

## Monitoring Report Template

### Section I: Identification and Joint Programme Status

#### a. Joint Programme Identification and basic data

<p><b>Date of Submission:</b>  <b>Submitted by:</b>          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><b>Country and Thematic Window</b></p> <p>Philippines: Youth, Employment and Migration (YEM)</p>
<p><b>MDTF Atlas Project No:</b> 00067215  <b>Title:</b> Alternatives to Migration: Decent Jobs for Filipino Youth</p>	<p><b>Report Number:</b> 5</p> <p><b>Reporting Period:</b> July – December 2011</p> <p><b>Programme Duration:</b>          28 July 2009 – 27 July 2012  <b>Official starting date:</b> 28 July 2009</p>
<p><b>Participating UN Organizations</b></p> <p>International Labour Organization (ILO)          International Organization for Migration (IOM)          United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)          United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</p>	<p><b>Implementing partners</b><sup>1</sup></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>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<b>Budget Summary</b>	
<b>Total Approved Joint Programme Budget</b>	UN Org A: ILO US\$2,267,618 UN Org B: IOM US\$1,822,439 UN Org C: UNICEF US\$1,585,337 UN Org D: UNFPA US\$ 324,606 <b>Total: US\$6,000,000</b>
<b>Total Amount of Transferred to date (as of December 2011)<sup>2</sup></b>	UN Org A: ILO US\$2,267,618 <sup>3</sup> UN Org B: IOM US\$1,822,439 UN Org C: UNICEF US\$1,585,337 UN Org D: UNFPA US\$ 324,606 <b>Total: US\$6,000,000</b>
<b>Total Budget Committed to date (as of December 2011)</b>	UN Org A: ILO US\$ 1,771,291 UN Org B: IOM US\$ 1,657,299 UN Org C: UNICEF US\$ 995,208 UN Org D: UNFPA US\$ 289,924 <sup>4</sup> <b>Total: US\$4,713,723</b>
<b>Total Budget Disbursed to date (as of December 2011)</b>	UN Org A:ILO US\$ 999,032 UN Org B:IOM US\$ 985,724 UN Org C:UNICEF US\$ 953,686 UN Org D:UNFPA US\$ 196,743 <b>Total: US\$ 3,135,184</b>
<b>Delivery Rate to date (as of December 2011)</b>	<b>79% vis Budget Committed</b>
<b>Total Amount Committed (including disbursed)/Total Amount Received</b>	<b>52% vis Budget Disbursed</b>

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						

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Decrease from \$303,113 to \$289,924 was due to funds unspent and returned by implementing partner.

## DEFINITIONS

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 <sup>5</sup>	FOR 2010	FOR 2011	FOR 2012
Parallel [1]	CIDA	Output 2.2	TBD <sup>6</sup>			
Cost Share[2]						
Counterpart[3]	DOLE	Output 1.1, 2.4	TBD			
	PLGUs	Output 1.2	TBD			
<b>TOTAL</b>						

<sup>5</sup> Exchange Rate used is US\$1.00 = Ph43.00 (average rate in June 2011)

<sup>6</sup> TBD – To be determined

### **BENEFICIARIES<sup>7</sup>**

**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
<b>Targeted number</b>	8,835	10	8,849	10	17,684 <sup>8</sup>	12	24	36
<b>Number reached</b>	6,059	5	6,082	5	12,141 <sup>9</sup>	8	84	92
<b>Targeted - reached</b>	68%	50%	69%	50%	67%	67%	305%	186%
<b>% difference</b>	32%	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
<b>Targeted number</b>	2,710,781	-	2,710,781	-	5,421,562 <sup>10</sup>	96	5,359 <sup>11</sup>	5,455 <sup>12</sup>
<b>Number reached</b>	2,732,811	-	2,732,812	-	5,465,623	75	5,677 <sup>13</sup>	5,752 <sup>14</sup>
<b>Targeted - reached</b>	108%	-	108%	-	108%	78%	106%	105%
<b>% difference</b>	+8%	-	+8%	-	+8%	22%	+6%	+5%

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

<sup>8</sup> 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,

<sup>9</sup> Total enrolment of public secondary education SY 2009 – 2010 in 15 JP YEM pilot schools. This also includes the 2,716 (1,369 male and 1,347 female) students taught of enriched 1st year level CP-TLE curriculum in 12 selected schools in 4 pilot provinces, 232 (100 female, 132 male) out of target 400 youth disadvantaged youth trained on SIYB and 95 (74 female, 21 male) teachers, teacher trainers and supervisors from 4 pilot provinces and 17 regions across the country

<sup>10</sup> Total enrolment of public secondary education SY 2008 – 2009, Department of Education, Basic Education Statistics Fact Sheet, [www.deped.gov.ph/factsandfigures](http://www.deped.gov.ph/factsandfigures)

<sup>11</sup> Total number of public secondary schools SY 2008 – 2009, Department of Education, Basic Education Statistics Fact Sheet, [www.deped.gov.ph/factsandfigures](http://www.deped.gov.ph/factsandfigures)

<sup>12</sup> Total number of public secondary schools SY 2008 – 2009, 4 Provincial Local Government Units, DOLE Regional Offices, local partners from national government agencies, private sector partners, academe, and NGOs.

<sup>13</sup> Total number of public secondary schools SY 2010-2011

<sup>14</sup> Total number of public secondary schools SY 2010-2011, to include 4 Provincial Local Government Units, DOLE Regional Offices, local partners from national government agencies, private sector partners, academe, and NGOs.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

### **b. Joint Programme M&E framework**

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.

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

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
<b>Outcome 1: Improved policy coherence and implementation on youth, employment and migration (YEM)</b>								
<b>Output 1.1</b> <b>National Action Agenda</b> (NAA) formulated, to inform local and national development processes	Adoption of the NAA by the stakeholders	National youth policy exists but there is no National Action Agenda covering youth, employment and migration	National Action Agenda adopted on youth, employment and migration 1.1.1 Policy Reviews <u>Employment Policies:</u>  <u>Youth Policies:</u>  <u>Migration Policies:</u>	<u>As of December 2011</u> - Completed the Policy Brief on Youth Employment and Migration outlining Key Policy Issues prepared by Fernando Aldaba and Alvin Ang (August 2010) - Completed assessment and review of youth policies and programmes, situational analysis and stakeholder mapping conducted by the National Youth Commission(NYC) - Completed Youth Migration Study in the Philippines - Completed Study on Youth Employment and Migration Nexus by Scalibrini Migration Center.	Published NAA for YEM and national agency plans and activity reports Published policy brief on YEM Key Policy Issues Published report on Youth Assessment Published Report on Youth Migration in the Philippines	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 UNICEF, IOM, ILO	<u>Assumption:</u> Strong political commitment effecting planning/programming changes to address youth, employment and migration issues strengthened after national elections in 2010 and reflected in the inaugural speech of the newly elected president.

