

**Bi-Annual Report Monitoring Template**

**Section I: Identification and Joint Programme Status**

**A. Joint Programme Identification and Basic Data**

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<p><b>MDTF Atlas Project No:</b> 00067215  <b>Title:</b> Alternatives to Migration: Decent Jobs for Filipino Youth</p>	<p><b>Report Number:</b> 6   <b>Reporting Period:</b> January 2012 – June 2012   <b>Programme Duration:</b>          28 July 2009 – 27 July 2012; 6-month extension granted moving end-of-programme date to 27 January 2013   <b>Official starting date:</b> 28 July 2009</p>
<p><b>Participating UN Organizations</b>           International Labour Organization (ILO)          International Organization for Migration (IOM)          United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)          United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</p>	<p><b>Implementing Partners</b><sup>1</sup>          Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)          Department of Education (DepED)          Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)          Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)          Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)          (formerly National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women)          National Youth Commission (NYC)          National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)          Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)          Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)          Provincial Governments of Agusan del Sur, Antique, Masbate and Maguindanao</p>

<sup>1</sup> Listed are members of the Programme Management Committee and involved in joint's programme implementation .

The financial information reported should include overhead, M&E and other associated costs.

<b>Budget Summary</b>	
<b>Total Approved Joint Programme Budget</b>	UN Org A: ILO US\$ 2,267,618 UN Org B: IOM US\$ 1,822,439 UN Org C: UNICEF US\$ 1,585,337 UN Org D: UNFPA US\$ 324,606 <b>Total: US\$ 6,000,000</b>
<b>Total Amount of Transferred to date (as of June 2012)<sup>2</sup></b>	UN Org A: ILO US\$ 2,267,618 <sup>3</sup> UN Org B: IOM US\$ 1,822,439 UN Org C: UNICEF US\$ 1,585,337 UN Org D: UNFPA US\$ 324,606 <b>Total: US\$ 6,000,000</b>
<b>Total Budget Committed to date (as of June 2012)</b>	UN Org A: ILO US\$ 2,062,670 UN Org B: IOM US\$ 1,822,439 UN Org C: UNICEF US\$ 1,115,255 UN Org D: UNFPA US\$ 289,924 <b>Total: US\$ 5,290,288</b>
<b>Total Budget Disbursed to date (as of June 2012)</b>	UN Org A: ILO US\$ 1,625,864 UN Org B: IOM US\$ 1,348,776 UN Org C: UNICEF US\$ 1,103,308 UN Org D: UNFPA US\$ 284,103 <b>Total: US\$ 4,362,050</b>
<b>Delivery Rates to date (as of June 2012)</b>	
<b>Total Amount Committed (including disbursed)/Total Amount Received</b>	<b>88 % vis Budget Committed</b>  <b>73 % vis Budget Disbursed</b>

a) **Complementary Financing**

As you can understand, one of the goals of the MDG-F joint programme is to generate support from Implementing Partners and attract funding from other partners and/or donors. In order to be able to report on this goal, please advise if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010, 2011 and 2012 for each programme output. Kindly fill in the template below if there is complementary funding support to be reported. Please note that the amounts may be **estimates** or **close approximations** of amounts committed or spent.

- 1) **Parallel Funding** refers to financing activities **related to or complementary** to the programme but whose funds are not channelled through UN agencies. For example: The Provincial Government decides to finance the Starter Kits of youth trained on entrepreneurial and technical vocational skills

<sup>2</sup> The third tranche was requested in December 2011 and received late January 2012.

<sup>3</sup> This amount includes US\$20,000 advance to ILO for proposal development.

and support 10 additional training seminars in additional municipalities/communities within the duration of the joint programme.

- 2) **Cost Sharing** refers to financing that is channelled through one or more of the agencies executing a particular programme. For example: UNICEF gives the equivalent of US \$10,000 (outside JP YEM Funds) to be spent on activities that **expand the reach of planned activities** and these funds are channelled through another UNCT agency or the provincial government.
- 3) **Counterpart Funds** refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in-kind or in cash) **to expand the reach of the programme**. These funds not channelled through a UNCT agency or government agency. For example: The Provincial Government donated land to build a Youth and Migrant Center. The value of the contribution **in-kind** or the **amount of local currency contributed** (if in cash) must be recalculated in US\$ (Php42.36) and the resulting amount (s) is reported.

Man hours contributed to the joint programme in terms of hours rendered multiplied by the cost per hour based on wage or salary may be included. For example, if the monthly salary is Php30,000 (gross) / 20 working days / 8 hours = hourly rate. For salary of staff, another way to compute is by estimating the amount of time per month (i.e. 30%) spent on the JP YEM activities multiplied by the salary of the staff (Php20,000) or a total of Php6,000 per month. Estimates of food and venue for meetings may also be included.

- 4) **Committed Funds** refers to funds committed by the provincial government beyond the joint programme to expand the reach of the programme by increasing number of beneficiaries reached or scope of the target areas e.g. number of municipalities, etc.

**SUMMARY Complementary Financing (in USD\$)<sup>4</sup>**

TYPE	DONOR	JP OUTPUT	FOR 2010	FOR 2011	FOR 2012	TOTAL <sup>5</sup> (USD\$)
<b>Parallel</b>	TESDA/CIDA	Output 2.2 Integrate gender sensitivity and life skills into technical vocational and youth entrepreneurship training programmes		38,362		38,362
<b>Cost Share</b>						
<b>Counterpart</b>	DOLE BWSC	JP Coordination and Programme Management <sup>6</sup>	3,896	7,051	3,526	14,473
<b>Committed</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3,896</b>	<b>45,413</b>	<b>3,526</b>	<b>52,835</b>

<sup>4</sup> Gathering of more information on complementary funding is on-going among Provincial Local Government Units. (PLGUs)

<sup>5</sup> Exchange Rate used is US\$1.00 = Php42.36 (July 2012).

<sup>6</sup> Costs incurred for room rental and utilities paid for by DOLE BWSC for the joint programme.

b) **Number of Beneficiaries Reached**

Data collection on beneficiary count should capture both direct beneficiaries and indirect beneficiaries. ***Direct Beneficiaries*** are “The individuals, groups, or organizations, targeted, that benefit, directly, from the development intervention”. The beneficiaries must be counted on a cumulative basis. ***Indirect Beneficiaries*** are “The individuals, groups, or organizations, not targeted that benefit, indirectly, from the development intervention”. The beneficiaries must be counted on a cumulative basis.

To fill-in the SUMMARY of BENEFICIARIES Template, Programme Managers are requested to submit data must be gender disaggregated according to men and women and identify according to the following:

**Individuals**

- a) Youth (15 – 24 years old)
- b) Partners from NGAs, CSOs other Implementing Partners
- c) LGU Representatives
- d) Teachers, School Counselors, Administrators
- e) Youth Migrants, Youth Left behind by OFWs

**Institutions**

- a) National Institutions (NGAs, CSOs, private sector, etc.)
- b) Local Institutions (NGA provincial offices)

**SUMMARY BENEFICIARIES<sup>7</sup> (as of June 2012)**

**Direct Beneficiaries:** *“The individuals, groups, or organizations, targeted, that benefit, directly, from the development intervention”.*

	Men	Men from Ethnic groups	Women	Women from Ethnic <sup>8</sup> groups	TOTAL (Men+ Women)	Nat'l Institutions	Local Institutions	Total
<b>Targeted number</b>	8,835	10	8,849	10	17,684 <sup>9</sup>	12	24	36
<b>Number reached</b>	9,558	10	9,319	10	18,877 <sup>10</sup>	16	94	110
<b>Targeted - reached</b>	108%	100%	105%	100%	106%	133%	392%	305%
<b>% difference</b>	+8%	0%	+5%	0%	+6%	+33%	+292%	+97%

<sup>7</sup> Estimates based on existing data and will require further verification.

<sup>8</sup> Ethnic groups in the Philippine context are Indigenous Peoples (IPs) defined as used by the International Labour Organization (Convention No. 169), concerning the working rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989) applies to: *both tribal peoples whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations, and to peoples who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabit the country at the time of conquest or colonization,*

<sup>9</sup> Total enrolment of public secondary education SY 2010 – 2011 in 15 JP YEM pilot schools including Out of School Youth trained in Entrep and Techvoc Education, Teachers, Counsellors, PTCA members, PLGUs, NGA Implementing Partner Representatives, LGU representatives, Returning OFWs, Family left behind and OFW family circle representatives, etc.

<sup>10</sup> Total enrolment of public secondary education SY 2010 – 2011 in 15 JP YEM pilot schools. This includes In-School, Out of School Youth- Entrep and Techvoc Training Graduates, Youth Migrants, Youth left behind by OFWs, open high school program OHSP/EASE (15 – 24 yrs.), NGA Implementing Partner Representatives (SIYB Trainers, TESDA Trainers, CAIRTIM), LGU representatives (LED, VCD, PEOS), Teachers (CPTLE Teachers), School Counsellors, Administrators, Returning OFWs, Family left behind and OFW family circle representatives, etc.

**Indirect Beneficiaries:** *“The individuals, groups, or organizations, not targeted, that benefit, indirectly, from the development intervention.*

	Men	Men from Ethnic groups	Women	Women from Ethnic groups	TOTAL (Men+ Women)	Nat'l Institutions	Local Institutions	Total
<b>Targeted number</b>	2,710,781	-	2,710,781	-	5,421,562 <sup>11</sup>	96	5,359 <sup>12</sup>	5,455 <sup>13</sup>
<b>Number reached</b>	2,732,811	-	2,732,812	-	5,465,623	75	5,677 <sup>14</sup>	5,752 <sup>15</sup>
<b>Targeted – reached</b>	108%	-	108%	-	108%	78%	106%	105%
<b>% difference</b>	+8%	-	+8%	-	+8%	22%	+6%	+5%

<sup>11</sup> Total enrolment of public secondary education SY 2010 – 2011, Department of Education , Basic Education Statistics Fact Sheet, [www.deped.gov.ph/factsandfigures](http://www.deped.gov.ph/factsandfigures)

<sup>12</sup> Total number of public secondary schools SY 2010 – 2011, Department of Education , Basic Education Statistics Fact Sheet, [www.deped.gov.ph/factsandfigures](http://www.deped.gov.ph/factsandfigures)

<sup>13</sup> Total number of public secondary schools SY 2010 – 2011, 4 Provincial Local Government Units, DOLE Regional Offices, local partners from national government agencies, private sector partners, academe, and NGOs.

<sup>14</sup> Total number of public secondary schools SY 2010-2011

<sup>15</sup> Total number of public secondary schools SY 2010-2011, to include 4 Provincial Local Government Units, DOLE Regional Offices, local partners from national government agencies, private sector partners, academe, and NGOs.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

### B. Joint Programme M&E framework

Information gathered to fill-up this table was prepared last year by the lead UNCT agencies with the implementing partners of the joint programme. Please review and update the information. It is also useful to get the inputs from our JP YEM pilot provinces. As a guide, reporting should not focus on the activities but rather the results of the activities. For example, instead of reporting “one training workshop conducted”, kindly report the “number” of LGU representatives trained with increased capacity to deliver “what” services because of the training workshop conducted.

The template is the same as the one you will find in the JP Results Matrix Document. All the values for the indicators in this template are cumulative. This means the past values obtained accumulate (add up over time) as the joint programme gets implemented.

<b>Expected Results (Outcomes &amp; outputs)</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Overall JP Expected target</b>	<b>Achievement of Target to date</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods (with indicative time frame &amp; frequency)</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Risks &amp; Assumptions</b>
From Results Framework (Table 1)	From Results Framework (Table 1)	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the joint programme	The desired level of improvement to be reached at the end of the reporting period	The actual level of performance reached at the end of the reporting period	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	Specific responsibilities of participating UN organizations (including in case of shared results)	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
<b>Outcome 1: Improved policy coherence and implementation on youth, employment and migration (YEM)</b>								
<b>Output 1.1 National Action Agenda</b> (NAA) formulated, to inform local and national development processes								
	Adoption of the NAA by the stakeholders	National youth policy exists but there is no National Action Agenda covering youth, employment and migration	National Action Agenda adopted on youth, employment and migration 1.1.1 Policy Reviews <u>Employment Policies:</u>  <u>Youth Policies:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completed the Policy Brief on Youth Employment and Migration outlining Key Policy Issues prepared by Fernando Aldaba and Alvin Ang (August 2010)</li> <li>- Completed assessment and review of youth policies and programmes, situational analysis and stakeholder mapping conducted by the National Youth Commission(NYC)</li> <li>- Established academe-led initiative for multi-sector partnership to create a policy research consortium focused on Philippine youth issues with the Asian Institute of Management</li> </ul>	<p>Published policy brief on YEM Key Policy Issues</p> <p>Published report on Youth Assessment</p> <p>Signed Programme Cooperation Agreement, Policy notes developed</p>	<p>Assessment of agency reports (e.g. Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan)</p> <p>Assessment of agency reports (e.g. National Youth Development Plan)</p> <p>Assessment of AIM reports</p>	<p>DOLE-ILS and ILO, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA</p> <p>UNICEF, NYC</p> <p>UNICEF</p>	<u>Assumption:</u> Strong political commitment effecting planning/programming changes to address youth, employment and migration issues strengthened after national elections in 2010 and reflected in the inaugural speech of the newly elected president.

<sup>16</sup> Baseline information is based on Baseline Study conducted of the joint programme.

<sup>17</sup> Overall JP expected target was validated in a Planning workshop last July 2010.



