A Collection of

Youth Engagement Practices

in India and Latin America

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Authorship

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About
the Study

The project of Shaping Youth Futures responds to an urgent research need, identified by research and practice organisations in Brazil and India and youth focus group participants, where youth futures are challenged by economic and social insecurity, precarious livelihoods associated with low pay and few rights, and substantial inequalities and disadvantages. It aims to progress understandings about youth futures in marginalised urban contexts, advance policy and practices that promote youth livelihoods and contribute to creating inclusive cities across India, Brazil and other Official Development Assistance (ODA) countries.

According to a United Nations report, the global youth population is expected to total 1.29 billion in 2030, and almost 1.34 billion in 2050. Since the 1990s, India has pursued a purposive and focused neoliberal developmental agenda, accompanied by an increasing retraction of the welfare mandate of the state. A 2012 report by UN-Habitat stated that a simultaneous demographic transition means that over 64% of India's population will be of working age by 2020. India today has more than 50% of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65% below the age of 35. Moreover, around 62.5% of India's working-age population is aged between 15 and 59 years. A large number of the young population offers both a workforce as well as a market. Further, young people are driving a culture of innovation, entrepreneurship and diversity. This culturally diverse population brings various skills, shared languages, new ways of thinking, innovative ideas and creative solutions to the table, creating a more productive workforce. However, in a country with the largest population of young people in the world, the persistent marginalisation of youth is one fallout of the shifting political and social contracts inherent in India's development model. Brazil, the fifth largest country in the world by area and population and the largest in both South America and the Latin American region, ranked fifth in terms of population numbers in 2013, with a total population of more than 200 million inhabitants. However, the average age of the population has also rapidly increased since 1950 due to a steady increase in life expectancy. From 1950 until 2015, it increased by an impressive 12 years; in 2015, the average age of the population in Brazil was reported to be around 31 years. It is observed that young people are positioned as a peg onto which several aspirations are simultaneously hooked. They are viewed as a driving force for economic growth, while at the same time as a group that must be managed to limit the perceived consequences of their disruptive tendencies. For political groups, youth are often the easiest entry point for driving and spreading ideologies and agenda.

It is observed that the majority of young people, particularly those in developing countries, often face social and economic challenges, and yet are regularly excluded from policy decisions that affect them and have implications for their future. An example of this is that generational inequalities reduce political opportunities for young people, effectively preventing them from using their ideas and energy to address complex issues affecting society at large (United Nations, 2020). In addition, inequalities among youth, such as lower access to education for young women than for young men, also widen the gaps in access to opportunities. However, there is increasing recognition of the potential for youth leadership and involvement to develop creative and sustainable strategies to tackle pressing global challenges (Bastien & Holmarsdottir, 2017). Young people constitute a heterogeneous group with multiple elements of identity that inform widely different experiences. Certain groups — such as youth with disabilities, young people from minority groups, young women and indigenous youth — face intersectional discrimination. Promoting the inclusion of young people across the entire youth spectrum is a daunting challenge, as it requires removing multiple types of barriers —including obstructive laws, policies, behaviours, values and beliefs — and taking steps to ensure that systems, institutions and sociocultural practices are reformed so that these barriers do not reappear.

The team for Shaping Youth Futures project, through this research has identified policy and practice implications to improve livelihood options within inclusive cities. Youth engagement practices collected here are: based on innovative approaches around youth livelihoods; sustainable, scalable and replicable; and address the barriers to inclusion. This includes a discussion of examples from India and a few from the Latin American contexts of Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, and Colombia. The geographic spread is limited to a few countries and few practices in Latin America as the collection does not aim to be exhaustive, but rather to inspire practice. The research is based on secondary sources only and only on the limited information available on the web. Although an attempt was made to reach out to the shortlisted organisations to gain more insights into the initiatives, that pool remains small.

Terminology

Youth

The United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines 'youth', as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years. The National Youth Policy 2014 of India expounds it as a more fluid category than a fixed age-group, further elaborating that 'youth' is often indicated as a person between the age where he/she leaves compulsory education and the age at which he/she finds his/ her first employment. On the other hand, the Youth Statute (Law N° 12.852, 5 August 2013) of Brazil defines youth as those aged from 15 to 29, changed from the earlier consideration of the age group 13 to 35.

Youth is recognised as a period of transition and semi-dependence that falls between the full dependency that characterises childhood and the independence of adulthood and is constructed differently across time and between societies (Furlong, 2012). While acknowledging that there are widely varying definitions of 'youth', this research uses the age range of 15-24 years, identified by the UN Secretariat. However, it also acknowledges that youth is recognised as a socially constructed phase, standing between childhood and adulthood, which varies across social, cultural, economic, and political contexts.

Youth Engagement / Youth Participation

The idea behind youth engagement is to encourage them to participate in decision-making and to support a sense of responsibility for the activities or initiatives they take part in. Involving them in the design and delivery of projects fosters competence, which in turn fosters motivation for further projects and involvements (Hart, 1992). Further, young people bring their own expertise and knowledge: for example, their involvements can lead to better services for themselves and for others. Youth participation, furthermore, is a basic human right: young people having the rights to influence decisions that affect them (e.g. Article 12(1) of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child) and for self-determination (e.g. in several international human rights treaties, such as Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights). Moreover, given the project's focus on developing socially innovative approaches to build youth agency, active citizenship and youth as partners in development, it aims to provide an opportunity to 'scale up' the approaches, embed them in local practice, and monitor, evaluate and learn across contexts for wider applicability. These are also used to address the multifaceted challenges associated with youth poverty, livelihoods and inequalities and, hence, the focus of this document is on practices around youth and their livelihood opportunities.

Livelihood

The concept of livelihood revolves around resources such as land/property, crops, food, knowledge, finances, social relationships, and their interrelated connection with the political, economic, and sociocultural characteristics of an individual community.

This research embraces the definition by Chambers and Conway, which states that 'livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base' (Chambers & Conway, 1992, pp. 5-6). At the same time, it also acknowledges that livelihoods are formed within social, economic and political contexts. Institutions, processes and policies, such as markets, social norms, and land ownership policies affect our ability to access and use assets for a favourable outcome. Hence, the research takes into consideration the distinction between livelihoods and jobs, formal and informal sector livelihoods and the linkage between skills and livelihoods.

Inclusive Cities

Fundamentally, an inclusive city is perceived as a place that offers its citizens a decent quality of life with equitable access to job opportunities, affordable housing, clean potable water, adequate healthcare, education and a safe and secure environment to thrive. With increasing urbanisation, rising inequality and exclusion within cities have posed severe challenges for certain vulnerable groups, including the youth, women, persons with disabilities and the urban poor in general.

While the Asian Development Bank (Singru & Lindfield, 2016) defines 'inclusive' urban infrastructure development as an integrated strategy encompassing affordable, accessible, resilient, and sustainable solutions to the problems faced by urban poor and vulnerable groups by facilitating their access to urban services and infrastructure through targeted investments, the World Bank acknowledges the importance of understanding that inclusive cities (Inclusive Cities, n.d.) involve a complex web of various spatial, social, and economic factors that are tightly intertwined and tend to reinforce one another in order to ensure that tomorrow's cities offer opportunities and better living conditions for all.

Globally, the importance of nurturing inclusive development has been widely accepted with the need for a larger population to share the benefits within cities. While there is no global definition for inclusive development, the understanding of the equitable distribution of economic growth opportunities generally for all marginalised and vulnerable persons is the main goal for developing inclusive cities.

Conceptual Framework

A livelihood is sustainable when it enables people to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses (such as natural disasters and economic or social upheavals), and maintain or enhance their capabilities, assets and well-being, and that of future generations, without undermining the natural environment or resource base (Chambers & Conway, 1992).

Several frameworks over the past decade, often based on rural contexts, have been developed to understand the portfolio of assets, capabilities and contextual factors which shape individual and household livelihood strategies to ensure survival and improve well-being (e.g. Carney, 1998; Bebbington, 1999; Rakodi, 1999). Livelihood assets comprise social capital (memberships of groups, social networks, relationships of trust and reciprocity), physical capital (basic infrastructure, such as transport, shelter, water), financial capital (savings, cash, credit, pensions, remittances), natural capital (environmental resources, such as land and water), and human capital (labour resources in the household e.g. the number of income-earning household members; also levels of education, skills and health of household members). While these frameworks are often developed based on a rural context, the concepts are highly relevant and applicable to urban settings too, as it is the opportunities and constraints in the urban context which define and influence the livelihoods of families and individuals (Meikle, Ramasut & Walker, 2001).

In the framework developed by Tony Lloyd-Jones (refer Figure 1 below), the external context influences the livelihood security of families, and their ability to accrue these assets. Poverty, well-being, and the mobility to leverage resources and assets are all interrelated together to shape livelihood security. As seen in Figure 1 which was drawn from Rakodi (2002), influencing factors in this external environment can include

Figure 1: Livelihoods Framework Developed from DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets, Section 2.1 by Tony Lloyd-Jones

policies and institutions, as well as infrastructure, amenities and services, all of which can either support or limit availability, access, and the ability to mobilise resources. Because of this, it is important to consider what conditions are prerequisites for a sustainable livelihood, particularly in an urban context.

Having said that, livelihood diversification has also been observed in urban areas. Although urban residents, especially in developing countries, have always diversified their sources of income, the economic crises that hit many developing countries in the 1970s and early 1980s and the subsequent adoption of neoliberal economic policies resulted in the 'urbanization of poverty'. This has also led to the proliferation of livelihood diversification among the urban poor as well as the not-so-poor segments of the population and among the informal and formal sector employees (F. Owusu, 2009). A livelihoods approach tries to hold two perspectives that have sometimes been viewed as opposites. On the one hand, it is essentially an actor-oriented perspective, seeing people as active agents who make their own choices and devise their strategies. It has also essentially become what is now often called a 'political economy analysis', because it looks at how people's possibilities and choices are shaped by the broader structures of society in which they live – politics, power, institutions, culture, and so forth (Levine, 2014).

