THE NATIONAL YOUTH MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY WORKSHOP

Presentation of Strategy Document

June 29-30, 2011

Government of Jamaica

The University of the West Indies

Inter-American Development Bank

National Centre for Youth Development

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Organized by
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Outline

- Context of study
- Key terms
- Data collection for Strategy and Action Plan
- Situation Analysis
- Youth Mainstreaming Framework
- Strategies (Thematic areas and goals)
- Overview of the Youth Mainstreaming Process

Context…

What is Youth Mainstreaming?

- *"…the process of assessing the implications for young persons, of any planned action, including legislation, policies, programmes and projects, in all areas and at all levels."*
  United Nations Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC)

- Comprehensive strategy to conventionalize the concerns and experiences of young people in the development cycle

- Youth are viewed as part of the solution, and not merely passive objects of intervention.

Context…

Background

- Part of an ongoing and wider initiative to strengthen the institutional capacity of the NCYD, to streamline and fortify youth development programme initiatives across the three sectors.

  - **Phase one** - The development of a National Youth Mainstreaming Strategy with the M&E Framework, the YM Manual, Training Plan, as well as Action Plans and Generic Sector Plans;

  - **Phase two** – To Design, develop, and execute a Promotion Strategy to facilitate the effective and efficient promotion and distribution of material on the mainstreaming of youth in the development of Jamaica.

The Strategy Document

- NYMS with the M&E Framework outlines a strategic approach for mainstreaming youth affairs in the private-, public- and NGO sectors

- Based on extensive consultations and collaboration

- Guided by in-depth analyses of the status of Jamaican youth and international best practices

- To be used in conjunction with a Training Plan, Generic Sector Plans and a Promotion Strategy

Context…

Why Youth Mainstreaming??

- Youth are both the present and the future and are a creative asset and a valuable human resource to tap into

- Youth should be seen as partners in the development process and not only beneficiaries

- Facilitates an integrated approach towards youth issues

- Need to move beyond the dominant youth paradigm which tends to be problem-focused

- Respects the rights of young people to participate in decision-making

- Prepares young people to take active roles and responsibilities for good governance

Context…

Key Terms

- **Youth** – Defined as individuals between the ages of 15 and 24

- **Participation** - The active, informed and voluntary involvement of people in decision-making and planning

- **Empowermen**t - An attitudinal, structural, and cultural process whereby young people gain the ability, authority, and agency to make decisions and implement change in their own lives as well as others

- **Youth-led development** - An approach to development driven and guided by young people that draws upon their energy, creativity and skills to create positive change.

The Data Collection Process

- Primary data collection for phase one commenced on October 15, 2010 and concluded on November 30, 2010.

- Data collection included desktop research of existing programmes and documents, along with an audit of the activities of the NCYD and its institutional capacity.

- Extensive interviews, consultations, meetings, and focus groups were carried out with an overall total of 157stakeholders

Socio-demographic profile

- A little under one-fifth (457,400 persons) of Jamaica's population fell within the 15 – 24 age cohort (PIOJ est. 2009)

- From this sub-group, 228,400 were males and 229,000 were females.

- Over 71% of the poor were living in rural Jamaica compared with 19.9 per cent in the KMA and 8.9 per cent in Other Towns.

- Poverty is however highly concentrated in the inner city communities of Kingston (9% of all households living below the poverty line)

Crime and Violence

- Jamaica has one of the largest murder rates per capita in the world.

- Young males (15 - 29 years) are highly represented as both victims and perpetrators

- In 2002, this demographic group was responsible for **80% of the violent crimes** committed, **75% of murders**, and **98% of all major crimes** reported in Jamaica.

- An increasing number of women and children are also victims of violent criminal activity **(>300 children** have been murdered within the **last 5 years**)

- Prevalence of violence in schools – particularly among male students – is also a concern

Unemployment

- At the end of 2007 an estimated 124,500 persons were unemployed in Jamaica.

- An estimated 51,300 (41%) were youth between 14 and 24 years

- Two distinct trends observed:
  - Youth unemployment rate far exceeds that of adults, and
  - Females are almost twice as likely to be unemployed than males.

Sexual and Reproductive Health

- The adolescent fertility rate in Jamaica is among the highest in the English-speaking Caribbean at 112 births/1,000 women (15-19 years)

- In 2003, Jamaica's maternal mortality rate was 87/100,000 live births

- Jamaica has one of the highest rates of HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean (27,000 people infected in 2007); majority between the ages of 15 and 49 years.

