

INTEGRATED YOUTH AGRIBUSINESS HUBS

Creating Employment Opportunities for Rural Youth in Africa

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BMZ

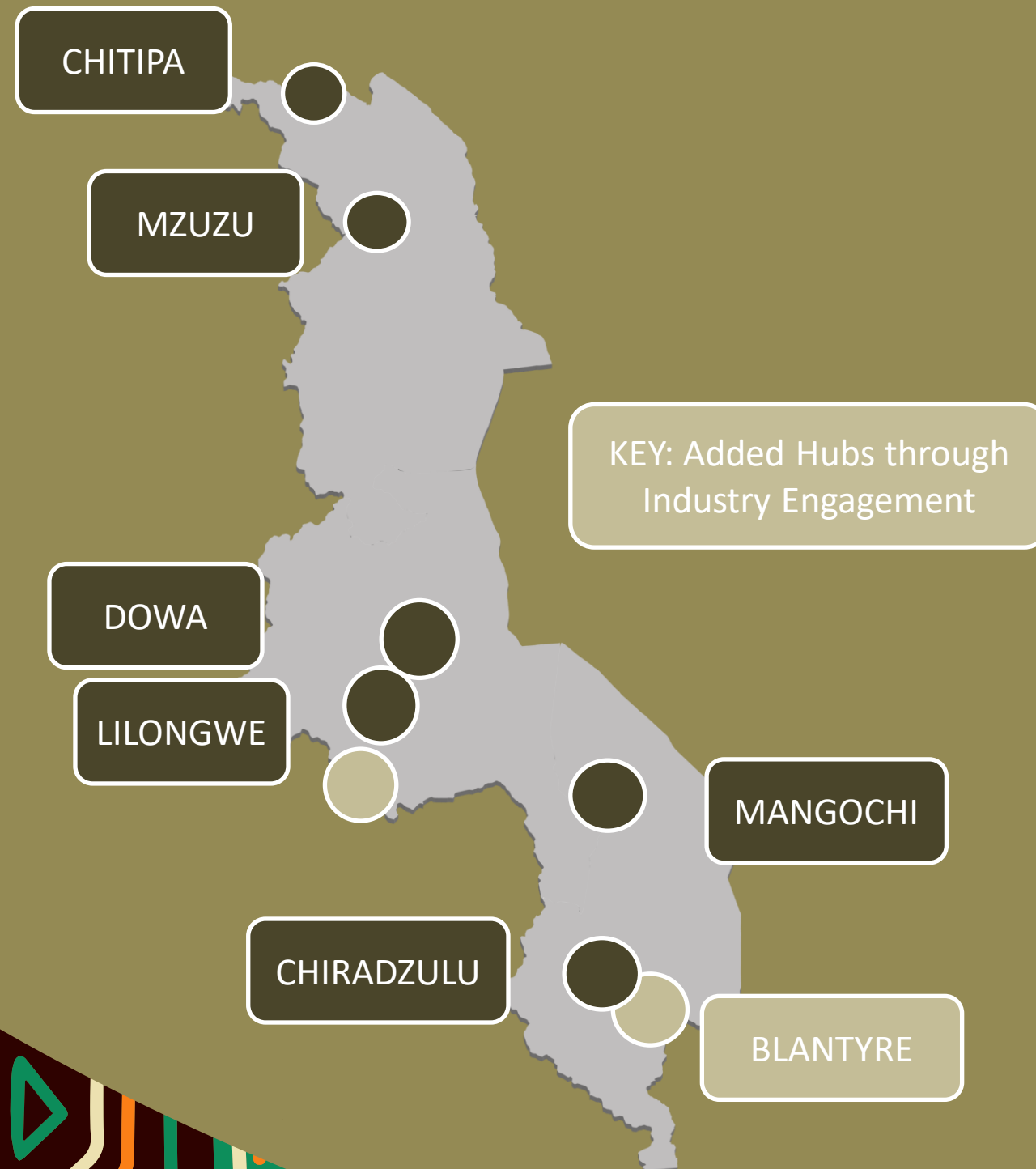


Bundesministerium für
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SCOPE OF THE PROJECT



Project Overview

ProAgro Youth Malawi Project creates both self and wage employment through integrated Agribusiness Hubs; with TEVETA and FAFOTRAJ as consortium members as well as MOL, ECAM, MCTU and other private sector companies and TVET Institutions.

Key roles and responsibilities

Key roles and responsibilities: TEVETA – bring in skills leading to wage employment; FAFOTRAJ –Facilitate enterprise development for self employment and others contribute to both wage and self employment.

