



Governing Body

349th Session, Geneva, 30 October–9 November 2023

Policy Development Section

POL

Employment and Social Protection Segment

Date: 9 October 2023

Original: English

First item on the agenda

Review of progress made regarding the follow-up of the Youth Employment Action Plan (YEAP) for the period 2020–30

Purpose of the document

The resolution “The youth employment crisis: A call for action”, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 101st Session (2012), was given effect by the Office through a seven-year follow-up plan that ended on 31 December 2019. It was succeeded by a follow-up Youth Employment Action Plan (YEAP) for the period 2020–30, adopted by the Governing Body in 2020, that takes into consideration the economic and social situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the current and future needs of constituents in addressing the challenge of youth employment, while responding to an evolving world of work in the context of the ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work.

This document provides a review of the progress made of the implementation of the follow-up YEAP. The period under review spans from January 2020 to November 2023.

The Governing Body is invited to provide guidance and inputs to the implementation of YEAP (see the draft decision in paragraph 44).

Relevant strategic objective: Employment.

Main relevant outcome: Outcomes 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 (P&B 2022/23), Outcomes 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 (P&B 2024/25).

Policy implications: The guidance of the Governing Body will inform the continuation of the planning and implementation of the Office’s work on youth employment until 2030.

Legal implications: None.

Financial implications: Resource (re)allocation and extrabudgetary resource mobilization for the implementation of the follow-up action plan.

Follow-up action required: Continuous coordination of the Interdepartmental Action Group (IDAG) on Youth Employment, led by EMPLAB/EMPLOYMENT, biennial reporting on progress to the Governing Body, a mid-term evaluation of the follow-up action plan and an assessment of resource allocations and implementation modalities.

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Related documents: [“The youth employment crisis: A call for action”](#), Resolution and conclusions of the 101st Session of the International Labour Conference, 2012; [GB.316/INS/5/2](#); [Programme and Budget for the biennium 2020–21](#); [Programme and Budget for the biennium 2022–23](#); [GB.346/PFA/1](#); [ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work](#), 2019; [Resolution on the ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work](#), 2019; [GB.340/POL/2](#); [ILC.110/Record No.6A](#).

► I. Background and context

1. The COVID-19 crisis has eased, but its effects on young people in the labour market persist, exacerbated by the current poly-crisis context. Labour market challenges for young people are most prominent in low-income economies, where, in 2022, the share of young people not in employment, education, or training (the NEET rate) was still 1 percentage point above its pre-pandemic level (27.7 per cent in 2022 vs. 26.7 per cent in 2019). Globally, the youth¹ unemployment rate in developing economies has also remained above pre-crisis levels. By region, the advanced economies, notably in Europe and North America, have experienced a strong recovery for young people in the labour market. In contrast, youth unemployment rates remain particularly high in Arab States, East Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and South Asia. The divergence in recovery pathways contributes to global inequalities in opportunities for young people, with potential negative spill-over effects on labour migration, well-being of young people and social cohesion.²
2. The ILO, as a tripartite and normative Organization, has the mandate to promote full, productive, and freely chosen employment and decent work for all, including young people, in accordance with the relevant Conventions and Recommendations. In 2020, the ILO renewed its commitment to implementing the 2012 resolution “The youth employment crisis: A call for action”³ through YEAP 2020–30. Approved by the Governing Body in GB.340/POL/2,⁴ it provides a strategy for implementation as well as a ten-year workplan.
3. YEAP supports constituents in addressing youth employment challenges and opportunities based on the lessons learned by the ILO over the past decades. It factors in the economic and social consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the current and future needs of constituents while responding to an evolving world of work.
4. The consequences of COVID-19 added challenges to the implementation of YEAP. The COVID-19 health and economic crisis was accompanied by negative impacts on labour markets. Research by the ILO shows that young people suffered shocks at various levels during the pandemic, including in education and training, school-to-work and labour market transitions, employment and mental well-being.⁵ Moreover, since the COVID-19 pandemic ended, many countries have been facing increasing challenges related to inflation, geopolitical instability, social unrest and climate change.⁶ As in previous crises, young people have been more vulnerable to these shocks than adults.
5. This document provides a review of the implementation of YEAP for the period January 2020 to November 2023. Furthermore, it recommends a way ahead to continue its implementation.

¹ The ILO relies on the United Nations definition of “youth” as persons aged 15–24 years. The Office nevertheless has expanded its analytical scope to consider a wider definition, encompassing persons aged 15–29 years.

² ILO, *Global Employment Trends for Youth 2022: Investing in Transforming Futures for Young People*, 2022, and *Has Youth Employment Recovered?*, ILO Brief, 2023.

³ ILO, *The Youth Employment Crisis: A Call for Action*, Resolution and conclusions of the 101st Session of the International Labour Conference, 2012.

⁴ GB.340/POL/2.

⁵ ILO, *Youth & COVID-19: Impacts on Jobs, education, Rights and Mental Well-being*, 2020.

