

**Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)**  
**Between**  
**International Labour Organization (ILO)**  
**And**  
**United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

The International Labour Organization (ILO), represented by the International Labour Office, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), having regard to, the Joint Letter by the ILO Director-General and the Executive Director of the UNICEF, signed on 3 July 2019, are determined to develop and further strengthen existing cooperation in order to advance common priorities.

Both parties agree to systematize their collaboration to enhance effectiveness of their programmes and avoid duplication in order to strengthen efforts towards promoting the equitable acquisition of age-appropriate skills, competencies and qualifications for all people throughout their lives and enhancing people's capacity to make use of the opportunities available for decent work including entrepreneurship.

The ILO and the UNICEF reaffirm their commitment to work together to mutually reinforce and strengthen the work programmes of their respective organizations within their mandate and according to their comparative advantage, country needs and complementarity with in-country partners. The ILO and UNICEF also reaffirm their commitment to support Member States in the overall achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goals 4 (quality education and lifelong learning for all) and 8 (Sustainable economy growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all).

The parties agree to develop their cooperation as follows:

I. Relevant Organizational Mandates and Approaches

1. **ILO**

Guided by the Human Resource Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142), the Human Resources Development Recommendation, 2004 (No. 195) and the ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work, 2019, the ILO directs its efforts to promoting skills and lifelong learning for all workers throughout their working lives as a joint responsibility of governments and social partners. The ILO supports its member States to establish effective skills and lifelong learning systems with a view to strengthening the capabilities of all people, leaving no one behind, and supporting them through multiple transitions. The ILO's support aims to help people benefit from the opportunities of a changing world of work by focusing on the following areas:

- a. Promoting innovative solutions for skills and lifelong learning by ideating, developing and testing new solutions to tackle key skills challenges;
- b. Understanding current and future skills needs through anticipating and planning skills demand and supply, and monitoring skills mismatch;
- c. Promoting effective skills development systems through policies and strategies, governance structures and resources for skills development;

- d. Promoting the development of foundation skills and core skills for employability;
- e. Enabling multiple learning pathways by designing and developing flexible training programs;
- f. Supporting certification of learning through the validation and recognition of prior informal, non-formal learning;
- g. Ensuring quality of training through quality assurance and regulatory arrangements for skills development;
- h. Supporting transitions to and within the labour market by providing career and vocational guidance, delivering pre-vocational training and providing employment services;
- i. Improving the quality and relevance of work-based learning including upgrading informal apprenticeships, and introducing quality apprenticeships.
- j. Broadening access to training programs and services through skills development for social inclusion;
- k. Enhancing social dialogue on skills and lifelong to strengthen the linkage between skills development and industry, while addressing the needs of all people.

## 2. UNICEF

Under UNICEF's Strategic Plan (2018-2021), and 'Every Child Learns' – UNICEF's Education Strategy (2019-2030), UNICEF adopts three core strategies for education and skills development while acknowledging that needs will differ significantly according to country context. Within these strategies, UNICEF focuses on the most marginalized, including the extreme poor, girls, ones in humanitarian situations, displaced and refugee communities, ones with disabilities, ethnic and linguistic minorities by:

- a. supporting quality formal primary education and secondary education;
- b. strengthening and expanding non-formal education and alternative delivery models (e.g., catch-up classes, bridging and accelerated education, second-chance education, skills training and apprenticeships) that aim to maintain or bridge children and adolescents back to the formal education system and/or provide other accredited learning opportunities that will enable them to access improved labour market opportunities. Indicative interventions to improve the employability of marginalised young people include:
  - supporting the inclusion of alternative learning programmes in education sector plans to ensure that they are costed and budgeted for, thus ensuring sustainability.
  - providing integrated packages (skills bundle<sup>1</sup> with necessary wrap-around services to ensure acquisition of market-relevant skills and smoother transition) through multiple pathways and modalities for marginalized young people and supporting effective and gender-responsive pedagogical approaches.
  - strengthening business engagement in secondary education to enhance relevance to labour market needs;

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<sup>1</sup> UNICEF prioritizes foundational and transferable skills. We will also work on digital skills and on job-specific skills for marginalized adolescents and according to country needs, UNICEF comparative advantage and fit with in-country partners.

