

Monitoring Report Template

Section I: Identification and Joint Programme Status

a. Joint Programme Identification and basic data

<p>Date of Submission: Submitted by: Name: Ruth H. Georget Title: Joint Programme Coordinator Organization: International Labour Organization Contact information: Tel No. (63 2)525-4483 Fax No. (63 2) 525-3178 E-mail: georget@ilo.org</p>	<p>Country and Thematic Window</p> <p>Philippines: Youth, Employment and Migration (YEM)</p>
<p>MDTF Atlas Project No: 00067215 Title: Alternatives to Migration: Decent Jobs for Filipino Youth</p>	<p>Report Number: 4</p> <p>Reporting Period: January – June 011</p> <p>Programme Duration: 28 July 2009 – 27 July 2012 Official starting date: 28 July 2009</p>
<p>Participating UN Organizations</p> <p>International Labour Organization (ILO) International Organization for Migration (IOM) United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</p>	<p>Implementing partners¹</p> <p>Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) Department of Education (DepED) Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) (formerly National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women) National Youth Commission (NYC) Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) Provincial Governments of Agusan del Sur, Antique, Masbate and Maguindanao</p>

¹ Please list all the partners actually working in the joint’s programme implementation, NGOs, Universities, etc.

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

Budget Summary	
Total Approved Joint Programme Budget	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 <hr/> Total: US\$6,000,000
Total Amount of Transferred to date	UN Org A: ILO US\$1,663,245 ² UN Org B: IOM US\$1,640,640 UN Org C: UNICEF US\$1,098,380 UN Org D: UNFPA US\$ 324,605 <hr/> Total: US\$4,726,870
Total Budget Committed to date	UN Org A: ILO US\$ 858,757 UN Org B: IOM US\$1,274,598 UN Org C: UNICEF US\$ 754,532 UN Org D: UNFPA US\$ 303,113 <hr/> Total: US\$3,191,000
Total Budget Disbursed to date	UN Org A:ILO US\$539,657 UN Org B:IOM US\$543,713 UN Org C:UNICEF US\$622,008 UN Org D:UNFPA US\$143,748 <hr/> Total: US\$1,849,126
Delivery Rate to date (as of June 2011)	
Total Amount Committed (including disbursed)/Total Amount Received	68%

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of US\$

TYPE	DONOR	OUTPUT	TOTAL	FOR 2010	FOR 2011	FOR 2012
Parallel [1][1]						
Cost Share[2][2]						
Counterpart[3][3]						
TOTAL						

² This amount includes US\$20,000 advance to ILO for proposal development.

1) **PARALLEL FINANCING** – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channelled through UN agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) **COST SHARING** – refers to financing that is channelled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channelled through UNESCO.

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 may or may not be channelled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot "village water treatment plant" The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

MDG F 1942: Alternatives to Migration: Decent Jobs for Filipino Youth (as of 30 June 2011)

TYPE	DONOR	JP OUTPUT	TOTAL ³	FOR 2010	FOR 2011	FOR 2012
Parallel [1]	CIDA	Output 2.2	TBD ⁴			
Cost Share[2]						
Counterpart[3]	DOLE	Output 1.1, 2.4	TBD			
	PLGUs	Output 1.2	TBD			
TOTAL						

³ Exchange Rate used is US\$1.00 = Ph43.00 (average rate in June 2011)

⁴ TBD – To be determined

BENEFICIARIES⁵

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

	Men	Men from Ethnic groups	Women	Women from Ethnic groups	TOTAL (Men+ Women)	Nat'l Institutions	Local Institutions	Total
Targeted number	8,835	10	8,849	10	17,684 ⁶	12	24	36
Number reached	5,906	5	5,908	5	11,814 ⁷	8	84	92
Targeted - reached	67%	50%	67%	50%	67%	67%	305%	186%
% difference	33%	50%	33%	50%	33%	33%	+205%	+86%

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
Targeted number	2,710,781	-	2,710,781	-	5,421,562 ⁸	96	5,359 ⁹	5,455 ¹⁰
Number reached	2,732,811	-	2,732,812	-	5,465,623	75	5,677 ¹¹	5,752 ¹²
Targeted - reached	108%	-	108%	-	108%	78%	106%	105%
% difference	+8%	-	+8%	-	+8%	22%	+6%	+5%

⁵ Estimates based on existing data and will require further verification.

⁶ Total enrolment of public secondary education SY 2008 – 2009 in 15 JP YEM pilot schools including Out of School Youth trained in Entrep and Techvoc Education, Teachers, Counsellors, PTCA members, PLGUs,

⁷ Total enrolment of public secondary education SY 2009 – 2010 in 15 JP YEM pilot schools.

⁸ Total enrolment of public secondary education SY 2008 – 2009, Department of Education , Basic Education Statistics Fact Sheet, www.deped.gov.ph/factsandfigures

⁹ Total number of public secondary schools SY 2008 – 2009, Department of Education , Basic Education Statistics Fact Sheet, www.deped.gov.ph/factsandfigures

¹⁰ Total number of public secondary schools SY 2008 – 2009, 4 Provincial Local Government Units, DOLE Regional Offices, local partners from national government agencies, private sector partners, academe, and NGOs.

¹¹ Total number of public secondary schools SY 2010-2011

¹² 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.

