

Youth, Employment and Migration

Thematic window development results report – October 2013





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Acknowledgements

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PROLOGUE

The [MDG Achievement Fund](#) was established in 2007 through a landmark agreement signed between the Government of Spain and the UN system. With a total contribution of approximately USD 900 million, the MDG-Fund has financed 130 joint programmes in eight thematic windows, in 50 countries around the world.

The thematic window development results reports are prepared by the MDG-F monitoring and evaluation unit mainly based on the information provided by United Nations country offices and programmes coordinators. The reports mainly focus on the coverage of our programmes and the results they achieved on legislative and political reforms, service provision and outputs. When possible, the information was enriched by other sources of information: Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual reports, joint programmes final evaluations and programme final narrative reports.

This series is the product of an effort to standardize and agglomerate the MDG-F field results. Its scope is contributing to the accountability policy of the Fund as well as providing development results evidence to decision makers.

The main challenge we faced was the uneven availability and quality of data. The authors cleansed the database, trying to verify the consistency of data using a retrospective approach. Nonetheless, the report findings should be considered as an approximation to the Fund thematic results, and not as fully triangulated and verified information.

We thank our national partners and the United Nations country teams, as well as the joint programme teams for their continuous efforts in supporting this exercise.

MDG-F Secretariat

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Main Findings

This report provides an approximation to the MDG-F quantitative results for the Youth, Employment and Migration (YEM) thematic window, which includes 15 joint programmes (JPs). The main findings summarized below are based on quantitative indicators as reported by the programmes through the MDG-F monitoring system, and triangulated by the final evaluations when available.

The programmes belonging to the Youth, Employment and Migration window directly improved the lives of more than **635,000 individuals, respectively: 120,630 youth; 24,070 migrants, 98,300 citizens, and more than 365,900 boys and girls.**

A common characteristic of the programmes was investment in several forms of training and education. In aggregate **training activities reached 187,645 youth and migrants**, which were involved in **capacity building processes (22,882), formal education (23,441), life skill training (25,413), and vocational training (11,000)** or were **supported through one-stop shops and community service centers (68,697)**. Awareness campaigns on safe migration, reached more than 51,000 youth and migrants.

Credit for youth and migrants was made available to **15,141 people**, and **health promotion services** were delivered to **29,404 youth**.

The programmes provided other specific services to migrants: **342,151 children of migrants were registered (China), 23,206 migrants were supported by community service centers** and support for **legal protection** was provided to **8,060 migrant workers**.

The programmes promoted the formulation of legal and policy instruments, as well as the modification or formulation of legislative tools. The programmes supported **31 national policies** and **21 local policies** that relate to youth employment and/or migration management. Programmes influenced **18 national laws, 15 national plans and 53 local plans**.

These legal and policy instruments are estimated to affect more than **14.2 million youth**.

Youth, Employment and Migration's initiatives invested in institutional capacity to provide services to youth and migrants, involving **257 national institutions** and **955 local institutions**. Programmes increased the capacities of **313 NGOs and civil society organizations**; supported **214 public-private partnerships (PPP)**; and strengthened **296 partners including schools, training institutions and academia**. Programmes also strengthened the capacities of **1,197 business units and 15 cooperatives** to provide services to youth and migrants.

To strengthen institutions, the programmes provided training and other services. **1,386 institutions** were included in capacity building processes, entrepreneurship support was offered to **493 institutions**, and life skills training included **380 institutions**.

1. Introduction

1.1. Youth, Employment and Migration (YEM)

There are more young people in the world today than ever before, 1.3 billion of them living in developing countries¹. The global financial crisis and economic downturn have resulted in the largest cohort ever of unemployed young people around the world, with 80.7 million young people struggling to find work in 2009².

Youth unemployment is a global challenge that needs to be understood not only within the broader employment question, but for its consequences in terms of the increasing numbers of young people who migrate annually in search of alternative livelihoods and opportunities within their countries and abroad³.

1.2. The MDG-Fund Youth, Employment and Migration (YEM) thematic window

The formulation and management of integrated youth employment, social and migration policies is an area in which many countries have had little experience until recently. Against this background, the MDG-F YEM thematic window was conceived, to work with governments in improving the policy coherence of interventions targeting at-risk population groups, reducing the risks of poverty and vulnerability, and, in parallel, empowering young people towards economic and social mobility.

The MDG-F YEM thematic window responds and provides support to countries in complex operational environments where young people invariably experience multiple layers of disadvantage. The thematic window include 15 Joint programmes, with a global amount of USD 71.4 million (see Figure 1 for details). While each of the 15 Joint Programmes (JPs) has been contextualized according to country situations, all have aimed to increase the chances of young people in gaining access to decent work, self-employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, as well as promoting respect for youths' fundamental rights. The JPs have also promoted socially inclusive development and worked to improve the situation of migrants⁴.

The programmes mainly focused on awareness on youth and employment issues, enhancing knowledge base on the challenges and difficulties facing young people, influencing policies and institutional environments, strengthening national capacities to manage and deliver youth support services, tailored measures for young people by means of pilot projects.

14 UN agencies participated in the implementation of the 15 programmes belonging to the YEM thematic window. Figure 2 below details net funded budget by agency and participation; it should be noted that the net funded budget amounts are slightly lower than the approved budget amount. The UN agency receiving the highest share of the funded budget is UNDP (30.3% and US\$21.6 million), followed by ILO with 23.3.2% of the thematic budget (US\$ 16.6 million). Four agencies: UNDP, ILO, UNICEF and IOM received almost 80% of the thematic budget.

¹ Brookings Institute Report, Global Compact on Learning Series, *Taking Action on Learning in Developing Countries*, 2011. <http://www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2011/06/09-global-compact>

² ILO, *Global Employment Trends for Youth*, 2010 http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_elm/--trends/documents/publication/wcms_143349.pdf

³ MDG-F (2012) "Youth, Employment and Migration: Key Findings and Achievements. Executive Summary." New York.

⁴ Ibid.