- strengthening non-formal education and training systems and coherence with formal education and training systems;
  - strengthening skills assessment and certification (i.e. transferable skills, non-formal education and training, Recognition of Prior Learning, informal apprenticeship, etc.);
  - providing support to the most marginalized to participate in skills-based programmes.
- c. advancing adolescent girls' secondary education, learning and skills development (including in science, technology, engineering and mathematics [STEM]), as part of the UNICEF Gender Action Plan targeted priorities; this is complemented by cross-sectoral work on Ending Child Marriage (ECM), harmful social norms and ending violence against children including School-Related Gender-Based Violence (SRGBV).

To further address transitions to decent work, UNICEF partners with others to ensure continuity of services as young people transition from childhood into adulthood. It works with partners beyond the education sector to strengthen provision of services that connect young people to work such as employment services, career guidance and job matching services. In case such services are not available and key partners are not present, as for example in many humanitarian contexts, UNICEF might choose to fill the gap and engage directly to ensure continuity of services for the most vulnerable young people.

## II. Programmatic Principles

1. Both parties commit to the following programming principles to guide their cooperation:
  - **holistic approaches** to learning and skills development which aims at fostering life outcomes, such as life-long learning, employability, personal empowerment and active citizenship;
  - skills development as a key element of **promoting life-long learning** as a human centred, dynamic, progressive, and cumulative process from early childhood through adolescence to adulthood;
  - **promoting human rights** of all learners;
  - **gender-responsive** at a minimum, aware of gender norms, roles and relations, and promote measures and approaches to actively reduce their harmful effects, including gender inequality;
  - **inclusive, accessible and contextualized** to all adolescents and youth regardless of ability, ethnicity, linguistic, social, or economic status, including refugees, migrants, and conflict-affected children and youth;
  - **relevant**, aligning both with national priorities, the labour market, and the needs of adolescents and communities while considering local culture and context;
  - **evidence-based**, using how children and adolescents learn and grow, determining what works and lessons drawn from previous interventions about what works, and through robust research, monitoring and evaluation, generating evidence to contribute to advancing the field, paying attention to and addressing underlying gender inequalities in interactions and learning – particularly with regards to girls, and those of diverse gender identities;
  - **participatory** approaches that enable young people's participation, building their capacity for meaningful participation and including their voice in the design, implementation, assessment and governance of programmes; with particular

focus on recognizing and addressing how underlying gender inequalities influence participation;

- **responsive to emergencies**, adopting a conflict-sensitive approach and recognizing the role of skills development in reducing the harmful effects of emergencies on young people's wellbeing and development as well as their role in promoting more peaceful, stable societies and encouraging social cohesion, reconciliation and peacebuilding.
- **innovative**, harnessing the power of different technologies and innovations to support improved access, delivery, and monitoring of skills development programmes in an equitable manner.
- based on **social dialogue** with governments, employers and workers to develop solutions that address local labour market needs.

### III. Modalities of cooperation

1. Based on the respective understanding of organizational mandates and approaches and programming principles, and building on existing cooperation and joint programming that currently exists at country, regional, and headquarters level, the ILO and UNICEF will prioritise further systematic collaboration, including within the framework of the overall United Nations inter-agency co-operation, the United Nations Country Team, the UN Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth, the multi-stakeholder Generation Unlimited partnership, and other global and regional initiatives. The Modalities of the collaboration between the ILO and UNICEF concerning the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth and Generation Unlimited are detailed in Annex 1. In addition, the ILO and UNICEF will agree on a Joint Plan of Action as provided in Section VI 1. To this end, the ILO and UNICEF agree to the following modalities of cooperation:

#### a) At the country level:

Country office staff will collaborate in respective country operations on promoting skills development and transitions to decent work guided by the respective understanding of each other's organizational mandate and approaches as further detailed in the Joint Plan of Action.

In addition to ad hoc interactions, country office staff will aim to meet formally at least twice per year to identify and facilitate joint activities including but not limited to:

- joint advocacy;
- integrated policy approaches;
- multidisciplinary programming;
- joint field level cooperation in providing technical assistance to governments and social partners; and
- joint resource mobilization.

#### b) At the regional level:

In addition to ad hoc interactions, regional offices as further detailed in the joint Plan of Action will aim to meet formally at least once per year to identify and facilitate joint activities including but not limited to:

- joint advocacy

- regional research and dissemination activities and
- discussion of opportunities at the country level for joint action including technical assistance, programming and knowledge management.
- joint resource mobilization

**c) At the global level:**

In addition to ad hoc interactions, the Parties will aim to meet formally at least once per year to review their cooperation at the country and regional levels and to identify and facilitate joint activities through the Joint Plan of Action at the global level including but not limited to:

- joint research and learning activities;
- development of joint global knowledge products;
- joint events;
- joint advocacy activities; and
- the ILO and UNICEF's collaboration on the alignment between the Generation Unlimited and the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth.