<sup>15</sup> Baseline information is based on Baseline Study conducted of the joint programme.

<sup>16</sup> Overall JP expected target was validated in a Planning workshop last July 2010.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
			1.1.2 Strategy Paper	<p>Completed Strategy Paper “Alternative Pathways: Toward Charting an Actionable Framework for Youth Employment and Migration” was prepared based on a series of consultations with stakeholders, and Assessment of Key Policy Issues on Youth Employment and Migration. It provides a whole range of recommendations for young people to overcome barriers in view of their smooth transition to decent and productive work. It was presented to President Benigno Aquino III during the International Youth Day Celebration on 12 August 2011.</p> <p>- This is aligned with the Philippine Youth Development Plan and DOLE National Labor and Employment Agenda.</p>	Published YEM Strategy Paper, Youth Development Plan and DOLE National Labor and Employment Agenda		DOLE, ILO, IOM, UNICEF	<p><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</p>

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> 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"> <li>- At the Provincial Level, Youth Summit was conducted in JP YEM MAMA<sup>17</sup> sites</li> <li>- Completed Provincial Youth Development Plans for two provinces, namely Antique and Agusan Del Sur</li> <li>- Completed Assessment of Existing Capacities and Training Needs of Local Government Units on LED</li> <li>- Three (3) provincial partners participated in Asia Regional Facilitator's Training Course on Value Chain Development</li> </ul>	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 of Provincial Labor Force Survey in two provinces			DOLE, ILO	

<sup>17</sup> MAMA sites are Masbate, Antique, Maguindanao and Agusan Del Sur.



## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
			and migration indicators	was aligned with National Statistics Office survey schedule and postponed again to May 2012.				
<b>Output 1.2</b> <b>One-stop-shop” resource centers (OSRC)</b> established for YEM information, capacity-building and training support	One-stop shop resource centers of programs and services (including career guidance, vocational counselling, referral and tracking system) for youth, employment and migration are operational within local level NRCOs in four project areas.	No local level NRCOs in target areas  No one-stop shop resource centers	1.2.1 Framework and strategy for establishing a one-stop-shop resource centers on YEM  - Presence of National Reintegration Center (NRCO) for OFWs services on YEM at the local level per MAMA site	- Completed OSRC framework linked with Public Employment Service Office (PESO) institutionalization using time-space sharing concept.  - Physical constructions of OSRCs are nearly completed. Procurement of furniture and equipment are underway.  - Conducted environmental scanning and strategic planning in the MAMA provinces to identify target clients, create the organizational structure, network with local stakeholders and	Progress reports  Field visits and surveys	Regular reporting by implementing partners  Monitoring & field visits by JP Field Coordinators and JP Coordinator	DOLE-OWWA-NRCO, IOM, Provincial LGUs	<u>Assumption:</u> DOLE-OWWA-NRCO & LGU can agree on specific innovative design and cooperation mode for a sustainable One-Stop Resource Center.  <u>Risk:</u> DOLE through OWWA and NRCO continues to adhere to rolling out from their resource-restricted structures.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> 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"> <li>- Enhanced capacities of national and local stakeholders to deliver services and support to returning youth migrants, youth members of families left behind by OFW</li> </ul> <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"> <li>- Enhanced and upgraded information management system (database, system and staff)</li> </ul>	<p>construct programs and services for the OSRCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training modules on financial literacy and case management completed during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2011.</li> <li>- Completed Advocacy &amp; Orientation Conference &amp; Study Tour in CALABARZON<sup>18</sup> for MAMA sites</li> <li>- The Public Employment Service Office/One Stop Shop Resource Center (OSRC) will provide returning youth migrants, young members of families left behind by OFWs as well as the poor and disadvantaged youth with:</li> <li>- employment, migration, migrant reintegration, livelihood, investment</li> </ul>	Client Monitoring in one-stop shop centers			

<sup>18</sup> CALABARZON stands for Calamba, Laguna, Batangas, Romblon and Quezon provinces in Southern Luzon with the highest rate of origin among Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs)

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
			of the NRCOs	and entrepreneurship opportunities, - counseling and case management service - training and educational opportunities - database systems to link local employment opportunities with qualified applicants, and; create client profiles, track down OSRC services used by clients, and gather migration data  - Conducted Migration & Development Forum in MAMA				
	No. of Modules and IEC materials designed on safe migration for Pre-Employment Orientation (PEOS) and anti-illegal recruitment program  No of information	Disintegrated information, orientation and advocacy programme against illegal recruitment, trafficking and irregular migration;	1.2.3 Modules and IEC materials on safe migration for Pre-Employment Orientation (PEOS) and anti-illegal recruitment programmes <sup>19</sup>  - Advocacy and information campaign to	- Conducted mapping of the POEA programmes as well as environmental scanning, consultation and programme mapping in target provinces for the Campaign Against Illegal recruitment, Trafficking and Irregular Migration	Activity Reports; Client Feedback Reports Produced Materials; Interview information givers	Client feedback tool can be instituted by Field Coordinator	DOLE POEA, IOM	

<sup>19</sup> In the 3<sup>rd</sup> PMC Meeting, it was agreed to move this from Output 2.2 to Output 1.2 as part of OSRC services with DOLE -POEA as government implementing partner.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	<p>outreach activities</p> <p>No of capacity building interventions</p>		<p>include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 Information Programme Framework Guide for trainors containing 3 sets of modules on illegal recruitment, trafficking and irregular migration</li> <li>- 1000 Question &amp; Answer Flyers for each of 4 provinces</li> <li>- 1000 Poster Calendars for each of 4 provinces</li> <li>- 4 PEOS and information outreach caravan</li> <li>- 5 Mapping and Planning Exercise</li> </ul>	(CAIRTIM)				
<b>Output 1.3 Mechanism Model</b>	One (1) model mechanism for remittances and	No existing model	1.3.1 Report on the design of the model mechanism and	- Study on Model Mechanisms to Channel Remittances	Field visits Reports on the	JP Progress Reports	DOLE and IOM	Assumptions: Feasible model for each pilot

