



Livelihood Restoration Regional Workshop for Central and West Asia

DAY 3

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Georgia
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Pakistan
Tajikistan
Uzbekistan

Overview of the Livelihood Restoration Activities of each country

In this session we will cover:

**Country
Presentation**



**Group
Discussion
and
Presentation
of Proposal**



Wrap up

Overview of Livelihood Restoration Activities in Georgia



By Giga Gvelesiani
TA National Consultant



Overview of LR Initiatives

IFI

International financial institutions play a crucial role in supporting livelihood restoration in Georgia by offering funding, technical assistance, and capacity-building programs to enhance economic opportunities for vulnerable populations, especially in rural areas. Through substantial financial resources, these institutions support projects that stimulate local economies in regions affected by poverty, economic instability, or environmental challenges.

GOG

The Georgian government has implemented various initiatives to support livelihood restoration, especially for vulnerable groups like IDPs, eco-migrants, and rural farmers. These programs focus on providing financial assistance, skill development, and self-employment opportunities, aimed at fostering economic stability and enhancing self-sufficiency across communities. By collaborating with vocational institutions and the private sector, these initiatives address local needs, promote job creation, and strengthen agricultural productivity.

NGO

NGOs have played a pivotal role in supporting livelihood restoration initiatives across Georgia, particularly in disadvantaged rural regions affected by poverty and economic challenges. Their efforts focus on fostering community collaboration, enhancing skills, and developing sustainable livelihoods. Through these initiatives, NGOs contribute significantly to rebuilding resilient communities and promoting sustainable economic development.

Recommendations for Improvement

- 1 → Strengthen vocational training programs tailored to local needs
- 2 → Promote entrepreneurship through targeted support and mentorship
- 3 → Enhance access to financial resources for small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs
- 4 → Foster collaboration among stakeholders to ensure integrated approaches to development
- 5 → Prioritize environmental sustainability in all livelihood restoration initiatives

Strengthen vocational training programs tailored to local needs

To maximize the impact of livelihood restoration, vocational training programs must align closely with the specific economic and social needs of the local population. Developing targeted training based on market research can ensure that beneficiaries acquire relevant, in-demand skills that enhance employability and income potential.

Additionally, partnerships with local businesses can create hands-on training opportunities and apprenticeships that bridge skill gaps. Integrating soft skills such as communication, teamwork, and financial literacy can further empower individuals for workplace readiness. Continuous feedback mechanisms from participants and employers should be used to refine and update training programs, ensuring they stay relevant over time.

Promote entrepreneurship through targeted support and mentorship

Supporting entrepreneurship is crucial to diversifying income streams and creating resilient livelihoods. Providing tailored mentorship and resources, such as business planning, marketing, and financial management, helps aspiring entrepreneurs turn ideas into sustainable ventures. Structured mentorship programs, connecting experienced business leaders with local entrepreneurs, can foster skill development and offer valuable insights.

Additionally, building local business incubators or accelerators can create hubs for innovation and networking, giving entrepreneurs access to shared resources and a collaborative environment. Encouraging female and youth entrepreneurship, with targeted support to overcome specific barriers, can further enhance the inclusivity and impact of these programs.

Enhance access to financial resources for small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs

Expanding financial access, through microcredit, grants, or low-interest loans, is essential for small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs who often face difficulties securing traditional funding. Developing partnerships with local banks, microfinance institutions, and IFIs can help provide the capital necessary to invest in equipment, technology, and resources that drive productivity and growth.

Financial literacy training, coupled with simplified loan application processes, can support these groups in making informed financial decisions and better managing their resources. Risk mitigation measures, such as crop insurance for farmers, can protect against income losses, thereby fostering financial stability and resilience. Accessible financial support enables these stakeholders to grow sustainably, benefiting entire communities.

Foster collaboration among stakeholders to ensure integrated approaches to development.

Collaborative efforts across government, private sector, NGOs, and international organizations are fundamental to achieving cohesive and sustainable development. Creating multi-stakeholder platforms facilitates shared goals, transparent communication, and coordinated project implementation. Regular forums, workshops, and working groups can enhance knowledge-sharing and minimize redundancy, ensuring resources are allocated effectively.

Additionally, integrating local communities in decision-making processes helps to align development projects with local needs and fosters a sense of ownership. Joint monitoring and evaluation mechanisms further ensure accountability and adaptability, enabling stakeholders to address challenges and adjust initiatives in real-time.

