

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Youth migration: Reaping the benefits and mitigating the risks

Semester: 1-11

Country	Albania
Thematic Window	Youth, Employment and Migration
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Youth migration: Reaping the benefits and mitigating the risks
Report Number	
Reporting Period	1-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ILO * IOM * UNDP * UNICEF
Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * •Council of Ministers * •Employers' and business organizations * •INSTAT * •Ministry of Culture, Tourism, Youth and Sports * •Ministry of Education and Science * •Ministry of Foreign Affairs * •Ministry of Labour Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities * •National Employment Service and its local branches * •Regional Coordination Mechanisms in Kukes and Shkodra * •Trade Unions * •Youth organizations

Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

	ILO	\$1,289,010.00
IOM	\$628,253.00	
UNDP	\$789,516.00	
UNICEF	\$603,221.00	
Total	\$3,310,000.00	

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

	ILO	\$1,177,459.00
IOM	\$440,736.00	
UNDP	\$690,755.00	
UNICEF	\$417,311.00	
Total	\$2,726,261.00	

Total Budget Committed To Date

	ILO	\$862,525.00
IOM	\$320,948.00	
UNDP	\$607,874.00	
UNICEF	\$416,774.00	
Total	\$2,208,121.00	

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

	ILO	\$595,482.00
IOM	\$320,710.00	
UNDP	\$509,070.00	
UNICEF	\$397,084.00	
Total	\$1,822,346.00	

Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions	
Targeted Number	40000	36	30000	30	380	400	0	3	
Reached Number									
Targeted - Reached	40000	36	30000	30	380	400	0	3	
% difference	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Progress in outcomes

Youth employment is now a high priority for the Government of Albania. The Ministry of Labour is implementing a National Action Plan for Youth Employment (NAP), linked to the National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI) and in line with the Sector Employment Strategy on Employment and Vocational Training (2007-2013).

There is an increased ownership of the Regional Employment Boards of the two pilot regions, both in terms of the implementation of innovative youth employment programmes and the necessary financing mechanisms.

Youth labour market programmes, aimed at reducing the risk of migration, are in place in the two pilot regions, including a massive information campaign and activation measures, facilitating the access of young people from the rural areas to employment services.

Internet and social networks are being used for the identification of young Albanian students graduating abroad. In cooperation with private enterprises, these data will allow to the creation of solid links with the national labour market. Cooperation with organizations of the Albanian Diaspora abroad has been actively pursued, in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Progress in outputs

The National Action Plan on Youth Employment (2010-13) was officially launched by MoLSAEO and represents the most important guidance tool for the implementation of youth employment policies and programmes. Already 11 ml USD have been pledged for its implementation (by Government and Partners) and the Ministry of Labour is negotiating additional funds (6.6. ml USD) to be allocated from future programmes.

The capacities of MoLSAEO, INSTAT and other line ministries to analyse labour market information have been improved through the establishment of a working group on the Labour Force Survey (LFS), with a particular focus on the nexus between informal employment and youth migration. The YEM capacity building programme on labour market statistics allowed inserting in the LFS a set of variables (28) needed for monitoring the implementation of the NAP, in view of integrating measurable targets on youth employment and migration in the NSDI.

Further to the policy advice that was provided to the Ministry of Agriculture in support of formalization of workers in agriculture, the same approach was used by other government's programmes (such as MADA) and by programmes implemented through donors' funding (SNV). These measures are expected to lead to a 2 % reduction of informal employment in agriculture.

Concerning the Employment Programmes in the regions of Shkodra and Kukes, a group of 37 enterprises have joined the work-training programmes and cooperation agreements were signed for the placement of 333 beneficiaries. As a suitable administrative solution for the Shkodra Regional Employment Fund had been found in May, the implementation was delayed by the local elections. Youth Employment Services (YES) centres were established, providing youth with information and counselling services on

employment. Orientation and career development sessions were organised involving around 400 youth in secondary schools. During the reporting period re-activation measures were put in place for disadvantaged youth also in the Kukës Region.

The Kukës Regional Employment Board has also adopted and is implementing the 2011 Territorial Employment Pact (TEP), targeting around 1000 young people, particularly informal workers and contributing family workers. The overall budget is around 300,000 USD partially coming from YEM and partially from the local communities.

