



Philippine Youth Development Plan 2017-2022

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Philippine Youth Development Plan 2017-2022

Executive Summary

1. Background

1.1. What is the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP) 2017-2022?

The PYDP serves as a guiding framework for a unified action among the youth and youth-serving groups, agencies and other institutions in the pursuit of youth economic and social productivity. It defines the duties, obligations and accountabilities of the national and local governments to address the economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights of the youth.

1.2. Why is there a need for the PYDP 2017-2022?

The PYDP enjoins all state duty bearers at the national and local levels to maximize the participation of the youth in nation-building as both responsible citizens and deserving beneficiaries. Ultimately, it informs other development partners such as civil society and non-government organizations, international and national donors, the Church, media and the business community of the rewarding social, economic and ethical opportunities of fully engaging the youth in their respective programs.

The National Youth Commission, in line with its mandate “sole policy-making coordinating body of all youth-related institutions, programs, projects and activities (PPAs) of the government” (Republic Act 8044), is the main proponent of the PYDP.

1.3. How does it align with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022?

The PDP “aims to lay a stronger foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust society, and a globally-competitive economy toward realizing the vision by 2040” (p. 1-7). It is the first medium-term plan that is grounded on *Ambisyon Natin 2040*, the 25-year plan which envisions the Philippines as a “prosperous middle class society where no one is poor. People live long and healthy lives and are smart and innovative. The Philippines is a high-trust society where families thrive in vibrant, culturally diverse, and resilient communities” (p. 1-1).

The PYDP 2017-2022, a companion document of the PDP, emphasizes the participation and role of the youth in society-building. It seeks to coordinate all youth-related affairs of the government and civil society towards the realization of the government’s 20@22 Social Development Agenda.

1.4. What is the vision of the PYDP for the Filipino Youth?

By 2022, Filipino Youth could be described as follows:

- Filipino Youth are healthy, educated, patriotic, globally mobile, and active in government and civil society.
- Filipino Youth live in a peaceful, secure, and socially-inclusive society where there is respect for and equality across genders, faiths, and cultures.
- Filipino Youth engage in gainful economic activity across various locales and sectors.
- Filipino Youth access, use, and transform technology, information, and services for the betterment of society.

The PYDP thus contributes to the strengthening of our collective vision for the Filipino Youth as articulated by the National Youth Commission:

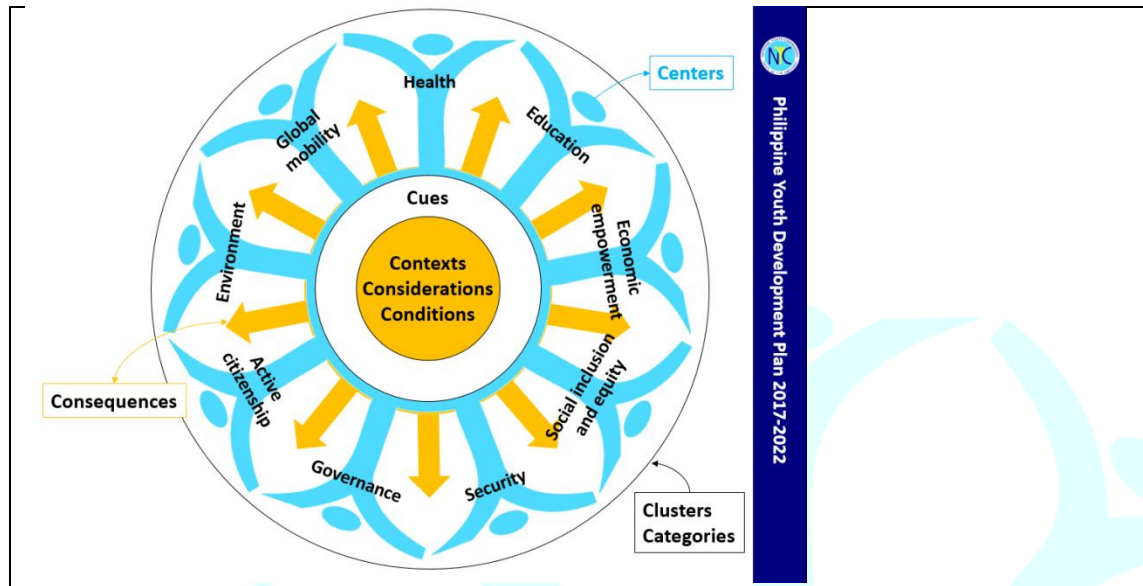
Enabled, involved and patriotic youth realizing their aspirations

2. Framework

The PYDP 2017-2022 is a participatorily-developed, participation-focused plan to enable, promote, and ensure the rights and welfare of the Filipino youth.

- It seeks to enable, promote, and ensure the youth's active, meaningful, and holistic participation in society in nine centers which have been identified in a series of national and regional consultations:
 - Health
 - Education
 - Economic empowerment
 - Social inclusion & equity
 - Peace-building & security
 - Governance
 - Active citizenship
 - Environment
 - Global mobility
- The PYDP explicates these nine centers using the 8Cs of participation: contexts, considerations, conditions, cues, centers, consequences, clusters, and categories.
 - At the heart of the framework are the **contexts**, **considerations** and **conditions** which comprise the baseline data, current interventions and socio-political setting that inform future directions regarding holistic youth participation in local, national, and international affairs. Based on this formative research, **cues**, in terms of strategies and objectives, are proposed for the nine **centers** for participation. These cues are designed to achieve **consequences**, or the target levels of participation and their corresponding implications.
 - Targets are harmonized according to participation variables. Discussions of participation carefully consider key age **clusters** and youth **categories**. Moreover, cross-cutting issues, such as those at the intersection of education and employment, among others, are surfaced in the plan.

- Participation is measured in terms of attendance, involvement, and engagement in the conceptualization and implementation of pro-youth policies, programs and projects. It signifies activity and builds upon awareness, knowledge, attitude, and intent. In the long term, it translates to practice.



3. Youth Agenda

The PYDP 2017-2022 has the following strategies for the nine (9) centers for participation:

3.1. Health

- Ensure youth participation in healthy living and the prevention of accidents and injuries;
- Strengthen youth participation in responsible sexual and responsible health;
- Address and mitigate youth participation in sexual risk-taking behavior;
- Address and mitigate youth participation in non-sexual risk-taking behavior; and
- Address psychosocial concerns.

3.2. Education

- Increase and improve youth participation in education; and
- Improve educational quality and performance.

3.3. Economic Empowerment

- Optimize youth participation in the labor force;
- Stop youth participation in vulnerable employment;
- Promote youth participation in entrepreneurial activities; and
- Strengthen youth participation in employment enrichment support systems.

3.4. Social inclusion and equity

- Promote the prosocial participation of youth with specific needs;
- Maximize participation of youth with disability in society;
- Promote the participation of indigenous people youth in society;
- Strengthen equal and equitable participation across genders (to address violence against women);
- Strengthen equal and equitable participation across genders (to address job discrimination);
- Strengthen equal and equitable participation across genders (to address LGBTQ+ concerns); and
- Strengthen equal and equitable participation across genders (to address gendered enrolment and attrition rates).

3.5. Peace-building and security

- Strengthen youth participation in promoting peace and order;
- Optimize youth participation in the peace process;
- Promote the prosocial participation of youth offenders, delinquent youth, and youth in conflict with the law;
- Promote the prosocial participation of drug-dependent youth; and
- Protect the youth from violence in situations of armed conflict and from human rights violations.

3.6. Governance

- Ensure universal participation in the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK);
- Ensure universal participation in (non-SK) local and national elections; and
- Promote youth participation in government and bureaucracy.

3.7. Active Citizenship

- Strengthen enabling mechanisms for youth organization and participation: accreditation, awareness and assistance;
- Engage the youth in the preservation, safeguarding, development, and promotion of Philippine culture and arts; and
- Inculcate volunteerism through the academe and community engagement.

3.8. Environment

- *With active citizenship:* Strengthen youth participation in environmental activities; and
- *With active citizenship:* Promote environment-friendly practices among the youth.

3.9. Global Mobility

- *With education:* Promote youth participation in cross-border exchanges;
- *With active citizenship:* Promote youth participation in cross-border socially relevant activities;
- *With economic empowerment:* Support youth participation in cross-border economic activities; and
- Address cross-border youth trafficking.

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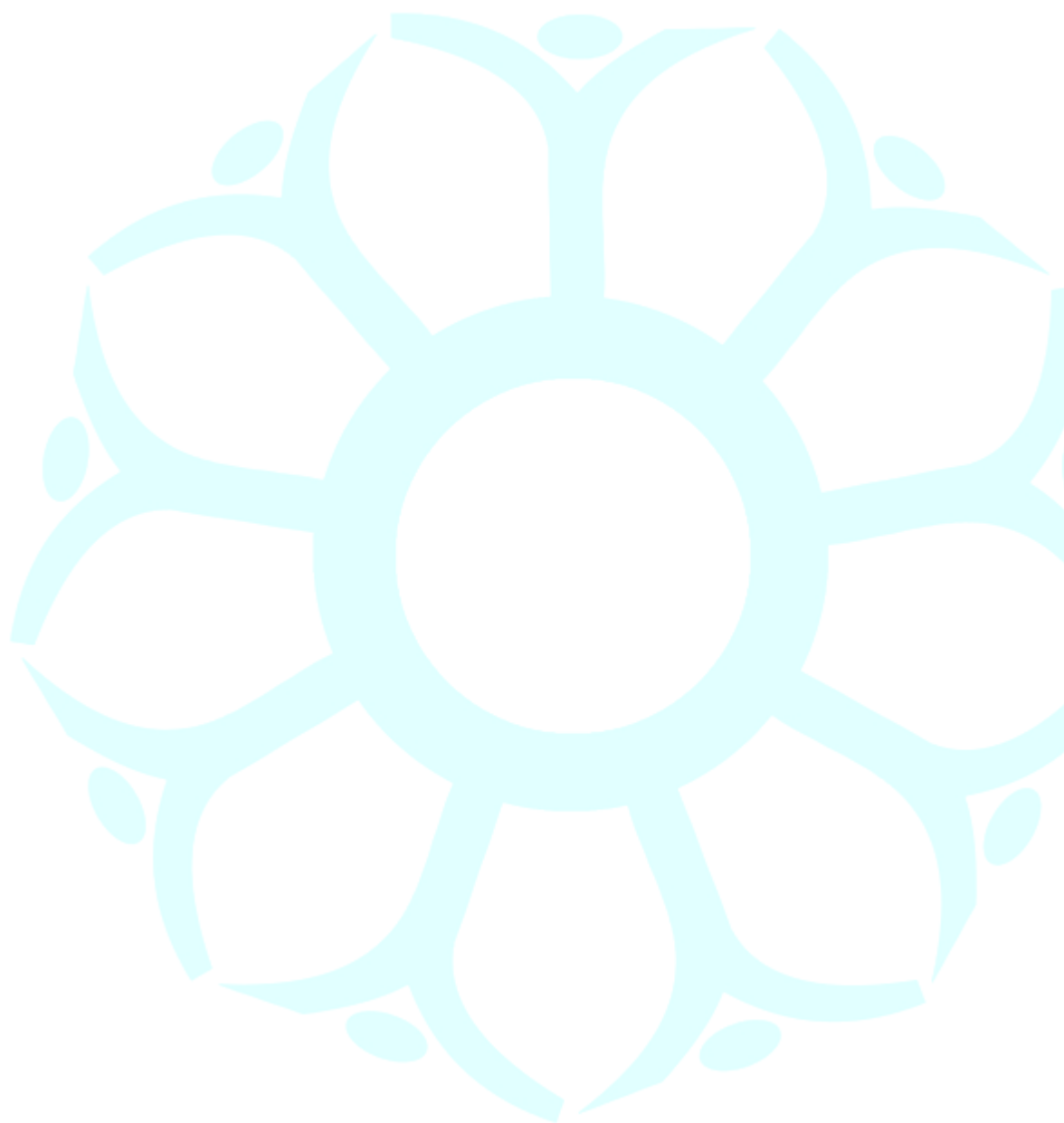
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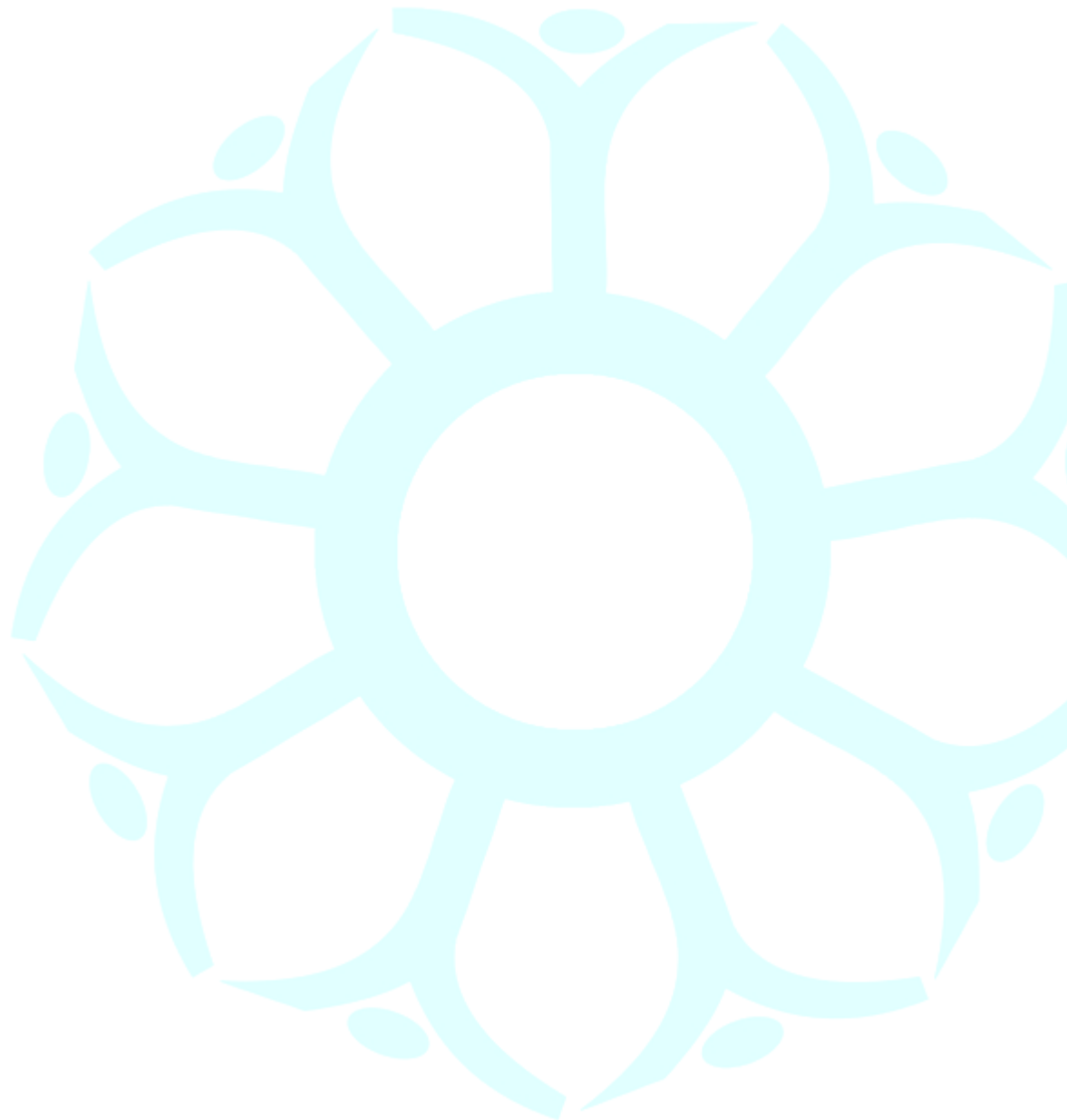
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1.0 Overview

The Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP) 2017-2022 is a participatorily-developed, participation-focused plan to enable, promote, and ensure the rights and welfare of the Filipino youth.

It seeks to enable, promote, and ensure the youth's active, meaningful, and holistic participation in society in the following nine centers which have been identified in a series of national and regional consultations:

- Health
- Education
- Economic empowerment
- Social inclusion & equity
- Peace-building & security
- Governance
- Active citizenship
- Environment
- Global mobility

The PYDP enjoins all state duty bearers at the national and local levels to maximize the participation of the youth in nation-building as both responsible citizens and deserving beneficiaries. Ultimately, it informs other development partners such as civil society and non-government organizations, international and national donors, the Church, media and the business community of the rewarding social, economic and ethical opportunities of fully engaging the youth in their respective programs.

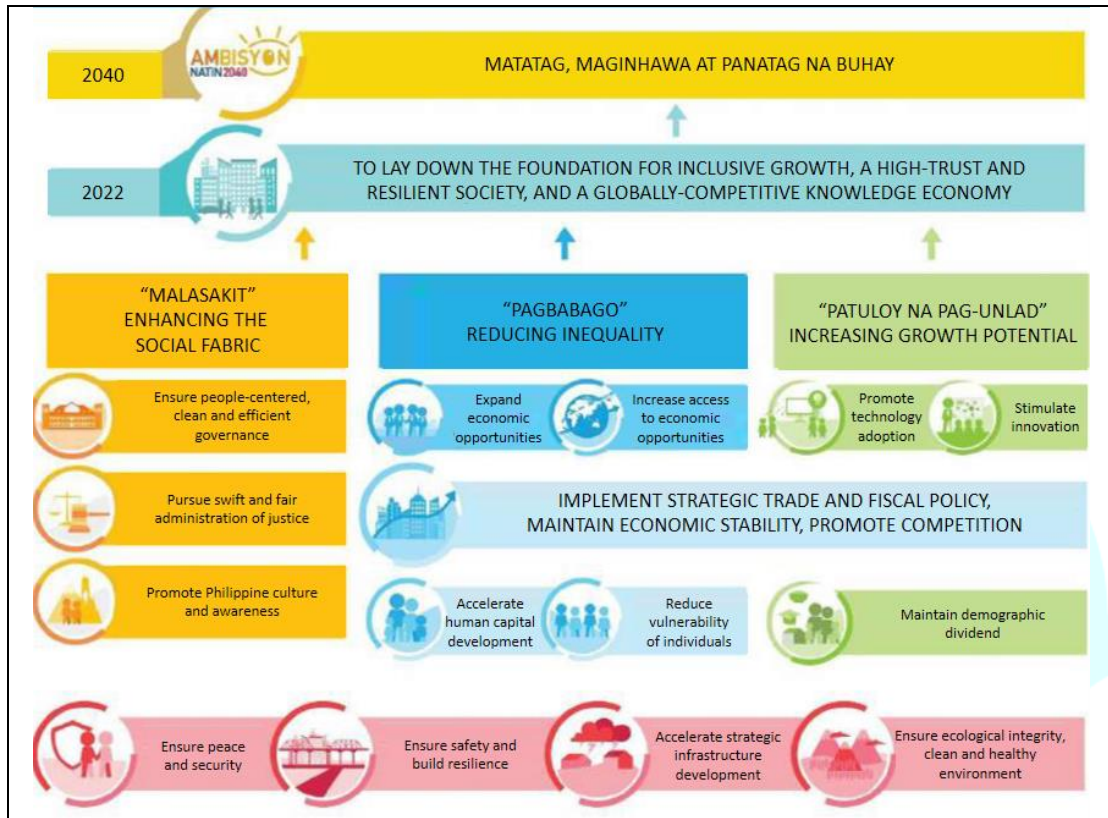
The National Youth Commission, in line with its mandate “sole policy-making coordinating body of all youth-related institutions, programs, projects and activities (PPAs) of the government” (Republic Act 8044), is the main proponent of the PYDP.

1.1. Our collective vision

The PYDP emphasizes youth participation in the realization of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and *Ambisyon Natin 2040*.

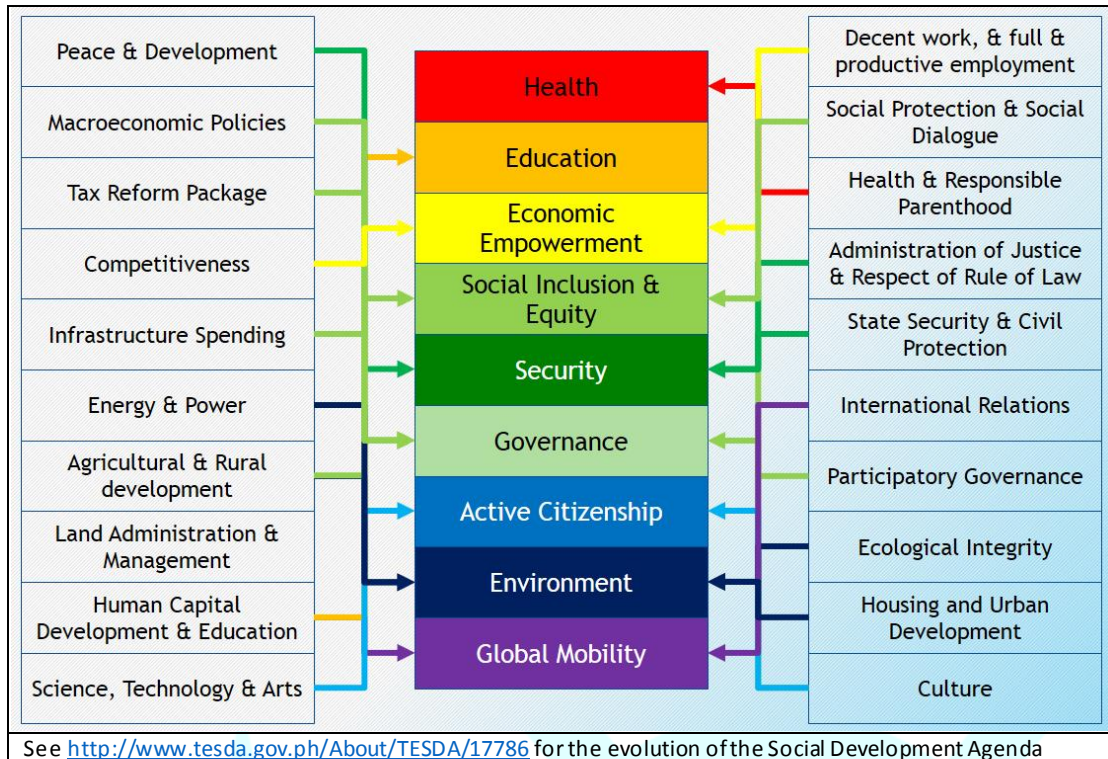
The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, as its framework depicts (see Figure 1), aims “to lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy” (p. 4-5). It is the first step towards realizing *Ambisyon Natin 2040*, the 25-year vision of a “matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay” for Filipinos. Specifically, by 2040, “The country is a prosperous middle class society where no one is poor. People live long and healthy lives and are smart and innovative. The Philippines is a high-trust society where families thrive in vibrant, culturally diverse, and resilient communities” (p. 1-1).