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			<u>Migration Policies:</u>  <u>Recommendations of the youth gathered as inputs to high level policy agenda</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completed Study on Youth Employment and Migration Nexus by Scalibrini Migration Center.</li> <li>- Localized the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP) through a mainstreaming toolkit formulated in regional consultations and capacity building of NYC staff in Programme Development and Communication Strategies</li> <li>- Pinoy Youth Barometer project</li> </ul>	<p>Published Report on Youth Migration in the Philippines</p> <p>Reports of the National Youth Commission</p> <p>Reports of the AIM Policy Consortium</p>	<p>Documentation of conducted workshops</p> <p>Opinions of young people on key and emerging issues are gathered as inputs to the policy notes of the consortium</p>	<p>UNICEF, IOM, ILO</p> <p>UNICEF, NYC</p>	
			1.1.2 Strategy Paper	- Completed Strategy Paper "Alternative Pathways: Toward Charting an Actionable Framework for Youth Employment and	Published YEM Strategy Paper, Youth Development Plan and DOLE		DOLE, ILO, IOM, UNICEF	<u>Assumption:</u> Preparation of Medium-Term Philippine

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				<p>Migration” was prepared based on a series of consultations with stakeholders, and Assessment of Key Policy Issues on Youth Employment and Migration. It provides a whole range of recommendations for young people to overcome barriers in view of their smooth transition to decent and productive work. It was presented to President Benigno Aquino III during the International Youth Day Celebration on 12 August 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Action Plan for Youth Employment and Migration (NAP YEM) drafted through multi-stakeholder workshops and presented in Inter-Government Agency and Programme Management Committee and National Youth Forum.</li> <li>- The NAP YEM is the action plan for the Philippine Youth Development Plan of the NYC</li> </ul>	<p>National Labor and Employment Agenda</p> <p>Minutes of stakeholder consultation officially adopting the NAA Approved Annual Work Plan between UNICEF and National Youth Commission</p> <p>Published NAP for YEM and national agency plans and activity reports</p>			Development Plan (MTPDP) for 2012 – 2016 and National Youth Development Plan completed, providing clear platform for cohesive NAA for YEM

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				and Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) National Labor and Employment Plan 2012 – 2016.				
	NAA used by local governments in project sites and by pertinent national agencies	National youth policy exists through a Medium Term Youth Development Plan but there is no coordinated National Action Agenda for the youth that can be used at the local level  To be derived from the Assessment of Existing Capacities and Training Needs of	1.1.3 Partners' reports on the inclusion and mainstreaming of the NAA from partners (i.e, local youth development plans) formulated by LGUS, etc.  - Enhanced capacities of local government units on local economic development and on designing programs and projects on youth employment in rural areas	At the Provincial Level, Youth Summit was conducted in JP YEM MAMA <sup>18</sup> sites  - Completed Provincial Youth Development Plans for two provinces, namely Antique and Agusan Del Sur  - Completed Assessment of Existing Capacities and Training Needs of Local Government Units on LED  - 88 Local government units and national government agency representatives (39 female, 49 male) trained on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empowering Leaders in LED</li> <li>• Policy Development and Analysis</li> </ul>	Provincial Youth Development Plans, Provincial Development and Investment Plans	Project documentation of provincial youth summit and consultations including youth organizations  Assessment of PLGU Development and Investment Plans	NYC and UNFPA, UNICEF  DOLE, ILO	<u>Risk:</u> Delay in the development of the National Action Agenda on Youth, Employment and Migration Agenda may limit prioritization of YEM concerns in Local Development Planning Processes

<sup>18</sup> MAMA sites are Masbate, Antique, Maguindanao and Agusan Del Sur.

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		Local Government Units on Local Economic Development (LED)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Management</li> <li>• Public Financial Management and Resource Mobilization</li> <li>• Entrepreneurship Development for Youth</li> </ul> <p>- Outputs of the capacity building program on LED to be completed and adopted by local government units in October 2012. These include a) programs and projects on youth employment incorporated in local development plans; b) LED Team established in each project site; c) Policy papers and local legislations on LED; d) Sustainability schemes and partnerships to replicate and upscale LED initiatives</p> <p>- Three (3) provincial partners (1 female, 2 male) participated in Asia Regional Facilitator's Training Course on Value Chain Development</p> <p>- 88 (48 female, 40 male) local partners trained on</p>				

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				Start and Improve Your Own Business (SIYB) to provide entrepreneurship training to disadvantaged youth –  - 2 SIYB trainers (1 female, 1 male) became Master Trainers				
			1.1.4 Labor market statistics reflect youth, employment and migration indicators	- Provincial Labor Force Survey in Antique and Agusan del Sur ongoing and to be completed in July 2012; it supports NSO to generate provincial level estimates of key labour market data and decent work indicators	Published Report on Results of Provincial Labor Force Survey	NSO Labor Force Survey	DOLE, ILO	<u>Risks:</u> Delay in the conduct of the Provincial Labor Force Survey does not allow for comparative analysis with Regional and National data
<b>Output 1.2 One-stop-shop” resource centers (OSRC)</b> established for YEM information, capacity-building and training support								
	One-stop shop resource centers of programs and services (including career guidance, vocational	No local level one-stop shop resource centers/National Reintegration Center Offices (NRCOs) in target areas	1.2.1.1 Framework and strategy for establishing a one-stop-shop resource centers on YEM	- Completed OSRC framework linked with Public Employment Service Office (PESO) institutionalization using time-space sharing concept.  - Conducted environmental scanning and strategic	Progress reports  Field visits and surveys	Regular reporting by implementing partners  Monitoring & field visits by JP Field Coordinators	DOLE-OWWA-NRCO, IOM, Provincial LGUs	<u>Assumption:</u> DOLE-OWWA-NRCO & LGU can agree on specific innovative design and cooperation mode for a sustainable

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	counselling , referral and tracking system) for youth, employment and migration are operational within local level NRCOs in four project areas.			<p>planning in the MAMA provinces to identify target clients, create the organizational structure, network with local stakeholders and construct programs and services for the OSRCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developed draft Operational Guidelines for the PESO/OSRC called local Youth and Migrant Centers</li> </ul>				<p>One-Stop Resource Center.</p> <p><u>Risk:</u> DOLE through OWWA and NRCO continues to adhere to rolling out from their resource-restricted structures.</p>
	Number of clients able to access YEM information and services, segregated by age and sex	None.	1.2.1.2 Presence of One-Stop Shop Resource Centers (OSRC)/National Reintegration Center (NRCO) for OFWs services on YEM at the local level per MAMA site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducted environmental scanning and strategic planning in the MAMA provinces to identify target clients, create the organizational structure, network with local stakeholders and construct programs and services for the OSRCs</li> <li>- Three (3) Public Employment Service Office/One Stop Shop Resource Center (OSRC)</li> </ul>	<p>Progress reports</p> <p>Field visits and surveys</p>	<p>Regular reporting by implementing partners</p> <p>Monitoring &amp; field visits by JP Field Coordinators</p>		

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				<p>called Youth and Migration Centers launched in pilot provinces Antique, Agusan del Sur and Masbate to include renovation/ refurbishment, provision of computer equipment and training center</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Provincial Ordinances signed by <i>Sangguinang Panlalawigan</i> establishing the creation of the OSRCs designating staff and resources for daily operations in the local budget allocation.</li> <li>- Three (3) Memorandum of Agreements (MOUs) signed among members of the Migration and Development Councils agreeing to provide time and space sharing of services.</li> </ul>	Client Monitoring in one-stop shop centers			
			1.2.1.3 Enhanced capacities of national and local stakeholders	PLGU representatives from four pilot provinces completed Advocacy & Orientation	Progress reports	Regular reporting by implementing	DOLE-OWWA-NRCO,	

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			to deliver services and support to returning youth migrants, youth members of families left behind by OFW	Conference & Study Tour in CALABARZON <sup>19</sup> for MAMA sites  PESO/OSRC staff provided with financial literacy and case management training of trainers (TOT) completed during the 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2011.  Enhanced capacity of PESO /OSRC frontline officers to deliver services and support for OFWs and returning migrants	Field visits and surveys	partners  Monitoring & field visits by JP Field Coordinators	IOM, Provincial LGUs	
			1.2.2 Enhanced and upgraded information management system (database, system and staff) of the NRCOs	On-going			DOLE-OWWA-NRCO, IOM, Provincial LGUs	
	No. of Modules and IEC materials designed on safe migration for Pre-Employment	Disintegrated information, orientation and advocacy programme against illegal	1.2.3 Modules and IEC materials on safe migration for Pre-Employment Orientation (PEOS) and anti-illegal recruitment programmes <sup>20</sup>	Conducted mapping of the Philippine Overseas Employment Agency (POEA) programmes as well as environmental scanning, consultation and programme mapping in target province.  Campaign Against Illegal	Activity Reports; Client Feedback Reports Produced Materials; Interview information	Client feedback tool can be instituted by Field Coordinator	DOLE POEA, IOM	

<sup>19</sup> CALABARZON stands for Calamba, Laguna, Batangas, Romblon and Quezon provinces in Southern Luzon with the highest rate of origin among Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs)

<sup>20</sup> In the 3<sup>rd</sup> PMC Meeting, it was agreed to move this from Output 2.2 to Output 1.2 as part of OSRC services with DOLE -POEA as government implementing partner.



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	<p>nt Orientation (PEOS) and anti-illegal recruitment program</p> <p>No of information outreach activities</p> <p>No of capacity building interventions</p>	recruitment, trafficking and irregular migration;	<p>Advocacy and information campaign to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information Programme Framework Guide for trainors containing 3 sets of modules on illegal recruitment, trafficking and irregular migration</li> <li>- 1000 Question &amp; Answer Flyers for each of 4 provinces</li> <li>- 1000 Poster Calendars for each of 4 provinces</li> <li>- 4 PEOs and information outreach caravan</li> <li>- 5 Mapping and Planning Exercise</li> </ul>	<p>recruitment, Trafficking and Irregular Migration (CAIRTIM) launched in three (3) MAMA provinces – Antique, Masbate and Agusan del Sur.</p> <p>Enhanced capacities of 40 officers and staff of POEA trained and with updated information in carrying out CAIRTIM campaign</p> <p>68 trainers from Masbate and Antique trained on Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar (PEOS) Training of Trainors</p> <p>123 Prosecutors, Police Officers, Media Partners, government officials in Antique and Masbate benefitted from Law Enforcers' and Prosecutors' Training on Illegal Recruitment</p> <p>749 students, out-of-school youths (OSYs), Family of OFWs, youth entrep and techvoc graduates benefitted from eight (8) PEOs conducted in Masbate and Antique.</p>	givers			

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
<b>Output 1.3 Mechanism Model</b> established to channel remittances for the development of YEM initiatives employment								
	One (1) model mechanism for remittances and YEM, towards promoting equitable access to economic resources and decent work opportunities, especially for particularly disadvantaged groups such as women and young people  At least four pilot	No existing model          No existing model	1.3.1 Report on the design of the model mechanism and results of pilot testing, including recommendations for refinement and institutionalization          At least four pilot model mechanisms rolled out at the local level in 4 target areas	Study on Model Mechanisms to Channel Remittances in four (4) MAMA provinces completed identifying remittances for Local YEM initiatives (e.g. value chain systems, school based and community-based enterprises) for validation.          SERDEF and JEP provided capacity building and linking activities for purpose of preparing returning migrant and families to channel remittances to social enterprises resulting in:  146 OFWs and OFW family	Progress reports  Field visits	Regular reporting by implementing partners  Monitoring & field visits by JP Field Coordinators	DOLE and IOM	<u>Assumptions:</u> Feasible model for each pilot province is possible;  There is an untapped market to channel remittances for development and employment-generating venture benefiting the youth.  <u>Risks:</u> There is limited information on the flow and amount of remittances

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
	projects rolled out in 4 target areas			<p>members trained on (group) enterprise development initiatives: muscovado, rubber, water hyacinth, goat raising.</p> <p>75 local partners strengthened capacities to improve business development services in Antique, Masbate and Agusan Del Sur.</p>				<p>from abroad in specific target sites that are can be channelled to development –oriented undertakings.</p> <p>There is weak structural support in the market for the model mechanisms to be implemented effectively.</p>
<b>Outcome 2. Increased access to decent work for poor young women and men through public-private partnerships, inclusive basic education, life skills, career guidance, including on safe migration, vocational training, and entrepreneurship</b>								
<b>Output 2.1. Partnerships with private sector</b> , local governments and financial institutions established to create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for poor youth in target areas								

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
	Number of memoranda of agreements between local governments, private sector and financial institutions	None.	2.1.1 Agreements concluded between private sector, NGOs and government to facilitate youth access to demand driven training and non-discriminatory	<p>Completed assessment of local economy in MAMA sites with validation with local partners and stakeholders during Provincial Local Economic Development (LED) Summit;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developed action plans for LED implementation during the Provincial LED summit.</li> <li>- Identified growth sectors to anchor public-private partnerships</li> <li>- 76 partnership agreements and 115 commitments made by public and private sectors to provide on-the-job training (OJT) and post training services for 2,400 OSYs during the Public-Private Partnership Fora for Youth Employment</li> </ul>	Trend analysis of statistical data		PLGU, ILO, TESDA, DOLE	<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Data at the provincial level is limited and underemployment rates available are only at the regional level</p>
	Number of public-private partnership initiatives implemented in employment	PPP existing per province: Masbate = 4 Antique = 8 Agusan Del Sur = 4 Maguindanao	Subsidies and facilities provided to youth during on-the-job-training to enhance employability	- Four (4) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Annual Work Plans (AWP) signed between UNICEF and the local government units of Masbate, Agusan del Sur and Maguindanao, which includes providing access to	<p>Progress reports</p> <p>Field visits</p>	<p>Regular reporting by implementing partners</p> <p>Monitoring &amp; field visits b</p>	PLGU, ILO UNICEF, TESDA	<p><u>Assumption:</u></p> <p>Local economy or towns in proximity are predominantly rural areas</p>

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
	t and entrepreneurship	o = no data  * Most of the PPP in the province are at the national or regional level and cascaded to the province for implementation.		technical/vocational skills training to out-of-school youth  Four Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Fora conducted that resulted in:		Review and inspection of pledge forms and commitments during PPP Forum		with private sector presence.  LGUs willing to dialogue and collaborate with private sector and vice versa.  Political interventions will not hamper private sector participation.
<b>Output 2.2.</b> Labor market responsive vocational and entrepreneurship skills training with life skills components, provided for poor out of school youth								
	1. Number of <b>out of school youth (OSY) disaggregated by sex</b> , trained in <u>tech voc</u> and/or <u>entrepreneurship</u> with gender, life	None. Those who had undergone existing techvoc and entrepreneurship training have not been YEM enhanced	2.2.1 Design of labor market responsive technical vocational and entrepreneurship training programmes enhanced with gender and lifeskills  - Entrepreneurship potentials and conduct of skills survey among poor in the target areas	- Completed Assessment of technical and vocational skills, and entrepreneurship potentials of disadvantaged youth in MAMA sites	Published assessment report on techvoc and entrepreneurship		DOLE-BWSC, TESDA, ILO, UNFPA	<u>Assumption:</u> Administrators of ongoing skills training will agree to modify and enhance their programme with YEM inputs  Appreciation

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
	skills. <sup>21</sup>  2. Number of <b>Teachers</b> and <b>Trainers</b> (male and female) trained in delivery entrepreneurship, gender sensitivity inputs				potentials			of the need to strengthen gender sensitive techvoc and entrepreneurial training;
	1. <b>Training Modules</b> on <u>entrepreneurship</u> , and <u>techvoc</u> integrating gender,		2.2.2 Module/ <u>Instructional materials</u> ( <u>entrep</u> and <u>techvoc</u> ) enhanced with gender sensitivity and life skills and rolled out  - One (1) TESDA Techvoc Training module integrating	TECHVOC: - First batch of 62 TVET trainers and Gender and Development focal persons from TESDA in the YEM areas were trained in July and September 2011.  - TESDA techvoc training for	TESDA/ILO Monitoring Reports	TESDA/ TESDA ARMM Reports and Field Visits	TESDA, ILO, UNFPA	<u>Risks:</u> Possible government reorganization integrating basic, higher and techvoc education into a separate

<sup>21</sup> Note: Techvoc Trainors and Entrep Trainings are separate since TESDA will handle Techvoc training and BWSC will handle Entrep training for OSYs for Antique, Masbate, and Agusan del Sur, except for Maguindanao where TESDA ARMM will handle both techvoc and entrep training.

