



# BANGSAMORO YOUTH TRANSITION PRIORITY AGENDA (2020-2022)



# MESSAGE



*Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem*

*Assalamu Alaykum Wa Rahmahtullahi Taala Wa Barakatuh*

Let me begin by congratulating the Bangsamoro Youth Commission (BYC) for the successful completion of the Bangsamoro Youth Transition Priority Agenda. While it is true that the Government of the Day is focused on building a new bureaucracy that is reflective of our shared aspirations as a people through meaningful legislations and initiatives, we also acknowledge the importance of bringing in the energy and idealism of the youth in this process.

Just like my previous statements, your support for the Bangsamoro cause is very important for all of us. And that's because, you will be the ones who will be affected by whatever change we instill during this transition period. We know that for a generation raised in the age of technology, you might find some of our ways outdated but we hope that your energy can fill up those gaps.

We hope that with the Almighty's guidance, your passion to serve our people will always be there and that we may see the fruits of our labor by the time you take up the mantle in taking this region to the next level.

I pray that this document that you have worked so hard for will bring in more youth to the fold and invite them to get involve on the programs and initiatives conducted, not just by BYC but the whole of the Bangsamoro Government as well. Now more than ever, we are in need of the next pool of leaders who can witness first hand the transition process towards a bureaucracy that can shape their future and decide upon the destiny of our beautiful region.

Finally, I wish the Bangsamoro Youth Commission headed by MP Marjanie S. M. Mimbantas, PhD all the best in their future activities and endeavors, and as always, we remain supportive to the next generation. Your victory is the victory of the Bangsamoro people, *In shaa Allah*.

*Jazakamullahu Kahyran*

*Mubarak and Wassalam*

**AHOD BALAWAG EBRAHIM**  
Chief Minister  
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

# MESSAGE



*Assalamu alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatu!*

Alhamdulillah and Ma Shaa Allah. Indeed, in every hardship, there is ease, and I am so happy and overwhelmed with the realization of this day, turning our vision into reality. Finally, the advent of the Bangsamoro Youth Transition Priority Agenda (BYTPA).

The unfolding of BYTPA will consequently be of greater influence and impact to the Bangsamoro at large. Hence, as Lord Varys of the Game of Thrones said, ‘Influence grows like a weed.’ So, let us tend ours patiently until its tendrils reached from here, the BARMM, across the far side of the world where we can manage to wrap them around something very special. This means that influence is rooted from the long period of dedication, sincerity and passion. It takes a lot of hard work, a painstaking patience and endurance. However, the pain, sweat and blood will be our shield, our strength, and because we love what we are doing, even if it tires us, we don’t really get tired of it. This kind of attitude will be the light at the end of the tunnel that will guide us through and will leave footprints that the next generations will follow. We will serve as an inspiration to everyone.

This has never been easy for all us as we started from the basics, from the ideals, visions, missions until today that we get the chance to maneuver what was yesterday’s mere illusions. The emerging importance of the realization of what we thought was a rocky road in pursuing this success taught us one thing, that “the tougher the lesson, the bigger the blessing.” Yes, they said every magic comes with a price, as we give life to our ideals and aspirations for the Bangsamoro Youth, to at least create a healthy and active youth, we all have paid for its price. We have sacrificed more of our time and spent days without compensation except for the altruistic feeling for having contributed to the society, by ensuring a healthy, active, responsible, forward- looking and optimistic Bangsamoro Youth.

We all have frustrations on what has gone past, we saw how other leaders who were given the opportunities to climb the ladder of success in building a good place for the Bangsamoro youth, yet, they refused to climb the ladder, or some have attempted but for some reasons, they fail to climb. But since today, we are given the chance to rectify what they failed to do. We are not going to leave this ladder worse than how we found it. We are going to leave it, In shaa Allah, far better than how we found it.

At this very moment, as we have maturely endeavoured to this gigantic responsibility, remember the quotation of Petyr Baelish, “Know your strengths, use them widely, and one man can be worth ten thousand.” Hold your horse tight and traverse the road to success.

Just as how our forefathers have carried on our struggle, they gave up more of their self-interests for the things and some of the privileges we are enjoying right now. Thus, we will never see the magnificence and beauty of the breaking dawn unless we sacrifice our desire to stay under the comfort of our blanket and just sleep. We have to do our best effort to possess what is meant to be ours, and exert more labor to achieve what we want to achieve. Hence, as a form of giving salutations to their partial victory, let us continue their advocacies and cause. Let us keep the Change they have started to flow like a river that never stops from gushing until it reached the ocean. As promised by Allah in the Holy Quran, Surah Al-Rad: 11, “Surely, Allah does not change the condition of a people unless they change themselves,” so let us begin the change within ourselves.

**DR. MARJANIE S. MIMBANTAS MACASALONG**  
Executive Director, OBYA-BARMM  
Member, BTA Parliament

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Bangsamoro Youth Commission (BYC) acknowledges the support of the following ministries, government agencies and development partners in helping the Commission prepare its transition priority agenda for 2019 to 2022 particularly:

- Office of the Chief Minister (OCM)
- Office of the Cabinet Secretary (CABSEC)
- Office of the Executive Secretary (OES)
- Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG)
- Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD)
- Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Technical Education (MBHTE)
- Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE)
- Ministry of Health (MOH)
- Ministry on Environment, Natural Resources and Energy (MENRE)
- Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs (MIPA)
- Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA)
- Commission on Population and Development (POPCOM) – BARMM
- Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) – BARMM
- Regional Darul Ifta (RDI) – BARMM

Likewise, the BYC acknowledges the various development partners for also joining the consultation meetings and sending their feedback including logistical and technical capacity on the draft BTYPA:

- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- Center for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- ForumZFD Civil Peace Service
- International Labor Organization (ILO)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)

We are particularly thankful to the TWG Chair Nasserudin Dunding, and its members Settie Ivy Ampatuan, Rai Timosa, Emar Macadato Macacuna, Sheryan Guialel, Edchamcy Abelardo, Reymond King Tenorio, Nowaim Ampuan, Namera Ambor, Khuzaimah Maranda, Norman Ibad, Alinor Odal, Benhar Agga, Shirmal Mudjahiron, Dhayana Maing, Nurfaiza Mohamad, Idrisa Abdul, Zulfikar Samsaraji, Shabor Udjah, Abdillah Lantod and Lo Ivan Castillon who hail from different provinces and who belong to various ethnic communities and organizations, for their tireless participation in planning and conducting the consultation meetings to generate the regional priority agenda. We are also thankful to UNICEF for initially convening the TWG and for the funding support provided to the TWG. Also, we are recognizing the significant contributions of MP Macasalong's BTA Staff namely: Zairnee Arani Salic, Atty. Johayra C. Ysmael, Atty. Rayhanie P. Mamondiong and Datu Hakeem Amolan (graphics designs) in the success of BYTPA. They have voluntarily assisted in the creation of TWG, in the conduct of consultations and in finalizing this document. We are humbly extending our warmest gratitude for their efforts.

Finally, we are grateful to UNFPA particularly to its Representative, Iori Kato and National Programme Officer for Reproductive Health, Dr. Joseph Michael Singh for encouraging us to develop our priority agenda. We are particularly indebted to UNFPA Mindanao field staff especially Rochelle Angela Yu, Dofel Joseph Calla and Kim Ian Tiu for assisting us in providing administrative and technical support, and to its external consultant, Dr. Pilar Ramos Jimenez, for her substantive contribution in writing our priority agenda.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background

The creation of a government agency that is concerned about youth affairs in Muslim Mindanao took place 22 years ago when Regional Governor Nur Misuari signed Executive Order No. 1 Series 1997 which established the Coordinating and Development Office-Bangsamoro Youth Affairs (CDO-BYA). This was renamed four years later the Bureau of Youth Affairs (BYA) after MMA Act No. 122 was passed in the Regional Assembly on August 21, 2001. This was further renamed as Office on Bangsamoro Youth Affairs (OBYA) based on the “enacted Muslim Mindanao Act No. 287 also known as the Administrative Code of ARMM, Title XXI, Chapter 2 which was published on the last day of January 2012”.

The OBYA was one of the special support offices of the ARMM Regional Governor to foster solidarity among the youth from three main ethnicities: the Moro, non-Moro indigenous people, and settler communities. It was headed by an Executive Director and few personnel who were posted in three divisions—finance, administrative and program operations. There were also provincial coordinators who provided the link with LGUs and youth organizations and networks in the five ARMM provinces, i.e., Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi, and two cities, Marawi City and Lamitan City.

OBYA’s mandate is “to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate plans and programs for the welfare and development of the youth sector to ensure its active participation in the affairs of the government”. Its vision is “a just, peaceful and humane society where it upholds the rights and enhances the capacity of the youth to life at its fullest according to well-set morals and traditions”. OBYA’s main activities were to hold forums and consultations with youth organizations and groups from various ethnicities and provinces to determine their issues, challenges and suggestions to improve the plight of the youth in the region.

In February 2019, OBYA presented the first Bangsamoro Youth Development Agenda (BYDA) indicating the following areas as critical for youth development: Education, peace and security, governance and civic engagement, environment, health and socio-cultural matters. While these efforts were appreciated, the first priority agenda did not provide directions of how this office will coordinate with other youth-serving government agencies and development partners.

As a result of the passage of the Bangsamoro Organic Law on July 2018 replacing the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) with the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), and the two plebiscites in January and February 2019- the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) was installed. It serves as the interim government until the election of officials in 2022. The BARMM has a parliamentary system of government with a chief minister who is appointed and supervised by the Philippine President. Aside from the five provinces covered in the ARMM, the BARMM includes Cotabato City and 63 barangays of North Cotabato.

In April 2019, the BTA appointed a new OBYA Executive Director of OBYA who is concurrently a member of the BTA Parliament and MILF's Peace Panel. With the approval of the Bangsamoro Transition Plan in June 2019, OBYA was preliminarily renamed as Bangsamoro Youth Commission (BYC). In February 2020, OBYA was replaced as BYC by the BTA Parliament with the mandate of being the regional government's policy-making and coordinating body of all youth-related institutions and PPAs. It is attached to the Office of the Chief Minister. BYC's mandate is similar to the National Youth Commission (NYC) but it covers only the BARMM youth.

Like the other BARMM ministries, the BYC was also enjoined to develop its own priority agenda during the transition phase (2019 to 2022). It is, however, expected to take part in the realization of the BARMM's 12-point agenda which was developed by the BTA through the Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA) formerly known as the Regional Planning and Development Office (RPDO).

### **The NYC and the 2017-2022 Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP)**

As an integral part of the Philippine government, the BYC intends to adhere to the vision, mission and framework of the National Youth Commission's (NYC) medium-term Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP). Created 24 years ago, the National Youth Commission is the national government's "policy-making coordinating unit of youth-related institutions, programs, projects and activities". It is also responsible for formulating the PYDP. For years 2017 to 2022, the PYDP provides the blueprint for a cohesive action among Filipino youth aged 15 to 30 and the youth-serving groups, agencies, and institutions.

The 2017-2022 PYDP defined youth into three age categories: a) 15-17 years old as child youth, b) 18-24 years old as the core youth; and c) 25-30 years old as the young adult youth. BYC intends to use the PYDP youth definition so that it can be in harmony with the NYC.

The PYDP showed that in 2017, the total estimated youth population in the Philippines was 30,312,164 which comprised 28.9 percent of the estimated Philippine population of 104,921,400 people. In 2020, the proportion of youth population will remain stagnant at 28.7 percent of the country's projected population of 109,147,900. In 2017, the child youth population was around one fifth (19.9%) of the total Filipino youth population. Over two fifths (45.7%) were core youth while the young adults comprised over one third (34.4%) of the Filipino youth. In 2022, it is estimated that there will be a total number of 31,986,520 Filipino youth with a growth rate of 0.67 per cent.

The PYDP's priorities and strategies were developed with the active participation of youth representatives from various national and regional organizations and networks and by other stakeholders. These consultations generated nine priority centers for youth participation emerged—1) health, 2) education, 3) social inclusion and equity, 4) active citizenship, 5) peace building and security, 6) governance, 7) economic empowerment, 8) environment, and 9) global mobility.

The PYDP elaborates these nine centers into a holistic framework which utilizes the 8Cs of participation: 1) categories, 2) centers, 3) clusters, 4) conditions, 5) consequences, 6) considerations, 7) contexts, and 8) cues. In the core of the framework are the contexts, considerations and conditions which are comprised of baseline data, current interventions and socio-cultural and political setting which set future perspectives for youth involvement in local, national, and international affairs.

The NYC had a Philippine Youth Assessment Survey in 2015 which served as formative research or baseline for the PYDP. Based on this formative research—cues, in terms of strategies and objectives, are proposed for the nine centers for participation which in the long run, converts into practice. These cues are further formulated to obtain consequences, or the target levels of participation.