⁶ ILO, *ILO Monitor on the World of Work. Tenth edition*, 2022.

It should be noted that this paper is not an evaluation report with a focus on the impact of interventions, as the impact, especially of policy work, would not yet be visible. As stated in YEAP, a mid-term evaluation with a stronger focus on impact is foreseen for 2025.

6. At the ILO, youth employment is a cross-cutting theme and is reflected across the programme and budgets. As the ILO did not have a specific output capturing the totality of youth employment initiatives in its programme and budget for 2020–21 and 2022–23, the content of this paper is based on a questionnaire⁷ distributed to all members of the Interdepartmental Action Group on Youth Employment (IDAG)⁸. The information collected⁹ was synthesized and analysed to provide an overview and selected examples of the work undertaken by the Office. Unless otherwise specified in the text, this paper is based on the results of that survey.

► II. Review of the implementation of YEAP 2020–23

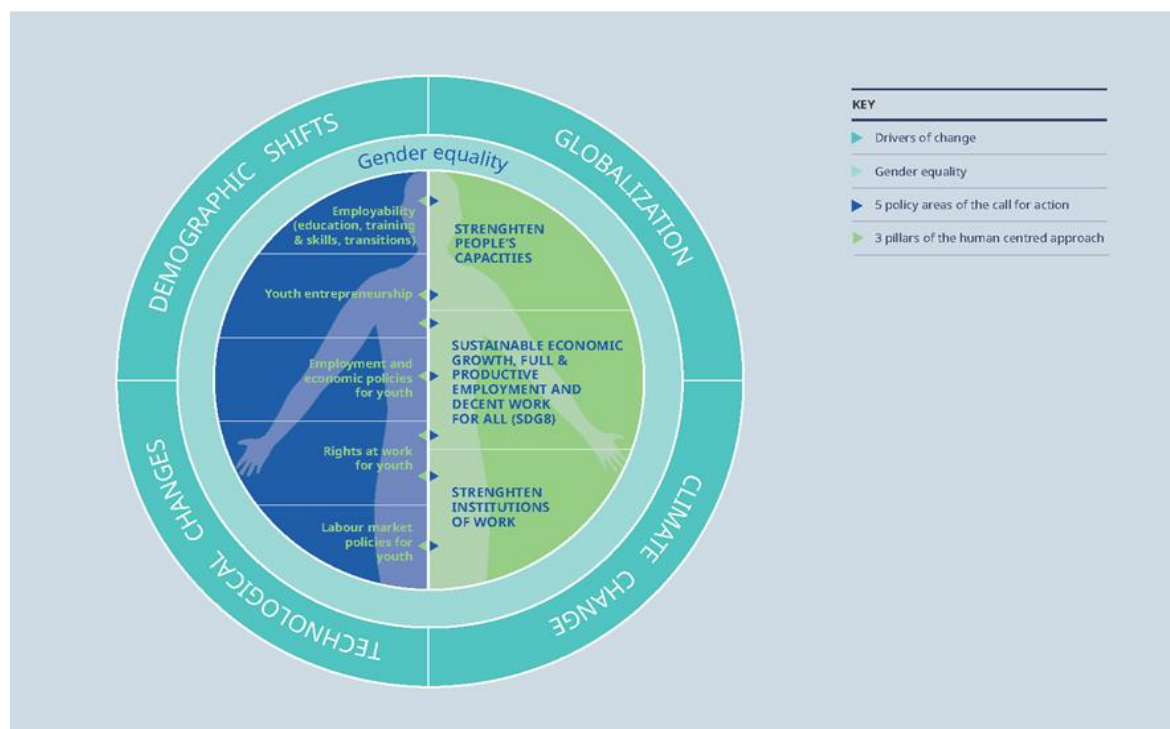
7. The strategic framework of YEAP integrates the five policy areas of the 2012 resolution “The youth employment crisis: A call for action” and the human-centred approach of the ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work and its resolution (2019) (see figure 1). The integrated policy approach to youth employment, as outlined in YEAP, addresses both the supply and demand of labour and their intermediation, while strengthening the capacities of all relevant actors, including labour market institutions, and promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and full and productive employment and decent work for all.

⁷ More information, as well as the detailed questionnaire, can be found on the following website: https://www.ilo.org/emppolicy/areas/WCMS_844571/lang--en/index.htm.

⁸ IDAG is composed of ILO staff across departments at headquarters as well as in field offices in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Arab States, Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. This group was created in response to the approval of YEAP (GB.340/POL/2).

