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OVERVIEW OF ABSTRACTS AND SPEAKERS' BIOGRAPHIES

SESSION 2A – “SCHOOL TO WORK” TRANSITION: IN CRISIS? (PANEL 1)

Moderator & introduction: Sukti Dasgupta, Chief Employment and Labour Market Policies, ILO

Sukti Dasgupta is Chief of the Employment and Labour Market Policies Branch in the International Labour Office in Geneva, which includes ILO's portfolio on youth employment. She previously worked at the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok and in the field offices in South Asia and East Asia. She holds a PhD degree in Economics from the University of Cambridge, UK. She has published widely in the areas of employment, poverty and gender. She has extensive experience in working with policymakers on employment and labour market policies.

Diego Sánchez Ancochea, Professor of the Political Economy of Development, University of Oxford

Perspectives on Inequality in Latin America

Latin America has been universally considered the most unequal region in the world. It has the highest average Gini and a significant concentration of income in the hands of a small elite. In this presentation, we will argue that the bad distribution of income has a negative impact on young people's life chances. To do so, we will consider its impacts at the macro level and also zoom in to young people's experience in Brazil—a double perspective seldom combined in political economy studies.

At the macro level, inequality affects young Latin Americans through several channels. The combination of income concentration at the top and poverty at the bottom have created numerous obstacles to developing more dynamic sectors, promoting innovation and improving the educational level of young people. Divided societies struggle to create coalitions in support of high quality, public schools that can increase the level of human capital amongst youth. At the social level, inequality has contributed to violence and spatial segregation—both of which

affect the youth disproportionately.

Such macro-level inequalities in turn shape young people's everyday lives, school to work transitions, and future trajectories in important ways. Our presentation explores this through the experiences of poor young people in Recife, Brazil. We show how highly segmented and unequal social services (particularly poor-quality schools) and weak labour markets are at the heart of young people's problems. While Latin America and Brazil have led recent expansions of social protection to address poverty and low human capital amongst children and youth, a lack of attention to existing patterns of inequalities means policy often fails to address the key barriers to young people's future opportunities. Ignoring existing inequalities can also produce new and unintended problems for young people, by creating hopes of better jobs and social mobility without the means to attain these aspirations. Addressing inequalities for young people in Latin America is thus much more political than technological. It requires an understanding of both the macro-level impacts of inequalities structure young people's opportunities, alongside how these shape their micro-level everyday lives and trajectories.

*Diego Sánchez-Ancochea is Head of Department at the Oxford Department of International Development and professor of the Political Economy of Development at the University of Oxford. His research aims to identify the best ways to reduce income inequality through the use of social and productive policies, with particular attention to the Latin American experience. He is currently completing the book *The Costs of Inequality in Latin America: Lessons and Warnings for the Rest of the World*. Together with Juliana Martínez Franzoni, he is the author of *The Quest for Universal Social Policy in the South. Actors, Ideas and Architectures* (CUP, 2016) and *Good Jobs and Social Services: How Costa Rica Achieved the Elusive Double Incorporation* (Palgrave MacMillan, 2013). Diego Sánchez-Ancochea is also the co-editor of four books and a special issue and has published papers in international journals like *Latin American Research Review*, *Journal of Latin American Studies* and *World Development*. He is the co-editor of the *Journal of Latin American Studies* and Associate Editor of *Oxford Development Studies* and has collaborated with different international institutions like UNDP and the ILO. Diego Sánchez-Ancochea has a BA in Economics from the Universidad Complutense, a MA in Public Administration from the Instituto Ortega y Gasset and a PhD in Economics from the New School for Social Research. In 2018-19, he was Visiting Fellow at the Kellogg Institute of the University of Notre Dame.*

Francesco Pastore, Associate Professor of Economics, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”

A Perspective from EU Countries

This talk will address the consequences for the development of educational systems and school-to-work transition regimes to adhere to the need of Industry 4.0. With the start of the new industrial revolution, the structure of production will dramatically change. Inexorably, old productions and jobs will disappear, while new habits, consumption patterns and also jobs will slowly emerge. Product differentiation will reach levels unthinkable in the past, with the need to personalise and continuously upgrade products from a technological point of view. Also the pattern of energy consumption of products will dramatically change. Production methods will become much faster for the more basic tasks, which will be more and more done by more and more sophisticated robots. This will reduce the space for unskilled labor, meaning not only or not so much manual jobs, but repetitive tasks and tasks without creativity of individuals. Education itself will be ever less important as a component of human capital, although a high level of education will be important for its training content to develop adaptability. What will be more and more important are general and work related skills, which need on-the-job training to develop. This will require to continue a revolution which is already on-going and aiming to develop work related learning at all school and university levels and high level apprenticeship, also at a graduate and doctoral level. All companies will be in need of experts of research and development for the implementation of new production and marketing methods. this process requires a much closer than ever collaboration between firms, educational institutions at all level and the government. They should all have in their staff personnel dedicated to human resource management. Firms should learn how to dialog with educational institutions: they should be ready to offer training spaces and at the same time agree learning and teaching programs with educational institutions, which should also have staff for this. The government should provide the institutional framework to ease the development of linkages between firms and educational institutions. It should also provide

financial resources to support the development of these new teaching methods and approaches. Without the new education methods and approach the school-to-work transition process will become increasingly long, because individuals will not be able to adapt on their own to the new human capital requirements of industry 4.0 productions.

Francesco Pastore [Ph.D. in Economics (Sussex); Dottorato in Development Economics and Policy ("Federico II"); M.Sc. in Economics (Coripe-Piemonte); Laurea in Economics and Business ("Federico II")] qualified as full professor of Economic Policy and as Associate Professor of Economics and of Economic Statistics in 2013. Currently, he is Associate Professor of Economics at University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli; Department of Economics, research fellow of the IZA of Bonn; country lead for Italy and cluster lead on school-to-work transitions of the Global Labor Organization. He is also a member of the executive board of the European Association of Comparative Economic Studies and of the Italian Association of Comparative Economic Studies. He is also Associate Editor of such internationally renowned scientific journals as, among others, the Journal of Population Economics, International Journal of Manpower, Sage Open, Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting, Review of Middle East Economics and Finance. Previously, he was Secretary of the Italian Association of Labor Economists (2010-'16).

He has acted as a team leader and consultant (Italy's country expert) of research projects for such clients, among others, as the EU Commission, EU Parliament, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, ILO, UNDP and World Bank. He has published two edited books for Springer Verlag, several special issues of the International Journal of Manpower and a large number of articles in such international journals as, among others: Journal of Economic Surveys, Economics of Education Review, Journal of Population Economics, Studies in Higher Education, Research in Higher Education, Journal of Policy Modelling, Social Indicators Research, Stata Journal, European Journal of Development Research, Economics of Transition. In 2015, he has published a Springer Briefs book on: "The Youth Experience Gap. Explaining National Differences in the School-to-Work Transition".

He is an active columnist on topical issues of economic policy on several newspapers and magazines. He regularly keeps a blog for Il Fatto Quotidiano with many followers.

Paula Herrera-Idárraga, Assistant Professor, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana

Youth, Gender and Informality in Colombia

The presentation will discuss about the several limitations that young workers faced in a labor market in an emerging country such as Colombia. First it will show that once they enter the labor market, young people face high unemployment and high informality rates. The presentation will focus on informal employment which is a common concern in emerging and developing countries all over the world since it has been persistent throughout recent decades. Moreover, many young workers who start their work life as informal workers may remain in this condition in adult life. Informal employment covers a broad part of the population, especially the poor and a considerable share of skilled workers, and it is characterized throughout low wages, unsatisfying working conditions, lack of coverage in health and pensions, and barriers to productivity.

Second the presentation will propose a possible connection between informality and educational mismatch in an emerging country. Although workers with a higher educational level tend to be more productive than their less qualified counterparts, education may not be the key to achieving jobs with good working conditions and better remuneration if access to formal jobs is limited. The presence of extremely restrictive labor market regulations could represent a possible cause, so some workers who do not have access to the formal sector are forced to accept jobs in the informal sector (Fields, 1975). If informal workers are more penalized in terms of wages in the presence of educational mismatches than their formal counterparts, then it is possible that part of the formal–informal wage gap might be originated in such a difference. Finally, the presentation will discuss about the benefits of policies engaged with reducing informality.

Paula Herrera-Idarraga is an associate Professor at Javeriana University. Her research interests include labor economics, regional economics and gender economics. She obtained her Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Barcelona. Her research has been focused on topics related to educational mismatch, informality, regional inequalities and gender discrimination for Colombia. Her research documents the relationship between informality and education-occupation mismatches in an emerging country such as Colombia. The results from this research highlights how

reducing informality not only increase the quality of the jobs but also reduce the situation where a high skilled worker takes a job with low-skill requirements and consequently a low pay. Her work also recognizes the regional wage inequalities and the role of education and informality for explaining these disparities. Her most recent research focus is in how a national policy that lowered payroll taxes could also explain the decrease in wage gaps between cities in Colombia. Her articles have been published in academic journals such as The Journal of Development Studies and Spatial Economic Analysis.