The PYDP specified the national and local government duty bearers' duties, responsibilities and accountability and instructed them to address the youth's civil, cultural, economic, social and political rights to enable them to become "responsible and proactive citizens". It serves as the companion document of the 2017-2022 Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and are related to the Sustainable Development Goals as well as with the United Nations' International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

### **Challenges in preparing the Bangsamoro Youth Transition Priority Agenda (BYTPA)**

Although the PYDP covers all Filipino youth, the BYC deems that it is important to formulate its own youth development agenda to respond to the peculiar social context, considerations and conditions as well as the pertinent needs and challenges confronting the three age categories and three major ethnicities of the BARMM youth. The multi-ethnic youth and their families live in a complex social setting where many communities suffer from chronic poverty, armed conflict, family feud and natural disasters. This condition takes place in a vast geographic area of varying terrains with difficulties in transportation, communication, basic health and other social services.

A major issue confronting the development of the BYTPA, however, is the difficulty of describing fully the social context, considerations and conditions of the BARMM youth because of inadequacy of available disaggregated baseline data and about the current youth-related interventions in the region. What was obtained by the BYC from the PSA are data on the population estimates of the BARMM and its youth population by age category, sex and education. In 2019, BARMM's population estimate is 4,775,572. In terms of population size, Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and Sulu are the three largest provinces. Among the three cities, Cotabato is the largest.

The PSA-BARMM *Population projection for 2015-2020 based on 2015 PSA Annual Population Growth Rate (2.89)*, showed that the total ARMM youth population is 1,103,762. This is around one fourth (23.1%) of the region's total population. There are slightly more females

than males (51.4% and 48.6%, respectively). More than two-fifths (42.9%) are core youth, aged 18-24. The fewest are the child youth (24.8%), aged 15-17. In terms of education, there are more females who have completed the different levels of education. Data about their ethnicities, socioeconomic status, and locale are not available.

Thus, during this BARMM transition period, it is vital that disaggregated baseline data are collected on different centers for youth participation to provide a comprehensive social situation analysis of the Bangsamoro youth from mainland and island provinces, cities and municipalities. This will provide critical information to address sensitive issues related to inclusiveness and equity. The baseline data will ultimately contribute to the formulation of a comprehensive medium-term (2023-2027) Bangsamoro Youth Development Plan before the end of the transition phase in 2022.

### **BYC priority agenda**

Given these challenges, the BYTPA in consultation with BARMM youth organizations and networks, has four priority agenda: 1) Strengthen BYC's technical capacity for policy formulation, coordination, promotion, monitoring and evaluation; 2) Collect baseline data on the nine centers for youth participation and development; 3) Collect and consolidate monitoring and evaluation (M & E) data for the five priority center agenda for youth participation particularly from the programs and activities of partner government agencies, development partners and youth organizations & networks; and 4) Formulate a comprehensive Bangsamoro Youth Development Plan (BYDP) for years 2023-2028.

The proposed timeline for the BYTPA shows that on the first year of implementation, the activities are related to BYC strengthening and to the collection of baseline data. In the next two years, BYC will obtain and consolidate the monitoring and evaluation data of the pertinent youth programs and activities by partner/lead agencies. On the second and third quarter of 2022, the development of the five-year (2023-2028) medium-term Bangsamoro Youth Development Plan will be submitted to and be approved by the BTA.

BYC will need to have a thorough organizational review through the assistance of the Development Academy of Bangsamoro and other management and technical experts. It intends to have plantilla of competent team of technical staff for: a) Monitoring and evaluation, b) Research, knowledge management and policy making, c) Data management & planning, id) Information technology (to establish & sustain social media and other new technologies), d) communications, promotions & advocacy. An online knowledge library is also envisioned and it shall cover national, regional and local laws on youth, research studies, pertinent news, list of youth organizations and networks, tools for research and interventions, available opportunities for education, training and livelihood which can be accessed by the youth and partners from different BARMM provinces and cities.

The envisioned changes appear to be rather ambitious but the BYC wants to play a major role in shaping the values, commitment, and competencies of the youth because in the near

future, they will be the generation that will move forward the BARMM ideology, principles and agenda.

For baseline data collection, BYC intends to partner with good research institutions in Mindanao including the PSA-BARMM, other ministries and development partners because they might also have data on some centers for youth participation. An initial list of baseline data has been prepared and these will be subjected to further discussions with the different partners.

Because of the challenges cited earlier and the need to build the technical capacity within BYC, the BYTPA covered only five centers for youth participation. It will also focus on a few indicators since BYC’s M & E system has yet to be developed. The monitoring and evaluation metrics will be harmonized with pertinent ministries and other agencies.

The five centers for youth participation and development are: 1) health, 2) education, 3) peace-building and security, 4) governance, and 5) active citizenship. Age, ethnicity, gender identity and sex, as well as other social determinants will be considered as cross-cutting factors. The Bangsamoro Youth Transition Priority Agenda utilizes the PYDP holistic framework and approaches in defining the agenda and in developing the Cues for the different strategies and objectives.

To develop the Cues, the following agenda statements were first developed for each center/ priority area for youth participation and development:

Priority area	For the BARMM youth to participate
Health	in multi-sectoral and inclusive programs, projects and activities as well as services in health and in financial risk protection through Universal Health Care that promote youth health and well-being and reduce their sexual and reproductive health risks and non-sexual-risk taking behaviors.
Education	in accessible, quality, and relevant formal and non-formal education and training to be responsive to regional and national needs, and to prepare graduates for the workplace and in the emergence of new media and other technologies.
Peace-building & security	in promoting human security, inclusive disengagement and reintegration programs, prevention from association with armed groups, including participation in safety efforts, peace building, conflict prevention and management initiatives to promote peace and development in the region and the country.
Governance	in government bureaucracy particularly in designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs, projects and activities by and

	for the youth and through their involvement in local and regional political affairs.
Active citizenship	in community development and nation building through active, meaningful, sustainable, productive, and patriotic engagement in civil society, social mobilization, volunteerism (indicating social awareness and socio-civic mindedness), and values formation (such as having concern for others and being socially responsible) so as to improve the plight of the youth.

Each priority statement has a set of strategies. Each strategy has objectives, identified programs, and metrics for monitoring and evaluation. Lead agencies from different youth-serving ministries and agencies were identified. The Cues were initially presented to the ministries and agencies. Because most of these agencies are still in the process of developing their respective priority agenda, more discussions will take place to improve the Cues in the remaining months of 2019 until the first quarter of 2020.

Some development partners were initially consulted to determine what roles they would play in supporting the BYTPA. More consultation meetings with them will also be conducted by BYC in affirming up the Cues of the priority agenda.

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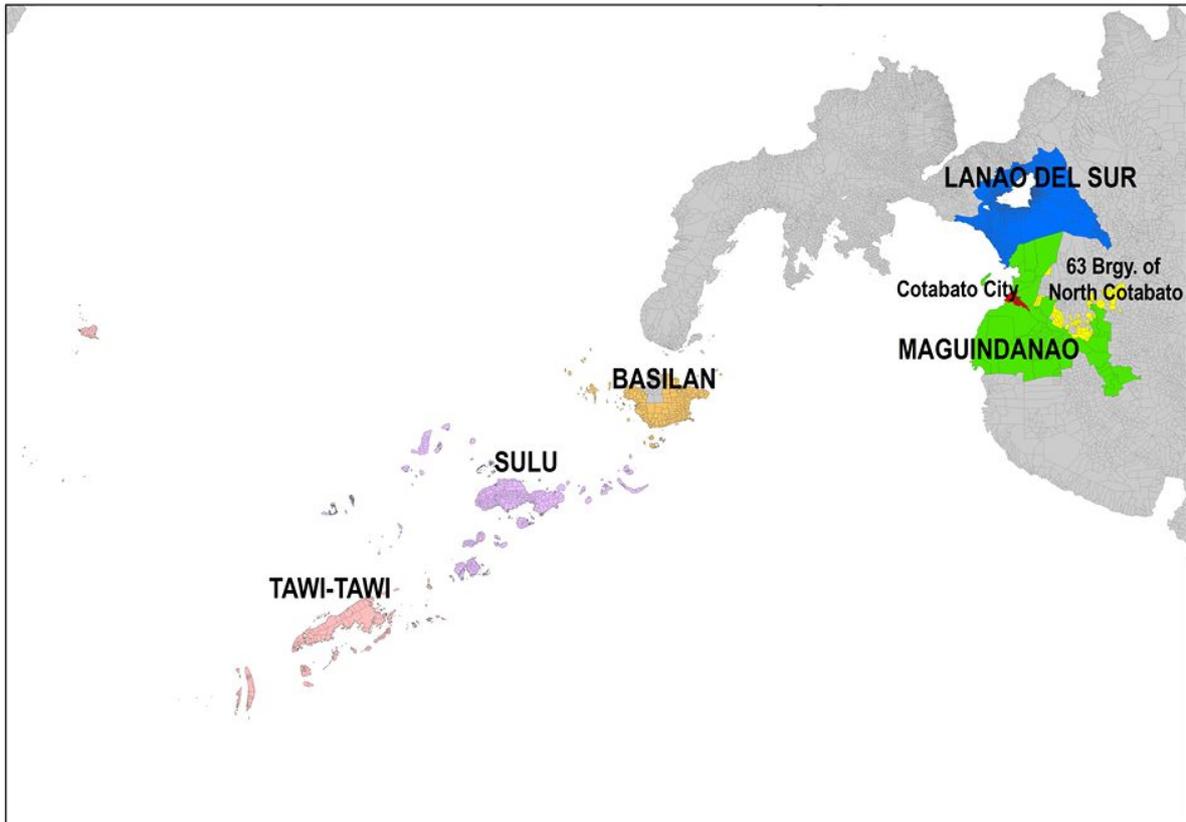
## ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AFHS	Adolescent-Friendly Health Service
AFP	Arm Forces of the Philippines
ALS	Alternative Learning System
AYHD	Adolescent and Youth Health and Development
AYRH	Adolescent and Youth Reproductive Health
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BCH	Bureau of Cultural Heritage
BYC	Bangsamoro Youth Commission
CGHEY	Comprehensive Gender and Health Education for Youth
CMWSP	Congressional Migrant Workers Scholarship Program
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
DAB	Development Academy of the Bangsamoro
EAI	Equal Access International
EDSP	Education for Development Scholarship Program
ELAP	Education and Livelihood Assistant Program
FP	Family Planning
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Rights
IDB	Independent Decommissioning Body
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IPP	Injury Prevention Program
IPPS	Indigenous Peoples Political Structure
ITTP	Information Technology Training Program
JNC	Joint Normalization Committee
LGU	Local Government Unit
LYDC	Local Youth Development Council
LYDO	Local Youth Development Office
MBHTE	Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MNCHN	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health and Nutrition
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLE	Ministry of Labor and Employment
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MSSD	Ministry of Social Services and Development
MTIT	Ministry of Trade Industry and Tourism
NAP- YPS	National Action Plan on Youth Peace and Security
NYC	National Youth Commission
ODSP	OFW Dependents Scholarship Program

OPAPRU	Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation, and Unity
PNP	Philippine National Police
POPCOM	Commission on Population and Development
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PTVE	Preventing and Transforming Violent Extremism
RPDO	Regional Planning and Development Office
SCP	Smoke Cessation Program
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SK	Sangguniang Kabataan
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TJR	Transitional Justice and Reconciliation
TVET	Technical-Vocational Education and Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UniFAST	Unified Student Financial Assistance System for Tertiary Education
UNSCR	United Nation Security Council Resolution
VE	Violent Extremism
VEOs	Violent Extremist Organizations
YG	Youth Group

## 1.0 Overview

The signing of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) by the President of the Philippines on July 26, 2018 and its ratification through two plebiscites in January and February 2019 were historic events that formally replaced the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) with the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). Aside from the five provinces which were covered by ARMM, i.e., Basilan, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi, and the Cities of Marawi and Lamitan, the BARMM includes Cotabato City and 63 barangays of North Cotabato. The region has 116 municipalities and 2,590 barangays.



**Figure 1. Map of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao**

*Credit: Engr. Zainodin Buisan*

The estimated BARMM population for 2019 is 4,775,572. Among the provinces, Maguindanao has the most number of people (29.1%) followed by Lanao del Sur (19.2%), and Sulu (19.1%). Cotabato is the most populated among the three cities. In terms of land area, the three most populated provinces are also the largest. Lamitan City which has the least number of people has the largest land area among the three cities. Refer to Table 1.

**Table 1. BARMM population estimates for calendar year 2019, by province, city and land area**

<b>Province</b>	Population	%	Land area (km. <sup>2</sup> )
Maguindanao	1,389,136	33.40	4,871.6
Lanao del Sur	918,076	22.07	3,872.9
Sulu	914,152	22.00	1,600.4
Tawi-Tawi	409,746	9.85	1,087.4
Basilan	307,767	7.40	1,100.5
63 barangays of North Cotabato	219,578	5.28	Not determined
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,158,455</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,532.8</b>
<b>City</b>		<b>%</b>	
Cotabato City	321,850	51.40	176.0
Marawi City	219,588	35.07	87.0
Lamitan City	84,693	13.53	354.4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>626,131</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>538.4</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,775,572</b>		

*Source: FHSIS and Philippine Statistical Authority Projections*

The BARMM is populated mostly by Moros followed by settler communities and non-Moro indigenous people. These population segments are comprised of several ethno-linguistic groups. The major ethnic communities for the Moros are Maguindanao, Maranao, Tausug, Yakan, Sama, Iranun, Molebugan and Kalibugan. Among the non-Moro indigenous people, the major ethnic groups are Manobo and the Teduray-Lambangian-Dulangan Manobo. The settler communities are mostly Cebuano, Ilonggo, and Ilocano.