To understand the application of the livelihood framework in the urban contexts of the project, we look into the socio-economic and political settings of South Asia and Latin America. Young people who are at the threshold of a transformative transition to adulthood often face the prospects of a political association, increased economic independence, and participation in community life, amongst others. The socio-economic and political environment in which young people live, can have a serious impact on their ability to successfully navigate this transition and have access to a sustainable livelihood. Research shows that more than 1 in 5 youth are not acquiring life skills through education or work (Ullmann). Young people who are not in education, employment or training are more likely to experience social and economic exclusion; the impact varies, depending on the circumstances, but is usually long-term and can affect not only individuals but an entire generation (WYR 2020).

A study by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) reports that the passage from education to skill development and eventually to work is obstructed both by the difficulties young people face in completing their education and acquiring the skills needed for occupation and by the barriers that prevent them from entering the market on the right terms. It is a situation that is contributing to the reproduction of inequality across generations and preventing the region from taking advantage of the window of opportunity represented by the demographic dividend. Educational opportunities, the characteristics of the local labour market, patterns of fertility and other cultural features of rural areas relative to urban ones increase the risk of young people being
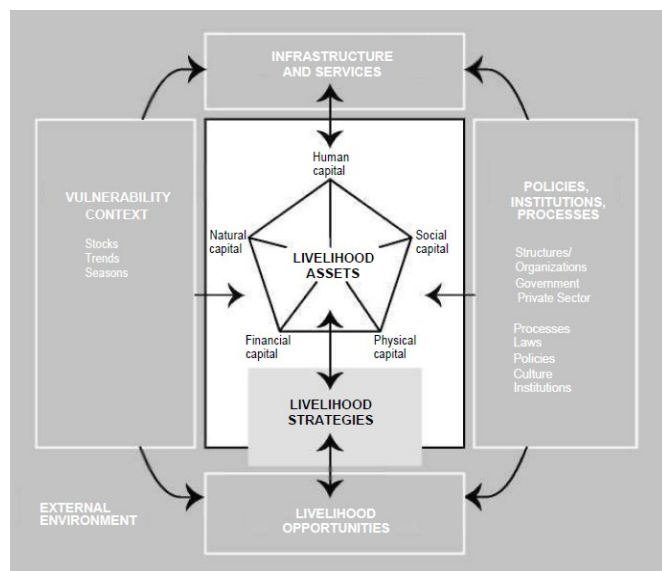
in a situation where they are neither studying nor employed in the labour market (ECLAC, 2016).

For this study, India and Brazil, located in South Asia and Latin America respectively, provide optimum learning spaces as concerns related to inequalities, discrimination, informal economies and communalism are daily deterrents in accessing livelihood options. These interconnect with spatial, social and other economic activities that create or prevent inclusive cities. Our research takes an intersectional approach, which acknowledges the heterogeneity of youth and asymmetries of power concerning the intersections of age and other particular categories (Konstantoni & Emejulu, 2017). This helps in ensuring attention to groups, particularly at risk of marginalisation, such as young women and those with low educational attainment.

The South Asian region has been experiencing rapid developments in its social and economic spheres over the course of recent decades. While the region has great diversity and numerous opportunities contributing to the social and economic dynamism, which young people (who form one-fifth of the total population) have managed to benefit from, research shows that a significant number of these young people face barriers in access to livelihoods, education, healthcare, amongst other facilities. Youth often remain at the margins concerning participation in the creation of development policies. Such a lack of inclusion in the decision-making process could partially explain why large numbers of Asian and Pacific

youth engage in risky behaviour (United Nations, 2012).

According to UNICEF (UNICEF, n.d.), South Asia, being one of the most economically fragmented regions in the world, has economies often characterised by structural distortions. For instance, data sourced from World Bank (refer Figure 2 below) shows highly productive sectors like service, which make the highest contribution to GDP, employ the lowest number of people while the agriculture sector, which employs the largest percentage of people, contributes the least to GDP. The report also links youth aspirations in several South Asian countries to the remittances that form a significant portion of GDP, which in turn has implications for employment generation and employability.

Moving to the Latin American region, organisations such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) have recently stressed the importance of identifying and analysing the axes of social inequality that are present in areas of great importance for economic and social inclusion relating to the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, such as access to education, health services, sanitation, housing, care, income, opportunities for decent work, social protection and political participation, and that translate into major disparities in well-being and agency in people's lives. In Latin America, socioeconomic status, gender, racial or ethnic origin, territory and age are mutually reinforcing axes of social inequality. Each has particular historical roots and manifests itself in different ways and through different mechanisms

- Agriculture
- Industry
- Services
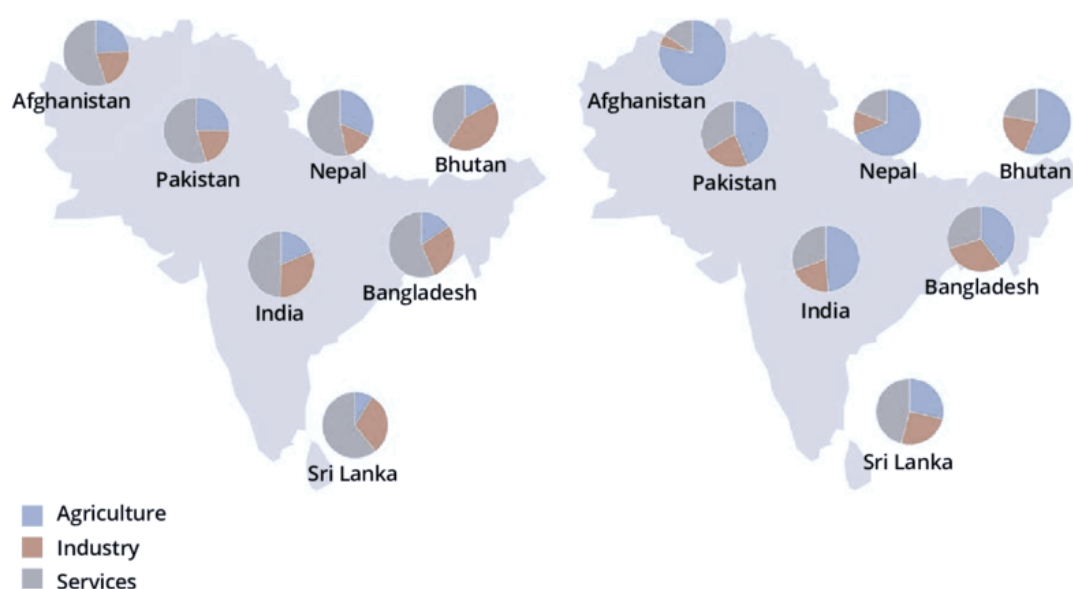
Data source: World Bank (2016a).

Figure 2: Relative share of agriculture, industry and services in GDP(left) and employment in South Asia

(Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2017).

As far as the political context is concerned, it is observed that despite having democracies in place, the volatility of the governments in the South Asian and Latin American regions often give rise to short-termism, which makes it difficult to implement long-term social policies. Governance systems often find it challenging to sustain and implement long-term social change. In India, findings reveal that the youth of the country have lost the 'natural connection' to one's family because of 'the need for migration to cities in search of employment' and the establishment of nuclear families. The traditional support of elders and parental control have been replaced by disconnection and independence. Changes in the family system prompted the Indian Government to respond through its various policy and legislative interventions to address different issues arising in the 'modern family' (Casimir, 2014).

With implementation of the National Youth Policy (NPC) in 2005 in Brazil, the country gained impetus to bring youth into the frameworks of public policy to record important advances that have been long due. Youth Policies in Brazil significantly focus on 2 aspects- youth as a social threat and youth as subject to rights. The guidelines and policy frameworks aim to resolve the persistent youth problems in Brazil that constitute youth unemployment which has roots in delivering quality education, healthcare, and access to culture, sports and leisure. It is also observed that extra attention is required to combat violence against youth, especially the Afrodescendants who represent over half of the country's population and are constantly at risk of becoming victims of violence.

The political context of both the regions shows the existence of multiple policies and programmes developed with a focus on the youth in general and marginalised youth in particular, and yet we see a clear gap in their enforcement. A lot of factors affect the process, including but not limited to national and global trends, local norms and social structures. However, they form a key in determining access to the various types of capital assets that young people use in pursuing their livelihood strategies either through acting as conduits to make assets available to them or as barriers to their access. A few of these policies from both the contexts are presented below in brief, primarily to understand the evolution of understanding of youth livelihoods and subsequent programmes over the years. A detailed analysis of such policies from both the countries is presented in the cross-country policy analysis conducted by Fields of View as a part of the project of Shaping Youth Futures (document reference).

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): Launched in 1975, the programme targets 0-6 years children intending to improve the nutrition and health state of children, lay the foundation for their proper psychological, social and physical development, reduce incidents of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout, achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various department and enhance the capability of mothers to look after the normal health and nutritional need of the child through nutrition and health education. The Ministry of Women and Child Development in joint efforts with the Ministry/ Department of Health and Family Welfare through NRHM offers six services through this scheme: supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunisation, health check-up and referral services.[1]

Samagra Siksha Abhiyan (SSA): SSA is designed, implemented and monitored by the Ministry of Education (erstwhile Ministry of Human Resource Development). By setting up youth and eco-clubs across primary and secondary schools, the programme envisages placing equal importance on both scholastic and co-scholastic abilities, children and young people will acquire life skills that will help them to, know their rights, articulate their concerns, build self-esteem, develop self-confidence and resilience and counter negative emotions of stress shame and fear.

Nai Manzil: Launched in 2015, the programme aims to benefit the minority youths who do not have a formal school-leaving certificate. It aims to provide formal education and skills and enable them to seek better employment and livelihoods in the organised sector. The Ministry of Minority Affairs programme offers skills training compliant with the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF). Training on health and life skills is also imparted to the beneficiaries.

The National Youth Policy, 2014: The Policy intends to serve as a guiding document and identifies five objectives and 11 priority areas that require policy intervention. It covers the 15-29 years of the age group that constitutes 27.5% of the population according to the Census 2011. The five core objectives include- creating a productive workforce, developing a strong and healthy generation, instilling social values and promoting community service, facilitating participation and civic engagement and supporting youth at risk and creating equitable opportunity for all. Its approach focuses on youth development and empowerment to make them an educated and healthy young population who are economically productive, socially responsible and contribute to the task of nation building.[2]

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM): The mission aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. This is envisaged to result in an

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[1] *Integrated Child development Services (ICDS), Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. 1975*
[2] *National Youth Policy 2014, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (2014)*

appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor.