Prioritize environmental sustainability in all livelihood restoration initiatives

Environmental sustainability must be a foundational element of livelihood restoration efforts to ensure long-term viability. Promoting eco-friendly practices in agriculture, resource management, and small business operations helps protect natural resources while creating sustainable income opportunities. Encouraging practices such as organic farming, water conservation, and waste reduction can enhance environmental resilience and reduce project footprints.

Environmental education and awareness initiatives can empower communities to adopt sustainable behaviors, while partnerships with environmental experts can introduce innovative, context-appropriate solutions. Ensuring a balance between economic growth and environmental stewardship benefits both the local ecosystem and community livelihoods, creating a sustainable future for all.



OVERVIEW OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTIVITIES IN KAZAKHSTAN

Kanat Serdaliyev

KAZAKHSTAN LEGISLATION IN LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

1. Constitution
2. Land Code
3. Law “On state property”
4. Law “On valuation activity”

PROPERTY AND LAND VALUATION PROCEDURES IN KAZAKHSTAN

Effective since 01 Feb 2019, Article 67 of the Law “On state property” determines the amount of compensation of the value of land or another property acquired for public needs.

The value of land and property located on the land to be acquired for public needs is determined as the amount of market value, regardless of the grounds of origin of the rights to land.

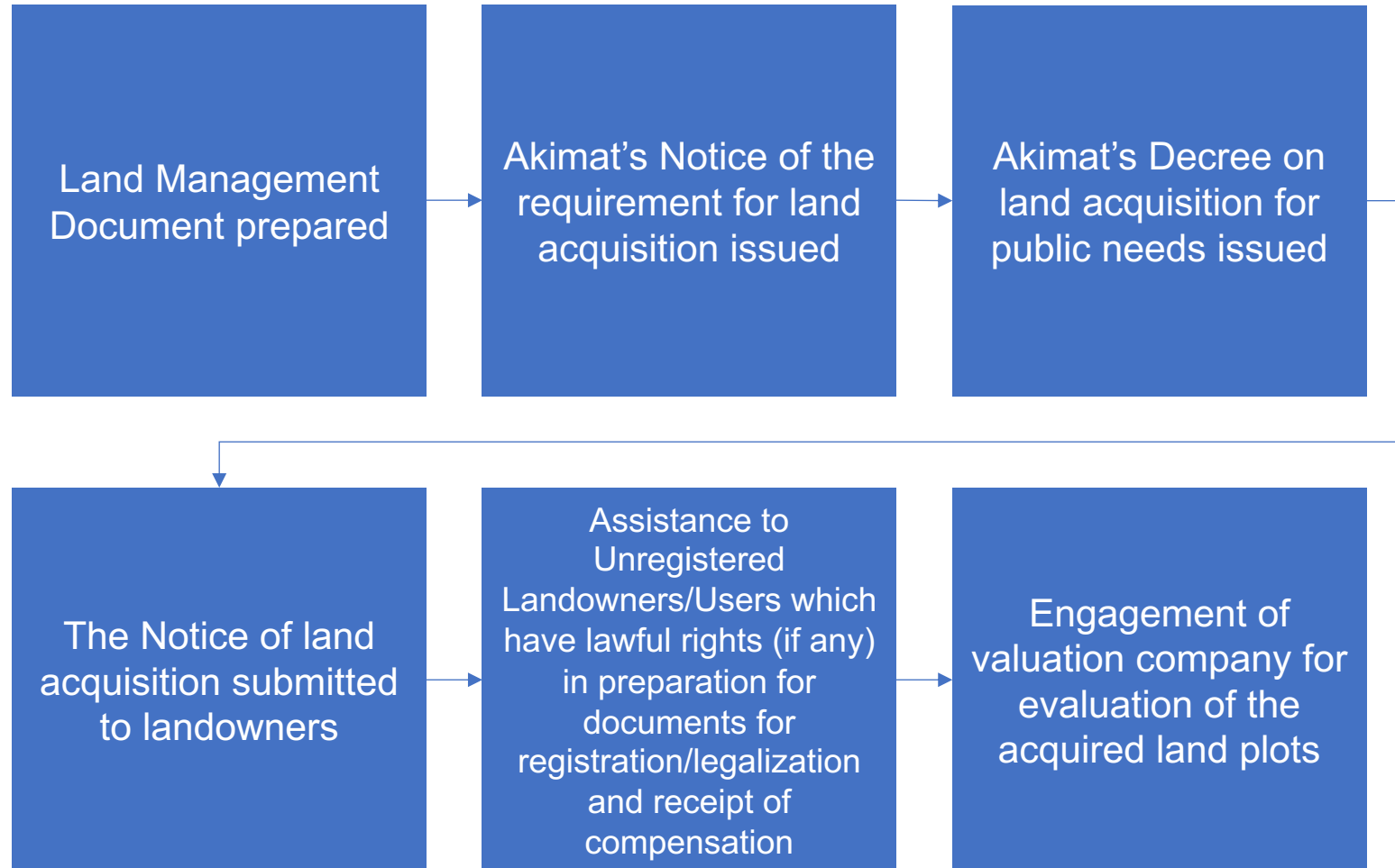
Compensation amount is determined on a full scale based on the value of property and damages caused to the owner or non-state land user as a result of involuntary land acquisition of for public needs and (or) caused by the early termination of obligations to third parties by such owner or non-state land user.