- The main risk factors include having multiple sex partners, unprotected sex, history of STDs, crack/cocaine use and sex with commercial sex workers

Youth living with disabilities

- Approximately 162,860 (6.3%) Jamaicans reported having a disability in 2001 Census

- Despite improvements, there is still serious problem with the enforcement of legislations and access of the limited support programmes that are available.

- Accessing education and training is still challenging Problems (limited specialized infrastructure, support personnel, appropriate ICT etc.)

- Very little mainstreaming of PWDs from special schools into the regular education system

- PIOJ (2002) estimates that 11% of the working age population have a disability, with a high unemployment rate of 73%.
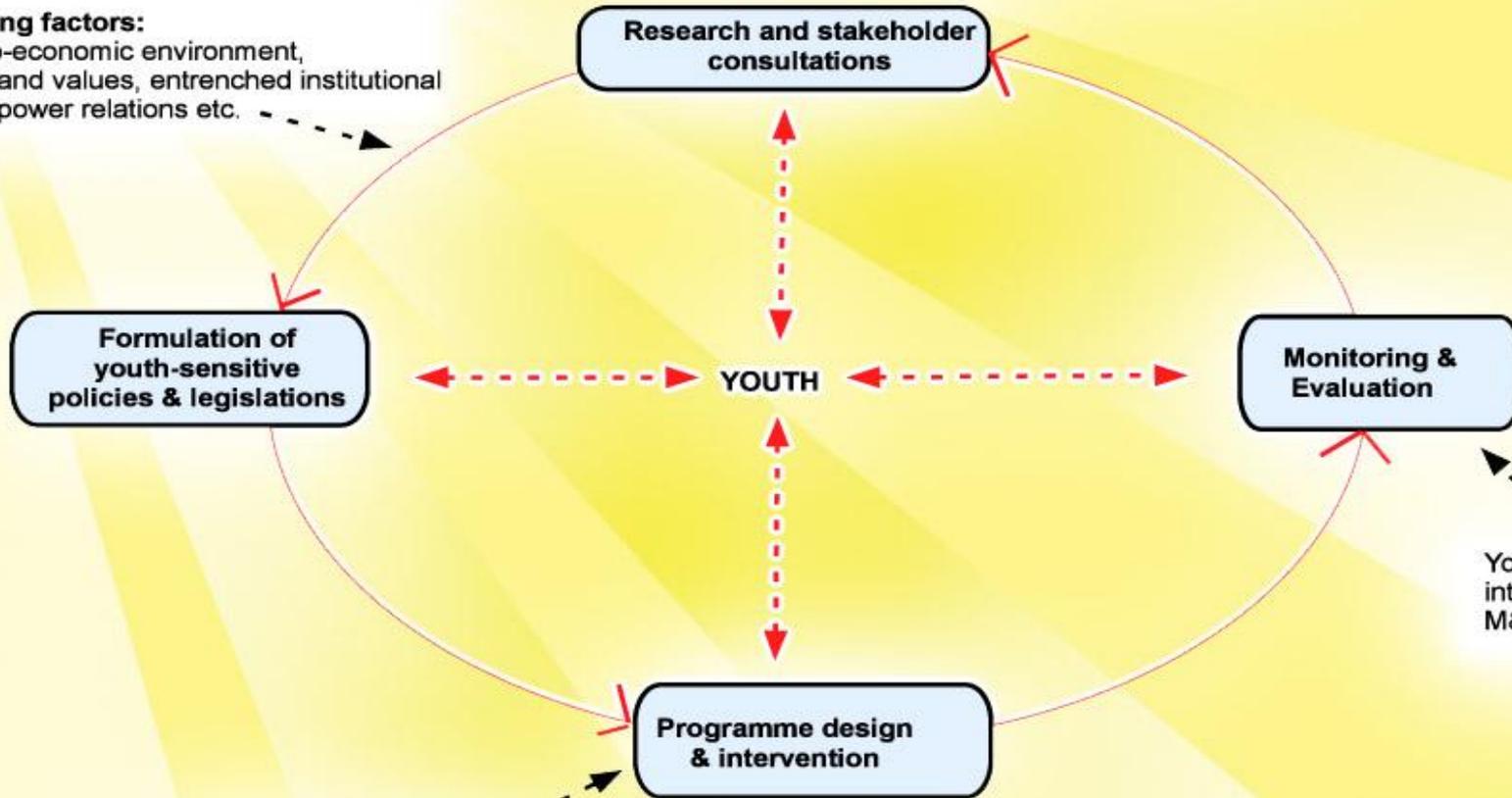
The Youth Mainstreaming Framework…

Engendering Youth Sensitive Policies & Legislations

Youth should play an active role in the data gathering and consultation process

Intervening factors:
e.g. socio-economic environment, attitudes and values, entrenched institutional cultures, power relations etc.