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b. Joint Programme M&E framework

This template is the same as the one you will find in the JP documents. We have added 3 columns to provide spaces for baselines of the indicators as well as targets. All the values for indicators in this template are cumulative. This means the past values obtained accumulate (add up over time) as the joint programme gets implemented. We are expecting you to include not only the indicators but the value of these indicators. If you do not provide them, please explain the reason and how you are going to obtain this information for the next reporting period.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
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

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
Outcome 1: Improved policy coherence and implementation on youth, employment and migration (YEM)								
Output 1.1 National Action Agenda (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>	<u>January – June 2011</u> - Completed the Policy Brief on Youth Employment and Migration outlining Key Policy Issues prepared by Fernando Aldaba and Alvin Ang (August 2010) - On-going presentation and validation of assessment and review of youth policies and programmes, situational analysis and stakeholder mapping to be conducted by the National Youth Commission(NYC)	Published NAA for YEM and national agency plans and activity reports Published policy brief on YEM Key Policy Issues Published report on Youth Assessment	Assessment of agency reports (e.g. Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan) Assessment of agency reports (e.g. National Youth Development Plan)	DOLE-ILS and ILO, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA UNICEF, NYC	Assumption: 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.

¹³ Baseline information is based on Baseline Study conducted of the joint programme.

¹⁴ Overall JP expected target was validated in a Planning workshop last July 2010.

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
			<u>Migration Policies:</u>	- On-going Youth Migration Study in the Philippines	Published Report on Youth Migration in the Philippines		UNICEF, IOM, ILO	
			1.1.2 Strategy Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-going development of the YEM Strategy Paper by DOLE Institute for Labor Studies - Formulation of Strategy Paper is aligned with the process of developing Philippine Youth Development Plan and DOLE National Labor and Employment Agenda 	Published YEM Strategy Paper, Youth Development Plan and DOLE National Labor and Employment Agenda		DOLE, ILO, IOM, UNICEF	<u>Assumption:</u> Preparation of Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) for 2010 – 2015 completed by yearend 2010, providing clear platform for cohesive NAA for YEM

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	NAA used by local governments in project sites and by pertinent national agencies	<p>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</p> <p>To be derived from the Assessment of Existing Capacities and Training Needs of Local Government Units on Local Economic Development (LED)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>- Enhanced capacities of local government units on local economic development and on designing programmes and projects on youth employment in rural areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the Provincial Level, Youth Summit was conducted in JP YEM MAMA¹⁵ 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 - Three (3) provincial partners participated in Asia Regional Facilitator's Training Course on Value Chain Development 	Minutes of stakeholder consultation officially adopting the NAA Approved Annual Work Plan between UNICEF and National Youth Commission	Project documentation of stakeholder consultation	<p>NYC and UNFPA, UNICEF</p> <p>DOLE, ILO</p>	<p><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</p>
			1.1.4 Labor market statistics reflect youth, employment	Implementation Postponed till end of 2011			DOLE, ILO	

¹⁵ MAMA sites are Masbate, Antique, Maguindanao and Agusan Del Sur.

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
			and migration indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-going discussion with Statistical Research and Training Center and DOLE Bureau of Labor Employment and Statistics - On-going discussion with the National Statistical Office for the conduct of Provincial Labor Force Survey in at least 1 project site 				
Output 1.2 One-stop-shop” resource centers (OSRC) established for YEM information, capacity-building and training support	One-stop shop resource centers of programs and services (including career guidance, vocational counselling, referral and tracking system) for youth, employment and migration are operational within local level NRCOs in four project areas.	<p>No local level NRCOs in target areas</p> <p>No one-stop shop resource centers</p>	<p>1.2.1 Framework and strategy for establishing a one-stop-shop resource centers on YEM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of National Reintegration Center (NRCO) for OFWs services on YEM at the local level per MAMA site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed OSRC framework linked with Public Employment Service Office (PESO) institutionalization using time-space sharing concept. - Completed identification of prospective sites and/or facilities identified in MAMA sites - On-going review of Construction and procurement proposals form 	<p>Progress reports</p> <p>Field visits and surveys</p>	<p>Regular reporting by implementing partners</p> <p>Monitoring & field visits by JP Field Coordinators and JP Coordinator</p>	DOLE-OWWA-NRCO, IOM, Provincial LGUs	<p><u>Assumption:</u> DOLE-OWWA-NRCO & LGU can agree on specific innovative design and cooperation mode for a sustainable One-Stop Resource Center.</p> <p><u>Risk:</u> DOLE through OWWA and NRCO continues to adhere to rolling out from their resource-restricted</p>

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	Number of clients able to access YEM information and services, segregated by age and sex	None.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced capacities of national and local stakeholders to deliver services and support to returning youth migrants, youth members of families left behind by OFWs <p>1.2.2 Information Management System installed at the National Reintegration Centre and enhanced through database, systems improvement and staff training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced and upgraded information management system (database, system and staff) of the NRCOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed Advocacy & Orientation Conference & Study Tour in CALABARZON¹⁶ for MAMA sites - Conducted Migration & Development Forum in MAMA - Conducted Strategic Planning on the implementation and target clients identified - 	Client Monitoring in one-stop shop centers			structures.

