



Promoting decent jobs for youth in rural areas and connected funding mechanisms

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Agriculture as a sector of opportunity

- An urgent need to engage youth in agriculture
- A realistic goal:
 - Agricultural productivity remains far below potential yields despite the need for a 60% increase in food production by 2050
 - Significant potential to create decent employment opportunities for youth in closing this gap
- But to draw youth into agriculture, employment must be more **productive, decent** and congruent with **young people's aspirations** for a better future
- Decent employment allows young people to realize their **full productive and innovative potential**
 - Driving further productivity gains and growth, and contributing to rural economic transformation



A triple-win opportunity

Productive & **decent** youth employment opportunities in agriculture and rural areas:

A) Incentivizes youth to engage in agriculture

B) Allows young people to realize their productive & innovative potential

3 WINS

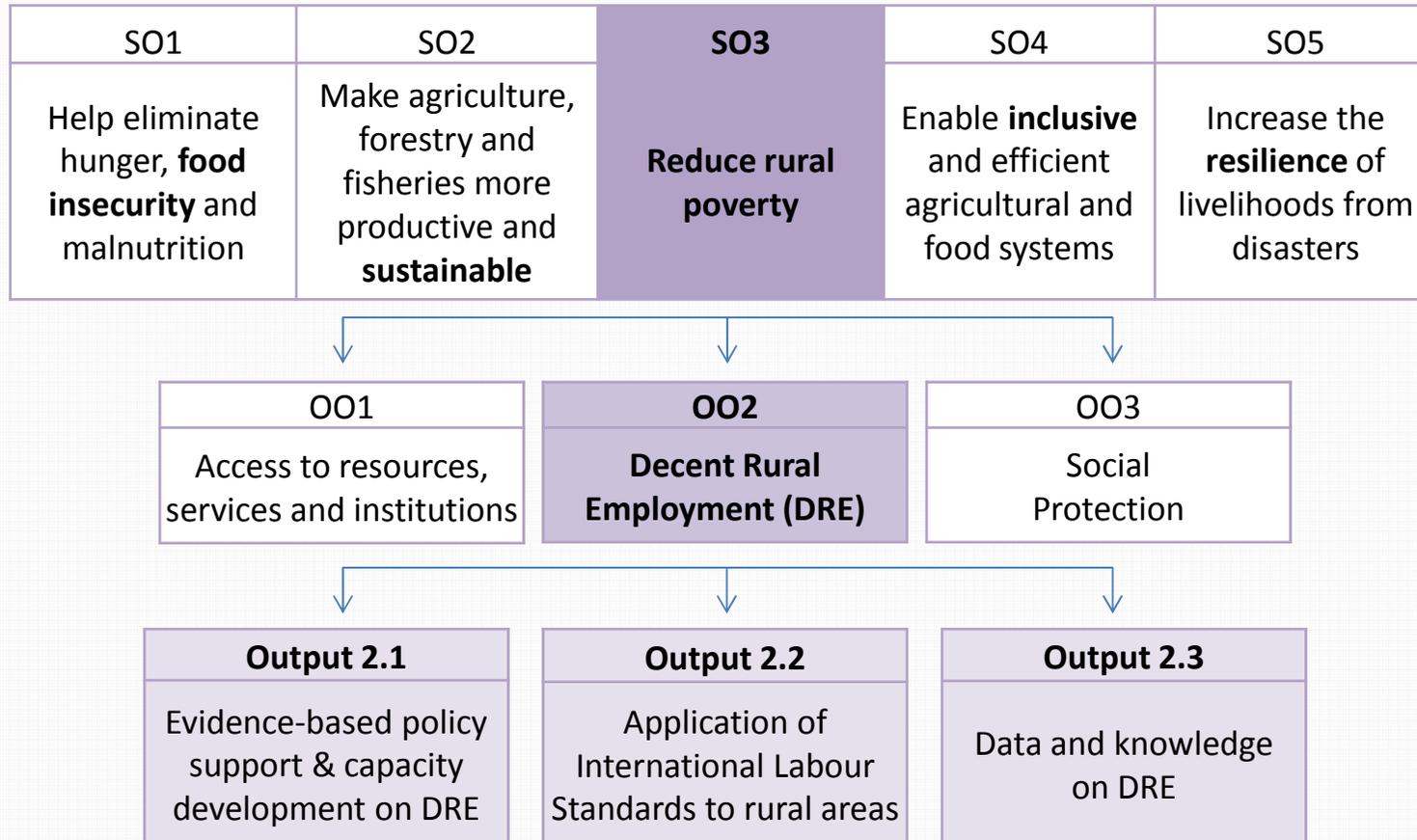
Addressing youth un-/under-employment & poverty

