



Republic of Malawi

NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY



Southern African AIDS Trust

Community Systems for HIV and
Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights



NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY

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Foreword

This revised policy is a result of broad consultation with government agencies, non-governmental organizations - all those concerned with the youth and their development and indeed the youth themselves. Although the policy defines “YOUTH” as those between ages 10-35 years, the definition is quite flexible bearing in mind the variety of parameters that could be used in categorizing the youth.

Government recognizes that youth are a rich array of skills, experiences capacities, lifestyles and indeed problems. In this regard, youth represent a vast human resource potential which, if properly prepared and tapped, can contribute positively to their personal and national development. If neglected, youth will be a missed opportunity.

The promulgation of this youth policy is therefore a symbol of commitment by the Malawi Government to the importance of youth development in the overall national development agenda. A number of issues impinge on the youths’ contribution to national development. High illiteracy rate, unemployment, under-employment, a high population growth rate, exploitation by adults, poverty and the HIV and AIDS pandemic are some of such issues affecting the youth that this policy proposes to address. In this regard, the pinnacle of this Policy is **empowerment of the youth of Malawi**. It therefore follows that youth cannot expect government to diligently undertake programmes to empower them when they are busy doing the opposite – abusing themselves through alcohol and drug abuse. Therefore, in order to get maximum benefits from the implementation of this youth Policy, it is expected that youth as important stakeholders in the implementation of this policy would also develop and promote an appropriate mindset and the necessary self-discipline that goes with it. Specifically, this policy therefore, aims at empowering the youth to deal with the social, cultural, economic and political challenges they meet in their everyday lives.

The document provides broad guidelines from which programmes and services can be developed to facilitate meaningful participation and involvement of the youth in the overall national development efforts. These programmes will also respond to youth’s needs, concerns and problems. It is the hope of the Ministry responsible for Youth that this document will provide guidelines to all Government Ministries, Faith-Based Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the Private Sector, the Donor Community, the International Youth Organizations and indeed the general public in our endeavour to build a better Malawi.



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MINISTER OF YOUTH AND SPORTS

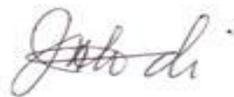
Preface

This revised policy is coming at a time when government has placed Youth Development and Empowerment among the Key Priority Areas as stipulated in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II. The inclusion of Youth Development and Empowerment among the government development priorities has raised the profile of the youth sector- a scenario that has attracted more development partners and stakeholders to direct their resources and efforts towards addressing youth issues. This is an unparalleled opportunity for youth development in Malawi.

While the coming in of more development partners and stakeholders creates opportunity for improved resource availability for the youth sector, it also brings with it the challenges of coordination, networking and harmonization of programmes. This will therefore call for the strengthening or in some cases reconstitution of existing coordination structures. The revised youth policy therefore provides for the establishment of a National Technical Working Group on Youth within the Gender, Children, Youth and Sports Sector Working Group (GCY&S SWG). The Youth Sector has six main strategic outcomes- Improved youth and athletes' livelihoods, improved literacy and numeracy levels among out of school youth, improved youth participation in development initiatives, healthy and productive youth and athletes and improved coordination and effective delivery of youth and sports programmes. These components are in turn directly linked to the seven policy areas in the revised policy which is a marked departure from the old youth policy.

Care has been taken to ensure that the themes in this policy provide for the pursuance of international commitments to which Malawi is signatory. Some examples of these international commitments are the African Youth Charter, the Commonwealth Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment (PAYE), the African Youth Decade Plan of Action (DPoA, 2009-2218) and the SADC Youth Protocols.

This revised National Youth Policy is a call to action and therefore its translation into observable results will require active participation and collaborative support from all partners- government, non-governmental organizations, development partners and the youth themselves. Therefore, there is need for close collaboration for successful implementation of this policy. I strongly believe that this Policy document adequately provides the mechanism for such collaboration.



Justin Adack K. Saidi

SECRETARY FOR YOUTH AND SPORTS

Acronyms

ACEM	Association of Christian Educators in Malawi
ADB	African Development Bank
ADC	Area Development Committee
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASUM	Association of Sunni Maddrassa
BLM	Banja La Mtsogolo
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
CERT	Centre for Education Research and Training
CHAM	Christian Health Association of Malawi
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DACC	District AIDS Coordinating Committee
DDPs	District Development Plans
DEC	District Executive Committee
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DPoA	Decade Plan of Action
DPO	Disabled People Organisation
MPDE	Ministry responsible for People with Disability and the Elderly
DHRMD	Department of Human Resources Management and Development
EFA	Education for All
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FAWEMA	Foundation for African Women Educationists in Malawi
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GCY&S SWG)	Gender Children Youth and Sports Sector Working Group
HEU	Health Education Unit
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
MARDEF	Malawi Rural Development Fund
MDF	Malawi Defence Force
MDHS	Malawi Demographic and Health Surveys
MGDS II	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II
MIAA	Malawi Interfaith AIDS Association
MIE	Malawi Institute of Education
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoGCSW	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MoLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoECCM	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MYP	Malawi Young Pioneers
MCCCI	Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry
NAC	National AIDS Commission
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NYCoM	National Youth Council of Malawi
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAYE	Commonwealth Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PRISAM	Private Schools Association of Malawi
PSI	Population Services International
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TAs	Traditional Authority
TEVETA	Technical, Vocational Education and Training Authority
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIMA	University of Malawi
VDC	Village Development Committee
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey
YOSMIS	Youth and Sports Management Information System
YTC	Youth Technical Committee
TWGY	Technical Working Group on Youth

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Youth Development and Empowerment, which falls under the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), is among the key priority areas of the Malawi Government. This youth policy therefore aims at ensuring that the design and implementation of youth programs are in line with this current policy direction of Government. The design and implementation of appropriate Youth Development and Empowerment programs will facilitate the creation of an enabling environment where the youth are able to contribute effectively to national development. The policy will therefore facilitate mainstreaming of youth issues in various development initiatives. The youth concerns and issues are critical inputs in the development planning process.

The youth are energetic, adventurous, industrious, strong, healthy, and willing to learn. They are therefore an important human resource, but their full potential is under-realized, under-utilized, and sometimes misdirected. It is now widely accepted that the well-being and contributions of young women and men are a major determinant of the current and future development of any nation.

1.2 Rationale

This policy draws from the 1996 National Youth Policy that has guided youth programmes and services for the past nine years. It is however, a departure from the 1996 policy in so far as it embraces new challenges and other emerging issues currently facing the youth in Malawi. Just like any other policy however, this policy provides a framework with guidelines for the facilitation of meaningful youth development programs and services with full participation of the youth themselves at all levels.

1.3 Linkages with Other Relevant Policies and Legal Instruments

The current national youth policy, just like any other public sector policy, draws from several other public sector policies and programmes that target the youth. In this regard, this youth policy has been informed by provisions that government has made for the youth in the following public sector policies and programs as well as other international standard setting instruments: National Policy for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (2005); Sexual Reproductive Health Policy (2009); The Malawi Growth and

Development Strategy II (MGDS II); Vision 2020; The Education For All (EFA) Goals; the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP); The Millennium Development Goals; The Republican Constitution of Malawi; The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; The UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; The African Youth Decade Plan of Action (DPoA, 1999-2009); The African Youth Charter; The National TEVET Policy; The National Education Policy; The National HIV and AIDS Policy (2003), The Malawi Population Policy (2012) and The National Policy on Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and Sexual Reproductive Health Rights Policy (2009).

1.4 Definition of Youth

This policy defines youth as all persons from age 10 to 35 years regardless of their sex, race, education, culture, religion, economic, marital and physical status. It recognizes that youth is a definitive social entity that has its own specific problems, concerns, needs, and aspirations. It must be mentioned here that the definition of youth has continuously changed variably in response to political, economic and social perspectives. In this regard, this policy will use the word “youth” and “young people” interchangeably.

1.5 Youth Profile

The youth profile in Malawi indicates that out of the population of 13.1 million (Population and Housing Census, 2008) more than 40% are persons aged 10 to 35 years. Literacy rate within this age bracket is estimated at 81.8% with slightly more males (86.6%) than females (77%) being literate.

Although youth constitute a significant proportion of the population, they lack basic opportunities that would enable them develop to their full potential. This has been compounded by the presence of a range of adverse conditions that impinge on the youth; the most perverse, being poverty. The IHS (2011) estimates that 50.7% of the population lives below poverty line and 25% being ultra poor. Considering that youth constitute more than 40% of the population it can be safely concluded that the majority of the poor are also youth.

With respect to the percentage of the youth aged 15-24 who were unemployed over period 2005-2011, two things are noteworthy. First, the youth unemployment rate rose from 13 per cent in 2005 to 15 per cent in 2011. These low unemployment rates mask a lot of underemployment. Second, the youth unemployment rates were higher than those for the entire population. The formal employment sector was only able to create about 30,000 jobs per year against 300,000 (educated and semi-educated) new entrants into the job market. This is a clear indication that the formal sector is failing to absorb all the

employable youth, hence the need to create other avenues through the non-formal sector to complement the formal sector (IHS2, 2005; IHS3, 2011).

