

YOUTH  
CO:LAB

Project Co-Leads



Citi Foundation



**THE**

**WORLD**



**WE**

**WANT**

**2021**

**A REPORT ON  
YOUTH CONSULTATIONS  
IN THE PHILIPPINES**

Copyright @ 2021

By the United Nations Development Programme  
15th Floor North Tower, Rockwell Business Center Sheridan  
Sheridan Street corner United Street  
Highway Hills, 1554 Mandaluyong City, Philippines

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission. Any use of information, in full or in part, should be accompanied by an acknowledgement of UNDP in the Philippines as the source.

The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including UNDP, donor agencies, or the UN Member States.

© UNDP Philippines

Cover photo/Design: Isabel Tagiunod / Online UN Volunteer

# FOREWORD



There must always be a space for the youth to act – a room for them to freely engage with one another and with institutions in the effort to create a better world for everyone. The stakes are high as we continuously move towards achieving sustainable development amid the challenges brought about by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and other global events, and by the volatility and uncertainty of the present.

One thing we are sure of is that there is hope for the future.

UNDP takes pride in convening young people by providing a safe platform for them to share their ideas, concerns and motivations for their own and the world's future. Through the Youth Co:Lab Programme, we have built stronger relationships with the youth. We have seen their passion and actions that effectively engaged and influenced fellow youth and other groups to work towards a better world. We have worked with them to identify issues and problems, and to co-design and co-create impactful solutions. Since 2017, Youth Co:lab has engaged 1,282 young leaders, social innovators, and entrepreneurs in the Philippines. And our work has just started. As we shall see in this report, in 2021, the youth were very hopeful and enthusiastic about collaborating and finding solutions to pressing issues related to governance, climate change, decent employment, health care, education, and inclusion. The youth are prepared now more than any other previous time to engage with the world and influence sustainable development.

We need to create more opportunities for youth to respond to today's challenges and contribute to their communities' development through leadership, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

I hope this report inspires all stakeholders and enablers to continue to share wisdom and expertise with the youth.

Most importantly, for the youth, I hope this report motivates you to continue to raise your voices, come together, and lead the remaining years of the decade of action for the UN Sustainable Development Goals. I am confident that our joint efforts will heal our planet, promote peace, and foster inclusive environments where no one is left behind.

Dr. Selva Ramachandran  
Resident Representative,  
UNDP Philippines

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was produced through Youth Co:Lab, an initiative co-led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Citi Foundation. The development of the youth consultations and authorship of the report was undertaken by Johanna Erroba, Kate Garcia, Kelvin Cabildo, and Jezreel Punzalan of the Youth Co:Lab team of UNDP Philippines. The insights presented in this report were derived from the youth consultations conducted from 9 to 12 of August 2022 during the World We Want Philippines activity in celebration of International Youth Day, which was facilitated by the Youth Co:Lab Philippines team and the 2030 Youth Force Philippines.

This report was also made possible by peer reviewers from UNDP, namely Maria Luisa Isabel Jolongbayan, Ke Lin, Dihn-Long Pham, Judith De Guzman, Alyssa Carreon, and Maria Theresa Espino - Yap.

The visual content and layout were designed and produced by United Nations Volunteers Isabel Taguinod and Kate Garcia.

**Most importantly**, this report is a translation of the voices of young Filipinos, especially those who participated in the youth consultations. It is thanks to and because of them and their stories that this report has come to life.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **World We Want** sought to gather feedback from the Filipino youth about **the world they envision** by 2030. It convened key supporters, governments, and development organizations to understand how it was possible to create a **safer, more inclusive, and impactful** space for young Filipino changemakers to thrive and achieve the visions they have laid down. The consultations were attended by 150 young individuals from all over the Philippines and a few other countries.

Based on the responses, looking into the next 5-10 years, the youth were most hopeful about good governance, post-COVID recovery, and the climate emergency. The youth were also asked which themes they were most worried about which were climate emergency, good governance, and conflicts and disasters. They would be most passionate to work on education, social innovation, gender equality, entrepreneurship, environment, and health. When asked whether they are on their path to the World We Want, the participants' responses were divided, almost evenly split between the "yesses" and the "almosts." On the question of how satisfied they are in their path to the world we want, the youth, across all consultation sessions, provided a wide range of answers, with some going as high as 10 and some expressing complete dissatisfaction at 0. As a group, they averaged a rating of 5.95, or roughly 6, out of the possible 10.



Based on the insights from the youth, the following were their recommendations for their “supporters”:

1

To **create more opportunities** for young people to participate in activities that allow them to test and develop their ideas, as these are great avenues for knowledge sharing and network building.

2

The group understands, and is in recommendation of, the need to **continue lobbying** for policies that ensure genuine youth participation in relevant policy-making processes.

3

To warrant the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda, key players will have to **devise collective responses**.



The group agreed that as we move towards the future, it is necessary to **extend the accessibility** of development programs and initiatives to all Filipino youth, most especially to those in marginalized and far-flung communities through unified work, pooled resources, and a whole-of-society approach. This will also be beneficial in making the supporters' efforts **more visible** to the youth and fulfill their need for involvement in the development process.

# CONTENTS

*Acknowledgements*

*Executive Summary*

**INTRODUCTION**

**1**

**THE SCOPE**

**3**

**THE FILIPINO YOUTH**

**6**

**FINDINGS**

**8**

**QUESTIONS THAT NEED ANSWERS**

**13**

**FILLING THE GAPS**

**18**

**ABOUT UNDP, YOUTH CO:LAB, AND PARTNERS**

**28**


*References*



# INTRODUCTION







A first of its kind in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Philippines, **the World We Want Philippines** is a week-long activity held last 9-13 August 2021 in celebration of the International Youth Day. Taking off from the previous success of youth dialogues through Youth Co:Lab, a regional initiative on youth leadership, innovation and entrepreneurship, the World We Want sought to harness capacities of youth-led organizations in spearheading community events or activities for their fellow youth, staying true to the maxim...

**“for the youth,  
with the youth,  
by the youth.”**

The **highlight** of the week-long activity were the **youth consultations** led by UNDP which sought to gather insights from Filipino youth about the world they envision by 2030.

This report attempts to **encapsulate** information gathered from the consultations; seeks to **inform** UNDP Philippines' Youth Engagement Strategy, in alignment with UN Youth2030; and ultimately to **support** public sector decision makers in designing better interventions for young Filipinos.



YOUTH  
SOCIAL  
INNOVATION  
LAB  
PHILIPPINES

THE

# SCOPE



# METHODOLOGY

The three (3) World We Want Consultations were held online and facilitated by the UNDP youth team. The methodology of the consultations revolved around futures thinking to understand better where young Filipinos are today, where they want to be in the future, and who their supporters are including their roles. The methodology, including the prompt questions, was designed in conjunction with the Bangkok Regional Hub (BRH)'s consultations and localized to fit the context of the Philippines.

Mentimeter, an online interactive presentation platform built for conducting live polls, was used to collect real-time data which was later processed and consolidated in spreadsheet format.

On the last day of the week-long activity, an online roundtable discussion with select youth organizations, community partners, and decision-makers to identify recommendations on how government and development partners could further support youth change-making.

This report was reviewed by relevant UNDP staff from the Bangkok Regional Hub (BRH) and the Philippines; all of which provided reactions and commitments in response to the World We Want Philippines.

The insights processed will be shared with the National Youth Commission and the UN Thematic Group on Youth with the intention of encouraging more conversations on how youth's voices can be lobbied to decision makers to feed into public policy and programs. As such they were asked the key question "as enablers, how can we create a safer, more inclusive, and impactful space for young changemakers to thrive?"