At the global level, these consultations will be coordinated by the focal points mentioned below.

- For the ILO: The Chief Skills and Employability Branch;
- For UNICEF: The Associate Director, Education/ Chief of the Education Section and the Education Senior Advisor for Systems Strengthening.

**IV. Exchange of information**

1. The ILO and UNICEF recognize that effective cooperation depends on open, comprehensive and regular exchange of information at the institutional level. They agree to make appropriate arrangements to:
  - a) Prepare and share minutes of the formal annual or biannual meetings at the country, regional and global levels;
  - b) Provide copies of relevant publications and public documents of each organization to the main library of the other organization to be maintained as reference documents when requested by a Party;
  - c) Give notice, through information posted on the websites of each organization and exchange of e-mails, of:
    - i. conferences, seminars and workshops being organized or sponsored;
    - ii. regional, country, sector and thematic policy/strategy documents;

**V. Communications; Acknowledgments and use of institutional names and emblems and other intellectual property**

1. The ILO and UNICEF recognize that the involvement of both organizations in joint cooperation activities may need to be publicized, if appropriate. They agree that:
  - a) There will be public acknowledgment of the role and contribution of each organization to cooperation projects in communication materials related to such cooperation, if appropriate and as agreed by each Party for each project; and

- b) The use of the name, logo, emblem or other intellectual property of each organization in any publicity and communication materials or activities related to this cooperation will be subject to prior written approval of each organization and in accord with the current policies and brand guidelines or rules of each organization (which each party will share with the other).
  - c) If any of the Parties wishes to independently publish data, writings, or materials resulting from this cooperation, written agreement must first be obtained from the other party. Nothing in this Article shall prohibit a party from using data, writings, or materials resulting from this cooperation for educational and research purposes where these are not published or intended for public consumption and are clearly for non-commercial use.
2. The Parties agree that pre-existing intellectual property and other proprietary rights in regard to any documents, materials and other works shared, used in or resulting from the activities under this cooperation will remain with the originating Party. The details around ownership and usage rights of any intellectual property jointly developed between the Parties under this MoU will be set out in a separate written agreement for each project.

#### VI. Periodic consultations

1. The ILO and UNICEF recognize that it is important to convene periodic consultations to review what has been planned, what is being implemented, and what is being achieved in terms of results as well as to discuss new challenges, opportunities and problems. They aim to hold such consultations at least on an annual basis at the global, regional and country levels. At the global level, these consultations will be coordinated by the focal points mentioned below.
- a) For the ILO: The Chief Skills and Employability Branch;
  - b) For UNICEF: The Associate Director, Education/ Chief of the Education Section and the Senior Advisor (Education) for Systems Strengthening.


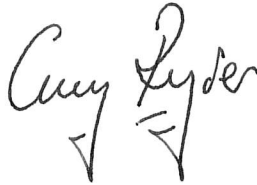
#### VII. Joint Plan of Action

1. Within three months of the effective date of this MoU, and annually thereafter, the ILO and UNICEF will jointly develop and agree on a Joint Plan of Action to advance the areas of collaboration outlined in this MoU that sets out the agreed activities to be implemented, the parties' respective roles and responsibilities, timelines and critical milestones for the next twelve months. This Joint Plan of Action will allow sufficient flexibility to integrate additional areas of collaboration as opportunities arise if agreed by both parties.
2. The Joint Plan of Action may be modified from time to time as needed. The Joint Plan of Action, and any subsequent amendments, will be an annex to this MoU and considered an integral part thereof.
3. Each party will meet its own costs of the cooperation under this MoU and each of the Joint Plan of Action, unless the parties agree otherwise in a particular case (and set that out in a separate written agreement). Each party will be fully responsible for what it does as part of this cooperation; this includes being responsible for the actions of its respective staff, consultants, employees, and suppliers.



