



Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH



The Youth Employment Network



World Organisation of the Scout Movement
Organisation Mondiale du Mouvement Scout



Dräger Foundation

Youth Dialogue



youth@work

Youth and the Job Market:
Prepared for Each Other?

18 October 2004,
Media Docks, Lübeck



Youth dialogue at a glance

“youth@work” was the joint motto of the Youth Dialogue, held on 18 October 2004 in Lübeck’s Media Docks, and the Malente Symposium, which got underway immediately afterwards.

Around 60 young people from all over the world took part in the event, where they had their say in the discussion about youth participation and employment strategies. For the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH – the Youth Dialogue initiator – it was important “not to talk about young people, but to talk with them.” The organisations the GTZ worked with to put on the event, namely the Youth Employment Network (YEN) – backed threefold by the United Nations, the International Labour Office (ILO) and the World Bank – and the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM), highlighted youth’s role as an “equal partner.” The participants came from

Asia, Africa, Europe, the Middle and Far East, as well as from North and Latin America. They represented youth organisations, individual projects and initiatives operating at the international, regional, national and local level that implement effective project concepts in the field of youth participation and youth employment. The results of the Youth Dialogue provided an important input for the Malente Symposium. The GTZ would like to thank the representatives of the YEN secretariat, WOSM and the Dräger Foundation for their work on the steering committee and for their generous support for the Youth Dialogue.





Youth speaks out

The Malente Symposium was just a few minutes old when more than 60 young people from all over the world rose to their feet. This gesture was meant for the symposium participants and its message was clear: "Here we are!" All in all, an opening precisely to Bernd Eisenblätter's taste.

Bernd Eisenblätter, Managing Director of GTZ, addressed the young people and participants at the Malente Symposium with the words, "It is important to understand young people's point of view, to see them as partners and thus to help make politics more credible. To this end, GTZ, as demonstrated in "youth@work", is strengthening dialogue between decision-makers in politics, industry and civil society, including youth organisations."

On the previous day, Hans-Heiner Rudolph, Deputy Head of the Division for Health, Education and Social Protection at the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH, had taken the opportunity to wish all those participating in the Youth Dialogue at the Lübeck Media Docks a good portion of self-confidence for the debates ahead. He pointed out quite clearly that "we're not here to talk about young people, but instead to talk with them."

Henrik Södermann's message to the symposium in the name of youth was therefore fittingly strong. As a representative of the young people that had taken part in the Youth Dialogue and one of the founders of the Youth Employment Network's Youth Consultative Group, Södermann informed the more than 350 conference participants from politics, business, academia and other fields of stakeholders that youth "wanted more participation" and he exhorted them to "recognise our abilities and regard young entrepreneurship as an opportunity."

The conspicuous presence of young people at the Malente Symposium gave the event precisely the kind of feel that GTZ, as initiator of the Youth Dialogue, had been hoping for. When youth-related issues are on the agenda, GTZ believes that young people should have their say.

Dr. Bernd Eisenblätter states
"It's important to understand
young people's point of view"





Youth – the important partner

Youth has evolved from a silent participant in international cooperation to become an independent factor of sustainable development policy in its own right. The central issue debated for a day by young people from Asia, Africa, Europe, the Middle and Far East, as well as from North and Latin America was: are youth and the employment market ready for each other? This question touches on a core problem worldwide, whose sheer scale is only just beginning to edge its way into the public's field of perception. After all, in many – mainly developing – countries, children and young people under 25 years of age already account for up to 80 per cent of the population. The age pyramid in these countries is thus totally opposite to that in Germany. The upshot is that young societies are particularly hard hit by the structural problems besetting the labour market and education sector. Seen globally, three times more young people than older people are jobless. Every sixth young person up to the age of 25 is without work. And every sixth child between five and 14 years of age lives in such great poverty that it has to earn its keep instead of going to school. On top of this, the majority of young people are excluded from decision-making procedures concerning issues that affect them personally. The political participation

of young people bears no relation to their increasing demographic importance.