# LIMITATIONS + OPPORTUNITIES

The World We Want consultations were designed to be qualitative and the quantitative results are not indicative nor a representation of the entire youth population in the Philippines. Cross tabulation was not possible due to the nature of Mentimeter's data structure. Therefore, correlations were not considered. In addition, data collection pertinent to gender disaggregated needs improvement, ensuring that gender and sex are differentiated during registration for the consultations. In addition, deeper analysis on some prompt questions were not possible due to the nature of the methodology.

This, however, leaves a lot of room for opportunities to explore expansion of the methodology using different online platforms and even offline methods, including diving deeper into stories of participants. Prompt questions may also vary depending on what is most relevant to young people, including distinction between support from local and national governments. In the next iterations, more interactive and creative facilitation techniques can be used. Ultimately, the proven and tested methodology may also be applied to offline and targeted consultations to cater to participants who belong to marginalized sectors and those who may not have access to the internet.



# THE FILIPINO YOUTH

Who are they?

The Republic Act 8044 otherwise known as the Youth in Nation-Building Act of 1995, defines Filipino youth to be Filipino individuals “those with ages 15 – 30” while the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) extends the youth definition to 40 years old in the Bangsamoro Autonomy Act No. 10. As of 2015, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) reported that 29.31% of the population belonged the age bracket as per national definition. As of Thursday, 26 August 2021, this accounts for 32,621,500 young Filipinos. Right about the number the National Youth Commission (NYC) has predicted that the youth population would be by 2022.

Young Filipinos desire to get involved and engaged in the fight against social injustice and discrimination but spaces, such as forums or workshops, for empowerment and active participation are limited to some extent, which will be elaborated further in this report. As such, initiatives such as Youth Co:Lab appeal to them. By investing in the youth through leadership, innovation, and entrepreneurship, they gain a platform through which they feel recognized as advocates and competent partners in development. And, in positioning young people front and center, Youth Co:Lab empowers them to design creative and innovative solutions that will solve the country’s most pressing challenges.

The consultations were held from 9 - 15 of August, attended by **187 participants**. One hundred fifty were youth ages 15-30, 85% of which tuned in from all over the Philippines, while the remaining 15% were overseas participants from Bangladesh, India, Nigeria, and Thailand. The crowd was predominantly from the lower age brackets, with 24.67% and 60% coming from the 18-24 and 15-17 age ranges, respectively. The consultations drew active participation from young women featuring a group composed of 66% female, 31% male, 2% non-binary, and 1% who preferred not to say. It is important to note, however, that when asked which underrepresented sectors participants belong to, 28 young people identified themselves as LGBTQIA+ and 79 identified themselves as women, rendering the data on gender inconsistent.



Figure 1 - Demographics of Youth Attendees

60% of the participants identified themselves as members of underrepresented sectors as indicated in Figure 2. The majority of which were young women (79), LGBTQIA+ (28), and youth affected by crises (19).

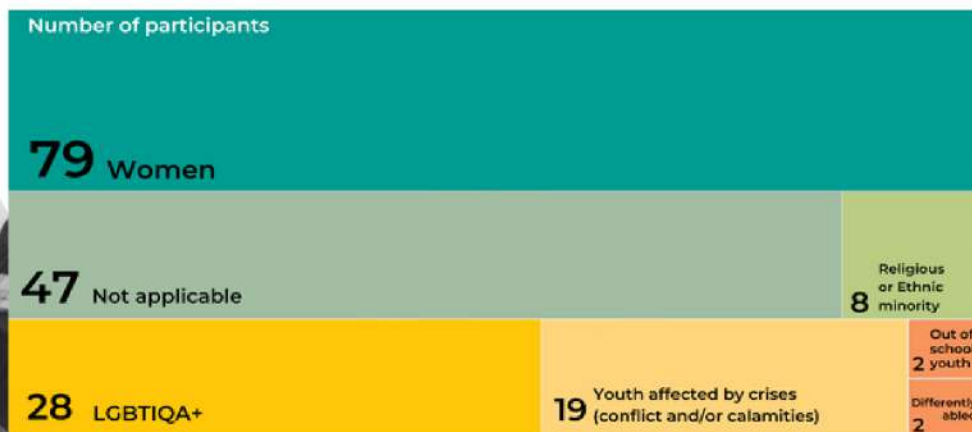


Figure 2 - Sectors of Youth Participants

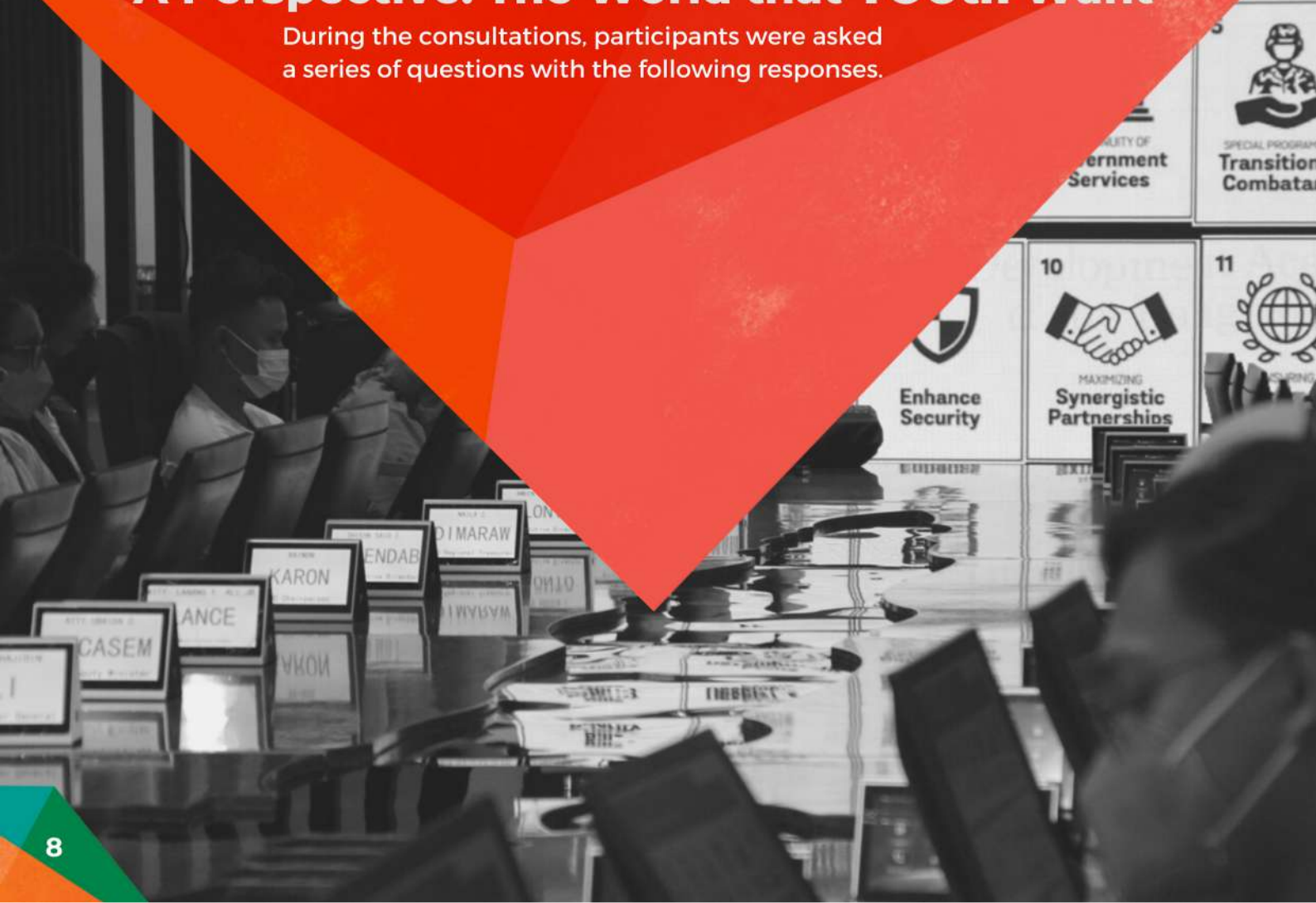




# FINDINGS

## A Perspective: The World that YOUTH Want

During the consultations, participants were asked a series of questions with the following responses.