## VIII. Final provisions

1. The parties are committed to the highest standards of ethical conduct and each has policies, procedures, and systems to help maintain those standards.
2. Each party confirms that (a) it has data protection policies in place that meets all data protection standards and legal requirements applicable to it, and (b) it will apply such policies in the performance of the activities contemplated under this MoU. The parties do not intend to share any personal data with each other; if the Parties decide to share any personal data with each other, they will agree on any additional data protection provisions necessary for such data sharing and set those out in an amendment to this MoU made in accordance with Section VIII.6 or in a separate written agreement.
3. Nothing in this MoU will be deemed a waiver, express or implied, of any of the privileges and immunities of the parties.
4. The implementation of this MoU, which does not entail any financial obligation, is subject to the policies, procedures, rules and regulations of the respective party. Nothing in this MoU shall be construed as interfering with the independent decision-making authority of each party.
5. This MoU will come into force on the day it has been signed by both parties and will remain in force until the end of 31 December 2025, unless terminated prior to that date.
6. This MoU and its annexes may be amended at any time by mutual agreement of the parties. This MoU may be terminated by mutual consent or by either party by providing three months written notice to the other Party to this effect, without prejudice to the orderly termination of any joint activity in effect.
7. Where a conflict exists between this MoU and any of its annexes, the provisions of the MoU shall prevail.
8. The ILO and UNICEF shall use their best efforts to settle amicably any dispute, controversy arising out of or in connection with this MoU.
9. Subject to the respective policies and procedures concerning disclosure of information, the ILO and UNICEF may make this MoU publicly available.

For the United Nations Children's Fund:	For the International Labour Organization:
<p>Signed by:</p>  <p>Name: Henrietta Fore Title: Executive Director Place: New York Date: 8 October 2020</p>	<p>Signed by:</p>  <p>Name: Guy Ryder Title: Director-General of the International Labour Office Place: Geneva Date: 8 October 2020</p>

## **Annex 1: Alignment between the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth and Generation Unlimited**

### **1. Objective of this document**

The Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth (DJY) was endorsed by the UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination in November 2015 and launched in February 2016. Generation Unlimited (GenU) is a global multi-sector partnership supported by over fifty (50) heads of state, international agencies, private sector corporations, young leaders, civil society organizations and philanthropies partners. GenU was launched at the 73rd Session of the UN General Assembly in September 2018 alongside Youth 2030: the United Nations Strategy on Youth.

The two initiatives share a common vision to improve the livelihood situation and future prospects of young people around the world. Both initiatives aspire towards multi-stakeholder engagement.

As provided for under Section III. 1 of the Memorandum of Understanding between the ILO and UNICEF, the objective of this Annex is to facilitate an improved alignment between the ILO's and UNICEF's respective work within the two initiatives to scale up action and impact on youth employment and advocate for better access of young people to decent work and to maximize results and impact through coordinated action and communication. It seeks to:

- Clarify the scope of work and complementarities of DJY and GenU
- Clarify the initiatives' positioning, including in the context of their governance structures
- Describe protocols for communication and messaging at global and country levels
- Outline possible areas of joint technical work at global and country levels
- Describe protocols for joint resource mobilization
- Establish and leverage governance arrangements to ensure continuity of an agreed areas of alignment.

### **2. Scope, partners and governance**

#### History:

- In 2014, the UN High-level Committee on Programme requested the ILO to lead the drafting of the DJY strategy and subsequently, as per the Chief Executives Board-endorsed strategy of 2015, the ILO became the permanent Chair of the DJY initiative, in charge of leading its set up and operationalization.
- In 2018, UNICEF led the launch of GenU with public-private sector partners and currently serves as the host of GenU secretariat (the "GenU Global Executive Team") at the global level which provides administrative and fiduciary support, pursuant to its mandate as the global agency of the United Nations, advancing children's rights as guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

#### Partners:

- As an umbrella initiative, DJY facilitates a broad and inclusive membership drawn from 10 engagement groups, namely: governments, private sector, social partners, youth organizations



and civil society, UN system, media, regional and multilateral organizations, foundations, parliamentarians, and the academia. Partners join DJY through action-oriented commitments, i.e. they pledge resources, youth employment projects, or knowledge outputs as means to advance the objective of the partnership.

- GenU's multi-sector partnership is comprised of partners across governments, civil society, international organizations, the private sector, and young people. Partners join GenU by invitation and serve in one of the governing bodies of GenU- the Board of Trustees and the Global Leadership Council, or the Leaders or Champions groups- based on their position and interest.

