



KIRIBATI NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY FRAMEWORK & ACTION PLAN 2018 - 2022

CONTENTS

MINISTERIAL FOREWORD – Vice President & Minister of WYSSA	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS & MANAGEMENT REMARKS – Secretary, MWYSSA	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5-6
ACRONYMS	7-8
1. INTRODUCTION	9
2. KIRIBATI YOUTH PROFILE	10
3. RATIONALE FOR THE POLICY	12-13
4. POLICY PRINCIPLES	14
5. BACKGROUND OF ISSUES AFFECTING YOUTH	15-22
5.1 Health	
5.1.1 <i>Sexual and Reproductive Health</i>	18
5.1.2 <i>Mental Health and Suicide</i>	19
5.1.3 <i>Accidents</i>	19
5.1.4 <i>Alcohol and Substance Abuse</i>	19
5.2 Education	
5.3 Employment and Vocational Programs	
5.4 Justice / Social Issues	
5.4.1 <i>Climate Change</i>	21
6. NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY STRATEGIES	23-29
6.1 Vision	23
6.2 Mission	23
6.3 Objectives	23
6.4 Target Groups	23
6.5 Key Policy Areas, Issues and Strategies	23-25
KPA 1 Education and Skills Building	24
KPA 2 Economic Participation and Employment	25
KPA 3 Health and Safety	25
KPA 4 Social Cohesion and Civic Participation	25
7. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM	26-27
7.1 Supporting Roles	26
- The Role of MWYSSA	26
- The Role of Line Ministries and Other Stakeholders	27
- The Role of Regional and International Development and Donor Agencies	27
8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	27
8.1 Performance Measurement	27
8.2 Performance Reporting	28
9. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN MATRIX	
10. MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK	

MESSAGE FROM THE VICE-PRESIDENT



I agree with the saying: 'Youth are our Asset, not our Liabilities'. With the right environment to suitably cultivate and sustain youth and to support their meaningful contribution, Kiribati will flourish. Guided by the KV20 of 2017, the '*Motinnano* Statement 2016' of this government, and the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2017-2020, the Kiribati National Youth Policy (KNYP)-National Action Plan (NAP) 2018-2022 lays down important priorities for action that endeavours to benefit youth, government, communities and Kiribati at large.

I take great honour and pride, and with much pleasure to introduce the KNYP and the accompanying NAP. The national document on youth is the outcome of the number of key consultations and workshops with many key stakeholders; necessarily so given the nature of the subject where the success of formulation and the subsequent implementation, monitoring and review are critical for the success of the policy and its initiatives.

The policy focusses on Kiribati's young people as key resources and contributors to nation development. Rather than a youth problem-solving approach, this policy takes a strategic preventative approach to building the capacity of our youth in an environment of fast population growth: It provides for youth training needs, opportunities for livelihood and employment, health, safety and social wellbeing. All in all, the NAP proposed strategies are directed at increased and improved youth services and support in health, employment, sports, counselling, life skills, judicial, community and government. Ensuring inclusiveness and responsiveness, gender, age, ethnic differences, and physical ability/disability, the definition recognizes equal rights, opportunities and access to essential youth services for all persons within the age range of 12-35 years.

The issues faced by youth are undeniably cross-cutting and multi-sectoral, wherein a joint concerted effort and approach for the realization of the intended objectives and results are required. The NAP accompanying the KNYP identifies priority areas of activity, much of which require collaboration and joint effort by the Youth Division in the Ministry of Women, Youth, Sports and Social Affairs (MWYSSA) and the partner stakeholders for specific areas. It is with utmost earnestness that I invite all partners to meet their commitments and to look to work with integration looking for cost-saving and cost-effective ways of working to complement the government and anticipated donor inputs, to realise the benefits of this policy.

Upon all, and with the Traditional Blessings of our Ancestors, I wish All:

Te Mauri Te Raoi ao Te Tabomoa

Kourabi Nemen

Vice President and Hon Minister for MWYSSA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT and OUR DIRECTION



The KNYP and NAP are the result the review, validation and updating of the previous Youth Policy and Action Plan undertaken in late 2017. For the successful production of the document, I reiterate the gratitude expressed by our Minister, the Vice President and Minister for MWYSSA to all contributing hands for the successful production of this national document. To the participating communities in the outer islands goes our sincere appreciation of the support and hospitality rendered to consulting MWYSSA staff.

I extend both my official and personal acknowledgement and thanks for the invaluable input and support that made the production of this document possible: Reproductive Maternal Neonatal, Children and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) of United Nations Family Population Fund (UNFPA) for funding support, the stakeholders from various ministries and non-government organisations (NGO), civil society organisations (CSO), island councils and the participating teams at the consultations in Makin, Kuria, Aranuka, Kiritimati, South Tarawa and Betio and donor partners. I also acknowledge the input of local private consultancy '*Te Mauri Konsult*' for its work on this important project. The process has been closely guided and supported by the MWYSSA teams in particular the Youth Division.

Kiribati, and MWYSSA, will be faced with limited technical and financial resources to implement the range of activities of NAP 2018-2022. It is important to note that the KNYP and NAP has endeavoured to set periods for action, which are both strategic and realistic. Strategic in that the most priority issues are addressed for all youth, while ensuring an inclusive approach targeting the needs of marginalized populations such as people with disability, children and young women/girls. The NAP also pays attention to contemporary social challenges and issues related to climate change. The policy and NAP are based on real issues and their objectives can be with government and donor partner support. Joint implementation strategies between government, NGOs and CSOs will further progress their realization.

At MWYSSA we pledge our commitment to work collaboratively with you to recognize and promote youth as valuable contributors and assets for the development of beloved Kiribati.

Praying to Our Father in Heaven for His Light and Blessings for Successful Collaboration

Te Mauri Te Raoi ao Te Tabomoa

Terieta Mwemwenikeaki
Secretary MWYSSA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Kiribati has demonstrated its commitment to the development of young I-Kiribati citizens through its endorsement of this National Youth Policy. Implementation of this Policy is recognized for its potential contribution to the realization of the goals of the KV20. Additional value of this Policy is also recognized in the development of its framework, through participation of youth stakeholders and young people themselves in both Tarawa and the outer islands. Youth stakeholders and young people in Kiribati have over the last three years determined the essential elements of this National Youth Policy. Firstly, the important policy areas were constructed upon outer island youth consultations held in 2015-2017. Youth stakeholders refined the critical issues into strategic Policy Areas. These are:

- 1. Education and Skills Building:** The overall proportion of government expenditure on education is one of the highest in the Pacific, resulting in a clear improvement on educational achievement in Kiribati. Despite this, however, there are still significant numbers of young people who do not attend school for various reasons, particularly from age 13 years and more so for boys and young people living with disabilities.
- 2. Economic Participation and Employment:** Like elsewhere in the Pacific, the number of employment and livelihood opportunities for young people are limited, and are constrained by global pressures hindering national economic growth. The need to support young people to lead productive and self-sustaining lives in both the formal and informal sectors is an important poverty reduction strategy.
- 3. Health and Safety:** Young people in Kiribati can only develop and contribute to the nation's development if they are in good health – mentally, physically and spiritually and are protected from risks. The four priority health issues relevant to youth development included in this Policy are *Sexual and Reproductive Health, Mental Health and Suicide, Accidents and Alcohol and Substance abuse and gender base violence against young women and girls*.
- 4. Social Cohesion and Civic Participation:** There is a growing concern over the numbers of young people coming into contact with the law as offenders, victims or witnesses. While an important aspect of this is the legislative and regulatory framework that protects young people and promotes restorative justice principles, a major emphasis is preventing the young people from entering the justice system in the first place through the provision of social and recreational services.

In addressing the issues under each of these Policy Areas, this Policy endorses a vision which sees equal rights, access and opportunities for every I-Kiribati youth to participate and contribute fully to all aspects of spiritual, physical, social, cultural and economic development. To achieve this vision, four Policy Objectives have been determined by youth stakeholders, for each of the four Policy Areas:

1. To provide young people with opportunities to develop vocational skills and life skills to enable them to become responsible self-reliant and contributing members of the community;
2. To explore and increase opportunities and means of providing decent employment and livelihood for young entrepreneurs;
3. To promote healthy lifestyles amongst youth with special focus on the dangers of alcohol and substance abuse, unwanted pregnancy, STIs, HIV&AIDS and other social problems;
4. To promote youth-friendly environments within community, institutional and at national levels that nurture youth participation and that have the commitment and capacity to respond to youth needs.

Each Policy Objective has a set of strategies, the sum of which, should lead to the achievement of the objective. These have been derived from several consultations with stakeholders representing different sectors of government and non-government organizations and respond to the priority issues determined by situational analysis. They are presented in the logical planning matrix – the National Plan of Action. A feature of this Policy is the specific targeting of each strategy. Target groups have been specified for each Policy Area, to ensure that the most vulnerable feel the impacts of this Policy first. Each strategy is planned to be implemented within the five-year time-frame of this Policy, and each has been assigned to a lead agency or agencies, responsible for implementation.