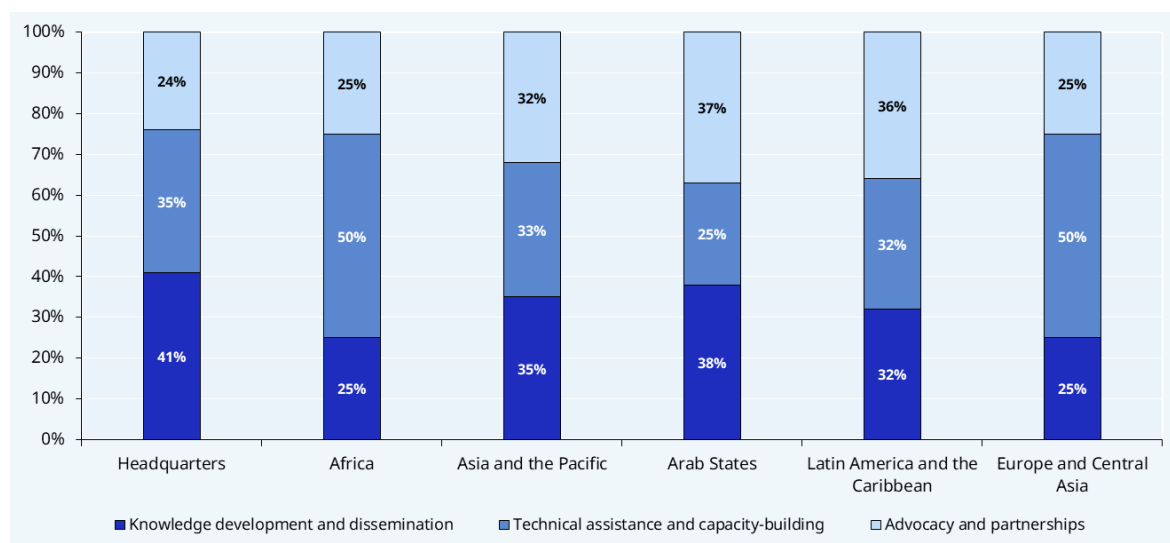
⁹ A total of 58 questionnaires were received from departments at headquarters and in field offices.

► Figure 1. Strategic framework of YEAP



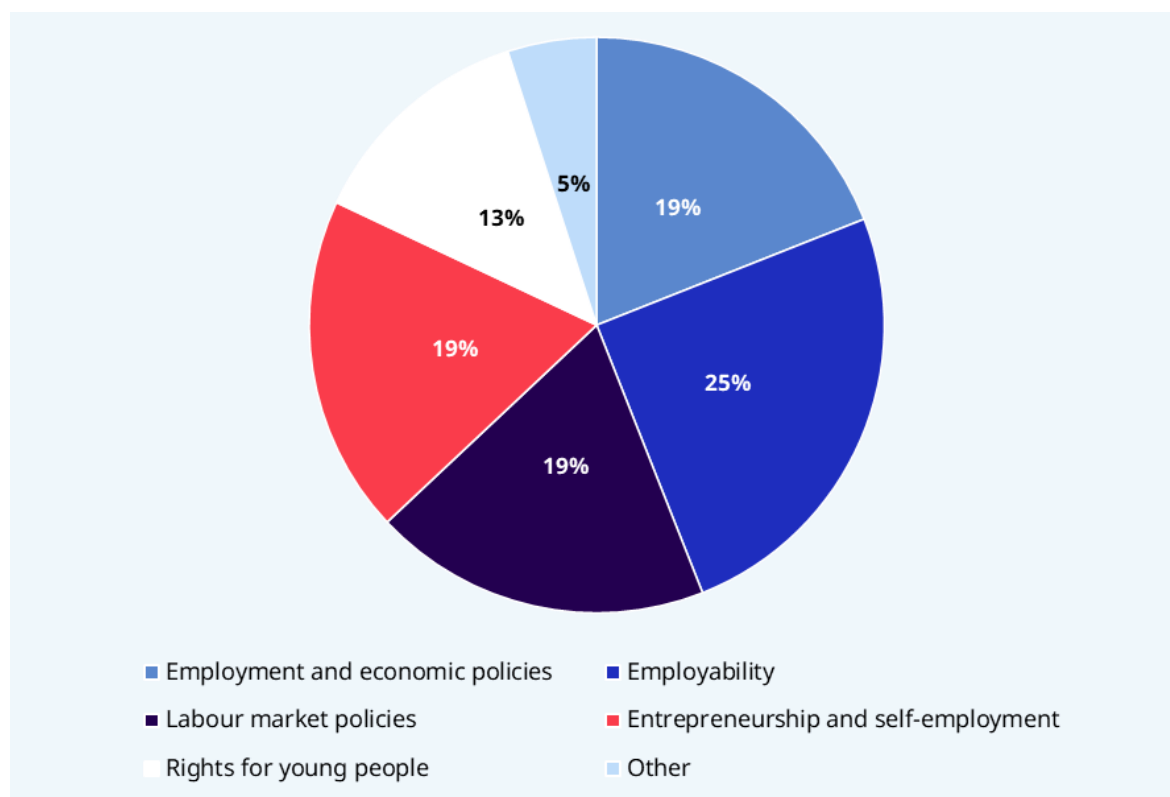
Source: GB.340/POL/2.