Figure 1. The PDP 2017-2022 Framework



Moreover, the PYDP seeks to coordinate all youth-related affairs of the government and civil society in the implementation of the government’s 20@22 Agenda: *Malasakit at Pagbabago* (PDP, p. 4-1). As Figure 2 depicts, the PYDP’s nine centers for participation are informed by the 22 agenda items which surfaced from the government’s social development summits with various stakeholders. As it connects to the 20@22 Agenda, the PYDP likewise serves as a guiding framework for a unified action among the youth and youth-serving groups, agencies and other institutions in the pursuit of youth economic and social productivity.

Figure 2. The Centers for Participation and the Duterte Administration's 20@22 Agenda

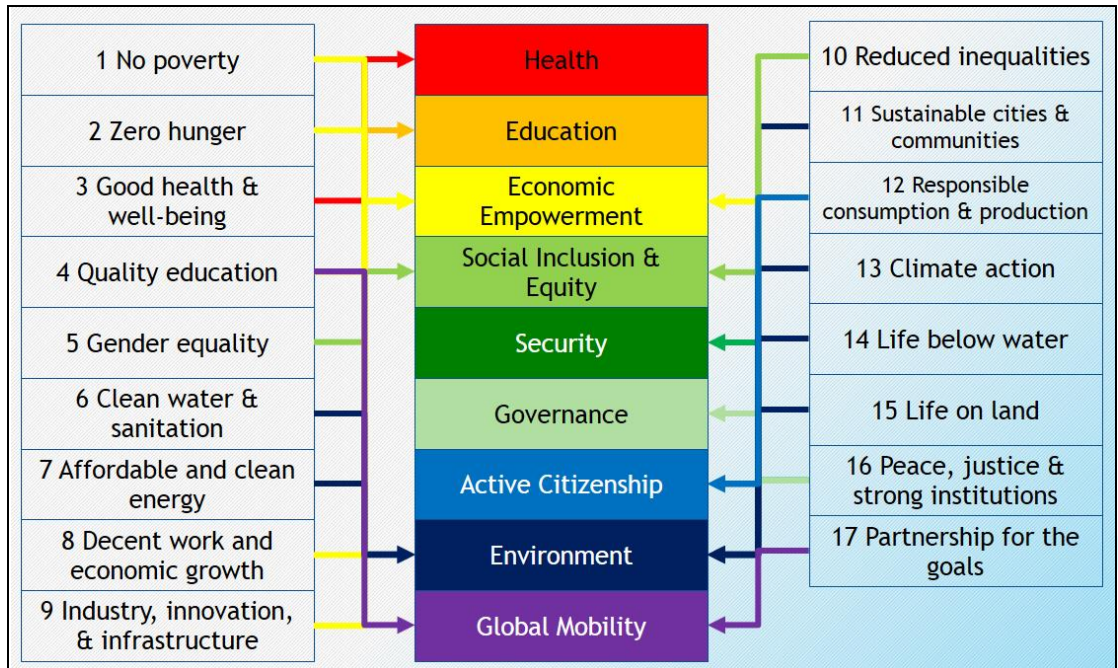


Moreover, the PYDP responds to developments in international goals for the betterment of the youth. Its nine centers for participation align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which the United Nations introduced in 2015 to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The centers are similar to the five domains--people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership—within which the 17 SDGs can be categorized (see Figure 3).

The nine centers are also consistent with the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) of the United Nations specifically on the following areas:

- *Health*: Attaining the highest standard of physical and mental health;
- *Education*: Emphasizing the youths' right to education;
- *Standard of Living*: Recognizing the right of the youth and his family to good standard of living, adequate housing and to better economic conditions;
- *Employment*: Recognizing the youths' rights to just and favorable conditions of work (e.g., provision of living wages, additional working benefits and lessening work related hazards);
- *Child Labor*: Mitigation of child labor and social exploitation cases; and
- *Environment Protection and Improvement*: Strengthened participation of youths through environmental activities (e.g. biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation & adaption, disaster risk reduction and management).

Figure 3. The 2017-2022 Centers for Participation and the SDGs



At the regional level, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is working on its Workplan on Youth 2016-2020. The document identifies five priorities for the region's youth:

1. Sustain the focus on youth entrepreneurship through structured capacity building and mentoring programmes
2. Enhance youth employability through skills training and life-long education
3. Enhance awareness and appreciation of an ASEAN Community through mutually beneficial people-to-people exchange programmes
4. Strengthen youth involvement and participation in building an ASEAN Community through volunteerism opportunities and leadership programmes
5. Increase youth competencies and resilience with advanced technological and managerial skills

1.2. Participation and the PYDP

Participation is the key concept of the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP) 2017-2022. This PYDP seeks to enable, promote, and ensure the youth's active, meaningful, and holistic participation in society in furtherance of their rights and welfare.

Participation in this plan means activity among the youth. It is action-oriented. It entails youth attendance and immersion in programs and projects conceptualized and implemented for, by, and with them. It builds upon awareness, knowledge,

attitude, and intent. Thus, in the long term, participation translates to the youth's proactive and constant engagement in the development of Philippine society.

The participatory focus of PYDP 2017-2022, the fourth national medium-term development plan for the Filipino youth, is informed by its predecessors.

The pioneer document, the Philippine Medium-Term Youth Development Plan (MTYDP) 1999-2004, explored the role and potential of in-school, out-of-school, working, and special youth in terms of their physical, economic, social, and political environments. The MTYDP 2005-2010 introduced 10 policy agenda statements on youth education, youth employment, youth health, youth participation, specific youth groups, and youth values. Specifically, participation meant involvement in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating youth programs and projects as well as in integrating the youth agenda and concerns in local and national development plans.

The second of the three objectives of PYDP 2012-2016, meanwhile, focused on youth participation in governance, society and development, in principle expanding participation beyond political or governmental activities. The two other objectives dwelt on youth and the millennium development goals and social protection. PYDP 2012-2016 mentions participation over 100 times in various levels, sections, and contexts. Participation is a recurring, but not a central, idea in the document. It is cited in the overview as focus, rationale, and role. It also appears as a monitoring and evaluation variable.

With its increasing centrality across the youth development plans, participation has thus become the overarching concept of PYDP 2017-2022.

1.2.1. *The NYC and the PYDP*

The PYDP is the main policy advocacy of the National Youth Commission (NYC). The NYC worked with its partner agencies and organizations in the drafting of the PYDP given its mandate, stated in Republic Act 8044, as the policy-making and coordinating body of all youth-related institutions, programs, projects and activities (PPAs) of the government. The NYC envisions the Filipino youth as being “enabled, involved, and patriotic” and who are able to realize their aspirations.

Participation is central to the work of the NYC as the agency seeks to advocate policies on youth protection and participation, build and sustain partnerships and networks, and foster youth participation in community development and good governance.

As envisioned in the PYDP, the NYC will serve as a hub for government and non-government initiatives and activities where the youth can participate. The NYC will work with various agencies to ensure optimal youth participation in their programs and projects. It will also coordinate with

various agencies in developing new initiatives for strategies for which there are no existing PPAs.

1.2.2. *The PYDP Partners*

NYC’s main role in the PYDP, besides implementing its own select menu of youth projects, is to serve as coordinating hub for all youth-related institutions, programs, projects and activities (PPAs) of the government.

Thus, the success of the PYDP rests on the cooperation of national, regional, and local government agencies (GAs), local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations (CSOs), local youth development offices (LYDOs) and youth groups (YGs) which will be implementing the significant number of PPAs for the youth.

1.2.3. *The Participatory Process of the PYDP*

The first PYDP framework was presented at the pilot regional workshop held at the NYC Head Office on 10 August 2016. Following the iterative design of the plan formulation process, the framework was then revised prior to its subsequent presentation during the PYDP National Consultation Summit on 2 September. During the summit, focal persons from national government agencies (NGAs) and youth organizations accomplished the Consultation Matrix Form and participated in workshops prior to presenting their comments and suggestions on the draft framework. Various delegates from different stakeholder groups and organizations participated in the National Consultation Summit.

A revised framework following the National Consultation Summit was then presented, and had since evolved, across 14 regional consultations. Each regional consultation involved three workshops (see Table 1).

Table 1. Workshops during the regional consultation series		
Workshop 1	Workshop 2	Workshop 3
<i>Who we are</i> Youth Participation and our Advocacies	<i>Who do we serve</i> Our Youth	<i>How can we serve</i> Exemplary Projects
Our Own Passion	Current State	
	Future Vision	

A total of 479 delegates, of whom 38% are from the youth sector, participated in the regional workshops (see Table 2). Most of the workshops were moderated and documented by youth representatives who were specifically trained for the activity.

The Framework was also presented at the Filipino Youth Agenda Summit which was attended by over a hundred delegates from across the country.

In all consultations, participants were requested to accomplish an Informed Consent and Release Form.

Region	Location	Date	Participants		
			Youth	LGU/ NGA	Total
ARMM	City of Cotabato	10 Oct	18	21	39
CAR	City of Baguio	6 Sep	14	26	40
NCR Pilot LYAC	Quezon City	10 Aug	5 30	8	13
1 – Northern Luzon	City of San Fernando	13 Sep	16	21	37
2 – Cagayan Valley	Tuguegarao City	2 Sep	32	32	64
3 – Central Luzon	City of San Fernando	4 Oct	18	19	37
4A – Calabarzon	City of Calamba	9 Sep	5	26	31
5 – Bicol	City of Legazpi	19 Sep	11	25	36
6 – Western Visayas	City of Bacolod	14 Sep	8	20	28
7 – Central Visayas	City of Cebu	30 Aug	14	18	32
9 – Zamboanga Peninsula	City of Zamboanga	5 Sep	11	13	24
10 – Northern Mindanao	City of Cagayan de Oro	14 Sep	11	19	30
11 – Davao	City of Davao	1 Sep	10	26	36
13 – Caraga	City of Butuan	7 Sep	9	23	32
Total			182	297	479

The Plan was drafted only after this series of consultations to integrate completely the insights and feedback from the various stakeholders across these consultations. The draft, meanwhile, was reviewed in four consultations across the country (see Table 3).

Region	Location	Date	Participants		
			Youth	LGU/ NGA	Total
National Validation Summit	Quezon City	7 Nov			
4B -- Mimaropa	Batangas City	14 Nov			43
8 – Eastern Visayas	City of Catbalogan	15 Nov			45
12 – Soccskargen	City of Koronadal	14 Nov	20	17	37

1.3. The 8 Cs of Participation

Based on the learnings from the current PYDP, the new PYDP introduced the 8Cs of participation. This approach facilitated equivalence in the various iterations of participation from conceptualization to implementation.

These 8 Cs of Participation were used to gather insights from various stakeholders during the consultation process. They now serve as the outline of the PYDP.

The 8 Cs begin with the identification of the domains in which the youth are to participate.

1. Centers for participation	Domains or sectors
-------------------------------------	--------------------

Participation as baseline is framed according to three concepts:

2. Context of participation	Baseline access and participation data
3. Conditions for participation	Existing legislations, programs, and projects
4. Considerations for participation	Socio-cultural norms and practices

The youth in this plan is segmented into two primary types:

5. Clusters of participants	Grouping of the youth in terms of age: Child-Youth (15-17), Core Youth (18-24), and Adult-Youth (25-30)
6. Categories of participants	Grouping of the youth in terms of profile: In-school youth (ISY), out-of-school youth (OSY), working youth (WY), and youth with specific needs (YSN)

Interventions to promote participation in various domains were categorized according to:

7. Cues for participation	Policies or strategies to facilitate participation
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Finally, the plan's objectives are to be labeled as:

8. Consequences of participation	Target participation rates and their implications
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1.4. The Filipino Youth by 2022

By 2022, Filipino Youth could be described as follows:

- Filipino Youth are healthy, educated, patriotic, globally mobile, and active in government and civil society.
- Filipino Youth live in a peaceful, secure, and socially-inclusive society where there is respect for and equality across genders, faiths, and cultures.
- Filipino Youth engage in gainful economic activity across various locales and sectors.
- Filipino Youth access, use, and transform technology, information, and services for the betterment of society.

The PYDP thus contributes to the strengthening of our collective vision for the Filipino Youth as articulated by the National Youth Commission:

Enabled, involved and patriotic youth realizing their aspirations

Specifically, the centers for participation are designed to have the following outcomes for the Filipino youth (see Table 4):

Table 4. PYDP 2017-2022 Outcome Statements
Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who participate in healthy living in terms of getting medical attention, doing regular exercise, and maintaining proper diet and nutrition • Youth who observe responsible sexual and reproductive health practices • Youth who make informed and responsible decisions against engaging in sexual risk-taking practices • Youth who make informed and responsible decisions against engaging in non-sexual risk-taking practice. • Youth who get proper family support, counseling, and medical attention for their psychosocial concerns
Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who are better educated because of sustained increase in enrolment rate and decrease in dropout rate per level. • Youth who are globally competitive but responsive to national needs and are prepared for the workplace and the emergence of new media and other technologies • Youth who are highly literate and who efficaciously seek and use information
Economic empowerment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who are gainfully employed • Youth who know and exercise their rights, responsibilities and welfare as Filipino workers. • Youth who are or aspire to be entrepreneurs. • Youth who know and avail of career enrichment opportunities

Table 4 (continuation). PYDP 2017-2022 Outcome Statements
Social inclusion and equity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who are free from abuse, neglect and exploitation • Youth who do not live in the streets • YWD who realize their full potential. • Indigenous youth who are as immersed in their indigenous culture as they are in Philippine society. • Youth who are protected from, and who are able to prevent and address, gendered job discrimination against them. • LGBTQ+ youth who are protected from, and who are able to prevent and address, SOGI discrimination against them. • Youth who are equally educated across genders.
Peace-building and security
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who are able to prevent and address violence and human rights violations against them. • Youth who proactively ensure peace and order in their communities • Youth who work for peace • Youth who respect and abide by the laws of the land • Youth who do not use/will no longer use illegal substances.
Governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who have equal and equitable chances of running and voting for government office • Youth who are empowered to exercise responsibly their right of suffrage and right to run for elections • Youth who uphold the principles of government practices which are innovative, efficient, effective and free from graft and corruption
Active citizenship
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who are able to get optimal support for their organizational activities • Youth who are engaged in the production and appreciation of Filipino arts and culture • Youth who are active volunteers
Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who act collectively towards sustainable natural and human ecosystems • Youth who practice responsible environmentally-friendly; and climate and disaster-resilient lifestyle
Global mobility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who apply their learnings from exchange programs to contribute back to society • Youth who actively do good deeds for society across borders • Youth overseas Filipinos, overseas Filipino workers and international entrepreneurs who maximize their financial potential • Youth professionals compete and ready to cross borders • Youth who know of opportunities from multiple sources • Youth who undergo training and got hired locally will be able to share their learning, knowledge and experiences acquired to other youth • Youth who are protected from, and who can prevent and address, human trafficking

2.0. Centers for Participation

The PYDP identifies nine centers for participation based on the formative research discussed in 1 (see Table 5).

Center	Coverage
Health	Healthy living (exercise, nutrition, medical and dental attention); sexual, reproductive, and psychosocial health; risk-taking
Education	Universal enrolment; educational efficiency; quality and performance
Economic empowerment	Labor force participation; vulnerable employment; entrepreneurial activities; employment enrichment
Social inclusion and equity	Youth with specific needs; youth with disability; indigenous youth; violence against women; gendered job discrimination; LGBTQ+; male enrolment and enrolment attrition
Peace-building and security	Peace and order; the peace process; youth in conflict with the law; drug dependent youth
Governance	Sangguniang Kabataan; local and national elections; government and the bureaucracy
Active citizenship	Accreditation, awareness, and assistance; culture and the arts; volunteerism
Environment	Environmental activities and practices
Global mobility	Cross-border exchanges and activities; youth trafficking

These nine centers for participation are depicted in Figure 4, together with the 8Cs of participation as presented in Section 1.3.

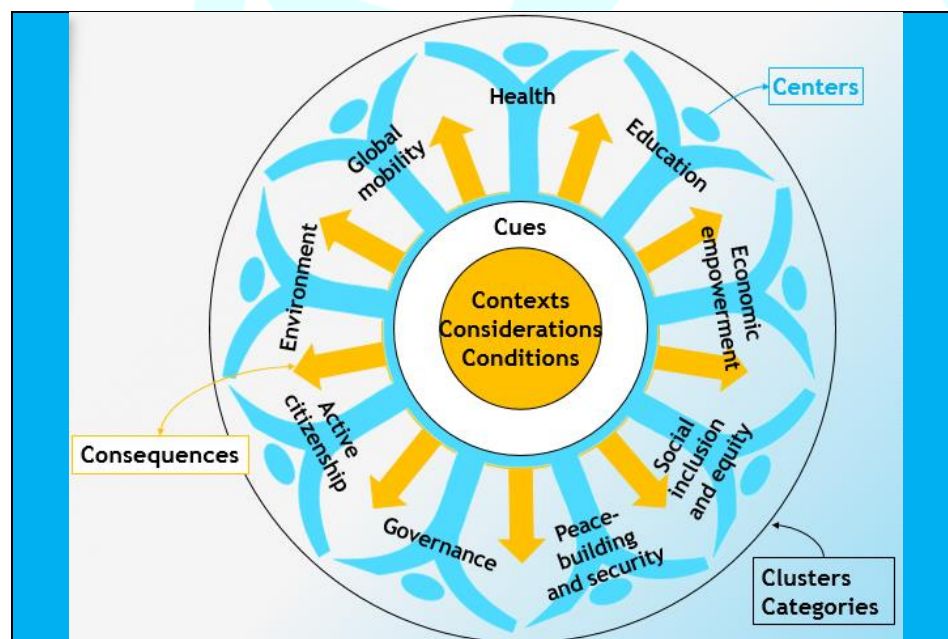


Figure 4. The PYPD 2017-2022 Participation Framework

The 2017-2022 PYDP's vision is translated into agenda statements for each center. Table 6 presents agenda statements for each center.

Table 6. PYDP 2017-2022 Agenda Statements	
Center	For the Youth to Participate...
Health	in multi-sensitive, multi-sectoral, and inclusive programs, projects, activities and services on health and health financial risk protection— with serious consideration of nutrition, reproductive health and psychosocial concerns— that promote the youth's health and well-being as well as address their sexual and non-sexual risk-taking behaviors
Education	In accessible, developmental, quality, and relevant formal, non-formal and informal lifelong learning and training that prepares graduates to be globally competitive but responsive to national needs and to prepare them for the workplace and the emergence of new media and other technologies
Economic empowerment	in the economy, as empowered employees and/or entrepreneurs who are productively engaged in gainful and decent work and/or businesses, and protected from work-related vulnerabilities such as discrimination, underemployment, undue contractualization, occupational hazards, and child labor
Social inclusion and equity	in a peaceful and just society that affords them with equal and equitable opportunity, social security and protection in all aspects of development, regardless of their gender, disability, specific needs, political beliefs, ethnicity, religion, and socio-cultural-economic status
Peace-building and security	in promoting human security, including public safety and order, protecting the youth in conflict areas, safeguarding territorial integrity and sovereignty, and in contributing to national peace and unity
Governance	in governance through their involvement in local and national politics, and the government bureaucracy through programs, projects and activities by and for the youth
Active citizenship	in community development and nation building through meaningful, active, sustainable, productive, and patriotic engagement in civil society, social mobilization, volunteerism, and values formation so as to improve the plight of the youth
Environment	in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of child and youth-friendly programs, policies and activities on environmental protection, climate change adaptation and mitigation and DRRM, with the use of new technologies and indigenous knowledge, so as to promote sustainable natural ecosystems and smarter localities, biodiversity conservation, waste management and pollution control

3.0. Context of Participation

The PYDP covers all Filipinos between 15 and 30 years old, classified into three age groups (see Table 7):

Age Segments		Youth sub-sectors
Child Youth	15-17	In-school (ISY)
Core Youth	18-24	Out-of-school (OSY)
Young Adult	25-30	Working (WY)

3.1. The Youth Population

Annual projections by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) for 2017-2022, the timeframe of this PYDP, indicate the youth population in the Philippines will grow from 30.3 million in 2017 to 32 million by 2022. The annual population growth rate of 1.61% between 2017 to 2018 will decline to 0.67% by 2022 (see Table 8).

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Youth population	30,312,164	30,800,469	31,176,586	31,548,888	31,774,955	31,986,520
Child Youth (15-17)	6,026,438	6,142,574	6,147,397	6,149,290	6,200,910	6,249,927
Core Youth (18-24)	13,857,126	13,944,089	14,026,604	14,104,681	14,151,767	14,190,804
Adult Youth (25-30)	10,428,600	10,713,806	11,002,585	11,294,917	11,422,278	11,545,789
Growth rate		1.61	1.22	1.19	0.72	0.67
Child Youth (15-17)		1.93	0.08	0.03	0.84	0.79
Core Youth (18-24)		0.63	0.59	0.56	0.33	0.28
Adult Youth (25-30)		1.61	1.22	1.19	0.72	0.67

The core youth comprise the biggest segment of the youth. They account for almost half of all youth, followed by adult youth and child youth (see Table 9).

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Child Youth (15-17)	19.88	19.94	19.72	19.49	19.52	19.54
Core Youth (18-24)	45.71	45.27	44.99	44.71	44.54	44.36
Adult Youth (25-30)	34.40	34.78	35.29	35.80	35.95	36.10

Based on PSA projections according to its 2010 Population Census, the Philippine population will increase from 105 million in 2017 to 110 million in 2020. However, during the same time frame, the percentage of youth in the population will decrease from 28.89 to 28.69 (see Table 10).

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Philippine population	104,921,400	106,598,600	108,274,300	109,947,900
Youth percentage	28.89	28.89	28.79	28.69

3.2. The Filipino Youth in NYAS 2015

The National Youth Assessment Study (NYAS) 2015 provides the latest data on the youth's conditions, perceptions, attitudes and behaviors which serve as the main bases for PYDP 2017-2022. The results of NYAS 2015 are based on a representative nationwide survey of 2,762 respondents. It covers all Filipino citizens between 15 and 30 years old.

The survey reveals 80% of the respondents are single, 14% are married, six percent are cohabiting, 0.5% are separated and 0.1% are widowed. However, 25% of them already have children.

NYAS 2015 offers significant insights about the Filipino youth across the nine centers for participation. However, as the following discussion indicates, there remain significant limitations in its coverage, particularly in terms of security, active citizenship, environment, and global mobility.

- **Health**

Most (88%) of the respondents have not had any illness in the last 12 months (NYAS, 2015).

According to NYAS 2015, the school is the top source of information on sex (41%), followed by the internet (19%), and television (9%). Peers (9%), the household (5%) and health centers (5%) are weak as information sources about sex. The lack of information sources on sex does not mean young people are not having sex: 31% of single youth have engaged in sex, agree that sex outside marriage is ok, and want to use birth control. However, 67% say birth control methods are not available in their area. Among these respondents, 43% say that they want access to such services. Just over a half (52%) are familiar with HIV/AIDS.