The monitoring and evaluation aspects of the Policy – indicators and means of verification – are integrated into the Plan of Action, to ensure that each strategy is measurable and an agency is responsible for monitoring progress. Additionally, it is important that the review and evaluation activities are factored into the planned activities. A critical part of the Plan of Action is the financial resourcing. The intention is where possible and where appropriate, activities should be mainstreamed into sector strategies in relevant government ministries and relevant development agency mandates. In this regard, planned activities need to be realistic and achievable.

Finally, the Policy outlines the Policy Implementation Mechanism by defining the roles and responsibilities of the lead Ministry – the Ministry of Women Youth Sport and Social Affairs, the youth stakeholders, young people themselves and development and donor agencies. The success of this Policy can be realized through multi-sectoral commitment and dedication.

ACRONYMS

AHD	Adolescent Health Development
APTC	Australia Pacific Technical College
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health
CBO	Church Based Organisations
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRBD	Convention on the Rights of People with Disability
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
ESGBV	Eliminating Sexual and Gender Base Violence
FPNZ	Family Planning New Zealand
FLE	Family Life Education
HIV&AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IYF	International Youth Federation
KCCI	Kiribati Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KDP	Kiribati Development Plan
KIT	Kiribati Institute of Technology
KPA	Key Policy Area
KPS	Kiribati Police Service
KV20	Kiribati Vision 20
MCIC	Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Co-operatives
MEHR	Ministry of Employment and Human Resources
MELAD	Ministry of Environment Lands and Agricultural Development
MFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
MICTTD	Ministry of Information Communication Transport and Tourism Development
MISE	Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy
MOE	Ministry of Education
MWYSSA	Ministry of Women Youth Sports and Social Affairs
KDP	Kiribati Development Plan
KRCS	Kiribati Red Cross Society
KSA	Kiribati Sport Authority....
NAWPP	Northern Australia Workers Pilot Program
NCD	Non Communicable Diseases
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NYP	National Youth Policy

NYC	National Youth Council
NYPF	National Youth Policy Framework
PS	Private Sector
RMNCAH	Reproductive Maternal New Born Child & Adolescent Health
RERF	Revenue Equalization Reserve Fund
RSES	Recognised Seasonal Employment Scheme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
SWP	Seasonal Workers Program
STEPS	System for Thalidomide Education and Prescribing Safety
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WIW	Women Interest Worker
YFHSA	Youth Friendly Health Services Assessment
Y-Peer	Youth Peer in SRHR
Y- AD	Youth Advocates in ESGBV

1. INTRODUCTION

“E MATERAOI ARON RIBANAKINA IBUKIN KAUBWAIN AO RIKIRAKEN ABARA, TE RORONRIKIRAKE. The phrase is translated as: It is worthwhile to cultivate for the future resource and development of the country, THE YOUTH. Youth are assets; Not liabilities”.

MWYSSA, through the funding support of RMNCAH-UNFPA has taken the lead in drafting the Five-Year National Youth Policy 2018-2022. The task has been completed with input from a broad spectrum of partners in government and community namely, Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development (MLHRD), Ministry of Environment, Land and Agricultural Development (MELAD) Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Cooperatives (MCIC), Ministry of Information, Communication, Transport and Tourism Development (MICTTD), NGOs and faith based organisation (FBO) including Kiribati Family Health Association (KFHA), Kiribati Sports Association (KSA), Kiribati Red Cross; and youth in churches and communities including on the outer islands of Makin, Kuria and Aranuka and Kiritimati.

The methodology adopted in the development of the policy included a literature review of policies from 2012 to 2016 and key government documents including KV20, the Government *Motinnano* Statement 2016; KDP and information from former youth consultations, previous and current Youth Division staffs, the Secretary of MWYSSA, and information from relevant stakeholders in government and community- named above. Guided by the advice from these consultations the KNYP-NAP 2018-2022 is, in essence, a reviewed, updated, expanded and agreed version of the 2012-2016 National Youth Policy.

There are a number of definitions of what is meant by “youth”. For example alcohol prohibition says young persons under the age of 21 not allowed to purchase alcohol; the minimum legal age of marriage is 18 with parental consent and 21 years without; the constitution requires people over the age of 18 to vote.; the National Statistics Office (NSO) has adopted the UN age bracket of 15-24 years. For the KNYP-NAP 2018-2022, a consultative agreed age range of 10-24 is applied. Within this age range the policy is inclusive of all I-Kiribati youth regardless of sex, gender, ability, disability, ethnic background or religion. This is a minor change to the previous policy which defined youth as being within the age range of 15-30.

The KNYP-NAP 2018-2022 should be used as a guide to delivering all youth-based initiatives and development activities. It is a tool for decision-making concerning the development and welfare of young people in Kiribati. It seeks to promote investment that empowers youth and builds their capacity to contribute to the economy and wellbeing of their families, communities and the nation. Adopting a joint planning and implementation approach, the policy objectives and strategies recognize a multi-sectoral and collaborative way forward that requires real commitment from all stakeholders. The implementation of this policy will be possible only if all the stakeholders combine their efforts and work consistently to provide youth with opportunities to learn, develop and contribute.

To promote policy implementation the action plan (NAP) was developed; together the documents from the Kiribati National Youth Development Policy Framework (KNYDPF). There is a clear policy and an implementation plan with specific actions, targets, dates and responsibilities.

Monitoring and evaluation is a critical requirement to tell us many stories that emerge through implementation. A simple monitoring-evaluation template is specifically designed for the different Policy Objectives to monitor progress and update of issues encountered in implementation. This, along with coordination by MWYSSA (Youth Division) and periodical progress reporting from partners will assist to ensure progress goes as planned.

2. KIRIBATI YOUTH PROFILE

2.1 Youth Population

People aged between 10 and 24 years represented around 29.4% of the Kiribati population in 2015. The 2015 National Population and Housing Census projects the population will continue to increase considerably to a conservative projection of 140,000 by 2025.

SUMMARY OF YOUTH INDICATORS

Population size and Composition	Total	Male	Female
Population	110136	54096	56040
% Population	97	49	51
Sex Ratio	35	37	33
% Youth under 15 years of age	19.97	20.43	19.53
% Population between 15-24 years of age	6	5	7
Youth unemployment rate ages 15-24	64.7	62	73
Labour force participation rate ages 14-25	64	67	61
Labour force participation rate aged 15+	66	73	61
Proportion of employed who are own account workers	33	30	37
Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers	9.9	9.6	10.2
Proportion of employed who are employers	0.5	0.4	0.6
Percentage distribution of employed population in agricultural sector	0.5	0.7	0.2
Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex	63.4	63.6	63.2
Education			
Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex	86.9	82.8	9.10
Education attainment (primary) of population aged 25 and older, by sex	10.62	10.11	11.07
Education attainment (lower secondary) of the population aged 25 and older, by sex	47.49	48.96	46.17
Education attainment (upper secondary) of the population aged 25 and older, by sex	36.89	35.30	38.31
Education attainment (post-secondary) of the pop aged 25 and older, by sex	2.12	2.36	1.91
Educational attainment (tertiary) of the population aged 25 and older, by sex	2.09	2.23	1.97
Human Rights of Women and Girls			
Proportion of ever-partnered women (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months			68
Proportion of women (aged 15-49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than intimate partners since age of 15			45
HEALTH			
Mortality rate from road traffic injuries per (100,000 population)	12		
Adolescents birth rate for 10-14 years (per 1,000 girls in age group 10-19 years)			253
STI	253		

Source: Adapted from Gender Based Profile compiled based on 2015 Population Census, MWYSSA 2017

2.2 Youth Definition

Within the KNYP definition of young people being those within the age of 12 to 24 years there are two subgroup populations: those aged 10-19 years who are considered *adolescent* and those aged between 15-24 years are for statistical purposes.

Community definition: Kiribati communities define youth as people who have reached puberty which can imply males and females aged 12 years and older until marriage. The average age of marriage is 22.2 years for female and 24.6 years for males. After marriage youth are automatically called ‘adult’ even if they are married in early teens. Young married people are able to have their say and a seat at the community and the maneaba for decision making. A person is not regarded as an adult until he or she reaches the age of 35 if they are not married.

Law definition: as stated in the Laws of Kiribati:

- Young persons under the age of 21 are prohibited to be within the cartilage of licensed premises.
- At the age of 18 years a young person is allowed to marry but only with the consent of his/her parents or guardians.
- Under the Constitution of Kiribati, at the age of 18 a young person is entitled to register as an elector and to vote at an election of a member of the Maneaba ni Maungatabu.