¹⁶ CALABARZON stands for Calamba, Laguna, Batangas, Romblon and Quezon provinces in Southern Luzon with the highest rate of origin among Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs)

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	<p>No. of Modules and IEC materials designed on safe migration for Pre-Employment Orientation (PEOS) and anti-illegal recruitment program</p> <p>No of information outreach activities</p> <p>No of capacity building interventions</p>	Disintegrated information, orientation and advocacy programme against illegal recruitment, trafficking and irregular migration;	<p>1.2.3 Modules and IEC materials on safe migration for Pre-Employment Orientation (PEOS) and anti-illegal recruitment programmes¹⁷</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy and information campaign to include: - 1 Information Programme Framework Guide for trainers containing 3 sets of modules on illegal recruitment, trafficking and irregular migration - 1000 Question & Answer Flyers for 	- Draft workplan prepared by Philippine Overseas Employment Agency (POEA)	Activity Reports; Client Feedback Reports Produced Materials; Interview information givers	Client feedback tool can be instituted by Field Coordinator	DOLE POEA, IOM	

¹⁷ In the 3rd 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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			each of 4 provinces - 1000 Poster Calendars for each of 4 provinces - 4 PEOS and information outreach caravan - 5 Mapping and Planning Exercise					
Output 1.3 Mechanism Model 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	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	- Study on Model Mechanisms to Channel Remittances for finalization - Local YEM initiatives (e.g. value chain systems, school based and community-based enterprises for validation	Field visits Reports on the pilot testing	JP Progress Reports	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.

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	At least four pilot projects rolled out in 4 target areas	No existing model	At least four pilot model mechanisms rolled out at the local level in 4 target areas	None yet.				<p>Risks: There is limited information on the flow and amount of remittances 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>

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
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								
Output 2.1. Partnerships with private sector, local governments and financial institutions established to create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for poor youth in target areas	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed assessment of local economy in MAMA sites with validation with local partners and stakeholders during Provincial Local Economic Development (LED) Summit; - Developed action plans for LED implementation during the Provincial LED summit. - Identified growth sectors to anchor public-private partnerships 	Trend analysis of statistical data	Enrolment and school participation, retention data from Department of Education National Statistical Surveys	PLGU and ILO UNICEF IOM UNFPA	<u>Risks:</u> Data at the provincial level is limited and underemployment rates available are only at the regional level.
-	Number of public-private partnership initiatives implemented in employment and entrepreneurship	PPP existing per province: Masbate = 4 Antique = 8 Agusan Del Sur = 4 Maguindanao = no data * Most of the	Additional of at least one (1) per province or a total of four (4) public private partnerships established between local governments and private sector/financial institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOU and AWP between the four (4) Provincial LGU and ILO and DOLE on behalf of JP YEM drafted - Four (4) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Annual Work Plans (AWP) 	Administrative records	Review and inspection of agreements and minutes of pertinent meetings	PLGU and ILO	<u>Assumption:</u> Local economy or towns in proximity are predominantly rural areas with private sector presence.

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
		PPP in the province are at the national or regional level and cascaded to the province for implementation .	- Subsidies and facilities provided to youth during on-the-job-training to enhance employability	signed between UNICEF and the local government units of Masbate, Agusan del Sur and Maguindanao, which includes providing access to technical/vocational skills training to out-of-school youth	Copies of MOU and AWP signed between the LGU and UNICEF	Progress reports	PLGU and UNICEF	LGUs willing to dialogue and collaborate with private sector and vice versa. Political interventions will not hamper private sector participation.
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 - Design of labor	1. Number of out of school youth (OSY) disaggregated by sex , trained in <u>tech voc</u> and/or <u>entrepreneurship</u> with gender, life skills. ¹⁸ 2. Training Modules on	None. Those who had undergone existing techvoc and entrep training have not been YEM enhanced	2.2.1 TVET and entrepreneurship training programmes enhanced with life skills and gender 2.2.2 <u>Instructional materials</u> (entrep and techvoc) enhanced with gender sensitivity and life skills and rolled out	- Completed Assessment of technical and vocational skills, and entrepreneurship potentials of disadvantaged youth in MAMA sites TECHVOC: - TVET Training module mainstreamed with Gender Sensitivity Training (GST) developed in	Published assessment report on techvoc and entrep potentials TESDA/ILO Monitoring Reports	Regular reporting by LGUs through CTECS, Administrative records TESDA Reporting/ Field Visits JP Reporting	DOLE-BWSC and ILO UNICEF IOM UNFPA DOLE-TESDA and ILO,	<u>Assumption:</u> Administrators of ongoing skills training will agree to modify and enhance their programme with YEM inputs Appreciation of the need to strengthen gender sensitive techvoc and

¹⁸ 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 ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
<p>market – responsive technical vocational and entrepreneurship training programmes enhanced with gender, lifeskills</p> <p>- System for tracking training graduates established</p>	<p><u>entrepreneurship</u>, and <u>tech voc</u> integrating gender, & life skills¹⁹</p> <p>3. Number of Teachers and Trainers (male and female) trained in delivery of entrep and techvoc training, with safe migration, lifeskills and entrepreneurship, gender sensitivity inputs</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One (1) TESDA Techvoc Training module integrating gender, & lifeskills for OSY's, SARDOs, and Children of OFWs - One (1) DOLE BWSC Entrepreneurship module on Start and Improve Your Own Business (SYB) technology, integrating gender, life skills and safe migration <p>2.2.3 <u>Corps of (entrep and vocational) trainers</u> trained in delivery of enhanced programmes and use of instructional materials</p>	<p>collaboration with TESDA with Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) and Great Women Projects of CIDA²⁰</p> <p>ENTREP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed Trainers Guide and Workbook for Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) integrated in the DOLE BWSC entrepreneurship modules with gender, lifeskills <p>ENTREP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 88 (48 female, 40 male) local partners trained on Start and Improve Your Own Business (SIYB) to provide entrepreneurship training to disadvantaged youth 	<p>DOLE BWSC/ILO Monitoring Reports</p> <p>DOLE BWSC/ ILO Monitoring Reports</p>	<p>JP Reporting</p>	<p>UNFPA</p> <p>DOLE-BWSC and ILO UNFPA</p> <p>DOLE-BWSC and ILO UNFPA</p>	<p>entrepreneurial training;</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Possible government reorganization integrating basic, higher and techvoc education into a separate cluster of Departments, outside the DOLE;</p> <p>Delineation of institutional mandate between DOLE BWSC (entrep training) and TESDA (techvoc training)</p>