The first phase an information campaign on regular migration and the risks of irregular migration was successfully carried out with the support of academic institutions, agencies and civil society. A second phase will be launched immediately after the ongoing evaluation. The first of a series of 4 out-of-country events was delivered in view of reaching out and mobilising the Albanian diaspora. The Regional Employment Boards also participated in the design and implementation of this initiative.

With the scope of facilitating the return of Albanians studying abroad, an on line mapping has been created with more than 500 individuals/profiles registered. Contacts have been established with the Albanian Diaspora organisations in the main countries of destination.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

Reinforcing the capacity of national partners through the development of fundamental knowledge tools and transferring them to the Albanian implementing partners (e.g. staff development programme on labour market statistics and the blueprints for the YES centers);

Facilitating the ownership of the YEM initiatives of the national and local stakeholders through inter-institutional working groups (NAP on Youth Employment and LMIA working group), matched with capacity development programmes for the participants;

Constantly involving civil society, and in particular, the social partners and members of the academia, both in policy design and implementation of measures. For instance, trade unions and private sector intermediary organizations are involved directly in the implementation of pilot initiatives by utilizing the tools promoted by YEM.

Supporting, as much as possible, policy tools and measures related to Albania's transition into EU pre-accession status. An example is the information campaign on regular migration, which has been incorporated within the present GoA's awareness raising campaign on visa liberalisation. In addition, the YEM is constantly pursuing synergies with on-going activities/initiatives on employment either managed by national stakeholders or financed by the international donor community, such as the ILO NES reform project. Also, YEM is taking on board planned initiatives such as the new Instrument for Pre-Accession Project 2010 on Human Resources, funded by the European Commission.

Developing knowledge tools and approaches that will allow the replicability of the activities once the programme is over. For instance, in view of improving Albania's labour market statistics framework and pursuing evidence-based policy making, Ministerial Order Nr. 1784 (Sept. 2010) institutionalised the dialogue process between MoLSAEO and INSTAT by creating a working group on the Labour Force Survey.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Management: 1. Activity and output management. 2. Governance/Decision Making 4.Accountability
Joint Programme design

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

Challenge (a): YEM partners have experienced some challenges with regard to the efforts to integrate youth employment objectives and evidence-based policy-making. This is due to the difficulties in obtaining access to the existing LFS databases on labour market statistics. (see PMC Reports).

Background:

Thanks to the activities of the Working Groups and the capacity building programmes, INSTAT has taken on board a large share of the comments provided by the WG, with exception of the questions on informal employment of employers. INSTAT has also included 28 new variables on youth, informality and migration in the LFS, as per the request of MoLSAEO.

Nonetheless, it remains difficult for MoLSAEO to have access to the database of the LFS in view of carrying out its own elaborations. For now 6 months MoLSAEO has tried to negotiate an agreement with INSTAT to obtain this type of access.

Challenge (b): Ensure sustainable hand-over of some of the more complex knowledge tools produced through the programme, such as for instance on labour market information analysis, the decentralized implementation of Active Labour Market Measures in the regions, the request to extend the YEM approaches to other region/issues.

Background:

This particular challenge does not refer only to the reporting period but is being raised in view of the timeframe of YEM, which will come to an end on 6th January 2012. Moreover, YEM has also been receiving ad-hoc requests in terms of using some of its approaches to tackle similar employment and labour challenges (such as the establishment of Territorial Employment Pacts in other regions or the Prime Minister's request concerning domestic workers).

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

Challenge (c): Local elections on May 8, 2011

Background

In some instances, partners at the local (but also at the national level) were very much involved in the activities related to the preparation (and campaign) for the local elections on May 8. This distracted them a little bit from the implementation needs of the programme. Moreover, the constitution of the local entities (such as the regional council) will take probably until mid-August, depriving YEM of some of the main reference partners at the local level.

Challenge (d): Resource mobilization for the resource gap in the YE-NAP.

Background

MoLSAEO did undertake some of steps toward resource mobilization for the YE-NAP objectives. Some interest was indicated by the Swiss Government, which intends on launching a 4-year programme on youth employability starting in 2012. It will take into consideration the 4 main areas of intervention identified by Albania's National Action Plan on Youth Employment.