8. The ten-year workplan of YEAP is divided into three clusters of implementation: technical assistance and capacity-building; knowledge development and dissemination; and advocacy and partnerships. The information received from IDAG members has been analysed based on that structure. According to that analysis, most of the actions set out in the 2020–30 workplan have been undertaken, implemented, or earmarked for future implementation.
9. All regions and headquarters demonstrated a balanced distribution of youth employment outcomes across the categories of knowledge development and dissemination, advocacy and partnership, and technical assistance and capacity-building (figure 2). There is, however, some variation in the weight of outcomes by clusters between regions. For instance, Africa and Europe and Central Asia were the only two regions to assign the majority of their youth employment interventions to technical assistance.

► **Figure 2. Regional relevance of clusters of the implementation framework**

Source: Results of IDAG inventory of youth employment interventions, 2020–23; 58 questionnaires received from departments at headquarters and in field offices (footnote 7).

10. The five policy areas of the 2012 resolution “The youth employment crisis: A call for action” were considered relevant at headquarters and in field offices. The relevance of employability (education, training and skills, and the school-to-work transition) was cited by a quarter of respondents. Employment and economic policies and labour market policies, as well as entrepreneurship and self-employment, were mentioned by almost two in ten respondents (19 per cent). Rights for young people was mentioned by slightly more than one in ten respondents (13 per cent) (figure 3).

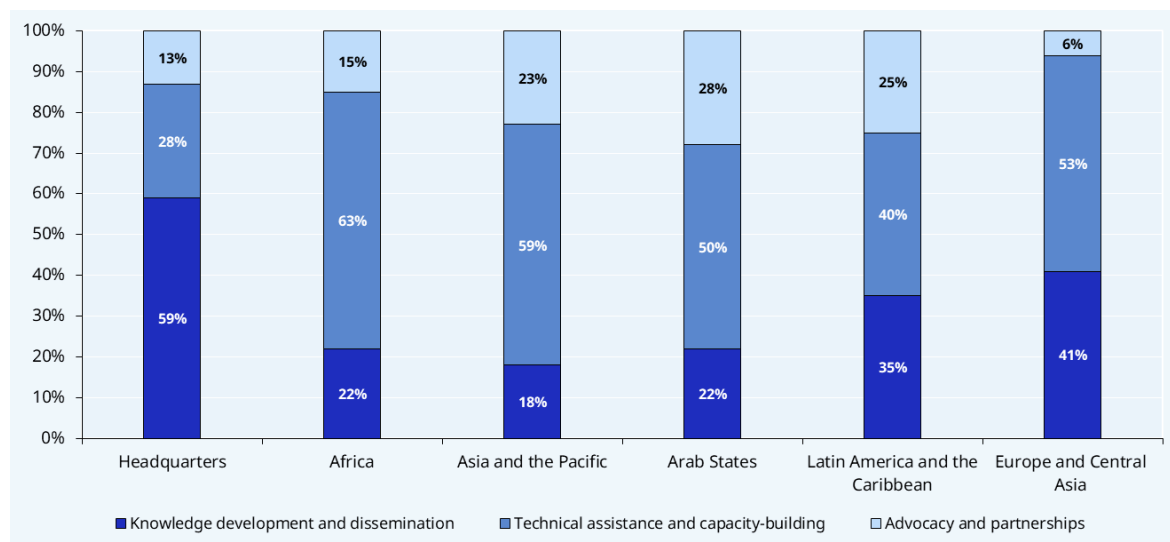
► **Figure 3. Policy areas reported as relevant to ILO-wide work on youth employment**

Source: Results of IDAG inventory of youth employment interventions, 2020–23; 58 questionnaires received from departments at headquarters and in field offices (footnote 7).

11. At headquarters, knowledge development and dissemination accounted for almost two thirds (59 per cent) of the activities reported on youth employment.¹⁰ In Europe and Central Asia and in Latin America and the Caribbean, the work in this cluster was relatively higher than in other regions (41 and 35 per cent, respectively). A significant difference was noted in technical assistance and capacity-building between Africa and Asia and the Pacific, where it represented almost two thirds of the work reported (63 and 59 per cent, respectively), and the other regions, where it accounted for half or less of the work reported. Advocacy and partnerships represented roughly one quarter of the youth employment activities reported in the Arab States, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific (28, 25 and 23 per cent, respectively), compared to 13 per cent at headquarters and 6 per cent in Europe and Central Asia (figure 4).

¹⁰ A total of 1015 activities were reported by headquarters and field offices.