National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015: It aims to skill at scale with speed and standard. The scheme provides an umbrella framework for all skilling activities carried out across the country, propose a common standard of skilling and link it to the demand centres. This policy seeks to provide clarity and coherence on how skill development efforts across the country can be aligned with the existing arrangement.[3]

National Education Policy 2020: The National Educational Policy, 2020 is a revised educational framework of the previous NEP, 1986 that outlines the vision of a new educational system from early childhood care to higher education including vocational education. Some of its salient features include proposing a new curricular and pedagogical structure (5+3+3+4), encouraging experiential learning and giving flexibility in choosing courses.[4] It aims to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education including vocational education from 20.3% to 50% by 2035.

Programa Projovem Urbano: The National Youth Inclusion Programme (ProJovem) is a Federal Government Programme executed by the Ministry of Education in partnership with State Education Departments to offer the programme according to the reality of the region. It aims to integrate young people of the 18-29 years age group in urban spaces who could not complete elementary school to cover it through 18 months of courses. The courses are carried out in person and at distance. The objective of the programme is to insert them into the job market and make them active citizens. Students enrolled in this programme receive a monthly fee of R$ 100.[5]

National Youth Policy, 2010: The policy defines youth as those between 15-29 years. It is a compendium of detailed case studies on youth policies.

Youth Statute, 2013: The Youth Statute, 2013 allows for the creation of youth councils, participation and representation of young people through government agencies. The Youth Statute provides detailed guidelines and principles for public policy on youth, youth rights and the legal establishment of the National System of Youth and Youth Councils.[6]

National Youth Secretariat: National Secretariat of Youth along with the National Youth Council recognises youth as a social group with particular interests and needs. The Secretariat is responsible for the coordination of youth programmes and policies. Its mandate is to "formulate, coordinate, integrate and articulate public policies for youth.[7]"

National Youth Council: The council advises the National Secretariat of Youth in elaborating guidelines for government action, promoting studies and research on the socio-economic reality of youth and ensuring the National Policy for Youth is guided by the recognition of the rights and capacities of youth and the increase of citizen participation.[8]

Given the above discussion and the definition of livelihoods as people's capabilities, assets, income and activities required for a means of living, to secure the necessities of life, this research addresses and includes the factors of access to a decent living environment, education, healthcare, skill development and decent work. This arises from the corresponding assets of the sustainable livelihood framework, namely human, physical, social, natural and financial. If we apply the framework to urban contexts, we find that young people in marginalised communities often face constraints while accessing the human and physical capital assets, namely health, nutrition, education, knowledge, skills, capacity to work, housing, infrastructure, and relevant tools and technology. A brief study of the socio-economic landscape of the South Asian and Latin American region, conducted as a part of this research, identifies these barriers and the discriminating factors, including gender, race, ethnicity, and territory, amongst others. Having said that, access to knowledge and skills, and the capacity to adapt and advocate reforms to policy and institutional framework may present itself as an opportunity for young researchers in the urban context to contribute to the policy-making and livelihood scope. Moreover, what may be considered the biggest asset of the youth population in having access to livelihoods in cities is the social capital, where the opportunity to participate and engage in formal and informal groups and forums, form networks and connections, and build shared values can have a positive and long-term effect on the youth.

The project of Shaping Youth Futures also nurtured this very quality through the formation of Youth Expert Groups[9], which demonstrated youth leadership in strategizing and developing their path to livelihoods. Taking all the above factors into consideration, the next section details the methodology to identify youth engagement organisations and discusses in more detail selected organisations who have carved their path to sustainable livelihood for young people in urban contexts.

[3] National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India. (January 2020)
[4] National Education Policy, 2020, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
[5] Youth Policy Factsheet. Brazil. 2014. Web page. https://www.youthpolicy.org/factsheets/country/brazil/
[6] Brazil: Youth Statute Enacted. 2013. Web Page. https://www.loc.gov/item/global-legal-monitor/2013-08-08/brazil-youth-statute-enacted/.
[7] Youth Policy Factsheet. Brazil. 2014. Web page. https://www.youthpolicy.org/factsheets/country/brazil/
[8] Youth Policy Factsheet. Brazil. 2014. Web page. https://www.youthpolicy.org/factsheets/country/brazil/
[9] Youth Expert Groups were community-based groups of young people formed to steer the process of the City Caravan and act as the advisory group to bring a youth perspective

Methodology

The project of Shaping Youth Futures aims to substantially progress understandings about youth futures in marginalised urban contexts, to contribute to raising awareness about the importance of youth livelihoods in creating inclusive cities across India, Brazil and other developing countries, to advance policy and practices that promote youth livelihoods. To achieve this aim, the project addresses the below research questions:

- RQ1 What forms of existing knowledge, support and expertise can be generated and capitalised upon to understand youth livelihood options?
- RQ2 How, and in what ways, are young people's livelihood options shaped by intersections of gender, caste, religion (and other categories of difference) in their everyday lived experiences?
- RQ3 How can inclusive participatory processes with young people become embedded and sustainable within policy development for inclusive cities? In what ways can such mobilisation amplify young people's agency in shaping their livelihood options?
- RQ4 In what ways can young people help develop innovative knowledge and approaches about youth livelihoods, policy development and inclusive cities across ODA contexts?

Supporting the project goal, this study about understanding youth engagement and access to livelihoods commenced with studying the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (refer Figure 1 on pg. 7) and contextualising it to urban contexts. While applying the framework to the context in this study, relevant sectors and themes were identified that correspond to the primary assets recognised in the framework and accessibility to young people, namely housing, education, health, skill development, sanitation, safety, and inclusion. Using this framework, we identified and collated examples of notable practices of youth engagement in the study area applicable to the project.

An initial scoping of youth engagement practices in India and a few Latin American countries was carried out using the search terms 'youth engagement', 'youth organisations', 'youth-led development', 'youth-led initiatives', and 'interventions related to youth' on web search engines. Snowballing methods were also used whereby partners from the identified initiatives and organisations were also included in the scoping exercise. Figure 3 below shows the systematic shortlisting of the practices, starting with a collection of 216 initiatives and organisations from India and a few Latin American countries (refer Annexure 1), ensuring diversity so that the wide range of interventions in the social, economic and digital domains are covered. These initiatives and organisations were then shortlisted based on an alignment of their approach with the overall approaches and definitions identified under the project for youth engagement, livelihood and inclusive cities (refer Annexure 2). As a next step, an inventory template was designed to map detailed

information about each of the shortlisted initiatives and organisations, that included activities carried out under the initiative, the challenges encountered and the impact and outcome achieved, amongst others. This was largely populated with secondary data through desk research, however, a few interviews were also conducted with adult staff, to supplement desk research, address any information gaps, and record further in-depth information (refer Annexure 3). Supporting the research questions identified in the project, following the interviews, a few notable practices are identified based on the criteria of diversity of initiatives and approaches, focus on marginalised communities, good documentation and geographical reach.
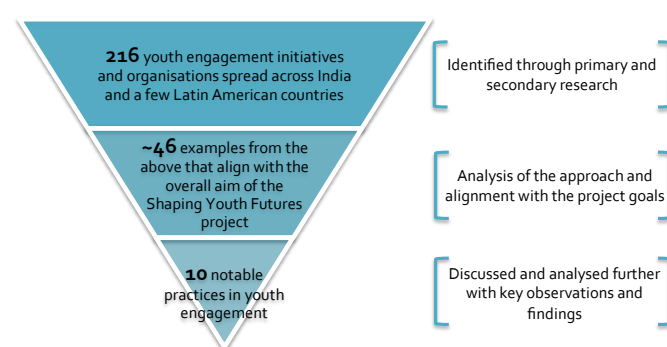
Figure 3: Methodology and narrowing down of Youth Engagement initiatives

For this to be a holistic exercise, initiatives focusing on different cities and countries in India and Latin America were identified. In addition, it was also ensured there were initiatives covering different themes in the livelihood framework (refer Figure 4 below) as discussed in the previous section. Good data and sufficient documentation on the initiatives were also necessary for a more well-rounded meta-analysis of the best practices and challenges. Presumably we looked for evidence of young people's views on the organisations and their initiatives, as potential criteria and information. However, this was not systematically available.
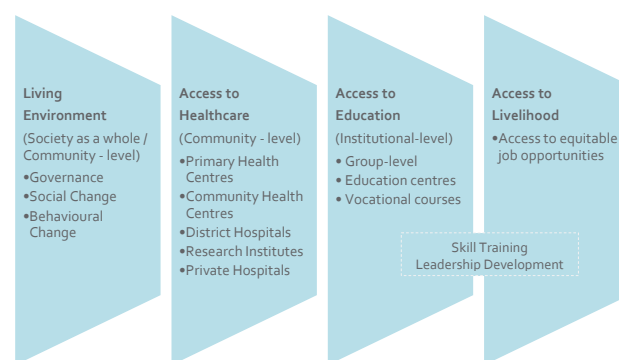
Figure 4: Themes derived from the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

Following this shortlisting, the ten identified practices (initiatives and organisations) were analysed with the following questions in mind:

- how organisations address the social barriers in the context (gender, caste, religion, other discriminatory factors);
- how the initiative is sustainable for long-term, scalable and replicable to ingrain the practices in developing inclusive cities;
- how and what innovative knowledge and approaches have been applied to overcome challenges in youth participation.

A successful initiative is the one that is effective in achieving its goals and objectives, and engaging an innovative youth engagement model. Hence, once the initiatives and organisations are identified, they are assessed with criteria of sustainability, replicability, scalability, and innovation. These criteria were selected based on the discussions between the project partners. For purpose of this research, the above variables are defined as below for a practice, an initiative, a project, a programme or an organisation:

- **Sustainability:** Systems that are regenerative and balanced to last[10] and perform optimally; economical, physically, and socially. Thus, primarily looking at three things: the monetary model of the project or select activities, whether the initiatives can run by itself without support; secondly, the likeliness of the organisation continuing to function after the project's timeline; and thirdly if the community of beneficiaries can carry forward the initiative in their capacities[11].
- **Replicability:** An easy replication or adoption in other geographies, communities, sectors. Replicability of a project/initiative helps avoid the need to look ideate and start from scratch, hence reducing the time taken in ideating and formulating an approach for implementation. It also provides a more conclusive assurance and reduces the risk of the intervention falling through.
- **Scalability:** Easily scalable or expandable involving more stakeholder participation and improved outcomes; this factor is important for many initiatives and projects where benefits for a large number people is always preferable.
- **Innovation:** Using novel tools and methods to address a problem; demonstrating that the initiative or project has learnt from past challenges and obstacles and is applying innovative tools to address the same and diversifying its reach. With the rapid change in time and technology, youth and their contexts are ever-evolving. Hence it is also important to look at value-adding interventions that are current and ready to accommodate these changes[12].

