preparing National Action Plans on youth employment

introduction

module

1
• why the NAP?
  – background
  – what is a NAP?
  – an integrated and coherent approach
  – a unique model does not exist!
  – some requirements before engaging in a NAP
  – some lessons about NAPs development

• why this training material?
  – objectives
  – structure & contents
why the NAP?
• **Millenium Declaration**
  – commitment “to develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work”

• **Two UN resolutions** (A/RES/57/165; A/RES/58/133)
  – encouraged MS to develop NAPs on youth employment as a step in the process of meeting this commitment
  – invite the ILO, within the context of the YEN, to assist and support the efforts of MS in the elaboration of NAPs

• **International Labour Conference 2005**
  – identified the development of NAPs one key area of ILO support to tripartite constituents in the short to medium term
what is a NAP?

NAP is an operational document – a methodology to steer country action on youth employment on the basis of a common agreement reached by all interested parties.
an integrated and coherent approach

• youth employment problems cannot be tackled through fragmented and isolated interventions. They require sustained and concerted action

• NAPs must:
  – combine macro and microeconomic interventions
  – address both labour demand and supply
  – address both quantity and quality of employment
  – develop a well-balanced policy mix: youth employment needs to be considered in all relevant social, employment and economic policies
a unique model does not exist!

- NAPs are:
  - country-owned
  - context-specific

- there is no « one-size-fits-all » model, but there are commonalities in the problems faced and in the policy responses, strategies and instruments developed by different countries
some requirements before engaging in a NAP

• strong political will and sustained commitment by the country
• consultation and involvement
  – wide numbers of actors, including policy-makers from various government agencies, employers and workers organizations, youth associations
  – unilateral decision-making will undermine the success of initiatives
• realistic assessment of constraints and resources
• NAP is not an end but rather a framework for integrated and coherent action on youth employment
The image contains text that discusses some lessons about NAPs development, including:

- No “magic bullet” but an integrated and coherent approach.
- Labour supply interventions are likely to fail if not accompanied by policies to stimulate demand and create additional jobs.
- Youth employment should not be approached in isolation, but within policies for all age groups.
- Consultative process has been weak.
- Need to share knowledge and experience across countries.
- Concerted and coordinated action is required at local, national, and international levels.
- Strategies and programmes for youth employment provide an entry point for building political consensus and policy coherence.
why this training material?
objectives

• ensure a common understanding (among national and international partners) of the desirable process and working modalities to support countries in preparing NAPs
• suggest a practical step-by-step approach to develop NAP through a concerted and coordinated process
• provide the substantive framework underpinning the development of a NAP on the basis of a policy cycle approach
| Mod. 1 | introduction |
| Mod. 2 | promoting youth employment: issues and policy instruments |
| Mod. 3 | the process of developing the NAP |
| Mod. 4 | developing the NAP: conducting the situation analysis |
| Mod. 5 | developing the NAP: setting priority policies |
| Mod. 6 | developing the NAP: planning action |
mod. 4, 5, 6: developing the NAP

the suggested framework is based on the policy cycle approach

1. Conduct a Situation Analysis
2. Identify and define the problem
3. Explore the policy options
4. Make a policy decision to tackle the problem
5. Implement the policy

Consistently monitor and evaluate