



Office of the President of the Philippines
NATIONAL YOUTH COMMISSION

PHILIPPINE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2028

Kabataan: Kaagapay sa Kaunlaran



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FOREWORD

Fully realizing the social and economic transformation goals outlined in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028 and the AmBisyon Natin 2040 requires a comprehensive approach that actively engages society and the government. The strategies outlined in the National Youth Commission's Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP) 2023-2028 provide invaluable guidance for promoting and enabling the active participation of the youth sector. The PYDP shall thus assume an important role as a supporting document to the PDP 2023-2028, playing a crucial part in accelerating the country's efforts to achieve a *matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay* for every Filipino.

The AmBisyon Natin 2040, formulated in 2015 by the National Economic and Development Authority in collaboration with stakeholders, is the country's long-term and collective national vision. The vision lays out a clear picture of our desired futures, representing the aspirations of all Filipinos and, consequently, becoming our long-term guide to policy formulation. It was adopted as the national vision in 2016, and has since served as the anchor of the development plans of the Duterte and Marcos administrations.

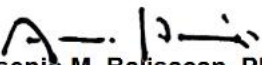
Similarly, the PDP 2023-2028, formulated by NEDA through consultations with experts and representatives from various sectors, outlines the broad-based and cross-cutting strategies for realizing social and economic transformation. The Plan establishes a framework for key stakeholders from all sectors, including the youth, to participate in national development.

play in realizing our AmBisyon. Indeed, the youth are our partners in striving for a better future, as they will be the ones to inherit the *matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay* that we seek to achieve.

We are honored to be partners in developments with the youth, and we look forward to collaborating to achieve the desired outcomes of the PYDP 2023-2028, the PDP 2023-2028, and the AmBisyon Natin 2040.

Congratulations on the successful completion of this document.

Mabuhay ang Kabataang Filipino!


Arsenio M. Balisacan, PhD
Secretary





FOREWORD

It is my honor to present the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP) 2023-2028—a testament to our shared commitment to our young people. This document represents the efforts of individuals and organizations who have come together to develop a guide that will lead the Filipino youth to a better future.

First and foremost, I express my sincere gratitude to the esteemed consultants of the UP Social Action Research and Development Foundation for leading the formulation of the plan. I also thank the youth leaders and representatives from partner agencies and non-government organizations who shared their insights, expertise, and recommendations during the series of consultations conducted in 2022. I also acknowledge the support of the National Advisory Council and the Social Development Committee, both chaired by Vice President and DepEd Secretary Sara Z. Duterte, which approved the plan for implementation in 2023. Our stakeholders' participation in the plan's development and approval has enriched our vision and provided the guidance necessary to pave the way for youth development.

My deep appreciation also goes to the National Youth Commission (NYC) employees, without whom this plan would not have been completed. I am honored and humbled by their immense dedication and passion for working with our young people. It is exciting to finally see our aspirations translated into a concrete development plan.

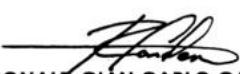
I extend this earnest appeal to our partners from the National Government Agencies, Regional Line Agencies, Local Government Units, Academe, and Civil Society Organizations: youth development encompasses the responsibilities of each and every one of us. It is not solely the duty of the National Youth Commission (NYC), but a collective duty that we all share.

We often remind our young people that "*Kabataan ang Pag-asa ng Bayan*" (Youth is the Hope of the Nation). But who, in turn, represents the hope for our youth? To whom can they turn to unlock their boundless potential? I invite you to work with us and embrace this plan as a shared framework for all youth-related development programs. The success of the PYDP 2023-2028 can only mean that a generation of young people will be enabled, involved, and patriotic—a firm and stable foundation for a more prosperous, sustainable, and equitable Philippines.

Sa ating Kabataan, you are the heart and soul of this plan. Your energy, creativity, and can-do-everything spirit are the fuel that drives our shared vision for a *Matatag, Maginhawa, at Panatag na Buhay*. I wholeheartedly urge you to take ownership of this document, champion its implementation within your local communities, and use it as a guide to reach our collective goal of a more vibrant and inclusive youth sector. You are our partner and ally in nation-building and only by working together will we make this dream a reality.

Mabuhay ang Kabataang Filipino!




USEC. RONALD GIAN CARLO CARDEMA
Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer



Office of the President of the Philippines
NATIONAL YOUTH COMMISSION
The Voice and Advocate of the Youth

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PSO IV, PMED - Statistics Unit
PSO II, PMED - Statistics Unit
PSO IV, PMED - Planning Unit
PSO III, PMED - Planning Unit
PSO II, PMED - Planning Unit

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Philippine Youth Development Plan 2023-2028 was made possible through the efforts of various government agencies at the national and local levels, other youth-serving agencies, and youth organizations.

The PYDP 2023-2028 Secretariat would like to thank Dr. Editha Venus Maslang, Ms Leah Angeles, and Ms Jo-anne Golfo from the UP Social Action and Research Development Foundation, Inc. (UPSARDFI) for their expertise in the preparation of the plan.



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (SDC) RESOLUTION NO. 6, SERIES OF 2023 APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE PHILIPPINE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PYDP) 2023-2028

WHEREAS, Section 13, Article II of the Constitution provides that the State recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, and social well-being. It shall inculcate in the youth patriotism and nationalism, and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs;

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 8044, otherwise known as the “Youth in Nation-Building Act”, established the National Comprehensive Program on Youth Development (now called the Philippine Youth Development Plan), and created the National Youth Commission (NYC) as the sole policy-making coordinating body of all youth-related institutions, programs, projects, and activities of the government;

WHEREAS, the NYC led the crafting of the PYDP 2023-2028, taking into consideration the results of the 2015 and 2021 National Youth Assessment Studies (NYAS) and the 2021 National YOUTHLED survey, review of related literature, and the results of online consultations with youth participants from Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao;

WHEREAS, the salient points of the draft PYDP was presented to the NYC National Advisory Council (NAC) in its 10 February 2023 meeting, and the NAC recommended its presentation to the SDC;

WHEREAS, the PYDP 2023-2028 was presented to and endorsed by the SDC-Technical Board, subject to the comments and recommendations during its meeting on 23 March 2023, for approval of the SDC-Cabinet Level (CL);

WHEREAS, during the SDC-CL meeting held on 5 April 2023, the members deferred the Plan’s approval with pending revisions based on the inputs and recommendations made during the meeting;

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE RESOLUTION NO. 6, SERIES OF 2023

Page 1 of 4

WHEREAS, on 26 June 2023, the revised PYDP 2023-2028 was presented to the SDC-TB, and thereon re-endorsed to the SDC-CL;

WHEREAS, during the SDC-CL meeting on 27 July 2023, the SDC-CL approved the PYDP 2023-2028, subject to incorporation of inputs and suggestions during the meeting.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, by the Chairperson and members of the SDC-CL, to approve and adopt the Philippine Youth Development Plan 2023-2028.

APPROVED this 27th day of July 2023, Pasig City.


BIENVENIDO E. LAGNESMA
Secretary
Department of Labor and Employment
Chairperson, SDC – Cabinet Level




ARSENIO M. BALISACAN
Secretary
National Economic and Development Authority
Co-Chairperson, SDC – Cabinet Level



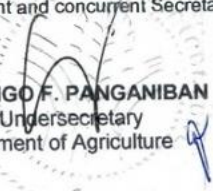
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President
Secretary, Department of Agriculture
Member, SDC – Cabinet Level

H.E. SARA Z. DUTERTE
Vice President
Secretary, Department of Education
Member, SDC – Cabinet Level

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE RESOLUTION NO. 6, SERIES OF 2023

By the authority of H.E. Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr.
President and concurrent Secretary of Agriculture

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Commission on Higher Education
Member, SDC – Cabinet Level

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

NAC RESOLUTION NO. 001, SERIES OF 2023

**A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE ADOPTION AND DISSEMINATION OF
THE PHILIPPINE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PYDP) 2023-2028 AS
THE FRAMEWORK FOR POLICY RESPONSES ON YOUTH WELFARE AND
DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRY**

WHEREAS, Section 14 of Republic Act 8044 provides that the National Advisory Council (NAC) shall advise and be consulted by the National Youth Commission on important matters related to youth affairs;

WHEREAS, Section 3 of Republic Act 8044 also mandates the NYC to formulate and implement the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP) which shall be aligned to and shall compliment the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) for the corresponding period.

WHEREAS, the PYDP serves as the national framework for youth development and contains policies and strategies to address development concerns in education, employment, health, youth participation, values formulation, as well as the needs and concerns of specific youth groups;

WHEREAS, the latest version of the PYDP, now covering 2023-2028, is presently undergoing a series of consultations and fine-tuning before its launching. Its goal is securing an Executive Order from the President of the Philippines in order to facilitate its dissemination to all national and local government units concerned;

WHEREAS, the NYC has sought the support of the members of the NAC as crucial step in securing an effective dissemination and implementation of the PYDP 2023-2028;

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved, as the 43rd National Advisory Council Meeting held on 10 February 2023 hereby resolved, to support the adoption and dissemination of the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP) 2023-2028 as the framework for policy responses on youth welfare and development in the country.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that each member of NAC shall endeavor to issue its respective agency's endorsement of the PYDP 2023-2028 for optimal effect of this momentous endeavor.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the above quoted resolution on this **10th** of **February** 2023.


Digitally signed
by Villalon Leah
Talde
LEAH TALDE VILLALON

Executive Director, National Youth Commission, and
Secretariat Head, National Advisory Council

ATTESTED BY:


RONALD GIAN CARLO L. CARDEMA
Chairperson and CEO
National Youth Commission

ENDORSED BY:


HON. SARA Z. DUTERTE
Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines
Secretary of the Department of Education



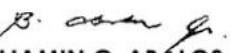

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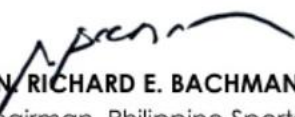

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Sweepstakes Office


HON. RICHARD E. BACHMANN
Chairman, Philippine Sports
Commission

HON. JUAN EDGARDO "SONNY" M. ANGARA
Senator and Senate Committee on
Youth Chairperson


HON. FAUSTINO MICHAEL CARLOS T. DY III
Representative and House Committee on
Youth and Sports Development
Chairperson

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ACRONYMS

ACPC	Agricultural Credit Policy Council
AFYC	Agricultural and Fishery Youthpreneur Council
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APIS	Annual Poverty Indicator Survey
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATI	Agricultural Training Institute
BLE	Bureau of Local Employment
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CCC	Climate Change Commission
CFO	Commission on Filipinos Overseas
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CPD	Commission on Population and Development
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
CWC	Council for the Welfare of Children
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAP	Development Academy of the Philippines
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DDB	Dangerous Drugs Board
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DICT	Department of Information and Communication Technology
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DMW	Department of Migrant Workers
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
EO	Executive Order
FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey
GAD	Gender and Development
GSIS	Government Service Insurance System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IACAT	Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking
IATF	Inter-Agency Task Force
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
ILS	Institute for Labor Studies
IP	Indigenous People
JJWC	Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council
IJM	International Justice Mission
LGBTQIA	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer (or Questioning), Intersex, and Asexual (or Allies)

LGA	Local Government Academy
LGU	Local Government Unit
LLDA	Laguna Lake Development Authority
LYDC	Local Youth Development Council
LYDO	Local Youth Development Office
MIS	Management Information Systems
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
NAPC - YSSC	National Anti-Poverty Commission Youth and Students Sectoral Council
NAPYPS	National Action Plan for Youth Peace and Security
NCCA	National Commission for Culture and the Arts
NCDA	National Council for Disability Affairs
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous People
NCMF	National Commission on Muslim Filipinos
NCMH	National Center for Mental Health
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Council
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NEET	Not in Education, Employment and Training
NHCP	National Historical Commission of the Philippines
NNC	National Nutrition Council
NYAS	National Youth Assessment Study
NYC	National Youth Commission
OCD	Office of Civil Defense
OFW	Overseas Filipino Worker
OPAPRU	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace, Reconciliation and Unity
OSAEC	Online Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children
OSY	Out-of-School Youth
PHILMECH	Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization
PCAF	Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries
PCIC	Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PhilHealth	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
PMED	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division
PNAC	Philippine National AIDS Council
PNP	Philippine National Police
PNVSCA	Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency
PRC	Professional Regulation Commission
PRD	Policy Research Division
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSC	Philippine Sports Commission
PYDP	Philippine Youth Development Plan
RA	Republic Act
SB	Sangguniang Bayan
SBCC	Social Behavior Change Communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGLG	Seal of Good Local Governance
SK	Sangguniang Kabataan
SOGIE	Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression
SSS	Social Security System
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPRI	University of the Philippines Resilience Institute
UPSARDFI	University of the Philippines Social Action for Research and Development Foundation, Inc.
VE	Violent Extremism
YOUTHLED	Youth Leadership for Democracy

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abused youth	Refers to the maltreatment, whether habitual or not, of the child/youth, which includes any of the following: • Psychological and physical abuse, neglect, cruelty, sexual abuse and emotional maltreatment; • Any act by deeds or words which debases, degrades or demeans the intrinsic worth and dignity of a human being; • Unreasonable deprivation of one's basic needs for survival such as food, shelter; and • Failure to immediately give medical treatment to an injured child/youth resulting in serious impairment of his/her growth and development or in his/her permanent incapacity or death (Section 3 (b) of Republic Act of R.A. 7610)
Active citizenship	Describes citizens that engage in a broad range of activities that promote and sustain democracy. Active citizenship usually refers to participation that requires respect for others and that does not contravene human rights and democracy. ¹
Adult youth	Individuals belonging to 25-30 years age group who are ideally more mature and more settled in life.
Agriculture	One of the main sectors of the economy that is engaged in the cultivation of soil, planting of crops, growing of fruit trees, raising of livestock, poultry, or fish, including the harvesting and marketing of such farm products, and other farm activities and practices.
Child youth	Individuals belonging to 15-17 years age group, still children by legal definition and psycho-emotional characteristics.
Core youth	Individuals belonging to 18-24 years age group, which includes adolescents and those making the transition to adult life.
Employment rate	The ratio in percent of the total number of persons employed to the total number of persons in the labor force.
Economic empowerment	The ability to make and act on decisions that involve the control over and allocation of financial resources ² .
Environment	The influence on human life by the sum total of all the living and non-living elements.
Equity	Refers to fairness and justice and is distinguished from equality: Whereas equality means providing the same to all, equity means recognizing that we do not all start from the same place and must acknowledge and make adjustments to imbalances. ³
Functional literacy	The ability to read and write with comprehension and to make simple arithmetical calculations.

Global mobility	The ability of a workforce to seamlessly move from one country to another and succeed, both in business and personal lives (Troadec, 2022) ⁴
Governance	Encompasses the system by which an organisation is controlled and operated, and the mechanisms by which it, and its people, are held to account. Ethics, risk management, compliance and administration are all elements of governance ⁵
Health-seeking behavior	A proactive attitude in seeking information, guidance, and care towards total self-development and a healthy lifestyle.
Labor force	The population 15 years old and over, whether employed or unemployed, who contribute to the production of goods and services in the country.
Labor force participation rate	Proportion, in percent, of the total number of persons in the labor force to the total household population 15 years old and over
Life skills	Refers to a large group of psycho-social and interpersonal skills which can help people make informed decisions, communicate effectively, and develop coping and self-management skills that may help them lead a healthy and productive life (United Nations Children's Fund or UNICEF).
Livelihood skills	Capabilities, resources, and opportunities to pursue individual and household economic goals (UNICEF).
Non-formal education	Any organized educational activity outside the established formal system, which is intended for specific objectives and to serve identifiable clientele.
Out-of-school youth	Those of school age from six (6) years old to thirty (30) years old who are not enrolled in any educational institution, public or private, for one reason or another, not employed, and not a tertiary level graduate (UNESCO).
Participation	Involvement of young people in decisions that affect their lives and that self-involvement is active, voluntary, and informed. ⁶
Peacebuilding	A long-term process of encouraging people to talk, repairing relationships, and reforming institutions ⁷ .
Policies	Plan or course of action intended to influence and determine decisions and activities.
Reproductive health	A state of physical, mental, and social well-being in all matters relating to the reproductive system at all stages of life (World Health Organization).
Sangguniang Kabataan	All citizens of the Philippines who are 18 to 24 years of age, for as long as they have been staying in a particular barangay, for at least six (6)

	months and are duly registered in the list of the Sangguniang Kabataan or in the official barangay list of the barangay secretary.
School participation rate	The ratio between the enrollment in the school-age range to the total population of that age group.
Secondary education	The stage of formal education following the elementary level usually corresponding to four (4) years of school, concerned primarily with continuing basic education and expanding it to prepare the students for higher education and/or the world of work, through the acquisition of employable gainful skills.
Social inclusion	The process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society – improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those disadvantaged on the basis of their identity. ⁸
Strategies	Courses of action that can be undertaken, given internal strengths and weaknesses, and external (opportunities and threats) environment.
Vision	An image of one's ideal state, the destination one wishes to reach in life's journey.
Young adult	Those belonging to 25-30 years age group who have normally reached psycho-emotional maturity.
Youth	The critical period in a person's growth and development, from the onset of adolescence towards the peak of mature, self-reliant and responsible adulthood; comprising considerable sector of the population from the age of 15 to 30 years (<i>Republic Act 8044</i>).
Youth education	Involves the knowledge, skills and learning processes of the youth.
Youth health	Involves the intellectual, emotional, psychological, spiritual and physical wellbeing of the youth.
Youth in conflict with the law	Those who because of social forces and economic necessity, have committed acts detrimental to themselves and to society, but also those who have the right to be protected and to be reintegrated to society.
Youth in Indigenous Communities	Those who belong to communities that have historically retained a strong sense of distinctive cultural heritage and identity.
Youth-serving organizations	Those registered organizations and institutions whose principal programs, projects, and activities are youth-oriented and youth-related. (<i>Republic Act 8044</i>).

INTRODUCTION

The Plan Formulation Process

The United Nations (UN) has long recognized that young people are a major human resource for development and key agents for social change, economic growth, and technological innovation. Participation in decision-making is a key priority area of the UN agenda on youth. Through active participation, young people are empowered to play a vital role in their own development as well as in that of their communities, helping them to learn vital life skills and develop knowledge on human rights and citizenship, and to promote positive civic action.⁹

In the Philippines, the National Youth Commission (NYC) is the agency that specifically addresses issues surrounding Filipino youth. It was founded on June 30, 1995, via Republic Act 8044 or the "Youth in Nation-Building Act of 1995". The NYC is the Philippine government's sole policy-making body on youth affairs, and coordinates and implements programs designed to respond to and raise awareness on youth issues. Its mandate is enshrined in the 1987 Philippine Constitution: "The State recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual and social well-being. It shall inculcate in the youth patriotism and nationalism; and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs."¹⁰

As defined in Republic Act (RA) No. 8044, Filipino youth shall refer to those persons whose ages range from fifteen (15) to thirty (30) years old. Further, based on RA No. 10742 or the "Sangguniang Kabataan Reform Act of 2015", this age range was further disaggregated for the purpose of targeted programming into: (a) Child Youth – 15 to 17 years old (y/o); (b) Core Youth – 18 to 24 y/o; and (c) Adult Youth – 25 to 30 y/o.¹¹

As of 2022, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) reported a total of 31,407,109 Filipino youth with ages 15-30 years old. Of this number, 51.25% are males and 48.75% females. A further breakdown of ages shows the following distribution: - 20.07% child youth, 44.20% core youth, and 35.74% adult youth.¹²

One of the key mandates of the NYC under Section 3 of RA No. 8044 is to formulate a medium-term youth development plan, which shall provide policy direction for the development of the Filipino youth.¹³ Over the years, NYC has crafted the National Framework for Youth Development - now known as the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP) - anchored on the Philippine Development Plan (PDP), the AmBisyon Natin 2040, and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The five-year PDP provides an overall framework and direction for meeting the country's socioeconomic agenda. It is anchored on the results of assessments of various issues confronting the different sectors of our society. Similarly, NYC conducts periodic assessments of Filipino youth's social and economic characteristics and identifies youth participation trends, vulnerability dimensions, and other issues confronting young Filipinos. The assessment results serve as key references for crafting the PYDP.

In October 2016, President Rodrigo Duterte signed Executive Order (EO) No. 05 that calls for the approval and adoption of AmBisyon Natin 2040 as a guide for the nation's development planning. It envisions that by 2040, the Philippines shall be a "prosperous, predominantly

middle-class society where no one is poor, our peoples shall live long and healthy lives, be smart and innovative, and shall live in a high trust society". Section 3 of EO 5 states that the PDPs shall ensure sustainability and consistency of strategies, policies, programs and projects across political administrations. Further, Section 4 states that all plans of government departments, offices and instrumentalities, including government-owned or controlled corporations and local government units, shall be consistent with AmBisyon Natin 2040.

The PYDP 2017-2022 sought to enable, promote and ensure the youth's active, meaningful, and holistic participation in society in furtherance of their rights and welfare. It identified nine centers for youth participation: (1) Health; (2) Education; (3) Economic empowerment; (4) Social inclusion and Equity; (5) Peacebuilding and Security; (6) Governance; (7) Active citizenship; (8) Environment; and (9) Global mobility. These centers of participation aimed to harmonize existing government programs by means of crafted strategies. Each strategy consisted of specific objectives, programs and projects, monitoring metrics and lead agencies.