Mental health is an emergent concern: 26% of respondents have thought at least once that life was not worth living. Indeed, 24.% of child-youth, 20% of core youth, and 20% of young adult have considered committing suicide to end their problems. Another 14% have engaged in steps to push through with it and 20% have experienced extreme emotional distress. The only positive development in this regard is 78% agree there is nothing wrong with seeking professional counselling for mental problems (NYAS, 2015).

In terms of non-sexual risk-taking, 21% of young people smoke and 4.5% say that they have tried using illegal substances. More OSY (25%) than ISY (13%) smoke. Moreover, OSY smoke twice as many sticks per day as ISY (eight against four) (NYAS, 2015).

The minimum legal drinking age in the country is 18 years old, but 19% of child youth—six percent of working child youth and 23.5% of non-working child youth—already consume alcohol. Over half (53%) of core youth and over a fourth (26%) of adult youth consume alcohol (NYAS, 2015).

- ***Education***

Among the child youth and the core youth, majority (51.5%) are ISY and nearly a quarter (24%) are OSY. Among the ISY, 15% are looking for working, six percent have part-time employment, and five percent depend on financial aid as their primary source of fund. Another two percent are self-supporting (NYAS, 2015).

Studying and working at the same time is difficult: eight percent of those who skip classes do so because they need to work. Among the OSY, only 18% have reached college whereas over two-fifths (43%) have completed high school. About 10% say they only completed elementary (six percent) or received no formal schooling (four percent) (NYAS, 2015).

The respondents significantly value education, but seemingly more in theory than in practice: 91% of ISY and 87% of OSY agree that formal education is important in getting a job. However, among the working youth (WY) who are not studying, 63% have not graduated from college. A great majority of youth are satisfied with the quality of education in the country (64%), and 65% of those who are no longer studying still want to return to school (NYAS, 2015).

Promoting new media literacy among the youth is important because of the centrality of the the Internet in their daily life: 55% of urban and 48% of rural youth get their news from it. Moreover, 73.5% of child-youth, 74.5% of core youth, and 73% of young adult agree that social media is an effective way of expressing thoughts. Almost a majority (49%) engage in computer gaming and a third (34%) say social media take up most of their time. However, access to the internet is limited (NYAS, 2015).

- ***Economic empowerment***

A majority (58%) of WY have full-time jobs and another 44% are in part-time employment. Over a quarter (28%) of them are seeking another job because they want additional income (47%). Across all respondents, 55% have monthly personal income below PHP10,000. The pursuit of higher income outweighs promotion for 80% of respondents. Moreover, 47% of WY agree that job security is not important when considering employment. Among the core youth, meanwhile, 26% are

working and 23% are unemployed. Seven percent of youth children are working (NYAS, 2015).

Almost as many employed (63%) and unemployed (61%) youth believe the government is doing enough to provide means for gainful employment. A bigger portion (72%) of OSY believe there are enough opportunities for gainful employment. However, only 35% of them are looking for a job. Among those who are not seeking for work, 19% say they find it difficult to look for one while 17.5% have no interest to work right now (NYAS, 2015).

Significant portions of Filipino youth live in households with monthly incomes of less than PhP10,000: 75.% of rural and 68% of urban youth, 76% of unemployed and 64% of employed youth, and 77% of OSY. The small monthly household income may be explained by the employment status of the respondents' parents: only 24% of them have parents who are both employed. In some households, only the father (33%) or the mother (5%) is working. Another 11% of respondents say their parents are both unemployed. In fact, nearly a third (32%) of OSY say they had to stop schooling to take up a job or help their parents with their work. However, only 15% of total households are beneficiaries of the government's *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps) (NYAS, 2015).

Across industries, only 15% of respondents work in the agriculture sector, but 85% believe agriculture is a viable means of livelihood (NYAS, 2015).

- **Social inclusion and equity**

NYAS 2015 indicates nearly 10% of respondents belong to indigenous groups. One out of four indigenous youth do not live with their parents, and 77% of them belong to households earning less than 10,000 a month.

Ten percent of respondents have specific needs. Among youth with specific needs, 20% have widowed parents, which is three percent more than the whole sample. Their parents are also twice as likely to be separated compared to the rest of their peers (8% against 4%) (NYAS, 2015).

Urban and rural respondents significantly differ from each other. More fathers in rural (66%) than in urban (59%) households are employed. Conversely, more mothers in urban (38%) than in rural (31%) households have work. Over three-quarters (76%) of rural youth have household incomes less than PhP10,000 a month compared to 68% of urban youth. More urban than rural youth plan to work abroad in the next five years (44% against 40%) and have taken tech-voc courses (17% against 13%) (NYAS, 2015).

- ***Peace-building and security***

Twelve percent of respondents say they were hurt physically by another person (NYAS, 2015).

- ***Governance***

Nearly eight out of ten respondents (78%) agree political participation is important. Over a majority express interest in social or political issues (59%) or try to influence policies on issues they feel strongly about (54%). In terms of political knowledge, 82% of respondents know their mayor but only 51% know their representation. In terms of political attitude, 69% believe corruption is inevitable and half are satisfied with the state of governance in the country. Finally, in terms of political activity, almost a third (32%) of registered voters say they did not vote in the prior elections (NYAS, 2015).

Participation in the government's employment-based social protection services is far from universal. Among those with permanent employment, only 53% have PhilHealth, 47% have SSS or GSIS, and 39% have PAGIBIG. Among those with contractual employment, 68% have PhilHealth, 34% have SSS/GSIS and 21% have PAGIBIG (NYAS, 2015).

- ***Active citizenship***

According to NYAS 2015, most (90%) of respondents are proud of being a Filipino.

Seven out of every ten respondents are not a member of any organization. However, 42% attend programs or activities by organizations (NYAS, 2015).

- ***Environment***

Over four-fifths (85%) of respondents say youth involvement is crucial in disaster and emergency relief. However, only 69% actively participate in environment-related activities (NYAS, 2015).

- ***Global mobility***

Half of all WY prefer to work abroad. Over two-fifths (41%) plan to work abroad in the next 12 months, while 50% plan to do over in the next five years (NYAS, 2015).

4.0. Conditions of Participation

The new PYDP follows the agenda-oriented approach of the MTYDP 2005-2010 which had the following ten statements (see Table 11):

On youth education	1. Enable access to quality and responsive education at all levels
	2. Develop globally competitive youth
On youth employment	3. Decrease youth unemployment and underemployment
	4. Prevent the exploitation of young workers and working children
On youth health	5. Ensure the acceptability, accessibility, availability of cultural- and gender-sensitive and responsive and user-friendly health services and facilities for adolescents and youth, especially in regard to adolescent health and youth development (AHYD)
	6. Reduce the adverse effects of risk behavior among Filipino youth
On youth participation	7. Strengthen youth participation in community and youth development activities, such as in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating youth programs and projects
	8. Integrate the youth agenda and concerns in local and national development plans
On specific youth groups	9. Eliminate all forms of discrimination and abuse against youth
On youth values	10. Promote a positive and health self-image, official thinking, love of country, social responsibility, and the spirit of volunteerism among youth

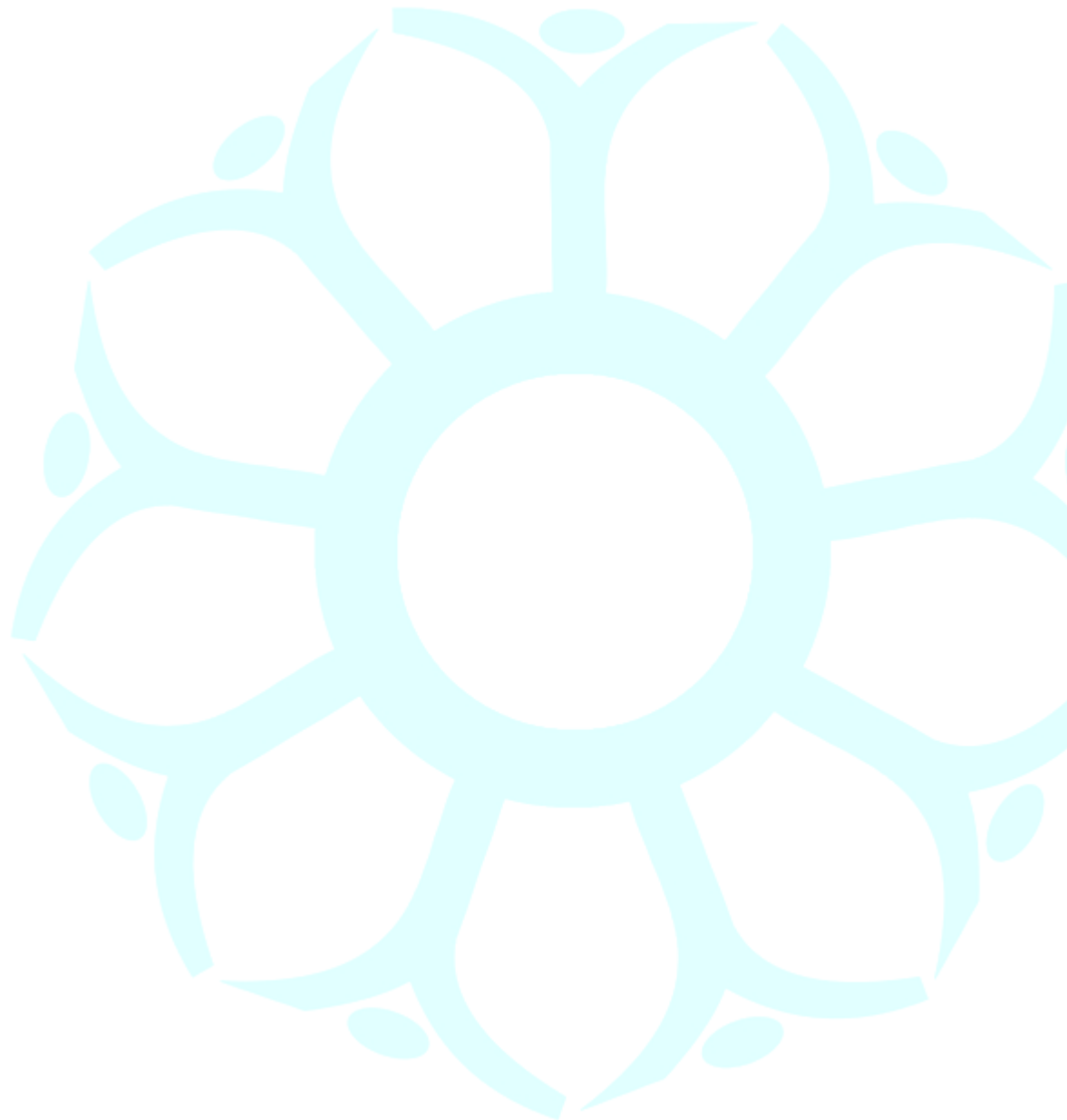
PYDP 2017-2022 applies participation universally across these areas, which are informed by current and new directions in the following documents from the National Youth Commission:

- National Youth Assessment Study (NYC)
- Philippine Youth Development Index (NYC)
- PYDP 2012-2016 Monitoring and Evaluation Report (NYC)
- Regional Youth Advisory Council National Convention Presentations 2016 (NYC)

Moreover, PYDP 2017-2022 integrates participation as it is conceptualized and/or applied in the following documents(in alphabetical order):

- Ambisyon Natin 2040 (NEDA)
- National Security Policy for Change and Filipinos Well-Being 2017-2022 (National Security Council)
- State of the Nation Address 2016 (Office of the President)
- Sulong Pilipinas 2016 (DOF)
- The Administration’s Platform of Engagement (Office of the Cabinet Secretary)

Beyond the domains that have already been identified in the previous PYDPs, participation must also cover other national, regional and global initiatives.



5.0. Considerations for Participation

The best plans can falter during the implementation phase. Thus, during the regional consultations, participants were asked which strategies and tactics work best in getting the youth to participate in their activities.

The experiences are uniform across regions and following are the top answers from the participants.

5.1. On youth participation

Face-to-face events work best in ensuring youth participation in government initiatives. However, lectures and other forms of traditional transmission-oriented activities are less likely to encourage participation among the youth. Innovative and interactive approaches must be used to optimize youth engagement (see Table 12).

Strategies	Positive	Negative
Consultations (i.e., sharing sessions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides the youth with a venue to be heard and inspire each other • Facilitates benchmarking of programs and projects • Allows replication and adoption of programs • Encourages healthy competition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to implement • Requires a lot of resources
Training workshops (i.e., capacity-building, mentoring, leadership)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides capacity building and exchange of ideas • Opens livelihood possibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires a lot of resources • Limited participants, typically for leaders only • Poor access to speakers or trainers • Difficult to sustain funding support • Possible limited application of lessons
Teambuilding activities (i.e., youth camps, community service)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds interpersonal and social skills • Integrates work-fun activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited beneficiaries • Requires a lot of resources • Insensitivity of some members in the group • Venue

Strategies	Positive	Negative
Social media campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible to majority of the youth • Facilitates online interaction • Cheap and fast way of reaching the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor accessibility in remote areas and among those with limited internet connection • Control of information is weak • Subject to misinterpretation
Health and wellness activities (i.e., sports leagues)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes healthy lifestyles and camaraderie • Fun way to develop skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to create conflict among competing teams • Requires a lot of resources
Partnerships (including sponsorships)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimizes the use of resources and information dissemination • Encourages good relationships between organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible conflicts of interest and political intervention
Youth Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides the youth with a space where they can be themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependent upon the initiative of the local government executive
Internship Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables the youth to experience working for the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to disillusion the youth with government bureaucracy

The participants do time-tested, if sometimes clichéd, tactics to encourage youth participation in their events, fully mindful of the strengths and weaknesses of these gimmicks (see Table 12).

Tactic	Positive	Negative
Awards and recognition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages enthusiastic participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource constraints • May be politicized
Incentives (i.e., food, transportation allowance, tokens)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entices youth to attend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tendency to focus only on incentives • Incentives lose meaning eventually
Contests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showcases and harnesses local talent • Generates incomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for mismanagement • Creates waste
Celebrity presence/endorsement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draws huge crowds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus may be on the personality, not the issue • Expensive • Raises expectations of celebrities in subsequent events
Personal networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harnesses personal networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth not in the network may not be reached
Interactive event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes interest and engagement • Enables active learning 	

5.2. On being advocates

Advocacy, in its technical term, refers to legislative lobbying. However, during the consultation series, participants were asked whether, and why, they see themselves as youth advocates.

The answers fall across three themes—personal, for the youth, and organizational—and can be used to inspire current and future advocates who will work to promote grassroots participation among the youth in the different initiatives for and with them (see Table 14):

Personal reasons	Youth-oriented reasons	Organizational reasons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal passion and compassion • To be a part of change • To influence others • To do what is innate in me • To motivate and inspire • To set an example • To echo/share my own experiences as a young person with today's youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote students' rights and welfare • To shape the future leaders • To address the problems of the youth • To ensure the youth realize their potential as our future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assume a proactive role in governance • To provide what the youth needs through the organization • To implement our mandate to implement youth programs • To contribute to government efforts to empower the youth

Participants get both intrinsic and extrinsic rewards for working with and for the youth. These rewards can be used as framing appeals for advocates who can and will muster youth participation for various programs, projects and activities (see Table 17).

Personal	Youth-oriented
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receiving awards and being recognized • Assuming a leadership position • Being respected by the community • Getting appreciated and receiving good feedback from the youth and government • Being fulfilled when projects are implemented • Making friends • Seeing others to be happy while knowing and serving God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeing positive transformation • Influencing other youth in conflict with the law to change and to be a better citizen • Seeing youth achieve their dreams • Hearing success stories • Seeing the youth smile and happy • Seeing the youth empowered • Enjoying mutual benefits • Contributing to policy, programs, and activities for the youth

Participants face many challenges, from the personal to the governmental, in doing their youth advocacy work (see Table 16). Integrating solutions to these challenges in the conceptualization and implementation of programs, projects and activities

will help advocates in getting the sustained participation of the youth in these initiatives.

Table 16. Challenges of youth advocacy

Personal	Youth-oriented	Organizational/ Administrative	Political/ Governmental
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensing that others think you want something in return for your good deeds • Getting preoccupied too much with youth organizing at the expense of personal growth • Finding that few listen to and heed your advocacy • Getting ridiculed for my advocacy • Being unduly treated like a child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with passive, disinterested, complacent, non-committal, seemingly hopeless youth • Not seeing any difference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeing that programs are not being sustained with inactive membership • Getting the support of parents • Getting involved in organizational conflicts • Working with limited resources • Seeing budget cuts for the youth sector • Expressing opinions that run counter to that of the majority • Losing partner organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowing the government regards the youth and their activities as ineffective • Seeing the youth get politicized • Getting little support from the youth and the government • Getting officials see the actual value of youth projects

5.3. On regional nuances

Across regions, some adjectives surface as the essential characteristics of today’s youth. On the positive side, according to the participants in the consultation series, our youth are open minded, creative, optimistic, and participative.

However, on the negative side, our youth appear to be unduly passive or apathetic, emotionally sensitive and lacking in self-confidence or self-esteem. Their appreciation and use of time also seem to be a factor, either in terms of being impulsive or being prone to ningas-kugon, or mañana habit.

Understanding the psychology of the youth will contribute significantly in deciding how to articulate strategies, frame messages and conduct activities that involve them (see Table 17).

Region	Strengths	Weaknesses
NCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eager to learn • Capable to acquire skills/knowledge • Skillful • Optimistic • Motivated • Healthy • Active • Flexible • Innovative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of educational attainment • Poor values system • Impulsive • Demanding • Stubborn • Lack of experience • Sensitive •
LUZON		
CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Love for learning • Strong willed • Hardworking • Culturally proud • Respectful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability to certain vices like alcohol drinking • Complacent • Passive • Impulsive • Apathetic
1 – Northern Luzon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active • Open-Minded • Talented • Socially-involved • Committed • Problem-solver • Thrifty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ningas-kugon • Mañana habit • Poor self-confidence • Impulsive • Negative thinker
2 – Cagayan Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talented • Nationalistic and freedom-loving • Aware of now trends/latest issues • Problem-solver • Active in social media • Ambitious • Respectful • Eager to participate • Competitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silent • Fearful • Open to peer pressure • Exposed to drugs • Afraid of rejections • Poor self-confidence • Lack of information • Lack of initiative • Mañana habit
3 – Central Luzon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idealistic • Risk-taking • Team players • Open to challenges • Optimistic • Politically-aware • Highly-skilled • Creative • Ambitious 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open to peer pressure • Volatile • Gullible • Poor • Impulsive • Vulnerable to fanaticism • Self-centered • Risky behavior • Lack of planning skills

Table 17 (continuation). Strengths and weaknesses of the youth across regions		
Region	Strengths	Weaknesses
4A – Calabarzon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service-oriented • Empowered • Passionate • Enthusiastic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-interested • No sense of urgency • Lack of initiative • Sensitive • Skeptic
4B- Mimaropa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamic • Enthusiastic • Technology-oriented • Network & group- oriented • Optimistic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of initiative/Lack of interest • Prone to engage to different vices, etc. • Lack of guided sex education and reproductive health • Impatient • <i>Bahala na bukas</i> attitude
5 – Bicol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilient • Multi-skilled • Assertive • Dependable • Open-minded, willing to learn, • Energetic, flexible, enthusiastic • Oriented with technology • Receptive to change • Resourcefulness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impulsive, adventurous, risk-taker, experimental, wrongly empowered • Passive, insensitive, happy-go-lucky • Poor communication/ writing/listening skills • Decreasing moral values • Vices, disinterested • Immature
VISAYAS		
6 – Western Visayas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled • Positive attitude • Attentive • Participative and engaged • Creative and innovative • Versatile • Flexible yet strong minded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and malnourished • Safety concerns • Too passive with things • Lack of parental guidance • Illiteracy
7 – Central Visayas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character and values oriented • Spirit of volunteerism • Openness for partnership with different organizations • Pool of expertise (talents, skills, and the like) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of financial support • Youth differences in attitude • Communication gap from and to parents and other adults • Inferiority/youth seclusion • Time management
8 – Eastern Visayas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation • Highly-adoptable • Media • Independent • Practical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable • Lack of guidance • Lack of experience • Lack of technical skill in farming & fishing • Slow adoption of new technologies • Job hopping

Table 17 (continuation). Strengths and weaknesses of the youth across regions		
Region	Strengths	Weaknesses
MINDANAO		
9 – Zamboanga Peninsula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active • Creative • Positive thinker • Potential leaders • Open-minded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technologically-dependent • Apathetic • Emotional/Sensitive • Low self-esteem • Compulsive
10 – Northern Mindanao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High sense of volunteerism • Motivated to share empowerment • Appreciative attitude • Active and vibrant • Talented, idea filled • Synergistic • Distinct voice to speak their mind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of determination and dedication • Lack of education • Lack of knowledge of the activities in the society • Vulnerable to political exploitation • Early engagement to corruption • Lack of self confidence • Short attention span • Lack of opportunities • Bad attitudes/ character
11 – Davao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idealistic • Creative • Versatile • Strong sense of volunteerism • Enthusiastic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfocused • Undisciplined • Lack time management • Unstable decision-making • Unequal opportunities
12 – Soccsksargen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persevering and determined • Active and competitive • Idealistic • Responsible • Adaptable • Adventurous, innovative, and risk-taking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easily influenced/pressured • Technologically dependent • Disoriented values • Self-centered • Stubborn • Lack of motivation and interest
13 – Caraga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly competent • Participative • With leadership skills • With spirit of volunteerism • Versatile • Committed • Open-minded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor self-confidence/self-esteem • Sensitive or easily discouraged • Can be very dependent • Lack of awareness • Disinterest or inability to confront problems •
ARMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-culturalism • Empowered • Participative • Idealistic • Unified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable • Lacks opportunities and resources • Apathetic • Inured in a culture of violence

Across regions, there seems to be emergent opportunities for the youth and a flourishing of support for their activities. There is concern, however, that such opportunities and activities may sometimes be politicized or be unduly affected by nagging poverty and the negatively changing lifestyle of the youth.

Their regions, according to the participants, have their own opportunities and threats (see Table 18). These qualitative remarks, whether they align closely or loosely with statistical data about the state of their region, provide insights on which centers for participation should be a priority for a specific region.