And yet youth's dominance undoubtedly has certain advantages, not to mention the promise of tremendous dynamics. Youth has immense potential, creativity, energy, determination and a drive for innovation. GTZ promotes this potential in employment and vocational-training projects, in rural development, in the health sector and in youth counselling projects. Together with state, private and civil actors, GTZ develops programmes at the national and local level to promote young people and to strengthen institutions having a youth mandate. These programmes vary widely from one country to another, but the common denominator is always the same: youth is seen as an asset and is to be involved in programme design, implementation and promotion as an equal partner. This was reason enough for GTZ and the Dräger Foundation to give young people an important role in the Malente Symposium.

Participants at the Youth Dialogue





youth@work

The joint motto of the Youth Dialogue and the XV Malente Symposium "youth@work" focuses on the situation of young people in working life. A photo exhibition on the theme "Young people's work and life – employment and unemployment" expressed their concerns through pictures. Young people from India, Germany, Chile, Russia and Uganda photographed scenes of their working and living conditions with a 35-mm camera. Underneath the pictures, they wrote down their fears and hopes in their own words. The exhibition thus forged visual links between the Youth Dialogue and the Malente Symposium.

GTZ had two organisations of high repute on board to help prepare and organise the meeting it was financing together with the Dräger Foundation: the Youth Employment Network (YEN), backed threefold by the United Nations, the International Labour Office (ILO) and the World Bank, as well as the World Organisation of the Scout Movement (WOSM). Both organisations sat on the steering committee. And both

played a decisive role in selecting the participants of the Youth Dialogue in keeping with the motto: "Talking with young people and not about them." Inés Huwe, GTZ staff member responsible for the specialist input, stated they were looking for "young people who are involved in the theme, who actively practise youth participation and whose effective and original project ideas can help other dedicated young people learn."

For this reason, the youth invited to Lübeck mainly consisted of politically and socially active young people who represent youth organisations, individual projects and initiatives working at international, regional, national and local levels. They know their peers' worries, needs, hopes and disappointments, and can thus provide invaluable input to the international debate on youth. Held in tandem with the Malente Symposium where state, private and multilateral actors were well represented, this provided an opportunity to discuss strategies for more youth participation and employment.

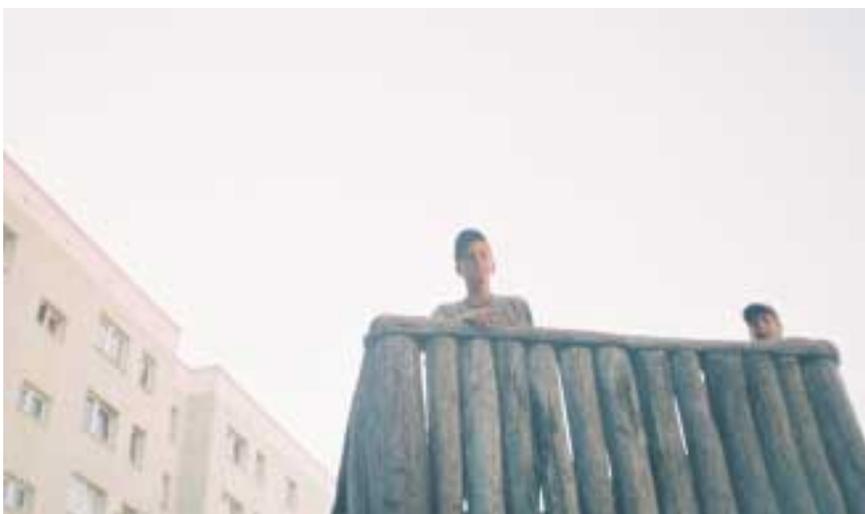


Photo exhibition "Young people's work and life – employment and unemployment".