The absence of clear strategies on how to tackle youth issues (the old policy did not have clear strategies and a detailed implementation plan on this) has also resulted in the absence of comprehensive programs beneficial to the youth. Above all, the youth have not been actively and meaningfully involved in decision making on issues which affect them. This is happening at a time when the youth are becoming increasingly vulnerable in the following areas:

- a) Unemployment: labour participation rate in the 15-24 year age bracket is at 13% for males and 17% for females. Nearly two thirds of young offenders are unemployed when they get arrested (WMS, 2011)
- b) Early marriage and teenage pregnancy: 26% of 15-19 year old adolescents will already have begun child bearing making themselves more vulnerable to maternal deaths. 50% of young women are involved in early marriages. (DHS, 2010).
- c) HIV and AIDS and STIs: It is reported that in 2012, NAC estimated a total of 66,000 new HIV infections among 15-49 year age group and NAC reports further show that 69% of sexually-active young people have multiple partners.
- d) Smoking, drug and alcohol abuse: more than 50% of the drug and alcohol related cases that come before the courts involve young people. In 2010, hospital records at Zomba Mental Hospital show that of the 1890 admissions received, 269 cases were a result of cannabis and alcohol and involved youth.
- e) Inadequate technical and vocational training centres: In 2012, TEVETA reported that out of the 300,000 applications for training it receives every year, it is only able to process 3000 an indication that it is unable to absorb all the qualified applicants.
- f) The high level of adolescent fertility in Malawi is a social and policy concern, compared to other countries in sub Saharan Africa. From the 2008 census, the age specific fertility rate for adolescents is 0.193. This means that there are 193 births for every 1,000 women aged 15-19 years. This figure surpasses the 2010 WHO African Region estimate of 118 births for every 1,000 women aged 15-19 years. Even from a random selection of four other neighbouring countries, Malawi has the highest adolescent fertility rate. Thus on average, a Malawian adolescent girl would bear one child by the time she completes her adolescence.)” Youth and Children Analytical Report, NSO, 2008)

CHAPTER 2: BROAD POLICY DIRECTIONS

2.1 Vision

The vision of the National Youth Policy is an educated, healthy, well trained, cultured, vibrant and productive youth.

2.2 Goal

The goal of the National Youth Policy is to create an enabling environment for all young people to develop to their full potential in order to contribute significantly to personal and sustainable national development.

2.3 Principles and Values

The National Youth Policy seeks to promote a sense of individual responsibility of the Malawian Youth towards their communities based on the following Principles and Values:

2.3.1 Principles

- a) Active involvement of the youth in decision-making and national development programmes and policy debates;
- b) Youth participation and programme implementation in the best interest of the youth;
- c) Non-discrimination based on age, sex, marital status, cultural, religion, ethnicity, disability and other vulnerabilities including HIV status;
- d) Respect for individual human dignity, culture, democracy, human rights and rule of law; elders and others, people's beliefs and views, one's cultural values;
- e) Regard for environment for sustainable national development;
- f) Respect for gender equality and equity of opportunities;
- g) Respect the rights of young people as provided for in the Republican Constitution; and
- h) Promotion of national unity and discipline.

2.3.2 Values

- a) Pursuit of excellence in one's maximum potential and assertiveness;
- b) Promotion for self-development and education (including vocational and tertiary education);

- c) Promotion of the total well-being of oneself physically, intellectually, spiritually, culturally and morally; and
- d) Promotion of spirit of self-reliance; patriotism and volunteerism;

2.4 Overall Objective

The Overall Objective of this policy is to provide a framework that guides youth development and implementation of all youth programmes that contribute to the improvement in the welfare of the youth in Malawi.

2.5 Objectives

The Policy will seek to fulfil the following objectives:

- a) Guide policy makers on issues relating to young people;
- b) Mainstream youth development agenda in all national development programmes;
- c) Provide guidance on minimum standards for the design of programmes for youth;
- d) Guide the adequate allocation and prudent use of resources (financial, human, and material) to youth programmes;
- e) Provide guidance for the protection of young people;
- f) Advocate for the active participation of young people in the formulation of legislation and policies affecting the youth at all levels;
- g) Mainstream gender equity and equality in all youth programmes;
- h) Provide guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of youth programmes and ensuring youth are included as active participants; and
- i) Provide for the establishment of multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary institutional framework for coordination and implementation of youth programmes.

2.6 Rights and Responsibilities of the Youth

2.6.1 Rights of the Youth

Every young person is entitled to rights as enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC) and the constitution of the Republic of Malawi, Africa Youth Charter, CEDAW, among others, as follows:

- a) Right to participate in all decision-making processes relating to the welfare of the youth, including governance issues;
- b) Right to good health including sexual reproductive health services;
- c) Right to quality education;
- d) Right to protection from sexual exploitation and gender based violence;
- e) Right to social and economic services; and
- f) Right to gainful decent employment opportunities either in any sector on completion of formal or non-formal education and / or when entering the legal working age in the country.

2.6.2 Responsibilities of the Youth

While every young person has rights as enshrined in the Republican Constitution and CRC, they also have responsibilities. As such, whilst enjoying their rights, young people should observe the following corresponding virtues and obligations:

2.6.2.1 Health

- a) Protecting themselves and others against HIV infection, early childbearing and marriages;
- b) Contribute to care and acceptance of and support of those infected and affected;
- c) Reduce health-related stigma and discrimination;
- d) Seek expert medical care and services early and consistently; and
- e) Avoid engaging in health damaging behaviour such as excessive alcohol intake, drug abuse and other risky behaviours including early sex, multiple sexual partners, inconsistent and incorrect condom use.

2.6.2.2. Education

- a) Attend and observe school rules and regulations;
- b) Protect / maintain school property/facilities; and
- c) Avoid bullying/teasing fellow young people irrespective of their status.

2.6.2.3 Economic, Social and Cultural responsibilities

- a) Promote the spirit of tolerance and equality;
- b) Actively take part in all national development processes;
- c) Undertake initiatives for their own economic development;

- d) Promote positive cultural practices and values including respect for elders and societal norms;
- e) Promote and defend democracy, peace and security; and
- f) Avoid negative cultural practices.

2.6.2.4 Environment

- a) Participating in environmental conservation activities.

2.6.2.5 Other responsibilities

- a) Respect for the public and public property;
- b) Patriotism;
- c) Hard work for personal, community and national development;
- d) Promote and observe gender equity and equality;
- e) Take part in all community self-help projects including participating in youth clubs and organizations to promote their own well being and the well being of their communities etc;
- f) Contribute towards alleviating the plight of OVC and disadvantaged people; and
- g) Advocate for policies and legislations that promote youth development.

2.7 *The Role of Adults towards the Youth*

The National Youth Policy recognizes the important roles that adults, guardians and parents play in guiding the youth. Some of these important roles are:

- a) Being positive role models to young men and women;
- b) Providing for the physical, emotional, mental, moral, spiritual and economic well-being of the youth;
- c) Ensure provision of quality education to youth and the time to dedicate for their school attendance;
- d) Accepting the youth, recognizing, acknowledging and promoting their positive potential contribution to the society;
- e) Work with the youth in all development programmes;
- f) Promoting and supporting youth creativity, innovation and initiatives;
- g) Protecting youth against all forms of violence including abuse, discrimination, deprivation, neglect and exploitation;
- h) Assisting, encouraging and motivating young women and men in reaching their goals and full potential;

- i) Promoting the development and sustenance of individual, community and family values for the benefit of the youth;
- j) Promoting youth participation in decision making processes;
- k) Guiding and counselling youth on the impacts of HIV and AIDS, early and child bearing and beyond SRHR issues;
- l) Protecting the youth against gender- based violence and early marriages;
- m) Protect youth from exploitation including child-labour and child sex work;
- n) Assist, promote and protect young women and young men adequate access to land in rural areas;
- o) Provide conducive environment for the youths to lobby and advocate for issues that affect them;
- p) Ensure viable and sustainable investments are made for the youths at family, community and national level; and
- q) Ensure youths are trained and mature into visionary, effective, productive and accountable leaders.

2.8 Review and Enactment of Legislation

As one of the strategies to enhance effective implementation of this policy deliberate action will be put in place to advocate for the review of legislations that do not adequately address the needs of the youth, myths and beliefs on youth with disabilities such as the National Youth Act, National Sports Council Act and Alcohol Policy.

The policy will also seek to advocate for the enactment of specific legislation to protect youth in the following specific circumstances that seem to be not specifically provided for in the laws of Malawi:

- a) Prostitution;
- b) Impregnating school girls that involves other males apart from teachers;
- c) Sexual abuse/harassment/incest;
- d) Harmful cultural practices;
- e) Corporal punishment;
- f) Drug, alcohol and substance abuse;
- g) Early, forced, and arranged marriages;
- h) Universal primary and increased access to secondary school education;
- i) Juvenile justice; and
- j) Child trafficking.

Some of the laws, however, contain adequate provisions but are not enforced, examples being those affecting young offenders like the Children and Young Persons Act and the Liquor Licensing Act.

CHAPTER 3: POLICY PRIORITY AREAS

While recognizing the wide range of issues of concern to the youth in Malawi, the following areas have been identified as priority areas for action:

- a) Youth Participation and Leadership;
- b) Youth Economic Empowerment;
- c) National Youth Service;
- d) Education for Youth;
- e) Youth in Science, Technology and Environment;
- f) Youth and Health and Nutrition; and
- g) Social Services, Sports, Recreation and Culture.

3.1 Youth Participation and Leadership

It is common knowledge that youths are energetic, strong, industrious, innovative and healthy and constitute a significant proportion of the country's population. To ensure that issues affecting the youths and other target groups are adequately addressed, it is imperative that the youth themselves do not only actively participate in the key decision making processes but that they are also given leadership roles. This would ensure that the decisions made and programmes designed are in the final analysis reflective of the needs of the youth as seen from the perspective of the youth themselves. However empirical evidence shows that youth are not often included in important decision making bodies. For instance, Government is currently following a district-focus approach to development where the Village Development Committees (VDCs) Area Development Committees (ADCs) and District Executive Committees (DECs) are key and yet the youth are not members of these structures. When one looks at District Development Plans (DDPs) it is noted that youth issues are usually not featured prominently and hence are not included among the priorities of the districts. Marginalization and discrimination therefore become issues among many affecting youth development. Traditionally, youth are expected to be passive recipients of services from adults and institutions. As a result, they have not been actively and meaningfully involved in decision making and interventions about issues which affect them as a target group and the nation as whole. In this connection, the youth are unable to visibly contribute to national development.

