

GLOBAL SURVEY REPORT

on the UNITED NATIONS' WORK on YOUTH (Youth-SWAP Outcomes, 2014-2016)

*Overview, Country Spotlights
& Key Lessons Learned*

CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	5
I. INTRODUCTION	6
a) The Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development.....	6
b) What is the Youth-SWAP?.....	8
c) The Youth-SWAP expands the notion of “youth development” and recognizes young people as agents of change	9
d) Development, implementation and reporting of the Youth-SWAP.....	11
e) Youth-SWAP Survey Methodology	12
f) The Youth-SWAP as a tool to promote an enabling environment for effective UN youth programming.....	13
g) Why this report and why now?.....	13
II. YOUTH-SWAP SURVEY RESULTS.....	15
a) Response rates	15
b) Youth coordination mechanisms, youth partnership platforms and youth in UNDAFs	16
c) Thematic areas.....	20
III. SPOTLIGHT ON COUNTRY-LEVEL REPORTING	26
a) Criteria for country selection	26
b) Selected Countries	26
Brazil.....	27
China	33
Egypt.....	40
Haiti	45
Kyrgyzstan	49
Montenegro	54
Morocco	61
Sierra Leone	66
Somalia.....	70
Sri Lanka	79
IV. YOUTH & GENDER EQUALITY.....	86
V. LESSONS LEARNED.....	87
a) Youth-SWAP development.....	87
b) Youth-SWAP monitoring and reporting	87
VI. ANNEX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR UN COUNTRY TEAMS.....	90
VII. ANNEX 2: YOUTH SWAP MONITORING MATRIX (SIMPLIFIED)	93

List of Acronyms

ABA	<i>Alexandria business Association (Egypt)</i>
ACWF	<i>All-China Women's Federation (China)</i>
ACYF	<i>All-China Youth Federation (China)</i>
AGD	<i>Age, gender, Diversity</i>
ANAPEC	<i>National Agency for the promotion of Employment and Skill (Morocco)</i>
BARAYA	<i>BRA youth association (Somalia)</i>
BRA	<i>Banadir Regional Authority (Somalia)</i>
BV	<i>Beijing Volunteer Federation (China)</i>
CAPS	<i>Career Advisory and Placement Service (Sierra Leone)</i>
CBO	<i>Community Based Organization</i>
CEDAW	<i>Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women</i>
CFA	<i>Child-Friendly Approach</i>
CGEM	<i>General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises (Morocco)</i>
COMBI	<i>Communication for Behavior Impact (Somalia)</i>
CONJUVE	<i>National Youth Council (Brazil)</i>
CPFO	<i>Center for the Promotion of Working Women (Haiti)</i>
CSE	<i>Comprehensive Sexuality Education</i>
CSRH	<i>Centre for Social Research in Health (Australia)</i>
CTAUN	<i>Committee on Teaching about the United Nations</i>
CWPP	<i>Enhancing Chinese Women's Political Participation (China)</i>
DaO	<i>Delivering as One (UNDG)</i>
DDR	<i>Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration</i>
DGTTF	<i>Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund</i>
DHS	<i>Demographic and Health Survey</i>
ECOSOC	<i>United Nations Economic and Social Council</i>
EPSP	<i>Education for Peace and Sustainable Development</i>
EU-SDDP	<i>European Union Support to District Development Programme (Sri Lanka)</i>
FGM	<i>Female Genital Mutilation</i>
FSW	<i>Female Sex Workers</i>
GBV	<i>Gender-Based Violence</i>
GET	<i>Gender and Entrepreneurship</i>
GEWE	<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (Somalia)</i>
GIP	<i>Graduate Internship Programme (Sierra Leone)</i>
GIZ	<i>German Development Cooperation</i>
GLED	<i>Governance for Local Economic Development (Sri Lanka)</i>
GMR	<i>Global Monitoring Report</i>
GSHS	<i>Global school-based student health survey</i>
HBSC	<i>Health Behavior in School-aged Children Survey</i>
HLS	<i>Healthy Lifestyle Programs (UNFPA)</i>
HPV	<i>Human papillomavirus</i>
HRS	<i>Human Rights Section</i>
IANYS	<i>Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development</i>
IFMSA	<i>International Federation of Medical Students Associations</i>

ILO	<i>International Labour Organization</i>
INGOs	<i>International Non-Governmental Organisations</i>
IOM	<i>International Organization for Migration</i>
ISF	<i>Integrated Strategic Framework</i>
IWHC	<i>International Women's Health Coalition</i>
KAB	<i>Know About Business-ILO Tool</i>
LSG	<i>Local Self Government (Kyrgyzstan)</i>
M&E	<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>
MDA's	<i>Ministries, Department and Agencies</i>
MEST	<i>Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (Sierra Leone)</i>
MHM	<i>Menstrual Hygiene Management</i>
MICS	<i>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</i>
MINUSTHA	<i>United Nations Stabilization Mission In Haiti (UNSTAMIH-Haiti)</i>
MoE	<i>Ministry of Education (Sri Lanka)</i>
MoES	<i>Ministry of Education and Science (Kyrgyzstan)</i>
MOHRSS	<i>Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (China)</i>
MOU	<i>Memoranda of Understanding</i>
MOYA	<i>Ministry of Youth Affairs (Sierra Leone)</i>
NAYCOM	<i>National Youth Commission</i>
NCSP	<i>National Civil Service Programme (Cote d'Ivoire)</i>
NCW	<i>National Committee on Women (Sri Lanka)</i>
NEDA	<i>National Enterprise Development Authority (Sri Lanka)</i>
NET-MED Youth	<i>Networks of Mediterranean Youth Project (Egypt)</i>
NHRIs	<i>National Human Rights Institutions</i>
NIE	<i>National Institute of Education (Sri Lanka)</i>
NISD	<i>National Institute for Social Development (Sri Lanka)</i>
NVQ	<i>National Vocational Qualifications (Sri Lanka)</i>
NYOGOC	<i>Nanjing Youth Olympic Games Organizing Committee (China)</i>
OHCHR	<i>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</i>
PAHO	<i>Pan American Health Organization</i>
PBF	<i>United Nations Peacebuilding Fund</i>
PBSO	<i>Peacebuilding Support Office</i>
PHCs	<i>Primary Healthcare Centers</i>
ProDoc	<i>Project Document</i>
PROFAMIL	<i>Association for the Promotion of the Haitian Family (Haiti)</i>
PROJOVEM	<i>National Programme for Youth Inclusion (Brazil)</i>
PRSP	<i>Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</i>
RC	<i>Resident Coordinator</i>
RCO	<i>Resident Coordinator's Office</i>
REJUINDI	<i>Indigenous Youth Network (Brazil)</i>
SDG	<i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>
SELAJSI	<i>Strengthening Enforcement of Law, Access to Justice and Social Integration (Sri Lanka)</i>
SGBV	<i>Sexual and other forms of gender-based violence</i>
SHOG	<i>Haiti Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Haiti)</i>

SINASE	<i>National Socio-educational System (Brazil)</i>
SME	<i>Small and Medium Enterprises</i>
SNJ	<i>National Secretariat for Youth (Brazil)</i>
SRGBV	<i>UN resolution on School-related gender-based violence</i>
SRH	<i>Sexual and Reproductive Health</i>
SSR	<i>Security Sector Reform</i>
STI	<i>Sexually Transmitted Infection</i>
SWAP	<i>System-wide Action Plan</i>
TVET	<i>Technical and Vocational Education and Training</i>
UGC	<i>University Grants Commission (Sri Lanka)</i>
UIS	<i>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</i>
UN-DESA	<i>United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs</i>
UN-Women	<i>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</i>
UNCDF	<i>United Nations Capital Development Fund</i>
UNCEB	<i>United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination</i>
UNCG	<i>United Nations Communications Group</i>
UNCT	<i>United Nations Country Team</i>
UNDAF	<i>United Nations Development Assistance Framework</i>
UNDG	<i>United Nations Development Group</i>
UNDP	<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>
UNESCO	<i>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</i>
UNFPA	<i>United Nations Population Fund</i>
UNICEF	<i>United Nations Children's Rights and Emergency Relief Organization</i>
UNIDO	<i>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i>
UNITGAY	<i>UN Inter-agency Theme Group on Adolescents and Youth</i>
UNODC	<i>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</i>
UNSOM	<i>United Nations Somalia</i>
UNV	<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>
UPR	<i>Universal Periodic Review</i>
WEU	<i>Women's Empowerment Unit (Egypt)</i>
WFP	<i>World Food Programme</i>
WHO	<i>World Health Organization</i>
WPAY	<i>World Programme of Action for Youth</i>
Y-PEER	<i>Youth Peer Education Network</i>
Y4C	<i>Youth for Change (Somalia)</i>
YALI	<i>Young African leadership Initiative</i>
YES	<i>Youth Enterprise Development (Sri Lanka)</i>
YES	<i>Youth Employment Somalia (Somalia)</i>
YFC	<i>Youth Friendly Center</i>
YFS	<i>Youth Friendly Services (Montenegro)</i>
YLD	<i>Youth-led Development</i>
YPS	<i>Youth, Peace and Security</i>
YRBS	<i>Youth Risk Behavior Survey</i>

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I. INTRODUCTION

Member States of the United Nations have called for a more coherent, comprehensive and integrated approach by the UN System to youth development in the framework of the World Programme of Action for Youth¹ through the [United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development \(IANYD\)](#).² These calls have been made in several resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)³ as well as in the Outcome Document of the 2011 High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Youth.⁴ While in office, Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon, further indicated the importance of increased coordination on youth issues across the UN system in his 2012 Five-year Action Agenda, which identified working with and for women and young people as a key priority in a set of generational imperatives to be addressed by the United Nations in the following five years. Within this context, former Secretary-General Ban outlined a number of concrete actions to be undertaken so as to better “*address the needs of the largest generation of young people the world has ever known*”. The first UN Youth-SWAP was developed by the IANYD and subsequently endorsed by the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) in 2013. Although regular reporting on the Youth-SWAP was not requested by the UN CEB, the approved Youth-SWAP included a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework. That framework was further refined at the initiative of the IANYD in 2014, to promote a more solid yet streamlined monitoring of outcomes on youth across the UN System.

This report takes stock of recent and ongoing United Nations work on youth, and aims to further bolster inter-agency collaboration and programming on youth issues at the global, regional and national levels, and inform the UN Strategy on Youth the IANYD is mandated to develop, as per the 2017 decision of current UN Secretary-General António Guterres. It is also envisioned as a useful baseline, which could inform cutting-edge policy and programming support moving forward, and as an advocacy tool to further promote coherence and coordination on youth within the UN System at all levels.

a) The Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development

The [United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development \(IANYD\)](#) consists of 52 UN entities⁵, represented at the headquarters level, whose work is relevant to youth. Organically and formally created in 2010, the IANYD has two co-chairs: the [United Nations Department of Economic](#)

¹ United Nations (2007). World Programme of Action for Youth. Available from: http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/documents/wpay_text_final.pdf.

² <https://www.un.org/development/desa/youth/what-we-do/un-inter-agency-network-on-youth-development.html>.

³ E/CN.5/2017/L.4 (<http://undocs.org/E/CN.5/2017/L.4>).

⁴ Outcome document of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding, A/RES/65/312. Available from: <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/432/09/PDF/N1143209.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁵ As of April 2017.

What is the difference between the World Programme of Action for Youth and the Youth-SWAP?

While the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) is the global normative framework agreed by Member States on youth in 1995, the System-wide Action Plan on Youth (Youth-SWAP) highlights priorities for the UN System, guiding its integrated, coordinated and coherent support to Member States on youth, and is meant to enhance system-wide monitoring on youth.

An enhanced collaboration on youth amongst UN entities in recent years has informed important global normative frameworks, such as the 2030 Agenda, UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, etc., all of which specifically refer to youth as partners and/or the need to invest in youth.

The next generation of UN Youth-SWAP/UN Youth Strategy (2017-2018?) will seek to further integrate all relevant and recent normative frameworks and will further guide cutting-edge advocacy, policy, programming and monitoring on youth across the UN pillars.

[and Social Affairs \(UN DESA\)](#) is the permanent co-chair, and the second co-chair rotates on an annual basis. ILO is the current co-chair (2017-2018), following UN Women (2016-2017), UNDP (2015-2016), UNIDO (2014-2015), etc.

The aim of the IANYD is to increase the effectiveness of the UN's work on youth by strengthening collaboration and exchange amongst all relevant UN entities, while respecting and harnessing the benefits of their individual strengths, unique approaches, and mandates. The IANYD contributes to making the UN system's work on youth more visible. The IANYD also advocates for, supports and reviews progress on the implementation of UN Resolutions, Conventions and the internationally agreed development goals that are youth-related, in particular in the framework of the [World Programme of Action for Youth \(WPAY\)](#), its 15 priority areas, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Furthermore, the IANYD facilitates and supports meaningful and inclusive youth participation in the UN System and its programmes, initiatives and events at all levels.

The IANYD has several working groups. One of them is the Working Group in charge of coordinating the monitoring of the [System-wide Action Plan on Youth \(Youth-SWAP\)](#), co-chaired by DESA and UNDP. Other active working groups include: the Working Group on Youth & the 2030

Agenda, co-chaired by UNDP and the Office of the SG's Envoy on Youth; the Working Group on Youth and Peacebuilding⁶, co-chaired by PBSO, Search for Common Ground and the United Network of Young Peacebuilders; the Working Group on Youth and Gender Equality, co-chaired by UN Women and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts; the Working Group on Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship; and the Working Group on Youth Participation, chaired by UNESCO.

The IANYD's role has been reiterated in recent General Assembly Resolutions, including Resolution A/RES/70/127⁷ on Policies and programmes involving youth which "[a]cknowledge[d] the increased

⁶ https://www.youth4peace.info/About_WGYPB.

⁷ <http://www.undocs.org/A/RES/70/127>.

collaboration through the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development in developing the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Youth, and request[ed] the United Nations entities, within existing resources, to continue their coordination towards a more coherent, comprehensive and integrated approach to youth development [and] call[ed] upon the United Nations entities and relevant partners to support national, regional and international efforts in addressing challenges hindering youth development” (OP 22).

b) What is the Youth-SWAP?

The main aim of the Youth-SWAP is to enhance the coherence and synergy of United Nations’ system-wide activities in key areas related to youth, as well as to build a concrete plan of action for the coming years. The Youth-SWAP is, in essence, a blueprint that identifies the major priorities of the United Nations system related to youth. It offers a strategy for enhancing coherence on the work of the United Nations on youth issues, and for bolstering inter-agency collaboration on youth issues at the global, regional and national levels.

The Youth-SWAP targets all young people, that is, adolescents (aged 10-19 years) and youth (aged 15-24 years). In certain national contexts and thematic areas (e.g. political inclusion, employment, and entrepreneurship, fragile contexts or rural/ urban settings), the definition of youth is even more flexible and can be stretched beyond 25 years of age.

Enshrined within the larger framework of the WPAY,⁸ the Youth-SWAP builds on the specific mandates, expertise, and capacities of individual United Nations entities, pooling the strengths of the whole United Nations system and promoting joint programmatic work.

The Youth-SWAP identifies five thematic areas, defined in consultation with young people, in which to advance cooperation and collaboration:

- Employment and entrepreneurship;
- Protection of rights;
- Civic engagement and political inclusion;
- Education, including comprehensive sexuality education;
- Health.

Each of these five thematic areas leverages the potential of the work of the United Nations in other related areas of youth, such as sustainable development, climate change, culture, peacebuilding and gender-equality.

⁸ See more: <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/documents/wpay2010.pdf>.

Are there other System-Wide Action Plans for social groups?

Yes. The first one for a specific social group was the 2012 landmark UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to implement the gender equality policy of its highest executive body. Spearheaded by UN Women, it assigned, for the first time, common performance standards for the gender-related work of all UN entities, ensuring greater coherence and accountability.

At the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, the General Assembly requested the development of a system-wide action plan for a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Following months of consultation with indigenous peoples, Member States and within the UN system, including the IANYD co-chairs, the Secretary-General shared a finalized system-wide action plan with heads of UN system agencies at the United Nations Chief Executives Board meeting in November 2015, and encouraged concerted efforts to implement the action plan.

The IANYD experience demonstrates how a framework like the Youth-SWAP can be beneficial in presenting the programmatic stewardship of the UN for any other cross-cutting issue.

c) The Youth-SWAP expands the notion of “youth development” and recognizes young people as agents of change

Whereas the WPAY focuses on the development of youth policies and activities by Member States at the national level (with the support of the UN), the Youth-SWAP focuses primarily on activities carried out by the UN system entities in the field of youth. Although the Youth-SWAP focuses on a smaller number of thematic areas than the fifteen priority areas outlined in the WPAY, the remaining WPAY priority areas are generally addressed throughout the Youth-SWAP goals and outcomes. The Youth-SWAP builds on the WPAY, updating the language in line with normative frameworks adopted after 1995, and strengthening the UN work on some pressing topics, such as peacebuilding as opposed to youth in conflict, political participation, comprehensive sexuality education, education for sustainable development, education for peace or stronger gender lens in a more explicit or progressive way. With the Youth-SWAP, the UN System showed thought leadership and marked the beginning of a shift, from often “catering” to youth specific needs and seeing youth as targets to explore outcomes and indicators that reflect the contribution of youth and their role as agents and partners for change. This framework has therefore marked progress in the way in which the UN recognises young people’s role as agents, understands youth empowerment and participation more comprehensively, and influences other processes from a youth perspective (new corporate strategies on youth in some UN entities, strong

focus on youth in post-2015 discussions, holistic understanding of what youth participation in decision-making at all levels entails, youth participation in development processes, financial inclusion of youth, etc.).

Recognizing and supporting young people’s role as agents of change and partners is more than ever a sine qua non to advance this global agenda. There were 1.2 billion youth aged 15 to 24 years in

2015, of whom 87% lived in developing countries. Youth are increasingly demanding more just, equitable, and progressive opportunities and solutions in their societies. Staggering rates of global youth unemployment and underemployment continue to cripple young men and women's talent and drive. According to the ILO, there are approximately 73 million unemployed youth worldwide and 169 million young workers living in poverty.⁹

Youth wellbeing, participation and empowerment are key drivers of sustainable development and peace around the world. Achieving the 2030 Agenda requires strong and inclusive partnerships between young people and all stakeholders so that the development challenges (unemployment, political exclusion, marginalization, lack of access to education and health, etc.) facing youth are addressed and their positive role as partners in promoting development and sustaining peace is recognized.

In December 2015, the Security Council adopted Resolution 2250, a ground-breaking resolution, on Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS). For the first time, the UN Security Council dedicated a full resolution to the positive role young people can and do play in conflict prevention, the prevention of violent extremism and peacebuilding.

In July 2016, the United Nations Secretary-General's first report¹⁰ on progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ahead of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development noted the *"enormous challenges"* young people are facing in terms of poverty, education, employment, and violence, while re-emphasizing young people's role as agents of change and partners in the implementation of the Agenda. This was also echoed by the Ministerial Declaration issued by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2016, which pledged to *"strive for a world where young women and young men are key agents of change"*.

In its latest youth-focused resolution, A/RES/70/127, the General Assembly *"urg[ed] Member States and United Nations entities (...) to explore and promote (...) participation of young people, including in designing and implementing policies, programmes and initiatives, while implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"*. In response to these unprecedented developments, and to the concerns young people have voiced, Member States have repeatedly called for the intensified efforts of the UN system towards youth development and *"stressed that increased coordination and collaboration amongst United Nations entities and with other regional and international organizations working on youth contribute to making the youth-related work of the United Nations system more effective"*¹¹.

⁹ ILO, Global Employment Trends for Youth 2015. Available from: http://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/youth/2015/WCMS_412015/lang--en/index.htm.

¹⁰ The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016. Available from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/>).

¹¹ E/CN.5/2017/L.4 (<http://undocs.org/E/CN.5/2017/L.4>).

d) Development, implementation and reporting of the Youth-SWAP

Development

Since its establishment, the IANYD has proven to be useful in increasing inter-agency coordination in the important field of youth.

In developing the Youth-SWAP, the IANYD established thematic working groups to fully flesh out and define the goals and outcomes contained under each of its thematic areas. The working groups provided inputs and technical guidance¹² on these areas and its implementation.

To ensure young people's active involvement in the development of the Youth-SWAP, a consultative and preparatory process was carried out from July to August 2012. A global survey was conducted by the IANYD so as to obtain inputs to the Youth-SWAP framework, resulting in over 13,500 responses from 186 countries. The results of the survey identified young people's development priorities and confirmed many of the approaches adopted by the UN system to promote youth development. The survey results served as a basis for the working groups to develop the Youth-SWAP framework.

The Youth-SWAP framework and simplified monitoring matrix can be found in *Annex 1* of this report. The Youth-SWAP includes one overarching goal for each of its thematic areas. Under the overarching goal, there is a list of primary and secondary outcomes to ensure their fulfilment. Activities differ by region and country and reflect local context.

Implementation

The implementation of the outcomes contained in the Youth-SWAP is dependent on the efforts of the IANYD at the global level, as well as at the regional and country level where the majority of activities contained in the Youth-SWAP take place. Within the Youth-SWAP, joint programmatic work through regional and country networks is prioritised, whereas each entity is free to work individually to advance youth in the context of its own mandate, and the mandate of the Youth-SWAP.

Monitoring/Reporting

With the development of the Youth-SWAP, the IANYD and its participating entities¹³ committed to conducting an assessment of system-wide activities and achievements on a regular basis so as to ensure that lessons are learned for later stages of implementation and that potential weaknesses are addressed in a timely manner.

The first Youth-SWAP report and website were launched in October 2014. They provided an overview of major efforts by United Nations entities, individually and jointly, in promoting the goals

¹² The thematic working groups of the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development issued a guidance note to accompany the Youth-SWAP, which provides guidance on implementation at various levels. Additional guidance tools are being developed for thematic areas and country and regional implementation.

¹³ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/youth/inter-agency-network-on-youth-development/ianyd-members.html>.

of the Youth-SWAP, with a strong emphasis on regional and national implementation while giving an outlook for the way ahead. The report not only showcases examples of global cooperation but highlights examples of cooperation in regional and national inter-agency initiatives.

Although regular reporting on the Youth-SWAP was not requested by the UN CEB, the approved Youth-SWAP included an M&E framework. That framework was further refined at the initiative of the IANYD in 2014, to promote a more solid yet streamlined monitoring of outcomes on youth across the UN system with the active support of all lead UN entities in each 5 areas. The financial support for this joint effort was provided by [UN-Habitat](#) and two rotating co-chairs of the IANYD ([United Nations Industrialization Development Organization \(UNIDO\)](#) for 2014-2015 and [United Nations Development Programme \(UNDP\)](#) for 2015-2016).

This framework has been translated into a voluntary reporting tool to measure the programmatic stewardship of the UN system (and not a tool to measure the global socio-demographic status of youth). It allows the UN system to identify the countries and topics where additional efforts are needed. It also strengthens the accountability vis-à-vis the Member States by tracking a global UN initiative at the country level.

e) Youth-SWAP Survey Methodology

In 2015, a pilot survey was carried out in the first area of the Youth-SWAP (youth employment and entrepreneurship) with the participation of all IANYD members at HQ level and eight UN Country Teams (*Barbados, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cape Verde, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Zambia*). This successful pilot phase highlighted the relevance of the Youth-SWAP in triggering coordination and supporting the monitoring and planning of activities – including joint programming – in youth-related areas.

In 2016, two full-scale surveys were launched on all thematic areas to capture quantitative as well as qualitative data. Both surveys were coordinated by the IANYD Youth-SWAP Task Force co-leads – DESA and UNDP.

UN Country Teams and IANYD members were both invited to report on what UN entities do individually and collectively to advance youth development at the country, regional and global levels.

Each UN Country Team and IANYD member was free to establish its own data collection mechanism. During the pilot, for example, some UNCTs circulated the questionnaire before convening inter-agency meetings to gather final inputs. In Zambia, for instance, the UN Country Team convened a national workshop gathering twelve UN entities working on youth issues, Government and youth representatives to collect data, establish a baseline and adapt the Youth-SWAP to the national context. Additionally, a UN-Youth partnership platform has been established to provide wider scale engagement space for youth to ensure that youth priorities are constantly captured and addressed in UN programme implementation.

Based on the lessons learned from the pilot, in the full-scale survey of the Youth-SWAP, most of the questions which relate to the specific goals and their outcomes (questions 10 to 54) follow a standardized pattern:

- *Main question: Has your UNCT undertaken any work to support (Secondary Outcome X, Y or Z) of the Youth-SWAP?*
- *Sub-question 1: if it has, which UN entities have done so?*
- *Sub-question 2: if it has, please describe one or two examples. If available, please include links to additional information.*

This ensures consistency and aids with data analysis. Each question corresponds to one of the indicators of the Youth-SWAP Monitoring Matrix, included in Annex 2.

The gender component of the Youth-SWAP survey is included at the end of each thematic area, with the following qualitative question: *Please indicate if and how the activities undertaken by your UNCT regarding (Area X, Y or Z) supported young women's advancement and gender equality.*

The report covers mostly activities that have taken place in 2014 and 2015.

The report covers activities that have taken place in the most recent two-year period for which the entities had complete data (2014/2015 for 90% of the IANYD members and for 95% of the UN Country Teams).

f) The Youth-SWAP as a tool to promote an enabling environment for effective UN youth programming

The Youth-SWAP experience has highlighted a broad range of joint youth initiatives in the field and the enormous potential for enhanced system-wide coordination and coherence on youth. First “lessons learned” highlighted the importance of undertaking the following actions to facilitate a successful implementation of the Youth-SWAP at the country level: establishing youth coordination mechanisms within the UNCT; establishing direct dialogue mechanisms between the UN and youth; stocktaking the UN’s work on youth and identifying gaps and overlaps in youth programming; organising/strengthening an inclusive dialogue on the UN’s work on youth with the Government and youth organisations; mainstreaming youth within national United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and; joint fund-raising. This experience demonstrates how a framework like the Youth-SWAP can be beneficial in presenting the programmatic stewardship of the UN.

g) Why this report and why now?