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
established to channel remittances for the development of YEM initiatives employment	<p>YEM, towards promoting equitable access to economic resources and decent work opportunities, especially for particularly disadvantaged groups such as women and young people</p> <p>At least four pilot projects rolled out in 4 target areas</p>	No existing model	<p>results of pilot testing, including recommendations for refinement and institutionalization</p> <p>At least four pilot model mechanisms rolled out at the local level in 4 target areas</p>	<p>for finalization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local YEM initiatives (e.g. value chain systems, school based and community-based enterprises for validation</li> <li>- TOR and Partners Implementation Agreement d signed for SERDEF and JEP to provide capacity building and linking activities for purpose of preparing returning migrant and families to channel remittances to social enterprise</li> </ul>	pilot testing			<p>province is possible;</p> <p>There is an untapped market to channel remittances for development and employment-generating venture benefiting the youth.</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> 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</p>

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
								mechanisms to be implemented effectively.
<b>Outcome 2.</b> Increased access to decent work for poor young women and men through public-private partnerships, inclusive basic education, life skills, career guidance, including on safe migration, vocational training, and entrepreneurship								
<b>Output 2.1. Partnerships with private sector</b> , local governments and financial institutions established to create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for poor youth in target areas	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"> <li>- Completed assessment of local economy in MAMA sites with validation with local partners and stakeholders during Provincial Local Economic Development (LED) Summit;</li> <li>- Developed action plans for LED implementation during the Provincial LED summit.</li> <li>- Identified growth sectors to anchor public-private partnerships</li> </ul>	Trend analysis of statistical data	Enrolment and school participation, retention data from Department of Education  National Statistical Surveys	PLGU and ILO UNICEF IOM UNFPA	<b>Risks:</b> Data at the provincial level is limited and underemployment rates available are only at the regional level.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
-	Number of public-private partnership initiatives implemented in employment and entrepreneurship	<p>PPP existing per province: Masbate = 4 Antique = 8 Agusan Del Sur = 4 Maguindanao = no data</p> <p>* Most of the PPP in the province are at the national or regional level and cascaded to the province for implementation .</p>	<p>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</p> <p>- Subsidies and facilities provided to youth during on-the-job-training to enhance employability</p>	<p>- MOU and AWP between the four (4) Provincial LGU and ILO and DOLE on behalf of JP YEM drafted</p> <p>- Four (4) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Annual Work Plans (AWP) signed between UNICEF and the local government units of Masbate, Agusan del Sur and Maguindanao, which includes providing access to technical/vocational skills training to out-of-school youth</p>	<p>Administrative records</p> <p>Copies of MOU and AWP signed between the LGU and UNICEF</p>	<p>Review and inspection of agreements and minutes of pertinent meetings</p> <p>Progress reports</p>	<p>PLGU and ILO</p> <p>PLGU and UNICEF</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u></p> <p>Local economy or towns in proximity are predominantly rural areas with private sector presence.</p> <p>LGUs willing to dialogue and collaborate with private sector and vice versa.</p> <p>Political interventions will not hamper private sector participation.</p>
<b>Output 2.2.</b> Labor market responsive vocational and entrepreneurship	1. Number of <b>out of school youth (OSY) disaggregated by sex</b> , trained in	None. Those who had undergone existing techvoc and entrep	2.2.1 TVET and entrepreneurship training programmes enhanced with life skills and gender	- Completed Assessment of technical and vocational skills, and entrepreneurship	Published assessment report on techvoc and entrep	Regular reporting by LGUs through CTECS, Administrative	DOLE-BWSC and ILO UNICEF IOM UNFPA	<u>Assumption:</u> Administrators of ongoing skills training will agree to modify

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
<p><b>p skills training with safe migration and life skills components, provided for poor out of school youth</b></p> <p>- Design of labor market – responsive technical vocational and entrepreneurship training programmes enhanced with gender, lifeskills</p> <p>- System for tracking training graduates established</p>	<p><u>tech voc</u> and/or <u>entrepreneurship</u> with gender, life skills.<sup>20</sup></p> <p><b>2. Training Modules</b> on <u>entrepreneurship</u>, and <u>tech voc</u> integrating gender, &amp; life skills<sup>21</sup></p> <p><b>3. Number of Teachers and Trainers</b> (male and female) trained in delivery of entrep and techvoc training, with safe migration, lifeskills and entrepreneurship</p>	<p>training have not been YEM enhanced</p>	<p><b>2.2.2 Instructional materials</b> (<u>entrep</u> and <u>techvoc</u>) enhanced with gender sensitivity and life skills and rolled out</p> <p>- One (1) TESDA Techvoc Training module integrating gender, &amp; lifeskills for OSY's, SARDOs, and Children of OFWs</p> <p>- One (1) DOLE BWSC Entrepreneurship module on Start and Improve Your Own Business (SYB) technology, integrating gender, life skills and safe migration</p>	<p>potentials of disadvantaged youth in MAMA sites</p> <p><b>TECHVOC:</b></p> <p>- First batch of 62 TVET trainers and Gender and Development focal persons from TESDA in the YEM areas were trained in July and September 2011.</p> <p>- TESDA techvoc training for trainors is linked up with CIDA programme entitled "Great Women Project" to integrate gender and lifeskills</p> <p>- TVET Training module mainstreamed with Gender Sensitivity Training (GST) developed in collaboration with TESDA with Philippine</p>	<p>potentials</p> <p>TESDA/ILO Monitoring Reports</p> <p>DOLE BWSC/ILO Monitoring Reports</p>	<p>records</p> <p>TESDA Reporting/ Field Visits JP Reporting</p>	<p>DOLE-TESDA and ILO, UNFPA</p> <p>DOLE-BWSC and ILO UNFPA</p>	<p>and enhance their programme with YEM inputs</p> <p>Appreciation of the need to strengthen gender sensitive techvoc and 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</p>

<sup>20</sup> Note: Techvoc Trainors and Entrep Trainings are separate since TESDA will handle Techvoc training and BWSC will handle Entrep training for OSYs for Antique, Masbate, and Agusan del Sur, except for Maguindanao where TESDA ARMM will handle both techvoc and entrep training.