The Filipino youth have a crucial role to play in realizing the ASEAN Community Vision 2025, which is geared towards "fostering 21st century skills and digital skills, and the institutionalisation of youth engagement mechanisms, including in the region's policy discourse".¹⁴ Five (5) priority areas were identified to guide the youth sector in moving towards the Vision, the ASEAN Work Plan on Youth 2021-2025, as follows: (1) Education; (2) Health and Well-being; (3) Employment and Opportunity; (4) Participation and Engagement; and (5) ASEAN Awareness, Values and Identity. These constitute the five domains of the ASEAN Youth Development Index. Except for the fifth priority area, the rest are considered as part of the key clusters of participation in the Philippine Youth Development Plan for 2017-2022 and in the current Plan.

As the period covered by the PYDP 2017-2022 is about to end, the NYC, through its Policy Research Division (PRD) and Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (PMED), has taken the lead in the formulation of the next PYDP. The University of the Philippines Social Action for Research and Development Foundation, Inc. (UPSARDFI) has been tapped to prepare, develop, and finalize the PYDP 2023-2028.

For the purposes of continuity, the PYDP 2023-2028 would adopt the same centers of participation. However, there are slight modifications. In particular, the centers of participation are grouped according to the vision statements embodied in the AmBisyon Natin 2040 and the 2023-2028 Eight-Point Socio-Economic Agenda of the current administration. Further, 'Agriculture' has been included as a new center of youth participation.

This document presents the framework for the PYDP 2023-2028 based on the results of the following: (a) the 2015 and 2021 National Youth Assessment Studies (NYAS), the 2021 Youth Statistics Update, and the 2021 national YOUTHLED survey; (b) the review of related literature and other relevant documents; and (c) the 2022 series of online consultations with youth participants from Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao as well as with representatives of youth-serving agencies and organizations.

The current PYDP is aligned with national and international development goals, which together with the youth assessments, have provided critical inputs to the crafting of the strategic framework for Filipino youth development. It is accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation scheme, which outlines the steps and measurements for tracking the progress or status of the operationalization of the Plan.

Definitions of Youth

Thus far, there is no standard definition of youth found in the literature and used in the country. Ages of youth and children, as defined by various institutions, tend to overlap. Of the government agencies that have defined the age range for youth, the majority use 15 – 30 years old as the definition. The Department of Health (DOH) through RA 10354, or the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012, defines youth as 15 – 24 years old and distinguishes the term from adolescents (10 – 19 years old) and young people (10 – 24 years old). In the ASEAN, the standard definition of youth is 15 – 35 years old, which is used in the ASEAN Youth Development Index. Meanwhile, the United Nations defines youth as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24; however, without prejudice to other definitions by its Member States.

Matrix 1: Youth definition according to various institutions

Youth Age	Source
15 - 40	Bangsamoro Youth Commission, Bangsamoro Autonomy Act No. 10
15 - 24	Council for the Welfare of Children, Board Resolution No.1, s. 1994
18 - 35	Cooperative Development Authority, Memorandum Circular 2021-11
18 - 30	Department of Agriculture, Memorandum Circular 15, s. 2023 (Young Farmers' Challenge)
15 - 24	Department of Health, RA 10354
15 - 30	Department of Labor and Employment, RA 10917 (SPES)
18 - 30	Department of Trade and Industry, RA 10769 (YEP)
15 - 30	Department of Social Welfare and Development, National Results of Listahan 2 (2021)
15 - 30	Philippine Statistics Authority, NSCB Resolution No. 14, s. 2006
15 - 30	National Anti-Poverty Commission, RA 8425
15 - 30	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, 2022 TVET Glossary of Terms
15 - 30	Sangguniang Kabataan, RA 10742
15 - 30	National Youth Commission, RA 8044
15 - 35	ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN Youth Development Index 2021
15 - 24	United Nations

For the purposes of the PYDP, the age definition of youth as defined in Republic Act (RA) No. 8044 would be used, which states that "Filipino youth shall refer to those persons whose ages range from fifteen (15) to thirty (30) years old." Further, based on RA No. 10742 or the "Sangguniang Kabataan Reform Act of 2015", this age range is further disaggregated for the purpose of targeted programming into: (a) Child Youth – 15 to 17 years old (y/o); (b) Core Youth – 18 to 24 y/o; and (c) Adult Youth – 25 to 30 y/o.¹⁵

As of 2022, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) has reported a total of 31,407,109 Filipino youth with ages 15-30 years old. Of this number, 51.25% are males and 48.75% females. A further breakdown of ages shows the following distributions - 20.07% child youth, 44.20% core youth, and 35.74% adult youth.¹⁶

Youth Characteristics

Literature has defined youth in terms of ages and stages of youth development. However, most literature has described young people with ages 15-18 years while a significant data gap exists for youth aged 19-30 years. The following matrix shows the characteristics of, and their implications to the middle adolescence with ages 15-18 years old.

Matrix 2: Ages and Stages of Youth Development for Individuals Aged 15-18 Years¹⁷

Characteristics of Youth 15-18 Years	Helpful Tips
Physical	
- Physical changes are usually accepted. Have overcome physical awkwardness, but some boys still growing rapidly. - Often concerned with body image. Acne, weight, and exercise are also common concerns. - Impressionable where physical appearance is concerned and may be easily misguided by advertising and media emphasis on physical appearance. - Seem to know their physical abilities and talents.	- Avoid comparison of stature, shape or size or any comments criticizing physical appearance. - Provide experiences related to healthy living including body image, etiquette, grooming, etc. - Still be willing to answer questions about physical changes.
Social	
- Desire status among their peer group. - Although they want to be part of a group, also want to be recognized as individuals. - Interested in co-ed activities and dating. - Often want adult leadership roles. - Learning how to make commitments and follow through.	- Create a climate of peer support. - Emphasize personal development and leadership skills. - Involve in planning their own programs (including coeducational and group oriented) activities. Hold accountable for success or failure of plans. - Guide, council, provide suggestions or several alternatives rather than giving directions or detailed instructions.
Emotional	
- Are beginning to get to know self as individual. Personal philosophy begins to emerge. - Developing confidence. Feelings of inferiority and inadequacy are common. - Gaining independence and developing firm individual identity. Looking for ways to express uniqueness, but still want approval from peers. - Developing own set of values and beliefs.	- Allow youth to explore and express their own philosophies. - Counter feelings of inferiority and inadequacy by encouraging youth and helping them see their positive worth. - Let them assume more responsibility and follow through. - Provide opportunities to help explore their identity, values and beliefs. - Encourage them to work in youth/adult partnership to achieve common goals.

Cognitive	
• High level of abstract thinking and problem-solving abilities. Can consider many perspectives of a given issue. • Able to imagine how their behavior can impact the future. • Developing community consciousness and well-being of others. • Like to show what they have learned, demonstrate their knowledge and teach others. • Will lose patience with meaningless activities. • Need life planning guidance as beginning to think about leaving home for college, work, career to pursue, and other important decisions about their future.	• Put youth in real life problem-solving situations. • Allow to fully discover ideas, make decisions, and evaluate outcomes. • Encourage civic projects that are a service to others. • Provide opportunities to share knowledge and teach others. • Involve them in advisory groups, decision making groups. • Provide vocational and career exploration activities. • Introduce youth to other settings through tours, trips, day visits, etc. May include conferences, visiting businesses, colleges, etc.

Many of the above characteristics were also mentioned by youth participants at the 2022 consultation-workshops. Participants were grouped according to specific age level, and their responses are summarized below:

Matrix 3: Overall Summary of Youth Characteristics by Age Group

15-17	18-24	25-30
Important: • Building self-confidence • Establishing social relationships • Having a sense of belonging • Having a clear sense of direction (career options)	• Already developed critical thinking and with expressed desire to participate in national issues – climate change, gender-based violence, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (SOGIE) rights • Developed self-confidence • Overseas employment not evident • Faced with sexual health-related access issues • Emphasized need for youth studies/profiling • Sexually aggressive	• More youth are focused on career development; less on national issues though some are engaged in advocacies (SOGIE rights, gender-based violence). • Now assume greater responsibilities that require decision-making and problem-solving skills.
	Both mentioned the lack of access to health, education and employment opportunities/services	

As shown in the preceding matrix, youth characteristics vary by age group. The child youth are at a stage of building their self-confidence and broadening their social relationships beyond family. Anxiety about self and what lies in the future is also evident among them. On the other hand, the core youth have already gained some degree of confidence as they acquired more skills, experiences, and exposures. In effect, these have motivated them to participate in ways to address various youth-related issues. Some of them also tend to engage in intimate or sexual relationships with partners. As they grow older, however, they begin to focus more on advancing their careers and starting their own families. Hence, they could hardly find the time to engage in issues involving their sector.

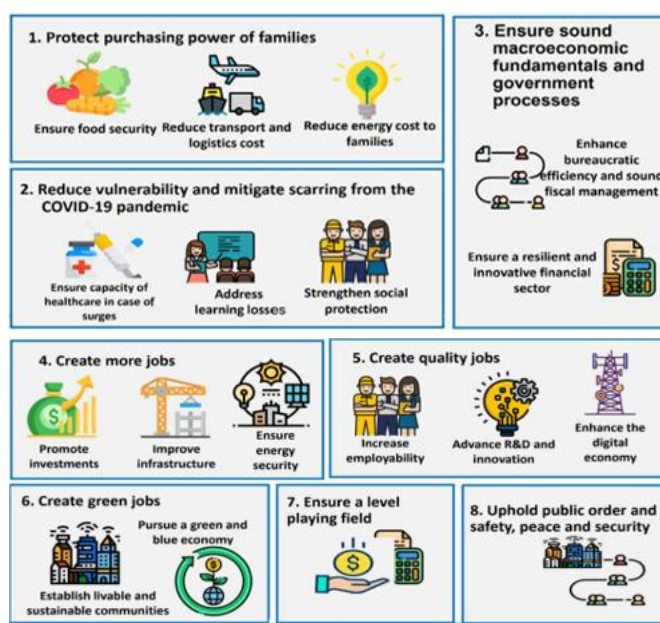
01

Alignment of PYDP 2023-2028 with PBBM's Socio-Economic Agenda and AmBisyon Natin 2040



Chapter 1: Alignment of PYDP 2023-2028 with PBBM's Socio-Economic Agenda and AmBisyon Natin 2040

This chapter discusses how the PYDP 2023-2028 is aligned with the AmBisyon Natin 2040 and the 2023-2028 Socio-Economic Agenda of the administration of President Bongbong Marcos (PBBM). The link between the current Plan and the sustainable development goals (SDGs) is also briefly discussed.



Source: DILG. Formulation of the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028

PBBM's Eight-Point Socio-Economic Agenda

The PDP 2023-2028 takes off from the PBBM Administration's eight-point socioeconomic agenda, which seeks to reinvigorate job creation and accelerate poverty reduction while addressing the issues brought to light by the COVID-19 pandemic. The PDP strategies will bring back the country on the high growth path and more importantly, begin *economic transformation for a prosperous, inclusive and resilient society*. This transformation is in line with the SDGs and critical for achieving the country's long-term vision of providing a "*matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay para sa lahat*".

The focus is on individuals and families. Individuals and families will have the capability to enjoy a prosperous life and will be resilient against shocks that may erode their purchasing power. Transformation will come by way of ensuring that human capital and social development services in the aspects of health and nutrition, education and lifelong learning, and livable communities will provide Filipino individuals and families with the necessary set of capabilities to be economically productive.¹⁸

AmBisyon Natin 2040

The Life of All Filipinos in 2040: Matatag, Maginhawa, at Panatag na Buhay

Filipinos are strongly rooted: MATATAG

Filipino families live together; there is work-life balance so that there is time to spend with family, even for members who work. On weekends, families and friends enjoy time together in parks and recreational centers. It is a high-trust society with a strong sense of community. There are volunteer opportunities, and Filipinos spend time to serve the community, help others who are in need, and contribute to various causes.

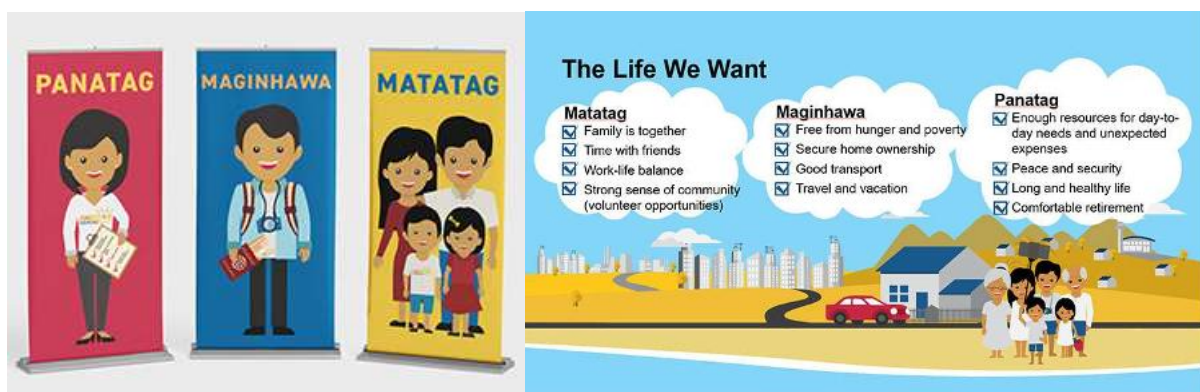
Filipinos are comfortable: MAGINHAWA

No one is poor, no one is ever hungry. Filipino families live in comfortable homes with the desired amenities and secure tenure. Families and friends are within reach because transport is convenient and affordable, and they can take a vacation together within the country and abroad. Children receive quality education so that they realize their full potential and become productive members of society. Decent jobs that bring sustainable income are available, including opportunities for entrepreneurship.

Filipinos are secure: PANATAG

Filipinos feel secure over their entire lifetime. They expect to live long and enjoy a comfortable life upon retirement. There are resources to cover unexpected expenses, and there are savings. They feel safe in all places in the country. Filipinos trust their government because it is free of corruption and provides service to all its citizens equally.

"In 2040, we will all enjoy a stable and comfortable lifestyle, secure in the knowledge that we have enough for our daily needs and unexpected expenses, that we can plan and prepare for our own and our children's future. Our family lives together in a place of our own, and we have the freedom to go where we desire, protected and enabled by a clean, efficient, and fair government."



Source: National Economic and Development Authority. Retrieved from <https://2040.neda.gov.ph/about-ambisyon-natin-2040/>

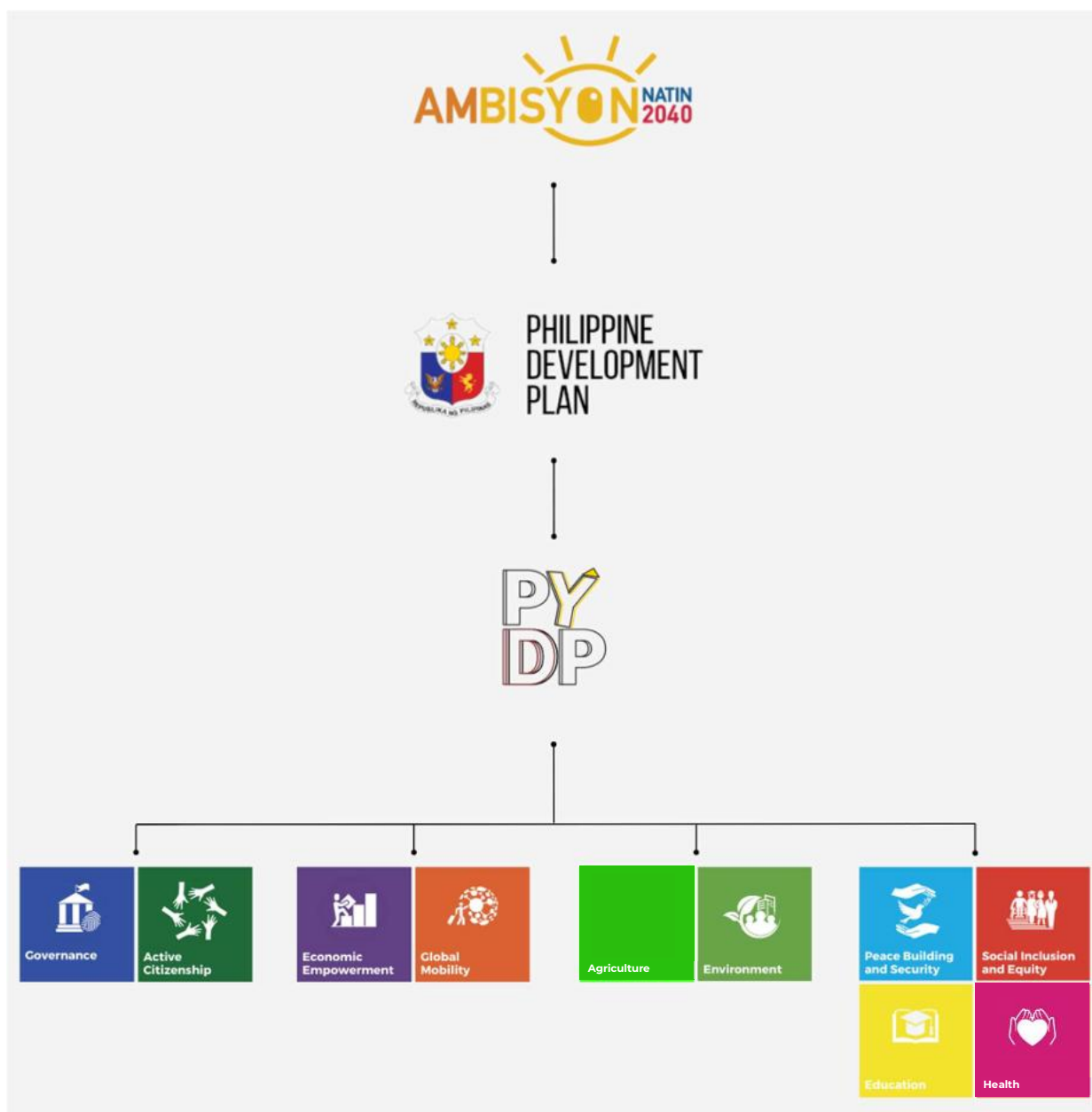


Figure 1: PYDP 2023-2028 Strategic Framework

The ten Centers of Participation are classified into four (4) sub-groups/clusters as follows: (1) Governance and Active Citizenship; (2) Economic Empowerment and Global Mobility; (3) Agriculture and Environment; and (4) Peacebuilding and Security, & Social Inclusion and Equity. Since health and education are both concerned with access rights, they may be closely linked to social inclusion and equity. Although the centers of participation are inter-linked, they vary in strategies and outcome measurements.

The current Plan is also aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which calls for all countries to mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind.¹⁹ The SD goals are themed as follows: (1) No

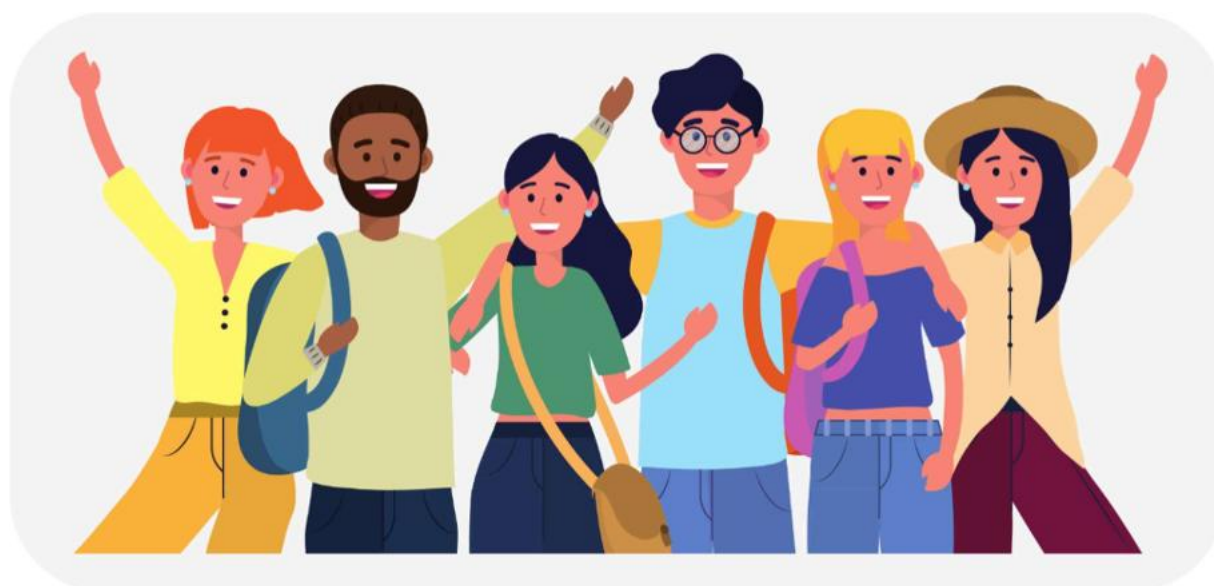
poverty; (2) Zero hunger; (3) Good health and well-being; (4) Quality education; (5) Gender equality; (6) Clean water and sanitation; (7) Affordable and clean energy; (8) Decent work and economic growth; (9) Industry, innovation and infrastructure; (10) Reduced inequalities; (11) Sustainable cities and communities; (12) Responsible consumption and production; (13) Climate action; (14) Life below water; (15) Life on Land; (16) Peace, justice and strong institutions; and (17) Partnership for the goals.