SESSION 2B – “SCHOOL TO WORK” TRANSITION: IN CRISIS? (PANEL 2)

Moderator & introduction: Emma Murphy, Professor of Political Economy, Durham University

Emma Murphy is Professor of Political Economy at Durham University in the UK. She has researched and written on aspects of the MENA region including the economics of peace processes, economic and political liberalisation, women, information and communications technologies, and most recently youth and youth policy, with a particular interest in Tunisia. She was a work package lead in the EU-funded FP7 POWER2YOUTH project and a member of the advisory board of SAHWA, both of which examined sources of youth exclusion and pathways to inclusion. She is currently leading a work package in Tunisia for a Global Challenges Research Fund project examining young women and transport in supporting transitions into meaningful employment. Her recent publications include: “Youth Activism and Protest Around the Mediterranean” (in R. Gillespie and F. Volpi, eds. Routledge Handbook of Mediterranean Politics, 2018); “A Political Economy of Youth Policy in Tunisia” (in New Political Economy, 2017); and “The In-securitisation of Youth in the South and East Mediterranean” (The International Spectator, 2018).

Saâd Belghazi, Economist, Rabat

A Moroccan Perspective

The presentation addresses the issue of youth transition to employment on a prospective basis in Morocco. It questions the ability of the economic structures, particularly taking in account the environmental and technological changes, and the relevancy of the employment policies to meet the requirements of well-being, justice and social equity and participation of the youth.

Young people, especially young women, are the first to suffer the quantitative and qualitative gaps between labor supply and demand, enhanced by the "demographic windfall", the market liberalization and rapid technological changes. The Government developed several policies looking for solutions to mitigate these imbalances. In the first time, these policies were focused on the university and vocational training graduates. Following the orientations of the last Constitution adopted in July 2011, the Government tries to enlarge the targets of the employment policies to the less educated youth, relying on the new process of regional development planning.

The presentation would recommend a research agenda for the improvement of the youth transition to employment in Morocco. The policy recommendations point an integrated set of employment and training policies, and decentralized investment policies tailored for the mobilization of the employment opportunities, taking advantage of the digital technologies and addressing the climate change constraints and the aging of society challenges.

Economist-consultant, Saad Belghazi, till 1990, got several tertiary degrees (of which a French Doctorat d'Etat) at the University of Grenoble. He was a professor of economics in the National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economic (Rabat) from 1982 to 2005. From 2005 to 2007, he was, then advisor to the Minister of Industry. He supervised several studies carried out by the ILO on the situation and employment policies in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries for the Union for the Mediterranean. Since 2011, he contributed to several evaluations of employment and vocational training policies and projects for the ILO and for the World Bank, in Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia. He coordinated the team in charge of elaborating the National Employment Strategy in Morocco in 2014 and 2015, then in Mauritania in 2016 and 2017.

Robert MacDonald, Professor of Education and Social Justice, University of Huddersfield

Youth transitions in the deindustrialised North: the case of the UK

This presentation will focus on the experiences of young people in the Global North, particularly from deindustrialised localities in the UK. In this presentation, Professor Robert MacDonald will argue that there is a crisis in transitions from youth to adulthood and from 'school to work' but that this crisis is barely recognised by UK politicians and policy makers. Drawing on thirty years research with young adults growing up in some of the most deprived localities of the UK - *the Teesside Studies of Youth Transitions and Social Exclusion* - MacDonald will argue that orthodox theories, concepts and approaches about, for instance, 'the problem of NEET young people' or about an 'excluded underclass', fail to capture this crisis in youth transitions. And nor is this crisis restricted to the most disadvantaged people or places. Rather, young adults - from impoverished working-class communities and from better-off, middle-class backgrounds - face deep-set, structural problems of economic marginality manifested in widespread underemployment and labour market precarity.

Robert MacDonald is Professor of Education and Social Justice at the University of Huddersfield, UK. He is also a Visiting Professor at the universities of Aalborg, Monash, Bristol and Nottingham. He is currently co-editor in chief of the leading, sociologically-oriented journal to do with youth questions - the Journal of Youth Studies. He has researched and written widely about young people, youth, unemployment, work, poverty, crime, class, inequality and the significance of place. He has authored, co-authored and edited a series of books on these issues including: Risky Business? Youth and the Enterprise Culture (1991); Youth, the Underclass and Social Exclusion (1997); Snakes and Ladders: Young People, Transitions and Social Exclusion (2000); Disconnected Youth? Growing up in Britain's Poor Neighbourhoods (2005); Drugs in Britain (2007); Young People, Class and Place (2010); Poverty and Insecurity: Life in Low-pay, No-pay Britain (2012). He is currently working on research about: youth, inequality and youth policy; about young adults and the 'gig economy'; about precarity, generation and class; and on comparative studies of youth in the UK and the MENA (Middle East and North African) countries.

Anamitra Roychowdhury, Jawaharlal Nehru University

Demographic Dividend or Disaster? Labour Market Opportunities for the Youth in India

India, for some time now, is experiencing a fall in the dependency ratio - this places her favourably to reap the demographic dividend and potentially enter into a virtuous cycle of growth. The presentation, analyzing labour market trends, explores how far this opportunity is likely to be realized in India. Another interesting demographic feature in India is the predominance of youth (15-29yrs) – comprising over a quarter of population in 2018 (371mn). This makes India, one of the youngest nations in the world – with median age lower than China, United States, United Kingdom, Western Europe and Japan. Ability to successfully deal with this large mass of youth will help in formulating policies elsewhere; however, because of the massive numbers this also poses a major challenge.

Therefore, we explore, what is India doing with this vast pool of young people? Several interesting results emerge: (a) a third of the young population is in school; (b) although this reduces pressure on the labour market to generate jobs immediately – a large proportion of youth have completed secondary education and would demand high quality jobs in future; (c) labour supply in the youth labour market contracted between 2011-12 and 2017-18 [time periods when nationally representative sample surveys were conducted]; (d) labour demand fell even more sharply – resulting in unprecedented rise in unemployment rates; (e) further, there is some evidence of the youth falling out of labour force due to discouraged worker effect.

Then we examine the nature of job creation, work conditions and the wages they fetch. Answer to the lack of job creation and therefore lack of successful transition from schools to the labour market is found in the nature of jobs. Inability of non-agriculture, especially manufacturing and modern services to absorb young people with education, explains unsuccessful transition and this confirmed by the highest unemployment rate recorded for the educated youth. The presentation ends with some policy suggestions.

Anamitra Roychowdhury teaches economics at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India. Previously, he taught at University of Delhi, India. His areas of interest include development economics, labour economics, Indian economy and macroeconomics. He has published a number of research articles in many renowned international and national

academic journals including International Labour Review, The Economic and Labour Relations Review, Agrarian South: Journal of Political Economy, Economic and Political Weekly, Social Scientist and ILO Employment Working Paper, among others. His first book titled, Labour law Reforms in India: All in the name of jobs was published by Routledge in 2018. He has also contributed book chapters in edited volumes published by Oxford University Press, Columbia University Press, Palgrave Macmillan, Routledge and Academic Foundation, among others. His commentaries on contemporary economic and social issues have appeared in Global Labour Column, Mainstream and many leading national dailies. Currently, he is working on the long-term aggregate labour market trends in India and involved in issues of estimating disguised unemployment in the labour market.

Ruttiya Bhula-or, Director, Collaborating Centre for Labour Research at Chulalongkorn University

Socioeconomic Determinants of Youth NEETs and their Family

While Thailand provides greater accessibility to higher education and low unemployment rate, the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training (NEETs) also becoming increases. This study sheds the light on determinants of the NEETs in Thailand with households' socioeconomic characteristics. We conducted a household survey in July and December 2019 among 2,206 households in all region of Thailand. The survey found 13.2 per cent of the youth aged between 15 and 24 years old were youth NEETs.

Interestingly, the study reveals a U-shaped relationship between youth NEET rate and household income. While in previous studies the higher youth NEET rate is commonly found among low-income households, we found that the youth NEET rate was also high among the high-income household. It shows that policies to tackle the youth NEET rate should design differently. This study also confirms the intergenerational effect that increases a risk of becoming youth NEETs.

Policies to encourage the transition of the youth NEET status to an active status need to understand generational dynamics. It requires to visualize the youth's parents about new job opportunities in the future of work and enhance family conversation through social and local community activities. It is also necessary to promote lifelong learning and initiate life coaching in schools, in addition to career counselling, to ensure that the youth can set their own life goal through a multi-stage life journey.

Assistant Professor Dr Ruttiya is a lecturer, and a Vice Dean at College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University. She has been actively working in the area of labour market analysis, skills, gender, migration, and labour policy linkages.