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

Mitigation strategy (a): The Programme will continue to extend technical assistance to MoLSAEO and INSTAT to arrive to a constructive Memorandum of Understanding. A knowledge sharing event on Labour Market Statistics was also organized to facilitate dialogue among the partners (producers and users of labor market statistics)

Mitigation strategy (b): Some landmark events are planned by implementing partners. The Ministry of Labour is in the lead with regard to many of the technical tools developed under YEM.

Mitigation strategy (c): Wherever possible, YEM partners have pushed other activities ahead (particularly in the Kukes region), but some backlog has inevitably accumulated (for instance with regard to the information campaign and the Shkodra Regional Employment Fund. MoLSAEO has been instrumental in trying to keep focus in the regions and facilitating the communication flows with the local actors.

Mitigation Strategy (d): MoLSAEO has decided to officially launch the National Action Plan on Youth Employment while at the same time continuing the dialogue with some of the potential donors also through the sub-Sector Group on Vocational Training and Education.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes
No

What types of coordination mechanisms

The YEM Joint Programme is part of the One UN Programme in Albania and is structured under the Governance Pillar. Therefore, activities are part of the standard planning and reporting cycle foreseen by the One UN Programme along with those of all other JPs active in the country.

The Programme Management Committee, which meets on a quarterly basis and is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Lead Government partner, provides oversight and guidance to all agencies participating in the joint programme.

The activities of the Joint programme have been structured in order to complement each other and are closely interlinked to prevent the various components of the JP from running in parallel as separate sub-programmes. Moreover, a Joint Programme office hosting all participating agencies, located with the government partner was set up facilitating coordination and fostering a sense of belonging among staff and opportunities for cross fertilization and brainstorming.

At the invitation of the Resident Coordinator the Joint Programme CTA / coordinators there have been meetings to share lessons learned and experiences to improve and strengthen the work of all the JPs in the country.

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
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Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	1	3	Internal reporting system	Internal reporting / meetings
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	5	4	Internal reporting system	Internal reporting / meetings
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	5	10	Internal reporting system	Internal reporting / meetings

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not Involved false
 Slightly involved false
 Fairly involved false
 Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making

In the design and implementation of outreach activities on regular migration; and in the design and implementation of all proposed actions under output 3.2 on diaspora mobilization

Management: budget

In the design and implementation of outreach activities on regular migration; and in the design and implementation of all proposed actions under output 3.2 on diaspora mobilization

Management: service provision

In the design and implementation of outreach activities on regular migration; and in the design and implementation of all proposed actions under output 3.2 on diaspora mobilization

Management: other, specify

In the design and implementation of outreach activities on regular migration; and in the design and implementation of all proposed actions under output 3.2 on diaspora mobilization

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

Ministry of Labour and UN Resident Coordinator

Number of meetings with PMC chair

10

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Policy/decision making

Management: service provision

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved true
Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government

Current situation

The Lead Government counterpart, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, has taken a very active role in supporting the implementation of YEM. This is reflected both at senior management level, through the co-chair of the Programme Management Committee (which was offered by the Resident Coordinator in accordance with the management arrangements of the joint programme) and at the level of technical working groups responsible for specific activities (such as the National Action Plan on Youth Employment). While the commitment and willingness are constantly reiterated, limited institutional capacities have at times proven to be an obstacle to the participation of government representatives and the continuous provision of inputs.

Regional governments are also at the centre of implementation of programme activities through their support to the multi-stakeholder regional employment boards.

Social partners have been invited to participate in multiple activities of the joint programme. Unfortunately, also in this case they are confronted with institutional challenges and limited capacity, which are also reflected in functioning of the National Labour Council.

Enterprises and private sector intermediary organizations in Albania are relatively new to partnering both with government and international agencies to achieve development objectives. Through CSR and public private partnership approaches they have been progressively sensitised to what their role could be in the context of MDG 1/Employment target to work jointly on some of the YEM activities. Moreover, YEM foresees activities that contribute to the longer-term capacities of the private sector to assist labour market institutions to become more efficient.

Youth organizations were involved in consultations, design of activities, and as reference groups. Their role has increased throughout the second and third year of implementation, as they also support outreach activities to young citizens of Albania.