The estimated youth population aged 15-30, comprise 26.7 percent of the total population of the BARMM. The projected estimate also shows that there are slightly more female than male youth in the region. Refer to Table 2.

**Table 2. Estimates of the ARMM youth population aged 15-30, by sex, years 2015-2020**

Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	536,407	551,909	567,859	584,270	601,156	618,529
Female	567,355	583,752	600,622	617,980	635,840	654,215
Total	1,103,762	1,135,661	1,168,481	1,202,250	1,236,995	1,272,745

*Note: Population projection for 2015-2020 is based on 2015 PSA Annual Population Growth Rate (2.89) of ARMM*

*Source: PSA-BARMM*

## **2.0 The Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA)**

The Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) BARMM is the interim government after the signing of the BOL by the President and its subsequent ratification through plebiscite. The BARMM has a parliamentary-democratic system of government which is similar to the British political party system. It is headed by the Chief Minister appointed by the President and who exercises the executive functions. It has the power to generate its own revenue.

The BARMM, however, is still an integral part of the Philippines and it is under the general supervision of the president of the Republic. Its executive branch is headed by an interim chief minister who is appointed by the Philippine president. It has a cabinet which is composed of two deputy ministers and ministers of the parliament. It has a Council of Leaders that advises the chief minister about local governance. For the judiciary, the Shari'ah courts have jurisdiction over cases involving Muslims in the region while tribal laws are recognized for disputes among indigenous people.

The BTA has enjoined the different ministries and other government units including the Office for Bangsamoro Youth Affairs (OBYA) now Bangsamoro Youth Commission (BYC), to develop their respective priority agenda during the interim period from 2019 to 2022 to prepare for the BARMM's institutionalization in 2022.

These priority agenda must however be in accordance with the BARMM's 12-point agenda which was developed by the BTA through the Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA) formerly known as the Regional Planning and Development Office (RPDO).

### 3.0 BARMM's 12 Point Agenda

The following matrix presents brief descriptions of the BARMM's 12-point agenda:

<b>1</b>	<b>Enactment of priority bills</b> Enact priority measures such as the Electoral Code, Civil Service Code, Administrative Code and other legislations as mandated by Republic Act 11054.
<b>2</b>	<b>Integration of development plans</b> Review, integrate, and harmonize the Bangsamoro Development Plan, the Regional Development Plan of the ARMM, the Camp Transformation Plan and other Bangsamoro plans to make them responsive to current needs.
<b>3</b>	<b>Establishment of appropriate bureaucracy</b> Establish an appropriate bureaucracy for the Bangsamoro Government that will ensure the right balance between the size of the bureaucracy and the services that need to be delivered as well as the appropriate skills required of the people in the bureaucracy.
<b>4</b>	<b>Continuity of existing government services</b> Set up and implement programs and projects that will respond to the pressing social and economic challenges in the Bangsamoro such as poverty, education, health, access to clean water and electricity, job opportunity, agricultural productivity, and access to the capital market. These must be complemented with responsive strategic infrastructure in the region such as ports, road networks, flood control, and logistics and communication facilities.
<b>5</b>	<b>Special programs for transitioning combatants</b> Implement special programs for transitioning combatants and their families apart from regular programs of the National Government like 4Ps, PhilHealth, among others to ensure that these programs are tailored to fit their needs so that they will become productive members of the society.
<b>6</b>	<b>Support for the on-going Marawi rehabilitation</b> Support the ongoing rehabilitation, reconstruction, and recovery of Marawi. Marawi must be rehabilitated as soon as possible as every delay is an opportunity for violent extremists to use it for propaganda and recruitment.
<b>7</b>	<b>Development of enabling policy environment</b> Develop policy environment on transparency, accountability, prudent fiscal policy, as well as improvement in revenue generation.
<b>8</b>	<b>Activation of job-generating industries</b> Energy development and power generation improvement to support the development of industries that will generate jobs and other opportunities.
<b>9</b>	<b>Enhancement of security</b> Enhance security by maximizing the utilization of available legitimate forces on the ground and leveraging on the network of the MILF in the Bangsamoro communities by deploying such forces through the Joint Peace and Security Teams (JPSTs).
<b>10</b>	<b>Maximizing synergistic partnerships</b> Ensure productive partnership between the Bangsamoro Government and development partners as well as the National Government for complementation of programs and projects to maximize results.

11	<p><b>Ensure environmental compliance</b> Pursue the assessment of the status of the region's forests, watersheds, and other natural resources to ensure environmental protection, conservation, and management. Closely monitor and regulate the operation of mining and other related industries to strictly comply with environmental laws and policies.</p>
12	<p><b>Exploration of the Bangsamoro economic potentials</b> Explore and harness economic potentials and comparative advantages to include Halal industry, the Ligawasan Marsh, watersheds, potential tourist destinations, and other natural resources to boost the economic development of the Bangsamoro.</p>

## 4.0 From CDO-BYA to OBYA then to BYC

**3.1 Brief history.** The Coordinating and Development Office Bangsamoro Youth Affairs (CDO-BYA), an office that deals with the concerns of the youth was established 22 years ago when then Regional Governor Misuari signed Executive Order No. 1 Series of 1997 mandating its creation. This was renamed four years later into the Bureau of Youth Affairs (BYA) after MMA Act No. 122 was passed in the Regional Assembly on August 21, 2001. This was further renamed as Office for Bangsamoro Youth Affairs (OBYA) based on the “enacted Muslim Mindanao Act No. 287 also known as the Administrative Code of ARMM, Title XXI, Chapter 2 which was published on the last day of January 2012”.<sup>1</sup>

OBYA’s mandate is “to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate plans and programs for the welfare and development of the youth sector to ensure its active participation in the affairs of the government”. Its vision is “a just, peaceful and humane society where it upholds the rights and enhances the capacity of the youth to life at its fullest according to well-set morals and traditions”. The mission statements were:

*To enhance and promote the active involvement and context of regional development and nation building;*

*To promote and protect the physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual and social well-being of the youth;*

*To inculcate into the minds and hearts of the youth the importance of brotherhood and camaraderie and inter-faith solidarity and its contribution towards the making of a great nation that enjoys the blessing of unity in diversity;*

*To promote and maintain the image and role of the youth as vital members of society, playing significant participation and support to all activities geared towards regional development and nation building.*

The OBYA became one of the ARMM Regional Governor's special support offices which was assigned to foster solidarity among the youth from three major ethnicities: the Moro, non-Moro indigenous people, and settler communities. It was headed by an executive director and few fulltime personnel who were posted in three divisions—finance, administrative and programs. Except for the planning officer, the rest of the staff were engaged in administrative and finance work. The OBYA also had provincial coordinators who served as the link between the regional office and the youth groups and LGUs in the five ARMM provinces<sup>1</sup>.

OBYA's main activity was to hold forums and consultations with youth organizations and groups from various ethnicities and provinces to determine their issues, challenges and suggestions to improve the youth's situation in the region. In February 2019, the OBYA presented its first Bangsamoro Youth Development Agenda (BYDA) indicating that the following areas are critical for youth development: education, peace and security, governance and civic engagement, environment, health and socio-cultural matters. This agenda, however, did not provide strategies and mechanisms of how OBYA will coordinate with the other government agencies that have youth programs and activities.

After the establishment of the BTA, the Chief Minister appointed a new OBYA Executive Director in April 2019. The vision and mission as well as functions of the agency were continued.

In the Bangsamoro Transition Plan, OBYA was already renamed and referred as the Bangsamoro Youth Commission (BYC) attached to the Office of the Chief Minister. The BTA plan stated that the BYC shall be "the policy-making and coordinating body of all youth-related institutions and PPAs"<sup>2</sup> of the Bangsamoro Government. The BYC is operating by using the remaining ARMM budget for 2019. It will start using BTA funds when these would be released in 2020 by the national government.

**3.2 BYC's challenges.** A major challenge confronting the BYC is how to transition as an efficient and effective coordinating body that will build committed, trustworthy and competent youth leaders who will assume the helm of BARMM's future leadership. The BYC sees the need to review how the current OBYA structure, functions and human resources that are comprised mostly of administrative personnel and youth volunteers, will be able to meet BYC's policy-making and coordinating mandate.

To enable BYC to track and report about youth participation and the services that are provided to them by pertinent ministries and agencies and to develop evidence-based policies, the commission is considering the expansion of its program division by hiring more technical staff. These will include personnel for: a) research and data management, b) monitoring and evaluation, c) knowledge management and policy development, d) knowledge library e) information technology, and for f) communications, promotions, advocacy and community

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<sup>1</sup> ARMM, *Office for Bangsamoro Youth Affairs Accomplishment Report 2012-2017, April 2018. Unpublished.*

<sup>2</sup> *Revised Bangsamoro Transition Plan 2019-2022, page 57.*

relations. Provincial and city coordinators and other field staff will be maintained because they are critical in providing the link with the LGUs and youth networks and organizations.

There is also a need to orient BYC's personnel about the parliamentary system of governance and to harmonize their priority agenda with other ministries and LGUs that have youth programs and activities.

## **5.0 The National Youth Commission (NYC) and the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP)**

As an integral part of the Philippine government, the BYC intends to adhere to the vision, mission and framework of the National Youth Commission's (NYC) medium-term Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP). Established 24 years ago as the national government's "policy-making coordinating unit of youth-related institutions, programs, projects and activities", the NYC has been responsible for formulating the PYDP<sup>3</sup>.

For years 2017 to 2022, the PYDP provides a blueprint for cohesive action among Filipino youth aged 15 to 30 and the youth-serving groups, agencies, and institutions. It classified the Filipino youth into three age categories: a) the 15 to 17-year old as child youth, b) the 18 to 24-year old as core youth, and c) the 25 to 30 year- old as the young adult.

In 2017, the total estimated youth population in the Philippines was 30,312,164 which comprised 28.9 percent of the estimated Philippine population of 104,921,400. In 2020, the proportion of youth population will remain stagnant at 28.7 percent of the country's projected population of 109,147,900. (Refer to Table 3.)

In 2017, the child youth population was around one fifth (19.9%) of the total Filipino youth population. Over two fifths (45.7%) were core youth while the young adults comprised over one third (34.4%) of the Filipino youth. In 2022, it is estimated that there will be a total number of 31,986,520 Filipino youth with a growth rate of 0.67 per cent. Almost the same proportions of the three categories of youth are projected. (Refer to Table 4.)

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<sup>3</sup> *Philippine Youth Development Plan 2017-2022. National Youth Commission, April 2018. Manila.*

**Table 3. Youth Population Projection (2017-2019)**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Youth population</b>	<b>30,312,164</b>	<b>30,800,459</b>	<b>31,176,586</b>	<b>31,548,888</b>	<b>31,774,955</b>	<b>31,986,520</b>
Child population(15-17)	6,026,438	6,142,574	6,147,397	6,149,290	6,200,910	6,249,927
Core youth (18-24)	13,857,126	13,944,089	14,026,604	14,104,681	14,151,767	14,190,804
Adult youth (25-60)	10,428,600	10,713,806	11,002,585	11,294,917	11,422,278	11,545,789
<b>Growth rate</b>		<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.67</b>
Child youth (15-17)		1.93	0.08	0.03	0.84	0.79
Core youth (18-24)		0.63	0.59	0.56	0.33	0.28
Adult youth (25-30)		1.61	1.22	1.19	0.72	0.67

Source: National Youth Commission, Philippine Youth Development Plan 2017-2022, page 13.

**Table 4. Youth Population Percentage according to Age Segments (2017-2022)**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Child youth (15-17)	19.88	19.94	19.72	19.49	19.92	19.54
Core youth (18-24)	45.71	45.27	44.99	44.71	44.54	44.36
Adult youth (25-30)	34.40	34.76	35.29	35.80	35.95	36.10

Source: National Youth Commission, Philippine Youth Development Plan 2017-2022, page 1.