Youth Dialogue gets off the ground

Right in the opening speech of the Youth Dialogue, the young participants were given food for thought for the following round of discussions. "With the help of organised participation, young people are to develop and to learn to take their business into their own hands," said Mathilde Diederich, the Secretary of State in the Ministry for Justice, Women, Youth and Family Affairs in the federal German state of Schleswig-Holstein, thus picking up on a leitmotif of the Youth Dialogue, namely participation. Young people's participation in decision-making processes, particularly if these affected their own future, was a pre-condition that needed to be met in order to nurture democratic awareness and civic values. Mathilde Diederich referred to state-wide initiatives for a democracy campaign in pre-school and school establishments. To be able to make the most of their economic opportunities in future, Diederich stated that it was necessary to go a step further and introduce young people across the board to the world of work and show how the economy works. This kind of knowledge could only be communicated if schools cooperate more closely with the economy.

For Thies Grothe, everything revolves around integration. The Chairman of the Landesjugendring, the Youth Council in the federal state of Schleswig-Holstein, stated that in the transition from school to working life, a great deal hinged on the recognition of young people's personal and specialist competence by a third party. Timely, citizen participation was thus an important integration factor. On top of this, Grothe called for better links to be forged worldwide between formal and informal education, as well as between school and vocational education.

One of the most serious reasons why young people were so politically and socially uninvolved was that governments and institutions lacked credibility for them. This made confidence-building alliances and networks – with state, private-sector and civil partners and amongst young people themselves - all the more urgent. As Rudolph said, "You are the best example of young people with strong political commitment and we honour this."

from left: Thies Grothe,
Mathilde Diederich and
Xia Dong





Empowerment and participation

Kamal Kar, an Indian consultant for social and participatory development methods, opened the panel round “Empowerment and participation” with fundamental theories about how participation works and what kind of framework conditions have to be generated first. Addressing the 80 participants, Jakob Großhagenbrock, Editor in Chief, APROPOS, Media and News Service, doubted meanwhile whether committed individuals, such as those at the Youth Dialogue in Lübeck, were typical of the world’s youth, claiming that, “Only a small percentage is interested in participation.” Participation in elections is low. “What can be done then, if youth is so disinterested?” was his rather searching question, which marked the start of a one-hour exchange of information, experience, recommendations and good practices.

Yet, while impediments were identified, there was no lack of positive statements on the importance and advantage of youth involvement. “It’s no wonder they remain so passive. Young people do not see that there is any interest in the issues that concern them,” said Xia Dong. The Deputy Director of the International Affairs Department of the All-China Youth Federation allowed no room for doubt that young people certainly would like to help shape and change the environment they live in. “Empowerment and participation are a must not an option,” said Dong. “Young people must, not be regarded as a problem, but as a resource and part of the solution,” she added. Brazil’s Kelly Christine Ribeiro, Youth Consultant from Winrock International, concurred, stating that “youth has to be involved in decision-making at all levels of society.”

“In our country, five young people are members of the national Ugandan parliament,” said Daniel Fred Kidega, himself a youth member of parliament. He explained that his country was doing a lot to strengthen youth, first and foremost by generating favourable framework conditions for youth participation. As a member of the Ugandan parliament he had the opportunity to play an active part in national policy-making. Angela Langenkamp, GTZ Advisor to the Federal German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) on Youth and Gender, gladly picked up the theme of framework conditions. She cited Kenya’s National Youth Policy as a perfect illustration of how a lack of youth participation can be overcome through integration. Here, young people have had a substantial hand in shaping policy, something which has given them a feeling of involvement and freedom from being directed from above. In short, they were able to co-design policies.

Jakob Großhagenbrock asks
“How can we raise the interest
of young people in participation
and society?”





From school to work

The second morning panel at the Youth Dialogue in Lübeck bridged some very stony ground: the transition from school to the workplace. Do teachers really teach students what they need to know for their working lives, for an apprenticeship, a profession or for self-employment? Or do our education systems actually lead to a dead end? What chances do the millions of young people without formal education really stand? There was certainly no lack of questions.