For many years, she joined the ILO and worked in various issues, including labour market analysis, skills, gender, migration, as well as disaster and the labour market. She is an international consultant conducted researches in many Asian countries for UNIDO, OECD and ILO. She is also a Project Manager of a Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development Project (SATREPS) on Regional Resilience Enhancement through Establishment of Area-BCM at Industry Complexes in Thailand.

She continuously contributes to academic areas and promotes linkages of labour researches into policies and practices using an interdisciplinary approach. Currently, she is a director/ key coordinator of Collaborating Centre for Labour Research at Chulalongkorn University, Secretariat to National Labour Research Centre at the Ministry of Labour, and a committee member on labour reform, Thai Senate of Thailand.

She contributed to the first Decent Work Country Programme for Thailand 2019-2021. Her work on youth includes youth not in education, employment or training (NEETs), design thinking, employment creation, and lifelong learning.

SESSION 3A – YOUTH, FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSITION: ISSUES FOR POLICY AND RESEARCH

Moderator & introduction: Peter Wobst, Senior Economist, FAO

Peter Wobst is a Senior Economist at the Economic and Social Development Department of FAO, heading the organization's technical team working on Decent Rural Employment over the last decade. He is responsible for coordinating the interlinked work areas on youth employment, green jobs, rural labour migration, and child labour in agriculture within the context of the Decent Work Agenda and the realm of FAO's mandate on food security, poverty reduction and natural resource management. Before joining FAO, he worked at DG Enterprise and Industry of the European Commission in Brussels on the assessment of structural reforms under the EU Lisbon Strategy and the ex-ante analysis of the EU energy and climate change package. Prior to this, he worked with the Institute for Prospective Technology Studies (DG JRC) of the European Commission in Seville on agricultural, food industry, and rural development issues in the European context. Between 1997 and 2005, Peter has worked for the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in Washington where his research focused on macroeconomics and international trade, agricultural sector development, intersectoral linkages, infrastructure improvements, market integration, and the impact of rural development on income distribution and poverty. He has worked extensively with dynamic simulation models for policy impact assessment and was involved in capacity development efforts mainly in sub-Saharan African countries, including collaborative research, training, and teaching. Peter, a national of Germany, holds a Ph.D. (summa cum laude) from the University of Hohenheim, Germany, and an M.Sc. in Economics from the University of Bonn, Germany.

Bruno Losch, Co-director, Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation, University of the Western Cape ***The Evolution of Agriculture and the Agri-food Sector and Job Creation in Sub-Saharan Africa***

The dramatic increase of the labour force in Sub-Saharan Africa is a major challenge for the continent. Despite a strong urbanization and due to limited urban job opportunities, the majority of the population remains rural, with a few exceptions, and agriculture remains a critical source of income.

In this challenging context, the evolution of agriculture and the agri-food sector is critical for employment creation. It raises the question of the type of agricultural development models which will be able to generate decent work for the large number of young women and men and to deal with adaptation to climate change and the depletion of natural resources. Which types of farms and which types of techniques to be supported by agricultural policies, with the best multiplier effects upstream and downstream the value chains?

These policy questions raise a critical information gap about the labour content (both in quantity and quality) of different agriculture options and calls for new research investment to inform policy debates and support policy making processes.

Bruno Losch is co-director of the Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation (GovInn), based at the University of the Western Cape, South Africa, and a political economist at Cirad (Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement - France). He joined the World Bank between 2005-2011 where he led the RuralStruc Program on structural transformation and rural change—a joint initiative of the World Bank, IFAD, and the French government. Previously, he was a visiting scholar at the University of California—Berkeley, and in charge of Cirad's Family Agriculture Program (1998-2002).

He holds a Master's in political science and in geography and a PhD in economics. He has published extensively in the field of rural studies, family agriculture, public policies, and the political economy of development.

Over the last years, Bruno Losch performed several assignments with OECD, ILO, FAO, the European Commission, and NEPAD (on territorial development, youth employment, rural migration and rural change). He was appointed in the European Commission Task Force Rural Africa in May 2018 and was a member of the Advisory Committee of FAO's State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA 2017 on Rural Transformation, and SOFA 2018 on Rural Migration). He was also a member of the Advisory Committee of the Berlin Charter "Creating Opportunities with the Young Generation in the Rural World" (G20 Berlin Conference on the Future of the Rural World, April 2017). He served as

a member of the scientific and technical committee of the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) from 2012 to 2016. He currently leads the Food governance and policy reform program of the Centre of Excellence in Food Security (South Africa).

Christophe Gironde, Senior Lecturer in Development Studies, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva

Access to Land in an Intergenerational Perspective – The Case of Cambodia

Since the 2000s, rural Cambodia has witnessed a high-magnitude process of land acquisitions by new comers including Economic Land Concessions (thousands of hectares), medium-size companies (hundreds of ha) and very large number of in-migrants. For impacted communities, this has turned out into substantial reduction of land available for farming and natural resources from the wild they enjoyed free access to. In addition, local agricultures have radically changed under the increasing influence of external actors and the demand for new products (cashew, rubber, cassava). This represents a considerable challenge for smallholders, and in particular young people, many of whom have very little or no agricultural land to settle. In this presentation, I analyse how youth adapt to this process and to the new challenges of accessing land; what are their strategies when they still live with their parents, how they settle (inheritance, marriage), how they attempt to diversify their livelihoods, to access the labour market, to migrate, etc. I also address the consequences of this transformation on families in terms of unity/cohesion and intergenerational relationships.

Christophe Gironde is a political economist, currently working as a senior lecturer at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID) in Geneva. He received his Ph.D. in Development Studies from the Graduate Institute of Development Studies/University of Geneva in 2001. His main domains for teaching and research are agrarian change and human development. He has extensive field research experience in rural Vietnam and Cambodia, and previously in the Republic of Congo and Burundi. Before joining the Institute in 2004, he worked four years as a researcher in Norway (Fafo, International Studies) and lived two years in Vietnam (1996-97) in the frame of his doctoral thesis. He is currently working on the process of land commercialization and their consequences on rural livelihoods in Cambodia and Ghana.

SESSION 3B – FUTURE OF WORK AND YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY: FROM DIGITAL DIVIDE TO DIGITAL PLATFORMS, IN SEARCH OF INCLUSIVE PARADIGMS

Moderator & introduction: Filipe Calvao, Associate Professor of Anthropology and Sociology, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva

Filipe Calvão joined the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in 2013. As a socio-cultural anthropologist, his research lies at the intersection between nature, culture and capital in postcolonial Africa, with a focus on extractive economies, mining labor and corporate governance. In his published work, he examines the social and cultural relations binding mining communities and corporations, the materiality of minerals and labor in the global south. He has taught on global extractive networks, the anthropology of corporations, illicit economies, secrecy and surveillance, work and labor, and social theory.

Adrián Scribano, Universidad de Buenos Aires

Digitalisation and Transformation of Young Peoples' Work Experience in the Global South

Relationship between revolution 4.0, labour and the current process of social structuring involve transformations in practices and conceptualizations of the “youth world of work”. Each society has a preponderant way of managing work and this constitutes a central axis of the politics of sensibilities. Society 4.0 implies the massification of digital labour and with it the “sensibilities of platform”. This presentation seeks to point out the connections between a sociological view of the politics of sensibilities and youthful experiences of digital labour. In the first place, a brief reference is

made to the conceptual framework, secondly the connections between sensibilities, sensations and digital labour are presented; thirdly, the consequences of a knowing touch and politics of the senses are exposed, and to conclude, the logic of sensibilities of platform and digital labour in relation to youth employment is pointed out.

Adrian Scribano is Principal Researcher at the National Council for Scientific and Technical Research of Argentina and Director of the Centre for Sociological Research and Studies (CIES estudiosociologicos.org). He is also the Director of the Latin American Journal of Studies on Bodies, Emotions and Society and the Study Group on Sociology of Emotions and Bodies, in the Gino Germani Research Institute, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Buenos Aires. He also serves as Coordinator of the 26 Working Group on Bodies and Emotions of the Latin American Association of Sociology (ALAS) and as Vice-President of the Thematic Group 08 Society and Emotions of the International Sociological Association. (ISA) Coordinator of International Network of Sociology of Sensibilities. He has been visiting professor or visiting scholar in several Universities: Université de Paris - Paris Diderot; Shanghai International Studies University (SISU) University of Cambridge (UK), Durham University (UK), University of California, Davis. USA. Università degli Studi di Milano. Milán. Italia; among others.

William Hayward, European Youth Forum

Young People and Digitalization

Advancements in digitalisation are transforming the world of work, notably in terms of the types of skills required for the labour market, and the rise of online platforms in the gig economy.

Young people are often assumed to be “digital natives” - yet many young people do not feel they have the skills required for working in the digital economy. Meanwhile young people represent a significant proportion of the platform workforce. However this type of work is often low-paid, offers few training opportunities and leaves workers with limited access to social protection.