The 2017-2022 PYDP's vision of the Filipino youth is as follows:

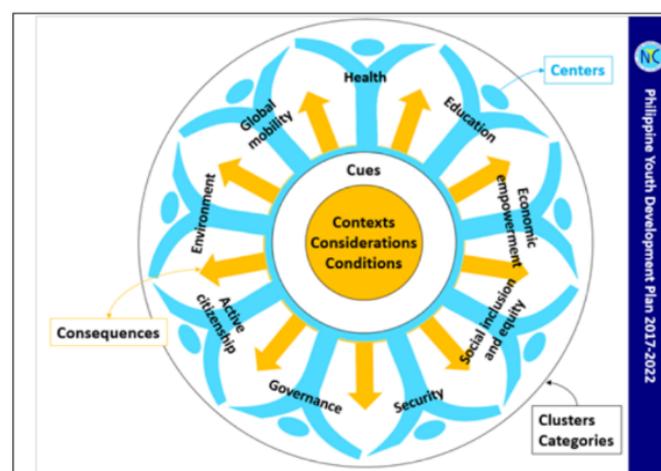
*Enabled, involved and patriotic youth realizing their aspirations anchored on integrity and compassion.*

The PYDP expects that in the 2022 the Filipino youth are

- *healthy, educated, patriotic, globally mobile, and active in government and civil society.*
- *live in a peaceful, secure, and socially-inclusive society where there is respect for and equality across genders, faiths, and cultures.*
- *engage in gainful economic activity across various locales and sectors.*
- *access, use, and transform technology, information, and services for the betterment of society.*

The PYDP's priorities and strategies were developed with the active participation of youth representatives from various national and regional organizations and networks and by other stakeholders from government agencies, civil society and development partners. From the participation-focused discussions of these different sectors, nine priority centers for youth participation emerged—1) health, 2) education, 3) social inclusion and equity, 4) active citizenship, 5) peace building and security, 6) governance, 7) economic empowerment, 8) environment, and 9) global mobility.

The PYDP elaborates these nine centers into a holistic framework which utilizes the 8Cs of participation: 1) categories, 2) centers, 3) clusters, 4) conditions, 5) consequences, 6) considerations, & 7) contexts, and 8) cues. At the core of the framework are the contexts, considerations and conditions which are comprised of baseline data, current interventions and socio-cultural and political setting which set future perspectives for youth involvement in local, national, and international affairs. Based on a formative research- cues, in terms of strategies and objectives, are proposed for the nine centers for participation. These cues are formulated to obtain consequences, or the target levels of participation.



**Figure 3. PYDP Framework for 2017-2022**

The PYDP further explains that targets are synchronized based on participation variables which include key age clusters and youth categories. Cross-cutting elements such as the intersection of education and employment are raised in this plan. Participation, on the other hand, is measured based on attendance and involvement of the youth in planning and implementing of pro-youth policies, programs and projects. It covers activities and builds on attitude, awareness, intent and knowledge, which in the long run, converts into practice.

The PYDP specified the national and local government duty bearers' duties, responsibilities and accountabilities and instructed them to address the youth's civil, cultural, economic, social and political rights to enable them to become "responsible and proactive citizens". It serves as the companion document of the 2017-2022 Philippine Development Plan (PDP), a medium-term plan which is linked to the *AmbisyonNatin 2040*, the 25-year plan which envisions the country as a "prosperous middle-class society where no one is poor. People live long and healthy and are smart and innovative. The Philippines is a high-trust society where families thrive in vibrant, culturally diverse, and resilient communities".

Most of the PYDP's priority agenda and strategies are related to the Sustainable Development Goals and conforms with the United Nations' International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

The PYDP informs the country's development partners about the valuable opportunities to fully involve the youth in their respective programs and activities.

## **6.0 The Bangsamoro Youth Transition Priority Agenda (BYTPA)**

Although the PYDP covers all Filipino youth, the BYC deems that it is important to formulate its own youth development agenda to address the peculiar social context, considerations and conditions as well as the pertinent needs and challenges confronting the three age categories (the child, core and young adult youth) and the three ethnic groupings (the Moro, non-Moro indigenous people and settler communities) of BARMM youth. The different age categories of the multi-ethnic youth and their families live in a complex social setting where many communities suffer from chronic poverty, armed conflict and family feuds as well as natural disasters.<sup>3</sup> This condition takes place in a vast geographic area of varying terrains with difficulties in transportation and communication and where basic health and other social services are inadequate or inaccessible.

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<sup>4</sup> The latest update from the UNHCR in July 2019 showed that a total number of 4,348 families (21,740 individuals) were displaced in Mindanao. The causes are natural disaster (1,340 individuals) armed conflict (19,840 individuals), and "rido" or clan feuds (560 individuals). Out of 21,740 individuals displaced in July 2019, 16% (3,410 individuals) have gone back to their homes leaving the majority (84% (or 8,330 individuals) still displaced (UNHCR, protection cluster Publications, Mindanao Displacement Dashboard, July 2019).

A major issue confronting the BTYPA development, however, is the difficulty of describing fully the social context, considerations and conditions of the BARMM youth because of inadequacy or lack of available disaggregated baseline data and about the current youth-related interventions in the BARMM. The other ministries are also in the process of developing their respective priority agenda and will implement these in 2020. The baseline data and the other ministries' youth-related programs and activities are crucial in providing the future directions for youth participation in the region.

What was obtained by the BYC from the PSA were data on the BARMM youth population by age category and sex and education. Refer to Tables 5 and 6 below. There was no available disaggregation based on ethnicity and other social determinants.

**Table 5. ARMM youth population by age category and sex**

Sex/Age	15-17	18-24	25-30	Total
Male	136,124	229,964	170,319	536,407
Female	137,365	244,070	185,920	567,355
Total	273,489	474,034	356,239	1,103,762

*Note.: Population projection for 2015-2020 based on 2015 PSA Annual Population Growth Rate (2.89) Source: PSA-BARMM*

**Table 6. Education of ARMM youth population age 15-30, by sex**

Education	Male	Female	Total
High School	199,180	223,116	422,296
Post-secondary graduate	2,726	3,686	6,412
College Undergraduate	86,138	101,270	187,408
Academic Degree Holder	20,633	30,605	51,238
Post Baccalaureate	149	213	362
Total	308,826	358,890	667,716

*Source: PSA-BARMM*

Table 5 indicates that around two fifths (43.9%) of the youth fall between the ages of 18-24, followed by the young adults aged 25-30 (32.3%). The data on Table 6 shows that there are more females than males who have attained higher levels of education. There are, however, no data about their ethnicities, socioeconomic statuses, and locales.

Thus, during this BARMM transition period, it is vital that disaggregated baseline data are collected for the different centers of youth participation and development to provide a comprehensive social situation analysis of the Bangsamoro youth from mainland and island provinces, cities and municipalities. This will provide critical information to address sensitive issues related to inclusivity and equity. The baseline data will ultimately contribute to the formulation of a comprehensive medium-term (2023-2028) Bangsamoro Youth Development Plan before the end of the transition phase in 2022.

**6.1. Four priority agenda for the BTYPA.** The BYC and its partners have identified four priority agenda during the BARMM's three-year transition phase as follows:

- 1) Strengthen BYC's technical capacity for policy formulation, coordination, promotion, monitoring and evaluation;
- 2) Collect baseline data of the nine centers for youth participation and development;
- 3) Collect, analyze and consolidate M & E data for the five priority center agenda for youth participation particularly from the programs and activities of partner agencies, development partners and youth organizations & networks; and
- 4) Formulate a comprehensive Bangsamoro Youth Development Plan for years 2023-2028.

**6.2 BYC's agency and human resource strengthening.** To be able to assume its policy-making and coordinating tasks efficiently, it is essential that the BYC has a team of competent administrative and technical personnel. See Annex A for agenda statement, strategies and objectives.

It is envisioned that the BYC will have an M & E function system to be able to track and consolidate youth participation, it will serve as an indicator of the programs and services of implementing agencies and youth-serving development partners. Personnel who are skilled in policy formulation are critical to enable the Commission to develop data-based policy briefs and recommendations for parliamentary reference for legislation. Research, data management and planning staff are important to undertake studies about the youth and to process data for planning and for other needs. An online library will be established consisting of national, regional and local laws related to youth, research studies, list of youth organizations and networks, opportunities available for youth education, training, livelihood and others, shall be readily accessible by the youth from all BARMM provinces and cities.

It is also vital that the BYC has information technology specialists to facilitate the launching and management of different social media platforms and use of new technologies. They can be complemented by the communications staff that shall develop and implement a feasible

communication plan for promotion, advocacy and public relations. See Annex A for agenda statement, strategies and objectives.

**6.3 Baseline data collection.** As mentioned earlier, the collection of good baseline data is important to be able to prepare a comprehensive and data-based youth development plan. The BYC could outsource this activity from competent research institutions in Mindanao. The initial lists of baseline data needed are found in Annex B. These data should be categorized by sex and gender, ethnicity, and age (based on the NYC age categories). The administrative data for the baseline can be obtained from the different ministries and development partners while others would require primary quantitative and qualitative research studies. The initial list will be discussed with the different ministries and development partners and can be further classified as needed. Refer to Annex B.

**6.4 Agenda statements for five centers of youth participation.** Because of the challenges cited earlier and the need to build the technical capacity within BYC, only five centers for youth participation are going to be tracked and reported during the transition period. These are derived from the consultations with representatives from youth organizations and networks and from the PYDP.

The five centers for youth participation and development are: 1) health, 2) education, 3) peace-building and security, 4) governance, and 5) active citizenship. These centers also give considerations to youth from the Indigenous People, Settler Communities and Bangsamoro Communities Outside the BARMM.

The five centers agenda statements are the following:

Priority area	For the BARMM youth to participate
Health	in multi-sectoral and inclusive programs, projects and activities as well as services in health and in financial risk protection through Universal Health Care that promote youth health and well-being and reduce their sexual and reproductive health risks and non-sexual-risk taking behaviors.
Education	in accessible, quality, and relevant formal and non-formal education and training to be responsive to regional and national needs, and to prepare graduates for the workplace and in the emergence of new media and other technologies.
Peace-building & security	in promoting human security, inclusive disengagement and reintegration programs, prevention from association with armed groups, including participation in safety efforts, peace building, conflict prevention and management initiatives to promote peace and development in the region and the country.
Governance	meaningfully in government bureaucracy particularly in designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs, projects and activities by and for the youth and through their involvement in local and regional political affairs.
Active citizenship	in community development and nation building through active, meaningful, sustainable, productive, and patriotic engagement in civil society, social mobilization, volunteerism (indicating social awareness and socio-civic mindedness), and values formation (such as having concern for others and being socially responsible) so as to improve the plight of the youth.

## **6.5 Outcome statements for the five priority center agenda.**

### **6.5.1 Health:** BARMM youth who

- observe responsible sexual and reproductive health practices;
- make responsible choices and decisions against sexual risk-taking actions;
- make responsible choices and decisions against non-sexual risk-taking behavior;
- accept and recognize the need for family support, counseling and health services for their psycho-social needs.

### **6.5.2 Education:** BARMM youth who

- have access to quality education and alternative learning system and are better equipped with skills for livelihood;
- are prepared to use new media and other technologies;
- are knowledgeable on gender, sexuality and health matters.

### **6.5.3 Peace-building and security:** BARMM youth who

- participate actively in the promotion of peace and development;
- are well-protected against violence, armed conflict and human rights violations;
- embrace cultural diversities and unite to ensure peace and order in their communities;
- collaborate with relevant partners who are supportive of youth participation and development.

### **6.5.4 Governance:** BARMM youth who

- are empowered to exercise their right to vote and be voted and participate in Local Development Councils;
- uphold the principle of moral governance which is efficient, effective and free from graft and corruption;
- volunteer actively in programs, projects and activities of the government, development partners and their communities.

### **6.5.5 Active citizenship:** BARMM youth who

- are able to get support for their organizational activities;
- are engaged in the production and appreciation of Filipino arts and culture;
- are active volunteers in youth organizations and networks and other groups in their communities.

**6.6 Cues for the five priority center agenda.** For every priority agenda statement, strategies and objectives are formulated. These strategies such as the objectives, programs, monitoring and evaluation metrics are identified and are initially presented to lead agencies and development partners to determine the services they will have to render. There will be

series of consultations within the first quarter of 2020 with youth serving ministries and other development partners for their respective priority agenda to properly address youth concerns and issues. Refer to Annex C for the Cues.

**6.7 Formulation of a comprehensive Bangsamoro Youth Development Plan (BYDP) for 2023-2027.** After the collection of baseline data about BARMM youth and having gained experience from monitoring and evaluation of the BTYPA and in policy formulation on the first two years of the transition phase, the BYC should be able to formulate a comprehensive medium-term or five-year BYDP for 2023-2028 on the last year of the Bangsamoro transition period. This activity will also involve the youth and other stakeholders in the region.

## 7.0 Timeline of the BYTPA

The proposed timeline for the BYTPA shows that on the first year of implementation, the activities will focus on strengthening the BYC’s organizational structure and technical human resources, and on the collection of baseline data. It will also include the development of an online library and other related technical activities.

Activity	Date
BYC organization and management strengthening and staff orientation about the parliamentary system	October 2019 to December 2020
Collection of baseline data for BYDA	October 2019 to December 2020
Other related activities--establishment of the knowledge library, promotion and advocacy through social media and other platforms, development of policies and bills	January 2020 to December 2022
Quarterly monitoring of the performance of the partner agencies for the BYDA priority agenda targets; preparation of annual reports	-March to December 2021 -January to December 2022
Prepare comprehensive medium-term five-year priority agenda (2023-2027)	April to September 2022

In the remaining two years, there will be collection, analysis and consolidation of the M & E reports from youth-serving ministries and agencies. On the second and third quarter of 2022, the five-year (2023-2027) term plan will be drafted towards the fourth quarter of the year.