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Yes true

No false

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

The Joint Programme follows the objectives, key elements and targets of the One UN Communication Strategy.

The key objectives of the YEM Communication Strategy are:

- Communicate internally with the YEM participating agencies (under the leadership of the RCO), to ensure that there is increased coordination of inputs and intermediary outputs and ensure their commitment to speak with one voice vis-à-vis other parties involved in the joint programme .
- Encourage the leadership and ownership of the Government of Albania in the Joint Programme.
- Forge a culture of information sharing and mutual learning among YEM participating agencies and create a common knowledge base for all YEM partners
- To spread awareness of youth employment challenges and options for safe migration among the Albanian young people.
- To increase awareness among media representatives about the Joint Programme and encourage reporting of innovative initiatives undertaken within the framework of the joint programme.
- To brand the Joint Programme internally and externally.
- To raise awareness and support among the donor community about the Joint Programme and share information about the innovative tools and methodologies applied throughout YEM implementation.
- Increase awareness of Albania's steps towards innovative employment policies and programmes targeting young people and document good practices where they arise.

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Faith-based organizations	1	
Social networks/coalitions		
Local citizen groups		
Private sector	37	
Academic institutions		academic institutions hosting Albanian students in 7 countries
Media groups and journalist		
Other		



What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Focus groups discussions

Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers



Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

1 Promote and support national and local policies and programmes that increase youth employment opportunities and/or migration management

1.1 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the Joint Programme that relate to youth employment and/or migration management

Youth Employment true
 Migration false
 Both false

Policies

National
 Local

Laws

National 1
 Local

Plans

National 1
 Local 1

1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it is going to be implemented

See Report on Output 1.2 National Action Plan on Youth Employment

See Report on Output 1.1 with regard to the Coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture in relation to the Programme for Agricultural and Rural Development

See Report on Output 2.2 with regard to the Territorial Employment Pact

1.3 Number of citizens and/or institutions that the law, policy or strategy directly affects

Citizens

Total 6000

Urban

Rural

Youth

Total 60000

Urban

Rural

Migrants

Total

Urban

Rural

National Public Institutions

Total 20

Local Public Institutions

Total 6

Urban

Rural

Private Sector Institutions

Total 100

Urban

Rural

1.4 Please indicate the area of influence of the law, policy or plan

Strengthening national institutions
Policy coordination and coherence

Statistics and/or information management systems

Comments: Please specify how indicator 1.1 addresses the selected areas of influence

1.5 Government budget allocated to youth employment opportunities and/or migrant rights and opportunities before the implementation of the Joint Programme

Youth Employment
Migration
Both

National budget

As a One UN Pilot country all activities under the One UN Programme, which the YEM Joint programme is included under, are fully aligned with the priorities of the Government of Albania. While it is currently not possible to get exact figures, the majority of support through the JP should be reflected on the government budget.

The NAP build on the allocation of resource made by the government (9.7 ml USD on a total of 17.5 ml) in light of the work done under the JP

Total Local Budget

As a One UN Pilot country all activities under the One UN Programme, which the YEM Joint programme is included under, are fully aligned with the priorities of the Government of Albania. While it is currently not possible to get exact figures, the majority of support through the JP should be reflected on the government budget.

The NAP build on the allocation of resource made by the government (9.7 ml USD on a total of 17.5 ml) in light of the work done under the JP

1.6 % variation in government budget allocated to programmes or policies on youth employment opportunities or migrants rights and opportunities from the beginning of the joint programme to present time

Youth Employment
Migration
Both

National Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by Joint Programme

Local Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by Joint Programme

2 Strengthen capacity and improve skills for increased youth and/or migrant access to job markets

2.1 Type and number of interventions supported by the joint programme which are aiming to increase skills and/or information in order to improve access to employment opportunities