PROPERTY AND LAND VALUATION PROCEDURES IN KAZAKHSTAN

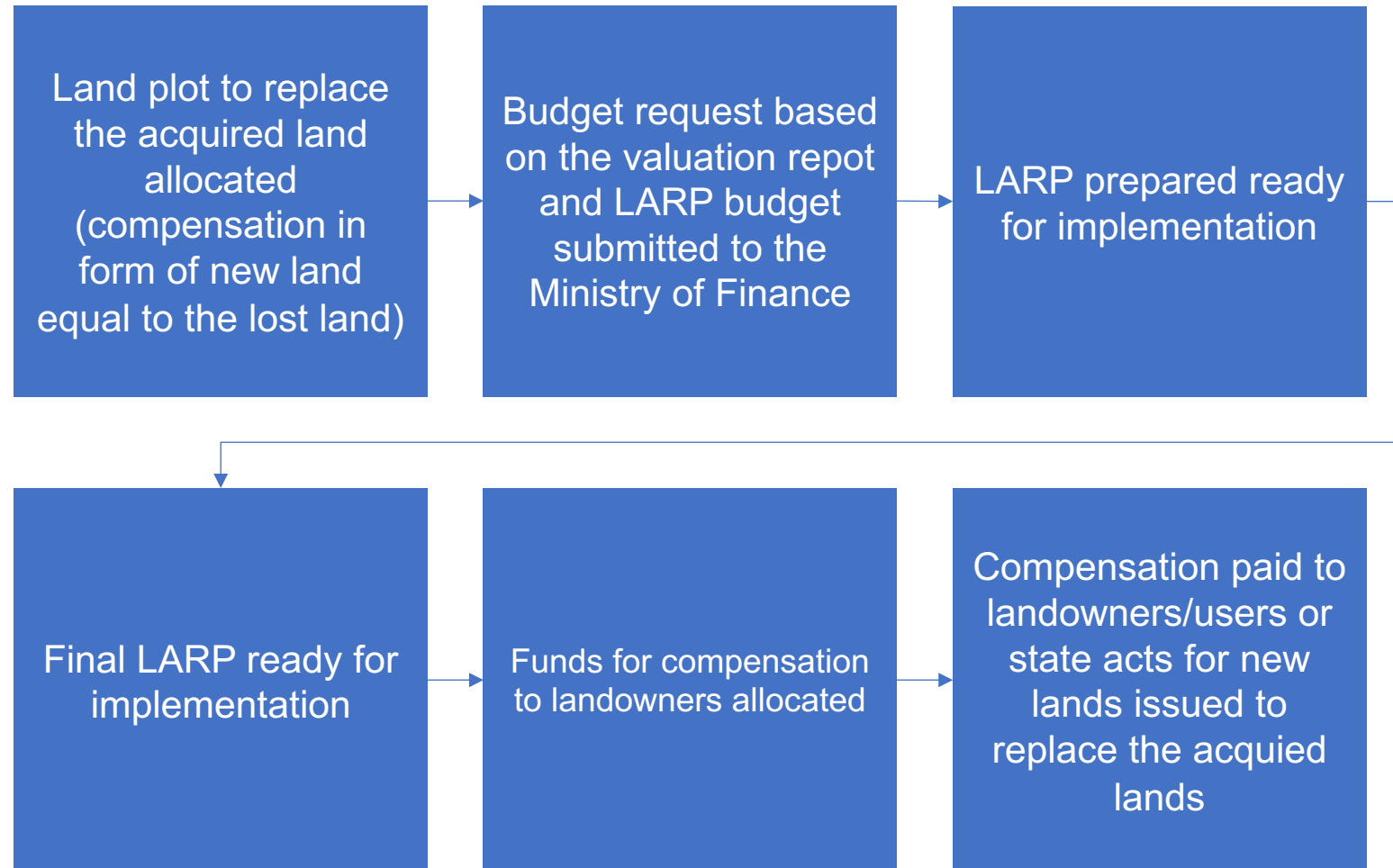
A market value of the land or another property acquired for public needs is determined by a valuator as of the date of valuation.