3.1.1 Goal

To raise the status of youth and visibility of their contribution to the growth and development of the country.

3.1.2 Specific Objective

To increase participation of youth in development initiatives at community and national level.

3.1.3 Policy Statements

To ensure that youth meaningfully participate in the social, economic and political life of the nation and contribute to growth and sustained development of the country, the policy shall ensure that:

- 3.1.3.1 An enabling environment is created for the establishment of youth structures such as youth clubs, youth organizations, youth networks, youth centres and youth parliament to facilitate meaningful youth participation;
- 3.1.3.2 Capacity is built through trainings, technical and material support to youth structures to ensure their functionality and sustainability;
- 3.1.3.3 A comprehensive and need-based minimum standard package for youth clubs, youth organizations, youth centres and youth networks is developed and provided;
- 3.1.3.4 Youth participation guidelines are developed and made available to all stakeholders for implementation;
- 3.1.3.5 An award scheme for recognizing outstanding contributions to national development by the youth as groups or as individuals is set up and promoted;
- 3.1.3.6 At least 30% representation of youth are in decision making bodies at all levels such as Village Development Committees, Area Development Committees, District Councils and National Parliament;
- 3.1.3.7 The creation and strengthening of platforms for youth participation in decision-making at local, national, regional, and continental levels of governance is provided for;
- 3.1.3.8 Equal access to young men and young women to participate in decision-making and in fulfilling civic duties;
- 3.1.3.9 Technical and financial support to build the institutional capacity of youth organisations are provided;
- 3.1.3.10 Programmes are instituted for youth volunteerism and expand the internship at local, national, regional and international levels as an important form of youth participation, as well as a means of peer-to-peer training; and
- 3.1.3.11 Youth representatives shall be included as part of delegations to UN ordinary sessions and other relevant international meetings to broaden channels of communication and enhance the discussion of youth related issues.

3.2 Youth Economic Empowerment

Studies have shown that the formal employment sector is unable to absorb all employable young people. According to the Welfare Monitoring Survey (2011), the national labour participation rate among youth aged 15-24 years was 15.8 % with more females (17.4%) than males (13.3 %). According to the MGDS, unemployment among the youth has worsened over the last 20 years. Increasingly, the youth are completing their education with very little prospect of securing a job, or engaging in entrepreneurial activities, in particular in rural areas where under-employment and poverty is more prominent. Due to lack of experience, very few employers are willing to recruit and train them on the job. The main contributing factor to the issues of unemployment and poverty among the youth is lack of employable skills resulting from very few skills training centres available in the country. Although there are no precise unemployment figures on the youth currently, there can be no denying that the ever-growing number of jobless youth and the accompanying desperation makes youth unemployment to be both a political, security and socio-economic issue. Untrained and jobless youth can be easily recruited as political thugs ready to eliminate their sponsor's opponents at the flimsiest excuse. This therefore calls for the need to create more economic empowerment avenues for the youth, namely creating more employment opportunities, first and foremost in the formal sector; improving the environment in the informal sector to promote growth and graduation of informal sector enterprises into the formal sector; and promoting youth entrepreneurship for self-employment. The agriculture sector with its diverse value chains offers particularly high opportunities for job creation compared to other sectors of the economy.

3.2.1 Goal

To improve socio-economic status of youths through increased incomes.

3.2.2 Objective

To create more and decent employment for the youth both in the formal and informal sectors and in urban and rural areas.

3.2.3 Policy Statements

In order to achieve the above-mentioned objective, the Policy will ensure that:-

- 3.2.3.1 Technical, Vocational and Entrepreneurship training facilities for the youth are promoted and supported;
- 3.2.3.2 The establishment of community-based skills training programmes for the youths including village polytechnics, business incubation and youth multi-purpose skills training centres is promoted;
- 3.2.3.3 Strategies aimed at establishing, promoting and supporting agricultural youth clubs and cooperatives linked to the private sector are established;

- 3.2.3.4 The youth are mobilised and motivated to take part in agricultural activities by providing incentives to attract young people to go for agricultural training at all levels of the country's education system; primary, secondary, tertiary and vocational schools;
- 3.2.3.5 Where necessary incentives such as tax exemptions on agricultural tools and machinery to be considered where youth are to benefit;
- 3.2.3.6 Modernization of agriculture through the incorporation of ICT and other modern technologies and tools to make agriculture attractive to the youth is deliberately encouraged;
- 3.2.3.7 Access to productive agricultural land in adequate proportion and other factors of production for the youth who fail to access these resources due to culture, gender and / or other socio-economic factors is facilitated;
- 3.2.3.8 The promotion, provision and dissemination of youth tailored information and provision of support for advanced training targeting out of school youth for increased agricultural production, agro-processing and marketing is facilitated;
- 3.2.3.9 An enabling environment for Public Private Partnership for youth development including the provision of technical training to youth is created;
- 3.2.3.10 Support for the scale up of the national internship and mentorship programmes to facilitate youth to enter the labour market in rural and urban areas is promoted;
- 3.2.3.11 Special self employment training programmes for young people with disabilities are provided;
- 3.2.3.12 The establishment of a Youth Development Fund to foster a dynamic climate for youth entrepreneurs to access credit is facilitated;
- 3.2.3.13 Youth-friendly rules and regulations are in place for the informal sector to create more employment opportunities for young people;
- 3.2.3.14 Macroeconomic policies that focus on job creation particularly for youth and for young women are developed;
- 3.2.3.15 Strategies that ensure youth involvement in public works and major infrastructure development programmes promoted;
- 3.2.3.16 Measures to regulate and provide a conducive business environment in the informal economy to prevent unfair labour practices where the majority of youth work are developed;
- 3.2.3.17 Greater linkages between the labour market and the education and training system to ensure that curricula are aligned to the needs of the labour market and that youth are being trained in fields where employment opportunities are available or are growing are fostered; and
- 3.2.3.18 Incentive schemes for employers to invest in the skills development and on the job training for employed and unemployed youth are instituted;

3.3 National Youth Service

Since the disbandment of the Malawi Young Pioneers (MYP) Movement, Malawi has had no distinct national youth programme that the country's youth can identify with. Although government has made serious efforts in putting together some activities targeting the youth, these have largely been a one-time off and delivered in a disjointed and uncoordinated manner. The faith based community and non-governmental organizations have also made significant contributions to youth programming in the country. Their programmes are however generally grounded in the doctrines and policies of these institutions and at times are largely guided by the areas of interest by funding agencies. This policy therefore provides for the establishment of a National Youth Service. The programme will provide a medium for participation of all categories of youth in the social and economic life of the nation. The National Youth Service programme is also intended to bring the excluded youth back into the social and economic mainstream. Skills development, character building and agriculture will form the core of activities under the National Youth Service programme.

Implementation of the programme will therefore, among others, focus on accredited learning and skills development, community development and exit opportunities, voluntary service by professionals in support of young people and periodic volunteering by youth who will offer their talent and time to address the needs of their communities.

3.3.1 Goal

To have a generation of productive youth imbued with good citizenship, patriotism and a strong sense of civic responsibility.

3.3.2 Specific Objectives

Specifically, the National Youth Service is aimed at achieving the following;

- a. To create enough skilled manpower in the rural areas;
- b. To increase work opportunities through self employment;
- c. To fulfil the needs of development in the villages and reduce rural- urban migration;
- d. To stimulate the growth and upgrade rural communities through establishment of rural enterprises by trained youth; and
- e. To develop a cadre of youth who are disciplined and patriotic citizens of Malawi.

3.3.3 Policy Statements

Recognizing that empowering the youth and developing their capacities are the surest ways of safeguarding the wealth and perpetuation of the Malawi nation, this policy will therefore ensure that:

- 3.3.1.1 Youth are mobilized and actively engaged in the building of a cohesive society while inculcating in them a strong sense of responsibility and patriotism;
- 3.3.1.2 The National Youth Service of Malawi is legally institutionalized and mainstreamed;
- 3.3.1.3 Government and all relevant stakeholders extend the scope of youth and community service so that all young people have the opportunity to serve their country in general and their communities in particular;
- 3.3.1.4 State actors, non-state actors and the private sector are engaged to ensure they make significant contribution to National Youth Service through creation of opportunities for exit of National Youth Service graduates;
- 3.3.1.5 Sufficient funding is in place to ensure that the National Youth Service programme achieves its impact and target allocation; and
- 3.3.1.6 A framework for relevant agencies to monitor and evaluate the National Youth Service Programme to determine its impact is provided

3.4 Education for Youth

Education is a major priority in the development of young men and women, not simply because young people are often connected to the education system, but because it is through education that young women and men can be better prepared for life. The personal development of the individual young person, along with the development of local communities and the country as a whole is inextricably linked to the provision of quality, relevant and well-managed education system.

The Republican Constitution of Malawi provides for the right to education for all its citizens. Further, the National Youth Policy recognizes and draws from the provision of the Ministry of Education Policy and Investment Framework (2001), the National Education Sector Plan (NESP) as well as from the recommendations of the National Conference on Education (2005).

Despite having the supportive instrument highlighted in the preceding paragraph, a lot of challenges still remain and militate against the promotion of universal education as well as pupil/student retention in school. For instance, the ratio of females to males in the lower primary school grades (1 to 3) is nearly 50:50. However, from grades 4 to 8

the ratio begins to drop so much so that in secondary school the male: female ratio is estimated at 72:28 while in university it is estimated to be 74:26. There is therefore, need to lobby for a law that provides for mandatory attendance of primary school education.

Human resource development is an important ingredient towards economic growth and development that would help in poverty reduction. Thus, any nation ignoring this and failing to invest in the education of its young person's cannot be serious about national development and poverty reduction.

3.4.1 Goal

To increase level of literacy and numeracy among the youth for effective participation in national development.