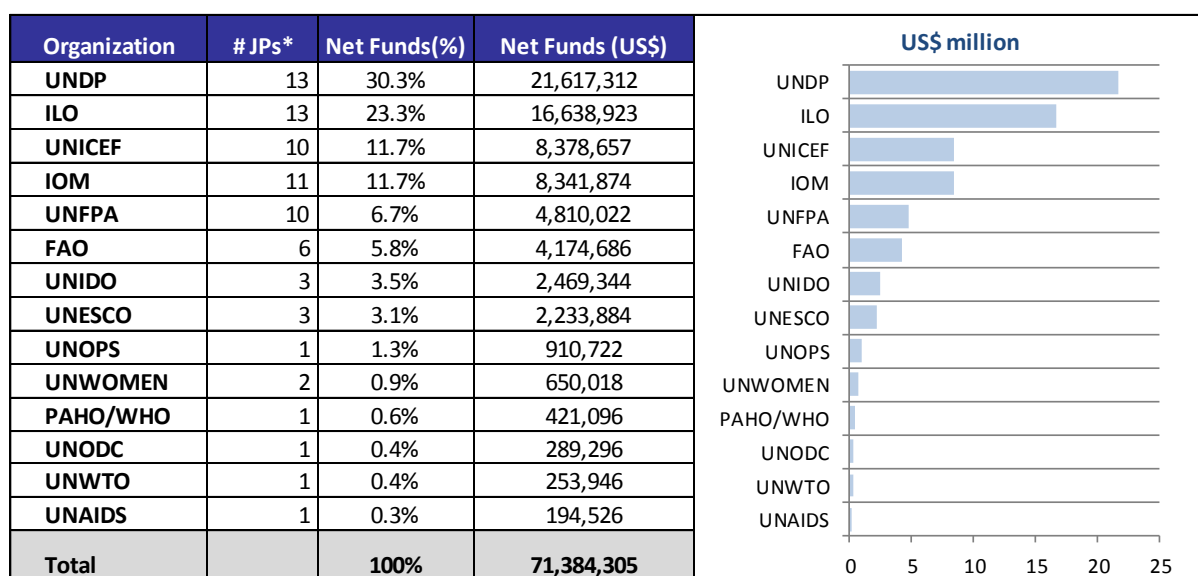
FIGURE 1 MDG-F YEM programmes, Net Funded Amount

Country name	Programme title	Budget* (US\$)	End date
Albania	Youth migration: Reaping the benefits and mitigating the risks	3,269,352	31-Dec-12
Bosnia & Herzegovina	BiH Youth Employability and Retention Programme	5,999,720	30-Jun-13
China	Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China's Vulnerable Migrants	6,510,497	11-Feb-12
Costa Rica	Joint Programme on Youth, Employment and Migration: A One-Stop Shop for Youth Employment	4,693,742	15-Nov-12
Ecuador	Youth, Employment, Migration – Reducing Inequalities in Ecuador	4,245,775	28-Feb-13
Honduras	Human development for youth: overcoming the challenges of migration through employment	6,372,000	30-Mar-13
Nicaragua	National Development Capacities for Improving Employment and Self-Employment Opportunities for Young People	5,609,258	31-Mar-13
Paraguay	Economic Capacities and Opportunities for Social Inclusion	3,671,373	31-Mar-13
Peru	Promotion of employment and MSEs for Youth and Management of Juvenile Labor Migration	3,005,450	31-May-12
Philippines	Alternatives to migration: Decent Jobs for Filipino youth	5,926,651	27-Jan-13
Serbia	Support to National Efforts for the Promotion of Youth Employment and Management of Migration	6,140,606	15-May-12
South Sudan	Creating opportunities for Youth Employment in South Sudan	4,517,291	31-Dec-12
Sudan	Creating opportunities for Youth Employment in Sudan	4,479,040	30-Aug-12
Tunisia	Engaging Tunisian Youth to Achieve the MDGs	3,115,000	22-May-13
Turkey	Growth with Decent Work for All	3,828,551	2-Jan-13
Total		71,384,305	

* Net Funded Amount (updated November 2013)

Source: <http://mptf.undp.org>

FIGURE 2 Net funded amount per UN Agency, YEM thematic window



*Number of YEM joint programmes (JP) in which the agency participated

Source: <http://mptf.undp.org>

1.3. Data sources

This report is part of a Thematic Window Development Results Series, which aims to synthesize quantitative results of the MDG-F joint programmes at an aggregated level per thematic window. The reports focus on quantitative results as reported by the joint programmes through the MDG-F monitoring system, including coverage of our programmes and the results they achieved on legislative and political reforms, service provision and outputs.

The primary information presented in this report has been constructed from Section 1 and Section 4 of the Bi-Annual Monitoring Reports produced by the 15 joint programmes under the umbrella of the MDG-F Youth, Employment and Migration thematic window.

The database obtained from the MDG-F monitoring system was checked for data consistency using a retrospective approach. In this process, information from the monitoring reports was complemented with the joint programme final narrative reports, Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual reports, joint programme final evaluation reports, and joint programme teams' feedback.

Reported quantitative information has been triangulated with other sources of information (programmes final evaluation reports, when available), but not through field visits or surveys. Thus, the report findings should be considered as an approximation to the Fund thematic results, and not as fully triangulated and verified information.

In addition to quantifiable results, which are described in Title 3 of this report, Title 2 focuses on qualitative achievements and results. The latter is pulled from a series of Thematic Window Studies already published by the Fund.

2. Qualitative achievements and results⁵

There are a number of elements in the design, approach and methodologies of the joint programmes which make them relevant interventions and ensure their sustainability.

2.1. Heightened awareness on youth and employment issues

Targeted advocacy and communications campaigns have contributed to improving understanding among institutional stakeholders, social partners, the private sector and civil society on youth issues from rights-based perspectives (including poverty, gender, social inclusion and regional disparities), building consensus around youth targets and looking at how joint programmes can more broadly contribute to the achievement of the MDGs. Outreach has also raised awareness among the general public and direct beneficiaries -- including disadvantaged youth, migrant workers and women in low paid domestic work -- about basic rights and how to access essential services.

In Albania an information campaign has given positive results in terms of the achieving awareness rising among the youth which should translate in attitudinal change in target villages in rural areas. Awareness campaign, mobilizing PPPS facilitated a system which links skills needs identification with local labour market. The programme proved that it is important to place emphasis on the parallel integration of on-the-

⁵ MDG-F (2012), "Youth, Employment and Migration. MDG-F Thematic Study: Review of Key Findings and Achievements", New York.

job training with classroom training, as well as on raising awareness among disadvantaged youth about the importance of vocational training and encourage them to apply for training programmes.

2.2. Enhanced knowledge base on the challenges and difficulties facing young people

Research and analytical surveys have strengthened the knowledge base in several countries on the multi-faceted challenges facing young people in different regions and communities, the barriers to workforce entry for the most vulnerable population groups, and the connections and relationships between youth unemployment, migration and social inclusion. In this area, and as inputs to evidence-based policymaking, institutional capacities have also been strengthened in the formulation of new youth indicators and the collection and analysis of quantitative data. As a result, policy environments are becoming more responsive to the needs of young people.

An interesting project related to statistics was developed in China for internal migration; relevant statistics on youth were also produced in Ecuador and Peru, among others. Legal frameworks and political instruments to better face the problematic affecting youth and migrants have been supported across all countries as we will be able to appreciate in the following sections.