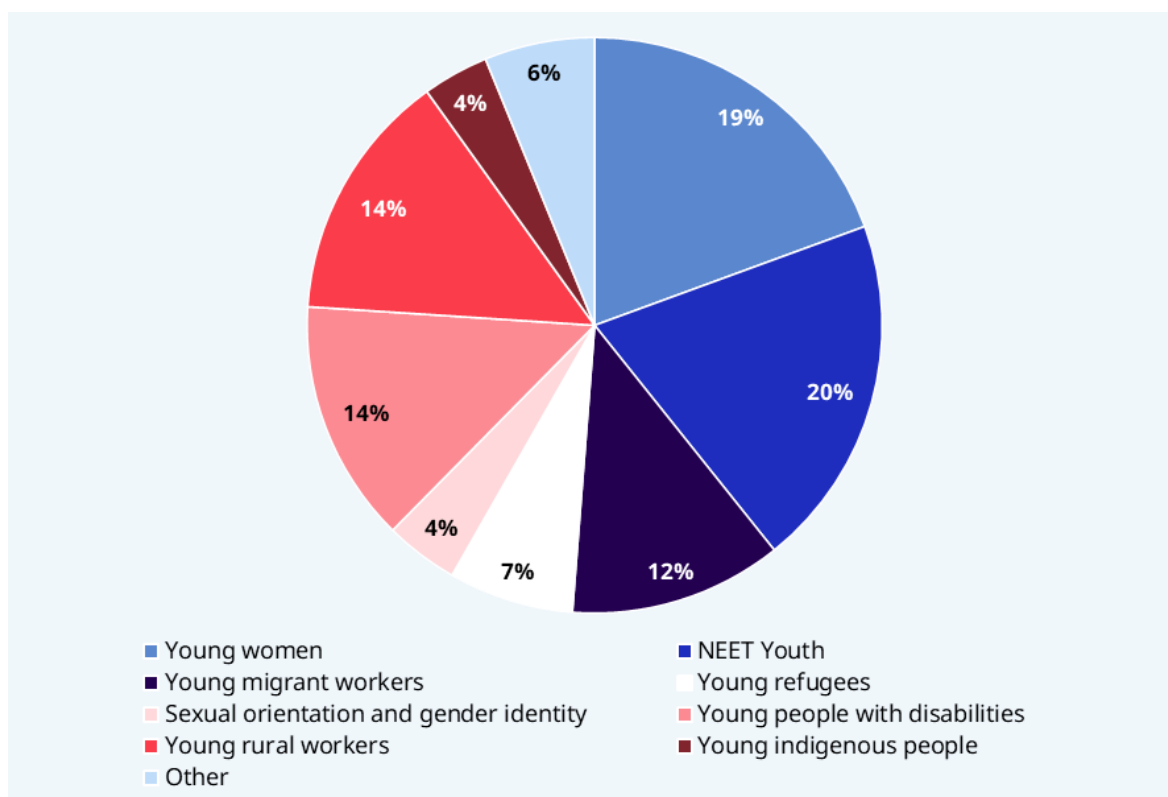
Figure 4. Regional distribution of youth employment activities by cluster of implementation, January 2020 – November 2023 (percentage)



Source: Results of IDAG inventory of youth employment interventions, 2020–23; 58 questionnaires received from departments at headquarters and in field offices (footnote 7).

Note: Results might not include all youth employment related activities, as they are based on the received individual evaluations and assessments of ILO technical specialists.

12. Considering the heterogeneity of young people, the ILO targeted specific subgroups in its work on youth employment. NEETs and young women were the most frequently targeted subgroups (20 and 19 per cent of reported interventions/outcomes, respectively), followed by young people with disabilities and young rural workers (14 per cent each), and young refugees (7 per cent). Young indigenous people (4 per cent) and other groups (6 per cent) were the least targeted subgroups (figure 5).

► **Figure 5. Reported youth subgroups targeted in the ILO's work on youth employment**

Source: Results of IDAG inventory of youth employment interventions, 2020–23; 58 questionnaires received from departments at headquarters and in field offices (footnote 7).

13. As this paper is not an evaluation but a summary of progress, examples were selected based on a subjective judgement of what could be of particular interest to readers. The selection is not based on the potential impact of the intervention. It should be noted that the highlights in the following paragraphs are descriptive. An analysis of the impact of the ILO's work on youth will be carried out in connection with the mid-term evaluation of YEAP that will take place in 2025.

1. Highlights: Headquarters

14. Knowledge development and dissemination is the main cluster of youth employment work undertaken at headquarters. Due to reduced mission possibilities during the COVID-19 crisis, and in response to the crisis and the need for evidence and guidance, this cluster gained additional support. Examples of key research outcomes include *Global Employment Trends for Youth 2020*, *Global Employment Trends for Youth 2022*, *Youth and COVID-19: Impacts on jobs, education, rights and mental well-being* (2020), *Preventing exclusion from the labour market: Tackling the COVID-19 youth employment crisis* (2020), the World Employment and Social Outlook reports, *Youth Employment in Times of COVID* (2021) and *The impact of active labour market programmes on youth: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis* (2023).
15. Governments, employers' and workers' organizations in all five regions of the ILO continuously recognize the need for national action that can benefit youth employment outcomes. Supporting the development and implementation of youth employment strategies, policies, action plans and programmes became more challenging during the pandemic, which led to an increased delivery of support to constituents through digital channels such as the Employment

Policies Action Facility (EPAF).¹¹ In addition, as a response to the increasing demand for youth-inclusive employment policy formulation, implementation and evaluation, the Office engaged in developing youth-inclusive social dialogue. For instance, the high-level meeting on “Social Dialogue With and For Youth”,¹² held in 2022, provided a platform for governments, social partners and youth from over 20 countries to share their experiences and solutions for making social dialogue more youth-inclusive and youth-sensitive.