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
	& life skills <sup>22</sup>		gender, & lifeskills for OSY's, SARDOs, and Children of OFWs	trainors is linked up with CIDA programme entitled "Great Women Project" to integrate gender and lifeskills  - TVET Training module mainstreamed with Gender Sensitivity Training (GST) developed in collaboration with TESDA with Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) and Great Women Projects of CIDA <sup>23</sup>		TESDA/TESDA ARMM Reports and Field Visits		cluster of Departments, outside the DOLE;
			- One (1) DOLE BWSC Entrepreneurship module on Start and Improve Your Own Business (SYB) technology, integrating gender, life skills and safe migration	ENTREP:  - Completed Trainers Guide and Workbook for Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) integrated in the DOLE BWSC entrepreneurship modules with gender, lifeskills.	DOLE BWSC, ILO, UNFPA Monitoring Reports	DOLE BWSC/ TESDA ARMM Reports and Field Visits and JP Reporting	DOLE BWSC, ILO, UNFPA	Delineation of institutional mandate between DOLE BWSC (entrep training) and TESDA (techvoc training)
			2.2.3 Corps of vocational trainers trained in delivery of enhanced programmes and use	TECHVOC: - First batch of 62 TVET trainers and Gender and Development focal persons from TESDA in the YEM areas	TESDA/TESDA ARMM ILO Monitoring Reports	TESDA/TESDA ARMM Reports and Field Visits and JP Reporting	TESDA, UNFPA	

<sup>22</sup> Note: safe migration will not be integrated in techvoc modules but instead will be a sub-output of Output 1.2.3

<sup>23</sup> CIDA is the Canadian International Development Agency

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
			of instructional materials	<p>were trained in July and September 2011.</p> <p>- TESDA techvoc training for trainors is linked up with CIDA programme entitled “Great Women Project” to integrate gender and lifeskills</p>				
			<p>2.2.4 OSYs trained using the enhanced techvoc and entrep training programme and given microfinance assistance as required, in partnership with public and private sector in four selected areas</p> <p>- 2,000 disadvantaged youth trained on <b>technical vocational</b> and provided post training services</p>	<p>TECHVOC:</p> <p>- 250 youth in Antique trained on automotive technology under PSWDO/UNICEF.</p> <p>- 2,000 out of 2,000 targeted youth provided with technical vocational skills training</p> <p>- 1,329 youth (543 female, 786</p>	TESDA/ILO Monitoring Report		<p>UNICEF/PLGU</p> <p>DOLE-TESDA/ TESDA ARMM and ILO</p>	



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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
				<p>male) out of targeted 2,000 completed on-the-job training</p> <p>- 1,263 youth (486 female, 777 male) out of targeted 2,000, completed technical vocational skills training to include on-the job training; 725 to complete training by 1<sup>st</sup> week of August 2012</p> <p>- Out of 1,100 youth graduates (55% target of 2,000 trained), 154 employed (47 female, 107 male)</p> <p>- 400 disadvantaged youth trained on <b>Entrepreneurship</b> and provided post training services</p>	<p>Field Office Progress Reports</p> <p>DOLE BWSC/ ILO Monitoring Reports</p>	<p>DOLE BWSC/TESDA ARMM Reports, Field Visits and JP Reporting</p>	<p>DOLE-BWSC/TESDA ARMM and ILO</p>	

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
				targeted disadvantaged youth established microenterprises				
			2.2.5 System for tracking training graduates established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DOLE BWSC and TESDA to operationalize tracking systems for entrepreneurship and technical vocational skills training graduates by August and September 2012, respectively.</li> <li>- On-going monitoring of entrepreneurship and technical vocational skills training graduates.</li> </ul>	DOLE BWSC/TESDA ILO Monitoring Reports	DOLE BWSC/TESDA ARMM Reports, Field Visits and JP Reporting	DOLE BWSC, TESDA, ILO	
<b>Output 2.3.</b> Gender sensitive education mainstreamed in <b>public secondary education</b>								
	1. Secondary curriculum in the public schools include gender and entrepreneurship, and safe migration modules	No inputs on gender & lifeskills in public secondary CP-TLE curriculum that currently includes entrepreneurship education but does not include	2.3.1 Curriculum and training materials in public secondary education enhanced with entrepreneurship, life skills, and safe migration  - At least 100 master teachers,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Memorandum of Agreement signed by ILO-International Training Center and Department of Education to use Know About Business (KAB) modules as instructional materials on entrepreneurship under the Career Pathways-Technology and Livelihood Education (CP-TLE) program by public high schools in the country.</li> <li>- Provided entrepreneurship training for 95 (74 female, 21</li> </ul>	Contents of the curricula in 1 <sup>st</sup> year and 2 <sup>nd</sup> year CPTLE subject  DepEd M&E Reports	Field Monitoring Reports, Review of curricula to check if gender, safe migration and entrepreneurship was incorporated	DepEd-BSE and ILO UNFPA IOM UNICEF	<u>Assumption:</u> Dep Ed will agree with the introduction of proposed enhancements in the curriculum  LGUs of participating schools will agree with the proposed

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
		gender, life skills and safe migration	<p>supervisors, and 12 CPTLE teachers in JP YEM schools trained on new CPTLE Curriculum in secondary education</p> <p>- 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> year new CPTLE curriculum learning guides integrated with entrepreneurship, gender, life skills and safe migration</p>	<p>male) teachers, teacher trainers and supervisors from 4 pilot provinces and 17 regions across the country</p> <p>- Enriched 1st year level CP-TLE curriculum with gender-sensitivity, life skills and safe migration</p> <p>- Livelihood Education curriculum to include gender, life skills and safe migration<sup>24</sup></p> <p>- Pilot tested enriched curriculum in selected schools in 4 pilot provinces in partnership with the Department of Education</p> <p>- Representative of Department of Education and the National Project Coordinator shared Philippine experience in mainstreaming KAB into and implementing CP-TLE in Vietnam</p>	DepEd M&E Reports	DepEd, ILO UNICEF Field Monitoring Reports		<p>enhancements to the curriculum.</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Life skills and gender concepts are easier to integrate into the CP-TLE curriculum but safe migration and need to be better integrated into other subjects such as value formation</p>

<sup>24</sup> Same as above

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
			2.3.2 Youth trained under the enriched secondary education curriculum	- 2,716 (1,369 male and 1,347 female) students taught of enriched 1 <sup>st</sup> year level CP-TLE curriculum in 12 selected schools in 4 pilot provinces	DepEd M&E Reports	DepEd, ILO, UNICEF Field Monitoring Reports		<u>Risks:</u> Basic Secondary Curriculum was not rolled out in Dep Ed ARMM affecting the roll out of CPTLE enhanced curriculum
<b>Output 2.4 Employment services enhanced:</b> gender-sensitive career guidance, referral and tracking services offered on youth employment								
	1. Existence of a working unit or designation of staff to provide employment information, referral and guidance	Varies with the Provincial LGU (PLGU) sites:  1) Masbate PESO Provincial: One (1) existing with PESO Manager and	2.4.1 Assessment reports in four LGU project areas	- Assessment on local employment services in the 4 pilot provinces completed. Results helped determine training activities for Public Employment Service Office (PESO) and Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), setting up mechanism for coordinating and networking among employment and private sectors, and interconnectivity of PESO	Situational analysis  Field visits	Administrative reports from DOLE PESOs and LGUS  Rapid appraisals; Field survey	DOLE-BLE and ILO IOM	<u>Assumption:</u> Appreciation of the need to progressively build/enhance comprehensive employment-related service packages and establish an

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
	services at the LGUs	<p>operational but not institutionalized</p> <p>2) Antique PESO Provincial: One (1) existing with PESO Manager and operational but not institutionalized</p> <p>3) Agusan Del Sur PESO Provincial: One (1) existing, operational and institutionalized with full staff complement</p> <p>4) Maguindana</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developed PESO starter kit as key reference by DOLE and local government units to institutionalize PESO. This supports advocacy of DOLE to institutionalize PESO as its key employment facilitation reform and to improve access to employment opportunities</li> <li>- 26 representatives (15 female, 11 male) of DOLE and PESO from 4 pilot provinces trained on basic employment services covering labour market information (LMI), referral and placement, and guidance and counseling. It provided hands-on exercise on the Phil-JobNet Online System, the labour market information portal of the Philippine government and as database to track job opportunities for PESO clients including disadvantaged youth</li> </ul>	Publication of PESO Starter Kit	DOLE, ILO Field Monitoring Reports		<p>institutional office to render such service.</p> <p>National DOLE able to capacitate local level facility</p> <p>LGU can pass ordinance to establish service facility and secure resources</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Inability of DOLE to capacitate local level facility; Inability of local facility to assume multiple service menu</p> <p>Some LGUS may not have</p>

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
		o PESO Provincial: None						operational employment service offices
	<p>2. Type of services rendered: access to information on markets, credit, technology, and other employment-related information, etc.</p> <p>3. Guidance materials &amp; tools address young women and men's needs</p> <p>4. Number of young</p>	<p>The PESOs in the three provinces of Antique, Masbate and Agusan Del Sur are engaged in three types of services: a) employment facilitation; b) employment enhancement thru TESDA; c) livelihood services</p> <p>The most frequently cited materials and tools are manuals,</p>	2.4.2 Database established to track job opportunities	- Provincial and selected municipal PESO and DOLE provincial offices in four project sites provided with equipment to set-up database / operationalize Phil JobNet to match supply with job opportunities for youth trained in entrepreneurship and technical vocational skills.	PLGU/PESO reports	DOLE, PLGU reports and Field Monitoring	DOLE BLE, ILO	

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
	women and men able to access employment information and other services	flyers/leaflets and multimedia materials  Database and monitoring system for employment services is not available.						
<b>Output 2.5</b> Inclusive approaches to basic education promoted to reach disadvantaged youth and improve school participation and retention rates								
	Number of students enrolled in <u>Open High School Curriculum</u> and <u>other alternative delivery modes like the EASE program</u> in the 12 selected schools, disaggregated by sex.	None. Alternative delivery modes not yet offered  Drop-out Rates (%) 2008 – Total (Male/Female)	2.5.1 Most disadvantaged youth, including children of OFWs, receive basic education and/or stay in school  - Increase in participation and retention rates of secondary education students who are either Students at risk of dropping out (SARDO's), Out-of-school youth children	<b>OHSP/EASE Enrolment</b> (2010-2011) Fullon NHS (Antique) – 24 Maguindanao NHS - 42 *Only 2 pilot schools offer OHSP/EASE program so far.  <b>Reduction of Drop-out Rates</b> (%) Reduction of DO rates of 7 schools between 2008 and 2010.  <u>Masbate</u> Bangalisan MHS – 5.18 (7.08/3.28) Del Rosario MHS – no data	BEIS data from DepEd  BEIS data from DepEd  BEIS data from DepEd	School records and reports from the 12 selected schools  Field Monitoring/ School records and reports from the 15 selected pilot schools	DepEd, UNICEF	<u>Assumption:</u> DepEd will continue to implement the Alternative Delivery Modes – particularly OHSS and EASE  Data exist in the participating schools

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
	Drop-out rates per year level in the secondary schools disaggregated by sex.	<u>Masbate</u> Bangalisan MHS - 2.96 (5.63/1.02) Del Rosario MHS – 4.15 (6.82/0.92) Mobo NHS – 5.55 (7.95/3.68)	youth of OFWS and other disadvantaged youth by gender in the JP YEM schools	submitted Mobo NHS – 10.57 (6.86/3.23)  <u>Antique</u> Fullon MHS – no updated data Barasanan NHS – 4.63 (7.65/1.64) Antique NHS – 3.69 (4.60/2.81)  <u>Agusan del Sur</u> Sta. Cruz NHS – 1.35 (1.83/0.88) Prosperidad NHS (2009) – 3.8 Sibagat NHS (2009) – 4.22 (5.3/3.1)  <u>Maguindanao</u> Mamasapano NHS – 1.32 (0.73/0.58); Datu Saudi MHS – 3.4 (3.6/3.2) Maguindanao NHS – 3.11 (03.44/1.74) Talayan NHS [2011-2012] – 0.02 (0.01/0.01) Parang NHS [2011-2012] – 6.40 (3.60/2.80) Buluan NHS – no available data		Field Monitoring/ School records and reports from the 15 selected pilot schools		<u>Assumption:</u> Teachers and supervisors will be able/allowed to participate in the YEM training programs.  <u>Risks:</u> DepEd is preoccupied with implementing K to 12 programme and lack of prioritization on JP YEM interventions
	Retention rates per year level in the secondary schools disaggregated by sex.	<u>Antique</u> Fullon MHS – 4.77 (6.53/2.3) Barasanan NHS – 5.65 (8.81/2.11) Antique NHS – 6.46 (9.44/3.76)  <u>Agusan del Sur</u> Sta. Cruz NHS – 5.58 (6.48/4.76) Prosperidad NHS – 4.01 (5.20/3.76) Sibagat NHS – 5.28 (5.42/5.16)	- 11,724 students from the 12 pilot schools benefited from improved CP-TLE facilities and instructional materials	- All 15 schools have set up SARDO Watch list to identify and track them.				