2.3. Strengthened policy and institutional environments.

Great strides have been made in embedding youth employment targets for the most 'at-risk' groups (including women, ethnic minority groups, migrant workers, returnees and the children of migrant families) within national development policies and planning frameworks. In certain countries, the support of the JPs resulted in the trialing of innovative programmes that increase access to social protection and/or improve the governance of migration, minimizing the risks and heightening the positive impacts of migration. Regional and local employment policies and action plans were also reinforced in a number of countries, as well as the legal and administrative frameworks for new enterprise creation.

As a result of support from the joint programmes, policy intentions and priority setting have been transformed into measurable actions in the shape of Youth Employment Action Plans (YEAPs) in different countries. A great achievement is the real allocation of financial resources at national and regional levels to support these action plans, either through existing budgetary frameworks or through the creation of Youth Employment Funds, and the piloting of alternative models to finance youth employment interventions at the local level, such as solidarity remittance schemes.

The creation of new government departments, the formalization of inter-ministerial working groups and the facilitation of participatory, multi-stakeholder dialogue have also contributed to improving the coordination of actors with responsibility on youth issues and providing more coherent responses to youth needs, while minimizing the duplication of efforts. Coordination mechanisms have offered a space for young people, public institutions and civil society organizations to dialogue, to work together and to plan strategically. Indeed, the work on designing policies and action plans has been a vehicle to accord youth a louder voice in policy and programme development.

2.4. Tailored measures for young people (pilot projects)

In the first instance, targeted pilot projects have improved access to quality education and training opportunities for young people, including a better match between secondary education and vocational skills training and skills-in-demand within local economies. Working through Youth Support Structures, pilot projects have also facilitated the creation and validation of active labor market measures for young people with low levels of education or lacking in formal qualifications. Entrepreneurship training has

contributed to the promotion of self-employment and enterprise creation opportunities, with opportunities explored in locally productive sectors and promoted through increased access to lending institutions.

2.5. Strengthened capacities to manage and deliver youth support services

The joint programmes have substantially contributed to strengthening key technical, functional and operational capacities within national institutions, government line ministries and departments, public employment services and regional and local governments with a mandate for youth, with training based on an assessment of institutional needs and priorities.

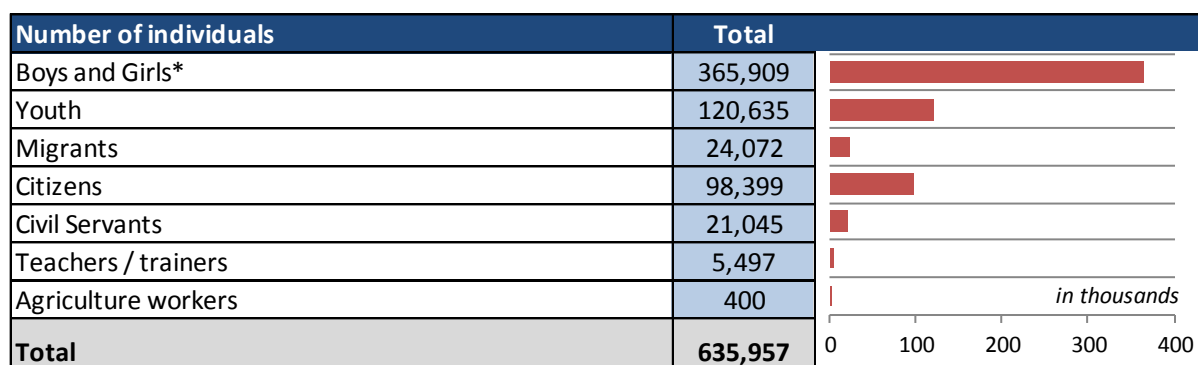
The explicit reinforcement of localized youth support services, such as One-Stop-Shops, Youth Employment Service Centres and Resource Centres, has diversified the types of assistance available to young people at the community level and opened up access to labor mediation, counseling, psycho-social support, education, employability, and entrepreneurship and occupational skills training for the most vulnerable population groups. A significant achievement of several joint programmes is that, as a result of being trained as advocates, peer educators and service providers in their own communities, youth leaders and Councils have themselves become more active protagonists in efforts to support young people in disadvantaged communities.

3. Quantitative achievements and results

3.1. Direct beneficiaries/agents/right-holders involved in the programmes (coverage)

The joint programmes' integrated approach to supporting youth and migrants resulted in quantifiable success. Overall, a total of 635,957 individuals were involved in the activities of the thematic window. Aimed at building the capacities of individuals, the JPs reached 365,909 children and students, 120,635 youth, over 24,000 migrants and 98,399 citizens. Further, the programmes aimed to build the capacities of institutions to reinforce strengthening among youth and migrants, involving 21,045 civil servants and 5,497 teachers and trainers.

FIGURE 3 Categories of direct beneficiaries, agents, right-holders



* includes students

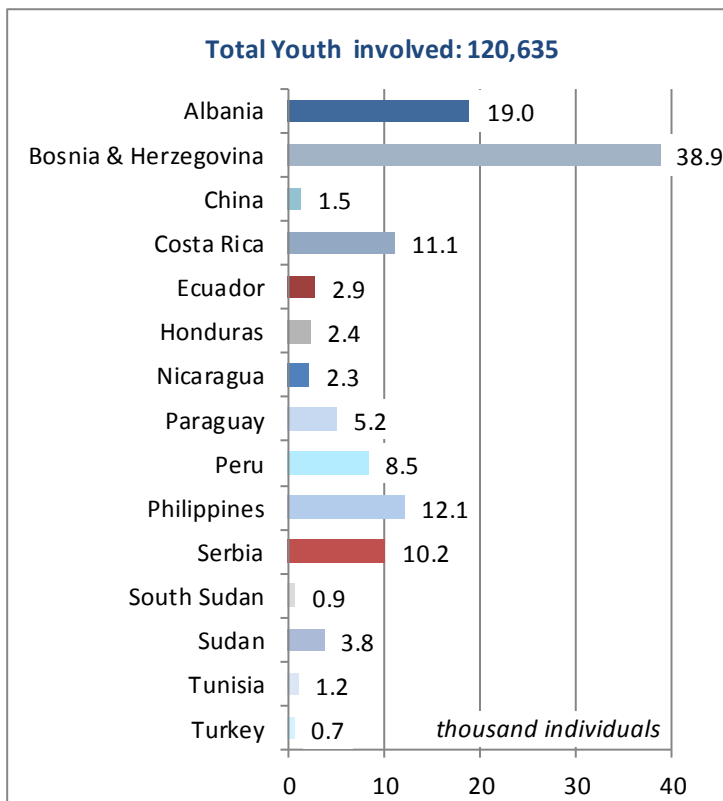
Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 15 JPs

Migrants directly benefitting from joint programme supported services are concentrated in China (21,614 migrants). Other programmes reporting migrants as direct beneficiaries are Costa Rica (1,081), Turkey (977) and Bosnia & Herzegovina (400).