16. Youth employability has been a key area of the ILO’s work. For example, the Office’s work on knowledge development and capacity-building for quality apprenticeships was crystalized in the recently adopted Quality Apprenticeships Recommendation, 2023 (No. 208).
17. An example of capacity-building supporting the development of youth employment policies and programmes was the Youth Employment Academy, held in July 2023 at the International Training Centre (ITC).¹³ It delivered capacity for the design and implementation of strategies for decent jobs and social justice for youth in the context of just transitions.
18. The UN Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth¹⁴ continues to be a successful multi-stakeholder initiative to scale up action and impact on youth employment in support of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With over 100 partners, this platform is a hub for catalysing partnerships, collaboration and coordinated action grounded in evidence-based strategies. Together with UNICEF’s Generation Unlimited (GenU), it co-hosts YouthForesight,¹⁵ a knowledge platform that provides curated tools, publications, databases and resources to facilitate evidence-based action for supporting young people’s education and skilling, employment, entrepreneurship, and engagement. This is complemented by the YouthForesight Community Forum, where youth employment practitioners, policymakers and young people can connect and share good practices and knowledge.

2. Highlights: Africa

19. In Africa, the world’s youngest region, youth employment is a high priority. As a result, the Governing Body, at its 348th Session (June 2023), highlighted the need to strengthen work on youth employment in Africa, in accordance with the Abidjan Declaration.¹⁶ To this end, the Office is currently developing a youth employment strategy for Africa in close collaboration with the African Union.
20. Given the need to accelerate progress on youth employment in Africa, technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives in the continent account for almost two thirds of total reported work. Such initiatives include the SKILL-UP Skills Partnership on Migration in the West African, Sahel and Central African regions; Support for the Global Initiative for Decent Jobs for Youth in the Sahel region; SKILL-UP Upgrading Skills for the Changing World of Work in Tanzania; ProAgro YOUTH in Madagascar, Côte d’Ivoire, Malawi and Algeria; Jobs Open to Youth (JOY) in Kenya and Cameroon, JEUN’ESS: Promotion of Social and Solidarity Economy and Creation of Decent Jobs for Tunisian Youth; and PAJESS: Support to Tunisian Youth through Social and

¹¹ ILO, “Employment Policy Action Facility”.

¹² ILO, “High-level meeting on ‘Social Dialogue with and for Youth’”.

¹³ The ITC delivers a wide range of courses to ILO constituents that both target youth specifically and include youth as a target group.

¹⁴ More information is available at the website, <https://www.decentjobsforyouth.org/>.

¹⁵ More information is available at the website, <https://www.youthforesight.org>.

¹⁶ ILO, *Abidjan Declaration - Advancing Social Justice: Shaping the future of work in Africa*, AFRM.14/D.4(Rev.), 2019.

Solidarity Entrepreneurship. Another important initiative is the ILO/ITU/AU Joint Programme on Boosting Decent Jobs and Enhancing Skills for Youth in Africa's Digital Economy, which, under the umbrella of the UN Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth, has developed a comprehensive approach to youth employment creation in the digital economy. Also, knowledge building has included a series of youth country and cross-country briefs¹⁷ developed in cooperation with the Mastercard Foundation and launched in June 2023. In addition, the Partnership for improving prospects for forcibly displaced persons and host communities (PROSPECTS) seeks to enable forcibly displaced persons, including youth, and host communities to overcome specific vulnerabilities, focusing on the areas of education and skilling, employment and enterprise development, social protection and rights at work.

3. Highlights: Asia and the Pacific

21. Governments, employers' and workers' organizations in the region have re-emphasized the need for inclusive labour market programmes and policies, promoting the transition from the informal to formal economy, closing gender gaps and revitalizing productivity growth and skills development for more and better jobs with a particular focus on digital transformation.¹⁸
22. The Office has provided support across the region through a wide array of initiatives to promote youth employment, particularly in the clusters of technical assistance and capacity-building. For example, the ILO held a regional forum for promoting decent work and socially responsible labour practices in global supply chains to build the capacities of trade union organizations to apply international instruments on responsible business conduct. The ILO published the report *Technology in public employment services to promote youth employment in Asia and the Pacific*, providing insights into how public employment services in Asia and the Pacific are digitally transforming and how they are using technology to support youth in the labour market. The ILO also co-convened dialogues on the youth entrepreneurship ecosystem in Asia and the Pacific in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Islamic Development Bank and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP).