¹⁹ Note: safe migration will not be integrated in techvoc modules but instead will be a sub-output of Output 1.2.3

²⁰ CIDA is the Canadian International Development Agency

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			<p>2.2.4 Train OSYs in four selected areas using YEM enhanced entrepreneurship training programme & instructional materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 400 disadvantaged youth trained on Entrepreneurship and provided post training services - 2,000 disadvantaged youth trained on technical vocational and provided post training services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 SIYB trainers became Master Trainers <p>TECHVOC: - TESDA techvoc training for trainors is linked up with CIDA programme entitled "Great Women Project" to integrate gender and lifeskills</p> <p>ENTREP: 60 disadvantaged youth (28 female/32 male) trained during SIYB pilot testing from Antique and Agusan Del Sur</p> <p>TECHVOC: 250 youth in Antique trained on automotive technology</p>	<p>TESDA/ILO Monitoring Report\</p> <p>Registry of out-of-school youth in the local government unit (LGU) of Masbate, Antique and Agusan del Sur Field Office Progress Reports</p> <p>DOLE BWSC/ ILO Monitoring Reports</p> <p>DOLE- TESDA/PLGU Repors</p>	<p>JP Reporting</p> <p>JP Reporting</p> <p>JP Reporting</p>	<p>DOLE-TESDA and ILO, UNFPA</p> <p>DOLE-BWSC and ILO</p> <p>DOLE-TESDA and ILO, UNFPA</p>	

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
Output 2.3. Gender sensitive education mainstreamed in public secondary education	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 gender, life skills and safe migration	<p>2.3.1 Curriculum and training materials in public secondary education enhanced with entrepreneurship, life skills, and safe migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 100 master teachers, supervisors, and 12 CPTLE teachers in JP YEM schools trained on new CPTLE Curriculum in secondary education - 1st and 2nd year new CPTLE curriculum learning guides integrated with entrepreneurship, gender, life skills and safe migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed enriched CPTLE²¹ Curriculum for 1st year public secondary school. - 37 (27 female, 10 male) 1st year level teachers and supervisors from 12 YEM schools trained on entrepreneurship under the enriched Career Pathways – Technology and Livelihood Education (CP-TLE) curriculum²² - Fifty (50) teachers, principals and supervisors trained on enhanced CPTLE curriculum to include gender, life skills and safe migration²³ - 58 (47 female, 11 male) 	<p>Contents of the curricula in 1st year and 2nd year CPTLE subject</p> <p>DepEd M&E Reports</p> <p>DepEd M&E</p>	Review of curricula to check if gender and entrepreneurship has in fact been included	DepEd-BSE and ILO UNFPA IOM UNICEF	<p>Assumption: Dep Ed will agree with the introduction of proposed enhancements in the curriculum</p> <p>LGUs of participating schools will agree with the proposed enhancements to the curriculum.</p> <p>Risks: 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>

²¹ CPTLE stands for Career Pathways in Technology and Livelihood Education which is one of the subjects being taught in public secondary schools.

²² Same number was reported in bi-annual report June to Dec 2010.

²³ Same as above

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			2.3.2 Youth trained under the enriched secondary education curriculum	<p>2nd year level public secondary school teachers and supervisors from 4 project sites, and key teacher trainers from 17 regions across the country trained on entrepreneurship under CP-TLE program</p> <p>- Memorandum of Agreement signed by ILO-International Training Center and Department of Education to use KAB modules as instructional materials on entrepreneurship. KAB modules made available to public high schools in the country</p> <p>- 2,716 first year high school students (male – 1,369/female-1,347) taught using the enriched CPTLE curriculum in SY 2010 – 2011</p> <p>-</p>	Reports			

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
Output 2.4 Employment services enhanced: 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 services at the LGUs	Varies with the Provincial LGU (PLGU) sites: 1) Masbate PESO Provincial: One (1) existing with PESO Manager and operational but not institutionalized 2) Antique PESO Provincial: One (1) existing with PESO Manager and operational but not institutionalized 3) Agusan Del Sur PESO Provincial: One (1) existing, operational and institutionalized with full staff complement	2.4.1 Assessment of employment services in four LGU project areas 2.4.2 Database established to track job opportunities 2.4.3 - Establishment of YEM information campaign	- Completed assessment of local employment services in MAMA project sites - Completed PESO Institutionalization Kit to be used nationwide None yet. This is dependent on the access to PhilJobNet	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 institutional office to render such service. National DOLE able to capacitate local level facility LGU can pass ordinance to establish service facility and secure resources <u>Risks:</u> Inability of DOLE to capacitate local level facility; Inability of local facility to assume multiple service menu