Research and stakeholder consultations

Formulation of youth-sensitive policies & legislations

YOUTH

Monitoring & Evaluation

Youth should be integral in the M&E process

Programme design & intervention

Youth should be targeted as partners and not only beneficiaries

Youth Mainstreaming in Practice

Modes of engagement
- Brokering partnerships
- Resource mobilisation
- Setting-up of advocacy networks
- Research & Development
- Stakeholder consultations
- Information sharing
- Institutional strengthening
- Campaign support

Public Sector
- Garnering programme support
- Policy formulation & execution
- Enact and enforce legislations
- Budgeting & program financing
- Education and training
- Capacity buliding
- Care & protection
- Mentorship
- Monitoring & Evaluation

Modes of engagement
- Brokering partnerships
- Stakeholder consultations
- Research & Development
- Resource mobilisation
- Information sharing
- Sharing of best practices

YOUTH MAINSTREAMING

NGO Sector
- Campaigning and advocacy
- Program financing
- Capacity building
- Skills training
- Institutional strengthening
- Monitoring & Evaluation

Private Sector
- Employment & training
- Mentorship
- Advocacy
- Program financing
- Capacity building
- Monitoring & Evaluation

Modes of engagement
- Brokering partnerships
- Setting-up advocacy networks
- Resource mobilization
- Information sharing
- Sharing of best practices

Reminder…..Youth Mainstreaming

- Takes into account the distinct and expressed needs and aspirations of young people

- Promotes opportunities for young people to take on greater responsibilities, e.g. by means of developing partnerships ;

- Foster young peoples capacities and empowerment

- Increases the active participation of youth in all stages of program design, implementation and evaluation

- Collective effort driven by mobilization of stakeholders

Source: Adapted from UNESCO- Empowering Youth through National Policies; Commonwealth PAYE

Planning Process for Youth Mainstreaming

① Identifying vision and mission

② Identifying goals, objectives, specific activities
- objectives and specific activities address policy, legislation, resources and changes to social/ cultural norms and attitudes.

③ Designing monitoring and evaluating with feedback processes to facilitate learning, change, and accountability

Planning cont'd

- Numerous groups involved in youth development at different levels, in all sectors

  - Public , private, NGO, international community and youth

  - Some initiatives are sector specific e.g. public policies, legislation – others e.g. training, entrepreneurial activities can be driven by any sector

- Will need to identify the gaps –

  - E.g. To ensure the goals of mainstreaming are achieved – inclusion, participation, empowerment of youth; or make explicit the assessment of implications of policies or programmes on youth

  - to ensure that mainstreaming becomes entrenched, self-sustaining effort

- Will require continued collaboration, co-ordination, partnerships

- Will require stakeholder inputs for success at all stages – design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Preliminary Goals

- Some preliminary goals identified in keeping with:
  - the definition and concept of mainstreaming,
  - international practices and guidelines, and the
  - context of the Jamaican youth as outlined in the situation analysis.
  - youth are heterogeneous - have different socio-economic backgrounds, access to education, interests, vulnerabilities etc
  - enabling environment – including institutional environment and capacity
- Goals have been organized in thematic areas

Goals 1-3

- **Inclusion, participation, empowerment**
1. Expanded inclusion of the concerns and aspirations of youth in deliberations on policies and programmes and assessment of the implications for youth in order to maximize the positive impact on young people.