<sup>21</sup> Note: safe migration will not be integrated in techvoc modules but instead will be a sub-output of Output 1.2.3



## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	p, gender sensitivity inputs		<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>2.2.4 Train OSYs in four selected areas using YEM enhanced entrepreneurship training programme &amp; instructional materials</p> <p>- 400 disadvantaged youth trained on <b>Entrepreneurship</b> and provided post training services</p>	<p>Commission on Women (PCW) and Great Women Projects of CIDA<sup>22</sup></p> <p>ENTREP: - Completed Trainers Guide and Workbook for Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) integrated in the DOLE BWSC entrepreneurship modules with gender, lifeskills</p> <p>ENTREP: - 88 (48 female, 40 male) local partners trained on Start and Improve Your Own Business (SIYB) to provide entrepreneurship training to disadvantaged youth –</p> <p>- 60 disadvantaged youth (28 female/32 male) trained during SIYB pilot testing from</p>	<p>DOLE BWSC/ ILO Monitoring Reports</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>JP Reporting</p> <p>JP Reporting</p> <p>JP Reporting</p>	<p>DOLE-BWSC and ILO UNFPA</p> <p>DOLE-TESDA and ILO, UNFPA</p> <p>DOLE-BWSC and ILO</p>	<p>mandate between DOLE BWSC (entrep training) and TESDA (techvoc training)</p>

<sup>22</sup> CIDA is the Canadian International Development Agency

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
				<p>Antique and Agusan Del Sur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 232 (100 female, 132 male) out of target 400 youth disadvantaged youth trained on SIYB. They will be provided with post training services to set-up an individual or group-based micro enterprises that will be done in collaboration with local business service providers, private sector and relevant government agencies</li> <li>- 2 SIYB trainers became Master Trainers</li> </ul>	<p>DOLE BWSC/ ILO Monitoring Reports</p>	JP Reporting	DOLE-TESDA and ILO, UNFPA	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2,000 disadvantaged youth trained on <b>technical vocational</b> and provided post training services</li> </ul>	<p>TECHVOC: 250 youth in Antique trained on automotive technology</p>	<p>DOLE-TESDA/PLGU Repors</p>			

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
<b>Output 2.3.</b> Gender sensitive education mainstreamed in <b>public secondary education</b>	1. Secondary curriculum in the public schools include gender and entrepreneurship, and safe migration modules	No inputs on gender & lifeskills in public secondary CP-TLE curriculum that currently includes entrepreneurship education but does not include 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> <p>- At least 100 master teachers, supervisors, and 12 CPTLE teachers in JP YEM schools trained on new CPTLE Curriculum in secondary education</p> <p>- 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> year new CPTLE curriculum learning guides integrated with</p>	<p>- Memorandum of Agreement signed by ILO-International Training Center and Department of Education to use Know About Business (KAB) modules as instructional materials on entrepreneurship under the Career Pathways-Technology and Livelihood Education (CP-TLE) program by public high schools in the country.</p> <p>- Provided entrepreneurship training for 95 (74 female, 21 male) teachers, teacher trainers and supervisors from 4 pilot provinces and 17 regions across the country</p> <p>- 2,716 (1,369 male and 1,347 female) students taught of enriched 1<sup>st</sup> year level CP-TLE curriculum in</p>	<p>Contents of the curricula in 1<sup>st</sup> year and 2<sup>nd</sup> year CPTLE subject</p> <p>DepEd M&amp;E Reports</p> <p>DepEd M&amp;E Reports</p>	Review of curricula to check if gender and entrepreneurship has in fact been included	DepEd-BSE and ILO UNFPA IOM UNICEF	<p><u>Assumption:</u> 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><u>Risks:</u> Life skills and gender concepts are easier to integrate into the CP_TLE curriculum but safe migration and need to be better integrated into other subjects such as value formation</p>

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
			entrepreneurship, gender, life skills and safe migration	<p>12 selected schools in 4 pilot provinces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enriched 1st year level CP-TLE curriculum with gender-sensitivity, life skills and safe migration</li> <li>- Livelihood Education curriculum to include gender, life skills and safe migration<sup>23</sup></li> <li>- Pilot tested enriched curriculum in selected schools in 4 pilot provinces in partnership with the Department of Education</li> <li>- Representative of Department of Education and the National Project Coordinator shared Philippine experience in mainstreaming KAB into and implementing CP-TLE in Vietnam</li> </ul>				

<sup>23</sup> Same as above

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
			2.3.2 Youth trained under the enriched secondary education curriculum	- 58 (47 female, 11 male) 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				
<b>Output 2.4 Employment services enhanced:</b> gender-sensitive career guidance, referral and tracking services offered on youth employment	1. Existence of a working unit or designation of staff to provide employment information, referral and guidance 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	2.4.1 Assessment reports in four LGU project areas  2.4.2 Database established to track job opportunities	- Assessment on local employment services in the 4 pilot provinces completed. Results will help determine training activities for Public Employment Service Office (PESO) and Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), setting up mechanism for coordinating and networking among employment and private sectors, and interconnectivity of PESO  - Developed PESO Star-up Guide as key	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

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> 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</p>	<p>institutionalized</p> <p>3) Agusan Del Sur PESO Provincial: One (1) existing, operational and institutionalized with full staff complement</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</p>		<p>reference by DOLE and local government units to institutionalize PESO. This supports advocacy of DOLE to institutionalize PESO as its key employment facilitation reform and to improve access to employment opportunities</p> <p>- 26 representatives (15 female, 11 male) of DOLE and PESO from 4 pilot provinces trained on basic employment services covering labour market information (LMI), referral and placement, and guidance and counselling. It provided hands-on exercise on the Phil-JobNet Online System, the labour market information portal of the Philippine government and as database to track job opportunities for PESO</p>				<p>facility and secure resources</p> <p>Risks: Inability of DOLE to capacitate local level facility; Inability of local facility to assume multiple service menu</p> <p>Some LGUS may not have operational employment service offices</p>

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	materials & tools address young women and men's needs  4. Number of young women and men able to access employment information and other services	services  The most frequently cited materials and tools are manuals, flyers/leaflets and multi-media materials  Database and monitoring system for employment services is not available.		clients including disadvantaged youth				
<b>Output 2.5</b> Inclusive approaches to basic education promoted to reach disadvantaged youth and improve school participation and retention rates	Number of students enrolled in <u>Open High School Curriculum</u> and <u>other alternative delivery modes like the EASE program</u> in the 12 selected schools, disaggregated by sex.  Drop-out rates per year level in	None. Alternative delivery modes not yet offered         Drop-out Rates (%) 2008 –	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-	<b>OHSP/EASE Enrolment</b> (2010-2011) Fullon NHS (Antique) – 24 Maguindanao NHS - 42 *Only 2 pilot schools offer OHSP/EASE program so far.  <b>Drop-out Rates (%)</b> SY 2010-2011 - Total (Male/Female) -Reduction of DO rates of 7 schools between 2008 and 2010.	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	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

