

# Effectiveness of Active Labour Market Policies in fragile socio-economic and post-conflict context

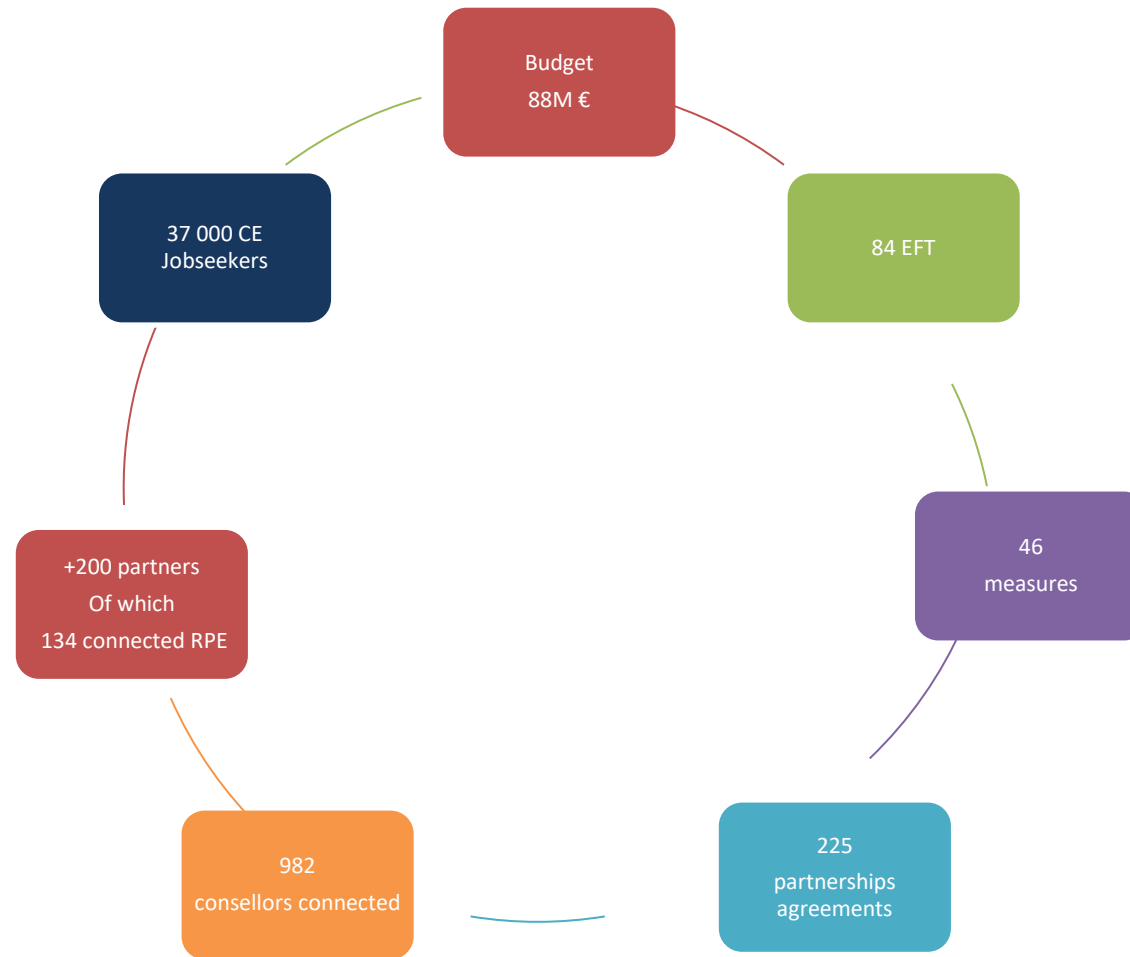
The case of Actiris

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# Overview of Actiris