Table 18. Regional opportunities and threats for the youth		
Region	Opportunities	Threats
NCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurial and employment opportunities • Easy access to youth programs, education and employment • Availability of rehabilitation programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime incidence • Concerns about mental health (i.e., stress, pressure, coping capabilities) • Intense competition • Uncertainties in independent living • Mismatching of skills and education
LUZON		
CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of Public-Private Partnerships • Accessibility of seminars/workshops/trainings • Leadership opportunities • Support from LGUs • Prevalence of multi-sectoral collaboration on youth projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed SK abolition • Lack of support from family and friends • Underutilized potential • Tendency to do substance abuse • Increasing number of teenage pregnancy cases
1 – Northern Luzon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive government (LGUs and NGAs) • Trainings provided for the youth and for their families • Good job opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calamities • Political intervention • Peer pressure • Vices (i.e., illegal drugs) • Financial instability (i.e., K-12 enrollment) • Lack of parental support • Proposed SK Abolition
2 – Cagayan Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is a growth area • Educational quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political intervention • Availability of financial resources • Modern culture • Low involvement of youth in politics

Table 18 (continuation). Regional opportunities and threats for the youth		
Region	Opportunities	Threats
3 – Central Luzon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government resources for the youth sector • Globally competitive educational system • International gateways • Increasingly supportive LGUs • Available facilities • Unity among the youth sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing community values • Non-implementation of certain youth policies • Climate change • Higher accessibility of illegal drugs • Availability of financial resources • Unsupportive community leaders • Increasing job mismatch
4A – Calabarzon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive LGUs • Natural resources • Near metro manila • Unexplored areas • More youth centered programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calamities • No sense of continuity • Remote areas • Politicizing of programs • Extremists
4B - Mimaropa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various programs, projects, policies, resolutions and ordinances for the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing number of youth engaged on agricultural craft • Natural and human induced disasters • Peer pressure • Increasing trends on drug abuse and human trafficking • Certain norms and beliefs based on culture
5 – Bicol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various programs and initiatives for the youth • Existing youth network • Presence of youth office • Progressive community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teenage pregnancy • Unhealthy food • Peer pressure, juvenile delinquency, OSY • Unemployment, poverty • Political influence results in misuse of youth funds • Misrepresentation of youth • Limited programs/opportunities
VISAYAS		
6 – Western Visayas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scholarship programs; free education • Availability of projects/programs • Youth involvement in society • Gradually developed and modernized infrastructures • Reformed SK for political participation • Budget support for youth activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risky behavior • Exposure to pornography • Corrupt politicians • Increase numbers of drug addicts • Participation of LGUs to the youth problems • Actions to problems are not of high standards

Table 18 (continuation). Regional opportunities and threats for the youth		
Region	Opportunities	Threats
7 – Central Visayas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing leadership and life skills training Recognition of the youth as partners in development of national and local governments Partnership opportunities with other youth and civil society organizations Enactment of SK Reform Act Youth to youth network opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political/personal interests Non-implementation of the SK Reform Law Abuse of social media Being too dependent to technology Existence of political dynasties
8 – Eastern Visayas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of NGO and government programs Social media access and availability of new technologies. Employment opportunities Tourist attractions Free education Available labor force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement in premarital sex Peer pressure, bullying, and gadget addiction Sex exploitation
MINDANAO		
9 – Zamboanga Peninsula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced youth programs with increased budget and focal persons Trainings are conducted through the collaboration of the different agencies Academic access due to increased numbers of universities and colleges Volunteerism Presence of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor peace and order situation prevents proper education Lack of funds results in poor infrastructure Unemployment due to limited job opportunities, resulting in out-migration Youth are not a government priority Understaffed agencies are forced to multitask
10 – Northern Mindanao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth organizations exist to help youth development Supportive LGUs and NGOs Community activities Environment facilitates networking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor youth participation in society and governance Discrimination Political issues Misunderstanding about the advocacies in the community Poor supporting for youth initiatives Financial problems

Region	Opportunities	Threats
11 – Davao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government services • Training programs • Hidden talents and skills • Innovation • More room for free engagement and tolerance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political inclination • Personal interests • Bad influences • Cultural misconceptions • Apathy
12 – Soccsksargen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vast and abundant resources • Quality education and scholarship grants • Job opportunities • Access / given priority to government projects • Increasing number of youth organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace and order situation • Drug addiction • Early pregnancy • Youth vulnerability (child labor, use of children in criminal activity) • Environmental degradation • Lack of opportunities
13 – Caraga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program oriented government • Supportive region that is responsive to the needs of the youth • Strong youth Engagement • Very passionate young people are willing to work for the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Information dissemination • Geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas • More opportunities are given in urban areas • Prone to drug addiction
ARMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills training and scholarship grants • Availability of programs for the youth • Employment opportunities • Access to youth-based organizations and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family issues/conflicts • Discrimination and stereotypes • Poverty • Armed conflict and terrorism • Corruption

6.0. Cues for Participation

PYDP 2017-2022 harmonizes the strategies, objectives, indicators and measures from the previous youth development plans into the central concept of participation, as can be gleaned in the following matrices. These matrices are the product of formative research to ensure sustainability with the previous PYDPs and alignment with concurrent government and international initiatives. Their contents are the result of rigorous iterative refinement throughout the consultation series.

On the role of the NYC	Some notes	On the sections
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The PYDP will harmonize existing government programs in line with the mandate of the NYC as “the policy-making coordinating body of all youth-related institutions, programs, projects and activities (PPAs) of the government.”• The NYC will advocate for the optimal participation of the youth in these PPAs. This helps promote sustainability in and support for government initiatives.• The NYC will work with various agencies in developing new initiatives for strategies for which there are no existing PPAs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The strategies, objectives, monitoring metrics, evaluation statement, and partner agencies are comprehensive. However, they are by no means exhaustive and exclusionary. The Centers serve as a masterplan or as guiding principles through which strategies and activities for, with, and by the youth can be conceptualized and implemented.• Youth Organizations (YOs), Government Organizations (GOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Local Government Units (LGUs), and the National Youth Commission (NYC) are partners and stakeholders within and across the different centers.• For simplicity, only lead agencies have been indicated in the matrices even in collaborative programs. Moreover, this helps identify the contact agency for the monitoring and evaluation of an initiative.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The “Things to Do” section lists proposed activities which organizations may decide to initiate or include in their PPAs• The “Legislative Agenda” is based on either the proposals given by youth leaders during a legislative agenda development workshop or the PDP.• The “Research Agenda” is based on data needed to start, monitor, and evaluate PPAs• The “Sample Initiatives” come from the consultation series. Thus, some national government initiatives are identified with the regional office which reported them. This shows how PPAs can be cascaded across levels of government.

6.1. Health

Table 19. Health Overview Matrix

Agenda Statement				
For the youth to participate in multi-sensitive, multi-sectoral, and inclusive programs, projects, activities and services on health and health financial risk protection—with serious consideration of nutrition, reproductive health and psychosocial concerns—that promote the youth’s health and well-being as well as address their sexual and non-sexual risk-taking behaviors				
Strategies				
Ensure youth participation in healthy living & the prevention of accidents & injuries	Strengthen youth participation in responsible sexual and reproductive	Address and mitigate youth participation in sexual risk-taking behavior	Address and mitigate youth participation in non-sexual risk-taking behavior	Address psychosocial concerns
Objectives				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase active lifestyle • Increase good nutrition practices • Decrease hunger among youth • Increase medical and dental attention • Decrease the number of accidents involving the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase subscription to family planning • Increase safe motherhood practices • Lower the incidence of “early sexual debut,” teenage pregnancy, “unintended pregnancy,” and maternal mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower the incidence of casual sex, STI/HIV/AIDS, and abortion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease cigarette smoking • Decrease underage and excessive drinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase mental health wellness practices • Increase positive mental health-seeking practices • Lower suicidal ideation • Prevent suicides • Expand service delivery network to address mental health issues

The Health Center of Participation addresses the following 20@22 Agenda Items and UN Sustainable Development Goals:

20@22 Agenda	UN SDG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health & Responsible Parenthood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Zero hunger 3 Good health & well-being

6.1.1. *Healthy living*

Health, according to the Philippine Youth Development Index of 2013, surfaced as one of the four most important areas of development in the country (NYAS, 2015).

In terms of ensuring medical and dental attention to youth, deployment programs in DOH priority areas have improved significantly: there are around 262 doctors deployed and 265 dentists in doctorless municipalities under the Doctors to the Barrio program (Mamaril, et al., 2016). Likewise, the National Monitoring and Evaluation dental survey conducted by DOH in 2011 stated that 87% Filipinos experienced tooth decay (about 83 million). As matter of fact, 77% of Filipinos have never seen a dentist.

The Food and Nutrition Research Institute of the Department of Science and Technology reported that the chronic malnutrition rate of the children aged 0 to 2 years old in 2015 is 26.2%, the highest in the preceding decade. Moreover, data from the 2013 National Nutrition Survey indicate high prevalence of undernutrition among pregnant adolescents.

Youth’s involvement in sports is high: 72% of the youth are interested in sports. In addition, this interest in sports translates to actual participation and involvement. About 16% of millennials, born after 1980, do sports or exercise at least once a week. Moreover, Filipinos aged 25-34 are a lot more concerned on their overall well-being and health while youth aged 14-24 are into participation in sports activities.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation Metrics	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase active lifestyle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laro't Saya sa Parke Go4Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of youth with access to sports and exercise programs and facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of youth who exercise weekly in school/office¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSC DILG DOH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase good nutrition practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barangay Nutrition Scholar Program AHMP: Promote Good Nutrition (PGN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of youth BNS beneficiaries # of youth reached by PGN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average BMI² (PSA) % of youth who know the principles of healthy living¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DepEd NNC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplementary feeding of pregnant women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of pregnant adolescents receiving prescribed food supplementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of nutritionally at-risk pregnant adolescents² (DOH, PSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of youth participating in nutrition education activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of youth who abide by the Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos² (DOH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOH NNC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micronutrient supplementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of adolescents receiving iron-folic acid supplements % of pregnant adolescents receiving iron-folic acid supplements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of anemic women of reproductive age² (DOH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease hunger among youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4Ps Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program (AHMP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of 4Ps youth beneficiaries # of youth reached by AHMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % who self-report hunger² (SWS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSWD NNC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase medical and dental attention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % who receive medical attention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of youth who have not had serious 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOH DSWD

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescent and Youth Health Program (AYHP) • Universal PhilHealth Coverage 	<p>when needed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % who get bi-annual dental check-up 	illness ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PhilHealth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease the number of accidents involving the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence and Injury Prevention Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of events on and participants in workshops regarding vehicular and drowning/ submersion accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change of youth in fatal vehicular accidents² (DOH, MMDA or PNP) • % change of deaths in accidental drowning/ submersion² (DOH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOH • MMDA • LTFRB
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen safe motherhood program, e.g. ensuring coverage of pregnant adolescents, nutrition services for pregnant women (nutrition counseling, iron-folic acid supplementation, food supplementation as needed) • Provision of ironfolic acid supplements to adolescent females and pregnant women; iodine supplements to women of reproductive age in at-risk areas • Strengthen the implementation of the 4Ps program which monitors beneficiaries' health • Organize volunteer youth leaders for health • Organize events on healthy diet/proper nutrition • Organize events on sports and exercise beyond the barangay "liga"
Research Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and track metrics for 1) healthy living, 2) death by drowning or submersion, and 3) vehicular accident by single line age • Reconciling age grouping for nutrition variables
Legislative Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the Rural Health Care and Program by amending RA 1082 and RA 1891 to strengthen health and dental services in the rural area

6.1.2. *Reproductive and sexual health*

There has been an increase in teen pregnancies over the last 20 years because of multiple partners and low condom use (UN Population Fund). According to the UNFPA, 1 out ten Filipino women aged 15 to 19 has already given birth to a child.

There has also been an increase in the incidence of HIV. According to the Department of Health (DOH), 3,112 new HIV cases were reported in the month of July up until October 2016. Of these cases, 333 were already full-blown AIDS when they were reported to the DOH. Some 885 and 1,637 cases involved individuals in the 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 age brackets respectively.

A study by the National Youth Commission revealed the biggest number (62%) of individuals with HIV in the Philippines were between 15 and 24 years old. Moreover, 19 out of the 29 Filipinos who get infected with HIV every day in the Philippines are aged 15 to 24 years old. Twenty-five out of the 29 are between 15 and 30 years old (Crisostomo & Mateo, 2016).

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase subscription to family planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescent and Youth Health Program (AYHP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of youth who talk about RH with their parents # of youth who avail of AHYDP services # of participants who use information from AHYDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in unintended pregnancy² (POPCOM) % change in number of FP subscribers² (DOH) Average age of sexual debut^{1,2} (POPCOM) % change in teenage pregnancy² (PSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOH POPCOM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase safe motherhood practices Decrease maternal mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project (WHSMP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of youth who avail of the integrated package of WHSMP services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of facility-based births² (PSA/DOH) Maternal mortality rate among the youth² (PSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOH POPCOM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay sexual debut Lower the incidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescent and Youth Health Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in availing of RH products and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in teenage pregnancies² (PSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOH POPCOM

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of teenage pregnancy Lower the incidence of unintended pregnancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (AYHP) Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project (WHSMP) 	<p>services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of youth reached by ASRH initiatives % of adolescents vaccinated in public schools and health centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average age of sexual debut^{1,2} (POPCOM) % change in the practice of safe sex² (DOH) Increase in contraceptive prevalence² (DOH) 	
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the implementation of 4Ps development sessions Organize events on population development Train and engage parents on how to talk to their children about reproductive health Promote ASRH in emergencies Provide micronutrient supplements for women of reproductive age Provide adolescent vaccine in public schools and health centers
Legislative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the National Population and Development Policy (PDP) Enact Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy Act (PDP) National Policy on the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy (PDP)

Table 22. Health Strategy 3: Address and mitigate youth participation in sexual risk-taking behavior

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower the incidence of casual sex, STI/HIV/AIDS, and abortion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adolescent and Youth Health Program (AYHP) HIV/STI Prevention Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of participants in the events on sexual risk taking behavior # of youth beneficiaries attending the youth development sessions every month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average age of sexual debut^{1,2} (POPCOM) % change in the practice of safe sex² (POPCOM) % change in abortion¹ (DOH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOH OSHC PNAC
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize events on sexual risk-taking behavior Train and engage parents on how to talk to their children about risky sexual practices Lobby for the amendment of HIV testing Share information about risky behavior, especially among the marginalized Introduce life skill management training of youth from all sectors Strengthen the implementation of the youth development sessions in the 4Ps program Strengthen IEC campaign on HIV and STI disseminated
Legislative Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the Philippine HIV-AIDS Law (PDP) Lobby for the enactment of anti-discrimination bills

6.1.3. *Non-sexual risk-taking behavior*

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) of 2011 surveyed 6,044 students and 3,708 were ages 13 to 15 years. It was found that 27.5% of students had ever smoked cigarettes, 13.7% currently use any tobacco products, and 10.5% of non-smokers are likely to try smoking next year (Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2011).

Youth are also vulnerable to secondhand smoke. Based on the GYST report on the exposure of youth to secondhand smoke, 42.9% of youth live in homes where others smoke in their presence. In addition, 57.9% are around others who smoke in places outside their home. Moreover, 48.7% have one or more smoker parents (Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2011).

The 2010 report on Global Alcohol consumption of the World Health Organization revealed that, in the Philippines, 4.2% of those between 15 and 29 years old are heavy episodic drinkers.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease cigarette smoking Decrease underage and excessive drinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoke Cessation Program (SCP) Adolescent and Youth Health Program (AYHP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of SCP and AYHP anti-smoking and anti-underage drinking events and participants # of youth reached by IEC materials on SCP and underage drinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in youth cigarette smoking² (DOH) % change in number of cigarette sticks smoked daily² (DOH) % change in alcohol consumption² (DOH) Average age of first alcohol consumption¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOH
<p>Notes * For drug dependence, please see Section 6.5.</p>	<p>These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.</p>	<p>These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.</p>	<p>These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)</p>	<p>The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.</p>

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure municipal implementation of the Barkada Kontra Droga Program • Organize events on vice mitigation and drug-free living • Train principals, guidance counselors, and advocates on vice prevention and control
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6.1.4. *Psychosocial concerns*

The 2014 global report on preventing suicide conducted by the World Health Organization stated that suicide is the second principal cause of death among youth aged 15 to 29 years old worldwide. Similarly, in the Philippines, there was an estimated 2,500 cases of suicide in 2012. Four-fifths of these cases involved women. Though the Philippines still has the lowest suicide rates in Southeast Asia, incidence of suicide and suicidal ideation is increasing.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve mental health wellness • Normalize mental health-seeking behavior • Lower suicidal ideation • Prevent suicides • Expand service delivery network to address mental health issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health Program • HOPE Line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of principals, guidance, counselors, and advocates trained on psychosocial issues • # who avail of support mechanisms for psychosocial concerns • # of youth using the HOPE line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change of youth who have taken steps to take their life¹ • % change in suicidal ideation among the youth¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOH • NCMH
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize events on psychosocial health • Train principals, guidance counselors, and advocates on psychosocial issues • Strengthen support mechanisms (i.e., medical attention and counseling for youth with psychosocial concerns) • Engage parents and the youth by providing information on psychosocial health • Introduce community-based mental health initiatives • Introduce interventions for depression awareness and suicide prevention
Legislative Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enact the National Mental Health Care Delivery System (PDP)

Table 25. Sample Initiatives for Health	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each One, Reach One, Teach One (NIR) is an award-winning entry in TAYO last 2008 which reaches out to and teach life skills to young people at risk through peer education. Its goal is to decrease the speed of HIV/ AIDS and prevent risk-taking behavior among young people at risk that facilitates HIV infections. Youth are asked to participate in peer counselling, Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), community outreach, seminars or trainings, IEC distribution, referral to health services and recruitment of members. It increases awareness and improves adequacy of knowledge and skills to strengthen support group of drug users and people living with HIV and youth at risk. • AHYD Program (POPCOM Region 10) promotes level of awareness in responsible sexual behavior, healthy lifestyle and reduce incidence of teenage pregnancy, STI, HIV and AIDS. It involves hiring of AHYD media ad, visit film making and festival, festival of talents, regional dissemination forum for YATSS4, creation of ISDN on AHD, and conduct of ASRH classes. An increase in the number service delivery for adolescents and youth is expected. • YDS (DSWD Region 10) encourages positive lifestyle and wellness and formation of Values Education. It has series or sessions of modules with DepEd. This increases health awareness and healthy lifestyle among the youth. • Adolescent Health and Youth Development Program (LGU MIS OR) enhances knowledge on sex education and lessen the incidence of teenage pregnancy. They conduct IEC for the youth about sex education and teenage pregnancy. It increases young student awareness of the pros and cons of teenage pregnancy. • Field Trip sa Health Centers (NCR) encourages young people to participate and go beyond governance platforms. Utilization of national and local services is participation in government itself. These field trips aim to introduce the health system to people, particularly young 	

people, help youth to navigate the health system, guide them in accessing and utilizing these services, and provide feedback mechanism. Youth participate in activities such as kick-off/ project orientation with participants and key stakeholders, actual visits/ field trips, post-visit debriefing, and action- planning. It brings the health back to the people, making the health system work for all people, including the youth, through dialogue and partnership.

- **Adolescent Health and Development Program (DOH Region 10)** capacitates health workers in dealing with the adolescent and youth. Participants engage in Adolescent Job Aid (AJA), hip tarp and adolescent health education and practical training, and advocate adolescent health caravan (family health caravan). It envisions a well- informed, empowered, responsible and healthy adolescent and youth.

- Adolescent Development and Education Program Tool (DOH)
- Adolescent Health and Youth Development Film Festival
- Adolescent Job Aid (DOH)
- Adolescent-friendly health facilities (DOH)
- Barkada Kontra Droga Program
- Conduct of Training Program on Sexually Healthy and Personally Effective Adolescents (SHAPE)

- Establishment of teen hubs in schools
- Jocks-on-Air for RH
- National Population Quiz
- National Youth Congress (DDB)
- Rehabilitation, Alternative Programs Interventions for the treatment and Prevention of illegal Drug Dependency (RAPID)
- Youth for Youth (U4U)

6.2. Education

Table 26. Education Overview Matrix

Agenda Statement	
For the youth to participate in accessible, developmental, quality, and relevant formal, non-formal and informal lifelong learning and training that prepares graduates to be globally competitive but responsive to national needs and to prepare them for the workplace and the emergence of new media and other technologies	
Strategies	
Increase and improve youth participation in education	Improve educational quality and performance
Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) Increase efficiency rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase functional literacy rate Improve academic performance Increase traditional and new media literacy

The Education Center of Participation addresses the following 20@22 Agenda Items and UN Sustainable Development Goals:

20@22 Agenda	UN SDG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Capital Development & Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Quality education

6.2.1. Youth participation in education

In 2015, there were 14.5 million elementary students and 7.3 million high school students, but not all of them manage to graduate. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority's 2013 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), 1 in every 10 youths aged 6 to 24 was out-of-school. This is equivalent to four million Filipinos. The Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao had the highest out-of-school population with 14.4%, higher than the national average of 10.6%.

The main reasons for leaving school were early marriage (22.9%), lack of resources (19.2%), and lack of interest in going to school (19.1%) (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015).

According to a study by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, there was a decline from 12 to five percent in the number of children between five and 15 years old who were not in school between 2008 and 2013. During the same period, adjusted net primary school attendance rates increased from 90.8% to 96.45%.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) Increase efficiency rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIFAST TVET Programs 4Ps Alternative Learning Systems Program One Town One Scholar Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of advocacy programs and their youth participants # of youth scholars # of 4Ps youth beneficiaries # of UNIFAST beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dropout rate among ISY per level² (DepEd) % of youth drop-outs who return to school² (DepEd, CHED) % of youth in tech-voc programs² (TESDA) % of youth not in NEET² (DepEd, CHED, DOLE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DepEd CHED DSWD TESDA
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize community-based education & advocacy programs to promote the value of education Institutionalize parental participation in school Formalize interventions to motivate student-drop-outs to return to school Strengthen school reintegration programs for OSYs Strengthen formal, non-formal, and informal education programs Improve STFAP scheme; disseminate information on STFAP and other grants Promote distance education Boost educational campaigns and advocacies Conduct collaborative workshops among national agencies and NGOs in addressing different youth issues
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6.2.2. Educational quality and performance

There was a high literacy rate among youth aged 15 to 24 years old, at 98.1% in 2013 (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2013). Women are generally more literate than men. Moreover, more women than men (55% versus 45%) pursue higher education (Commission on Higher Education, 2015).