4. Highlights: Arab States

23. The lingering socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, including workplace closures and the interruption of schooling, are now being aggravated by an economic slowdown in this region. At the same time, young people are the fastest growing population group in the Arab States, which provides a unique opportunity for the region to benefit from the demographic dividend.
24. The ILO's work on youth employment in the region has focused on technical assistance and capacity-building. One successful example of such work is the Research Partnership for Improved Livelihoods of Jordanian and Syrian Youth, which produces up-to-date information on youth labour market dynamics in Jordan to support the Government and relevant national stakeholders in addressing current and future youth employment challenges. In addition, education on energy efficiency in buildings was supported through work with the Technical University of Jordan on green technology. Another initiative was the Regional High-Level Meeting on Young People's Learning, Skilling and Transition to Decent Work, where delegations from 16 countries presented their national commitments to accelerate young

¹⁷ See [ILO Youth Country-Briefs](#) in sub-Saharan Africa.

¹⁸ ILO, [Singapore Statement](#), APRM.17/D.4(Rev.1), 2022.

people's transition to decent work. Through the PROSPECTS programme, youth engagement has also become a key area for the ILO in the region.

5. Highlights: Latin America and the Caribbean

25. In Latin American and the Caribbean, youth employment and informality are a priority. There is also a trend towards increased employment policy development with youth as a key target group.
26. Examples of technical assistance include ongoing work in Chile to prepare for the development of a youth employment road map. Capacity-building targeting youth is undertaken by the Inter-American Centre for Knowledge Development in Vocational Training (CINTERFOR), including on vocational training. An example of ongoing country initiatives is the PRIDE Project that addresses issues concerning sexual orientation and gender identity in Brazil, including youth, through the development of professional skills and socio-emotional skills. The project also supports the incorporation of non-discrimination policies with governments, employers' and workers' organizations, and the private sector.
27. Concerning partnerships, the ILO is part of the UN LAC Youth Task Team that, inter alia, develops knowledge for the region, such as *Latin American and Caribbean youth and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: An examination from within the United Nations system*.

6. Highlights: Europe and Central Asia

28. In Europe, the implementation, updating and development of youth guarantees has been at the centre of the ILO's work. The EU-ILO Technical Assistance Facility on the Youth Guarantee in the Western Balkans supports six Western Balkan economies to establish and implement Youth Guarantees in line with the EU Council Recommendation. This work includes capacity development of multi-ministerial and tripartite task teams in charge of Youth Guarantees.
29. In Central Asia, an initiative on public employment services and the future of work has supported innovations in employment policies and programmes, in labour market institutions and in delivering quality services to support lifelong learning and labour market transitions, with a focus on youth challenges.
30. As a result of the Russian Federation's aggression against Ukraine, some of the ILO initiatives in this region, including on youth employment, have been suspended and/or refocused towards reconstruction.

► III. Resources and Programming

31. The total expenditures on all Country Programme Outcomes (CPOs) linked to indicator 3.1.2¹⁹ and the global products linked to output 3.1²⁰ in the 2020–21 and 2022–23 biennia amount to almost US\$70 million²¹ mostly from extra-budgetary development cooperation (XBCD) (96 per

¹⁹ 3.1.2 Number of Member States with a national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy (based on SDG indicator 8.b.1).

²⁰ Output 3.1. Increased capacity of Member States to formulate and implement national employment policies in response to the COVID-19 crisis.

²¹ Based on information from IRIS as of 30 August 2023 (corresponding to resources from RBTC; RBSA and XBDC only).

cent)²². This represents an average monthly spending of only US\$1.59 million at headquarters and in field offices to implement YEAP globally. This is, however, only part of the total picture, as many other ILO outputs deliver on youth employment work without mentioning it explicitly. For example, young entrepreneurs trained by the ILO might be reported under an enterprise-related outcome and would therefore not be captured in this figure.

32. Only one quarter of questionnaire respondents considered that the availability of regular budget allocations was enough to deliver on youth employment outputs as part of the programme and budget for 2020–21 and 2022–23. Conversely, almost two thirds (64 per cent) of respondents considered that extrabudgetary resources were available to deliver work on youth employment in a sustainable manner thanks to generous support from ILO funding partners.
33. The 2012 resolution “The youth employment crisis: A call for action” recognized the importance of South–South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) to support youth employment. Several South–South projects and initiatives are covering youth employment. Some examples include funding from Brazil (in the areas of fundamental principles and rights at work) and from China (in the area of skills development).
34. Unlike in previous biennia, the programme and budget documents for 2020–21 and 2022–23 did not include an output exclusively on youth employment. CPOs that address youth employment are linked to many different outputs in line with the strategy of mainstreaming youth employment across the Office.
35. As many ILO development cooperation projects target youth or include them as one of their target groups, many youth-related initiatives are thus completely integrated in different projects of the ILO. In order to have a fuller picture of the ILO’s youth employment related work, this paper was prepared by requesting information directly from IDAG members regarding development cooperation projects on youth employment or projects that include youth as one of the target groups.
36. Up until 2020, the ILO had a Youth Employment Programme (YEP) hosted in the Employment, Labour Markets and Youth Branch (EMPLAB) of the Employment Policy Department (EMPLOYMENT), (now the Employment Policy, Job Creation and Livelihoods Department). A strategic decision to coordinate and mainstream the work on youth employment across the Branch led to YEP’s dissolution and integration into the (restructured) EMPLAB. As a result, in 2020, regular budget specialists were integrated into teams across the branch. EMPLAB also hosts the secretariat of the UN Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth.
37. Currently, EMPLAB oversees the coordination of IDAG, which includes more than 40 staff members from across all ILO departments²³ and field offices (one focal point per region). While most of them are not youth employment specialists per se, they nevertheless work on the topic in their respective fields of expertise. This includes the work of specialists in field offices, covering employment, skills and employability, social protection, gender equality and inclusion, and other areas.