All 17 SDGs may be considered relevant for all sectors, including the youth. In particular, SDG numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17 may have direct bearing on young people.

Matrix 4: Alignment of PYDP 2023-2028 Vision Statements for Filipino Youth with AmBisyon Natin 2040, and President Bongbong Marcos (PBBM)'s 2023-2028 Socio-Economic Agenda

AmBisyon Natin 2040	PBBM's Socio-Economic Agenda	PYDP 2023-2028
MAGINHAWA		
Free from hunger and poverty	#1 Protect purchasing power of families. • Ensure food security.	Agriculture • Filipino youth enjoy food security and proper nutrition.
Enough resources for day-to-day needs and unexpected expenses	#5 Create quality jobs. • Increase employability. • Enhance the digital economy.	Economic empowerment and Global mobility • Filipino youth are economically empowered, and have a comparative advantage in the use, transformation, and innovation of digital technology.
	#6 Create green jobs • Establish livable and sustainable communities. • Provide a green and blue economy	Environment • Filipino youth enjoy a safe, livable, and climate-resilient environment.
PANATAG		
Long and healthy life	#2 Reduce vulnerability and multiple scarring from the COVID-19 pandemic. • Ensure capacity of health care in case of surges • Address learning losses • Strengthen social protection* (not gender-specific) • Strengthen social protection	Social Inclusion and Equity • Filipino youth enjoy peace and security and have equitable access to social protection, and quality and affordable health and education services.
Peace and security	#8 Uphold public order and safety, peace and security	Peacebuilding and Security Social Inclusion and Equity • Filipino youth enjoy peace and security and have equitable access to social protection, and to quality and affordable health and education services
MATATAG		
Strong sense of community/ volunteerism	#7 Ensure a level playing field	Governance and Active Citizenship • Filipino youth are protected and empowered to realize their full potential and to shape their family, community, and country.

The overall vision statements for youth are summarized as follows:



KABATAAN: KAAGAPAY SA KAUNLARAN

Matrix 5: Vision Statements for Youth by Participation Cluster and AmBisyon Natin 2040 Pillars

AmBisyon Natin 2040	Participation Cluster	Vision Statement
MATATAG	- Governance - Active Citizenship	• Filipino youth are protected and empowered to realize their full potential and to shape their family, community, and country.
MAGINHAWA	- Economic Empowerment - Global Mobility	• Filipino youth are economically empowered and have a comparative advantage in the use, transformation and innovation of digital technology. • Filipino youth are enabled to promote ASEAN identity, develop deeper awareness of ASEAN and greater understanding of ASEAN's shared values, including in the context of promoting and protecting human rights
	- Agriculture - Environment	• Filipino youth enjoy food security, and a safe, livable, and climate-resilient environment.
PANATAG	- Peacebuilding & Security - Social Inclusion and Equity - Health - Education	• Filipino youth enjoy peace and security and have equitable access to social protection, and to quality and affordable health and education services.

Each vision statement has corresponding desired outcomes, which are expected to be achieved by year 2028.

Matrix 6: Alignment of PYDP 2023-2028 Vision and Outcome Statements for Youth with Pillars of AmBisyon Natin 2040

	MATATAG	MAGINHAWA	PANATAG
Clusters of Participation	• Governance • Active Citizenship	• Economic empowerment • Global Mobility • Environment • Agriculture	• Peacebuilding and Security • Social Inclusion and Equity - Health - Education
What is our vision for the Filipino youth?	• Filipino youth are protected and empowered to realize their full potential and to shape their family, community, and country.	• Filipino youth are economically empowered and have a comparative advantage to engage in economic enterprises, and in the use, transformation, and innovation of digital technology. • Enabled to promote ASEAN identity, develop deeper awareness of ASEAN and greater understanding of ASEAN's shared values, including in the context of promoting and protecting human rights. • Filipino youth enjoy food security, and a safe, livable, and climate-resilient environment.	• Filipino youth enjoy peace and security and have equitable access to social protection, and to quality and affordable health and education services.

	MATATAG	MAGINHAWA	PANATAG
Clusters of Participation	• Governance • Active Citizenship	• Economic empowerment • Global Mobility • Environment • Agriculture	• Peacebuilding and Security • Social Inclusion and Equity - Health - Education
What do we want to see happen among youths by 2028? By 2028, more youth are....	• Represented in adult-dominated decision-making structures at local and national levels, and more young women assume leadership roles and responsibilities in youth and community-based organizations.	• Competent to engage in economic enterprises, and in technology use, transformation, and innovation. • Filipino youth participate in relevant national, ASEAN and global forums and activities related to education, training, employment, and youth policy advocacy • Engaged in advocacy, implementation and monitoring of environment-related legislations and policies and are champions of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management. • Actively involved in food security efforts through modernized and transformed agriculture sector and in promoting agricultural development	• Able to live in safe and peaceful home and community environments, and not subject to any form of abuse and human rights violations. • Included in the design/planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of youth programs and services and are protected from discrimination, abuse and exploitation. • Able to make healthy choices, to be safe from preventable illnesses, and to access quality and affordable health services, including those for reproductive health • Able to reach the next level of education and to enhance their practice of profession

	MATATAG	MAGINHAWA	PANATAG
Clusters of Participation	• Governance • Active Citizenship	• Economic empowerment • Global Mobility • Environment • Agriculture	• Peacebuilding and Security • Social Inclusion and Equity - Health - Education
What qualities, values and life skills should the youth possess and demonstrate to achieve the desired outcomes by 2028?	• Integrity • Sense of accountability • Empathy • Stewardship • Patriotism • Sense of civic duty	• Productivity • Resilience • Innovativeness • Competence • Resourcefulness • Industry • Critical thinking	• Health-seeking behavior • Social justice • Respect for human rights and diversity • Compassion and empathy • Gender responsiveness • Non-discrimination (treat others equally regardless of age, sex, gender identity, ability, education, ethnicity, and religion)
Who are our key youth targets? (May include other youth groups to be identified by concerned agencies/ organizations)	• SK Leaders • Officers of youth organizations based in schools and communities • Second-line/Potential future leaders • Youth of all age groups – child, core and adult •	• Youth in vocational/ technical and tertiary education • Employed youth or youth seeking employment • Youth volunteers and support groups • Youth in exchange programs or youth applicants to an exchange program • Core youth and adult youth • Youth migrant workers or children of migrant workers •	• Officers and active members of youth organizations • Sectoral/Community groups (women/ girls, men/boys, SOGIE, Indigenous People, etc.) • Youth with special needs (PWDs, abandoned and neglected, survivors of abuse and exploitation, youth in conflict situation, etc.) • Youth of all age groups – child, core and adult • Youth in school and out-of-school • Youth with health issues (HIV/AIDS, mental health, etc.)

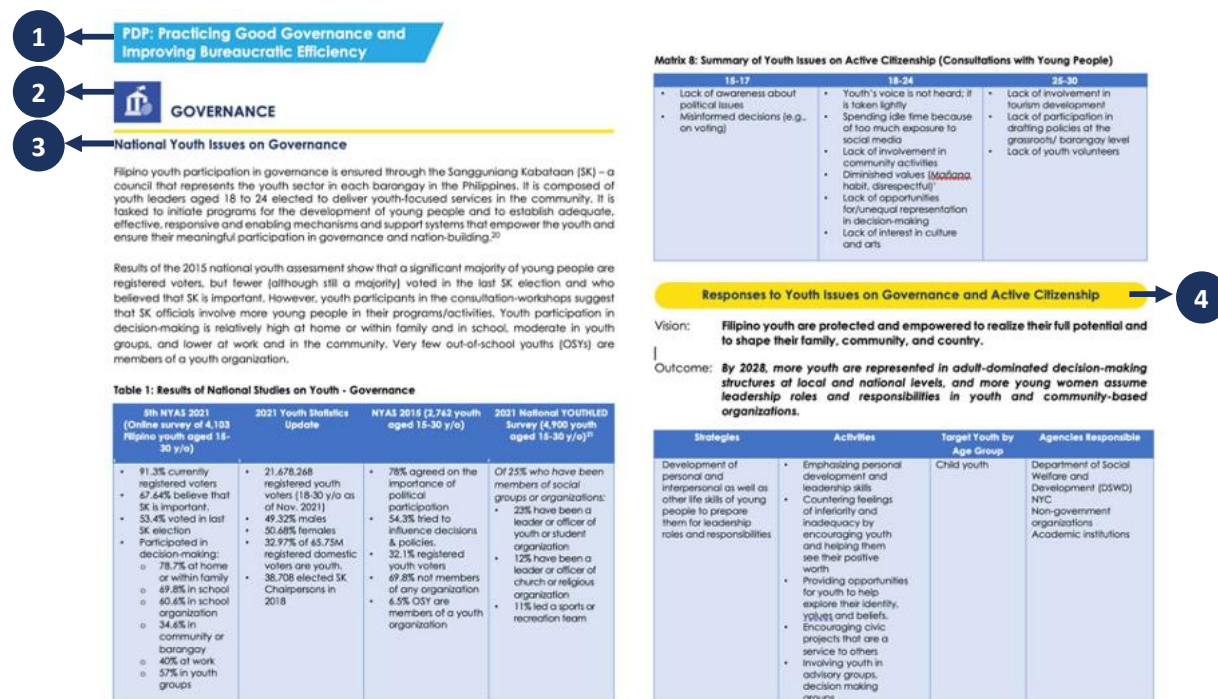
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Responses to Youth Issues: Vision, Outcomes, and Strategies



Chapter 2: Responses to Youth Issues: Vision, Outcomes, and Strategies

This chapter discusses the proposed vision for youth, the expected outcomes by 2028, and the strategies to address the issues affecting the youth sector. This chapter is organized as follows:



1. Main Heading: Aligned with the strategic direction outlined in the 2023-2028 Philippine Development Plan (PDP), this section provides an overarching framework for the discussion.
2. Sub-heading 1: Designated as a PYDP center of youth participation, which identifies a specific area of focus.
3. Youth Situation: This subsection presents a concise overview of the prevailing national youth issues pertaining to the designated PYDP center of youth participation. Additionally, it includes a comparative analysis of youth-related data from various sources, such as the NYAS 2021, the 2021 Youth Statistics Update, NYAS 2015, and the 2021 National YOUTHLED Survey.
4. Sub-heading 2: Dedicated to addressing the aforementioned youth issues, this subsection outlines the proposed responses. It encompasses the envisioned future state and desired outcome for the specific PYDP center of youth participation, along with a matrix of strategies devised to achieve the desired goals.

PDP: Practicing Good Governance and Improving Bureaucratic Efficiency



GOVERNANCE

National Youth Issues on Governance

Filipino youth participation in governance is ensured through the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) – a council that represents the youth sector in each barangay in the Philippines. It is composed of youth leaders aged 18 to 24 elected to deliver youth-focused services in the community. It is tasked to initiate programs for the development of young people and to establish adequate, effective, responsive and enabling mechanisms and support systems that empower the youth and ensure their meaningful participation in governance and nation-building.²⁰

Results of the 2015 national youth assessment show that a significant majority of young people are registered voters, but fewer (although still a majority) voted in the last SK election and who believed that SK is important. However, youth participants in the consultation-workshops suggest that SK officials involve more young people in their programs/activities. Youth participation in decision-making is relatively high at home or within family and in school, moderate in youth groups, and lower at work and in the community. Very few out-of-school youths (OSYs) are members of a youth organization.

Table 1: Results of National Studies on Youth - Governance

5th NYAS 2021 (Online survey of 4,103 Filipino youth aged 15- 30 y/o)	2021 Youth Statistics Update	NYAS 2015 (2,762 youth aged 15-30 y/o)	2021 National YOUTHLED Survey (4,900 youth aged 15-30 y/o) ²¹
91.3% currently registered voters 67.64% believe that SK is important. 53.4% voted in last SK election - Participated in decision-making: 78.7% at home or within family 69.8% in school 60.6% in school organization 34.6% in community or barangay 40% at work 57% in youth groups	21,678,268 registered youth voters (18-30 y/o as of Nov. 2021) 49.32% males 50.68% females 32.97% of 65.75M registered domestic voters are youth. 38,708 elected SK Chairpersons in 2018	78% agreed on the importance of political participation 54.3% tried to influence decisions & policies. 32.1% registered youth voters 69.8% not members of any organization 6.5% OSY are members of a youth organization	<i>Of 25% who have been members of social groups or organizations:</i> 23% have been a leader or officer of youth or student organization 12% have been a leader or officer of church or religious organization 11% led a sports or recreation team

Matrix 7: Summary of Youth Issues on Governance (Consultations with Young People)

15-17	18-24	25-30
• Lack of project sustainability • Lack of platforms for volunteerism • Need for more engagement of Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) leaders with their fellow youth	• Lack of leadership capability-building • Youth organizations are not usually involved in SK PAPs • Micro-management of SK	• Lack of support from communities/ municipalities • Lack of budget for youth development programs • Lack of leadership & capacity building-competencies in handling groups or council • No accurate youth data at the barangay level



ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

National Youth Issues on Active Citizenship

'Active citizenship' is a major determinant of youth participation. The issues identified by youth participants to the consultation-workshops have to do with the youth's lack of awareness about political issues, their lack of involvement in policy formulation and community activities, and the lack of youth volunteers. Their suggested responses include building knowledge and skills in policy formulation, mobilizing youth volunteers, and establishing or enhancing community structures for youth participation (youth parliament, youth support groups).

2021 National YOUTHLED Survey (4,900 youth aged 15-30 y/o)
<i>Helped in community projects</i> • 5% daily • 12% a few times a week • 13% weekly • 43% not even once a week • 26% have never done it <i>Membership in youth organizations</i> • 24% have been members of social groups or organizations • Of those who have been members, 45% have joined a youth or student organization, 37% a church or religious organization, 16% an art, music, or educational organization <i>Membership rates</i> • 15-19 y/o – 20% • 20-24 y/o – 27% • 25-30 y/o – 28% <i>National or local elections</i> • 42% have voted • 33% have not yet voted • 25% have not yet registered <i>Barangay elections</i> • 41% have voted • 34% have registered but have not voted • 25% have not yet registered

Matrix 8: Summary of Youth Issues on Active Citizenship (Consultations with Young People)

15-17	18-24	25-30
• Lack of awareness about political issues • Misinformed decisions (e.g., on voting)	• Youth's voice is not heard; it is taken lightly • Spending idle time because of too much exposure to social media • Lack of involvement in community activities • Diminished values (<i>Mañana</i> habit, disrespectful) • Lack of opportunities for/unequal representation in decision-making • Lack of interest in culture and arts	• Lack of involvement in tourism development • Lack of participation in drafting policies at the grassroots/ barangay level • Lack of youth volunteers

Responses to Youth Issues on Governance and Active Citizenship

Vision: Filipino youth are protected and empowered to realize their full potential and to shape their family, community, and country.

Outcome: *By 2028, more youth are represented in adult-dominated decision-making structures at local and national levels, and more young women assume leadership roles and responsibilities in youth and community-based organizations.*

Strategies	Activities	Target Youth by Age Group	Agencies Responsible
Development of personal and interpersonal as well as other life skills of young people to prepare them for leadership roles and responsibilities	• Emphasizing personal development and leadership skills • Countering feelings of inferiority and inadequacy by encouraging youth and helping them see their positive worth • Providing opportunities for youth to help explore their identity, values and beliefs. • Encouraging civic projects that are a service to others • Involving youth in advisory groups, decision making groups	Child youth	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) NYC National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) Non-government organizations Academic institutions

	• Providing vocational and career exploration activities • Introducing youth to other settings through tours, trips, day visits, etc. May include conferences, visiting businesses, colleges, etc. • Creating a climate of peer support; providing opportunities to share knowledge and teach others		
Capacity building and provision of technical assistance to Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) and Local Youth Development Council (LYDC) officers and members	• Training and technical assistance on, but not limited to: leadership development; life skills and values strengthening; gender sensitivity; community partnership and networking; social mobilization; parliamentary procedures; organizational plan preparation; and project development and management; and digital leadership, among others	Core youth Adult youth	NYC as Lead Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) Local Government Academy (LGA) Academic institutions Department of Information, Communication and Technology (DICT) NHCP
Ensuring gender representation in decision-making structures and processes	• Providing training on gender sensitivity and leadership • Designing and implementing gender-responsive programs and projects • Ensuring gender representation in LGU and youth organization structure, policies and mechanisms	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) as Lead NYC Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Youth-serving NGOs
Leadership and life skills development of SK and youth organization leaders Information-education campaigns on roles, responsibilities, and accountabilities of SK leaders	• Awareness-raising on SK provisions (age requirement, qualifications, roles, responsibilities, and accountabilities, etc.) • Training on leadership and life skills for youth leaders and active members	Core youth	NYC as Lead DILG Local Government Units (LGUs) Local Youth Development Councils (LYDCs) Local Youth Development Offices (LYDOs)

Identification, equipping and mobilization of youth champions/ ambassadors per youth age group to encourage participation of fellow youth in organizational and community decision-making and local governance	• Training of trainers – for trained youth to train fellow youth • Skills training on leadership, advocacy, communication, negotiation, partnership building, decision-making and problem-solving • Strengthening Youth Parliament Programs at every province, city and municipality • Empowering the LYDCs to perform legislative functions, and examining further the relationship between the LYDCs and the SK • Conducting and allocating funds for youth mapping (Katipunan ng Kabataan Profiling) in coordination with the Sangguniang Kabataan; YORP members may volunteer to do the profiling in areas under their jurisdiction • Government Internship Program	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	NYC as Lead All youth-serving government agencies National and regional youth organizations
Creation of the Philippine Commission on Children – as primary convener of all structures working on children/youth rights	• Lobbying and advocacy • Information, expertise and resource sharing • Awareness-building and advocacy sessions on the proposed law • Forming/Organizing support groups	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	• Inter-Agency Task Force headed by the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) • DSWD
Interface and harmonization of information systems of government agencies implementing youth programs and projects	• Discussions and agreements on information contents, flows, processes and mechanisms among concerned government agencies • Developing creative campaigns to mobilize youth participation in LGU policymaking, budget planning and in program/project implementation • Tapping youth volunteers to help ensure the proper implementation of LGU programs/projects	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	• National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) • NYC • Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA)

PDP: Increasing Income-Earning Ability



ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

National Youth Issues on Economic Empowerment

Since there are more who belong to the child and core youth categories, there are fewer youths who are actually employed. But there are also vulnerable youths who are forced by circumstance (trafficking, child labor) to work in an exploitative environment due to poverty and its concomitant problems. It is also coupled with their lack of skills and opportunities for a decent employment especially among the out-of-school youth. Youths of different age groups suggest the need for fund support for youth educational programs (scholarship, alternative learning), skills training, and youth project initiatives. They also mentioned the need for job and skills matching.

Table 2: Summary Results of National Studies on Youth - Economic Empowerment

5th NYAS 2021 (Online survey of 4,103 Filipino youth aged 15-30 y/o)	2021 Youth Statistics Update	NYAS 2015 (2,762 youth aged 15-30 y/o)	2021 National YOUTHLED Survey (4,900 youth aged 15-30 y/o)
33.4% are working & employed 57.35% with job somehow relevant to their course, training, education, skills, and experience 53.04% of students with part-time job.	7.39M youth (15-24 y/o in labor force as of Dec. 2021) 947K youth unemployed 12.9 million youth not in the labor force 11.3% underemployed 14.7% Filipino youth belong to poor families in 2018. 4.5M poor Filipino youth 4.4% Filipino youth belong to food poor families in 2018 1.3M food poor Filipino youth	21.8% youth are employed. 23.2% youth are unemployed. 7.4% child youth 24.3% core youth 36.3% Adult Youths	33% had a job 67% unemployed; of this number, 63% were students, 18% doing housework, 17% looking for work 27% of employed primarily working online - Among the employed, 42% in private sector, 44% self-employed, 6% in government, 7% unpaid family workers

Matrix 9: Summary of Youth Issues on Economic Empowerment (Consultations with Young People)

15-17	18-24	25-30
	Low financial literacy, unemployment/underemployment, training and actual job mismatch	
• Forced labor/Child labor • Youth trafficking and exploitation (due to poverty resulting from large family size) • Over-romanticizing hustle culture (working more than regular hours) • Financial problems		• Financial literacy • Unemployment/underemployment • Lack of opportunities (e.g., for scholarships, especially for OSYs and livelihood programs) • Lack of opportunities for self, career/livelihood development/growth; need for personal and career growth • Lack of skills for gainful employment • Discrimination of youth in the workplace • Financial instability • Impending food crisis

Responses to Youth Issues on Economic Empowerment

Vision: **Filipino youth are economically empowered, and have a comparative advantage in the use, transformation, and innovation of digital technology.**

Outcome: **By 2028, young people are competent to engage in economic enterprises, and in technology use, transformation, and innovation.**

Strategies	Activities	Target Youth by Age Group	Agencies Responsible
Development and enhancement of entrepreneurial capacities of youth	• Providing training and technical assistance on livelihood/business management, life skills, gender sensitivity, entrepreneurship, financial literacy, digital literacy, digital entrepreneurship, etc. • Making available relevant and timely skills training (i.e., Virtual Assistant) • Providing support for lifelong learning to enable youth upskilling and re-skilling	Core youth Adult youth	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) as Lead DICT Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
Harmonization and expansion of youth employability and entrepreneurship programs	• Forming groups of youth entrepreneurs • Sharing best practices • Annual awarding of the Best Youth Entrepreneur	Core youth Adult youth	DTI as Lead TESDA DOLE NYC DSWD

	• Fund support for entrepreneurial programs/projects • Partnership with the private sector in implementing entrepreneurship programs for youth		
Availability and accessibility of employment facilitation services (including labor market information, job-skills matching, etc.)	• Ensuring a good match between job availability and youth's skills and talents; simplify job requirements (do away with those unrelated to functions required for the position/job) • Ensuring the fair distribution of financial assistance to low-income families • Creating a database that will track the employment/unemployment situation of youth • Providing more job opportunities for fresh graduates • Disseminating IEC materials related to employment and benefits	Core youth Adult youth	NEDA DOLE DTI Institute of Labor Studies (ILS) Private business sector
Promotion of tourism as a major contributory factor to economic development	• Mobilizing the youth sector in promoting local destinations and local products thru the social media and other platforms	Core youth Adult youth	Department of Tourism (DOT) as Lead Bureau of Local Employment (BLE) LGUs Youth organizations



National Youth Issues on Global Mobility

Among the centers of participation, Global Mobility has the least number of youth participants. This could stem from the youth's lack of internet access at home, and their limited opportunities to participate in international exchange programs, migration, or overseas work. Also, the younger age groups are primarily focused on their studies; thus, they are hardly motivated to pursue interests outside their immediate environs. However, for some youth, their physical separation from migrant parents has become an issue.