    – Revision of GOJ policy-making guidelines

2. Increased respect and facilitation of the rights of young people to participate in decision-making.

    – Support for youth led policy deliberations

3. More empowered young people who contribute their knowledge, skills, ideas and practical endeavours in national development activities

    • Support for youth led programmes

Goals 4-5

○ **Care and protection**

4. Eliminated or reduced marginalization of young people.

5. Reduced or alleviated the stigmatization of Jamaica's young people as deviant, criminal, and incapable, among others
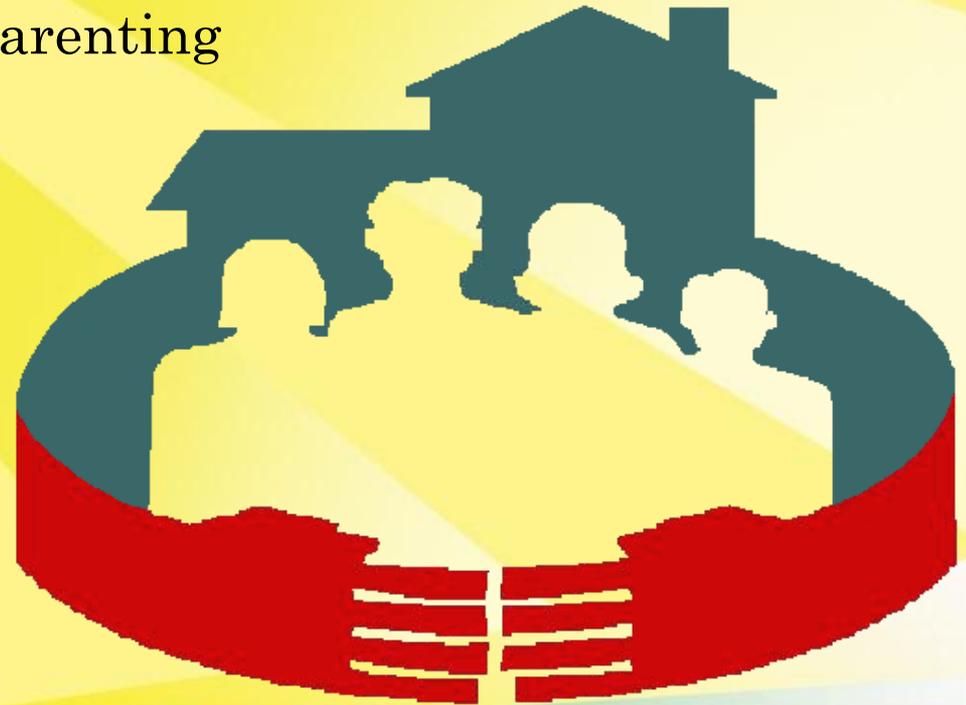
Goals 6-8

- Unleashing knowledge and creative potential
6. All youth completed education and training to acquire the skills needed to realize self- development, active citizenship, and livelihood.
    - Curriculum reforms to increase diversity of programmes
    - Promotion of innovations and Science & Technology

- Sustainable livelihood and entrepreneurship
7. Increased opportunities for employment and promotion of an entrepreneurial environment
    - Incentives for private sector to provide internships, apprenticeships

- Healthy lifestyles serve to facilitate the primary goals of engagement and active participation.
8. Increased numbers of young people embrace healthy lifestyles and enjoy optimum physical and mental health
    - Workshops for youth on reproductive health issues