These changes are taking place at a fast rate, posing challenges for governments’ and institutions’ capacity to react. The changes require action on several fronts, including education, employment and social protection.

As a Policy Officer on Social and Economic Inclusion at the European Youth Forum, William works closely with young people and youth organisations to analyse challenges facing young people, whilst working with international institutions to develop policy responses to these.

This includes examination of the impact of the changing world of work on young people, young people’s transition from education to employment and young people’s access to quality employment.

SESSION 4A – YOUTH AND MOBILITY: CHANGING AGENDAS?

Moderator & introduction : Elena Sánchez-Montijano, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE)

Youth Migration – Facts and Knowledge

According to UN, there are 232 million international migrants worldwide; 75 million are migrants under 30. This means that more than 30 percent of all migrants are youngsters; being females half of all global youth migrants. Migration has become one of the main responses to the exclusion situations in which millions of young people live in the world, particularly from the labour market, quality education or social and political participation. In this framework, migration represents an opportunity to provide a better life to themselves and their relatives. In any case, the vast majority of them cannot finally emigrate from their origin countries, although most of them would like to do so.

At the same time migration is recognised nowadays as one of the main political worldwide priorities. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration signed in December 2018 in Morocco, where 164 countries agreed to manage in a holistic and comprehensive manner all dimensions of international migration, is a proof of this. Nonetheless, each country behaves according to their own political and economic domestic interests. We are therefore, far from accomplishing a common and cooperative response to this global phenomenon.

At this context, it is of central importance to ensure a sustainable reply that cater for the specific needs of each involved actor (migrants, stakeholders, origin and destination countries). To do so, it seems necessary to make an in-depth assessment of the evidences related with migration; particularly those data related with push and pull factors, integration or return migration. In other words, to assess what we know about migration (what we don't know) and how policies must react to what we know.

Elena Sánchez Montijano is Research Professor at CIDE (Center for Research and Teaching in Economics, Mexico). She holds a PhD in Political and Social Science from the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF, Barcelona) and a Master in International Cooperation and Development from the Granada University. Previously, she was Senior Research Fellow at CIDOB and Associate Researcher at the Interdisciplinary Research Group on Immigration (GRITIM) at UPF. She has been adjunct professor at Universitat Pompeu Fabra, at Universitat de Barcelona (UB) and at Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals (IBEI). Her main areas of interest are migrant integration policies, migration regimes and the transnational relations of foreigners with their countries of origin. She is also expert in methodology. She has been the Scientific Coordinator of the SAHWA project (Researching Arab Mediterranean Youth: Towards a New Social Contract) funded by the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Commission. Also, she was the co-director of the project Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX), which evaluated and compared what governments are doing to promote the integration of migrants in 42 countries. Also she participate as researcher in many European project, among others, such as FEUTURE project (analyzing EU-Turkey relations on migration) and CEASEVAL project (evaluating the Common European Asylum System), both funded by Horizon2020 Programme of the European Commission; or NIEM project, which analyses refugee policies, and country coordinator for Spain, funded by the European Commission through public calls.

She has been a visiting researcher at the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), Oxford University, in 2010, at the Center for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM), Université de Liège, in 2012, and at Research and Expertise Centre for Survey Methodology (RECSM), Universitat Pompeu Fabra, in 2019.

Emma Murphy, Professor of Political Economy, Durham University

Young Women and Mobility – The Case of Tunisia

Emma Murphy is Professor of Political Economy at Durham University in the UK. She has researched and written on aspects of the MENA region including the economics of peace processes, economic and political liberalisation, women, information and communications technologies, and most recently youth and youth policy, with a particular interest in Tunisia. She was a work package lead in the EU-funded FP7 POWER2YOUTH project and a member of the advisory board of SAHWA, both of which examined sources of youth exclusion and pathways to inclusion. She is currently leading a work package in Tunisia for a Global Challenges Research Fund project examining young women and transport in supporting transitions into meaningful employment. Her recent publications include: “Youth Activism and Protest Around the Mediterranean” (in R. Gillespie and F. Volpi, eds. Routledge Handbook of Mediterranean Politics, 2018); “A Political Economy of Youth Policy in Tunisia” (in New Political Economy, 2017); and “The Insecuritisation of Youth in the South and East Mediterranean” (The International Spectator, 2018).

Sara Mercandalli, CIRAD

Rural Youth Migrations in Sub-Saharan Africa

The presentation questions the growing role of youth migration in Sub-Saharan Africa in relation to youth's participation in employment. After reminding the major employment potential of agriculture, we stress the multifaceted and context specific nature of the drivers of youth migration.

The increasing involvement of youth in internal and international migration as part of a broader process of diversification of rural livelihoods is then exposed with a focus on rural youth transition to employment and the importance of migration in achieving adulthood.

The connection between youth migration and access and control over different assets is made (natural, financial, human, social and physical capital) and illustrated through case studies unfolding generational patterns of youth

participation to employment. Compared to former generations, they highlight the importance of engaging in diversified activities and of circular migration for employment participation today.

The presentation concludes with the role of youth in migration dynamics in the process of rural transformation.

Sara Mercandalli currently works at the Département Scientifique Environnements et Sociétés (ES), Cirad as a member of ART-Dev Lab and was previously seconded at the Centre for the study of Governance Innovation (GovInn) at the University of Pretoria. She holds a PhD in economics and carry research in Development Economics. Initially her research focused on the role of labor migration in restructuring rural households' livelihoods, looking in particular at the migration development nexus and policy implication in the context of sub-Saharan demo-economic transition. In the last years, she has expanded her research angle towards the interconnections between rural migration, employment and regional development.

Natalia Popova, ILO

Policy Coherence for Improved Labour Migration with Specific Reference to West Africa

Accurate data are essential to ensure that international, regional and national labour migration and mobility policy discussions can rely on a solid evidence base. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), there are 164 million migrant workers in the world. 8.3 per cent of all migrant workers are in the age group 15-24, corresponding to 13.6 million (7.9 million male and 5.7 female migrant workers). The migrant labour force participation rates of both men and women were lower in 2017 compared to 2013. These findings coincide with the general global trend of falling labour force participation, which is likely the result of various demand and supply-side factors, ranging from changes in technology, international trade and demographics to labour market and immigration policies.

In Western Africa, in 2020, according to the UNDESA estimates the youth population (15-24) accounts for almost 20 per cent of the overall population in the region, while under 14 represent around 43 per cent of the population. Findings of the pilot testing in this region of the ILO Guidelines on policy coherence among labour migration, employment and education/training indicates that the main policy documents have been already developed (e.g. ECOWAS Protocol relating to the Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment, 1979; ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration, 2008; Labour and Employment Policy, 2009). However, important challenges still remain related to the high level of informal employment, being a major burden on youth and women workers; lack of financial and human resources to implement the agreed policy coherence frameworks at regional and national levels; limited labour market and migration information systems.”

Ms Natalia Popova is a labour economist with the ILO Labour Migration Branch. Previously, she worked as Employment and Skills Development Specialist with the ILO Decent Work Technical Support Team and Country Office for Central and Eastern Europe, based in Budapest, Hungary. She has been engaged in delivering technical assistance on employment, vocational education and training, and labour migration. Areas of research interest include links between labour migration and skills issues, return migration, social inclusion and youth employment.

Before joining the ILO in 2009, she worked for the European Training Foundation (an EU agency that provides assistance to transition and developing countries in the areas of education, training and labour market systems reforms) in Turin as employment specialist. She has also worked on short-term assignments for the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

She holds a PhD in governance and policy analysis (return migration) from Maastricht University, master's degree in international trade and commercial diplomacy from the Monterey Institute of International Policy Studies, California and a bachelor's degree in foreign service and international economics from Georgetown University, Washington DC.

SESSION 4B – FUTURE OF EDUCATION AND SKILLS: WHAT NEXT?

Moderator & introduction: Klaus Zimmermann, President, GLO

Klaus F. Zimmermann is President of the Global Labor Organization (GLO); Co-Director of POP at UNU-MERIT; Full Professor of Economics at Bonn University (em.); Honorary Professor, Maastricht University, Free University of Berlin and Renmin University of China, Beijing; Member, German Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, Regional Science Academy, and Academia Europaea, the European Academy of Sciences, and Chair of its Section for Economics, Business and Management Sciences. Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Population Economics. Research Fellow of the Centre for Economic Policy Research and Fellow of the European Economic Association. Founding Director, Institute for the Study of Labor; Past-President, German Institute for Economic Research. Previous Professorships and visits (among others) at Macquarie University, University of Melbourne, Princeton University, Harvard University, Munich University, Dartmouth College, Kyoto University and University of Pennsylvania. Rockefeller Foundation Policy Fellow 2017; Eminent Research Scholar Award 2017, Australia.