Addressing the ageing farmer population

Driving further growth & poverty reduction in rural areas

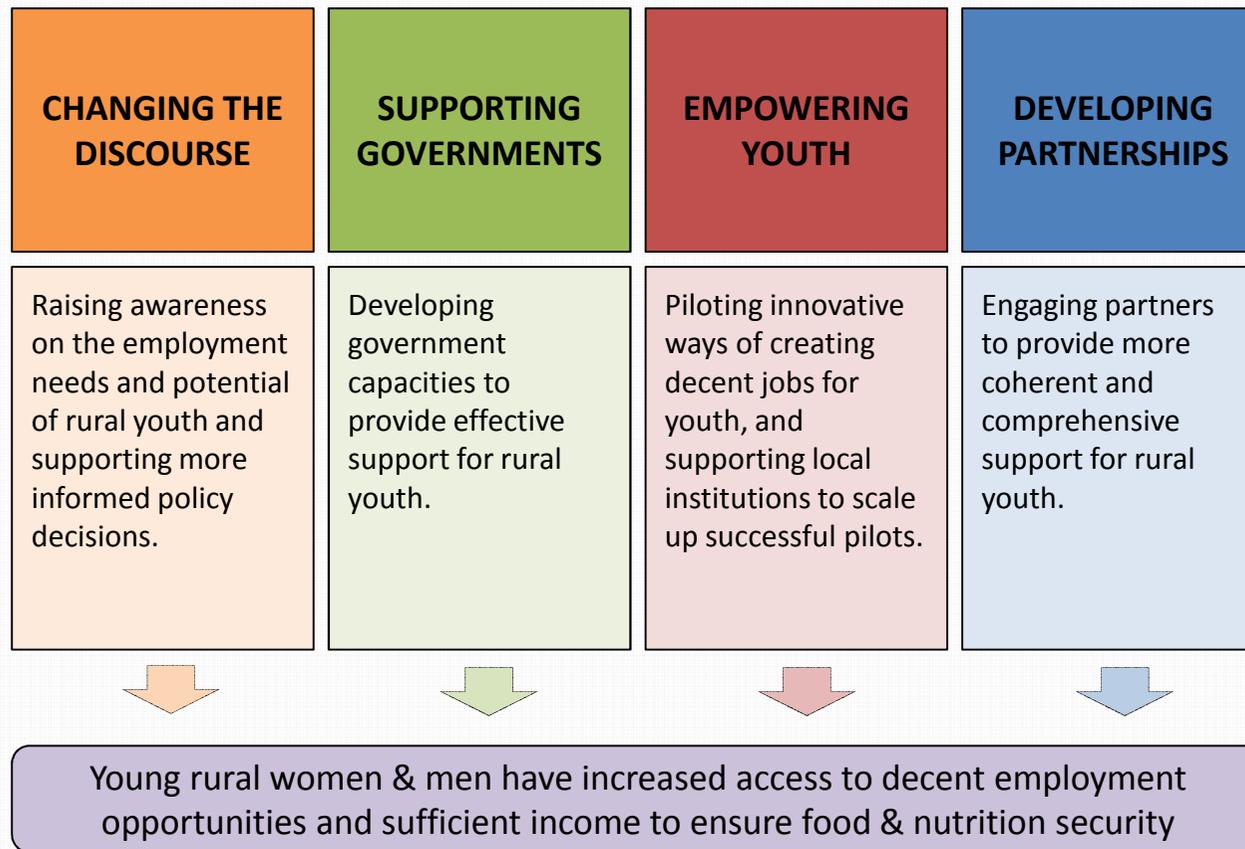


Youth employment in FAO's Strategic Framework



FAO's response

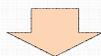
An integrated approach to enhancing rural youth's access to decent employment and entrepreneurial opportunities



FAO's response

CHANGING THE DISCOURSE

Raising awareness on the employment needs and potential of rural youth and supporting more informed policy decisions.



Young rural women & men have increased access to decent employment opportunities and sufficient income to ensure food & nutrition security

Increased awareness and understanding are crucial to securing government commitment. FAO advocates for the prioritization of decent work as a means of reducing poverty, and provides governments with additional support on how to accomplish this in practice.

Examples:

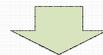
- Participation in the IANYD
- Inclusion of rural youth in sector specific policy dialogues
- Supporting governments in designing rural youth employment policies and strategies
- FAO-CTA-IFAD publication, *“Youth in agriculture: Key challenges and concrete solutions”*



FAO's response

SUPPORTING GOVERNMENTS

Developing government capacities to provide effective support for rural youth.



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Governments often lack the full capacities to effectively support RYE. FAO works with governments to strengthen their capacities to design, implement and monitor a series of policies, strategies, plans and programmes to support RYE.

Examples:

- Supporting governments to integrate youth issues into national agricultural investment plans, and design dedicated youth in agriculture programmes (e.g. Nigeria, Benin, Mali, Senegal, Caribbean Subregion)



FAO's response

FAO pilots RYE-enhancing initiatives in the field, and supports governments to scale up successful approaches. This provides governments with an operational programme structure, improving the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of programme implementation.