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase functional literacy rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative Learning Systems Programs Philippine Educational Placement Test 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of youth enrollees in ALS Programs % of PEPT passers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of functionally literate² (PSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DepEd
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve academic performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> K to 12 Basic Ed Awards & Recognition Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of awardees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % improvement in NEAT/NSAT scores² (DepEd) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DepEd CHED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase traditional and new media literacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media & Information Literacy Course Media literacy workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of students enrolled in media and literacy # of media literacy workshops and participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of media literate youth² (PSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DepEd
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen bridging programs to address functional illiteracy Organize teacher-training programs on student-centered education Organize workshops on traditional and new media literacy Strengthen extra-curricular academic programs (i.e., remedial classes)
Legislative Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend Senate Bill 0172 to expand and make more comprehensive the Abot Alam Program Act of 2016” Enact a bill creating mobile classrooms in the rural areas

Table 29. Sample initiatives for education

- **Youth and I Club (POPCOM NIR)** is a pilot project of the Cadiz City LGU, the DepED, CPO, and other stakeholders. It seeks to establish a school-based club that promotes responsible sexuality under the guidance of trained peer educators. In the process, it helps reduce of sexual and non- sexual cases among young people. The project involves the training of peer educators, the production and distribution of IEC campaign materials, and the establishment of a teen center which serves as the office of the club.
- **A Child Worker No More and Sponsor a Scholar Project (Sowing Legacy Movement NIR)** targets to help and empower the youth through the following projects: the Pledge 30 campaign (30 pesos a month for scholars) and the Leadership Legacy Camp. It helps scholars graduate and contribute back to the community.
- **Echo Seminars/ Trainings/ Workshops (The Carrier- John B. Lacson, Collages Foundation- Bacolod)** promotes campus-based responsible journalism. The youth disseminate the information and knowledge they have learned through the following activities: the production of magazines, newsletters, tabloids, and wall news; the use of blogs in social media; and the composition of literary or creative articles.
- **Negros 1st Training for Work Scholarship Program (Negros Occidental Language and Information Technology Center)** offers courses on IT or BPO and vocational trade courses for OSY as well as unemployed graduates. Its program components include Pagkaon Scholarship, District Educational Scholarship, Vocational/ Technical Scholarship, Indigenous People’s Scholarship. Beneficiaries of this program are deserving students in the marginalized sector. It empowers the youth, improve their skills, and provide them employment opportunities.
- **Skills Training on Shielded Metal Arc Welding (SMAW) (HPCO NIR)** trains 25 beneficiaries to acquire a TESDA certificate. The training program includes 10 days of lecture, 24 days of actual training, two days of assessment quizzes, and 10 days of OJT at TESDA by the HPCO in Silay. It gives its beneficiaries opportunities to apply for a job.
- **Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES) (LGU MIS OR Region 10)** aims to lessen dropout rates by employing students during summer breaks for a total of 20 days. Part of the students’ honorarium is given to them, while the remainder is remitted to their schools. This program is in partnership with DOLE.
- **E- AICS (Educational Assistance) (DSWD Region 10)** promotes youth empowerment by providing them with educational assistance.

- **Iskolar Ako ni Bambi (IKNG) (LGU MIS OR)** aids CHED/ TESDA in developing the province's human resource by providing scholarships and financial assistance to poor but deserving tertiary-level students. Qualified college students receive money for their tuition while OSY study in TESDA-accredited schools for free.
- **Alternative Learning System (ALS) (DepEd Region 7)** is a practical alternative to formal instruction. It offers quality basic education to all OSY. To facilitate learning, it uses Basic Literacy Program, Accreditation and Equivalency Program (certification of competencies comparable to graduate of formal school system) and ALS for DAP. It brings basic education to far-flung barangays and helps eradicate illiteracy among out of school youth.
- **Operation Lighthouse Keeping-faith-breed Training for SH and Teachers (DepEd Region 7)** capacitates school heads and teachers in values formation through live training.
- **Sports Academy (PLGU of Zamboanga Del Sur Region 9)** caters to athletes from different municipalities. It offers quality education and sports training. It develops their skills in different events in sports and gives opportunities to youth from far-flung areas by realizing their potential for varsity.
- **Educational Assistance Program (Region 11)** supports economically-disadvantaged youth to have access to formal education and vocational technical skills training which will qualify them for gainful employment or enable them to venture in livelihood projects.

6.3. Economic empowerment

Table 30. Economic Empowerment Overview Matrix			
Agenda Statement			
For the youth to participate in the economy, as empowered employees and/or entrepreneurs who are productively engaged in gain ful and decent work and/or businesses, and protected from work-related vulnerabilities such as discrimination, underemployment, occupational hazards, and child labor			
Strategies			
Optimize youth participation in the labor force	Stop youth participation in vulnerable employment	Promote youth participation in entrepreneurial activities	Strengthen youth participation in employment enrichment support systems
Objectives			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease unemployment, underemployment, and jobs mismatch for WY • Increase part-time employment opportunities for ISY • Increase green jobs • Increase productivity and employment in the agricultural sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease child labor • Decrease the trafficking of youth • Lessen the number of youth who work unpaid and/or without benefits • Lessen the abuse of WY • Decrease work related hazards and illnesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of youth entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of school break/ internship jobs • Increase counseled youth regarding their career options

The Economic Empowerment Center of Participation addresses the following 20@22 Agenda Items and UN Sustainable Development Goals:

20@22 Agenda	UN SDG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Capital Development & Education • Decent work, & full & productive employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 No poverty • 4 Quality education • 9 Industry, innovation, & infrastructure • 10 Reduced inequalities

6.3.1. Youth participation in the labor force

Agricultural and other green industries hold significant potential in addressing youth unemployment and underemployment. According to the Department of Agriculture, every year, a smaller number of youth are inclined to engage in farming and fishing. This has resulted in an aging population in these sectors, with the average age of Filipino farmers and fisherfolk at 47 years old, according to a baseline survey conducted by the DA-Philippine Rural development Project (PRDP).

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease unemployment, underemployment, and jobs mismatch for WY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JobStart Special Training for Employment Program (STEP) Training for Work Scholarship Program (TWSP) Enterprise Based Programs (EBP) Career Guidance Advocacy Program (CGAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of Jobstart, STEP, TWSP, and EPB events and youth participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in underemployed youth² (PSA) % change in underemployed youth² (PSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOLE TESDA DTI CHED TESDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase part-time employment opportunities for ISY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Program for the Employment of Students (SPES) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of SPES events and youth beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in youth employed part-time² (PSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote green jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Greening Program (NGP) ProGED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of NGP and ProGED events and youth participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % distribution in youth employment per key industry per region² (PSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DENR DTI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase productivity and employment in the agricultural sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture & Fisheries Scholarship Programs Enhancing Access to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of program events and youth participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % increase in income and number of youth in agriculture² (PSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA-ATI DOLE-BWSC DSWD

	AFE Knowledge Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Entrepreneur Support (YES) Program • Sustainable Livelihood Program 			
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen employment facilitation services • Promote career guidance services • Organize employment-focused events such as job fairs and training for skills enrichment • Provide incentives for youth workers in key industries • Intensify skills training, upgrading, and retooling programs consistent with the global standards • Establish skills training center or hubs equipped with advanced technology • Strengthen learnership and apprenticeship programs • Re-introduce agriculture in primary and secondary school
Research Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine what can interest the youth to work in the agricultural and green industries

6.3.2. Youth and vulnerable employment

According to the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), data from the 2011 Survey on Children indicate over two million youth between the ages of five and 17 years old were engaged in child labor. A great majority (58%) belonged to the 15-17 age group. The survey was conducted by the National Statistics Office. Overall, Central Luzon and Bicol region had the most number of children engaged in child labor, 10.5% and 10.4% respectively.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease child labor (15-17 years old) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KASAMA Program Against Child Labor (CLPEP) Makiisa para sa #1MBatangMalaya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of KASAMA, CLPEP, and Makiisa events and youth participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in child labor² (PSA, DOLE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSWD NCLC DOLE-BWSC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease the trafficking of youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLPEP Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of youth CLPEP and RRPTP beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in youth victims of trafficking² (DSWD, IACAT, JJWC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSWD DOLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessen the number of youth who work unpaid and/or without benefits Lessen the abuse of WY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers Organization Development Program (WODP) Labor Education for Graduating Students (LEGS) Labor and Employment Education Services (LEES) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of youth WODP, LEGS, and LEES events and participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in youth who work unpaid^{1,2} (PSA, DOLE) % change in youth without benefits^{1,2} (DOLE) % change in number of abused WY² (DOLE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease work related hazards and illnesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero Accident Program (ZAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of ZAP events and youth participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in youth victims of work hazards and illnesses² (OSHC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOLE-OSHC

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize events on worker rights and responsibilities • Strengthen inter-agency coordination against trafficking • Expand the capability of the hotline numbers to report incidences of vulnerable employment (i.e., trafficking, abuse, non-payment of salary and/or benefits) • Train workers on occupational safety and health • Share information on what comprises vulnerable employment
Research Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregation of child and youth labor data

6.3.3. Youth entrepreneurship

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of youth entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negosyo Centers • Kabuhayan Starter Kits • YES Program • Nego-Kart Program • SME Roving Academy (SMERA) • Sustainable Livelihood Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of youth participants in these programs • # of youth entrepreneurs who received seed funding • PhP amount of seed funding received 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change in number of youth entrepreneurs² (DTI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOLE-BWSC • DTI • DSWD
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalize operations of training centers in each region to support small entrepreneurs and farmers in developing sustainable enterprises by putting together convergent services for business incubation, technology, and innovation services • Provide easy access to finance, credit, technology, information, training and strategic linkages - • Organize events on entrepreneurship for the youth • Introduce a system for providing seed capital • Introduce an entrepreneur mentoring program • Coordinate with business schools • Share information on successful youth entrepreneurs
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Table 34. Economic Empowerment Strategy 4: Strengthen youth participation in employment enrichment support systems

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of school break/ internship jobs • Increase counseled youth regarding their career options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior High School Career Guidance Program • CGAP • Government Internship Program (GIP) • Special Program for the Employment of Students (SPES) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of agencies and organizations with internship programs • # of academic programs with internship in their curriculum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change in youth interns² (DOLE, NYC) • % change in school break youth workers² (DOLE (SPES)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DepEd • BLE-DOLE • CHED
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with government agencies, private organizations, and schools to strengthen their internship programs • Formalize career guidance services for ISY, OSY, and WY • Increase the number and upgrading of facilities of TESDA-accredited learning centers and training providers for the informal sector • Prioritize youth, women, and workers in the informal economy in tech-voc education and skills development program
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Legislative agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enact legislation which would create designated areas in side walks for mobile vendors with barangay permits • Enact legislation on anti-age discrimination in the job recruitment process for legal-age workers • Enact the Social Enterprise Bill (PDP) • Pass the Ease of Doing Business Act (PDP)
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Table 35. Sample initiatives for economic empowerment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Package on Technology (Region 10) aims to equip the youth about crop production through lectures, discussions, and hands-on activities. It teaches the youth new practices and technologies in crop production. • Going Places (NCR) is an assessment survey to determine the priorities in each area according to the residents themselves. The priorities are then aligned to the SDGs. • SDG ADOPTION (SDG Tri-sectoral Advocacy and Resiliency- STAR) (NCR) is a Full and Active Adoption and Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (AGENDA 2030) in all organizations, government agencies, and private institutions. It involves capacity-building and training on the SDGs among the youth. • TVET for Poverty Reduction (TESDA Cebu) aims to attain highly-sustainable inclusive economic growth to substantially reduce poverty by providing the youth with decent employment. It involves Barangay Kasanayan para sa Kabuhayan at Kapayapaan, community-based trainings, scholarships (PESFA, BUB, STEP), mobile training program, training program for rebel returnees/ decommissioned combatants, and assessment and certification of the foregoing clients. Such activities develop productive and world-class skilled work force with positive work values. • Unlad Kabataan (LGUs Davao) promotes the development of the OSY and other disadvantaged youth to become self-reliant, economically-productive and socially-responsible citizens who contribute to the development of their family and community. Youth engage in various activities that promote social and economic development. It maintains a program of collaboration and cooperation with GAS for the youth in all sectors.

- Employment Facilitation: JobStart, Special Program for the Employment of Students (SPES), Government Internship Program (GIP), Special Training for Employment Program (STEP), Training for Work Scholarship Program, Enterprise Based Programs (Apprenticeship, Learnership, and Dual Training System)
- Career Guidance: Career Guidance Week, Capacity-building for RGCs and Cas, Career Guidance through Social Networks, Career Ambassadors, NCAC/RCAC, Career Blitz, LMI

- Entrepreneurship: TechVoc skills training, DOLE Integrated Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (DILEEP), Establishment of Negosyo Centers DTI-Go Negosyo Mentor Me
- Capacity Building: Workers Organization Development Program (WODP), SME Roving Academy
- Labor Education: Labor Education for Graduating Students (LEGS), LEES

6.4. Social inclusion and equity

Table 36. Social Inclusion and Equity Overview Matrix

Agenda Statement			
For the youth to participate in a peaceful and just society that affords them with equal and equitable opportunity, social security and protection in all aspects of development, regardless of their gender, disability, specific needs, political beliefs, ethnicity, religion, and socio-cultural-economic status			
Strategies			
Promote the prosocial participation of youth with specific needs: abused, neglected, and exploited as well as street youth	Maximize participation of youth with disability in society	Promote the participation of indigenous people (IP) youth in society	Strengthen equal and equitable participation across genders: violence against women, female discrimination, male enrolment and attrition rate, LGBTQ+ SOGI discrimination
Objectives			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease the number of youths living in poverty • Decrease the number of abused, neglected, and exploited (ANE) youth • Decrease the number of street youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the facilities and services for the following youth with disabilities (YWD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication disability • Disability due to chronic illness • Learning disability • Intellectual disability • Orthopedic disability • Psychosocial disability • Visual disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the economic and social conditions of IP youth • Increase the presence of IP youth in society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease violence against women (VAW) and children • Increase awareness among youth and the community about different sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) • Push for the enactment of a law on anti-discrimination based on SOGI • Increase enrolment among male students • Decrease dropout rate among male students

The Social Inclusion and Equity Center of Participation addresses the following 20@22 Agenda Items and UN Sustainable Development Goals:

20@22 Agenda	UN SDG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Capital Development & Education • Decent work, & full & productive employment • Social Protection & Social Dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Good health & well-being • 4 Quality education • 5 Gender equality • 10 Reduced inequalities

6.4.1. *Youth with specific needs 1*

According to the United Nations Children’s Fund and the Philippine Statistics Authority (2015), 36.6 million of Filipinos in 2010 were children below 18 years of age. A fifth (22%) of these Filipinos were between 12 to 15 age groups and 11% were between 16 and 17 years old.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (2009) revealed that among all the regions in the country, the most number of reported cases of child abuse were from NCR, Central Visayas, Central Luzon, Cagayan Valley, and Zamboanga Peninsula.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease the number of youths living in poverty • Decrease the number of abused, neglected, and exploited (ANE) youth • Decrease the number of street youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4Ps • Foster Care Program • RRPTP • Residential and Non-residential Facilities (RNRF) • @streetkids Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of 4Ps, FCP, RRPTP, and RNRF youth beneficiaries • # of street youth reported and rescued from the @streetkids Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change of youths living in poverty² (PSA) • % change in number of ANE and street youth² (DSWD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSWD
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do

- Organize events on the rights of youth, especially minors
- Establish a network of peer counselors for ANE and street youth
- Capacitate stakeholders (parents, counselors, community leaders, and law enforcement officers) regarding what constitutes abuse, neglect, and exploitation of the youth through training and information dissemination
- Strengthen support mechanisms and facilities (i.e., shelters; educational assistance, halfway/safe houses) for ANE and street youth

6.4.2. *Youth with disability*

In the 2010 Census of the Population and Housing by the Philippine Statistics Authority (2010), 16 out of 1000 persons are disabled or 1.57% of the population. Most of the PWD population was from aged group 15 to 49 years old which comprises the 40% of the Population, followed by age group 65 and above with 22.1% of the PWD population, next is age group 50 to 64 years old with 19%, and lastly age group 0 to 14 years old with 18.9%. There are more male PWD than female, 50.9% and 49.1% respectively (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2010). Economically-underprivileged women with disabilities are at a further disadvantage, as confirmed in a study conducted by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) in Cebu.

In terms education of Children and Youth with Disabilities enrolment report of Department of Education (2012), there are around 200,000 PWD youth in elementary—90,000 of them were gifted and 8,443 in High School.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Agencies
<p>Increase the facilities and services for the following youth with disabilities (YWD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication disability • Disability due to chronic illness • Learning disability • Intellectual disability • Orthopedic disability • Psychosocial disability • Visual disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheltered Workshop for Persons with Disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of spaces with facilities and signage for YWD • # of peer counselors • # of YWD participants in events which provide health, educational and employment services for YWD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change in YWD who self-report that spaces and signage are friendly for them^{1,2} (NCDA) • % of YWD who give and receive counseling^{1,2} (NCDA, NYC) • % of YWD who avail of health, educational, and employment services for them^{1,2} (NCDA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSWD • NCDA • DOH
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen programs for YWD, particularly those which provide health, educational, and employment services • Promote PWD-friendly LGUs • Organize events for and with YWD • Establish a network of peer counselors with and for YWD • Ensure accessible spaces and signage for YWD • Capacitate stakeholders (parents, counselors, community leaders, and law enforcement officers) on working with YWD training and information dissemination
Legislative Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement fully RA 9442 and RA 7277 • Pass An Act Establishing a Disability Support Trust Fund (PDP)

6.4.3. Indigenous people youth

The National Youth Assessment Study (2015) stated that 9.4% of the youth population were from indigenous groups in our country. In addition, it was reported that 1 out of 4 indigenous youth are not living with their parents with 25.5% of the IP population. Most of the indigenous youth belong to the families that are low-income earners with 77.1% of them have an average monthly income less than 10,000.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the economic and social conditions of IP youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous Peoples Education Program Support Fund (IPEPSF) 4Ps RRPTP Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) Protective Services Program (PSP) Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan- Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS) Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management Project (INREMP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of IPEPSF, 4Ps, RRPTP, SLP, PSP, and Kalahi-CIDSS beneficiaries who are IP youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % IYS and OYS among IP youth across educational levels² (DepEd, PSA (to compare with census data)) % of unemployment, underemployment, and contractual employment among IP youth¹ (PSA) % of IP youth in vulnerable employment¹ (DENR, PSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DepEd DSWD DENR-FMB

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the presence of IP youth in society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School of Living Traditions Program (SLT) Cultural Communities Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of SLT students # of cultural IP youth events and their participants # of IP youth engaged in practicing and nurturing their indigenous body of knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in awareness about IP cultures² (DepEd) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCCA NCIP
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide IP youth with opportunities for employment, education, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, basic utilities, health and social security Ensure proper and sufficient IP youth representation in media Engage IP youth in events which promote and enhance their distinct heritage and values Capacitate IP youth to practice, nurture, and document their indigenous knowledge on systems and practices Promote interaction between IP and non-IP youth
Legislative Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact a bill which provides IP youth with job opportunities (similar to the provision for PWDs)

6.4.4. *Violence against women*

Republic Act No. 9262 (RA 9262) otherwise known as the “Anti- Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004” provides for the protection of women and their children. By virtue of RA 9262, the IACVAWC was created to formulate programs and projects to eliminate VAW based on their respective mandates, develop capability programs for their employees to become more sensitive to the needs of their clients, and to monitor all VAW initiatives were convened to form the Council. Its twelve member-agencies are the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), the Civil Service Commission (CSC), the Commission on Human Rights (CHR), the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Health (DOH), the Department of Education (DepEd), the Department of Labor and

Employment (DOLE), the Philippine National Police (PNP), the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), and the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI).

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease incidence or reported cases of violence against women (VAW) and children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18-Day Campaign to End VAW Barangay VAW Desk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in incidence of VAW among the youth % of youth VAW victims counselled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in the number of young women and children served by VAW initiatives² (PSA, DSWD, LGUs, PNP Women’s Desk) % change of youth women served by GAD² (DSWD, DILG-NBOO) # of VAW peer counselors² (DSWD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and Their Children (IACVAWC) DSWD PCW DILG & LGUs
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (Pas) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce Pas to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified Pas. LGUs, CSOs, Ygs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen and improve the functionality of interagency, facility-based, and community-based mechanisms that address VAW Establish a network of VAW peer counsellors Capacitate stakeholders (parents, counsellors, community leaders and law enforcement officers) in addressing VAW cases through training and information dissemination Elevate youth discourse about VAW through organizing fora and seminars that will educate the youth on existing VAW laws and mechanisms Mobilize community to prevent violence against women and youth through information campaigns and regular conduct of orientation on anti-VAW laws
Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track the number of established functional barangay VAW desks per region

Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track the number of reported VAW-related cases • Track number of VAW-related programs and activities funded by GAD
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6.4.5. *LGBTQ+ youth*

LGBTQ+ youth in the Philippines most of the time experienced being bullied in their lifetime. The usual form of bullying experienced by them was verbal abuses like name-calling (Gay, Lesbian & Straight Education Network, 2005). According to the Philippine LGBT Hate Crime Watch research⁶ on violence against the LGBT in the country (2012), there are around 141 deaths of LGBTs and the reasons were motives of hate or bias, extrajudicial killing, discrimination-related violence and sexual orientation and gender since the year 1996.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease gender-based job discrimination • Decrease the income gap between men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of youth participants in gender programs and events • # of human resource personnel trained in establishing a gender-responsive workplace • # of personnel trained on women’s issues at the workplace • # of employees in establishments that are compliant with gender-sensitive labor-related policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income gap between female and male youth² (PSA, DOLE) • # of reported and resolved gender-based job discrimination cases² (DOLE, NLRC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOLE • CSC
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and strengthen gender-responsiveness of youth programs such as career-pathing seminars to include gender-based job discrimination topic Train human resource personnel in establishing a gender-responsive workplace Elevate discourse on gender-based job discrimination among employees through conduct of orientation on gender-based job discrimination, how to prevent it and the available mechanisms to address it
Research Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track number of agencies/companies that provide training for their human resource personnel on establishing a gender-responsive workplace

Table 42. Social Inclusion & Equity Strategy 6: Strengthen equal and equitable participation across genders--LGBTQ+

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase awareness among youth and the community about different sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of LGBTQ+ youth participants in activities organized to increase awareness on various forms of SOGI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of LGBTQ+ youth who experience and report SOGI discrimination² (NYC, JOB, PCW, CHR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSWD PCW DepEd, CHED, TESDA, DOLE CSC DOH CSR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Push for the enactment of a law on anti-discrimination based on SOGI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of youth advocates for a law on anti-discrimination based on SOGI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on anti-discrimination based on SOGI² (CHR, NLRC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHR
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the gender-responsiveness of youth programs by capacitating stakeholders through training and information dissemination Elevate the discourse on LGBTQ+ discrimination by organizing discussions among LGBTQ+ and the community on how to address and provide support to victims of discrimination”.
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Legislative Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact legislation on SOGI issues to protect the LGBTQ+
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Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase enrolment among male students Decrease dropout rate among male students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of male ISY and OSY per level % of male ISY-4Ps beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of male student drop-outs² (PSA, DepEd, TESDA, CHED) % of male students in college and tech-voc courses² (PSA, DepEd, TESDA, CHED) % of male students-4Ps beneficiaries who drop-out of school² (4Ps) % of male students who drop-out and returned to school^{1,2} (PSA, DepEd, TESDA, CHED) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHED DepEd TESDA DSWD
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide additional intervention to address the attendance of male students in the implementation of the 4Ps programs Strengthen and formalize school reintegration and interventions such as community-based education and advocacy programs to promote the value of education among male students Encourage male student dropouts who are having difficulty
Research Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct research on the real cause of the lower enrolment rate of males

Table 44. Sample initiatives for social inclusion and equity

- **Gender and Development mainstreaming in DRRM for the Youth (Office of Civil Defense Region 10)** expects participants to plan their respective organization's activities in DRRM mainstreamed with GAD. It involves a two- day training with lectures and workshops.
- **Fun Run Tuao (Region 10)** encourages the youth to participate in Palarong Bayan LGU Tuao, which involves Fun Run Tuao, basketball, pig hunting, and horseback riding.
- **Bingo Social (Region 10)** aims to raise fund for youth-related activities and incidental expenses.
- **Batang Bida (Children and Youth Engagement) (Region 7)** increases the participation of children in matters or issues affecting them by engaging them in local development. It provides a venue for the youth to participate in local development councils and other development bodies. It conducts sali-kabataan in sitios or puroks on rights and responsibilities of children, child protection, education, health, among others.
- **Therapeutic Community Ladderized Program (TCLP) (Region 7)** (Parole and Probation Administration) helps the youth help themselves by helping others. Its objective is to attain behavioral change among the youth who complete a mandatory semester during which they redirect themselves into a better future.
- **"Anti- Discrimination Law" Information Dissemination Drive (LADLAD CARAGA INC)** informs the general public about the rights of LGBT, PWDs, etc., as a way to prevent discrimination against them. This information drive is conducted at the barangay level.
- **Pag- asa Youth Association (PYA) (Region 11)** is an association under DSWD that is organized nationwide. It provides forums to discuss youth gender issues, among others. It also offers special services for the rehabilitation and training of youth with specific needs specially those who are delinquent, neglected, abused, exploited, those with disabilities and those in cultural communities.

