

*Youth, Employment and Migration*

<b>Total Budget:</b>	<b>USD 6,000,000</b>		
<b>Budget by Agency:</b>	IOM: 1,822,439 UNICEF: 1,585,337 ILO: 2,267,618	UNFPA:	324,606
<b>Participating Gov. Entities:</b>	Department of Labor & Employment (DOLE), Department of Education (DepEd), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), National Youth Commission (NYC), National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW)		
<b>Start Date:</b>	28 July 2009		
<b>End Date:</b>	28 July 2012		
<b>Extension:</b>	Not yet requested		
<b>Disbursements:</b>	First Disbursement:	28 July 2009	USD 2,211,033
	Second Disbursement:	16 March 2011	USD 2,495,838
	Third Disbursement:		
<b>In Brief:</b>	Despite high economic growth, the Philippines, with a fast growing population, is not able to provide sufficient jobs to reduce poverty. Its education system cannot meet the skills requirements of growing industries. Disproportionately high unemployment and underemployment among young Filipinos result, with young women more affected. In the search for decent work, many young Filipinos move from rural to urban areas, with some opting to go overseas. The proposed Joint Program supports the Government's vision of productive and competitive youth by 2010. It is targeted to show that youth can enter and remain in local job markets. It will create opportunities for sustainable livelihood, improve access to and retention in basic education, and explore means for remittances to be used to develop employment alternatives for youth. The program will target disadvantaged youth in poor provinces with low school cohort survival rates and high rural to urban migration outflows.		

**Outcomes:**

- Improved policy coherence and implementation on youth, employment and migration (YEM) through full stakeholder participation.
- Increased access to decent work for young women and men through public-private partnerships: more inclusive basic education and life skills, career guidance including on safe migration, vocation training and entrepreneurship

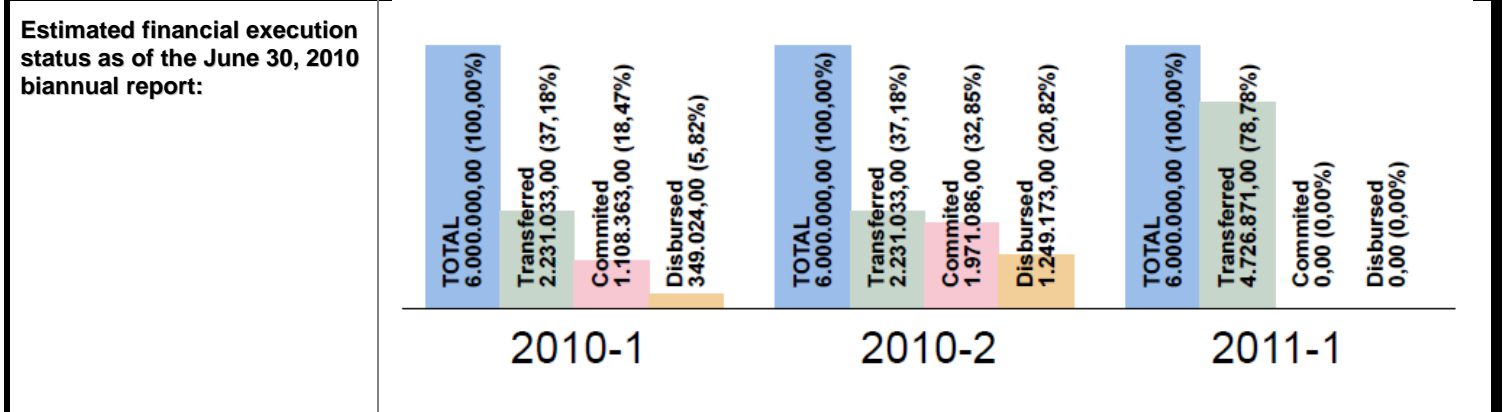


<b>Regions of Intervention:</b>	• <i>Masbate</i> in Bicol (Region 5), <i>Antique</i> in Western Visayas (Region 6), <i>Maguindanao</i> in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), and <i>Agusan del Sur</i> in Caraga (Region 13)	
<b>MDGs</b>	MDG1 T1.B, MDG3 T3. A	
<b>Beneficiaries to date</b>	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>
• <b>No. Institutions</b>		
• <b>No. Women</b>		
• <b>No. Men</b>		

• <b>No. ethnic groups</b>		
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Project coordinator: Ruth Georget  
 RCO Focal Point: Cynthia Arce, Maria Fare

**Status**  
 The JP experienced substantial delay in its implementation, due to the time spent during the first year in start up activities. Nevertheless, the JP is now making significant progress towards outputs and outcomes.



**Main Achievements:**  
 The most important progress has been made in the implementation of policy related activities; the provision of education subsidies to high school students in risk of dropping out; the provision of equipment to schools for technical courses; and the training of trainers in entrepreneurship, life skills and gender. In addition, other activities that have been implemented provide a good basis for the achievement of other outputs, including especially the implementation of studies on the possibilities of public-private partnerships, which raised the issue of public-private partnerships and of social corporate responsibility in the four provinces, and the studies of local development and employment, which served to provide information about the local economies useful for the LGUs.

Does the JP incorporate gender considerations in the **activities/outputs/outcomes**?