Examples:

- FAO's Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools, established in over 20 countries to date
- FAO's public-private partnership (PPP) model, piloted in Malawi, Tanzania and Mali (this latter specifically adapted to resilience settings)

EMPOWERING YOUTH

Piloting innovative ways of creating decent jobs for youth, and supporting local institutions to scale up successful pilots.



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FAO's response

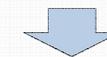
FAO partners with national stakeholders to increase local ownership of supported initiatives. FAO also partners with other international organizations to provide more coherent and effective support through joint initiatives.

Example:

- FAO's programmatic partnership with ILO, which has culminated in joint country-level initiatives in various countries
- FAO's participation in the IANYD
- Development of PPP models for rural youth employment

DEVELOPING PARTNERSHIPS

Engaging partners to provide more coherent and comprehensive support for rural youth.



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Funding mechanisms used by FAO

Assessed contributions

- **Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)**
 - Internal funding mechanism funded by FAO itself

Voluntary contributions

- **UN-UN LoA**
- **Joint Programme**
- **Government Cooperation Programme (GCP)**
 - Agreement between FAO, resource partner and beneficiary country/ies
- **Unilateral Trust Fund (UTF)**
 - Negotiated directly with governments in order for FAO to coordinate specific large-scale programmes
- **FAO Multipartner Programme Support Mechanism (FMM)**
 - To enable FAO's resource partners to allocate their contribution
- **Africa Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF)**
 - African countries supporting African countries through FAO
- **Emergency and rehabilitation trust funds**

