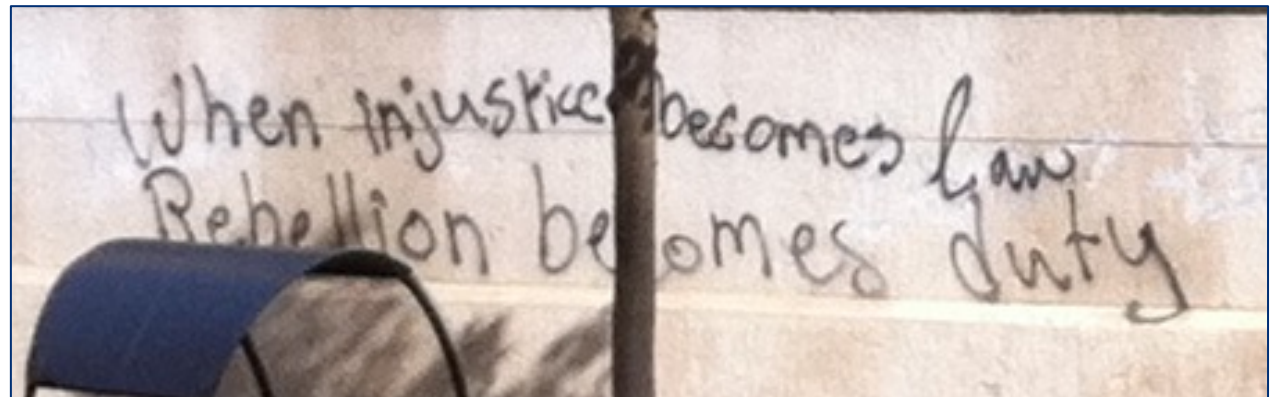


Youth Inclusion through Markets: What is it?

- **What does it mean to be excluded from markets?**
 - Which markets? (labor, land, finance)
 - How are they excluded? (laws, practices, cultural, distance)
- **Who is most likely to be excluded?** (poor, uneducated, those from ethnic minority groups, rural and isolated regions)
- **Why should we care?** (what are the costs of exclusion, for people, growth, development, social cohesion, peace,....)

- 1 billion additional young people will enter the labor force by 2030
- MENA youth are four times more likely to be unemployed than older peers
- 72% of African youth live on less than \$2 a day



Youth Inclusion through Markets: Approaches

- Technical training programs led by private companies in partnerships with TVETs are improving employment prospects for trainees
- Non-cognitive skills training (including taking initiative, identifying opportunities, and problem-solving) for young entrepreneurs is improving business performance



- Increased availability of mobile money can open up access to finance to remote and poorly serviced youth populations
- Land registration projects are clarifying rights to title and facilitating inheritance/transfer of property between generations
- Family law reform efforts bestow equal legal status to young women

Youth Inclusion through Markets: What can we do?

- Have you encountered instances of inclusion/exclusion in your work?
- Are these approaches relevant to your experience? Have you tried similar approaches? What were the results?
- How can you incorporate measures for greater youth inclusion in your PPD work?



- Can PPD promote inclusion and inclusive markets?
- How can we get it right (promote inclusion, directly and indirectly)?
- What are we doing wrong (reinforce exclusion, directly or indirectly)?