# A Network of Partner Organisations



# Actiris Partnership Network

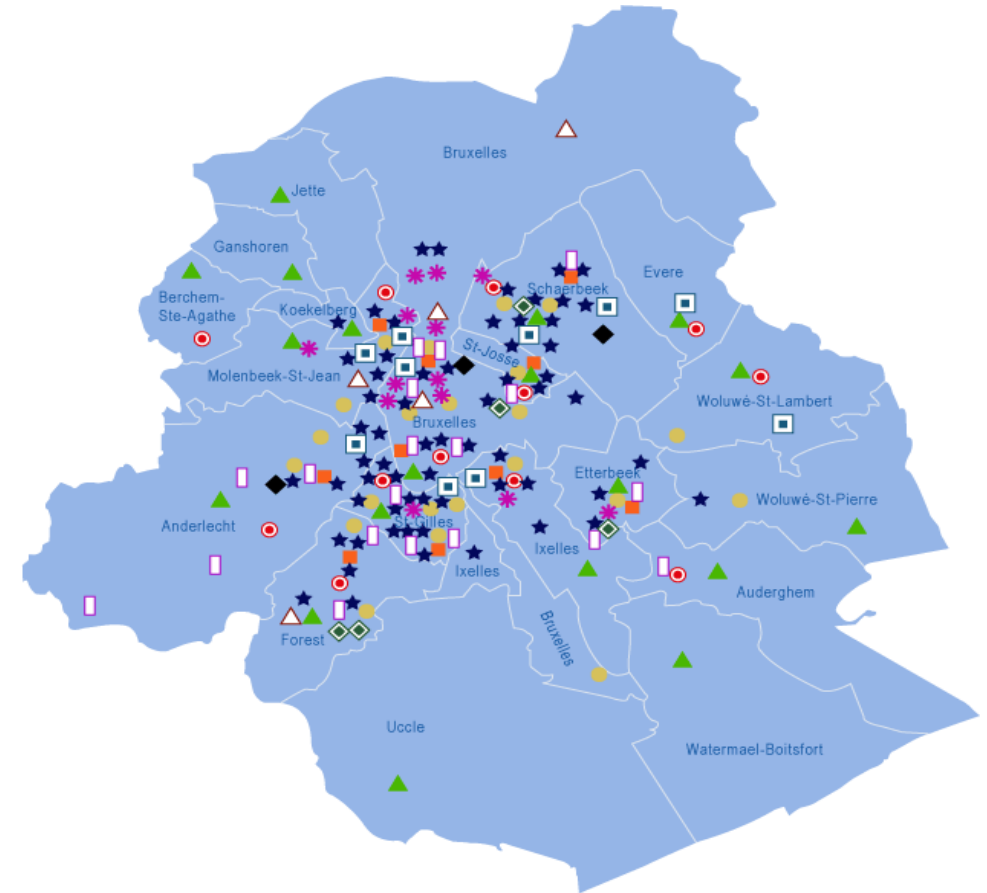
⇒ Partners from both public and private sectors

⇒ 3 main type of intervention:

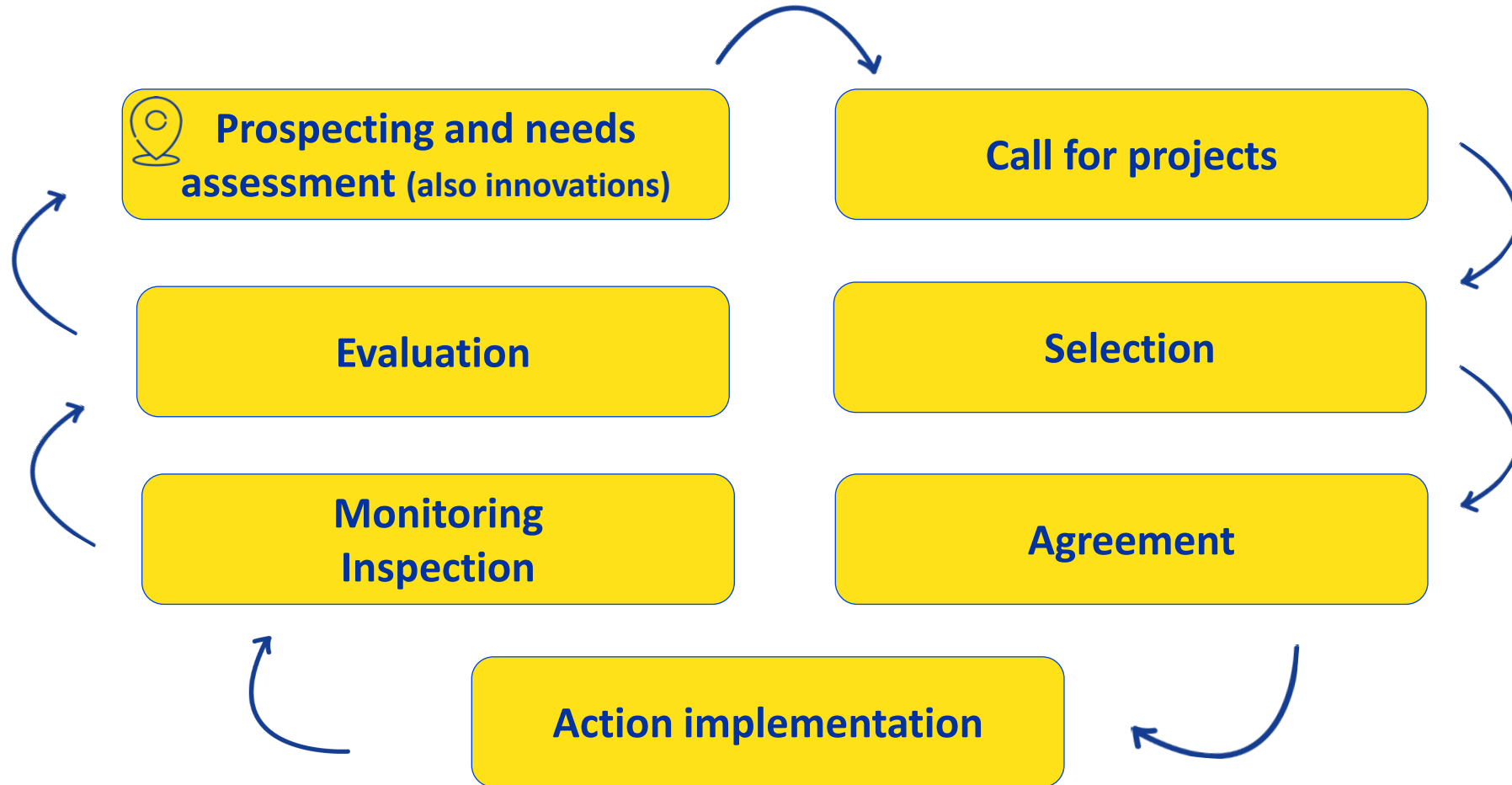
⇒ Training and competence strengthening (professional skills, languages, TIC and digital skills, etc.)

⇒ Support of job seekers (tailored services focused on specific needs or profiles, specific methodologies, specific sector of work)

⇒ Levers (Social interpreting, child day care facilities, diploma recognition, Social Impact Bond, etc.)