Irina Burak, Head of Further Professional Education, Moscow State University

Professional Education and Adaptation to Changing Labour Market Conditions – The Case of Russia

Almost all countries are now facing the problem of population ageing. In this context, it is particularly important to maximize the labour potential of youth. However, their position on the labour market meets with difficulties. Many young people all over the world pass through high levels of unemployment and difficulties to gain work experience, find difficulties in access to professional education, graduate from educational organizations without the knowledge and skills required in the modern economy, attend labour market through the informal employment and get low earnings.

Traditionally open access to higher and secondary professional education is considered as a Russian youth advantage compared to their coevals in many countries around the world. That is why comparatively favourable indicators characterize Russia's youth labour market. The employment rate of young people aged 15-19 falls in the range of 10%, of young people aged 20-24 – 50%, aged 25-29 – 80%. These dynamics are consistent with the stages of human development and demonstrate that youth mostly prefer to be in training and after it actively participate in the working life.

It is also important to keep in mind that Russia is a big country and its regional labour market differentiation is rather high. In general, the problems of the youth segment of the Russian labour market are related to the risks of informal and unprotected employment, overemployment, slower career progress with increasing retirement age, excessive demand for higher education, work out of professional experience, but the situation varies due to the regions. For example, youth in Moscow or Saint Petersburg regions faces such problems more rarely than young people in the North Caucasus republics.

State youth policy of the Russian Federation ("Strategy for the innovative development of the Russian Federation up to 2020", "Strategy for State Youth Policy" and others) predetermines arrangement of conditions for successful integration into society and self-realization of young people to cope with the problems mentioned above. Russia currently has federal and regional youth development programmes aimed at the personal, cultural, educational and physical development of young people and their patriotic education. At the federal level, projects such as "Labour productivity and employment support", "Development of education", "Development of health care" and others can be highlighted. Regional programmes often cover the same range of issues as federal programmes, but take into account the regional economic and social development. They also include programmes to promote youth employment, youth housing programmes and others.

Talking about programmes can not avoid mentioning the fact that ILO, Russian Government and the Russian company LUKOIL work on a unique public-private partnership project "Partnerships for Youth Employment in the Commonwealth of Independent States" to improve the effectiveness of youth employment policies and programmes in line with the State Employment Promotion Programme 2013-2020 through a Roadmap for the promotion of Decent Work for youth. The project allows to bring youth policy frameworks up to date and to develop new approaches to tackle youth employment challenges in different regions (Khanty-Mansy Autonomous Region, Perm Territory and the

Republic of Kalmykia). It also demonstrates that tripartite partnership can be an effective instrument for solving acute social and economic problems.

Irina Burak was born in Moscow region on the 28th of February 1989. In 2006 finished school with honors and entered Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty of Economics, for free tuition. During studies showed excellent knowledge in all subjects and in 2012 received a bachelor diploma with honors and a medal for excellent academic achievements. In 2012 entered for free tuition the master's degree program of the Faculty of Economics and in 2014 received a diploma with the degree of "Master of Economics". In 2014 entered the post-graduate course of the Faculty of Economics and in 2017 received a diploma with the qualification of "Lecturer-Researcher". In 2018 was awarded PhD degree in Economics.

Now work as an Associate professor at Lomonosov Moscow State University, Department of Labor economics and personnel, and as a Head of Further Professional Education Department with 12+ years of experience. Have passed professional practices in the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and in the Ministry of Economic Development. The author of 18 academic papers related to labor market and further professional education including publications in Web of Science journals and proceedings. Regularly take part in scientific researches, conferences and round tables on the subject of labor economics and further professional education and also give seminars on the subjects of «Labor economics» and «Personnel economics» for bachelors. Have completed 8 internships including internships at International School of Management (Germany) and at Danube University Krems (Austria).

Have advanced level in English (London House School of English, England) and B2-level in Italian (University of Bologna, Italy). Married. Have a 2-years old daughter.

Anthony Mann, OECD

Youth Education and Aspirations: Insights from PISA2018

Every three years, more than half a million 15 year old children around the world take part in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). This presentation sets out the attitudes and experiences of young people from 79 different countries and economic areas who took part in PISA 2018 about their futures in work and the preparations they are undertaking. Earlier OECD analysis has set out the ways in which young people's career aspirations are distorted by socio-economic status, gender and migrant status (see: [Musset and Kureková \(2018\), Working it out: career guidance and employer engagement](#)). Analysis from PISA 2018 focuses on indicators of successful school to work transitions, including the growing concentration of career expectations, examples of misalignment, and the impacts of career guidance activities.

Dominic Richardson, UNICEF INNOCENTI

Education for Displaced Youth and Children

Education in emergencies and protracted crises is essential for reinstalling a sense of normalcy in the lives of forcibly displaced youth and children, keeping them safe and healthy, and improving their future economic and social prospects. However, education remains critically underfunded in emergencies and is rarely part of the first phase of relief operations. Recently, there has been a surge of interest in strengthening the role of education in displacement crises. This paper aims to contribute to this effort by promoting understanding of three critical yet under-explored dimensions of education in emergencies. Specifically the paper explores: (1) the timing of education service delivery – i.e., when and in what form education is first introduced in multi-sectoral responses to crises; (2) the integration and mainstreaming of education - i.e., with what other services education can be combined to encourage positive educational and non-educational outcomes for displaced children and youth; and (3) the performance of the institutions of inter-agency coordination in crises – i.e., how well humanitarian actors, both within and beyond the education sector, cooperate with one another.

Dominic Richardson leads Social Policy and Economic Analysis at UNICEF, Office of Research – Innocenti, where he oversees work on cash transfers and cash plus programmes in sub-Saharan Africa, multiple overlapping deprivation analysis, the Innocenti Report Card Series, and research on family policies and child well-being. Dominic previously worked with OECD Social Policy Division on a broad range of studies covering child well-being, evaluating family

policies, integrating human services, and social impact investment. Dominic has led or co-authored multiple reports on comparative child well-being in high-income countries, and in 2014, was the lead researcher on a joint EC OECD project evaluating the content and quality of international surveys of school children in high and middle-income countries. Dominic was awarded the 2018 Jan Trost Award (lifetime achievement) for Outstanding Contributions in International Family Studies by the National Council for Family Relations in the United States.

SESSION 5A – YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP: MOVING THE DEBATE FORWARD

Moderator & introduction: Susana Puerto, Senior Youth Employment Specialist, ILO

Susana Puerto leads the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth, an inclusive multi-stakeholder partnership chaired by the International Labour Organization to scale up action and impact on youth employment within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With over ten years of experience on the promotion of youth employment, Susana has managed and contributed to multiple efforts boosting employability and job creation. Prior to joining the ILO, Susana worked at the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. She serves on a number of executive boards of youth employment partnerships. Susana is an economist from Georgetown University.

Jane Mariara, Executive Director, PEP

Prospects and Challenges of Youth Entrepreneurship in Developing Countries. What are the Evidence and Policy Gaps?

Understanding the multifaceted problems of youth entrepreneurship, especially in the context of developing countries, could shed light on the potentially large innovation capacities of young entrants into the business world. A large body of existing research has provided a great deal of evidence on the behavior and barriers to youth entrepreneurs, yet there are still major gaps in our knowledge concerning effective policy interventions.

It is well recognized that the credit market tends to discriminate against the youth (and females). Furthermore, young entrepreneurs tend to be risky borrowers and thus face serious difficulties in accessing credit. However, it is not clear which types of credit constraints (access, transaction costs, price or quantity) are the most binding and how this varies across age, gender, sector, language, region (notably fragile or conflict-affected states) and culture.

Little is also known on the extent to which savings could be a good alternative source of finance for entrepreneurship among the youth. Do young people have lower savings than adults? Are richer youth more likely to be entrepreneurs? More generally, there is a need to better understand how youth save, whether young men and women save differently, what the barriers to their savings are, and how commitment devices would help (poorer) young men and women to save?¹ Another possible source of credit for youth entrepreneurs are remittances: Little evidence exists on this. Can survey data be exploited to explore the likelihood of remittances providing funding for youth entrepreneurship?

Moreover, young people lack adequate skills and experience, and training and skills development can help. More policy research is needed to assess to what extent entrepreneurial skills training matters and, if so, which types of training and skills?

Other bottlenecks for youth entrepreneurs include their poor networking ability, as well as their large mobility (travel and migration). There is need for deeper insights into the kind of networks youths are associated with, how youths link up with business development organizations, and whether mentorship programs and business incubation are effective. In addition, the characteristics that are more likely to help youth migrants in setting up enterprises, whether in the formal or informal sector, are important research and policy questions.

As better measures of youth personality traits and socio-emotional skills have become available over the last decade, a growing literature examines their role in starting and growing businesses. A strand of this literature explores if gender differences in attitudes and skills, particularly in risk tolerance, lead to gender differences in occupational choice, since

¹ Dupas, P. and Robinson J. (2013). “Why don’t the poor save more? Evidence from Health Savings Experiments”. *American Economic Review* 2013, 103(4): 1138–1171. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1257/aer.103.4.1138>

entrepreneurship is inherently risky.² Interesting avenues of research include exploring gender differences in personality traits and their effect on entrepreneurial propensity (or occupational choice) in regions where surveys on personality traits exist.