Table 3: Summary Results of National Studies on Youth - Global Mobility

5th NYAS 2021 (Online survey of 4,103 Filipino youth aged 15-30 y/o)	2021 Youth Statistics Update	NYAS 2015 (2,762 youth aged 15-30 y/o)	2021 National YOUTHLED Survey (4,900 youth aged 15-30 y/o)
• 5.7% have participated in an inter-national youth exchange for the arts • 4.3% have participated in an inter-national exchange for science.	• 21,652 youth migrants in 2019 • 8,513 spouses & partners of foreign nationals • 4,570 exchange visitor program participants • 1,643 Au Pair participants	• 13.2% in-school youth with internet access at home. • 12.2% in-school youth with external internet access.	• 33% said they have enough good opportunities within their city or province • 23% have opportunities for work or career within their city/province, but prefer to work elsewhere in the Philippines • 20% have better opportunities working abroad but prefer to stay in the Philippines. • 9% do not have any opportunities for work or career in their city/province so they are forced to work elsewhere in the Philippines • 8% prefer working and living abroad than in the Philippines • 7% do not know where they can find opportunities for work. • 3% aspired to migrate to another country

Matrix 10: Summary of Youth Issues on Global Mobility (Consultations with Young People)

15-17	18-24	25-30
Common: online sexual abuse and exploitation of children		
	- Lack of skills development trainings - Lack of youth representation in structure for overseas workers (children of OFWs)	Human trafficking

Responses to Youth Issues on Global Mobility

Vision: Filipino youth are enabled to promote ASEAN identity, develop deeper awareness of ASEAN and greater understanding of ASEAN's shared values, including in the context of promoting and protecting human rights.

Outcome: *By 2028, more Filipino youth participate in relevant national, ASEAN, and global forums and activities related to education, training, employment, and youth policy advocacy.*

Strategies	Activities	Target Youth by Age Group	Agencies Responsible
Creation of more opportunities for ASEAN youth to develop technical and digital skills relevant to a future labor market, including by supporting ASEAN cooperation in technical and vocational education and training (TVET)	- Providing access points for digital skills learning and for participation in digital economy (e.g., digital entrepreneurship) - Allocating more budget for youth skills training based on current industry demands - Provision of resource support for youth-focused and youth-led projects	Core youth Adult youth (Including freelancers and workers)	DICT as Lead DepEd TESDA
Promotion of participation and exchange of knowledge among youth through regional youth conference on ASEAN youth rights and welfare issues	- Providing a platform for the participation and exchange of knowledge among youth - Fostering ASEAN awareness, values and identity through students/youth exchange, mainstream media, leadership programs, including through collaboration with youth from ASEAN Dialogue Partners	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	NYC as Lead DOH Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) NEDA

Forging of international cooperation for youth exchange programs, technology development, and monitoring and surveillance of youth victims/survivors of online and offline abuse and exploitation	- Youth exchange/ internship program – for young people to learn new, modern, advanced and appropriate technologies from other countries. - Dialogues, negotiations and formal agreements with youth-friendly countries - Promoting investments in development co-operation with other countries with gender equality as major criterion	Core youth Adult youth	DFA as Lead Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO) Department of Migrant Workers (DMW)
Provision of social protection and psycho-social support - guidance and counseling, peer counseling for young people in need (children of migrant workers, migrant youth, survivors of human trafficking, etc.)	- Awareness-raising on social protection measures and benefits - Providing social protection benefits to youth in need - Monitoring and referral of cases involving youth migrants or children of migrant workers	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	DSWD as Lead Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) CFO CWC International Justice Mission (IJM)
Identification, organization, and mobilization of youth migrants or children of migrant workers	- Forming/Organizing Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs)' Children Circle - Promotion and mobilization of youth in overseas voting	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	DMW as Lead DFA CFO DSWD

PDP: Establishing Livable Communities



ENVIRONMENT

National Youth Issues on Environment

Results of the 2021 national youth assessment on the environment shows that only about half the number of youth respondents are involved in environment-related activities such as in disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM), reforestation, waste management or segregation, and reforestation or tree planting. This figure is comparatively lower than that registered in the 2015 NYAS. In the consultation-workshops, youth participants mentioned the lack of youth awareness and participation in DRRM and in climate change adaptation due partly to the lack of active promotion of environmental awareness, and the lack of training in disaster preparedness and response at the community level.

Table 4: Summary Results of National Studies on Youth - Environment

5th NYAS 2021 (Online survey of 4,103 Filipino youth aged 15-30 y/o)	NYAS 2015 (2,762 youth aged 15-30 y/o)
Followers of the following: • 52.8% in DRRM • 47.84% in reforestation or campus/ park/ coastal clean-up • 49.89% in waste management or segregation • 50.54% in reforestation or tree planting • 40.54% in energy conservation or use of bikes • 18.91% participate in activities not mentioned	• 68.5% actively participated in environment-related activities.

Matrix 11: Summary of Youth Issues on Agriculture and Environment (Consultations with Young People)

15-17	18-24	25-30
Common: lack of youth participation in environment-related activities/initiatives (advocacies, tree planting, etc.		
• Lack of awareness on climate change and global warming • Improper waste segregation; littering • Effects of environmental degradation are not mostly felt by young people since they pay more attention to social issues that they witness daily like discrimination, social exclusion, etc. • Lack of active promotion of environmental awareness at the community level	• Lack of youth involvement in disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA)	• Climate crisis • Impending food crisis • Lack of training in disaster preparedness and response, including first aid application

Responses to Youth Issues on Environment

Vision: **Filipino youth enjoy food security, and a safe, livable, and climate-resilient environment.**

Outcome: **By 2028, more youth are engaged in advocacy, implementation and monitoring of environment-related legislations and policies and are champions of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management.**

Strategies	Activities	Target Youth by Age Group	Agencies Responsible
Promotion of climate change awareness among youth through education, IEC and other youth-related activities	Producing and sharing standard and evidence-based modules on CCA and other customized IEC materials for sharing with government agencies, schools, and other implementing partners	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	Climate Change Commission (CCC) as Lead Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) National Youth Desk Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) Department of Agriculture (DA) Office of Civil Defense (OCD) Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA) National Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Council (NDRRMC) UP Resilience Institute (UPRI)
Mobilization of youth's contribution to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction as a follow-up to the ASEAN Declaration on the Adoption of the ASEAN Youth in Climate Action and Disaster Resilience Day	- Conducting youth forums on youth's roles in CCA and DRRM - Documenting good CCA and DRRM practices of national and local youth organizations	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	CCC as Lead DILG NYC NDRRMC DENR UPRI OCD EMB
Building resilience to multiple hazards through community preparedness and risk management	Continuing advocacy and capacity building on DRRM and climate change adaptation and Mitigation	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	DILG as Lead CCC DENR EMB DA NDRRMC

	(CCAM) response and monitoring • LGU, through the LYDO and SK, to conduct an LGU-wide awareness and educational campaigns, and life-saving drills to increase youth's capacity in preparing and responding to climate impacts		NYC LGUs LYDOs LYDCs
Mainstreaming of CCA into secondary and tertiary school curricula	• Dialogues, seminars and forums with education officials and the legislature • Preparing CCA modules for integration into secondary and tertiary school curricula	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	DepEd as Lead CCC as Co-Lead UPRI Academic institutions
Strengthening youth and community response to human-made and natural disasters	• Mobilizing youth groups and organizations to lead in environment-related activities in their communities • Ensuring representation of youth in community structures to address CCA and DRRM concerns	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	LGUs UPRI Academic institutions Youth organizations
Mainstreaming the Just Transition framework as a key youth program for Climate Action and Sustainability in local areas through SK youth councils, youth and youth-serving organizations	• Awareness and Capacity building on Just Transition • Development and localization of Toolkit mainstreaming Just Transition • Development of IEC materials	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	NYC as lead CCC as co-lead National Anti-Poverty Commission Youth and Students Sectoral Council (NAPC - YSSC) BLE ILS DOLE DILG UPRI OCD LGUs Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)



AGRICULTURE

National Youth Issues on Agriculture

'Agriculture' is not covered in the 2015 NYAS conducted by the National Youth Commission. In the 2022 consultation-workshops, participants cited the need to include 'agriculture', especially as it relates to food security, which has affected many people including the youth.

Studies have shown a considerable decline in interest in agriculture in the country. Despite the country being predominantly agriculture-based, there has been a reduction not only in the number of farm workers but also among young people who are taking higher education for agricultural studies. Young people have pursued interest in migration and professions outside of farming. Parents would rather have their children pursue other career paths that would earn them better income. Their long years of farming experience have been very challenging as they lacked access to capital, lacked participation in governance, and oftentimes, they suffered from climate change or natural disasters.

The Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries' (PCAF) Agricultural and Fishery Youthpreneur Council (AFYC) give access to dialogues and decision-making relevant to the agriculture and fisheries sector, which include food security, food-related business, self-sufficiency, and urban farming. The Filipino youth is considered a key driver to ensure the attainment of a food-secure and resilient Philippine agriculture, leading to a better performing economy. The findings in the study, "Aging Filipino Rice Farmers and Their Aspirations for Their Children," conducted by Florencia G. Palis of the University of the Philippines Los Baños showed Filipino farmers are aging fast and more than 65% of interviewed farmers do not wish for their children to follow their footsteps. Thus, posing a threat to food security in the country. Bringing these bright young minds into agriculture and fisheries will help solve the problem of food insecurity and global hunger as they aim to shift from traditional sources of food production to modern means of producing it and making agriculture even more efficient and sustainable.²²

The national banner programs of the Department of Agriculture (DA) on rice, corn, high value crops, livestock, and organic agriculture are priority programs that aim to address food security, poverty alleviation, and sustainable growth through increased farm income and productivity. The programs are implemented nationwide and consist of six (6) activities/components as follows: 1) Production Support Services; 2) Market Development Services; 3) Extension Support, Education, and Training Support Services; 4) Research and Development; 5) Irrigation Network Services; and 6) Provision of Agricultural Equipment and Facilities. These programs will directly contribute to SDG 2.3 as they aim to address food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable growth through increased farm income and productivity. In addition, the project also contributes to SDG 2.4 in terms of ensuring sustainable food production systems.²³ The current PYDP will contribute particularly to the provision of extension support, education, and training support services.

Responses to Youth Issues on Agriculture

Vision: **Filipino youth enjoy food security, and a safe, livable, and climate-resilient environment.**

Outcome: **By 2028, young people are actively involved in food security efforts and in promoting agricultural development.**

Strategies	Activities	Target Youth by Age Group	Agencies Responsible
Promotion of agriculture and agribusiness courses in secondary and tertiary schools to attract more student enrollees	- Organizing seminars and workshops on agriculture and agribusiness, etc. - Providing incentives for youth to engage in farming/agriculture-related activities (Promotion of farming as a decent job)	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	DA as Lead DepEd as Co-Lead All agencies under DA Agricultural Training Institute (ATI) Academic institutions
Capacity building on new agricultural technologies and methods; development of 'agri-entrepreneurial' skills among young people	- Promoting agri-entrepreneurship and other related skills - Trainings on agri-entrepreneurship and other related skills - Mobilizing youth participants for capacity building activities - Strengthening the 4-H Club, a rural youth organization, through capacity building and facilitation of access to business capital and livelihood projects	Core youth Adult youth	DA as Lead Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC) Philippine Council on Agriculture and Fisheries (PCAF) Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization (PHILMECH) Academic institutions
Mobilization of resources to support strategies that address gender issues or constraints to young people in agriculture (such as women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control)	Advocating for or providing capacity-building, and post-graduate scholarship, and conducive and gender-responsive, farmer-friendly policies.	Core youth Adult youth	DILG as Lead LGUs DepEd PCW

PDP: Ensuring Peace, Security, and Public Safety



PEACEBUILDING AND SECURITY

National Youth Issues on Peacebuilding and Security

There is a dearth of information on Filipino youth participation in peacebuilding and security. Among the issues raised by the consultation-workshop participants was the presence of misinformation/disinformation in social media and other online platforms. Responses to issues related to peace and security include the need to: promote and build a peaceful community; raise awareness on relevant youth laws and policies; create safe spaces; and strengthen volunteerism as well as form youth support groups.

Table 5: Summary Results of National Studies on Youth - Peacebuilding and Security

5th NYAS 2021
• 16.1% lived in an area where armed conflict exists • 80.5% willing to participate in a barangay level peace and security group. • Those NOT willing to participate: ◦ Have no time (59.68%) ◦ Think it's risky (27.3%) ◦ Parents will not allow (49.06%) ◦ Are scared (39.95%)

Matrix 12: Summary of Youth Issues on Peacebuilding and Security (Consultations with Young People)

15-17	18-24	25-30
• Internet vulnerability (vulnerable to scams, phishing, online sexual harassment) • Security issues, e.g., kidnapping	• Youth in conflict with the law (involvement in robbery, kidnapping) • Youth involvement in armed conflict/ Insurgency • Youth victims of violent extremism • Addiction/Exposure to drugs and alcohol • Engaging in fraternities or hazing • Red tagging • Extreme political polarization and rampant disinformation resulting in discrimination and violence	• Youth in conflict with the law • Youth participation in armed groups • Misinformation/ Disinformation • Mostly affected by social media and new technology

A study was conducted on the vulnerability of Muslim youth to radicalization and recruitment by violent extremist (VE) groups. The study found that majority of the Muslim youth respondents in Mindanao: (a) had no large-scale radicalization; (b) had at least a basic understanding of mainstream Islamic principles, but there was very limited understanding of the concepts used by extremists; (c) had little knowledge about specific VE groups beyond the Abu Sayyaf (70%) and ISIS (51%); (d) had seen members of VE groups as being genuinely motivated by their Islamic beliefs and they distinguished between VE groups and criminal syndicates; (e) had affirmed the presence of recruiters of VE groups in their community who drove people to being radicalized; (f) had said that no single type of individual that VE groups targeted for recruitment; (g) had a range of paths towards joining VE groups and adopting VE beliefs; and (h) had believed that education was a key solution to the problems brought about by VE.²⁴

Responses to Youth Issues on Peacebuilding and Security

Vision: **Filipino youth enjoy peace and security and have equitable access to social protection, and to quality and affordable health and education services.**

Outcome: ***By 2028, more youth are able to live in safe and peaceful home and community environments and are not subject to any form of abuse and human rights violations.***

Strategies	Activities	Target Youth by Age Group	Agencies Responsible
Roll-out, implementation, monitoring and assessment of the National Action Plan for Youth Peace and Security at the local level through the youth development councils, SK and other youth organizations	- Advocacy on the full implementation of the National Action Plan for Youth, Peace and Security - Periodic monitoring and assessment of the Plan - Mobilizing SK and other youth groups to ensure the successful implementation of the Plan	Core youth Adult youth	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (OPAPRU) as Lead NYC DILG LYDCs LYDOs SKs NYC's cooperating agency partners
Strengthening of human rights laws and institutions, and tapping of human rights, gender, and judicial expertise to capacitate and raise rights awareness among the police and civilian population	- Raising awareness on human rights laws and gender-responsive policies - Promoting the values of cooperation, empathy and compassion towards building a peaceful community - Translating laws into local dialects to facilitate	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	Commission on Human Rights (CHR) as Lead Department of Justice (DOJ) PCW IJM Academic institutions NGOs

	comprehension and understanding • Undertaking studies in communities on peacebuilding, youth situation and needs, youth empowerment experiences • Integrating peace-conflict-resolution, youth rights, and civic education in the school curricula • Building youth's skills in fact-checking information and in identifying reliable information sources		
<i>For Muslim Youth:</i> Adoption of a comprehensive policy (and program) framework to prevent and counter violent extremism upon which national, regional, and local government units can develop and coordinate long-term programs on prevention and short-term programs on mitigation.	• Developing IEC materials to promote understanding of how extremist groups operate and the negative effects of joining extremist groups on themselves, their families, and their communities. • Keeping the public school system secular and using it and the informal education system as a platform for building inclusive culture, mutual trust, and understanding of unity in diversity. • Providing young people with genuine opportunities for accessible quality education both in the basic and collegiate levels for them to get jobs and employment here or abroad. • Providing avenues for young people to express their grievances in a non-violent manner through various forms of peaceful processes.²⁵	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) as Lead DepEd LGUs Youth organizations

Setting up of relevant structures (working groups, task forces, committees) with multidisciplinary membership to support the participation of the youth in promoting peace and security	• Conducting information dissemination campaigns through talks, dialogues, peace tables/dialogues in communities • Forming multidisciplinary teams to promote peace and security at local and national levels • Creating youth support groups in communities • Creating youth-friendly and safe spaces for youth	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	NYC as Lead DILG LGUs SKs LYDCs LYDOs
Gender mainstreaming in humanitarian assistance, including the prevention of and response to gender-based violence.	• Developing monitoring mechanisms on the integration of gender perspectives into peace support and humanitarian operations and in post-conflict reconstruction. • Ensuring availability and accessibility of mechanisms where victims can lodge/file complaints against violence of any kind • Awareness raising to encourage more young women to lead and/or participate in humanitarian operations and in post-conflict reconstruction	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	PCW as lead NYC DILG LGUs DSWD
Social reintegration of vulnerable youth (persons who inject/use drugs, youth in conflict with the law, etc.)	• Psycho-social support/ Case management • Livelihood assistance • Peer support	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	DSWD as Lead Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council (JJWC)
Promotion of youth awareness on and compliance to public safety measures	• Awareness-raising on public safety measures - including road safety and vigilance against possible crimes and untoward incidences	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	Department of Transportation (DOTr) as Lead Philippine National Police (PNP)

PDP: Strengthening Social Protection



SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EQUITY

National Youth Issues on Social Inclusion & Equity

The national youth assessments have focused on groups of people who are vulnerable to abuse and discrimination (indigenous people, SOGIE/LGBTQIA+, persons with disabilities, etc.). In the consultation-workshops with young people, other youth groups were added, such as the victims/survivors of gender violence, youth deprived of liberty, solo parents, girls/young women, and orphans. Both child and adult youth groups pointed to the lack of access to basic needs and opportunities. Among the most common responses to these issues were on the need to raise community awareness on human rights and social protection laws/policies, to establish and mobilize youth support groups, to conduct capacity building activities, and to foster coordination among concerned agencies or organizations.