China’s migrant workforce of 150 million, often described as the “floating population”, represents one of the largest movements of people in modern history. Young labor market entrants from the rural areas are the most vulnerable. The joint programme in China targeted this population through the registration of migrant children to enhance the protection and rights to social services, by providing access to vocational training to prevent premature entry to the labor force and increase self-employment opportunities, and by disseminating safe migration information among youth.

Youth directly involved in joint programme supported activities were widespread across the 15 participating countries (see Figure 4).

FIGURE 4 Number of youth directly involved in the programmes, by country



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 15 JPs

The largest numbers of youth beneficiaries were concentrated in Bangladesh (38,889 youth), in Albania (18,995), in the Philippines (12,141), in Costa Rica (11,125) and in Serbia (10,178).

The programme in Bosnia & Herzegovina aimed to improve the employability of BiH youth while providing new entry points into the labor market. As a result, 17 counseling centers (Centres of Information, Counseling and Training) were established and have given assistance to 19,984 unemployed youth, career orientation to 21,865 students, and training to 10,985 young people in employability skills and job seeking techniques. More than 3,364 young unemployed persons obtained work experience after assistance provided by CISOs. Further, the Centres have prepared over 5,000 individual employment plans for unemployed and/or vulnerable women.

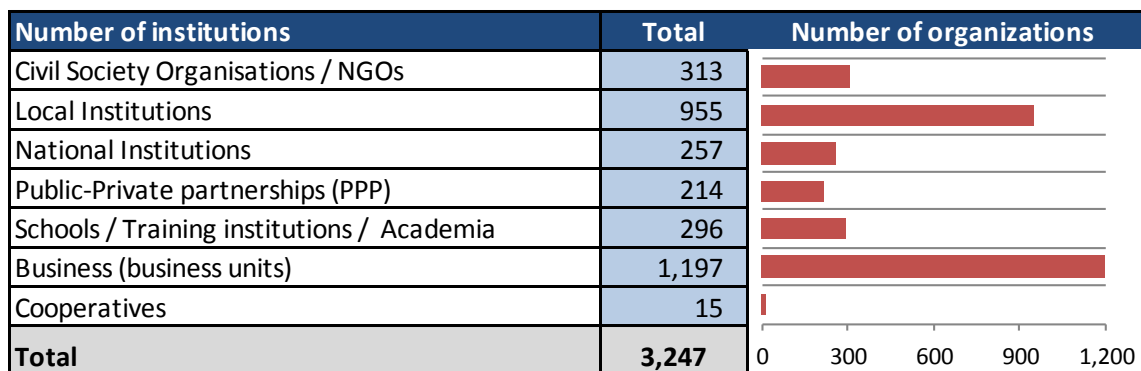
The involvement of **teachers and trainers** was concentrated in Peru (3,631 teachers), and the involvement of agricultural producers was concentrated in Turkey (400 farmers).

Regarding **civil servants**, China accounted for 81.2 % of total beneficiaries for this category, with 17,080 civil servants involved in the programme. **Direct citizens** beneficiaries also were concentrated in China (48,985 citizens), as well as in Albania (40,000 citizens).

3.2. Institutional capacity building for the provision of services to youth and/or migrants

Many of the joint programmes engaged in institutional capacity building to ensure the sustainable provision of services to youth and to migrants. Joint programme supported activities spread across sectors and involved 3,247 institutions, including civil society organizations, local and national institutions, public-private partnerships (PPP), schools and training facilities, businesses and cooperatives (see Figure 5).

FIGURE 5 Number of institutions with improved capacity to provide services to youth and/or migrants



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 15 joint programmes

Businesses make up the largest group of institutional beneficiaries, involving 1,197 units. Businesses received the most support in the Philippines (432 businesses), followed by Turkey (144) and Paraguay (196).

Together, 1,212 **national and local institutions** participated in capacity-building activities to support opportunities for youth and migrants.

Public-private partnerships were established in the Philippines and in Honduras, where partnerships between the private sector, local governments and financial institutions create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for vulnerable youth. In the Philippines, four PPP Forums resulted in 115 partnership agreements and 115 commitments made by public and private sectors to provide on-the-job training (OJT) and post training services for 2,000 youth.

FIGURE 6 Type of institutional capacity-building services (number institutions reached)

Type of Services (number of institutions reached)	Total
Capacity Building	1,386
Credit Funds	1,010
Vocational Skills Training	542
Active Employment Policies	536
Entrepreneurship Support	493
Enhanced Interinstitutional Coordination at Central, Regional and Local Levels	449
Life Skills Training	380
Migrant Workers Legal Protection	123
Labor Market Statistics Reflecting YEM Indicators	66
One-Stop Shops/ Community Service Center	49
Non-Formal Education	17
Rights Protection	16
Total	11,899

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 13 JPs

The programmes improved the capacity of organizations to provide services to youth and to migrants through a variety of strategies.

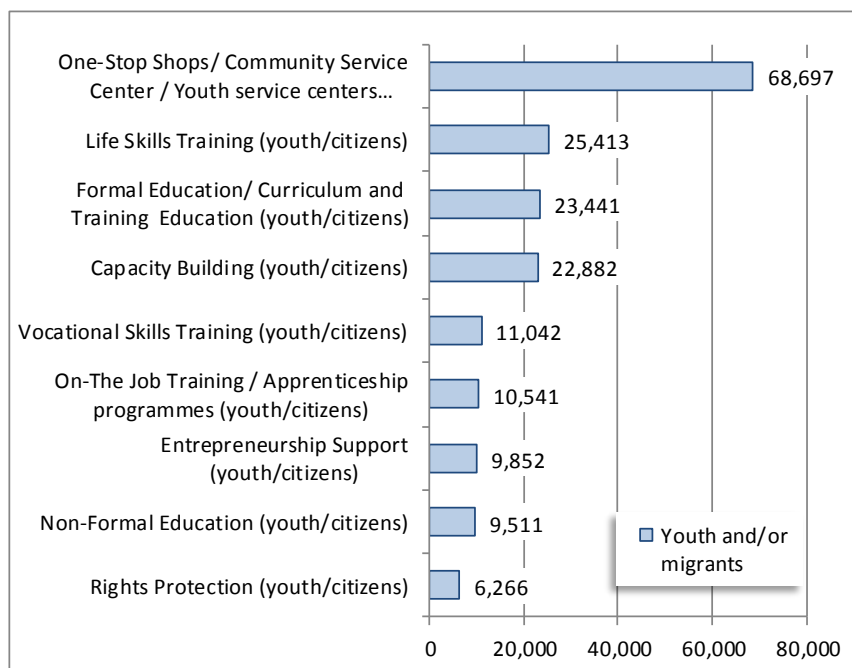
The most common were related to capacity building (1,386 institutions), credit funds (1,010), and vocational skills training and active employment policies.