6.5. Peace-building and security

Table 45. Peace-building & Security Overview Matrix				
Agenda Statement				
For the youth to participate in promoting human security, including public safety and order, protecting the youth in conflict areas, safeguarding territorial integrity and sovereignty, and in contributing to national peace and unity				
Strategies				
Strengthen youth participation in promoting peace and order	Optimize youth participation in the peace process	Promote the prosocial participation of youth with specific needs		Protect the youth from violence in situations of armed conflict and from human rights violations
		Youth offenders, delinquent youth, and youth in conflict with the law	Drug dependent youth	
Objectives				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of community brigade (barangay tanod) workers • Increase membership in BADAC • Increase the number of youth in the police force and the armed forces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase participation of the youth in the peace process • Increase participation in rehabilitation, development, and peacebuilding efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease the number of youth offenders, delinquent youth, and youth in conflict with the law • Decrease the incidence of recidivism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease the number drug dependent youth • Increase participation in anti-drug campaigns among the youth and youth organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of youth protected from situations of armed conflict • Decrease human rights violations against the youth • Increase support for youth displaced by armed conflict • Decrease youth radicalization • Increase integration of former youth combatants

The Security Center of Participation addresses the following 20@22 Agenda Items and UN Sustainable Development Goals:

20@22 Agenda	UN SDG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Protection & Social Dialogue • State Security & Civil Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 Peace, justice & strong institutions

6.5.1. *Peace and order and the youth*

According to the DILG, it is ideal to have 25 members of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) Auxiliary Team per 2,000 population of the barangay representing streets, puroks, subdivisions or sitios (Department of the Interior and Local Government, 2015). However, there remain no data on the number of youth BADAC members.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase membership in BADAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of youth BADAC members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of youth who have been victims of criminal activity² (JJWC, PNP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNP-DPCR • PDEA • DDB • DILG • League of Barangays in the Philippines • SK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of youth in the police force and the armed forces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNP Recruitment • AFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of youth who apply in the police force and the armed forces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in the number of applicants to the police force and the armed forces² (NAPOLCOM, AFP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFP • PNP
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalize the authority and responsibilities of, as well as incentives for barangay PO volunteers • Cascade these authority, responsibilities, and incentives through the barangay network • Establish a grievance mechanism for and against PO volunteers • Organize youth groups focusing on PO • Organize SK training sessions on Peace and Order / Peace Building • Protect the youth from criminal activity • Intensify recruitment among the youth to the police and the armed forces • Strengthen support mechanisms (i.e., scholarships and grants for tertiary education and lifelong learning)
Research Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a system of reporting of PO cases reported by youth PO volunteers • Track the number of PO cases handled by youth-police officers

6.5.2. *Youth and the peace process*

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase participation of the youth in the peace process • Increase participation in rehabilitation, development, and peacebuilding efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) • National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAPWPS) • Bangsamoro Young Leaders Program (BYLP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of PAMANA, NAPWPS, and BYLP events and youth participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % decline in youth recruitment to armed and extremist groups² (AFP OPPAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPAPP • ARMM
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide venues for youth CSO networking • Training youth ambassadors for peace • Conduct youth leadership summits • Organize youth camps which involve community-building, sports development, inter-faith and inter-cultural activities • Provide spiritual/psychological counseling • Build youth capacity to participate in decision-making at all levels for the prevention and resolution of conflicts through training on conflict-resolution and active non-violence, inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogues, peace policy advocacy, and community organizing
Legislative Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalize youth participation in the peace process through peace encounters and the inclusion of peace education especially in conflict areas • Appoint a youth representative in the GRP panels in the on-going peace talks with NDF and the MILF
Research Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track the number of youth participants in the peace process

6.5.3. *Youth offenders, delinquent youth, and youth in conflict with the law*

As of 2009, the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council (JJWC) reported 11,000 children in conflict with the law (Rodriguez, 2014). The Center for the Welfare of Children (CWC) reported more than 52,000 children reported to be in conflict with the law from 1995 to 2000 (Sabangan, 2011). The Department of Social Work and Community Development (DSWD) reported close to 64,000 CILCs were served by the government from 2001 to 2010 (Sabangan, 2011).

As of January 31, 2017, the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology reported are a total of 131, 923 people in jail nationwide , both detainees and sentenced. A total of 187 are aged 17 and below, 25,983 are aged 18-25 years old, and 31, 889 are 26-32 years old (Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, 2017). The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (2017) also reported a total of 1 child in conflict with the law sentenced and 142 children detained for violation of RA 9165, the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002.

However, there are no data on the rate of recidivism among Filipino youth

Table 48. Peace-building & Security Strategy 3: Promote the prosocial participation of youth with specific needs 2-- Youth offenders, delinquent youth, and youth in conflict with the law

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease the number of youth offenders, delinquent youth, and youth in conflict with the law Decrease the incidence of recidivism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential and Non-residential Facilities (RNRF) Bahay Pag-Asa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of youth in RNRF and Bahay Pag-Asa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in number of youth offenders, delinquent youth, and youth in conflict with the law² (JJWC, PNP, BCPC, DSWD) % change in recidivism² (JJWC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BJMP DSWD PNP JJWC BCPC at the LGUs
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize events regarding common reasons/causes that make youth offenders, delinquent youth, and youth in conflict with the law Establish a network of peer counselors for youth offenders, delinquent youth, and youth in conflict with the law Strengthen rehabilitation centers for youth offenders, delinquent youth, and youth in conflict with the law Capacitate stakeholders (parents, counselors, community leaders, and law enforcement officers) on dealing with youth offenders, delinquent youth, and youth in conflict with the law through training and information dissemination
Legislative Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact legislation that will create a Youth Desk in all PNP stations responsible for the both youth in conflict with the law and those victims of criminal activities Institutionalize the expansion of ALS to cover the former YICL
Research Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track the rate of youth recidivism

6.5.4. *Drug dependent youth*

According to the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDS), the 2015 Nationwide Survey on the Nature and Extent of Drug Abuse in the Philippines revealed that among current drug users, five percent were children, one percent were students, and seven percent were working students. Moreover, the 2048 drug dependents inside various DDB facilities were distributed according to the following age groups: 14 and below, three percent; 15-19 years old, 23%; 20-24 year old, 35%; 25-29 years old, 39%. Across age groups, 93% of these drug dependents were men.

The Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study in 2013 reported substantial decline in drug use among youth, from 11% in 2002 to 4% in 2013 (Geronimo, 2014). According to the National Youth Assessment Study in 2015, 25.3% of the respondents affirmed the statement that they have never used any form of illegal substances.

In 2013, the Dangerous Drugs Board reported projects and campaigns against drug use and abuse targeted towards the youth. The se include:

- Barkada Kontra Droga (BKD, Peer Groups Against Drugs), a peer-based preventive education and information program against drug use and abuse had 50, 277 members in 251 s nationwide, as of 2013.
- The annual three-day National Youth Congress on Drug Abuse and Prevention Control, in its 20th Youth Congress in 2012, tallied 195 delegates, adding to the 2,735 youth leaders participating since 2002.
- The Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program (DARE), since 2010-2012, had 156 DARE Police Officers trained to conduct classroom teachings among grade 5 and six pupils in public elementary schools. Since its implementation in 2006, 966 kids were reached out by the Kids Against Drugs, an anti-drugs advocacy celebrated on Children's Month in October.
- The National Youth Caravan, an advocacy program in partnership with the National Youth Commission, has engaged at least 1,400 youth from various communities, organizations, and academic institutions in 2013.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease the number drug dependent youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barkada Kontra Droga (BKD, Peer Groups Against Drugs) National Youth Congress on Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program Kids Against Drugs Program (KAD) National Drug Education Program (NDEP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of DDP events and youth participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in number of drug dependent youth² (DDB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDB
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase participation in anti-drug campaigns among the youth and youth organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Katipunan ng Kabataan (KK) Local Youth Development Councils (LYDCs) Pederasyon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of trainees using anti-drug campaign modules included in the Continuing Training program # of barangays with anti-illegal drug programs/ projects in the Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Plan. # of Local Youth Development Plans with anti-illegal drug campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SK Committee on Anti-Illegal Drugs established in all barangays² (NYC, DILG) # of SK and KK members capacitated in conducting anti-illegal drug campaigns² (NYC) Committee on Anti-Illegal Drugs established in all LYDCs² (DILG, PNP) # of youth and youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NYC SK KK LYDC DILG

		<p>programs/projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of LYDC and Pederasyon members capacitated in conducting anti-illegal drug campaigns 	<p>serving organization members capacitated in conducting anti-illegal drug campaigns² (NYC, DDB)</p>	
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize workshops on how to prevent drug dependence Establish a network of peer counselors Share information on preventing and addressing drug dependency Strengthen youth drug rehabilitation centers Capacitate stakeholders (parents, counselors, community leaders, and law enforcement officers) on dealing with drug dependent youth through training and information dissemination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include modules on how to conduct anti-illegal drug campaigns in the Continuing Training program for SK members. Mainstream anti-illegal drug programs/projects in the Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Plan. Institutionalize the inclusion of an SK Committee on Anti-Illegal Drugs Capacitate SK and KK members in conducting anti-illegal drug campaigns
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include modules on how to conduct anti-illegal drug campaigns in the Continuing Training program for LYDC and Pederasyon members Mainstream anti-illegal drug programs/projects in the Local Youth Development Plan Institutionalize the inclusion of an SK Committee on Anti-Illegal Drugs in LYDC Capacitate Local Youth Development Councils (LYDCs) and Pederasyon members in conducting anti-illegal drug campaigns Capacitate youth and youth serving organization members in conducting anti-illegal drug campaigns

6.5.5. *Armed conflict, human rights violations, and the youth*

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of youth protected from situations of armed conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of service providers on conflict-sensitive and youth-sensitive service delivery # of youth participants in programs which protect youth from violence in situations of armed conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of youth given protection from situations of armed conflict² (AFP, DSWD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPAPP DND PNP AFP DSWD DILG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease the number of youths whose human rights have been violated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of service providers on conflict-sensitive and youth-sensitive service delivery # of youth who participate in human rights awareness events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of youth whose human rights have been violated² (CHR, DSWD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPAPP DND PNP AFP DSWD DILG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase health, shelter, livelihood, and educational support for youth displaced by armed conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of service providers on conflict-sensitive and youth-sensitive service delivery # of youth who receive medical attention as needed # of youth with proper shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of youth displaced by armed conflict that receive support² (AFP) % of youth in conflict-affected areas who are free from serious illness² (DSWD) % of youth living in proper shelter² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPAPP DND PNP AFP DSWD DILG

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of employed youth of working age • # of ISY in/from conflict-affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (DSWD) • Enrolled in and able to finish secondary, tertiary or vocational education² (DepEd, CHED, TESDA) • Gainfully employed / who have sustainable livelihoods² (DOLE) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease youth radicalization to violence and violent extremism 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of service providers on conflict-sensitive and youth-sensitive service delivery • # of youth participating in capacity-building initiatives to resist radicalization to violence and violent extremism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of active youth combatants² (AFP) • # of youth recruited to armed groups/violent extremist groups² (AFP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPAPP • DND • PNP • AFP • DSWD • DILG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase integration of former youth combatants in society 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of service providers on conflict-sensitive and youth-sensitive service delivery • # of youth combatants in reintegration activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of former youth combatants who have returned to mainstream society² (AFP, DSWD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPAPP • DND • PNP • AFP • DSWD • DILG
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building initiatives to enable youth to resist radicalization to violence and violent extremism (e.g., Youth Leadership Summits, Youth Camps Inter-Faith and Inter-Cultural Dialogues) • Conduct consultations among youth a) in conflict situations, b) whose human rights have been violated, and c) regarding radicalization and violent extremism • Build partnerships with educational institutions, CSOs and ODA partners on programs to prevent youth radicalization to violence and violent extremism • Conduct information, education and communication initiatives on a) youth rights in situations of armed conflict, b) the protection and promotion of the youth from HR and IHL violations, and c) radicalization to violence and violent extremism • Train service providers on conflict-sensitive and youth-sensitive service delivery • Enhance implementation of integration, healing and reconciliation programs for former youth and child combatants (i.e., Immediate assistance, security guarantees, livelihood and employment support, psychosocial counseling)
Legislative Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy development on protection of youth a) in conflict situations and b) from HR and IHL violations • Policy enhancement and advocacy on the institutionalization of peace education (EO 570 series of 2006) • Establishment of the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) Charter (PDP)
Research Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an information management system (database, profiles and progress) of youth combatants

Table 51. Sample Initiatives for Peace-building & Security	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Against Criminality (NIR) organizes the youth to become a locality’s volunteers against criminality. In this project, the youth may serve as monitors of social state, report to authorities the existence of criminality, help expand the size of civil security, or testify in court. • BAMBI SPORTS (LGU MIS OR) promotes sports among the youth as part of curbing juvenile delinquency. • Youth for Peace Program (Region 11) is a multi-level network of young people adhering to promote preservation of ethnicity to achieve a livable community. It advocates on-air “FB” live streaming block-time radio broadcast that reaches even the remotest area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Youth Summit Region 13 (Youth for Peace Movement- Pointy CARAGA) gathers youth leaders so they can shape the future of the region towards peace and sustainable development. It develops God-fearing youth leaders and creates awareness on the role and responsibilities of the youth. • Culture of Peace (Region 9) (UNESCO) is the use of the six paths of peace. It involves three major activities such as Conflict Transformation, Peer Meditation and Leadership Training. Students are taught to meditate and solve misunderstandings among others and awakens the leadership within them.

6.6. Governance

Table 52. Governance Overview Matrix

Agenda Statement	
For the youth to participate in governance through their involvement in local and national politics, and the government bureaucracy through programs, projects and activities by and for the youth	
Strategies	
Ensure universal participation in the Sangguniang Kabataan and in non-SK local and national elections	Promote youth participation in government and bureaucracy
Objectives	
<p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote 100% registration of youth voters Promote 100% turnout of registered youth voters Increase the number of first time youth politicians Diversify the base of youth candidates Increase the number of youth in elective local and national positions 	<p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of youth government workers Increase involvement in Local Youth Development Councils (LYDCs) Increase number of youth delegates in discussions about government reform (DGR) (i.e., Federalism)

The Governance Center of Participation addresses the following 20@22 Agenda Items and UN Sustainable Development Goals:

20@22 Agenda	UN SDG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory Governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 Peace, justice & strong institutions

6.6.1. Youth and elections

According to the National Youth Assessment Study (2015), majority of Philippine youth believed political participation is important and that the youth significantly contributed to the implementation of various programs (77.3% of child youth, 79.2% of child youth, 76.8% of young adult). In the same survey, a big majority of the respondents (67%) believed that political participation is measured solely by voting in elections (National Youth Assessment Study, 2015).

Of the more than 54 million registered voters in the 2016 National Elections, roughly 46% were young people aged 18-34 years old (24,730,013). Of the youth voters, 6% were aged 18-19 years old (3,043, 411), 15% were 20-24 years old (7,983,167), 14% were 25-29 years old (7,370,037), and 12% were aged 30-34 years old (6,333,398) (Commission on Elections, 2016).

According to the National Youth Assessment Study (2015), 58.8% of respondents stated that they were registered voters, and 66.5 % stated that they were able to vote prior to 2016. Moreover, 11% of those who were not registered stated that constraints in time, information, and accessibility hindered them from registration, and 9% cited the same reasons for not voting in the elections.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote 100% registration of voters Promote 100% turnout of registered voters Increase the number of first time politicians Diversify the base of candidates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SK Registration No Bio, No Boto 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of orientation events and their youth participants # of accredited organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of youth who are registered voters² (COMELEC) % turnout of registered youth voters² (COMELEC) % of youth candidates who belong to political dynasties² (COMELEC) % of first time youth candidates² (COMELEC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMELEC NYC
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize orientation activities about running and voting for SK Engage the youth and youth groups in a public conversation about SK as well as other political and electoral issues Ensure the implantation of anti-dynasty SK provisions Encourage a new crop of non-politically aligned youth leaders, especially among the ranks of school and youth group leaders
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Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote 100% registration of youth voters Promote 100% turnout of registered youth voters Increase the number of first time youth politicians Diversify the base of youth candidates Increase the number of youth in elective local and national positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of orientation events and their youth participants # of accredited organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of youth who are registered voters² (COMELEC) % turnout of registered youth voters² (COMELEC) # and % of re-registered inactive youth voters² (COMELEC) % of youth candidates who belong to political dynasties² (COMELEC) % of first time youth candidates² (COMELEC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMELEC DILG NYC
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize orientation activities about running and voting for local and national elections Organize youth for about electoral and political issues Engage the youth and youth groups in a public conversation about local and national elections Encourage a new crop of non-politically aligned youth leaders Facilitate registration of new/first time voters Facilitate re-registration of inactive voters Conduct information campaign re postponement of barangay election, voter registration, SK Reform Law Organize orientation events for first time politicians

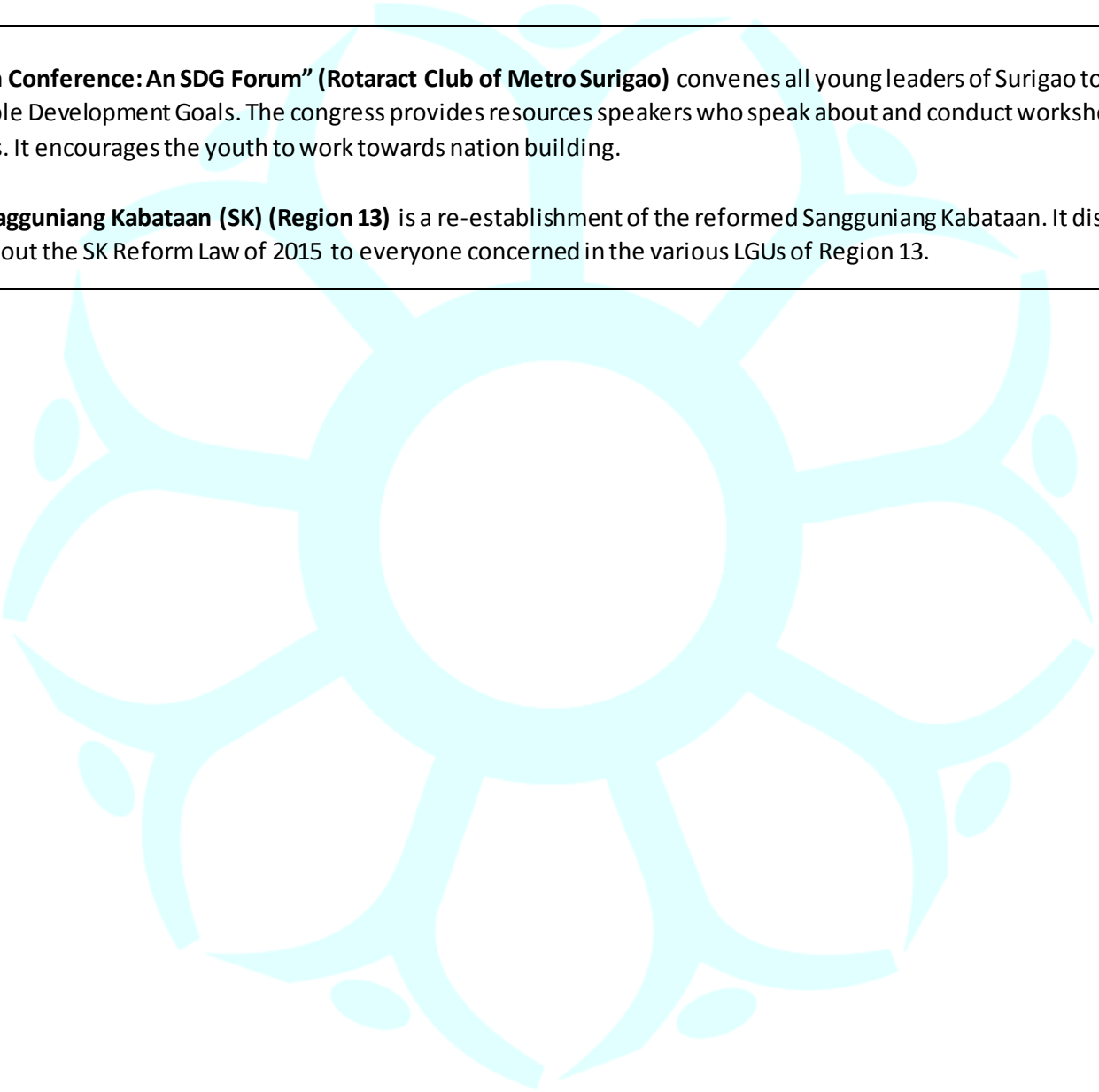
6.6.2. *Youth in government and bureaucracy*

In the National Youth Assessment Study 2015, 58.9% of the respondents expressed interest in socio-political activities, and 54.3% had tried to influence decisions, laws, and policies on issues they felt strongly about.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of youth government workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of government interns % of outstanding interns recruited in government # of new youth workers in government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of youth and non-youth workers in government, compared to national age distribution² (CSC, NYC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NYC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase involvement in Local Youth Development Councils (LYDCs) and Local Councils for the Protection of Children (LCPCs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of participants in in LYDC and LCPC events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of members in LYDCs and LCPCs² (DILG, NYC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NYC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of youth delegates in discussions about government reform (DGR) (i.e., Federalism) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of youth-led initiatives in government reform legislation or policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of delegates to discussions about government reform² (NYC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NYC
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote recruitment of outstanding participants in the government internship program (GIP) to join the bureaucracy • Investigate and address potential cases of ageism against young workers in government • Provide support services (i.e., legal counseling or peer counseling) for young government workers who whistleblow instances of graft and corruption in office • Recognize youth-aged top performers in the bureaucracy • Formalize mechanisms for youth participation in discussions about government reforms • Ensure universal involvement of LYDCs in all relevant government affairs
Legislative Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the witness protection and whistleblower protection (PDP)

Table 56. Sample initiatives for governance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Internship Program (DA Region 10) is a month-long Summer Youth Internship Program (SYIP)/ Government Internship Program (GIP). It helps immerse students in government work and provides them with a stipend which they can use for school. Its activities include application and interview, contract signing, field exposure, and report presentation. It promotes government service and helps identify potential public servants in the future. • Young Minds Academy (Ramon Aboitiz Foundation Inc. - Eduardo Aboitiz Dev. Studies Center Region 7) is a youth leadership and citizenship program. Now on its tenth run, it builds character and leadership skills among the youth ages 12 to 20 years old. It employs experiential education, situation-based learning, research, project development and implementation. It grooms future leaders and influencers who promote virtue, accountability, peace, respect, and multi-cultural understanding. • Decentralized Governance Project (Region 7) addresses poverty and inequality in the region. It provides organizational capacity building, agenda building, and representation in different Local Special Bodies. It also creates network alliance and strengthening and participatory engagement. • DPWH Cadet Engineering Program (CEP) (DPWH Region 7) develops the engineer’s functional and behavioral competency through diverse learning methodologies, install in them a strong sense of personal integrity and a desire to contribute to nation building through public service. The six-month intensive training ensures a stream of young engineers who have the right foundation in terms of knowledge, skills, and values to run the department in the future. This is a partnership between the DPWH and the First Pacific Leadership Academy (FPLA). 	