# #1

Thinking about the next 5-10 years, select the 3 trends that you are most hopeful about

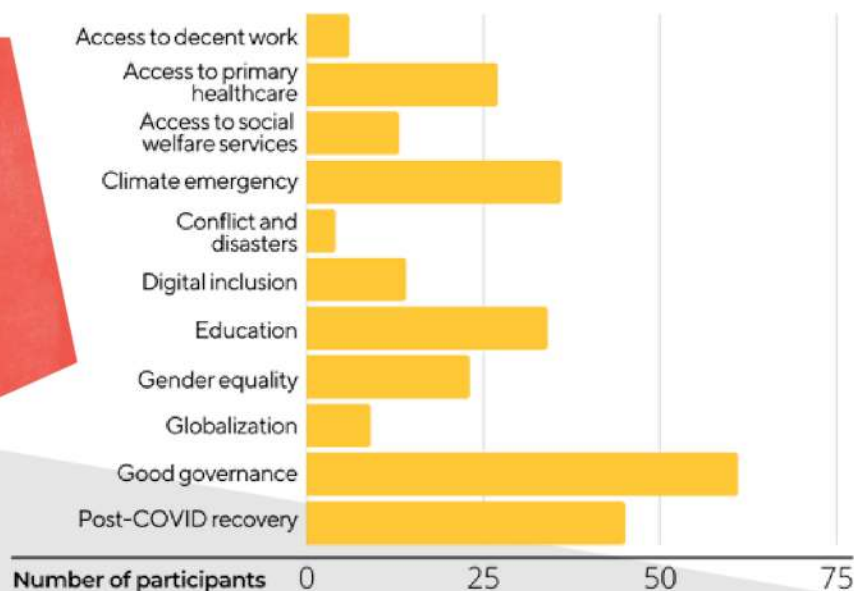


Figure 3 - Three trends the youth are hopeful about

In the twilight of the current Administration, with national elections just a few months away, about half of the young participants expressed optimism for good governance. Throughout the consultations the youth have been curious asking questions such as, "How can we select a better leader to govern the country," or "*Kailan matatapos ang maling pamamalakad ng gobyerno?*" [When will the mismanagement of government be over?].

Considering the seventeen (17) months of lockdown that has passed as of the August 2021 when the daily new case rate approached the 20,000 marks, the youth are still very hopeful on post-COVID-19 recovery. With the hope for better governance comes the faith that the next elected set of leaders can come up with a more organized approach for the country to emerge stronger from the pandemic.

Third, the youth are also hopeful about climate action and are looking forward to the actions being taken to address the climate emergency.

On the other end of the spectrum, however, the youth expressed the least anticipation on the state of local conflicts and disasters. Regardless of being within sight of ending decades long violent civil conflict and bringing its poorest region towards lasting peace and sustainable development (Ramachandran and Kumar, 2021), the youth expressed very little enthusiasm on the matter and received the least votes on the themes the youth are most hopeful about. It may be argued that this could be attributed to youth's lack of exposure to these issues.

With unemployment still rising during the pandemic (Unemployment Rate in June 2021 Is Estimated at 7.7 Percent, 2021) the youth are unenthusiastic about possible improvements in access to decent work. Unemployment is further exacerbated by extreme economic recession and job seeking tends to be highly difficult especially for the young applicants. In a very populated labor market with very minimal opportunities and with employers also looking to cut costs, companies and organizations tend to lean towards employing more "seasoned" applicants. Seasoned workers, nonetheless, are not exempt, as the pandemic has ravaged the lives of and opportunities for most of the population regardless of age and expertise.





# #2

Thinking about the next 5-10 years, select the 3 trends that you are most worried about?

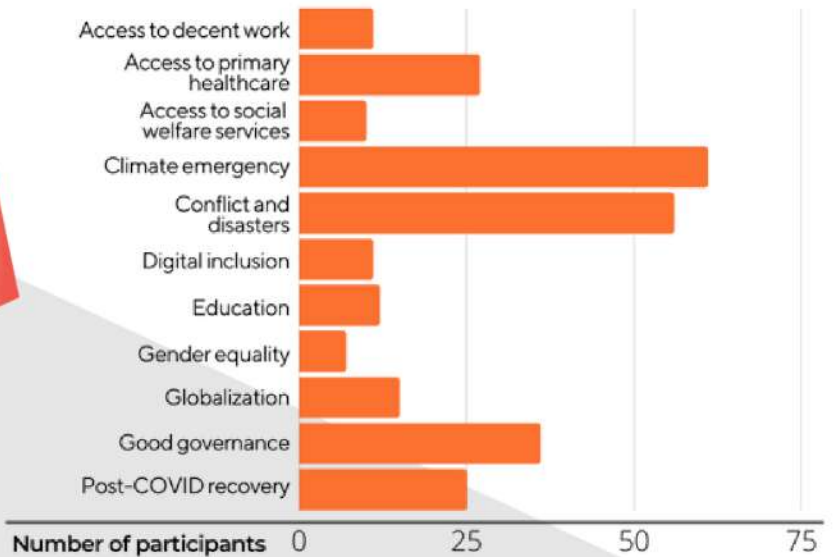


Figure 4 - Three trends the youth are most worried about

Ranking ninth in the 2020 World Risk Index of countries most affected by extreme weather events (Behlert et al., 2020), the Philippines is no stranger to adverse impacts of climate change. In the past year (2020) alone, two (2) of the biggest typhoons to make landfall hit the country in quick succession affecting more than five million people from eight (8) of the country's seventeen (17) regions (UNOCHA, 2020). Of this number, 98 deaths, 414 injuries, and a total of USD 787 million worth of damages to infrastructure were confirmed (UNOCHA, 2020; Jalad, 2021; Jalad, 2020). UNOCHA (2021) also reported that nearly 144,000 people remain displaced, and 1.7 million houses, 16,000 schools and 330 health clinics have been damaged or destroyed during Typhoon Rai (Odette) in December 2021. As such it comes as no surprise that while the youth are hopeful about the planet's healing, it comes with a lot of skepticism and worry. They wondered if the planet would still be a hospitable place to live in the next 10 years and if we can really control the climate emergency?

Ranked second are conflict and disasters, the latter being a negative effect of climate change. It is also important to note that crises include conflict and that young people are also concerned about its effects. It is important to look at conflict not just as the absence of war but also the presence of peace, considering its many interconnected dimensions. This includes poverty and its many causes and effects, such as corruption.





Ranking ninth in the 2020 World Risk Index of countries most affected by extreme weather events (Behlert et al., 2020), the Philippines is no stranger to adverse impacts of climate change. In the past year (2020) alone, two (2) of the biggest typhoons to make landfall hit the country in quick succession affecting more than five million people from eight (8) of the country's seventeen (17) regions (UNOCHA, 2020). Of this number, 98 deaths, 414 injuries, and a total of USD 787 million worth of damages to infrastructure were confirmed (UNOCHA, 2020; Jalad, 2021; Jalad, 2020). UNOCHA (2021) also reported that nearly 144,000 people remain displaced, and 1.7 million houses, 16,000 schools and 330 health clinics have been damaged or destroyed during Typhoon Rai (Odette) in December 2021. As such it comes as no surprise that while the youth are hopeful about the planet's healing, it comes with a lot of skepticism and worry. They wondered if the planet would still be a hospitable place to live in the next 10 years and if we can really control the climate emergency?