By taking stock of recent and ongoing work on youth, the current report provides an effective opportunity to assess the United Nations work on youth and to bolster inter-agency collaboration and further programming on youth issues at the global, regional and national levels.

This report can be used in dialogues with Governments and youth organisations at the country, regional and global levels. Data can be extracted by country, region or by thematic areas to be disseminated to broader audiences, including academia.

In the context of the 2030 Agenda, Member States can undertake regular reviews, which are to be voluntary, state-led, undertaken by both developed and developing countries, and involve multiple stakeholders, including youth. The Youth-SWAP report can support Member States in their national reviews by facilitating the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, and by mobilizing young people's support and partnerships for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Additionally, this report, and more generally the collected Youth-SWAP data, can be cross-checked with other stakeholders' information systems, to gain more accurate insights, promote evidence-based programming and bolster synergies within and beyond the UN system.

In February 2017, the United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres committed to prioritising youth and requested the IANYD to refine and refocus the UN's strategy on youth/UN System-wide Action Plan on Youth (Youth-SWAP), ensuring that it: (i) supports the Secretary-General's emphasis on prevention; (ii) reflects all UN pillars, including maintaining the alignment with the 2030 Agenda as well as Sustaining Peace process, humanitarian action and human rights efforts; and (iii) provides a strengthened results and resources framework to complement the strategy. This report is meant to inform inclusive consultations on the UN Strategy on Youth.

Since the endorsement of the Youth-SWAP in 2013, several new global normative frameworks were adopted by Member-States, including the 2030 Agenda, Security Council resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security and other recent developments all relevant to youth and for the implementation of which youth participation and leadership will be key. It is important to have a strong baseline and a clear sense of trends in the field to update this strategy/action plan.

II. YOUTH-SWAP SURVEY RESULTS

To monitor the United Nations' work under Youth-SWAP outcomes, the IANYD voluntarily decided to assess and report on progress in promoting and supporting UN youth programming and operationalizing UN youth coordination at country level. For that purpose, the IANYD Youth-SWAP Task Force carried out an HQ and country-level survey, in cooperation with UN RCs, regional networks, and country youth mechanisms, where they exist. The 2016 Youth-SWAP voluntary survey was carried out from February to April 2016 (IANYD HQ members) and from April to November 2016 for all UNCTs. The survey mostly covers activities that took place in 2014 and 2015. It was launched after a joint letter from the Youth-SWAP Task Force co-leads (DESA & UNDP, in coordination with DOCO) was sent to all UN Resident Coordinators. The results are presented below.

a) Response rates

Out of the 41 IANYD members at the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered, 26 completed the survey, which represents an overall IANYD membership answer rate of 64%. More significantly, amongst the 15 UN entities that had a data quality assurance responsibility¹⁴ for at least one indicator for the Youth-SWAP, the rate increased to 80%. Amongst active IANYD members¹⁵, the overall response rate to the survey reached 90%, which shows a strong commitment to voluntary reporting from IANYD members.

Out of all the United Nations country teams (UNCTs), 50 answered positively to the IANYD co-chairs letters and 37 fully completed the online voluntary survey.

As shown in the below map, UNCTs from all regions contributed to the survey. Additionally, the HQ-based survey shows that youth programming was supported by the UN as a whole in all regions and all countries.

¹⁴ According to the Monitoring and Evaluation Youth-SWAP framework endorsed by the IANYD in January 2015, the following UN entities are responsible for the data quality assurance of at least one indicator (list ordered by Youth-SWAP areas): DESA, ILO, UNDP, UNCDF, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNV, UN Women, PBSO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC.

¹⁵ For the purpose of this report, active IANYD members are considered those which have participated in an IANYD activity within the past year.



Map of Youth-SWAP 2016 survey respondents (UNCTs).

A diversity of UNCTs answered the survey, in terms of political environments (conflict- and non-conflict-affected countries), as well as UN institutional arrangements (“Delivering-As-One” countries, in which the data gathered was generally of better quality, or other UNCTs). 40% of UNCTs that responded to the survey have adopted the Delivering as One (DaO) approach. This is consistent with the percentage of DaO UNCTs worldwide (44% in 2016). It is worth highlighting that several UN political missions¹⁶ voluntarily contributed to the UNCT survey, which shows that there is an interest from Missions to contribute to youth programming and reporting.

Both the overall answer rate and the diversity of respondents proved sufficient¹⁷ to provide a macro-level picture of the UN’s work on youth in respect of most of the questions in the survey, particularly as many responses could be triangulated with the responses from IANYD members (HQ). Instances where special considerations must be noted are mentioned in the report narrative.

b) Youth coordination mechanisms, youth partnership platforms and youth in UNDAFs

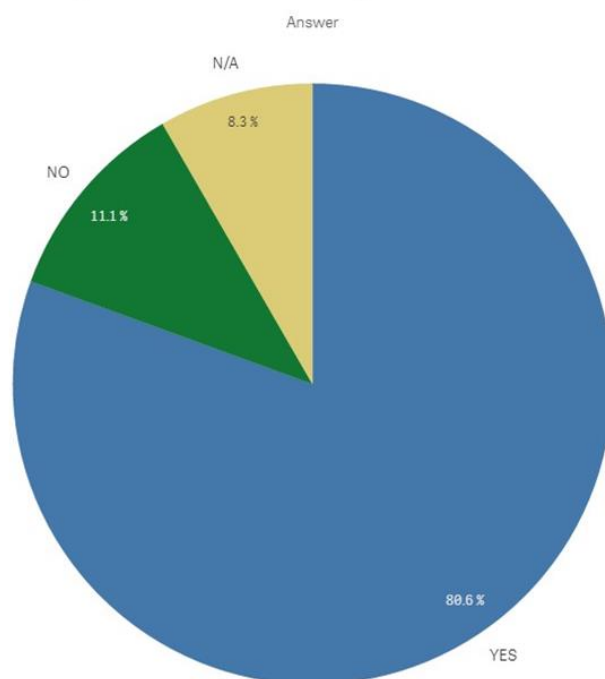
80% of responding UNCTs reported that a formal or informal youth coordination mechanism existed, as shown in the chart below.

¹⁶ Namely, MINUSTAH (Haiti), UNMIK (Kosovo*) and UNSOM (Somalia).

*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

¹⁷ Based on usual sample standards, the margin of error of the survey is then 13%.

Does your UN Country Team have a formal or informal UN youth coordination mechanism? *



* The data set contains negative or zero values that cannot be shown in this chart.

The coordination mechanisms vary from one UNCT to another: some are linked to overarching UNCT thematic groups (such as “Poverty and Inequity” or “Diverse Society”). Several include both heads of entities and working level officers.

Many youth coordination mechanisms were created as part of the UNDAF cycle, when youth was identified as a cross-cutting issue (e.g. Guatemala, Jordan, Mozambique, and Sri Lanka). This could indicate that one important factor related to the establishment of inter-agency coordination mechanisms at the country level is whether or not youth is identified as a key target group/partner in the UNDAF process.

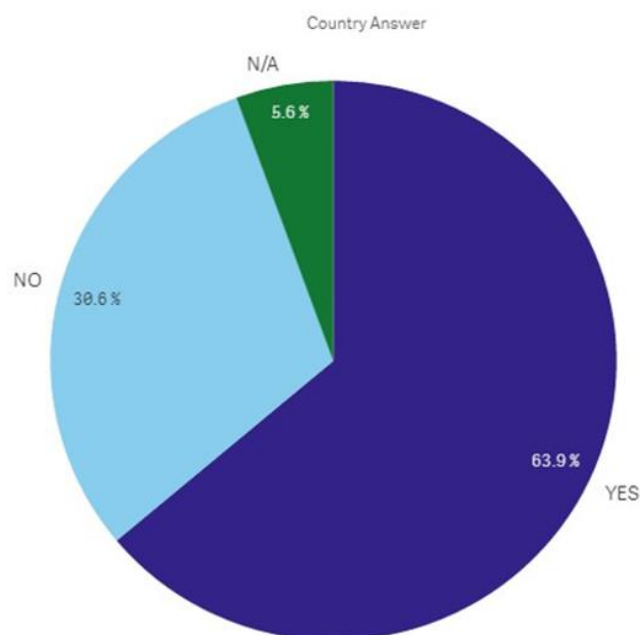
In terms of non-UN stakeholder membership, three inter-agency coordination mechanisms included Government counterparts (Brazil, Mexico, Ukraine) while three included youth organisations (Bangladesh, Brazil, Thailand). In one instance, a youth issue-specific inter-agency coordination mechanism was created (adolescent pregnancy, in Thailand). It can be noted that several coordination mechanisms cover both adolescents and youth issues, while others cover gender, youth and human rights (Lesotho, Turkmenistan). In Bangladesh, for instance, the UN Inter-agency Theme Group on Adolescents and Youth (UNITGAY), chaired by UNFPA, leads coordination, engagements, and discussions on youth-related issues. It engages outside the UN system with an extended group where Government departments, civil society organisations, private sector, youth advocacy groups, academia, donors and other stakeholders are invited to exchange ideas, share knowledge and research findings, and develop joint actions on adolescent and youth related policies¹⁸.

In Mexico, although a youth inter-agency coordination mechanism has been functioning since 2009, in 2015, it innovatively evolved to become a Technical Advisor Committee of the United Nations Country Team for the Mexican Youth Institute (CTANU). With the active participation of 18 UN entities¹⁹, one of its goals is to assist the efforts of the Mexican Youth Institute to create comprehensive public policies on youth.

¹⁸ More information can be found here: https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/admin-resource/Bangladesh_Final_report_Main_volume.pdf.

¹⁹ ILO, UNDP, FAO, UN Habitat, World Bank, UNEP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNHCR, UNIC, ECLAC, RCO, UNODC, IOM, WHO/PAHO, UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNFPA (UNV was scheduled to join soon).

Does your UNCT have a youth dialogue/participation mechanism? *



* The data set contains negative or zero values that cannot be shown in this chart.

64% of respondent UNCTs stated that their UNCT had a formal or informal youth dialogue, participation or partnership platform. The majority of those participation mechanisms are either related to one UN entity (in many cases, a Youth Advisory Board managed by one entity) or ad hoc mechanisms created for a specific consultation purpose (i.e. the UNDAF process or SDGs awareness workshops).

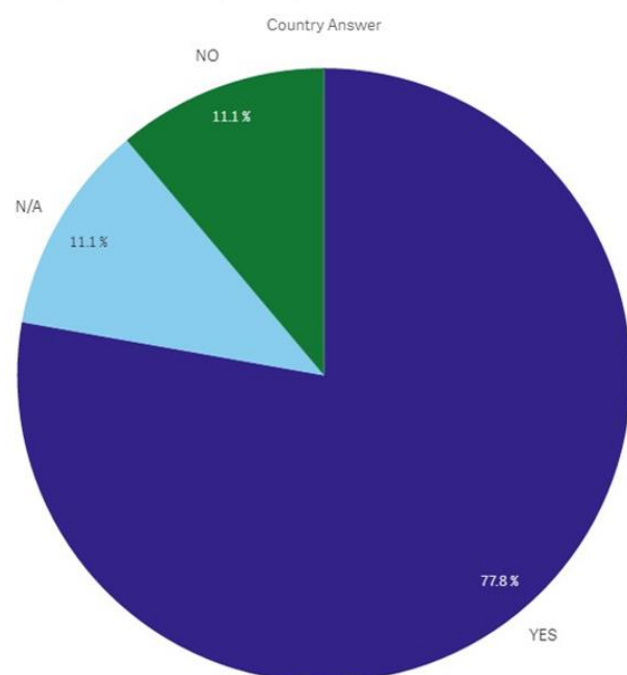
Some of the UN Country Teams that include youth organisations in their inter-agency coordination mechanisms use that setting to engage young people in the UN work and do not have an additional mechanism for youth participation. In the case of Brazil, the

National Youth Council (CONJUVE), the umbrella for youth organisations) regularly takes part in the UN Advisory Group on Youth, while other youth organisations not included in CONJUVE may also be involved, especially regarding activities focused on policy dialogue with government representatives facilitated by the UN.

It is worth highlighting that the concept of a youth participation mechanism within the UN may have been confusing for/misunderstood by some colleagues, as some answers were related to youth

political participation / civic engagement / participation in accountability. More awareness around the concept of youth partnership platforms / mechanisms and meaningful engagement of youth in UNCT's work might be needed.

Does your current UNDAF prioritise youth? *

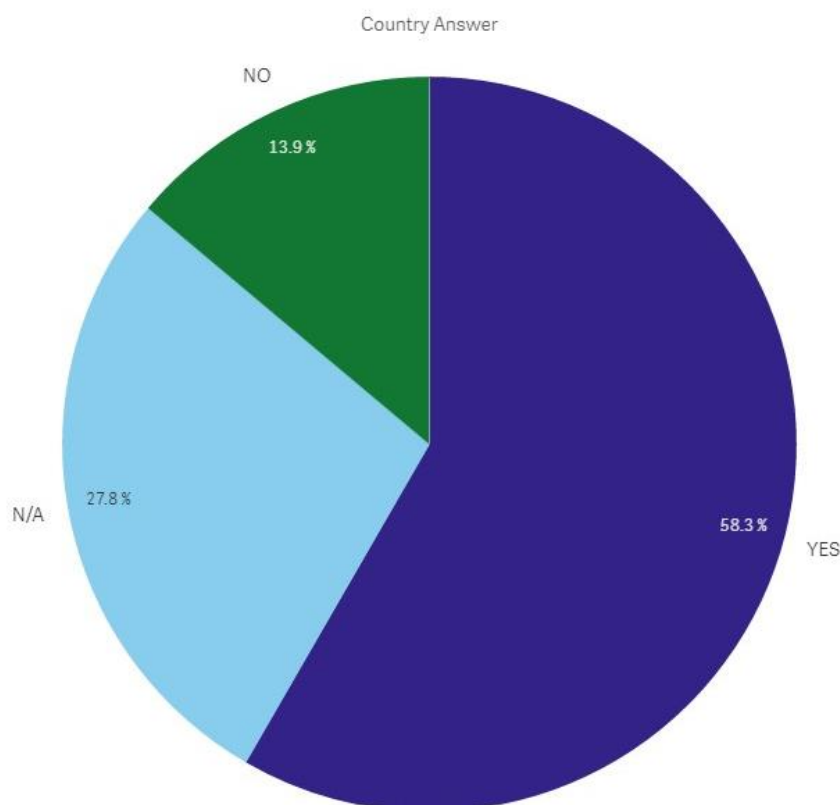


* The data set contains negative or zero values that cannot be shown in this chart.

As shown in the graph, almost 78% of UNDAFs prioritise youth. In many cases, youth is specifically mentioned as a key target group and in some instances, it is specifically mentioned under pillars related to health, employment, education and political inclusion.

Amongst the ones that answered that their UNDAFs do not specifically include youth as a priority, many explained that youth was being considered to be a priority for the next UNDAF.

Has your UNCT provided support for youth representation in the consultative process of the UNDAF preparation and review processes? *



* The data set contains negative or zero values that cannot be shown in this chart.

According to the survey, 58% of UNCTs provided support for youth representation in the consultative UNDAF preparation and review process.

In Montenegro, for instance, young people were involved in the 2015 consultation process for the development of the new UNDAF. Based on a methodology called “Foresight”, a “serious game” was developed, as an enhanced survey tool for envisioning the future that young people and other stakeholders wanted for Montenegro. An online version of the tool was developed as well, which also collected voices of young people.²⁰

The responses related to youth coordination mechanisms, youth partnership platforms and youth in UNDAFs in the UNCTs survey are surprising with respect to the number of respondents that have indicated a lack of information on all of these questions (between 8 and 30%, depending on the questions). One would anticipate this information would be easy to access, especially by officers who were designated to respond to a UN system-wide survey. Nevertheless, given the tight deadline for UNCTs to answer, only a few broad consultations within the UNCTs were effectively organised.

Based on the survey responses of both IANYD members and UN country teams, it can be argued that there is still room for improvement in the area of youth participation in the UN at the global

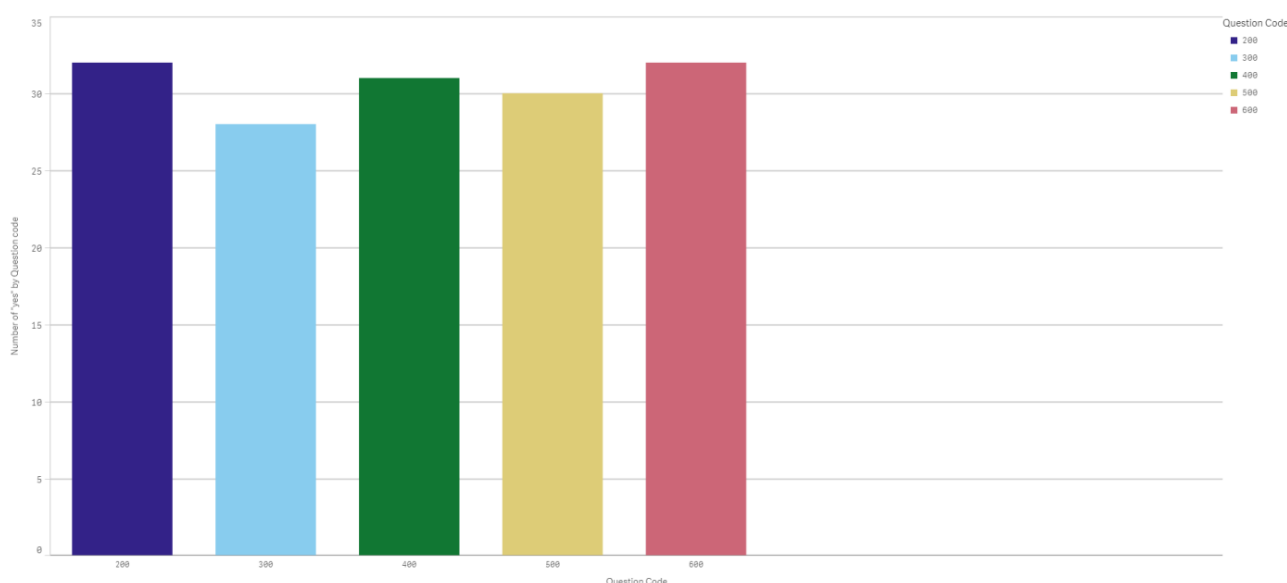
²⁰ More information can be found here: <http://un.org/me/preparing-for-the-futures-foresight-citizens-insights-and-serious-games/>.

and country levels, both in terms of the establishment of institutionalized youth dialogue mechanisms or formal youth participation in the UNDAF processes (in the case of UNCTs).

There is certainly a strategic opportunity for the global and regional networks, to strengthen the work in terms of internal advocacy to establish permanent youth dialogue mechanisms at the Headquarters level, as well as to offer more support to UNCTs in their efforts to engage with young people.

c) Thematic areas

At country level, the UN worked quite evenly on all five thematic Youth-SWAP areas. Youth employment and youth health are the two areas that almost all UNCTs who responded said they provided support to, while the human rights component lagged slightly behind. Nevertheless, it is important to mention that the “protection of rights” indicators were mainly related to global and regional programming, mostly undertaken directly by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).



Dark blue (200): Employment

Light blue (300): Human rights

Green (400): Political participation

Yellow (500): Education

Pink (600): Health

Out of 37 UNCTs which answered the survey, 32 declared having supported youth employment and youth health.

Youth issues on which the UNCTs reported to be the most active are:

- youth employment policies;

- youth civic engagement, in particular, the capacity building of stakeholders to promote youth civic engagement and the support to the development, implementation and monitoring of youth policies;
- the development of sexual education curricula;
- youth health, in particular the support to the implementation of institutional mechanisms to partner with young people in policy dialogue and/or programming on health, the capacity building of member states to undertake situational analysis, the development of core competencies on adolescent health amongst key providers, the support to the provision of essential sexual and/or reproductive health services to young people and the support to the development and/or implementation of national and sub-national standards for the delivery of quality health care services to young people. Having said that, in some UNCTs, some colleagues only filled the health questionnaire which directly related to the mandate of the UN entity they represent as opposed to the broader UNCT work, leaving out the other outcomes.

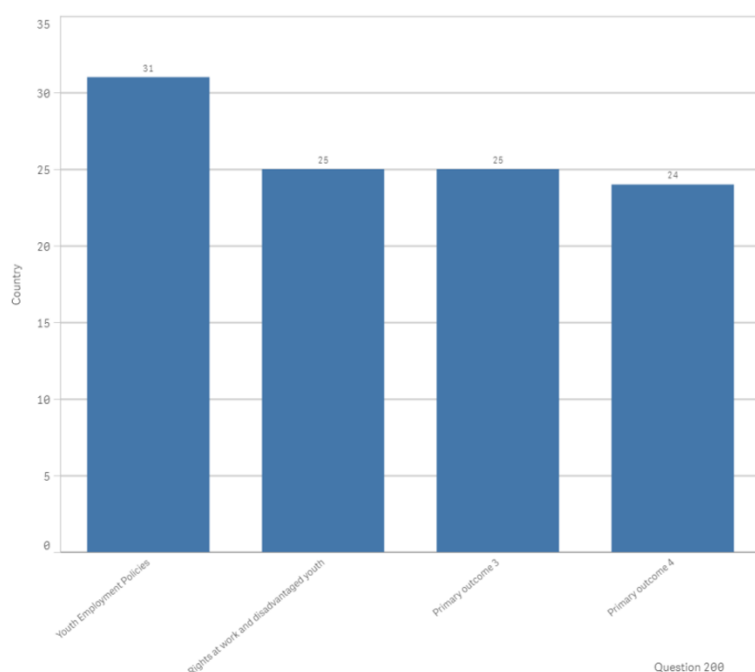
Employment

According to both surveys, 85% of active IANYD HQ members supported youth employment in all the developing countries worldwide, while 95% of UNCTs have engaged in activities focusing on youth employment and youth entrepreneurship. Additionally, amongst the UN entities that have not reported at HQ level, it can be considered that some might also be active in the area of employment & entrepreneurship.

Half of the IANYD members supported global or regional operational initiative(s)/framework(s), mainly the writing and negotiation of the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth and the Joint Initiative on youth employment for Africa.

Overall, the ILO reports a high level of activity related to youth employment policies. In addition, UNCTs very frequently identify UNFPA and UNICEF as working on youth employment strategies and capacity building for rights at work.

As shown below, the survey question that received the highest rate of positive answers (84% of UNCTs) is the question related to UN support to the development of new or revised national development and/or employment frameworks, action plans and policies that assign priority to youth employment. Additionally, the development of youth employment frameworks remains a key priority for IANYD members, with 25 UN entities having reported support to 101 countries.



For 18 countries, three or more UN entities reported providing support in this area: Tanzania, with six UN entities providing support to youth employment policies, and Jordan, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia and Cote d'Ivoire, each with four UN entities providing support to youth employment policies, are the countries receiving support from the highest number of different UN entities. With one exception, these are all Sub-Sahara African countries.

QUALITATIVE EXAMPLES:

Côte d'Ivoire (UNDP, UNV): In the wake of Cote d'Ivoire's civil war of 2002, the National Civil Service Programme (NCSP) was established to fight rising youth unemployment. From 2009 to 2013, UNV, UNDP and the Government of Cote d'Ivoire partnered to support the NCSP, and in September 2014, they held a three-day National Youth Strategy Forum in Yamoussoukro. The forum attracted about 70 participants from 30 organisations (including Ivorian national youth organisations and the private sector) to discuss innovative approaches to promoting employment and entrepreneurship, and strengthening youth participation in political processes and public institutions.

Tanzania (UNIDO): UNIDO has piloted an approach for youth unemployment amongst university graduates through a mechanism of a public-private partnership (PPP) between Government, educational institutions and the private sector. The project has led to an increased number of linkages between educational institutions (universities) and private sector companies by means of an internship programme in MSMEs from priority sectors in manufacturing. The internship programme further helped to debunk a range of common misperceptions of stakeholders around the issue of skills mismatch and graduate employability in industry, and at the same time offer a PPP platform for relevant national stakeholders to discuss and build on the lessons from the internship programme. The broad support from national stakeholders for the approach of the internship programme, as well as an expressed wish to further replicate and upscale the programme, resulted in the National Internship Framework – which was being developed by the

Government of Tanzania with UNIDO's support at the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered.

Sénégal (ANPEJ, FAO, ILO, etc.): In March 2015, an inclusive national policy dialogue on youth employment was successfully facilitated by FAO and the Agence Nationale pour la Promotion de l'Emploi des Jeunes (ANPEJ), in collaboration with the think tank Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR), to gather recommendations from Government, private sector, development partners, civil society and youth representatives. As a result, a multi stakeholder Steering Committee was formally established in 2016 by a decree of the Prime Minister to support the formulation of the National Rural Youth Employment Policy which is based upon four main pillars: (i) economic stimulus for job creation; (ii) investment in human capital; (iii) strengthening rural youth participation in policy and decision-making in the country; and, (iv) streamlining the governance framework for effective action towards rural youth employment creation. The final goal is to guide the support to create from 100,000 to 150,000 jobs per year.

The high concentrations of UN entities that work in this area in some countries suggests the potential for strong collaboration. It might be interesting to explore in more detail how the countries and UN entities present benefited from potential synergies and aligned their work with each other.

Only a few UN entities explicitly reported having worked supporting gender-sensitive frameworks, action plans and policies, with only 25% of positive answers (compared to 87% of positive answers when it relates to youth employment policies). However, this seems to be due to under-reporting and sampling bias rather than a lack of gender-sensitive approaches. Indeed, although no specific examples are provided, many UN entities indicate that all their work in this area is gender-sensitive (in the qualitative section of the questionnaire). While it is certainly encouraging to see that gender-sensitive approaches are mainstreamed into the daily work of UN entities, more information needs to be gathered to identify success stories or comparison between different strategies to develop policies and action-plans in a gender-sensitive way.