Milestone

Project milestones achieved to date Total on boarding 1151 (58% female Youth); 909 employed (328 wage and 581 self) 50%female youths)

JOB CREATION INITIATIVES - RELEVANCE

Among the various areas, the country specific Job Creation Initiatives have proved to have strengths in:

- Financial inclusion and education: Skills development
- ILO/Norway Global Programme on Skills and Lifelong Learning (GPSL)
- Investment promotion: Business acceleration increases demand for wage
- Policy support and Advocacy: The project is supporting the implementation of Agriculture policy, focusing on youth employment, Job Creation Strategy (supported the development of RPL guidelines for (Hospitality, food and beverage trade) and the review of TEVET
- Gender and Social Inclusion: Young women and other vulnerable groups included in the targeting strategy.
- Leveraging public private partnerships: Engagement of Agriculture extension workers is an innovative way of ensuring sustainability of programme interventions.

Achieved focusing on

- Industry engagement - Work Integrated Learning (WIL) and linkages promote direct wage jobs.
- Livestock transfer at household (HH) level provides start-up capital for the
- Business acceleration increases demand for wage employment.
- Clear beneficiary targeting strategy.

APPROACH'S EFFECTIVENESS

Micro level

Engagement of House Hold (HH) leaders in the program facilitated capital generation for the youth at HH level.

Developing irrigation systems using solar technologies empowers individual Youth enterprise and create more demand for jobs at that level and transforms communities i.e. Amazing B farms owned by a Youth Entrepreneur

Meso level

Engagement of Agriculture Extension Development Officers at community level enhanced quality of Project delivery and sustainability of the programme.

Business acceleration created more demand for jobs at the Industry level hence a good strategy for Job Creation.

Macro level

Curriculum Harmonization at a sectoral level provides opportunity for wage employment in the sector through recognized certification.

RPL approaches enhances transition from informal to formal sectors through recognition and certification of beneficiaries

EXAMPLE: PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS

Overview of partnerships with key stakeholders

- ILO partners with National Stakeholders in the implementation of the project by engaging them into operational groups namely the Technical working Group (TWG) and the Project Advisory Committee (PAC)
- The following are National Stakeholders actively involved in the project – Presidential Delivery Unit (PDU), ILO traditional social partners (ECAM and MCTU), Malawi Union for the Informal Sector (MUFIS), Govt Ministries (MOL, MOT, MOA, MOF, MOLG, MOY, MOInf, and MOE), tvet institutions, MFI, National Planning Commission (NPC), Universities and Youth Groups and enterprises.

Collaboration strategies and outcomes

- ILO and GIZ YES Project Collaboration – Monthly Knowledge sharing of the two projects session are done constantly and have one of its outcome agreed to leverage resources by jointly supporting TEVETA in curriculum development for the two projects.

LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Engagement of HH leaders in the program facilitated capital generation for the youth at HH level.

2

Engagement of the Tri-partite partners (Government, employers, and workers organisations) throughout the program has promoted project ownership.

3

Engagement of Agriculture development extension staff at community level enhanced sustainability of the programme through continued monitoring and coaching to the youths.

4

Flexibility on the project's implementation strategy by adopting new methods/innovations in the implementation of the project yields intended results.

Recommendations

- The Project requires more time to register real impact particularly in capturing indirect beneficiaries
- There is more need of engaging Government relevant ministries to achieve project sustainability
- Flexibility of the Project strategy to be encouraged as it creates innovative ways of achieving results

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME CHALLENGES AND LEVERAGE OPPORTUNITIES

Challenges	Opportunities	Strategies to Overcome Challenges and leverage Opportunities
Few formal sector industry (to employ youths) in some of the areas where the project is operating in.	There is good political will both from government line ministries and implementing partners.	Promoting Recognition of Prior Learning and facilitating curriculum harmonisation in the informal sector to promote employment due to certification.
Absence of skills required by the Industry (issues of skills mismatch)	Willingness of the youth to participate in the programme.	Partnerships with other ILO skills development projects to leverage training of beneficiaries under the Work Integrated Learning (WIL)
Slow delivery of the selected consortium members of the project	ILO strategic composition of tripartite arrangement	ILO Direct engagement with national stakeholders including TVET institutions and industries through its tripartite partners including workers and employers organization

DISCUSSION AND REFLECTION

How do we deal with the absence of Industries in the rural areas in order to create wage employment?

THANK YOU!

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