The direct beneficiaries would be 10,000 poor and vulnerable young women and men between 15 and 24 years old, including at least 2,800 out of school youth, in-school youth who have a high probability of dropping out, high school graduates without technical and/or vocational skills, returned or returning youth Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), and youth left behind by OFWs. At least 50% of beneficiaries would be women

**Observations**

<b>Paris Declaration</b>	<b>Leadership of national and local governmental institutions:</b>  The ownership of the JP by the participating national government agencies is high. The national government—especially DOLE—have been actively involved from the design of the program, and the authorities of the PLGUs participated in consultations to discuss the problems to be addressed by the program and the outputs and activities that were designed. Former DOLE Secretary signed AO 186 forming an organizational structure within the agency to support the programme by creating a Programme Steering Committee, Programme Management Team and Joint Secretariat within the DOLE family. DOLE also provided a rent-free office space for the JP YEM team.
	<b>Involvement of CSOs and citizens:</b>
	<b>Alignment and Harmonization:</b>  JP YEM addresses issues that are highly relevant to the problems of the youth in the Philippines and the provinces of its area of intervention. In addition, it has been relevant to the priorities and policies of the Government of the Philippines, both at the time when it

	<p>was designed and at present. The program is also highly relevant to the policies of the involved regional and local governments, i.e. the Government of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and the Provincial Local Government Units (PLGUs) of Agusan del Sur, Antique, Masbate, and Maguindanao.</p> <p><b>Innovative elements in mutual accountability:</b></p>
<p><b>Delivering as One</b></p>	<p><b>Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices:</b></p> <p><b>Role of the RCO and synergies with other MDG-F JPs:</b></p> <p>RCO provides significant support to the 4 JPs in the country. As a focus country it receives additional support for C&amp;A and M&amp;E programme and country level efforts.</p> <p><b>Inter-agency coordination:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature of the joint programme strongly encourages UNCT agencies to work closely together and become inclusive throughout the implementation stage. This however stretches the decision-making process (e.g. more meetings) and causes delay since agreements are made based on a group consensus. Despite this, there is a general appreciation for a consultative process</li> <li>• Although in consonance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, downloading of funds to Implementing Partners, there is also a tendency that after respective funds were transferred, implementing UNCT agencies execute parts of joint program, with limited coordination between agencies, which sometimes result in a combination of different approaches and missed opportunities to share information and lessons learned. This is being addressed by the TWG, despite its differences in mandate and procurement/payment procedures, there is a strong sense of inter-agency camaraderie and cooperation among the Technical Working Group members in ensuring the success of the joint programme</li> <li>• Administrative systems (narrative and financial reports) were not yet fully harmonized (e.g. using HACT-FACE). Agencies have differing procurement and fund modalities, which make the implementation of the JPs challenging and confusing to Implementing Partners.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sustainability</b> (concrete actions and strategic partnerships)</p>	<p><b>Sustainability Plan in place?</b></p> <p>The setup of the different program outputs ensures good perspectives of sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many of the program outputs involve the building of institutional capacities through the provision of training (teachers, supervisors and principals in secondary schools, staff at PESO local offices, trainers who provide technical courses to youth, etc.), the supply of equipment for technical courses in secondary schools, and the improvement of training materials. Through these improved capacities, these institutions (the supported secondary schools, the employment services offices, etc.) are likely to continue to provide better services to the youth once the program is completed.</li> <li>• Second, the lead government agency (DOLE) and the national government agencies and LGUs participating of the program implementation are showing commitment and technical capacity to keep working on the issues of the program. For example, Dped and the BWSC should not face constraints in incorporating in their education and training courses and in the supporting materials that they use the issues of gender, life skills and safe migration included in the training provided by the JP YEM. The Dped and the schools that receive material support for CPTLE courses are not expected to have problems to use and maintain the equipment received</li> <li>• Some of the benefits of the JP YEM do not involve significant increased costs for the agencies involved. For example, improvements in the curriculum and education materials and in the program and training materials used by Dped and the BWSC to include the issues of gender, life skills, and safe migration.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Innovation and Scale-up</b></p>	
<p><b>External Factors and mitigation</b></p>	<p>.</p>

<b>Communication and Advocacy</b>	<b>C&amp;A plan in place?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize YOUTHink series as a mechanism to discuss youth issues with the youth. This is part of the Policy Review and consultation process.</li> <li>• Maximize key international day celebrations by organizing or “piggy-backing” on existing events. For example, Labor Day celebration by DOLE, a JP YEM knowledge booth was set-up and a survey among youth conducted to gather information for future IEC materials.</li> <li>• Press Releases were also developed by each agency for specific YEM-related outputs/activities.</li> <li>• The JP YEM developed a page within the existing ILO website for the general public</li> <li>• JP YEM collaterals were developed: brochures, AVP, and pull-up banners</li> </ul>	
<b>M&amp;E</b>	According to last MTE, M&E framework needs to be improved to be more results oriented.	
<b>Missions from MDG-F Secretariat:</b>	<b>Date: April 2009</b> <b>Date: April 2010</b> <b>Date: March 2011</b>	<b>Members:</b> Sophie de Caen, Paula Pelaez, Sara Ferrer <b>Members:</b> Sophie de Caen, Paula Pelaez, Adan Ruiz <b>Members:</b> Layla Saad
<b>Mid Term Evaluation:</b>	<b>Evaluator: Octavio Damiani</b> <b>Period: May-June 2011</b>	