The reinforcement of localized youth support services, such as One-Stop-Shops, Youth Employment Service Centres and Resource Centres has diversified the types of assistance available to young people at the

community level and opened up access to labor mediation, counseling, employability and entrepreneurship and occupational skills training.

3.3. Training and Education Services provided by the programmes to youth and/or migrants

FIGURE 7 Types of training and education activities: number of youth and migrants involved



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 15 joint programmes

Especially successful in reaching youth were the efforts of the joint programme to strengthen quality and access to One-Stop-Shops and community/youth service centers. Capacity building involved 22,882 individuals, and life skills training 25,413, while 23,441 youth and/or migrants benefitted from formal education, curricula and training education.

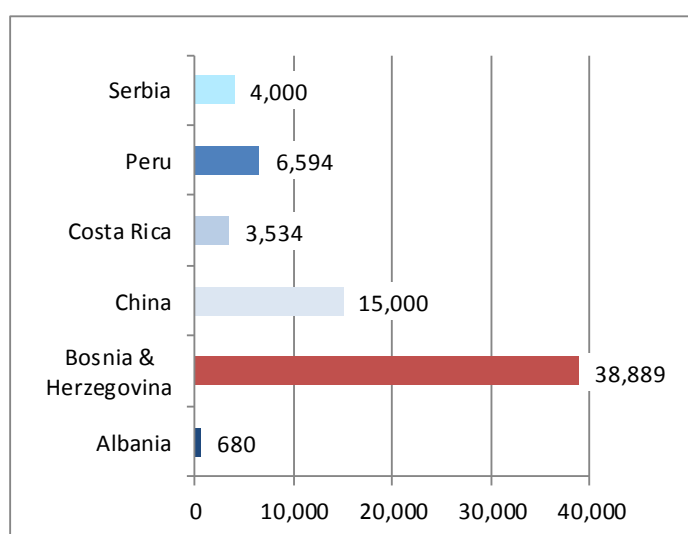
A primary objective of the youth employment and migration programmes was to support services in order to provide access to employment opportunities and, in the long-term, empower young people towards economic and social mobility. Training and education programmes were essential to strengthening the capacities of youth and migrants across the joint programmes.

The largest numbers of youth and/or migrants supported by the programmes were primarily involved in One-Stop Shops, Youth Centers and Youth Service Centers (68,697 individuals).

3.3.1. One-Stop Shops

Especially successful in reaching youth were the efforts of the joint programme to strengthen quality and access to One-Stop-Shops and community/youth service centers.

FIGURE 8 Number of youth and/or migrants supported by One-Stop Shops and Community/Youth Services Centers

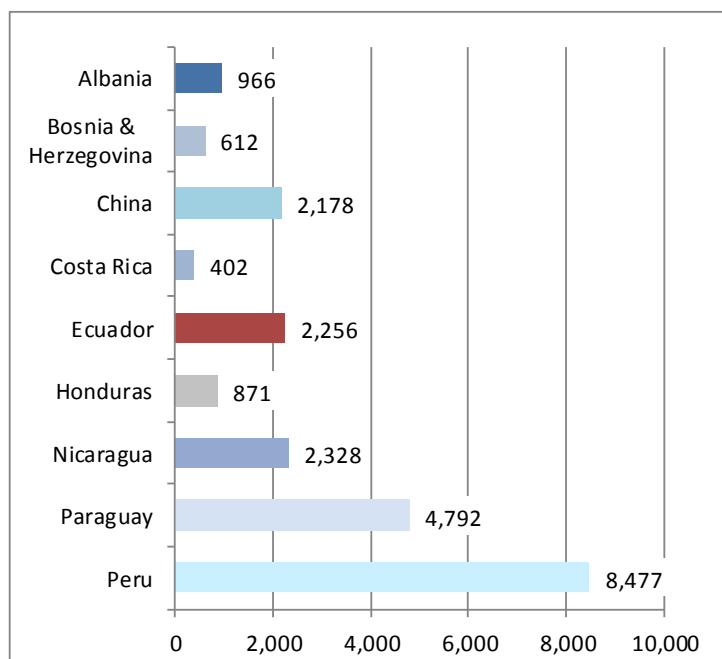


Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 6 JPs

Community and youth services centers reached 38,889 youth and migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina (56.6%). As previously mentioned, the joint programme in Bosnia & Herzegovina was very successful in improving the employability of their youth while providing new entry points into the labor market through newly established Centres of Information, Counseling and Training.

In Peru, the programme supported 6,594 youth with the creation and implementation of the National Employment Service in Peru (SENEP), which aims to improve the links between people seeking jobs and their employers.

3.3.2. Capacity Building



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 9 JPs

FIGURE 9 Number of youth and/or migrants involved in Capacity Building activities supported by the joint programmes

Capacity-building activities involved youth and migrants in 9 countries with programmes aimed at supporting youth employment and vulnerable migrant populations.

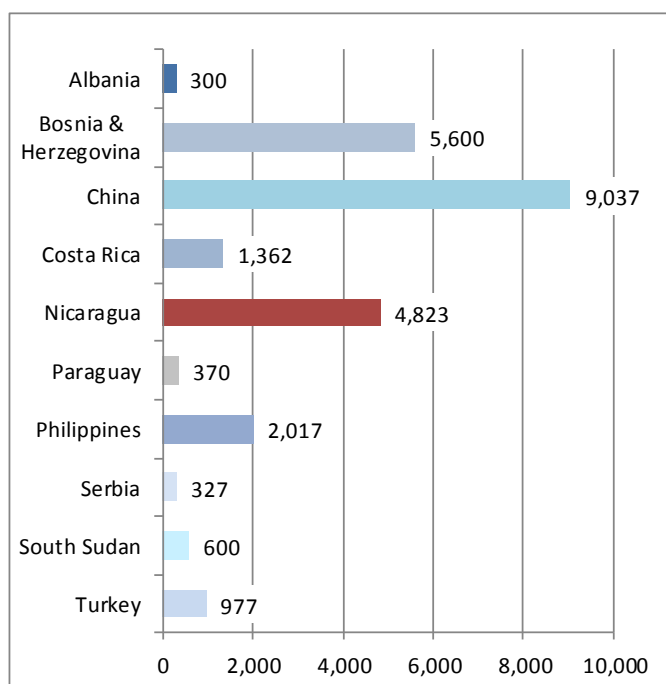
The programmes reached the largest number of youth in Peru (8,477) and Paraguay (4,792), followed by Nicaragua, Ecuador and China with more than 2,000 beneficiaries each.