Finally, literature on youth and entrepreneurship, especially on the impact of policies directed towards start-ups, entrepreneurship and self-employment assistance is still very limited³.

Jane Kabubo-Mariara is the current Executive Director of the Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP). She is also a Professor of Economics of the University of Nairobi. She is a member of the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) Advisory Board and Interim President of the African Association of Ecological Economists (ASEE). She is the immediate former Director of the School of Economics, University of Nairobi. She has previously served as an acting Deputy Vice-chancellor for Research, Production and Extension at the University of Nairobi.

Jochen Kluge, Head of Financial Cooperation's evaluation department, KfW

Is Youth Entrepreneurship THE Solution?

Entrepreneurship programs for youths have been proposed as one solution to address the youth unemployment challenge. Indeed, several experiences worldwide show promise. At the same time, there are important design challenges for successful entrepreneurship interventions: the evidence suggests, for instance, that both a business skills training component and a start-up financing component constitute key elements. Moreover, identifying and targeting the youths with the highest entrepreneurial potential is important, along with realistic expectations as to how large that population actually is in a given country.

Jochen Kluge is Head of the Evaluation Unit at KfW Development Bank and Professor of Economics at the School of Business and Economics, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Previously, he was Head of the Berlin Office and Head of the Labor Markets unit of RWI, and a postdoctoral fellow at the University of California, Berkeley. His research focuses on labor and development economics, including, inter alia, impact evaluations and meta analyses of labor market policies, educational programs and interventions to reduce informality. Prof. Kluge has advised and collaborated with, inter alia, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the ILO, and the European Commission.

Sarah Mohan, ITC

Does Aid for Trade Work for Youth?

Youth economic empowerment is tied to the future of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). This chapter looks at the role of internationally competitive SMEs in providing jobs for young people and examines how improved youth skills and innovation promote the export capacity of SMEs. Firm-level data show that access to finance is more of a challenge for youth-led firms than firms with older leaders. The chapter finds that Aid for Trade programmes which improve access to financial services for youth entrepreneurs, and improve the skills of young people, promote SME competitiveness for trade while helping young people find gainful employment.

Sarah Mohan is Programme Officer, Research and Strategies for Export at the International Trade Centre. Prior to joining ITC she worked for the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, the International Development Research Centre and SeedChange conducting research and advocacy on trade, sustainable development, value chains and standards. A former board member and fieldworker at Amnesty International Canada, she has extensive experience as an activist on youth empowerment, women's rights, food sovereignty and the link between human rights and business. She holds a PhD in Economics from Carleton University in Canada and a Masters' Degree

² Other explanations relate to institutional factors (see Estrin S. and Mickiewicz T. (2009). Entrepreneurship in Transition Economies: The Role of Institutions and Generational Change. IZA DP No. 4805), as well as gender differences in human capital, including schooling, experience, training and skills, and personal traits such as risk tolerance (see Fisher P. and Yao R. (2017). Gender Differences in Financial Risk Tolerance. Journal of Economic Psychology. Vol. 61:191-202).

³See J-PAL. (2013). "J-PAL Youth Initiative Review Paper." Cambridge, Massachusetts.

https://www.povertyactionlab.org/sites/default/files/documents/YouthReviewPaper_March_2013_0.pdf. Schøtt, T., Melesse M., and Herrington M. (2017). "Editorial: Youth and Entrepreneurship in the Developing World." *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business* 30 (3). Inderscience Enterprises.

in Development Economics from the University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies. A Canadian national, she is fluent in English and French.

SESSION 5B – YOUNG ACADEMICS’ RESEARCH AND VISIONS

Moderator & introduction: Evelyn Veza, Universidad Nacional de La Plata

Luca Tiberti, Assistant Professor of Economics, PEP and Université Laval

Climate Shocks, Transition to Adulthood and Resilience Measures

In communities highly dependent on rainfed agriculture for their livelihood, the common occurrence of climate shocks can impact on decisions by teens and young adults. Such events could compromise human capital formation and exert a long-lasting influence on individual well-being and on macroeconomic performance. The effects are heterogeneous across individuals and localities, depending on, for example, individuals’ gender, households’ resilience capacity or quality of communities’ infrastructure. Various impact mechanisms can explain such effects. We provide some evidence of the causal impact of rainfall deviation, including extreme weather shocks, on the transition from school to work, the migration choice as well as on the fertility behaviour using annual panel data of young individuals aged 14-23 from Madagascar. We show that negative rainfall deviations and cyclones reduce the probability of attending school and encourage young men and, to a greater extent, women to enter the work force, and they reduce their French and math test scores. Less wealthy households are most likely to experience this school-to-work transition in the face of rainfall shocks. The finding is consistent with poorer households having less savings and more limited access to credit and insurance, which reduces their ability to cope with rainfall shortages. In addition, evidence shows that drought occurring during the agricultural season significantly increases fertility among young women living in rural areas, and that the drop in the opportunity cost of early childbearing is the driving mechanism. Finally, in a poor context such as that of rural Madagascar, only young men from richer households can migrate to urban areas after a climate shock. From a policy perspective, a main takeaway from this evidence is that public interventions should focus on promoting resilience and adaptation strategies in rural areas, where there is a paucity of alternative sources of livelihood, to guard against the negative consequences of such income shocks on the school-to-work and demographic transition in affected countries. This may involve the design and implementation of public policies aimed at increasing education (and, in particular, that of girls to enhance their individual agency), expanding the economic opportunities for women and combating the feminization of the agricultural sector, as well as transforming local agricultural practices, to enhance farmers’ adaptive capacities to climate hazards. Other successful resilience-related measures are represented by the expansion of electrification of rural areas, as this intervention increases women’s labour opportunities in the non-farm sector, improve the overall the productivity in the agricultural sector, reduces the time spent on household chores by women and girls, and would push the adoption of more environmentally efficient cooking technologies.

Luca Tiberti has a Ph.D. in development economics from the University of Florence (2008). His main research interests are applied microeconomics, poverty and socio-economic impact of climate shocks. He worked between 2008 and 2010 as a researcher at UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. After three years as a researcher at UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, he joined PEP and Laval University in January 2011. During his time at Laval, he has moved from post-doctorate researcher, to research fellow and, as of January 2016, assistant professor. He is the scientific director of PEP’s micro policy analysis team (PMMA), resource person and member of PEP’s program committee. He is the director of the graduate PEP-Laval University microprogram on Applied Development Economics. He has published in journals such as Economic Development and Cultural Change, American Journal of Agricultural Economics, World Development, Review of Income and Wealth, European Review of Agricultural Economics, Journal of Development Studies, Economics of Transition and Journal of African Economies.

Eyob Balcha Gebremariam, London School of Economics and Political Science

Horizontal Inequalities, Institutions & Political Mobilizations among Young People in Ethiopia

Eyob Balcha Gebremariam (an Ethiopian) is a Fellow at the London School of Economics and Political Science, Department of International Development. Eyob studied sociology at Addis Ababa University for his Bachelors, Development Studies (specialising in Youth Studies) at ISS – The Hague and African Studies at Leiden University for his postgraduate degrees. Eyob completed his PhD at the University of Manchester in Development Policy and Management in January 2018. He’s been a Fellow at LSE primarily teaching African Political Economy since October 2017.

KEYNOTE SPEECH – YOUTH AND POLITICS: A VIEW FROM THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Asef BAYAT, Catherine and Bruce Bastian Professor of Global and Transnational Studies at the Department of Sociology, University of Illinois

The role of the young people in the Arab Revolutions of the 2010s—from Tunisia and Egypt to the current uprisings in Sudan, Lebanon and Iraq—has been so prominent that some have referred to these episodes as ‘youth revolutions’. Are youths the new proletariat of our neoliberal times? What kind of politics do youth espouse? Here, I propose an analytical lens that might help understand the meaning of ‘youth politics’. I understand ‘youth politics’ in terms of the conflicts that revolve around claiming or defending youthfulness. But it is mediated by the position of the young in class, gender, racial, sexual and other involved social structures. In other words, the political outlook of a young person may be shaped not just by the exclusive preoccupation with ‘youthfulness’, but also by his/her position, for instance, as citizen, poor, female, or a member of a sexual minority. To serve as transformative agents, the young people would often have to go beyond their exclusive youthful claims to draw on the broader concerns of citizenry. Such was the conduct of the Arab youth who played a leading part in the recent uprisings.