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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
		<u>Maguindanao</u> Mamasapan NHS (not available) Datu Ampatuan NHS – (not available) Maguindanao NHS – 3.84 (4.22/3.47) No school specific data available on the Basic Education Information System (BEIS)		<b>Estimated Number of Beneficiaries with access to CP-TLE equipment</b>  Estimated 13,000 students (based on SY 2011-12 enrolment) benefitted from improved CP-TLE laboratories in 15 pilot schools, with 28 sets of TLE equipment provided as of SY 2011-2012.  <u>Masbate</u> Bangalisan MHS – 313 Del Rosario MHS – 273 Mobo NHS – 1,433 (681/752)  <u>Antique</u> Fullon MHS – 546 Barasanan NHS – 279 (157/122) Antique NHS – 4,188 (2,052/2,136)  <u>Agusan del Sur</u> Sta. Cruz NHS – 466 (214/252) Prosperidad NHS – 1,239 (601/638)	BEIS data from DepEd	Field monitoring / School records and reports from the 15 selected pilot schools		

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
				<u>Maguindanao</u> Datu Saudi MHS [2010-11] – 579(283/296) Mamasapano NHS – 573 (237/336) Maguindanao NHS [2009-2010] – 1,002 (459/543) Buluan NHS – no available data Talayan NHS – 1,139 (541/598) Parang NHS– 1,937 (660/1,277)  <u>Teachers</u> Total – 17 TLE teachers in 7 schools using improved TLE laboratories  <u>Masbate</u> Bangalisan MHS – 4 Del Rosario MHS – 1 Mobo NHS - 1  <u>Antique</u> Fullon MHS – no data submitted Barasanan NHS – 1 Antique NHS – 7  <u>Agusan del Sur</u> Sta. Cruz NHS – 1 Prosperidad NHS – 2				

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
				<p>- 12 JP YEM schools provided with 1 set each of sports equipment and musical instruments provided to each school to enhance extra/co-curricular activities of students in 2010.</p> <p><b>School-based Income Generating Projects</b></p> <p>45 student-initiated IGPs began operations in SY 2011-2012 in 15 pilot schools</p>	BEIS data from DepEd	Field monitoring / School records and reports from the 15 selected pilot schools		
	Number of trained teachers, guidance counsellors and PTCAs on mentoring and counselling of youth	225 teachers, guidance counsellors and PTCA members in 15 JP YEM schools	<p>2.5.2 Additional number of teachers, counsellors, PTA members trained</p> <p>- Capacities of teachers, guidance counsellors and PTCAs enhanced to undertake mentoring, counselling, support systems, innovative skills</p> <p>- 12 school heads, 12</p>	185 teachers/guidance counselors from first 12 JP YEM pilot schools and 9 teachers/guidance counselors from 3 expansion schools provided training on Child Friendly School System (CFSS) and Drop Out Reduction Program (DORP)	BEIS data from DepEd	Field monitoring / School records and reports from the 15 selected pilot schools	DepEd, UNICEF	<u>Assumptions:</u> JP YEM Schools are CFSS schools

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Overall JP <sup>17</sup> Expected Target	Cumulative Results Achieved <u>As of June 2012</u>	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsible Agencies	Risks & Assumptions
			<p>guidance counsellors, and 12 PTCA officers each provided with two trainings</p> <p>- 45 CP-TLE teachers received training on two CP-TLE specialization</p>					
	Number of disadvantaged youth receiving JP education subsidies, disaggregated by sex.		<p>2.5.3 Supplemental fund for secondary education for disadvantaged children of OFWs established</p> <p>At least <u>570</u> disadvantaged youth and children of OFWs avail of educational subsidies in 2 years</p>	<p>738 education subsidy slots have been provided. For SY 2010-2011 and SY 2011-2012, 561 education subsidy slots availed of by 2<sup>nd</sup> year to 4<sup>th</sup> year high school students of which 641 are students at risk of dropping out, 74 are children of OFWs, and 33 are former out-of-school youth</p>	<p>School reports</p> <p>Education subsidy monitoring documents</p> <p>Field visits</p>	Periodic requirement of school report	DOLE-OWWA and IOM	<p><u>Risks:</u> Presence of OFWs may not be significant in the province to assist children of OFWs</p>

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

### **b.Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information**

This table refers to the cumulative financial progress of the joint programme implementation at the end of the semester. The financial figures from the inception of the programme to date accumulated (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). It is meant to be an update of your Results Framework included in your original programme document. You should provide a table for each output.

Definitions on financial categories

- **Total amount planned for the JP:** Complete allocated budget for the entire duration of the JP.<sup>25</sup>
- **Estimated total amount committed:** This category includes all amount committed and disbursed to date.
- **Estimated total amount disbursed:** this category includes only funds disbursed, that have been spent to date.
- **Estimated % delivery rate:** Funds disbursed over funds transferred to date.

### **MDG F 1942 Alternatives to Migration: Decent Jobs for Filipino Youth (as of 30 JUNE 2012)**

Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/ LOCAL	A Total amount Planned JP	B Estimated Total amount Committed
JP Coordination Unit and monitoring systems established					ILO		222,439	199,749	182,142	82%
					IOM		88,039	88,039	60,440	69%
					UNICEF		101,671	52,848	32,252	32%
Total							412,149	340,636	274,834	67%

<sup>25</sup> The amount is based on total budget allocated for the entire duration of the JP.

# MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Output: 1.1 National Action Agenda formulated, to inform local and national development processes										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress as of 30 JUNE 2012			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/ LOCAL	A Total amount Planned for the JP (US\$)	B Estimated Total amount Committed (US\$)
1.1.1 Policy reviews completed on youth, employment and migration policies	1.1.1.1 Undertake policy reviews, situational analysis, stakeholder mapping and related studies				UNICEF	NYC	70,700	266,543	129,203	183%
					ILO	DOLE	30,664	30,664	30,538	100%
					IOM	DOLE	17,965	17,553	17,553	98%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

1.1.2 Strategy paper to incorporate policy recommendations from the youth and the stakeholders	1.1.2.1 Conduct 1 national policy and programme consultation, 4 local policy and programme consultations with youth, and at least 6 workshops and learning activities in each of the 4 target provinces to establish youth councils as institutional mechanism for youth participation				UNICEF	NYC	205,700	58,536	58,536	28%
	1.1.2.2 Conduct local consultations and consolidate policy recommendations				IOM	DOLE	130,645	130,654	125,977	96%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

	1.2.3 Conduct inclusive stakeholder consultations among national government and non-government actors				ILO	DOLE	37,489	37,490	37,615	100%
	1.1.2.4 Consolidation of sectoral, national and local policy recommendations and drafting of a strategy paper on Youth, Employment and Migration, consensus building and adoption of NAA				ILO	DOLE	62,588	68,564	40,558	65%
1.1.3. Partners' reports on the inclusion and mainstreaming of the NAA from partners.	1.1.3.1 Advocate and influence partners to use the National Action Agenda in the next round of national and local development plans.  <b>(For implementation starting year 2)</b>				ILO	DOLE	55,040	39,988	35,931	65%



## MDG-F Monitoring Report

	1.1.3.2 Raise awareness of youth and advocate for the mainstreaming of life skills policies and programs			UNFPA	NYC	121,370	105,370	85,594	71%
	1.1.3.3 Conduct capacity building for LGUs on local economic development strategies, tools and approaches and on designing programs and projects on youth employment in rural areas of high migration pressure			ILO	DOLE	182,710	209,247	185,594	102%
1.1.4 Labor market statistics reflect youth employment and migration indicators	1.1.4.1 Conduct capacity building of planners and statistical offices on the development of indicators, analysis and management of labor market information on youth employment and migrant youth.  (For implementation starting year 2)			ILO	DOLE	143,224	107,180	75,356	53%
Output 1.1 Total						1,058,097	1,071,788	822,454	78%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Output: 1.2 Localized policies and programmes on YEM through the setting of “One-Stop-Shop” Service and Resource Centers										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned (US\$)	Estimated Total amount Committed (US\$)
1.2.1 Frameworks and strategy for establishing one stop resource centers on YEM	1.2.1.1 Conduct stakeholder consultations toward the design and development of one stop service and resource center for youth employment and migration, and set-up a common resource collection of YEM-specific training tools				IOM	DOLE	65,034	65,034	59,568	92%
	1.2.1.2 Support the roll-out of YEM program and projects by NRCO				IOM	DOLE	159,288	159,288	146,350	92%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

	1.2.13 Provide training and technical support to the national and local stakeholders to deliver services and support to returning youth migrants, youth members of families left behind by overseas Filipino workers  <b>(For year 2 implementation)</b>				IOM	DOLE	147,920	147,920	107,213	72%
1.2.2 Information management system installed at the National Reintegration Centre and enhanced through data base, systems	1.2.2.1 Set-up the information management system and enhance capacity of the NRCO to manage the system  <b>(For implementation starting year 2)</b>				IOM	DOLE	46,805	46,805	38,051	81%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

1.2.3 Modules and IEC materials on safe migration for Pre-Employment Orientation (PEOS) and anti-illegal recruitment programmes (transferred from Output 2.2.1.2)	1.2.3.1 Mapping, consultation, scanning of the environment on IR, Trafficking and IM vulnerabilities of the youth			IOM	POEA	115,961	115, 961	45,004	39%
	1.2.3.2 Development of youth-oriented module for the information campaign								
	1.2.3.3 Production and dissemination of information materials								
	1.2.3. 4. Conduct of trainers training for PEOS, AIR and Anti-trafficking information programmes								
	Output 1.2 Total					535,008	535,007	396,186	74%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Output: 1.3 Model mechanism established to channel remittances for the development of YEM initiatives										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned (US\$)	Estimated Total amount Committed (US\$)
1.3.1 Report on the design of the model mechanism and the results of pilot testing, including recommendations for refinement and institutionalization 1.3.1 Report on the design of the model mechanism and the results of pilot testing, including recommendations for refinement and institutionalization	1.3.1.1 Conduct study on possible mechanisms to channel remittances of overseas Filipino workers to local youth development				IOM	DOLE	28,055	28,056	24,825	88%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

	1.3.1.2 Conduct consultations and workshops with GOs, NGOs, towards evolving a model for productive use of remittances for youth employment				IOM	DOLE	120,642	120,642	82,006	68%
	1.3.1.3 Implement the model mechanism and test its efficacy in harnessing remittances for youth employment promotion				IOM	DOLE	383,081	383,081	201,620	53%
<b>Output 1.3 Total</b>							<b>531,778</b>	<b>531,778</b>	<b>308,452</b>	<b>58%</b>

# MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Output: 2.1 Partnerships with the private sector, local governments and financial institutions established to create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for poor youth in target areas										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned (US\$)	Estimated Total amount Committed (US\$)
2.1.1 Agreements concluded between private sector, NGOs and government to facilitate youth access to demand driven training, and non-discriminating job opportunities	2.1.1.1 Explore prospective public-private partnerships to assist local governments to identifying potentials, especially in sunrise sectors				ILO	LGUs	95,774	110,291	71,940	75%
	2.1.1.2 Provide assistance to youth undergoing on-the-job training in the private sector				UNICEF	LGUs	110,803	60,000	47,263	43%
Output 2.1 Total							206,577	170,291	119,203	58%

# MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Output: 2.2 Labor market-responsive vocational and entrepreneurship skills training, with safe migration and life skills components, provided for poor and out-of-school youth										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned (US\$)	Estimated Total amount Committed (US\$)
2.2.1 TVET and entrepreneurship training programmes enhanced with life and skills, gender	2.2.1.1 Assess entrepreneurship potentials and conduct of skills survey among poor in the target areas				ILO	DOLE/TESDA	52,189	55,505	47,306	91%



## MDG-F Monitoring Report

	2.2.1.3 Design gender mainstreaming and life skills module for entrepreneurship training programmes <i>Revise to: Integrate gender sensitivity and lifeskills into technical vocational and youth entrepreneurship training programs</i>				UNFPA	DOLE (BWSC) /TESDA	92,500	92,500	58,344	63%
2.2.2 Instructional materials enhanced with YEM inputs	2.2.2.1 Review instructional materials and enhance it with entrepreneurship, gender sensitivity, life skills and safe migration				UNICEF/ <i>Change to UNFPA in partnership with Great Women Project with CIDA/TESDA</i>	TESDA	59,727 <i>Note: Entire amount to be reallocated by UNICEF for year 2 in Output 2.5</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

2.2.3 Corps of vocational trainers trained in delivery of enhanced programmes & use of instructional materials	2.2.3.1 Support the conduct of training for service providers in the delivery of enhanced tech voc programme and use of instructional materials in training out-of-school youth  <b>(For year 2 implementation)</b>				UNICEF/ <i>Change to UNFPA in partnership with Great Women Project with CIDA/TESDA</i>	TESDA	22,597	22,597 <i>Note: Remaining balance of 62,403 will be reallocated by UNICEF for year 2 in Output 2.5</i>	22,597	100%
2.2.4 Out-of-school youth trained using the enhanced TVET and entrepreneurship training programme and given microfinance assistance, as required	2.2.4.1 Train out-of-school youth in the four selected areas using YEM enhanced TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL and ENTREPRENEURSHIP training programme and instructional materials				ILO	DOLE BWSC and TESDA	923,174	838,585	626,050	68%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

2.2.5 System for tracking training graduates established	2.2.5.1 Establish tracking system for vocational and entrepreneurship training graduates. Monitor results of the application of the enhanced curriculum and assess the impact of the enhanced curriculum <b>(For Year 2 Implementation)</b>			ILO	DOLE BWSC and TESDA	67,210	76,103	29,950	45%
	<b>Output 2.2 Total</b>					<b>1,157,670</b>	<b>1,085,290</b>	<b>784,247</b>	<b>68%</b>

# MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Output: 2.3 Gender Sensitive entrepreneurship education mainstreamed in public secondary education										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned (US\$)	Estimated Total amount Committed (US\$)
2.3.1 Curriculum and training materials in public secondary education enhanced with entrepreneurship, life skills, gender and safe migration a) Module on Entrepreneurship	2.3.1 Integrate life skills into secondary school curriculum and ensure that entrepreneurship, gender sensitivity & safe migration are mainstreamed. Revise existing modules and instructional materials to integrate entrepreneurship, gender sensitivity & safe migration									
	2.3.1.1 Enhance existing entrepreneurship module in the Career Pathways Program and implement in participating schools				ILO	DepEd	58,623	58,477	58,699	100%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

b) Module on gender mainstreaming and life skills	2.3.1.2 Identify appropriate entry points to integrate life skills into secondary school curriculum and design module <i>Revise phrasing to: Integrating gender-sensitivity and life skills into the entrepreneurship curriculum of public secondary level education</i>				UNFPA	DepEd	89,500	73,087	43,862	49%
c) Module on safe migration	2.3.1.3 Identify appropriate entry points to integrate safe migration into secondary school curriculum and design module				IOM	DepEd	95,032	86,932	67,068	71%
Youth trained under the enhanced secondary school curriculum	2.3.2.1 Monitor the results of the application of the enhanced curriculum and assess the impact of the enhanced curriculum <b>(For year 2 implementation)</b>				ILO	DepEd	56,464	26,695	27,728	49%
<b>Output 2.3 Total</b>							<b>299,619</b>	<b>245,191</b>	<b>197,357</b>	<b>66%</b>

# MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Output: 2.4 Employment services, including career guidance, referral and tracking services offered to promote youth employment										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned (Year 1&2 Budget July 2009-June 2011) (US\$)	Estimated Total amount Committed (US\$)
2.4.1 Assessment reports in four LGU project areas	2.4.1.1 Assess existing local employment services in four LGU project areas in terms of gender sensitivity; labor market responsiveness and identify gaps relative to enhancing youth employability and identify sectors where youth employment can be promoted.				ILO	DOLE	27,514	27,514	27,556	100%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

2.4.2 Data base established to track job opportunities	2.4.2.1 Set up a mechanism for coordinating and networking among employment and private sectors of the poor youth to aid in identifying and tracking job opportunities in the labor market and ensure interconnectivity of PESOs in target areas surrounding urban growth areas. <b>(For implementation year 2)</b>			ILO	DOLE	85,474	70,126	42,409	50%
2.4.3 SMS-based information campaign operational	2.4.3.1 Establish SMS-based YEM information dissemination campaign through the NRCO			IOM	DepEd	42,882	42,882	14,893	35%
<b>Output 2.4 Total</b>						<b>155,871</b>	<b>140,522</b>	<b>84,857</b>	<b>54%</b>

# MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP output: 2.5 Inclusive approaches to basic education (secondary level) promoted to reach disadvantaged youth and improve school participation and retention rates										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned (Year 1&2 Budget July 2009-June 2011) (US\$)	Estimated Total amount Committed (US\$)
2.5.1 Most disadvantaged youth, including children of OFWs, receive secondary education and/or stay in school	2.5.1.1 Provide education, IEC materials and psychosocial support services to the poor and vulnerable, such as basic school supplies for Open High School studies; learning packages and TLE equipment and consumables; self-learning modules for out-of-school youth (EASE modules); consumables for entrepreneurship projects of students				UNICEF	DepEd	552,920	275,069	275,069	50%



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2.5.2 Additional number of teachers, counsellors, PTA members trained	2.5.2.1 Conduct of training for teachers, guidance counsellors and Parents-Teachers-Community Associations on mentoring, counselling, support systems, innovative skills				UNICEF	DepEd	362,017	306,702	306,702	85%
2.5.3 Subsidy fund for disadvantaged children of OFWs established at NRCO	2.5.3.1 Establish a supplemental education subsidy fund in local pilot areas, to cater disadvantaged youth, with special focus on children of migrant workers who do not meet the requirements of existing programs.				IOM	DOLE	261,864	270,370	269,969	103%
<b>Output 2.5 Total</b>							<b>1,176,801</b>	<b>852,140</b>	<b>851,740</b>	<b>72%</b>

**NOTE: The amount reflected herein was taken from the color-coded Annual Workplan as of June 2012.**

### SECTION II: Joint Programme Progress

The second section of the report is intended to shed light on the major advances and difficulties of the Joint Programme. It also aims to collect information on two important objectives that all joint programmes are contributing towards (interagency work, delivering as One and Development effectiveness as described by the Paris Declaration and the Accra Action Agenda).

#### a. 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. **(as of June 2011)**

#### **Progress in Outcomes/Output: (as of 30 June 2011)**

After six (6) months from January 2012 to June 2012, the Joint Programme is now able to demonstrate significant achievements despite the challenges it faced.

**Outcome 1:** On Improved Policy Coherence and Implementation of youth employment and migration initiatives. **On Output 1.1** National Action Agenda (NAA) formulated to inform national and local development processes. In developing the NAA, a policy brief on Key Youth Employment and Migration issues was developed with the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) Institute for Policy Studies. In addition, a national assessment on the situation of Filipino Youth was prepared by the National Youth Council and a paper on the Youth Employment and Migration Nexus was developed by the Scalibrini Migration Center. The finding of these documents including a series of nationwide inter-government and multi-sectoral consultations served as the basis for the development of the Strategy Paper Alternative Pathways: Towards Charting an Actionable Framework for Youth Employment and Migration adopted by the DOLE as part of the National Labor and Employment Plan and presented to Philippine President Benigno Aquino III during International Youth Day in August 2011. To operationalize the strategy paper, a National Action Plan for Youth Employment and Migration (NAP YEM) is in the final stage of development and will be adopted by the inter- agency Cabinet Cluster on Human Development and National Youth Commission as an annex to the National Youth Development Plan (2012 – 2016). At the local level, two provinces – Antique and Agusan Del Sur, developed their provincial youth development plans together with local youth groups, and used to influence the development of provincial youth programmes. In addition, after conducting an Assessment of Existing Capacities and Training Needs of local government units in the MAMA (Masbate, Antique, Maguindanao, and Agusan Del Sur) pilot provinces.

Eighty eight (88) Local government units and national government agency representatives (39 female, 49 male) trained on empowering Leaders in LED, policy development and analysis, project management, public financial management and resource mobilization, and entrepreneurship development for the youth. Outputs of the capacity building program on LED will be completed and adopted by local government units in October 2012. These include a) programs and projects on youth employment incorporated in local development plans; b) LED Team established in each project site; c) Policy papers and local legislations on LED; d) Sustainability schemes and partnerships to replicate and upscale LED initiatives. Provincial Labor Force Survey in Antique and Agusan del Sur on-going and will be completed in July 2012; it supports NSO to generate provincial level estimates of key labour market data and decent work indicators.

### Cont'd: Progress in Outcomes/Output:

**Output 1.2** Three (3) out of Four (4) One-Stop Shop Resource Centres (OSRC), known locally as Youth and Migrant Centres, were renovated and refurbished and provided with computer equipment and training center. Two (2) of these OSRCs were formally created through local provincial ordinances endorsed by the *Sanguniang Panlalawigan*, the local legislative body in the province. This guarantees that full-time staff and resources will be allocated annually. In addition, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) agreeing to share time and space of the OSRC was signed by the key government agencies to provide services on case management of reports on illegal recruitment and trafficking, financial literacy for families left behind by OFWs, Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar, and other services for disadvantaged youth, children and families left behind by OFWs, and other clients.

Campaign Against Illegal Recruitment, Trafficking and Irregular Migration (CAIRTIM) was launched in three (3) MAMA provinces – Antique, Masbate and Agusan del Sur. 40 officers and staff of POEA enhanced their capacity and knowledge in carrying out CAIRTIM campaign. In addition, 68 trainers from Masbate and Antique trained on Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar (PEOS) Training of Trainors, 123 Prosecutors, Police Officers, Media Partners, government officials in Antique and Masbate benefitted from Law Enforcers' and Prosecutors' Training on Illegal Recruitment; and 749 students, out-of-school youths (OSYs), Family of OFWs, youth entrep and techvoc graduates benefitted from eight (8) PEOS conducted in Masbate and Antique.

**Output 1.3** four (4) pilot **Model Mechanisms** to channel remittances for local enterprises, were developed among former Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) and families left behind. Capacity building and linking activities were provided to returning migrant and families as follows: 146 OFWs and OFW family members trained on (group) enterprise development initiatives: muscovado, rubber, water hyacinth, goat raising; 75 local partners strengthened capacities to improve business development services in Antique, Masbate and Agusan Del Sur.

Significant progress has also been made on **Outcome 2**: Increased access to decent work for poor young men and women. Under **Output 2.1** Assessment of the Local Economy in the four MAMA sites have been completed with the conduct of the LED summit to identify partnerships with the private sector, civil society groups and micro-finance institutions; Four Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Fora conducted that 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 OSYs trained. On **Output 2.2** In partnership with TESDA, Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) and Great Women Projects of Canadian International Development Authority (CIDA), gender sensitive techvoc curriculum and training materials were finalized, and capacity of trainers on the use of the gender sensitive curriculum and training materials strengthened.

### **Output 2.2 :Cont'd**

Assessment of entrepreneurship potentials and technical vocational skills of disadvantaged youth in the 4 pilot provinces completed. Results served as bases to design training programs of the on-going entrepreneurship and technical vocational skills training. The Trainer's Guide and Workbooks on Generate Your Business and Start Your Business (SIYB) were completed and for publication. Accomplishments are as follows: 76 partnership agreements and 115 commitments made by public and private sectors to provide on-the-job training (OJT) and post training services for 2,400 OSYs during the Public-Private Partnership Fora for Youth Employment; 472 youth (196 female, 276 male) out of target 400 youth disadvantaged youth trained on entrepreneurship using SIYB in the four MAMA province; 101 youth out of 240 targeted disadvantaged youth with feasible business plans received starter kits; 139 youth to receive starter kits in July-August 2012; 79 youth out of 96 targeted disadvantaged youth established microenterprises; 2,000 out of 2,000 targeted youth provided with technical vocational skills training. 1,329 youth (543 female, 786 male) out of targeted 2,000 completed on-the-job training. 1,263 youth (486 female, 777 male) out of targeted 2,000, completed technical vocational skills training to include on-the job training; 725 to complete training by 1st week of August 2012. Out of 1,100 youth graduates (55% target of 2,000 trained), 154 employed (47 female, 107 male).

In terms of providing interventions for mainstreaming gender in the secondary education entrepreneurship education curriculum, the programme has provided under **Output 2.3** training of 1<sup>st</sup> year high school CPTLE teachers in the use of the entrepreneurship curriculum enriched with gender, life skills and safe migration has been rolled out to first year public secondary school students in three provinces, Antique, Agusan Del Sur and Masbate. Training of 2<sup>nd</sup> year high school CPTLE teachers was conducted on the use of the entrepreneurship curriculum Know About Business (KAB) modules of ILO, as instructional materials on entrepreneurship. A Memorandum of Agreement signed by ILO-International Training Center and Department of Education to use Know About Business (KAB) modules as instructional materials on entrepreneurship under the Career Pathways-Technology and Livelihood Education (CP-TLE) program by public high schools in the country. Provided entrepreneurship training for 95 (74 female, 21 male) teachers, teacher trainers and supervisors from 4 pilot provinces and 17 regions across the country. Enriched 1st year level CP-TLE curriculum with gender-sensitivity, life skills and safe migration was pilot tested in selected schools in 4 pilot provinces in partnership with the Department of Education. Representative of Department of Education and the National Project Coordinator shared Philippine experience in mainstreaming KAB into and implementing CP-TLE in Vietnam.

On **Output 2.4** the completion of the assessment of the local employment services for the four MAMA sites was completed. The assessment will provide the basis for capacity building interventions towards institutionalization of the Public Employment Service Offices (PESOs) and the integration of One-Stop Shop Resource Center on migration as a core service of the PESO; and setting up a mechanism for coordinating and networking among employment and ensuring interconnectivity of PESOs. The programme also developed PESO Star-up Guide as key reference by DOLE and local government units to institutionalize PESO. This supports advocacy of DOLE to institutionalize PESO as its key employment facilitation reform and to improve access to employment opportunities. 26 representatives (15 female, 11 male) of DOLE and PESO from 4 pilot provinces trained on basic employment services covering labour market information (LMI), referral and placement, and guidance and counselling. It provided hands-on exercise on the Phil-JobNet Online System, the labour market information portal of the Philippine government and as database to track job opportunities for PESO clients including disadvantaged youth. Provincial and selected municipal PESO and DOLE provincial offices in four project sites provided with equipment to set-up database / operationalize Phil JobNet to match supply with job opportunities for youth trained in entrepreneurship and technical vocational skills.

### **Cont'd: Progress in Outcomes/Output:**

On **Output 2.5** Estimated 13,000 students (based on SY 2011-12 enrolment) benefitted from improved CP-TLE laboratories in 15 pilot schools, with 28 sets of TLE equipment provided as of SY 2011-2012. There was a recorded decrease in drop-out rates in 7 out of the 15 pilot schools under the joint programme through policy and programme interventions to include the enrichment of the handbook on Open High School and Dropout Reduction Programme, and DepEd Orders providing the teachers service credits and the legal basis to extend services beyond 6 hours a teaching load to Students at Risk of Dropping Out (SARDO); c) capacity building interventions to strengthening delivery of Alternative Delivery Modes (ADM) of education for teachers and guidance counsellors; d) a total of 748 education subsidy slots were provided for SY 2010-2011 and SY 2011-2012 to 2<sup>nd</sup> year to 4<sup>th</sup> year high school students of which 641 are students at risk of dropping out, 74 are children of OFWs, and 33 are former out-of-school youth. 66 of the scholars were among the top 10 students in their class while 10 ES scholars also availed of entrepreneurship training.

### **Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme:**

To ensure sustainability, the joint programme developed the Exit Strategy and Sustainability Plan (ESSP) to map out entry points for policy and programme interventions at the national and local government level working with existing government structures, systems and programmes. Best practices and success stories will be documented and shared during lessons learned series and AIM policy consortium and in existing knowledge management portals AP YouthNet, UNCT agencies websites and Youth and Migration Resource Centers in the four (4) provinces. See Annex I – Exit Strategy and Sustainability Plan approved by the Programme Management Committee.

**Output 1.1** - The development of the Youth Employment and Migration Strategy Paper “Alternative Pathways: Towards Charting An Actionable Framework” and the National Action Plan on Youth Employment and Migration (NAP YEM) is aligned with the government’s Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016) prepared by the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), the National Labor and Employment Plan (2011 – 2016) prepared by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and National Youth Development Plan prepared by the National Youth Commission (NYC). The NAP YEM has been adopted by NYC and annexed to the Youth Development Plan (2012 – 2016). The NAP YEM will be an operational plan outlining the different contributions of various government agencies within the seven strategies identified. An inter-agency coordination body led by NYC will be convened to monitor commitments made under the NAP YEM to include Mid-Year Performance Assessment (MYPA) in preparation for the budget hearing, in July 2012. The NAP YEM will be present for adoption to the Social Development Cabinet Cluster of National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). From the private sector, UNICEF will support academe-led initiative for multi-sector partnership to create Policy Research Consortium on Youth, Youth Employment and Youth Migration Issues with Asian Institute of Management (AIM) Policy Center. On institutionalizing Local Economic Development (LED), programs and projects on youth employment in the context of local economic development incorporated in local development plans of the four provinces.

The on-going Provincial Labor Force Survey in Antique and Agusan del Sur supports NSO to generate provincial level estimates of key labour market data and decent work indicators and replicate the conduct of the survey in other provinces across the country.