"State systems are still too weak to offer any kind of perspective to disadvantaged youth without any formal education and skills," said the youth expert Snieguole Andruskaite from Lithuania, adding that "If I were the education minister of the world, I would say, let's stop schooling and let's start educating young people for real life." The suggestion of binding education standards put forward by Katharina Engler from Hamburg was rejected by Snieguole Andruskaite, who believes international guidelines would be a better option. "These would have to include the development of social skills and competence," added Dominique Bénard, Director of the WOSM Youth Programme. Carlo Wilke was also of the opinion that school students should not rely purely on school knowledge. The German grammar-school student presented the international project "Economics at School" to the Youth Dialogue. This project is designed to arouse interest in economic themes and gives 3,000 students from all over Europe the chance to gain first-hand experience in companies for a one-year period. With the words, "We pupils should not rely on what the schools provide us," he criticised the fact that formal skills were

often much more esteemed by society than personal competence and personal exchanges in the working environment.

Achim Johannsen, Deputy Director of the Division responsible for the Labour Market and Employment Policies, Migration and Re-integration at the BMZ, outlined three main reasons for the problems encountered on going from school to working life: too few jobs, a lack of qualifications for the jobs available and not enough information about the job market. Johannsen is hoping for more employment through development partnerships with industry, i.e. through public-private partnerships (PPPs). Also, the BMZ is promoting labour market-oriented economic reforms in more than 40 countries. Johannsen announced that "as of 2005, the BMZ will also support the YEN." Nandi Tshabalala, a self-employed entrepreneur from South Africa, knows how important this kind of help can be. "The banks did not want to back my business concept," said the proprietor of N&M Catering Services. An NGO gave her the start-up funding she needed. The result: 29 new jobs. "The promotion of entrepreneurship has to become part of an international plan of action," says Fuad Muradov from Azerbaijan's youth parliament.

Carlo Wilke





Intensive working groups

At the end of the panel round, the quint-essential problem complex at the heart of the theme of youth employment was on the table. Now, split into three working groups, the Youth Dialogue participants had to formulate the conclusions and proposals that they were to present the next day to the guests of the Malente Symposium in the name of the Youth Dialogue. Also, they had to prepare probing questions for the evening's debate with leading figures from international organisations.

Henrik Södermann welcomed the 25 participants to the working group "Empowerment and participation". The round discussed its understanding of participation, the role played by institutions and the influence exerted by governments and local authorities. The most important item at the top of Henrik Södermann's agenda for the afternoon plenary session was the generally needed support for youth organisations and the fervent wish for respect at public policy level. Beforehand, Rey Asis from the Asian Student's Association had cited the example of a school project in a Burmese refugee camp which illustrated the kind of assistance youth initiatives require. Adfer Aziz Bisati from Kashmir made it clear that youth participation is most certainly capable of rousing scepticism amongst the population. "If ministers are not in a position to do anything, what can this girl hope to achieve?" Such was the response of the village inhabitants when Adfer Aziz, together with her local NGO, started searching for ways to give poor girls in the village better access to income-generating measures. An undertaking which – to the surprise of many – actually had a successful outcome.

Two other working groups had the core themes of "Employability" and "Entrepreneurship" on their respective agendas. Sami Kontola from Finland's Youth Council and Rajiv Chandna, President of the Rotterdam-based student organisation AIESEC International had the task of documenting the inputs and suggestions put forward by the 30 or more workshop guests.

The second working group concluded that whether and to what extent a person meets the requirements needed for employment depends on education and training as well as on the needs of both the state-run and private economic sectors. The education system has to achieve the right mix of theory and practice and respond flexibly to the demands of the labour market as well as to the needs of the students. A main concern of all participants was that vocational education be given a better image and thus be liberated of its social stigma as a third-rate option.

The third working group looked at the environment for entrepreneurial endeavour by young people. It asked what inputs school education and training needed to make and what role public-private partnerships had to play. The fact that the methods and techniques required for a life of self-employment are now taught as part of training is regarded as a great step forward; tax-related and official administrative aspects as well as the issue of subsidies will come later. The central question Rajiv Chandna asked at the end was, "Why is entrepreneurship not being presented as a mainstream idea by key international organisations?"

Thus the key questions from the working groups for the evening panel were clear. The entrepreneurship working group would focus firstly on the integration of entrepreneurial skills into the curricula of educational institutions and, secondly, on the framework conditions necessary to enable national governments to respond to the demands of international organisations. The working group on "Employability" would focus on how the private sector viewed its role in all this and how vocational education could improve its image. The following two questions for the evening's experts crystallised out of the working group "Empowerment and participation": Are there organisations ready and able to support young people in their bid for greater participation, and if so, what instruments are they intending to use?