*Asef Bayat, the Catherine & Bruce Bastian Professor of Global and Transnational Studies, teaches Sociology and Middle East at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. Before joining Illinois, he taught at the American University in Cairo for many years, and served as the director of the International Institute for the Study of Islam in the Modern World (ISIM) holding the Chair of Society and Culture of the Modern Middle East at Leiden University, The Netherlands. His research areas range from social movements and social change, to religion and public life, Islam and modernity, urban space and politics, and contemporary Middle East. His recent books include *Being Young and Muslim: Cultural Politics in the Global South and North* (with Linda Herrera) (Oxford University Press, 2010); *Post-Islamism: The Changing Faces of Political Islam* (Oxford University Press, 2013); *Life as Politics: How Ordinary People Change the Middle East* (Stanford University Press, 2013, 2nd edition), and *Revolution without Revolutionaries: Making Sense of the Arab Spring* (Stanford University Press, 2017).*

SESSION 6 – YOUTH IN “CONFLICT AND PEACE” TRANSITIONS

Moderator & introduction: Siobhan McEvoy-Levy, Professor of Political Science/Peace & Conflict Studies, Butler University

In order to set the scene for the rest of the panel, this presentation provides a thematic framework for considering the complex agency and needs of young people in “conflict and peace” transitions; within this framework, it brings to the fore key issues and recent research findings. Four deeply-intersecting dimensions of the transition to peace are violence prevention, socio-economic well-being, political participation, and sustaining peace. Sifting the latest research findings into this framework, the analysis identifies associated gaps in knowledge, areas for further research, and opportunities for policy innovation. First, from a violence prevention perspective, key issues include those related to ex-combatants and their (re)integration, the perceptions of other youth about reintegration, and the training of law and order and

security personnel, including in identity-sensitive practices. Recent research highlights the problem of the securitization of youth as a whole and of targeting specific ethnic, religious, or racial groups (e.g. Maira, 2016; Attran, 2017) and inadequate consideration of the diverse needs and stories of (re)integrating youth (as found by Bolten, 2012 and Özerderm and Podder, 2015). Violence prevention efforts (e.g. counter-extremism programs) that do not center youth ideas and perspectives, address grievances, and create structural change, are likely to be inadequate (e.g. Sommers 2018, Attree 2017). Crucially, it is underlined that most young people are not involved in violence but they do have interests in economic well-being and political participation. The violence prevention dimension blends into the socio-economic well-being dimension and the challenge of addressing the disrupted schooling and further education of youth, their job skills training and its relationship to the employment market, as well as the impact of shadow economies, brain drains, and aid and investment policies (e.g. McEvoy-Levy et al. 2006). Some research suggest that jobs creation programs need to be prepared to address multiple forms of exclusion and psychosocial barriers (e.g. Izzi 2013; Hoffman, 2015; Mercy Corps, 2015) as well as the desires of young people for social and geographically mobility and respected social contributions. The third intersecting challenge addressed in the presentation relates to political participation; it concerns the problems of representation and being taken seriously, voting rights and the right to protest (e.g. Bolten, 2018; Altiok and Grizelj 2019; Kurtenbach and Pawelz, 2015) as well as temporal concerns such as inclusion in negotiations and transitional justice (e.g. Ladisch 2017; Mollica 2015). New research has documented the roles of youth in peace negotiations, ceasefire monitoring, and psychosocial support (Alar, 2017; Altiok and Grizelj, 2019; Grizelj, 2019). Others are following the impact of the United Nations Agenda on Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) which has highlighted youth involvement in peace processes. Most youth are not involved in either violence or high-level consultation and decision-making. Yet, young people are the majority in protests and nonviolent mass movements; and this a mode of participation that youth may prefer (Altiok and Grizelj 2019). A fourth related theme is involvement of the young in sustaining peace. Provision for addressing trauma and other psychological costs of both conflict and the transition out of conflict are widely of concern among those studying youth (e.g. Denov and Kahn, 2019; Walsh and Schubotz 2019). Everyday survival and resilience strategies demonstrate the agency and stake of youth in rebuilding sustainable peace (e.g. Honwana 2012; Berents 2018). Until recently, there had been little documentation of local forms of mediation, dialogue, solidarist resilience, and peace monitoring work by the young (e.g. Aiello et al., 2018; Justino 2018; Mubashir and Grizelj 2018; Singh, 2018). Although the roles of youth in the arts and cultural peacebuilding have been studied (e.g. Labor, 2018; Pruitt 2013; McEvoy-Levy 2018), broader documentation is needed in these areas and of environmental and indigenous youth movements (Lederach 2019) and of spatial planning's impact on the everyday lives of the next generations towards sustainable peace or not. Whatever dimension is the focus of analysis, youth experiences of conflict and peace are diverse and gendered and always need to be deeply contextualized (McEvoy-Levy et al., 2006; Pruitt et al., 2018; Pruitt, 2015).

*Siobhán McEvoy-Levy is Professor of Political Science and Peace & Conflict Studies at Butler University in Indianapolis, Indiana, USA. She is also the Director of the Desmond Tutu Peace Lab, an innovative think tank for undergraduate scholar-activists working on peace and justice issues in partnership with faculty and the wider community. Originally from Northern Ireland, McEvoy-Levy earned a B.A. Hons degree First Class (Politics and English) from Queen's University, Belfast, and M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Cambridge, UK. She is the author, coauthor and editor of numerous books, articles, and book chapters on young people and peacebuilding and has conducted interviews and focus groups with young people, youth workers, and youth policy specialists. Her work has focused on how young people in 'post-conflict' environments conceptualize violence and peace, the importance of bringing a youth lens to the multidimensional challenges of political transitions, and the motives, contexts, capabilities and impacts of children and youth as complex perpetrators and victims of violence and as resisters of violence and oppression through nonviolent protests, everyday activism and formal political advocacy. She has also highlighted the importance of pop culture in understanding young people's agency as peacebuilders and in knowledge production. Her publications include *Peace and Resistance in Youth Cultures* (Palgrave, 2018); and (as editor) *Troublemakers or Peacemakers? Youth and Post-Accord Peacebuilding* (Notre Dame, 2006) and *Peacebuilding after Peace Accords: Violence, Truth and Youth*, coauthored with Borer and Darby (Notre Dame, 2007), both of the latter volumes emerged from a three-year research project at the Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies at the University of Notre Dame. She is currently working on a new edited collection,*

Building Sustainable Peace with and for Youth, also in collaboration with researchers from Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies.

Marjoke Oosterom, IDS

The Politics of Youth Interventions in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Settings

In her contribution to the panel, Marjoke Oosterom will discuss the risks of funding youth employment interventions in conflict-affected and/or repressive regime settings, where programmes may be captured by political actors to serve their interests. She will argue that entrepreneurship and skills interventions need to integrate a focus on civic skills that young people need to negotiate labour conditions, especially in contexts that lack accountable state institutions and functioning justice system.

Marjoke Oosterom (PhD) is a research fellow in the 'Power & Popular Politics' research cluster at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) in Brighton, UK. She currently convenes the Youth Employment and Politics research theme at IDS, which encompasses a range of interdisciplinary research projects in urban and rural areas. Her research focuses on the effects of violence, conflict and repression on citizenship; and on civic and political participation, with a specific focus on youth politics and agency. Geographically her work is concentrated in Sub Saharan Africa, and in Zimbabwe and Uganda in particular. Her work contributes to debates on young people's non-violent strategies, resilience and civic agency, while growing up in violent settings; and the politics of youth interventions. In addition to leading the Youth Employment and Politics Research, she has advised a number of donor agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations on their youth and governance strategies in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

Paula Herrera-Idárraga, Associate Professor, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana

Impact of Conflict on Labour: The Case of Colombia

The presentation will show what previous evidence have found about the effect of conflict on different labor market outcomes. Most of the existence evidence that link between conflict and economic activity comes from the effect impact of internal displacement due to violence on urban labor markets. Studying this relationship is attractive because forced displacement has been considered as a natural experiment. Most studies have found a negative effect of an increase in displacement due to conflict on self-employment (Bozzoli et al. 2012) and on wages for low skilled women (Morales 2017). Second, it will bring some suggestive evidence about some labor market outcomes, in terms of unemployment and informality, for the young population with respect to adults. The descriptive statistics covers the years 2010, 2015, 2017 and 2018, since the ceasefire was declared between the Government and FARC on December of 2014 and the signature of the peace agreement took place in 2016. Finally, the presentation will give some policy recommendations.

Paula Herrera-Idarraga is an associate Professor at Javeriana University. Her research interests include labor economics, regional economics and gender economics. She obtained her Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Barcelona. Her research has been focused on topics related to educational mismatch, informality, regional inequalities and gender discrimination for Colombia. Her research documents the relationship between informality and education-occupation mismatches in an emerging country such as Colombia. The results from this research highlights how reducing informality not only increase the quality of the jobs but also reduce the situation where a high skilled worker takes a job with low-skill requirements and consequently a low pay. Her work also recognizes the regional wage inequalities and the role of education and informality for explaining these disparities. Her most recent research focus in how a national policy that lowered payroll taxes could also explain the decrease in wage gaps between cities in Colombia. Her articles have been published in academic journals such as The Journal of Development Studies and Spatial Economic Analysis.