Compensation is paid as a lump sum no later than one month from the day of signing the agreement for land acquisition for public needs or from the day when the court decision becomes effective.

PROCEDURES FOR LAND ACQUISITION, LARP PREPARATION AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION



PROCEDURES FOR LAND ACQUISITION, LARP PREPARATION AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION



NATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

1. **Order of the Deputy Prime Minister – Minister of Labor and Social Protection of Population “On approval of the Rules for Allocation and Payment of Targeted Social Assistance”, effective from 2001 to date.**
2. **In 2023, 64.7 billion KZT was allocated from the budget In 2024, the amount of 75.9 billion KZT is planned for the targeted social assistance.**
2. **The main purpose of the TSA is finding a way for the family out of the difficult life situation through the implementation of support in the form of cash payments and involvement in active measures to promote the employment of able-bodied family members.**

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Government of Kazakhstan has been conducting the following activities on a permanent basis since 2001:

Provision of assistance to low-income families and employment assistance, grants to families motivated to start their own business, enrollment in advanced training courses (if necessary), and others;

Provision of assistance to unskilled young people and women, as well as returning migrants, through empowerment, development of basic entrepreneurial skills and innovation under supervision of young generation in the region.

Calculation of compensation as per market value in case of land acquisition for public needs since 01 February 2019. Therefore, the Government provides full compensation to all affected people as per market value.

**Thanks for your
attention!**

Overview of Livelihood Restoration Activities in the Kyrgyz Republic



Nargiza Kudaiberdieva
Safeguards Officer (Social)

Country context

Overview of Livelihood Improvement
and Restoration activities

Development partners, NGOs, Govt



- ***Population is around 7 mln.***
- ***Rich hydro-electricity potential, natural endowments including minerals, and tourism***
- ***Lower middle-income country (LMIC) with GDP per capita income of \$2,023 (2023)***

LR activities in the Kyrgyz Republic

Livelihood support and improvement initiatives have been implemented in the Kyrgyz Republic with support of the bilateral and multilateral development partners, and local and international NGOs.

Kyrgyzstan is planning to construct large-scale infrastructure facilities, such as dams to fully utilize its natural resources with support from donor funding.

Therefore, it will be critical for the government to understand how the LR activities should be designed, prepared and implemented to ensure adverse impacts on people's livelihood will be fully restored.

Initiatives of the bilateral and multilateral development partners

The Kyrgyz Republic is heavily dependent on development partners' support in implementing the livelihood improvement and economic development projects overall.

Such initiatives support grants, subsidized loans, provision of equipment and/or agricultural inputs, training and capacity-building for vulnerable groups.

Livelihood improvement and economic support programs are funded by the World Bank, ADB, EU, EBRD. Bilateral partners include SDC, USAID, JICA, KOICA, GIZ and other organizations.

National Community Initiatives Project (NCIP)



WORLD BANK GROUP

2024-2029
\$27 mln.



1. **Village Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Investments.** 40 Aiyl Aimaks (sub-districts). Each will receive up to **\$450,000** for socio-economic infrastructure.
2. **Grants for Climate-Smart Local Economic Development and Livelihood Activities.** 15 competitively selected sub-districts will receive grants of **\$200,000 - \$300,000** for local economic development.
3. **Capacity Building.** Comprehensive training for local self-governments and **communities in participatory needs assessment and planning**; selection, management and monitoring of village investments; climate change; and economic empowerment.
4. **Women and Youth Empowerment.** The project will: (i) engage **women and youth in local planning** and investment; (ii) ensure their **priorities for local infrastructure and livelihood investments** (such as medical facilities, schools, kindergartens) are addressed; (iii) provide tailored training to strengthen women's leadership.
5. **Climate Resilience.** Climate considerations in all aspects of the project.

Bai Alai: Small Business and Income Creation Program



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

**CHF 10 mln.
2014-2024**



- Cattle, apiculture, handicraft and tourism sector development: improving and increasing incomes and earnings for the poor;
- Facilitate development of business advisory services and improve access to financial services for emerging farm and non-farm small and micro businesses, including new businesses headed by youth and women;
- Strengthening the capacities of market actors in promoting improvement of the regulatory frameworks.

Building Resilience with Active Countercyclical Expenditures Program (BRACE)

2022-2023
\$50 mln.



- Supported government priorities to enhance livelihoods of poor and vulnerable, promoted food security and price stability, employment and businesses.
- (i) measures to support food security and price stability, (ii) measures to support social protection and safety net programs; (iii) measures to support employment through small and medium-sized businesses.