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	<p>the secondary schools disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>Retention rates per year level in the secondary schools disaggregated by sex.</p>	<p>Total (Male/Female)</p> <p><u>Masbate</u> Bangalisan MHS - 2.96 (5.63/1.02) Del Rosario MHS – 4.15 (6.82/0.92) Mobo NHS – 5.55 (7.95/3.68)</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</p>	<p>school youth children youth of OFWS and other disadvantaged youth by gender in the JP YEM schools</p> <p>- 11,724 students from the 12 pilot schools benefited from improved CP-TLE facilities and instructional materials</p>	<p><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)</p> <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)</p>	<p>BEIS data from DepEd</p> <p>Records; field visits</p>	<p>School records and reports from the 12 selected schools</p> <p>JP progress reports</p>		<p><u>Assumption:</u> Teachers and supervisors will be able/allowed to participate in the YEM training programs.</p>



## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
		(not available) Datu Ampatuan NHS – (not available) Maguindanao NHS – 3.84 (4.22/3.47) No school specific data available on the Basic Education Information System (BEIS)		Datu Saudi MHS – 3.4 (3.6/3.2) Maguindanao NHS – 3.11 (03.44/1.74)				
	Number of trained teachers, guidance counselors and PTCAs on mentoring and counseling of youth	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	- 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.  <b>Estimated Number of</b>	BEIS data from DepEd        Records; field visits	School records and reports from the 12 selected schools       JP progress reports		

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
			<p>PTCA officers each provided with two trainings</p> <p>- 45 CP-TLE teachers received training on two CP-TLE specialization</p>	<p><b>Beneficiaries of CP-TLE equipment</b></p> <p>- As of June 30, eight (8) CP-TLE laboratories in 8 pilot schools have been improved.</p> <p><u>Students</u> (based on 2010-2011 enrolment) TOTAL – 8,737</p> <p><u>Masbate</u> Bangalisan MHS – 313 Del Rosario MHS – 273 Mobo NHS – 1,433 (681/752)</p> <p><u>Antique</u> Fullon MHS – 546 Barasanan NHS – 279 (157/122) Antique NHS – 4,188 (2,052/2,136)</p> <p><u>Agusan del Sur</u> Sta. Cruz NHS – 466 (214/252) Prosperidad NHS – 1,239 (601/638)</p> <p><u>Teachers</u> Total – 17 TLE teachers</p>				

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	Number of disadvantaged youth receiving JP education subsidies,		2.5.3 Supplemental fund for secondary education for disadvantaged children of OFWs	<p>in 7 schools using improved TLE laboratories</p> <p><u>Masbate</u> Bangalisan MHS – 4 Del Rosario MHS – 1 Mobo NHS - 1</p> <p><u>Antique</u> Fullon MHS – no data submitted Barasanan NHS – 1 Antique NHS – 7</p> <p><u>Agusan del Sur</u> Sta. Cruz NHS – 1 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</p>	School reports  Education	Periodic requirement of school report	DOLE-OWWA and IOM	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> JP YEM Schools are CFSS schools</p> <p><u>Risks:</u> Presence of OFWs may not be significant in the province to assist children of OFWs</p>

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators	Baseline <sup>15</sup>	Overall JP <sup>16</sup> Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of Verification	Collection Methods	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	disaggregated by sex.		established  At least <u>570</u> disadvantaged youth and children of OFWs avail of educational subsidies in 2 years	by 2 <sup>nd</sup> year to 4 <sup>th</sup> 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	subsidy monitoring documents  Field visits			

### 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.<sup>24</sup>
- **Estimated total amount committed:** This category includes all amount committed and disbursed to date.
- **Estimated total amount disbursed:** this category includes only funds disbursed, that have been spent to date.
- **Estimated % delivery rate:** Funds disbursed over funds transferred to date.

<sup>24</sup> The amount is based on total budget allocated for the entire duration of the JP.

# MDG-F Monitoring Report

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

Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/ LOCAL	A Total amount Planned JP	B Estimated Total amount Committed
JP Coordination Unit and monitoring systems established					ILO		222,439	174,216	159,644	72%
					IOM		88,039	60,440	60,440	69%
					UNICEF		101,671	52,848	32,252	32%
Total							412,149	287,504	252,336	61%

## 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 DECEMBER 2011			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			A Total amount Planned for the JP (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,	1.1.1.1 Undertake policy reviews, situational analysis,				UNICEF	NYC	70,700	46,562	41,089	58%
					ILO	DOLE	30,664	30,664	30,538	100%

# MDG-F Monitoring Report

	stakeholder mapping and related studies				IOM	DOLE	17,965	17,965	17,488	97%
1.1.2 Strategy paper to incorporate policy recommendations from the youth and the stakeholders	1.1.2.1 Conduct 1 national policy and programme consultation, 4 local policy and programme consultations with youth, and at least 6 workshops and learning activities in each of the 4 target provinces to establish youth councils as institutional mechanism for youth participation				UNICEF	NYC	205,700	108,757	108,757	53%
	1.1.2.2 Conduct local consultations and consolidate policy recommendations				IOM	DOLE	130,645	130,645	120,351	92%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

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	37,489	37,490	37,615	100%
	1.1.2.4 Consolidation of sectoral, national and local policy recommendations and drafting of a strategy paper on Youth, Employment and Migration, consensus building and adoption of NAA				ILO	DOLE	62,588	44,737	13,683	22%
	1.1.3.1 Advocate and influence partners to use the National Action Agenda in the next round of national and local development plans.  <b>(For implementation starting year 2)</b>				ILO	DOLE	55,040	20,516	11,777	21%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

	1.1.3.2 Raise awareness of youth and advocate for the mainstreaming of life skills policies and programs			UNFPA	NYC	121,370	105,370	83,129	68%
	1.1.3.3 Conduct capacity building for LGUs on local economic development strategies, tools and approaches and on designing programs and projects on youth employment in rural areas of high migration pressure			ILO	DOLE	182,710	182,710	97,126	53%
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.  <b>(For implementation starting year 2)</b>			ILO	DOLE	143,224	14,366	9,118	6%
<b>Output 1.1 Total</b>						<b>1,058,097</b>	<b>739,782</b>	<b>570,671</b>	<b>54%</b>



# MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Output: 1.2 Localized policies and programmes on YEM through the setting of “One-Stop-Shop” Service and Resource Centers										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned (US\$)	Estimated Total amount Committed (US\$)
1.2.1 Frameworks and strategy for establishing one stop resource centers on YEM	1.2.1.1 Conduct stakeholder consultations toward the design and development of one stop service and resource center for youth employment and migration, and set-up a common resource collection of YEM-specific training tools				IOM	DOLE	65,034	65,034	42,864	66%
	1.2.1.2 Support the roll-out of YEM program and projects by NRCO				IOM	DOLE	159,288	159,287	126,564	79%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