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	<p>2. Type of services rendered: access to information on markets, credit, technology, and other employment-related information, etc.</p> <p>3. Guidance materials & tools address young women and men's needs</p>	<p>4) Maguindanao PESO Provincial: None</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, flyers/leaflets and multi-media materials</p>						Some LGUS may not have operational employment service offices

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	4. Number of young women and men able to access employment information and other services	Database and monitoring system for employment services is not available.						
Output 2.5 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. Drop-out rates per year level in the secondary schools disaggregated by sex. Retention rates per year level in the secondary schools	None. Alternative delivery modes not yet offered Drop-out Rates (%) 2008 – Total (Male/Female) <u>Masbate</u> Bangalisan MHS - 2.96 (5.63/1.02) Del Rosario MHS – 4.15 (6.82/0.92) Mobo NHS –	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 youth of OFWS and other disadvantaged youth by gender in the JP YEM schools - 11,724 students from the 12 pilot schools benefited from improved CP-	OHSP/EASE Enrolment (2010-2011) Fullon NHS (Antique) – 24 Maguindanao NHS - 42 *Only 2 pilot schools offer OHSP/EASE program so far. Drop-out Rates (%) SY 2010-2011 - Total (Male/Female) -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 submitted Mobo NHS – 10.57 (6.86/3.23)	BEIS data from DepEd BEIS data from DepEd BEIS data from DepEd	School records and reports from the 12 selected schools School records and reports from the 12 selected schools School records and reports from the 12 selected	DepEd and UNICEF	<u>Assumption:</u> DepEd will continue to implement the Alternative Delivery Modes – particularly OHSS and EASE Data exist in the participating schools <u>Assumption:</u> Teachers and supervisors will be able/allowed to participate in the YEM training programs.

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	disaggregated by sex.	<p>5.55 (7.95/3.68)</p> <p><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)</p> <p><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)</p> <p><u>Maguindanao</u> Mamasapano 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</p>	TLE facilities and instructional materials	<p><u>Antique</u> Fullon MHS – no updated data Barasanan NHS – 4.63 (7.65/1.64) Antique NHS – 3.69 (4.60/2.81)</p> <p><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)</p> <p><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)</p>	Records; field visits	schools JP progress reports		

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	Number of trained teachers, guidance counselors and PTCA members on mentoring and counseling of youth	Information System (BEIS) 225 teachers, guidance counsellors and PTCA members in 15 JP YEM schools	2.5.2 Additional number of teachers, counsellors, PTA members trained - Capacities of teachers, guidance counsellors and PTCAs enhanced to undertake mentoring, counselling, support systems, innovative skills - 12 school heads, 12 guidance counsellors, and 12 PTCA officers each provided with two trainings - 45 CP-TLE teachers received training on two CP-TLE specialization	- 185 teachers in 12 JP YEM pilot schools provided training on Child Friendly School System (CFSS) and Drop Out Reduction Program (DORP) - All 12 schools have set up SARDO Watch list to identify and track them. Estimated Number of Beneficiaries of CP-TLE equipment - As of June 30, eight (8) CP-TLE laboratories in 8 pilot schools have been improved. <u>Students</u> (based on 2010-2011 enrolment) TOTAL – 8,737	BEIS data from DepEd Records; field visits	School records and reports from the 12 selected schools JP progress reports		

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
				<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) <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				

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JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline ¹³	Overall JP ¹⁴ Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	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>submitted</p> <p>Barasanan NHS – 1</p> <p>Antique NHS – 7</p> <p><u>Agusan del Sur</u></p> <p>Sta. Cruz NHS – 1</p> <p>Prosperidad NHS – 2</p> <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>- To date, 738 education subsidy slots have been provided. For SY 2011-2012, 450 education subsidy slots availed of by 2nd year to 4th year high school students of which 400 are students at risk of dropping out, 29 are children of OFWs, and 28 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>Assumptions:</u></p> <p>JP YEM Schools are CFSS schools</p> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Presence of OFWs may not be significant in the province to assist children of OFWs</p>

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c. 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.²⁴
- **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 2011)

Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/ LOCAL	A Total amount Planned JP (Year 1&2 Budget transferred to date) July 2009- June 2011)	B Estimated Total amount Committed
JP Coordination Unit and monitoring systems established					ILO		143,523	137,088	98,358	69%
					IOM		58,692	57,893	57,893	99%
					UNICEF		52,848	52,848	22,052	42%
Total							255,063	247,829	178,303	70%

²⁴ The amount is based only on funds transferred as of year 2 and not budget allocated for the entire duration of the JP.