Adfer Aziz Bisati mentions „When we talk about education systems, we should focus on what is actually needed in a specific area and what strategies are required there“.





Dialogue between youth and the decision-makers

Following an hour-long discussion in a plenary session with GTZ moderator James Macbeth, the Youth Dialogue participants took their questions into the evening panel - the dialogue between youth and decision-makers from the YEN core partners, the ILO and the World Bank, and GTZ. WOSM's Arturo Romboli opened the debate in the Balkensaal, the historical timber-framed hall at the Media Docks. Their discussion partners were Jane Stewart, Director of the ILO Skills and Employability Department and Head of the ILO Task Team on Youth Employment, Jean-Louis Sarbib, Senior Vice-President of the Human Development Network at the World Bank, and GTZ Managing Director Bernd Eisenblätter.

"Yes, yes and yes again", was Jane Stewart's response to the question by Rey Asis from the Asian Student's Association, as to whether the ILO is geared to promoting youth organisations, adding that "we provide resources and moral support, encouragement and partnership." Jean-Louis Sarbib put ongoing promotion by the World Bank in the education sector at up to two-and-a-half billion dollars worldwide, stating, "We are looking for a special mechanism that will enable us to structure the dialogue between youth and the World Bank."

Bernd Eisenblätter responded to the question as to what kind of support youth organisations can expect from GTZ by referring to more than 200 projects now ongoing worldwide in which youth is the main target group. He also stated that technical cooperation was closely linked to the labour market through its vocational training inputs based on the German dual system.

Lolo Eremie wanted to know what GTZ thought of private business initiatives. In response, Bernd Eisenblätter talked about the successful microfinance projects that GTZ is supporting to facilitate access to small-scale loans by business start-ups. The GTZ Managing Director also stated that, in his opinion, even the most talented young people would most likely run into some sort of difficulty without advice from a business angle. Adfer Aziz Bisati from Kashmir, however, found herself kicking at an open door with her demand for support for underprivileged women, which she directed at Bernd Eisenblätter.

The Youth Dialogue theme provided copious material for discussion until late into the evening. The Youth Dialogue day at Lübeck's Media Docks, which had started with a media breakfast, finally came to a close with a multicultural dinner, a magic show by The Magic Trio, and African hip-hop music by the Metaphysics. The young people were ready. The Malente Symposium could begin.

Jean-Louis Sarbib





Network update

Three days, six stages and innumerable new contacts and ideas later – the framework programme accompanying the Youth Dialogue rounded off the visit by the young participants from around the world. At a meeting with the Landesjugendring, a youth council representing youth organisations in the federal German state of Schleswig-Holstein, the young people were given a first-hand impression of the kind of work this organisation does. Special emphasis was given to the cooperation with the Baltic Sea Secretariat for Youth Affairs, which promotes active participation of young people in the development of democratic and pluralistic civil societies across state borders.

A visit to the youth workshop Leihcycle (rent-a-bike) showed how, by participating in a bike workshop and renting out bicycles, young people were able to gain initial work experience and earn a small income. The youth and neighbourhood centre Burgtor was a real-life example of how a well-

organised, active youth centre can integrate young people from different ethnic backgrounds into society by encouraging participation on joint projects and activities. The visit to the vocational training institute Arbeit und Technik (Work and Technology) at the University of Flensburg was also very enlightening. Here the group learned about ongoing research projects in the field of vocational and social integration in Europe and were introduced to the “integration-through-training” approach promoted by the Flensburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Following a guided tour around the Flensburg museum shipyard, the guests enquired about the training and employment project this public institution runs. A reception at Flensburg Hus, which belongs to the Danish ethnic minority in Schleswig-Holstein, provided a fitting end to a varied and interesting visitors' programme.

Rey Asis asks “How much can you give to the youth organisations? How much can we except from you? How far will you able to go?”