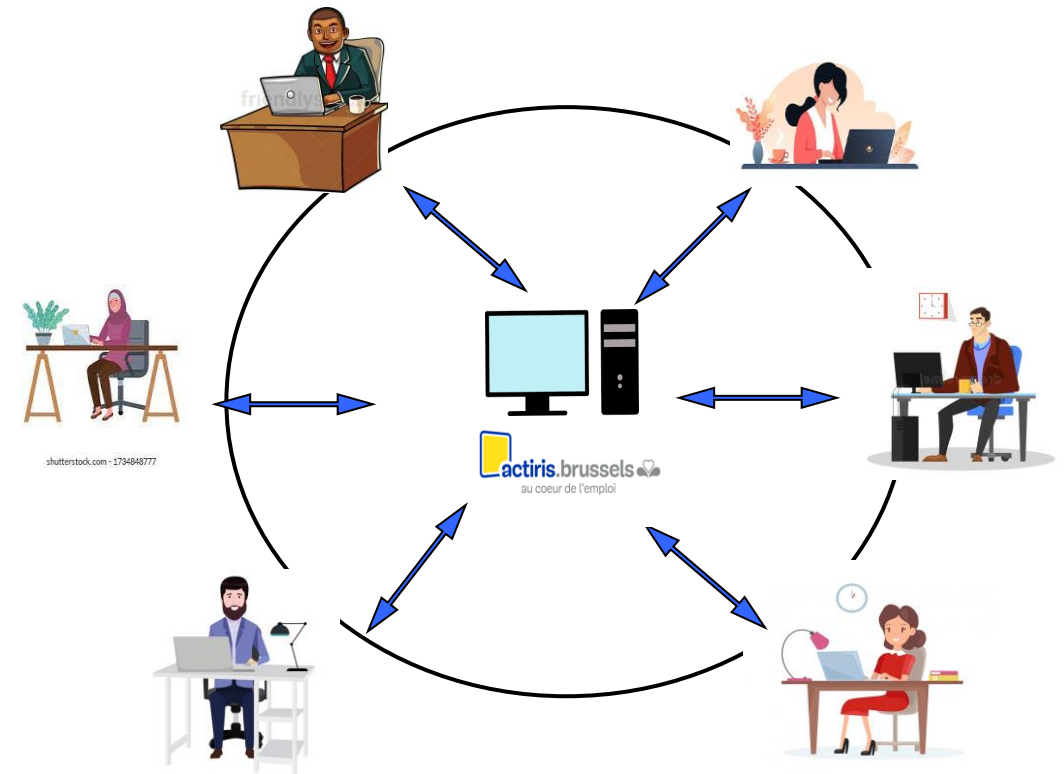


# Life cycle of a partnership measure



# Monitoring of partnerships measures

- ⇒ Access to job seekers file over their job-related situation
- ⇒ Registration of all activities carried out by the job seeker
- ⇒ Access to specific job opportunities
- ⇒ Visibility about the eligibility of the job seeker to some specific support measures and ALMPs.
- ⇒ Overview of every action taken by the jobseeker in their journey
  
- ⇒ Overview of partners activities with the job seeker
- ⇒ Monitoring of partners' field activities
- ⇒ Information available about job seeking activities for control services (unemployment allowance accreditation for e.g.)