On the opposite end, the participants were least worried about gender equality. In terms of closing the gender gap, the World Economic Forum designates the Philippines' performance as the second best in the Asia Pacific region. Based on their Global Gender Gap Report for 2021, the Philippines has closed at least 79.5% of economic participation and opportunity gaps putting the country at rank 17 (out of 156 countries) in the countries with the narrowest gender gaps. In the Asia Pacific region, the Philippines placed second next to New Zealand, ranking fourth globally (Crismundo, 2021).

Also among the least of the youth's concerns are access to decent work and globalization, both of which are also themes they were least hopeful about. The lack of attention given to access to decent work may be attributed to the low number of the participants coming from the working age brackets. Globalization may also be an unfamiliar term for many of the participants. The Asian Development Outlook (ADO) 2021, ADB's flagship economic publication, suggests that progress in the country's vaccination rollout will help restore consumer and business confidence, though uncertainties over how the pandemic will unfold globally and domestically still poses risks to growth prospects. Nonetheless, they are expecting the Philippine economy to grow by 4.5% in 2021 and 5.5% in 2022 (Asian Development Bank, 2021).



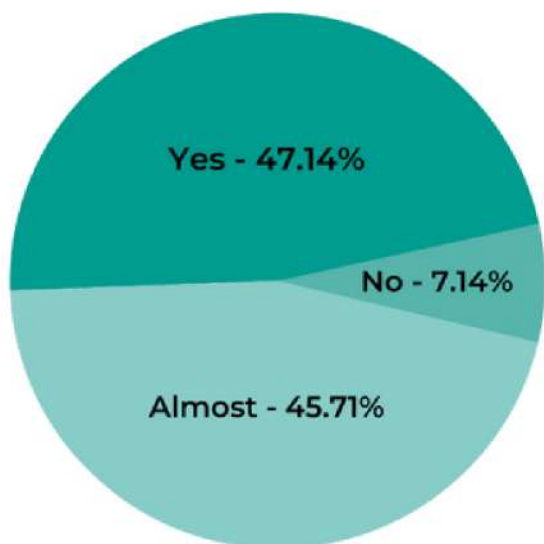


Figure 5 - Are the youth on the path they want to take in preparation for the World We Want

# #3

## Are you in the path you want to take in preparation for the World We Want?

When asked whether they are in their path to the World We Want the participants responses were divided, almost evenly split between the yesses and the almos. While we're uncertain of how to turn the almost into a yes, this figure does indicate one thing, that they have an idea of the of the fields they want to grow in and can map out the contributions they plan to make. What's left now is to identify the ways they could be aligned with their path of choice.

# #4

## How satisfied are you with your journey to the world you want?



Figure 6 - Are the youth satisfied with their journey for the world they want

On the question of how satisfied they are in their path to the world they want, the youth, across all consultation sessions, provided a wide range of answers with some going as high as 10 and some expressing complete dissatisfaction at 0. As a group they averaged a rating of of 5.95, or roughly 6, out of the possible 10. While the consultation did not produce concrete means of understanding what was causing their satisfaction or dissatisfaction, this number suggests that the youth still have expectations of themselves and of their journeys that have yet to be resolved and it would be highly valuable for future consultations to understand what they are and how it would be possible to achieve them.

# AND QUESTIONS

that need

# WE RE S

Throughout the consultation sessions, the following questions were brought up by the participants. These were the recurring and common questions the youth asked regarding the trends identified and have been grouped according to the 2030 Agenda.

# PEOPLE

**Is there a better future waiting for me in 2030?**

**Will we be able to recover from the pandemic?**



Given young people's view of the present world as chaotic and challenging, the youth of today are wondering if the world they live in today is something that they can pass on to the next generation. They are curious whether life will still be bearable beyond 2030. They want to know if by then, social and healthcare services have improved and are accessible, especially to the poorest of the poor.

August 2021 marked the 17th month of the nationwide lockdown which has undoubtedly and considerably overturned the country's development gains. Restrictions in mobility have hampered economic growth and driven increases to national poverty incidence rate and unemployment. It has also threatened the accessibility and sustainability of food, education and other basic needs. As such the youth are wondering, given the pace and management of the national COVID response efforts, if it would be possible to reach an end to the pandemic and how life will be afterwards.

**Will it finally be safe for women to ride the bike at night?**



One in every four Filipinas from a wide age range of 15 to 49 has experienced physical, emotional or sexual violence (Philippine Commission on Women, n.d.). This existing challenge for women and children has led to the creation of the Republic Act 9262: Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 and the Republic Act No. 11313: Safe Spaces Act. The Safe Spaces Act ensures that women and men are protected by law have "equality, security and safety not only in private, but also on the streets, public spaces, online, workplaces and educational and training institutions" (Republic Act No. 11313, 23). Women have endured harassment time and time again and the youth are eager to uphold the rights of women and make sure that public and private spaces are safe for women with no question.

**What is being done to ensure we provide the LGBTQIA+ community with the same and equal rights as the rest of society?**



In terms of closing the gender gap, the World Economic Forum designates the Philippines' performance as the best in Asia. Based on their 2020 Global Gender Gap Report, the Philippines in the past year has managed to reduce its overall gender gap by 78%. This puts the Philippines at rank 16 (out of 153 countries), the only Asian country in the top 20 of the countries with the narrowest gender gaps (Philippine Commission on Women, 2021). However, these figures have a caveat in that they are only concerned with the situation of women, and that discrimination against people of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, and expression (SOGIE) is still commonplace.

These usually take the form of both subtle and severe verbal and physical abuse, perpetrated by a diverse range of people, ranging from families to government institutions. Members of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender/Transsexual, Queer/Questioning, Intersex, Asexual/Allies, Nonbinary/Genderqueer (LGBTQIA+) community also experience economic discrimination or loss of economic opportunity, which are commonly the result of oppressive workplace practices. Furthermore, in the Philippines, there have been at least 50 deaths of transgender or gender nonbinary individuals since 2010, with estimates predicting a much higher death toll. Despite that, the Philippine National Police (PNP) has only confirmed investigations for eight deaths in the past six years (Redfern, 2021).

The lack of national policy that addresses these issues leave the LGBTQIA+ community defenseless. With no law to rely on in seeking redress, violations against their basic rights continue to be unapprehended thus perpetuating the cycle of abuse and violence. As such the youth would like to know how it would be possible to realize the true meaning of equality and foster a society that is more safe, empathetic, and inclusive for the LGBTQIA+ community.

# PLANET AND PROSPERITY

**When will the Philippine economy improve?**

Given the existing narratives of poverty further exacerbated by the pandemic, young people are also very concerned with the improvement of the socio-economic realities that their fellow Filipinos experience on a day-to-day basis. Under this overarching question, they asked how we can ensure an equitable and better quality-of-life for the Filipinos now and in the future, how we can address poverty and hunger in the Philippines, and how we can guarantee quality employment opportunities for the Filipinos now and in the future?

**Can we really control climate change?**

The youth raised questions on what the government and development agencies have concretely planned to combat the climate emergency. They want to understand how the environment would be in the next few years and assess if we really have what it takes to save the planet.