Table 6: Summary Results of National Studies on Youth - Social Inclusion and Equity

5th NYAS 2021 (Online survey of 4,103 Filipino youth aged 15-30 y/o)	2021 Youth Statistics Update	2021 National YOUTHLED Survey (4,900 aged 15-30 y/o)
4.7% have issues with discrimination (LGBTQ+) 4.0% belong to Indigenous Peoples community 1.7% have disabilities	18.24% or 90,319 out of 495,183 reported persons with disabilities are within ages 15-29 y/o.	6% considered themselves as minority 4% from the LGBTQIA+ group 2% Indigenous People 0.5% PWDs 52% have experienced discrimination. – due to education or work (18%), religion (11%), social class (11%), and gender (10%)

Matrix 13: Summary of Youth Issues on Social Inclusion and Equity (Consultations with Young People)

15-17	18-24	25-30
Common: Discrimination against differently abled (15-17) and SOGIE/LBTQA+ members (18-24 and 25-30); gender discrimination		
- Lack of financial support - Lack of access to basic needs - Bullying - Gender stereotyping - confused about gender identity; could not seek guidance from adults for fear of being reprimanded	- Lack of activities/programs for Indigenous People (IP) youth - Non-involvement/ lack of involvement of orphans in community programs - Inequality - Empowerment of youth deprived of liberty	- Victims of violence/abuse specifically involving women and children (VAWC cases) - Social pressure - Bullying - Passage of SOGIE Bill - Discrimination based on ethnicity (IP groups)

	Lack of proper regulations in implementing policies/ordinances concerning SOGIE and gender-based violence	- Lack of programs for youth with special needs - Lack of opportunities and privileges (due to poverty, inequality) - Stereotyping at work or profession - Solo parenting
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Responses to Youth Issues on Social Inclusion and Equity

Vision: **Filipino youth enjoy peace and security and have equitable access to social protection, and to quality and affordable health and education services.**

Outcome: ***By 2028, more youth are included in the design/planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of youth programs and services and are protected from discrimination, abuse and exploitation.***

Strategies	Activities	Target Youth by Age Group	Agencies Responsible
Conduct of evidence-gathering and analysis for more proactive, inclusive and responsive policies and programs for vulnerable youth groups who are often excluded from the decision-making process.	- Seminars and orientations on the proper treatment and care of youth with special needs (persons with disabilities, abandoned and neglected youth, etc.) - Undertaking policy and program assessment studies	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	NYC as Lead Academic institutions
Building and strengthening of youth capacities on gender sensitivity and responsiveness, leadership and mentoring, and monitoring and analysis of relevant social policies and programs for youth	- Promoting financial literacy for better awareness of financial instruments - Training on, but not limited to, leadership and social responsibility for OSY and other disadvantaged youth through state-supported youth organizations (e.g. Pagasa Youth Association of the Philippines (PYAP) under DSWD) - Capacity building of agency/project staff to promote gender equality or integrate gender and development (GAD) in their work settings and programs	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	PCW as Lead DSWD DILG LGUs

	• Advocacy for supportive SOGIE policies; disseminate information on SOGIE rights, programs • Establishing a GAD corner or safe spaces for all gender; strengthening of support for safe spaces		
Inclusion of different cultural values, user patterns and needs particularly of youth groups that have been identified as marginalized	• Improving representational diversity by establishing forums and resource groups of young people representing different backgrounds, and who can share their ideas and experiences in a safe space • Establishing mechanisms to encourage cultural expressions by vulnerable groups • Forum-sharing on activities that highlight the importance, accomplishments, and contributions of Indigenous People groups • Providing access to culturally sensitive goods and services	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) as Lead NCMF as Co-Lead PCW CWC CHR
Strengthening of inter-agency collaboration and partnership between/among government partners, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector in promoting and ensuring social inclusion	• Advocacy for youth-inclusive service delivery across all agencies (including youth-friendly facilities and centers (school or community-based setting)) • Coordination between/among LGUs and NGOs in enabling youth access to opportunities such as scholarships, livelihood programs especially for the OSY • Coordination with relevant structures at the barangay level on rights violations of women and children/youth (i.e. the Barangay Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) Desk Officer, WCPC, LSWD)	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	JJWC as Lead National Council for Disability Affairs (NCDA) NCIP NCMF PCW CWC CHR

Promotion of holistic community-based rehabilitation and reintegration program (after-care studies) to prevent relapse	• Promoting community-based (diversion) rather than center-based interventions for the rehabilitation and reintegration of youth in conflict with the law • Facilitating recovery and rehabilitation of persons who inject drugs (PWIDs) and persons who use drugs (PWUDs) • Provision of skills or livelihood training for PWUDs	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	DSWD as Lead JJWC as Co-Lead DDB IJM
Formation and capacity building of youth and community support groups	• Creating Help Lines for youth dealing with mental health issues • Promoting mental health through conduct of socialization and physical activities • Forming youth support groups	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	Department of Health (DOH) as Lead National Center for Mental Health (NCMH) DSWD
Development and implementation of laws against all forms of violence against women and children according to international requirements and standards	• Updated annual statistics to monitor violence against women and children/youth • Implementing, monitoring and assessing social protection and social reintegration programs • Developing a communication strategy that will heighten awareness about identifying, reporting and addressing discrimination and rights violations • Social mobilization and advocacy against discriminatory practices and human rights violations	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	DSWD as Lead DILG as Co-Lead PCW Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Academic institutions PNP DOJ JJWC

PDP: Promoting Human and Social Development – Boost Health



HEALTH

National Youth Issues on Health

One of the main agenda of the current administration is to address the effects of COVID-19 in aspects of health care, learning, and social protection. The pandemic issue was not very evident in the 2021 NYAS and in the 2022 consultation-workshops with youth. Other health issues and concerns affect young people, the most common of which are teenage pregnancy, mental health, HIV and AIDS, and the use of illegal substance. The lack of access to health care services was also mentioned by the older age groups. Youth participants shared varying responses to their identified health issues, ranging from raising awareness to establishing youth-friendly health care facilities and services.

Table 7: Summary Results of National Studies on Youth: Health

5th NYAS 2021 (Online survey of 4,103 Filipino youth aged 15-30 y/o)	2021 Youth Statistics Update	NYAS 2015 (2,762 youth aged 15-30 y/o)	2021 National YOUTHLED Survey (4,900 youth aged 15-30 y/o)
<u>For the last 12 months:</u> 14.87% have contracted diseases (dengue, pneumonia, diarrhea, tuberculosis, malaria) 9.6% have chronic ailment that affected their health (hypertension, diabetes, high cholesterol, high uric acid) 11.3% have received treatment for any disease or chronic ailment (55.49% of these patients said there is no need for treatment, with self-medication as alternative) 46.14% exercise only when in the mood during the week 84.5% eat as much healthy food as they can on a daily basis	28.27% of total no. of COVID-19 cases are youth aged 15-29 y/o 2.87% of total no. of COVID-19 deaths are youth aged 15-19 y/o (as of January 10, 2022) 70.42% or 2,942,350 of reported 4,178,575 tertiary students are vaccinated 8.6% of women aged 15-19 y/o have begun childbearing (2017) 65.02% or 61,341 out of 94,337 total reported HIV cases from Jan. 1984 to Dec. 2021 were youth aged 15-30 y/o.	28% of youth smoke 4.5% tried any illegal substance 14.2% considered and took steps in committing suicide 20.0% experienced extreme emotional distress.	<i>Personal assessment of health status</i> 33% had good health 32% had fair health 1% had poor health With good health, highest in Metro-Manila (78%); lowest in the Visayas (51%). COVID-19 as one of top 3 national issues – 53%

Matrix 14: Summary of Youth Issues on Health (Consultations with Young People)

15-17	18-24	25-30
Common: teenage pregnancy, mental health issues (depression, stress), HIV/AIDS (awareness for 15-17)		
• Vaping • Illegal drugs • Alcoholism • Peer influence/pressure to engage in vices - resulting in depression • Mental health problems (depression, etc.); stress • Insomnia caused by too much screen time • Body image-problem; body shaming that ruins self-esteem – caused by social media • Abortion • Lack of involvement in sports • Malnutrition among HS students (13-17)	• Lack of access to health services specifically on reproductive and mental health, especially in rural areas • Child abuse	• Low self-esteem • Pressure from family/society leading to depression • Addiction to technology • Substance and alcohol abuse • Lack of healthcare services • Lack of knowledge about health center services • Lack of access to health services • Low COVID-19 vaccination rate among Indigenous People and other minority groups • Pandemic effects

Responses to Youth Issues on Health

Vision: Filipino youth enjoy peace and security and have equitable access to social protection, and to quality and affordable health and education services.

Outcome: By 2028, the youth are able to make healthy choices, to be safe from preventable illnesses, and to access quality and affordable health services.

Strategies	Activities	Target Youth by Age Group	Agencies Responsible
Ensure communities, workplaces, and schools support physical, mental, and social well-being of youth.	<i>Awareness-raising on the prevention and treatment of diseases affecting marginalized and vulnerable youth</i> • Promoting appropriate health-seeking behavior • Awareness campaigns through symposia and seminars on youth health issues (HIV & AIDS, sexual reproductive health, teenage pregnancy, mental health, etc.) • Tapping social media and capacitating youth volunteers or peer groups for	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	DOH as Lead Rural Health Units DILG LGUs Philippine National AIDS Council (PNAC) National Nutrition Council (NNC)

	awareness-raising and advocacy campaigns on youth issues • Promoting healthy living including grooming, oral health care, WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene), etc. • Promoting healthy food or proper nutrition including establishment and maintenance of food gardens in households, school, and community		
Promotion of culturally appropriate health measures for indigenous peoples (IPs) and other vulnerable youth groups (PWDs)	<i>Increasing health literacy</i> • Implementing Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) campaigns targeted and localized (i.e., culture-sensitive) to encourage communities to live healthily and make good choices for health • Maximizing use of media (i.e. social media, mass media, etc.) and communications for health promotion and advocacy • Formulation of manual and training health personnel on human rights and protection measures, including cultural sensitivity, treating patients with dignity, confidentiality, identifying and responding to signs of sexual violence and/or other abuse, etc. • Youth leaders to assist in intensive IEC campaigns in Indigenous People communities and other minority groups about COVID-19 prevention and treatment (vaccination) • Establishing youth-friendly and accessible healthcare facilities • Strengthening positive social relationships within families and peers especially for specific youth groups	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA) as Lead NCIP as Co-Lead DOH DSWD Commission on Population and Development (CPD) Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth)

	• Advocacy for the expansion of health insurance for young people		
Integration of gender perspective with all youth health policies, plans and programs	• Increasing women's productivity and wellbeing by making available investment fund for women's health and nutritional status • Building women's knowledge and capacities to negotiate safe sex, and to challenge traditional norms in sexual relations • Advocacy for inclusion of youth and gender perspective on national health policies	Core youth Adult youth	PCW as Lead DOH CPD DSWD NYC NNC Academic institutions
Mental health interventions (awareness-building, infrastructure establishment, resource support, etc.)	• Building mental health/emotional resilience by establishing a comprehensive mental health program (including training), Mental Health Desks, and Mental Health Hotlines • Establishing mental health centers and designating professional counselors in rural areas; conduct of 'talks' in barangays or in schools	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	DOH as Lead NCMH DILG LGUs DSWD Academic institutions
Active promotion of a comprehensive sexuality education among young people	• Implementing the Social Protection Program for Adolescent Mothers and their Children (SPPAMC) to respond to the issue of adolescent/early pregnancy • Integrating sexuality education in school subjects and training programs	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	CPD as Lead Local Health Units Schools NGOs
Strengthening of response to HIV & AIDS prevention	• Intensifying awareness campaigns on HIV & AIDS in schools and communities • Developing IEC materials to eliminate stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV • Strengthening peer support and youth advocacy groups • Mobilizing institutional and community support for HIV & AIDS prevention and response	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	PNAC as Lead LGUs Youth organizations

PDP: Improving Education and Lifelong Learning



EDUCATION

National Youth Issues on Education

More than half of the Filipino youth are in school and have yet to finish tertiary education. A common issue raised by the consultation-workshop participants is the lack of youth access to quality education and the increasing number of out-of-school youth. Some difference could be observed in the kinds of issues raised by young people by age group. Child youth mentioned their need for guidance on career options and opportunities, and the issue of bullying/cyberbullying. The core youth are concerned about digital/media literacy, the need to develop their reading comprehension and decision-making skills, as well as to gain awareness on existing youth laws and on sexual reproductive health. Adult youth mentioned their limitations in the use of online technology, and the presence of disinformation in social media.

Table 8: Summary Results of National Studies on Youth - Education

5th NYAS 2021 (Online survey of 4,103 Filipino youth aged 15-30 y/o)	2021 Youth Statistics Update	NYAS 2015 (2,762 youth aged 15-30 y/o)	2021 National YOUTHLED Survey (4,900 youth aged 15-30 y/o)
69.9% currently enrolled; of this number, 82.08% come from core youth, aged 18-25 yrs. 55.7% in college, university, vocational-technical 4.3% out-of-school youth 3.82M or 13.38% in senior HS; 8.76M in junior HS (SY 2021-2022)	27.56M students enrolled in all grade levels (SY 2021-2022) 3.82M or 13.38% in senior HS 8.76M or 31.78% in junior HS 3,643,518 enrolled in higher education (AY 2020-2021) 43.83% males 56.17% females 491,588 higher education graduates (AY 2019-2020) 44.57% males 55.43% females - Reasons for not attending school: 22.2% employed 15.0% marriage 14.6% finished schooling 11.9% high cost of education 9.6% COVID-19 pandemic =	51.5% in-school youth 65.3% of in-school youth have not graduated from college 43.3% completed HS 22.4% did not complete HS 17.5% reached college 7.3% did not complete elementary 3.5% with no formal schooling	65% had either full or partial education 25% had full or partial college education 7% had either full or partial elementary education 3% had full or partial vocational education

Matrix 15: Summary of Youth Issues on Education (Consultations with Young People)

15-17	18-24	25-30
Common: Lack of education/lack of access to quality education, increase in number of OSY		
• Lack of civic education (knowledge of civil rights and civic responsibilities as a Filipino citizen) • Need for equal access to affordable, quality education • Anxious about whether they can be accepted in preferred school • Difficulty of coping with transition from online to face-to-face mode of learning • Lack of financial support • Need for career guidance – could not choose what to pursue in college • Bullying and cyberbullying • Lack of gender identity awareness	• Lack of parental support for child's education • Lack of youth's access to education and training centers • Lack of media literacy and social media etiquette • Increasing gap in youth's digital literacy • Low reading comprehension • Lack of information about laws • Slow decision-making skills • Getting too involved in relationships at a tender age without sense of how the world works • Need for sex education for sex workers, etc. • Involvement in fraternities or hazing	• Social pressures • Lack of integrated modules for sex education in the Philippine curriculum • Lack of assets for remote learning; lack of technology support • Need for more learning centers especially in secondary schools • Need for youth leadership/ capacity building • Misinformation/ Disinformation

Responses to Youth Issues on Education

Vision: **Filipino youth enjoy peace and security and have equitable access to social protection, and to quality and affordable health and education services.**

Outcome: ***By 2028, more youth have reached the next level of education and have enhanced their practice of profession.***

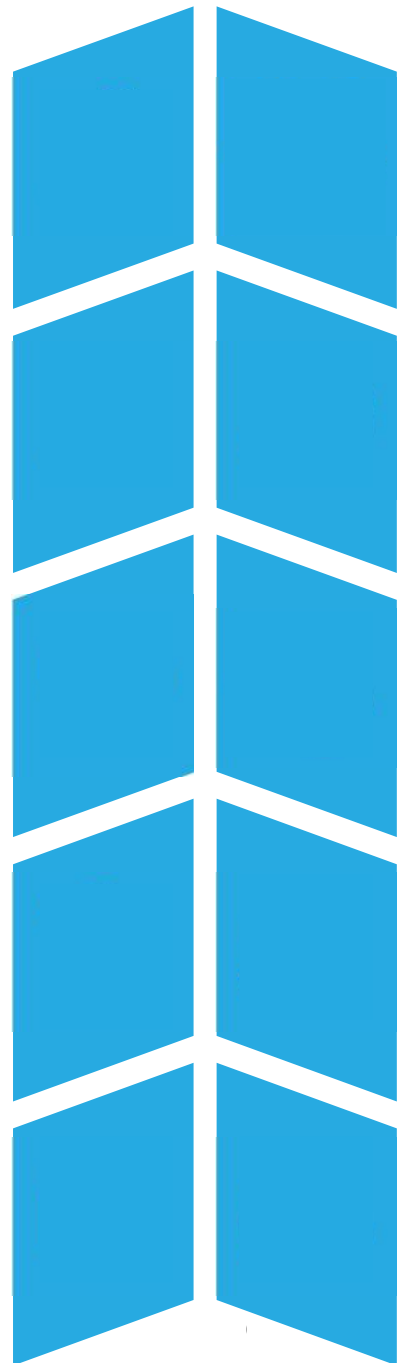
Strategies	Activities	Target Youth by Age Group	Agencies Responsible
Special measures to provide educational access and opportunities for vulnerable youth (PWDs, girl mothers, etc.)	• Providing more scholarships and grants across disciplines • Ensuring access to quality learning resources • Implementing online and blended learning modalities • Developing alternative assessment and certification methods • Making available Self-Learning Modules (SLMs) both in print and digital forms • Developing inclusive and	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	DepEd as Lead Commission on Higher Education (CHED) TESDA National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) Department of Science and Technology (DOST) DICT NCDA Academic institutions

	interactive e-books with embedded videos, audio, and even sign language translations to attend to the needs of differently abled children		
Integration of youth-related concerns in the school curriculum and training designs (climate change, gender, civic education, governance, etc.)	Developing and producing modules and IEC materials to promote youth awareness and civic consciousness on their role as contributing members of society.	Child youth Core youth	DepEd as Lead CCC Academic institutions
Ensuring the availability of non-formal education and other forms of alternative learning	- Giving priority to out-of-school youth for trainings/capacity building - Improving enterprise-based training - Developing catch-up programs to address learning losses - Introducing national tutoring programs focused on language, math, and science - Expanding access to Alternative Learning System (ALS) by establishing additional community learning centers (CLCs) - Enhancing the roles of guidance counselors in encouraging the students to stay in school	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	DepEd TESDA Academic institutions
Provision of career/professional development services and opportunities	- Assisting young people with their educational needs – e.g., providing scholarships and career guidance, meeting college entrance requirements, ensuring readiness of youth in transitioning from online to face-to-face mode, etc. - Developing and improving learning materials in line with international standards and trends	Core youth Adult youth	DepEd as Lead Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) Academic institutions
Strengthen curricula on agricultural sciences and integrate these in the university system.	Developing modules and course syllabi on agricultural science for students at tertiary level	Core youth Adult youth	DA Academic Institutions CHED Agriculture experts

Strengthening of peer-tutorial approach	• Training more peer educators for peer-to-peer approach • Forming youth groups that will help and teach students who have no access to education	Child youth Core youth Adult youth	DepEd as Lead CHED DSWD NGOs Academic Institutions
Provision of adequate funds for the implementation of laws pertaining to the enhancement and upgrading of competence of Filipino professionals	• Identifying and providing fund support to poor youth and youth with special needs • Monitoring Continuing Professional Development (CPD) performance of youth beneficiaries	Core youth Adult youth	DepEd as Lead LGUs PRC

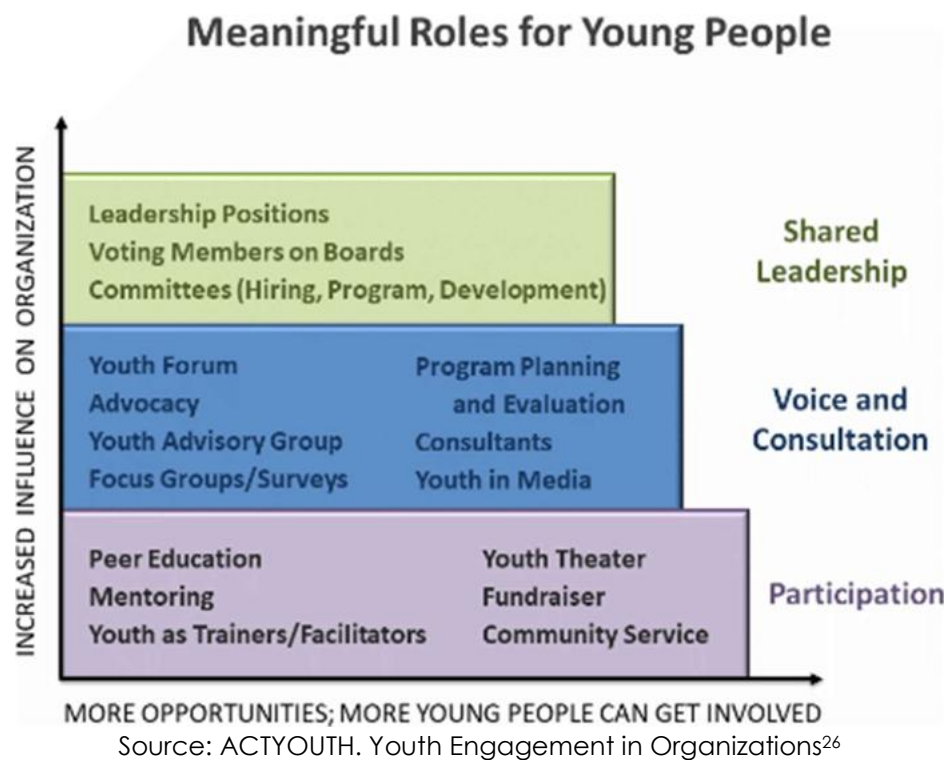
03

**Empowering the Future:
Exploring the Potential of Young
Filipinos and the Crucial Role of Youth**



Chapter 3: Empowering the Future: Exploring the Potential of Young Filipinos and the Crucial Role of Youth Organizations

Youth organizations may complement the efforts of agencies or institutions to empower young people in creating a positive change in society. They may engage the youth in enhancing their skills and lived experiences as meaningful participants in the social transformation efforts.



This model or framework demonstrates important issues:

- First, there are more opportunities for engagement at the project level; this is a good entry level for young people to develop skills, competence, interest, and commitment to the agency. Younger adolescents (middle school age) are able to engage and be very effective in these roles. Examples of roles and opportunities for participation at the project level include facilitator, trainer, fundraiser, peer educator, mentor, youth theater, and community service.
- Secondly, all levels provide opportunities for input and leadership. This framework allows young people to find and build on their strengths and interests and advance to other opportunities over time. Furthermore, this flexibility ensures early and ongoing recruitment of young people. Examples of opportunities for participation at this level include youth forums, advocacy, youth advisory groups, focus groups and surveys, evaluation, consulting, and media.