The joint programme in Nicaragua designed and implemented a skills-based course that consisted of four phases: life skills development, occupational training, and two strategies for employability, labor mediation and entrepreneurship.

3.3.3. Life skills training activities

Ten joint programmes focused specifically on providing life skills training for youth. The programme in China reached more than 9,000 youth, while the programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Nicaragua involved 5,600 and more than 4,800 youths respectively (see Figure 10 for details)

FIGURE 10 Number of youth and migrants involved in Life Skills Training activities supported by the joint programmes



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 10 JPs

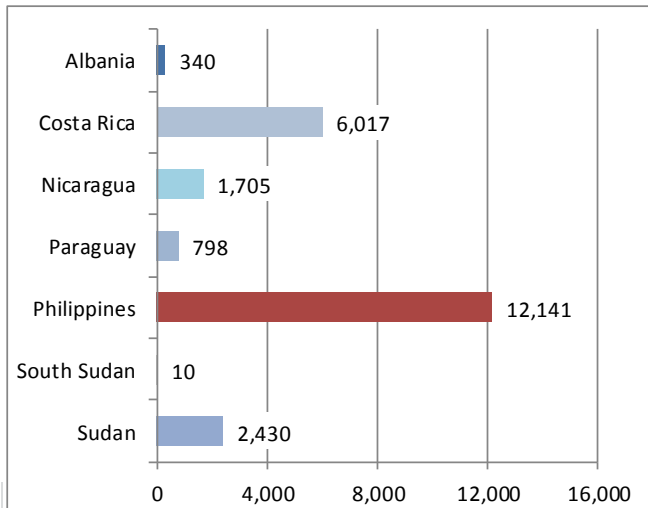
The joint programme in China developed an innovative, comprehensive life-skills training package for rural youth and young migrant workers. It was widely presented to and welcomed among young migrants in middle and vocational schools, community service centers and enterprises, among others. Diverse teaching approaches, including peer education, aimed to empower young migrants to become active disseminators of knowledge and information. As a result, 9,037 young migrants received life skills training. Further, the integration of life skills training in the curriculum of secondary vocational schools, piloted by the JP, will be scaled up in the Guizhou Province, in particular in the ethnic minority areas, to prepare minority

youth for safe migration and decent employment.

3.3.4. Formal Education/Curriculum Formation and Training Education activities

The last form of education and training activities to be highlighted as critical to the youth employment programmes was improved access to formal education and training education.

FIGURE 11 Number of youth and migrants involved in Formal Education/Curriculum Formation and Training Education activities



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 7 JPs

Improved access to formal education involved the largest number of youth and young migrants in the Philippines (12,141 youth) and in Costa Rica (6,017).

In the Philippines, the primary objective of the joint programme was to facilitate access to opportunities for youth. Within this objective, an intended outcome was the incorporation of gender-sensitive and YEM enhanced curricula into public secondary education. As a result New Career Pathways - Technology and Livelihood Education (CP-TLE) curriculum was developed by the Department of Education was piloted in 15 YEM schools across the four provinces to promote

entrepreneurship education enhanced with gender sensitivity, life skills and safe migration education. High school students in these 15 pilot schools benefitted from improved CP-TLE laboratories, in addition to enhanced guidance services and a JP-supported Drop-out Reduction Program.

3.4. Other services provided by the programmes to youth, young migrants and their families

The diversity of countries within YEM programmes resulted in a variety country-specific activities related to youth employment and migration in the region.

3.4.1. Other services for youth

Other services for youth included advocacy for a domestic workers' law (benefitting 1,030 individuals), awareness campaigns on safe migration (51,946), health promotion (29,404), accessible credit funds (14,102) and web-based platforms (4,600).

FIGURE 12 Number of youth and citizens benefitting from Other Services supported by the joint programmes

Youth and Citizens	Total
Advocacy for Domestic Workers Law	1,030
Awareness campaigns on safe migration, risks of irregular migration	51,946
Health Promotion (youth/citizens)	29,404
Credit Funds (youth/citizens)	14,102
Web Based Platforms	4,600

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting from 7 JPs

For example, in China young female migrants, particularly those employed in the informal sector, are vulnerable to neglect from **labor laws**. To address the needs of this target population, the YEM programme advocated for the adoption of special laws to protect domestic workers, on both the national and local levels, and developed a code of conduct for companies hiring domestic workers.

In Albania, an IOM **information campaign** on regular migration, risks of smuggling and human trafficking in the regions of Shkodra and Kukes reached 51,400 youth. Further, the campaign had a wider impact through a TV spotlight produced in the framework of the project, which was directed by Albanian youth. The IOM information campaign activities was carried out in synergy with those of UNICEF under the Youth Employment Service (YES) Centres and the publication materials were distributed to students in rural and urban schools.

The joint programmes in China and Paraguay supported the **health of young migrants** in vulnerable regions, reaching 11,328 and 18,076 respectively. In Paraguay, the programme supported the incorporation of changes in social security policies to increase coverage for domestic workers. As a result, 17,620 domestic workers gained health insurance.

In China, “in-door centers” were established in areas where migrants live and work, and peer educators and volunteers were trained to maintain health education activities in those living and working areas. In addition, a high-level policy advocacy forum was held to deliver the outcomes of the programme and to contribute to macro change with regard to policies on promoting migrants’ health. The health component of YEM was the first national project specifically addressing the health needs of young migrants. Combined with in-clinic care, the outreach services have contributed to an increase in health service utilization. And further, the understanding of young migrant health issues among stakeholders and the attitudes of health providers towards young migrants have improved.

Credit funds for young migrants were supported in Honduras (1,300 youth reached), Paraguay (2,553), Serbia (10,178) and Tunisia (71). And, **web-based platforms** were produced to provide online job placement support in Tunisia (2,800 individuals reached) and in China (1,800).

3.4.2. Other services for migrants and their families

In addition, six programmes developed activities to support services for migrants and their families, specifically to provide legal protection for migrant workers (see Figure 13).