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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 2011			
		Y1	Y2	Y3		NATIONAL/ LOCAL	A Total amount Planned for the JP (Year 1&2 Budget July 2009- June 2011) (US\$)	B Estimated Total amount Committed (US\$)	C Estimated Total Amount Disbursed (US\$)	D Estimated % Delivery rate of budget (Column C/A)
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	25,000	46,562	41,089	164%
					ILO	DOLE	30,664	30,664	30,538	100%
					IOM	DOLE	17,965	17,995	17,357	97%

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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	155,700	108,757	108,417	70%
	1.1.2.2 Conduct local consultations and consolidate policy recommendations				IOM	DOLE	130,645	130,645	92,821	71%

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1.1.3. Partners' reports on the inclusion and mainstreaming of the NAA from partners.	1.2.3 Conduct inclusive stakeholder consultations among national government and non-government actors				ILO	DOLE	37,490	37,490	37,456	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	31,727	10,156	16%
	1.1.3.1 Advocate and influence partners to use the National Action Agenda in the next round of national and local development plans. (For implementation starting year 2)				ILO	DOLE	25,574	15,397	5,295	21%

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	1.1.3.2 Raise awareness of youth and advocate for the mainstreaming of life skills policies and programs			UNFPA	NYC	121,370	121,370	26,181	22%
	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	110,674	92,642	40,849	37%
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	23,422	5,295	4%
Output 1.1 Total						860,895	656,671	415,455	48%

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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 (Year 1&2 Budget July 2009-June 2011) (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	23,206	13,080	20%
	1.2.1.2 Support the roll-out of YEM program and projects by NRCO				IOM	DOLE	159,288	146,705	63,866	40%

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	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 (For year 2 implementation)				IOM	DOLE	147,920	92,693	10,093	7%
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 (For implementation starting year 2)				IOM	DOLE	46,805	3,548	3,548	8%

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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, 962	10,134	9%
	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 trainors training for PEOS, AIR and Anti-trafficking information programmes								
Output 1.2 Total						535,008	382,113	100,721	19%

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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 (Year 1&2 Budget July 2009-June 2011) (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	23,337	23,337	83%

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	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	94,594	25,276	21%
	1.3.1.3 Implement the model mechanism and test its efficacy in harnessing remittances for youth employment promotion				IOM	DOLE	255,387	202,694	36,198	14%
Output 1.3 Total							404,084	320,625	84,811	21%

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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			Total amount Planned (Year 1&2 Budget July 2009- June 2011) (US\$)	Estimated Total amount Committed (US\$)	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
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	79,388	64,919	39,057	49%
	2.1.1.2 Provide assistance to youth undergoing on-the-job training in the private sector				UNICEF	LGUs	60,000	60,000	47,263	79%
Output 2.1 Total							139,388	124,919	86,320	62%

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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 (Year 1&2 Budget July 2009-June 2011) (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	52,190	36,883	71%
	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	38,750	42%

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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.
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 (For year 2 implementation)			UNICEF/ <i>Change to UNFPA in partnership with Great Women Project with CIDA/TESDA</i>	TESDA	85,000	22,597 <i>Note: Remaining balance of 62,403 will be reallocated by UNICEF for year 2 in Output 2.5</i>	22,597	27%

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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	595,988	152,403	97,423	16%
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 (For Year 2 Implementation)				ILO	DOLE BWSC and TESDA	52,924	19,582	3,839	7%
Output 2.2 Total							1,054,290	455,234	209,626	20%

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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 (Year 1&2 Budget July 2009-June 2011) (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	53,982	92%

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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	69,413	69,413	78%
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	26,604	25,775	27%
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 (For year 2 implementation)				ILO	DepEd	29,904	29,089	8,060	27%
Output 2.3 Total							273,060	183,583	157,230	58%

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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	24,138	88%

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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. (For implementation year 2)			ILO	DOLE	85,474	34,501	7,681	9%
2.4.3 SMS-based information campaign operational	2.4.3.1 Establish SMS-based YEM information dissemination campaign through the NRCO			IOM	DepEd	30,018	27,312	4,417	15%
Output 2.4 Total						143,006	89,327	36,236	25%

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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	246,231	171,584	113,693	46%

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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	342,017	242,822	226,205	66%
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	228,026	124,348	47%
Output 2.5 Total							850,112	642,432	464,246	55%

NOTE: The amount reflected herein was taken from the color-coded Annual Workplan 2nd Q as of June 2011.

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. (January – June 2011)

Progress in Outcomes/Output: (January – June 2011)

Although there have been delays in implementation of the joint programme, the programme has been fast tracking the roll-out of key activities to ensure that outcomes and outputs will be met.

On Outcome 1: Improved policy coherence and implementation, the joint programme contributed to the heightened awareness on the youth employment and migration concerns through nation-wide and sectoral consultations. On *Output 1.1*, although the YEM Strategy paper is not yet finalized, the programme has been able to include the results of the policy reviews and recommendations in the process of developing the Philippine Development Plan (2011 – 2016), Youth Development Plan and National Labor and Employment Agenda of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). In addition, two provinces namely, Antique and Agusan Del Sur, have developed their provincial youth development plans that will influence local policies and programmes. Assessment of Existing Capacities and Training Needs of local government units (LGUs) on local economic development was completed and important to help LGUs developed policies, programs and projects on youth employment. *Output 1.2* on the establishment of One-Stop-Shop Resource Centers (OSRC) to mitigate risks of migration and support returning migrants is also underway with the full support of local government units. *Output 1.3* however, will need to be revisited to ascertain the viability of establishing four pilot model mechanisms for channelling remittances in year three.

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; On *Output 2.2* Assessments have been completed to ascertain the local economic opportunities in the four provinces, as well as entrepreneurship potentials and technical vocational skills of Out-of-School Youths and the technical vocational skills that are demanded by the local industries. Training of trainors on Generate and Start and Improve Your Own Business (GYB/SIYB) was also conducted in the four provinces and an initial training of OSYs in Antique and Agusan Del Sur. In terms of providing interventions for facilitating school-to-work transition, the programme has provided under *Output 2.3* training of 1st 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 2nd year high school CPTLE teachers in the use of the entrepreneurship curriculum. Know About Business (KAB) modules of ILO as instructional materials on entrepreneurship.

