



Addressing Youth, Employment and Migration issues through joint programming

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Youth Employment Programme

A dark blue horizontal banner featuring a faint world map with grid lines. The text 'This presentation' is centered in white.

This presentation

- The MDG-F joint programmes on youth, employment and migration(YEM);
- Lessons learnt in joint programming;
- What works?
- Good practices;
- The YEM Knowledge Management Facility

The YEM joint programmes



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The YEM Joint Programmes

Different programmes - addressing specific national and local realities - but with implementation strategies sharing a number of common features:

- ✓ Formulation of evidence-based youth employment and migration policies and plans of action;
- ✓ Development of targeted youth employment interventions;
- ✓ Institutional strengthening, capacity building, awareness raising on decent work and management of youth migration.



What made them different?

- ✓ The impact on policy development and the pooling of resources around national priorities;
- ✓ The innovative character of the interventions, including alternative modes for partnership arrangements and funding mechanisms;
- ✓ The consideration of young people's views in policy and programmes development; and
- ✓ The targeting approaches that responded to the employment needs of most vulnerable youth, especially those exposed to unsafe migration risks.



Lessons learnt in joint programming

Joint programming is effective when:

- ✓ it is aligned to, and supports the achievement of national development priorities;
- ✓ It is underpinned by a strong design logic that builds on extensive knowledge of the challenges and solid evidence on what works;
- ✓ It clearly assigns responsibilities among participating UN entities and national and local partners to maximize the value that each partner can bring;
- ✓ It ensures the commitment and ownership of national partners through institutional approaches.



What works?

- ✓ Strategies that combine institutional capacity building and evidence-based policy development with demonstration programmes;
- ✓ Comprehensive and well targeted youth employment interventions combining the provision of multiple services.



Good practices

- ✓ In **Albania** and **Tunisia**, public-private partnerships pooled resources to increase employment and self-employment opportunities for young people;
- ✓ In **Bosnia Herzegovina, Costa Rica, the Philippines** and **Paraguay** one-stop-shop services were established to redress the education and employment barriers faced by vulnerable youth;
- ✓ In **Albania, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru** and **Turkey**, youth employment National Action Plans were developed to deliver on decent work objectives for youth;
- ✓ In **Albania**, Territorial Employment Pacts pooled local resources to ease the transition of young workers from the informal to the formal economy.



Good practices

- ✓ In **China**, the development of a life skills training package was instrumental to prevent unsafe migration, help young rural migrants to adapt to urban life and increase awareness on rights at work;
- ✓ In **Sudan**, basic entrepreneurship skills, HIV/AIDS and reproductive health modules were embedded in short vocational training programmes.
- ✓ In **Honduras** migrant communities abroad were harnessed to channel remittances towards youth business ventures and community development projects;
- ✓ In **Serbia**, a Youth Employment Fund financed integrated packages of measures targeting youth at risk of labour market exclusion;



Good practices

- ✓ In **Costa Rica, Honduras** and **Nicaragua** new youth entrepreneurship services were introduced, which included seed funding as well as access to financial instruments;
- ✓ In **Ecuador** and **Paraguay**, inter-institutional coordination mechanisms were set up to increase policy coherence and minimize the duplication of efforts.
- ✓ In **Albania, Honduras, Nicaragua, Serbia** and the **Philippines** information campaigns and training activities were organized to increase young people awareness about their rights at work.



Knowledge Management Facility

- ✓ The YEM Knowledge Management Facility (KMF) was set up to capitalize on the knowledge gained during JP implementation, share lessons learnt and disseminate good practices.
- ✓ Knowledge was shared among JP teams and national partners through regional and global workshops, on-line discussion forums, one-to-one technical assistance and the establishment of a network of youth employment practitioners;
- ✓ In terms of knowledge development, the Facility compiled country profiles and a global report on youth migration, a guide on the implementation of joint programmes, and a portfolio of good practices.



Lessons learnt on how to...?

Joint programming allows all relevant actors to participate, add up and joint efforts. Impact is higher as technical knowledge and institutional contacts allow the use of a broader thematic approach and territorial coverage.

Impact is higher when joint programmes are....

- ✓ Needed (demand driven and nationally owned)
- ✓ Relevant (aligned to national priorities)
- ✓ Coherent (the participation of institutions is motivated by comparative advantage rather than just fund seeking)
- ✓ Effective (good leadership, strong coordination, proactive staff)
- ✓ Efficient (outcome oriented programming to offset increased transaction costs).



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