## **8.0 Investment Plan**

The BYC will allocate budget for: a) increasing the number of plantilla technical personnel and building their capacity to efficiently and effectively carry out their functions; b) collecting a comprehensive baseline data; c) establishing and maintaining an online library and social media platforms; d) holding meetings with the partners, d) organizing and sponsoring youth activities, e) monitoring and evaluating the activities of the youth-related agencies to track their performances in meeting the objectives of the different priority agenda, and f) preparing the five-year term plan.

### **References**

*Philippine Youth Development Plan. 2017-2022. National Youth Commission. April 2018. Manila.*

*Office for Bangsamoro Youth Affairs Accomplishment Report 2012-2017. Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). April 2018. Unpublished.*

*UNHCR, protection cluster Publications, Mindanao Displacement Dashboard, July 2019*

*Bangsamoro Organic Law. Republic Act No. 11054. Congress of the Philippines. July 26, 2018.*

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX A

#### BYC STRENGTHENING PRIORITY AGENDA STATEMENT, STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES

<b>BYC Agenda statement</b>			
To take responsibility in policy-making and in coordinating with youth-serving ministries and agencies efficiently and effectively through a team of competent technical staff			
<b>Strategies</b>			
Review BYC organogram and add technical staff for policy making and coordinating tasks	Build the capacity of the technical staff for policy making and coordination	Develop online knowledge library about youth policies, programs and activities	Develop monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track youth priority agenda from pertinent ministries, government agencies and development partners
<b>Objectives</b>			
To increase the number of technical staff particularly for research, monitoring and evaluation, policy making, information technology, and public relations	To strengthen the capacity of the technical staff in policy making, research, M&E, knowledge management and library development, new information technologies and platforms	To establish a functioning and accessible online library about youth laws, policies, programs and activities, research studies and opportunities for education, training and livelihood	To establish a functioning monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that tracks youth priority agenda from pertinent ministries, government agencies and development partners

Increased number of technical staff particularly for research, monitoring and evaluation, policy making, information technology, and public relations	Strengthened capacity of the technical staff in policy making, research, M&E, knowledge management and library development, new information technologies and platforms	A functioning and accessible online knowledge library about youth laws, policies, programs and activities, research studies and opportunities for education, training and livelihood	A functioning monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that tracks youth priority agenda from pertinent ministries, government agencies and development partners
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**Table 1. BYC Strengthening strategy I.** Review BYC organogram and add technical staff for policy making and coordinating tasks

Objectives	Program activities	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
To have a responsive agency and technical staff for research, monitoring and evaluation, policy making, information technology, and public relations	<p>BYC TWG - Review of BYC organogram</p> <p>Review technical human resource needs of the BYC</p> <p>Hire more plantilla technical personnel</p> <p>Orient BYC personnel about parliamentary</p>	<p>Number of technical staff hired</p> <p>Number of technical persons and administrative staff trained and taught about parliamentary system and new BYC structure and functions</p>	<p>Change in organogram of BYC</p> <p>Change in number of technical staff</p> <p>Change in BYC personnel's perspectives regarding their roles and functions in a parliamentary system of government</p>	<p>BYC</p> <p>Development Academy of Bangsamoro</p>

	system and BYC policy-making and coordinating functions			
More responsive agency and technical staff particularly for research, monitoring and evaluation, policy making, information technology, and public relations	<p>BYC TWG - Review of BYC organogram</p> <p>Review technical human resource needs of the BYC</p> <p>Hire more plantilla technical personnel</p> <p>Orient BYC personnel about parliamentary system and BYC policy-making and coordinating functions</p>	<p>Number of technical staff hired</p> <p>Number of technical persons and administrative staff trained about parliamentary system and new BYC structure and functions</p>	<p>Change in organogram of BYC</p> <p>Change in number of technical staff</p> <p>Change in BYC personnel's perspectives regarding their roles and functions in a parliamentary system</p>	<p>BYC</p> <p>Development Academy of Bangsamoro</p>

**Table 2. BYC Strengthening strategy 2.** Build the capacity of the technical staff for policy making and coordination.

Objectives	Program activities	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
To establish a functioning accessible online library about youth laws, policies, programs and activities, research studies, and research studies	Upgrade/apply new information platforms and technologies and platforms for library and social media, and for public information, promotion & advocacy	<p>Number of new social media platforms</p> <p>Number of users of new social media platforms</p> <p>Number of users of library</p>	Change in access to updated data-based information and knowledge among BARMM youth	<p>BYC</p> <p>Communications and Information Technology development partners</p>

	<p>Training of IT &amp; communications staff to establish online library and social media platforms</p> <p>Launching of online library and social media platform</p>	<p>Number of staff trained in new media and technologies</p>		
<p>Strengthen the capacity of the technical staff in policy making, research, M &amp; E, knowledge management and library development, new information technologies and platforms</p>	<p>Conduct training for different technical staff</p> <p>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E)</p> <p>Policy making</p> <p>Knowledge Library Research &amp; Knowledge Management</p>	<p>Number of trained technical personnel trained</p> <p>Number of trained personnel applying training lessons at work</p>	<p>Change in the skills and outputs of the BYC technical personnel</p>	<p>BYC</p> <p>Development Academy of Bangsamoro</p> <p>OD &amp; other technical specialists</p>

**Table 3. BYC Strengthening strategy3.** Develop online knowledge library and social media communications about youth laws, policies, programs and activities, research studies, education, training and livelihood opportunities

Objectives	Program activities	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<p>To establish a functioning M&amp;E system that tracks youth priority agenda of pertinent partners</p>	<p>Develop M&amp;E system</p> <p>Train M&amp;E personnel</p> <p>Operate M&amp;E system,</p>	<p>Number of trained personnel on M&amp;E</p> <p>Functioning M&amp;E system and personnel</p>	<p>Change in tracking performance of partner agencies regarding youth priority agenda</p>	<p>BYC</p> <p>Development partners</p> <p>Development Academy of Bangsamoro</p>
<p>A functioning accessible online knowledge</p>	<p>Upgrade/apply new information platforms and</p>	<p>Number of new social media platforms</p>	<p>Change in access to updated evidence-</p>	<p>BYC</p> <p>Communications and Information</p>

library about youth laws, policies, programs and activities, research studies, and research studies	technologies and platforms for knowledge library and social media, and for public information, promotion & advocacy  Training of IT & communications staff to establish online knowledge library and social media platforms  Launching of online knowledge library and social media platform	Number of users of new social media platforms  Number of users of knowledge library  Number of staff trained in new media and technologies	based information and knowledge among BARMM youth	Technology development partners
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**Table 4. BYC Strengthening strategy 4.** Develop M&E system and mechanisms and train M&E personnel to track youth priority agenda indicators of pertinent ministries, government agencies and development partners.

Objectives	Program activities	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
A functioning M&E system that tracks youth priority agenda of pertinent partners	Develop M&E system  Train M&E personnel  Operate M&E system,	Number of trained personnel on M&E  Functioning M&E system and personnel	Change in tracking performance of partner agencies regarding youth priority agenda	BYC  Development partners  Development Academy of Bangsamoro

## **ANNEX B**

### **INITIAL LIST OF BASELINE DATA\* NEEDED FOR THE BTYPA**

#### **E.1 Bangsamoro youth population**

- Total number of youth population
- Distribution of youth population
- Civil status (single, married, separated/divorce, widowed) including age at first marriage
- No. of children of married youth
- No. of internally-displaced youth
- No. of youth who are differently abled

#### **E.2 Health situation**

- Regular dental and medical care services
- Adolescent pregnancy (from 2017 NDHS)
- Acceptance of modern family planning (FP)
- Nutritional status
- Pregnant youth who were provided with public health assistance
- Youth engaged in premarital sex (from YAFS4)
- No. of youth with STIs and HIV (from MOH & DOH recent data-base)
- No. of beneficiaries seeking and receiving medical assistance from GOs and NGOs for STI and HIV
- No. of institutions providing medical assistance from GOs and NGOs for STI and HIV
- No. of youth who died from STIs
- No. of youth who experienced, and are experiencing mental health problems and the like
- No. of youth diagnosed with TB and other infectious diseases (malaria, leprosy, schistosomiasis, etc.) and who obtained health services
- No. of youth who died from these diseases (TB, etc.)
- No. of youth who are into substance abuse
  - Prohibited drugs and into rehabilitation
  - Smoking
  - Alcohol
- Youth who are differently-abled (blind deaf, mute, lame, etc.) and are obtaining service from GO & NGOs
- Youth who had accidents and injuries, and its causes
- Youth mortality from accidents and injuries

#### **E.3 Education**

- In school Youth (secondary school and college)
- School drop outs

\*Data should be disaggregated by age, sex, and ethnicity.

- No. who completed secondary education and college
- Enrolled in Alternative Learning System
- Enrolled in Madrasah school
- Enrolled in TESDA courses and other training courses
- Have trainings on gender, sexuality and health
- Have access to cellular phone, internet and social media platforms

#### **E.4 Economic empowerment**

- Poverty level of the region and different provinces
- Youth who belong to 4Ps beneficiaries
- Engaged in gainful livelihood
- If working, know workers' rights, obligations, and welfare
- Has business/self-employed or intends to engage in entrepreneurial work
- Participate in livelihood training activities
- No. of youth working overseas and type of work
- PhilHealth membership
- SSS/GSIS membership

#### **E.5 Peace-building and security**

- No. of youth engaged or participating in the peace-building and security of GO and NGO programs and activities
- No. of youth who have joined the police, military
- Decommissioned and disengaged youth from MILF
- Programs to prevent recruitment of youth rebel soldiers

#### **D.6 Governance**

- No. of youth registered voters
- No. of youth who voted during last election
- No. of youth who are SK officials and members
- No. of youth who had governance leadership training

#### **D.7 Active citizenship**

- No. of youth involved in LGU legislative councils, other committees and other agencies
- No. of youth who are involved in NGOs, peoples' organizations, their positions and roles
- Names of non-government youth organizations, their locations, goals and objectives, membership size, year founded

#### **D.8 Environment**

- Activities involving the youth in protecting the environment at schools and in communities
  - Advocacy and promotion to protect environment including water and sanitation
  - Tree planting

- Garbage segregation
- Cleaning streets and waterways

#### **D.9 Social inclusiveness and equity**

- Gender and other forms of discrimination confronting BARMM youth
- Arranged, forced and early marriages
- Youth who experienced gender-based violence within and outside the home (in schools, at work, and others), and during armed conflict and natural disasters
- Sex and work trafficking

#### **D.10 Global mobility**

- No. of youth who are working, or have worked overseas
- No. of youth who are studying abroad
- No. of youth who have joined ASEAN and other international networks, societies, organizations
- No. of youth who have gone to Mecca and other pilgrimage activities

## ANNEX C

### CUES OF THE PRIORITY AGENDA

#### I. HEALTH

Table I.1. Agenda statement for Health			
To participate in multi-sector and inclusive health programs, projects and activities to promote youth health and well-being, reduce sexual and reproductive health risk and non-sexual risk-taking behaviour as well as secure financial risk protection through Universal Health Care			
Strategies			
Observe responsible sexual and reproductive health practices	Address and lower youth involvement in sexual risk-taking activities.	Address and reduce youth participation in non-sexual risk taking activities.	Receive family support, counseling and health services for their psycho-social needs
Objectives			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase acceptance of modern family planning</li> <li>• To increase safe motherhood practices</li> <li>• To reduce adolescent birth rate</li> <li>• To decrease maternal mortality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce STIs and HIV incidence</li> <li>• Increase awareness of adolescents and youth about risks/ dangers of adolescent pregnancy &amp; delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease cigarette smoking</li> <li>• Decrease use of illegal or prohibited drugs</li> <li>• Reduce incidence of accidents and injuries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase culture-sensitive positive mental health practices</li> <li>• Increase prevention of suicide</li> <li>• Expand primary health care networks (formerly SDNs) to address mental health issues</li> </ul>

## Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

There has been an increase in teen pregnancies over the last 20 years because of multiple partners and low condom use. According to the 2017 National Demographic & Health Survey (NDHS), nine per cent of adolescents aged 15 to 19 have already given birth. Compared to the 2013 NDHS, however, the 2017 adolescent birth rate is slightly lower by one percent. According to WHO, teenage birth rates worldwide have gone down from 6.5 percent in 1990, to 4.7 percent in 2015. In Southeast Asia, around 4.5 percent of adolescents have already given birth. The Philippines has almost double this rate, an indication that this is a growing problem in the country.

There has been an increase in the incidence of HIV. According to the Department of Health (DOH), 3,112 new HIV cases were reported in the month of July until October 2016. Of these cases, 333 were already full-blown AIDS when they were reported to the DOH. Some 885 and 1,637 cases involved individuals in the 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 age brackets respectively.

The NYAS (NYC 2015) revealed that the largest number (62%) of individuals with HIV in the Philippines were between 15 and 24 years old. Moreover, 19 out of the 20 Filipinos who got infected with HIV were aged 15 to 24 years old. Twenty-five out of the 29 were between 15 and 30 years old (Crisostomo and Mateo, 2016).