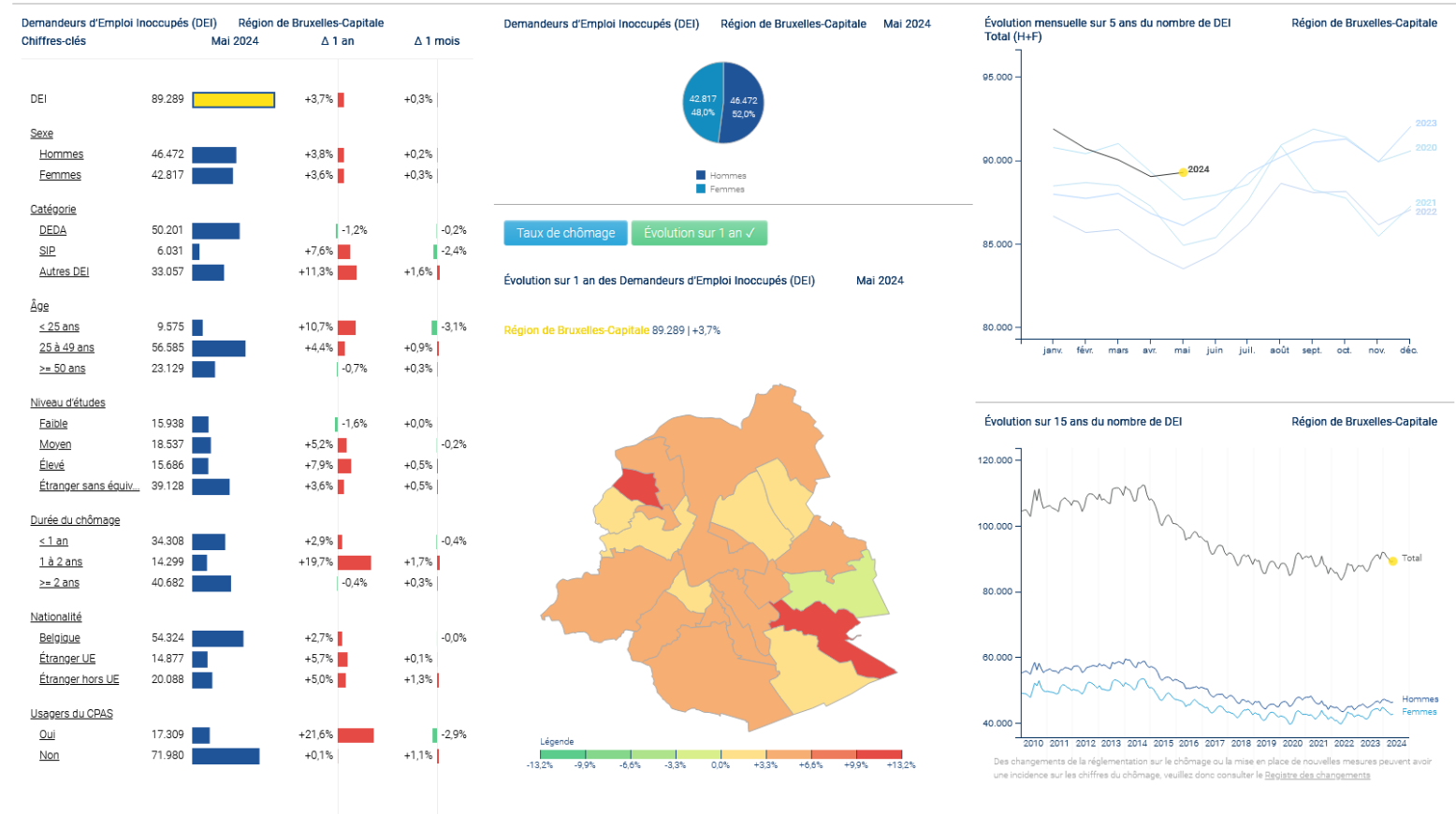


# Macro level Monitoring

⇒ Open access online

⇒ Unemployment rate at regional and communal level (annual and monthly evolution)

⇒ Share of unoccupied job seekers according to main characteristic of profile (age, educational level, residence, sex, etc.)