### **Cont'd: Progress in Outcomes/Output:**

#### **Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme:**

Another sustainability and exit strategy being reviewed by the joint programme is the linking up with existing international development agencies for potential funding. On sustaining the Campaign Against Illegal Recruitment Trafficking and Irregular Migration (CAIRTIM), Exploratory discussions with AusAid are underway for a multi-media community based campaign to increase awareness in Maguindanao province where the cases of illegal recruitment and trafficking are higher.

**Output 1.2 and 2.4** institutionalize the Public Employment Service Office and One Stop Shop Resource Centers (PESO/OSRC) at the provincial level which will mandate full-time staff and professionalize the provision of employment services and information on illegal recruitment trafficking, and support services for safe migration.

**Output 1.3** Study on Model Mechanisms to Channel Remittances for Enterprise Development (CRED) will be shared during lessons learned conferences while OFW cooperatives will be linked to micro-finance institutions and organizations that provide business development services.

**Output 2.1** DOLE, TESDA and PLGUs have forged partnerships between public and private sector in the MAMA provinces on providing on-the job training and employment opportunities to the youth techvoc graduates. The programme will also explore other source of funding within the province to sustain provision of OJT allowances for disadvantaged youth in the province. To date, the province of Antique has extended support for entrep and techvoc graduates by enrolling them in the *Pangkabuhayan* (livelihood) programme which will provide starter kits. The Governor of Agusan Del Sur has also committed Php 2 million for increasing the number of disadvantaged youth trained on entrep and techvoc.

**Output 2.2** TESDA will also adopt nationwide through Memorandum Circular to include and mainstream in the TVET Training module Gender Sensitivity Training (GST). In addition, the conduct of Training of Trainers on Entrepreneurship Development is aligned to TESDA's plan of integrating entrepreneurship development in technical vocational education and training (TVET) programs. TESDA has provided counterpart fund to the training. It is looking at three (3) possible approaches to mainstream entrepreneurship in its existing training programs: a) integration of SIYB modules in existing competency-based curriculum; b) use SIYB in the entrepreneurship elective courses; c) provide entrepreneurship training and post training to target recipients of TESDA *Specialista Technopreneurship Program* (TSTP) that is implemented nationwide.

DOLE and TESDA-ARMM have committed to sustain entrepreneurship training programmes to disadvantaged youth beyond the four pilot provinces of the Joint Programme. Through a DOLE Administrative Order, Start and Improve Your Own Business (SIYB) entrepreneurship training programme will be adopted. Lastly, DOLE and TESDA will institutionalize tracking systems and continue monitor progress of the training graduates.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

### **Cont'd: Progress in Outcomes/Output:**

**Output 2.3** The DepEd will issue a Memorandum Circular on the use of 2010 Secondary Education Curriculum (SEC) which will include the use of the enhanced CP-TLE curriculum nationwide.

**Output 2.4** The DOLE Bureau of Local Employment has adopted the PESO Starter Kit to be used by the local government units to institutionalize PESO nationwide. Supports advocacy of DOLE to institutionalize PESO as its key employment facilitation reform and to improve access to employment opportunities

**Output 2.5** Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) budget includes Php 50,000 (approximately \$1,200) seed capital for Income Generating Projects under the government's 2013 General Appropriations Act (GAA). Specific activities piloted by YEM on Drop Out Reduction Programme (DORP) and Open High school Program (OHSP) are included in Bureau of Secondary Education (BSE) work and financial plan for FY 2012 and onwards. 54 TLE teachers from 12 pilot schools (Masbate, Agusan del Sur and Maguindanao) gained enhanced TLE skills thru specialized tech-voc training as of May 2012. Extra-budgetary support for increasing educational subsidies for disadvantaged youth and students at risk of dropping out will be explored.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

**Are there difficulties in the implementation? What are the causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option**

b.

- ☐ UN agency Coordination
- ☐ Coordination with Government
- ☒ Coordination within the Government (s)
- ☒ Administrative (Procurement, etc.) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- ☒ Management: 1. Activity and output management 2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC) 4. Accountability
- ☒ Joint Programme design

c.

- ☒ External to the Joint Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest, political dynamics, etc)
- ☐ Other. Please specify:

- a. Please, briefly describe (250 words) the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing. Refer only to progress in relation to the planned in the Joint Program Document. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

In general, coordination with government implementing partners has been smooth and regular, with a common ownership and understanding of the outcomes, output and targets as well as delineation of roles in achieving joint programme results. As lead government implementing partner, the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) with the guidance of USec. Lourdes Trasmonte, has provided the technical, administrative and secretariat support for the smooth implementation of the programme interventions within the mandate of DOLE offices both at the national and regional level. This is manifested in the regular attendance of the Undersecretary, and representatives of DOLE Bureaus, during Programme Management Committee meetings including National Steering Committee meetings. DOLE has also demonstrated support for achieving results through memos/letters to follow up deliverables and submission of reports. Coordination between the DOLE national offices with the Regional Offices has significantly improved. A system for coordination at this level was reinforced within the DOLE. Coordination with non-DOLE agencies such as the National Youth Commission (NYC), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), has also been effective. This can be attributed to regular coordination both at the technical and strategic level. Coordination at the Provincial level was also strengthened with the presence of IOM Field Coordinators who are based in the pilot provinces.



### ***Cont'd:***

#### ***Difficulties Encountered***

- 1) Joint Field Monitoring of Output 2.3 CPTLE and Output 2.5 – Inclusive Approaches to Basic Education was delayed. Coordination with the Department of Education (DepEd) has become troublesome in the last 6 months with the change of focal person and subsequent lack of attention to the implementation of Output 2.3 and Output 2.5. This is primarily due to the Department's priority of rolling out the Kindergarten to 12 (K to 12) programme for SY 2012 - 2013. The **K to 12 Program** covers kindergarten and 12 years of basic education (six years of primary education, four years of junior high school, and two years of senior high school [SHS]) to provide sufficient time for mastery of concepts and skills, develop lifelong learners, and prepare graduates for tertiary education, middle-level skills development, employment, and entrepreneurship. The adoption of the program is in response to the need to improve the competitiveness of the country's graduates as the current ten-year basic education cycle is seen as inadequate for work and higher education.
- 2) PESO Institutionalization and Operationalization of PhilJobnet to track and match youth trained with demand for labor needs is delayed. This can be attributed to the a) lack of a local legislation; b) changes in personnel assigned to the PESO; c) limited resources of the provincial government; d) lack of capacity to provide employment services to clients.
- 3) TESDA, TESDA ARMM, DOLE and PLGU needs to increase employment matching of training graduates through the PESO and in partnership with the private sector by converting commitments into partnership agreements. They also need to operationalize tracking system for entrepreneurship and techvoc graduates to monitor status in the next 3 – 6 months.
- 4) Delay in completion of Local Economic Development (LED) outputs at provincial level will require extension of consultant's contract to October 2012.

#### ***Administrative/ Financial / Joint Programme Design***

- 1) The 4-month delay in the downloading of funds above US\$ 30,000 for Entrepreneurial and Technical Vocational training caused by the changes of procurement documentation requirements was resolved in August 2011 and the funds were downloaded to the provincial offices. However, this caused a domino effect and delayed the release of starter kits for youth trained on entrepreneurship and whose business plans were approved. This problem was compounded by the internal administrative bureaucracy and the increased workload of DOLE provincial and regional offices (also include national office). This challenge was eventually overcome after numerous follow-up and demands made by the DOLE Undersecretary to fast track the release of the funds.

***Cont'd: Coordination within Government***

- 2) OJT allowances had not yet been released by the PLGUs due to non-liquidation and/or non-request of new funds. Based on the joint programme design, the Techvoc training component is under the ILO component in Partnership with TESDA while the On-the-Job Training (OJT) allowances for Techvoc trainees is with UNICEF in partnership with the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Offices (PSWDO). The procurement procedures and the timeliness of the release of funds from the UNCT agencies to 2 different government entities has become a bottleneck in the implementation of Output 2.1.

- b. Please, briefly describe (250 words) the current external difficulties (not caused by the joint programme) that delay implementation. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

**External difficulties in the implementation of the joint programme are as follows:**

- 1) Despite the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement which led to the creation of the Provincial Programme Coordinating Body (PPCB), multi-sectoral and inter-agency body responsible for the coordination of programme interventions at the local level, the PPCB in some of the provinces have not been meeting regularly due to the multiple activities being implemented by the different JP YEM components as part of the Catch – Up Plan. In addition, location and distance of partners far away from the provincial capital and limited access to internet have resulted in limited coordination and weakened communication lines. This situation is aggravated when change in political leaderships and “political dynamics” are taken into play as in the case of DOLE ARMM and Maguindanao province.
- 2) Since the pilot Provincial Labor Force Survey to be conducted by the National Statistics Office was postponed to May 2012, there will be not be enough time to compare results, validate, and use preliminary data gathered by the National Statistics Office (NSO) for policy making at national and local level, unless an extension is granted.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

Please, briefly explain (250 words) the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties (internal and external referred B+C) described in the previous **text boxes b and c**. Try to be specific in your answer.

In the May 2012 Programme Management Committee (PMC) meeting, it was agreed that monthly meetings will be convened to monitor the progress of the joint programme and provide immediate solutions to difficulties encountered as enumerated above. The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) has been coordinating within its bureaus and with its Regional Offices to ensure that reporting mechanisms are strengthened internally. A Memorandum was sent by USec. Lourdes Trasmonte to the DOLE Regional Directors requesting full support in the implementation of the joint programme at the provincial level and ensure fast tracking of critical activities dated 28 November 2011. The Joint Programme Coordinator and Programme Managers and Field Coordinators are also working closely with the respective DOLE bureaus, DOLE Regional and Provincial Offices and local partners to ensure that information flow on difficulties encountered and JP YEM progress is made available in a timely manner.

On the delay in the delivery of specific outputs raised, a request for a no-cost extension was made by the PMC to the National Steering Committee to allow more time for programme implementation of major output till July 2012. This was approved by the National Steering Committee in a memo dated 8 June with the following justification.

- 1.1. Conducting the Final Evaluation after July will include sharing of lessons learned and good practices after the implementation period;
- 1.2. Since the Youth Labor Force Survey was postponed to May 2012, an extension will allow enough time to compare results, validate, and use preliminary data gathered by the National Statistics Office (NSO) for policy making at national and local level;
- 1.3. Production and distribution of information and education campaign materials and strengthening capacity in the four pilot provinces for the Campaign Against Illegal Recruitment Trafficking and Irregular Migration (CAIRTIM) in partnership with the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA);
- 1.4. Provision of “after-launch” support services to enterprises developed as model mechanisms to channel remittances (e.g. mentoring, access to additional funding);
- 1.5. Tracking of public-private partnership linkages for job employment of technical vocational skills with the Technical Vocational Skills Development Authority and entrepreneurship graduates; and
- 1.6. Monitoring and evaluation of interventions to reduce drop-out rates with the Department of Education which will run parallel with the final evaluation

### ***Administrative/ Financial***

On the delay in the release of the starter kits, this challenge was eventually overcome after numerous follow-up phone calls and memos made by the DOLE Undersecretary Trasmonte to fast track the release of the funds to the youth beneficiaries who have feasible business plans.

On the OJT allowances, since all techvoc trainees need to undergo OJT to complete their course and graduate, TESDA and TESDA ARMM advanced the allowances to mitigate the situation and meet the targeted number of graduates. The allowances will be reimbursed once the funds from UNICEF have been requested by the PSWDO and transferred. UNICEF has been requested to work closely with the PSWDOs to iron out the detail of the liquidation, and process of requesting the direct fund transfer.

### ***External Difficulties***

- 1) Orientation and regular updating and coordination with the new Regional Governor of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, the DOLE ARMM Secretary and Assistant Secretary who has been working closely with the JP YEM in the province of Maguindanao were conducted. They have been invited to participate in the regular PMC meetings.
- 2) The contract for the conduct of the Labor Force Survey was signed 16 March 2012 and is expected to be completed on 30 November 2012.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

### b. Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

The MDG-F Secretariat asks the office of the Resident Coordinator complete this subsection, briefly commenting on the joint programme, providing its perspective from within the broader country context. The aim is to collect relevant information on how the joint programme is contributing to inter-agency work and Delivering as One.

You will find some multiple choice questions where you can select the most appropriate to the case, text boxes to provide narrative information and 2 indicators on common processes and outputs to measure interagency coordination. These indicators have been already used to measure progress on the One UN pilot countries. Please, refer to the examples in the subsection to complete the information requested.

- Is the Joint Programme still in line with the UNDAF? Please check the relevant answer

☒ Yes ☐ No

- If not, does the Joint Programme fit into the national strategies?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain:

What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? Are different joint programmes in the country coordinating among themselves? Please reflect on these questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you consider it necessary:

As reported in December 2010, the Joint Programme MDG F 1942 has established coordination mechanisms to include monthly Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings, quarterly Programme Management Committee meetings and Annual Assessment and Planning Workshops (held at the end of June 2011). In May, the PMC decided to conduct monthly meetings to ensure that progress is monitored more frequently also given that it is in the final stage of implementation. The results of which are presented in the National Steering Committee Meetings and Special UNCT meetings on MDG F Achievement Fund.

Regular feedback mechanisms are made by each UN agency and government Implementing Partner by preparing highlights of meetings, mission reports and workshop documentation to ensure that reports are circulated to all members. For example, results of the joint programme Mid-Term Review was shared to all PMC members and comments were consolidated and provided to the MDG F Secretariat.

The UN Coordination Office under the Resident Coordinator facilitates the sharing of learning and/or lessons across the four (4) joint programmes within the Philippines. Monthly Joint Programme Coordinator meetings were convened by the UN Coordination Office. A joint field visit was organized with the PMC members in July 2011 to visit other joint programmes in Agusan Del Norte and Agusan Del Sur. While in February 2012, PMC Chair, Usec Trasmonte visited Antique together with the MDG F Secretariat.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

**Cont'd:**

Last 27 May 2012, the JPC attended the **MDG F Joint Programme Coordinators and Managers' Evaluation and Annual Planning Workshop/Session**. The workshop was able to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the past MDG F joint activities. This served as the basis for the development of the joint MDG F Workplan which would be led by the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in collaboration with the MDG F Focus Country Initiative and the four (4) MDG F joint programmes in the Philippines, one of which is the joint programme on youth employment and migration.