Statistical Definition: The NSO of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) consider ‘youth’ to be people aged from 15 to 24 years consistent with the UN.

These variations acknowledge young people are not all the same and different approaches should be adopted in engaging them. Furthermore, a rigid aged based definition is perhaps less useful than a definition that acknowledges youth as a stage of *transition* from dependence as a child to independence as an adult, the process of which can start and end at different ages for different people.

3. RATIONALE FOR THE POLICY

Youth represent around 29.4 % of the population of Kiribati and their proportion will grow in the next decades. As future leaders of the country, they represent the possibility of change and development and in this regard, the government and families value youth as resources that need nurturing and support. The government recognises the increasing social, environmental and economic challenges facing youth today and as these issues are crosscutting, commitment at all levels is necessary. The overall rationale for this policy is that youth develop into assets for themselves, their families and for the development of the nation, living and contributing responsibly as Kiribati nationals.

3.1 Legislative and Policy Framework

The Constitution of the Republic of Kiribati (1980) is the supreme law of the country and guarantees in Chapter II, the respect of “the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual”. These rights and responsibilities apply to everybody including young people.

The legal rights of young I-Kiribati are also defined in several other pieces of domestic legislation and strategic policy. The revised Employment Ordinance (1977) specifies the rights of young workers. The National Education Policy (1999–2012) has further commitment and support for youth, as does the Youth Employment National Action Plan (2009–2012), NYP 2012-2016, NYPF & Action Plan 2018-2022 and the Kiribati National Disability Policy and Action Plan 2018–2021 (KNDP).

Regionally, the Pacific Youth Development Framework 2014–2023 represents an important milestone for the Pacific. It responds to the calls from young people, development partners and governments for greater support for the implementation of countries' youth policies, and for addressing the barriers to progress. In 2013 Pacific ministers for youth endorsed four outcome areas (decent employment, health, young people in decision-making processes, and young people's participation in environmental action), as set out in this framework, as well as key steps for their implementation. The implementation strategies that have since been developed take into account both the capacities of governments and their existing collaborations with development partners and youth representative structures.

3.2 Rights and Responsibilities of Youth

The rights of I-Kiribati youth citizens are articulated by the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) that states in Article 21, "(1) *Everyone* has the right to take part in the government of the country, directly or through freely chosen representatives" and "(2) *Everyone* has the right of equal access to public services in his country".

Article 1 of the UN Declaration on the Right to Development (1986) states, "*...every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development*".

The rights of children and young people under 18 years are specifically defined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1990. This legally binding international instrument spells out children's right to survival, to develop to the fullest, to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation, and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life. Every right spelled out in the Convention is inherent to the human dignity and harmonious development of every child. The CRC protects children's rights by setting standards in health care; education; and legal, civil and social services. The Kiribati Government ratified the Convention in 1995 and subsequently passed the Children and Young People Welfare Act (2013).

The Convention for the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979, is an international bill of rights for women and girls. Consisting of 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and girls and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination and allow for women's equal access to development. Kiribati ratified the CEDAW in 2004.

The Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD 2006) was ratified by the government in 2013. The CRPD identifies the human rights of people with disabilities of all ages to be promoted, protected and ensured. The government had endorsed the KNDP in September 2018, through which it will do the work required to meet its commitment to the equal rights of citizens with disabilities.

With the rights outlined through these conventions are responsibilities. For example, under Article 13 of the CRC, children and young people have the right to freedom of expression. Once this right is provided for, children and young people have the responsibility to respect the rights and reputations of others and respect the protection of national security, public order, public health or morals. Duty bearers implied by these Conventions – governments, parents and others – also have the responsibility to provide young people with their rights.

4. POLICY PRINCIPLES

The following principles provide the basis to guide reasoning or conduct for all activity undertaken in the name of the policy:

i) Participation

- With due respect to cultural values and protocols for social cohesion, youth are empowered to participate in the decision making, policy and strategy development, promoting ownership and commitment.

ii) Equity

- The policy is inclusive promoting a human rights approach: equal rights and opportunities and access to resources and services for all youth, with and without disabilities, at all levels of society in both rural and urban settings.

iii) Respect for Culture and Religious values

- This policy recognizes the need for young people to develop values that will respect cultural identity and religious values and adopt behaviors that support the development and sustainability of their environment.

iv) Good Governance

- The policy recognizes and encourages youth focused intervention with special care to their physical, psychological, social, economic and spiritual needs. It does this by providing empowering and capacity development support and setting out shared responsibilities for a sustainable future for generations to come.

5. KEY ISSUES AFFECTING YOUTH

This section highlights priority issues drawn from the analysis, consultation and validation workshops conducted in 2017. They are deemed priority because of their scale and the significance of their implications on youth lives and futures:

5.1 Health

While general health issues affect the lives of young people in Kiribati, as they do for the wider community, there are some specific health issues that are particularly pertinent to the well-being of young people.

5.1.1 *Sexual and Reproductive Health*

Sexual and reproductive health is of critical importance, this is particularly for young people with disabilities who often receive less education and information than their peers without disability.

The MHMS Annual Health Bulletin 2017 reports a teenage pregnancy rate (10-19 years) of 47% per 1,000. For every 100 adolescent girls aged 15-19 years, at least four may become pregnant. This is quite high and the MHMS has a target indicator of decreasing the number of pregnancies to 100 by 2019. The total number of adolescents birth rate between the of 10-19 is 272.

The 2015 Youth Friendly Health Services Assessment (YFHSA) acknowledged that “although Kiribati is committed to improving sexual reproductive health services for young people, major challenges to improve Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) in general exist within the health system including: an inter-agency coordinating mechanism to monitor YFHS SRH services, under-staffing, out-dated policies, strategies and clinical guidelines and under-resourced commodities distribution systems”. The assessment report indicated that there were still a number of geographical, structural, cultural and societal barriers that hinder the advancement of YFHS. Health worker attitude barriers still existed within the public health system both in urban and rural centres. This is reducing the development of youth friendly health services in Kiribati. Strategic priorities need to be established through continued coordinated collaboration and consultative planning with key affected populations, ministries and implementing partners to ensure YHFS development meets the actual needs of young people; and are likely to be acceptable and accessible.

Activities to improve family planning uptake have been successfully implemented in the past despite challenges and issues around sensitivities and taboos due to religious and cultural beliefs. According to FPNZ survey conducted in 2016, the contraceptive prevalence rate in South Tarawa was only 20.5%. The Health Information Unit within MHMS confirmed that Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) was 24.8% in 2017.

The MOE has integrated the Family Life Education (FLE) modules into the school curriculum for forms five, six and seven.

5.1.2 *Mental Health and Suicide*

According to the Health Information Unit, suicide is quite common among Young People, especially Young men. There are 53 young people aged between 15 – 29 years involved with suicide cases between 2005 and 2016 (MHMS 2016). Of this number, 49 are males. Compare with the number of female which is four, it is obvious that there are more males than females involved with suicide cases.

5.1.3 *Accidents*

According to the Kiribati Health Bulletin 2017, the number of mortality rate from road traffic injuries per 10,000 populations is 12. The cause of road accidents mainly involved with drinking behaviour while driving and others. However there is a great decrease when compared with the year 2005 that the number of young people died in vehicles accidents is 32 young persons. However, the problem of road accidents by the young people still exists.

5.1.4 Alcohol and Smoke.

- 6 Though the purchase and consumption of alcohol is prohibited by law (Liquor Ordinance of 1973 and Manufacture of Alcohol Act of 1997), it is not enforced by any of responsible agencies (police, island councils, MHMS). Consumption of cigarettes and alcohol among the youth including those who are under age is evident and growing.
- 7 According to the 2015 census, 20% of 15–19 year olds are regular smokers increasing to approximately 60% of 20–24 year olds and 65% for those aged 25–29. More males smoke than females. The gift of tobacco (*mweaka*) remains closely tied to spiritual beliefs only on the outer islands while sports equipment and cash in urban areas are now commonly practised instead of tobacco.
- 8 Admissions of young people to hospital in relate with smoke and alcohol illness is now a major concern. There are 272 young people admitted to the hospital for treatment from alcohol and smoke illness (MHMS 2017). For the year 2015, 112 young people admitted, 111 for 2016, and 106 for the year 2017. Out of 329 young people admitted from different kinds of smoke and alcohol illness, 272 suffered only from pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis symptoms, which is around 82%.
- 9 Previous attempts at raising awareness have largely been ignored by young people. This policy seeks to engage young people in the development of communication messages to ensure they are appropriate to the audience and youth have ownership of the issues and strategies. In addition, effective solutions need to include alternative and constructive past-times for young people.