Cillian Nolan, J-PAL

Youth in fragile and conflict-affected settings face unique challenges in accessing stable employment opportunities and are often viewed as a source of risk to efforts to develop or shore up stability. This presentation will examine what

we have learned from rigorous impact evaluations of vocational skills training and entrepreneurship programs in such contexts about what kinds of investments in youth can strengthen their income-earning opportunities and reduce violent behaviour, and how these programs might be made more effective. The presentation will draw on research from Afghanistan, Liberia and Uganda.

Cillian Nolan is the Associate Director for Policy for J-PAL Europe at the Paris School of Economics. He leads J-PAL Europe's policy team in efforts to bring together governments, donors, civil society organizations and J-PAL affiliated researchers to promote the use of evidence in decision-making, as well as to synthesise lessons from randomised evaluations of social programs in Europe and beyond. He also advises on J-PAL's work on violence and peacebuilding. Before joining J-PAL, he worked for over a decade as a conflict analyst for the International Crisis Group and the Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict.

Paloma Lainz, UNOY

Youth Politics in Post-2011 Tunisia

In a time of rising violence and widening community divides some of society's strongest advocates for peace, young people, find themselves blocked from achieving change. They are ignored or incorrectly perceived only as victims or perpetrators. There is an urgent need to recognize and support their role as active peace makers. The aim of this presentation will be to understand the role of the EU in the support of Youth, Peace and Security, focusing in particular in policy and discourses, programs, engagement mechanisms and funding opportunities to support young people in conflict settings and peace-building processes. These findings are supported by a research conducted between January and April 2019, culminating in the publication of the report *Mapping the progress of Youth, Peace and Security in the EU* in September 2019.

Paloma Lainz is a young peace activist with a strong academic background in International Relations and Development Studies. After working for diverse International and local NGOs, she now works as a research consultant. Her research focuses on youth, peacebuilding and education. She has conducted research in various conflict settings, including conflict-ridden Western-Sahara. Last year she published two key pieces related to this field.

Tarila Marclint Ebiede, Centre for Research on Peace and Development

Non Violent Youth in Conflict Affected Society

Even in the most brutal conflicts, it is not uncommon to find youth who employ non-violent tactical agency as a tool to navigate the precarious environments they live in. Yet, conflict research often ignores this category, focusing instead on violent youth. For more impactful policies, there is an urgent need for policy makers to engage youth that have tactically avoided violence and have instead used their youthfulness to contribute to peace in their communities. In this presentation, I will draw on case studies from different conflict contexts in Africa to explain why some youth choose non-violent tactics in violent contexts, how youth who choose non-violence are still able to participate in politics in societies experiencing violent conflicts, how such youth are able to build networks and groups to promote non-violence and what policy makers can do to develop and sustain non-violent youth groups in fragile and conflict affected societies.

Tarila Marclint Ebiede is a Nigerian Political Scientist. He conducts research on sustainable peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants, youth and politics in conflict affected societies and microdynamics of armed conflict and political violence. He holds a PhD in Social Science from KU Leuven, Belgium.

SESSION 7 – YOUTH, POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT: UNLOCKING THE SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS

Moderator & introduction: Mohamed Mahmoud Mohamedou, Professor of International History, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva

Mohammad-Mahmoud Ould Mohamedou is Professor of International History. Professor Mohamedou obtained a PhD in Political Science from the City University of New York. He was Scholar-in-Residence at the Harvard University Centre for Middle Eastern Studies in Cambridge, Massachusetts before becoming a Research Associate at the Ralph Bunche Institute on the United Nations in New York. He was Director of Research at the Geneva-based International Council on Human Rights Policy, prior to returning to Harvard where he was Associate Director of the Programme on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research. He subsequently served as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mauritania before returning to Geneva at the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) where he was Deputy Director and Academic Dean. His research focuses on political violence and transnational terrorism, the transformation of warfare, political liberalisation and transitions to democracy, and contemporary Middle Eastern and North African socio-political developments and conflicts. Widely published, Professor Mohamedou is regularly quoted in the world's media for his expertise and is fluent in English, French, Spanish and Arabic.

Eduard Soler, Senior Research Fellow, Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

Youth Politics and Policies in the MENA Region

This contribution will focus on the impact of global and regional trends. Youth is often depicted as one of the main drivers of change in the Middle East and North Africa. It is sometimes depicted as “the” opportunity of the region but occasionally it is also framed as a factor of instability and social unrest. This contribution will build on the results of recent research and foresight projects and will analyze the interplay of youth with global and regional megatrends such as climate change, digitalization or urbanization. This analysis should contribute to generate a positive (and realistic) agenda when defining youth policies in the MENA region and when incorporating youth as a main actor in the design and implementation of policies in other areas.

Eduard Soler i Lecha is senior research fellow at CIDOB (Barcelona Centre for International Affairs) and has been the scientific coordinator of MENARA, a EU funded research project on geopolitical shifts in the Middle East and North Africa (2016-2019). Since 2013 he also leads the El Hiwar project on Euro-Arab diplomacy at the College of Europe (Bruges). He is a political scientist and holds a PhD in International Relations from the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. He is a part-time lecturer in International Relations at the Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals and at Ramon Llull-Blanquerna University and in 2010 he was seconded to the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs as an advisor in the Direction General for the Mediterranean, the Maghreb and the Middle East. His main areas of expertise are: Euro-Mediterranean relations, Turkey's foreign and domestic politics, North African and Middle Eastern geopolitical dynamics, Spain's Mediterranean policy and security cooperation in the Mediterranean. He is a member of the Observatory of European Foreign Policy, FIMAM (the Spanish network of researchers working on Arab and Muslim studies), EuroMeSCo and the advisory boards of Mediterranean Politics and IEMed's Mediterranean Yearbook.

Tamirace Fakhoury, Associate Professor of Political Science and International Affairs, Lebanese American University

Youth and Political Participation – The Case of Lebanon

This presentation problematizes the role of the youth in Lebanon's sectarian-based political system, and sheds light on their socio-economic grievances as well as their strategies of activism in the context of the so-called 2019 Thawra (commonly called the October uprising). First, I focus on the state's policy framework towards the youth, then I give a brief overview of their grievances and politics of claims-making in a system that accommodates sectarian group identities. The last part explores their participation in the protest movement that is currently unfolding in Lebanon.

Tamirace Fakhoury is an associate professor of Political Science at the Lebanese American University. She is also the director of the Institute for Social Justice and Conflict Resolution. Tamirace has taught in the summer sessions at the University of California in Berkeley between 2012 and 2016 and has been an Alexander von Humboldt fellow at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies in 2015. Her research focuses on power-sharing, democratization and political transitions, migration and refugee governance in the international system, and the European Union's external governance approach.

Madgerie Jameson-Charles, University of the West Indies

Youth Mobilising Youth to Vote in Guyana

Millennials, people between the ages of 18 to 35, make up a very large portion of the voting population and their voting power is likely to grow. However, they continue to have the lowest voting rate across the generations. Research has indicated that young people tend to be lax voters in national or local elections (Atwa 2016). There are many reasons cited that contribute to low voter participation among young people. Among them include: the campaign outreach often overlook young voters; a perceived unfair system; and lack of motivation. Although there seem to be no clear-cut solution to increase youth participation in the voting process, one recommendation brought forward to address this perceived vexing issue is to enhance civic education for young people. Research has indicated that the youth context is very important when developing strategies to increase young voter turnout. One noteworthy strategy that was evident in the Guyana election of 2015 was the “vote like a boss” elections campaign launched by the Guyana National Youth Council. This strategy sought increase voter education among Guyanese. Therefore, it would enhance youth participation in the electoral process and the quality of the discourse that characterise the political process. We used critical lens to examine the “Vote like a Boss” initiative from the perspectives of Caribbean youth leaders and determine its implications for the Caribbean political landscape.

Madgerie Jameson-Charles is coordinator of the MA in TVET and Workforce Development at the UWI School of Education. She is holder of a Bachelor of Science in Psychology (The University of the West Indies), a Masters of Education, Education for Employment (University of Sheffield, U.K). and A PhD in Education, Learning and Instruction in Higher Education (University of Otago, New Zealand). She is a Certified Hospitality Department Trainer from the Education International, American Hotel and Lodging. She recently completed the Certificate in TVET leadership at UNEVOC, Bonn, Germany.

She Lectures in Fundamentals of Education Research, Cognition and Learning, Measurement of Educational and Psychological Constructs, Research Methods and Statistics in Education, Comparative Studies in TVET and WFD in Developed and Developing Countries, Philosophical Foundations of TVET and WFD, Leadership in Educational Administration and Training, of and Health and Family Life Education,

Her research interests are teacher education and professional development; high stakes testing; youth guidance, empowerment and development; education for employment; making transitions; work-based learning, organisational development; and learning and instruction in higher education. lifelong learning.

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