There are initial efforts by the UN in the Philippines to look into developing a joint programme for youth employment in the Philippines as part of the Joint Implementation Plan of the UNDAF. Also, the Philippine Government is exploring to develop a convergence programme between DOLE, TESDA, DepEd, Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and other related government agencies to address the youth employment challenge.

**Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table described below:**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Current Value</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Collection methods</b>
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs.	None Established	One (1) Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) is jointly adopted by the UNCT Agencies. This provide standard reference rates for Daily Subsistence Allowances, Transportation, and professional fees	JPC Monitoring Progress reports	Review of financial and administrative processes
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs.	None Established	Four (4) joint analytical work i.e. Policy review, YEM Strategy paper, Youth Migration Study	Knowledge materials/publications	Reports, Surveys, FGDs, Interviews

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN agencies for MDG-F JPs.	None Established	Three (3) joint missions: Monitoring and Evaluation of CPTLE tools, JP YEM Mid-Term Evaluation, and MDG F Secretariat Field visit to attend LED Summit and Prosperidad National High School	Documentation of JP YEM Assessment and Planning Workshops	Mission Reports
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Please provide additional information to substantiate the indicators value (150 words). Try to describe qualitative and quantitative facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

On HACT, the UN ExCom agencies, namely UNICEF, UNFPA (together with UNDP) are both using a common framework called the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers or HACT. It is a common operational framework for transferring cash to government and non-government Implementing Partners. As such, under the JP YEM, UNICEF and UNFPA uses HACT as a basis for transferring funds to JP YEM partners, such as NYC, DepEd, TESDA and the Provincial LGUs.

Unlike UNICEF and UNFPA who requires an MOU and Annual Workplan, ILO uses a Service Contract with government agencies to approve the amount that will be transferred. Another difference is that ILO does not conduct micro-assessment of its partners. Instead, it relies on the micro-assessment conducted by UNICEF of common partner organizations who are considered high-risk.

On Joint Analytical Work, to date, there are four major documents produced under the joint programme. *First* is the policy review study Youth Employment and Migration: Key Policy Issues prepared by Fernando Aldaba and Alvin Ang summarizes the issues surrounding the relatively high unemployment and underemployment rates among youth people ages 15 to 24 years old. The study highlights the supply, demand and institutional factors that lead to the skills mismatch. This serve as an input to the development of the *second* joint analytical work captured in the YEM Strategy Paper which highlights the seven point The strategies followed three key themes: (1) Economic and Social Inclusion, (2) Rights and Social Protection and (3) Dialogue and Diversity. Of this, a seven-point strategy was developed to include the promotion of employment rich opportunities, realization of responsive education, training, and career coaching modalities, improvement of labor market information systems, strengthening of worker's rights awareness and social protection initiatives, harnessing migration gains and minimize its risks, providing meaningful voice and representation and promotion of culture and heritage appreciation. Third is the Youth Migration Study, prepared by the Scalibrini Migration Study. This is the very first attempt to look at the youth profile of migration both local and external migration in the country.

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The Joint Programme Coordinator conducts quarterly visits to the four (4) MAMA pilot provinces to monitor and witness the programme interventions on the ground.

Joint missions are as follows: a) Monitoring and Evaluation of the use of the CPTLE tools in the 12 JP YEM schools was conducted last January 2011. Results of the assessment showed that the CPTLE teachers in the three public secondary schools in Maguindanao were not using the enhanced curriculum. It was later on found out that, the entire secondary education curriculum was not being used by the DepEd in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM); b) Mid-Term Evaluation in April 2011 was participated in by JPC with UNICEF and IOM Field Coordinators in Antique. Results of which were included in the MTE report; c) the MDG F Secretariat led by Layla Saad and UN Millennium Campaign Director Minar Pimple were part of a joint mission to visit Prosperidad, Agusan Del Sur and meet with the provincial governor; d) National Steering Committee joint field visit was organized in July 2011 in Sibagat National High School, Agusan Del Sur. This provided an opportunity for the JP YEM to also learn from the joint programmes on Climate Change Adaptation and Democratic and Economic Governance.

In the February 2012, a field visit by the NSC and MDG F Secretariat was organized in Antique to attend the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Forum and dialogue with youth beneficiaries in the Provincial Youth and Migrant Center. MDG F Secretariat led by Sophie De Caen and Paula Pelaez and Usec. Lourdes Trasmonte listened to the achievements of the province in technical vocational training and entrepreneurship training. The Center was the venue of the dialogue between the techvoc trained youth, educational subsidy beneficiaries and members of OFW Family Circles.

In May 2012, the JPC attended the JP YEM Graduation Ceremony of TESDA Techvoc graduates and Coaching for LED Project Management in Masbate province. The mission was a good opportunity to monitor the progress at the provincial level and witness the graduation rites of the 250 youth who underwent the 2nd batch of TESDA's technical-vocational skills training. The courses taken were as follows: Automotive Servicing, Baking & Pastry Production, Computer Hardware Servicing, Driving, Electrical Installation & Maintenance, Food and beverage Services, Household Services, Housekeeping Highway Dump-Truck Operation, Security Services. All 250 graduates were provided with post-training including on-the-job training (OJT). Of the previous batch, 30% have already been employed locally. In addition, partnerships have been formed with the private sector for OJT and potential employment of fresh graduates. On the coaching of the LED Team, the Ateneo School of Government reviewed the feasibility study and proposed some changes that would improve the cattle industry and processing of beef. On the Youth and Migrant Center/One-Stop-Resource Center, the renovation of the physical infrastructure was 95% complete with minor finishing being done in preparation for the launch on 8 May.



## MDG-F Monitoring Report

### c. Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

This subsection seeks to gather relevant information on how the joint programme is fostering the principles for aid effectiveness by having appropriate ownership, alignment, harmonization and mutual accountability in the last 6 months of implementation.

You will find some multiple choice questions where you can select the most appropriate to the case, text boxes to provide narrative information and 2 indicators on ownership and alignment. These indicators have been used extensively to measure progress on the Paris Declaration. Please, refer to the examples in the subsection to complete the information requested.

**Ownership:** Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies, and strategies and co-ordinate development actions

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

- ☐ Not involved
- ☐ Slightly involved
- ☐ Fairly involved
- ☒ Fully involved

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved? Please check the relevant answer**

☒ Policy/decision making

☒ Management: ☒ budget ☒ procurement ☒ service provision ☐ other, specify

**Who leads and/or chairs the PMC and how many times have they met?**

Institution leading and/or chairing the Programme Management Committee (PMC) Meeting:

Chair: Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) represented by Undersecretary Lourdes Trasmonte

Co-Chair: International Labour Organization (ILO) represented by Lawrence Jeff Johnson, Country Director

Number of meeting/s (as of June 2012): Eleven (1) 11 quarterly Programme Management Committee Meetings

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

- ☐ Not involved  
☐ Slightly involved  
☒ Fairly involved  
☐ Fully involved

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved? Please check the relevant answer**

☒ Policy/decision making

☐ Management: ☐ budget ☐ procurement ☐ service provision ☐ other, specify

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

- ☐ Not involved  
☐ Slightly involved  
☒ Fairly involved  
☐ Fully involved

**In what kind of decisions and activities are citizens involved? Please check the relevant answer**

☒ Policy/decision making

☐ Management: ☐ budget ☐ procurement ☐ service provision ☐ other, specify

**Where is the joint programme management unit seated?**

☐ National Government ☐ Local Government ☒ UN Agency ☐ By itself ☐ other, specify

Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government, civil society, private sector and citizens in relation of ownership, alignment and mutual accountability of the joint programmes, please, provide some examples. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

The public and private sector including civil society groups has been actively engaged in the following joint programme components:

- 1) The Philippine Government, with the leadership of the Department of Labor and Employment and its affiliate bureaus such as the TESDA, BWSC, BLE, BLES, POEA, OWWA-NRCO, and national government agencies such as the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), National Youth Commission (NYC), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) have demonstrated ownership and mutual accountability through full participation and cooperation in programme implementation and monitoring.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

- 2) At the national level, tripartite constituents such as the Trade Unions, namely the Federation of Free Workers (FFW), Trade Union Congress of the Philippines and the Employer's Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP) are members of the joint programme.
- 3) Workers and Employers groups and Youth Organizations have been actively involved and participated in the national consultations and multi-sectoral consultation in the development of the Strategy Paper and National Action Plan on Youth Employment and Migration.
- 4) Members of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry as well as local Chambers of Commerce at the four (4) provinces have pledged support to the joint programme during the Local Economic Development (LED) Summit which profiled key sunrise industries that would require skilled manpower. This was translated to 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 OSYs trained.
- 5) OFW family circles and returning migrants groups have been actively participating in the consultation, capacity building, implementation and monitoring of the OSRC which is now commonly called the Youth and Migrant Centers one established in the four provinces.

### b. Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes? Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy, if relevant, please attach (max. 250 words).

☒ Yes ☐ No

High-level and highly visible event took place during the International Youth Day celebration in the Philippines titled KA JAM or “*Kabataan: Jobs and Alternatives to Migration*” where President Benigno S. Aquino III reaffirmed the government’s important role and duty to equip the young people with the knowledge and skills needed to succeed as well as provide the opportunities to achieve that success. Attended by more than 800 guests from different sectors, the event highlighted the concerns and issues that young Filipinos face today, particularly in the area of employment and migration. The increasing dropout rates in secondary education, skills mismatch between labor supply and demand, the lack of labor market information for career guidance and counselling, the lack of opportunities to pursue technical vocational courses and entrepreneurship as alternatives, the need to strengthen soft skills to increase employability, these are only but a few of the myriad challenges that face Filipino youth today.

This was one of the plans resulting from the Advocacy and Communications workshop agreed to five Objectively Verifiable Indicators, namely:

1. DOLE takes action on 70% of common recommendations of the Philippine Labor Employment Plan and the YEM National Action Agenda (NAA)
2. National Youth Commission adopts critical YEM National Action Agenda recommendations in the Youth Development Plan;
3. Policy statements by the President and Secretaries of relevant departments supporting the implementation of the YEM National Action Plan;
4. The Department of Education and TESDA adopts recommendations of the Philippine Labor and Employment Plan on enhancing human capital;
5. Selected issues and recommendations under the YEM NAA needing appropriations are included in the Annual Budget (2012) in the four provinces: Masbate, Antique, Maguindanao and Agusan Del Sur.

There are five main strategies to achieve the aforementioned objectives.

**Strategy 1:** Develop a multi-stakeholder YEM National Action Agenda to inform duty bearers who formulate national government and local government development plans. This will involve a full orientation of the YEM NAA, Executive Briefings for Legislative Branch and Local Government chief executives;

**Strategy 2:** Build and capacitate the JP YEM network/partners in communicating the YEM National Action Plan. This will include the conduct of a series of trainings for claimholders such as the National Youth Commission, local youth organizations and YEM champions;

**Strategy 3:** Develop media partnerships to increase media exposure and increase social media networking for advocacy. This includes the conduct of high-level impact activities and events to create awareness on YEM issues and recommendations in the NAA;

**Strategy 4:** Track monitor and evaluate the Advocacy and Communications plan and results from 2011 to 2012.

**Strategy 5:** Knowledge Management for YEM on new tools, publications, research, and assessments and make available to public and partners.

Last 29 March, the joint programme in coordination with ILO Regional Office conducted a Philippine Youth Employment Forum with the titled *Any Time, Any Where: Decent Work for Filipino Youth*. The Forum was organized by the Department of Labor and Employment's (DOLE) Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns (BWSC) and the National Youth Commission (NYC). Eighty-seven highly motivated youth leaders and representatives met to discuss the National Action Plan for Youth Employment and Migration. During the group work and plenary discussions, education and training was identified as playing a crucial role in preparing young women and men for employment. On the one hand, many young people were still missing out on quality education and training due to poverty and lack of information on existing opportunities. Though the youth generally aspired to finishing school, insufficient financial resources have forced some of them to drop out of school and enter the workforce, sometimes in hazardous, unproductive and low-paid jobs.

On the other hand, many other young people cannot find decent work despite their educational attainment because of the mismatch between the skills that they have acquired in the formal education system and those needed in the labour market. Apprenticeships and on-the-job training programs were put forward as meaningful measures to close the gap between schools and the world of work. In addition, the participants stressed the importance of access to reliable labour market information so youth can make informed education and career choices. The youth also suggested including education on labour rights in secondary school curricula to ensure that young workers are aware of their rights, thereby making them less vulnerable to exploitation.

This activity was complemented by media interviews broadcast on national TV as follows:

- 1) Youth employment in the Philippines: An interview with Lawrence Jeff Johnson on [Mornings@ANC](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OfZ9tZHbkm), 12 April 2012 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OfZ9tZHbkm>
- 2) Employment opportunities for the youth: An interview with Ruth Georget on ANC Prime Time, 29 March 2012 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7gnXneymUEw>
- 3) The Youth and the Jobless: An interview with Ruth Georget on NBN 4, 11 April 2012

### **Video on YE event uploaded on Facebook**

- ILO youth employment month national event in the Philippines 29 March 2012  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lb7hZgmoiBk>

### **Posts on the Internet/Social Network sites**

1. The administrators of the KA JAM Facebook page were contacted aside from the active participation of partners and friends on KA JAM.
2. Uploaded video on YOUTUBE Philippine Labor News by PoliTikalon Blog - JR Lopez Gonzales.avi <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fRYOvTyrKS0>. The video is coverage of the March 29, 2012 event.
3. Young Nurses Decry Employment Crisis: Posted by AYNLA International Inc. on March 25, 2012 at 3:30am. <http://www.aynla.org/profiles/blogs/young-nurses-decry-employment-crisis>
4. Senate post on vulnerable employment. <http://www.ugnayan.com/ph/gov/Senate/article/1TXX>  
"Senate Minority Lleader Alan Peter Cayetano called on the government and private sector to push for quality jobs and decent work conditions as the Philippines face challenges of growing number of workers in vulnerable employment, now at 15 million.
5. GMA News On line capture from ILO website, Philippines, ILO hammer out employment strategy April 4, 2012 10:45am. The news article picked up from the press release.

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

- ☒ Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments
- ☒ Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice
- ☒ New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals
- ☒ Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals
- ☒ Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues
- ☒ Media outreach and advocacy
- ☐ Others (use box below)

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? Please explain.