Direct beneficiaries

Youth 37

Migrants

Both

Vocational training programmes

Total

Women

Men

% of migrants

Formal education programmes

Total

Women

Men

% of migrants

Apprenticeship programmes

Total 300

Women 150

Men 150

% of migrants

Employment resource & youth service centres

Total 680

Women 340
Men 340
% of migrants

Labour market analysis

Total
Women
Men
% of migrants

Public-Private partnerships

Total 37
Women
Men
% of migrants

Other, Specify

Total
Women
Men
% of migrants

2.2 Total number of young people and/ or migrants trained with specific skills adapted to the job market

Total No. young men
Total No. young women
Total No. of migrants
No. men under 24 years old
No. women under 24 years old
No. women
No. men over 24 years old
No. women over 24 years old
No. men

2.3 Number of jobs created for young people and/ or migrants supported by the Joint Programme

Total No. men
 Total No. women
 Total No. migrants
 No. men under 24
 No. women under 24
 No. women
 No. men over 24
 No. women over 24
 No. men

3 Strengthen national and local institutions' capacities to act in favour of youth employment and migration issues

3.1 Number of individuals and institutions with improved capacity to provide services to youth and/or migrants

For youth false
 For migrants false
 Both true

Number of institutions

National public institutions	5
Local public institutions	4
Private business	40
NGOs	4
Academic institutions	
Other:	

Private business employers

Men
 Women

Civil servants



Men
Women

Teachers/ trainers

Men
Women

Citizens

Men
Women

Other, Specify

Men
Women

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators Expected target Baseline Timeframe	Achievement	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1: Youth employment is a priority of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI)</p> <p><u>Output 1.1</u> The capacity of policy makers to address the nexus between informal employment and migration of young people enhanced</p> <p><u>Output 1.2</u> Migration, employment creation and youth policies of the NSDI aligned with labour market strategies and operationalized through Youth Employment National Action Plan (NAP)</p> <p><u>Output 1.3</u> Public-private partnerships (PPPs) for youth employment established and contributing to the implementation of the priorities of the NAP</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of key indicators of the youth labour market, including informal employment and migration, regularly collected and analyzed (TARGET: 15 indicators) – Number of measurable targets of the NAP included in the NSDI (TARGET: 3) – Number of local projects on youth employment financed through PPPs (TARGET: 2) <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No Labour Force Survey conducted in Albania. – The youth unemployment rate (standard) is 12.8% (14.4% men and 11% women); the relaxed youth unemployment rate is 27% (28.7% men and 25% women) – The share of young people employed informally is estimated at 70% of all young workers <p>Timeframe: 2008-2011</p>	<p>The LMIA working group identified the indicators through the 2008 LFS. Most (13) of the indicators were initially published for the 2009. Subsequently around 30 indicators (including school-to work indicators) were published for 2009. 28 new variables were introduced in the 2011 LFS. Once a year over 70 indicators on youth employment, informality and migration will be monitored.</p> <p>Training was conducted for INSTAT and MoLSAEO staff and also for the staff of various line ministries in charge of monitoring NAP and employment indicators.</p> <p>The targets set in the NAP will be included in the mid-term budgetary planning framework in 2011</p> <p>Work training programmes are being implemented for 333 programme beneficiaries in 37 private enterprises.</p>	<p>NSDI and NAP progress reports</p> <p>Reports produced by INSTAT and based on the LFS</p> <p>Cooperation agreements on youth employment signed; Progress reports from ABCCI</p>	<p>Official reports of the Government of Albania</p> <p>Annual and quarterly Progress reports</p> <p>Quarterly LFS reports</p> <p>Mid-term review and final evaluation reports</p>	<p>ILO UNDP</p> <p>MoLSAEO Council of Ministers Employers' Organization INSTAT</p>	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Political and economic shocks shift the attention of policy-makers away from employment and migration issues – The private sector is reluctant to partner with the public administration <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No major institutional change occurs during the implementation of the project – The commitments taken by the inter-institutional committee at policy level are executed by central and local authorities – There is a reliable and timely flow of information and data among central and local labour market institutions, the Statistical Institute and other labour market information providers – The private sector recognize the value added that PPPs can bring to local economic development