Climate Change and Disaster-Resilient Water Resources Sector Project

2019-2025
\$26.8 mln.



The project strengthens the climate change and disaster resilience of the water sector through modernized and well-maintained infrastructure, enhanced agricultural and on-farm water management, and improved disaster risk management.

In parallel with rehabilitation of the irrigation infrastructure, the project builds capacities of **water users' associations** through trainings and advisory support in:

- Efficient water use
- Use of agrochemicals
- Water use monitoring and measurements

The project also builds capacities of farmers in:

- Integrated pest and disease control measures
- Plant protection and seed quality
- Growing raspberries and strawberries
- Restoring soil fertility
- Farming techniques for raspberry cultivation
- Methods on pest and plant disease control
- Drip irrigation as rationale water use
- Preparation of compost and soil analysis
- Growing flowers in households
- Integrated pest and disease control measures
- Efficient use of irrigation water



Climate Change and Disaster-Resilient Water Resources Sector Project

LR initiatives of the local and international NGOs and Funds



Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods in Kyrgyzstan

Empowering Local Communities

- To diversify the **incomes of poor herders** and encourage their participation in snow leopard conservation efforts, the WWF Asia High Mountains Project is working with women from three project communities in the buffer zone of the remote Sarychat Ertash State Reserve in eastern Kyrgyzstan.
- Specifically, WWF is helping **women in these villages** produce and sell high quality **wool felt handicrafts**.



LR initiatives of the local and international NGOs and Funds



The mission of ARIS is to **overcome poverty in the Kyrgyz Republic by building the capacity of partners: local communities and local self-government bodies** to identify and prioritize problems, develop investment plans, mobilize resources; involving local communities in investment management to address social and economic problems.

LR initiatives of the local and international NGOs and Funds



- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement in Batken and Talas Regions Project (RWSSIP BT)
- Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project
- Naryn Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development Program (NRWSSDP)
- The Regional Economic Development Project in the Osh region and Osh city (RED-1)
- Second Regional Economic Development Project in the Batken region (RED-2)
- CASA1000 Community Support Project and CSP Additional Financing
- Access To Markets Project (ATMP)
- Additional Financing for the Third Village Investment Project
- Heat Supply Improvement Project (HSIP)
- National Community Initiatives Project Preparation
- Carbon sequestration through investments in forests and pastures

Thank you!



Overview of the Livelihood Restoration Activities in Pakistan

**By Ayaz Asif & Hashmat Khan
National Resettlement Specialist, PAK**



Livelihood Restoration Approaches (LRA)

- Two types of approaches for the preparation and implementation of LRA in PAK:
 - LRP (Basic): cash compensation for loss productive assets, cash compensation for income loss, relocation of business allowance, business disruption allowance, transition allowance, and prioritization in project related jobs.
 - LRP (Plus): includes skill development trainings, farm development, farmer water users, microfinance, linkages to markets, support in establishing new businesses.

LRAs beyond compensation and allowances in ENE, TRA and WUD Sectors

- Of the 39 projects in Pakistan, only 11 projects (28%) have LRA activities beyond provision of compensation, transition support and allowances
- These projects include:
 - +ENE: Balakot HPP and MFF 2nd PTEIP Tranche 1
 - +TRA: Karachi BRT and Peshawar BRT
 - +WUD: PICIIP, KPCIP, and DREAMS
 - +AFNR: PHLC, JIP, BWRDP, WRDP (PRF)

Nature and Design of LRAs

- LRPs are prepared in parallel to LARP implementation.
- Prepared in house by the resettlement teams and/or NGO.
- DPs that are severely affected are the target groups.
- Needs Assessment is carried out to determine the type and duration of the skill enhancement trainings.
- Linkages are developed with the local government vocational training centers.
- LRA activities are reported as part of the SMRs

LR Through Farmers' Capacity Improvement: Potentials and Limitations

POTENTIAL

- Provides an opportunity for long term/sustainable livelihood restoration/improvement
- Enables DPs with remaining land to improve land productivity that allows them to restore lost income from acquired land