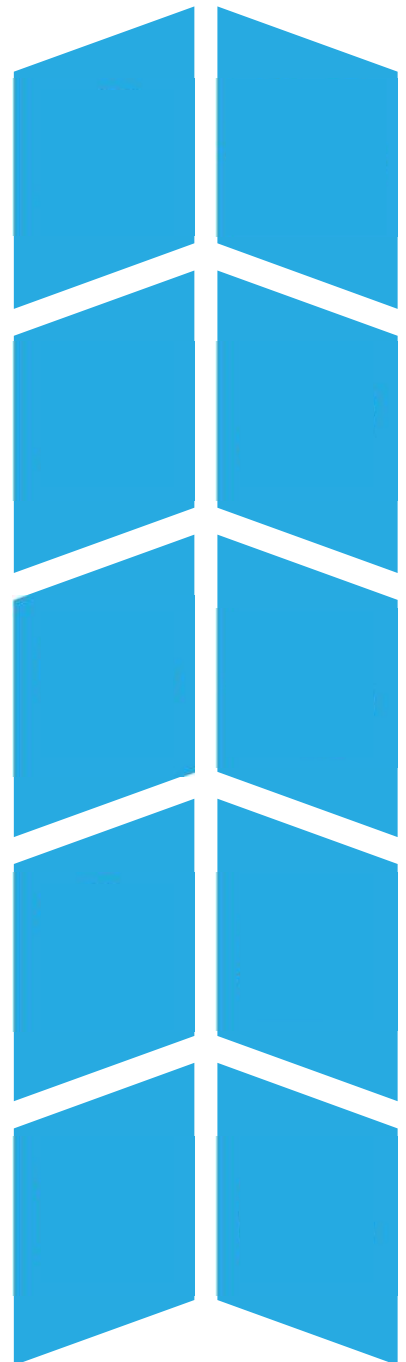
- Finally, this model provides organizations with the opportunity to infuse youth engagement into their structure, practice, and policy. Young people can be involved on many different levels and be visible in many different roles, creating an environment for authentic youth engagement. Examples include leadership positions, voting members on boards, and serving on hiring, program, or development committees.²⁷

Following are some critical activities that youth organizations may undertake to facilitate youth empowerment:

- Capacity building (training, coaching, mentoring and technical assistance) on leadership, advocacy, organizational skills, critical thinking, problem-solving, conflict management, communication and group skills, research and evaluation, documentation, financial literacy, life skills (personal and interpersonal), and employment-related skills, among others
- Advocacy for youth representation in advisory or governance structures at various levels (barangay, local, regional, national)
- Mobilization of support for youth-guided planning and the operation of youth-run organizations
- Establishment of peer support network or workforce and youth mentoring programs; promoting open communication between/among youth
- Creation of youth-run spaces and youth-driven organizational programming
- Strengthening of organizational infrastructure for youth engagement
- Establishment of research or evidence-based youth programming with youth organizations as active participants in the process. This includes periodic assessment of the effectiveness of youth-run programs and youth services particularly in shaping policy and youth development practices
- Conduct of regular youth meetings/dialogues or forums to deal with youth-related issues and to collectively promote their causes or advocacies.
- Strengthening of social protection measures for youth with special needs, and for youth organizations (for example, health insurance coverage)
- Formation and strengthening of youth support groups in communities (for example, youth advocates, youth peace ambassadors, youth monitors, etc.)
- For each youth organization: Implementation of a standard youth data management system (disaggregated by age, sex/gender, youth with special needs) to facilitate data retrieval and consolidation, and as inputs to programming.

04

Research and Legislative Agenda



Chapter 4: Research and Legislative Agenda

Research Agenda

The following addresses the need for more evidence-based research on youth and youth development that prioritizes the most pressing areas of inquiry. This agenda is organized by order of priority, with the most critical areas listed first.

1. Review of Youth Centers in the Philippines:
 - Assessment of existing Youth Hub Manual
 - Feasibility analysis on the establishment of youth hubs – that will consider geographic location, youth population, and infrastructural designs
2. *Research Presentation: NYC-UNICEF-ADZU's MAGD-YDW Program Beneficiaries compilation and presentation of Capstone Projects*
3. Assessment of Needs and Capacities of the Local Youth Development Offices (LYDOs) and the Local Youth Development Councils (LYDCs)
4. Studies on adolescent youth reproductive health (teenage pregnancy)
5. Developing/Strengthening youth database segregated by sex/gender, age and youth with special needs; include profiling, inventory of youth laws that relate to the centers of participation
6. Assessment of the implementation and outcomes of RA 8044 and RA 10679
7. Study on youth participation in agriculture/agribusiness (how many, their behavior/motivation to engage in agriculture)
 - Study on the role of young women in agriculture
 - Study on the role of youth in agricultural cooperatives
 - Study of social media as a marketing tool for agricultural products (how this can be utilized by young people as digital natives)
8. Study on the role of young girls and women as agents of change and on the gender-differentiated impact of conflict and violence
9. Documentation and sharing of best practices (local and foreign) on youth empowerment
10. Assessment of youth situation relative to social inclusion and equity to serve as input to the development of an evaluation tool
11. Assessment of human rights policies and programs (education, mental health, reproductive health, etc.)
12. Review of current structures to address the needs of youth Not in Education, Employment and Training (NEET)

Proposed Policies

The following proposed policies are also listed by order of priority. NYC has already prepared a policy brief on the provision of honoraria and a policy paper on the codification of policies on child protection, which was duly endorsed to the PYDP Committee on Social Inclusion and Equity:

1. Provision of monetary incentive (honoraria) for the LYDCs
2. Codification of existing policies on child protection – common code on child protection policies
3. Crafting of and advocating for the passage of an Executive Order for the Organization and Establishment of a National Steering Committee for the Implementation of the National Action Plan for Youth Peace and Security (NAPYPS)

4. Formulation of policy and program on the screening and reintegration of individuals associated with terrorism and violent extremism
5. Percentage allocation of agency budget for youth development programs and initiatives (similar to GAD's budgetary allocation)
6. Social security for youths, especially those in need of special protection

Legislative Agenda

New Law or Policy

NYC supports the passage of the following legislative agenda, with the most critical issues listed first.

1. Crafting of the Magna Carta for Out-of-School Youth
2. Provision of incentives for youth to engage in farming/agriculture-related activities; promotion of farming/agriculture as a decent job; support to the Young Farmers and Fisherfolk Challenge Act
3. Establishment of safe spaces in schools for the Indigenous People (IP) students
4. Standardization of state laws and policies on the definition of youth
5. Creation of a national legislative mechanism for the promotion of cultural awareness.
6. Allocation of resources for the development and distribution of modules and other customized IEC materials on Climate Change
7. Inclusion of "ASEAN Identity" in higher education through Humanities or Literature courses to facilitate regional identity formation.
8. Support to the Expansion of the National Feeding Program in Secondary Schools Act
9. Support to the Revised National Apprenticeship Program; Enterprise-Based Education and Training to Employment Act
10. Creation of the Philippine Commission on Children to strengthen the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) in ensuring the protection of children

Amendment/Strengthening or Enforcement of Existing Laws or Policies

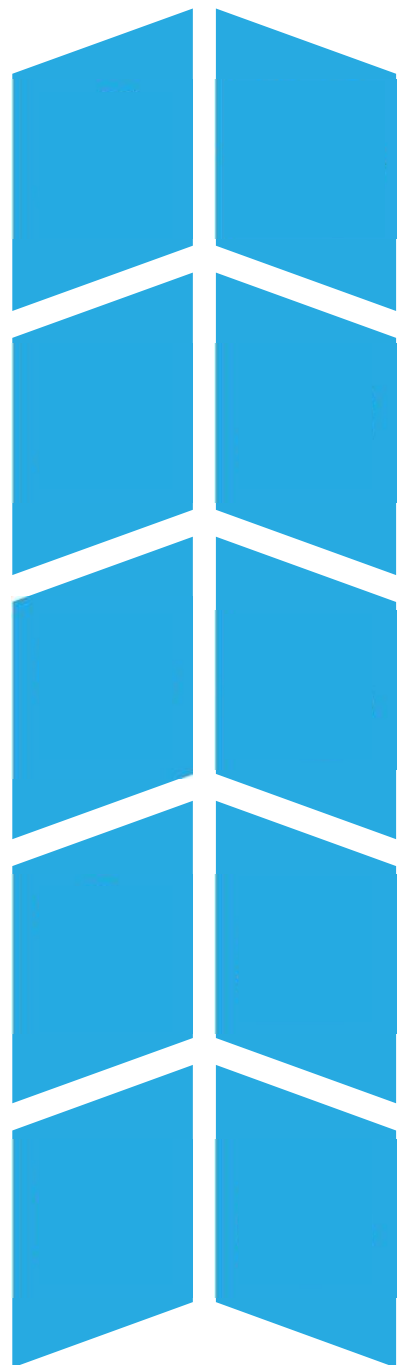
NYC is currently preparing a policy brief on the institutionalization of the LYDO and LYDC and on the strengthening of the SGLG guidelines. The following is also listed by order of priority:

1. Expansion of the roles and functions of the LYDCs to include exercising legislative powers, which will allow those who did not qualify and were not elected as SK officers to participate in policy and decision-making processes affecting the youth.
2. Institutionalization and operationalization of the Local Youth Development Office and Local Youth Development Council
3. Strengthening of the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) to include safe and youth-friendly spaces
4. Strengthening of EO 570 on Peace Education; Amendment of EO 865 on the Creation of the National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security – which includes young women and girl children
5. Strengthening of the Inter-Agency Council Against Online Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children (OSAEC)

6. Institutionalization of Youth Participation in the Peace Process, Local Special Bodies, and Other Peace and Security Mechanisms
7. Establishment of the national manpower data and placement center (SB No. 49) to oversee the development and management of a computerized and interoperable national manpower registry of skills and employment as well as business opportunities.
8. 21st Century Skills Development Act (HB 655) for the creation of a Skills Development Account that will provide 200 hours of free training for upskilling and reskilling, which will also maintain a national skills registry as well as provide grants to the private sector to develop training programs
9. Removal of distinctions/discriminations against illegitimate children
10. Implementation of laws on anti-corporal punishment and anti-discrimination against SOGIE
11. Strengthening of support for SK as per RA 10742 – which would include the provision of PhilHealth insurance coverage
12. Mandatory Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) and National Service Training Program (NSTP)

05

PYDP 2023-2028 Implementation Mechanisms and Guidelines



Chapter 5: PYDP 2023-2028 Implementation Mechanisms and Guidelines

This section outlines the major steps to be undertaken to achieve the PYDP 2023-2028 goals and objectives. It also provides some resource allocation guidelines to implement the Plan effectively.

Implementation Mechanisms

Purpose of this section	To identify the mechanisms, tasks and actions needed to realize the goals and objectives of the Current Plan by 2028.
What factors will contribute to achieving this purpose?	• Sustained leadership support on the part of concerned institutional, community, and sector partners. • Allocation of adequate resources to carry out planned strategies and activities as outlined in the Plan. • Presence of technically equipped and dedicated agency staff who are tasked with performing certain functions to help achieve the Plan's objectives. • Effective collaboration and coordination among youth agencies and institutions, and youth organizations. • Active involvement of the youth sector in Plan implementation, monitoring, and assessment. • Clear definition of metrics, milestones, timelines, and expected results on a per-year basis (over a 5-year period) and their periodic monitoring. • A clear and simple strategic communication plan that will consider the language and comprehension abilities of people in various parts of the country.
What steps are needed to achieve this purpose?	• Roll out the national plan through series of information dissemination and advocacy campaigns at the regional, provincial, municipal, and barangay levels. • Facilitate inter-agency discussions to translate the Plan's logical framework and strategies into specific and concrete plans of action using the SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound) criteria. • Conduct periodic consultation meetings (preferably on a bi-annual basis) with agency partners on the progress of and challenges to the Plan's implementation. • Develop a database and a standardized monitoring template to facilitate collation, processing, and analysis of agency monitoring data. • Mobilize and equip youth organization members to assist with PYDP monitoring in their respective localities. • Youth organizations to regularly coordinate with NYC and/or its agency partners in tracking the progress of PYDP implementation. • Prepare annual progress report on the extent of PYDP implementation.

Resource Allocation Guidelines

- NYC shall prioritize funding for the coordination and monitoring of PYDP 2023-2028, which shall include budget for activities such as:
 - PYDP External Task Force Meetings
 - PYDP Internal Task Force Meetings
 - PYDP Regional Task Force Meetings
 - PYDP Advocacy (e.g., implementation of PYDP Communication Plan)
- All government agencies and local government units are enjoined to implement PYDP2023-2028 as supported by the following laws and policies:
 - General Appropriations Act (GAA) of 2023, which features a special provision enjoining all government agencies *"to provide allocations for youth development projects and activities within the framework of the Philippine Youth Development Plan"* (Sec. 37).
 - National Advisory Council Resolution No. 1 s. 2023
 - Social Development Committee Resolution No. 6 s. 2023
 - Specifically, for local government units: RA 11292 or an Act Establishing and Institutionalizing the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) for Local Government Units wherein youth development is included as one of the criteria, specifically:
 - Adopting a local youth development program
 - Establishing a local youth development council
 - Providing a youth development office headed by a local youth development officer
 - Instituting policies, programs, and systems in order to support and promote the vital role of the youth in local governance
 - Further for Sangguniang Kabataan Councils: RA 10742 or the Sangguniang Kabataan Reform Act mandates that:
 - A three-year rolling plan called Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Plan (CBYDP) shall be formulated and adopted, which shall be the basis of the Annual Barangay Youth Investment Program (ABYIP)
 - A Local Youth Development Council shall be established, composed of representatives of youth and youth-serving organizations, which shall assist in the planning and implementation of SK programs and projects
 - A Local Youth Development Office shall be established

Institutional Commitments to Youth Mainstreaming

NYC shall coordinate and monitor the implementation of the PYDP 2023-2028 through national and regional mechanisms that will ensure the effective integration of the PYDP strategies into the policies, programs, and services of all youth and youth-serving agencies and organizations.

With the PYDP2023-2028 already supported by the National Government, through the General Appropriations Act of 2023 which features a special provision enjoining all government agencies *"to provide allocations for youth development projects and activities within the framework of the Philippine Youth Development Plan"* (Sec. 37), a communication plan shall also be developed to

raise awareness among intended audience regarding this provision, build relationships with stakeholders, and influence stakeholders in amplifying the message of the plan.

A working committee called the PYDP External Task Force (ETF) shall oversee the implementation of the plan at the national level. NYC shall lead the task force as the convener, with NEDA as co-convener. The task force shall be composed of the different national government agencies and relevant institutions. Within the PYDP ETF, seven (7) sub-task forces shall be created to correspond to the PYDP Clusters.

Convener: NYC Co-convener: NEDA						
Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 5	Cluster 6	Cluster 7
Governance	Economic Empowerment	Environment	Peacebuilding and Security	Social Inclusion and Equity	Health	Education
Lead: DILG	Lead: DOLE	Lead: DENR	Lead: OPAPRU	Lead: DSWD	Lead: DOH	Lead: DepEd
Active Citizenship	Global Mobility	Agriculture				
Lead: PNVSCA	Lead: DFA	Lead: DA				

The PYDP 2023-2028 shall be cascaded to the regional level through the Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Youth Development (RIACYD), and shall be convened by NYC with the regional line agencies as members. The RIACYD shall follow the same structure of PYDP ETF as regards memberships per cluster.

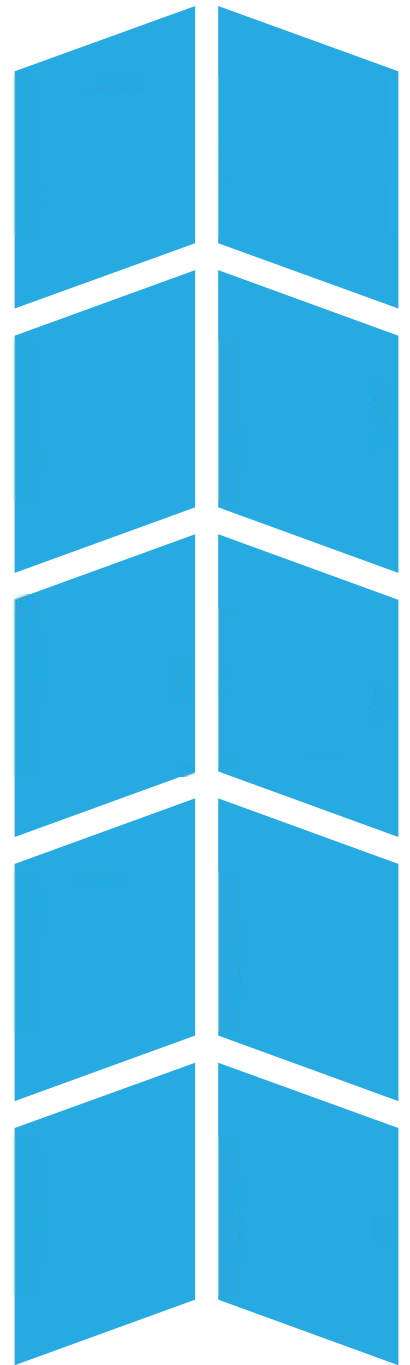
At the local level, the coordination and monitoring of the roll-out of PYDP shall be through the PYDP Regional Task Force (RTF). NYC shall establish a PYDP RTF per region and shall be composed of provincial and city Youth Development Officers, Sangguniang Kabataan Pederasyon Presidents, the incumbent National Youth Parliament (NYP) convener, and two (2) other youth leaders from YORP-registered organizations.

The PYDP 2023-2028 shall be localized through the formulation of Local Youth Development Plan (LYDP) which shall be accomplished by the LGU through the Local Youth Development Office and through the formulation of the Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Plan (CBYDP) and Annual Barangay Youth Investment Plan (ABYIP), which shall be accomplished by the local SK council. The LYDO shall provide technical assistance to LGUs through orientations on how to formulate local plans anchored on the PYDP.

A companion terms of reference (TOR) for these three (3) coordinating and monitoring mechanisms shall be formulated and approved to outline the roles and responsibilities of each member agency or organization.

06

PYDP 2023-2028 Monitoring and Evaluation Scheme



Chapter 6: PYDP 2023-2028 Monitoring and Evaluation Scheme

The PYDP monitoring and evaluation scheme is anchored on a set of strategies and indicators that corresponds to each Plan goal and objective. The Plan is translated into a set of measurable performance indicators and change strategies through concrete programs or projects. Program or project monitoring is aimed at assessing **performance** (use of program/project resources and activities), **framework** (frame conditions, assumptions and unforeseen effects), and **results** (utilization of inputs, outputs, purpose and goal). Monitoring and evaluation are used to: (a) measure program/project's progress; (b) identify bottlenecks; (c) identify project's successes for possible replication; (d) provide a basis for comparative analysis with similar program/project types; and (e) measure program/project's impact on plan goal and objectives.

Definition of Key Terms

The key terms are defined as follows:

Monitoring	A systematic collection of data on extent of progress & achievement of objectives; progress in use of allocated funds
Evaluation	A systematic and objective assessment of on-going or completed project, program, or policy, including its design, implementation, & results. Systematic and objective assessment of design, implementation, and results of on-going or completed project, program, or policy ²⁸
Plan	Addresses an actual problem faced and aligned with 'donors' or organization's strategic objectives.
Program	• A long-term framework for development activities • Geared towards the attainment of one or more long-range objectives • Compared to project, longer in scope, longer in duration, & requires higher-level responsibilities
Project	• A set of interrelated activities aimed a specific objective • Uses one or more scarce resources to produce a socio-economic return - goods & services or benefits • Usually, a part of a bigger program
Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) Plan	Monitors progress towards achievement of outputs, outcome and impact.
Situation	Problem of issue within a setting or situation from which program priorities are set
Outcomes	Results or changes for the target sectors or systems
Outputs	Activities, services, events, and products that reach people and users

Inputs	Resources, contributions, and investments to respond to the situation
Indicators	Quantitative or qualitative that measure achievement of stated outcomes and changes resulting from an intervention
Assumptions	Conditions which could affect the progress or success of the project but over which the project manager has no control

Distinctions between Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation differ in purpose as shown below.