3.4.2 Specific Objective

To improve both formal and non-formal education and training for young people in the country.

3.4.3 Policy Statements

In order to contribute towards improvement of education situation in Malawi, the National Youth Policy will ensure that:

- 3.4.3.1 Periodic review of education curricula for both formal and non-formal sector is undertaken to meet the changing needs of youth in the rapidly changing world and labour market demands in urban and rural areas;
- 3.4.3.2 Adequate and appropriate allocation of human, financial and material resources to improve quality of education in Malawi are allocated;
- 3.4.3.3 A literacy and numeracy programme for out of school youth is established to meet literacy and numeracy needs among the youth that have never been to school or dropped out of school and cannot return to formal education system;
- 3.4.3.4 Programmes targeting school drop outs to go back to school are put in place;
- 3.4.3.5 Maintenance and expansion programme for educational facilities to accommodate the needs of increasing number of school-going youth including purposely built girls boarding facilities more especially in rural areas is established;
- 3.4.3.6 Government enforces adherence to minimum standards in both publicly and privately-owned schools to ensure quality of education;

- 3.4.3.7 Guidance and Counselling are mainstreamed in school curricula; and that these are provided as a service in all schools and in other out-of-school learning structures;
- 3.4.3.8 An independent board to administer and manage an organised bursary scheme for deserving youth is established;
- 3.4.3.9 Teaching of career subjects that promote good citizenship, values, duties and responsibilities is promoted;
- 3.4.3.10 School feeding programs in all primary schools are encouraged;
- 3.4.3.11 Compulsory free Primary Education especially for girls and OVC and access to secondary education is promoted;
- 3.4.3.12 Compulsory teaching of technical, vocational and entrepreneurial skills from primary school is established; and
- 3.4.3.13 Promote mentoring of youth to facilitate attainment of higher education levels and enter the labour market.

3.5 Youth and Science, Technology and Environment

Science and Technology are pre-requisite to any development process. Investment in science, technology and the environment is therefore critical in order to increase productivity and promote sustainable development. It has to be understood, however, that for the economy to grow it does not only require capital investment but also science, technology and environmental management. Participation of the youth in science, technology and environmental management initiatives is however on the lower side. Hence, promotion of young people's participation in science, technology and environmental conservation and management is a necessity for economic growth and sustainable national development.

3.5.1 Goal

In complementary operation with relevant policies in Science, Technology and Environment, the Youth Policy shall strive to increase number of youth taking an active role in science, technology and environmental conservation and management.

3.5.2 Specific Objective

To promote recognition and award innovations in science, technology and sustainable management of the environment among the youth

3.5.3 Policy Statements

Recognizing the importance and need for engaging the youth in science and technology initiatives, this policy will ensure that:

- 3.5.3.1 Science and Technology is popularised in all schools and out of school learning centres;
- 3.5.3.2 An award scheme for gifted youth in the field of science and technology is established. Outstanding contributions to Science and Technology by youth are awarded and documented for wide publicity;
- 3.5.3.3 Holding of Science and Technology Fairs is promoted to create interest in Science and technology among the youth of Malawi;
- 3.5.3.4 Youth are involved in climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes as change agents to promote sustainable development;
- 3.5.3.5 Youth are trained and sensitized in the use of technologies that protect and conserve the environment;
- 3.5.3.6 Youth organizations are supported in instituting programmes that encourage environmental preservation such as waste reduction, recycling and tree planting programmes;
- 3.5.3.7 Youth are involved/engaged in the design, implementation and evaluation of environmental policies including the conservation of natural resources at local, national, regional and international levels;
- 3.5.3.8 Mainstream environmental and climate change programmes in all youth participation structures; and
- 3.5.3.9 Programmes that provide for the participation of the youth in environmental conservation programmes such as tree planting gully reclamation and soil conservation activities are put in place.

3.6 Youth Health and Nutrition

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (WHO). Healthy and happy youth are better equipped to contribute to the development of their communities and the nation. Youth Health and Nutrition are therefore a function of, and a means to overall socio-economic development. Young people need to enjoy a health status that enables them to lead an economically and socially productive life. This means that information on health and nutrition is made available and accessible to the youth. This notwithstanding, youth still remains vulnerable to many health risks such as Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) including HIV and AIDS, early pregnancies, drug and substance abuse, poor nutrition,

other communicable and non communicable diseases and psychological problems. NAC reports that of all the new HIV infections, more than 40% occur in the age group 15 to 49 and the youth form part of this group.

Apart from the above challenges youth also have to fight against teenage and unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, and all forms of sexual violence and coercion that contribute to high maternal mortality, among others.

Nutrition is associated with health in the sense that malnutrition can lead to ill health and poor growth and development which affects one's capacity later in life.

While adequate nutritional intake is important for all human beings and is closely linked to patterns of morbidity and mortality, it is particularly important for young people more so for girls and young women. Both protein-energy malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies especially for young persons, contribute to morbidity and mortality from a variety of infections and chronic diseases.

3.6.1 Goal

Ensure healthy and productive generations of young people.

3.6.2 Specific Objective

In complementary operation with the Health and Population Policies, the Youth Policy shall promote general health, and non discriminatory sexual reproductive health and rights of young people.

3.6.3. Policy Statements

Noting that a healthy youth population is an asset to any nation that seeks to achieve sustainable development, this policy will therefore ensure that:

- 3.6.3.1 Full involvement of youth in identifying their reproductive and health needs and designing programmes that respond to these needs with special attention to vulnerable and disadvantaged youth;
- 3.6.3.2 Provision of comprehensive sexuality education that promotes abstinence, mutual faithfulness and condom use, uptake of family planning services amongst the youth is advocated;
- 3.6.3.3 Adequate and accessible youth friendly health services among all youth is provided;
- 3.6.3.4 A deliberate programme for young people to access integrated counselling and testing, ART, HIV, PEP services and other nutrition supplements is set up;
- 3.6.3.5 Comprehensive SRHR and HIV prevention information, services and life skills to in and out of school youths is promoted and sustained;

- 3.6.3.6 Sexual and cultural practices that promote the spread of STIs including HIV and AIDS, early marriages and teenage pregnancies are discouraged;
- 3.6.3.7 Advocate for increase in the legal age of marriage , regulations and enforcement of laws that advance youth reproductive health including sexual violence;
- 3.6.3.8 HIV preventions programmes for young people are scaled up and accelerated;
- 3.6.3.9 Information on the effects of tobacco, alcohol and intoxicating drugs is accessible to all young people to protect them from effects of substance abuse;
- 3.6.3.10 Establishment of rehabilitation centres for youth drug addicts is established;
- 3.6.3.11 Enforcement of regulations and by-laws regarding usage of tobacco, alcohol and intoxicating drugs among young people is advocated;
- 3.6.3.12 Young people are encouraged to actively participate in the production, processing and utilisation of nutritious foods;
- 3.6.3.13 Nutrition education in general and in the context of HIV and AIDS to youth is advocated and provided; and
- 3.6.3.14 Programmes that address lifestyle related diseases ¹and participation in physical fitness among the youth are promoted.

3.7 Social Services, Sports, Recreation and Culture

Physical Education, Sports, Cultural activities and recreation are important to the total well being of young people. Young people have physical needs that include general body fitness that can partly be attained through physical exercises.

Socially and culturally, young people grow up and develop within a society or community and family that have various beliefs, customs, and norms and practices that impact on their lives. In this regard, relationships that exist between the young person and the family, community, school and peers etc should be taken into consideration when coming up with programmes for young people. Social needs for young people also include recreational, cultural and sporting activities. Facilities that provide recreation, cultural and sporting activities help to keep young people busy and occupied hence they can hardly find idle time to engage in risky behaviours that would predispose them to HIV infection and other social ills. However, a quick availability assessment shows that there is a serious inadequacy for these structures. Where these are available, they are either in a dilapidated state or are largely inaccessible by the youth. This therefore

¹ Life style related diseases include obesity, high blood pressure, and diabetes and anorexia bulimia.

militates against expressed policy of mass participation in sports, recreation and cultural activities.

3.7.1 Goal

To enhance mass participation of the youth in sports, recreation and cultural life of the nation.

3.7.2 Specific Objective

To increase the proportion of youths participating in sports, cultural and recreation activities including those that are friendly to youth with disabilities through promotion of mass awareness on the importance of general fitness, health, recreation and the appreciation of our cultural heritage.

3.7.3 Policy Statements

Recognizing the importance of social services and recreation in the development of a full human being government through this policy shall ensure that:

- 3.7.3.1 Programmes that support youth to participate in sporting activities, recreation, and culture are put in place and vigorously pursued;
- 3.7.3.2 The public and private sectors, FBOs, NGOs, and local authorities are fully mobilized to support participation of young people in sports, cultural and recreation activities through provision of sports, cultural and recreation facilities and equipment;
- 3.7.3.3 Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) are encouraged to participate in the provision of sports and recreation facilities;
- 3.7.3.4 A deliberate programme is put in place to rehabilitate and maintain available sporting and recreational facilities in the district centres to increase youth participation in sports; and
- 3.7.3.5 Hold annual youth cultural and sports festivals as a way to mobilize young people to embrace and preserve culture for posterity and to support mass participation in sports.

CHAPTER 4: REVIEW OF THE POLICY

Youth development is a very dynamic process that requires regular review. The National Youth Policy shall therefore be reviewed at least after every five years of implementation or earlier depending on the magnitude of emerging issues that may require fresh policy directions.

CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS

5.1 Priority Target Groups

In undertaking the policy areas the following social groups will be given attention:

- a) Orphans
- b) Youth with disabilities
- c) Youth living with HIV
- d) Young people on the street
- e) Youth in conflict with the law
- f) Unemployed, under-employed and working poor youth
- g) Teenage parents
- h) Adolescent girls
- i) Pupils and Students
- j) Out of School Youth

5.2 Capacity

For effective implementation of the Policy, the Department of Youth, NYCOM as well as relevant district level structures will need to be capacitated to operationalise the outlined policy statements and several others. Capacity in human, financial, material and technical, as well as infrastructure needs to be enhanced.