Cont'd: Progress in Outcomes/Output:

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.

On *Output 2.5* the joint programme addressed the need to increase participation and reduce drop-out rates in 12 JP YEM pilot provinces through policy 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) provision of educational subsidies for additional 738 slots (benefitting 500 students) for SY 2010-2011.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme:

To ensure sustainability, the joint programme interventions were designed at the onset to develop policies and use existing government systems and programmes. For example, policy interventions at the national and local government level under Output 1.1 specifically the development of the Youth Employment and Migration Strategy Paper is aligned with the government planning processes of the Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016) prepared by the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), the National Labor and Employment Agenda prepared by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and National Youth Development Plan prepared by the National Youth Commission (NYC). It also aims to influence the development of Youth Development Plans at the local provincial level.

On programme implementation, the joint programme is working with Department of Labor and Employment – Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns (BWSC) and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) in implementing the entrepreneurship and techvoc training for OSYs. This includes the monitoring and tracking of training graduates and linking them up with private sector companies for on-the-job training. Similarly, the joint programme interventions for entrepreneurship education in public secondary education and the strengthening of Alternative Delivery Modes (ADM) of education for Students at Risk of Dropping Out (SARDO) and Out-of-school Youths (OSYs) by Department of Education (DepEd) builds on existing programmes and systems. The joint programme's added value is the enhancement of existing curriculum to include gender, life skills and safe migration. On entrepreneurship training, DOLE and local partners were capacitated as trainers who can provide similar training to other disadvantaged youth or their target groups beyond the life span of the Joint Programme. This is also the case in providing entrepreneurship training to CP-TLE teachers.

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Cont'd: Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme:

Provincial Local Government Units from Antique, Masbate, Agusan Del Sur, and Maguindanao (MAMA), have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) committing to create Provincial Programme Coordinating Bodies (PPCB) to coordinate, monitor and facilitate the implementation of the joint programme on the ground. This will be the programme management structure that will be left behind after the duration of the programme. Also, capacity building interventions for managing the One-Stop-Shop Centers (OSRC) for managing risks of migration at the local level.

Another sustainability and exit strategy being reviewed by the joint programme is the linking up with existing international development agencies for potential funding. Such an example is the linking up with the Great Women project of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for Output 2.2 the development of the techvoc training modules to include gender and life skills.

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, etc)
- ☐ Other. Please specify:

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- 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.

As already mentioned in the previous Bi-Annual Report (as of December 2011), UN Agency Coordination has significantly improved in the last 12 months. This could be attributed to the regular feedback mechanism in place such as regular technical Working Group Meetings, Quarterly Programme Management Meetings, and Annual Assessment and Planning Workshops. More importantly, there is an appreciation and understanding of how the joint programme components are related to one another and are not implemented in silos. UN agencies maintain open communication lines and are willing to sort out differences in opinion without sacrificing the delivery of outputs.

Although it was earlier reported that political dynamics in the province of Masbate was an obstacle to full implementation, the situation was addressed through the joint programmes unrelenting commitment to meet with the governor and explain the details of the joint programme.

Coordination within Government

Coordination with government implementing partners specifically at the national level with the Department of Labor and Employment, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Department of Education, National Youth Commission is generally working well. Again, this can be attributed to open communication lines and the proximity of the offices within Metro Manila. However, coordination between the DOLE national offices with the Regional Offices as well as with the Programme Management Team needs to be strengthened. A system for coordination at this level needs to be reinforced within the DOLE.

Coordination at the Provincial level was strengthened with the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement which would lead to the creation of the Provincial Coordinating Body, multi-sectoral and inter-agency body responsible for the coordination of programme interventions at the local level.

Administrative/ Financial

There was a 4-month delay in the downloading of funds above US\$ 30,000 for Entrepreneurial and Technical Vocational training caused by the changes of requirements from a Service Contract to Implementing Partners Agreement then was advised to use a Service Contract again. This, as well as the time needed for legal review and approval from all parties resulted in the delay in the release of funds.

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- 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.

There were no major external difficulties in the implementation of the joint programme except at the local level due to security and safety concerns. For example, in late March 2011, there was a hostage taking of elementary school teachers and students in Prosperidad, Agusan Del Sur. On the same week, there was a bombing incident in Maguindanao province. Although these were isolated incidents, these two cases affected the mission of the consultant of the Mid-Term Evaluation who was scheduled to visit Agusan Del Sur and/or Maguindanao.

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.

Coordination within Government

The Programme Management Team (PMT) will provide feedback to the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) Technical Working Group that sits in the JP YEM TWG to ensure that reporting mechanisms are strengthened between national bureaus, Regional DOLE Offices and Provincial DOLE Offices. The Joint Programme Coordinator is also communicating directly with the DOLE Regional and Provincial Offices to ensure that information flow on JP YEM progress is made available.

DOLE is also requested to coordinate with National Government Agencies especially in the development of the National Action Plan on Youth Employment and Migration which cuts across government agencies.

Administrative/ Financial

Regular follow up among concerned parties will be made both from within the ILO system and the DOLE family to facilitate the approval and release of funds to the DOLE and TESDA and TESDA ARMM. It is anticipated that the Partners Implementing Agreement will be signed in August 2011.