5.1.5 Sport & Physical Activity

Sport and physical inactivity, poor nutrition, tobacco and alcohol use are known causes of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD). The Ministry of Health's 2006 STEPS survey on physical activity and participation and the Kiribati Global School-based Student Health Survey (KGSBSHS) 2011 reported that more than half the population were physically inactive and not gaining any health benefit from the level of physical activity undertaken. The survey also reported that 82% of the population were considered over weight and 51% obese.

Participation in physical activities at the right level (minimum of 30 minutes a day for five days) can play a significant role to prevent as well as in minimise the impact of NCDs. Participation in organised physical activity can also provide a platform for multi sector cooperation on strategies to improve diet and discourage the consumption of tobacco and alcohol. The government supports the notion that a physically active population is an effective method of disease prevention for the individual and cost-effective way to improve national public health.

5.2 Education

Education in Kiribati is free and compulsory from ages 6 to 15. Schools are quite well distributed over the country, but senior secondary schools (SSS) are concentrated in South Tarawa and are insufficient to absorb all potential students coming from the junior secondary school (JSS). While the overall proportion of government expenditure on education is one of the highest in the Pacific, the greatest proportion of this spending is on primary education. Despite a clear improvement on educational achievement in Kiribati – from 23.85% of the population 15 years or older with secondary or higher level of education in 1995 to 50.55% in 2005 and around 70.51% in 2015, there are still significant numbers of young people who do not attend school for various reasons, particularly from age 13 years and more so for boys. The proportion of people without schooling rose from 7.75% on average in 1995 to 8.25 % in 2005 and 8.75% in 2015. Absenteeism is also a particular problem for those who are enrolled in school. These young people are said to join the lines of village workers or unemployed. Some will secure places at the six training institutes located in South Tarawa. The overall low percentage of qualified I-Kiribati represents a major issue for employment and development in the country.

Many children with disabilities do not receive or complete education. This is especially the case for those

living on the outer islands where there is lack of accessible school resources and a lack of teachers trained in inclusive education. Despite a school rehabilitation program being rolled out, most Kiribati school infrastructure restricts access for children with physical and vision disabilities. This reduces their opportunity to develop independence and to gain income later in life to support themselves and their families. In consequence they are more vulnerable to a life of dependence, abuse and exploitation.

The key issues related to youth and education are: access to learning resources; insufficient numbers of qualified teachers, particularly for combined secondary schools; poor school infrastructure, transport difficulties and poor water and sanitation facilities especially on the outer islands. In addition schools and resources for young people with disabilities are insufficient with inaccessible classrooms and limited assistance to support their attendance in mainstream schools and insufficient opportunities for informal education. While some of these issues are related to general improvements required across the education sector, some youth-focused issues that are pertinent for inclusion in this policy. These include providing education or skills-building opportunities for young people with disabilities and for young people who opt for non-formal options to encourage relevant learning for future livelihoods. These may include the development of talents in craft, sport, music or entertainment, or may be related to agriculture or fishing. Open Learning Centres for young adults should be considered as a development option to address this issue.

Information, communication and technology (ICT), adaptive technology transfer will create windows for creative job and academic opportunity across all development sectors. Tapping into the youth market, utilising alternative energy source and biodiversity hotspots, inter-facility cooperative for sharing of tools and knowledge, North South and South South Cooperation, and building capacity of scientific institutions and stronger education programs, are some strategies through which government support and leadership will be realized, to ensure technology becomes a platform for sustainable development of youth. This however must be done in line with Kiribati's available resources, to ensure accessibility, and require the commitment of various sectors, including education, communication and commerce.

The impact of internet and mobile phones on the academic and professional performances of youth, as well as on their social and cultural lives, is seen to be double-edged, and is an area to be researched. The portrayal of youth in advertisements for promotion of products can often be seen as detrimental to the image of youth from a cultural or social standpoint. Key organisations such as the National Youth Council are well positioned to provide monitoring and advice in this respect.

In addition, there is a need to explore strategies for retaining young people in schools to reduce the likelihood of young people turning to alcohol consumption and substance abuse. The focus in this area may be to educate parents and guardians on the importance of education and their roles to support and guide their children appropriately, or it could be to provide a greater range of extra-curricular interest-topics such as Girl Guides and Boy Scouts for students. 'Student support services' that offer career counselling, vocational guidance and work experience programs are preventative measures to address school drop-outs and truancy. Programs of this sort are also beneficial in preparing young people for the workforce.

5.3 Employment and Vocational Training (TVET)

Youth employment is now a major concern. Despite the government efforts to create job opportunities, she could never meet the demand from the young people. According to the 2015 census, the employment rate for the age of 15-24 is 64.7%. There is only 35.3% falls under that age category work at the , government, company, private sector and self-employed.

The government herself could only employed a small portion of the youth population. According to the Labour office data, there were only 227 vacant posts in 2017, 291 in 2016, 195 in 2015, and 208 in 2004. In total, there were 921 government vacant posts within the last four years period. For the year 2017 only, there were 7931 applicants competed for the 227 vacancies. It is obvious then that there are few job opportunities when comparing with the number of school leavers each year.

Apart from the government, other major providers for youth's employment are government companies, and private businesses. However, due to unavailability of proper records it is therefore hard to give precisely number of youths employed within these sectors . However, there is an expectation that they all included under the category employed in the 2015 census.

The training institutes can absorb some of the school leavers, up to 300-400 and give them an opportunity to find a job. But not all students will qualify or pass their courses. For example, in 2008, just over half of the Marine Training Centre (MTC) students passed to become able-bodied seamen. The recruitment of I-Kiribati seafarers is slowing down because of health and disciplinary issues as well as a lack of demand linked to the downturn in the world economy. In addition, in recent years, the government and public enterprises have tried to reduce their staff to lower costs.

The situation is exacerbated for young people with disabilities. Firstly, as mentioned above, most are not able to receive or complete education. Furthermore, there are no vocational opportunities available for them. The development of vocational skills for young people with disabilities is essential to enable them to achieve their potential level of independence and contribution.

SEASONAL WORKERS FIGURES AS OF SEPT 2017

Seasonal Worker Program Australia

Year	Total No of SWP	Total No of SWP
	Recruits per year	Employers per year
2010	11	1
2011	35	5
2012	12	2
2013	29	3
2014	14	3
2015	20	3
2016	24	4
2017	201	13

Recognized Seasonal Employer NZ

Year	Total RSE	Total # of RSE
	Recruits per year	Employers per year
2008	80	2
2009	37	3
2010	81	6
2011	146	8
2012	126	8
2013	139	8
2014	152	8
2015	164	8
2016	190	8
2017	202	9

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA WORKER PILOT PROGRAM

YEAR	Total no of RSE	Total # of RSE
	Recruits per year	Employers per year
2016	16	1
2017	57	2

To support young people's participation in the rural sectors, the administrative social welfare officers (ASWO) had been expanded their scope of work in 2014 to cater MWYSSA's services in the rural Islands that comprised the followings ,women development, Youth, Sport, Non Government Organization , disability and Social Welfares. Their main roles in relation to youth, women and disability is to initiate relevant activities that might empower them economically and socially. Gender stereotype result in

community pressure on women to accept domestic role rather than to aspire for a professional career development. This is particularly true for women in rural areas. Those who pursue career opportunities often opt for nursing or teaching professions. Some Rural Youths on the other hand neglect the importance of education given they had gained the idea that they still can survive and earn money through subsistence economy without ha

The focus in this area would be to increase opportunities in the formal sector (cash workers) in a larger range of technical professions and provide greater opportunities for livelihood development in the informal sector – what might be considered ‘village work’ and that would also provide opportunities for the greater number of unemployed young people. Specific focus for employment or livelihood opportunities for youth with disabilities is necessary. Furthermore, a clearly targeted focus on youth recruitment, at least for a minimum proportion, in government employment schemes would help ensure that youth are given opportunities in all areas.

Kiribati has experienced strong annual employment growth in the past 5 years at a rate of 9%, with the majority of this growth occurring in the private sector. The retail sector employs the largest number of private sector workers at 60%. The private sector including local businesses and foreign contractors is the main employer of graduates from the Kiribati Institute of Technology (KIT). The public sector remains the largest source of wage employment (61.5%) and the second largest employer of KIT graduates (41%).

Agriculture and fishery occupations engage the largest number of I-Kiribati domestically, however the majority of these jobs are informal and include workers selling fish and copra. The construction sector in Kiribati employed around 3% of the workforce in 2015, and is marked by a shortage of skilled local trade workers (these roles are generally filled by foreigners) and surplus of unskilled labourers (i.e. 29% of the labour market in 2010). There is currently an oversupply of skilled maritime workers (approximately 500 unemployed graduates from the Kiribati Marine Training College (MTC) whose skills are transferable beyond shipping to land-based sectors.

Unemployment of known KIT graduates is low at 6%. Combined with the low unemployment rates of returned I-Kiribati graduates from the Asia Pacific Technical College (APTC), this provides some indication that the volume of graduates from the land-based Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector is in balance with domestic demand.