MONITORING	EVALUATION
Clarifies program objectives	Analyses why intended results were or were not achieved
Links activities and their resources to objectives	Assesses specific causal contributions of activities to results
Translates objectives into performance indicators & set targets	Examines implementation process
Routinely collects data on these indicators, compares actual results with targets	Explores unintended results
Reports progress to managers and alerts them to problems	Provides lessons, highlights significant accomplishment or program potential, & offers recommendations for improvement

Source: OECD (2002) definition, cited by Jody Zall Kusek and Ray C. Rist, 10 Steps to a results-based monitoring & evaluation, The World Bank, 2004

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation are interlinked for reasons as follows:

- Monitoring cannot be done well without proper planning and clearly articulated intended results.
- Evaluation cannot be done well without effective planning (clear results frameworks), and with necessary data not collected.
- Monitoring facilitates evaluation, but evaluation uses additional new data collection and different frameworks for analysis.
- M & E often lead to changes in program plans – could further change or modify data collection for monitoring purposes.²⁹

The next figure illustrates the interplay of the different levels of goals and objectives (societal, sectoral, organizational and program/project):

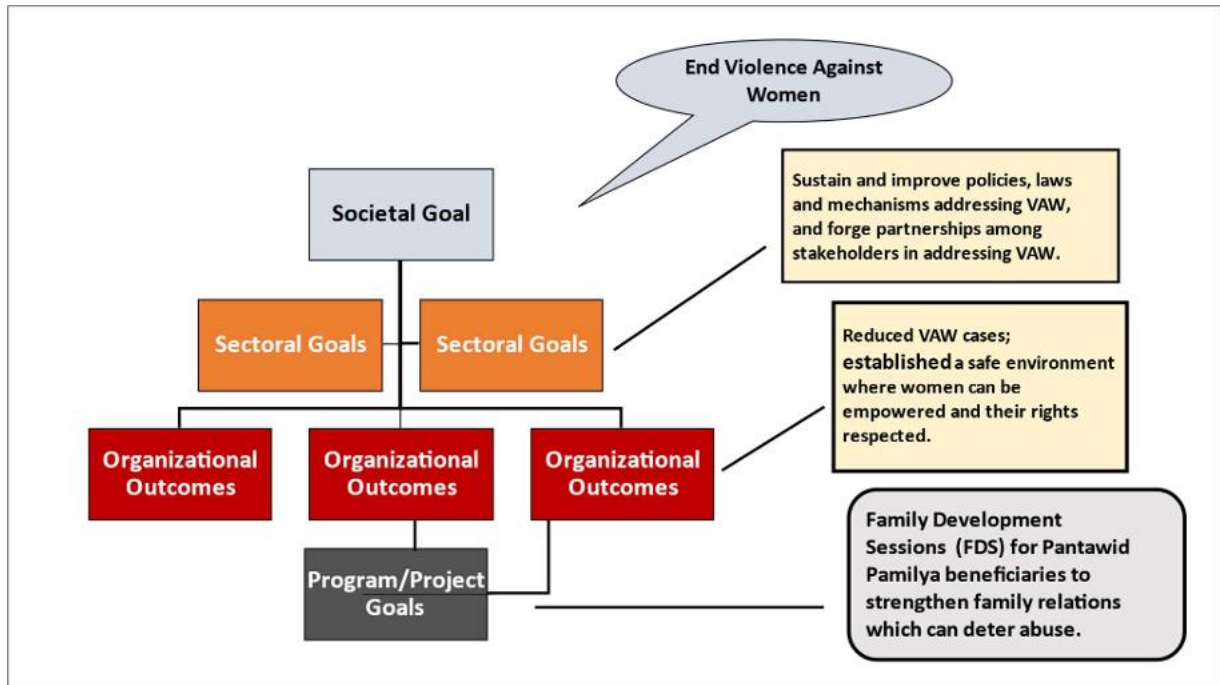


Figure 2: Interplay of Different Levels of Goals and Objectives

The overall goal (or vision) is to end violence against women. This can be realized if there is enabling and gender-responsive social environment, which includes the existence of policies, structures and mechanisms for ensuring a safe environment for women. This goal or objective is then translated into program/project that contains a set of strategies; for example, the strengthening of family relations to prevent the abuse of women.

In building a monitoring system, there are key principles involved: (a) information-sharing among organizations; (b) partnership building to achieve development goals; (c) the four basic elements of ownership, management, maintenance, and credibility; (d) right incentives and sufficient financial, human, & technical resources to carry out monitoring tasks; (e) new advances in technology, modernizing and upgrading of systems, procedures; and (f) periodic training to update skills of staff and managers.³⁰

The Philippine Youth Development Index (PYDI)

In 2017, NYC crafted the new Philippine Youth Development Index (PYDI) through several processes as follows: (1) a series of consultations with the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and other stakeholders; (2) an extensive review and evaluation of the existing youth development frameworks and the SDGs; (3) two major workshops to identify and finalize the new structure of the PYDI and the new youth indicators under each of the selected centers of participation; and (4) a conference attended by the different stakeholders, partners, key agencies, and data users to validate the new PYDI framework and indicators.

Given the extensive and rigorous work that went into the PYDI development process, the current PYDP will continue to adopt the key indicators and the formulas used as well as the assignment of weights for each set of indicators per dimension.

Dimension	Core Theme	Indicator
Education	Access	School participation rate among the school-age youth
	Quality	Youth functional literacy rate
	Efficiency	4th year completion rate
		4th year dropout rate
		Proportion of academic degree holders among the adult youth
Health	Physical health	Incidence of tuberculosis among the youth
	Risk behavior	Teenage pregnancy rate
	Healthcare access	Youth PhilHealth coverage rate
Employment	Employment	Youth labor force participation rate
		Youth unemployment rate
		Ratio of youth to adult unemployment rate
	Inequality	Youth underemployment rate
		Youth vulnerable employment rate
Participation	Political participation	Proportion of youth registered voters to youth population
		Sangguniang Kabataan voter turnout
	Civic participation	Percentage of youth who at least seldom attend meetings of organizations
		Percentage of youth who at least seldom write correspondences

Source: National Youth Commission (2014)

The above set of indicators was mostly derived from the surveys conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority. Other indicators or measurements are needed to assess the degree to which the desired outcomes and their corresponding outputs, as defined in the current PYDP, are achieved by 2028. Core and output indicators may need to be regularly (annually) monitored, while the supplementary indicators may be examined at mid- and final year of the PYDP implementation. The following logical framework per center of youth participation may serve as a guide for assessment.

The Logical Framework by Center of Youth Participation

The PYDP will adopt the logical framework to measure the extent to which the Plan's goals and objectives are realized. The framework provides a structure that specifies the components of program or project activities and identifies the logical linkages between strategies and goals or objectives. Evaluation is focused on outcome indicators while monitoring, on output indicators.

The following shows the logical framework for each Center of Youth Participation.

Governance and Active Citizenship

Narrative Summary		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Source of Verification	Important Assumptions
By 2028, the youth are...				
Purpose/Outcome: Represented in adult-dominated decision-making structures at local and national levels, and more young women assume leadership roles and responsibilities in youth and community-based organizations.	Core: - Proportion of women who sit in youth councils (SK) and the number of decision-making posts held by young women - Percentage of young people who are represented in key decision-making positions in the public sector - Percentage of young people who are represented in key decision-making positions in civil society - Percentage of young people who are members of youth organizations - Ratio of young men to young women who are represented in governance structures at school and in the community - Ratio of youth and non-youth workers in government service	- Database of SK leaders, officers of youth organizations based in schools and communities - List of identified second-line or potential future leaders - Key informant interviews with LGU officials, youth organization leaders, young women leaders - Records of individuals (by age and sex/gender) who volunteered to help with youth/community projects from 2023 to 2028	- There is high LGU and community recognition of the roles of young women in governance, which is integrated in policy pronouncements and program designs. - Positive social norms exist in the communities that recognize the contributions of young women, the LGBTQIA+ and other marginalized youth groups in community development work. - There are available records of volunteers/ participants to youth/community projects, disaggregated by age and sex/gender.	
	Supplementary: - Percentage of young people who participated in community-led activities - Percentage of young people who joined volunteer groups in the community - Nature and quality of partnerships and networks established at the community level (i.e., LGUs, NGAs/NGOs)			

	- Percentage of youth who are aware of their roles and responsibilities in community development and nation-building - Nature and amount of LGU support for youth development		
	- Number of grassroots athletes competing in the Philippine National Games and Batang Pinoy Games. - Number of Filipinos participating in Sports-for-All activities. - Number of LGUs sending delegates to PSC competitions.	National Sports Development Plan (2022-2028)	Sports programs and projects were adopted by the local government units.
Outputs Aware of youth issues, participating in various youth activities, and benefiting from support from different agencies and organizations.	- Number of youths who participated in capacity building activities by age and gender - Number of established partnerships at the community level (i.e., LGUs, NGAs/NGOs) for youth-related activities - Type and number of activities with local partners that would allow the youth to participate in consultation, mobilization, and promotion of social programs and projects - Number of participants and activities for leadership development and values-strengthening - Contents and types of IEC materials produced and distributed to promote active participation in running or voting for SK positions - Number of awareness-raising activities on rules and regulations pertaining to SK positions - Number and types of trainings attended by elected SK officials on proper decorum as youth leaders and stewards - Number of community-activities that would encourage the youth to volunteer in social programs (e.g., programs for DRRM, GAD, PWDs, senior citizens, children, etc.)	- Records of individuals (disaggregated by age and sex/gender, youth with special needs) who participated in capacity building activities from 2023 to 2028 - LGU records on names of, and types of partnerships forged with partners - Records of types of activities organized by the LGUs, youth organizations, and key partners related to youth development - List of IEC materials on SK and youth campaign activities produced and disseminated to young people	- Youth volunteers/ participants are available to attend the activities. - There are available recordings and documentations of youth activities undertaken in the communities. - Weather is conducive for the conduct of activities.
Inputs	Standard monitoring tools and indicators for measurement of youth participation in local governance		

	• Training logistics: venue, transport, meal provision, equipment, and materials • Honorarium of resource persons • Community mobilization fund to support volunteer programs and youth activities		
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Economic Empowerment

Narrative Summary		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Source of Verification	Important Assumptions
By 2028, the youth are...				
Purpose/Outcome: Competent to engage in economic enterprises, and in technology use, transformation, and innovation.	<u>Core:</u> - Youth labor force participation rate (%) - Youth employment rate (%), each sex - Youth underemployment rate - Youth unemployment rate - Youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) as % of youth population - Proportion of youth new entrants to the youth labor force - Youth mean hours of work - Percentage of youth in professional, technical, managerial and administrative jobs - Ratio of young men to young women in professional and management positions - Percentage share of young people in the informal labor market - Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities - Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age	Latest government statistics on: youth labor force participation, categorized according to sex/gender, working poor, type of occupation, and youth with special needs (PWDs); unemployment rate; incidence of child labor; geographical location (rural-urban)	- Young people have the required education and training to compete in the labor market. - There are updated statistical data on youth employment based on the required disaggregation.	
	<u>Supplementary:</u> - Percentage of youth who have meaningful participation in economic decision-making at all levels - from household to the local and national levels - Income of young women from agriculture, from work in the formal and informal sectors and from cash transfers.			

	• Time spent by young people in economic activities, and in employment. • Number and percentage of youths who own and can manage a business enterprise • Proportion of youth with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider		
Outputs Involved in entrepreneurial activities, and benefiting from employment services and opportunities	• Number of youths who participated in entrepreneurial and other youth trainings (life skills, leadership, communication, partnership building, etc.) • Number of youths who availed themselves of employment facilitation services (i.e., job-skills matching, labor market information, etc.) • Number of youths who received fund support for economic-related activities • Types of entrepreneurial activities engaged in by the youth • Number of youths who are engaged in entrepreneurial activities • Number of established partnerships with private sector/corporations that provide entrepreneurial trainings to young people	• LGU data on list of partners and nature of partnership arrangements • Records on number of youth who participated in capacity building activities from 2023 to 2028	• Services and opportunities for youth to build/advance their entrepreneurial skills and to engage in livelihood projects/ activities are available. • Financial and technical support for youth livelihood projects is integrated in the LGU investment plan. • LGU recording and documentation of youth activities are available and continually updated. • Resources are available to support youth economic projects/ activities.
Inputs	• Standard monitoring tools and indicators for measurement of youth participation in national or local economy governance • Statistics on youth employment • Training logistics: venue, transport, meal provision, equipment, and materials • Honorarium of resource persons • Agency mobilization fund to support youth economic activities	•	•

Global Mobility

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Source of Verification	Important Assumptions
By 2028, the youth are...			
Purpose/Outcome: Competent to engage in economic enterprises, and in technology use, transformation, and innovation.	<u>Core:</u> - Youth migrants as a percentage of total population, each sex (young women, young men, LGBTQIA+) - Student outbound mobility ratio at the tertiary level, each sex - Global labor force participation/employment rates for the youth - Income and remittance share of the youth in the global market/employment setting - Percentage of youth who received social protection benefits from overseas work - Ratio of young men to young women who participated in international exchange programs - Proportion of youth using the internet; disaggregated by location of use, sex and age group <u>Supplementary:</u> - Number of international cooperation agreements forged with migrant-receiving countries - Legal/Policy provision for the protection of youth from harmful effects of migration and communication technologies - Nature and costs of investments for development co-operation with gender equality component - Number of youths who have gained competence in digital technology, financial literacy, and networking, among others) - Number of organized and functional OFW Children's Circles (with structure, regular activities, resources, etc.) - Number of youth who participated in overseas voting	- Updated government statistics on migration and international student exchange programs, type of overseas occupation, income or remittance share, and receipt of social protection benefits, disaggregated by sex/gender - Survey interviews with youth regarding their participation in an exchange program, overseas migration or employment, and capacity building activities; their use of, and capacity to innovate digital technologies.	- National government has put in place mechanisms to periodically track youth's global labor force participation. - Agency records are available and updated to measure global mobility indicators. - There are enough youth survey respondents who have outbound mobility experiences.

	• Number of national athletes participating in international competitions. • Number of national athletes and coaches supported.	• National Sports Development Plan (2022-2028),	• National athletes and coaches regularly participated in international competitions to represent the country.
Outputs Engaged in cross-border exchanges, equipped with knowledge and skills in digital technology, and are members of youth organizations	• Number of youths who participated in local and international (or cross-border) exchange programs/internships • Number and percentage of youth who availed themselves of education, upskilling and reskilling opportunities especially on technology development • Percentage of youth who are migrants or are children of migrant workers and who received social protection and psycho-social support • Percentage of youth who are members of youth groups associated with overseas migration • Number of organized OFW Children's Circles • Number of youths who participated in capacity building/enhancement (i.e., on digital technology, financial literacy, networking, etc.)		• Agency monitoring tools are harmonized into a national database on youth's characteristics and situations related to global mobility.
Inputs	• Standard monitoring tools and indicators for measurement of youth participation in global mobility • Survey design and tools • Training logistics: venue, transport, meal provision, equipment, and materials • Honorarium of resource persons • Agency mobilization fund to support youth projects/ activities related to global mobility		

Environment

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Source of Verification	Important Assumptions
By 2028, the youth are...			
Purpose/Outcome: Engaged in advocacy, implementation and monitoring of environment-related legislations and policies and are champions of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management.	<u>Core:</u> - Extent to which climate change education (including mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning) is mainstreamed or integrated into secondary and tertiary school curricula - Number of schools integrating the DRRM and CCAM modules as a stand-alone subject - Type and amount of specialized support received by youth organizations (including finance, technology and capacity building and other mechanisms) to raise capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities - Percentage of youth organizations that actively participate in advocating for, and implementing environment-related laws, policies, ordinances, and programs - Levels of youth organizational capacity for data collection and management and collaboration with other stakeholders to strengthen environment monitoring systems – to track progress of implementation of environmental protection strategies and policy measures <u>Supplementary:</u> - Percentage of young people who can identify, assess and manage environmental risks - Percentage of young people who know about the types and locations of natural resources in their community	- Annual Reports of agencies concerned with education and environment - LGU data on support provided to youth's environmental project initiatives and capacity building activities to strengthen environment monitoring systems - Youth organizations' reports on environment-related activities initiated and implemented with LGU and community support	- There is strong collaboration between and among concerned agencies (education, environment, LGUs) and youth organizations. - There is available and functional environment tracking system that is clearly disseminated to youth organizations.
Outputs Involved in environment-related activities,	Number and types of modules developed on DRRM and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Survey of youth organizations – on knowledge of existing community resources related to the	Awareness-raising and community/youth mobilization related to environment are integrated in the annual plans of the

and are aware of CCA and DRRM principles and approaches	Number of IEC programs and youth-related activities produced and disseminated to promote climate change awareness	environment, and on nature and frequency of participation in environment-related activities	LGUs and youth organizations.
		Print/Soft copies of modules and IEC materials produced and disseminated	Records are available from concerned agencies on nature of youth participation in environmental protection efforts,
Inputs	- Standard monitoring tools and indicators for measurement of youth participation in the environment - Monitoring design and tools - Training logistics: venue, transport, meal provision, equipment, and materials - Honorarium of resource persons - Agency mobilization fund to support youth projects/ activities related to the environment		- disaggregated by age and sex/gender - Youth organizations can help mobilize their members to respond to the survey interviews.

Agriculture

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Source of Verification	Important Assumptions
By 2028, the youth are...			
Purpose/Outcome: actively involved in food security efforts and in promoting agricultural development.	<u>Core:</u> - Percentage of youth male and female employment in agriculture - Labor productivity of small-scale food producers (involving youth) - Percentage of young people who have accessed agricultural programs and services - Percentage of young people who have accessed business capital and livelihood projects - Percentage of youth who have access to and control over productive resources (land) and means of production	- Updated statistics on youth's participation in agriculture, disaggregated by sex/ gender - Registry records on agricultural land ownership - Records of LGU/other concerned agencies on number and sex/gender of beneficiaries of capital assistance for business and/or livelihood projects/ activities	- There is high recognition for women's contribution to food security and the economy. - Agribusiness plans are based on results of assessments of marketing options and opportunities, production capacity, and resource availability. - Records are available, accessible and updated. - Data on agriculture employment and small-

	<u>Supplementary:</u> • Proportion of youth facing moderate or severe difficulties in accessing food. • Percentage of young people who can access food despite the pandemic. • Availability of resources to support implementation of gender and development strategies in agriculture • Percentage of young people who have implemented and expanded their agribusiness plan		scale production are segregated by sex/gender.
Outputs Members of rural youth organizations and engaged in agriculture-related activities	• Percentage of young people who are leaders and members of rural youth organizations • Percentage of young people who have developed an agribusiness plan • Number and percentage of youths who are active in primary cooperatives and are engaged in the production and marketing of agriculture/farm products	• Membership records of youth organizations • Listing of youth members of primary cooperatives, and the nature of their involvement	• Youth organizations are able to document or keep record of their members' involvement in agriculture-related activities.
Inputs	• Standard monitoring tools and indicators for measurement of youth participation in agriculture • Monitoring design and tools • Training logistics: venue, transport, meal provision, equipment, and materials • Honorarium of resource persons • Agency mobilization fund to support youth projects/ activities related to agriculture		

Peacebuilding and Security

Narrative Summary		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Source of Verification	Important Assumptions
By 2028, the youth are...				
Purpose/Outcome: Able to live in safe and peaceful home and community environments, and not subject to any form of abuse and human rights violations.	<u>Core:</u> - Percentage of youth who are involved in peacemaking and peacebuilding activities - Percentage of youth who experienced specific patterns of violence (physical, sexual, etc.) in conflict and post-conflict situations (disaggregated according to ethnicity, geographical location, gender, age) - Types of support or interventions received by victims/survivors of conflict and violence - Number and percentage of youth in the leadership of relevant organizations involved in preventing and addressing conflict	- Survey interviews with officers and active members of youth organizations - Records of youth organizations and LGUs on peace and security-related activities involving various sectoral/community groups (women/ girls, men/boys, SOGIE, PWDs, youth in conflict situation, in-school and out-of-school youth, and those with health issues, etc.)	- LGUs and youth organizations have put in place structures, mechanisms and programs/activities to respond to youth peacebuilding and security-related issues. - There is high community awareness, recognition, and motivation to participate in peacebuilding initiatives/activities. - There is a good documentation system in place to monitor progress and results of activities related to peacebuilding and security.	
	<u>Supplementary:</u> - Extent to which measures to protect women's and girls' rights are included in national security policy frameworks and school curricula - Number of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls - Number and percentage of youth among mediators, negotiators, and technical experts in peace negotiations - Ratio of resolved vs. reported cases involving youth victims or survivors of conflict			
Outputs Aware of the ill-effects of cyber technology, involved in peace-keeping efforts, and benefiting from legal protection	- Number of cyber-awareness programs in schools and communities (for example, in dealing with online sexual abuse, harassment and exploitation, bullying, pornography, online sexual abuse and exploitation of children and youth / OSAEC, digital forensic, etc.) - Number and percentage of youth who have gained knowledge/awareness on the ill-effects of cybersex and cyberbullying, among others	- Documentation records from youth organizations and concerned agencies - LGU monitoring reports on incidence of OSAEC, human trafficking, armed conflict, etc.	- There are awareness-raising activities conducted on both positive and negative effects of digital technology. - There are enough resources to support youth's participation in peace-promoting activities.	