²² Some of the CPOs are linked to other indicators of output 3.1. It is therefore not possible to ensure that all the resources contributed to decent work for youth.

²³ ACTRAV, ACT/EMP, STATISTICS, RESEARCH, NORMES, SECTOR, WORK QUALITY, SOCPRO, ENTERPRISES, GOVERNANCE, DCOMM, MULTILATERALS and PARDEV, (EVAL as observer).

38. There are no longer any full-time regular budget positions on youth employment in field offices. Now there are only temporary positions working on youth employment that are funded through extrabudgetary resources, as well as part-time regular budget positions.

► IV. The way ahead

39. To enhance the ILO's technical work on youth employment, with the ultimate goal of supporting the efforts of the Global Coalition for Social Justice and the achievement of SDGs in general and SDG 8 in particular, the following actions should be considered:
- (a) Integrated policy responses through robust collaboration among government departments and inclusive consultations with social partners are key to success in improving youth labour market outcomes.²⁴ The current backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly heightened awareness of the interconnection of government policies: for instance, health-related policies bear economic and social consequences extending to labour and social policies. This realization has instigated a more unified and cooperative framework for policy formulation and execution. Strengthening these collaborative efforts, for example, through the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for a Fair Globalization, should be a pivotal focus of the ILO moving forward.
 - (b) The engagement and participation of young people in policy and programme design and implementation is critical to ensure their validity and sustainability. The ILO will pursue this approach to enhance the promotion of youth-inclusive social dialogue as well as promote meaningful youth engagement in the world of work and in societies at large. Awareness raising of the social dimension of climate change and just transitions for youth should also be high on ILO's agenda. In addition, in preparation for the ILC discussion in 2025, work on the topic of labour platforms and youth should be strengthened.
 - (c) The ILO should strengthen the capacity of constituents to design and deliver integrated packages of youth-targeted active labour market policies, combined with income support, in coordination with social protection systems, as they deliver better youth employment outcomes than isolated interventions.
 - (d) The ILO should advise countries to support youth employment policies and programmes that focus on sectors/economies with decent job creation potential (such as the green, blue, digital, orange and care economies) taking a life-course perspective regarding labour market transitions, taking into consideration the digital transformation (including labour platforms), demographic trends of global aging as well as aspects of intergenerational solidarity.
40. Regarding the continuation and improvement of the implementation arrangements and processes, the following actions are under consideration:
- (a) EMPLAB will continue to oversee the coordination of the ILO's work on youth employment with support from EMPLOYMENT. This includes the coordination of IDAG, in collaboration with ILO departments, the ITC, CINTERFOR and the five ILO regions, to implement YEAP.
 - (b) The coordination and visibility of headquarters' work on youth should be strengthened through a clearer structure for delivery. In that regard the re-establishment of a youth

²⁴ ILO, *Resolution concerning the third recurrent discussion on employment*, ILC.110/Resolution IV, 2022.

employment programme in EMPLAB is being considered, to build on the existing networks and structures and provide a clear entry point/one-stop shop for all work related to youth.

- (c) Work on youth at the regional level could be further consolidated through the development of networks of staff that work fully or partially on youth employment at the regional level. Such networks are under consideration, built on regional strategies, as is the case in Africa, which is developing its youth employment strategy in collaboration with the African Union, while supporting the broader YEAP strategy at the regional level.
- 41. Resource mobilization on youth employment should be a priority for the ILO.
- 42. The programme and budget for 2024–25 will include a new output, “Output 3.5 Increased capacity of Member States to promote decent employment for youth”. This decision was taken to, inter alia, monitor the topic more easily.
- 43. In 2025, the Office will undertake an independent mid-term evaluation of YEAP. The Office will also continue to monitor progress of the ILO’s work on youth employment through by further developing the monitoring tool used to collect information for this paper.

► Draft decision

- 44. **Subject to the guidance provided in its discussion of the 2020–23 review of progress made by the follow-up Youth Employment Action Plan for the period 2020–30, the Governing Body took note of the review of the progress made and requested the Director-General to take into account its guidance in continuing to implement the Youth Employment Action Plan, including as regards the allocation of resources in future biennia, and to facilitate the mobilization of adequate extrabudgetary resources to that end.**