**When will education be reformed or revolutionized?**

The government introduced the K to 12 Program to provide higher quality education to the Filipino youth. This is done through making curriculums relevant and providing holistic formation to students to prepare them for their future (The Official Gazette, n.d.). The COVID-19 pandemic changed the education system in the Philippines by presenting barriers to education because of quarantine restrictions and health protocols (CNN Philippines, 2020). The Department of Education rolled out radio, television, online, modular approaches to their classes to continue education amidst the pandemic (Briones, 2020). This decision has made it particularly challenging for young people and their families who belong to the marginalized sector. A family of 4 who live under 300 pesos a day now needs to allocate money for internet connection for their children to attend online classes (Magsambol, 2021). The different challenges in education have led young people to be curious and eager for a change in the education system of the Philippines – one that is more inclusive for young people of the country.

**Does the government have plans to address our climate change problems?**

Following the Philippines's participation in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the government under the Duterte administration welcomes development on tackling important issues on climate change (Chen-Alum, 2017). The country's National Framework and Strategy on Climate Change 2010-2022 was also created to comply with the United Nations Framework on Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This framework and strategy will help in battling the climate change at an institutionalized level. Despite these actions to climate change, recent typhoons and natural disasters in the Philippines such as Typhoon Tisoy of 2019 and Typhoon Odette of 2021 suggests there is still a lot to be done on Climate Action. Young people are expecting a more aggressive and effective approach from the government to address the country's problems on climate change.

# PEACE

**How do we select better leaders to govern the country? Will the Filipino people vote for sincere and pure leaders?**



**How do we select better leaders to govern the country? Will the Filipino people vote for sincere and pure leaders?**



Good governance topped the choices when asked the youth were asked about the 3 trends they were most hopeful about. The upcoming May 2022 elections will be driven by the youth with 31.41 million registered voters from the sector (CNN Philippines, 2021). With this, youth have higher standards on better leaders to be placed in position who will put forward (Dela Pena, 2021). The article proceeded to suggest that the youth's desire for better leaders is further awakened by the government's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic. The youth of today are becoming more and more critical of our political leaders. They have become proactive in demanding accountability, and they want to know what the basis should be for electing our national and local officers.

The Philippine government has faced heavy criticism from both the local and international community regarding its approach to law enforcement. Its centerpiece, the war on drugs campaign, launched in 2016, sought to improve national safety through the elimination of the use of illegal drugs which has caused a significant number of crimes all over the country (Crime in the Philippines – Statistics and Facts, 2021). Its biggest accomplishments to date include the confiscation of more than PHP6 billion worth of illegal drugs and the accounting of more than 24,000 drug personalities including the neutralization of 11 big-time traffickers (Nepomuceno, 2021). Further, the attention on drugs has challenged health officials to offer rehabilitation services and even consider targeted and sustained community-based interventions. The acknowledgement of the growing concerns on local drug misuse has forced Philippine government agencies to approach drugs in a comprehensive and open way. The caveat to this iron-fist approach, however, is an alarming number of “deaths under investigation” reported by the Philippine National Police (PNP) where there are some high-profile individuals involved, but most of the victims have come from poor neighborhoods. As such the youth are then curious how we can achieve increased national safety without compromising our citizens' basic human rights.

To this end, the PNP chief has reminded police officers to learn from their accomplishments and correct their mistakes in order to live up to the public's high expectation for public service i.e. on an institutional level they have recently rolled out the distribution of body-worn cameras in various police stations nationwide as an attempt to make our law enforcers more accountable for their actions. The PNP has also been keen in ensuring the implementation of its transformation strategy through the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 “Peace and order Agenda for Transformation and upholding of the Rule-of-Law” grounded on 12 key result areas which includes the promotion of human rights (PNP Patrol Plan 2030).

**When will violent extremism end?**



The Marawi Siege has reintroduced violent extremism to the public particularly when the self-proclaimed Islamic State (IS)-ranao's activity in the battlefield has been made available online and offline through social media (The Asia Foundation and Rappler Inc., 2018). The Philippine government's current administration has also worked on eradicating violent extremist groups in the Philippines under the Development Support and Security Plan Kapayapaan or DSSP Kapayaan (Rappler.com, 2017). The existence of violent extremism has already disrupted lives especially that of youth and women (Nario-Galace, 2019). Young people are curious when this will end so everyone may resume peaceful and progressive lives.

**When will the Philippines be able to pay its national debt?**

The COVID-19 pandemic has only made the Philippines's debt soar with over 11.9 trillion pesos of borrowed funds allocated to battle the pandemic (Guild, 2021). The increasing debt of the Philippines is deemed to be less worrisome that most Filipinos assume if the government will be spending its borrowed money wisely now more than ever (Punongbayan, 2021). The same article advised the Filipinos to monitor how the government is spending its money because this will be relative to the country's recovery.





**FILL**

**ING**

**-IN**

**THE**

**GAPS**

Youth Co:Lab Philippines focuses on targeting youth from underrepresented sectors namely out-of-school youth, differently-abled, religious or ethnic minority, LGBTQIA+, women, and those affected by crises including conflict and disasters.

In the role-playing session during the World We Want consultations, participants were asked what actions they would take today to help their fellow youth from the sectors identified. The following key words were extracted from their responses, with advocacies and the use of social as one of the main platforms for their actions.

Table 1. Young people's responses when asked what action they would take to help their fellow youth from underrepresented sectors

| Sector                              | Actions   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Out-of-school</b>                | <b>Advocate for quality, inclusive, and accessible education</b>  |
| <b>Differently-abled</b>            | <b>Advocate for PWD-friendly infrastructure</b><br><b>Take action to ensure connectedness in the digital world</b>              |
| <b>Religious or ethnic minority</b> | <b>Preserve and promote culture</b><br><b>Immerse and respect beliefs</b><br><b>Bridge to relevant organizations</b>            |
| <b>LGBTQIA+</b>                     | <b>Encourage the display of pronouns</b><br><b>Promote same sex marriage</b><br><b>Raise awareness about SOGIE</b>              |
| <b>Women</b>                        | <b>Teach about the important role of women in society</b><br><b>Advocate for having more women in science, space, astronomy</b> |
| <b>Affected by crises</b>           | <b>Promote proper and inclusive risk communication</b>  |

Evidently, young Filipinos want to take action to support young people who may not have the same opportunities as them. It is important to increase awareness on the principles of Leaving No One Behind and its premise under the 2030 Agenda.

# LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND



Furthermore, throughout the consultations, the young participants were asked the question “What do the youth think the supporters (key decision-makers, and enablers) are doing now to shape The World We Want?” The responses indicate that participants may not have full awareness of intentions and current and potential interventions that target their sector. To shed more light, below are the answers that the youth has given.

**Government**

“serve, educate, and consult”  
“volunteer drives”

**United Nations**

“promoting the SDGs”  
through “concrete activities”  
“readings and resources”  
“avenues for youth participation”

**Media**

“advocate” and “be the voice of the oppressed”

**Academe**

“educate” and “spread knowledge”  
“voice out initiatives” and  
“teach advocacies”  
“inspire the young generation”  
“campus environmentalism”

**Private Companies**

“Corporate Social Responsibility”  
“Give to organizations”

**Religious Groups**

“prayers”  
“provide clarity” and “preach what is just”  
“serve and give hope”  
“empathize” and “be kind”

**Non-Government Organizations**

“serve the people” and “promote common good”  
“build connections”  
“projects” like the “mobile community pantry”  
“promoting equality” through “lobbying and advocating”  
“capacitating” and providing “voter’s education”



While these answers gave some semblance of the truth regarding the functions of the identified supporters, these definitions seem to lack depth and depicts a general lack of understanding of their duties, responsibilities, and contributions to the Filipino youth and how they, in turn, can partake in these opportunities. Given the youth’s appetite for involvement, it is therefore imperative that these supporters improve communication on interventions efforts for more visibility. The group agrees that UNDP is positioned to be an important player in building bridges designed to expedite the achievement of a better and more sustainable future for all.