The 25 UN entities reported to have granted support to 39 countries in the formulation of youth-focused development/employment strategies, action plans and policies with explicit participation of young people (compared to 101 countries in total). Some of the qualitative answers do not clearly mention the aspects of youth involvement. Generally, systematically involving youth representatives in this aspect seems to remain a challenge.

The 25 UN entities reported to have supported 51 countries in the area of capacity building with respect to rights at work. Inspecting the qualitative answers in more detail reveals that in some cases, training for rights at work might have been confused with general skills training programmes.

There were a few inconsistencies between UNCT and IANYD members' reporting. For instance, in the case of indicator 1.2.1, and according to answers from IANYD members (HQ), 94 countries did

not receive support from any UN entity when it comes to youth employment. However, out of those 94, 8 UNCTs did report providing support. For instance, ILO in Haiti, Montenegro, Timor-Leste, and Ukraine; UNDP in Haiti, Montenegro, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan and Ukraine; and UNICEF in Haiti, Timor-Leste, and Turkmenistan. These inconsistencies might in part reflect the lack of information flows between UNCTs and HQs and inadequate/ad hoc reporting systems at HQ level.

The UN system supported youth financial literacy strategies in 18 countries.

Although little accurate qualitative information was provided related to gender-sensitive youth employment policies, the majority of both IANYD members and UNCTs respondents used methodologies and tools for young *women* entrepreneurship specifically.

Moreover, roughly half of the UN agencies [43% according to IANYD members and 61% according to UNCT data, so 50% on average] have also provided support to business development service providers, which embody the critical institutional level necessary for business start-ups and development.

Political inclusion and civic engagement

80% of active IANYD members who reported support this area of work.

An increasing number of UNCTs have supported official youth delegates to functional Commissions of the ECOSOC or the General Assembly. Support to the Commission on Social Development is quite usual but support to the Commission on the Status of Women or the HLPF is newer. A growing number of UNCTs have also supported youth representatives to UN Forums, such as the ECOSOC Youth Forum.

55% have implemented/supported the UN Youth Volunteer Programme.

80% of the entities supported capacity development programmes in 150+ countries.

60% of the entities supported youth participation in peacebuilding processes, mechanisms, policies, and programmes in a broad range of countries.

Examples of joint work: UNDP, UNV, UNICEF worked together to enhance young people's capacity building in Myanmar (DRR); UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO and UNV collaborated to support national youth policy development in Afghanistan.

Education

60% of active IANYD members supported education-related activities.

The UN System supported education policies in all countries (except Western European and North-American ones).

It is surprising to see that 10 out of 26 UNCTs working on education skipped the question on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), "*has your entity supported interventions to develop or implement policies for TVET?*", rather than saying "no".

In some countries, many UN entities supported the development of gender-sensitive quality formal/non-formal education policies and programmes (e.g. 3 UN entities in Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and 4 UN entities in Thailand).

Regarding UNCT support to the integration of sustainable development considerations into formal and/or non-formal educational policies, development plans, and programmes, only 50% of the UNCTs gave a positive answer. Regarding the support to the development and/or maintenance of partnerships/coalitions promoting girls' education and/or gender equality in education, 31% said no and 19% skipped the question. Two UN entities supported partnerships promoting gender equality in education in India, Kenya, Nepal and Pakistan.

Given the importance of sustainable development and gender equality as cross-cutting themes across the UN, the number of positive responses seems surprisingly low.

Detailed examples of violence prevention, TVET, and comprehensive sexuality education were provided.

Health

65% of active IANYD members supported youth health, 75% capacity building.

Several global initiatives were mentioned, such as the Global Strategy on Adolescent Health of the Secretary-General, Every Woman, Every Child Initiative, and All-In, which is a collaborative platform aimed at driving better results for adolescents to end the AIDS epidemic amongst adolescents by 2030.

28% of the active IANYD members supported sexual and reproductive health and rights.

III. SPOTLIGHT ON COUNTRY-LEVEL REPORTING

The 2016 Youth-SWAP survey was divided into different thematic areas regarding each UNCT's activity on youth employment & entrepreneurship, protection of rights, civic engagement & political participation, education and health. The full questionnaire for UNCTs is available in Annex 1.

a) Criteria for country selection

Data collected as part of the last survey enabled the selection of 10 sample UNCTs for reporting²¹. The data provided by all the UNCTs has been instrumental to extract the trends presented under Section II.

Set of criteria to be featured in this section:

- 1) **Quality of Responses:** UNCTs presented major highlights of involvement by United Nations entities, both individually and jointly, leading work in the majority of thematic areas or goals considered within the Youth-SWAP and addressing key lessons learned. The narrative presented was clear and relevant.
- 2) **Regional Coverage:** The selection includes at least 2 examples from each region (Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States and Latin America and the Caribbean).
- 3) **Country Typology:** The selection includes examples of High Middle-Income Countries (High MICs), Middle-Income Countries (MICs) and Low-Income Countries (LICs). It also includes examples of countries in conflict, post-conflict, post-recovery, and where there are ongoing political missions, etc. The objective was to ensure the reflection of a broader perspective of challenges and responses in different contexts.
- 4) **Joint Collaboration:** Survey respondents reported collaboration with diverse actors from local governments, private sector, civil society, and academia. Significant cooperation amongst UN entities is reported (with more than 2 or 3 UN entities).

b) Selected Countries

The selected countries that this report highlights are Brazil, China, Egypt, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Sri Lanka.

²¹ Complete listing of the responding countries and their work on each thematic area is available in the Annex section of document.

Brazil

Key highlights:

- Youth (10-24 years old) in Brazil represents approximately 25%²² of the population. Yet their unemployment, education, and health, particularly regarding adolescents, are amongst the most pressing issues. UN entities in Brazil have addressed all these thematic areas.
- The UN Advisory Group on Youth began its work in Brazil in February 2014, following up on the UNCT's commitment to youth as a principal theme for UN work at country level. So far, the group on youth has helped maintain a strong dialogue between the UN network and youth institutions/groups, offering youth an opportunity to engage in the implementation of the UNDAF and providing youth with a structured mechanism from which they can voice their opinions and viewpoints on development matters relevant to their lives and communities. A broad consultative process supported the development of the UNDAF, involving the participation of civil society organisations, including youth representatives, to set priorities for the next planning cycle.
- UNDP and UNFPA have both supported the federal government in the development of platforms with a focus on youth participation, such as the [Participa.br](http://participa.br) (a portal that promotes interaction amongst citizens and public managers, with a focus on increasing civic engagement in the formulation of public policies) and Participatorio (participative youth observatory), a government portal on policies, plans and programmes for Youth that includes information about human rights and rights of youth, targeted at young people.
- Adolescent and youth civic engagement is now one of the mandatory actions developed by municipalities enrolled in UNICEF's Seal of Approval initiative, a 4-year project aimed at reducing inequalities that affect children and adolescents' lives in the Semiarid and the Amazon regions. Furthermore, UNFPA has collaborated with the National Commission on Population and Development (CNPD), working on policy formulation and implementation of integrated actions to advance the population and development agenda, and to establish a permanent dialogue with national and international institutions and entities to (or "intending to") monitor and follow up on the Cairo Programme of Action.
- As stated above, adolescent health is one of the issues addressed in capacity building with municipalities enrolled in the UNICEF Seal of Approval initiative.
- Alongside the Ministry of Health, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has developed publications on good practices on adolescents' and youth's health and innovative initiatives. In partnership with the State Health Secretariat of São Paulo, a Health Application Award was implemented to stimulate creative ideas and technological solutions to issues of sexual health and adolescent reproductive rights through incentives, awards, and

²² <http://eeca.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/EN-SWOP14-FINAL-web.pdf> (page 110).

dissemination through a mobile application developed by the adolescents themselves, modernizing communications and facilitating preventive health actions. This strategy was intended to broaden the debate and seek ways to guarantee the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents.

Employment and entrepreneurship:

National development and/or employment frameworks

In order to support the development of new and/or revised national development and/or employment frameworks, UNFPA has provided population data and analysis on population and youth to public sector partners. The agency has stressed the construction of human capital in the country – including youth education, health, and employment – as a means of realizing the demographic dividend to promote equitable and sustainable social and economic development. This rationale was also incorporated in the interagency UN position paper “Population and Rights: ICPD beyond 2014”.²³

In partnership with Coca-Cola Institute and UN Women, the national programme “Coletivo Retail” promoted and encouraged young people’s local entrepreneurship initiatives, connecting them with employment opportunities through partners and customers of Coca-Cola System, focusing on small shops run by women, including young women. UN Women’s involvement focused on the promotion of first job opportunities, qualifying youth on retail and life skills trainings and acting as a bridge for income generation and self-esteem. An additional programme, “Coletivo Entrepreneurship”, focused on technical and management training to formalize women’s businesses, including those of young women. As a result, a guide was developed to summarise the steps taken and encourage the formalization of women’s businesses and partnerships with local NGOs. Both of the “Coletivos” included the mainstreaming of gender equality and human rights issues in their youth training sessions.

Protection of rights, civic engagement and political inclusion:

Protection/Promotion of Rights

As part of the UN Advisory Group on Youth, several UN entities (UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNV, UNICEF, UNAIDS, ILO, UNODC, UN Women) have been actively involved in activities that support youth rights. In 2015, for instance, as the country celebrated two years of the approval of the National Youth Statute, the UN Advisory Group on Youth led activities to disseminate information on youth rights and the Youth Statute, in order to reinforce the national legal framework on youth, and also promoted policy dialogues amongst key government institutions and youth leaders on the progresses and challenges regarding the implementation of the Youth Statute. UNDP and UNOPS

²³ <https://nacoesunidas.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/UN-Position-Paper-Population-Rights.pdf>.

supported national efforts to strengthen the national policy for the promotion of the rights of children and adolescents' rights, including actions to improve the National Socio-educational System (SINASE). Working with the General Coordination of SINASE, UNOPS provided technical advice to the federal government, states and municipalities with training sessions for local technical teams and monitoring the construction or renovation of socio-educational centres (juvenile detention facilities) to ensure general compliance with the international standards on the rights of adolescents in conflict with the law and/or deprived of liberty. The agency also reviewed and consolidated an important instrument for the National Policy for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, creating the Architectural Parameters Guidance for youth correctional facilities, in order to establish architectural standards to be adopted, ensuring better quality buildings.

UN Women and UNDP, through a joint project financed by the then UNDP Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund (DGTTF), and in partnership with the National Secretariat for Youth (SNJ), supported a mentorship programme to strengthen the leadership of young women. It included training in international human rights instruments, particularly those on women's rights and on the rights of youth.

The improvement of access to information about human rights targeted at young people was addressed by UNFPA through publications on human rights treaties and youth rights declarations targeted at young people. The publication 'Beyond 2014 and 2015: the rights of youths at the center of development', for instance, was written in a youth-friendly language, with a focus on the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and youth declarations (Bali Declaration). Several other materials were also produced and disseminated as support to the dialogue amongst youth organisations and other stakeholders (for an example: UN General Assembly resolutions on Youth were translated into Portuguese and disseminated).

In order to reach wider youth segments in the country and outside the country regarding youth rights and agenda, UNFPA translated the National Statute on Youth into indigenous languages and supported the conversion of the Statute in a friendly format for people with visual disabilities (DAISY digital format); translation was also conducted from Portuguese to Spanish and English, and disseminated in international youth meetings.

Political Inclusion, Civic Engagement & Peacebuilding

To implement programming in partnership with youth-led organisations and/or networks, and to increase youth capacity in civic engagement and participation, the UN Advisory Group on Youth supported (and participated in) the 3rd National Youth Conference (December 2015), in which more than 2,000 young participants were actively engaged in important discussions and produced a declaration on the priorities of the Brazilian youth for the next years. As part of the UNESCO-SNJ (National Youth Secretariat) agreement, two important deliverables were elaborated after the 2015 Conference: i) a study on the profile of young men and women attending the Conference to visibilize leadership; and ii) the hiring of researchers to systematize the Conference results.

UNICEF, UNFPA, and other UN entities supported dialogues with various youth networks, including: LGBT Adolescent Network, REJUINDI (Indigenous Youth Network), Youth Network for the Right to Sports, and Adolescent Citizenship Centres from the Semiarid. UNDP, in partnership with UNV, took part in the development of a youth volunteer programme in the context of the 1st World Indigenous Games. Through this initiative, young volunteers were mobilized and trained to act as agents for civic engagement and indigenous rights promotion during the games.

UNDP and UNFPA supported the Federal Government in the development of platforms with youth participation as their focal point. The Participa.br portal promotes the interaction amongst citizens and public managers, focusing on increasing civic participation in the formulation of public policies, and Participatorio (Participative Youth Observatory), a government portal on policies, plans, and programmes for Youth that includes information about human rights and rights of youth (targeted at young people). Both agencies supported the development, monitoring and evaluation of the National Programme for Youth Inclusion (Projovem) and the development / implementation, by the federal government, of the Youth Alive (Juventude Viva) programme – a public policy targeted at reducing the vulnerability of black youth to violence. UNDP has also coordinated a UN inter-agency programme aimed at the prevention of violence and promotion of citizen’s security, with a focus on youth.

Education, including Comprehensive Sexuality Education:

Equal Education policies, development plans, and programmes

UNESCO has developed many toolkits and school guidance for teachers interested in fostering debate on gender equality in schools. Content regarding homophobic bullying was also produced and disseminated by UNESCO in Brazil. A hotlink with all electronic documents was made available to educators and the society at large.

The Inter-Agency Thematic Group (IATG) on Gender, Race, and Ethnicity has supported the initiative “The Brave are not Violent”, part of the Secretary-General’s Campaign “UNiTE to End Violence against Women”. A curriculum for high school teachers and five class plans promoted education on gender equality, gender stereotypes, non-violent masculinities and ending violence against women and girls. UN Women has modified school curriculums on girls’ empowerment through sports, with modules on self-esteem and leadership; sexual and reproductive health and rights; ending violence against women and girls; and financial education and planning for the future.

Through a cooperation agreement with the State Secretariat of Education of Ceará, aimed at fostering prevention strategies against violence amongst youth, UNESCO provided capacity building courses to young men and women to be protagonists of “culture of peace” activities in public schools. This has been integrated into the state curricula as part of pedagogical and youth-focused learning tools.

Comprehensive Sexuality Education Curricula

UNFPA has promoted meetings and discussions on comprehensive sexuality education, including the sharing of studies and good practices amongst countries and training on monitoring and evaluation of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) initiatives. For instance, the Regional Office promoted, along with national offices and the International Women's Health Coalition (IWHC), a workshop for Latin America and Caribbean representatives from the ministries of health and education on “Theory of change for education initiatives on comprehensive sexuality”. The Health in Schools Governmental Programme (PSE) developed by the ministries of Health and Education, has been supported by UNFPA since the beginning, along with UNESCO and UNICEF. UNFPA contributed, along with other partners, to the incorporation of gender and race approaches in guidelines and toolkits for peer educators.

Health:

National Health Framework

UNDP supported the federal government in the development/implementation of a national policy to strengthen prevention and increase access to HIV-related treatment to vulnerable populations, including youth.

UNFPA, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and the National Youth Secretariat, released the “Youth: more rights, health and achievements” initiative, which contributed to expanding and strengthening public sector capacity to work and dialogue with other sectors and with youth leaders in order to formulate and implement programmes and actions intended to protect, promote and put into effect adolescents’ and youth’s right to quality and comprehensive health, with equality of gender, race, and ethnicity. The initiative included communication and knowledge management strategies, sharing of best practices amongst 14 countries, and systematization and dissemination of evidence on adolescent health and rights for policy decisions.

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) supported the federal government in the development of a national programme on comprehensive attention to adolescents’ health. Since 2009, PAHO has supported the Ministry of Health in the implementation of the Adolescent Health Handbook, which is intended primarily for adolescents of 10-16 years of age, and aims to improve the health care of the youth population by promoting healthy growth and development through systematic monitoring in health facilities. The book is an important tool of citizenship for adolescents, prevention of diseases and health problems, and facilitates educational activities that promote learning and consolidation of healthy lifestyles.

PAHO has supported the Ministry of Health and the São Paulo State Health Secretariat in seeking to raise awareness and train health workers, expand access and quality health services. In 2014, the organisation, in partnership with the State Health Secretariat of São Paulo, implemented the Health Application Award aimed to stimulate creative ideas and technological solutions to issues of sexual health and adolescent reproductive rights through incentives, awards, and dissemination of a mobile application developed by the adolescents themselves, modernizing

communications and facilitating preventive health actions. This strategy was intended to broaden the debate and seek ways to guarantee the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents.

Together with the Ministry of Health, PAHO developed publications on good practices on adolescents' and youth's health and innovative initiatives. With the São Paulo State Health Secretariat, it developed four seminars of Good Practices in Adolescent Health in the Americas, and different publications featuring successful experiences from different countries of the Americas.

As of 2014, the Zika virus infection in Brazil – considered to increment the risk of microcephaly and brain damage in new-borns whose mothers were infected during pregnancy – was at the centre of a health crisis that demanded rapid responses. UNFPA, UN Women, and PAHO mobilized to co-sponsor networking initiatives, consultation processes and advocacy and communication activities with 30+ civil society representatives (NGOs and national networks) identified for their advocacy role towards reproductive rights, women's rights, youth rights, and African descendants' rights. The broad mobilization raised the agenda for women and girls' full participation and reproductive rights in the national response to Zika.

UNAIDS supported the National Network of Young People Living with HIV in order to implement its advocacy strategy, amongst other organisations. In training activities, more than 100 youth activists strengthened their abilities to communicate, design, implement and monitor action plans and were encouraged to expand partnerships across various stakeholders (state and non-state actors) and to improve their policy dialogue abilities.

UNFPA has had a long-standing partnership with the Brazilian Ministry of Health. During recent years, it became a member of management councils and monitoring mechanisms of the "Stork Network" Programme. Constant policy dialogue was kept not only with the Women's Health Area, but also with the Adolescents and Youth Health Department, with the Men's Health Department and with the HIV/AIDS Department within the Ministry of Health. In this context, the communications component was strategic to strengthen the results in joint advocacy actions. UNFPA also contributed to the dissemination of publications produced on knowledge, evidence and best practices on health issues of youth – including sexual and reproductive health, with emphasis on the availability and analysis of disaggregated data by variables of age, sex, race/ethnicity, which were incorporated in intersectoral health-related actions of the Ministry of Health.

With the UNFPA agency released studies and analyses on adolescent and youth health, such as, for instance, the publication "Fertility and teenage motherhood in the Southern Cone", which offered data and analysis on adolescent reproductive health in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

A partnership between the UNFPA and the MoH resulted in an increase in the availability of information on reproductive rights, and existing contraceptive methods to health care service providers and users. Leaflets were elaborated and distributed nationally by the Ministry. Enhancing rights to confidentiality and privacy for adolescents who seek contraceptives methods, and access

to information through public health care services, has also emerged as a key challenge since many professionals remain hesitant in offering contraceptives methods without parental authorization.

UNFPA, WHO and Family Care International jointly promoted the “Expert consultation on the development of regional standards for adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ARH) in Latin America and the Caribbean”, which gathered representatives of the Ministries of Health from different countries, specialists and UN programme officers. Based on experiences at the global, regional and national levels, the meeting aimed at identifying relevant approaches to the development and implementation of the proposed regional standards on ARH, and at identifying methods for monitoring the development and implementation of the proposed regional standards ARH LAC, including its quality and coverage as needed. The MoH in Brazil has now advanced on the matter. Together with WHO, PAHO has been engaging with federal and state governments to implement an evaluation mechanism of quality standards for service delivery to youth.

UNFPA promoted south-south cooperation in the border area between Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay (the “Triple Frontier”), that includes approximately 1.5 million people, through a partnership with Itaipu Binacional on gender, health, and masculinities, with an emphasis on youth. Communication strategies and policy dialogue supported the incorporation of a gender equality perspective into health care policies and services in the region, both for young women and young men.

China

Key highlights:

- *The UN China Youth Subgroup, under the co-chairmanship of UNFPA and UNICEF, is composed of 11 UN agencies at the country level. As UN China's primary youth coordination mechanism, it was established under the Poverty and Inequality Theme Group of the UNCT and guided by the UNDAF (2016-2020). Following this action, other Youth participation mechanisms and platforms have also been initiated by different UN agencies, such as UNFPA and UNDP, who have established the China Youth Network and the Youth Advisory Panel respectively.*
- *Education policies for the promotion of rights alongside peacebuilding and violence prevention educational policies, development plans and programmes have been developed. In the context of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of the population, youth is being prioritised as the main actor for development.*
- *In their respective programmes, all UN agencies working in China aimed to provide relevant information about human rights targeted at young people, for e.g. rights to education, rights to health services and reproductive rights are also being mainstreamed. Gender has become a critical component*

- *The UN agencies, including UNESCO, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, WHO and ILO have provided technical inputs and support for China's new law to combat violence against women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities which entered into force on 1 March 2016. At the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered, UN agencies were working on a plan to support national authorities to raise awareness of, and implement, the new Law. Thematic discussions on domestic / family violence in the Asian Youth Dialogue Forum are under preparation.*
- *IN 2016, UN agencies jointly completed the Imagine 2030 Campaign, which engaged many left-behind children and other marginalized young people, and provided them with opportunities to express their imagination and recognised youth's contribution in helping to achieve the SDGs. It raised awareness towards the UN values and SDGs amongst these young people.*
- *UN entities have supported and strengthened China's formal and non-formal institutions to implement sexuality and reproductive health programmes for young people. China's National Outline for Children's Development (2011-2020) requires sexuality education to be part of compulsory schooling. UNESCO conducted an evaluation of the implementation of sexuality education programmes in select countries in the region with recognizable degrees of success so far. Alongside UNFPA and UNICEF, the research project "Review of School-Based Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) Implementation in China" was formulated. The study was conducted in places that had implemented school-based sexuality education programmes with the adoption of a participatory process to ensure the organizers and implementers of the various selected programmes were empowered through the evaluation process.*

Employment & Entrepreneurship:

National development and/or employment frameworks

UN agencies have taken part in policy reviews and assessment of public employment services for youth. ILO assisted the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security to review the effectiveness of policy measures and support of public employment services for youth employment. Through a series of studies, the findings and policy recommendations have been shared with policy makers for further improvement of policies and action programmes. Gender has become an important component of employment initiatives.

Promotion of rights at work, employment and/or employability services and programmes

The ILO introduced its training package on promoting youth rights at work in China and several have already been provided to government agencies, the staff of public employment services, trade unions and young people in China. UNESCO has supported the Chinese Government's efforts in

fostering an enabling and inclusive environment for persons with disabilities²⁴, including youth with disabilities, contributing to the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2016-2020) and China's 13th Five Year Plan (2016-2020).

Opportunities for Youth Entrepreneurship, Capacity Building, and Access to Finance

Partnering with the Yunnan Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Promotion Foundation, UNDP implemented a project on “promoting entrepreneurship and livelihoods for young ethnic minority women” in Mouding County of the Chuxiong Prefecture of Yunnan. The project targeted young women in ethnic minority groups and fostered community development for sustainable livelihoods.

UNESCO approved the establishment, and supported the functions, of the UNESCO Chair in Entrepreneurship Education in the Education College of Zhejiang University. Since its establishment, the Chair has been working with UNESCO to exchange and disseminate experiences in entrepreneurship education, develop strong executive programmes in entrepreneurship education and strengthen capacity building in entrepreneurship education through faculty/student academic visits, conferences, and seminars. The agency also supported the Chair's involvement in the UNESCO global network of Entrepreneurship Education.

With the “Building an Inclusive Finance Sector in China” project, UNDP contributed to national policies/strategies on inclusive finance. It aimed to improve the financial literacy of the public, including youth.

UNESCO has been supporting the participation of the UNESCO Chair in Entrepreneurship Education in Zhejiang University in regional research and experience-sharing events. UNESCO has provided technical support to the Chair to promote dialogues on entrepreneurship education in the Asia-Pacific region to promote the integration of entrepreneurship education in national policy strategies, and recognition of the importance of entrepreneurship education amongst educators and the public.

ILO has also worked with All-China Youth Federation (ACYF) to provide training for university students on entrepreneurship development through the ILO KAB (Know about Business) tool. This training has been delivered as selected courses in different universities in China. Meanwhile, the UNCT is working with the All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS), to deliver training on women entrepreneurship development through the ILO GET (Gender and Entrepreneurship) Ahead tool. A number of studies and seminars have been conducted on discrimination cases against young women in employment. Policy dialogue with government agencies is ongoing.

Protection of rights, civic engagement and political inclusion:

²⁴ Access to information by persons with disabilities (PWD) is further enhanced by the newly established Hotline (12385) to provide information on laws and policies regarding the equal rights and available services for persons with disabilities.

Protection/Promotion of Rights

UNESCO worked with the Chinese National Commission and other partners to organise an Asian Youth Dialogue Forum (September 2016) in the lead up to the 2017 Asian Civilizations' Dialogue Forum organised with HQ. Promoting youth participation and civic engagement, as well as sports, peace, and culture was the rationale for UNESCO's collaboration on youth in China. The Nanjing Youth Olympic Games Organizing Committee (NYOGOC) and UNESCO organised a one-day World Youth Forum on Sport, Culture and Peace in August 2014. The event, held on the margins of the Second Youth Olympic Games discussed three main topics, namely: Youth, Violence and Peace; Sport for Social Inclusion; and Heritage and Creativity for Sustainable Development. A Second World Forum on Sports, Culture and Peace, was organised in collaboration with UNESCO as part of the Nanjing Youth Festival, on 26-28 September 2015. UNESCO moderated the panel discussion on "Public Welfare, Light up the way forward with youth", which focused on youth activism and participation in civic affairs, and included youth panelists from Pakistan and the Philippines who were also participants at the UNESCO Asia-Pacific training in 2014 in Bali.

UNESCO has been promoting the integration of education for sustainable development at all levels, gaining extensive experience in the design and development of educational materials and programmes focusing on the relationship between communities and their local environment, and in the identification and implementation of strategies to achieve local sustainability. The agency has also supported innovative and participatory approaches to teaching and learning to help young people to take action for sustainable development.