	1.2.13 Provide training and technical support to the national and local stakeholders to deliver services and support to returning youth migrants, youth members of families left behind by overseas Filipino workers  <b>(For year 2 implementation)</b>				IOM	DOLE	147,920	147,920	76,901	52%
1.2.2 Information management system installed at the National Reintegration Centre and enhanced through data base, systems	1.2.2.1 Set-up the information management system and enhance capacity of the NRCO to manage the system  <b>(For implementation starting year 2)</b>				IOM	DOLE	46,805	46,806	4,427	9%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

1.2.3 Modules and IEC materials on safe migration for Pre-Employment Orientation (PEOS) and anti-illegal recruitment programmes (transferred from Output 2.2.1.2)	1.2.3.1 Mapping, consultation, scanning of the environment on IR, Trafficking and IM vulnerabilities of the youth			IOM	POEA	115,961	115, 962	17,610	15%
	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								
	<b>Output 1.2 Total</b>					<b>535,008</b>	<b>535,008</b>	<b>268,365</b>	<b>50%</b>

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP Output: 1.3 Model mechanism established to channel remittances for the development of YEM initiatives										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned (US\$)	Estimated Total amount Committed (US\$)
1.3.1 Report on the design of the model mechanism and the results of pilot testing, including recommendations for refinement and institutionalization 1.3.1 Report on the design of the model mechanism and the results of pilot testing, including recommendations for refinement and institutionalization	1.3.1.1 Conduct study on possible mechanisms to channel remittances of overseas Filipino workers to local youth development				IOM	DOLE	28,055	28,054	23,337	83%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

	1.3.1.2 Conduct consultations and workshops with GOs, NGOs, towards evolving a model for productive use of remittances for youth employment				IOM	DOLE	120,642	120,641	37,289	31%
	1.3.1.3 Implement the model mechanism and test its efficacy in harnessing remittances for youth employment promotion				IOM	DOLE	383,081	255,388	99,539	26%
<b>Output 1.3 Total</b>							<b>531,778</b>	<b>404,082</b>	<b>160,164</b>	<b>30%</b>

# MDG-F Monitoring Report

**JP Output: 2.1** Partnerships with the private sector, local governments and financial institutions established to create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for poor youth in target areas

Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total amount Planned (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	95,774	91,807	53,701	56%
	2.1.1.2 Provide assistance to youth undergoing on-the-job training in the private sector				UNICEF	LGUs	90,000	60,000	47,263	53%
Output 2.1 Total							185,774	151,807	100,964	54%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

**JP Output: 2.2** Labor market-responsive vocational and entrepreneurship skills training, with safe migration and life skills components, provided for poor and out-of-school youth

Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total amount Planned (US\$)	Estimated Total amount Committed (US\$)	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed (US\$)	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
2.2.1 TVET and entrepreneurship training programmes enhanced with life and skills, gender	2.2.1.1 Assess entrepreneurship potentials and conduct of skills survey among poor in the target areas				ILO	DOLE/TESDA	52,189	55,505	47,306	91%
	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	56,881	61%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

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  <b>(For year 2 implementation)</b>			UNICEF/ <i>Change to UNFPA in partnership with Great Women Project with CIDA/TESDA</i>	TESDA	22,597	22,597 <i>Note: Remaining balance of 62,403 will be reallocated by UNICEF for year 2 in Output 2.5</i>	22,597	100%



## MDG-F Monitoring Report

2.2.4 Out-of-school youth trained using the enhanced TVET and entrepreneurship training programme and given microfinance assistance, as required	2.2.4.1 Train out-of-school youth in the four selected areas using YEM enhanced TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL and ENTREPRENEURSHIP training programme and instructional materials				ILO	DOLE BWSC and TESDA	923,174	814,261	315,537	34%
2.2.5 System for tracking training graduates established	2.2.5.1 Establish tracking system for vocational and entrepreneurship training graduates. Monitor results of the application of the enhanced curriculum and assess the impact of the enhanced curriculum <b>(For Year 2 Implementation)</b>				ILO	DOLE BWSC and TESDA	67,210	76,103	18,435	27%
<b>Output 2.2 Total</b>							<b>1,157,670</b>	<b>1,060,966</b>	<b>460,756</b>	<b>40%</b>

# MDG-F Monitoring Report

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

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

b) Module on gender mainstreaming and life skills	2.3.1.2 Identify appropriate entry points to integrate life skills into secondary school curriculum and design module <i>Revise phrasing to: Integrating gender-sensitivity and life skills into the entrepreneurship curriculum of public secondary level education</i>				UNFPA	DepEd	89,500	73,087	43,862	49%
c) Module on safe migration	2.3.1.3 Identify appropriate entry points to integrate safe migration into secondary school curriculum and design module				IOM	DepEd	95,032	95,031	49,241	52%
Youth trained under the enhanced secondary school curriculum	2.3.2.1 Monitor the results of the application of the enhanced curriculum and assess the impact of the enhanced curriculum <b>(For year 2 implementation)</b>				ILO	DepEd	56,464	26,695	27,728	49%
<b>Output 2.3 Total</b>							<b>299,619</b>	<b>253,290</b>	<b>179,529</b>	<b>60%</b>

# MDG-F Monitoring Report

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

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

2.4.2 Data base established to track job opportunities	2.4.2.1 Set up a mechanism for coordinating and networking among employment and private sectors of the poor youth to aid in identifying and tracking job opportunities in the labor market and ensure interconnectivity of PESOs in target areas surrounding urban growth areas. <b>(For implementation year 2)</b>			ILO	DOLE	85,474	55,126	29,465	34%
2.4.3 SMS-based information campaign operational	2.4.3.1 Establish SMS-based YEM information dissemination campaign through the NRCO			IOM	DepEd	42,882	30,018	8,680	37%
<b>Output 2.4 Total</b>						<b>155,871</b>	<b>112,658</b>	<b>65,701</b>	<b>42%</b>

# MDG-F Monitoring Report

JP output: 2.5 Inclusive approaches to basic education (secondary level) promoted to reach disadvantaged youth and improve school participation and retention rates										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned (Year 1&2 Budget July 2009-June 2011) (US\$)	Estimated Total amount Committed (US\$)
2.5.1 Most disadvantaged youth, including children of OFWs, receive secondary education and/or stay in school	2.5.1.1 Provide education, IEC materials and psychosocial support services to the poor and vulnerable, such as basic school supplies for Open High School studies; learning packages and TLE equipment and consumables; self-learning modules for out-of-school youth (EASE modules); consumables for entrepreneurship projects of students				UNICEF	DepEd	552,920	264,100	264,100	48%

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

2.5.2 Additional number of teachers, counsellors, PTA members trained	2.5.2.1 Conduct of training for teachers, guidance counsellors and Parents-Teachers-Community Associations on mentoring, counselling, support systems, innovative skills				UNICEF	DepEd	362,017	375,237	375,237	104%
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	275,689	236,508	90%
<b>Output 2.5 Total</b>							<b>1,176,801</b>	<b>915,026</b>	<b>875,845</b>	<b>74%</b>

NOTE: The amount reflected herein was taken from the color-coded Annual Workplan as of December 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, as indicated in the Mid-Term Evaluation, the programme has been fast tracking the roll-out of key activities to ensure that outcomes and outputs will be delivered.