In order to ensure quality and efficacy in youth programming the Policy shall facilitate the establishment of short and long-term youth training programmes for all those working with youth or are implementing youth-related programmes.

This Policy strongly advocates for the following in the implementation process:

- a) Human resource development – training of professional youth workers and youth participation structures and policy-makers in the youth sector;
- b) Inter-agency coordination;
- c) Monitoring and evaluation; and
- d) Resource mobilization.

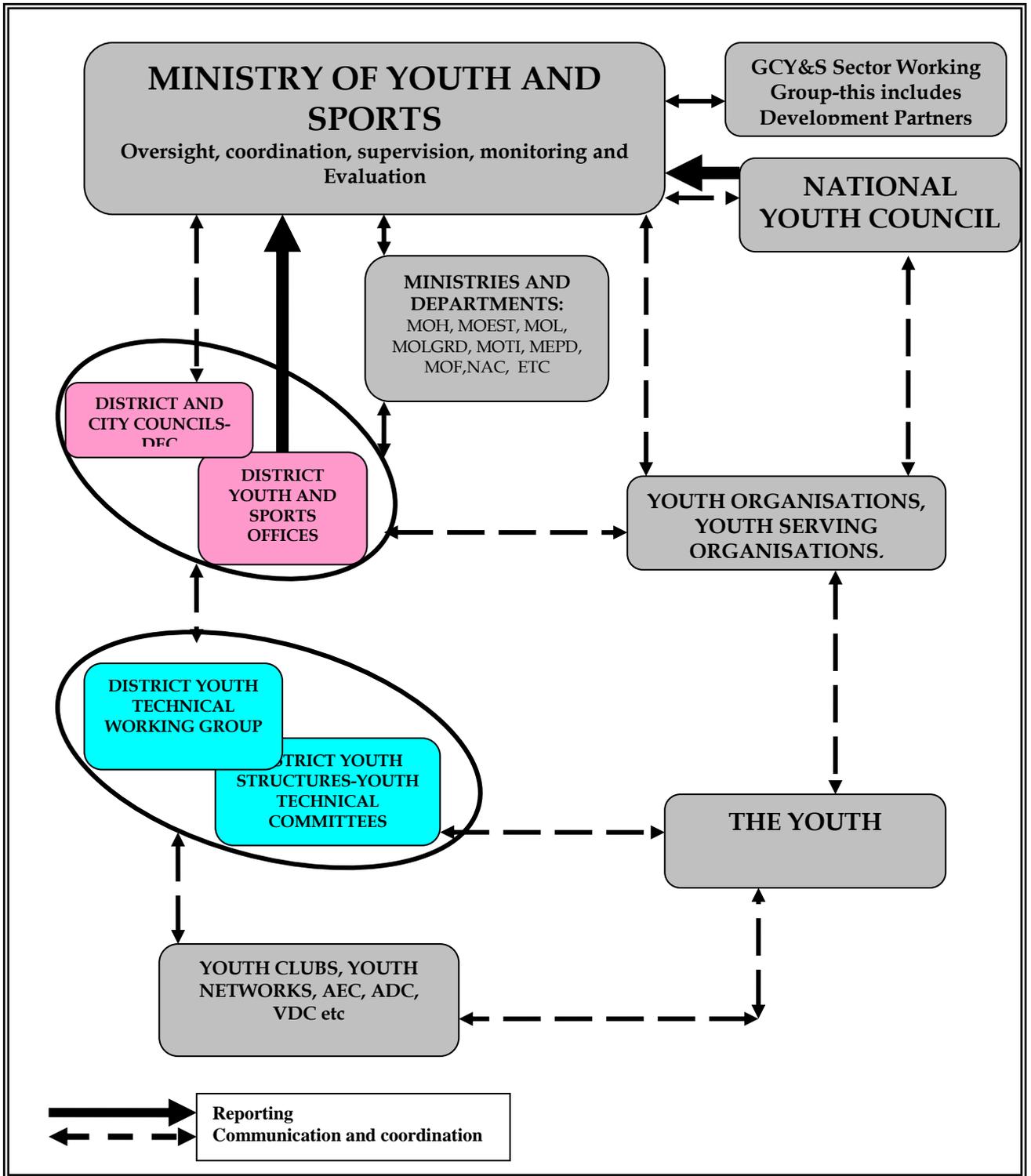
5.3 Institutional Arrangement

The National Youth Policy shall be implemented by various stakeholders who have different interests on youth development at any one point. Whilst these divergent interests can be a source of strength in that various needs of the youth could easily be addressed in this manner, the same divergence could be a source of weakness in that it may lead to confusion, conflict of interests, and marginalization of other youth groups. In order to ensure that all stakeholders aspire towards the same goal, share the same vision and are accountable in the provision of youth services, there is need for proper inter-agency coordination at all levels. The coordination will also guarantee adherence to set standards and quality control. In this regard the Ministry of Youth and Sports shall be responsible for coordination of all youth policy implementation activities. The coordination of implementation of the national youth policy, planning and monitoring will happen at all levels – national, regional and district.

Existing coordination structures will be used and new structures will only be created where there is a demonstrated need for doing so. Examples of existing coordination structures are the Sector Working Group on Gender, Children, Youth and Sports, the Technical Working Group on Youth (TWGY), the Youth Technical Committees (YTC) – an inter-agency coordination structure at district level which will be working with all district-level structures in the youth sector. The Ministry of Youth and Sports shall be the secretariat and convener of all youth policy coordination meetings.

All existing steering and technical working groups on young people and their links to the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Sector Working Group on Gender, Children, Youth and Sports are presented in figure 1 below;

Figure 1: Institutional Framework of the National Youth Policy



CHAPTER 6: ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

6.1 The Ministry of Youth and Sports

As a lead Government agency in matters relating to the youth, the role of the Ministry of Youth and Sports is to facilitate the development of the full potential of the youth of Malawi and to promote their active participation in personal, community and national development.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports as a policy holder under this policy is therefore mandated to do the following:

- a) Provide direction to all relevant government and other stakeholders on mainstreaming of issues of young people in all national development frameworks;
- b) Develop and provide guidelines for youth development and participation.
- c) Guide and monitor youth related policy implementation and evaluation;
- d) Build capacity of youth workers, youth participation structures and regulate their professional conduct;
- e) Ensure that the National Youth Council of Malawi operates according to guidelines as laid down in the National Youth Council Act;
- f) Be the central repository of all youth-related information in the country and shall in this regard develop and maintain a user-friendly and accessible youth data base – Youth and Sports Management Information System (YOSMIS); and
- g) Formulate and review the policy.

6.2 The National Youth Council of Malawi

This policy recognizes the important role played by the National Youth Council of Malawi (NYCoM) as a statutory institution in the youth sector. The main function of the National Youth Council of Malawi is to contribute towards youth empowerment and development through the promotion and coordination of activities of youth organizations. In order to achieve this function, NYCoM is mandated to:

- a) Register and facilitate the process for the same for all youth organizations;
- b) Develop and Regulate implementation guidelines of youth activities by various youth organizations;
- c) Advise the Ministry of Youth and Sports on matters relating to youth participation and development;

- d) Facilitate capacity development of youth organizations both in urban and rural areas;
- e) Monitor and evaluate youth organizations' programmes;
- f) Facilitate and encourage cooperation among registered youth organizations in Malawi;
- g) Undertake research and documentation and input this into the YOSMIS; and
- h) Advocate for youth participation and representation in all structures of leadership, governance and management.

6.3 Private Sector

Considering the vital role of the private sector in the national development whether operating purely on business principles or through public private partnership or indeed as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) the following, inter alia shall be roles of the private sector:

- a) Provide opportunities for decent employment both in urban and rural areas;
- b) Initiate credit schemes;
- c) Offer training, internship, mentorship and apprenticeship opportunities;
- d) Promote entrepreneurship and vocational development; and
- e) Provide resource support and infrastructure for youth and sports development programmes.

6.4 Non- Governmental Organizations and CBOs

Recognizing the crucial role that NGOs play in youth development, the following are some of the functions that they will carry out in implementing the policy:

- a) Advocate for issues affecting the youth;
- b) Integrate youth concerns in their programming;
- c) Initiate credit schemes for the youth;
- d) Offer training, internship and apprenticeship opportunities;
- e) Mobilize resources for the youth; and
- f) Provide resource support and infrastructure for youth and sports development programmes.

6.5 Faith Based Institutions, Traditional Authorities and Socio-Cultural Groupings

The youth need to grow within a proper cultural context. It is imperative to provide the correct moral compass to guide them in leading responsible youth and adult lives. Therefore, this policy recognizes the vital role faith-based institutions, Traditional Authorities and Socio-Cultural Groupings play in the moral, social and economic development of the youth. This policy entrusts them with the following functions:

- a) Moral and spiritual guidance and counselling of the youth;
- b) Through examples, rather than precepts, lead the youth to understand, appreciate and adopt our beliefs, values and cultural heritage;
- c) Promote the sanctity of the family unit through the strengthening of both the nuclear and extended families;
- d) Provision of skills training and services;
- e) Invest in youth leadership development;
- f) Promote the inclusion and involvement of youth in all levels of decision making
- g) Provision of life skills to the youth;
- h) Support to youth programmes and activities; and
- i) Advocate for issues affecting the youth.

6.6 Development Partners (DPs)

The policy recognizes the vital role that the International Development Partners and Inter- government Agencies play in promoting youth development in Malawi. The policy entrusts them with the following responsibilities:

- a) Advocacy for youth development programmes;
- b) Provide technical, financial and logistical support for the implementation of youth and sports programmes;
- c) Mainstream youth issues in their planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation frameworks; and
- d) Support and facilitate coordination of the Sector Working Group on Youth and Sports.