Political Inclusion, Civic Engagement & Peacebuilding

UNV China office supported the capacity of subnational Government administrations and their Youth League branches to promote youth civic engagement in mainland China, in consultation with national bodies such as the All-China Youth Federation, the China Young Volunteer Association, and the International Cooperation Department of the China Volunteer Federation. UNV China implemented two multi-year project partnerships with the Ministry of Commerce, the Beijing Volunteer Federation (BVF) and the Shanghai Youth League (SYL).²⁵ The UNCT participates in the UN Volunteer programme²⁶ and the UNV China office worked with youth from the Beijing Volunteer Federation and other provincial Youth League entities to provide comments on a draft Volunteerism Law that was submitted by the Ministry of Civic Affairs for public review. The draft policy focused on volunteers in Mainland China, a majority of whom self-report as under the age of 35.

UNV China supports youth engagement through regular online campaigns on Chinese social media platforms²⁷, as well as in global consultations such as the MyWorld2015 survey administered by the UN Millennium Campaign. The UN Gender Equality Fund, a joint collaboration of UN agencies,

²⁵ BVF and SYL are both State/Party-led youth organisations that promote youth capacity in civic engagement and public participation through voluntary service.

²⁶ About 15-20 national UN Volunteers serve annually in various UN agencies. The majority serve at UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, UNEP, UNESCO, WHO and the UN RCO.

²⁷ +73,000 followers on Sina Weibo microblog.

coordinated by UN Women, supported the All-China Women's Federation's (ACWF) programme "Enhancing Chinese Women's Political Participation (CWPP)" in 2011-2015. The programme aimed to increase women's political participation at different levels – from the national to the provincial and village level. While it did not specifically target youth, young women actively participated in capacity building workshops and other relevant activities.

Within the framework of the 2015 International Seminar on Girls' and Women's Education, co-organised by UNESCO and the UNESCO Category II International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education, a report titled "Chinese Women Go Global: Empowerment through Education" was produced to document and report on the process of liberation and emancipation of Chinese women and girls. The report reviewed the policies, projects, and research undertaken by the Government and progress made with respect to girls' and women's 9-year Compulsory Education, and women's literacy since 1990 from a gender and international perspective. The objective was to inform the drafting of the 13th Five-Year Plan and the SDG 4, as well as to share China's experience with the international community.

Education, including Comprehensive Sexuality Education:

Educational policies, development plans, and programmes

The Education for All Global Monitoring Report (GMR)²⁸ is an independent, authoritative and evidence-based report published by UNESCO. With annual reports produced since 2002, the Report has acquired extensive experience in monitoring and policy analysis and a global reputation for excellence, covering themes ranging from inequality, gender, teaching and learning, to conflict, literacy and early childhood care and education. The "2015 GMR – Education for All 2000-2015: Achievements and Challenges" provided a complete assessment of progress since 2000 towards the target date for reaching the Dakar Framework's goals. UNESCO produced a youth version of the Report as a reader-oriented and illustrative version facing the youth. The youth report was translated and printed in Chinese, so as to disseminate amongst Chinese youth the experiences, lessons learned and ways forward for global educational development.

Peacebuilding and/or violence prevention educational policies, development plans and programmes

UN agencies, including UNESCO, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO and ILO, provided technical inputs and support for China's new law to combat violence against women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities which entered into force on 1 March 2016.

In April 2015, during UNESCO's Executive Board meeting, fifty-eight countries, including China, signed the first ever UN resolution on school-related gender-based violence (SRGBV), "Learning without fear: Preventing and Combating School-Related Gender-Based Violence". The resolution invited UNESCO and its Members States to reaffirm their mobilization against SRGBV and all forms

²⁸ <https://en.unesco.org/gem-report/about>.

of violence in schools and to promote the creation of safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all boys and girls. In China, UNESCO has been working in the knowledge sharing, policy consultation, and exploration of ways forward to addressing gender-based violence in schools. UNESCO, in collaboration with UNDP and UN Women, promoted awareness raising and understanding enhancement about the nature and extent of school violence and its impact, the identification of good practices by the government and civil society in terms of research, policy frameworks, interventions and practical tools, and the production of recommendations on possible effective measures and collective actions to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in schools.

Within the framework of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Skills Development, training for migrant youth was initiated in 2015 to strengthen the provision of skills training and support services for potential young migrants in rural areas (2015-2016), in partnership with China's Adult Education Association and pilot vocational schools. The project strengthened the provision of skills training and supported services and opportunities for potential migrant youth in rural areas, especially those who are vulnerable and at risk, including girls and women, to better prepare them for employment and urban life.

Comprehensive Sexuality Education

China's National Outline for Children's Development (2011-2020) requires sexuality education to be part of compulsory education. UNESCO conducted an evaluation of the implementation of sexuality education programmes in select countries in the region, with recognizable degrees of success so far. In 2014, UNESCO, together with UNFPA and UNICEF, started the "Review of School-Based Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) Implementation in China" research project. The research was conducted in selected locations in China that had been implementing school-based sexuality education programmes, with the adoption of a participatory process to ensure the organisers and implementers of the various selected programmes were empowered through the evaluation process.

Health:

National Health Framework

WHO supports the UN principles for access to health services,²⁹ and works with partners, including the Red Ribbon Forum and UNICEF, on these issues regarding adolescents and HIV. The agency also supported interventions for equitable access and simplified treatment for young people. UNFPA supported the China Family Planning Association and the China Youth Network in promoting adolescent health peer education and youth friendly services. Moreover, young people have provided suggestions to the development youth-friendly services guidelines conducted by the China Population Development and Research Centre.

Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

²⁹ The agency has also worked with China CDC(?) since 2010 on a Global Youth Tobacco Survey - China Report.

UNFPA supported the National Health and Family Planning Commission and China Family Planning Association to provide youth friendly services to young people via family planning service centres, adolescent health clubs and children and women's hospitals in pilot sites. This effort included the development of relevant guidelines and provision of medical services to young people. The primary challenge for the introduction of the HPV vaccine in China, has been the lack of a licensed vaccine, which by law requires a clinical trial prior to licensure. Clinical trials for HPV vaccines that use cancer precursors as endpoint take a very long time to conduct, which is why the WHO recently changed the recommended endpoints for HPV vaccine clinical trials to an earlier endpoint in order to accelerate licensure in any country conducting clinical trials for licensure of HPV vaccine. The WHO China Country Office hosted an international/WHO meeting with Chinese vaccine regulators and manufacturers to promote the new clinical trial endpoints.

Egypt

Key highlights:

- *In aligning the UNDAF 2013-2017 with the SDGs, the need to incorporate youth priorities in the work of UN agencies in Egypt was highlighted, and 2016 was declared the year of Youth. An Inter-Agency Working Group meeting was held monthly to allow agencies to share information, experiences, raise their concerns and network amongst themselves. Each round allowed for a much-strengthened partnership and better coordination.*
- *Social justice in Egypt has been advocated through the support to the development and implementation of the National Youth Strategy, in addition to a crosscutting focus on women and young people (in job creation, access to services, civic engagement). in the area of urban development, efforts focus on improving the quality of life for women, youth and children in urban settings.*
- *A refugee education strategy where sexual education is an integral part, and is aligned with the Ministry of Education's strategic priorities, was developed to eradicate Sexual and Gender Based Violence in education institutes in African Community Schools.*

Employment & Entrepreneurship:

National development and/or employment frameworks

With the participation of the UN Youth Advisory Panel, Y-PEER network and youth-led and local NGOs, UNFPA supported the development of Egypt's national population strategy that outlined youth as one of its five core pillars and addressed youth employment and engagement in national development. On the collaboration front, UNHCR worked on building partnerships and communication channels with concerned public entities, civil society, and the private sector. At the same time, the agency worked systematically on promoting the inclusion of refugees in decent job opportunities through coordinating closely with employers and with job seekers to guarantee that. It has also coordinated the Refugee-employment working group since 2014, and is working on the development, with other partners, of an understanding of the national frameworks and capacities for advocacy towards the Right to Work of refugees. This is in additions to developing an informed and evidence-based study of refugees' contribution to the economic development of Egypt and of their employability and skills, and the ways in which they inject new work prospects into the local economy.

Promotion of rights at work, employment and/or employability services and programmes

The Joint Programme of Support for HIV/AIDS response in Egypt outlines employability of the different HIV-related populations of concern (i.e. people living with HIV, Female Sex Workers and other groups), as one of the main deliverables of the joint programme. This work includes UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO as well as other agencies.

Opportunities for Youth Entrepreneurship, Capacity Building, and Access to Finance

Capacity development of stakeholders to promote a supportive youth entrepreneurship institutional environment, has been emphasized. UNHCR HQ also piloted different programmes in Egypt that targeted the capacity development of partner organisations in this regard.

For UNFPA, the use of youth networks for implementing UNFPA projects in the form of support to Y-PEER and IFMSA, as well as youth-led NGOs, reflects both an effort to increase access to finance by youth, as well as to build the capacity of youth implementing partners and other NGO and government partners to increase finance to youth to implement projects.

UN Women also provided women with access to finance through building the capacity of key stakeholders (NGOs and financial institutions) and connecting them with marketing channels through linkages with the private sector. Their programme led to 50% increase in participating women's income, and strengthened their skills for self-employment and financial independence.³⁰ UN Women established and built the capacity of a women's empowerment unit (WEU) at one of the leading micro-finance institutions in Egypt, to be a model for mainstreaming gender sensitive policies. The programme allowed different job opportunities and access to finance for women, especially those who are excluded and marginalized, in addition to providing young women with soft skills and leadership training to be qualified for career development within their respective institutions.

Protection of rights, civic engagement and political inclusion:

Protection/Promotion of Rights

The promotion of national human rights instruments and/or programming to strengthen the rights of youth has been advocated for by UNFPA. The agency also works to provide youth with access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including HIV testing and access to family planning. Work was conducted on the strategic level with the population strategy and the youth pillar as well as in consultation with the Ministry of Health and other the relevant ministries to incorporate these rights into the education curriculum, as well as mainstream access to services in all primary healthcare centers (PHCs). UNFPA also hosts Ma3looma, an online platform for SRH education and engagement on SRH issues.

In 2014 and 2015, UNHCR Egypt supported a community-based protection project designed and implemented by youth for youth. Based on protection issues the youth identified within their communities, and in consideration of AGD, the project focused on peaceful coexistence between host and refugee communities and addressed, through theatre performances, issues including sexual and other forms of gender-based violence (SGBV), education, and livelihood opportunities

³⁰ Surveys reveal that participating women are better off in terms of attaining better health-care, higher rate of school enrolment and attendance for their children, and more inclusive decision-making within their families.

for adolescents. With a rights-based approach, building upon the existing capacities and capabilities of young people, the project helped refugees to focus on their strengths rather than their vulnerabilities. This helped the youth involved to become active protection actors within their communities. Furthermore, it built life skills that strengthened resilience, empowered young people, and contributed to a more stable transition to adulthood. In particular, youth learned to develop innovative protection solutions for addressing group and community challenges.

In the reporting period, UNHCR and its partners developed community mobilization initiatives around human rights through sports activities for youth, as a way of mobilizing communities around value-based messages such as gender equality, non-discrimination, respect for others, SGBV, etc. This approach was particularly useful for engaging young men and boys in combating human rights violation, especially, SGBV after raising their awareness on the topic. This innovative method reached a wide audience across educational and generational barriers, and promoted support for gender equality causes while side-lining antagonism. Building on previous success, youth gradually increased their lead in this activity.

Political Inclusion, Civic Engagement & Peacebuilding

UNIC worked with UNV, and facilitated a network of Youth who volunteer at UN Days and other events. It also supported the engagement of youth with media institutions.³¹

Youth were trained to tackle community-based issues and address them while crafting solutions for disadvantaged areas. Through the “Spring Forward for Women Programme”, UN Women provided support and built the capacity of university students (of both sexes) providing them with interactive training on civic engagement and political participation and inclusion. The agency initiated the development of a two-year Professional Master’s degree in Gender and Development Studies at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science (FEPS) of Cairo University (CU). The degree is designed to strengthen conceptual and analytical skills in gender policy, and equip graduates from different disciplines with specialized knowledge and competencies to be capable of advocating for legislations, policies, and budgets that are gender sensitive and rights based.

Education, including Comprehensive Sexuality Education:

Equal Education policies, development plans, and programmes

UNHCR supported Egypt’s Ministry of Education through a capacity building programme that included Secondary school boys and girls in Damietta, Alexandria and Greater Cairo.³² UNHCR Egypt also advocated for an increase of tertiary education opportunities for refugee youths and provided over 130 scholarships in both public and private universities, funded by the Federal Government of

³¹ The UNCT in Egypt created a youth sounding board (with volunteers) to test the relevancy and effectiveness of UN messages.

³² This programme delivered over 133 new classrooms including an annex of 3 floors and 16 classrooms with additional space for computer lab, music rooms and a library.

Germany (DAFI scholarship), DFID and Ford Foundation. UNHCR also worked with Egypt's Ministry of Higher Education to allow Syrian refugees³³ access to universities under the same conditions as Egyptian Nationals. UNHCR has a well-developed refugee education strategy that is aligned with the Ministry of Education's strategic priorities, and sexual education is an integral part of this strategy, as well as the eradication of Sexual and Gender Based Violence in education institutions. Due to cultural sensitivities, UNHCR was only able to fully implement these measures in African Community Schools but not to the degree required in Egyptian Public Schools.

UNFPA worked on non-normal education through Ma3looma, the online platform for comprehensive sexuality education that is gender and culture sensitive.

UNHCR Egypt integrated SDG 4 (ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all) in all its plans, and budgeted for education related activities. This included: ensuring equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university; eliminating gender disparities in education and ensuring equal access to all levels of education; and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, host community children, and children in vulnerable situations. The challenge is building and upgrading education facilities that are child, disability, and gender sensitive as well as the providing safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

Peacebuilding and/or violence prevention educational policies, development plans and programmes

During the reporting period, UNHCR implemented 8 community support programmes in Egyptian public schools as one of its strategic priorities in creating a more welcoming learning environment for all. These programmes have a well-defined objective, are participatory and foster better community relations and peaceful coexistence between refugee and host communities. The agency worked very closely with Egypt's Ministry of Education, UN sister agencies and a host of NGOs and INGOs in this area. Outreach activities and regular meetings with refugee communities were held to promote girls' education and combat early and forced marriages. This approach has paid a dividend as enrolment and completion data obtained from MoE and UNHCR, monitoring of enrolment, attendance, and the passing of grades indicated that 49% of all refugee young people enrolled in education opportunities were female students. In higher education, 63% of female students and 37% of male students benefited from UNHCR led scholarships.

UNHCR co-led the technical working groups in Education, Protection and Child Protection with UNICEF, led the SGBV working Group, and co-chaired the Health Sector Technical Working Group with WHO. UNHCR also held regular workshops on Education data management, access and quality

³³ Over this reporting period, some 4,200 Syrian boys and girls were enrolled in Egyptian public universities and higher education institutes. For secondary education, UNHCR provided education grants to some 2,178 refugee youths (1,477 girls and 1,701 boys) enabling them to access an education opportunity that meets their educational and care needs. This cash grant allows refugee students to buy school uniforms, pay tuition fees, pay for safe transportation – particularly for girls – and buy stationery.

of education, as well as on Out of School Children and youths, both in Cairo and at the Regional levels. These workshops were organised in consultation with all stakeholders and attended by MoE officials, NGOs and INGOs.

Comprehensive Sexuality Education Curricula

Due to cultural sensitivities, UNHCR was unable to fully deliver such programmes in public schools. However, the majority of community schools supported by UNHCR and partners received regular training addressing issues related to sexuality education.

Health:

National Health Framework

The implementation of institutional mechanisms to partner with young people in policy dialogue and/or programming on health has been mainly through partnerships. UNHCR conducted a Nutrition survey for Africans and Iraq which had a Youth age population which resulted in recommendations related to the situation of refugee children and youth malnutrition.

The development of core competencies on adolescent health amongst key providers has been approached by UNFPA through building the capacity of PHC service providers, including health promoters on youth-friendly service (YPS) provision. The agency partnered with Y-PEER to work on the promotion of YPS, and provided feedback on the operations of the YFS provided at PHC level. UNFPA also supported the SYPE that had a module on youth health, and worked with the International Federation of Medical Students Associations (IFMSA) on research that would inform interventions on young women's antenatal care. Moreover, its work on HIV prevention for Female Sex Workers (FSWs) considers the additional risk due to substance abuse in HIV transmission and hence, works on providing a comprehensive treatment/prevention package that includes health, psychosocial, legal and income generation services to provide safety nets to FSWs to ensure HIV and STIs prevention.

Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

UNFPA has been working on several models for youth-friendly health services, most recently in the form of PHCs youth counselling clinics that provide counselling, referral, and health education services. At the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered, UNFPA had 12 youth-friendly centers (YFSs) in 3 governorates. Support for the development of national and sub-national standards for the delivery of quality health care services to young people, has been through the adoption of the PHCs model for youth-friendly services. This model would increase the prospects of YFS sustainability due to the reach of PHCs as well as the complementary nature of these YFS to the existing care provided at the PHCs. Young women are both recipients and providers of the YFCs. In addition, the health education and promotion work conducted at the clinic is based on women's empowerment and equality, further enhanced through the engagement of youth groups such as Y-PEER and IFMSA in the promotion of these services amongst their peers.

Haiti

Key highlights:

- *Of the 1.6 million Haitian youth aged 15-24, more than half of those over 20-years of age have not completed secondary education and nearly half of youth in the labour market are unemployed.*
- *UN Entities working on youth in Haiti have focused on several key areas such as employability and opportunities for building the capacity of youth in the areas of civic engagement, peacebuilding and advocacy for the SDGs.*
- *The RC's Office facilitates collaboration with the agencies, youth focal points and supports other interagency initiatives such as the Youth Support Group (informal), and the activities focused on youth by actors such as the UNV Programme and the UN Communications Group (UNCG). For the elaboration of the UNDAF, the DSRSG RC's office coordinated a youth consultation, which provided a base from which to establish a dialogue with key youth networks. The Youth Support Group (informal), the UNV Programme and the UNCG are implementing programmes and activities with youth that also serve as a channel to interact and receive feedback. The UNDAF was in the elaboration process in Haiti during the period of the report, and has since been completed and signed (June 2017), and the first discussions and drafts had already identified youth as one of the priorities, and youth consultations to complement the Country Causal Analysis were conducted.*
- *As part of the "Support to the Electoral Cycle in Haiti" project, UNDP dedicated activities to support youth inclusion in political processes and public institutions at all levels. The project targeted the strengthening of young people's skills as actors in the electoral and political process through a training and certification programme for members of polling stations (MBV) by the CEP. The goal was to create a critical mass of 5,000 young people trained, the identification of 5,000 youth (including youth organisations, universities, associations and disabled persons) in all departments and some communes, and the creation of a list of certified MBVs.*
- *The UNCG, in collaboration with UNV, has implemented SDG awareness activities engaging more than 12,000 youth, including through films, debates and interactive, participatory workshops on SDG awareness, and engagement of Haitian community-based organisations which through their work already exemplify efforts to achieve various SDG goals.*

Employment & Entrepreneurship:

National development and/or employment frameworks

The project “Kfou Biznis” for youth employment and entrepreneurship, led by UNDP, allowed the creation of micro-enterprise desk services targeting young entrepreneurs in Port-au-Prince, Gonaives, and Les Cayes. A component of the project has been supporting young entrepreneurs to gain professional experience by facilitating their access to rewarding internships in private companies.

The FAO project, “Strengthening decent rural employment opportunities for young women and men in the Caribbean”, maps out and promotes successful youth rural employment good practices and policies in Haiti. Furthermore, the project provided small grants for rural youth organisations and youth to set up similar income-generating initiatives across the region. The project also advocates with local authorities to implement policies that provide the legal, financial and institutional tools needed for those initiatives to be expanded to national and regional levels.

Promotion of rights at work, employment and/or employability services and programmes

UNICEF promotes all child rights, including the right for children not to be involved in child labour. In this regard, UNICEF supported a major study on children in domesticity, in collaboration with other agencies and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), as a base to analyse and to develop future actions and policies. At the same time, to promote the right to decent work and girls' leadership, UNFPA supported in 2015 a programme of the Ministry of Women Affairs on entrepreneurial opportunities for young survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), reaching direct beneficiaries from the Centre Department.

Another project, LIDE, also targeted young entrepreneurs from vulnerable areas of Port-au-Prince, providing them with space for innovation to transform their ideas into concrete businesses and to strengthen social cohesion through the economic inclusion of youth. The project allowed 300 young people to participate in training and obtain certificates. At the same time, the ILO has worked on the development of a new legal labour framework, which will primarily benefit youth by increasing their access to decent jobs.

Opportunities for Youth Entrepreneurship, Capacity Building, and Access to Finance

UNDP worked with the Ministry of Trade and Industry to elaborate a policy to support small and medium enterprises. This policy was based on an assessment of the business climate and, more specifically, of the obstacles for entrepreneurship development, focusing on young people. The policy also identified concrete actions to be implemented to overcome these barriers.

Protection of rights, civic engagement and political inclusion:

Protection/Promotion of Rights

The UN Communications Group (UNCG) engaged different agencies on advocacy and capacity development activities to empower youth and to promote their participation as advocates for peace and the promotion of the SDGs, reaching more than 12,000 Haitian youth through workshops, long-term training, concerts and cultural activities. Under this umbrella, the UNCG also supported

MINUSTAH in the Campaign “On Choisit la Paix,” (“Ann chwazi lapè” in Haitian creole). UN Women and UNFPA supported access to human rights information related to women and girls. This included capacity building targeting youth beneficiaries on reproductive health rights and access to HIV prevention services.

Political Inclusion, Civic Engagement & Peacebuilding

As part of the electoral support project, and in collaboration with other agencies such as UNESCO and the UNCG Group, UNDP dedicated activities to promote the participation and involvement of local communities in the electoral process. Through young people’s civic engagement, the project aimed to sustain and enhance their skills and strengthen national ownership of the electoral and political process. UNDP also worked on enhancing young people's skills as actors in the electoral and political process, and the role of youth (men, women, persons with disabilities) in the field of civic education in the various communities, by strengthening youth networks and associations.

The UN Youth Volunteer modality (between the ages of 18-29) has been used. At the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered, there were 3 UNVs serving with UN agencies in Haiti, with additional assignments proposed with support and funds from the Government of France. The UN National Volunteer modality has also been revised for Haiti, and six national volunteers were serving at the time with UNDP. In addition, UNV and UNDP developed a joint project with funding from the government of Brazil, focusing on mobilizing and training volunteer disaster responses teams under the coordination of the civil protection directorate; specific measures were included within this project by UNV to enhance the inclusion of youth volunteers.

UNDP’s support to the electoral process in Haiti targets the strengthening of youth participation and supports several initiatives to promote the participation of youth, women and vulnerable groups in elections. To accompany and support the less informed and less represented in political debates is a fundamental step for them to fully assume their role as citizens. The project trained and equipped 1,095 civic educators across the country with support from partners: the CEP, UNESCO, COHAIV, MINUSTAH, UNCG, UN Women and women's networks. The Project developed tools to support young people’s participation in democratic practices, including:

- A civic education manual to support educators in their activities on raising awareness on democracy and ethics ;
- Sessions on civic education for vulnerable groups;
- Videos to encourage young people to vote;
- Radio programmes on civic education to give voice and strengthen youth leadership.

Education, including comprehensive sexuality education:

Equal Education policies, development plans, and programmes

At the formal level, UNESCO has been working to include the culture of peace in the national curriculum as a core and crosscutting issue. This work was complemented with non-formal education activities integrated into different education centres by various UN actors, such as UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, the UNCG and MINUSTAH CPIO, amongst others.

The UNCT maintains advocacy to promote gender sensitive laws as one of its cross-cutting priorities, and this work has been implemented at different levels by the various agencies, including through proactive joint communication campaigns and advocacy events.

Comprehensive Sexuality Education Curricula

The UNCG, UNAIDS, the UNV Programme and MINUSTAH, in collaboration with civil society, supported different capacity development activities concerning sexual and reproductive health, including early pregnancy and gender-based violence.

Health:

National Health Framework

Different agencies such as UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNESCO, and UNICEF have designed capacity development initiatives for health providers. UNDP, as part of the management of the Global Fund in Haiti, supported the implementation of a capacity building plan with different project partners and the Ministry of Public Health and Population. This method was validated by the National Coordinating Mechanism Project of the Global Fund and was being implemented at the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered. Under the same umbrella, UNICEF alongside UNAIDS launched the All-In initiative aiming to eliminate the AIDS epidemic amongst adolescents (10-19 years of age) by 2030; a call for action to accelerate results with HIV amongst teenagers that significantly involve youth in all aspects of the initiative.

Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

UNFPA supported awareness sessions to promote information sharing on Family Planning to 13,600 young people (15-24 year-olds) and 24,883 young people over 25 years old in the departments of West, Southeast, Artibonite. The agency also supported the provision of essential sexual and reproductive health services to young people in collaboration with seven implementing partners in 2015, reaching 13,600 young people (15-24 years old).

Key agencies such as UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, and UNAIDS, amongst others, have supported this area of work through advocacy, capacity development, and information on sexual and reproductive health, family planning, the promotion of contraception and maternal health with implementing partners. Under the same umbrella, UNICEF supported the MoH's programme on maternal health for women of reproductive health age (15-49 years old), and advocated for adolescent friendly services. UN Women ensured that all its activities were based on gender equality and supported government and non-governmental partners to put in place the policies, laws, services and resources that women require to move towards equality.