Throughout the consultations, participants were asked to describe UNDP in one sentence to which one said UNDP is “the pillar of tomorrow.” They believe that UNDP is a catalyst for positive change, empowering, capacitating, and most importantly, connecting the leaders of tomorrow to “change the world for the betterment of all.” As the United Nations’ lead agency for international development and integrator of the SDGs, UNDP acknowledges the interconnectedness of the socio-economic, environmental, and governance challenges presented by the youth. From the climate crisis and COVID-19 pandemic to rising inequalities and protracted conflict – these challenges cannot be dealt with in isolation. The way countries respond and the solutions they develop must be integrated. As such, UNDP should continue supporting stakeholders with approaches, methods, capabilities and spaces to go from knowing that complex development challenges require integrated approaches to ‘doing’ integration and leading systems change.

# What should UNDP Focus on?

## 1 CLIMATE ACTION

As one of the key themes the youth are most hopeful and worried about, it comes as no surprise that the resolution of the climate emergency is given high attention and priority. Given the devastating impact of climate change to the Philippines, the youth are hoping to see investments in environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) efforts.





## 2

## EDUCATION

Ranking fourth in the key themes young people are hopeful about, youth participants are positive that the organization will promote inclusive education to everyone as one of many methods of empowering young leaders. (UNICEF, 2021) With the pandemic affecting over 27 million Filipino students of their right to education, participants of the consultations are hopeful the Filipino youth will have proper access to decent and inclusive education for all. A recent study found that among 19.4% of the youth population in the Philippines are NEET (not in employment, education, or training) and in this, 27% are from the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) (Orbeta & Corpus, 2022). Approximately one-fifth of the entire Philippine student population, were unable to enroll for the academic year 2020-2021. As per the Department of Education (DepEd) this accounts for about 4 million enrollees, 68.75% of which were private school attendees.

As the pandemic continues to keep campuses empty it is predicted that these children are to skip yet another academic year. As such the youth are also hopeful that UNDP will forward efforts towards a “quality and more inclusive education system” (Romero, 2021).



### 3

## MENTAL HEALTH

The youth are expecting to promote and advocate for mental health. The two most common mental health conditions, anxiety and depression, are affecting young people as of 2015 with 17% of young people aged 13-17 attempting suicide (World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 2021). The same investment case recommended that population-based interventions for mental health, and upping an evidence-based, standardized training module for supporting people with mental health conditions especially in the response and recovery stage of COVID-19.



# RECOMMENDATIONS

As a culmination to the World We Want, UNDP brought together decision makers, enablers, and young people to have a conversation about the insights that were drawn from the different consultations held throughout the week-long activity. UNDP led the session starting with a presentation of the consultation methodology and results followed by conversations to identify recommendations on how government and development partners could further support youth changemaking. The participants were divided into three breakout rooms according to the relevant pillars where their areas of work primarily contribute to, along with young people who have the most vested interest in those pillars. The groups are based on the 5Ps of the 2030 Agenda Pillars. Their inputs were then summarized as follows.

1

More **opportunities** for other young individuals to participate in events, platforms, activities, and competitions that give them a space where they can put their ideas to the test. These introduces them to opportunities for collaboration and interaction with fellow young people. As such, it would be best for government and development organizations to consider shifting, integrating, and/or simply increasing initiatives that facilitate youth engagement and innovation. These initiatives are very important and are especially helpful in building youth networks which can mold and shape one's social and career life.



Continue **lobbying** for policies that ensure genuine youth participation in relevant policy-making processes. They believe that the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) and the Local Youth Development Councils (LYDC) around the Philippines should be empowered to increase capacity in design and implementation of interventions.

2



3

**Collective action.** The ambitious World We Want calls for collaborative efforts. To ensure that by 2030 we can fulfill the daunting task of ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring peace and prosperity for all, key players will have to increase collective actions. The group agreed that as we move towards the future, it is necessary to extend the accessibility of development programs and initiatives to all Filipino youth, most especially to those in marginalized and far-flung communities. Through collaborative efforts and pooled resources, initiatives will have the opportunity to cover a wider area making the vision of leaving no one behind more feasible.



# UNDP Philippines will more meaningfully engage with youth through the following Programme areas:



## Climate

UNDP Philippines will mainstream participation of the youth in its climate action programs and projects, including interventions related with planning processes, advocacy, and increasing involvement of community-based organizations where youth can serve as influencers. UNDP will continue to strengthen partnerships among government agencies, academic and research institutions, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the private sector through its climate action programs and projects. UNDP will endeavor to continue pursuing climate action opportunities and pipeline projects where the youth is targeted as a key stakeholder.

## Peace

In previous years, UNDP Philippines has supported youth engagement and empowerment as part of its commitment to SDG 16 which focuses on the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels. In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), UNDP Philippines supports and will continue to support the meaningful participation and leadership of young women and men in peacebuilding and governance, such as in the crafting of the National and Regional Action Plan on Youth, Peace and Security and implementation of Youth Social Innovation and Leadership programs. UNDP commits to accompany young Filipino women and men in their peacebuilding journeys, in collaboration with national and regional government institutions, non-government organizations, academic institutions and other stakeholders.





## Institutions & Partnerships

UNDP Philippines believes in the crucial role of young people in institutional policy and reform whether it be through advocacy, lobbying policy, changemaking, and leadership, where Filipino youth themselves sit as decision makers in public office. UNDP commits to continue working with the public sector, especially those mandated to support young people, in ensuring that youth are given space in public policy and administration. The same commitment goes for pushing private sector financing and investments in and for the youth. Additionally, civil society's role in bridging gaps is also given priority especially in reaching the farthest first. Lastly, UNDP commits to strategically place young people as important stakeholders in delivering the Country Programme through a Young Engagement Strategy.



F  
O  
B  
A



YOUTH CO:LAB

UNDP

& PARTNERS

## UNDP

The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** is the leading United Nations organization fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality, and climate change. Working with a broad network of experts and partners in 170 countries, UNDP helps nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and planet.

## Youth Co:Lab

Co-created by UNDP and Citi Foundation, **Youth Co:Lab** is a regional initiative implemented in countries the Asia-Pacific which aims to invest in and empower youth to accelerate implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through leadership, social innovation, and entrepreneurship.

By developing 21st century skills, catalyzing and sustaining youth-led startups and social enterprises in the Philippines, Youth Co:Lab is positioning young people front and center in order to solve the country's most pressing challenges. In addition to supporting youth social entrepreneurship, Youth Co:Lab also works closely with multiple stakeholders including governments, civil society and the private sector, to strengthen the entrepreneurship ecosystem and policy support to better enable young people to take the lead on new solutions that will help meet the SDGs.

## Citi Foundation

The **Citi Foundation** works to promote economic progress and improve the lives of people in low-income communities around the world. Citi Foundation invests in efforts that increase financial inclusion, catalyze job opportunities for youth, and reimagine approaches to building economically vibrant communities. The Citi Foundation's "More than Philanthropy" approach leverages the enormous expertise of Citi and its people to fulfill our mission and drive thought leadership and innovation. For more information, visit [www.citifoundation.com](http://www.citifoundation.com).