#### Governance:

- Both DJY and GenU adhere to their respective governance structures.
- DJY is chaired by the ILO and assisted by a secretariat hosted by the ILO. Strategic advice is provided by a team of seven UN entities, namely: FAO, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNIDO, UNDP and UNEP.
- GenU is governed by its Board of Trustees and the Global Leadership Council and is actively supported by appointed "Leaders" and "Champions" from around the world. GenU is supported by the GenU Global Executive Team hosted by UNICEF.

#### Scope of work:

- DJY's objective is to facilitate increased impact and expanded country-level action on decent jobs for youth (young people aged 15-29) through multi-stakeholder partnerships, the dissemination of evidence-based policies and the scaling up of effective and innovative interventions.
- GenU's objective is to help young people (ages 10-24) become productive and engaged members of society, by connecting Secondary Education and Training to Employment and Entrepreneurship, through public-private partnerships and co-creation with young people. GenU takes a two-pronged approach to its work—seeking to coordinate country level action through investment agendas and leverage its scale to implement cross-cutting global breakthroughs.

### **3. Common elements**

#### DJY and GenU focus on the following areas:

- Youth employability (secondary education, skills development)
- Youth transitions into decent work (quality apprenticeships, labour market intermediation measures)
- Youth entrepreneurship and self-employment (value chain development, business development services)
- Decent work for youth with special attention being paid to the quantity and quality of jobs and across key target groups, including youth in the rural economy and those in fragile situations, as well as decent jobs in key economic segments, such as the green and digital economies

## FINAL

- Youth engagement and participation (protection of human rights, promotion of voice, representation, ability to organize, civil engagement)

### Approach and interventions:

Within their respective roles at DJY and GenU the ILO and UNICEF will collaborate to

- Facilitate and leverage multi-stakeholder partnerships at global, regional and country-level
- Focus on action at country level
- Develop context-specific and global knowledge products
- Pilot, screen and support the scaling up of impactful interventions
- Promote the active involvement of young people in fora and policy formulation processes
- Broker and promote shared value partnerships with the private sector

### Partners:

The current common partners of the two initiatives are the following: International Labour Organization, International Telecommunication Union, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Microsoft, Office of the United Nations Secretary General's Envoy on Youth, Plan International, SOS Children's Villages International, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Populations Fund, United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Bank.

The ILO and UNICEF will use their reasonable efforts to inform partners of both initiatives about the scope of this Annex.

## **4. Improving synergies**

### Knowledge development and dissemination (Knowledge Facility):

- The ILO and UNICEF will encourage DJY and GenU to use the Decent Jobs for Youth Knowledge Facility as the one-stop-shop for action resources for both partnerships and their members to learn, share, and engage on youth education, skills, decent work, entrepreneurship and engagement through curated tools, data and resources. The ILO and UNICEF will encourage both initiatives to maintain and expand the Facility while ensuring relevance of content for all partners and target audience. If approved by DJY and GenU, the Knowledge Facility will be co-branded to reflect its identity as a joint collaboration of DJY and GenU.
- Upon availability of resources, the ILO and UNICEF will encourage DJY and GenU to select one or two global knowledge products and/or events to be jointly produced, published, and organized per year. Each initiative will take the lead on topics that directly connect to their mandate as well as the level of expertise of the host organization and of its partners.
- The ILO and UNICEF will encourage DJY and GenU to collaborate in the formulation of a country-level research agenda to avoid duplication in the implementation of both initiatives.
- Thematic leadership: DJY may lead on issues related to skills for decent jobs, transitions to decent work, full and productive employment and decent work, youth entrepreneurship and self-employment, and labour rights and voices of youth in the world of work as approved by

DJY. On the other hand, GenU may take the leadership on issues related to secondary education and skills and young people's participation and civic engagement as approved by GenU.

Country level technical advice, action and leadership:

- The ILO and UNICEF will seek advice from the initiatives' secretariats and the respective partners within the initiatives regarding which countries are selected for cooperation, rules of engagement, and responsibilities and resources available. The ILO and UNICEF will continue to leverage their infrastructure in order to support the initiatives.
- A leading role in a particular country implies that the leading initiative (and corresponding host entity) will be the convener of public-private partners at country level. Any allocation of funds by ILO and UNICEF will be subject to the respective policies, rules and procedures of the ILO and UNICEF. The ILO and UNICEF will consult their respective partners and secretariats of DJY and GenU as regards to the allocation of financial resources for agreed joint activities.
- The ILO and UNICEF within their respective roles at DJY and GenU will strive for advancing national high-level advocacy to realize the common vision of both initiatives of boosting secondary education and skills, decent jobs for youth, self-employment and young people's participation and civic engagement.
- Detailed guidance on technical and/or operational matters with regard to each agreed joint project will have to be jointly agreed by the DJY and GenU in accordance with their respective governance structure, taking into account the leading or co-leading role of one of the initiatives;
- Any joint communication strategy will have to be approved by DJY and GenU to ensure that the alignment of the two initiatives is well understood and to promote their collaboration and growth.