Kyrgyzstan

Key Highlights:

- *A UN Youth Thematic group, chaired by UNFPA, is active and includes members such as UNDP, UNV, UNICEF, UN Women, UNAIDS, alongside other UN entities that have supported capacity building activities (initial training, follow up on training, monitoring and mentoring visits).*
- *Provision of youth-friendly health services for adolescents and young people amongst health providers of Primary health care centers and school social workers in North remote and South border areas was also enabled.*
- *Programming in partnership with youth-led organisations and networks to increase youth capacity in civic engagement and participation allowed the development of youth-led civic outreach and social advocacy programmes for disadvantaged young people and adolescents; work on youth rights were still to be further promoted.*
- *The “My Safe and Peaceful School” course in secondary schools, aimed at students of the 9th-11th grades to become knowledgeable about the human rights of young women and men, and gender equality, was joined by over 15,000 students and teachers who participated in events on this subject. Students learned how to undertake conflict analysis that identifies how the human rights of fellow students may be infringed so that they can take remedial action and monitor the performance of relevant state officials. The development of these skills enables them to secure both their and their peers’ rights, and actively participate in community affairs, and to help solve problems affecting their schools and communities thus contributing to peace and stability.*
- *Capacity building and advocacy interventions to promote the development of national laws were implemented through close collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Youth-friendly health service points were established throughout the country, and the Ministry of Health endorsed the development of national standards based on those recommended internationally, as well as further joint activities. UN agency support has also guided capacity building activities (initial training, follow up on training, monitoring and mentoring visits) on the provision of youth-friendly health services for adolescents and young people amongst health providers of Primary health care centres, and school social workers in North remote and South border areas.*

Employment & Entrepreneurship:

National development and employment frameworks

Support for the development of new and revised national development and/or employment frameworks has been sought through several agencies. The ILO carried out the “Peer Review of the Youth Employment Policy in the Kyrgyz Republic”. In addition to this, a series of training of trainers were conducted in 23 Local Self Governments (LSGs), where young people’s issues were raised, and action plans developed on: school racketeering, unregistered marriage, low level of trust amongst young people of diverse ethnic groups, illegal economic activity and low level of legal literacy of youth between 15-25 years of age living in the cross-border area of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, youth alcoholism, especially amongst women, and other issues. However, there is the need for long-term work in the communities to tackle these issues.

Promotion of rights at work, employment and/or employability services and programmes

Capacity building was supported for the advancement of employment rights for youth, including the right to decent work. Training on the Rights to Decent Work was conducted for young trade union members during the Summer Schools for Young Trade Union Leaders in Yssyk-Kul Camps as well as in Moldova. A report with recommendations was shared with the Ministry of Labour, Migration, and Youth. On behalf of UNICEF, the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) included the internship programme, which forms part of this project, into the road map for professional orientation of young people to be piloted in 100 schools in the country.

Opportunities for Youth Entrepreneurship, Capacity Building, and Access to Finance

Representatives from the Government, Employers, and Workers (trade unions) and other Organisations participated in a number of Conferences and Seminars on Youth Employment Support in Stockholm (Sweden), Oslo (Norway), Geneva (Switzerland), Ufa, Sochi, Saint-Petersburg and Krasnoyarsk (Russia). ILO offered training courses on Financial Education organised jointly with GIZ, for service providers to increase access to finance to young farmers as well as programmes for youth advancement and tools such as “Start and Improve Your Business” as well as “Know about Business (KAB)” were promoted in the Kyrgyz Republic to develop entrepreneurship training for the young women and men, including within the State Agency for Vocational Education and Training. More than 100 vocational schools use the KAB tool in their curriculum.

Protection of rights, civic engagement and political inclusion:

Protection/Promotion of Rights

Since August 2005, UNV, in partnership with other members of the UN Youth Theme Group, actively participated in the government-led consultative process for the development of the second medium-term National Youth Strategy, covering the period 2017-2020.

Political Inclusion, Civic Engagement & Peacebuilding

Regarding programming in partnership with youth-led organisations and networks to increase youth capacity in civic engagement and participation, UNDP, UNICEF and UNV worked together to develop

youth-led public outreach and social advocacy programmes for disadvantaged young people and adolescents in partnership with youth-led organisations in Bishkek and Osh.

Support was also provided for a large-scale survey within the post-2015 agenda by groups of young volunteers. The UN Youth Thematic Group closely collaborates with youth-led NGOs at the national level and supports annual youth conferences called "Jashtar Camp." In 2014-2015 Jashtar Camp gathered around 8,000 young people from all regions. During the informal conference, young people were able to discuss youth policy, entrepreneurship opportunities, SDGs, etc.

UNICEF has supported the development of the National Youth Strategy.

UNFPA, within the UN Youth Thematic group activities, and in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, supported local-hearings and discussions of the National Youth Strategy at all levels. The discussion amongst wider youth groups (around 1,000 young people) was critical to ensure youth participation in the policy development process.

UNICEF implemented a project focusing on young people's involvement in elections and young people as candidates, and supported capacity building of young people to participate actively in democratic practices. National and international UNV Peacebuilding Officers with advanced mediation skills, were mobilized and included in WFP and UNICEF interventions relevant to the reconciliation process in post-conflict territories in the South, notably in the Osh region.

UN Women implemented a PBF-funded project that engaged State and non-State actors towards building values, modifying behaviour, and using available systems and laws to the end of creating a safe and peaceful environment for women and men, facilitating livelihoods and good citizen skills, and their application for productive civic and economic purposes with a focus on young people, who are protected by duty bearers. Increased effectiveness of local self-governance and citizens' trust in institutions results in fewer conflicts and the improved rule of law.

At the same time, UN Women has been working towards promoting gender equality by involving – especially young – women in all aspects of public life and economic activity, and by building support systems to ensure their rights. UN Women implemented the "My Safe and Peaceful School" course in secondary schools, aimed at students of the 9th, 10th and 11th grade to become knowledgeable about the human rights of young women and men and about gender equality – rights that are provided for in the Kyrgyz Republic Constitution. Students learned how to undertake conflict analysis that identifies how the human rights of fellow students may be infringed so that they can take remedial action. As active citizens in a democratic society, students also monitor the performance of relevant state officials on securing human rights for youth, especially girls, and document any failures in upholding the law. The development of life skills that enable them to secure their – and their peer's – rights, to actively participate in community affairs, and to help solve problems affecting their schools and communities, contributes to peace and stability.

Education, including Comprehensive Sexuality Education:

Equal Education policies, development plans, and programmes

Capacitation of students in more than 100 schools over the country through the “My Safe and Peaceful School” and “My Prosperous Farm” courses was the primary activity involving Youth. School students of the 9th, 10th, and 11th grades were trained in livelihood skills to be more successful in getting better jobs and make profit effectively using the limited natural resources. As a programme led by UNICEF, it also works towards promoting gender equality by involving – especially young – women in all aspects of public life and economic activity, and by building support systems to ensure their rights.

Peacebuilding and violence prevention educational policies, development plans and programmes

UNFPA supported the integration of peacebuilding and violence prevention into educational policies and development through the "Education for Peace" programme for students of madrasahs (religious schools), which was approved by Muftiyat (National body on religion) as a subject. The subject was piloted and introduced to 3 madrasahs, and 37 out of 60 were interested in integrating them further in the educational/academic year.

Comprehensive Sexuality Education Curricula

UNFPA worked closely with the vocational education system and in 2012 supported the development and integration of sexuality education through HLS curricula. 24 academic hours of HLS subject was approved and integrated in 2015 (previously it was 20 hours). Additionally, UNFPA, jointly with UNAIDS and GIZ, supported the development of HLS curricula for the 6th to 11th grades of general schools. The Ministry of Education approved ten academic hours of facultative lessons in 2013. In continuation of the exercise on the development of HLS curricula to ensure access of all population, UNAIDS supported the translation of the teachers’ guidance into the Kyrgyz language.

Health:

National Health Framework

An example of capacity building and advocacy interventions that promote the development of national laws and/or regulations allowing adolescents has been UNFPA’s close collaboration with the Ministry of Health on the integration of youth-friendly health services since 2010 and draft standards were introduced in 2011. Youth-friendly health service points were established throughout the country. The Ministry of Health endorsed the development of national standards based on recommended international standards and further joint activities for 2016. The agency also supported capacity building activities (initial training, follow up on training, monitoring and mentoring visits) on provision of youth friendly health services for adolescents and youth amongst health providers of Primary health care centers and school social workers in North remote and South border areas, particularly Naryn region, Suluktu, Isfana cities and Kulundu district.

Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

UNAIDS, together with national partners, supported awareness raising interventions to prevent substance use and HIV amongst young people in higher educational establishments, through learning sessions and media. UN Women’s “Gender in Society Perception Study” aimed to identify critical threats to gender equality and potential conflict triggers to establish a credible, reliable evidence base for informed, targeted policymaking and programming for equitable gender outcomes.

Montenegro

Key Highlights:

- *As a coordination mechanism for the implementation of the Joint UN Youth Programme, the Inter-agency Youth Task Team was established in Montenegro; teams consist of heads and technical staff of agencies involved in each programme (UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, WHO and RC Office). At the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered, there was no formal/informal youth dialogue/participation mechanism or platform, but young people were participating regularly in numerous processes run or supported by the UNCT.*
- *The new UNDAF prioritises youth, under its economic and social inclusion pillar, placing young people as the direct targets of outcomes related to education, health, and youth employment and by all the others indirectly. During the development of the new UNDAF in 2015, young people in Montenegro were involved in the consultation process. In the framework of the Joint UN Youth Programme, which supports capacity building for the promotion of rights at work for youth, entities applied a comprehensive knowledge, attitudes, and practice survey, as well as an analysis of institutional and policy frameworks in the areas of youth employment and participation. The UN Coordination Office has taken the lead in advocating for the transition of youth from informal to formal employment within the National Youth Strategy. The intervention focused on policy recommendations on an easier transition of youth from the informal labour market towards the formal one, as well as designing local employment plans with a strong focus on youth for the five municipalities where the unemployment rates are amongst the highest in the state.*
- *The creation of frameworks to work on youth has been key to the advancement of young people in Montenegro. Gender-sensitivity has become a crosscutting issue within opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship, political inclusion and civic engagement, and equal education policies.*
-
- *The UN System in Montenegro, in cooperation with the Government, has consulted adolescents and youth during the development of the Millennium Acceleration Framework – the Action Plan for Youth Employment..*

Employment & Entrepreneurship:

National development and/or employment frameworks

Within the framework of the Joint UN Youth Programme, the UN Coordination Office supported the development of a National Youth Strategy, which would address youth employment and transition from education to decent work as one of the outcomes. Moreover, the UN System in Montenegro,

in cooperation with the Government, consulted adolescents and youth during the development of the Millennium Acceleration Framework – Action plan for Youth Employment.³⁴ As a result of the relevance of youth in Montenegro’s policy framework, the following activities were implemented: UNDP worked on policy recommendations on easier transition of youth from the informal to the formal labour market, as well as the design of local employment plans with a strong focus on youth for the 5 municipalities where the unemployment rates were amongst the highest in the state.

ILO implemented the project “*Strengthening the employability of youth in Montenegro*”³⁵ with the aim to improve the educational outcomes of young people, facilitate a quality transition to the labour market, and which created favourable conditions for decent work and for youth empowerment. The major output of the ILO project was a gender-sensitive white paper on youth employability. In the framework of this project, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs established a Working Group on Youth Employability, gathering representatives from relevant ministries, authorities, social partners, UNICEF and UNDP. Furthermore, the ILO assisted the Government and social partners in integrating targeted actions for youth into national and sectorial development strategies, in building the capacity of all stakeholders and developing solutions to foster effective transitions of young people to decent jobs³⁶. A Youth Strategy was developed with the massive participation of young people, youth organisations, and social partners.³⁷

Within the framework of the Joint UN Youth Programme, the UN supported capacity building for the promotion of rights at work for youth, and developed – based on a comprehensive knowledge, attitudes and practice survey – an analysis of institutional and policy frameworks in the areas of youth employment and participation. The UN Coordination Office took the lead in advocating for the transition of youth from informal to formal employment within the National Youth Strategy.

Promotion of rights at work, employment and/or employability services and programmes

In support of UNCT employment and/or employability services and programmes targeting disadvantaged youth, UNICEF enabled policies and social services for youth to reach their full potential. The agency implemented a three-year programme “Empowerment and Participation of Adolescents in Montenegro”, which aimed to ensure that the most marginalized adolescent girls and boys were empowered to make informed decisions about their own lives and futures. In 2015, UNICEF launched two studies aiming to ensure solid evidence for the development of skills-related interventions in national policies, programmes and services for youth employability. Both studies focused on key competencies and socio-emotional skills acquisition, and the identification of main obstacles to the smooth transition from school to work, targeting (disadvantaged) adolescents and youth. Recommendations were provided in order to strengthen linkages between quality education

³⁴ <http://bit.ly/1PQrUdv>. THIS JUST TAKES YOU TO GENERIC WEBSITE

³⁵ <http://bit.ly/1U0j6iu>. SAME PROBLEM AS ABOVE (but different website)

³⁶ <http://bit.ly/1U0j6iu>. AS ABOVE

³⁷ <http://bit.ly/1WpsHWh>. SAME HERE

and educational/learning outcomes and to create fair and decent conditions for successful transition to employment.

Opportunities for Youth Entrepreneurship, Capacity Building, and Access to Finance

Within the framework of the Joint UN Youth Programme, UNICEF Montenegro launched the Youth Innovation Lab, in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Directorate of Youth and Sports. The Lab aspired to empower adolescents in Montenegro to analyse and define problems in their communities, as well as to design and implement solutions. The structured programme for skill building was envisaged to inspire adolescents to establish NGOs or social ventures³⁸. The National Youth Strategy, supported by the UN Coordination Office, addressed youth entrepreneurship under the outcome on employment and transition from education to decent work for young people. Youth Employment Solutions (YES), was another project of the Joint UN Youth Programme, which offered young people tools and seed funds for developing and implementing solutions to youth employment challenges.

UNDP worked with two national associations of women entrepreneurs and the Employers' Union of Montenegro in all phases of its development activities, as well as the Investment Development Fund, in the frameworks of establishing new credit lines for women entrepreneurs³⁹. The programme conducted research on women's entrepreneurial potential in Montenegro (data disaggregated by age) and was widely promoted by national and local authorities, institutions, civil sector, businesses and others. The major output of the project was a gender-sensitive white paper on youth employability. Gender programme activities supported (young) women's advancement and gender equality directly through their increased level of knowledge and skills development, raised awareness about the opportunities for putting their entrepreneurial ideas into practice, increased self-confidence and the motivation to be actively included in the making of decisions that concern them.

Protection of rights, civic engagement and political inclusion:

Protection/Promotion of Rights

Human rights instruments formed the basis of UNICEF's work in Montenegro during 2014/2015, and the focus was, amongst others, on the right to education, the right to be protected from violence and the right to access justice. A "Strategy for Inclusive Education (2014 – 2018)" was developed with the support of UNICEF, a quality document which clearly sets out the direction for ensuring that children with disabilities receive quality education and care from the earliest age through to adolescence.

In 2015, UNICEF supported further alignment of the Family law with the Convention on the Rights

³⁹ UNDP's Gender Programme used its website and social networks (such as Facebook page, tweeting from the entrepreneurial events etc.), to promote its work on developing entrepreneurial opportunities.

of the Child by introducing important novelties for children: a ban on corporal punishment; expanding the mandate of Child Support professional services from criminal to civil and administrative proceedings, etc.

With the aim to expand the focus of reforms towards broader children's access to justice ensuring full protection of the rights of all children who participate in civil and administrative justice processes, UNICEF supported the Ombudsman in 2015 in the analyses of the enforcement of the rights of the child in civil and administrative proceedings. The Analyses was based on randomly selected cases from all courts and revealed the necessity for further improvements in this area, and provides a valuable source for future UNICEF work in this area.

In late 2013/early 2014, UNICEF supported the Office of the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms of Montenegro (Ombudsman) and the NGO Human Rights Action in the implementation of the initiative "Children, write to the Ombudsman!". Its aim was to encourage children and youth to get informed on their human rights, on the possibility of writing to the Ombudsman in case of a violation of these rights, and to encourage their involvement in the work of the Ombudsman in Montenegro by sending in their suggestions and questions⁴⁰.

Political Inclusion, Civic Engagement & Peacebuilding

The Joint UN Youth Programme strived to improve conditions for meaningful youth participation in decision-making processes. The UN System in Montenegro, in cooperation with the Government, consulted adolescents and youth during the various processes, such as a procedure for the creation of the Millennium Acceleration Framework Action plan 2014 in area of youth employment, Youth Strategy development, and the creation of UNDAF 2017-2021. UNICEF supported the establishment and capacity strengthening of an NGO for young care leavers since mid-2015 to serve as a unique voice of young people who used to be in the care of the state, to advocate for their rights, to serve as a self-help group for its members, and to receive support from a multi-disciplinary advisory board⁴¹. The agency commissioned research on challenges faced by young people aging out of state care, with recommendations for improvements in legislation, policies, services etc.⁴²

One of the main aims and focus areas of the Joint UN Youth Programme is youth civic engagement. Youth civic engagement is one of the pillars of the Youth Innovation Lab⁴³ supported by UNICEF, which empowered young people to be agents of change in their communities. The National Youth strategy, developed with support of the UN System, aims to promote, and creates conditions for,

⁴⁰ As part of this initiative, a comic book, "Troubles with Rocky and other stories about children's rights", was produced and published by the Textbook Publishing Agency, and introduced as a teaching tool for Civil Education classes (for grades 6 and 7 of primary school) from February 2014 onwards, with the aim of enabling young people to learn about their rights through everyday situations and dilemmas illustrated in the comic book (peer violence, involvement of children and youth in decision-making, discrimination, etc.).

⁴¹ <http://bit.ly/1qOsP3A>.

⁴² Research was finalized in 2015, and publicly presented in 2016.

⁴³ <http://uni.cf/1Z5LhJS>.

meaningful youth civic engagement. All the policy activities of the programme were implemented with a massive youth participation component.

UNDP implemented the programme “Open ideas for Montenegro”, which focused on youth participation. This social innovation programme offered a platform and support to young people and citizens to develop solutions to the most pressing challenges they face, and to create mechanisms for youth participation and accountability in governance. The project had outstanding results in terms of outreach, young people and citizens engaged, and success of the winning solutions. All of the policy and capacity building activities involved capacity building of young people to participate in democratic processes.

UNDP supported women's political empowerment particularly through an intensive training programme, and advocacy has been conducted in order to create a gender-sensitive environment within, primarily, political parties, and building capacities of women for their political activism. Starting from there, the advocacy campaign was run for women to be included in decision-making bodies at all levels, which resulted in the introduction of a 30% quota for women on electoral lists. Young women were part of the process. Agency programme activities increased the level of political knowledge and developed the skills of women, raised awareness about the opportunities for more meaningful engagement and activism, increased self-confidence and the motivation to be actively included in decision-making and, through the quota, increased their presence in decision-making bodies.

Education, including comprehensive sexuality education:

Equal Education policies, development plans, and programmes

UNDP supported the development of national gender-sensitive, quality formal and/or non-formal education policies by working on developing a curriculum on the topic of violence against women and violence in the family, within primary and secondary schools and trained subject teachers in this topic. The Strategy for Early and Preschool Education, which was adopted in 2015, relied fully on the recognition of the importance of early childhood development and education for individual progress as well as for the economic and democratic growth of every society. UNICEF supported the development of the Strategy, and advocated for links between early childhood education and achieving the Sustainable Development Agenda.

Since July 2014, UNICEF Montenegro organised a series of five high-level conferences with the goal of promoting and accelerating reforms in the education sector. Top global and regional speakers and thinkers in the areas of quality education, early childhood education and adolescents and youth empowerment were engaged to present and discuss with key national actors the issues related to reforms and innovative approaches aimed at improving students' achievement and overall quality of education.

Peacebuilding and/or violence prevention educational policies, development plans and programmes

The “School Without Violence Program” from UNICEF provided guidelines for a whole-school approach to prevention as well as action in cases of violence including 39 primary schools. Moreover, based on the programme, the Instruction for the Prevention and Action in Cases of School Violence was developed and adopted by the National Council for Education. Since 2014, UNICEF has promoted the importance of developing the social and emotional skills of children and adolescents through formal education and out of school environments. Following the evaluation of the pilot programme, the curriculum for developing socio-emotional skills was disseminated to more primary schools and was scheduled to be expanded and piloted in a number of high schools.

Comprehensive Sexuality Education Curricula

UNDP supported the Bureau for Education of Montenegro to introduce and implement Healthy Lifestyles (HLS) education in secondary schools, which includes topics on sexual and reproductive health. In 2015, UNICEF partnered with a number of NGOs to raise awareness of the situation of the Roma community, the most marginalized in Montenegro, focusing on social and child protection. Through this partnership, NGO Montenegrin Women’s Lobby organised workshops⁴⁴ with the Roma community.

Health:

National Health Framework

UNDP implemented the study “HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes and sexual behaviour amongst youth aged 15-24 in Montenegro in 2012”. Although adolescents and young people demonstrated relatively high information levels regarding HIV/AIDS and the advantages of safe sex, and reported using condoms as a preferred safety measure, risky sexual behaviours were still prevalent amongst them.

UNICEF continuously engaged with the National Statistical Office of Montenegro when it came to data collection and analysis with regard to child rights. In 2013, Montenegro participated in the fifth global round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)⁴⁵, an international household survey programme developed by the agency. The agency provided up-to-date information on the situation of children and women, and measures key indicators that allowed countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), EU integration and other international commitments.

UNDP supported the Bureau for Education of Montenegro to introduce and implement Healthy Lifestyles (HLS) education in secondary schools. Building on the success of the HLS subject implementation in primary schools, it was decided that this subject should also be introduced to

⁴⁴ The workshops took place in the municipalities of Berane, Bijelo Polje, Niksic and Pljevlja, with participants as young as 12 years of age.

⁴⁵ Financial and technical support was provided by UNICEF and UN Montenegro. Additional information on the global MICS programme may be obtained from www.childinfo.org.

high schools. The general objective of the HLS subject⁴⁶ was to enable students to search for useful information in regard to health, to be able to critically evaluate the available information, and to use it when making decisions about their own health, as well as to build the basic competencies for taking care of their own health, develop positive attitudes towards healthy lifestyles and their responsibility for their own health, to understand their role and responsibility in creating and maintaining a healthy environment, as well as to develop and show their own initiatives in that regard.

UNDP supported the implementation of the Harm Reduction Programme (HRP) activities in 9 towns in all 3 regions. The activities involved: outreach activities and 2 drop-in centres for Injection Drug Users in Podgorica and Bar; needle and syringe exchanges through outreach work, and distribution of informative leaflets containing information on safe drug injection, overdose, HIV, Hepatitis B and C prevention; as well as information on safe sex and condoms, methadone maintenance treatment and referral to relevant institutions and organisations. It also included counselling services to drug users and members of their families. During 2014/2015, Guidelines on opioid substitution treatment for primary health care physicians covering different aspects of methadone treatment for heroin addicts was developed.

⁴⁶ The HLS subject was introduced in 2012/13 with 821 high school students, following with 687 in 2013/14, 700 in 2014/15 and 874 in 2015/16.

Morocco

Key highlights:

- *Youth is a cross-cutting topic in the UNDAF, and young people are identified as one of the population groups that need priority attention. Youth issues are now reflected in the different programme outcome indicators, and support to youth representation in the consultative process for the UNDAF preparation and review was provided through the participation of civil society organisations (including youth organisations).*
- *The National Strategy on Youth 2015-2030 was supported by various UN agencies, which later developed projects to support capacity building of young people to participate actively in democratic practices, including in local, national and/or global processes. UN entities in Morocco have supported the development of a comprehensive sexuality education curricula aligned with international standards and the integration of access to sexuality education in the action plan of this National Strategy.*
- *Several agencies in Morocco worked on the engagement of youth as decision makers and active citizens. Work on civic engagement, political inclusion and peacebuilding as well as opportunities for youth entrepreneurship and employability is critical.*
- *In order to create an environment where youth could develop skills, exercise their rights and meaningfully participate in decision-making, agencies worked on the engagement of youth as active citizens and future decision makers, and through sensitization and trainings within national universities, events and consultations. Most of UN-supported interventions focused on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and paid special attention to gender equality. They focused on the development of employment, entrepreneurship and leadership skills.*
- *Within the context of the regional "Arab Youth Volunteering for a Better Future" project, UNV supported the evaluation of inclusive public policies for youth through the evaluation of the institutional and legal framework for youth volunteering.*

Employment & Entrepreneurship:

National development and/or employment frameworks

Inter-agency support and advocacy contributed to the National Employment Strategy on Professional Training 2021. The strategy was developed in collaboration with youth representatives of the General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises (CGEM), the 4 main labour unions, and some youth organisations. Moreover, ILO supported the Ministry of Labour and the National Agency for the promotion of Employment and Skills (ANAPEC) in organising consultations with employers, unions, youth organisations, and the regions in order to develop regional plans of action for employment. All of ILO work and projects implemented in Morocco focused on decent work.

Projects targeting young men and women through the “Youth at Work” programme aimed to develop youth entrepreneurship, targeting youth in universities and those enrolled in TVET. Through “Med-Net Youth”, UNESCO provided technical support to national partner institutions in order to develop a national skill-forecasting simulation model and created an initiative to promote access to work for young people in line with their competencies. Through a project on Promoting decent agriculture work for youth in rural areas of the Maghreb region (also implemented in Algeria, Mauritania and Tunisia), FAO was producing situation analysis about decent rural youth employment, which was to be followed by capacity development for government officials to adequately include rural youth in their policies and strategies.

Promotion of rights at work, employment and/or employability services and programmes

Different initiatives aimed to support the transition to active life for disadvantaged adolescents and young people, including adolescents and young people with disabilities, single mothers, adolescents in institutions, adolescents in contact with the law, migrants and refugees, youth with no diploma, etc. UNICEF's FORSA programme, promoted access to work to disadvantaged categories of adolescents and young people. The offer of services for non-graduate youth was developed with the support of ILO. In order to comply with the 2011 Constitution, ANAPEC, who historically served only job seekers with at least a high school degree, petitioned support from ILO in order to expand its services to this new group. The offer for waged jobs was finalized but the offer for entrepreneurship was still under development at the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered.