- 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**, 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 August, a Strategy Paper “Alternative Pathways: Toward Charting an Actionable Framework for Youth Employment and Migration” was prepared that is based on a series of consultations with stakeholders, and Assessment of Key Policy Issues on Youth Employment and Migration. It provides a whole range of recommendations for young people to overcome barriers in view of their smooth transition to decent and productive work. It was presented to President Benigno Aquino III during the International Youth Day Celebration on 12 August 2011. In the pilot provinces, two provinces namely, Antique and Agusan Del Sur 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 develop 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. Physical construction of OSRCs are ongoing. Procurement of furniture and equipment are underway. Conducted environmental scanning and strategic planning in the MAMA provinces to identify target clients, create the organizational structure, network with local stakeholders and construct programs and services for the OSRCs. Training modules on financial literacy and case management completed during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2011.
- **Output 1.3** After further review, IOM assessed the viability of the piloting the capacity building interventions for the creation of a model mechanism for channeling remittances for enterprise development. TOR and Partners Implementation Agreement were developed for SERDEF and JEP to provide capacity building and linking activities for purpose of preparing returning migrant and families to channel remittances to social enterprise.



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

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; Agreements will be formalized during the Public-Private Partnership Forum for Youth Employment in February 2012. It will be spearheaded by the Provincial Local Government Units of pilot provinces in partnership with the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). On **Output 2.2** Assessment of entrepreneurship potentials and technical vocational skills of disadvantaged youth in the 4 pilot provinces completed. Results served as bases to design training programs of the on-going entrepreneurship and technical vocational skills training. 232 (100 female, 132 male) out of target 400 youth disadvantaged youth trained on SIYB. They will be provided with post training services to set-up an individual or group-based micro enterprises that will be done in collaboration with local business service providers, private sector and relevant government agencies 2000 out of target 2000 youth underwent career profiling for the technical vocational skills training; 995 out of target 2000<sup>1</sup> youth currently trained. They will be provided with on-the-job training and job opportunities in partnership with enterprises. Trainer's Guides and Workbooks on Generate Your Business and Start Your Business completed and for publication

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

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

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

### Cont'd:

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:

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

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.

Output1.1 On policy coherence, sustainability is anchored on the adoption of the National Youth Commission of the National Action Plan for Youth Employment and Migration which will be annexed to the Youth Development Plan (2012 – 2016).The NAP YEM will be an Operational plan outlining the different contributions of various government agencies within the seven strategies identified.

Output 2.4 The DOLE Bureau of Local Employment has adopted the PESO Starter Guide/Kit for Local Chie Executives will be used nationwide in the training courses offered by the Bureau.

Output 1.2 and 2.5 aims to institutionalize the Public Employment Service Office and One Stop hop Centers at the provincial level which will mandate full-time staff and professionalize the provision of employment services and information on illegal recruitment trafficking, and support services for safe migration.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

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

b.

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

c.

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

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

### ***Coordination within Government***

Coordination with government implementing partners has been smooth and regular, with a common understanding of the outcome s and output as well as their role in achieving each. 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.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

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

The 4-month delay in the downloading of funds above US\$ 30,000 for Entrepreneurial and Technical Vocational training caused by the changes of procurement documentation requirements was resolved in August 2011 and the funds released was downloaded to the provincial offices. This however has caused a domino effect dealing implementation of techvoc and entrepreneurial trainings and release of starter kits.

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

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

- 1) The Conduct of Youth Labor Force Survey in May 2012 does not allow enough time to compare results, validate, and used for policy making at national and local level.
- 2) LED Trainings for Provincial LGUs will require a gestation period to test the application of skills, knowledge and change of behavior
- 3) OSRC still needs to pursue operational mentoring, install data management system, perform monitoring & evaluation. This can only be done once physical facility is launched and decisions on the official assignment of staff and MOAs are finalized by PLGU, NGA and private sector partners.
- 4) Campaign Against Illegal Recruitment Trafficking and Irregular Migration (CAIRTIM) and Channeling Remittances for Enterprise Development is undergoing implementation adjustments which cannot be ignored.
- 5) Capacity Building interventions for Channeling Remittances for Enterprise Development (CRED) needs to conduct programme monitoring and define sustainability measures beyond July 2012
- 6) The pace of implementation across outputs is hindered with multiple activities, rush work and political factors such as changes in officials
- 7) Release of second tranche of techvoc and entrep training with TESDA and DOLE BWSC is behind schedule due to the delay in the submission of financial requirements. In addition, tracking and monitoring of trainees will not be fully captured. It takes approximately six months before youth trainees are able to find work.
- 8) Training of TLE teachers and other key activities on strengthening of Alternative Delivery Modes of Education are still pending due to tight DepEd calendar.
- 9) Fund releases and utilization with DepEd to strengthen the alternative approaches to basic education lagged due to lengthy processing on both ends affecting activities and pushed the timelines backward.
- 10) Tracking of education performance indicators is lagging as DepEd data takes at least a year to be available. Currently, preliminary/unofficial data from schools are used as reference.

IN GENERAL, the pace of implementation across outputs is hindered with multiple activities, rush work and political factors that are beyond the programme's control.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

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

### ***Coordination within Government***

The Programme Management Committee (PMC) provides feedback to the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) to ensure that reporting mechanisms are strengthened internally between national bureaus, Regional DOLE Offices and Provincial DOLE Offices. A Memorandum was sent by USec. Lourdes Trasmonte to the Regional Directors requesting full support in the implementation of the joint programme at the provincial level and ensure fast tracking of critical activities dated 28 November 2011. The Joint Programme Coordinator is also communicating directly with the DOLE Regional and Provincial Offices to ensure that information flow on JP YEM progress is made available in a timely manner

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 release of funds to the DOLE and TESDA and TESDA ARMM. The Service Contract was signed in August 2011 and trainings will undergo regular monitoring to ensure that trainees are provided with proper mentoring and starter kits once business plans are approved.