## Movers Program

The **Movers Programme** is a regional movement of volunteers who develop Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) awareness, entrepreneurial mindsets and 21st-century skills by conducting localized training at a grassroots level. The Movers Programme uses a training-of-trainer approach and works with community partners to target harder-to-reach groups and support Youth Co:Lab's objective to leave no youth behind.

For more information, visit [www.youthcolab.org/movers](http://www.youthcolab.org/movers).



## UN Youth Advisory Board

The **United Nations Youth Advisory Board (UNYAB)** was convened to proactively advise the UN on how it can work more effectively and efficiently with youth, and on youth issues, in cognition of their potential and capacity for social change.

For more information, visit [www.facebook.com/UNYABPH](https://www.facebook.com/UNYABPH).



## DTI-BSMED

The **Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Bureau of Small and Medium Enterprise Development (BSMED)** initiates and implements programs and projects addressing the specific needs of MSMEs in the areas of technology development and transfer, financing, marketing, and training. The BSMED is mandated to promote and develop MSMEs in the country and is also tasked to review and formulate policies and strategies geared towards the advancement of MSMEs in the areas of entrepreneurship development, institutional strengthening, and productivity improvement.

For more information, visit [www.dti.gov.ph](http://www.dti.gov.ph).



## Ashoka Philippines

**Ashoka** builds and cultivates a community of change leaders who see that today's rapidly changing world requires everyone to be a changemaker. Together, we collaborate to transform institutions and cultures globally, so they support changemaking for the good of society.

For more information, visit [www.ashoka.org/en-ph](http://www.ashoka.org/en-ph).



## AACPPh

**Australia Alumni Communities Philippines** or AACPh is an inclusive network of Australia alumni's communities of practice. It is an engagement platform for change and impact in society through Australia alumni's expertise, innovation and leadership.

For more information, visit [www.australiaalumnicommunitiesph.com](http://www.australiaalumnicommunitiesph.com).



## US Embassy in the Philippines and YSEALI

Launched in 2013, the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI) is the U.S. government's signature program to strengthen leadership development and networking in Southeast Asia. Through a variety of programs and engagements, including U.S. educational and cultural exchanges, regional exchanges, and seed funding, YSEALI builds the leadership capacity of youth in the region, strengthens ties between the United States and Southeast Asia, and nurture an ASEAN community.

YSEALI focuses on critical topics identified by Southeast Asian youth: civic engagement, sustainable development, education, and economic growth.

For more information, visit <https://ph.usembassy.gov/education-culture/yseali/>



## AHA! Learning Center

AHA! is an award-winning non profit that provides the best education to those who have the least in life. AHA! Learning Center directly supports more than 300+ public school students in Makati and Tondo. But their impact goes beyond the four walls of a classroom.

For more information, visit [www.ahalearningcenter.com](http://www.ahalearningcenter.com).



## Firetree Philanthropy

Firetree Philanthropy exists to support work that creates long-term positive change and addresses pressing social challenges that communities face in South and Southeast Asia.

For more information, visit [www.firetree.org](http://www.firetree.org).



## Para Kanino?

Para Kanino? is a Filipino podcast that aims to guide the youth in (re)discovering the meaning and purpose of advocacy work by telling stories of young leaders, advocates, and social entrepreneurs who are hustling to create a sustainable and inclusive future for all.

For more information, visit [www.listennotes.com/podcasts/para-kanino-adriel-nisperos-PIKrARY4fb0/](http://www.listennotes.com/podcasts/para-kanino-adriel-nisperos-PIKrARY4fb0/).



## 2030 Youth Force in the Philippines

YFPH is a volunteer-based organization anchored to the 2030 Youth Force in the Asia Pacific formed through the initiative of the 17 young leaders from across Asia Pacific who participated in a workshop conducted by UNDP and UN Volunteers in 2016. YFPH is a registered not-for-profit, non-government organization in the Philippines.



For more information, visit [www.facebook.com/YouthForcePH](https://www.facebook.com/YouthForcePH).

## YesTech IT Solutions

YesTech IT Solutions is a company built on the foundation of revolutionizing digital technology services in different platforms. The company's thrust is mainly on bridging the gap created by technology by creating techno friendly and easy to use applications, programs, and websites.



For more information, visit <http://www.theyestech.com/>.

## ASEAN Youth Organization

ASEAN Youth Organization provides Youth with knowledge, skills, and abilities to bring back to their communities and create Positive Sustainable Change with 10 years of experience in Community Development.



For more information, visit <https://aseanyouth.net/>.

## MVTTV Philippines

MOREVIRALTHEVIRUS Philippines is a youth organization and movement with the responsibility to educate the public on the key messages from the WHO and correct misinformation. We aim to empower the youth from different nationalities.



For more information, visit <https://mvttv.co/>.

## Rotaract Club of Alabang Madrigal Business Park

Rotaract Club of Alabang Madrigal Business Park provides service & professional development through fellowship, integrity, and a dedication to affecting tangible, sustainable, and impactful change within local and international communities.



For more information, visit <https://www.facebook.com/RACAMP3830/>.