Opportunities for Youth Entrepreneurship, Capacity Building, and Access to Finance

Through the Youth at Work project, 190 staff of business development service providers were trained and accredited to be trainers in entrepreneurship development tools, to provide in their turn training and mentorship for young men and women entrepreneurs or those willing to create their own enterprises. Some of the BDS providers were also trained to develop gender-sensitive services, through ILO tools. In the frame of the FORSA project, UNICEF entered in partnership with the CSO Injaz to promote the culture of entrepreneurship amongst adolescent girls and boys in secondary school. Through Youth at Work, ILO had its own tools to support business development organisations in self-assessing their gender responsiveness, and how to introduce gender-sensitive services with key national and regional actors essential to enterprise development.

Through Youth at Work, ILO developed, in partnership with Labour Minister/ANAPEC, an online platform for business development service providers for youth in 3 regions of Morocco. As the pilot was successful, ILO continued supporting this initiative to expand it to other regions.

Most of the interventions supported by UN agencies focused on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and had a special attention on gender. UN Women's work focused mainly on the promotion of employment for single mothers and for revenue creation for women in rural areas in the agribusiness sector. OIM conducted training for young migrant women to facilitate their access to the job market. ILO provided technical support to women entrepreneurship organisations in order

to further develop their services, and particularly their leadership skills, in order to participate in the public-private and political dialogue. ILO was undergoing a national consultation in order to develop an evidence-based policy response for women's entrepreneurship development based on a national study also realized by ILO.

Protection of rights, Civic engagement and Political inclusion:

Protection/Promotion of Rights

UNFPA led awareness-raising sessions in universities and public spaces with youth-led organisation to support the participation of Moroccan youth associations in leadership training. In the context of the Youth Volunteering in Arab States programme, UNV worked with youth-led organisations for the International Days on Voluntarism, Environment, and Refugees, etc. UNESCO's NET-MED Youth aimed at creating an enabling environment for young women and men to develop their competencies, exercise their rights and duties, and meaningfully engage as active citizens, particularly in decision-making and policy planning processes. Through Youth at Work, ILO developed booklets on labour and workers' rights targeting women and youth.

Political Inclusion, Civic Engagement & Peacebuilding

UNESCO supported youth organisations in enhancing their technical and advocacy capacities, and to produce analysis tools in the areas of public policy analysis, media monitoring and data production, etc. The agency also provided expertise and support to the implementation of the National Youth Strategy's axes related to the promotion of civic engagement and participation; promotion of human rights amongst youth; and governance mechanisms. ILO supported youth organisations to advance advocacy for youth employment in 3 regions, as well as consultations with youth and women entrepreneurs' organisations for the development of regional plans of action for employment.

The National Strategy on Youth 2015-2030 was supported by various UN agencies, including UNDP, which later developed projects to support capacity building of young people to participate actively in democratic practices, including in local, national and/or global processes. In the context of the regional project "Arab Youth Volunteering for a Better Future", UNV supported the evaluation of inclusive public policy for youth through an evaluation of the institutional and legal framework for youth volunteering. UNICEF set up a permanent municipal Council of Children and Young People, and ILO held consultations with youth and women entrepreneurs' organisations to develop the regional plans of action for employment, capacity building of women entrepreneurs' organisations in leadership, political and social dialogue.

All UNESCO's activities related to youth civic engagement and political inclusion mainstream gender equality and women's representation. Their partnership with the Ministry of Youth included pilot projects at the local level that aimed to develop good practices in terms of convergence of the National Strategy on Youth with local policies, through consultation/planning experiences involving

youth organisations, institutions, and local authorities. Activities conducted by the United Nations in the domain of youth civic engagement paid specific attention to gender equality.

Education, including Comprehensive Sexuality Education:

Equal Education policies, development plans, and programmes

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education in the development of quality standards for non-formal education. Through Youth at Work, ILO supported universities in introducing a green jobs module within the entrepreneurship course, and supported universities in introducing gender sensitive modules within existing or new entrepreneurship courses.

Peacebuilding and/or violence prevention educational policies, development plans and programmes

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education with a programme on combating violence in school (pedagogic models, administrative procedures, sensitization kit, etc.). The entity's partnership with parents' association and with local authorities supported the development or maintenance of partnerships and/or coalitions promoting girls' education and/or gender equality in education.

The UNCT supported interventions to develop and/or implement policies for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), by aiding the National Strategy on Professional Training. UNICEF supported reinforcing the capacity of orientation advisors, and elaborated work orientation tools. An entrepreneurship education course was introduced with the OFPPT curricula (the national TVET institution). ILO supported the establishment of measures and/or mechanisms for dissemination of good practices and/or knowledge sharing through the development of an online platform for TVET, available to young women and men in 3 regions.

Comprehensive Sexuality Education Curricula

UNFPA supported the Ministry of Education in the development of a standard kit of peer education on life skills and sexual and reproductive health, including AIDS and STIs. The agency also supported the integration of access to sexuality education in the action plan of the National Strategy on Youth 2015-2030. UNAIDS was also part of vertical strategies in the education sector. Activities led by UNFPA in schools and traditional Islamic schools, addressing SRH and gender-based violence, including sexual violence and child marriage supported young women's advancement and gender equality.

Health:

National Health Framework

UNFPA's study on the sexual and reproductive health needs of people with disabilities (in support of the elaboration of the national strategy for people with disabilities) supported capacity building and/or advocacy interventions that promote the development of national laws and/or regulations

allowing adolescents, including those with disabilities, to give informed consent to health care interventions, including sexual and reproductive health and/or HIV services.

The development and/or enforcement of gender-sensitive laws and/or regulations in various sectors to protect young people from the main causes of disease and their leading risk factors, was part of the support provided by different agencies to the elaboration of the National Strategy on Youth (2015-2030).

Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

The UNCT supported the implementation of interventions and/or policies for the prevention of substance abuse, the treatment, care and rehabilitation of substance dependence, and the prevention of the health and social consequences of substance abuse, including HIV/AIDS amongst young people as part of the overall UNAIDS' programme. Support provided to the Youth-Friendly Spaces and to the National Strategy of Integrated Management of Condoms are examples of the provision of essential sexual and/or reproductive health services to young people. As part of the strategic approach of different interventions, UN entities paid specific attention to gender issues regarding youth health to support young women's advancement and gender equality.

Sierra Leone

Key Highlights:

- *Youth aged 15 to 35, as defined in Sierra Leone, account for approximately one-third of the national population. Since access to decent employment, job opportunities and work experience is still limited for young people, youth employment has been prioritised through the support to national development and employment frameworks and the promotion & protection of rights.*
- *In the electoral process, support was provided to the National Electoral Commission to conduct all spheres of elections in collaboration with civil societies, including youth serving agencies for which the youth are the driving force.*
- *State institutions/MDAs were trained to use employment-intensive approaches for public works in an inclusive manner. UN entities, through government youth institution partners such as the National Youth Commission (NAYCOM) and the Ministry of Youth Affairs (MOYA), took part in youth related activities and contributed to programme development to ensure that their views and concerns were reflected in the UNDAF document. Local stakeholders were also trained on how to improve and advance young women's participation in employment and entrepreneurship and on the benefits resulting from it.*
- *UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO supported the development of an Adolescent Health and Wellbeing Policy, through the formulation of work plans that defined an intervention roadmap UNDP provided support to the MoHS' health programmes and systems.*

Employment & Entrepreneurship:

National development and/or employment frameworks

UNDP has been a key supporter in the review of the National Youth Policy 2015 and the Framework for National Youth Service Scheme, and provided technical support to the National Youth Commission (NAYCOM) and the Ministry of Youth Affairs (MoYA) for the development and drafting of the Sierra Leone National Youth Policy, the National Youth Programme, the blueprint for the National Youth Employment Action Plan and the framework for the National Youth Service Scheme, thus assuring the prioritisation of youth within the different dimensions of labour.

Promotion of rights at work, employment and/or employability services and programmes

UNDP provided support to strengthen the capacities of the National Youth Commission and the Ministry of Youth Affairs by hiring and placing technical staff (conducting supervising activities, monitoring, handling policy issues and entrepreneurship project implementation activities), as well as providing office equipment and materials. UNDP also supported the Youth Volunteer Act and the establishment of the Youth Service Center for National Youth Volunteer Scheme. Shortening the gap

between education and professional advancement is a structural way to reduce youth unemployment, and provides them with tools that can serve them in their career advancement.

Opportunities for youth entrepreneurship, capacity building and access to finance

Ongoing projects such as the Business Development Service (BDS), provided business entrepreneurship training as a form of self-employment, especially within agribusiness activities.⁴⁷ The Career Advisory and Placement Service (CAPS) offered career advice services within institutions and universities. The UNDP Graduate Internship Programme (GIP) placed young graduates in employment for a 4-month period to gain working experience to enhance their employability skills.

UN Women supported the integration of gender issues into the Youth Policy Review and the National Youth Employment Action Plan, as well as the development of the Agenda for Prosperity 2013-2018 (national PRSP) which resulted in the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment, both as a cross-cutting issue as well as one of its eight pillars. The agency also supported the government in the formulation of the National Ebola Recovery Plan in which gender issues were specifically addressed and mainstreamed.

Under UNDP's project, women benefitted from grants to support business enterprises and received post-training support.⁴⁸ Access to finance was sought through the empowerment of women's business interventions, and support was given through the provision of financial literacy training on how to manage businesses to become sustainable and financially self-reliant. UN Women trained young women entrepreneurs in business management. Local stakeholders were also trained on how to improve and advance young women's participation in employment and entrepreneurship and on the benefits resulting from it.

Protection of rights, civic engagement and political inclusion:

Protection/Promotion of Rights

Support was provided through access to justice, providing information on sexual and gender based violence issues and involved young people in identifying development priorities. UN Women supported civil society and radio stations in developing communication programmes on (young) women's rights and SGBV and the implementation of CEDAW.

Capacity building provided by UNDP supported the establishment, equipping and training of District Youth Councils through the National Youth Commission (NAYCOM) and the Ministry of Youth Affairs (MOYA), by hiring and deploying technical staff to help in project implementation and monitoring activities related to civic engagement. In the electoral process, support was given to the National

⁴⁷ In 2015, 70 youth (32 men, 38 women) were provided with self-reliant jobs in business enterprises, and 90 youth (36 men, 54 women) were beneficiaries of agribusiness activity.

⁴⁸ In 2015, 197 businesses (105 led by men, 92 by women) were provided with grants under the BDS, 186 businesses (109 led by women, 77 by men) were mentored for growth and for expansion including 350 (193 men, 157 women) who were received Business entrepreneurship training).

Electoral Commission to conduct all spheres of elections in collaboration with civil society, including youth serving agencies for which the youth are the driving force. UNDP also assisted youth participation in the constitution review process.

Collaboration with UNV widely engaged the services of youth volunteers in the implementation of UNDP programme activities through technical support. Agency support to the National Volunteer Service Centre also promoted voluntarism amongst youth. UN Women trained young women and girls on the Sierra Leone Constitution and gender-sensitive constitutional clauses, in preparation for their participation in citizen consultations on the constitutional review process. The agency also supported the inclusion of young women and girls in the national citizen consultations for the constitutional review process.

Political Inclusion

Significant efforts were made to increase political awareness, in particular in the lead up to a 2016/2017 planned programme for Youth engagement in Local Security and peacebuilding ahead of the 2018 election. Political violence decreased remarkably in the past two election periods (2007 and 2012). There was an increase in women's participation in the political landscape and parliamentary representation and interagency support for the participation and strengthening of young women and girls' capacities, resulting in youth representation in the formulation of the national position paper of the women's movement on the constitutional review, entitled "Many Messages, One Voice".

Education, including comprehensive sexuality education:

Equal Education policies and programmes

UN Women was part of a stakeholder platform advocating lifting the ban of visibly pregnant teenage girls from schools and, through an informal partnership with Amnesty International (AI), the agency contributed to AI's report on this issue. UNDP, as a member of the coalition for Technical Vocation and Education Training (TVET), provided technical support in decision-making for TEVT policies, programmes, and plans.

Peacebuilding and/or violence prevention educational policies, development plans, and programmes

A programme evaluation report as well as a report on best practices with government counterparts was developed by UNDP to be further discussed and shared at technical working groups with other agencies working on and with youth.

Comprehensive Sexuality Education Curricula

UNFPA supported the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) to include CSE in the education framework. The agency supported women's advancement and gender equality through support to learning centres for pregnant and lactating girls. Through the Ministry of Health and the

Ministry of Social Welfare, UN entities reached out to girls to provide health and psychosocial services. To improve students' school attendance and retention, WFP provided support to the National School Feeding programme of the Ministry of Education Science and Technology. Over 325,000 students (class 1 to class 6) were reached in 1,400 government-owned and government-assisted schools through the provision of take-home food rations.

Health:

National Health Framework

UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO supported the development of the Adolescent Health and wellbeing Policy. UNFPA developed work plans that defined the intervention roadmap in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, providing health training packages; UNFPA and UNDP provided support to the Ministry of Health through health programmes and systems. UNFPA supported the development of the National Adolescent and Youth Friendly Standards.

Sexual & Reproductive Health Services

UNFPA supported the MoHS to conduct outreach services and facility level provision of sexual and reproductive health services.

Somalia

Key highlights:

- *Somali youth are central to the realization of the demographic dividend, with the country currently having a demographic ‘youth bulge’ where approximately 70% of the economically active population is under the age of 30. The UN System in Somalia has been significantly involved in work regarding youth in the promotion of rights at work, employment and/or employability services and programmes and the creation of opportunities for youth entrepreneurship, capacity building and access to finance.*
- *As an alternative to the UNDAF, prioritisation of youth in Somalia is enhanced through an Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF)⁴⁹, which articulates the UN’s contribution to Somalia’s political and socio-economic transition. This is a unique approach, which brings together the political, development and security pillars of the UN’s work in Somalia under a common strategy guided by the Compact Partnership Principles, and aligned with the Compact Priorities. The ISF serves as the platform for implementing a joint UN approach to youth across all pillars, combining both short-term and long-term elements to support and engage youth in the country’s political and socio-economic transition.⁵⁰*
- *The National Launch of the Amman Youth Declaration in Somalia (2015)⁵¹ represented an important milestone for Somali youth, as it provided an opportunity to highlight the positive roles and leadership that Somali youth may have and are already playing in preventing and resolving conflict, violence, and extremism. A Somali Youth for Peace Pact was formulated at the event.*
- *The Somali National Youth Conference, part of the UN Youth Strategy, also represents an important platform for youth to engage with representatives from different regions and high-level government officials. The 1st edition of the Somali National Youth Conference held in Mogadishu in December 2015, brought together 250 youth representatives from all regions of Somalia.*
- *At the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered, Somalia’s UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Youth was composed of designated youth focal points from 11 UN agencies, 3 UNSOM⁵² departments and the World Bank; all of whom had already taken key*

⁴⁹ In particular, it outlined areas and ways in which the UN would support the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in implementing the Compact for the 2014-2016 period.

⁵⁰ The ISF was developed in consultation with civil society, including youth organisations, through established coordination structures under the Somali Compact (PSG Working Groups).

⁵¹ <https://www.youth4peace.info/node/82>.

⁵² UNSOM has a more structured mechanism called the “youth cluster” composed of 40 youth civil-society organisations that meet on a monthly basis.

steps in the establishment of a youth coordination mechanism.⁵³ The UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Youth had a specific task force working to provide technical support to the development of the National Youth Policy, which will guide youth-focused interventions that will respond to the aspirations of youth and help young men and women play their role in bringing peace and stability to Somalia.

Employment and entrepreneurship:

National development and/or employment frameworks

The UN-FGS joint programme “Youth Employment Somalia (YES)” was signed in June 2015 and commenced implementation in September of that year. The programme aimed to capitalize on security, governance and reconciliation achievements by expanding employment opportunities for young men and women. As a comprehensive programme, it aimed to address both the demand and supply sides of the labour market, with efforts focused on value chain development (aiming at long-term job creation); vocational training and skills development; and the creation as well as rehabilitation of infrastructure through labour-intensive employment methods (“cash for work” approach).

Under the “Community Security Project”, UNDP Somalia partnered with ILO and UNICEF to implement the “Youth for Change (Y4C)” Initiative. By merging concepts of peacebuilding and local development to achieve community security, the project linked security to socio-economic development based on social transformation and economic empowerment of children and youth. Y4C targeted at-risk youth as well as youth associated with armed groups and youth in conflict with the law. The project delivered social rehabilitation, civic education, and economic reintegration modules to 652 adult youth (396 women), providing them with social and economic skills to help them integrate in the community as positive members of society in Burao, Bossaso, Gardo, Mogadishu, and Baidoa. UNDP has several older and ongoing projects on local economic development and counter-piracy that, which though not specifically targeted at youth, would benefit them the most. UNDP also rehabilitated youth centres in Bossaso, Baidoa and three centres in Mogadishu which were used for vocational training and educational programmes.

As part of other initiatives, ILO created 2,350 short-term and 1,128 long-term jobs in 2015 for vulnerable women and men, some of whom were displaced, in areas of Galkayo by rehabilitating critical urban infrastructure in the community and offering training for self-employment opportunities. Employment and entrepreneurship programmes were supported by UNFPA within an integrated package of GBV service provision in Mogadishu, South-central. GBV survivors, the majority of whom are young girls, accessed life skills/livelihood training, with start-up kits provided for them to set up small-scale enterprise.⁵⁴ UNFPA trained forty (40) young marginalized girls in

⁵³ The UNCT held informal meetings with different youth constituencies throughout the process of designing the UN Youth Strategy for Somalia and creating a structured Youth Advisory Board.

entrepreneurial skills education in 2014, who were also provided with start-up seed capital in 2015; 40 more were trained in 2015 with different skills, mainly in tailoring and business management. A training conducted by IOM in Baidoa, led 206 young participants to form 41 cooperatives in order to open small businesses within their districts after receiving business grants as part of the training. Amongst other things, this gave rise to the YES programme (previously mentioned). UNICEF also implemented vocational training programmes for former child soldiers, survivors of GBV and other marginalized youth. This programme reached approximately 1,500 boys and 1,500 girls annually with training, seed grants and networking support to connect young people with potential employers.

UNCT Somalia has consistently advocated for prioritising youth employment, through the New Deal “PSG4 – Economic Foundations” Working Group, since its inauguration in 2013, as well as within the National Development Plan for Somalia, which was under development at the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered, as the successor framework to the New Deal. Aside from this, the ILO worked closely with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation to finalize the labour sector chapter within the National Development Plan. The section seeks to promote equal access and opportunities for young women's participation in the labour market through gender-sensitive national policies, as well as further action plans that emphasize support of young women in small-scale entrepreneurship and mitigate their vulnerability to gender-based violence.⁵⁵ Within the YES Programme, the UNCT worked closely with youth organisations to ensure the programme was designed to reflect the real needs of Somali youth, which led to some areas being restructured as a result of those consultations.

Promotion of rights at work, employment and/or employability services and programmes

The ILO “Employment-Intensive Investments” programme in Somalia worked on implementing public works programmes through labour based technologies, while building the capacity of contractors, local administrations, and communities to manage and implement these programmes. Capacity building is core to the compliance with occupational health and safety standards, ensuring fair wages and working hours, the protection of workers and their rights. Nearly three-quarters of young people in Somalia are either unemployed or underemployed, and given the lack of capacity in MoLSA and other potential regulatory authorities, to enforce the “rights at work for youth”, the efforts implemented are yet to gain traction.

The UNCT in Somalia has implemented numerous projects in the past which provided basic life skills, vocational training, as well as education and entrepreneurship training for young people, including “youth at risk” of becoming pirates, joining militias etc. The “Youth for Change” programme directly targeted disadvantaged youth and, while all outcomes are integral to the success of the initiative, the rehabilitation and reintegration of 2,000 youth is at its core. This outcome is achieved through

⁵⁵ The chapter also emphasized the importance of youth inclusion in the labour market, and the need for stronger training institutions to equip young people with marketable skills.

the implementation of four key components: outreach and identification, rehabilitation, socio-economic reintegration, and case management

“Youth for Change” also provided social rehabilitation packages⁵⁶ which included theoretical and practical coursework in the areas of social skills and building community cohesion, peacebuilding, governance and rule of law.

In Galkayo, ILO and UNHCR collaborated to promote durable solutions and livelihoods’ support for internally displaced persons. IOM also supported young IDPs by providing training in carpentry, tailoring, business entrepreneurship, and traditional weaving skills.⁵⁷ Through the YES Programme, ILO was involved in road rehabilitation projects in Baidoa, Berbera, Jowhar, Kismayo and Beledweyne using labour-based technology. 2,220 young Somali women and men gained critical short-term income, creating 49,937 worker days. The improved roads also promoted new small businesses along the roads, improved access to markets and social facilities, reduced traffic and eased travel for residents. The ILO undertook labour market assessments for the target districts of the YES Programme, to offer greater and more reliable insight on where the job opportunities lay. In Baidoa and Bosaso, the assessments were to be used to complement ILO’s work in supporting returnees⁵⁸ by creating sustainable employment opportunities in areas of returns.

Opportunities for youth entrepreneurship, capacity building and access to finance

Entrepreneurship is currently receiving attention as an issue for development, particularly in relation to young women entrepreneurs. Credit for small businesses is very limited and financial sector reform efforts to address this situation are very recent. IOM has conducted training and supported grantmaking for youth in Baidoa to open small businesses within their districts. Several of UNDP’s programmes also provided small contributory business start-up grants for young entrepreneurs in Bosasso, Mogadishu, Gardo and Hargeisa and though several efforts were made to establish Business Development Service Centers in some localities, the business model was wrong and proved to be unsustainable. The ILO provided business and entrepreneurship training in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Beledweyne, and Jowhar. A BDS initiative for young women entrepreneurs was being discussed at the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered. In Bossaso, ILO partnered with the Puntland Chamber of Commerce and Industry to implement a fisheries apprenticeship scheme for 150 unemployed youth to gain practical skills and income, with the prospect of being retained by local businesses based on performance in the scheme.

⁵⁶ 476 youth (218 women and 258 men) were provided with economic reintegration opportunities. Of those, 133 adults (47 women) received start up grants to set up their own businesses and 387 adult youth (173 women and 214 men) received vocational skills training.

⁵⁷ 150 beneficiaries were enrolled in business management trainings and another 100 people (66 women) received vocational skills training in tailoring, cooking and woodwork. 100 more beneficiaries were awarded business grants of \$750 after a local committee composed of different community members selected the best proposals.

⁵⁸ ILO successfully supported 449 returnees, IDPs and members of the host communities to access employment opportunities in Baidoa.

At the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered, there was no national strategy on financial literacy in Somalia, but this may be something to be looked at in future. IOM led a programme on microfinance for youth in partnership with Dahabshil Bank in Puntland to offer start-up grants to young people keen on setting up their business. The ILO has also been working with the International Bank of Somalia to provide loans to women entrepreneurs in Mogadishu. The loan scheme reached 310 women entrepreneurs in its pilot, with a 100% repayment rate. Based on its success, the same model was replicated in Garowe in partnership with Amal Bank.⁵⁹ Recently, the UNCT launched a new “IDPs innovation competition” that will provide grants to young people of up to \$10K through its forthcoming “durable solutions” initiative.

Most programmes have explicit gender targets and aim for – and sometimes even exceed – gender parity. In the Joint “Youth Employment Programme (YES)”, for example, women represented over 90% of the beneficiaries of the “cash for work” interventions, and the value chain analyses specifically highlighted work opportunities for young women. As a result of the training workshops conducted, a female youth leader participated in the Young African Leadership Initiative (YALI) in early 2016.

UNFPA’s entrepreneurship training targeting survivors of fistula and early/forced marriage empowered young girls to be independent. The training was combined with advocacy initiatives against gender-based violence engaging young people, including men, as agents of change leading to gender equality.

Protection of rights, civic engagement and political inclusion:

Protection/Promotion of Rights

To increase awareness of Somali youth about their rights and to empower them to contribute to their communities, the UNSOM Human Rights and Protection Group (HRPG) established six civil society clusters that together built the civil society forum. The Youth Cluster was composed of civil society organisations that were either established by young people or worked on youth issues. The HRPG facilitated workshops for the cluster on coordination and planning in Mogadishu, and continued to provide technical advice and capacity support. Several consultations and workshops⁶⁰ were hosted focusing on youth rights, particularly in the context of the National Youth Policy. Human Rights are also an integral part of the discussions of the Youth Cluster.

The Somali Launch of the Amman Youth Declaration was an initiative co-organised through a very successful partnership with two youth-led organisations: Y-Peer Network and Maan Somalia. The launch represented an important milestone for Somali youth, as it provided an opportunity to

⁵⁹ Ongoing discussions were planned to continue this collaboration and target young Somali women and men already in business or wishing to set-up businesses.

⁶⁰ The UNSOMHRPG also conducted two training's on "youth and human rights" in Mogadishu and Baidoa and a further human rights advocacy training in August 2015 for university students drawn from four Mogadishu based universities.

highlight the positive roles and leadership that Somali youth may have, and are already playing, in preventing and resolving conflict, violence, and extremism. The event was an opportunity for youth to engage with representatives from different regions and high-level government officials, and resulted in the development of a Somali Youth for Peace Pact. The Pact represents a compilation of actions to promote youth's socio-economic empowerment, support gender equality, increase youth participation and leadership in politics and strengthen their role in preventing violence.

UN-Habitat led different initiatives, including a training of youth trainers, a survey of youth organisations and youth engagement projects with the Banadir Regional Authority (BRA) and the BRA youth association (BARAYA). As part of the YES Programme, UN-Habitat was establishing a One Stop Youth Centre in Mogadishu, working in partnership with youth leaders from Banadir region to design and build the youth centre together. IOM was also working closely with youth groups to develop awareness-raising campaigns on the dangers of illegal migration. UNFPA Somalia worked closely with the Y-PEER Education network in a series of activities, including weekly health talks at the One Stop Youth Centre in Mogadishu.