<b>Table 1.2. Health strategy I. Observe responsible sexual and reproductive health services</b>				
Objective	Program	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase acceptance of modern family planning</li> </ul>	Family Health Cluster-AYHD, FP, MNCHN	% of youth (by age category & ethnicity) who accept modern FP	% change in number of modern FP acceptors (by age & ethnicity)	MOH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase safe motherhood practices</li> </ul>	Family Health Cluster-MNCHN	% of youth (by age & ethnicity) who accept integrated package of women's health & safe motherhood services	Number of facility-based births among youth (by age & ethnicity)  Number of maternal deaths (by age & ethnicity)	MOH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Reduce adolescent birth rate</li> </ul>	Family Health Cluster-AYHD, MNCHN; POPCOM AYDP	% of 15-17 years old reached by the Adolescent-friendly Health Services Program through its promotion & services	% decrease in teenage pregnancies (by age category & ethnicity)	MOH POPCOM

		% of adolescents and youth participating in POPCOM's AYP activities, e.g., U4U, FP and population caravans, etc.	% increase adolescents and youth participation in POPCOM and AFHS activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notes</li> </ul>	These are indicative programs activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in future surveys - To be coordinated with the identified agency (e.g. PSA-BARMM)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.
Action points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen safe motherhood program, e.g. ensuring coverage of pregnant adolescents, core youth, and young adult women (nutrition counseling, iron-folic acid supplementation, food supplementation as needed)</li> <li>Attainment of "zero unmet need for modern FP"</li> <li>Strengthen the implementation of the 4Ps program which monitors beneficiaries' health</li> <li>Organize events on safe motherhood practices and SRHR, e.g. Buntis Congress, POPCOM's adolescent, and youth program, e.g., U4U, FDS</li> <li>Facilitate cascading of Adolescent-Friendly Health Services (AFHS) in provinces, cities and municipalities (which includes the training of health providers and provision of AFHS at RHUs, urban health centers and hospitals)</li> </ul>			
Research agenda	Develop key metrics by youth age category and ethnicity for 1) acceptance of modern FP, 2) Safe motherhood, and 3) adolescent birth rate.			

## Sexual-risk taking behavior

Table 1.3. Health strategy 2. Address and lower youth involvement in sexual-risk taking behavior				
Objectives	Program	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce STIs and HIV incidence</li> </ul>	MOH STIs & HIV Program, Family Health Cluster	Number of youth (by age, sex & ethnicity)	Reduction in STI & HIV incidence	MOH  POPCOM

	AYHD POPCOM AYP	beneficiaries attending youth development sessions every month  Number of youth participants in events about sexual-risk taking behavior		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To decrease the number of casual sex</li> </ul>	Family Health Cluster-AYHD, MNCHN, POPCOM AYP	Number of youth (by age, sex & ethnicity) beneficiaries attending youth development sessions every month  Number of participants in events about sexual-risk taking behavior	Reduction in the number of casual sex	MOH POPCOM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notes</li> </ul>	These are indicative programs activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in future surveys - To be coordinated with the identified agency (e.g. PSA-BARMM)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.
Action points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize events on sexual-risk taking behavior</li> <li>Train &amp; engage parents and adolescents on how to talk/communicate with each other regarding risky sexual practices identified by POPCOM's AY Program</li> <li>Lobby for the amendment of mandatory HIV testing</li> <li>Share information regarding sexual-risk behavior especially among the marginalized youth</li> <li>Introduce life skills management training of youth from all sectors</li> <li>Strengthen the implementation of the youth development sessions in the 4Ps program</li> <li>Strengthen IEC campaign on HIV &amp; STI</li> </ul>			
Research agenda	Develop key metrics by youth age category and ethnicity for 1) acceptance of modern FP, 2) Safe motherhood, and 3) adolescent birth rate			

## Non-sexual risk-taking behavior

Table 1.4. Health strategy 3. Address and lower youth involvement in non-sexual risk taking behavior				
Objectives	Program	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To decrease cigarette smoking</li> <li>To decrease use of alcohol, prohibited drugs</li> </ul>	<p>Smoke Cessation Program (SCP)</p> <p>AYHP/AFHS POPCOM AYP</p>	<p>Number of SCP &amp; AYHP anti-smoking, alcohol and drug abuse events participants</p> <p>Number of youth reached by IEC materials on SCP, alcohol and drug abuse</p>	<p>Change in youth cigarette smoking, alcohol intake, drug use</p>	<p>MOH</p> <p>POPCOM</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce incidence of accidents and injuries</li> </ul>	<p>Injury Prevention Program (IPP)</p>	<p>Number of youth reached by IEC materials for prevention of accidents and injuries</p> <p>Number of fora for youth on accidents and injury prevention</p> <p>Number of youth participants during forums on accidents and injury prevention</p>	<p>Change in the number of accidents and injuries among the youth</p>	<p>MOH</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notes</li> </ul>	<p>These are indicative programs activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce.</p>	<p>These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.</p>	<p>These metrics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For inclusion in future surveys - To be coordinated with the identified agency (e.g. PSA-BARMM)</li> </ul>	<p>The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.</p>
<p>Action points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include non-sexual risk behavior topics in the advocacy materials for the youth by MOH and POPCOM</li> <li>Cover the topics of smoking, drinking, drug abuse and accidents in the advocacy and promotion activities of MOH and POPCOM's adolescent programs</li> </ul>			

Research agenda	Assess the effects of the advocacy and promotions on the non-sexual risk behavior of the youth.
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## Psycho-social needs

The 2014 Global Report on Preventing Suicide (WHO) stated that suicide was the second principal cause of death among youth aged 15 to 29 years old worldwide. Similarly, in the Philippines, there was an estimated 2,500 cases of suicide in 2012. Four-fifths of these cases involved women. Although the Philippines still had the lowest suicide rates in Southeast Asia, incidence of suicide and suicidal ideation was increasing. The recent Marawi siege and the continuing armed conflict in the BARMM may also have psycho-social effects on the youth that should be addressed. The support of their families, health and educational systems including religious leaders especially the Regional Darul Ifta and Muslim religious leaders, is crucial in building positive mental health among the youth.

<b>Table 1.5. Health strategy 4. Receive family support, counseling and health services for the youth's psycho-social needs</b>				
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Monitoring metrics</b>	<b>Evaluation metrics</b>	<b>Lead agencies</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase culture-sensitive positive mental health practices</li> </ul>	Mental Health Program  AFHS  AYD	Number of principals, guidance, counselors, and advocates trained on psychosocial issues,  Number of youth who avail of support mechanisms for psychosocial concerns  Number of Muslim religious leaders who are advocating for positive mental health for adolescents and youth	% improved self-worth and agency, coping skills among adolescents and youth	MOH  MBHTE  MILG  MSSD  Regional Darul Ifta  POPCOM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase prevention of suicide</li> </ul>	Mental Health Program	Number of principals, guidance, counselors, and advocates trained on	% change in suicidal ideation among the youth	MOH  MBHTE  MILG  MSSD

		<p>psychosocial issues</p> <p>Number of youth who avail of support mechanisms for psychosocial concerns</p> <p>Number of MRLs who are including suicide in their teachings and Friday khutba</p>		Regional Darul Ifta
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To expand primary health care networks (formerly SDNs) to address mental health issues</li> </ul>	<p>Mental Health Program</p> <p>Universal Health Care</p>	Number of youth referred for mental health services through PHCN	Inclusion of mental health services for youth	<p>MOH</p> <p>LGUs</p> <p>PhilHealth</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notes</li> </ul>	These are indicative programs activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: - For inclusion in future surveys. - To be coordinated with the identified agency (e.g. PSA-BARMM)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.
Action points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and hold meetings with school authorities, guidance counselors, health providers, and religious leaders who are key to building culture-sensitive positive mental health practices among the youth.</li> <li>Identify and review training tools and materials to build the capacity of different key persons including parent-leaders who can help build positive mental health of in and out-of-school youth.</li> <li>Conduct training to build capacity of pertinent groups to build positive mental health among the youth.</li> <li>Identify Primary Health Care Networks that will include mental health issues in their services</li> <li>Review support from UHC for mental health</li> </ul>			
Research agenda	Assess the training, the services and assistance given by the different key providers and the effects on the youth's mental health.			

## 2. EDUCATION

In 2015, there were 14.5 million elementary students and 7.3 million high school students, but not all of them managed to graduate. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority's (PSA) 2013 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), one of every 10 young people aged 6 to 24 were out of school. This was equivalent to four million Filipinos. The ARMM had the highest out-of-school population with 14.4% higher than the national average of 10.6%. The main reasons for leaving school were early marriages (22.9%), lack of resources, and lack of interest in going to school (19.1%).

According to a study by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, there was a decline from 12 to five percent in the number of children between five and 15 years old who were not in school between 2008 and 2013. During the same period, adjusted net primary school attendance rates increased from 90.8% to 96.45%. (Source: Philippine Youth Development Agenda, 2017-2022.)

<b>Table 2.1. Agenda Statement for Education</b>		
To participate in accessible, quality, and relevant formal and non-formal education and training to be responsive to regional and national needs, and to prepare graduates for the workplace and the emergence of new media and other technologies.		
<b>Strategies</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth have access to quality education and alternative learning and are better equipped with skills for employment/livelihood.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth are prepared to use new media and other technologies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth are knowledgeable about gender, sexuality and health matters.</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce no. of drop-outs from formal education</li> <li>Increase opportunities for formal and alternative education</li> <li>Increase youth participation in training for the workplace and gainful activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase new media and technologies for advocacy, and in youth participation in health, education, governance and civic engagement, peace building and security and active citizenship</li> <li>Increase new media and technologies literacy by equipping youth with necessary skills to be media literate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase youth knowledge about gender, sexuality and health matters</li> </ul>

**Table 2.2. Education Strategy I: Youth have access to quality education and alternative learning and are better equipped with skills for employment/livelihood**

Objective	Program	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease no. of drop outs from formal education and alternative learning system</li> <li>Increase opportunities for formal and alternative education</li> <li>Increase youth participation in training to prepare for the workplace and gainful activities</li> </ul>	Unified Student Financial Assistance System for Tertiary Education (UNIFAST)  Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Program  4Ps  Alternative Learning Systems (ALS) Program  One-Town One-Scholar Program  Education for Development Scholarship Program (EDSP)  OFW Dependent Scholarship Program (ODSP)  Children of Migrant Workers Scholarship Program (CMWSP)  Education and Livelihood Assistance Program (ELAP)  Information Technology Training Program(TTP)  Skills for Employment	Number of youth scholars  Number of 4Ps youth beneficiaries  Number of UNIFAST beneficiaries  Number of youth graduates for secondary and tertiary education  Number of youth enrolled in tech-vocational training	Dropout rate among in-school youth (ISY) per level of education  % of youth dropouts who return to school  % of youth in tech-vocational programs who had livelihood after training	MBHTE  MSSD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notes</li> </ul>	These are indicative programs activities	These metrics are to be monitored	These metrics are: - For inclusion in	The agencies lead the identified

	(PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce.	by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	future surveys - To be coordinated with the identified agency (e.g. PSA-BARMM)	PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.
Action points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain baseline data about the number of drop outs from formal and alternative learning systems by ethnicity, age and sex.</li> <li>• Validate the groups/agencies from the public and private sectors that are providing scholarships and other assistance to out-of-school youth. Determine who are receiving assistance by ethnicity, age and sex.</li> <li>• Include information in the BYC website/knowledge library about the agencies and groups that are extending support to out-of-school youth and poor in-school children</li> <li>• Link the youth in need of support to pertinent agencies/groups.</li> </ul>			
Research agenda	Assess the effects of the support extended by various agencies/groups on the reduction of school drop outs.			

**Table 2.3. Education Strategy 2: Youth are prepared to use new media and other technologies**

Objective	Program	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase new media and technologies for advocacy and youth participation in health, education, governance and civic engagement, peace building and security, and active citizenship.</li> <li>• Increase literacy on new media and technologies by equipping the youth with necessary skills</li> </ul>	Media & Information Literacy Course	Number of students enrolled in media and literacy	% media literate youth	MBHTE
	Media Literacy Workshops	Number of media literacy workshops and participants  Number of social media advocacy products for youth participation in the different BYTPA, i.e., education, governance and civic engagement, peace building and security,	%increase in social media products regarding youth participation in the BYTPA.	BYC

to be media literate.		gender and health and active citizenship		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notes</li> </ul>	These are indicative programs activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: - For inclusion in future surveys - To be coordinated with the identified agency (e.g. PSA-BARMM)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.
Action points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the social media and new technologies that are available in the BARMM.</li> <li>Identify the social media and new technologies training provided in the school system and in the larger community.</li> <li>Review the social media and new technologies contents and include topics/issues related to the BYTPA for the youth training in schools and in the community.</li> <li>Ensure that BYTPA topics are covered in the social media and new technologies posting .</li> </ul>			
Research agenda	Assess the effects of the social media and new technologies regarding the perceptions and attitudes of the youth on the different BYTPA topics.			