LIMITATION

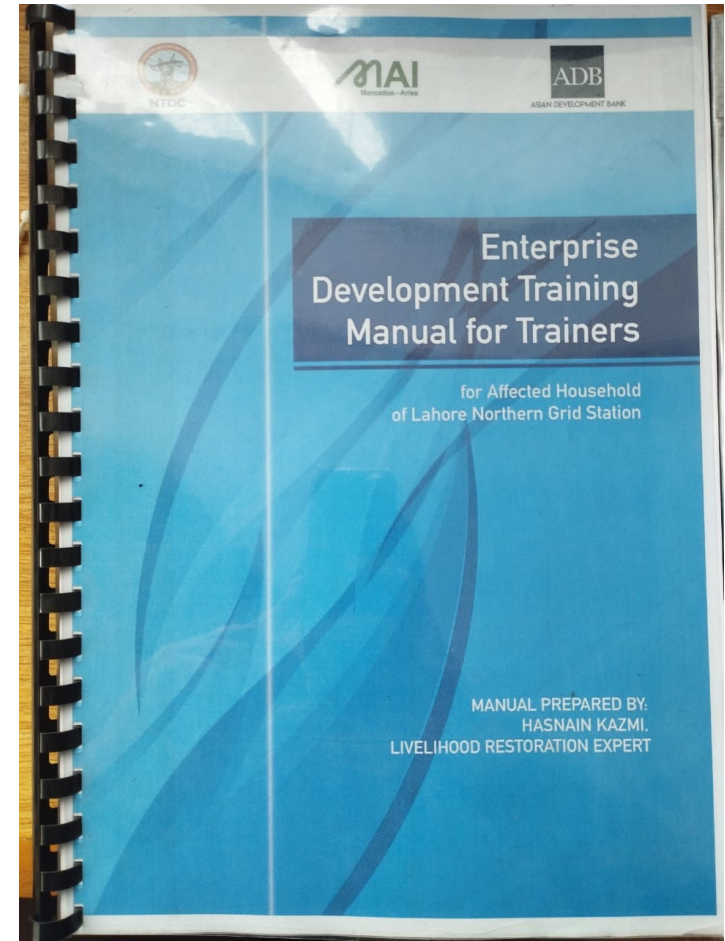
- Has broader target group (i.e. all farmers within the CAD and not DPs).
- DPs who lost most of their land and left with no viable land may not benefit from this support.
- Will require some voluntary land consolidation or swapping to become viable for some DPs LRP are prepared in parallel to LARP implementation.

Challenges: Initial Observations

- **Challenges:** Legalizing/sustainable support for informal urban livelihoods.
- **Community Acceptance:** Unreasonable demands and high expectations from the LRA.
- **Resource availability:** Budgetary constraints/Not enough resources to implement LRPs
- **Capacity constraints:** EAs capacity to understand and implement LRPs.
- **Regulatory Barriers:** No provision of livelihood restoration in the National legal system.
- **Adaptability to Change:** Community's ability to adapt to new practices/technologies.
- **Lack of Monitoring:** No post LRP implementation impact monitoring and evaluation

Recommendations / Way Forward

- **Cultural Sensitivity:** LRA according to existing customs and traditions to ensure buy-in.
- **Community Engagement:** Effective community engagement to develop trust and participation.
- **Budget provisions and capacity building:** Resources to be allocated at the time of project finalization.
- **Project Benefits:** Extending project benefits to the DPs should be considered.
- **Duration:** Long term/ sustainable LRP.
- **Indicators:** Develop a clearer set of targets and indicators to measure effectiveness and success
- **Results Monitoring:** Post Project impact assessment to be carried out.





A view of Group Activity on Topic: Market Analysis at Village: Khairpur Malian, Tehsil and District: Sheikhpura.



A view of Group Activity on Topic: Customers' Segmentation at Village: Khairpur Malian, Tehsil and District: Sheikhpura.



A view of Presentation by Participant on Topic: How To Generate A Business Idea at Village: Khairpur Malian, Tehsil and District: Sheikhpura.



A view of Presentation by Participants on Topic: How To Generate A Business Idea at Village: Khairpur Malian, Tehsil and District: Sheikhpura.



A view of Group Activity on Topic: How To Generate A Business Idea at Village: Khairpur Malian, Tehsil and District: Sheikhpura.



A view of Group Activity on Topic: How To Generate A Business Idea at Village: Khairpur Malian, Tehsil and District: Sheikhpura.







THANK YOU!



Overview of the Livelihood Restoration Activities in Tajikistan

By: Zebo Jalilova
Social Safeguards Officer

Basic Country Information



Stable economic growth – average 7.5 % since 2017 till 2023

National poverty rate: 21.2% in 2023 (up to 34% in some rural areas).

MDP: 20% of people in rural areas, particularly women and children.

10.5 million population, >70% rural.

Youth bulge – 50% of population below 25 years.

Risks: global and regional political tensions, strict migration policies, vulnerability to climate change and external shocks, unconducive business environment, resources and capacities constraints for reforms.

