Caribbean Youth Policy Review

Presentation to the Caribbean Forum on Population, Youth and Development

July 24, 2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caribbean youth policy review</th>
<th>Context</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participating countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key findings</td>
<td>Main Conclusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summary recommendations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LISBON DECLARATION ON YOUTH POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES, LISBON, PORTUGAL, 12 AUGUST 1998**

---

20th anniversary

**World Programme of Action for Youth**

**INVEST IN YOUTH**

---

**CARIBBEAN FORUM on POPULATION, YOUTH and DEVELOPMENT**
• 1995 adoption of “World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (WPAY)” - policy and practical guidelines for national action and international support to improve the situation of youth (15-24) around the world.

• 1998 World Conference of Ministers responsible for Youth, in Lisbon, Portugal, committed themselves to National Youth Policies

• 2018 - Status of National Youth Policies in 29 members and associates of the CDCC and impacts on youth development
20th anniversary of Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies adopted August 1998

Provides for economic, social, educational, emotional, cultural and spiritual needs of young people in 7 main areas namely: participation, development, peace, education, employment, health, and drug and substance abuse.

Recorded government commitments to youth policy formulation and implementation, mainstreaming, high-level supports and investments, inter-agency collaboration, full engagement of youth

Enjoined UN System-wide / cross-agency approach to country and regional programming to help achieve Lisbon aims, and expansion of UN portfolio on Youth

Established policy contexts and principles for youth rights and social justice and dignity of all youth.
REGIONAL AND GLOBAL INFLUENCES

2000–2005
2007-2015 - Commonwealth Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment

2009
DESA produced goals and targets for monitoring the progress of youth in the areas covered by WPAY.

2012

2014
1st Global Forum on Youth Policies convened. Baku Commitment to Youth Policies agreed with eight key guiding principles and ten follow-up actions.

2015–2030
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed. 17 Goals some with youth specific indicators and targets

2016
Youth Development Index
WPAY 2000 AND BEYOND

15 PRIORITY AREAS

49 WPAY indicators:
relating to education, employment, hunger and poverty, health, substance abuse, juvenile justice, globalization, ICTs, HIV/AIDS

WPAY indicators:
relating to education, employment, hunger and poverty, health, substance abuse, juvenile justice, globalization, ICTs, HIV/AIDS

World Programme of Action for Youth

Clusters:
1. Youth in the global economy
2. Youth in civil society
3. Youth and their well-being

Areas:
1. Education
2. Employment
3. Hunger & poverty
4. Globalisation
5. Participation
6. Environment
7. ICTs
8. Leisure-time activities
9. Intergenerational issues
10. Health
11. HIV/AIDS
12. Girls & young women
13. Drug abuse
14. Juvenile delinquency
15. Youth & Conflict

PAYE 2007-2015

CYDAP 2012-2017
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>DESK REVIEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>SURVEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH YOUTH GROUPS + GUIDING QUESTIONNAIRE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>DRAFT SUBREGIONAL REPORT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>CARIBBEAN FORUM ON POPULATION, YOUTH AND DEVELOPMENT. GUYANA, JULY 24 TO 26, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>FINAL SUBREGIONAL REPORT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**METHODOLOGY**
“The future is **YOUth**. We are responsible for securing the world we want to live in. Be relentless and **challenge** status quos. We have **everything** we need to ensure that we are heard and **meaningfully** engaged. Get **involved**.”

**Sheriece Viechweg**
President, 2017-2018, UWI STAT Vice Chancellor’s Ambassador Corps, Cave Hill Chapter
“As we work toward the development of our Caribbean and CARICOM region, it is more important now more than ever to involve youth voices and actions in key discussions such as this one. I'm very proud to be a part of this initiative.”

André A. Browne,
CARICOM Youth Ambassador, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,
Dean, CARICOM Youth Ambassador Corps.
“There is a great need for youth inclusion in policymaking. The future belongs to the youths, so their voices need to be included in the choices that will affect them and generations to come. I believe that this forum, as well as the various youth dialogues, provide the perfect platform for the achievement of this.”

Asha-Gaye Cowell
President - UWI STAT Vice Chancellor’s Ambassadors Corps, Mona Chapter
“The youth dialogue sessions are engaging where it's allowing for young people throughout the Caribbean to exchange realities and goals that should be established in the outcomes of these sessions review.”

Shaquille R. Knowles
Chairperson, Caribbean Regional Youth Council
Percentage of country’s population aged 15-24 years, 2000-2015
(% share of total population)
KEY FINDINGS

- Legal definition of youth most aligned to CYDAP and PAYE. However, wide fluctuations with context of “youth” including infants and children.

**YOUTH RANGES IN NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY**

- Evidence-based policy development, programming, growing a culture of research and capacity for data collection, compilation for all youth development.
- Policy themes and priorities not derived from WPAY.
• There are challenges across a broad spectrum that impact the implementation of NYPs common to most countries. Some are country specific, some are people-centric, but most relate to the absence of an enabling framework and coordinated supports and adequate investment for youth development.

• Lisbon Declaration is valid twenty years later and Caribbean countries of CDCC have progressed in developing NYPs using WPAY, PAYE and CYDAP. More deliberate action required for implementation, accountability and measurement, diverse and cross-sectoral partnership and youth inputs, broadened research agenda and human and other resources.
Moving from policy to action planning and M&E

Few programmes or actions ever get implemented

Who monitors or ensures accountability within sectors

Engaging audiences most in need of supports – diversity programming

Underserved priority areas - hunger and poverty, girls and women, climate change and the environment, leisure, intergenerational relationships

Limited scope - e.g. health, ICTs, youth and violence prevention (drug abuse, delinquency, leisure)

Bringing in diverse youth participation and representation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Themes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>Climate change and the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cayman Islands</td>
<td>Housing and Land Access for youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS and reducing stigma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bahamas, Belize, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia</td>
<td>informal and non-formal education, life long learning, TVET reforms, ICTs integrated in education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados, Dominica, and Grenada, Belize, British Virgin Islands and Saint Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>dedicated and comprehensive supports for youth entrepreneurship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>Gender Relations and Gender Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Kitts and Nevis</td>
<td>Gender and Human Rights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Some highlights

**Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis** - mental health concerns of young people

St Kitts and Nevis – enhance health outcomes according to emerging issues e.g. cyberbullying, negative impacts of pornography on young people, and to meet needs of diverse youth including LGBTIQ population

Jamaica - support in the prioritisation of preventative policies and programmes aimed at juvenile delinquency

Dominica, Jamaica and Saint Kitts and Nevis - Social crime prevention. Barbados – HIV/AIDS and reducing stigma

The Bahamas, Saint Lucia, and Saint Kitts and Nevis – youth as digital natives.

British Virgin Islands, Guyana, and Saint Lucia - sports for peace and development
**KEY RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. **Improved coordination and collaboration**
   - Synergies between youth policies and broader development policies and frameworks
   - Collaboration and partnership in youth policy development

2. **Appropriate strategies and mechanisms for implementation**
   - Institutional capacity building of youth development agencies and youth networks
   - Adopt a knowledge-based approach
   - Monitoring and evaluation systems should be an integral basis of a robust NYP
   - The active participation of all strata of youth is key to the success of implementation
   - Consistent and targeted funding and programming for youth development and advocacy priorities

3. **2nd generation of Integrated NYPs**
   - Adopt principles of Baku declaration
   - Every issue is a youth issue > Reinforce Youth mainstreaming
   - Measures to reinforce volunteerism, gender mainstreaming, climate change, and inter-generational partnerships. Use available global guides and tools.