External Difficulties

Regular coordination and security updates prepared by UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) in the Philippines will provide the guidance on safety and security at the provincial level especially for hot spots like Maguindanao province.

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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). The results of which are presented during the Bi-annual 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. For example, because of the sharing of the 2 joint programmes before it (i.e. CCA and DEG), the MDG F 1942 will also organize a high-level advocacy events to increase awareness and present JP YEM programme recommendations to the President of the Philippines.

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

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of Verification	Collection methods
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
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing 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.

ILO also adheres to the use of the FACE Form for the request of funds and report for fund utilization. But 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.

Joint missions in the last six (6) months 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.

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 PMC: Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) represented by Usec. Lourdes Trasmonte Number of meeting/s (Jan – June 2011). One (1) last 15 April 2011.

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

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☐ 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.

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 are the regular partners of the joint programme.

d. 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

Last March 17 – 19, 2011, the MDG F 1942 conducted an Advocacy and Communications Planning Workshop. The workshop resulted in the identification of the main goal which is to incorporate the YEM national action agenda items into the national development plans of relevant government agencies that operationalizes the provision and access to decent work by young people.

During 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.

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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 type="checkbox"/> Social networks/coalitions | Number | | |
| <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academic institutions | Number | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Media groups and journalist | Number | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others (use box below) | Number | | |

Although there are no Memorandum of Agreements signed between youth groups, OFW Family Circles, trade unions and employer's groups, representatives of these organizations have participated actively in the national policy consultations and local provincial consultations. For the youth, provincial youth summit in four provinces and island-wide consultations provided the opportunity to participate and share their concerns and aspirations.

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

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
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	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	To be determined	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	1.7 million youth (10% of 17.72 million)²⁵ 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.
	Joint Programme Outcome 2	MDG Target 1.B		JP Indicator	JP Target
	Outcome 2. Increased access to decent work for poor young women and men through	Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and	967 youth 15 – 24 years old	Unemployment rates of women and men 15 – 24 years old.	10,000 youth

²⁵ 15 – 24 years old comprise 20% of 88.6 million (2007 census)

	public private partnerships, inclusive basic education, life skills, career guidance, including safe migration, vocational training and entrepreneurship	decent work for all, including women and young people		Underemployment rates of women and men 15 – 24 years old	
	Joint Programme Outcome 2	MDG Target	# Beneficiaries reached	JP Indicators	JP Target
	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	None yet.	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	None yet.	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
MDG 3	Joint Programme Outcome 2	MDG Target 3.A	# Beneficiaries reached	MDG Indicators	JP Indicator
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	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	None yet.	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	Secondary curriculum in the public schools include gender and entrepreneurship, and safe migration modules 2,716 first year high school students availed of the enriched CPTLE curriculum to include gender, life skills and safe migration

	Output 2.4 Employment services enhanced. Gender sensitive career guidance, referral and tracking services offered on youth employment		None yet.	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
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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.

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

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 youth²⁶ 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. Urban

No. Rural

²⁶ The UN defines youth as the age group between 15 -24,years, ILO follows the same classification

	Comments:
<p>1.3.²⁷ Government budget allocated to youth employment opportunities and/or migrant rights and opportunities before the implementation of the Joint Programme</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Youth Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Both</p> <p>National budget: \$ USD Total Local budget (s) : \$ USD <i>(in localities of intervention of the JP)</i></p> <p><i>*No data available yet.</i></p>	
<p>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:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Youth Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Both</p> <p>National budget: % Overall % Triggered by the Joint Programme</p> <p><i>*No data available yet.</i></p>	
<p>Local budget: % Overall % Triggered by the Joint Programme</p> <p><i>*No data available yet</i></p>	

²⁷ 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Applies <input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening national institutions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy coordination and coherence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Statistics and/or information management systems <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:	Comments: Please specify how indicator 1.1 addresses the selected areas of influence.
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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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Applies <input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vocational training programmes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formal education programmes <input type="checkbox"/> Apprenticeship programmes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employment resource & youth service centres <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Labour market analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-Private partnerships: <input type="checkbox"/> Private business <input type="checkbox"/> CSO's <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:	No. 1 No. 1 No. No. 4 No.4 No. No. *No data available yet.	Direct beneficiaries: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migrants <input type="checkbox"/> Both Women Men Women Men Women Men Women Men Women Men Women Men Women Men	% % % % % % %	of which are ,migrants of which are ,migrants of which are ,migrants of which are ,migrants of which are ,migrants of which are ,migrants of which are ,migrants

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

Total No. young men

No. men under 24 years old

No. men over 24 years old

Total No. young women

No. women under 24 years old

No. men over 24 years old

Total No. of migrants

No. of women

No. of men

****No data available yet.***
2.3 Number of jobs created for young people and/ or migrants supported by the Joint Programme: ☐ Applies ☒ Does not apply

Total No. men

No. men under 24 years old

No. men over 24 years old

Total No. women

No. women under 24 years old

No. men over 24 years old

Total No. of migrants

No. of women

No. of men

****No data available yet.***

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. 2
 (DOLE, DedED)
☒ Local public institutions No. 4
 (MAMA PLGUs)
☐ 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 | Women |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Teachers/ trainers | Men 20 | Women 67 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Citizens | Men | Women |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | Men | Women |

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