Each example also looks into the level of engagement of youth and classifies such engagement based on what role they play in the process. An important reason to actively engage youth in initiatives meant for their benefit is to educate them of their rights and in turn support them to take decisions on their own regarding their living environment, education, access to infrastructure and livelihoods, amongst others. Through active participation, young people play a vital role in their development as well as in that of their communities, helping them to learn vital life skills, develop knowledge on human rights and citizenship and to promote positive civic action[13]. For this document, youth engagement in identified initiatives and organisations is also assessed through parameters developed based on 'The Ladder of Participation[14]', which looks at levels of young people and children's participation in projects. Top-down, it starts with practices that are:

- Youth-initiated & implemented: the young people are at the leadership positions, both for conceptualising and implementing;
- Youth-initiated: the initiative is helmed by the youth, whereas the implementation part is guided by the local/governing authority;
- Shared decision making: the practice is adult-initiated and the decision making is done collectively by taking inputs from young people;
- Voluntary and passive youth participation: Initiated and run by adults, however, the youth understand the intentions, know the decision-maker, engage voluntarily in the process, and have a meaningful role to play.

We do not assume that the ideal is to be at the 'top' of the ladder nor that youth participation necessarily remains the same throughout a particular project. We suggest that the ladder is a useful device to start considering young people's power within decision-making and particularly intergenerational power.

The discussion chapter deliberates on the social theme (identified in the Livelihood Framework) each of the initiative and organisation addresses, and the engagement and intervention models. The document concludes with key findings and observations, as well as limitations of this compendium, based on the authenticity of the information available on the web and understanding of the contexts from secondary research.

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[10] *MIT Sloan review*
[11] *https://proposalsforngos.com/what-is-project-sustainability/*
[12] *Gallagher, S. (2015). Time, risk, and innovation: creating space in your day to solve meaningful problems. Paper presented at PMI® Global Congress 2015—EMEA, London, England. Newtown Square, PA: Project Management Institute*
[13] *Fact Sheet on Youth Participation prepared by Un-Habitat and the Focal Point on Youth, UNDESA*
[14] *https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/childrens_participation.pdf*

Youth Engagement Initiatives
in India and
Latin America

Introduction

Today's youth have enormous potential and promise to effect change and strive for a more child- and youth-friendly environment. Few, on the other hand, have the ability to influence decisions that affect their lives and the lives of their communities. Their ability to influence constructive social change is usually underestimated. Many young people and adolescents require chances and venues that encourage and amplify their views (UNICEF, 2022). Upon analysing 136 organisations across India (refer Annexure 1) who work with youth, it is observed that organisations and initiatives are well distributed in the urban and rural contexts (refer Figure 5), although for the scope of this document, only organisations and initiatives in the urban contexts are referred. Among the ones that work in the urban contexts, a variety of issues are addressed, often more than one. Education and skill development in forms of vocational and life skills are the most common, while sanitation and safety are of the least priority (refer Figure 7). In terms of skill development, comprehensive programmes are planned to impart necessary 21st century skills that are essential for sustainable livelihood. Most of them prioritise developing entrepreneurial skills that are essential to lead independent and self-reliant lives. For instance, Jagriti Yatra provides opportunity for young people to meet leaders, role models, change makers that share similar journeys. Budding entrepreneurs take a 15 day-long train journey that covers 8000 km across India to 'build the country through enterprise'. If we look at the data on age groups, majority of the target audience falls in the age group of 11-26 (refer Figure 6).
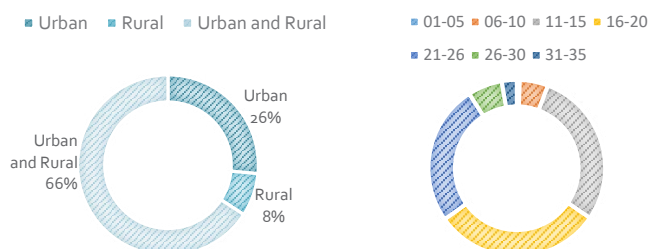

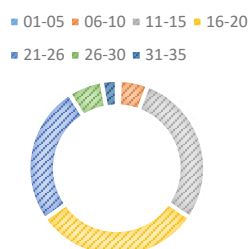*Figure 5: Geographies where organisations/ initiatives are based*

Figure 6: Target age-group
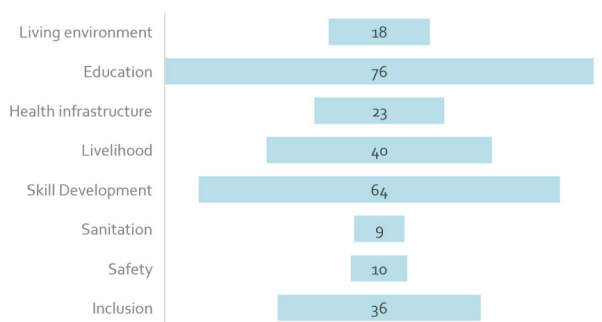
Figure 7:Focus areas of youth organisations in India

In the field of education, several young people participate as volunteers to tutor underprivileged kids and children who have dropped out of school. Educational interventions are predominantly targeted on children attending government schools, and the interventions address practices like sex education, co-scholastic activities, conducting national level competitions, student exchange programmes as well as training of teachers (ToT). A few organisations also provide scholarships for students who are identified as having the potential to take up leadership roles in the future. To help decrease school dropout, the Oscar Foundation provides football coaching to encourage holistic development that also corresponds to the interest of young adolescents. KHUSHI (Kinship for Humanitarian, Social and Holistic Intervention) provides a remedial education and community intervention programme, through their Shikshatantra plus project. This addresses the challenges of poor infrastructure, low pupil-teacher ratio and low learning levels. They also offer nutritional incentives for the young people to stay in school.

Organisations that are youth-led, youth-implemented and youth-volunteered work mainly for minority groups in cities that compose of migrant tribals, women, out of school children (OOSC) and marginalised youth. Those who work closely with the government to raise youth's understanding of their socio-legal rights intervene by involving them in policymaking, legal awareness programmes, and occasionally even analysing the Union Government's yearly performance report based on their campaign pledges. Youth ki Awaaz, a youth-initiated and youth-led organisation, has created an online open platform for any interested citizen to write their thoughts on contemporary socio-economic and political issues and use their voice to improve governance.

Empowering women has been at the core focus of almost every organisation by mobilising them to form self-help groups, ensuring their capacity building and financial independence. One such example is the Nirmaan Foundation, which facilitates education, health and housing opportunities for de-notified tribes in both urban and rural India. It is a youth-initiated foundation that also focuses on women empowerment by extending skill development programmes for women such as quilt and jewellery making. Kudumbashree, a youth-implemented programme in partnership with state government of Kerala, work mainly for poverty eradication and women empowerment by extending government schemes on housing and youth skilling. Thereby, the programme seeks to develop urban centres free of homelessness and revamp slum areas.

In the wake of digital expansion, modes of engagement have changed. Though many organisations continue to practice on-the-ground interventions through training programmes, workshops, mentorship, volunteering, career awareness sessions, psychometric tests, etc., digital presence and platforms for information dissemination and similar practices are now often incorporated. Numerous vocational and life skill

projects are implemented in schools and colleges while a few are also conducted in public centres or non-residential training centres. The lack of physical space is less of an issue because in an urban setting, digital backup for online interventions is readily available. For instance, Virohan Pvt Ltd. Uses their technology in a plug and play[15] manner to provide healthcare and education for youth.

In terms of youth engagement, they are mainly either volunteers or programme recipients. There is a dearth of youth-led initiatives concerning livelihood, sanitation, safety, living environment and inclusion. A close nexus was also observed between children-related issues that youth-centric organisations aim to resolve such as child labour, child trafficking and education. This can prove to be an asset in farsightedness since educated and empowered children are the future youth. The national Network CACL aspires to end child labour and ensure protection through social security schemes of government.

Despite considerable successes and positive influence, these organisations face multiple challenges. From an organisational perspective, quality of training, access to technology and frequent transfer of trainers are a few of the major challenges. Absence of government support in tracking youth post-placement makes it difficult for organisations to evaluate their impact. Most organisations need to cope with erratic funding that often impedes operating efficiently. Funders tend to value statistics, in terms of organisations' impacts, rather than more qualitative data. This can fail to capture important elements of an organisation's and youth's success. Those that worked closely with the government mentioned difficulties in cooperating with bureaucracy for its red-tapism nature. Other organisations work on career counselling to help youth navigate through life with research supported, age appropriate and eligible career options to construct long term livelihood. While providing opportunities for youth is important, organisations can find it difficult to persuade them to participate in programmes that promote their development and growth. The aspirational mismatch between youth and opportunities, rigid mindset of parents in accepting varied career options outside the socially glorified professions and lack of immediate employability further discourages active participation and retention of youth in certain programmes. The labour market favours physically abled men, leaving less opportunities for persons with disabilities to find work.

From select countries in Latin America, approximately 80 organisations scaled in different parts of the continent were studied with respect to their field of work, geographical reach and focus on vulnerable communities. These include organisations that work in partnership with the government, associate non-government organisations, academia, the media and civil society organisations. From the analysis of secondary

data and information available on the web, it was observed that the participation of the young people in any initiatives and organisations is mostly voluntary, where they volunteer mainly in the field of education, skill development and livelihood.