FIGURE 13 Number of migrants and their families benefitting from Other Services supported by the joint programmes

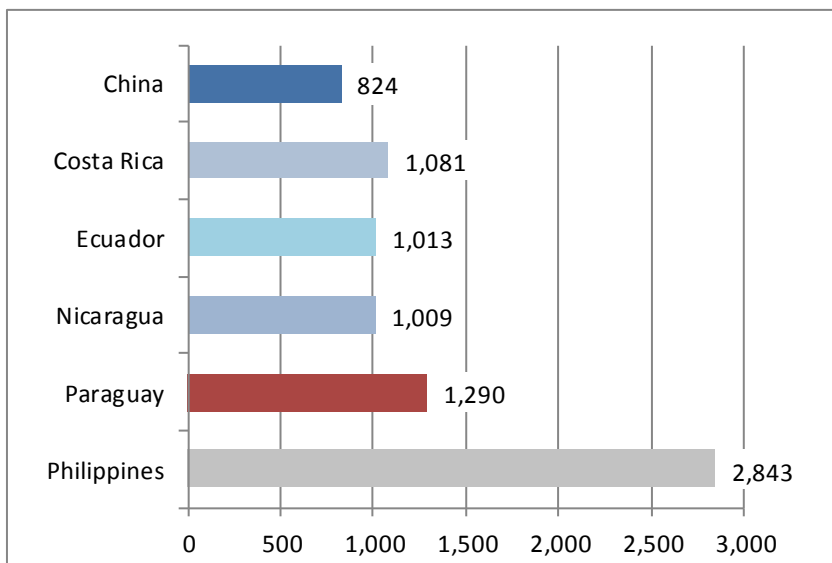
Migrants and their families	Total
Migrant Children Registration (boys/girls)	342,151
Migrant Community Service Centers (youth/citizens)	23,206
Migrant Workers Legal Protection (youth/citizens)	8,060

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting from 6 JPs

As detailed in Figure 14, the Philippines reached the largest number of migrants and their families through legal protection policies and rights education counseling and advocacy, impacting 2,843 individuals. Programmes also resulted in successful legal regulation advocacy campaigns in Paraguay (1,290 beneficiaries), Costa Rica (1,081), Ecuador (1,013) and China (824).

In Paraguay, the JP supported labor rights training for public officials in areas pertaining to the rights of domestic workers. As a result, 1,290 officers were trained in the protection of rights and access to justice and public social security for domestic workers.

FIGURE 14 Number of workers benefitting from increased Legal Protection with support of the JP



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 6 JPs

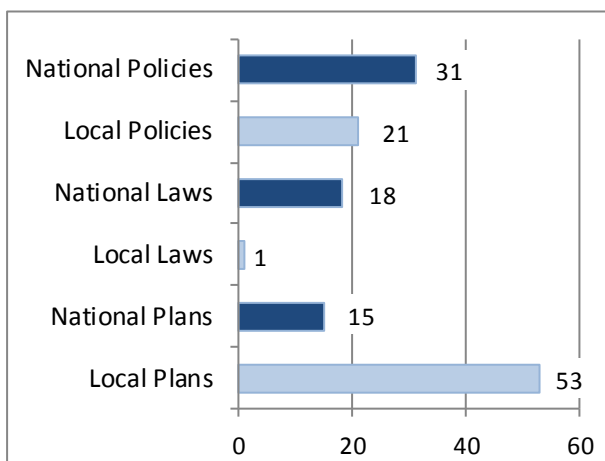
In China, efforts to register migrant children have enhanced migrant families' protection and rights to social services. In addition, the programme supported migrant family/community services centers by providing access to vocational training to migrants to prevent premature entry into the labor force. Across several regions, an outreach campaign on labor laws and regulations, providing consultation services, promoted the protection of the

rights of migrant workers, especially those of young female migrant and domestic workers.

3.5. Participatory local planning and policy development supported by the joint programmes

In addition to engagement in participatory local and national planning, the joint programmes supported the development of national and local laws and policies. In aggregate, programmes supported the formulation and implementation of 52 national and local policies, 18 national laws, 15 national plans and 53 local plans (see Figure 15).

FIGURE 15 Policy instruments supported by the YEM joint programmes



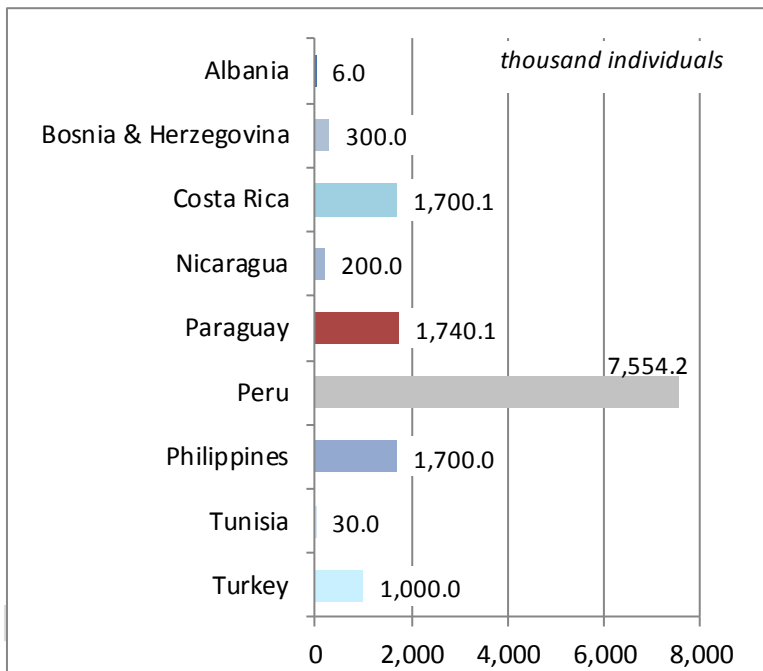
Source: own calculation based on reporting by 10 JPs

Most countries report the strengthening of national institutions, and policy coordination and coherence as the main area of focus of the laws, policies or plans (10 to 11 programmes). Also, 8 programmes report to have supported statistics and/or information management systems.

These laws, policies and plans are estimated to have benefitted over 14.2 million youth and over 2.2 million citizens. Countries reporting demographic statistics estimated that a majority of the citizens and youth benefitting from new laws and policies are located in urban areas (64.4 % and 57% respectively).

Youth and citizens benefitting from policy development supported by YEM programmes (14.2 million) are concentrated in five countries: Peru (7.5 million youth), Paraguay, the Philippines, Costa Rica (1.7 million each) and Turkey (1 million).

FIGURE 16 Total youth benefitting from new policy instruments



Source: own calculation based on reporting by 9 joint programmes

In Peru, information from the Survey on Youth, Employment and International Migration (ENJUV 2009 and 2011) was used to design a set of interventions and policies related to employment and youth migration. Policy instruments supported by the programme included: the design and distribution of the National Survey on Youth, the approval by the Supreme Court of National Employment Policy, a national and local Sector Plan on Youth Employment, and the formation of the Youth Social Dialogue Committee for Decent Work within the National Labor Council.

In Turkey, the joint programme supported the development of a National Youth Employment Action Plan

(NYEAP) which included concrete targets and actions to promote women's participation in the labor force and to reduce poverty among the most vulnerable in the labor market. Also, the plan includes recent migrants by adopting decent work targets for youth.