Youth Dialogue

youth@work

Youth Dialogue programme

From the school desk to the work place – for most young people the entry into the world of work is a leap in the dark. What skills must young people possess in order to secure an apprenticeship, get a job or start their own business?

It's a difficult situation: 14.4% of all young people worldwide were unemployed in 2003 – a dismal all-time high.

Unemployed youth know better than anyone what it means to be without work.

Nobody knows their aspirations, fears and frustrations as well as they themselves do. What marks young people out, with or without a job, is their innovative ability, creativity, energy and dedication. So how and where can young people mobilise their potential, ideas and experiences on the subject of youth employment?

The international Youth Dialogue gave young people the opportunity to review current international youth employment efforts. It was organised by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH in close cooperation with the Dräger Foundation, the Youth Employment Network (YEN) – the collaborative initiative of the UN, the ILO and the World Bank – and the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM). About 60 young people from all over the world exchanged their views, good practices and visions regarding empowerment, participation, employability and entrepreneurship. They represented youth organisations, individual projects and initiatives working at the international, regional, national and grassroots levels.

Innovative approaches for the promotion of youth employment, initiated by young people themselves, formed the main focus of the Youth Dialogue. It provided a platform for the participants to present their projects as well as to elaborate and discuss international strategies, alliances and potential solutions for youth employment and youth participation.

Participants took the conclusions and proposals developed during the dialogue to the Dräger Foundation's XV Malente Symposium "Youth Employment, Empowerment and Participation: Securing the Future". Immediately following the Youth Dialogue, the Malente Symposium brought together 350 stakeholders from all over the world, all fields of society and from the youth itself. Both events were closely linked under the joint motto "youth@work".

For their active and valuable support in the preparation of this Youth Dialogue, the GTZ wishes to thank the Dräger Foundation, the YEN and the WOSM.

"Participation is not enough with getting access to information or making notes" says Kamal Kar.



October 18, 2004 Morning Session

How can I change my situation?

09:30 am – 12:30 pm

Plenary session

Moderator: James Macbeth,
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische
Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH,
Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Gender,
Labour and Social Development,
Uganda

09:30 am

Welcome addresses

Mathilde Diederich,
Secretary of State of the Ministry of Justice,
Women, Youth and Family Government
of the Land Schleswig-Holstein,
Germany

Thies Grothe,
Chairman of the Youth Council
of the Land Schleswig-Holstein,
Germany

Dr. Hans-Heiner Rudolph,
Deputy Director, Division Health,
Education, Social Protection,
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische
Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH,
Germany

09:45 am – 11:00 am

Panel discussion

Empowerment and participation

Moderator: James Macbeth, GTZ,
Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Gender,
Labour and Social Development,
Uganda

Keynote: Dr. Kamal Kar,
International Social and
Participatory Development
Consultant, India

Mathilde Diederich,
Secretary of State of the Ministry of Justice,
Women, Youth and Family Government
of the Land Schleswig-Holstein,
Germany

Xia Dong,
Deputy Director, International Department,
All-China Youth Federation,
China

Daniel F. Kidega,
Youth Member of the
Parliament Uganda North,
Uganda

Dr. Angela Langenkamp,
GTZ Adviser to the BMZ on
Youth and Gender,
Germany

Kelly Cristine Ribeiro,
Youth consultant,
Brazil

Topics

- Why is youth participation important and what can youth bring to the table?
- How can the participation of young people be supported – what strategies can be used to build the capacity of youth and increase their credibility amongst stakeholders?
- What can youth organisations do to make the voice of non-organised youth be heard and to help them become involved?
- From tokenism to partnership – what practical steps can be taken to involve youth in shared decision-making?
- The role of youth participation in the development of a political framework on youth employment: what is needed, wanted?
- From empowerment to youth employment: obstacles and opportunities

11:00 am – 11:30 am

Coffee break

11:30 am – 12:30 pm

Panel discussion

From school to work – Experiences and recommendations

Panel

Moderator: James Macbeth, GTZ,
Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Gender,
Labour and Social Development,
Uganda

Snieguole Andruskaite,
Chief Specialist for International Relations,
State Council for Youth Affairs,
Lithuania