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- **“Surigao Youth Conference: An SDG Forum” (Rotaract Club of Metro Surigao)** convenes all young leaders of Surigao to learn about the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals. The congress provides resources speakers who speak about and conduct workshops on various advocacy areas. It encourages the youth to work towards nation building.
 - **Advocacy on Sagguniang Kabataan (SK) (Region 13)** is a re-establishment of the reformed Sangguniang Kabataan. It disseminates information about the SK Reform Law of 2015 to everyone concerned in the various LGUs of Region 13.

6.7. Active citizenship

Table 55. Active Citizenship Overview Matrix

Agenda Statement		
For the youth to participate in community development and nation building through meaningful, active, sustainable, productive, and patriotic engagement in civil society, social mobilization, volunteerism, and values formation so as to improve the plight of the youth		
Strategies		
Strengthen enabling mechanisms for youth organization and participation	Engage the youth in the preservation, safeguarding, development, and promotion of Philippine culture and arts	Inculcate volunteerism through the academe and community engagement
Objectives		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase funding resources for youth groups • Increase facilities available for youth groups • Increase resource speakers and trainers for youth groups • Refocus strategies to establishing linkages with other organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of youth in cultural and art production • Increase number of youth attending cultural and art productions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase, diversify, and sustain youth volunteerism

The Active Citizenship Center of Participation addresses the following 20@22 Agenda Items and UN Sustainable Development Goals:

20@22 Agenda	UN SDG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Governance • Culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 Peace, justice & strong institutions • 17 Partnership for the goals

6.7.1. *Youth organization and participation*

According to the National Youth Assessment Study (2015), 41.9% of respondents aged 18-30 years old attend programs or events arranged by various organizations, and 30.2% are members of a least one organization. However, 85% did not know any youth-oriented government agencies or organizations, and 85% of respondents said that they have not heard of the National Youth Commission. The Sangguniang Kabataan was the usual answer when asked about known government youth-oriented organization (National Youth Assessment Study, 2015). Of those interviewed, 18.21% stated that they were a member of a religious organization; 14.7%, sports organization; 11.8%, youth organization; 4.96%, art or cultural organization; 3.98%, civic or social organization; 2.97%, professional organization; 4.78%, political organization; and 2.32%, other organizations (National Youth Assessment Study, 2015).

In terms of organizational activities attended by the youth, 25.16% of those interviewed said that they joined religious activities; 25.31%, sports activities; 7.42%, art or cultural activities; 4.16%, civic or social activities; 6.48%, political activities; 2.39%, other activities; and 3.26%, professional activities. However, there are 40.7% of youth members which stated that they did not actively participate in organizational activities, and females are more likely to participate in youth organizations (National Youth Assessment Study, 2015). Youth participation in organizational activities decreased as they got older: 34.8% of the child youth who are members of any organization; 31.78% of core youth; and 28.9% young adult (National Youth Assessment Study, 2015).

Regarding their advocacies, 17% of those interviewed stated that they had religious advocacies; 14.59%, environmental advocacies; 10.9%, civic or social advocacies; 11.6%, political advocacies; 9.41%, cultural advocacies; 9.8%, economic advocacies; and 3.01%, other advocacies (National Youth Assessment Study, 2015).

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase funding resources for youth groups • Increase facilities available for youth groups • Increase resource speakers and trainers for youth groups • Refocus strategies to establishing linkages with other organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Organization Registration Program (YORP) • Ten Accomplished Youth Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of entries and youth groups in the database • # of successful connections made between resources and youth groups • # of TAYO entries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change in number of accredited groups² (NYC) • % change in number of assisted groups² (NYC) • % change of youth aware of YORP and TAYO² (NYC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NYC and other government accreditation/ registration entities
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and maintain an accessible database of resources (funding, facilities, resource speakers) for youth groups • Identify agencies and policies to be included in the database • Increase awareness on the process of accrediting youth organizations • Make the accreditation process more accessible • Propose modified rules on accessing resources for youth organizations • Formulate and implement advocacies on geographically isolated areas
Legislative Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft an enabling policy to legitimize the process of establishing linkages with other agencies

6.7.2. Culture and arts

The National Youth Assessment Study (2015) report showed that 4.96% of respondents were a part of an art or cultural organization; 7.42% joined art or cultural activities; and 9.41% had cultural advocacies.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of youth in cultural and art production Increase number of youth attending cultural and art productions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCCA Grants Program Philippine Cultural Education Program (PCEP) School of Living Traditions Program (SLT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of culture and arts grants received by youth groups # of youth reached by PCEP materials # SLT students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of school and community based cultural and art productions² (NCCA) # of such productions based on Philippine literature² (NCCA) # of participants in the production teams² (NCCA) # of youth attendees in these productions² (NCCA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCCA
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invigorate school and community based cultural and art youth groups Nurture the staging of productions based on Philippine literature Strengthen grants and scholarships for youth groups in culture and the arts Provide support and incentive mechanisms (i.e., venue, technical and artistic guidance) for productions with majority youth audiences Introduce a mentorship/internship program between young and veteran artists and cultural practitioners
Legislative Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Department of Culture (PDP) Establishment of Local Culture and Arts Councils and Allocate Funding (PDP)

6.7.3. Volunteerism through the academe and community engagement

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase, diversify, and sustain youth volunteerism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers for Information and Development Assistance (VIDA) Program Bayanihang Bayan Program Search for Outstanding Volunteers (SOV) Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of youth participants in the VIDA, Bayanihang Bayan, and SOV programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in number of youth volunteers² (PNVSCA, NYC) % change in the demographic profile of these youth volunteers² (PNVSCA, NYC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PNVSCA
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamline accreditation system for youth groups Provide recognition systems or incentive mechanisms for both officers and members Revitalize NSTP and ROTC programs Strengthen linkages and support for partnerships with organizations which have volunteer programs Involve youth groups in nutrition-related work in communities, i.e. youth can be mobilized for Supplementary Feeding Program by helping in preparing food packets for the beneficiaries; or by assisting in informing the community of ongoing health and nutrition services, and in other activities that do not necessarily benefit only the youth but also other age groups.
Research Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage and monitor youth participation in different types of organizations

Table 60. Sample initiatives for active citizenship

- **Riceponsible (DA- Philippine Rice Research Institute)** promotes food sufficiency by teaching the youth to be responsible with rice (“riceponsible”). The youth are asked to make the pledge “Panatang Makapalay.” It involves serving half cup of rice in restaurants, holding an IEC campaign in schools and offices, introducing or promoting alternative staple foods, and staging a Fun Run.
- **Youth in Action (Yo- Act Program) (NIR)** aims to have a solid and responsive youth community by 2020. It encourages the youth to join civic activities and trainings to strengthen their camaraderie. It also involves an annual youth convention where the youth can be trained and inspired to contribute to a globally-competitive country.
- **PYAP out of school youth Unlad Kabataan Program (Pag- Asa Youth Association of the Philippines NIR)** encourages, facilitates and creates opportunities for the youth for to become personally-fulfilled and socially-aware. It involves activities such as trainings, seminars, and special services to encourage youth in various activities that promote their own social and economic development.
- **Bangon Resource Project (NIR) (University Community Development Office of UNO-R)** transforms a partner community as a model community using holistic approach towards total human development and sustainability. Youth are asked to engage in activities in all levels (from the individual to the family and the society) and aspects (social, economic, spiritual, health, and educational). It awakens the Bayanihan spirit in the community.
- **Pamaskong Handog (PNP PRO 10)** aims to promote a positive lifestyle among young Mindanaoans. Every December the youth prepare a program with parlor games and gift giving.
- **Search for Idols ng TESDA (TESDA Region 10)** gives recognition to TESDA graduates who have attained skills excellence and success in their chosen occupation and contributed to the economic growth in their communities. Youth who are part of this competition undertake extensive advocacy and promotional activities to increase public awareness through the tri-media (i.e. newspaper ads, radio and television).
- **Kabataan para sa Pagbabago: Youth Movement for a Change (Region 2)** is a national youth movement for change. It comprises youth organizations, student councils, campus publications, community youth groups, and individuals who all seek to make a difference. It aims to push for the Youth and the People’s Agenda. This agenda has been crafted by the National People’s Summit and has been submitted to President Duterte to serve as the framework in achieving genuine change. It sparks interest among and galvanizes the youth towards studying society and its ills. It mobilizes the youth to concretely effect positive change.

- **Formation of the Lahug Rizal Cross Youth Council (Red Cross Region 7)** creates a core group that handles FAT and DRRM training. Youth are asked to participate in the Lahug Rizal Cross Youth Training. Youth leaders of Lahug undergo intensive training by Red Cross.
- **Advancing Community-based Engagement in DRRM-CCA for the Youth (Advanced Youth) (Region 7)** promotes the engagement of the youth in DRRM-CCA in the local community. It teaches the youth the basic orientation in DRRM-CCA, local budget planning processes, and participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Analysis. It serves as a local learning exchange platform during peaceful times and humanitarian responders during/after disasters.
- **Provincial Council for the Welfare of Children (PCWC) (Cebu Provincial Government)** uplifts the rights of a child. It engages barangay and municipal councils to promote the welfare of children. Its activities include a contest for the most child-friendly LGU and a talent search (singing, guitar and rondalla playing).
- **“KAMI NAMAN! Boses ng Kabataan, Dinggin ngayong Halalan” (Mindanao- Sulu Pastoral Conference- Youth Secretariat)** is a multimedia project of the dioceses/ archdioceses in Mindanao. It aims to address good governance. It provides a platform for the youth to understand the issues directly affecting the youth in Mindanao. A “KAMI NAMAN” caravan was held in Mindanao prior to the 2016 elections to create awareness among young voters as regards public servants who can address pressing issues in the island. It uses short films to present issues where children are made to perform as actors to effectively make the audience understand the issue from the lens of a child.
- **Youth Service Enhancement Program- Training for Exemplary Citizenship (Ateneo de Zamboanga University Junior High School)** seeks to train senior Ateneo students on first aid, disaster management, leadership, social participation, and basic ROTC drills.
- **Young Information Officers Advocacy (PIA CARAGA)** empowers the youth to become effective communicators. It helps the youth to better understand their roles in working for progress through communication and information dissemination.

6.8. Environment

Table 61. Environment Overview Matrix

Agenda Statement	
For the youth to participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of child and youth -friendly programs, policies and activities on environmental protection, climate change adaptation and mitigation and DRRM, with the use of new technologies and indigenous knowledge, so as to promote sustainable natural ecosystems and smarter localities, biodiversity conservation, waste management and pollution control	
Strategies	
Strengthen youth participation in environmental activities: environment protection, biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation & adaptation, smart cities, disaster risk reduction and management	Promote environment-friendly practices among the youth: waste management and Pollution control, resource conservation and environmental protection, reduction and management of climate and disaster risks
Objectives	
<p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> Increase number of youth members in organizations involved in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment protection • Biodiversity conservation • Climate change mitigation & adaptation • Smart cities • Disaster risk reduction and management 	<p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> Increase number of youth practicing proper <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management and pollution control • Resource conservation and environmental protection • Reduction and management of climate and disaster risks

The Environment Center of Participation addresses the following 20@22 Agenda Items and UN Sustainable Development Goals:

20@22 Agenda	UN SDG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Protection & Social Dialogue • Participatory Governance • Ecological Integrity • Housing and Urban Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 Sustainable cities & communities • 12 Responsible consumption & production • 13 Climate action • 14 Life below water • 15 Life on land

The National Youth Assessment Study (2015) reported that 14.59% of the youth had environmental advocacies. In the same survey, 3 out of 4 stated that they personally helped in environmental conservation. Of the respondents, 68.5% stated that they participated in environment-related activities, 67.9% from urban areas and 69.7% from rural areas (National Youth Assessment Study, 2015). Of the respondents, 85% also believed that youth involvement is crucial in disaster and emergency relief (National Youth Assessment Study, 2015)

According to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the National Greening Program (NGP) mobilized 288,327 youth between 2013 and 2015. The NGP also resulted in the planting of 88,162,816 trees. The DENR's coastal clean up involved 8,534 youth and its various other activities involving the youth such as brigades and camps had over 45,000 participants.

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
Increase number of youth members in organizations involved in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment protection • Biodiversity conservation • Climate change mitigation & adaptation • Smart cities • Disaster risk reduction and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project DINA • National Search for Sustainable and Eco-friendly Schools • National Greening Program (NGP) • Biodiversity Partnerships Program (BPP) • Protected Area Management Enhancement (PAME) Project • National Disaster Response Pillar (NDRP) Volunteer Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of youth participants in DINA, NGP, BPP, and PAME • # of Sustainable Schools applications • # of youth NDRP volunteers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change in youth involved in environmental activities² (DENR, OCD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OCD • DENR-EMB • NDRRMC
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

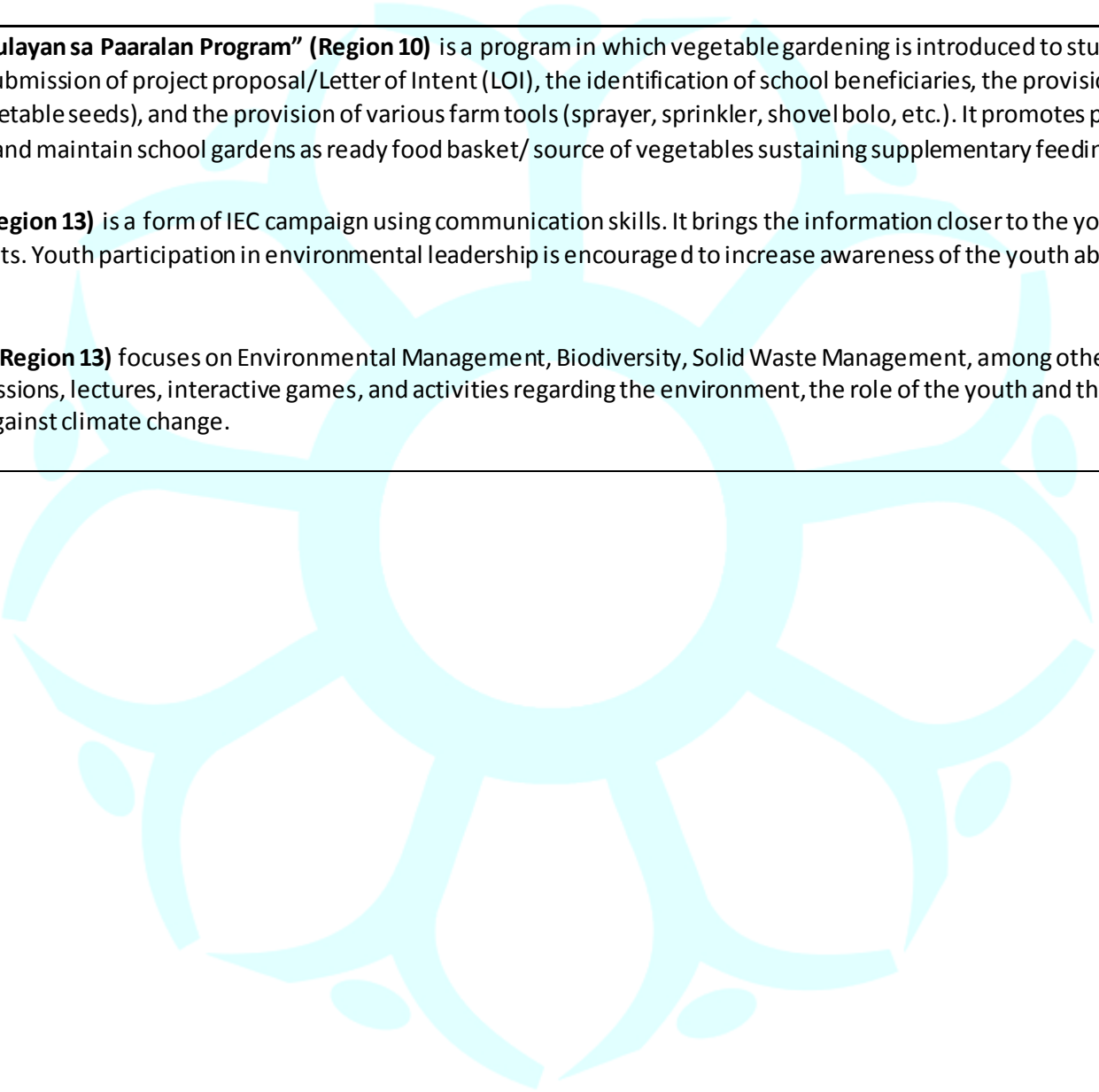
Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invigorate school and community based environmental youth groups (EYGs) • Strengthen grants for EYGs • Provide support and incentive mechanisms (i.e., awards, venue, technical and scientific guidance) for EYGs • Enable EYGs to share information about the environment with their peers through campaigns and events • Involve youth in finding solutions for environmental problems • Develop sustainability plans for EYGs with the support of NGAs, LGUs, academe and private sector • Strengthen capacity development and IEC for EYGs • Promote the adoption of NYC-OCD JMC on Youth Representation in Local DRRM Councils
Research Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map existing EYGs since not all organizations are officially registered • Monitor youth participation in environmental organizations

Table 63. Environment Strategy 2: Promote environment-friendly practices among the youth (with Active Citizenship)

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
Increase number of youth practicing proper <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management and pollution control • Resource conservation and environmental protection • Reduction and management of climate and disaster risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INREMP • Project DINA • National Search for Sustainable and Eco-friendly Schools • National Greening Program (NGP) • Biodiversity and Watersheds Improved for Stronger Economy and Ecosystem Resilience (B+WISER) Program • Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Program • NDRP Volunteer Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of INREMP, DINA, B+Wiser, and REDD+ youth participants • # of Sustainable Schools applications • # of NRDP volunteers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change in number who access and practice proper waste management and resource conservation on a daily basis² (DILG, DENR) • % change in number who know what to do before, during and after disasters/calamities² (NDRRMC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DENR-FMB • OCD • NDRMMC
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invigorate school and community based environmental activities • Organize informational events on waste management, pollution control, resource conservation, environmental protection, reduction and management of climate and disaster risks • Capacitate stakeholders (parents, youth groups and other organizations, and community leaders) on nurturing sound environmental practices
Research Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor youth practices as regards waste management, pollution control, resource conservation, environmental protection, reduction and management of climate and disaster risks

Table 64. Sample initiatives for the environment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRRM Orientation for Youth Leaders (Office of Civil Defense Region 10) educates the youth in Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM). It immerses the youth in a two-day training session with lectures and workshops. In the end, participants are able to define the different concepts of DRRM, identify different DRRM programs for the youth, and enumerate the roles of the youth in DRRM. • National Greening Program (DENR Region 10) seeks to reforest or replant denuded forest land across the country. It also seeks to generate and establish livelihood opportunities to address environmentally-damaging economic activities. • Coastal Clean-up (International Coastal Cleanup Philippines NIR) promotes awareness towards coastal area conservation. • Dinner for a Cause (NIR) aims to raise funds for environment projects such as tree planting and mangrove planting. It involves a three-hour program including entertainment and sharing of experiences related to environment. • Tree Growing of Scholars (NIR) seeks to increase forest cover in the city. It requires 3,000 students who will each plant and ensure the growth of 20 trees every semester. This is done in partnership with forest communities. • Youth in the Changing Climate Program (NIR) is spearheaded by NAPC and CSWD and implemented in partnership with an LGU. It is a three-day DRR training with PYAP Kabankalan City. It seeks to create volunteers who can help people during disasters. • “Provision of Planting Materials” (Region 10) is the distribution of planting materials (vegetable seeds, fruit tree seedlings, industrial tree seedlings, etc.). 	

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- **Support to “Gulayan sa Paaralan Program” (Region 10)** is a program in which vegetable gardening is introduced to students. This project includes the submission of project proposal/Letter of Intent (LOI), the identification of school beneficiaries, the provision of planting materials (vegetable seeds), and the provision of various farm tools (sprayer, sprinkler, shovel bolo, etc.). It promotes production in school and establish and maintain school gardens as ready food basket/ source of vegetables sustaining supplementary feeding.
 - **Dalaw Turo (Region 13)** is a form of IEC campaign using communication skills. It brings the information closer to the youth through site and school visits. Youth participation in environmental leadership is encouraged to increase awareness of the youth about environmental management.
 - **Youth Forum (Region 13)** focuses on Environmental Management, Biodiversity, Solid Waste Management, among others. The event includes discussions, lectures, interactive games, and activities regarding the environment, the role of the youth and the things to be done in the battle against climate change.

6.9. Global mobility

Table 65. Global Mobility Overview Matrix

Agenda Statement			
For the youth to participate in youth mobility within and beyond ASEAN through balanced and mutually-beneficial cross-border cultural, educational, scientific exchanges; qualification equivalencies, employment opportunities, and continuing professional development; international cooperation and other institutional linkages and partnership in order to contribute to knowledge transfer and cultivate new information and skills for the country			
Strategies			
With education: Promote youth participation in cross-border exchanges	With active citizenship: Promote youth participation in cross-border socially relevant activities	With economy: Support youth participation in cross-border economic activities	With peace-building & security: Address and mitigate youth trafficking
Objectives			
↓ Increase number of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange students • Artistic and scientific exchanges • Youth with qualifications equivalencies • Overseas Filipino youth on exchange to the Philippines 	↓ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of outbound volunteers 	↓ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of international entrepreneurs • Increase number of financially literate overseas Filipinos/Filipino workers (OF/OFWs) 	↓ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of youth professionals who meet international standards of practice of profession

The Global Mobility Center of Participation addresses the following 20@22 Agenda Items and UN Sustainable Development Goals:

20@22 Agenda	UN SDG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Capital Development & Education • Decent work, & full & productive employment • International Relations • Culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Quality education • 8 Decent work and economic growth • 17 Partnership for the goals

The National Youth Assessment Study (2015) reported that of the working youth, 42.5% would prefer to go abroad, 41.3% would plan to work abroad in the next 1 year, while 49.6% would plan to work abroad for the next 5 years.