Youth-initiated organisations primarily work in the realm of safety and education. Safety is mostly concerned with combating violence against youth, unwarranted and unjust arrest and protecting human rights. Many organisations also address the mental health recovery of youth who come from abusive families or have undergone emotional or physical trauma. They address these issues by conducting workshops that induce participatory discussions and engage in dialogue with decision makers from local, national and international level to influence youth related public policies.
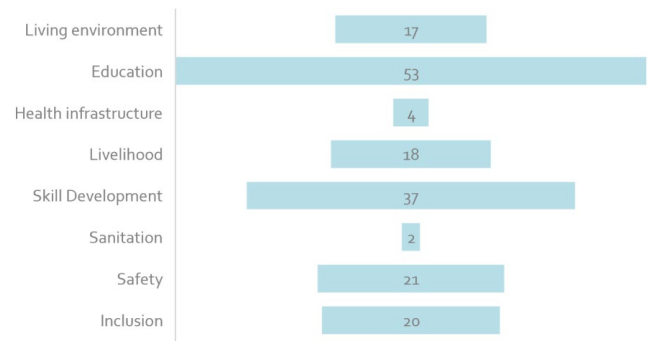
Figure 8: Focus areas of youth organisations in Latin America

Almost all organisations have multiprong focus area covering wide themes. Collected data revealed that, overall, education and skill development were given the highest priority and sanitation was given the least priority, and health infrastructure being just above it (refer Figure 8). Though few organisations do not directly engage in sustaining livelihood for youth, most of the organisations work for education and skill development which can enhance better chances of obtaining stable livelihood. In the field of education, youth commonly partake as volunteers. The forms of interventions range from integrating education and personality development through sports that teaches self-discipline, anger management and adopting healthy attitude towards uncertainties, to awareness programmes on AIDS, drugs, women, etc. Both online and face to face courses are introduced that focuses on holistic development of children and young adolescents.

For skill development, youth actively participate in implementing the programmes as well as being the participants. In the globalising world, organisations work to fit youth to the changing demands of the labour market. Skills like language and computer courses are provided to enhance youth's ability to secure means of livelihood. Other organisations seek to encourage self-employment by equipping

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[15] *Defined as of or being a computer component or peripheral designed to work with little or no setting up by the user*

youth with entrepreneurial skills and a social security net by providing them with short term income opportunities. Young people with vulnerable backgrounds and conditions are the target population of most organisations.

On an urban social level, a major emphasis is addressing issues concerning racism, and gender disparity on the employment front and encouraging participatory democracy. Organisations like Programa Parlamento Jovem Brasileiro (PJB) extend empirical learning for high school students by providing them with the experience of the political process on the account of a parliamentary day in the Chamber of Deputies. Many organisations also work on achieving one or more Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the cities. They follow replicating and scaling methodology to achieve these goals. Few respond to the infrastructural needs of the city like housing, sanitation and safe neighbourhood by maintaining community facilities like pathways and public spaces in generating an inclusive city.

Considering the identified questions in the methodology section, a few shortlisted organisations are discussed further based on:
- how they address the social barriers in the context (gender, caste, religion, other discriminatory factors);
- how the initiative is sustainable for the long-term, scalable and replicable to ingrain the practices in developing inclusive cities;
- how and what innovative knowledge and approaches have been applied to overcome challenges in youth participation.

Overcoming Social Barriers

Youth-led organisations and other organisations that work for the cause of youth in India address the existing social barriers of caste, religion and other inequalities in different ways embedded in their engagement models. While some such as the Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA) and the Young Leaders for Active Citizenship (YLAC) in India address it directly by engaging with the young population and running programmes that educate and raise awareness about these

matters, others such as U-Report (global) and Reap Benefit based in India use digital tools through which they minimize the possibility of any such bias.

YLAC has collaborated with Oxfam India to establish Equality Clubs in schools throughout India to educate students about the many sorts of injustices that exist in society using an experiential learning method. The goal is to promote awareness, foster empathy and respect for one's privilege, and motivate students to take action. The clubs use an experiential learning method to assist students to investigate difficult societal challenges, overcoming stereotypes, and gaining the skills needed to take on leadership roles in rewriting society standards. Oxfam and YLAC believe that the Equality Clubs will become India's catalysts for change, a place where thought-provoking debates and conversations spark ideas to #SmashInequality that exists around us, with a carefully crafted toolbox full of activities and resources for a facilitator to employ.

Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA) works with youth to utilise their potential as agents of social transformation toward the creation of a just and equitable society. They promote young civic participation and instil in them principles of gender equality, social justice, and democracy. The young people they work with come from a variety of social backgrounds, including students, dropouts, employed, and unemployed. Their Anubhav Shiksha Kendra (ASK) programme trains and provides opportunities for youth to be agents of social change. ASK is based on the experiential learning approach, which enables youth to take charge of their growth and development. The initiative is now being implemented in 27 districts across two states Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh with the assistance of partner organisations. Awareness programmes, seminars and field trips seek to raise youth awareness of problems relating to group relations, gender discrimination and sexuality. To address the particular issue of livelihood and lack of employable skill sets, YUVA offers skill-building and also developing linkages with organisations, institutions and the market. (*Refer Annexure 3 for details*)

Figure 9: Approach of Equality Clubs by YLAC and Oxfam India

U-Report, anchored by UNICEF, is an app-based free tool for young citizens to identify and address large issues in the community and their neighbourhood. With an average response rate of 51%, approximately 70% of citizens who actively participate in the polls are between the age group of 15-24. The polls and alerts for collecting community-level information are issued through digital platforms such as Facebook, Telegram, and WhatsApp. The collected information can be disaggregated by gender, in addition to age and location, Using a digital process can help with anonymity while participating, in turn minimising the possibility of discrimination by class and caste and encouraging certain groups.
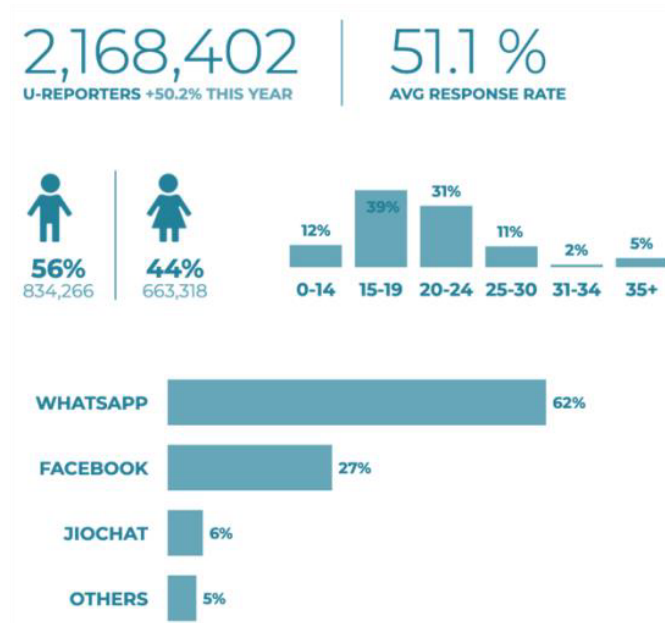

Figure 10: Overview of youth engagement in U-Report India

A similar initiative that uses crowdsourced data is Solve Ninja by Reap Benefit, an organisation based in Bangalore, that mobilises young individuals to fix issues at a small scale, which has a significant impact on their communities. Solve Ninjas harness the power of crowdsourced data to inform local civic action and demand a culture of transparency in local governance. The technology-based Solve Ninja app and neighbourhood dashboard engages youth through different roles to deliver informative and transparent crowdsourced hyperlocal data, allowing residents, local organisations, and governments to make better decisions for better neighbourhoods and hold the local government responsible.

A few other Latin American organisations demonstrate their principles in their approach and way of working to overcome social barriers. Examples of this would be the Youth Forum of Greater Belo Horizonte and the Caribbean Federation of Youth (CFY). Youth Forum of Greater Belo Horizonte is a non-governmental, non-partisan, and non-confessional association of organisations, movements, groups, and independent

activists who work with young people and/or are founded by young people from the Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte in Brazil. The Caribbean Federation of Youth (CFY) stands for the advancement of the interest of youth and seeks the active involvement and participation of youth in the process of progressive social change. While CFY aims to strengthen and defend the autonomy, empowerment and political action of young people, through training and mobilization actions, the Youth Forum seeks to address problems faced by Caribbean youth on a regional and international level.

Likewise, the Brazilian Youth Parliament (PJB) brings together students from all cultures, genders, nationalities, religious convictions, and social realities during the legislative trip to Brasilia. As a result, in addition to formal content on social control and legislative power, it delivers the experience of tolerance, inclusion, and respect for diversity (Deputados, n.d.). The Brazilian Youth Parliament is an Education for Democracy initiative that provides high school students from all around the nation with the chance to experience a day in the life of a federal delegate.

Sustainability, scalability and replicability

Most of the youth engagement initiatives identified in this research are scalable and replicable given their modes of engagement through group meetings, field exercises, and use of digital, social media, and mass media platforms. Such activities that could be contextualised to different locations, communities and themes to be addressed. Examples such as the Recity Network which employs young alumni of the Gandhi Fellowship is already growing in tier 2 and 3 cities in India and is now present across 12+ cities since its inception in 2017. With Recity's focus on establishing model cities for Solid Waste Management across multiple eco-sensitive geographies, its key solutions are aimed at streamlining a city's plastic waste management system and the packaging supply chain, both with inclusive and advanced technology-enabled approaches. Youth onboarded with Recity are trained with a specific focus on waste management rules, communication skills, and data management, including essential software skills, which support the executives to seek other opportunities during or post their stint at the organisation. On the other hand, interested and promising executives are provided further opportunities to continue to work and grow with the organisation. The unfamiliarity of the youth with the sector of waste management often results in longer training periods, but Recity does not shy away from offering such training and ensures continuous monitoring and facilitating in the initial phases.

The organisation thus fosters young professionals for their future roles while nurturing a few select ones within their ecosystem. This is also proved by their impact, where they have successfully provided livelihood opportunities to 58 young professionals to date, a few continuing their journey with Recity and others joining reputed institutes. The

concern over the sustainability of an initiative is crucial, not only in terms of finance but also physically and socially. Not only is Recity scaling its initiative on engaging young representatives for waste management in multiple cities, but they have also unlocked an additional revenue of INR 2.1 Cr. for city administrators and the supply chain in the last five years, making the initiative run by young professionals an economically sustainable one. Moreover, the exposure visits and training sessions offered to help the youth understand the industry also leads to awareness and the need for climate change action. It is observed that they become more aware of the issues that exist in their cities and how they may actively participate in effecting change and impact, thus setting in motion efforts for physical and social sustainability.