### ***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 and Cotabato City that is often hit by bomb explosions threats and hostage taking incidents.

Regional Governor of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao was replaced together with the DOLE ARMM Secretary who has been working closely with the JP YEM in the province of Maguindanao. This will require another round of courtesy calls and ground work to get their support in the implementation of the programme.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

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

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

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

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

☒ Yes ☐ No

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain:

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

As reported in December 2010, the Joint Programme MDG F 1942 has established coordination mechanisms to include monthly Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings, quarterly Programme Management Committee meetings and Annual Assessment and Planning Workshops (held at the end of June 2011). 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. Monthly Joint Programme Coordinator meetings were convened by the UN Coordination Office. A joint field visit was organized in July 2011 to visit other joint programmes in Agusan Del Norte and Agusan Del Sur.

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

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

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

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

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 are as follows: a) Monitoring and Evaluation of the use of the CPTLE tools in the 12 JP YEM schools was conducted last January 2011. Results of the assessment showed that the CPTLE teachers in the three public secondary schools in Maguindanao were not using the enhanced curriculum. It was later on found out that, the entire secondary education curriculum was not being used by the DepEd in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM); b) Mid-Term Evaluation in April 2011 was participated in by JPC with UNICEF and IOM Field Coordinators in Antique. Results of which were included in the MTE report; c) the MDG F Secretariat led by Layla Saad and UN Millennium Campaign Director Minar Pimple were part of a joint mission to visit Prosperidad, Agusan Del Sur and meet with the provincial governor; d) National Steering Committee joint field visit was organized in July 2012 in Sibagat National High School, Agusan Del Sur. This provided an opportunity for the JP YEM to also learn from the joint programmes on Climate Change Adaptation and Democratic and Economic Governance.



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

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

☐ 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.

Members of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry as well as local Chambers of Commerce at the four (4) provinces have pledged support to the joint programme during the Local Economic Development (LED) Summit which profiled key sunrise industries that would require skilled manpower.

#### 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

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

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

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

There are five main strategies to achieve the aforementioned objectives.

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

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

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

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

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

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

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
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	Outcome 1. Improved Policy Coherence and programme implementation on youth, employment and migration	Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	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	<b>1.7 million youth (10% of 17.72 million)<sup>25</sup></b>  Output 1.1 National Action Agenda formulated, to inform local and national development proceses.  Output 1.2 One-stop-shop resource centers established for YEM information, capacity building and training support.
	<b>Joint Programme Outcome 2</b>	<b>MDG Target 1.B</b>		<b>JP Indicator</b>	<b>JP Target</b>
	Outcome 2. Increased access to decent work for poor young women and men through	Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and	<b>967 youth 15 – 24 years old</b>	Unemployment rates of women and men 15 – 24 years old.	10,000 youth

<sup>25</sup> 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	
	<b>Joint Programme Outcome 2</b>	<b>MDG Target</b>	<b># Beneficiaries reached</b>	<b>JP Indicators</b>	<b>JP Target</b>
	Output 2.1 Partnerships with the private sector, local governments, and financial institutions established to create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for poor youth in target areas	Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	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
<b>MDG 3</b>	<b>Joint Programme Outcome 2</b>	<b>MDG Target 3.A</b>	<b># Beneficiaries reached</b>	<b>MDG Indicators</b>	<b>JP Indicator</b>
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	Output 2.3 Gender sensitive education mainstreamed in public secondary education	Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	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
--	---	--	-----------	--	---

### 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:

Given the delays as stated in the Mid-Term Evaluation and the recommendation for a no-cost extension, the Programme Management Committee articulated its interest to pursue a one-time, no cost extension. This is also substantiated by the following:

- 1) Implementation of final output will not run parallel to the Final Evaluation Process;
- 2) Since the NSO postponed its run of the Provincial Labor Force Survey in two pilot areas was moved to May 2012, this will not allow time to compare results, working with local constituents, demonstrate how this can be used for national and local policy decision-making
- 3) Provide period for strengthening the capacity of local groups to strengthened to enterprises using remittances
- 4) Track and monitor technical vocational and entrepreneurship training of youth trainees to ensure graduates are matched with jobs. This process usually takes 3 – 6 months.
- 5) Operationalize the Exit Strategy and Sustainability Plan to ensure the continuity of programme gains.

## Section 4: General Thematic Indicators

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

**Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the Joint Programme that relate to youth<sup>26</sup> employment and/or migration management:**

☒ Applies ☐ Does not apply if so please move to section 2

☐ Youth Employment

☒ Policies

No. National 2

No. Local 4

☐ Migration

☐ Laws

No. National

No. Local

☒ Both

☒ Plans

No. National 2

No. Local 4

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

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

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

☐ Citizens

Total No.

No. Urban

No. Rural

☒ Youth

Total No. 1. 7 M

No. Urban

No. Rural

☒ Migrants

Total No 350,000

No. Urban

No. Rural

☒ National Public Institutions

Total No. 1

No. Urban

No. Rural

☒ Local Public Institutions

Total No 4

No. Urban

No. Rural

☒ Private Sector Institutions

Total No. 1

No. Urban

No. Rural

*\*These figures are just estimates*

*\*No disaggregated data.*

No. Urban

No. Rural

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



	Comments:
<p><b>1.3.<sup>27</sup> Government budget allocated to youth employment opportunities and/or migrant rights and opportunities before the implementation of the Joint Programme</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Youth Employment      <input type="checkbox"/> Migration      <input type="checkbox"/> Both</p> <p>National budget:                  \$ USD Total Local budget (s) :        \$ USD <i>(in localities of intervention of the JP)</i></p> <p><i>*No data available yet.</i></p>	
<p><b>1.4.% variation in government budget allocated to programmes or policies on youth employment opportunities or migrants rights and opportunities from the beginning of the joint programme to present time:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Youth Employment      <input type="checkbox"/> Migration      <input type="checkbox"/> Both</p> <p>National budget:                  % Overall % 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>	

<sup>27</sup> For indicators 1.5 and 1.6 the Secretariat acknowledges the potential difficulties to obtain the information requested. Therefore, if not available, please provide the best estimate available. The information requested refers to the budgetary year within which the monitoring report falls

<b>1.5. Please indicate the area of influence of the law, policy or plan:</b> <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:	<b>Comments: Please specify how indicator 1.1 addresses the selected areas of influence.</b>
---	--

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

<b>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:</b> <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. <b>*No data available yet.</b>	<b>Direct beneficiaries:</b>  <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.*