6.7 Other Institutions and Organisations

The roles and functions of other Government Ministries and Departments, Non-Governmental Organisations and Civil Society Organisations are articulated in the Implementation Plan of the policy (appendix 1).

CHAPTER 7: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The execution of the National Youth Policy requires a comprehensive and effective monitoring and evaluation system with appropriate and efficient feedback mechanisms. This requires undertaking monitoring and evaluation functions at all levels including gathering information at macro, sectoral, district and grassroots level. In this connection, this policy provides for the putting in place of mechanisms to carry out internal self monitoring and evaluation of youth programmes over a determined period. The process of policy evaluation could be done by external or independent evaluators and this will be a five-yearly activity. The monitoring and evaluation plan have been put together with the implementation plan and are presented together separately as an accompanying document to the policy.

Appendix 1: Implementation Plan

OVERALL POLICY GOAL: To provide a framework that guides youth development and implementation of all youth programs.

OVERALL POLICY OBJECTIVES: (see page 5)

Specific Goal	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
POLICY AREA 1: Youth Participation and Leadership				
To increase the contribution of youths to the growth and development of the country	Increase proportion of youth participating in personal, community and national development	Facilitate the establishment of youth clubs, youth centres and youth networks.	MoYS, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously
		Facilitate the growth and development of youth clubs to youth organizations.	MoYS, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously
		Equip leaders of youth clubs, youth organizations, youth centres and youth networks with leadership and management skills.	MoYS, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, ADB	Continuously
		Develop and provide a minimum standard package to youth clubs, youth organizations, youth centres and youth networks.	MoYS, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously
Specific Goal	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
		Sensitise all stakeholders including youths, parents, community leaders and development organizations on the importance of youth clubs and organizations.	MoYS, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously
		Promote awards for outstanding contributions by the youth participation structures and individuals	MoYS, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously

		Advocate for inclusion of youth in decision making bodies at all levels such as Village Development Committees, Area Development Committees and District Assemblies.	MoLGRD , MoYS, NYCOM, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, ADB	Continuously
		Support adults to provide guidance and support youth participating structures.	MoLGRD, MGCSW, MoYS , NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously
Specific Goal	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
POLICY AREA 2: Youth Economic Empowerment				
Improve socio-economic status of the youth through increased incomes	To create a conducive environment for youth employment both in formal and informal sectors	Promote and support Technical, vocational and entrepreneurship training facilities.	MoYS , MoEST, MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, TEVETA, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously

Specific Goal	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
		Promote Community-based skills training programmes for the youths including village polytechnics.	MoYS , MoEST, MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, TEVETA, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously
		Establish youth multi-purpose skills training centres.	MoYS , MoEST, MoL, NYOM, NGOs, FBOs, TEVETA, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously
		Promote functional literacy programmes for young people.	MoGCSW , MoYS, MoEST, MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, TEVETA, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously
		Support female youth to take up technical and science subjects.	MoYS , MoEST, MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, TEVETA, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously

		Encourage the private sector, FBOs, NGOs to participate in the provision of technical training to young people	MoYS , NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, TEVETA, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB, SMEDI	Continuously
		Provide special training programmes for young people with disabilities.	OPC , MoYS, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, TEVETA, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously
		Support a national Youth Services Programme for young people to acquire survival and development skills.	MoYS , NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MEPD, MOF, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously
		Enforce equal employment opportunities for young women and young men	MoL , MoGCSW, MoYS, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously

Specific Goal	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
		Promote rules and regulations for the informal sector to create more employment opportunities for young people.	MoL , MoYS, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, ADB	Continuously
		Establish youth credit initiatives for deserving young people	MoYS , MoF, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, ADB	Continuously
		Establish and promote business advisory services for youths	MoF, MoYS , NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, ADB	Continuously
		Enforce Child Labour Laws	MoGCSW , MoYS, NYCOM, MoL, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, ADB	Continuously

Specific Goal	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
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POLICY AREA 3: National Youth Service				
To have a generation of productive youth imbued with good citizenship, patriotism and a strong sense of civic responsibility	To create enough skilled manpower in the rural areas	Develop and legally establish the NYSMA programme	MoYS, MDF , MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously
		Government, will engage both state and non-state actors and the private sector to ensure they make significant contribution to National Youth Service through creation of opportunities for exit of National Youth Service graduates	MoYS, MDF, MLGRD , MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, ADB	Continuously
		Before training, a training needs and facilities survey will be conducted;	MoYS, MDF , MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, ADB	Continuously
		Preparation of training instructors and training equipment/materials to be carefully matched with the training needs	MoYS, MDF , MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously
		Stage one of the training will involve participants being exposed to military discipline as part of character building so that they can make better, patriotic citizens for the country.	MoYS, MDF , MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, ADB	Continuously
		The next stage will be the practical and theoretical education/training in the identified agri-business needs of the various communities	MoYS, MDF , MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNFPA, ADB	Continuously

Specific Goal	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
POLICY AREA 4: Education for the Youth				
Increase opportunities for young people's gainful employment both in urban and rural areas and effective contributions to the	To improve formal education for young people in the country	Establish maintain and expand educational facilities to accommodate the needs of the increasing number of the young people	MoEST , FBOs, Sector, NGOs, DPOs Universities, MoYS, MoGCSW, MLGRD	Yearly

country's development.		Allocate adequate and appropriate human, financial and material resources to improve on quality of education in Malawi	MoEST, FBOs, MoF, MoYS.	Continuously
		Review education curriculum for both formal and non-formal sector particularly to meet the changing needs of young people in the rapidly changing world.	MoEST, MIE, MoYS	Every ten years
		Liberalise the education system to allow for more participation of the private sector	MoEST, MoYS	Continuously
		Enforce minimum standards in both public and private schools to ensure quality of education	MoEST, MoYS	Continuously
		Mainstream Guidance and Counselling course in the school curriculum	MoEST, MIE, MoYS	By end 2015

Specific Goal	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
		Ensure that Guidance and Counselling is provided as a service in all schools and in other out-of-school learning structures.	MoEST, MIE, Universities, Colleges, Training Institutions, FBOs, NGOs MoYS	Continuously
		Provide education support in form of bursaries to deserving needy young people	MoEST, MoF, MoYS, NGOs, FBOs, Companies, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, ADB	Continuously
		Maintain teaching of career subjects that promote good citizenship, values, and responsibilities.	MoEST, MIE, MoYS, FBOs, Private sector	By end 2015
		Encourage school feeding programmes in all primary schools	MoEST, FBOs, NGOs, Private Sector, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB, MLGRD	By 2015
		Encourage girls to go back to school after giving birth	MoEST, FBOs, NGOs, Private Sector, Communities	Continuously
		Promote Free Primary education especially for girls and OVCs and access to secondary education.	MoEST, MIE, MoYS, FBOs, NGOs, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB, Private Sector, Donors.	Continuously

		Promote functional literacy programmes for young people	MoEST , MoGCSW, MoYS Youth Organisations, NGOs, FBOs, Private Sector, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB	Continuously
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Specific Goal	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
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POLICY AREA 5: Youth in Science, Technology and Environment

Increase number of young women and studying and taking an active role in science, technology and environmental conservation	To promote science, technology and environmental education and training amongst young people	Popularize science and technology in all schools and non-formal settings	MoEST and other Relevant Ministries and Departments, TEVETA, FBOs, Universities, Technical Colleges and Training Institutions.	Continuously
		Promote awards for gifted girls and vulnerable young people in the field of science and technology	MoEST , MoYS, TEVETA, FBOs, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB, Private Sector	Yearly
		Promote awards for outstanding contributions in science, technology, and environment.	TEVETA , MoYS, MoL, FBOs, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB, Private Sector	Yearly
		Promote environmental education and conservation in the formal and non-formal education.	MoEST , MoECCM, Universities, Colleges and Training Institutions, NGOs, FBOs.	Continuously

Specific Goal	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
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POLICY AREA 6: Youth Health and Nutrition

Ensure healthy and productive generations of young people	To promote general health and sexual and reproductive health of young people	Promote abstinence among young people and mutual faithfulness among young married couples	FBOs , NGOs, MOH, Private Sector, communities.	Continuously
		Promote Youth Friendly reproductive Health Services among all youth including youth with disabilities	NYCoM , MoH/RHU, MoYS, CHAM, NGOs, FBOs, Private Sector, UNICEF, UNFPA, DPOs	Continuously
		Enable young people access HIV counselling and testing, ART, and nutritional nutrition supplements.	MoH , Govt Ministries and Depts, CHAM, NGOs, FBOs, DPOs NAC, Youth Organisations, Private Sector, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB, Communities	Continuously

Specific Goal	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
		Make contraceptives and condoms accessible to sexually active young people.	MoH , MoYS, NGOs, NAC, Youth Organisations, Private Sector	Continuously
		Sustain SRH and HIV prevention information in schools and youth clubs	MoEST , FBOs, Youth Organisations, NAC, MoEST/RHU, relevant Govt. Ministries and Depts., NGOs, Private Sector, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB, Communities	Continuously
		Discourage sexual and cultural practices that promote the spread of STIs including HIV and AIDS, early marriage and teenage pregnancies.	Youth Organisations , Government. Ministries and Depts, FBOs, NGOs, Communities	Continuously
		Scale up and accelerate other HIV prevention interventions for young people	Youth Organisations , Ministries and Departments, NAC, FBOs, NGOs, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB, Donors, Communities.	Continuously
		Promote programmes on gender equity and equality, male involvement, girls' and young women's empowerment to reduce HIV transmission.	Ministries and Departments , Youth Organisations, FBOs, NGOs, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB, Communities	Continuously

