

The OECD Development Centre

The OECD Development Centre was established in 1962 as an independent platform for knowledge sharing and policy dialogue between OECD member countries and developing economies, allowing these countries to interact on an equal footing. Today, 26 OECD countries and 24 non-OECD countries are members of the Centre. The Centre draws attention to emerging systemic issues likely to have an impact on global development and more specific development challenges faced by today's developing and emerging economies. It uses evidence-based analysis and strategic partnerships to help countries formulate innovative policy solutions to the global challenges of development.

For more information on the Centre and its members, please see www.oecd.org/dev.

The European Commission

The European Commission is the executive body of the European Union founded in 1958 by the Treaty of Rome. Its Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development is responsible for the EU development policy, aiming primarily at the reduction of poverty in the world. The EU has a long history of supporting interventions in the major domains that affect young people to combat social exclusion and poverty. The importance of youth inclusion is acknowledged in the Communication 'Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: An Agenda for Change'. The Communication recommends that the EU support sustainable and inclusive growth, defined as people's ability to participate in, and benefit from, wealth and job creation; it emphasises the youth dimension stating that it is critical for societies to offer a future to young people. This project also builds on the main recommendations of the EU study on Social Inclusion and Youth in EC External Cooperation that highlighted the need to strengthen support of evidence-based dialogue on youth inclusion through empirical research and analysis and to foster partnerships and dissemination of good practices in the field of youth.

For more information on EC International Cooperation and Development, please visit

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/home_en

YOUTH SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
EMPLOYMENT PARTICIPATION
INCLUSIVE SOCIETY GENDER EQUALITY
DECENT JOBS ENTREPRENEURSHIP
EDUCATION SKILLS
TRANSITIONS YOUTH COUNCILS
SDGs

Link to the Youth Inclusion project:
oe.cd/1h0

Contact information:

OECD Development Centre

Ji-Yeun Rim, Project Co-ordinator

ji-yeun.rim@oecd.org

Alexandre Kolev, Head of Social Cohesion Unit

alexandre.kolev@oecd.org

European Commission

Directorate-General for International Cooperation
and Development

DEVCO B.3 - Migration, Employment, Inequalities

EUROPEAID-B3@ec.europa.eu

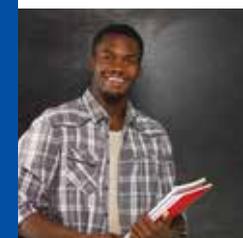
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/human-development/social-inclusion_en

<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/youth>



This project is co-funded by
the European Union

YOUTH INCLUSION



February 2016

Acting now for the youth

At 1.2 billion, young people between the ages of 15 and 24 represent the largest group ever to enter the transition to adulthood. Over 85% of them live in developing countries and, in many places, they represent as much as 30% of the population and the numbers keep growing.

Many developing countries have the potential to realise a demographic dividend, if the right social and economic policies and investments are in place. As such, youth is increasingly taking centre stage in policy debates as a driver of development. Targeting young people requires, however, addressing challenges on multiple fronts, from getting decent employment and education to accessing youth-friendly health services and becoming active citizens. Timely interventions directed at young people are thus likely to yield a greater return for sustainable development than attempts to build these capacities later in the life cycle.

Investing in the well-being of young people is to guarantee progress. First, young people not only shape a country's present, but also profoundly determine its future. Second, young people are at a stage in life characterised by a high capacity to learn and acquire skills and, in general, possess positive attitudes towards participating in society. Third, investing in young people has inter-generational benefits that can foster change. Last but not least, excluding youth from a society's central sectors can generate tremendous social and economic costs and may even lead to social and political unrest.



About the project

Co-funded by the European Union, the Youth Inclusion project is implemented by the Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development until 2017 to analyse policies for youth in ten developing and emerging economies. The project takes a multisectoral approach to support countries in better responding to the aspirations of young people and strengthening youth involvement in national development processes. The project will shed light on what determines youth vulnerabilities and successful transitions. It will also strengthen national capacities to design evidence-based policies that promote youth inclusion and youth well-being.

Global methodology: Policy toolkits

A methodology is developed to assess the factors determining youth vulnerabilities and to identify barriers that impede the inclusion of all youth in active economic and social life. The methodology will be freely available in the form of a practical toolkit for developing and emerging economies to improve their national youth policies. The project will also produce a set of recommendations for the

European Union and other development co-operation agencies on how to better support youth policies and processes.

Youth well-being policy reviews

The methodology is used to look at youth policies in selected countries. Project team and national experts will carry out in-depth analysis with a view to:

- supporting national policy makers, youth organisations and other stakeholders in compiling and collecting data on youth and in using that data for policy design and analysis;
- facilitating national dialogue on youth inclusion (involving national authorities, academics, civil society and youth representatives) that will contribute to increasing participation of youth in policy processes;
- strengthening the capacities of national policy makers to design evidence-based policies that promote youth inclusion and youth well-being through training and joint research.

Participating countries