	- Amount of funds allocated for youth-responsive, conflict management and peace-promoting interventions - Number of youths who availed themselves of legal assistance related to abuse and exploitation - Number of youths who participated in the development of policies and programs on peace, reconciliation, and unity		A good documentation and monitoring system is in place to report on progress and results of peace-keeping efforts, including the nature of youth participation, disaggregated by age and sex/gender.
Inputs	- Standard monitoring tools and indicators for measurement of youth participation in peace and security activities - Monitoring design and tools - Training logistics: venue, transport, meal provision, equipment, and materials - Honorarium of resource persons - Agency mobilization fund to support youth projects/ activities related to peace and security		

Social Inclusion and Equity

Narrative Summary		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Source of Verification	Important Assumptions
By 2028, the youth are...				
Purpose/Outcome: Included in the design/planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of youth programs and services and are protected from discrimination, abuse and exploitation.	Core: - Changes in the proportion of youth population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under human rights law - Proportion of youth population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live - Proportion of youth population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability - Proportion of seats held by young women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments - Proportion of women in managerial positions - Proportion of women aged 15-30 years who make their own informed decisions regarding		- Survey interviews of youths - representing different groups (rural-urban, age, and sex/gender) – on their norms, perceptions and/or experiences related to violence, abuse and discrimination. - Records of national youth organizations on gender representation in leadership and managerial positions, and degree of their participation in organizational and	- Cases of violence, abuse and discrimination against youth are well documented and reported. - LGUs give high priority to child protection and GAD-related issues, as these are integrated in local policies, programs and services as well as in LGU's budgetary allocation plan.

	sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care Number of youth-friendly community support groups formed and implementing activities that address social exclusion issues	community decision-making	
	<u>Supplementary:</u> - Number of local government units (LGUs) with systems to track, and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment - Changes in attitudes and social norms related to gender roles and participation in decision-making at home and in the community - Percentage of youth population who recognize that violence against women is wrongful behavior and a criminal act - Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms		
Outputs Engaged in sector programs, projects and activities, including advocacies, and are benefiting from social protection and social reintegration programs	- Number and types of programs, projects and activities participated in by youth with special needs (i.e., abused, neglected, exploited, street youth, youth with disabilities, IPs, LGBTQIA+, etc.) - Number of youth champions and ambassadors advocating for and engaging in information dissemination related to the inclusion of marginalized youth - Number and types of community-based facilities for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law (CICL) and recovering youth who use drugs - Number of community support groups formed and capacitated/equipped to address the needs of youth - Number of social protection and social reintegration programs available for youth - Number of youth who availed themselves of social protection benefits	- Records of concerned agencies on number of youth groups formed, and on social protection measures and mechanisms being made available to different youth groups, disaggregated by age and sex/ gender - Records of youth organizations on activities undertaken to ensure inclusion of marginalized youth	LGUs and agencies concerned have integrated social protection measures and mechanisms in their annual investment plan and program design. Youth organizations, LGUs and agencies concerned have shared documentation and reporting of activities that promote social inclusion and equity.

Inputs	• Standard monitoring tools and indicators for measurement of youth participation in advocacies against social exclusion/ discrimination and inequity • Monitoring design and tools • Training logistics: venue, transport, meal provision, equipment, and materials • Honorarium of resource persons • Agency mobilization fund to support youth projects/ activities related to social inclusion and equity		
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Health

Narrative Summary		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Source of Verification	Important Assumptions
By 2028, the youth are...				
Purpose/Outcome: Able to enjoy food safety (free from foodborne illness), to be safe from preventable illnesses, and to access quality and affordable health services	<u>Core:</u> • Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, infectious diseases (including tuberculosis), non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access)^{xxxi} among youth in general and the most disadvantaged youth population) by sex and age • Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders • Change in health indices: teenage pregnancy rate, mental health, HIV infections, etc.	• Updated statistics on health from the national to the local/ community levels	• There is good coordination between and among national and local health agencies, the LGUs and youth organizations on youth health data management (collection, processing, analysis, and sharing). • Youth organizations have regular access to health data, which they can use for programming and advocacy purposes.	
	<u>Supplementary:</u> • Incidence of stigma and discrimination against individuals with mental health and other health-related issues • Change in health-seeking behavior (i.e., consulting professionals on issues related to			

	mental health and sexual reproductive health, among others) • Number and percentage of youth who have improved health condition after receiving health services • Incidence of stigma and discrimination against individuals		
Outputs Aware of health-related issues, and benefiting from center-based and community-based health services and facilities	• Number and percentage of youth who are aware of health-related services and facilities available in their community • Number of youths who attended forums, seminars, short courses, or continuing education related to the following: ◦ Sexual and Reproductive Health ◦ Responsible Parenthood ◦ Mental Health ◦ Food Safety (proper food handling and preparation) ◦ Prevention and treatment of COVID-19 and other similar diseases ◦ Other topics relevant to youth health • Percentage of youth who have availed themselves of COVID-19 vaccination (initial and booster shots) • Location and number of far flung or last mile rural communities provided with COVID-19 vaccines • Number and type of community-managed projects on mental health, sexual reproductive health rights (SRHR), and other gender-inclusive health services for youth • Number of youth (with sex and age disaggregation) provided with services by barangay or municipal health facilities • Number of births to adolescent (15-19) girls/women	• Survey interviews of youths - representing different groups (rural-urban, age, and sex/gender) – on their knowledge of health issues and their corresponding responses, and on their possible roles in illness-prevention • Records of youth organizations on their members' participation in health-related activities	• Youth recognize the importance of developing a health-seeking and healthy lifestyle behavior. • Youth organizations include the monitoring of health conditions of their members as part of their regular activities.

Inputs	• Standard monitoring tools and indicators for measurement of youth health • Monitoring design and tools • Training logistics: venue, transport, meal provision, equipment, and materials • Honorarium of resource persons • Agency mobilization fund to support youth projects/ activities related to youth health		
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Education

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Source of Verification	Important Assumptions
By 2028, the youth are...			
Purpose/Outcome: Able to reach the next level of education and to enhance their practice of profession.	<u>Core:</u> • Participation rates of youth in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (young women, young men, LGBTQIA+) • Transition rate from secondary education to tertiary education, each sex • Gross graduation ratio for upper secondary and tertiary education, each sex • Levels of literacy and school enrollment and dropout rates of the youth in secondary and tertiary education • Proportion of youth population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex and age group • Proportion of Learners who achieved at least "proficient" in the National Achievement Test • Percentage of youth grantees of scholarships and educational assistance • Percentage of youths who passed the licensure exams in their chosen profession <u>Supplementary:</u> • Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill, and by sex • Percentage of youth who are competent to use and innovate digital technology	• Agency records on number and distribution of youths in vocational/ technical and tertiary education, disaggregated by sex/ gender • Records of youth organizations on available skills of their members, by type of skill and by sex/gender.	• There is strong coordination and communication between and among schools, the LGUs and youth organizations on finding ways to resolve education-related issues involving young people. • Education data are updated, available and accessible to youth organizations and youth-serving agencies. • Agency resources are available to support the LGUs' educational assistance programs. • Youth organizations keep track of their members' school status for needed referrals or interventions.

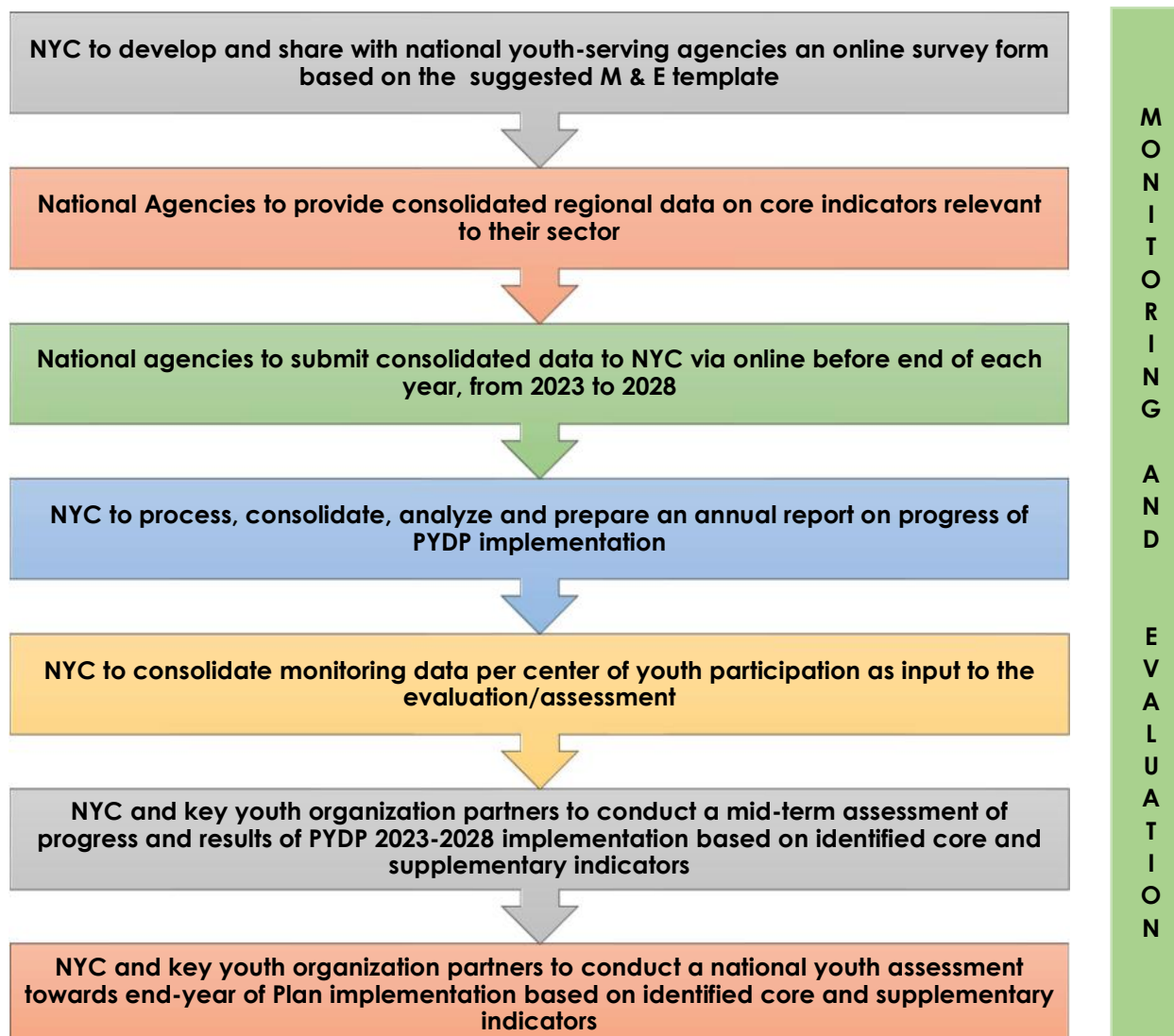
	• Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment • Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study		
Outputs Enrolled in school, equipped with relevant knowledge and skills, and benefiting from various educational assistance programs	• Number and percentage of youth who are currently enrolled (or not enrolled) in all levels of education • Proportion of youth that completed basic education • Number and percentage of youth who participated in digital technology, career and professional development, and other relevant trainings • Number and percentage of youth male and female peer tutors • Number and percentage of youths enrolled in formal school after the pandemic hit • Number and percentage of youths enrolled in TVET courses • Number and percentage of youths who availed themselves of scholarships and other forms of educational assistance from the government • Number and percentage of youths who were granted loans by the government for purchase of computers or other learning equipment • Number and percentage of youth who are aware of Continuing Professional Development (CPD)-accredited training providers • Number of youths who obtained the required Continuing Professional Development units	• Records of concerned agencies on the distribution of participants to their various trainings, by age and sex/gender	• Agencies have consolidated data on youth enrollment with the required disaggregation.
Inputs	• Standard monitoring tools and indicators for measurement of youth education • Monitoring design and tools • Training logistics: venue, transport, meal provision, equipment, and materials • Honorarium of resource persons • Agency mobilization fund to support youth projects/ activities related to education		

Monitoring and Evaluation Methods

The National Youth Commission conducts periodic National Youth Assessment Studies (NYAS) as input to the crafting of the Philippine Youth Development Plan. At the height of the pandemic, the online survey was used as the main data collection method. The data collection methods for the current PYDP will depend on the status of the pandemic. The following proposed methods are based on the 'new normal' scenario, where no restrictions are to be imposed on the conduct of face-to-face interviews with potential assessment participants.

Method	Participants/Sectors
Sample survey	• 50%-60% of registered youth organizations across the country • 20%-30% of membership of selected youth organizations (by sex/gender and age group)
Review of current/updated statistics on youth	• National and regional (disaggregated by rural-urban, sex/gender, age, and youth with special needs)
Review of annual reports of youth-serving agencies and youth organizations	• Yearly compilation of youth program accomplishments (with use of database to facilitate compilation and consolidation) • Consolidated accomplishment reports for mid-term and towards end-term of the current PYDP
Focus group discussions with key representatives of youth-serving agencies and youth organizations	• Online discussions during mid-term and towards end-term of the current PYDP to solicit feedback on progress and results of implementation of youth policies and programs

Monitoring and Evaluation Process



Expected Monitoring and Evaluation Outputs

- Annual youth program accomplishment reports from youth-serving agencies and youth organizations
- Mid-term assessment report on PYDP implementation progress and results
- End-term assessment report on PYDP overall accomplishments
- PYDP evaluation report

NEDA has come up with a PDP monitoring and evaluation template, which is slightly modified for the current PYDP as follows:

Objectives	Indicators	Baseline	Annual Plan or Target					End-of Plan Target	Means of Verification	Responsible Agency	Assumptions and Risks
			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			
Outcome 1	Core Supplementary										
Output 1.1											
Output 1.2											
Output 1.3											

During the formulation of the 2023-2028 Philippine Development Plan, NEDA has developed with plans for specific sectors based on consultations with the agencies concerned. Only those that are relevant to the youth are included in the following tables (some indicators/ phrases are modified to specify the youth as target; baseline and annual targets for young people may be modified based on similar consultations to be undertaken with concerned youth-serving agencies). The retrieval of certain means of verification (MOVs) is subject to administrative limitations attributable to the scheduling of data collection activities (e.g. which may occur at intervals of three, four, or five years).

Governance and Active Citizenship (NYC may propose a 15%-30% annual increase in targets from 2023 to 2028)

Outcome Indicators	Baseline NYAS	Annual Plan Targets						Means of Verification	Agency Responsible
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Registered youth voters	91.3% (2021)							PSA	NYC
Percentage of youth who voted in last SK election	53.4% (2021)							National Statistics	DILG/NYC
Percentage of youth who participated in decision-making at home/within family	78.7% (2021)							NYAS	NYC
Percentage of youth who participated in decision-making in school	68.8% (2021)							NYAS	NYC
Percentage of youth who participated in decision-making in school organization	60.6% (2021)							NYAS	NYC
Percentage of youth who participated in decision-making in community or barangay	34.6% (2021)							NYAS	NYC
Percentage of youth who participated in decision-making at work	40% (2021)							NYAS	NYC
Percentage of youth who participated in decision-making in youth groups	57% (2021)							NYAS	NYC

Agreed on the importance of political participation.	79% (2015)							NYAS	NYC
Percentage of youth who tried to influence decisions & policies.	54.3% (2015)							NYAS	NYC
Percentage of youth who are members of any organization	30.2% (2015)							LYDOs/LGUs	NYC DILG
Percentage of out-of-school youth who are members of a youth organization	6.5% (2015)							LYDOs/LGUs	NYC

Additional Indicators (Baseline figures to be determined; may require a situation analysis)

Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Annual Plan Targets						Means of Verification	Agency Responsible
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Number of seats women have in Youth Parliament (SK) and the number of decision-making posts held by young women.								SK Profile	DILG/LGUs NYC
Percentage of young people who are represented in key decision-making positions in the public sector.								LGU data	DILG
Percentage of young people who are represented in key decision-making positions in civil society.								NYAS NGO statistics	NYC NGOs
Ratio of young men to young women who are represented in governance structures at school and in the community								NYAS LGU data Public schools	NYC DILG/LGUs Secondary & Tertiary Schools
Ratio of young men to young women who are represented in governance structures in the community								LGU data	LGUS LYDOs

Health

Outcome Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Annual Plan Targets						Means of verification	Agency Responsible
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Subchapter Outcome 1.1. Social determinants of health improved									
Proportion of youth families with access to improved water supply increased (%)	87.7% (2020)	91.39%	92.62%	93.85%	95.08%	96.31%	97.54%	Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS)	DOH
Proportion of youth families living in households with access to sanitary facility increased (%)	95.3% (2020)	96.71%	97.18%	97.65%	98.12%	98.59%	99.06%	APIS	DOH
Percentage of targeted communities, schools, and workplaces recognized as Healthy Settings increased (%)	0% (2022)	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	DOH Admin Data	DOH
Percentage of youth girls/women completing secondary education or higher increased (%)	36 (2017)						TBD	NDHS	DepEd, CHED
Poverty incidence decreased	18.1 (2021)							Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)	
Subchapter Outcome 1.2. Healthy choices and behavior enabled									
Percentage of youth with functional health literacy increased (%)	25.02% (2021)	32%	39%	46%	53%	59%	66%	Health Literacy Survey	DOH
Proportion of youth girls/women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, and reproductive health care increased	TBD						TBD	NDHS	DOH, CPD
Percentage of adolescent (15-19) birth rate decreased							TBD		DOH, CPD

Source: National Economic and Development Authority (2022)

Outcome Indicators	Baseline NYAS	Annual Plan Targets						Means of Verification	Agency Responsible
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Have contracted diseases (dengue, pneumonia, diarrhea, tuberculosis, malaria)	14.87% (NYAS 2021)								
Have chronic ailment that affected their health (hypertension, diabetes, high cholesterol, high uric acid)	9.6% (NYAS 2021)								
Have received treatment for any disease or chronic ailment (55.49% of these patients said there is no need for treatment, with self-medication as alternative)	11.3% (NYAS 2021)								
Exercise only when in the mood during the week	46.14% (NYAS 2021)								
Eat as much healthy food as they can on a daily basis	84.5% (NYAS 2021)								

Education

Outcome Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Annual Plan Targets						Means of verification	Agency Responsible
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Proportion of learners achieving at least "Proficient" in the National Achievement Test (NAT) (%)									
Grade 10	13.1% (2018)	33%	43%	53%	73%	83%	88%	NAT Results LIS NCDC Enrollment Tracking and Information System (NETIS)/	DepEd
Grade 12	2.8% (2018) 16% (2018)	18%	23%	28%	38%	43%	58%		
Licensure examination (across all disciplines) passing rate (%)									
Overall takers ***CHED targets	38.8% (2019)	38%	38%	38%	39%	39%	40%	Licensure examination results	CHED, PRC
Overall takers ***PRC targets	38.68% (2019)	40%	42%	44%	46%	48%	50%		
First-time takers ***PRC targets	57% (2019)	59%	61%	63%	65%	67%	69%		
Global competitiveness of Philippine higher education institutions									
Number of higher education institutions (HEIs) in reputable international rankings Increased	21	22	24	25	27	28	30	Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) Asia rankings	CHED
Number of ASEAN recognized professionals (e.g. ASEAN Engineer, Nurse, Architect) in accordance to MRAs	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	ASEAN MRAs	CHED, PRC, DFA
TESDA Certification Rate (%)	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	MIS	TESDA

Source: National Economic and Development Authority (2022)

Outcome Indicators	Baseline NYAS 2021	Annual Plan Targets						Means of verification	Agency Responsible
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Currently enrolled	69.9% Of this number, 82.08% come from core youth, aged 18-25 yrs.								
In college, university, vocational-technical	55.7%								
Out-of-school youth	4.3%								
A&E Test Passers (ALS)									
PEPT Passers									
In senior high school	3.82M or 13.38% (SY 2021-2022)								
In junior high school	8.76M (SY 2021-2022)								
Students enrolled in all grade levels	27.56M (SY 2021-2022)								
Enrolled in higher education:	3,643,518 43.83% males 56.17% females (AY 2020-2021)								
Higher education graduates	491,588 44.57% males 55.43% females ; (AY 2019-2020)								

Economic Empowerment

Outcome Indicators	Baseline*	Annual Plan Targets						Means of verification	Agency Responsible
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Number of Employed Youth	6.54M (PSA, Sept. 2022)							National Youth Statistics	PSA
Youth Labor Force Participation Rate	36.7% (PSA, Sept. 2022)								
Youth Employment Rate	88.5% PSA, Sept. 2022)								
Youth Underemployment	12.4% PSA, Sept. 2022)								
Youth Unemployment Rate	11.5% PSA, Sept. 2022)								
Youth NEET as % of youth population	16.9% (PSA, Jan. 2020)								
Proportion of Youth New Entrants to the Youth Labor Force	8.7% (PSA, Jan. 2020)								
Youth Mean Hours of Work	38.7% (PSA, Jan. 2020)								

*Sources: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey of Youth Aged 15-24 Years., January 2022, September 2022

Outcome Indicators	Baseline PSA, 2020	Annual Plan Targets						Means of verification	Agency Responsible
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Total population of children 5 to 17 years old	31.17 million (estimate)							National Youth Statistics	PSA

No. and % of children working	872,000 or 2.8%								
No. and % of boys working	582,000 or 66.7%								
No. and % of girls working	291,000 or 33.3%								
Percentage of children working in agriculture	47.4%†								
Percentage of children working in services	43.4%								
Percentage of children working in industry	9.1%								
Percentage of children reported to have worked 20 hours or less per week in 2020	53%								

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, October 2020 Labor Force Survey

Social Protection

Outcome Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Annual Plan Targets						Means of verification	Agency Responsible
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		
Percentage of youth families covered with social insurance	83.8% (2020)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	APIS	SSS/GSIS/Philhealth/PCIC
Percentage of households from the poorest 30% with members 15-18 years old who are 4Ps beneficiaries	TBD							FIES	DSWD
Percentage of documented Overseas Filipinos to total Overseas Filipinos	88.9% (2021)	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing	DFA	DMW/POEA/OWW A/CFO
Percentage of economically active population contributing to SSS	37% (2021)	39-40%	40-41%	40-41%	41-42%	41-42%	42-43%	SSS	SSS
Total expenditures on SP programs as percentage of GDP	2.7% (2021)						7.5%*	DBM	DBM

* Average spending in Asia and the Pacific for SP programs excluding health (Source: ILO, World Social Protection Report 2020-22)
Source: National Economic and Development Authority (2022)

End Notes

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