4. Annexes

ANNEX 1: Direct beneficiaries/agents/right-holders involved in the programmes (coverage)

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES/ AGENTS / RIGHT HOLDERS																
	Albania	Bosnia & Herzegovina	China	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Peru	Philippines	Serbia	South Sudan	Sudan	Tunisia	Turkey	Total
Boys and Girls (plus students)	0	0	342,151	5,877	0	0	0	0	0	17,881	0	0	0	0	0	365,909
Boys			199,113													199,113
Girls			143,038													143,038
Youth	18,995	38,889	1,455	11,125	2,910	2,421	2,328	5,162	8,477	12,141	10,178	852	3,802	1,177	723	120,635
Youth/Female	9,376	20,949	710	1,836	570		1,181		4,306	6,082	4,649		2,357		398	52,414
Youth/Male	9,619	17,940	745	1,127	564		1,147		4,171	6,059	5,529		1,445		325	48,671
Migrant	0	400	21,614	1,081	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	977	24,072
Migrant/Female		200	13,238	383											607	14,428
Migrant/Male		200	8,376	206											370	9,152
Citizens	40,000	0	48,985	0	0	2,353	0	7,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98,399
Citizens/Men	20,000		24,403													44,403
Citizens/Women	20,000		24,582					18,076								62,658
Civil Servants	106	63	17,080	384	376	7	172	1,290	193	861	374	45	1	2	91	21,045
Civil Servants/Men	27	17	7,129				88			49						7,310
Civil Servants/Women	79	46	9,951				84			39						10,199
Teachers / trainers	100	612	620	502		11		21	3,631							5,497
Agriculture															400	400
Total	59,201	39,964	431,905	18,969	3,286	4,792	2,500	13,534	12,301	30,883	10,552	897	3,803	1,179	2,191	635,957

ANNEX 2: Type of services provided to direct beneficiaries: agents involved in several forms of training/education

TRAINING/EDUCATION SERVICES (number of youth and citizens reached)																
YOUTH/CITIZENS	Albania	Bosnia & Herzegovina	China	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Peru	Philippines	Serbia	South Sudan	Sudan	Tunisia	Turkey	Total
Capacity Building (youth/citizens)	966	612	2,178	402	2,256	871	2,328	4,792	8,477							22,882
Formal Education/ Curriculum and Training Education (youth/citizens)	340			6,017			1,705	798		12,141		10	2,430			23,441
Entrepreneurship Support (youth/citizens)			670	1,173	1,148		1,712	4,508		475		22			144	9,852
Life Skills Training (youth/citizens)	300	5,600	9,037	1,362			4,823	370		2,017	327	600			977	25,413
Non-Formal Education (youth/citizens)			1,298			2,353			1,618			110	3,802		330	9,511
On-The Job Training / Apprenticeship programmes (youth/citizens)	423	443		535	2,146	300	216	798	1,181	1,329	3,000	120	50			10,541
One-Stop Shops/ Community Service Center / Youth service centers (youth/citizens)	680	38,889	15,000	3,534					6,594		4,000					68,697
Rights Protection (youth/citizens)			5,289		977											6,266
Vocational Skills Training (youth/citizens)	0	35	1,403	610		300	2,206	1,475	350	1,735	1,462		89	723	654	11,042
Total	2,709	45,579	34,875	13,633	6,527	3,824	12,990	12,741	18,220	17,697	8,789	862	6,371	723	2,105	187,645

ANNEX 3: Other services to youth and citizens

OTHER SERVICES (number of youth and citizens reached)																
YOUTH/CITIZENS	Albania	Bosnia & Herzegovina	China	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Peru	Philippines	Serbia	South Sudan	Sudan	Tunisia	Turkey	Total
Advocacy for Domestic Workers Law			1,030													1,030
Awareness campaigns on safe migration, risks of irregular migration	51,400		546													51,946
Health Promotion (youth/citizens)			11,328					18,076								29,404
Credit Funds (youth/citizens)						1,300	1,039	2,553			10,178			71		15,141
Web Based Platforms			1,800											2,800		4,600
Total	51,400	0	14,704	0	0	1,300	1,039	20,629	0	0	10,178	0	0	2,871	0	102,121

ANNEX 4: Type of services for migrants and their families

SERVICES FOR MIGRANTS AND THEIR FAMILIES																
MIGRANTS	Albania	Bosnia & Herzegovina	China	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Peru	Philippines	Serbia	South Sudan	Sudan	Tunisia	Turkey	Total
Migrant Children Registration (boys/girls)			342,151							0						342,151
Migrant Community Service Centers (youth/citizens)			23,206													23,206
Migrant Workers Legal Protection (youth/citizens)			824	1,081	1,013		1,009	1,290		2,843						8,060
Total	0	0	366,181	1,081	1,013	0	1,009	1,290	0	2,843	0	0	0	0	0	373,417

ANNEX 5: Number of institutions with improved capacity to provide services to youth and/or migrants

COVERAGE INSTITUTIONS																
	Albania	Bosnia & Herzegovina	China	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Peru	Philippines	Serbia	South Sudan	Sudan	Tunisia	Turkey	Total
Civil Society Organisations / NGOs	18	155	15	25	35	7		43			2	7	1	2	3	313
Local Institutions	7	60	99	266	11	24	11	119	65	75	101		53	43	21	955
National Institutions	21	31	37	84	26	5	2	12	4	8	8		8	10	1	257
PPP						50				93				71		214
Schools / Training institutions / AcAdemia	28	164	15	11	5	7	18	13	12	15		6	1		1	296
Business (business units)	100	224	30	50	11	10		196		432					144	1,197
Cooperatives						5		10								15
Total	174	634	196	436	88	108	31	393	81	623	111	13	63	126	170	3,247

ANNEX 6: Provision of services to institutions

TYPE OF SERVICES PROVIDED TO INSTITUTIONS																
INSTITUTIONS	Albania	Bosnia & Herzegovina	China	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Peru	Philippines	Serbia	South Sudan	Sudan	Tunisia	Turkey	Total
Active Employment Policies (institutions/business)	14	239	5	16	142	5		91		8					16	536
Capacity Building (institutions)	5	176	865		139		4			92					105	1,386
Credit Funds (institutions)							2				8			1,000		1,010
Entrepreneurship Support (Institutions)			123		98		1	196		75						493
Enhanced Interinstitutional Coordination at Central, Regional and Local Levels (institutions)	22		66	350			11									449
Migrant Workers Legal Protection (institutions)					122		1									123
Non-Formal Education (institution)			17													17
One-Stop Shops/ Community Service Center (institutions)			21					28								49
Rights Protection (institutions)			6		9		1									16
Vocational Skills Training (institutions)	100		9				1			432						542
Labor Market Statistics Reflect Yem Indicators (institutions)	1	60	2				1		1			1				66
Life Skills Training (institutions)		16	54			7				303						380
Total	142	491	1,168	366	510	12	22	315	1	910	9	0	0	1,000	121	5,067