With only 6% of employed persons holding post-school qualifications of which just 0.2% is a vocational qualification, there is scope for KIT to invest in up-skilling programs for existing workers.

TVET training may be able to provide employment pathways for the 91% of SSS leavers not continuing on to further education, and the significant number of outer island students and those with disabilities not continuing past JSS.

5.4 Gender Based Violence and Social Justice

There is concern about increasing numbers of young people coming in contact with the law as perpetrators or victims, especially on South Tarawa. Most crimes perpetrated by youth are against property and the person, and often they are fuelled by alcohol abuse. An emergence of youth ‘gangs’, increased violence and general disorder and crime, has sometimes been attributed to the breakdown of family support structures. Young men feature more as perpetrators while young women are more often victims of sexual offences and domestic violence. Young women with disabilities have a greater vulnerability to being victims of crime such as rape. Their ability to defend themselves against violence and abuse and within the justice system is seriously inhibited by the lack of accessible and targeted services and support.

A few young women also get involved with the illegal sex industry. Known to be as young as 14 years of age, some declare that they have the support of their families.

There are several key factors related to youth crime. The need for cash or commodities may be one reason, but there are others related to gender equality, lack of recreation and work opportunities for young people,

difficulties negotiating the conflict between modern and traditional ways of living, social pressures, lack of guidance or lack of positive adult role models, as well as alcohol and substance abuse. As such it is important to develop strategies to address social, gender, youth and justice issues. It is important that these strategies are developed and clearly targeted young men and young women to address the gender differentiation mentioned above. In addition, the laws and justice system for young people who are perpetrators and/or victims need to promote restorative justice over punitive justice; they need to support victims with services for rehabilitation, to allow all the opportunity to reform and make positive contributions to the economy and society.

5.5 Climate Change

The recent Kiribati Red Cross Pacific Climate Change Youth Forum helped galvanize youth in support of climate change mitigation on a regional level. It focused on: recognition of the abilities, needs and priorities of youth and the need for government support in encouraging green works for green job creation, ecotourism and preservation of national heritage. The role of youth has also been incorporated into the national Environment Sector Plan 2013-2016, which looked at the role of youth in environmental planning and management, the accessibility of information for youth, and harnessing creativity to achieve sustainable development.

Key milestones, such as youth helping communities across rural and urban areas with community emergency and relief efforts (as they were credited with doing in the 2012 Cyclone Evan Post Disaster Needs Assessment Report), and national initiatives led by young people demonstrate the ability of young men and women to take positions of leadership in disaster contexts, and the potential for integrating them into community governance structures and disaster preparedness efforts in the future. The government and other stakeholders recognised the potential of youth as agents of climate change resilience. A good example was the KRCS volunteer based resilience program WASH (Water Sanitation Hygiene program) delivered to communities to counteract the negative impact of water sanitation and health related problems. Youth may also play a crucial role in relief distribution and emergency support, particularly for families who are alienated from the central village governance structure. It was also felt that more detailed and area-based assessments on the extent of impact on livelihood/livelihood infrastructure, as well as the total number of youth involved in climate change, would be useful in informing recovery and reconstruction programs, to identify livelihoods options for youth.

6. NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY STRATEGIC PLAN - NAP

This section outlines the strategies and action plan to implement the KNYP. Activities, timeframe, indicators, targets, responsibility and proposed budgets are reflected in the action plan matrix for the five-year period 2018-2022.

6.1 VISION:

WITHIN EQUAL RIGHTS, ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES, ALL YOUTH ARE EMPOWERED FOR SPIRITUAL, PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROMOTING THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATION'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

6.2 MISSION:

TO STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF YOUTH AND THE YOUTH ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND SUPPORTS IN HEALTH, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL EXTENTS SO THEY MAY ACHIEVE A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE AND BECOME RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS

6.3 OBJECTIVES

The policy objectives are to facilitate and support youth participation at all levels to ensure they are able to play a meaningful role in shaping their future and the world they live in; and to guide the social and economic development of young people in Kiribati; to define and realize the outcomes for youth in the context of the strategy for the development of Kiribati and the community sector plan; to align priorities for young people with other sector programmes to maximize the benefits for youth; and to strengthen coordination, monitoring and evaluation of all youth development programmes and services.

6.4 TARGET GROUPS

To ensure the greatest impact, this policy targets specific strategies to various group of youth who face marginalisation and are at highest risk of being excluded from community opportunities and resources. These are:

Young Women

The cultural status of women in Kiribati as subservient to men has particular impact on their well-being and opportunities. Other issues of significance to young women are sexual and reproductive health, mental health, substance abuse, gender based violence and employment and livelihood opportunities.

Young Men

Young men have particular needs and challenges related to sexual and reproductive health, mental health, accidental injury, substance abuse, education, employment and livelihood attainment; and crime.

Youth with Disabilities

The principle of equity ensures that youth with disabilities are included in all of the strategies in this policy. However dedicated attention is required to ensure all youth can genuinely and equally access the existing educational and vocational opportunities and are enabled to transition to employment and income generating opportunities after formal schooling.

Unemployed youth

Employment and livelihood development strategies need to target the different strengths and stages of unemployed youth.

Youth in Rural Areas

The particular challenges experienced by youth living in rural areas are isolation, lack of access to education, lack of exposure to civic participation etc.

Youth at Risk - unbundle

Some people are vulnerable for reasons associated with STIs/HIV, their mental health and are at risk of self-harm including suicide; some are at risk of exploitation and abuse including those working in the sex trade; others are at risk within their family or through early unplanned pregnancy and . These young people require interventions and opportunities targeted to their needs.

6.4 KEY POLICY AREAS, OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES

KPA 1 Education and Skills Building

Policy Objective

To provide young people with opportunities to develop vocational skills and life skills to enable them to become responsible self-reliant and contributing members of the community.

Strategies

1. Provide life skills education for young people
2. Raise awareness among parents and guardians about adolescent development and the importance of education and their roles in supporting and guiding young people.
3. Provide in school Student Support Services to offer career counseling, vocational guidance and work-experience programs.
4. Expand JSS and SSS curricula to provide relevant learning opportunities, including non-formal options, to build life-skills, awareness about cultural heritage and information, communication technology.
5. Expand and strengthen the range of vocational training centers focusing on specialized areas such as mechanical and agricultural programs and marketing for handicrafts; include vocational programmes in JSS and SSS curricula.
6. Expand community learning centers to provide a wider range of training options including to suit those with high needs related to disability and mental illness; increase access to information through libraries.

KPA 2 Economic Empowerment

Policy Objective

To explore and increase opportunities and means of providing decent employment and livelihood for young entrepreneurs.

Strategies

1. Provide opportunities in a larger range of technical professions and small business development. Strategies should involve the private and community sectors and should explore apprentice and intern schemes.
2. Ensure all government investment, employment, business and trading strategies and schemes include a minimum allocation of opportunities and support for youth recruitment or small-business development, and special effort is given to provide opportunities in areas with highest youth unemployment.

3. Ensure participation in physical activity is encouraged and appreciated and promote youth talents
4. Explore opportunities to develop markets and potential livelihoods for youth.

KPA 3 Health and Safety

Policy Objective

To promote healthy lifestyles amongst youth with special focus on the dangers of alcohol and substance abuse, unwanted pregnancy, STIs, HIV and AIDS and social problems caused by violence.

Strategies

1. Provide access to youth-friendly health services including sexual and reproductive health and counseling services. Include youth in the development and implementation of targeted health programmes.
2. Develop communication strategies with youth to reduce alcohol and substance abuse, address violence, abuse and exploitation issues, and promote healthy sexual and reproductive behaviour. Communication strategies should include the delivery of messages through the school curricula and extra-curricular advisory/support services in schools. Messages should be consistently delivered and through schools, ministries and community based organisations.
3. Develop interventions with youth to reduce road accidents.
4. Promote healthy living through good nutrition, sport and physical activity through the school curriculum and community-based programs.

KPA 4 Social Cohesion and Civic Participation

Policy Objective

To promote youth-friendly environments in community and at institutional and at national levels which have the commitment and capacity to respond to youth needs and to nurture youth participation.

Strategies

1. Develop youth-friendly and accessible spaces particularly on outer islands to provide youth-focused services and a venue for social engagement.
2. Raise civic awareness through introduction of civic education in primary and secondary school curriculums and community education initiatives. These initiatives should cover human rights issues and promote cultural heritage and emphasise domestic violence and gender equality.
3. Provide and promote alternative constructive recreational options including volunteer work, different sports and physical activities , music, art and craft.
4. Promote restorative justice practices for young offenders at legislative, institutional and community levels.
5. Provide practical support including counseling and community education to assist youth facing social stigma and victimization, such as teenage mothers, young offenders and those with disabilities to contribute to their communities.