**Table 2.4. Education Strategy 3: Youth are knowledgeable about gender, sexuality and health matters**

Objective	Program	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase youth knowledge about gender, sexuality and health matters.</li> </ul>	Comprehensive Gender and Health Education for the Youth (CGHEY)	Number of Madrasah schools that utilize CGHEY modules	Improved skills of Madrasah teachers to teach CGHEY	MBHTE /CHED
	Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE)	Number of Madrasah teachers who are trained to use CGHEY modules	Improved knowledge about gender and health among Madrasah students	POPCOM
		Number of Madrasah students who		Regional Darul Ifta

		utilize CGHEY modules  Number of public schools that utilize CSE modules  Number of teachers trained to teach CSE  Number of students who use CSE modules	Improved skills of teachers to teach CSE  -Improved knowledge of students about CSE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notes</li> </ul>	These are indicative programs activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: - For inclusion in future surveys - To be coordinated with the identified agency (e.g. PSA-BARMM)	The agencies lead the identified PAs. LGUs, CSOs, YGs, and other organizations can also take the lead to address an objective by introducing a new PA for it.
Action points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review the RP/RH Law and DepEd and MBHTE /CHED policies on CSE and the Fatwa on Model Family in Islam on Gender &amp; Health education</li> <li>Review the CSE tools and modules for training of mainstream school teachers and students</li> <li>Train mainstream teachers of how to facilitate CSE learning among the youth.</li> <li>Review the progress of the development of CGHEY for Madrasah schools by POPCOM.</li> <li>Review the CGHEY teaching and learning modules for Madrasah schools.</li> <li>Train Madrasah teachers who will use the CGHEY for teaching.</li> <li>Observe CSE and CGHEY teachers in their respective classes.</li> </ul>			
Research agenda	Assess the effects of the CSE and the CGHEY on the BARMM youth particularly their knowledge and perceptions about sexuality, gender and health.			

### 3. PEACEBUILDING AND SECURITY

The BTA is in the process of peace building and developing security measures after several years of armed conflict in the region. During the struggle, a considerable number of young people especially men were recruited as combatants for armed groups. The peace-building process includes re-integrating combatants and the promotion of peace, human security and development in the region. It also covers the formulation of programs and projects to sustain these efforts in partnership with various stakeholders including the youth. In its priority agenda, the BYC would like to actively involve the youth in promoting and sustaining peace and order to ensure that they are protected from situations of armed conflict and human rights violation. It also wants to see that youth combatants are reintegrated into society and will participate in peace building so that they will benefit from the programs and basic services in the region.

<b>Table 3.1 Agenda Statement for Peace-building and Security</b>			
For the BARMM youth to promote human security, inclusive disengagement and reintegration program, prevention from association in armed groups, including participation in safety efforts, peace building, conflict prevention and management initiatives, as well as in promoting peace and development in the region and the country.			
<b>Strategies</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen youth participation in promoting peace and development in BARMM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the protection of the youth from violence in situations of armed conflict and human rights violations; facilitate reintegration and reconciliation of former youth combatants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foster social cohesion among the youth from diverse communities (Moro, Non-Moro IP, settler communities) in BARMM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and strengthen partnership with relevant actors supporting the development and implementation of BTYPA (2019-2022)</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the participation of youth in peace process and conflict resolution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase knowledge, skills and attitude of youth on human rights and protection on sexual and gender</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase support to implement violence-prevention activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase engagement of community actors and youth organizations and implementing PPAs in youth-serving</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase participation in rehabilitation and socio-economic and peace building efforts.</li> </ul>	<p>based violence, including human trafficking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase youth involvement in peace-building programs and activities to prevent their participation in violence (e.g., drug abuse, criminality)</li> <li>• Increase inclusive reintegration of former youth combatants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve promotion of intercultural and interreligious dialogue in peace building efforts</li> </ul>	<p>government and non-government agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase involvement of non-government agencies in developing peace building and security strategies of the youth in the BARMM.</li> <li>• Increase number of BARMM ministries and offices that implement relevant programs on peace building and security of youth</li> </ul>
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**Table 3.2. Peace building and Security Strategy I: Strengthen youth participation in promoting peace and development in BARMM**

Objective	Program	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the participation of the youth in peace process and conflict resolution</li> </ul>	<p>Participation of youth in the inclusive implementation of the normalization agreement</p> <p>Representation of youth in planning, decision making, monitoring and implementing development programs</p> <p>Capacity building for the youth on peace and conflict resolution</p> <p>BARMM Action Plan on YPS</p>	<p>Number of youth participants in the normalization process</p> <p>Number of mechanisms in the normalization process where youth are represented</p> <p>Number of PPAs of development program focused on youth</p> <p>Number of Crafted BARMM Action Plans on YPS</p>	<p>Number of issues and agenda of youth addressed in the implementation and normalization</p> <p>Number of peace building issues addressed by the development partners together with the youth</p> <p>Submitted action plan to NYC for NAP on YPS</p> <p>% of youth who participated in peace process and conflict resolution</p> <p>% of youth organizations that work on peace</p>	<p>BYC</p> <p>BARMM</p> <p>NYC MBHTE</p> <p>MSSD</p> <p>OPAPP</p> <p>RPDO/BPDA</p> <p>Joint Normalization Committee</p> <p>Local NGOs</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples Political Structure</p>

	Offline and Online Peace Campaign (YPS)	<p>Number of offline and online peace campaigns implemented</p> <p>Number of capacity development activities for youth on peace and conflict resolution</p> <p>Number of youth capacitated on peace and conflict resolution</p> <p>Number of reach and engagement of online peace campaign (YPS)</p>	<p>and development in BARMM</p> <p>% of youth who participated in rehab and socio-economic activities</p>	
	Islamic symposia and other religious related activity preventing and countering violent extremism	Number of activities conducted i.e. conflict-affected areas	Number of youth engaged and their action	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase participation in rehabilitation and socio-economic and peace building efforts</li> </ul>	<p>Local youth –led Peace initiatives</p> <p>Transitional Justice and Reconciliation (TJR) orientation and deepening</p> <p>Capacity building on alternative local dispute resolution (ALDR)</p>	<p>Number of development initiatives/local youth-led peace initiatives where the youth are actively participating</p> <p>Number. of TJR orientation conducted</p> <p>Number of TJR programs and</p>	<p>% of youth –led initiatives in the region</p> <p>% of cases TJ-able vis-à-vis youth issues</p> <p>% of community cases resolved through ALDR</p>	<p>BYC</p> <p>BARMM</p> <p>NYC</p> <p>MBHTE</p> <p>MSSD</p> <p>OPAPP RPDO/BPDA</p> <p>Joint Normalization Committee</p>

		activities conducted  Number of cases resolved and utilized through ALDR		Local NGOs  CSOs  Other UN Agencies and INGOs  Indigenous Peoples Political Structure
• Notes	These are indicative programs activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce.	These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.	These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in future surveys - To be coordinated with the identified agency (e.g. PSA-BARMM)	
Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the regional and LGU peace-building efforts which include youth participation in their activities.</li> <li>Determine the roles that the youth play in the different peace-keeping,, and other initiatives at the regional and LGU levels</li> </ul>			
Research agenda	Assess the roles and participation of the youth in these peace-building activities and efforts.			

**Table 3.3. Peace building and Security Strategy 2: Ensure the protection of youth from violence in situations of armed conflict and human rights violations; facilitate reintegration and reconciliation of former youth combatants**

Objective	Program	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase knowledge, skills and attitude of youth on human rights and protection from sexual and gender based violence, including human trafficking</li> </ul>	<p>Opportunities for voluntary work and youth-engaging organizations</p> <p>Capacity building on HR, SGBV, IHL Protection</p>	<p>Number of service providers in conflict-sensitive and youth-sensitive service delivery</p> <p>Number of capacity building activities in protection, HR, SGBV, IHL</p>	<p>% decrease cases of SGBV</p> <p>% decrease of human trafficking cases</p> <p>Increased knowledge in SGBV</p>	<p>MSSD</p> <p>MILG</p> <p>AFP</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase youth</li> </ul>	PTVE online and offline campaign	Number of youth participating in	Change in the number of	OPAPP

<p>involvement in peace-building programs and activities to prevent their participation in violence (e.g., drug abuse, criminality)</p>	<p>and other media innovative community solutions</p> <p>Peace-keeping programs and activities in the region</p>	<p>peace- building initiatives to resist or prevent violence</p> <p>Number of personnel who work on protection of youth from violence</p> <p>Number of online and offline campaigns on preventing VE</p> <p>Number of organizations and agencies campaigning on PTVE</p>	<p>youth involved in peace-building programs and activities</p>	<p>MILG</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure inclusive reintegration program for former youth combatants</li> </ul>	<p>Implement Comprehensive Youth Reintegration Plan</p> <p>Provision livelihood, education and other opportunities</p>	<p>Number of youth combatants in reintegration activities</p> <p>Number of former youth combatants who have gainful livelihood</p>	<p>Change in the Number of active youth combatants</p> <p>Change in former youth combatant social, economic and other activities</p>	<p>MSSD</p> <p>OPAPP</p> <p>MILG</p> <p>MOLE</p> <p>TESDA</p> <p>CHED</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notes</li> </ul>	<p>These are indicative programs activities (PAs) which can address the given objective. Organizations can sustain and/or introduce.</p>	<p>These metrics are to be monitored by the implementing agencies to keep track of youth participation in their activities.</p>	<p>These metrics are: 1 - For inclusion in future surveys - To be coordinated with the identified agency (e.g. PSA-BARMM)</p>	
<p>Action points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the programs and projects that ensure youth protection from violence from armed conflict and situations of human rights and gender-based violations.</li> <li>Determine the number, sex, ethnicity and age of the youth who have been provided with protection from the foregoing sources of violence.</li> <li>Observe processes of youth protection from the foregoing violence.</li> </ul>			

Research agenda	Observe the effects of the programs and projects on the protection of the youth from the foregoing sources of violence.

**Table 3.4. Peacebuilding and Security Strategy 3: Foster social cohesion between and among youth from diverse communities (Moro, Non-moro IP, settlers) in BARMM**

Objective	Program	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase support to implement violence-prevention activities</li> </ul>	<p>PTVE initiatives/ activities</p> <p>Policy development through youth community engagement</p>	<p>Number of PTVE initiatives</p> <p>Number of development partners and programs on PTVE</p> <p>Number. of youth who have participated in PTVE initiatives</p>	<p>% of policy development and lobbied, passed, implemented on PTVE concerns</p> <p>% of development partners working on PTVE</p> <p>% of programs for the youth focused on PTVE</p>	<p>AFP</p> <p>BYC</p> <p>BARMM</p> <p>RPDO/BPDA</p> <p>MSS</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>ILO</p> <p>EAI</p> <p>MBHTE</p> <p>RCBW</p> <p>OPAPP</p> <p>PSA</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the promotion of the intercultural and interreligious dialogue in peacebuilding efforts</li> </ul>	<p>Intercultural and interfaith dialogues</p> <p>Policy development on intercultural and inter-faith dialogue as peacebuilding efforts through youth community engagement</p> <p>Alternative local dispute resolution (ALDR)</p> <p>Transitional Justice and Reconciliation</p>	<p>Number of intercultural and interfaith dialogue conducted</p> <p>Number of youth participated</p> <p>Number of policies passed and implemented</p> <p>Number. Of cases utilizing ALDR</p>	<p>% of intercultural and interfaith dialogues that resolved youth issues on peacebuilding and security</p> <p>% of policies implemented</p> <p>% of resolved cases of ALDR</p>	<p>AFP</p> <p>BYC</p> <p>BARMM</p> <p>RPDO/BPDA</p> <p>MSSD</p> <p>EAI</p> <p>MBHTE</p> <p>RCBW</p> <p>OPAPP</p> <p>TWG-DWPF</p>

		Number of activities conducted on TJR		
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<b>Table 3.5. Peace-building and Security Strategy 4: Establish and strengthen partnership with relevant actors supporting the development and implementation of BTYPA (2019-2022)</b>				
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Monitoring metrics</b>	<b>Evaluation metrics</b>	<b>Lead agencies</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase engagement of community actors and youth organizations and implementing PPAs in youth-serving government and non-government agencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development Partners Forum</li> <li>Resource Mobilization Training</li> <li>Inclusion in M&amp;E of PPAs relevant to youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of resource mobilization training conducted for the youth by development partners</li> <li>Number of partners participated in the development forum</li> <li>Number of agencies involving the youth in M&amp;E of PPAs relevant to the youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of BYDTA cues and centers implemented by ministries and offices</li> <li>% of development partners working for the youth in BARMM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFP</li> <li>BYC</li> <li>BARMM</li> <li>RPDO/BPDA</li> <li>MSSD</li> <li>UNICEF</li> <li>ILO</li> <li>EAI</li> <li>MBHTE</li> <li>RCBW</li> <li>UNICEF</li> <li>OPAPP</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase involvement of non-government agencies in developing peace building and security strategies of the youth in the BARMM.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of TWG on Peacebuilding and Security and development partners and relevant actors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of development partners supporting peacebuilding and security agenda</li> <li>Number of meetings of TWG conducted</li> <li>Number of issues addressed of TWG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of development partners supporting peacebuilding and security agenda</li> <li>% of issues addressed in relation to the agenda of the youth in peacebuilding and security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFP</li> <li>BYC</li> <li>BARMM</li> <li>RPDO</li> <li>MSS</li> <li>EAI</li> <li>MBHTE</li> <li>RCBW</li> <li>OPAPP</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase number of BARMM ministries and offices that implement relevant programs on peace building and security of youth</li> </ul>	Lobby to ministries and offices of youth agenda	Number of ministries and offices that includes the youth in M&E structure	% of ministries and offices with youth in M&E system	AFP
	Monitor and evaluate the youth agenda in different ministries	Number of ministries and offices that includes the youth agenda in their PPAs	% of ministries and offices with PPAs on youth agenda	BYC
		Number of PPAs implemented for the youth	% of PPAs implemented for the youth	BARMM
		Number of M&E activities conducted	% of allocation for the PPAs of youth in each ministry and office	RPDO
				MSS

#### 4. GOVERNANCE

According to the National Youth Assessment Study (NYAS, 2015), a majority of Philippine youth believed political participation was important and that the youth significantly contributed to the implementation of various programs (77.3 of child youth, 79.2% of core youth, and 76.8% of young adult). In the same survey, a majority of the respondents (67%) believed that political participation was measured solely by voting in elections (NYAS 2015).