Goal 9

- Enabling family and community

9. Increased support to develop nurturing families , communities and environment that provide youth with an environment conducive to their positive development and well-being.
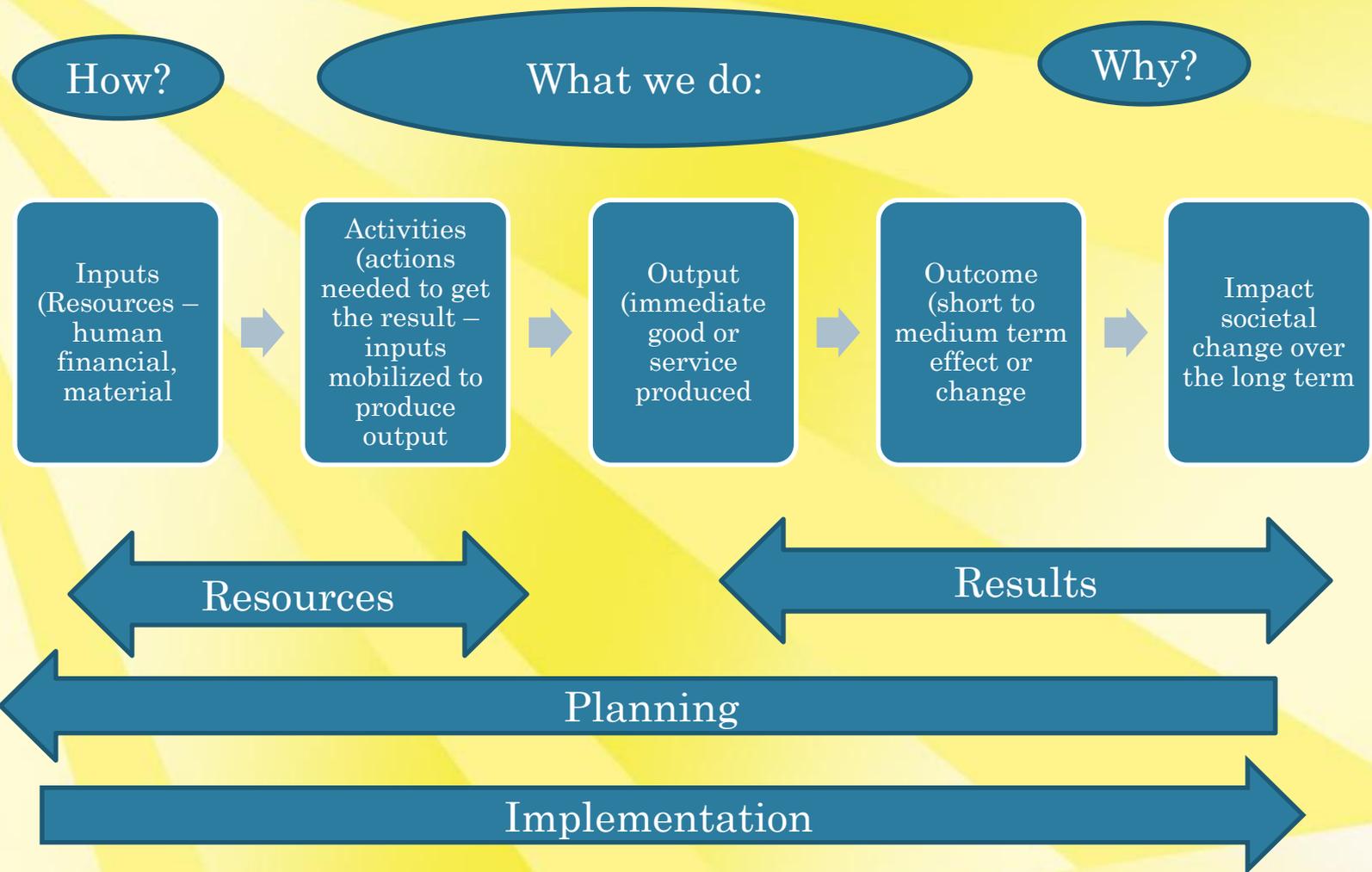
  - Workshops to improve parenting

Goal 10

- Institutional capacity, resources, and accountability

10. Developed the institutional framework and increased resources to facilitate focused, co-ordinated multi-sectoral actions on youth issues across all spheres of society.

    - Private sector champion
    - Multi-sectoral Commission to co-ordinate
    - NCYD as Secretariat with capacity strengthened to develop partnerships, monitor, evaluate
    - Revised Youth Policy to integrate mainstreaming

Implementation

How?

What we do:

Why?

| Inputs (Resources – human financial, material | → | Activities (actions needed to get the result – inputs mobilized to produce output | → | Output (immediate good or service produced | → | Outcome (short to medium term effect or change | → | Impact societal change over the long term |

← Resources →

← Results →

← Planning

Implementation →

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Measure the progress towards the interrelated goals

- Identify gaps and weaknesses where planned actions do not lead to desired outcomes or impacts

- Plan, prioritize and allocate resources;

- Identify outcomes, impacts, and effectiveness

- Provide opportunities for learning among organizations and stakeholders and

- Serve as a catalyst for change if the existing situation changes or objectives are not being achieved

- Provide for results based management and accountability.

M&E Framework

Expected Results (Outcomes, Outputs)	Indicators (Baselines and Targets included if available)	Data Collection Method	Time / Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources
Stakeholders determine which activities (outputs and outcomes) from Action Plan are to be monitored	Stakeholders identify indicators based on activities in Action Plan	Data obtained through surveys, reviews, stakeholder consultations etc.	Stakeholders determine when and how frequently data is to be collected.	Stakeholders responsible for collecting data on specific projects. NCYD responsible for collating, verifying, disseminating information, convening review sessions. Sub-committee of Multi-Sectoral Commission provide general over-sight	Estimate of resources required for carrying out monitoring and Evaluation

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