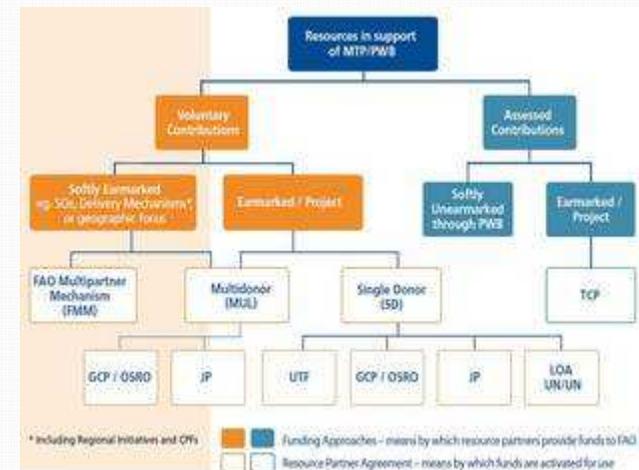


Unilateral Trust Funds (UTFs)

Agreements between FAO (or others) and a recipient country

The UTF modality:

- Allows developing countries to benefit from the organization's technical expertise through funds provided by the beneficiary countries themselves



Example of a UTF FAO programme:

FAO-Mexico Partnership



Major UN funding mechanisms

- **UN Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs)**
- **UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF-MDTF)**
- **National MDTFs**
- **Stand-alone Joint Programmes**
- **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**

- **[UNDAF/UNDAP]** – national funding frameworks

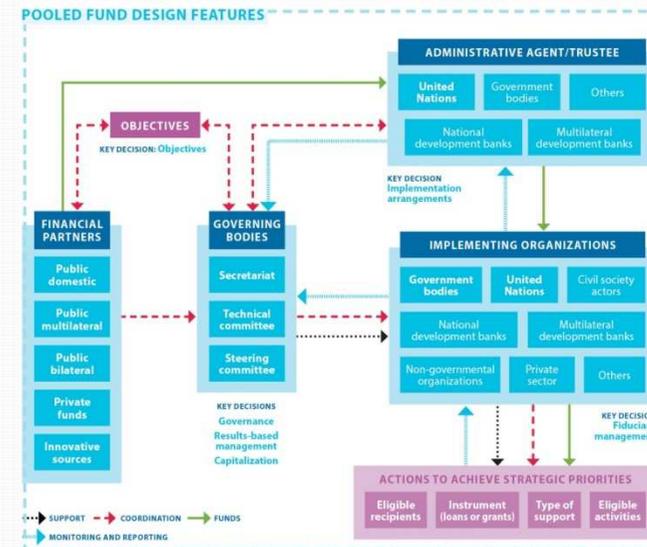


Major ongoing funding mechanisms in the UN

- UN Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs)
- National MDTFs
- Stand-alone **Joint Programmes**

Generally established to:

- Support specific country and/or global level strategic priorities that may be defined in national plans
- UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs)
- DaO Frameworks, etc.



Example of an MDTF-funded FAO project:

Through the UN-REDD Programme MDTF, FAO has financed and implemented numerous projects, including *Strengthening regional support to national forest monitoring systems for REDD+ in the Pacific*