# REFERENCES

- Asian Development Bank. (2021, April 28). Philippine Economy Seen Recovering in 2021, with Stronger Growth in 2022 — ADB. <https://www.adb.org/news/philippine-economy-seen-recovering-2021-stronger-growth-2022-ADB>
- Behlert, B., Diekjost, R., Felgentreff, C., Manandhar, T., Mucke, P., Pries, L., Radtke, K., & Weller, D. (2020). World Risk Report 2020. Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and Ruhr University Bochum – Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV). <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WorldRiskReport-2020.pdf>
- Buan, L. (2021, September 7). Rappler Talk: Corruption in the pandemic. Rappler. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TVHcgNIGsDU&t=5s>
- Calupitan, J., & Rising, D. (2021, September 16). Philippines' Duterte will "die first" before facing ICC. AP NEWS. <https://apnews.com/article/elections-crime-courts-netherlands-europe-3e46d9babf81a151233d3e911f00b0f8>
- Crime in the Philippines – Statistics and Facts. (November 9, 2021) Statista. <https://www.statista.com/topics/6994/crime-in-the-philippines/#dossierKeyfigures>
- Crismundo, Kris (2021, March 31). PH ranks 17th in Global Gender Gap Report, 2nd in APAC. Philippine News Agency. <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1135541>
- Gonzales, A. L. (2020, September 11). More poor Filipinos seen in 2021 – NEDA. The Manila Times. <https://www.manilatimes.net/2020/09/11/business/business-top/more-poor-filipinos-seen-in-2021-neda/767053>
- International Criminal Court. (2021, September 15). Situation in the Philippines: ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I authorises the opening of an investigation [Press release]. <https://www.icc-cpi.int/Pages/item.aspx?name=PR1610>
- Jalad, R. B. (2020, November). SitRep No.11 re Preparedness Measures for Super Typhoon Rolly. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council. [https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/attachments/article/4135/SitRep\\_no\\_11\\_re\\_STY\\_Rolly\\_as\\_of\\_10NOV2020.pdf](https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/attachments/article/4135/SitRep_no_11_re_STY_Rolly_as_of_10NOV2020.pdf)
- Jalad, R. B. (2021, January). SitRep no. 29 re Preparedness Measures and Effects for TY ULYSSES. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council. [https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/attachments/article/4138/SitRep\\_no\\_29\\_re\\_TY\\_Ulysses\\_as\\_of\\_13JAN2021.pdf](https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/attachments/article/4138/SitRep_no_29_re_TY_Ulysses_as_of_13JAN2021.pdf)
- Nepomuceno, Priam (2021). Eleazar tells cops to learn from triumphs, misdeeds. Philippine News Agency. <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1154401>
- Philippine Commission on Women. (2021). Philippines drops 8 places in gender equality, remains top in Asia | Philippine Commission on Women. <https://pcw.gov.ph/philippines-drops-8-places-in-gender-equality-remains-top-in-asia/>
- PNP Patrol Plan 2030. Philippine News Agency. <https://pnp.gov.ph/pnp-patrol-plan-2030/>
- Punongbayan, J. C. (2021, September 17). [ANALYSIS] 'Whiff of corruption'? Umaalingasaw na ang Pharmally. Rappler. <https://www.rappler.com/voices/thought-leaders/analysis-whiff-corruption-red-flags-pharmally>
- Ramachandran, Selva & Kumar, Chetan. (2021, September 21). [OPED] "Transformation, Inclusion, and Empowerment (TIE) for Lasting Peace." UNDP Philippines. <https://www.ph.undp.org/content/philippines/en/home/presscenter/articles/-oped---transformation--inclusion--and-empowerment--tie--for-las.html>
- Redfern, C. (2021, January 7). "I'm scared every damn day": In the Philippines, violence shadows trans lives. The Fuller Project. <https://fullerproject.org/story/im-scared-every-damn-day-in-the-philippines-violence-shadows-trans-lives/>
- Robles, R., & Robles, A. (2021, January 29). Philippines' corruption rating under Duterte holds at same level: bad. South China Morning Post. <https://www.scmp.com/week-asia/politics/article/3119677/philippines-corruption-rating-under-duterte-holds-same-level-bad>
- Romero, P. (2021, February 8). Senators alarmed over increasing number of dropouts. Philstar.Com. <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2021/02/08/2076087/senators-alarmed-over-increasing-number-dropouts>
- State of the Nation Address (2021). Retrieved from <https://cnnphilippines.com/news/2021/7/27/Duterte-SONA-2021-full-text.html>
- Unemployment Rate in June 2021 is Estimated at 7.7 percent. (2021, August 3). Philippine Statistics Authority. <https://psa.gov.ph/content/unemployment-rate-june-2021-estimated-77-percent>
- UNOCHA. (2020, November). Philippines: Super Typhoon Goni (Rolly) and Typhoon Vamco (Ulysses) Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (Nov 2020 - April 2021). reliefweb. <https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/philippines-super-typhoon-goni-rolly-and-typhoon-vamco-ulysses-humanitarian-needs>
- UNOCHA. (2021, February). Philippines: Typhoon Rai (Odette) Humanitarian Needs and Priorities. <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/philippines>.
- Briones, L. M. (2020, June 8). Official Statement. Retrieved from Department of Education: <https://www.deped.gov.ph/2020/06/08/official-statement-4/>
- Buan, L. (2021, September 7). Rappler Talk: Corruption in the pandemic. Retrieved 10 5, 2021, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TVHcgNIGsDU&t=5s>
- Chen-Alum, H. (2017, March 7). Philippines Joins the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Retrieved from Natural Resources Defense Council: <https://www.nrdc.org/experts/han-chen/philippines-joins-paris-agreement-climate-change>
- CNN Philippines. (2020, March 9). Walang Pasok: Class suspensions over coronavirus outbreak. Retrieved from CNN Philippines: [https://www.cnnphilippines.com/news/2020/3/7/class-suspensions-coronavirus.html?fbclid=IwAR3SKAA\\_Yhu2Kctwm6OrPdC6h8mC8nKBZfmFw\\_e-bf1cxrC6T6lWYfntuEU](https://www.cnnphilippines.com/news/2020/3/7/class-suspensions-coronavirus.html?fbclid=IwAR3SKAA_Yhu2Kctwm6OrPdC6h8mC8nKBZfmFw_e-bf1cxrC6T6lWYfntuEU)
- CNN Philippines. (2021, September 11). Young Filipinos comprise 52% of total registered voters for 2022 polls so far — Comelec. Retrieved from CNN Philippines: <https://www.cnnphilippines.com/news/2021/9/11/Comelec-youth-vote-2022-national-elections.html>
- Dela Pena, K. (2021, September 17). PH youth hopeful of good governance after 2022 polls. Retrieved from Inquirer.net: <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1493495/ph-youth-hopeful-of-good-governance-after-2022-polls>



# REFERENCES

Guild. (2021, November 17). The Philippines' 2022 Budget Is Not Afraid of Debt. Retrieved from The Diplomat: <https://thediplomat.com/2021/11/the-philippines-2022-budget-is-not-afraid-of-debt/>

Magsambol, B. (2021, July 20). Distance learning in the Philippines: A year of hits and misses. Retrieved from Rappler Inc.: <https://www.rappler.com/newsbreak/in-depth/distance-learning-philippines-assessment-2020-2021/>

Nario-Galace, J. (2019). Guidance on Implementing Gender Provisions in the Philippine National Action Plan on P/CVE. Retrieved from UN Women Asia and the Pacific: [https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field%20Office%20ESEA/Docs/Publications/2019/07/ap-BLS19221\\_Action-Plan\\_004\\_web.pdf](https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field%20Office%20ESEA/Docs/Publications/2019/07/ap-BLS19221_Action-Plan_004_web.pdf)

National Framework Strategy. (2010, April 28). Retrieved from Climate Change Commission: <https://climate.gov.ph/files/NFSCC.pdf>

Orbeta, D., & Corpus, J. (2022). Who are the youth NEET in the Philippines? Philippine Institute for Development Studies.

Philippine Commission on Women. (n.d.). Violence Against Women. Retrieved from Philippine Commission on Women: <https://pcw.gov.ph/violence-against-women/>

Punongbayan, J. (2021, September 7). Should Filipinos worry about the national debt? Retrieved from Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism: <https://pcij.org/article/6847/should-filipinos-worry-about-the-national-debt>

Rappler.com. (2017, January 9). AFP chief: Reds should work with military in new campaign plan. Retrieved from Rappler: <https://www.rappler.com/nation/157788-armed-forces-philippines-dssp-kapayapaan/>

Republic Act No. 11313. (23, July 2018). Manila, Philippines.

The Asia Foundation and Rappler Inc. (2018). Understanding Violent Extremism: Messaging and recruitment strategies on social media in the Philippines.

The Official Gazette. (n.d.). What is K to 12 Program? Retrieved from The Official Gazette: <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/k-12/>

Unicef Philippines. (2021, August). Filipino children continue missing education opportunities in another year of school closure. Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/philippines/press-releases/filipino-children-continue-missing-education-opportunities-another-year-school>

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific. (2021). Prevention and management of mental health conditions in the Philippines. The case for investment. Manila.

## Vector Images:

Irina Popova  
KEN111  
ponizeothox (phone frame)  
sketchify  
sketchify education  
sparklestone  
stokpic  
tatigavrish  
UIGO Design



UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crises, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in more than 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

Copyright ©2021 by UNDP Philippines

**United Nations Development Programme**

Philippines Country Office

15th Floor North Tower, Rockwell Business Center Sheridan

Sheridan Street corner United Street

Highway Hills, 1554 Mandaluyong City, Philippines

Email: [registry.ph@undp.org](mailto:registry.ph@undp.org) Website: <https://www.ph.undp.org/>

# CONTACT US

## **Johanna Erroba**

Youth Engagement Analyst  
UNDP Philippines  
[johanna.erroba@undp.org](mailto:johanna.erroba@undp.org)

## **United Nations Development Programme in the Philippines**

15/F Tower I Rockwell Business Center Sheridan corner  
United Streets, Mandaluyong City, Philippines



[ph.undp.org](http://ph.undp.org)  
[youthcolab.org/philippines](http://youthcolab.org/philippines)



UNDP Philippines  
Youth Co:Lab



@undp.ph  
@YouthCoLab