6. Facilitate inter-generational dialogue, mentorship and activities to foster respect and understanding between generations, between modern and traditional values and between community and national levels.
7. Review and reform legislation and policies at national and at island level to ensure that young people are protected and that the principles and objectives in this policy can be achieved. Particular attention should be made to regulations controlling consumption of tobacco and alcohol, justice for young offenders and enforcement of compulsory education.

7. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

To facilitate the effective implementation of this policy, the following mechanism and action plan are proposed:

7.1 The Role of the Ministry of Women, Youth, Sport and Social Affairs (MWYSSA)

The MWYSSA is the leading ministry responsible for youth affairs.. As stated in the former MISA Strategic Plan 2009-2011, the Youth Division's core responsibilities include "the development, co-ordination and management of all youth related programs, initiating and conducting youth training programs at island and national levels, provide technical assistance to NGOs with youth related programs, and representing Kiribati at international and regional meetings. Its objectives are to improve and enhance the development status and general welfare of the youth and children in relation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)".

The Youth Division is responsible for coordinating, monitoring and overseeing implementation of the KNYP across all government ministries, NGOs, including churches, youth organisations and other stakeholders throughout Kiribati.

The capacity of the youth division should be strengthened to enable the effective management and coordination of implementation under this policy. MWYSSA's key role is summarised as:

- Ensure there is mutual understanding of the key issues, obligations and commitments highlighted in the policy, between government agencies and ministries with responsibilities under this policy.
- Revive, in partnership with young people, a National Youth Council (NYC) to act as the voice of young people. Consult with this network where necessary and act on behalf of the NYC. Investigate whether the NYC should remain under MWYSSA or be established as an independent entity.
- Form partnerships with NGOs and other youth stakeholders to implement activities under the National Action Plan (NAP).
- Seek donor assistance where required for funding gaps relating to the NAP.
- Monitor implementation by designated ministries, NGOs and other stakeholders on a regular basis. This involves coordinating the data collection related to policy areas and disseminating information to stakeholders and Cabinet.
- Advocate on behalf of youth to ensure that policies and laws are compliant with the principles and objectives of this policy.

7.2 The Role of Line Ministries and Other Youth Stakeholders

The aim of this policy is to engage collaborative efforts of government, churches and other NGOs to support implementation of the policy. Line ministries and youth stakeholders who are identified as responsible partners have an important role to support and drive the implementation of this policy and action plan. Their role is summarised as:

- Collaborate with MWYSSA and other government agencies and development partners to determine key activities under relevant policy areas and strategies. NGOs are not obliged to implement the policy but it is expected that the policy will guide their work.
- Where appropriate, seek funding to implement the commitments in the NAP. These should be incorporated into development strategies and work-plans to go through regular budget allocation processes of government or donor assistance proposals for NGOs. Where necessary, identify funding gaps to MWYSSA.
- Implement activities in the NAP within regular stakeholder programs to advance capacity development for young people.
- Contribute to monitoring reporting templates, policy reviews and evaluations, provide progress on implementation as per the indicators of change, financial expenditure and results achieved.

7.3 The Role of Regional and International Development and Donor Agencies

While the policy seeks to embed its activities into government development strategies and work-plans, existing budgetary limitations will inevitably mean there will be some funding gaps in the implementation of activities. These may relate to areas of capacity building or where additional technical or human resources are required. The government requests donor and development partners to consider and support the areas of this policy as key development areas. The role of development partners is summarised here:

- Provide technical support in their areas of expertise relevant to the KNYP and the NAP and roles defined in the Policy Implementation Mechanism.
- Ensure that all country and regional youth related programs and activities support the implementation of, or are consistent with the KNYP.
- Strengthen the linkages between regional support mechanisms and strategies and the national bodies, especially with regard to the Pacific Youth Strategy, the Pacific Plan, the Pacific Youth Council and other regional strategies.

8. MONITORING & EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation is critical for measuring the progress and outcomes of the KNYP. A five-year policy implementation plan encompassing the responsibilities of stakeholders has been developed to assist with the achievement of the policy objectives. Monitoring and Evaluation is a management tool to systematically track progress and demonstrate results and where changes to the policy framework are needed to accommodate evolving circumstances.

The Youth Division will bear primary responsibilities for monitoring the progress of implementation through regular periodical follow up and scheduled meetings with stakeholders and annual reporting to the Minister and Secretary of the MWYSSA and other external stakeholders.

It is critical that the following are reported on:

- Progress to date on the implementation of the initiatives in the NAP.
- Progress and achievement against performance measures, targets and indicators.
- Success stories and lessons learnt.
- Obstacles, issues and proposed solutions.

8.1 Performance Measurement

Monitoring and evaluation are critical to realising youth development results and for gathering evidence that the action strategies of the policy are indeed supporting the aspirations of youth in Kiribati. Indicators of change are determined for each activity under each strategy of each policy area. Each stakeholder with responsibilities for implementation in the NAP is responsible for monitoring their activity against the indicators of change, with monitoring templates provided by MWYSSA. In this way, MWYSSA can collate all stakeholder reports to understand comprehensively the progress of all implementation and the overall results achieved by the policy.

It is important to link the strategies of this policy with those of the KV20, Kiribati Development Plan, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Pacific Plan, the Pacific Youth Strategy, Government's Manifesto (*motinnano*) and other relevant plans and strategies. Effective monitoring of the policy's implementation will contribute to the effective monitoring of the outcomes of other government strategies.

The monitoring and evaluation framework comprises measurable objectives and has indicators, baseline, targets, means of verification, risks and assumptions and lead stakeholders. A specifically designed KNYP – NAP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is provided at Section 10 of this document.

Finally, in monitoring implementation, all efforts should be taken to ensure that data is disaggregated by age, gender, disability and location. This will ensure that results relating to specific groups of young people can be translated into reports for CRC, CEDAW, CRPD and other development plans.

8.2 Performance Reporting

MWYSSA is responsible for collating and archiving all monitoring reports related to this policy. Implementation of the policy will be reported to Cabinet annually. Cabinet will be informed on key issues related to challenges and achievements for policy response and recommendations. MWYSSA is responsible for sharing annual reports with youth and all other stakeholders.

9. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2018-2022

The NAP is presented on pages 26 – 39.

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is provided as *Annex* to this document.



KIRIBATI NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2018 - 2022

Key Policy Area 1: EDUCATION AND SKILLS BUILDING

Policy Objective: *To provide young people with opportunities to develop vocational skills and life skills to enable them to become responsible self-reliant and contributing members of the community*

Strategies	Activities	Timeframe					Indicators of change	Targets	Responsible Ministries/ Agencies	Budget
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5				
1.1 Provide education and/or skills development for youth who are at risk	<p>1.1.1 Align with existing training providers and enhance programs that would be beneficial to students who have dropped out of school. Establish Open Learning Centers or vocational programmes for young people who have dropped out of school and school leavers including those with disabilities.</p> <p>1.1.2 Provide Moral education to youths</p> <p>1.1.3 Provide agricultural training</p> <p>1.1.4 Provide training in tourism Industry</p> <p>1.1.5 Negotiate opportunities for young people to be employed in fishery industries</p> <p>1.1.6 Provide training in Sport</p> <p>1.1.7 Provide Life Skills training</p>	x	x	x	x	x	<p>Proportion of early school leavers (<i>dropout youths</i>) including young people with disabilities receiving vocational programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number. of youth involved in criminal activities is decreasing No. of youth entering overseas employment Initiatives is increasing No. of young people trained on agricultural skills No. of young people trained through tourism programmes No. of young people in maritime safety and fishing skills <p>No. of young people taking part in the training provided for Sport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed MOU on programs to be 	4 vocational skills programs running in South Tarawa and outer islands	<p>MWYSSA (Youth)</p> <p>Lead</p> <p>MELAD</p> <p>MICTTD</p> <p>MEHR/ILO</p> <p>MCIC</p> <p>MFMRD</p> <p>KCCI/PS</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>CBOs</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>Island Councils</p> <p>Urban Councils</p> <p>Disability</p>	1000000