Joint Resource Mobilization:

The ILO and UNICEF will assist the initiatives in developing joint fundraising plans to support joint global and country level activities. Awareness raising and communication activities on resource mobilization will facilitate the initiatives' synergies with the efforts of other organizations and demonstrate collaboration and coordination to donors.

Communication and messaging

- Joint communiques and products will bear the brands of both initiatives and reflect their branding guidelines if and as approved by DJY and GenU. The use of an initiative's verbal or visual identity by the other initiative will require prior written authorization of such initiative.
- The ILO and UNICEF within their respective roles at DJY and GenU will seek to ensure common narrative and messages in the joint products of the initiatives. In the event of a disagreement in narrative or messages, the ILO and UNICEF will seek a common ground, or opt for deleting the text in contention.
- At country level, all joint communications and messaging involving DJY and GenU will require approval by DJY and GenU.

**Table 1. Comparison of Strategies**

		
<b>Vision</b>	“Generation Unlimited is a global movement for every young person to thrive and succeed in life”	“A world in which young women and men have greater access to decent jobs everywhere”
<b>Objective</b>	To connect secondary-age education and training to employment and entrepreneurship and activate public-private partnerships as well as co-creation with young people and private sector engagement. GenU is a global multi-sector partnership that helps.	To facilitate increased impact and expanded country-level action on decent jobs for youth through multi-stakeholder partnerships, the dissemination of evidence-based policies and the scaling up of effective and innovative interventions.
<b>Thematic Priorities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Secondary education and skills</li> <li>- School to work transition</li> <li>- Entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial mindsets</li> <li>- Youth employment</li> <li>- Young people’s participation and civic engagement</li> <li>- Equity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Digital jobs for youth</li> <li>- Green jobs for youth</li> <li>- Quality apprenticeships</li> <li>- Youth in the rural economy</li> <li>- Youth in fragile situations</li> <li>- Young workers in hazardous occupations</li> <li>- Youth entrepreneurship and self-employment</li> <li>- Youth transition to the formal economy</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic pillars</b>	<p><b>Country Investment Agenda</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bringing together multisector actors at country level to identify and design investment opportunities at scale with and for young people.</li> <li>• Mobilizing resources in support of national agenda and policy reform</li> </ul> <p><b>Global Breakthroughs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying and supporting return of investment for Public Private partnership in scaling up selected innovation that has transformational impact for youth</li> </ul>	<p><b>Alliance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating synergies and ownership that maximize the effectiveness of current youth employment investments and partnerships</li> </ul> <p><b>Action:</b></p> <p>Focuses on 8 thematic priorities (see above)</p> <p><b>Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DJY curates and conducts knowledge on youth employment. Maintenance of the Knowledge Facility on Decent</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating and sourcing of investable opportunities and attraction of capital to scale innovations through multisector partnerships.</li> </ul>	Jobs for Youth to cover global resources on the thematic priorities.
	<b>Youth Engagement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Embedding young people in the governance structures of GenU both at global and local levels.</li> <li>• Creating the space – online and offline – for young people to actively engage.</li> <li>• Forging partnerships with youth organizations.</li> <li>• Advocating for the inclusion of youth voice in global, regional and national policy dialogues</li> </ul>	<b>Resources:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The goal of DJY is to mobilize domestic and international investments to scale up action on youth employment. This includes innovative financing and global facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Types of organization to be engaged</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governments</li> <li>• Private sector</li> <li>• Civil society organizations and young advocates/leaders</li> <li>• UN system</li> <li>• Multilateral Development Banks and regional organizations</li> <li>• Partnerships focused on young people with existing initiatives</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governments</li> <li>• Private sector</li> <li>• Social partners</li> <li>• Youth organizations and civil society</li> <li>• UN system</li> <li>• Media</li> <li>• Regional and multilateral organizations</li> <li>• Foundations</li> <li>• Parliamentarians</li> <li>• Academia</li> </ul>