



Territorial Youth Employment Pacts Albania -Tunisia

First Arab States Regional South-South Development EXPO

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Promoting Youth Employment through South-South and Triangular Cooperation

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Summary

In Albania, **Territorial Employment Pacts** pooled local resources to ease the transition of young workers from the informal to the formal economy.

The Kukes Region Territorial Employment Pact (KR-TEP) is an institutional innovation based on “negotiated planning”, where different actors at the local level assume complementary and inter-connected roles and responsibilities in view of employment objectives.



Summary

In Tunisia the development of “Regional Action Plans for Youth Employment” (PARE) in three targeted governorates: El Kef , Gafsa and Ariana, following Albania’s experience of Territorial Youth Employment Pact was a successful experience in the context of the post revolutionary transition (2011).

The three PARE were **defined** as the proposed strategic actions that needed to be undertaken to improve the employment situation of young people in these vulnerable regions neglected during Ben Ali’s rule.

Public – Private consultation platforms were established to develop the PARE and resource mobilization was launched at the regional/local level for the first time.



Summary

- Albania's Territorial Employment Pact pilot initiative was adapted and implemented in Tunisia with success as the initiative supported to strengthen the capacity of regional structures through training on how to identify, plan and develop regional actions plans for youth employment through collaborative technical committees. This support began in July 2011, six months after the revolution, in a context of transition and allowed the regions to locally decide on their economic development.



Horizontal cooperation

Was done under the framework of the Knowledge Management Facility (KMF) on youth employment and migration: face-to-face workshops

The KMF was established to promote cross-country sharing of experience, information, data and tools.

Among the knowledge-sharing tools used by the KMF are face-to-face workshops, e- helpdesk, virtual forums, and online discussions.



Why it was successful?

Similar Target Groups

- ❑ Youth and women unemployed
- ❑ Informal workers
- ❑ Young people at risk of exclusion from the labor market
- ❑ Contributing family workers, in particular in the agricultural sector



Why it was successful?

Partners – local level

ALBANIA

- **National Authorities:** competent Ministries, National Employment Service (NES), Institute of Social Insurance (ISI)
- **Local authorities:** (Country and regional Councils, Municipalities, Communes)
- **Unions and Org. Employers** (*BSPSH, KSSH, KASH, Business Albania*)
- **Regional agencies of the central institutions:** (Regional Employment Office (REO), Regional Directorate for Agriculture (RDAFCP), Kukes Farmers' Federation (KFF), Kukes Chamber of Commerce (KCoC), etc...)
- **NGOs, NPOs and University**

TUNISIA

- **National Authorities:** Minister of Vocational Training and Employment;
- **Local authorities:** (Regional Councils, Regional Development Offices, Municipalities, delegations)
- **Unions and Org. Employers** (*UTICA, UGTT, UTAP*)
- **Regional agencies of the central institutions:** Regional Directorate for Agriculture APIA, APII ANGED CEPEX ONA, PCG, etc...)
- **NGOs and donors working in the same area** (UNDP, GIZ, etc..)



Why it was successful?

Methodology

An institutional innovation based on “negotiated planning”, where different actors at the local level assume complementary and inter-connected roles and responsibilities in view of employment objectives

- Data collection, analysis and planning
- Information campaigns
- Training activities
- Mentoring
- Resource mobilization



Outcomes achieved

Albania's Territorial Employment Pact

Established six service lines to ease the transition to the formal economy:

- i) Entrepreneurship and business advisory services with a particular focus on women;
- ii) Skills training grants;
- iii) Access to credit opportunities;
- iv) Subsidized employment;
- v) Organisation building and
- vi) Regulatory environment.

By the end of the joint programme, over 900 youth had benefitted from the TEP interventions and the experience was being replicated in other two regions of Albania.



Key factors

- ❑ Guarantee an active participation of regulators, local authorities, and various grassroots level stakeholders including NGOs and private partners;
- ❑ Guarantee a flexible national framework (possibility to upstream policy at the national level);
- ❑ Guarantee expertise and technical support trough all the process;
- ❑ Ensure perspective of complementarities and synergy at different stages of the policy development and implementation (with public authorities, social partners, technical and financial partners).



Outcomes achieved

Tunisia's Regional Action Plans for Youth Employment

- ❑ Established 3 PAREs in el Kef, Gafsa and Grand Tunis including 10 priority actions each;
- ❑ Mobilized up to 500.000 US\$ from public and private donors to implement the three first priorities of each PARE
- ❑ The Minister of Employment decided to enlarge the initiative at all the regions in the country and is mobilizing resources
- ❑ Help to better target geographical disparities



Thank you!



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