	<p>1.1.8 Strengthen Youth Groups network programs eg Y-Peer networks, Y-AD etc..</p> <p>1.1.9 Provide training on Climate Change Issues and how to adapt and respond to it</p> <p>1.1.10 Set up and strengthen Climate Change Crusader Youth groups</p> <p>1.1.11 Provide training and disaster preparedness and emergency</p> <p>1.1.10 Provide digital Literacy training</p>						<p>provided by IYA and Churches</p> <p>No of young people receive training on climate change issues and how to adapt and respond to it</p> <p>Number of climate change crusader youth groups</p> <p>Number of young people receive training on disaster preparedness and emergency</p> <p>Number young people received digital literacy training</p>			
1.2 Building capacity for parents, guardians and young couples	<p>1.2.1 Outreach Programs (agencies and organizations are trained in delivering parenting skills to parents and guardians to understand adolescent development and the importance of education</p> <p>1.2.2 Deliver Positive Parenting Skills programmes</p> <p>1.2.3 Deliver Young Couples programme</p>	x	X	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of male and female parents participating in parenting programmes No. of communities that have received awareness training. No. of young couples completing the positive parenting programs. 	MWYSSA Outreach program delivered To parents, young couples and youth	MWYSSA (LEAD) MOE NGOs CBOs MEHR	30,000
1.3 Provide Student Support Services offering career counseling, vocational guidance and directory of work-experience programs for school	1.3.1 Establish Centre for Students Services	x	X	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centre for support services accessible for young persons with disability established in appropriate existing office Student Career Counselor recruited 	All schools visited by Student Career Counselor each year	MEHR (LEAD) MWYSSA MOE MEHR/ILO KCCI/PS CBOs	50,000

students										
	1.3.2 Invite career speakers to institutes/ Schools	x	X	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. and proportion of schools /institutions providing career information sessions 	All secondary schools	MOE KCCI/PS CBOs	10,000
	1.3.3 Hold a Career Show-case	x	X	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of students participating in the Career Show No. of stakeholders presenting information at the Career Show 	5 Annual Career show-cases by 2022	Key Line Ministries MOE (LEAD) MWYSSA KCCI/PS	20,000
1.4 Expand school curricula to provide relevant learning for young people, including non-formal options for skills development at primary and junior secondary level education, family life-skills education cultural heritage and promoting use of information technology and digital literacy training	1.4.1 Review/reform mainstream curriculum to provide vocational options at secondary level as well as compulsory education to improve communication skills	x	X	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational options available Delivery of TVET Teachers trained to teach vocational options No. of students opting for vocational options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of accredited, TVET teachers, programs and students with vocational qualifications by 2022 	MEHR (Lead) MOE MWYSSA KCCI/PS	30,000
	1.4.2 Incorporate life skills development into JSS curriculum (local and international)	x	X	x			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers trained in life-skills development Curriculum reform includes life-skills education 	Adoption of the new curriculum by 2020	MOE (Lead) MEHR/KIT	30000
	1.4.3 Conduct cultural week to increase value of traditional skills and showcase student creativities	x	X	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of young people using traditional skills in small business development 	Culture week conducted in schools every year	MOE MIA/Cultural Division CBOs NGOs/Communities	
1.5 Expand and strengthen the range of vocational training centers focusing on specialized areas	1.5.1 Promotion of handicrafts and traditional skills through community workshops for youth who are out of the formal education system	x	X	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of youth including those with disabilities participating in workshops Number of early leavers (dropped out) and single parents attending traditional skills workshops 	Modern skills to complement traditional skills where appropriate as a benchmark for improvement	MIA/Cultural Division (Lead), MWYSSA/Youth Unit CBOs NGOs	50000

1.6 Facilitate inter-generational communication and activities	1.6.1 Include cultural learning into curriculum at all levels	x	X	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of traditional knowledge are taught in classes and in extra-curricular activity 	30% of primary schools taught cultural aspects by 2021 50% of secondary schools taught cultural aspects by 2022	MOE (Lead) MIA Unimwane/Unaine NGOs	30000
	1.6.2 Hold community workshops on cultural aspects—local handicrafts, house building, canoe building, maneaba building etc. targeted to young people	x	X	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of island/town councils providing community workshops for young people on traditional skills Workshops include dialogue, mentorship and activities to foster respect and understanding between older and younger generations, parents and their children, between modern and traditional values and between community and national levels 	50% councils received the training by 2022	MIA (Lead) MOE MWYSSA Island and Urban Councils Unimwane/Unaine	50000

Key Policy Area 2: ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Policy Objective: *To explore and increase opportunities and means of providing decent employment and livelihood for young entrepreneurs*

Strategies	Activities	Timeframe					Indicators of change	Target	Responsible Ministries/ Agencies	Budget
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5				
2.1 Increase opportunities in the formal sector in a larger range of technical professions and small business development.	2.1.1 Increase the number of work attachment placements for KIT graduates and job seekers in all ministries, SOE's and private entities.	x	x	X	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of internship and apprenticeship opportunities provided by all ministries, SOE's and private entities No. of youth with disabilities being offered work attachments in Ministries after graduation Directory of work-experience apprenticeships and internships established Employment rate for youth aged 15-24 years is increased Private and non-government sector are active in exploring options for youth apprentice or intern schemes 	50 opportunities created and filled per year.	MEHR & PSO (Lead), All Ministries KCCI/PS, CBOs NGOs	50000
	2.1.2 Review and update of the NYC as appropriate	x	x	x	X	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. regular stakeholder meetings NYC is reconvened, operating effectively and and meeting regularizing 	2 meetings per year of all stakeholders for updates on NAP NAP is completed and implemented	MWYSSA (lead) MEHR, PSO, All Ministries KCCI/PS, CBOs NGOs	20000
2.2 Safeguard government	2.2.1 Increase youth workers at RSE, SWP, NAWPP, Seafarers &	x	x	x	X	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of opportunities provided for youth on RSE, SWP, NAWPP, 	50 opportunities created and filled per year.	MEHR MWYSSA MCIC	20000

investment, employment, business and trading strategies and schemes.	Fishermen (Labour Scheme)						Seafarers and Fishermen		KCCI/PS	
	2.2.2 Provide Start and Business (SYB) and Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) training to young entrepreneurs	x	x	x	X	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of trained young entrepreneurs operating small and micro enterprises 	60 young people per year (30 from outer islands and 30 from Tarawa)	MCIC (Lead) KCCI & ILO MWYSSA/Youth Division MIA Island Councils Urban councils	50000
	2.2.3 Provide assistance in the area of income generating activities for youth in groups or as individuals	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of internship and apprenticeship opportunities provided Employment rate increased for youth aged 15-24 years Areas where there is greater youth unemployment are targeted Youth market established 	100 number of opportunities created for self-employment	MCIC (lead) MWYSSA MEHR KCCI/PS	100000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.2.4 Integrate tourism based industry in vocational institutions targeting youth aged 19-35 	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of courses related to tourism included in curriculums of Vocational Institutions No. of youth engaged in tourism industry 	3-5 youth develop tourism businesses per year	MICTTD (Lead) MCIC KCCI/PS MWYSSA & MEHR	40000
	2.2.5 Safeguard overseas employment opportunities that will improve livelihood of I-Kiribati people especially youth	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of awareness and consultations with communities, councils, Church Based Organisations and related bodies of youth on Tarawa and outer islands. Radio and media outlet awareness No. of convictions of youth on charges related to drugs and alcohol abuse and other criminal offenses is decreasing. 	4 awareness and consultation sessions per year Quarterly consistent radio programs throughout the year)	MEHR & MWYSSA KPS	30000

	2.2.6 Loan Scheme established with favourable conditions for small loans for youth entrepreneurs	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of young people receiving small loans for business capital 	10 loans provided to young entrepreneurs per year	MWYSSA (Lead) MFED/DBK MCIC KCCI/PS	100000
2.3 Develop markets and provide livelihoods for young people based on Kiribati cultures and traditions, such as weaving, singing, sewing tibuta, maneaba building, fishing, agriculture etc.	2.3.1 Youth Festival Exhibition and Women Expo		x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of young people from Tarawa and outer islands selling products with market support from private sector promoting economic returns and eco-tourism. 	3 market centers established by 2022	MWYSSA (lead) MCIC MIA MICTTD/Tourism KCCI/PS Island and Urban council	50000

Key Policy Area 3: HEALTH AND SAFETY

Policy Objective: *To promote healthy lifestyles amongst youth with special focus on the dangers of alcohol and substance abuse, unwanted pregnancy, STIs, HIV&AIDS and social problems caused by violence*

Strategies	Activities	Timeframe					Indicators of change	Target	Responsible Ministries/ Agencies	Budget
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5				
3.1 Provide youth-friendly health services including sexual and reproductive health and counseling services accessible to all.	3.1.1 Establish Integration of Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS) in the existing of health center system	X	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible YFHS established Youth are involved in the development and implementation No. of youth including disabilities using YFHS No. of youth on outer islands accessing YFHS 	Number of Service Delivery Points offering integrated SRH YFH No of integrated YFH completed	MHMS MOE Island and Urban Councils NGOs National Youth Council	50000