- |  |        |    |  |
|--|--------|----|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Faith-based organizations             | Number |    |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social networks/coalitions | Number | 4  | Youth Social Network                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local citizen groups       | Number | 10 | Youth groups, OFW Family circles, trade unions |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector             | Number | 1  | Employer's Confederation of the Philippines    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Academic institutions                 | Number |    |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Media groups and journalist           | Number |    |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others (use box below)                | Number |    |  |

Memorandum of Agreements signed between government agencies operating at the regional/provincial level to include DOLE, DTI, TESDA, POEA, OWWA, OFW Family Circles, representatives of NGOs and youth groups actively participating in the OSRC at the local provincial level. For the youth, provincial youth summit in four provinces and island-wide consultations provided the opportunity to participate and share their concerns and aspirations.

News Media and Social Media network sites organized by youth organizations have been actively raising awareness through dialogue on the myriad challenges surrounding youth employment and migration.

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
- ☐ Household surveys
- ☒ Use of local communication mediums such as radio, theatre groups, newspapers, etc.
- ☒ Open forum meetings
- ☒ Capacity building/trainings
- ☐ Others

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Focus Group Discussions to multi-stakeholders including youth groups were common in the conduct of the various assessments at the local provincial level. In addition, capacity building and open forum on migration and development was implemented in the four sites catering not only for local government participants but also representatives from Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) Family circles and support groups.

## SECTION III. Millennium Development Goals

## a. Millennium Development Goals

The MDG-F main objective is to contribute to progress to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals worldwide. This subsection aims to capture data and information on the joint programmes contribution to 1 or more Millennium Development Goals and targets.

For this purpose the Secretariat has developed a matrix where you should link your joint programme outcomes to 1 or more Millennium Development Goals and Targets. This matrix should be interpreted from left to right. As a first step you should reflect on the contributions that each of the JP outcomes is making to one or more MDGs. Once this linked is established, it needs to be further developed by connecting each joint programme outcome to one or more MDG targets. As a third step you should estimate the number of beneficiaries the JP is reaching in each of the specifics outcomes. Finally you should select the most suitable indicators from your joint programme's M&E framework as a measure of the Millennium targets selected. Please, refer to the example provided below.

MDG 1	Joint Programme Outcome 1	MDG Target 1.B	# Beneficiaries reached	MDG Indicators	JP Indicator
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	Outcome 1. Improved Policy Coherence and programme implementation on youth, employment and migration	Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	8.38 million indirect beneficiaries reached; youth 15 – 24 yrs in the labor force. <sup>26</sup>	1.1 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.2 Employment-to-population ratio 1.3 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day 1.4 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	<b>1.7 million youth (10% of 17.72 million)<sup>27</sup></b>  Output 1.1 National Action Agenda formulated, to inform local and national development proceses.  Output 1.2 One-stop-shop resource centers established for YEM information, capacity building and training support.
	<b>Joint Programme Outcome 2</b>	<b>MDG Target 1.B</b>		<b>JP Indicator</b>	<b>JP Target</b>
	Outcome 2. Increased access to decent work for poor young	Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive		Unemployment rates of women and men 15 – 24	10,000 youth

<sup>26</sup> NSO, Labor Force Survey 2010

<sup>27</sup> 15 – 24 years old comprise 20% of 88.6 million (2007 census)



	women and men through public private partnerships, inclusive basic education, life skills, career guidance, including safe migration, vocational training and entrepreneurship	employment and decent work for all, including women and young people		years old.  Underemployment rates of women and men 15 – 24 years old	
	<b>Joint Programme Outcome 2</b>	<b>MDG Target</b>	<b># Beneficiaries reached</b>	<b>JP Indicators</b>	<b>JP Target</b>
	Output 2.1 Partnerships with the private sector, local governments, and financial institutions established to create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for poor youth in target areas	Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	76 partnership agreements and 115 commitments made by public and private sectors to provide on-the-job training (OJT) and post training services for 2,400 OSYs trained during the Public-Private Partnership Fora for Youth Employment.	Number of memoranda of agreements between local governments, private sector and financial institutions.  Number of joint public-private partnership initiatives implemented in employment and entrepreneurship	Four (4) MOUs with government;  Four (4) Partnerships with the Private Sector/Industries
	Output 2.2 Labor market responsive vocational and entrepreneurship skills training with safe migration and life skills components, provided for poor out of school youth	Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	Techvoc: 2,250 <sup>28</sup> youth out of 2,000 targeted youth, completed <u>technical vocational</u> skills training.  1,329 youth (543 female, 786 male) out of targeted 2,000 Completed on-the-job training  Out of 1,100 youth graduates (55% target of 2,000 trained), 154 employed (47 female,	Number of out-of –school youth disaggregated by sex, trained in tech voc, and/or entrepreneurship, safe migration and life skills	Entrep Target 400 OSYs  Techvoc Target 2,000 OSYs

<sup>28</sup> Including 250 youth trained on automotive technology supported by UNICEF.

			<p>107 male)</p> <p>Entrep: 472 (196 female, 276 male) out of target 400 disadvantaged youth with entrepreneurship training</p> <p>101 youth out of 240 targeted disadvantaged youth with feasible business plans received starter kits; 139 youth to receive starter kits in July-August 2012;</p> <p>79 youth out of 96 targeted disadvantaged established micro-enterprises.</p>		
MDG 3	Joint Programme Outcome 2	MDG Target 3.A	# Beneficiaries reached	MDG Indicators	JP Indicator
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	Output 2.3 Gender sensitive education mainstreamed in public secondary education	Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	<p>2,716 (1,369 male and 1,347 female) students taught of enriched 1st year level CP-TLE curriculum with gender, life skills and safe migration concepts in 12 selected schools in 4 pilot provinces.</p> <p>At least 12,000 public secondary education students (SY June 2011 – March 2012) in 15 JP YEM adopted pilot schools benefitting</p>	<p>3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education</p> <p>3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</p>	<p>Secondary curriculum in the public schools include gender and entrepreneurship, and safe migration modules</p> <p>2,716 first year high school students availed of the enriched CPTLE curriculum to include gender, life skills and safe migration</p>

			from the CPTLE Teacher Skills Upgrading, provision of CPTLE Laboratory Equipment, Drop Out Reduction Programme (DORP)/Open High School System (OHSS) and School-based Income Generating Projects.		
	Output 2.4 Employment services enhanced. Gender sensitive career guidance, referral and tracking services offered on youth employment		Data collection on-going.	3.3 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	Existence of a working unit or designation of staff to provide employment information, referral and guidance services at the LGUs

#### Additional Narrative comments

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

The joint programme has provided the impetus for youth employment and migration concerns, policies and programmes to be reflected in the National Development Plans, namely, Philippine Development Plan, DOLE National Labor and Employment Agenda, and National Youth Commission's Youth Development Plan. It is expected that the development of the National Action Plan will serve as an operational plan that will be adopted by several national agencies such as DOLE, DepEd, Commission on Higher Education (CHED), TESDA and other government agencies. As such, corresponding budget allocations for YEM related programmes in these agencies are foreseen.

Provincial Development and Investment Plans have incorporated budget for youth employment and migration programmes. Sustainability mechanisms at the national level are in place to include TESDA Memorandum Circular for the adoption of Gender Sensitivity Training for all Technical Vocational Skills Training Nationwide, DOLE BWSC Nationwide Adoption of Start and Improve Your Own Business (SIYB) Training for disadvantaged youth, and the adoption of knowledge materials such as the PESO Starter Kit that will be used nationwide to convince more Local Chief Executives to institutionalize their PESOs.

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

The Programme Management Committee would like to extend its gratitude for the support and guidance provided by the MDG F Secretariat and the National Steering Committee and has taken note of the recommendations made. Despite the challenges in implementation,

- 1) The joint programme has successfully implemented the Catch Up plan with 88 % commitment and 73% actual disbursed delivery rates and with most of the output achieved. This is clearly demonstrated in the significant accomplishments across all outputs. In the next 6 months, the programme will focus on improving the quality of reports and monitor deliverables through a series of joint field monitoring activities before programme closure.
- 2) The no-cost extension period granted (August 2012– Jan 2013) will also allow the implementation of the Exit Strategy and Sustainability Plan (ESSP) as approved by the PMC to ensure that the initial gains of the joint programme will be replicated in other municipalities and continued beyond the joint programme. It shall also focus on the conduct of the Final Evaluation, documentation of lessons learned, conduct of end-of programme activities at the provincial and national level.
- 3) Together with the Philippine Government, the joint programme will share lessons learned and advocate for addressing the myriad challenges on youth employment and migration to potential donors and development partners and explore new partnerships beyond the joint programme.

## Section 4: General Thematic Indicators

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

**Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the Joint Programme that relate to youth<sup>29</sup> employment and/or migration management:**
☒ Applies ☐ Does not apply if so please move to section 2

☐ Youth Employment

☒ Policies

No. National 2

No. Local 4

☐ Migration

☐ Laws

No. National

No. Local

☒ Both

☒ Plans

No. National 2

No. Local 4

**1.1. Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it is going to be implemented** (base line, stage of development and approval, potential impact of the policy):

The development of the National Action Agenda on Youth, Employment and Migration will contribute to the formulation of the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP), the Youth Development Plan and the four Provincial Development plans of the selected provinces.

**1.2. Number of citizens and/or institutions that the law, policy or strategy directly affects**
☐ Citizens

Total No.

No. Urban

No. Rural

☒ Youth

Total No. 1. 7 M

No. Urban

No. Rural

☒ Migrants

Total No 350,000

No. Urban

No. Rural

☒ National Public Institutions

Total No. 1

No. Urban

No. Rural

☒ Local Public Institutions

Total No 4

No. Urban

No. Rural

☒ Private Sector Institutions

Total No. 1

No. Urban

No. Rural

*\*These figures are just estimates*

*\*No disaggregated data.*

No. Rural

<sup>29</sup> The UN defines youth as the age group between 15 -24,years, ILO follows the same classification

<p><b>1.3.<sup>30</sup> Government budget allocated to youth employment opportunities and/or migrant rights and opportunities before the implementation of the Joint Programme</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Youth Employment      <input type="checkbox"/> Migration      <input type="checkbox"/> Both</p> <p>National budget:                      \$ USD</p> <p>Total Local budget (s) :              \$ USD</p> <p><i>(in localities of intervention of the JP)</i></p> <p><b><i>*No data available yet.</i></b></p>	<p><b>Comments:</b></p> <p>This will be captured in the National Action Plan on Youth Employment and Migration (NAP YEM).</p>
<p><b>1.4.% 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:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Youth Employment      <input type="checkbox"/> Migration      <input type="checkbox"/> Both</p> <p>National budget:                      % Overall</p> <p>    % Triggered by the Joint Programme</p> <p><b><i>*No data available yet.</i></b></p>	
<p>Local budget:                              % Overall</p> <p>    % Triggered by the Joint Programme</p> <p><b><i>*No data available yet</i></b></p>	

<sup>30</sup> For indicators 1.5 and 1.6 the Secretariat acknowledges the potential difficulties to obtain the information requested. Therefore, if not available, please provide the best estimate available. The information requested refers to the budgetary year within which the monitoring report falls.

**1.5 Please indicate the area of influence of the law, policy or plan:**

☒ Applies   ☐ Does not apply

- ☐ Strengthening national institutions  
☒ Policy coordination and coherence  
☒ Statistics and/or information management systems  
☐ Other, please specify:

**Comments:**

To set the policy framework for the NAP-YEM, the strategy paper entitled Alternative Pathways: Toward Charting an Actionable Framework for Youth Employment was prepared by Institute for Labor Studies (ILS) of DOLE under the MDG F Joint Programme on Youth Employment and Migration (JP YEM). To promote youth employment, the strategy paper highlights seven (7) strategies to promote youth employment and migration that are grouped under three key themes: Economic and Social Inclusion, Rights and Social Protection, and Dialogue and Diversity. The 7 strategies are 1) promote employment-rich opportunities; 2) realize responsive education, training, and career coaching modalities; 3) improve labor market information systems; 4) strengthen workers' rights awareness and social protection initiatives; 5) harness migration gains and minimize its risks; 6) provide meaningful voice and representation venues; and 7) promote cultural and heritage appreciation.

The NAP-YEM, drafted through various workshops and consultations and supported by the Joint Programme highlights details of and terms of implementation of the 7 strategies. These strategies were based on situation analysis and made as responses to gaps and constraints confronting the youth in their various tracks towards school work and adulthood. For each strategy, there are common requirements towards their successful and effective implementation. These cross-cutting and necessary ingredients must be available for each of the strategies.

## 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:** ☒ Applies ☐ Does not apply

		Direct beneficiaries:			
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migrants <input type="checkbox"/> Both			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vocational/Entrep training programmes	No. 2	Women 486+196	Men 777+276	%	of which are ,migrants
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formal education programmes	No. 1	Women 5,862+12+21	Men 5,862+ 12+21	%	of which are ,migrants
<input type="checkbox"/> Apprenticeship programmes	No. 1	Women 543	Men 786	%	of which are ,migrants
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employment resource& youth service centres	No. 4	Women	Men	%	of which are ,migrants
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Labour market analysis	No. 4			%	of which are ,migrants
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-Private partnerships:	No. 2	Women	Men	%	of which are ,migrants
<input type="checkbox"/> Private business <input type="checkbox"/> CSO's <input type="checkbox"/>	No. 155	Women	Men	%	of which are ,migrants
Government	<b>*No data available yet.</b>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:					



**2.2 Total number of young people and/ or migrants trained (techvoc and entrep) with specific skills adapted to the job market:**☒ Applies ☐ Does not apply

Total No. young <u>men</u>	1,053	No. young men under 24 years old	777+276	No. men over 24 years old	
Total No. young <u>women</u>	682	No. young women under 24 years old	486 +196	No. men over 24 years old	
Total No. of migrants	193	No. of women	73	No. of men	120

***\*Data being validated.*****2.3 Number of jobs created for young people and/ or migrants supported by the Joint Programme:** ☒ Applies ☐ Does not apply

Total No. men	107	No. men under 24 years old	107	No. men over 24 years old	
Total No. women	47	No. women under 24 years old	47	No. men over 24 years old	
Total No. of migrants		No. of women		No. of men	

***\*Data being validated.***

### 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 ☒ Applies ☐ Does not apply

- ☒ For youth  
☐ For migrants  
☒ Both

##### Number of institutions:

- ☒ National public institutions No. 16  
☒ Local public institutions No. 94  
  
☐ Private business No.  
☐ NGOs No.  
☐ Academic institutions No.  
☐ Other: No.

##### Number of individuals:

- |  |         |           |
|--|---------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private business employers    | Men     | Women     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil servants     | Men 92  | Women 100 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Teachers/ trainers | Men 125 | Women 166 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Citizens                      | Men     | Women     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other:                        | Men     | Women     |

***\*No disaggregated data available yet.***