National Development Strategy 2030 priorities:

energy security,

food security and quality nutrition,

productive employment

transport connectivity

Key Actors

IFIs/Bilaterals/UN/INGOs/CSOs:

- Complex area-based development programs
- Complex sector development programs
- Aid for trade and business development
- Targeted Livelihood Initiatives for most-vulnerable groups (jointly with CSOs)
- Access to finance and affordable loans

Government programs:

- National strategies: e.g. for women and youth engagement and employment
- Vocational and adult skills development programs
- Targeted Social Assistance for most vulnerable
- Cash and in-kind assistance during crisis or natural disasters.
- Small grants for women entrepreneurs, and unemployed TVET graduates
- Business and investment promotion

Approach: Area-based Development

Period of Implementation:
2014-2017

Budget:
6.7 mln USD

Target area:
9 rural districts with limited
economic opportunities

- District development planning and trade promotion / capacity building for civil servants – 9 DDPs,
- 50 Grants for local livelihood development initiatives – water, trade, farming, healthcare and education.
- Vocational, business and employable skills for local communities (focus on women, youth and migrants) – 500 people
- Affordable microcredits for small business – 2000 people

Typical example: UNDP Livelihood Improvement of Rural Population Project in 9 districts.

Livelihood Restoration after Resettlement: The Case of Rogun HPP



Resettlement of an estimated 6,000 households (42,000 people).

Resettlement will be carried out in phases.

During Stage 1 in 2014-2017 289 households (527 families) from 7 villages were resettled.

The project is following WB standards for LAR.

Source of information:

Livelihood Restoration Plan for Stage One

Resettlement Audit of the Flooding Zone of Rogun HPP Stage I

Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration, June 2024

Rogun HPP project: Provisions of LRP for Stage 1 (2014-2017)

**Access to employment
– at Rogun HPP, during
construction of new
houses, in local health
and education, etc.**

**Access to trainings
and skills
development.**

**Income generation
support – cash, loans,
resources and
equipment.**

**Entrepreneurial
support to start new
business –
Preferential Loans oof
3000 TJS.**

**Access to social
welfare and
unemployment
benefits.**

**Support with
documents and
registration**

**Educational assistance
and child care**

Challenges of LR Programs

Systemic:

- ✓ Limited capacities of decision-makers and vulnerable people;
- ✓ Lack of coordination and synergies.
- ✓ Quality of data and statistics.
- ✓ Limited opportunities for employment and business
- ✓ Time poverty, gender, social exclusion and other disparities

Project level:

- ✓ Lack of clear focus in LR projects, scattered approach
- ✓ Resource constraints
- ✓ Limited engagement of communities /CSOs
- ✓ Limited or ineffective integration of climate, gender and digitalization aspects in LR programs
- ✓ Delays in implementation.
- ✓ Sustainability of development gains

Key lessons

Integrated and systemic approach: Working at macro, meso and micro levels:

- Policies and development planning, capacity for decision-makers
- Engage private sector, CSO and host communities
- Targeted solutions for most vulnerable groups – women, youth, people with disabilities

Coordination and synergy with existing Government programs, other partners and sectors

Know your stakeholders and beneficiaries, engage vulnerable people as ‘agents of change’

Combine trainings with access to finance and ‘hard’ investments (equipment, infrastructure).

Integrate digital solutions and promote innovations for livelihood recovery

Develop local networks for business promotion and mentoring.

On time support - A stitch in time saves nine!

Strategies for ADB LR programming

Understand the local economic and social development context and key sources of livelihoods for affected communities



Advance planning of limited resources for LRP – target the most affected households, and offer the most tangible solutions



Analysis of the APs' capacities and key livelihood strategies




Consider gender disparities and other exclusion factors affecting livelihood opportunities.

Strategies for ADB LR programming

Utilize existing income generation and skill development programs offered by the Government and development partners/ CSOs.



Consider engagement of local communities/CSOs as conduits for engagement , outreach and monitoring of LR impact (including GRM!).



Consider synergies with other ADB-funded projects – example of LRP for Green Corridor Project in Tajikistan.



To boost motivation and engagement of APs – offer innovative solutions, expand their networks and facilitate the access to affordable finance.

THANK YOU!

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Overview of the Livelihood Restoration Activities in Uzbekistan



By Javokhirbek Niyozov
TA National Social Safeguard Consultant

Introduction: Analysis of LR Activities

The presentation was prepared from a study by ADB's National Social Safeguards Consultant under TA-10143 (3rd Quarter, 2023) and summarizes findings on livelihood support and restoration activities in Uzbekistan.