An alternate way of ensuring sustainability is rooting the initiative within the target community for stability. It has been observed that once an initiative is ingrained in the community, it is much easier for them to take ownership and carry it forward on their own than to depend on any external intervention. Reap Benefit attempts to do this, by developing advocates of modest solutions in every community around the country. With the philosophy that each tiny solution shall have a demonstrable and significant impact, and shall attract more champions to the power of the small, the organisation is making its initiatives sustainable for the long term. In addition to that, the organisation's practice of documenting and learning from its failures adds value to the models and processes they build for decision-making and actions and makes them more sustainable.

A factor adding to the scaling up of an initiative is also the use of technology and social media. The world has seen the increased engagement of young people in the digital realm, perhaps because they feel more included, they have free access to multiple contexts and concepts, and the opportunity to connect with like-minded individuals. Youth engagement in the digital space has become more relevant since 2020, and as UNICEF puts it, 'as Covid-19 forced the world indoors, young citizens embraced digital media to make their voices heard and spur collective action when the world needed it the most' (UNICEF, n.d.). Youth has and continues to use the digital space for multiple activities, be it self-paced education, access to livelihood opportunities, and to voice their dissent. This also serves as an opportunity for many organisations to design their engagement programmes on digital platforms, in addition to the physical ones, to reach out to a maximum number of young people and scale up the initiative to other contexts.

Innovative Knowledge and Approaches

Reap Benefit's Solve Ninja platform empowers young citizens to solve little problems that have a huge impact on their communities. Solve Ninjas use crowdsourcing data to inform local civic action and demand a transparent culture in local government. They take part in and initiate local initiatives that allow residents and local government authorities to

work together to tackle local concerns. Furthermore, Tackle Ninjas create contextualised solutions that resist the 'one size fits all' rationale to solve local civic and environmental challenges. What makes Solve Ninja campaign more interesting and engaging to the youth is the intriguing categories of changemakers that have been created based on the approach and action that one chooses as a solution to address a given problem (Refer Annexure 3 for details). They also have an assessment quiz to ascertain what kind of role a young person might play as a Solve Ninja for their neighbourhood.

Similarly, one of the most intriguing parts of the U-Report programme is the channel's gamified experience to pique the young participant's attention. Some of the platform's ads employ U-points to create engaging experiences for young people, such as recommending a friend. A young user would be able to obtain a MOOC course with sufficiently earned U-points. The participation has contributed to long-term credibility and the acquisition of various active subscribers and users because it effectively utilises the interest of today's youth to engage in issues and concerns. Another effective strategy is the U-ambassador initiative, which involves representatives from colleges/universities taking up and discussing a topic. For example, the RepAir Campaign attempts to change public opinion by providing knowledge about the issue. Especially since, despite widespread knowledge, there are several myths about air pollution. The digital link provided by the U-Report platform, which is available to the public and reaches every part of India, adds value to the platform.

On the other hand, Instituto Criar, based in São Paulo, Brazil, has the vision to foster a world with more opportunities where young people see audio-visual media as a transformative force. Through the audio-visual media, they provide youth with the chance to participate actively in social reform processes, and at the same time offer young people employment chances where they may develop their identities and become independent. According to them, audio-visual technology enables young people to have a formative and creative production experience that will change who they are and the environment in which they live. They consider the city to be an educational setting and think that learning happens in public spaces like parks, museums, theatres, and movie theatres. With an array of opportunities provided to young people, they intend to intervene in the urban space and participate in discussions about the metropolis.

Observations and Findings

An overall observation with all the identified initiatives and organisations is that innovative approaches are being adopted today when it comes to youth engagement in different parts of the world; a majority of these approaches to some form of digital technology as it becomes increasingly advanced and accessible. Development of new platforms, use of crowd-sourced data to identify problems and devise solutions and ultimately scaling up the initiative are new methods being

embraced by youth-led organisations and other organisations. It certainly seems the future as we have witnessed the rise of such interventions in the last two years of the COVID-19 pandemic where multiple things were managed remotely by even the biggest and the smallest of institutional setups.

A downside to this approach is that most of the digital initiatives or platforms designed for youth engagement are required to be hosted by the parent organisation and it is less likely to be owned by the community in the future. However, several initiatives address this by embedding their tools on existing platforms such as WhatsApp and Google Maps, among others as it also makes the initiative economically feasible. Examples of this are the Solve Ninja Neighbourhood Dashboard which uses Google Maps to document neighbourhood-level data and gain insights and U-Report which uses WhatsApp to issue polls and alerts and in turn to collect ground information for further analysis. While the development of digital options is appealing to many young people, it also exacerbates digital exclusion for a few individuals. The availability and pricing of equipment, Wi-Fi connectivity, and data generate digital inequities, while other realities, such as access to appropriate venues for discreet engagement, prevent certain youngsters from participating in digital technology.

Brazilian Youth Parliament (PJB), one of the earliest programmes to engage with the young on political processes, is still considered as one of the notable examples of youth participation in governance. It not only gives the participating youth an idea of the parliamentary processes over the course of a week through role-plays but also continues the engagement through the bills and projects presented by the young people for the consideration of the Chamber of Deputies. This long-running programme has inspired several other countries to initiate similar programmes to engage with the youth. One such example is from India where a Youth Parliament Programme, initiated by the Swatantrata Centre and the Foundation for Democratic Reforms, provides a platform for the youth to speak up and make an impact on the change agenda for the country.

Figure 11: Thematic focus of shortlisted organisations and initiatives

Apart from the initiatives and organisations that work with the youth in a model that involves shared decision-making, there are a few organisations that work for the overall development of young people in society. It is observed that a large number of these have a focus on education and skill development of young people that would have a direct impact on the livelihood opportunities that they may have in their immediate ecosystem (refer figure 11). In addition to skilling and training activities, a few organisations also assist the young in securing jobs through job fairs, internship opportunities and other placement activities; AIESEC and YUVA are examples of this category. Others, such as FUEL, Unnati and Bright Future, run limited-hour training programmes for youth that focus on life skills, entrepreneurship, language and IT skills, to prepare the young people for market realities.

With methodical secondary research on a variety of organisations that work with and for the young demographic of the society, it is observed that there is a lot of relevance and interest in developing innovative approaches around the overall development of the youth, be it through education, skill development and training, and through engagement programmes for enhancing their living environment. Apart from engaging with and catering to the needs of the young, these organisations also contribute towards inclusive city goals by addressing a few barriers at the societal level.

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Appendices

Appendix 1:
This section includes an exhaustive list of all organisations working with the young population in India and a few Latin American countries

Initiatives and organisations in India *(in alphabetical order)*

Agastya International Foundation	ChildFund India
AIESEC	ComMutiny- The Youth Collective
ALFA Education society	Concern India Foundation
American India Foundation	DEHAT
Anubhuti Trust	Design for Change
Anudeep Foundation for Social Welfare	Development Focus
Apni Shala Foundation	Dheya Career Mentors
Barefoot College	Don Bosco Tech Society
Bharti Foundation	Dooshra Dashak
Bhumi	Dr. Reddy's Foundation
Bright Future Foundation	Dream a dream
Career Corner Education Private Limited	DreamPath Foundation
Career Guidance Counsel	Edu Bridge
Career Mantran	Educate Girls
CEDP Trust	Ekal Vidyalaya Foundation of India
Centre for Education and Communication (CEC)	Empowering Mind's Society for Research and Development
Centre for Unfolding Learning Potentials	Enabling Leadership
Centre of Youth Development and activities (CYDA)	Entrepreneurship Development Programme (People for Change)
Child in Need Institute (CINI)	Friends Union for Energising Lives (FUEL)
Child Rights and You (CRY)	Gandhi Fellowship-Piramal Foundation

Gendering the Smart City- Fursat ki Fizaayein	Muskaan
Graamtarang/Centurion University	Nalanda Resource Centre for Educational and Innovation
Happy Horizon's Trust	Nalandaway Foundation
Head Held High Foundation	National Network CACL
ICA Hubli	National Youth Council of India (SDG Ambassador initiative)
iDreamCareer	Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra
IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited	Navjyoti India Foundation
Indian Committee of Youth Organisations	Nirman (DNT population)
Indian Dreams Foundation	Orion Edutech
Indo Global Social Service Society (YIELD initiative)	Oscar Foundation
Institute of Developmental Education and Action (IDEA)	Oxfam India
Jagriti Yatra	PanIIT Alumni Reach for India (PAARFI)
KHUSHI (Kinship for humanitarian social and olistic intervention in India	Piramal Foundation of Education Leadership
Kudumbashree	Pratyek
Labournet Services India Private Limited	Pravah
Leaders for Tomorrow	Pravah (Changeloom and Smile initiatives)
Leap Skills	Pure India Trust
Learning Curve Life Skill foundation	Quess Corp

Lend a hand India	Quest Alliance
Lok Bharti Education Society	Reap Benefit
Lokmitra	ReCity Network
LXL Ideas	Restless Development
Make a Difference	Room to Read
Mentor together	Rotary India Literary Mission
Mindler Education Private Limited	Rubaroo Foundation
Miracle Foundation India	Saath Charitable Trust

Sairam Institute	The Promise foundation
Sakhi Sangiri	The Udaan Foundation
Sarathi Development Foundation	Tiljala Society for Human and Educational development
Save the Children	Turn Stone Global
SBI Foundation	U-Report-India
Seva Mandir	UNDP
Smile Foundation	Unnati
Swashrit Society	Urmul Rural Health Research and Development Trust
Syaamchi Aai Foundation	Virohan Private Limited
Synergy Sansthan	Wada na todo abhiyaan
TATA Strive	Work for Equality (WE)
TeamLease Services Limited	Xomidhan
The Access Project (YP Foundation)	YLAC India
The Akansha Foundation	Youth 4 Jobs Foundation
The Ant	Youth Alliance
The Antarang Foundation	Youth for Seva
The Blue-Ribbon Fellowship	Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action
The Hans Foundation	Youth ki Awaaz
The Lighthouse project	Youth Unlocked (YP Foundation)
The Magic Bus	Youth4 Jobs Foundation
The Naz Foundation India Trust	YP Foundation
The Nudge Foundation	Yuva Parivarthan
PUKAR (Partners for Urban Knowledge, Action and Research)	
Samvada	