Specific Goal	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
		Provide accessible information to young people on the effects to tobacco, alcohol and intoxicating drugs to protect them from effects of substance abuse.	MOH and other Ministries and Departments , NYCOM, CHAM, FBOs, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB, Private Sector, Communities	Continuously
		Enforce regulations and by-laws regarding tobacco, alcohol and intoxicating drugs.	MoL , Local Councils, Police, Communities	Continuously

		Provide information and services to the youths to help them understand their sexuality and protect themselves from unwanted pregnancies, STIs including HIV, etc.	MOH and other Ministries and Departments, Youth Organisations, NGOs, FBOs, Private sector, families.	Continuously
		Provide safe and supportive environment, accurate information and counselling, training to build life skills, and accessible, good quality health services including post-abortal care	MOH and other Ministries and Departments,, Youth Organisations, NGOs, FBOs, Private sector, families	Continuously
		Enforce existing laws that prescribe a minimum age for marriage, and work in partnership with communities to increase support for later marriage and childbearing.	MOH and other Ministries and Departments,, NGOs, FBOs, Private Sector, Youth Organisations families and communities,	Continuously
		Promote equity in the allocation of food between girls and boys.	MOH and other Ministries and Departments,, NGOs, FBOs, Families and Communities.	Continuously
		Provide nutrition education in general and in the context of HIV and AIDS.	MOH and other Ministries and Departments,, NYCOM, FBOs, Development Partners, Communities	Continuously
		Encourage young people to actively participate in the production, processing and eating of nutritious foods.	MOH NGOs, FBOs, Youth Organisations communities,	Continuously

Specific Goal	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
POLICY AREA 7: Social Services, Recreation and Culture				
Enhance the well-being of young people	To increase the proportion of the youths participating in physical exercises, sports, and recreation activities.	Support young people to participate in cultural, recreation and sporting activities.	MoTC, MoYS, Youth Organisations, UNESCO, FBOs, NGOs, Communities	Continuously
		Mobilize the private sector, public sector, FBOs, NGOs, local authorities to support participation of young people in sports and recreation activities.	MoYS, NYCOM	Continuously

		Sensitise young people on the importance of sports in relation to health.	MoYS , Youth Organisations, FBOs, NGOs, Communities.	Continuously
		Mobilize all stakeholders to support all sports disciplines not only football.	MoYS , National Council of Sports, NYCOM and Youth Organisations	Continuously
	To increase youth participation and appreciation of cultural activities.	Mobilise young people to embrace and preserve culture for posterity.	MoTC , Youth Organisations, FBOs, NGOs,	Continuously
		Support young people to participate in cultural activities.	MoTC , Private Sector, Youth Organisations, FBOs, NGOs and Families	Continuously

Specific Goal	Specific Objectives	Strategy	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
		Mobilise the private sector, public sector, FBOs, NGOs, local authorities to support participation of young people in cultural activities.	MoTC , MLGRD, MoYS, MoGCSW, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, TAs, Families	Continuously
		Sensitise youths and all stakeholders on the harmful cultural beliefs and practices.	MoTC , MLGRD, MoYS, MoGCSW, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, TAs, Families	Continuously

Appendix 2: Policy Impact, Monitoring and Evaluation

OVERALL POLICY: To provide a framework that guides youth development and implementation of all youth programs

OVERALL POLICY OBJECTIVES: (See page 3)

Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
POLICY AREA 1: Youth Participation and leadership							
Increase participation of youth in personal, Community and national development.	# of registered and active youth clubs	NYCoM records MoYS records, Survey reports	Data not readily available	At least one in each VDC	Each youth club adequately serving youths in its catchment area	MoYS NYCoM	Continuously
	# of functional youth centres	NYCoM records MoYS records, Survey reports	50	Every TA and Township to have a functional youth centre	All youth centres providing standard package of services to youths	NYCoM , MoYS, FBOs, Youth Organizations and clubs	Continuously
	% of youth registered as youth organizations	NYCoM records, survey, records	100	At least one In every TA and Township	Capacity of NYCoM strengthened	NYCoM , MoYS, Youth Led Organizations and clubs	Continuously
Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
	% of youths by age and gender active participating youth and community development activities.	NYCoM records MoYS records Survey reports	Data not readily available	All youths regardless of their age, gender and social status	At least 50%of youths	NYCoM MoYS	Continuously
	% of Traditional Authorities (TAs)and districts with functional youth networks	MoYS records, NYCoM records Survey reports	Data not readily available	All TAs (100%) With functional youth networks	At least 30% increase of functional youth networks per year	NYCoM , MoYS and UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB	Continuously

	Available of functional national Youth Network	MoYS records, Survey reports	None	One functional National Youth Network	Terms of Reference developed	NYCoM, MoYS and UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB	Continuously
	% of youth clubs, youth organizations, youth centres and youth networks equipped with leadership and management skills	MoYS records, NYCOM records Survey reports	Data not readily available	All youth participation structure equipped with leadership and management skills	Leaders of youth participation structures trained annually	NYCOM, MoYS and UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Continuously
	No. of awards schemes for youth participation structures established	MoYS records, NYCOM records Survey report	One (national)	One national 28 (One per district)	20% of districts establishing award schemes per year	MoYS, NYCOM, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc, NGOs, and Private Sector	Continuously
Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
	% of development bodies with youth representation	District assemblies records	Data not readily available	All development bodies with active youth representation	Terms of References for development bodies revised to include youth representation	MoYS, MoLGRD, NYCOM and District and City Assemblies	Continuously
	% of participation structures reporting receiving adequate guidance and support from adults.	Survey Records	DNA	At least 70%	Youth Club Patrons and Matrons, board Members trained in their roles	MoYS, NYCOM, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc and NGOs	Continuously
Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
POLICY AREA 2: Youth Economic Empowerment							
To create a conducive environment for youth employment in	# of organizations enforcing equal employment rules and regulations	MoL records, TEVET records, Survey reports	n.a	All organizations enforcing regulations	Equal employment opportunities in organizations	Ministries and Departments, FBOs, NGOs, Private Sector.	2015

both formal and informal sectors.	# of new employment opportunities created in the informal sector every year	TEVET records, MoL records, employment studies, MoYS, M&E Framework	n.a	At least 75% of school leavers and graduates Employed annually	New jobs created annually	Ministries and Departments TEVETA, Private Sector, NGOs, FBOs,	Annually
	Approved age of mandatory retirement	DHRMD (OPC) regulations.	60 years	55 years	Downward revision of the mandatory retirement age	Ministries and Departments, Youth Organisations	By end 2015
	# of youth credit initiatives operational in the country	NYCOM data, data from FBOs, Private Sector, UN Agencies data	n.a	All deserving young people accessing loans	Over 75% of eligible youth accessing loans	Ministries and Departments, FBOs, NGOs, Private Sector, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Yearly
Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
	No. of youths trained in vocational skills	MoEST Records MoYS Records	Data not readily available	All deserving youths	At least 50,000 per year	MoYS, MoEST, MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, Companies, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Continuously
	No. of youths equipped with entrepreneurship and business management skills	Survey reports MoYS Records	Data not readily available	All deserving youths	At least 30,000 per year	MoYS, MoEST, MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, Companies, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Continuously

Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
	No. of community based youth multi-purpose skills training centres established	MoEST Records MoYS Records	Data not readily available	One per Traditional Authority (a total of 300)	At least one centre per district per year	MoYS, MoEST, MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, Companies, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Continuously
	No. of private sector institutions, FBOs, NGOs participating in the provision of technical training to young people	MoEST Records MoYS Records	Data not readily available	All institutions	At least 50%	MoYS, MoEST, MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, Companies, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Continuously

Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
	No. of youths provided with business capital	MoYS Records	Data not readily available	All deserving youths	At least 30,000 per year	MoYS, MoEST, MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Continuously
	No. of youths running their own businesses successfully	Survey reports	Data not readily available	All youths provided with business capital	At least half of the loan beneficiaries	MoYS, MoEST, MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Continuously
Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
POLICY AREA 3: National Youth Service							
	NYSMA programme document developed	MoYS Records	Data not readily available		Programme document ready by 2013/2014	MoYS, MDF, MoEST, MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	2013/2014
	No. of youths being trained through the NYSMA	MoYS Records	Data not readily available	All deserving youths	At least 30,000 per year	MoYS, MDF, MoEST, MoL, NYCOM, NGOs, FBOs, MCCCI, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Continuously
Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
POLICY AREA 4: Education and Training							
To improve both formal education and training for young people in the country.	# of complete permanent school buildings	EMIS	83,841	126,325	Completed school buildings	MoEST, Universities and colleges, FBOs, Private Sector, NGOs	Yearly
	# of appropriate teachers/tutors in schools and training institutions	EMIS	1:83 pupil qualified teacher ratio	All teachers and tutors	100% qualified teachers in schools	MoEST, MIE, FBOs, Private Sector	By 2015
	Up-to-date curricula for formal education	MoEST and MIE documents Curricula	Primary, JCE and MSCE school curricula reviewed in 1991, 1998 and 2001 respectively	Prompt review of curricula every 10 years	Contemporary school curricula	MoEST, TEVETA, MIE, Universities, Colleges, training institutions, FBOs	Continuously