Political Inclusion, Civic Engagement & Peacebuilding

UNCT Somalia co-organised events with the Ministry of Youth & Sports gathering representatives from all regions to discuss issues faced by Somali youth and the National Youth Policy with senior government authorities.⁶¹ UNDP Somalia's Parliament project supported the Somali National Federal Parliament on public outreach day, during which members of the public – including youth – were invited to contribute ideas for the legislative agenda of the 7th Session of the parliament. The project also supported Somaliland's Parliament open doors day, where the youth members were invited to the plenary hall, held discussions with the Parliament leadership and other MPs.

The UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Youth had a specific task force working to provide technical advice to the development of the National Youth Policy, supported by UNFPA, which was set up to guide youth-focused interventions that will respond to the aspirations of youth and help young men, and women play their role in bringing peace and stability to Somalia. The Joint Programme on Local Governance supported the inclusion of young graduates in public institutions (18 local government administrations, the Federal Ministry of Interior as well as three state level Ministries of Interior: Jubbaland, Puntland, and Somaliland). The programme built the capacity of the young graduates, and their knowledge of local government and decentralized service delivery. The young graduates have contributed significantly to the Local Government and Ministries' ability to deliver on their core functions.

UNDP Somalia's Parliament project worked with the youth caucus of the National Federal Parliament to build thematic caucuses and gender-neutral legislative drafting, in order to support young women's advancement and gender equality. In addition, the project worked extensively to

⁶¹ Since October 2014, the UN has worked closely with the Federal Government of Somalia, in particular, the Ministry of Youth and Sport, to support the development of the National Youth Policy (NYP), aimed at coordinating a comprehensive multi-sector response to all challenges faced by the Somali youth.

build the capacity of the Young Graduates of the Federal Parliament in a number of areas, such as Rules of Procedure, Public Hearings, Legislative drafting, legislative research, amongst others. In 2016, the project worked with the Youth Parliament to support the transition of mandates of this institution. In May 2015, UNDP and UNSOM organised joint workshops with Somali university students to open a dialogue on federalism and good governance in order for them to further understand the government system and state-building process. The workshops ended in a debate contest, covering democratization amongst other related topics. UNDP's "JPLG Induction Training"⁶² for young graduates covered topics related to good governance, participation in public processes and state functions for service delivery.

Different UN agencies supported ad-hoc youth delegates to participate in specific events, including the Commission on the Status of Women and youth-related events such as the Global Forum on Youth, Peace and Security; the World Humanitarian Summit, etc. UN-Habitat⁶³, as part of the YES Programme, organised capacity building workshops, including peacebuilding training, for youth involved in establishing the One Stop Youth Centres that include peacebuilding training in their work with engaged youth leaders. The UNCT, together with UNSOM, was working to increase youth voice at the local level, and organised events at universities where Somali youth come together to discuss their views for the future, and how to tackle youth radicalization and marginalization.

Education, including comprehensive sexuality education:

Equal Education policies, development plans, and programmes

Women were given the same opportunities as men to learn vocational skills such as carpentry and tailoring, as well as basic literacy and numeracy.⁶⁴ UNICEF also supported the rehabilitation of Youth Education Centres in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Bossaso, Garowe, and Galkayo, which provided assistance in finding internships and jobs for students who had successfully completed classes. Additionally, the Youth Education Programme supported 1,770 students.

Peacebuilding and/or violence prevention educational policies, development plans and programmes

UNDP's "Alternative Livelihoods to Piracy" project helped young people address the causes of piracy, such as lack of infrastructure and employment opportunities. UNDP provided support to the reintegration of formerly radicalized youth into their communities via vocational training, small grants, and start-up kits to jump-start businesses or trades. This included a Youth Center, built by

⁶² The induction training targeted the young graduates at the local government level, and was conducted in Puntland and Somaliland.

⁶³ UN-Habitat has a close working relationship with Banadir Regional Youth Association and Banadir Regional Authority.

⁶⁴ In 2015, non-formal education programmes implemented by UNICEF enabled 935 young participants to graduate from the "Global Learning for Peace Programme", and a second batch of 420 students were set to complete the programme by the end of March 2016.

UNDP in Eyl, where young people can participate in a non-formal education setting, and access tools and training on basic peacebuilding, rule of law, civic education, as well as literacy and numeracy skills. Under the Y4C Initiative, UNICEF provided support to youth associated with armed groups and in conflict with the law, by building their capacity through vocational skills training. The Y4C targeted a total of 2,000 young people at risk. A big component of the YES Programme also focused on technical and vocational education and training. UNFPA implemented an initiative to train young women in midwifery, in a bid to curb the chronic human resource shortages in the public health sector in Somalia, and to offer them employment. The training course takes 2 years to complete and, at the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered, 468 young girls had graduated from 15 supported midwifery schools in the three zones (2015), and 651 were in training. UNICEF's rehabilitation programme for former child soldiers, implemented in partnership with the Government and several NGOs, was a critical intervention in deradicalizing marginalized youth and providing alternative livelihood opportunities, as well as establishing healthy peer networks.

Comprehensive Sexuality Education Curricula

Recognizing that young people are central to the realization of the demographic dividend, UNFPA Somalia worked to protect and fulfil the rights of adolescents and youth by providing accurate information and education in schools, and sexual and reproductive health services. A comprehensive sexuality education manual was developed in Somaliland to lobby the Ministry of Education to include this information in the curriculum, but due to financial constraints, the process of integrating inclusive national policies into the curriculum was not completed. 200 teachers were however trained, and plans were underway to have other zones adapt the guidelines and further lobby for their inclusion in the education curriculum.

Health:

National Health Framework

In 2014 & 2015, UNDP's HIV Project supported Community Conversations on HIV in Somalia. These were open community forums that were open to all stakeholders – including youth – where issues linked to HIV were discussed. In total, approximately 8,422 people participated in this initiative in 2014 and 4,113 in 2015. Youth is also believed to have benefitted from the HIV Project's support to an HIV Radio Campaign,⁶⁵ whose purpose was to help spread accurate information on HIV through radio messages, encourage people to find out their HIV status, and help reduce the stigma associated with HIV in Somalia. The HIV Project was also in the process of supporting the Somali National AIDS Commission to finalize their HIV Policy, and held various consultations on this, which included youth.

Health care delivery to young people, especially sexual reproductive health, was included in the national reproductive health strategy for Somalia that was revised in 2013 by UNFPA and national

⁶⁵ The HIV radio campaign aired approximately 3,500 messages (1,664 in 2014 and 1,836 in 2015).

counterparts. However, standards or policies tailored to adolescents and young people do not exist for Somalia. An opportunity to address issues of protection of young people from disease, especially HIV/AIDS as a result of sexual violence, was awaiting the approval of Federal states, while the Sexual Offenses bill was passed as an act in Puntland state. UNFPA participated in the development of the national AIDS Strategic Plan, together with the Joint UN team on AIDS Somalia.

Furthermore, various advocacy activities for youth on issues of sexual and reproductive health were provided by UNFPA, as well as gender-based violence awareness training. UNFPA also facilitated a number of new initiatives, such as participation in the Youth Sector Coordination Forum in Puntland and the opening of a Youth Centre to provide youth-friendly health services.

Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

UNFPA supports young future mothers by providing free services, such as consultations and basic maternal health care at reproductive health centres. In 2015, over 35,000 young mothers delivered in comprehensive emergency care centres, while 10,000 young mothers delivered in the maternity waiting homes supported by UNFPA. Furthermore, various advocacy activities for youth on issues of sexual and reproductive health were implemented, as well as gender-based violence awareness training. UNFPA also facilitated a number of new initiatives, such as participation in the Youth Sector Coordination Forum in Puntland and the opening of a Youth Centre to provide youth-friendly health services. 3,000 youths were sensitized, and 30 girls contributed to the National Youth Consultation on the Sustainable Development Goals, and provided inputs to the Communication for Behaviour Impact (COMBI) Plan to reduce child marriages in Somalia.

UNFPA supported a maternal and reproductive health programme, which mainly targeted women. Most women of childbearing (ages 15 to 49) are also considered youth by Somalia's definition (ages 15-35). Young women are encouraged to learn about birth spacing methods that allow them to work and advance in their career/Education.

Sri Lanka

Key highlights:

- *In Sri Lanka, the government and non-governmental institutions have taken continuous actions on different fronts to address the problem of youth unemployment, modernization of the education system, and availability of effective Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET). Violence prevention policies, development plans and programmes were also promoted for sustainable peace and development.*
- *As part of the UNSDF Cycle in place at the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered, “Youth” was identified as a crosscutting area of focus. Subsequently, a “UN Youth Mechanism”, an inter-agency group of youth chaired by UNV and co-chaired by UNFPA and UNICEF, was established to promote coherence and cooperation amongst UN Agencies with regards to youth-related projects and events.*
- *The Colombo Declaration on Youth was released on May 10th, 2014 at the conclusion of the World Conference on Youth, and was agreed upon during deliberations of the Ministers responsible for youth, young people, representatives of Governments, youth-led organisations, NGOs and other development partners. Subsequently, the UN commissioned a review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (which Sri Lanka adopted), over the last 20 years, covering 12 issue areas such as poverty, education, violence, and employment, particularly faced by women and girls.*
- *Youth involvement in policy and advocacy on community engagement was promoted through the Youth Policy Forums (Generation-to-Generation Dialogues). The programmes were implemented by UNFPA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Higher Education and the Ministry of Skills Development and Vocational Training, in the areas of policy development, and best practices were shared.*
- *Under the “Governance for Empowerment and Social Inclusion (GESI)” programme supported by UNDP, youth empowerment was enhanced through training and capacity building to identify social integration issues in Sri Lanka. Under this initiative, and through the “Strengthening Enforcement of Law, Access to Justice and Social Integration (SELAJSI)” Programme, participants were linked to the British Council’s “Active Citizen Programme” and youth networks.*
- *Through UNDP’s “Governance for Local Economic Development Programme (GLED)”, the “Youth Leadership Development (YLD)” Programme strengthened capacities for civic engagement and community leadership at the local level, and enhanced youth participation in decision making through their involvement in local level Community Based Organization (CBO) network forums, improving coordination between communities and government institutions to mitigate common issues and promote good governance.*

- *Youth employability and business innovation was further strengthened through UNDP's "Youth Enterprise Development (YED)" Programme, which enabled youth-led businesses to grow, providing opportunities for product diversification, credit access and market expansion from local to export level trade.*

Employment & Entrepreneurship:

National development and/or employment frameworks

UN agencies worked together to provide technical inputs to the National Youth Policy. The Colombo Declaration on Youth, released on the 10th of May 2014, at the conclusion of the World Conference on Youth, aimed to explore ways and means of mainstreaming youth in the post-2015 development agenda. It was agreed upon during deliberations of the Ministers responsible for youth, young people, and representatives of Governments, United Nations Agencies, youth-led organisations, non-governmental organisations and other development partners.

UNDP, under the "Strengthening Enforcement of Law, Access to Justice and Social Integration (SELAJSI)" programme response to sexual gender based violence (SGBV), supported Sri Lanka's first National Policy Framework and National Plan of Action. This included a section on economic development and employment, where women are largely seen as target groups, with youth being indirect parties.

The ILO technically and financially supported the Government of Sri Lanka in the development of the National Human Resources and Employment Policy (NHREP), which highlights youth employment as a cross-cutting issue. Furthermore, ILO developed the "Sri Lanka – Youth Employment Action Plan," which recommended a set of objectives and activities to be undertaken by local agencies in the following four thematic areas: 1) employability and school-to-work transition; 2) employment creation and entrepreneurship; 3) knowledge management for youth employment; and 4) rights at work. The Action Plan was developed based on trend analysis and in consultation with the government, trade unions, and the Employers' Federation of Ceylon, and was expected to be submitted to the cabinet.

Promotion of rights at work, employment and/or employability services and programmes

Offering youth sufficient skills to manage rights-related issues has been an outcome of most implemented programmes. UNV's V-Force initiative gives (mainly young people) the opportunity to volunteer within the UN Agency Network. Volunteers across the country acquired and improved their skill-set for coordination, teamwork, communications, and time management necessary to enter the labour market. According to a survey conducted amongst V-Force members, more than 90% agreed that their skills were valued and put to good use throughout the assignments. Additionally, more than 60% of volunteers strongly agreed that they were provided guidance and support as needed from the supervisor in charge throughout the assignment. This highlights the relevance of their work, and increased their ability to gain skills outside of traditional avenues.

The UNDP-supported YLD Programme under the GLED programme strengthened youth leadership capacities at the local level, supporting youth leaders to collaborate with community members and service providers to find common developmental solutions to socio-economic problems through CBO network forums.

Furthermore, business development support, counselling and mentoring services for vulnerable youth was also provided through the establishment and strengthening of Economic Advisory Services (EAS) in collaboration with government service providers. The strengthened services at local level focused on providing skills development, business plan development support, access to productive facilities and business networks, which in turn strengthened supply chains, credit access and market expansion for disadvantaged youth, including young women and youth with special needs from post-war areas and lagging districts.

ILO provided trainings on fundamental principles and rights at work to the young, prospective leaders of the trade unions that are especially active in Free Trade Zones and the plantation sector.

In relation to enhancing employability of disadvantaged youth, ILO's work under the EU-SDDP joint programme on "Skills to support Local Economic Development (SKILLED)", supported youth in post-conflict areas to make a smooth school-to-work transition. The programme specifically focused on improving youths' access to vocational training, labour market information, career guidance, employment services, and skills recognition services. Additionally, the project provided Youth Entrepreneurship Development (YED) training, which includes comprehensive mentoring and counselling services on business plan formulation, accessing financial resources, business development and marketing.

Opportunities for Youth Entrepreneurship, Capacity Building, and Access to Finance

UNDP provided start-up seed capital for young women and men to set up their own businesses, and initiated bankers' forums in working districts, to facilitate and create awareness of potential youth entrepreneurs who need financial support. UNDP also expanded its focus on livelihood activities, including entrepreneurship for vulnerable categories including women, those with disabilities and war widows. The International Finance Corporation provided advisory services and best practices targeting vulnerable groups in the post-conflict areas including young women and men.

Under the "Local Empowerment through Economic Development (LEED)" project, the ILO implemented the "Women's Entrepreneurship Development for Gender Equality (WEDGE)" programme, targeting vulnerable women in the post-conflict areas of Sri Lanka. Training consists of skills training in the area of business development and leadership, and also encourages women to take up occupations that are traditionally performed by men.

ILO also provided training for young women and men through the Estate Workers Housing Cooperative Societies, to enhance the knowledge and capacities of plantation workers on household finance management, income generation activities and entrepreneurship.

UN-Habitat, in partnership with the National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA), German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and CEFE NET Sri Lanka, trained young persons of post-war

resettled communities in Northern Sri Lanka. Both young men and women were trained in masonry and carpentry, and empowered to pursue skilled occupations. It is noteworthy that women were breaking traditional barriers by moving into previously male-dominated occupations in the construction sector.

Political Inclusion, Civic Engagement & Peacebuilding

Under the “Governance for Empowerment and Social Inclusion (GESI)” programme supported by UNDP, youth empowerment was enhanced through training and capacity building to identify social integration issues in Sri Lanka. Under this initiative, and through the “Strengthening Enforcement of Law, Access to Justice and Social Integration (SELAJSI)” Programme, participants were linked to the British Council’s “Active Citizen Programme” and youth networks.

Through UNDP’s “Governance for Local Economic Development (GLED)” programme, the Youth Leadership Development (YLD) Programme strengthened capacities for civic engagement and community leadership at the local level, and enhanced youth participation in decision making through their involvement in local level Community Based Organization (CBO) network forums, improving coordination between communities and government institutions to mitigate common issues and promote good governance.

UN Women promoted women’s political participation and representation in decision-making. This involved capacity building and raising awareness of young people (particularly University students) on the need and importance of women’s engagement in politics and decision-making.

UNV produced a Sri Lanka Youth Volunteering Report, gathering information from a plethora of existing sources, as well as an online volunteering survey, in order to gain a broader idea of the contribution of volunteering to peace and development in Sri Lanka. The findings stated 74% of youth believe volunteering contributes greatly to the development of Sri Lanka, and 79% believe volunteering is contributing to peacebuilding. This document, launched at the World Conference on Youth 2014, was made available to a variety of entities to aid them in supporting youth civic engagement and political inclusion.

Education, including comprehensive sexuality education:

Equal Education policies, development plans, and programmes

Policy Forums such as Generation-to-Generation Dialogues promoted the involvement of youth in policy planning, and advocacy on community engagement. Multilingual social media platforms (iVoice⁶⁶) were used to create awareness, and to engage young people in expressing their opinions on social issues, including sexual reproductive health and gender-based violence, through picture

⁶⁶ It is previously known as kiyanna and has been successfully launched as iVoice that is developed and conceptualized by the Sri Lanka Development Journalist Forum (SDJF) with support from UNFPA in 2017.

and video messages. Programmes were implemented by UNFPA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Higher Education and the Ministry of Skills Development and Vocational Training, in the areas of policy development, and best practices were shared.

A number of UN agencies were members of the National Forum against Gender-based violence – which also looks into making education safe for all. UNESCO and UNICEF were both working towards equal opportunities for both boys and girls through gender equality initiatives. At the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered, UNESCO was implementing gender assessments in teacher education through the five-year “Enhancing Girl’s and Women’s Right to Quality Education through Gender Sensitive Policy Making, Teacher Development, and Pedagogy” project, in collaboration with the National Institute of Education (NIE), Ministry of Education.

UNICEF promotes and advocates for inclusive and equitable quality learning opportunities (formal and non-formal) for all children and adolescents through all programme work related to education by integrating sustainable development considerations. The entity expanded and strengthened the Child-Friendly Approach (CFA) programme focused on multi-level teaching pedagogy to all nine provinces, through the implementation of “Training of Trainers” programmes for all provincial resource teams, with plans to pilot multilevel pedagogy in selected schools in the Northern and Eastern provinces. Additional support to the National Ministry of Education (MoE) and the National Institute of Education promoted efforts to help improve learning outcomes for children, as well as more equitable, inclusive and gender-sensitive teaching and learning.

Peacebuilding and/or violence prevention educational policies, development plans and programmes

The UN Sri Lanka (through a project anchored with the RCO) supported the development of a strategy for preventing SGBV in Universities⁶⁷, which was endorsed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and a number of academics. At the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered, the strategy was being incorporated and taken into consideration by individual Universities.

Through its National Action Plans on “Education for Peace and Sustainable Development (EPSD)”, launched in 2012, UNESCO was implementing a multi-sectorial workshop with Planning Officers from a number of Ministries to integrate concepts related to EPSD in their action plans. UNICEF advocated for – and provided technical inputs in defining, together with the MoE and the German Development Cooperation (GIZ) – a strategy for promoting peace and reconciliation through Education.

UNICEF was also actively engaged in building strategic national and local partnerships to raise awareness and increase knowledge on issues of violence against children. Significant collaboration with the Government of Sri Lanka on a large-scale programme to end child abuse and violence against children also took place. A school-level programme was launched in the Northern Province,

⁶⁷ <http://www.ugc.ac.lk/downloads/publications/SGVB.pdf>.

to eradicate corporal punishment in schools with UNICEF playing a key role in developing positive discipline guidelines for use in both schools and the home.

At the time the Global Youth-SWAP survey was administered, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) was supporting the Ministry of Skills Development and Vocational Training to assess the breadth of TVET programmes in Sri Lanka, together with statistics collected for them in the context of the renewed emphasis on TVET and skills in the SDGs and other international education goals. UNICEF supported small enterprise development training in business basics, accounting and finance, product development, marketing and accessing micro credit for young people who were engaged in micro enterprises or self-employed. Furthermore, UNICEF also supported the provision of NVQ certification through secondary schools in the Northern Province.⁶⁸

Comprehensive Sexuality Education Curricula

The inclusion of comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) education in the school curriculum remained a sensitive and controversial topic in Sri Lanka. However, UNICEF and UNFPA jointly advocated for comprehensive SRH education for adolescents and youth. UNFPA initiated the “100 Voices” campaign,⁶⁹ to empower youth and provide access to evidence and knowledge on sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence through community-based activities and social media engagement. A handbook to be disseminated amongst young people to raise awareness on the subject, was developed in English, Tamil, and Sinhala as a result of the campaign.⁷⁰ UNFPA worked with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Skills Development and Vocational Training (MoSDVT) to include Comprehensive Reproductive Health Education (CRHE) curriculum in their systems, while UNESCO also shared technical reports related to the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education to relevant agencies.

Health:

National Health Framework

The National Framework in Sri Lanka aims to promote the education of adolescent girls and ensure that they have equal opportunities at school. In consultation with the Attorney Generals’ Department, the General Director of Health services issued a Circular granting health workers permission to provide adolescents below the age of 18 services such as pre-pregnancy care, ante-natal care, intra-natal care, care for lactating mothers including post-natal care, access to contraceptives/family planning, post-abortion care, prevention, care management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) & HIV/AIDS, prevention, care and management of GBV.

⁶⁸ From 2015 onward, UNICEF no longer supports TVET related projects and programmes.

⁶⁹ Knowledge on sexual and reproductive health is also disseminated through youth networks across the island, using well-being posters featuring 12 messages on gender-based violence and sexual reproductive health distributed to classrooms (grades 9-12).

⁷⁰ There were instances where the courts have summoned health workers providing services for pregnant women and young girls below the age of 18. MAYBE THIS SHOULD BE FOR 1st Pgh under Health?

Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

Access to dignified sanitary facilities and good menstrual hygiene management (MHM) practices ensure that adolescent girls have the same opportunity to attend school regularly, and participate in extracurricular activities and sports. Therefore, MHM-related initiatives play a key role in contributing towards gender equality and the realization of women's rights.

UNICEF supported several initiatives related to MHM⁷¹, which supported adolescent girls' advancement and gender equality. Advocacy was made for the first national sanitation policy, in partnership with the National Water Supply and Drainage Board, to establish a regulatory and standards-based platform for sanitation in schools, with particular focus on crosscutting areas such as menstrual hygiene management for adolescent girls.

UNFPA's work ensured that gender aspects were factored into consideration for all its activities, allowing increased space for the empowerment of young women.

Utilizing the National Youth Policy of 2014 as a framework document, UNFPA initiated discussions at the Provincial level on youth health, involving several institutions working on youth, including National Youth Services Council and officials of the respective Provincial Councils. UNFPA also supported the College of Forensic Pathologists, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Justice to develop guidelines on examination, reporting, and management of sexually abused survivors. The guidelines were also introduced to Judicial Medical Officers with the support of UNFPA.

WHO supported the initiation of advocacy programmes in the plantation sector, which is considered to be highly prone to GBV. Given the highly organised nature of the sector, and the vulnerability of workers, WHO facilitated these advocacy programmes aimed at law enforcement officers as well as key managers in the plantation sector.

⁷¹ Developing and field testing a toolkit for Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) was also developed and field tested in collaboration with the Provincial Ministry of Education in the Northern Province to ensure that young girls get the best care during menstruation.

IV. YOUTH & GENDER EQUALITY

Under each outcome of the Youth-SWAP, the survey included specific questions on gender equality and gender sensitivity. Some specific initiatives are highlighted below:

- In Somalia, a strategy to reduce gender disparity in employment and enhance the employability of young women and girls has prepared them for employment, which entailed improving their employment readiness, building skills and linking them to employment opportunities. UNDP's "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)" project provided scholarships for young women to complete undergraduate courses in different fields and provided training to the students to hone their leadership skills. Another significant effort regarding health and education was met through UNFPA's initiative to train young girls in midwifery in a bid to curb the chronic human resource shortages in the public health sector in Somalia, and to offer them employment.
- As part of UNESCO's Global Partnership for Girls' and Women's Education (2014-2018), UNCT China has given greater attention to gender equality, especially when designing health programmes on youth friendly sexual and reproductive health services. In February 2014, a S\$ 5 million tripartite agreement was signed between UNESCO, HNA Group and Hainan Foundation to accelerate Girls' and Women's Education within selected countries in Africa and Asia.
- In an effort to formulate a base for on-going policy drafting fitting the 13th Five-Year Plan and the SDG 4, as well as to share China's experience with the international community, UNESCO and the UNESCO Category II International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education, published a report entitled "Chinese Women Go Global: Empowerment through Education". The report reviewed the policies, projects and research undertaken by the Government and progress made with respect to girls' and women's 9-year Compulsory Education, and women's literacy since 1990 from a gender and international perspective.
- UNDP and UN Women Brazil partnered in 2014 and 2015 to create the "Young Women Leaders", a mentoring project to strengthen the leadership skills of young women from diverse backgrounds, and to facilitate the interaction between women in top positions and young activists in order to foster the exchange of experiences from an intergenerational perspective. Additionally, it aimed to increase their capacity to organise themselves to participate politically in an effective manner. According to the young women and mentors, the programme was of great value and resulted in the development of networks, new communication skills, increase in self-esteem, and peers' recognition.
- In Haiti, key agencies such as UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, and UNAIDS, in partnership with implementing partners, have supported gender equality through advocacy, capacity development, and information on sexual and reproductive health, family planning, the promotion of contraception and maternal health.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

a) Youth-SWAP development

- In 2012, the request to develop a Youth-SWAP was welcomed by IANYD members as an opportunity to work closer together and advance the work on youth across the UN system.
- The development of the first Youth-SWAP framework was a time-consuming process, taking about 6-8 months of work. While the thematic working groups set up to advance the five pillars of the Youth-SWAP were deemed very useful, they were also laborious in terms of the coordination of many entities, often from a distance.
- The development of the Youth-SWAP Monitoring Framework allowed for clarification about what a SWAP is (a tool to enhance coordination and consistency of the UN). This set solid foundations amongst the IANYD members for future developments.

b) Youth-SWAP monitoring and reporting

- There is, in most cases, more than one entity leading in each thematic area and indicator, which confirms the many opportunities for greater cooperation and coordination.
- There are some inconsistencies between HQ and country-level reporting. These inconsistencies might in part reflect a lack of information flows between UNCTs and HQs, in both directions. There is a need for better exchange of information between headquarters and country offices as well as with youth focal points at the country level.
- Out of the 131 United Nations country teams (UNCTs), 50 answered positively to the IANYD co-chairs' letters and 37 fully completed the online voluntary survey, which represents 29% of all UNCTs. Considering the time of the year the survey took place⁷² and the availability of the survey in English only⁷³, the number of voluntary respondents can still be considered as relatively high.
- There is a need for enhanced coordination within the UN system, including better monitoring, sharing and discussion of results amongst UN entities at country level. Despite being nominated by the RC office to take part in the survey, some respondents still seemed to lack the full and precise picture on youth work at country level.
- The Youth-SWAP has triggered/inspired/guided new and interesting joint activities at entity and country level. Further scaling up those efforts could trigger more integrated programming and monitoring as well as more coordinated action to support the Government.