3.2 Broadly communicate strategies to promote wellbeing, health and safety and family life education to all youth	3.2.1 Develop and deliver of campaign to address tobacco, alcohol and substance abuse and promote family life education	X	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally youth knowledge on alcohol and substance abuse is increased No. of youth involved with alcohol and substance abuse is decreased Generally youth understanding about protective behaviors related to SRH/violence, abuse and exploitation is increased 	Baseline survey on knowledge on these issues completed 2 campaigns by 2022	MOH (RMNCAH) LEAD MWYSSA MOE (for schools) KPS Media CBOs NGOs KFHA KRCS	50000
	3.2.2 National awareness campaign about Sexual Reproductive Health issues and services	X	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth included in the design and delivery of the national awareness campaign Train the trainer for peer education programme peer completed No of youth groups (y-peer) promote campaigns of SRHR and family life education to youths in school, youth with disability, sex workers and at rural areas 	2 campaigns by 2022	MHMS (RMNCAH) (lead) MWYSSA MOE CBOs NGOs Media Y-Peer networks KFHA	100000
	3.2.3 Develop and deliver campaigns to address violence including gender based violence, abuse and exploitation issues and resilience programs	X	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline data on the incidence of alcohol and other drug misuse amongst young people is established Reduction in incidences of alcohol/substance abuse is observed in the longer-term Number of young people access to GBV response services 	2 campaigns by 2022	MWYSSA & KPS (Lead) MHMS MOE Media NGOs KRCS CBO	50000
	3.2.4 Develop IEC materials to support communication and advocacy	X	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of IEC produced and distributed to support SRHR, alcohol and substance abuse 	Flyers, Posters, Pamphlets and others 1000 copies each for each of five years	MHMS (RMNCAH) MWYSSA	50000
3.3 Use targeted interventions to reduce road and	3.3.1 Identify causes of road accidents to	X	x				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes identified using MOH and police data Responses planned for 	Study and plan of action completed by end 2019	KPS & MWYSSA (Lead) MHMS	50000

vehicle accidents.	understand and plan appropriate responses.						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> implementation • Involvement of youth in the development of responses to reduce vehicle and traffic incidents 		MOE Urban Councils NGOs	
	3.3.2 Responsible institutions undertake awareness campaign about the legal age of drinking, safe driving and pedestrian safety.	X	X	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of youth reached through the awareness activities 	Annual campaign up to 2022	KPS (lead) MWYSSA MOE	40000
3.4 Promote healthy living through good nutrition and physical activity	3.4.1 Develop and deliver campaign on good nutrition and physical activity	X	X	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased physical activity amongst youth • Incidences of non-communicable diseases amongst 15-24 year olds is decreasing • Healthy living campaign delivered through both the schools system and through community-based programs. 	Two annual campaigns in period through to 2022	MIWYSA /Sports Division (Lead) MHMS MOE CBOs NGOs	40000
3.5 Implement prevention measures to address domestic violence against young people	3.5.1 Deliver Gender Based Violence (GBV) awareness integrated with family life education	X	X	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of male and female youth attending GBV awareness programs • Proportion of participants with disability attending programs with • No of young people including disability receive training in family life education 	20% reduction in GBV cases	MWYSA KPS MHMS CBOs NGOs Youth Groups Y- Ads Y-Peer Networks	50000

Key Policy Area 4: SOCIAL COHESION AND CIVIC PARTICIPATION

Policy Objective: *To promote youth-friendly environments in community and at institutional and at national levels which have the commitment and capacity to respond to youth needs and to nurture youth participation.*

Strategies	Activities	Timeframe					Indicators of change	Target	Responsible Ministries/ Agencies	Budget
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5				
4.1 Provide youth-friendly community spaces	4.1.1 Establish accessible youth and sport centers on all Islands	x	x	x	x	x	• Meeting places for youth and sport association members are established	50% of islands by end 2022	MWYSSA (Lead MIA-/RPD MFEP MISE Island Councils Urban Councils	1000000
	4.1.2 Capacity-building training in any relevant field for Youth/Sport Officers, ASWOs and Church Youth leaders	x	x	x	x	x	• Improved competence of Youth Officers, sport officers ASWOs and Youth church leaders	All Youth Officers, ASWOs and Youth Church Leaders are trained by 2022	MWYSSA /Youth and Sport Divisions (lead) MIA	50000
	4.1.3 Provide resources and equipment for youth centers	x	x	x	x	x	• Youth centers are equipped with necessary resources	50% islands are covered by end of 2022	MWYSSA (Lead) MFEP MIA/RPD Island Councils Urban Councils	50000
4.2 Implement public awareness campaigns about social cohesion and civic										
	4.2.1 Develop and deliver parenting awareness programme on civic education	x	x	x	x	x	• Training delivered on roles/responsibility on civil rights and parenting	Baseline survey on level of knowledge on these issues completed by 2022 in selected areas	MWYSSA(lead) KPS CBOs NGOs Island and Urban	40000

participation.									Councils	
	4.2.2 Island Council Road show on human rights, the rights of the child and the cultural aspects	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training delivered on human rights, the rights of the child and cultural aspects 	All islands covered by 2022	MWYSSA & MOJ (lead) MIA/Cultural KPS CBOs NGOs	100000
	4.2.3 Mangrove Planting Day	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of youth and schools, churches, communities in environmental conservation initiatives 	50% of islands by 2022 25% of land protected from erosion and created for nursery and breeding zone Marine ecosystem is better protected	MELAD & MWYSSA (Lead) MOE Island Youth Associations Island Councils Urban Councils NGOs/Communities	20000
	4.2.4 National Cleaning Day	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of youth and schools, churches and communities in environmental conservation initiatives 	National Cleaning day Clean and healthy living	MELAD & MWYSSA (Lead) MOE Island Youth Associations Island Councils Urban Councils NGOs/Communities	50000
	4.2.5 Cultural Heritage training	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training delivered on cultural heritage 	50% of youth trained in cultural heritage by 2022	MIA/Culture (Lead) MWYSSA MOE	100000
	4.2.7 Revise and strengthen adolescent girl initiative program	x	x	x	x	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of adolescent girls participating No. of girls with disability participating 	No of girls clubs established	MWYSSA MHMS MOE KPS NGOs/CBOs	50000
4.3 Promote youth talents	4.3.1 Hold youth talent fair/show including art, local handicrafts and performance	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of youth including people with disability involved in the design and delivery of the program No. of youth participants 	1 Youth Talent Fair /Show per year	MWYSSA/Youth (lead) MIA Urban Councils	100000

							showcasing talents in the program			
4.4 Promote restorative justice practices for young offenders at legislative, institutional and community levels.	4.4.1 Diversion program for young offenders developed and implemented	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversion program in place • Magistrates, police officers and <i>unimwane</i> trained • Proportion of young offenders on diversion programmes 	Program in place by 2019 Trained magistrates, police and <i>unimwane</i> by 2022 All young offenders on diversion by 2022	KPS (Lead) MOJ MWYSSA Urban Councils CBOs NGOs/Communities Unimwane	50000
	4.4.2 Provision of counseling session to young offenders	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of youth accessing counseling offered by service providers 	Trained counselors 2020	MWYSSA KPS Churches NGOs	50000
4.5 Support youth who have been victimized and are facing social stigma.	4.5.1 Develop outreach program to provide counseling and life skills training to young people facing social stigma		x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support program developed • No. of young people receiving support • No. of young people with disability ,young offenders, sex workers,drop outs receiving the outreach services • No. of young people with disability, young offenders, dropouts and sex workers receiving life skills training. • 	Program in place by 2019	MWYSSA & KPS (Lead) MOJ CBOs NGOs/KIFHA Island and Urban Councils	50000
	4.5.2 Community workshops on human right ,family life education and local government act to reduce social stigma	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community workshop program developed and funded • Community attitudes changing over time • Peer to peer support to increase 	Baseline survey on community attitudes completed by 2018 Program in place by 2019 End line survey on community attitudes completed by 2022	MWYSSA & KPS (Lead) MOJ MIA Island and Urban Councils	250000

4.6 Enhance legislation and policy framework	4.6.1 Review and reform Youth Division Organizational structure and staffing to strengthen youth support services	x	x	x			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New structural unit established and effective, sufficiently staffed and resourced 	Division established and effective by 2020	MWYSSA OB PSC MFED	100000
	4.6.2 Liaison with the Council to implement protective measures for youth including regulations controlling consumption of tobacco, kouben, alcohol, yagona 4.6.3 Liaise with Council to develop practice of diversion for young offenders.	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of councils with protective measures who offer restorative rather than punitive measures for minor offences committed by youth 	50% councils have measures in place by end 2022	MWYSSA (lead) KPS MIA Island & Urban councils CBOs NGOs/Communities	100000
	4.6.3 Review and reform legislation and policies	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth are protected and provided with regulations and guidance with regards to the principles and policies. Attention is given to regulations controlling consumption of tobacco, alcohol, justice for young offenders and enforcement of compulsory education. 	Study assessment for the Youth Act by 2020 Youth baseline survey on the legislation and policy impact 2019	MWYSSA MOJ RMNCAH	70000