Total Projects Reviewed: 15 livelihood support projects across regions:

- **government-led** (7 cases)
- **international initiatives** (8 cases)

Key Government-Led LR Activities:

Subsidies and Soft Loans for Private Firms: Financial assistance provided to private firms to procure equipment and expand operations, creating employment opportunities for jobless individuals.

Support for Makhallas: Subsidies granted to Makhallas for equipment procurement and the establishment of new business ventures, specifically to employ local residents from low-income backgrounds.

Direct Subsidies to Individuals: Financial aid provided directly to unemployed individuals to purchase equipment, enabling them to start service-based businesses and generate sustainable income.

Land Allocation and Agricultural Training: Distribution of land plots along with training on agricultural practices, empowering beneficiaries to develop independent and productive livelihoods.

Greenhouse Establishment for Farmers: Subsidies provided to families with existing agricultural land to establish greenhouses, facilitating year-round crop production and increased income.

Key LR Activities in projects of International Organizations

- Start-Up Support:** Funding for new business ideas, focusing on youth, women, and vulnerable groups.
- Skills Training:** Vocational and entrepreneurial training in areas like agriculture, IT, and crafts.
- Community Development:** Initiatives to build resilience through digital solutions, green practices, and infrastructure in vulnerable regions.
- Economic Innovation:** Supporting innovative projects, including smart agriculture, sustainable tourism, and local product manufacturing.
- Livelihood Restoration:** Limited support in infrastructure projects for displaced communities, emphasizing job placement and income recovery.

Table 1. Examples of livelihood support Projects implemented by the government and International organizations

#	Project Name	Activities	Achievements
1	Employment of 20 Women From Low-Income Families (gov)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided subsidies for sewing machines - Established a sewing workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 women employed permanently - Workshop fully operational
1	Building the Resilience of Local Communities Against Health, Environmental and Economic Insecurities in the Aral Sea Region(int)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financed 33 innovative business ideas (e.g., milk processing, bee farming) - Conducted skills training for 250 women and youth - Promoted digital solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Created 155 new jobs - Improved food security for 5,000 people - 33 SMEs created

Key Challenges

- **Insufficient Monitoring:** Limited long-term monitoring to track project effectiveness and sustained impact.
- **Coordination Gaps:** Poor alignment among stakeholders, affecting implementation and follow-up support for beneficiaries.
- **Resource Constraints:** Financial, human, and technical resources often fall short, limiting the scale and reach of projects.
- **Adaptation to Local Needs:** Projects sometimes lack thorough community consultations, reducing relevance to local socio-economic conditions.
- **Limited Livelihood Restoration in Relocations:** Few infrastructure projects provide adequate livelihood restoration for relocated persons, impacting long-term outcomes.

Key Lessons from the Analysis

Project Focus: Livelihood projects in Uzbekistan primarily target job creation for low-income and vulnerable groups, often as standalone initiatives rather than integrated into infrastructure projects.

IFI Project Gaps: Limited incorporation of livelihood restoration in IFI-funded infrastructure projects; one noted attempt was unsuccessful.

Regulatory Limitations: National regulations prioritize asset compensation over livelihood restoration for affected individuals.

Government-led livelihood projects, driven by presidential or government resolutions, have been implemented successfully, but lack future impact monitoring.

International projects, mainly by UNDP in partnership with agencies like UNFPA, UNODC, UNESCO, and FAO, focus on start-up support and poverty reduction, especially in vulnerable areas like Karakalpakstan.

Recommendations

Integrate Livelihood Restoration: Embed livelihood support in infrastructure and resettlement projects to address displacement impacts comprehensively.

Local Engagement: Consult affected communities and respect cultural norms, especially for women and youth.

Thorough Planning: Conduct detailed needs assessments to tailor projects to local socio-economic and environmental conditions.

Sustained Monitoring: Implement strong monitoring to ensure long-term impact and make necessary adjustments.

Clear Roles and Coordination: Define roles clearly and coordinate effectively among stakeholders to avoid overlap.

Recommendations

Adequate Resources: Secure sustainable funding and address resource gaps to ensure project continuity.

Environmental Adaptation: Account for local environmental challenges, especially in fragile areas like the Aral Sea region.

Replicate Best Practices: Adapt successful approaches, like UNDP's start-up support, to scale livelihood interventions.

Digital and Tech Skills: Build digital skills to expand economic opportunities, particularly for youth and women.

Support for Vulnerable Groups: Design flexible solutions to meet specific needs of women, youth, and vulnerable groups.

**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!**



Q&A

Have any questions or clarifications?

Let us know.

Raise your hand, write in a piece of paper or approach any of our moderators or rapporteurs.