Achim Johannsen,
Deputy Head of Division,
Labour Market & Employment Policies,
Migration and Re-integration,
German Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development (BMZ),
Germany

Fuad Muradov,
Chairman, National Assembly of Youth
Organisations of the Republic of Azerbaijan
(Nayora),
Azerbaijan

Nandipha Tshabalala,
Proprietor of N&M Catering Services, South
Africa

Carlo Wilke,
Participant of the Project
"Youth, School, Economy",
Deutsche Bank Stiftung / IZOP Institute,
Germany

Topics

- Empowerment and social integration and their relevance for employability
- What capabilities and skills help youth get ahead?
- Tools for youth: how can we (youth) help young people to be better prepared for life (work)?
- What are the most important challenges for young people during the transition from school to work?
- How can we make it easier for young people to set up and develop businesses?

12:30 pm – 01:30 pm

Lunch

Presentation of the photo project: "Young people's work and life – employment and unemployment"

What do I need to know?

01:30 pm – 03:30 pm

Parallel working groups

Working group 1

Participation and empowerment

Moderator: Henrik Södermann,
World Organisation of the Scout Movement,
Finland

Keynote: Dr. Kamal Kar,
International Social and Participatory
Development Consultant,
India

Topics

- Youth participation – why is it critical for the successful development of youth employment policy?
- What structures currently exist, are they successful and how can they be improved?
- What can youth organisations do to make the voice of non-organised youth be heard and to help them become involved?

Working group 2

Employability

Moderator: Sami Kontola,
Secretary of International Affairs,
Finnish Youth Co-operation Allianssi,
Finland

Keynote: Dominique Bénard,
Director Youth Programme,
World Scout Bureau,
Switzerland

Topics

- What capabilities and skills can make young people more employable?
- What does an ideal young employee offer?
- How can the educational system be better linked to the needs of the labour market?
- Best practices and ways to disseminate them
- Vocational training schemes – how successful have they been?
- Should employers place greater value on non-formal and informal education?
- What can youth organisations achieve for non-organised youth with regard to formal and non-formal education?

Working group 3

Entrepreneurship

Moderator: Rajiv Chandna,
Global President AIESEC International,
The Netherlands

Keynote: Zsolt Fehér,
Director of Growth and Development
in Europe JCI – Worldwide Federation of
Young Leaders and Entrepreneurs,
Hungary

Topics

- How can entrepreneurship be encouraged as a viable career option for young people?
- Financing youth entrepreneurship – best practices
- The private sector – what role can it play in employing and supporting youth?
- How can entrepreneurship schemes be made less resource intensive?
- How can they be scaled up?

03:30 pm – 04:00 pm

Coffee break

04:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Plenary discussion Preparing for the XV Malente Symposium

Moderator: James Macbeth,
GTZ, Technical Adviser to the
Ministry of Gender,
Labour and Social Development,
Uganda

Summary results of working groups
Message of the Youth Dialogue as a
contribution to the XV Malente Symposium

How can I become self-employed?

07:00 pm – 11:30 pm

Evening session

(in the Balkensaal)

07:00 pm – 07:05 pm

Welcome address

Arturo Romboli,
Project Officer Relations &
Partnership Unit,
World Scout Bureau,
World Organisation of the Scout Movement,
Switzerland

07:05 pm – 08:15 pm

Panel discussion

What can we contribute and what do we expect?

Dialogue between youth and decision-makers

Moderator: James Macbeth, GTZ,
Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Gender,
Labour and Social Development,
Uganda

Rey Asis,
Representative of the Youth Dialogue

Dr. Bernd Eisenblätter,
Managing Director,
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische
Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH,
Germany

Lolo Sarah Eremie,
Representative of the Youth Dialogue
Jean-Louis Sarbib,
Senior Vice President,
Human Development Network,
The World Bank,
USA

Jane Stewart,
Director, Skills Department;
Head of the ILO Task Team on Youth
Employment,
International Labour Organisation (ILO),
Switzerland

07:30 pm – 11:30 pm

Evening event

Multicultural dinner
Magic show by The Magic Trio
African hip-hop by Metaphysics