⁷² The UNCT survey reporting was mostly undertaken during a holiday period for most UNCTs.

⁷³ Due to time and financial constraints, the surveys were only developed in English.

- Youth participation mechanisms: their presence often seems to be linked to whether youth is identified as a key population/group in the UNDAF process. There is still room for improvement in the area of youth participation in the UN at the global and country levels, both in terms of the establishment of permanent youth dialogue mechanisms, or structured youth participation in the UNDAF processes (in the case of UNCTs).
- Need to better define the concept of “youth participation mechanism” moving forward: at UNCT level, “youth participation mechanism” usually refers to a space for systematic and inclusive youth participation, facilitated/convened by a UNCT; it is not about youth participation in governance – this is of course important as well, but covers a whole other aspect of political inclusion, at national level. Guidance on how to set up/enhance youth engagement platforms is a must.
- In terms of the quality of data, it is worth noting that in many instances, people would affirmatively respond on support provided but not provide any information to back up the narrative. The data was generally of better quality when provided directly by the RC Office (more balanced and comprehensive). In the case of non-resident agencies (e.g. UNCDF), responses do not always reflect these agencies’ support.
- Results from the gender lens are somewhat disappointing. An overwhelming majority of activities were reported as “gender-responsive”. Additionally, many specifically targeted young women, although age- and gender-disaggregated reporting data is scarcely available in many HQ entities and UNCTs. Nevertheless, very few answers elaborated on how the UN youth programming at country level supported young women’s advancement and gender equality.
- Many UNCTs, despite doing excellent work on youth, have not reported. It is important to better communicate and involve country offices in the future, to reflect on easier reporting mechanisms and to create incentives. This would strengthen the Youth-SWAP structure so as to bring added value to the work of country teams.
- Commitment at high-level matters. There is a need to get strong institutional commitment from the highest possible level of senior management from each entity to provide support to the Youth-SWAP. Doing so helps draw awareness to the Youth-SWAP at the country level, and signals support from the entity to work on it.
- There are still a lot of agency-specific results. This give us valuable insights in two regards: 1) in consolidating data on what each agency does and where – which can serve as a basis for developing joint interventions in specific countries and/or thematic fields; and 2) in understanding how to best develop monitoring processes and methods that better reflect and track joint interagency work.

- Moving forward, it would be interesting to better monitor risks and challenges related to joint programming/specific modalities. There is also a need to better monitor how young people feed into the design of projects and programmes and how results are sustained.
- Developing and carrying out such a survey, and establishing systems to make results visible is costly (both in regards to financial and human resources). There is a need for a clear lead as well as dedicated and earmarked human and financial resources to any system-wide action plan or UN strategy on youth in order to enhance roll-out, reporting and data visualization.
- It is important to not burden UNCTs, yet we would need to collect more outcome-oriented data.
- The Youth-SWAP's scope needs to be adapted in order to better integrate all UN pillars, reflect new frameworks, and ensure it is broad enough to provide good contextualization.
- It is important to articulate the usefulness of a broad UN youth strategy/action plan to accelerate the implementation of Agenda 2030 and other normative frameworks.
- The human rights angle should be expanded on, from protection to promotion (youth in UPR, NHRIs, etc.).
- 'Political inclusion' mixes participation in local and national governance, political participation, and participation in UN mechanisms and in development and peacebuilding processes (basically this is the goal that included the most innovation in the WPAY). Peacebuilding/Sustaining Peace should be reflected (conflict prevention in particular).
- IANYD's global support to implementation and monitoring at the country level needs to be clarified, as well as the role for regional networks.
- Colleagues from UN Country Teams expressed the need for the IANYD to provide guidance on how to implement UN youth programming at the country level.
- It would be useful to create a centralized repository of programmes and activities based on the results of the Youth-SWAP, so as to enable sharing of information between countries and entities.

VI. ANNEX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR UN COUNTRY TEAMS

Identification Questions

- 1) Please select your UN Country Team
- 2) What is the last full biennium for reporting? (pull down list of 2012/2013, 2013/2014 or 2014/2015)
- 3) Enter your name:
- 4) Enter your functional title:
- 5) Enter your email address:
- 6) Does your UNCT have a formal and/or informal UN youth coordination mechanism, committee or working group?
- 7) Does your UNCT have a formal and/or informal youth dialogue/participation mechanism or platform?
- 8) Does your current UNDAF prioritise youth?
- 9) Has your UNCT provided support for youth representation in the consultative process of the UNDAF preparation and review processes?

Goal 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship

- 10) For the reporting period selected in Question #2, has your UNCT undertaken any activities that support youth employment and/or youth entrepreneurship?
- 11) Has your UNCT supported the development of new and/or revised national development and/or employment frameworks, action plans and policies that assign priority to youth employment?
- 12) Has your UNCT supported capacity building for the promotion of rights at work for youth, including the right to decent work?
- 13) Has your UNCT supported access to employment and/or employability services and programmes targeting disadvantaged youth?
- 14) Has your UNCT supported the development of comprehensive and evidence-based employment and livelihoods programmes targeting disadvantaged youth?
- 15) Has your UNCT supported capacity development of stakeholders to promote youth entrepreneurship institutional environment?
- 16) Has your UNCT supported the development and/or implementation of national strategies on financial literacy with focus on youth?
- 17) Has your UNCT supported capacity building of key stakeholders to increase access to finance for youth?
- 18) Has your UNCT supported business service providers that provide assistance to young entrepreneurs?
- 19) Has your UNCT used methodologies and/or tools to promote youth entrepreneurship, particularly for young women?
- 20) Has your UN entity supported information sharing on entrepreneurial opportunities for young people?
- 21) Please indicate if and how the activities undertaken by your UNCT regarding youth employment and entrepreneurship supported young women's advancement and gender equality.

Goal 2: Protection of Rights

The questions pertaining to the protection of rights will be addressed by other means.

Goal 3: Civic Engagement and Political Inclusion

- 22) For the reporting period selected in Question #2, has your UNCT undertaken any activities that support youth civic engagement and political inclusion?
- 23) Has your UNCT implemented programming in partnership with youth-led organisations and/or networks at all levels to increase youth capacity in civic engagement and participation?
- 24) Has your UNCT participated in the UN Youth Volunteer Programme?
- 25) Has your UNCT supported the capacity building of stakeholders to promote youth civic engagement?
- 26) Has your UNCT supported youth inclusion in political processes and/or public institutions at sub-national/national/regional levels?
- 27) Has your UNCT supported the development, implementation, review and/or evaluation of inclusive national youth policies and/or public policies for youth?
- 28) Has your UNCT supported capacity building of young people to participate actively in democratic practices, including in local, national and/or global processes?
- 29) Has your UNCT supported capacity building that promotes and/or supports young women's representation in public decision-making bodies at all levels?
- 30) Has your UNCT supported the participation of UN Youth Delegates, as part of national delegations, to the General Assembly and/or to the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council?
- 31) Has your UN entity supported youth participation in peace-building processes, mechanisms, policies and programmes?
- 32) Please indicate if and how the activities undertaken by your UNCT regarding youth civic engagement and political inclusion supported young women's advancement and gender equality.

Goal 4: Education including Comprehensive Sexuality Education

- 33) For the reporting period selected in Question #2, has your UNCT undertaken any activities that support youth education, including comprehensive sexuality education?
- 34) Has your UNCT supported the development of national gender-sensitive quality formal and/or non-formal education policies and programmes?
- 35) Has your UNCT supported the integration of sustainable development considerations into formal and/or non-formal educational policies, development plans and programmes?
- 36) Has your UNCT supported the integration of peacebuilding and/or violence prevention into educational policies, development plans and programmes?
- 37) Has your UNCT supported the development or maintenance of partnerships and/or coalitions promoting girls' education and/or gender equality in education?
- 38) Has your UNCT supported interventions to develop and/or implement policies for technical and vocational education and training (TVET)?
- 39) Has your UNCT supported the establishment of measures and/or mechanisms for dissemination of good practices and/or knowledge sharing to inform education and/or training policies and programmes for young people?
- 40) Has your UN entity supported the development of a comprehensive sexuality education curricula (in and/or out of school) aligned with international standards?
- 41) Has your UN entity supported the adoption of national policies that promote access to comprehensive Sexuality Education for young people in and/or out of school including the marginalized and key populations of young people?

- 42) Please indicate if and how the activities undertaken by your UNCT regarding youth education, including comprehensive sexuality education, supported young women's advancement and gender equality.

Goal 5: Health

- 43) For the reporting period selected in Question #2, has your UNCT undertaken any activities that support youth health?
- 44) Has your UNCT supported capacity building and/or advocacy interventions that promote the development of national laws and/or regulations allowing adolescents, including those with disabilities, to give informed consent to health care interventions, including sexual and reproductive health and/or HIV services?
- 45) Has your UN entity supported the implementation of institutional mechanisms to partner with young people in policy dialogue and/or programming on health?
- 46) Has your UN entity supported the development and/or enforcement of gender sensitive laws and/or regulations in various sectors to protect young people from the main causes of disease burden and their leading risk factors?
- 47) Has your UNCT supported interventions that promote/build capacity of member states to undertake situational analysis including surveys (such as DHS, MICS, HBSC, GSHS, YRBS) that examines the epidemiological situation, health behaviours, social determinants and programmes on young people's health, including very young people, at least once in 5 years?
- 48) Has your UNCT supported the development of core competencies on adolescent health amongst key providers, including but not limited to teachers, primary care providers, and school health personnel?
- 49) Has your UNCT supported the implementation of interventions and/or policies for the prevention of substance use, the treatment, care and rehabilitation of substance dependence, and the prevention of the health and social consequences of substance use, including HIV/AIDS amongst young people?
- 50) Has your UNCT supported the provision of essential sexual and/or reproductive health services to young people?
- 51) Has your UNCT supported the development and/or implementation of national and sub-national standards for the delivery of quality health care services to young people?
- 52) Has your UNCT supported the introduction of HPV vaccination?
- 53) Has your UNCT supported interventions that encourage mental health promotion and/or prevention programmes, including suicide prevention for young people?
- 54) Please indicate if and how the activities undertaken by your UNCT regarding youth health supported young women's advancement and gender equality.

VII. ANNEX 2: YOUTH SWAP MONITORING MATRIX (SIMPLIFIED)

Common Definitions

Responsibility for Data Quality: A single IANYD partner UN entity will ensure data coherence after data has been collected. The methodology of data quality review will be established in close cooperation with the entities involved in the initial partial pilot test.

Supported by a UN entity: For the purposes of this Monitoring Matrix, “supported by / support from” a UN entity means an activity / intervention that provides direct support to a third party – financial support, in kind support, technical assistance provided by UN staff or third parties retained by a UN entity (consultants / advisors). It also includes research and studies. Unless specifically noted below, “support” does NOT include exchanging messages with the third party in question or amongst UN entities that indicates an acceptance of the benefits of the initiative or objective in question. Simple attendance at a conference, workshop or other formal gathering does not “support”. However, organising such a workshop or providing financial or in-kind means for a third party to attend/participate does constitute support. “Support” therefore must be a tangible contribution. Unless otherwise specified below, communications to advocate the achievement or undertaking in question do not constitute “support”.

GOAL 1 – EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP	
Primary Outcome 1: Enhance national capacity to develop gender-sensitive strategies for decent work for youth	
Secondary Outcome 1.1	Indicator 1.1.1
Global and regional partnerships for decent work for youth established across the UN System to place employment of young people in both rural and urban areas at the centre of the development agenda	Number of UN entities adopting a framework of joint cooperation on decent work for youth Responsibility for Data Quality: DESA
	Indicator 1.1.2
	Number of partnership agreements for regional cooperation on decent work for youth established amongst UN entities Responsibility for Data Quality: DESA
Secondary Outcome 1.2	Indicator 1.2.1
Multi-pronged youth employment strategies implemented through gender-sensitive national policies and time-bound action plans	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the development of new or revised national development and/or employment frameworks, action plans and policies that assign priority to youth employment Responsibility for Data Quality: ILO
	Indicator 1.2.2
	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the development of new or revised national development and/or employment frameworks, action plans and policies that assign priority to youth employment and that are gender-sensitive Responsibility for Data Quality: ILO

Secondary Outcome 1.3	Indicator 1.3.1
Young people and their organisations engaged in the development of national youth employment strategies, policies and plans	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the development of new or revised national development and/or employment frameworks, strategies, action plans and policies with the participation of young representatives of employers' organisations, trade unions and youth organisations Responsibility for Data Quality: ILO
Primary Outcome 2: Support the improvement and enforcement of rights at work for youth and implement employment and skills development programmes to ease the transition of disadvantaged youth to decent work	
Secondary Outcome 2.1	Indicator 2.1.1
Mechanisms for monitoring and sharing information on rights at work for youth strengthened	Number of countries where UN entities have supported capacity building for the promotion of rights at work for youth, including the right to decent work Responsibility for Data Quality: ILO
Secondary Outcome 2.2	Indicator 2.2.1
Strategies implemented to increase employability and ease the transitions to decent work targeting disadvantaged youth	Number of countries where UN entities have supported access to employment and employability services and programmes targeting disadvantaged youth Responsibility for Data Quality: UNDP
Secondary Outcome 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1
Countries supported in developing comprehensive and evidence-based employment and livelihoods policies and public programmes targeting disadvantaged youth	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the development of comprehensive and evidence-based employment and livelihoods policies and public programmes targeting disadvantaged youth Responsibility for Data Quality: UNDP
Primary Outcome 3: Support institutional reforms for an enabling environment conducive to youth entrepreneurship including access to markets, finance and other resources	
Secondary Outcome 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1
Capacity of institutions to support young entrepreneurs strengthened	Number of countries where UN entities have supported capacity development of stakeholders to promote youth entrepreneurship institutional environment Responsibility for Data Quality: UNDP
Secondary Outcome 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1
Increased financial inclusion of youth living in rural and urban areas	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the development and/or implementation of national strategies on financial literacy with focus on youth and/or supported capacity building of key stakeholders to increase access to finance for youth Responsibility for Data Quality: UNCDF

Secondary Outcome 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1
Increased access to assets and services by young entrepreneurs in rural and urban areas	Number of countries where UN entities have supported business service providers that provide assistance to young entrepreneurs Responsibility for Data Quality: UNIDO
Primary Outcome 4: Strengthen mechanisms for promoting youth entrepreneurship, in particular for young women	
Secondary Outcome 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1
Methodology and tools to promote youth entrepreneurship, particularly for young women, used by UN entities	Number of countries where UN entities have used methodologies and tools to promote youth entrepreneurship, particularly for young women. Responsibility for Data Quality: UNIDO
Secondary Outcome 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1
Information on entrepreneurial opportunities for young people made available through in person and online services	Number of countries where UN entities have supported information sharing on entrepreneurial opportunities for young people Responsibility for Data Quality: UN Habitat
GOAL 2 – PROTECTION OF RIGHTS	
Primary Outcome 5: Support countries to take action towards safeguarding and promoting the human rights of youth	
Secondary Outcome 5.1	Indicator 5.1.1
Implementation of existing Human Rights instruments to strengthen the rights of youth increased	Number of countries where UN entities promote national human rights instruments and/or programming to strengthen the rights of youth Responsibility for Data Quality: OHCHR
	Indicator 5.1.2 Number of additional or updated regional and/or global mechanisms that protect the rights of adolescents and the rights of youth which received support from United Nations entities including UNCTs Responsibility for Data Quality: OHCHR
Secondary Outcome 5.2	Indicator 5.2.1
Potential gaps in existing human rights instruments applicable to youth identified	Number of technical discussions on the status of the current framework of the rights of youth receiving support from UN entities Responsibility for Data Quality: OHCHR
Secondary Outcome 5.3	Indicator 5.3.1
Access to information on, for and by young people on human rights is improved	Number of countries where UN entities have supported improving access to information about human rights targeted at young people

	Responsibility for Data Quality: OHCHR
GOAL 3 – CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND POLITICAL INCLUSION	
Primary Outcome 6: Promote young people’s effective inclusive civic engagement at local, national, regional and global levels	
Secondary Outcome 6.1	Indicator 6.1.1
Capacities of young people-led organisations and networks enhanced to support civic engagement and participation of young people	Number of countries where UN entities have implemented programming in partnership with youth-led organisations and networks at the global, regional and/or national level to increase youth capacity in civic engagement and participation Responsibility for Data Quality: UNESCO
	Indicator 6.1.2
	Number of countries where UN entities have supported inclusive participation of young people in the UN system Responsibility for Data Quality: UN Habitat
	Indicator 6.1.3
	Number of countries in which UN Youth Volunteer Programmes are implemented Responsibility for Data Quality: UNV
Secondary Outcome 6.2	Indicator 6.2.1
Capacities of stakeholders (e.g. policy makers, academia, civil society organisations, media and private sector) strengthened to establish inclusive policies and mechanisms that support civic engagement of young people	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the capacity building of stakeholders to promote youth civic engagement Responsibility for Data Quality: UNESCO
Primary Outcome 7: Support young people’s participation in inclusive political processes and democratic practices	
Secondary Outcome 7.1	Indicator 7.1.1
Enabling environment promoted for young people’s participation in electoral and parliamentary processes, public administration and local governance including in peacebuilding environments at local, subnational and national levels	Number of countries where UN entities have supported youth inclusion in political processes and public institutions at all levels Responsibility for Data Quality: UNDP
	Indicator 7.1.2
	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the development, implementation, review and evaluation of inclusive national youth policies or public policies for youth Responsibility for Data Quality: UNDP

Secondary Outcome 7.2	Indicator 7.2.1
Young people's leadership skills and capacities promoted to participate actively in democratic practices, including in local, national and global processes	Number of countries where UN entities have supported capacity building of young people to participate actively in democratic practices, including in local, national and global processes Responsibility for Data Quality: UNDP
Secondary Outcome 7.3	Indicator 7.3.1
Young women's participation and presence in political office and decision-making at local, national, regional and global levels promoted	Number of countries where UN entities have supported capacity building that promotes and supports young women's representation in public decision-making bodies at all levels Responsibility for Data Quality: UN Women
Primary Outcome 8: Support young people's inclusion in decision making and in all levels of development processes	
Secondary Outcome 8.1	Indicator 8.1.1
Young people and young people-led organisations are supported to participate in United Nations governance and decision-making processes	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the participation of UN Youth Delegates, as part of national delegations, to the General Assembly and/or to the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council Responsibility for Data Quality: DESA
	Indicator 8.1.2
	Number of UN entities that include youth in their decision-making bodies Responsibility for Data Quality: DESA
	Indicator 8.1.3
	Number of countries where youth meaningfully participate in the UNDAF preparation and review processes Responsibility for Data Quality: UNDP
Secondary Outcome 8.2	Indicator 8.2.1
Young people and young people-led organisations are supported so as to be able to participate in all stages of achieving durable solutions for peacebuilding initiatives	Number of targeted countries going through peace-building processes where UN entities including UNCTs support institutional mechanisms to partner with young people in policy dialogue and programming Responsibility for Data Quality: PBSO

GOAL 4 – EDUCATION, INCLUDING COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION	
Primary Outcome 9: Strengthen the capacity of countries to develop high quality inclusive education, learning and training policies and programmes for young people	
Secondary Outcome 9.1	Indicator 9.1.1
Initiatives implemented to enhance national education policies, programmes and curricula in formal and non-formal education with the aim of improving the quality and relevance of the content, technologies, teaching and learning processes	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the development of national gender-sensitive quality formal and non-formal education policies and programmes Responsibility for Data Quality: UNESCO
	Indicator 9.1.2
	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the integration of sustainable development considerations into formal and non-formal educational policies, development plans and programmes Responsibility for Data Quality: UNESCO
	Indicator 9.1.3
	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the integration of peacebuilding and/or violence prevention into educational policies, development plans and programmes Responsibility for Data Quality: UNESCO
Secondary Outcome 9.2	Indicator 9.2.1
Measures undertaken to support the implementation of inclusive, age-appropriate, and gender sensitive educational and learning opportunities focused on marginalized populations of young people	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the development or maintenance of partnerships and coalitions promoting girls' education and gender equality in education Responsibility for Data Quality: UNESCO / UNICEF
Secondary Outcome 9.3	Indicator 9.3.1
Initiatives linking education and training with the world of work and enabling workplace learning supported as an element of education and training systems	Number of countries where UN entities including UNCTs have supported interventions to develop or implement policies for technical and vocational education and training (TVET) Responsibility for Data Quality: UNESCO
Primary Outcome 10: Influence the global agenda in inclusive, gender sensitive and quality education for young people	
Secondary Outcome 10.1	Indicator 10.1.1
Measures and mechanisms established for dissemination of good practices and knowledge sharing to inform education and training	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the establishment of measures and mechanisms for dissemination of good practices and knowledge sharing to inform education and training policies and programmes for young people

<p>policies and programmes for young people</p>	<p>Responsibility for Data Quality: UNESCO</p>
<p>Primary Outcome 11: Support efforts to provide young people with evidence-based comprehensive sexuality education</p>	
<p>Secondary Outcome 11.1</p>	<p>Indicator 11.1.1</p>
<p>Gaps addressed in the model of delivery, content, quality and coverage of gender-sensitive and age-appropriate sexuality education curricula for in and out of school young people, with particular attention to marginalized and key populations of young people using the International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education as a benchmark</p>	<p>Number of countries where UN entities have supported the development of a comprehensive sexuality education curricula (in and out of school) aligned with international standards</p> <p>Responsibility for Data Quality: UNFPA</p>
<p>Secondary Outcome 11.2</p>	<p>Indicator 11.2.1</p>
<p>Advocacy undertaken for national investment in evidence-informed age and gender-appropriate policies that promote access to quality and effective sexual and reproductive health information</p>	<p>Number of countries where UN entities have supported the adoption of national policies that promote access to comprehensive Sexuality Education for young people in and out of school including the marginalized and key populations of young people</p> <p>Responsibility for Data Quality: UNESCO / UNFPA</p>
<p>GOAL 5 – HEALTH</p>	
<p>Primary Outcome 12: Support countries to develop and enforce gender-sensitive laws and policies that promote and protect the health of all young people</p>	
<p>Secondary Outcome 12.1</p>	<p>Indicator 12.1.1</p>
<p>Gender-sensitive laws and policies that fulfil the rights of all young people to autonomous decision making in matters of health, with special attention to sexual and reproductive health revised or established</p>	<p>Number of countries where UN entities have supported capacity building and/ or advocacy interventions that promote the development of national laws or regulations allowing adolescents, including those with disabilities, to give informed consent to health care interventions including sexual and reproductive health and/or HIV services (e.g. HIV counselling and testing, contraceptives, safe abortion where legal)</p> <p>Responsibility for Data Quality: WHO and UNFPA</p>
<p>Secondary Outcome 12.2</p>	<p>Indicator 12.2.1</p>
<p>All young people have opportunities to engage as advocates for their right to health</p>	<p>Number of countries where UN entities have supported the implementation of institutional mechanisms to partner with young people in policy dialogue and programming on health</p> <p>Responsibility for Data Quality: UNFPA</p>

Secondary Outcome 12.3	Indicator 12.3.1
Gender-sensitive laws and multi-sectorial public policies to protect all young people from risk factors for negative health outcomes developed and/or enforced	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the development and/or enforcement of gender sensitive laws and regulations in various sectors to protect young people from the main causes of disease burden and their leading risk factors Responsibility for Data Quality: WHO
Primary Outcome 13: Support countries to improve the capacity of health systems to universal coverage of gender-sensitive and age- appropriate health services to young people	
Secondary Outcome 13.1	Indicator 13.1.1
Age and sex specific information on epidemiology, health-related behaviors, social determinants, access to and use of services is collected, analyzed, disseminated and used	Number of countries where UN entities have supported interventions that promote/build capacity of member states to undertake situational analysis including surveys (such as DHS, MICS, HBSC, GSHS, YRBS) that examines the epidemiological situation, health behaviours, social determinants and programmes on young people's health, including very young people, at least once in 5 years Responsibility for Data Quality: WHO / UNICEF
Secondary Outcome 13.2	Indicator 13.2.1
The capacity of the health sector and other sectors' workforce to address the health concerns of all young people has been improved	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the development of core competencies on adolescent health amongst key providers, including but not limited to teachers, primary care providers, school health personnel Responsibility for Data Quality: WHO
	Indicator 13.2.2
	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the implementation of interventions and policies for the prevention of substance use, the treatment, care and rehabilitation of substance dependence, and the prevention of the health and social consequences of substance use, including HIV/AIDS amongst young people Responsibility for Data Quality: UNODC
	Indicator 13.2.3
	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the provision of essential sexual and reproductive health services to young people Responsibility for Data Quality: UNFPA
Secondary Outcome 13.3	Indicator 13.3.1
Young people-friendly primary care services demand has been increased	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the development and implementation of national and sub-national standards for the delivery of quality health care services to young people Responsibility for Data Quality: WHO

	Indicator 13.3.2
	Number of countries where UN entities have supported the introduction of HPV vaccination
	Responsibility for Data Quality: WHO
	Indicator 13.3.3
	Number of countries where UN entities have supported interventions that encourage mental health promotion and prevention programmes, including suicide prevention for young people
	Responsibility for Data Quality: WHO