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators Expected target Baseline Timeframe	Achievement	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks Assumptions
<p>Outcome 2: Risks of migration are reduced through innovative employment programmes targeting disadvantaged youth in two pilot regions</p> <p>Output 2.1. Youth employment coordination mechanism established in the regions of Kukes and Shkodra and responsible for managing the Employment Fund (EF)</p> <p>Output 2.2. Labour market programmes targeting youth at risk of migration implemented through the EF in the regions of Kukes and Shkodra</p> <p>Output 2.3. Youth awareness raised on employment and safe migration</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of labour market programmes identified and monitored by coordination mechanism in each region (TARGET: 4 per region); – Number of young participants employed in the formal economy at the end of labour market programmes (TARGET: 200); – Number of disadvantaged youth (unemployed, underemployed and informally employed) informed on employment opportunities, rights at work and safe migration (TARGET: 3500). <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The share of youth working informally is estimated at 70% of all workers; – No data is available on youth working informally in the target regions; – The share of youth registered as unemployed is in Shkodra 39.8% and 38.3% in Kukes. – 75% of Shkodra migrants left to find a job; – In 2007, 20 people and 2 enterprises participated to employment promotion programmes in Kukes and 126 people and 6 enterprises in Shkodra; – 4,400 youth are registered in the employment offices of Kukes and 8,800 in Shkodra; – 3,000 students are enrolled in secondary schools in Kukes and 11,650 in Shkodra <p>Timeframe 2010-2011</p>	<p>Regional Employment Boards operate in Kukes and Shkodra. The Kukes region has identified 12 programmes for 2011</p> <p>One of the programmes has been extended to the national level and it is expected (according to estimates) that over 6,000 people will have transitioned into formal employment in agriculture after the programme. However, the Government did not yet make available the demographics of the programme, so it is yet no possible to established the impact on young people only.</p> <p>Work training programmes are being implemented for 333 programme beneficiaries in 37 private enterprises.</p> <p>Youth employment services functioning in Kukes and Shkodra</p> <p>860 youth in Shkodra and 480 in Kukes received info-packages and counselling on employment</p> <p>400 youth from secondary schools have received information and orientation</p>	<p>Workshop reports, attendance records</p> <p>Minutes of meetings</p> <p>Local government/treasury reports and records</p> <p>Records central and local NES. Records of IIS on the number of people self-employed in agriculture</p> <p>Report of the PARD 2011 to be published in February 2012</p> <p>Attendance sheets and trainers' report</p> <p>Surveys and reports on youth in schools/community covered by outreach efforts.</p> <p>Progress reports from ABCCI</p>	<p>Annual and quarterly Progress reports</p> <p>Mid-term review and final evaluation reports</p> <p>Official Government Reports</p> <p>Collection of data through pre and post visit reports</p> <p>Annual and quarterly Progress reports</p> <p>Pre and post-intervention surveys on outreach services.</p>	<p>UNICEF ILO UNDP MCTYS NES (local Branches) IOM Social partners</p>	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Institutional changes and a negative economic cycle cause a loss of interest in the activities to be undertaken; – Turnover of local policy makers and civil servants slow down Programme activities – Local institutions fail to participate in the coordination mechanism and to cooperate with the private sector – Local government and other participating institutions and organizations fail to honour the commitments taken <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No major institutional change occurs during the implementation of the programme – Local Government commits to participate in and contribute the activities of the programme – The interventions designed attract the interest of private enterprises and of young informal workers – The economic cycle remains relatively stable throughout the programme – Outreach services are accepted in schools and in the community – Youth are interested in the services and programme provided.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators Expected target Baseline Timeframe	Achievement	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks Assumptions
		<p>session from YES centres in Shkodra and Kukes</p> <p>400 info packages provided to NES for distribution to youth in Tirana</p> <p>200 youth receiving ABSC training – targeted youth marginalised and in informal economy</p> <p>14 Specialists of Sportele Migracioni of Shkodra, Kukes and Lezhe Qark trained on service provision to migrants</p> <p>An information campaign on regular migration/ risk of irregular migration and visa liberalization implemented. Twenty (20) seminars in high schools and one (1) in the University organized in the targeted regions, and attended by 1070 students. A total of 9, 000 youth reached through information dissemination at all levels of the school and door to door dissemination in the villages and towns.</p> <p>A TV spot on regular migration/risks of irregular migration produced and aired nationally.</p>	<p>List of participants to the training, evaluation forms</p> <p>Records of outreach activities including evaluation forms of outreach sessions.</p>	<p>Final report of evaluation of the information campaign</p>		