	Minimum standards of education and training enforced	MoEST Reports	Standards not strictly enforced	All education and training institutions adhering required standards	Minimum standards adhered to by all institutions	MoEST and MIE, ACEM, TEVETA	Continuously
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Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
	# of needy pupils/students on education bursary	Bursary records at District assemblies (education dept)	Bursary schemes run by District Assemblies (education dept.)	All deserving needy pupils and students	Availability of bursaries All deserving pupils/students on bursary	MoEST, Youth Organisations, FBOs, NGO, Universities, Colleges and training institutions, Private Sector, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	
	# of girls and OVCs enrolled and retained in school	Enrolment registers/records (MoEST), EMIS, MoYS, M&E Framework	863,764 girls enrolled in 2005 24.95% dropout rate for girls in 2005	All eligible 0% dropout rate	100% enrolment and retention of girls and OVC in schools No school girl dropping out	MoEST, Youth Organisations, NGO, FBOs, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc.	Yearly
	# of girls enrolled and retained in technical institutions	Enrolment registers/records (MoEST), TEVET records, MoYS, M&E Framework	6% of the total number of prospective candidates (2006 TEVET recruitment figures for apprenticeship)	5% of the total number of prospective candidates	5% applicants admitted into vocational and technical institutions	MoEST, TEVETA, Youth Organisations, NGOs, FBOs	Yearly
	# of girls going back to school colleges and training institutions after giving birth	MoEST records and reports, EMIS, Universities and training institutions and schools records and reports.	No comprehensive data available	All eligible young mothers	Girls being admitted back into school, colleges and training institutions after child birth	MoEST, Universities, Colleges, Training institutions and School, NGOs, FBOs, Communities	Yearly
	# of education and training institutions operated by FBOs, NGO and private sector	EMIS, TEVET and ACEM records	3,270 primary schools, 978 secondary schools, 134 technical and vocational institutions and 2 universities	As many	New institutions opened	MoEST, TEVETA, FBOs, NGOs, Private Sector	Every 2 years

Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
	# of young people with special learning needs in schools and training institutions	EMIS, DPDE records, ACEM and UNIMA records, MACOHA records	42,586	All school going	100% enrolment and retention in schools and training institutions	MoEST, FBOs, Private Sector, NGOs, Universities, colleges and training institutions, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Yearly
	# of young people who dropped out of school attending functional literacy classes	Ministries records, NGOs and FBOs records, Institutions records	No comprehensive data available	All young person's that are unable to go back to school	Enrolment of at least 50%	MoEST, NGOs, FBOs, Private Sector, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc, Communities	Yearly

Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
POLICY AREA 4 : Youth and Health							
To promote general health and sexual and reproductive health of young people	# of young people abstaining from sex before marriage and faithful to their partners of those that are married.	NYCOM, FBOs, NGOs, BSS, NAC, M&E reports	n.a	All young people	At least 75% young persons reporting abstinence	NYCOM, Ministries and Departments, NGOs, FBOs, Communities	Continuously
	# of health facilities providing youth friendly health, and HTC services.	HMIS, MoH and CHAM records YOSMIS, NYCOM records, NGO records, Pvt Sector Services Provider records	No comprehensive data available	All Health Facilities	Reduce cases of unfaithfulness 100% trained Service Providers in YFHS All Health Facilities providing YFHS	MoH, FBOs, Private Sector, NGOs, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Continuously
Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
	# of young women and men accessing contraceptives and condoms	HMIS, BLM records, NAC, M&E reports, BSS, Private Sector	26,678,144 condoms distributed in 2005 (no disaggregated figure for those distributed to	All eligible	Constant and adequate supply of contraceptives and condoms to young	MoH, CHAM, NAC, Private Sector service providers, NGOs, FBOs	Continuously

		Provider records	young people)		people		
	# of young people accessing SRH and HIV information in schools and clubs	MoEST records, NYCOM records, MoYS records and M&E Framework, BSS, NGO records, NAC, M&E reports MDHS	No comprehensive data made available	All eligible	All schools imparting information on SRH and HIV to pupils/students Youth clubs dealing with SRHR and HIV/AIDS issues	MoH, NYCOM, NGOs, NAC, FBOs	Continuously
	# of young people exposed to life-skills based HIV/AIDS education	MoEST, NYCOM. MoYS records, NAC, M&E reports, Institutional records	932,685 young people in schools in 2005	All in and out-of-school young people	Total number of young people exposed to LSE in schools	MoH, FBOs, NGOs, Universities, colleges and training Institutions, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Yearly
	# of gender equity and equality programs targeting young people	NYCOM records, MoYS records, Survey reports, MoGCSW records	n.a	All organizations dealing with young people	Improved gender equity and equality amongst and for young people	MoH, NYCOM, NGOs, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Yearly
Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
	# of young people engaged in smoking and alcohol and drug abuse.	Survey reports, MoH reports	n.a	Zero	Declining trend from previous records	MoH, NYCOM (HEU), Police Dept. UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Yearly
	# of underage marriage and child bearing cases.	Survey reports	n.a	Zero	Reduced cases of underage marriage and child-bearing cases	MoH, FBOs, NGOs, youth Organisations, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc Families and communities	Every 2 years
	Availability of regulations and by-laws restricting tobacco alcohol and drug abuse amongst young people.	By-laws institutional and organizational regulations	n.a	Total ban	Assemblies and Institutions as well as organizations enforcing by-laws and regulations	City, town and District assemblies, education and training institutions, NYCOM, Ministries and Departments	By end 2017

Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
POLICY AREA 6 : Science, Technology and Environment							
To promote science, technology and environmental education and training for young people	# of formal and non-formal institutions providing science, technology and environmental training to young people	TEVET records, MoEST records, Institutional records	n.a	As many	New Institutions opened	MoL, TEVETA, FBO, NGO, Universities, Colleges and training institutions, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Yearly
	# of young women and men enrolling in science, technology and environmental education and training	TEVET, MoEST, Institutional records	No comprehensive data available	100% enrolment rate	100% young women and men enrolled and retained	MoL, TEVETA, Universities, colleges and Training Institutions, NGOs, FBOs.	Yearly

Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
	# of young women and men receiving awards for excellence in science, technology and environmental subjects yearly\	NYCOM, MoYS records, MoEST records, Institutional records	No comprehensive data available	All eligible	Award schemes established and operational	NSCT, NGOs, Private Sector, youth organisations, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Yearly
	# of young women and men receiving awards for outstanding contributions in science, in science, technology and environment year	NYCOM, MoYS records, MoEST records, Institutional records	n.a	All eligible	Award schemes established and operational	MoEST, NGOs, Private Sector, youth Organisations, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Yearly
To promote general health and sexual and	# of young people abstaining from sex	NYCOM, FBOs, NGOs, BSS, NAC,	n.a	All young people	At least 75% young person's reporting	NYCOM, NAC, MoH, NGOs, FBOs, Communities	Continuously

reproductive health of young people	before marriage and faithful to their partners of those that are married.	M&E reports,			abstinence Reduce cases of unfaithfulness		
	# of health facilities providing youth friendly health, and HTC services.	HMIS, MoH and CHAM records YOSMIS, NYCOM records, NGO records, Pvt Sector Services Provider records	No comprehensive data available	All young people married couples	All Health Facilities 100% trained Service Providers in YFHS All Health Facilities providing YFHS	MoH, FBOs, Private Sector, NGOs, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Continuously

Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
	# of young women and men accessing contraceptives and condoms	HMIS, BLM records, NAC, M&E reports, BSS, Private Sector Provider records	26,678,144 condoms distributed in 2005 (no disaggregated figure for those distributed to young people)	All eligible	Constant and adequate supply of contraceptives and condoms to young people	MoH, CHAM, NAC, Private Sector service providers, NGOs, FBOs	Continuously
	# of young people accessing SRH and HIV information in schools and clubs	MoEST records, NYCOM records, MoYS records and M&E Framework, BSS, NGO records, NAC, M&E reports MDHS	No comprehensive data made available	All eligible	All schools imparting information on SRH and HIV to pupils/students Youth clubs dealing with SRH and HIV/AIDS issues	MoEST, NYCOM, NGOs, NAC, FBOs	Continuously
	# of young people exposed to life-skills based HIV/AIDS education	MoEST, NYCOM. MoYS records, NAC, M&E reports, Institutional records	932,685 young people in schools in 2005	All in and out-of-school young people	Total number of young people exposed to LSE in schools	MoYS, FBOs, NGOs, Universities, colleges and training Institutions, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Yearly
	# of gender equity and equality programs targeting young people	NYCOM records, MoYS records, Survey reports, MoGCSW records	n.a	All organizations dealing with young people	Improved gender equity and equality amongst and for young people	MoGCSW, NYCOM, NGOs, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Yearly

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Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
	# of young people engaged in smoking and alcohol and drug abuse.	Survey reports, MoH reports	n.a	Zero	Declining trend from previous records	MoH, NYCOM (HEU), Police Dept. UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Yearly
	# of underage marriage and child bearing cases.	Survey reports	n.a	Zero	Reduced cases of underage marriage and child-bearing cases	MoH, FBOs, NGOs, youth Organisations, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc, Families and communities	Every 2 years
	Availability of regulations and by-laws restricting tobacco alcohol and drug abuse amongst young people.	By-laws institutional and organizational regulations	n.a	Total ban	Assemblies and Institutions as well as organizations enforcing by-laws and regulations	City, town and District assemblies, education and training institutions, NYCOM, Ministries and Departments	By end 2016
Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame

POLICY AREA 7: Social Services, Recreation and Culture

To promote physical exercises, sports, cultural, appreciation and recreation	* of young people actively participation in culture, recreation and sporting activities.	NYCoM and MoYS records, NGOs and FBOs records	n.a	All young people	Increased youth clubs Cultural, reaction and reporting activities introduced in school youth clubs	MoYS, NYCoM, NGOs, FBOs, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Yearly
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Specific Objective	Indicator	Source of Data	Current Situation (baseline data)	Desired target	Key Milestones	Responsibility for Implementation	Time Frame
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	* of organizations in the public, and private sector, NGO and FBOs supporting programmers to encourage young people's participation culture, reaction and sporting activities	MoYS and NYCoM records	n.a	At least 75% of young people participating in supported programme	Supported programmers	Ministries and Departments, NYCoM, FBOs, NGOs, Private Sector, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ADB etc	Continuously
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