Of more than 54 million registered voters in the 2016 National Elections, roughly 46% were young people aged 18-34 years old. Of the youth voters 6 percent were aged 18 to 19, 15 percent were from 20-24 years old, and 14 percent were from 25 to 29 years old, and 13% were aged 30 to 34 (Commission on Elections 2016).

According to the NYAS (2015), 58.8 percent of the respondents stated that they were registered voters and 66.5 percent stated that they voted prior to 2016. Moreover, 11 percent of those who were not registered stated constraints in time, information, and accessibility hindered them from registration, and 9 percent cited same reasons for not voting in the elections. (Source: Philippine Youth Development Plan, 2017-2022.).

Governance in the BARMM, however, is not only concerned about voters' registration and voting during elections but also participation in Local Development Councils and in other special bodies for the youth.

#### 4.1 Agenda Statement for Governance

For the BARMM youth to participate meaningfully in government bureaucracy particularly in designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs, projects and activities by and for the youth and through their involvement in local and regional political affairs.

#### Strategies

Ensure meaningful participation of the youth in local and regional governance	Create an enabling environment for youth participation in local special bodies from Barangay to Regional Levels	Promote the pro-social participation of the youth with specific needs
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#### Objectives

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase policies supportive of youth involvement in LYDCs</li> <li>• Increase the number of youth in elective regional and local positions</li> <li>• Increase involvement in different Local Youth Development Council (LYDCs) and committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of Provincial and Regional Youth Council</li> <li>• Increase number of youth representation in local special bodies (barangay to regional level)</li> <li>• Increase number of youth representatives in local special bodies (barangay to regional levels)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish youth desks in BARMM ministries and LGUs</li> </ul>
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**Table 4.1 Governance Strategy I: Ensure meaningful participation of the youth in Local Governance**

Objective	Program	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create policies supportive of youth involvement in LYDCs and committees</li> <li>• Increase the number of youth in elective regional and local positions</li> <li>• Increase involvement in Local Youth</li> </ul>	<p>MILG and LGU, ComElec issuance of policies for youth participation in LYDCs and programs</p> <p>Voters' Education and Registration</p> <p>Accreditation of all youth organizations to LGUs</p>	<p>Number of supportive policies for youth involvement in LYDCs and committees</p> <p>Number of youth registering and voting during elections</p> <p>Number of youth organizations applying for accreditation to LGUs</p>	<p>Increased involvement of the youth in LYDCs and committees</p> <p>Increased number of registered youth voters and turn out votes from the youth sector.</p> <p>Increase number of accredited youth organizations in LGUs</p>	<p>MILG</p> <p>ComElec</p> <p>LGUs</p> <p>BYC</p>

Development Council (LYDCs)				
Action points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the policies at the region and LGUs that are supportive of youth involvement in LYDCs and other committees.</li> <li>• Engage local policy makers to develop policies to enable the youth to participate in the foregoing councils and committees.</li> <li>• Determine the number, sex, ethnicity and age of the youth who hold elective regional and local positions.</li> <li>• Identify the youth organizations present in the BARMM provinces.</li> <li>• Obtain data how many youths have registered in the ComElec and who voted in the last elections.</li> <li>• Include in social media and other technologies advocacy/promotion to encourage the youth to register, vote and participate in local governance.</li> </ul>			
Research agenda	Observe the effects of the advocacy, accreditation of youth organizations. Social media and other technologies' advocacy/promotion on youth participation in local governance.			

**Table 4.2. Governance Strategy 2: Create an enabling environment for youth participation in local special bodies from barangay to regional levels**

Objective	Program	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of Provincial and Regional Youth Advisory Councils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-agency meetings</li> <li>Release of memo from MILG</li> <li>Introducing RYAC to LGUs and MILG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LGUs' support to re-echo/cascade three youth training activities and seminars and summits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased LGU participation in RYAC or Regional Youth Advisory Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BYC</li> <li>LGUs</li> <li>MILG</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase number of youth delegates in discussions about government reform</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangsamoro Youth Parliament thru Youth Summit</li> <li>Review and monitor RA.No.10742 "SK Reform Act of 2015"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of SK members knowledge-able on RA .No. 10742</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased number of youth participation and contribution to discussions about government reforms during the transition period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BYC</li> <li>LGUs</li> <li>SK</li> <li>MILG</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase number of youth representatives in local special bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Linggo ng Kabataan</li> <li>Capacity-building for legislation seminars and policy-making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Barangay or/and Municipality conducting trainings and seminars</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased number of LGU-sponsored training and seminars on policy-making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BYC</li> <li>MILG</li> <li>LGUs</li> <li>CSOs</li> </ul>

(barangay to regional levels)		Number of trainees participating in training activities and seminars	Increased number of youth able participating in policy making	Local NGOs
Action points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review R.A. No. 10742 SK Reform Act of 2015 and its IRR.</li> <li>Determine the number of youth delegates needed to participate in the discussions about government reform.</li> <li>Identify the local special bodies for youth representatives at the region and barangay levels, their guidelines and the roles that the youth play in these bodies</li> <li>Review the capacity-building tools for training on policy making</li> <li>Observe the activities of the youth during Linggo ng Kabataan and the capacity-building activities for legislation and policy making.</li> </ul>			
Research agenda	Assess the effects of youth's participation in governance as a result of their involvement during Youth Summit, Linggo ng Kabataan and training for legislation and policy-making			

**Table 4.3. Governance Strategy 3: Promote the Pro-social participation of Youth with Specific needs**

Objective	Program	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish youth desks in BARMM ministries and offices</li> </ul>	BYC to coordinate with pertinent ministries to install youth desks with specific guidelines for youth access, participation and services.	Number of Youth Desks in all ministries and offices  Number of youth availing of the services of the youth desks	Youth desk created and functioning in pertinent ministries and offices	MILG  LGUs  BYC
Action points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify regional and LGU policies to establish youth desks and the guidelines in extending support to the youth desks.</li> <li>Observe the process of extending assistance to the youth by the personnel of the youth desks</li> </ul>			
Research agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine the usage and effects of the youth desks on the BARMM youth.</li> </ul>			

## 5. ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

Engaging diverse youth groups to volunteer particularly in planning and decision-making in pertinent programs of youth-serving ministries and agencies, NGOs and the LGUs through their schools, organizations, networks and other associations, can further contribute to building peace and human security in the region and the country. The youth from various ethnicities will also be encouraged and supported to share their peculiar culture, arts and crafts to foster closer relations and unity among these diverse youth population segments.

These activities will also encourage the preservation of the diverse subcultures' rich culture and arts.

<b>Table 5. I genda Statement for Active Citizenship</b>		
<p>In community development and nation building through active, meaningful, sustainable, productive, and patriotic engagement in civil society, social mobilization, volunteerism (indicating social awareness and socio-civic mindedness), and values formation (such as having concern for others and being socially responsible) so as to improve the plight of the youth.</p>		
<b>Strategies</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen enabling mechanisms, i.e., policies and programs, for youth organizations and participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage the youth in the preservation, safeguarding, development, and promotion of Bangsamoro culture and arts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inculcate volunteerism through the academe and community engagement and develop of the traits of social awareness and responsibility among the youth.</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase funding resources for youth groups' culture and arts activities</li> <li>• Increase the number of resource speakers and trainers for the youth</li> <li>• Increase the number of youth government workers</li> <li>• Increase youth-friendly facilities for youth groups</li> <li>• Improve linkages with other youth organizations and networks</li> <li>• Increase local policies which ensure youth participation in development processes and decision-making in LGUs and other decision-making bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase number of Bangsamoro artists</li> <li>• Increase opportunities for the youth to access and participate in culture and arts activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase, diversify and sustain youth volunteerism</li> </ul>

**Table 5.2. Active Citizenship Strategy I: Strengthen enabling mechanisms for youth organizations and participation**

Objective	Program	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase funding/investments for youth groups' culture &amp; arts' activities</li> </ul>	Bangsamoro Youth Portal	-Number of youth organizations received funding and other resources from government and other sources	Change in programs of the youth organizations funded/supported by government and other sources	BYC MOLE MOST BCH LGUs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the number of resource speakers and trainers for the youth</li> </ul>	Training of Trainers for the Speakers Bureau	Number of youth trainers and speakers for various topics, e.g., organizational development, program management, networking and advocacy, etc.	Certified youth trainers and speakers	DAB BYC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase number of youth government workers</li> </ul>	Policy formulation for more youth workers in government	Number of youth accepted in government internship programs	Increased youth workers in government ministries and agencies	MOH MOLE MTI TESDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase youth-friendly facilities for youth groups</li> </ul>	Government internship program	Number of youth and youth organizations availing of youth programs in one-stop shop facilities		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved linkages with other youth organizations and networks</li> </ul>	One-stop-shop facilities for youth programs, facilities and functions	Number of youth organizations	Easier access of youth and youth organizations to government and development partners' programs	MOH MSSD LGUs

	Project Pitching on Ten Accomplished Bangsamoro Youth Organizations	participating in Project Pitching	Improved quality of youth organizations	BYC
Action points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify funding/investment for youth from varied sources—government and the private sector.</li> <li>Determine the amount of investments to the youth by these sources.</li> <li>Identify the youth resource persons/speakers in the BARMM and LGUs and develop a speakers' bureau.</li> <li>Identify BARMM policies in hiring the youth in government posts.</li> <li>Identify youth-friendly facilities in the BARMM.</li> <li>Provide a list of youth organizations and networks in the BYC knowledge library including their vision, mission, membership and activities.</li> </ul>			
Research agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observe the effects of investments for youth in strengthening their organizations and members</li> <li>Assess the effects of the policy of hiring the youth in government posts.</li> <li>Assess the usage of youth-friendly services by the youth and their effects on their participation in their communities.</li> </ul>			

**Table 5.3. Active Citizenship Strategy 2: Engage the youth in the preservation, safeguarding, development, and promotion of Bangsamoro culture and arts.**

Objective	Program	Monitoring metrics	Evaluation metrics	Lead agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase investments to raise the number of Bangsamoro artists</li> </ul>	Resource mobilization for young cultural performers and artists, e.g. kulintang	Amount of investments for youth participation in culture and arts  Number of cultural performers and artists	Change in the number Bangsamoro youth cultural performers and artists	BHC  MBHTE  BYC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase number of youth trained on traditional arts and crafts</li> </ul>	Training and preservation of cultural arts and crafts or martial arts, e.g., Kuntaw Silay	Number of youth trained in cultural arts and crafts & martial arts	Change in the number of youth trained in cultural arts and arts & martial arts	BCH  MBHTE  BYC

Action points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify potential investment sources for culture and arts especially for the youth.</li> <li>• Identify the different traditional arts and crafts of the three major ethnicities.</li> <li>• Identify the youth who trained on traditional arts and crafts by ethnicity, age and sex</li> <li>• Develop strategies to engage more youth in doing traditional arts and crafts</li> </ul>
Research agenda	Assess the effects of increased investment and involvement of the youth on preserving and promoting the arts and culture of the BARMM.

<b>Table 5.4. Active Citizenship Strategy 3: Inculcate volunteerism through the academe and community engagement to raise and develop social awareness and responsibility among the youth</b>				
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Monitoring metrics</b>	<b>Evaluation metrics</b>	<b>Lead agencies</b>
Increase, diversify and sustain youth volunteerism	BYC Volunteers Program	Number of youth volunteers	Change in the number of youth volunteers	BYC
Action points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the programs and projects that encourage youth volunteerism in the BARMM.</li> <li>• Obtain profiles of youth volunteers, by ethnicity, sex and gender.</li> <li>• Develop strategies to increase the number of youth volunteers</li> </ul>			
Research agenda	Assess the effects of the BYC Volunteers Program on the youth's commitment to serve the BARMM.			

# Technical Working Group Processing Sessions



# Consultation with BARMM Ministries and Agencies



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