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators Expected target Baseline Timeframe	Achievement	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks Assumptions
<p>Outcome 3: The positive impact of migration is increased through enhanced linkages between Albanian communities abroad and home communities</p> <p>Output 3.1. Increased number of Albanian young graduates returning home after studies abroad (UNDP)</p> <p>Output 3.2. Albanian communities abroad mobilized towards community development in the home country</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of Albanian graduates returning through incentive package and regularly employed at the end of the programme (TARGET: 100 incentive package) – Number of local development initiatives supported by Albanian communities abroad (TARGET: n.a) <p>Baseline: None</p> <p>Timeframe: 2008-2011</p>	<p>A conference on “Promoting cooperation between the Albanian Diaspora in the UK and national and local authorities on local development” held in the UK and a list of recommendations on how to further cooperation formulated and shared with national and local stakeholders. Three additional out of country conferences under preparation.</p> <p>Internship schemes are being implemented for 16 recent Albanian graduates abroad in 9 private enterprises.</p> <p>Internship schemes are being implemented for 25 recent Albanian graduates abroad in 11 private enterprises.</p>	<p>List of Recommendations from the Conference</p> <p>Progress Reports from ASAN (Albanian Students Abroad Network)</p>	<p>Official reports of the Government of Albania</p> <p>Annual and quarterly Progress reports</p> <p>Mid-term and final M&E reports</p>	<p>UNDP MFA IOM</p>	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of involvement of Albanian communities abroad in awareness and mobilisation campaigns and unwillingness to contribute to regional development initiatives. – Qualified Albanians abroad are not interested in the employment packages <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A sufficient number of young Albanians are interested in participating the programme; – Involvement of Albanian consular staff in the activities carried out abroad to successfully implement the awareness raising activities

JP Output: 1.1											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Received so far	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				Total Amount Planned	Estimated Total Amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery Rate of Budget
Output 1.1 The capacity of policy makers to address the nexus between informal employment and migration of young people enhanced	1.1.1 Adapt the ILO school-to-work survey methodology to collect data on informal employment and migration of young people	x			ILO	INSTAT	53,432	53,432	53,432	53,432	100%
	1.1.2 Run survey on informal employment and migration of young people	x			IOM	Research entities, local government entities, INSTAT	32,100	32,100	32,100	31,862	100%
	1.1.3 In collaboration with producers and users of labour market statistics, develop a conceptual framework and tools for the analysis of the links between informal employment and migration of youth	x	x		ILO	MoLSAEO, INSTAT	58,765	58,765	48,765	41,312	83%
	1.1.4 Conduct staff development programme for 20 participants on the use and production of statistical indicators on youth employment, informal employment and migration	x	x		ILO	MoLSAEO, INSTAT	99,456	99,456	89,456	66,765	90%
	1.1.5 Provision of policy advice on necessary reforms to tackle the informal economy	x	x		UNDP	MoLSAEO	32,100	45,261	25,984	25,984	81%
Total							275,853	289,014	249,737	219,355	

JP Output 1.2											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY NATIONAL/LOCAL	Received so far	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				Total Amount Planned	Estimated Total Amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery Rate of Budget
Output 1.2 Migration, employment creation and youth policies of the NSDI aligned with labour market strategies and operationalized through Youth Employment National Action Plan (NAP) –	1.2.1 Support the functioning of the coordination and implementation mechanism of the NAP on Youth Employment through knowledge base development and capacity building interventions so that it can define and carry out its role and responsibilities (including monitoring)		X		ILO	MoLSAEO	113,628	113,628	88,987	67,769	78%
	1.2.2. Align national employment, youth development and migration policies with youth employment objectives	x	X		ILO	MoLSAEO	96,834	96,834	90,384	60,324	93%
	1.2.3 Develop and implement NAP with specific priorities, outcomes, results, and human and financial resources	x	x		ILO	MoLSAEO	128,826	130,271	99,975	45,367	78%
Total							339,288	340,733	279,346	173,460	