Initiatives and organisations in Latin America *(in alphabetical order)*

Abraço Campeão	Combo 2600 - Colômbia
Acreditar	Consejo Del Sector Privado Para La Asistencia Educacional (COSPAE)
Aecci - Associação Dos Ex-Conselheiros E Conselheiros Da Infância	CSO And Political Party Dialogue for Development
Alianza Global De Jóvens Políticos – Aglojoven – Colômbia	Curso De Tecnologia Para Jovens Da Periferia
Ame O Tucunduba	Desarrollo Juvenil Del Norte A.C. (DJN)

Amnistia – Argentina	Digitando O Futuro
Ando Participando	Escuela Ciudadana – Guatemala
Asociación Chilena Pro Naciones Unidas	Eu Quero Ser
Associação Filhos Da Corrente	Fonds d'Assisstance Economique Et Sociale (FAES)
Associação Semente Da Vida Da Cidade De Deus	Fórum Das Juventudes Da Grande Belo Horizonte (Belo Horizonte Youth Forum)
Associação Ser Cidadão	Fronteras Unidas Pro Salud, A.C.
Associação Vida Plena De Mesquita	Fundación E-Dúcate
Brazil Foundation	Fundacion Para La Educacion Integral Salvadoreña (Fedisal)
Caribbean Federation of Youth (CFY)	Fundación Restrepo Barco
Casa Do Rio	Fundación SES
Casa Do Zezinho	Fundación Sur Futuro
Centro Asesor Para El Desarrollo De Los Recursos Humanos De Honduras	Generación 2030 – México
Centro De Asesoría Y Promoción Juvenil, A.C. (Casa-Pj)	Instituto Aliança
Centro Del Información Y Recursos Para El Desarrollo	Instituto Centroamericano De Estudios Para La Democracia Social - DEMOS
Chile Foundation	Instituto Criar De Tv, Cinema E Novas Mídias
Coletivo Juventude Sem Terra (Landless Youth Collective)	Instituto Fazendo História
Instituto Mexicano De La Juventud (IMJUVE) – Mexico	Programa de Educação contra a Exploração do Trabalho Infantil (PETE-CA) (Education Program against the Exploitation of Child Labor)
Instituto Mídia Étnica	Programa Parlamento Jovem Brasileiro – PJB (Brazilian Youth Parliament Program)
Instituto Mundo Aflora	Protagonists of Change UPC
International Youth Foundation	Radio Totopo - México
Interpeace	Recode
Juventude Latino-Americana pela a Democracia (JULAD)	Red Interquorum - Peru
Latin American Youth Forum (FLAJ)	Rede Cidadã
Move Cultura	Rede De Juventude Indígena (REJUIND) (Indigenous Youth Network)
Movimiento Jóvenes Latinoamericanos Caribeños Frente Cambio Climático – CLIC	Reflexões Da Liberdade
N'zinga – Coletivo De Mulheres Negras	Revoar
New Life Organisation	Servicio De Promoción Integral Comunitario Juvenil
Nstituto Visionários	Somos Professores Association
Núcleo De Cidadania De Adolescentes (Adolescent Citizenhip Center)	Spectaculu
Observatório De Favelas	Teto Brasil (Social Housing in Brazil)
Politize!	União Brasileira Dos Estudantes Secundaristas – UBES (Brazilian Union of High School Students)
Pranah	Vínculos Y Redes, A.C.
Prêmio Yo Creo	Voz Das Comunidades
International Center for Research and Policy on Childhood at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (CIESPI at PUC-Rio)	
Youth Forum of the South Fluminense in Action (Fórum Juventude Sul Fluminense em Ação – FJSFA)	

Appendices

Appendix 2:
This section includes data from preliminary investigation based on the thematic foci of each of the organisations

Organisation / Initiative	Living environment	Education	Health infrastructure	Livelihood	Skill Development	Sanitation	Safety	Inclusion
The Lighthouse project		✓			✓			✓
The Magic Bus								
Youth Unlocked (YP Foundation)	✓			✓				✓
The Access Project (YP Foundation)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
U-Report-India	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Gendering the Smart City- Fursat ki Fizaayein	✓				✓		✓	✓
Indo Global Social Service Society (YIELD initiative)	✓			✓	✓			✓
Pravah (Changeloom and Smile initiatives)								
Youth 4 Jobs Foundation				✓	✓			✓
Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action								
Fields of View	✓	✓		✓				✓
Leaders for Tomorrow		✓		✓	✓			
Navjyoti India Foundation		✓		✓	✓		✓	
Entrepreneurship Development Programme (People for Change)				✓	✓			
Pravah		✓			✓			✓
Restless Development		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Rubaroo Foundation		✓		✓				✓
AIESEC				✓	✓			
ALFA Education society		✓		✓	✓			
American India Foundation		✓	✓	✓				
Bhumi	✓	✓		✓		✓		
Centre of Youth Development and activities (CYDA)		✓	✓		✓			
ComMutiny- The Youth Collective				✓				✓
Jagriti Yatra			✓	✓				
Piramal Foundation of Education Leadership		✓	✓			✓		
Pratyek		✓						
The Blue Ribbon Fellowship	✓							
YLAC India	✓	✓		✓				
Youth Alliance	✓			✓				
Youth for Seva	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Youth ki Awaaz								✓
YP Foundation			✓	✓			✓	✓
Yeh Ek Soch (YES) Foundation								
SBI Foundation	✓							
Anudeep Foundation for Social Welfare				✓	✓			✓
Don Bosco Tech Society					✓			✓
Dr. Reddy's Foundation		✓	✓					✓
Edu Bridge		✓			✓			✓
Graamtarang/Centurion University		✓			✓			✓

Organisation / Initiative	Living environment	Education	Health infrastructure	Liveli-hood	Skill Development	Sanitation	Safety	Inclusion
Head Held High Foundation					✓			✓
ICA Hubli					✓			
IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited					✓			
Labournet Services India Private Limited				✓				✓
Leap Skills					✓			
Lend a hand India					✓			
Lok Bharti Education Society					✓			
LXL Ideas		✓			✓			
Orion Edutech		✓			✓			
PanIIT Alumni Reach for India (PAARFI)				✓				
Quess Corp		✓			✓			
Quest Alliance					✓			
TATA Strive					✓			
TeamLease Services Limited					✓			
The Nudge Foundation					✓			
The Udaan Foundation				✓	✓			
Unnati		✓			✓			
Virohan Private Limited		✓	✓		✓			
Youth4 Jobs Foundation		✓			✓			✓
Yuva Parivarthan					✓			✓
Bright Future Foundation	✓			✓	✓			
Career Corner Education Private Limited		✓						
Career Guidance Counsel		✓			✓			
Career Mantran		✓						
CEDP Trust					✓			
ChildFund India		✓			✓			
Dheya Career Mentors					✓			
Dream a dream					✓			
DreamPath Foundation				✓	✓			✓
Friends Union for Energising Lives (FUEL)				✓	✓			
iDreamCareer		✓		✓				
Mindler Education Private Limited		✓		✓				
Miracle Foundation India				✓				
Pure India Trust		✓						
Sairam Institute								
Sarathi Development Foundation				✓				
Syaamchi Aai Foundation		✓			✓			
The Antarang Foundation								
The Promise foundation								
UNDP								
Xomidhan								

A Collection of Youth Engagement Practices in India and Latin America

Organisation / Initiative	Living environ-ment	Education	Health infra-structure	Liveli-hood	Skill Develop-ment	Sanitation	Safety	Inclusion
Apni Shala Foundation				✓	✓			
Child Rights and You (CRY)					✓			✓
Concern India Foundation					✓			
Design for Change					✓			
Enabling Leadership					✓			✓
KHUSHI (Kinship for humanitarian social and holistic intervention in India		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Learning Curve Life Skill foundation		✓			✓			
Make a Difference		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Mentor together		✓			✓			
Nalandaway Foundation		✓			✓			✓
Oscar Foundation		✓			✓			✓
Room to Read		✓		✓	✓			✓
Saath Charitable Trust		✓		✓	✓			
The Akansha Foundation		✓			✓	✓		✓
The Naz Foundation India Trust		✓			✓			✓
Agastya International Foundation		✓						✓
Barefoot College		✓						✓
Bharti Foundation		✓						
Centre for Unfolding Learning Potentials		✓	✓					
Child in Need Institute (CINI)		✓						
Development Focus		✓		✓				
DEHAT		✓						
Dooshra Dashak		✓						
Educate Girls		✓						
Ekal Vidyalaya Foundation of India		✓						
Empowering Mind's Society for Research and Development		✓						
Happy Horizon's Trust		✓			✓			
Institute of Developmental Education and Action(IDEA)		✓		✓				
Lokmitra		✓						
Nalanda Resource Centrefor Educational and Innovation		✓			✓			
Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra		✓						
Rotary India Literary Mission		✓						
Save the Children		✓						
Seva Mandir		✓						
Smile Foundation		✓						
The Hans Foundation	✓	✓				✓		
Tiljala Society for Human and Educational development	✓	✓						
Turn Stone Global		✓						

Organisation / Initiative	Living environment	Education	Health infrastructure	Livelihood	Skill Development	Sanitation	Safety	Inclusion
Urmul Rural Health Research and Development Trust		✓	✓					✓
Wada na todo abhiyaan		✓						✓
National Network CACL		✓					✓	
Muskaan		✓					✓	
Anubhuti Trust		✓	✓					✓
Kudumbashree	✓				✓			
Sakhi Sangiri	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Centre for Education and Communication (CEC)				✓			✓	
The Ant		✓	✓		✓			
Work for Equality (WE)	✓	✓						✓
Nirman (DNT population)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Synergy Sansthan		✓	✓		✓			✓