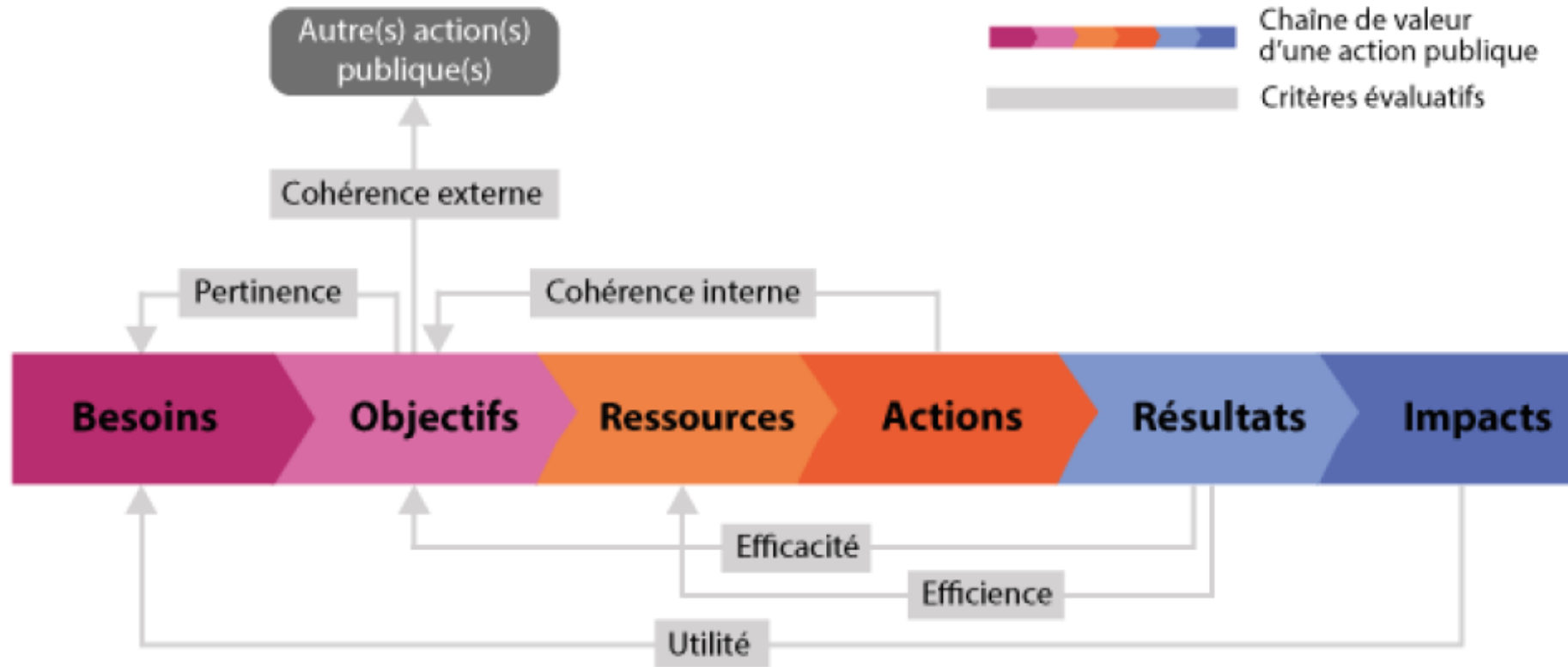


# Evaluation and effectiveness

# Public policies evaluation

- ⇒ An evaluation is a transparent method of analysis based on objective data (qualitative or quantitative), which enable a contextualized diagnosis of a public policy (or a project, program) at the light of predetermined criteria.
- ⇒ This diagnosis is used to formulate recommendations that will contribute to the decision-making process.

# Methodology



# Evaluation Criteria

**Implementation as planned:** Are the predefined objectives met? Were all actions/activities implemented as planned?

**Effectiveness:** Impact on the jobseeker situation and on the unemployment rate of the target group of the measure

**Efficiency:** Cost / benefit analysis of the project/measure

**Relevance:** Link between the objectives of the policy and the needs of the beneficiaries

**Internal coherence (*design quality*):** Choice of methodology and tools to meet the objectives

**Process quality:** Evaluation of the used methodology and tools and their articulation

**External coherence:** Complementarity of the partnership with other existing measures or programmes targeting the same beneficiaries

# Effectiveness in ALMP

⇒ “Hard outcomes”

⇒ Finding a job, following a professional training or an internship, studying, etc.

⇒ “Soft outcomes”

⇒ Increase in motivation, self confidence, equipment for job seeking activities, knowledge of the job market and sectors with opportunities, etc.

# Measure of effectiveness

- ⇒ Finding a job in a period following the end of support activities (0, 3, 6 or 12 month):
  - Use of data sources about the workforce in the country (other administration – Social security flux?)
  - Capacity to interview beneficiaries at those milestones

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- ⇒ Impact analysis with a control group who didn't benefit from the evaluated policy
  - To compare the difference in trajectory and time to find a job
  - Need of high Statistical competences,
  - Large pool of Data in order to identify a peer-control person with same characteristics

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- ⇒ Administration of an identic questionnaire at the beginning and at the end of a series of planned activities to evaluate possible evolution
  - More suited for “soft outcomes”
  - Heavy organization in order to ensure de participation of jobseekers to both questionnaires

**Thank You**