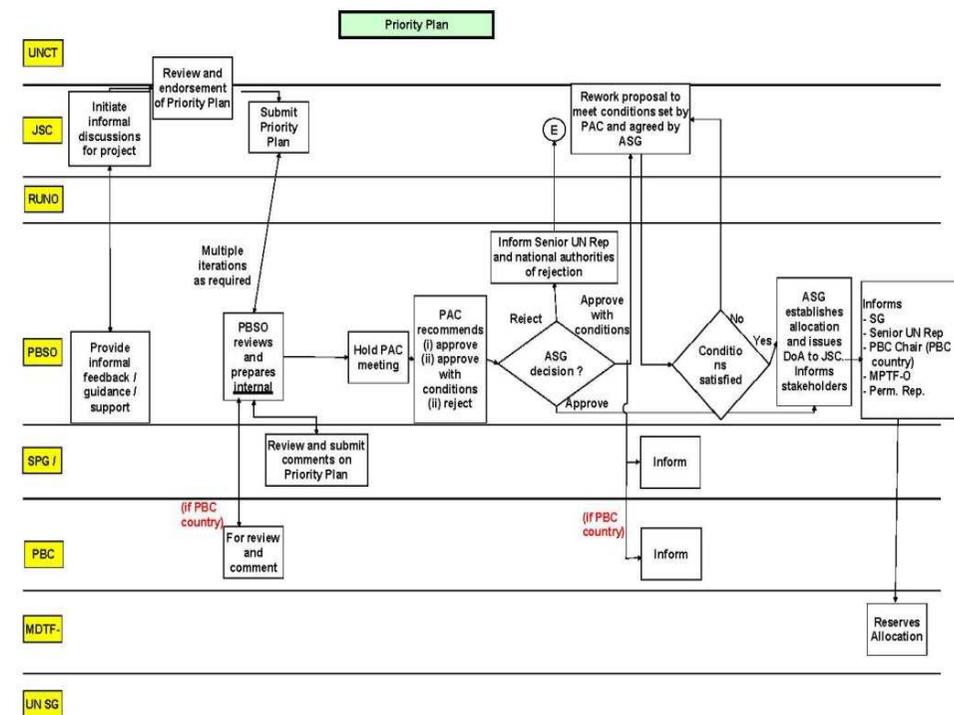


The United Nations Peacebuilding Fund

The Secretary General's Fund to support activities, actions, programmes and organisations that seek to build a lasting peace in countries emerging from conflict

Major areas of funding:

- Activities designed to respond to imminent threats to the peace process
- Activities undertaken to build and/or strengthen national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict and to carry out peacebuilding activities
- Activities undertaken in support of efforts to revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends for the population



Example of Peacebuilding Fund FAO-ILO Joint Project:

Jobs for Peace in Nepal



The Global Environment Facility (GEF)

A partnership for international cooperation to address global environmental issues

Major areas of funding:

- Biodiversity
- Climate Change
- Chemicals & Waste
- Land Degradation
- International Waters
- Sustainable Management of Forests

Cross cutting issues also supported:

- Earth Fund and Public Private Partnerships
- Capacity Development
- Small Grants Programme
- Country Support Programme
- Gender Mainstreaming
- Small Island Developing States
- Integrated Programs

Example of a GEF-funded FAO project:

Promotion of biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation to improve local people's livelihoods in Mozambique (in development)



A long list of global and regional initiatives

Global:

- Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD) and its UN System Wide Action Plan on Youth and sub-working group on employment and entrepreneurship
- HLCP Initiative on DJY

Regional:

Africa	Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ouagadougou +10 • Malabo Declaration 2014 – 2025 and Partnership to End Hunger in Africa by 2025 • CAADP Results Framework 2014-2024 • African Youth Charter and African Youth Decade 2009-2018 Plan of Action • Joint Youth Employment Initiative for Africa (JYEIA) of AUC, UNECA, AfDB and IL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia-Pacific Interagency Group on Youth • ASEAN framework of cooperation mechanisms for youth policy development • Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan (2009-2015) • The Pacific youth development framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OAS Youth Agenda • Initiatives of the Comisión de Desarrollo para la Juventud de la Comunidad del Caribe (CARICOM) • Initiatives of the Organización Iberoamericana de Juventud (OIJ)

Possible funding options for Initiative on DJY

- 1) Launch or realign an MDTF to support the Joint Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth
 - A centralized fund through which the activities can be financed
 - CEB and Youth Envoy to discuss with Secretary General
- 2) Coordinate and build on partner organizations' existing funding mechanisms
 - Joint resource mobilization by specific organizations to support implementation of activities in individual countries
 - “Mainstreaming” of decent youth employment into existing funding mechanisms such as GEF
- 3) Exploring UTF potential for emerging economies
- 4) Better link with “emergency” work
- 5) ... potential role of the World Bank or other major IFIs (incl. IFAD and regional development banks)?