JP Output: 1.3											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Received so far	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				Total Amount Planned	Estimated Total Amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery Rate of Budget
Output 1.3 Public-private partnerships (PPPs) for youth employment established and contributing to the implementation of the priorities of the NAP	1.3.1 Build capacity of labour market institutions to design a framework for the development and management of PPPs on youth employment through CSR.	x	x		ILO	MoLSAEO	67,914	67,914	57,822	40,234	85%
	1.3.2 Build a portfolio of youth employment project to mobilize private sector's human and financial resources and give visibility to CSR approaches through role-model enterprises that successfully participated in PPPs for youth employment.	x	x		UNDP	Employers' organization	117,700	149,800	138,723	117,700	118%
Total							185,614	217,714	196,545	157,934	

JP Output 2.1												
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Received so far	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total Amount Planned	Estimated Total Amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery Rate of Budget
Output 2.1 Youth employment coordination mechanism established in the regions of Kukes and Shkodra and responsible for managing the Employment Fund (EF)	2.1.1 Assess capacity of local stakeholders (municipalities, employment offices, the social partners, labour inspectorate, youth organizations and the private sector) to address youth employment and manage the EF	x			UNICEF		16,050	30,000	17,000	14,858	106%	
	2.1.2 Establish Employment Fund to be managed by the regional coordination mechanism and financing youth employment interventions	x	x		ILO	NES	261,958	318,286	156,734	74,301	60%	
Total							278,008	348,286	173,734	89,159		

JP Output: 2.2												
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Received so far	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total Amount Planned	Estimated Total Amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery Rate of Budget
Output Labour market programmes targeting youth at risk of migration implemented through the EF in the regions of Kukes and Shkodra	2.2.1 Skills survey to identify emerging occupations in the two regions	x			IOM	Regional Coordination Mechanism/MoLSAEO, National Employment Services, local entities.	44,940	44,940	45,531	45,531	101%	
	2.2.2 Strengthen the capacity of NES to provide career guidance	x	x		UNICEF		94,165	90,000	98,169	98,169	104%	
	2.2.3 Conduct livelihood and employability skills training (ABCS model) for young informal workers	x			UNICEF		265,000	398,484	259,633	247,085	98%	
	2.2.4 Conduct employment-oriented training programmes in emerging occupations (e.g. ICT and eco-tourism) that are linked to work experience.	x			UNDP	NES and its local branches	286,555	306,614	306,614	242,772	107%	
	2.2.5 Develop a line of services to assist enterprises to improve productivity and move to the formal economy	x			ILO	Social partners	296,646	350,424	176,970	145,978	60%	
Total							987,306	1,190,462	886,917	779,535		

JP Output: 2.3												
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Received so far	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total Amount Planned	Estimated Total Amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery Rate of Budget
raised on safe	2.3.1 Develop and disseminate information packages targeting youth on regular migration and risks of irregular migration and trafficking	x			IOM	MCTYS, employment offices, local entities	159,302	159,302	126,824	126,824	80%	

Output 2.3 Youth awareness employment and migration	2.3.2 Develop information material on educational choices, employment opportunities and rights at work to be disseminated through outreach activities (in schools, NES offices and communities)	x			UNICEF		42,100	84,737	41,972	36,972	100%
	Total							201,402	244,039	168,796	163,796

JP Output: 3.1												
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	NATIONAL/LOCAL	Received so far	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3					Total Amount Planned	Estimated Total Amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery Rate of Budget
Output 3.1 Increased number of Albanian young graduates returning home after studies abroad	3.1.1. Design a portfolio of profiles of Albanian students abroad and disseminate it among public administration, academia and the private sector	x			UNDP	academia, civil society	32,100	42,800	19,316	19,316	60%	
	3.1.2. Provide a package of incentives to qualified Albanians abroad to return and to work in the public administration, academia and the private sector	x			UNDP	NES, private sector	202,230	245,041	117,237	103,298	58%	
Total							234,330	287,841	136,553	122,614		

JP Output: 3.2												
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	NATIONAL/LOCAL	Received so far	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3					Total Amount Planned	Estimated Total Amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery Rate of Budget

Output 3.2	Albanian Communities abroad mobilised towards community development in the home country	3.2.1 Development of a media campaign and distribution of information packages on local community development and youth employment in Kukes and Shkodra		X		IOM	MFA	204,394	391,911	116,493	116,493	57%
								Total	204,394	391,911	116,493	116,493