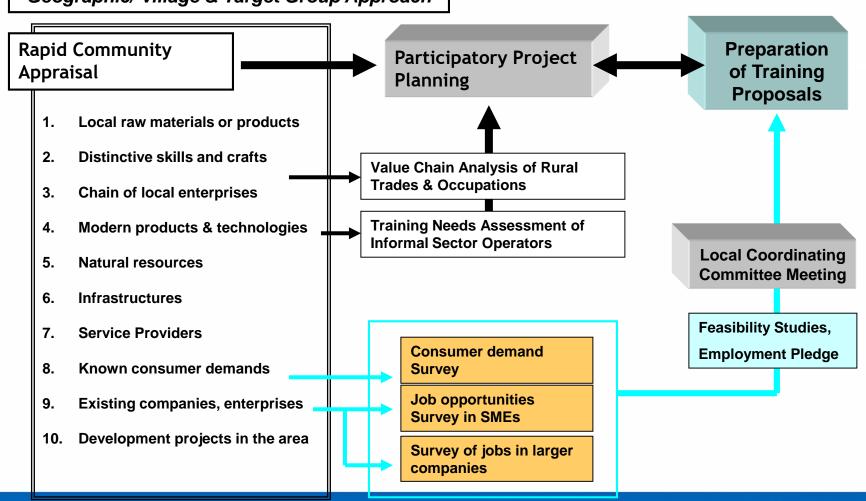
- Further skills upgrading, skills certification and/or further enterprise support

Sustain

Project Performance Monitoring

Economic Opportunities and Training Needs Assessment Process





Role of Institutions and Training Providers



Assigning of Trainers,
Preparing training design/syllabus

Selection of
Trainees
(with
Community/
Target
Group)

Procurement of Training Inputs and materials (Tools, small equipment) Delivery of
Training (Skills
or together
with enterprise
development

Post-training
assistance (job
placement or
advisory to
enterprise
projects)

Monitoring, tracer studies - by lead agencies

Community-based
Enterprise System Development
Component

Where has TREE been used?





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I_3UAMtEGrM

More Information?







www.skillsforemployment.org