According to the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA), a total of 86,268 Filipinos between 18 and 24 years old as well as 319,012 Filipinos between 25 and 30 years old were deployed in 2016. Many of the youth work as domestic helpers, production workers, and nurses. Their top destinations are Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, and Kuwait.

According to the Commission on Filipinos Overseas, there is a significant number of Overseas Filipino Youth:

- Filipino youth emigrants (18-30): 225, 210 (2006 to 2015)
- Au Pair participants bound for Europe: 9, 936 (2012 to 2015)
- Exchange Visitor Program participants bound for the US: 22, 213 (2010 to 2015)
- Filipino students enrolled in Philippine schools overseas (PSOs): 32,500

The Top 10 countries for youth emigrants were 1) United States of America; 2) Canada; 3) Japan; 4) Australia; 5) South Korea; 6) Italy; 7) Germany; 8) United Kingdom; 9) New Zealand; and 10) Spain².

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
Increase number of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange students Artistic and scientific exchanges Youth with qualifications equivalencies Overseas Filipino youth on exchange to the Philippines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ship for Southeast Asian Youth Program (SSEAYP) Student and Faculty Exchange Programs ASEAN International Mobility for Students (AIMS) Program ASEAN Youth Friendship Network Asia-Pacific Youth Exchange ASEAN University Network Youth Platform ASEAN Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) Lakbay Aral Exchange Visitor Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of orientation events and their participants # of students/slots taken # of participants who conducted return service programs # of MRA holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in the number of youth exchange students² (CHED, PRC, TESDA) % change in the number of youth in artistic and scientific exchanges² (NCCA, CHED, DOST, PRC) % change in the number of youth with qualifications equivalencies² (CHED, PRC, TESDA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NYC CHED PRC CFO CHED DOST
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share information about the exchange programs for youth and youth groups Create and maintain an accessible database of available exchange programs for youth and youth groups Strengthen grants and scholarships for youth exchanges Coordinate with schools in the organization of orientation events on exchange programs Create an exchange alumni network
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Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of outbound volunteers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Volunteer Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of orientation events and their participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in the number of volunteers² (PNVSCA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFO DFA PNVSCA
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share information about programs for international youth volunteerism Create and maintain an accessible database of available volunteerism and programs and interested volunteers Strengthen support mechanisms for volunteers Coordinate with schools in the organization of orientation events on volunteerism

Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of international entrepreneurs Increase number of financially literate overseas Filipinos/Filipino workers (OF/OFWs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balinkbayan Peso Sense Pre-departure Orientation Seminar (PDO) for OF/OFWs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in youth attendance to PDOS, Balinkbayan, and Peso Sense events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in international youth entrepreneurs² (POEA, DFA, CFO, OWWA) % change in number of financially literate overseas Filipinos² (POEA, DFA, CFO, OWWA) % change in remittances, savings, and investments of youth OF/OFWs² (POEA, DFA, CFO, OWWA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFO DFA OWWA POEA DOLE

Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.
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Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide employment support • Strengthen membership in government social protection systems (i.e., SSS, PAGIBIG, PhilHealth) • Implement universal attendance in pre-departure orientation seminars (PDOS) • Elevate youth discourse about the opportunities and threats regarding documented and undocumented migrant work • Share information about the social benefits, educational assistance, welfare assistance programs for documented youth workers • Promote the viability of returning with the help of repatriation and reintegration programs • Organize events on financial literacy
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Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of youth professionals who meet international standards of practice of profession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing Professional Development • APEC and ASEAN professionals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of CPD approved programs monitored by PRC and CPD Council • # of professionals who attend the CPD programs • # of youth applicants in the APEC and ASEAN professionals program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in youth international professionals² (PRC, TESDA, CHED) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSC • CHED • PRC • TESDA
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

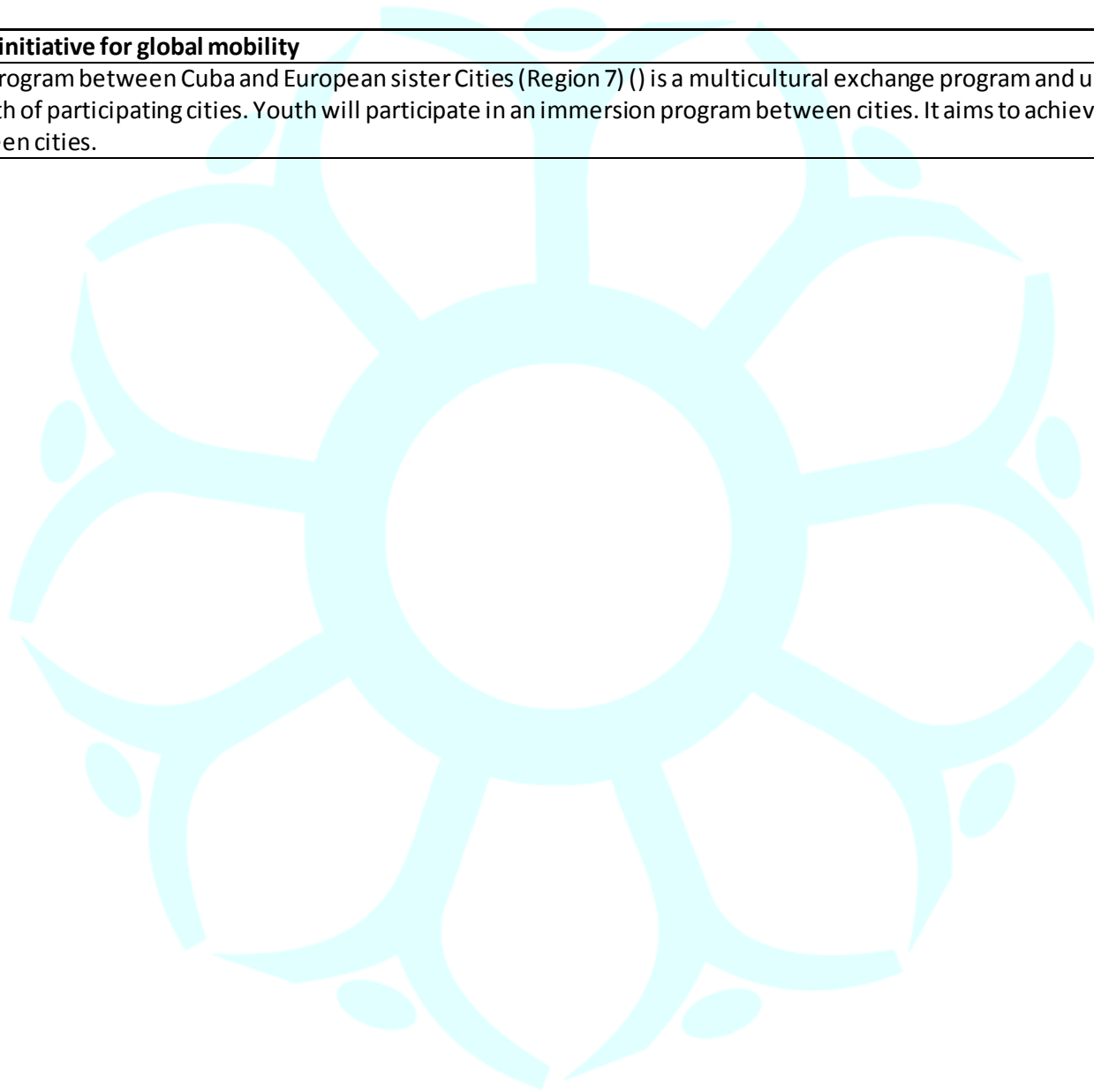
Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote participation in the Continuing Professional Development (CPD) programs being accredited by the PRC and the CPD Council Create platforms to spread awareness of virtual employment opportunities Strengthen the youth portal that empowers the support system for leader-volunteer Continuous volunteerism life skills enhancement programs Conduct of pre-departure orientation seminars that include the culture and language of the destination country
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct workshops, seminars, and skills trainings in LGUs Conduct Service Trainings overseas Facilitate local job assistance to enhance their acquired skills and training to make them globally competitive
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a platform where all existing return-of-service programs Institutionalize a transfer of knowledge and skills program with incentive mechanisms to entice overseas Filipino youth to share their knowledge and skills with locally-based counterparts

Table 69. Global Mobility Strategy 3: Address cross-border youth trafficking				
Objectives	Program-Activities	Monitoring Metrics	Evaluation	Lead Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease number of youth trafficked across borders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1343 Action Line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in hotline cases handled and solved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % change in number of trafficked youth² (IACAT, CFO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IACAT CFO
Notes	These are indicative programs-activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce PAs to meet the same objective.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in NYAS 2021 or 2 - To be coordinated with the identified agency (in parentheses)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.

Things to Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the capability of the hotline numbers to report incidences of cross-border trafficking of youth Elevate the discourse on trafficked youth Capacitate stakeholders (parents, counselors, community leaders, and law enforcement officers) on preventing youth trafficking as well as in identifying, counseling, and protecting trafficked youth Strengthen support mechanisms and facilities (i.e., shelters; educational assistance, halfway/safe houses) for trafficked youth
Research Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregate youth data of trafficked youth from national statistics

Table 70. Sample initiative for global mobility

Youth Exchange Program between Cuba and European sister Cities (Region 7) () is a multicultural exchange program and understanding between youth of participating cities. Youth will participate in an immersion program between cities. It aims to achieve understanding of culture between cities.



6.10. Cross-cutting issues

6.10.1. *Budget Lobbying*

A recurring suggestion across the different centers was to involve the youth in lobbying for higher appropriations for youth programs and projects at the national and local levels.

6.10.2. *Legislative Advocacy*

Another motif was to involve the youth in participating in the drafting of and lobbying for youth-focused local and national legislative measures.

6.10.3. *Data Disaggregation*

Finally, there was universal support for the disaggregation of data about the youth to promote data-driven program conceptualization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

6.10.4. *Curricular Enrichment*

The consultation series surfaced a list of suggestions on various content and approaches that may be integrated in both the formal and informal curriculum.

Youth involvement in this regard will be in the form of participation in roundtable discussions on curriculum development and pilot testing of revised curricula and instruction.

Table 71. Cross-cutting curricular issues

Center of participation	Curriculum/delivery
On health	Comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)
On economic empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Job demands• Entrepreneurship• Workers' rights• Agriculture (fishing and farming)
On social inclusion and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Content on local culture• Needs of local industry• Support services• Community-based education• Inter-faith activities• Labor-related laws (senior high)
On active citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Youth rights & responsibilities• Life skills training• Family education• Media literacy
On peace-building and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Peace education
On active citizenship and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Values formation• Public administration

7.0. Consequences of Participation

7.1. Principles

As with the PYDP 2011-2016, the following monitoring and evaluation principles apply in the implementation of the PYDP 2017-2022:

- a. **Inclusive process.** The youth and implementing agencies at all administrative levels shall be engaged in the monitoring process;
- b. **Evidence based.** The use of official government statistics and other information shall be maximized. Data collected by private and non-official sources (e.g. Social Weather Stations) shall be considered. The PYDP shall inform the Philippine Statistical Development Program 2011-2017;
- c. **Results based and goals driven.** Focus shall be given to the results of policies and implementing programs and how they contribute to the PDP goals and the promotion, protection and realization of the rights of the youth. The NYC Youth Programs and Policy Data Base shall be modified accordingly;
- d. **Accountability oriented.** Major policies and programs of NGAs and LGUs which affect the youth shall be analyzed. GPH action on the findings and recommendations of international treaty monitoring bodies such as on CRC, CEDAW and ICESR shall be closely monitored;
- e. **Transparent reporting.** Periodic monitoring reports on the implementation of the PYDP shall be prepared and disseminated by the NYC;
- f. **Continuing adjustments and revisions.** Planning for the youth is a dynamic and continuing learning process. Appropriate and periodic revisions shall be made on the PYDP in response to emerging needs, issues and developments. The PYDP shall undergo an annual reporting process; and
- g. **Oversight.** The NAC shall perform oversight functions and assist in the monitoring and evaluation of the PYDP as led by NYC.

7.2. Procedures

The following monitoring and evaluation (M&E) schedule will be followed for the PYDP:

- In January 2017, identification of monitoring and evaluation metrics in coordination with program proponents
- In January 2018, finalization of monitoring and evaluation principles, procedures, and protocols
- In January 2019, conduct of monitoring study
- In January 2023, conduct of evaluation study

Monitoring activities will be delegated as follows:

- Proponent/lead organizations will keep track of monitoring metrics in coordination with the NYC
- NYC will monitor secondary data from existing youth indicators
- NYC will work with the Philippine Statistical Association to integrate PYDP indicators in expanding the YDI.

The January 2023 survey will also include summative items to address the Evaluation Statement. Moreover, end-of-plan regional youth summits will be conducted to facilitate workshops to evaluate youth participation qualitatively.

8.0. Investment Plan

Proponent agencies will have their specific investment plans for their own youth programs, projects, and activities (PPAs). These will be subject to inclusion in their respective general appropriations proposals from the government or funding applications from grant organizations.

The National Youth Commission, for its part, has identified the following items for funding in order to implement the PYDP.

8.1. NYC Youth Hub

PYDP positions NYC as the main hub from which the youth can learn about various initiatives that they can begin or in which they can participate. To fulfill this role as the national coordinating body for youth PPAs, the NYC has to

- Create and maintain an online database/portal of these PPAs
- Establish a support mechanism, both online and in person, to address queries from the youth about the different PPAs

Indicative Budget	PhP
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8.2. Cascading of the PYDP

To ensure the full implementation of the PYDP, NYC will work with various national, regional, and local government agencies (GAs), local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations (CSOs), local youth development offices (LYDOs) and youth groups (YGs).

To introduce the PYDP to its stakeholders, the NYC can hold a national caravan, similar in scope to the consultation series that was undertaken in the drafting of the PYDP.

Specifically, the NYC will need to be cascaded, in coordination with the DILG, into Local Youth Development Plans.

Indicative Budget	PhP
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8.3. Age-based Data Disaggregation Project

The NYC will hire a consulting team to work on the age-based disaggregation of sectoral data. Segmenting data according to age, not unlike what is done with gender, is not a widespread practice among partner organizations. Accordingly, it is difficult to use existing data that can inform the conceptualization and implementation of youth initiatives.

This project will identify existing monitoring and evaluation indicators from various agencies that can be segmented according to age.

Indicative Budget	PhP
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8.4. Monitoring and Evaluation

NYC will hire a consultant for every step of the Monitoring and Evaluation process as indicated in the previous chapter:

- Identification of monitoring and evaluation metrics in coordination with program proponents
- Finalization of monitoring and evaluation principles, procedures, and protocols
- Conduct of monitoring study
- Conduct of evaluation study

Indicative Budget	PhP
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8.5. YDI Expansion

The NYC will work with the Philippine Statistics Authority to expand the Youth Development Index to include select monitoring and evaluation metrics from the PYDP.

Indicative Budget	PhP
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9.0. Case in Participation

This section shows the Participation Framework as applied by the Commission on Overseas Filipinos. It shows the utility of the framework in current and future activities for, with, and by the youth.

CENTER OF PARTICIPATION	PRIMARY THEME	SECONDARY THEME
Economy	Vulnerable Employment	Human trafficking

Mr. Rodrigo Garcia
 Ms. Janet Ramos
 Ms. Princess Mayumi Kaye Peralta

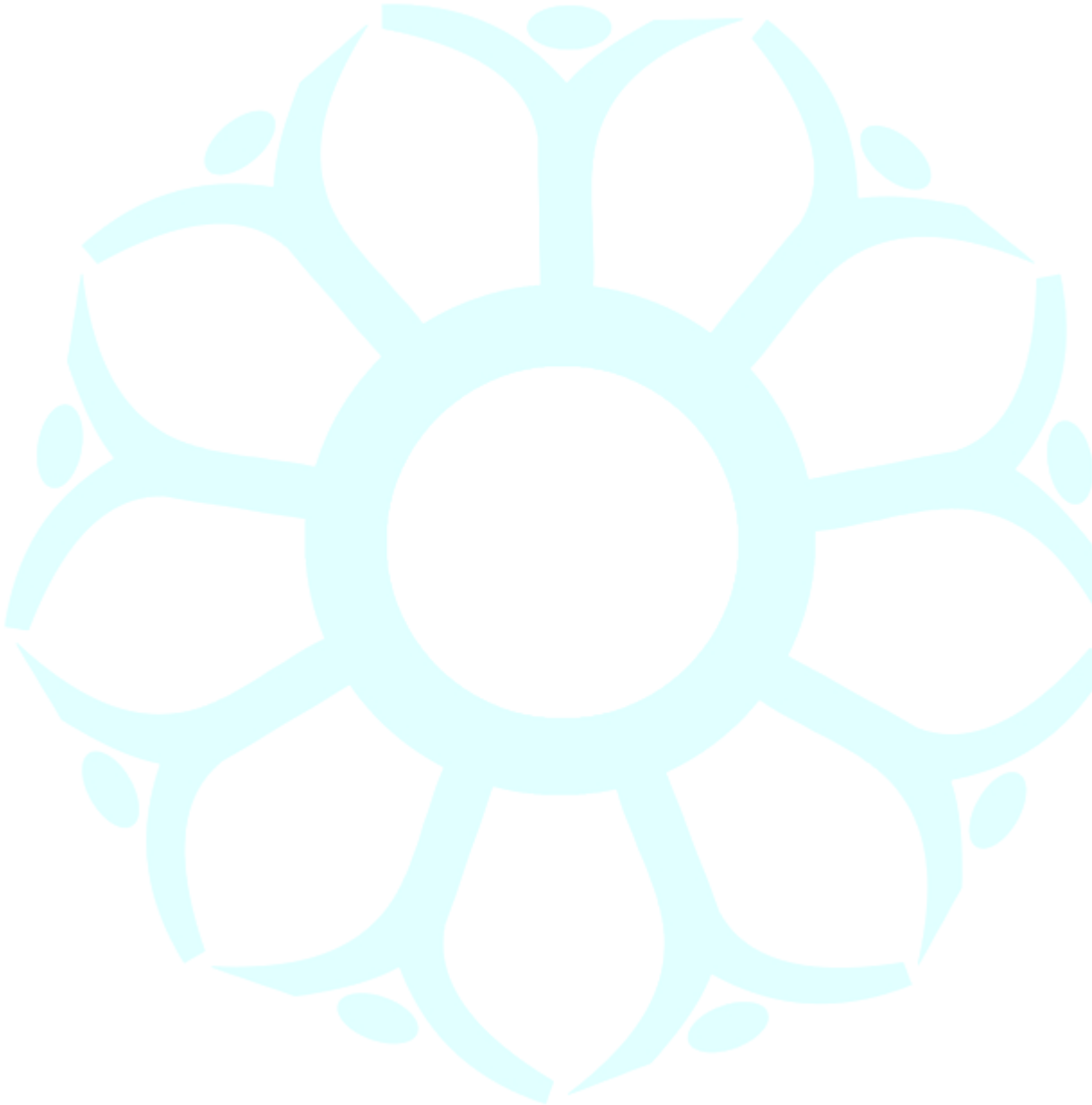
A. CURRENT STATE	
Contexts	No youth-specific national-level statistics available
Conditions	<p>Through Republic Act 9208 as amended by RA 10364, CFO became a permanent member of the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT).</p> <p>The anti-trafficking law also mandates DFO to supervise the operationalization of the 1342 Actionline Against Human Trafficking, a national hotline that addresses concerns on human trafficking. The Actionline started its operations in March 2011.</p> <p>The 1343 Actionline is a 24/7 hotline facility that responds to emergency or crisis calls from victims of human trafficking and their families. It likewise provides a venue for the public to be engaged in the fight against trafficking in persons in line with the core message of the IACAT which is, <i>Laban kontra Human Trafficking, Laban nating Lahat!</i></p> <p>The 1343 Actionline aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive and respond to requests for assistance, inquiries and referrals from victims including their families and the public on matters related to cases of human trafficking regardless if the crime was committed locally or internationally; and • Systematize the referral of cases to appropriate government agencies or non-government organizations as immediately as possible. <p>The hotline service will enable the IACAT and the CFO in particular to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the actions taken on cases referred to government agencies or NGOs; • Ensure that victims' and witnesses' rights are properly protected by avoiding repetitive investigations by different agencies/offices; • Increase trust among the public by encouraging vigilance in reporting cases of human trafficking; • Develop an expansive network of public and private institutions in the Philippines that can provide assistance to victims of human trafficking including related concerns of migrant Filipino;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the country’s module on human trafficking including the formulation of training materials and manuals to improve the capacities and competencies of law enforcement agencies and front-line service providers; • Advise the President and the Congress on possible legislations that will improve the government’s preventive mechanisms and responses to trafficking incidents and trafficked victims; and • Improve information dissemination on the Republic Act 9208 as amended by the Republic Act 10364 or the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act throughout the country. <p>* CFO is the lead agency of the Advocacy and Communications Committee (ADVOCOM) of the IACAT.</p>
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B. YOUTH SEGMENTS	
Clusters	All age group; child group, core youth and adult
Categories	
• School placement	No available youth-specific statistics and intervention programs
• Youth with special concerns	No available youth-specific statistics; Minor victims of human trafficking, assisted through the 1343 Actionline, are being referred to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) for psycho-social support.
• Gender	No available youth-specific statistics and intervention programs
• Geography	No available youth-specific statistics; Community awareness activities on migration and human trafficking are being conducted in schools and universities in at least 25 provinces a year.

C. FUTURE STATE	
Cues	
• Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CFO, as the lead agency of the ADVOCOM, will continue to supervise the operations of the 1343 Actionline against Human Trafficking. • In line with the core message of the IACAT, the public is encouraged to be involved in the fight against human trafficking by reporting suspected or identified trafficking activities through calling 1343 or (02) 1343; or online reporting through its email address, Facebook page, website or mobile application. • The ADVOCOM will continue its partnership with the World Youth Alliance Asia Pacific (WYAPP) to engage the overseas youth in the advocacy.
• Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information campaign against migration and human trafficking • Public invitation to like 1343 Facebook page • Posting and sharing of news related to human trafficking in the 1343 Facebook and website • Development and distribution of IEC materials against human trafficking
Consequences	
• Targets for Activities (for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover 25-30 provinces per year in the conduct of information campaign and target 4 schools and universities per province • 15,000 facebook likes and posting and sharing of news online

monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of 10,000 various advocacy materials against human trafficking specifically on online child exploitation and mail-order spouse, and promoting 1343 Actionline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implications of Strategies (for evaluation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of youth in the information campaign and online activities may result to an increase in the awareness on human trafficking as well as increase in case reports through the 1343 Actionline



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