A Collection of Youth Engagement Practices in India and Latin America

Organisation / Initiative	Living environment	Education	Health infrastructure	Liveli-hood	Skill Development	Sanitation	Safety	Inclusion
Abraço Campeão	✓	✓			✓		✓	
Acreditar		✓		✓	✓			✓
Associação dos Ex-Conselheiros e Conselheiros da Infância (AECCI)	✓	✓					✓	
Alianza Global de Jóvens Políticos – AGlojoven – Colômbia		✓						✓
Ame O Tucunduba	✓	✓						
Amnistia – Argentina		✓	✓				✓	✓
asociación chilena pro naciones unidas								✓
Associação Filhos Da Corrente				✓	✓			
Associação Semente da Vida da Cidade de Deus		✓						
Associação Ser Cidadão		✓		✓	✓			
Associação Vida Plena de Mesquita	✓	✓						
Brazil Foundation	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Caribbean Federation of Youth (CFY)	✓	✓					✓	
Casa Do Rio		✓		✓	✓			
Casa Do Zezinho		✓					✓	
Centro Asesor para el Desarrollo de los Recursos Humanos de Honduras				✓	✓			
Centro de Asesoría y Promoción Juvenil, A.C. (CASA-PJ)		✓		✓	✓			✓
Centro del Información y Recursos para el Desarrollo	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Chile Foundation	✓	✓			✓			
Coletivo Juventude Sem Terra (Landless Youth Collective)								✓
Combo 2600 - Colômbia		✓						
Consejo del Sector Privado para la Asistencia Educacional (COSPAE)		✓		✓	✓			
Curso de Tecnologia para Jovens da Periferia		✓		✓	✓			
Desarrollo Juvenil del Norte A.C. (DJN)		✓						
Digitando o Futuro		✓					✓	✓
Escuela Ciudadana – Guatemala		✓		✓				
Eu quero ser					✓			
Fonds d'Assisstance Economique et Sociale (FAES)				✓				
Fórum das Juventudes da Grande Belo Horizonte (Belo Horizonte Youth Forum)							✓	
Fronteras Unidas Pro Salud, A.C.		✓	✓					
Fundación E-dúcate		✓			✓			
Fundacion Para La Educacion Integral Salvadoreña (Fedisal)		✓		✓	✓		✓	

Organisation / Initiative	Living environment	Education	Health infrastructure	Livelihood	Skill Development	Sanitation	Safety	Inclusion
Fundación Restrepo Barco							✓	
Fundación SES	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Fundación Sur Futuro		✓	✓					
Generación 2030 – México		✓			✓			
Instituto Aliança		✓						
Instituto CentroAmericano de Estudios para la Democracia Social - DEMOS		✓			✓			
Instituto Criar de TV, Cinema e Novas Mídias				✓	✓			
Instituto Fazendo História	✓	✓					✓	✓
Instituto Mexicano de la Juventud (IMJUVE) – Mexico					✓			
Instituto Mídia Étnica					✓			
Instituto Mundo Aflora		✓			✓	✓		✓
Interpeace	✓						✓	
Latin American Youth Forum (FLAJ)	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓
Move Cultura		✓			✓			
Movimiento Jóvenes Latinoamericanos Caribeños frente Cambio Climático – CLIC		✓						✓
N'zinga – Coletivo de Mulheres Negras	✓	✓					✓	✓
New Life Organisation		✓			✓			
Núcleo de Cidadania de Adolescentes (Adolescent Citizenhip Center)		✓			✓			
Observatório de Favelas		✓			✓		✓	✓
Politize!		✓						✓
Pranah		✓			✓			✓
Premio Yo Creo		✓		✓				
Programa de Educação contra a Exploração do Trabalho Infantil (PETECA) (Education Program against the Exploitation of Child Labor)							✓	
Programa Parlamento Jovem Brasileiro – PJB (Brazilian Youth Parliament Program)		✓			✓			
Protagonists of Change UPC				✓	✓			✓
Radio Totopo - México	✓						✓	
Recode		✓			✓			
Red Interquorum - Peru	✓	✓						
Rede Cidadã		✓			✓			
Rede de Juventude Indígena (REJUIND) (Indigenous Youth Network)							✓	✓
Reflexões da Liberdade		✓					✓	✓
Revoar		✓			✓			
Servicio de Promoción Integral Comunitario Juvenil				✓	✓			

Organisation / Initiative	Living environment	Education	Health infrastructure	Livelihood	Skill Development	Sanitation	Safety	Inclusion
Somos Professores Association		✓						
Spectaculu		✓			✓			
Teto Brasil (Social Housing in Brazil)	✓				✓	✓	✓	
União Brasileira dos Estudantes Secundaristas – UBES (Brazilian Union of High School Students)		✓			✓			
Vínculos y Redes, A.C.		✓						
Voz das Comunidades	✓	✓						

Appendices

Appendix 3:

This section includes profiling of individual organisations and initiatives with attention to the geographical spread, target age group, thematic foci, level of engagement of the youth, among other details.

Note: All the infographics are produced by NIUA. All the other images and illustrations belong to the respective organisations.

Legend

Themes:

🏠	Living Environment
📚	Education
✂️	Skill development
🧩	Inclusion
🐷	Livelihood
⚠️	Safety
➕	Health Infrastructure
💧	Sanitation

Potentials:

♻️	Sustainable
📋	Replicable
↗️	Scalable
💡	Innovative

Target age group:

12-15 15-18 18-20 20-24

Level of Engagement:

Voluntary   Shared decision   Youth Implemented   Youth Initiated

State/Country-wise geographical spread

City-wise geographical spread
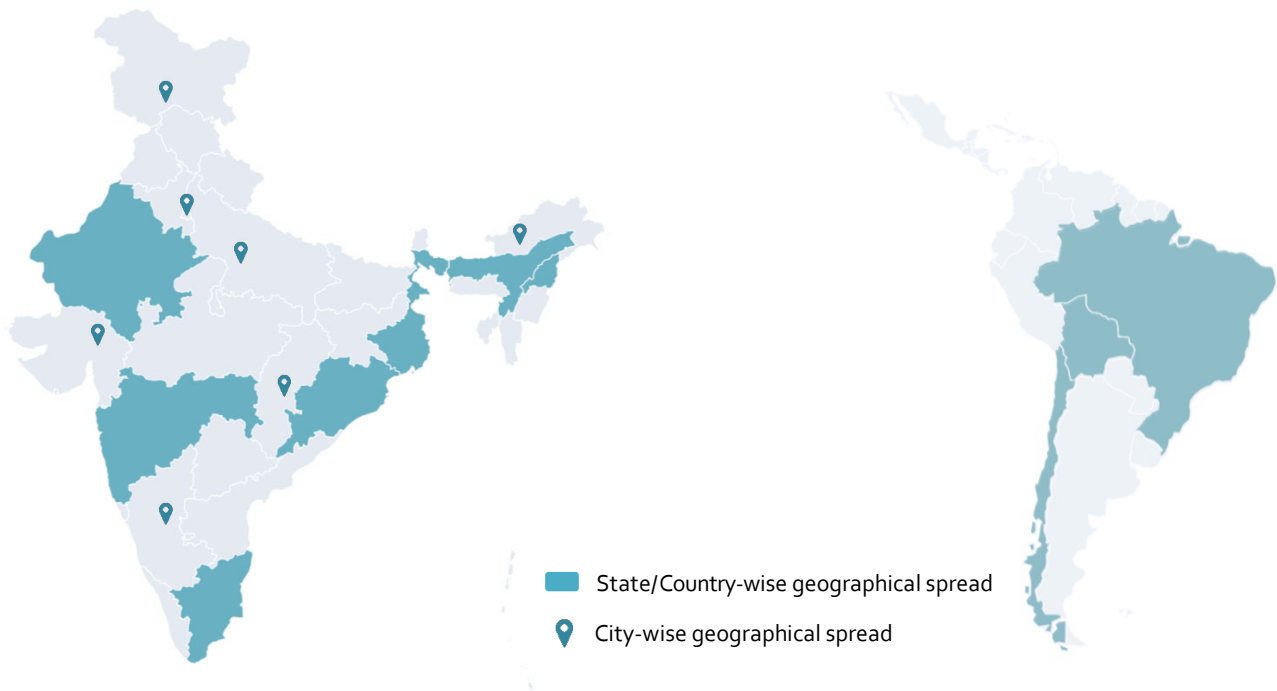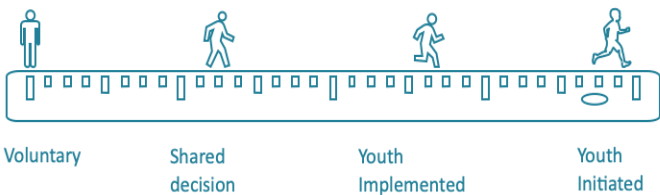
U-Report (India)

Source: Personal Interview
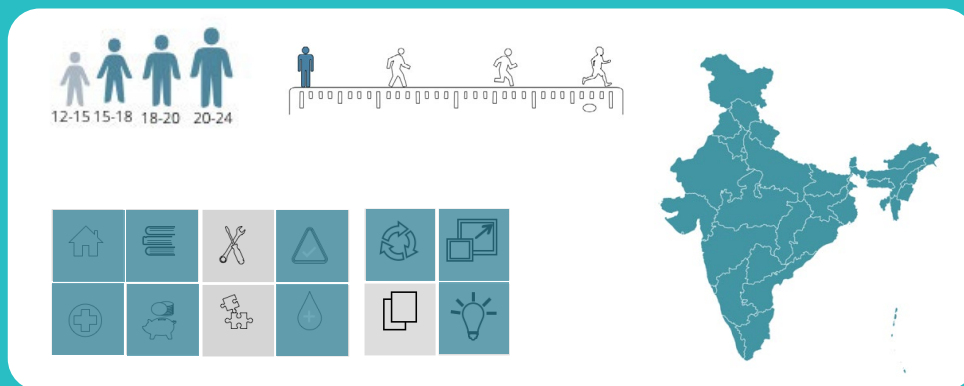
U-Report India is a free tool for community participation, designed to address issues that the population cares about. The real-time responses on several issues are collected via digital platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp. Results and ideas are shared back with the community and policymakers. Issued polls include health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, youth unemployment, HIV/AIDS, disease outbreaks and anything else people want to discuss. The platform relies on volunteer community with free of cost membership. All the members serve as U-Reporters provide information on issues in their communities to create change. In return, U-Reporters provides important information and alerts around international issues. Information received can be disaggregated by age, gender and country in real-time and are used to connect young people with their representatives, improve UNICEF programmes and draw attention to urgent issues with national governments and the UN. NGOs, civil society and country leaders can see the information on the site to understand what the people want or need.
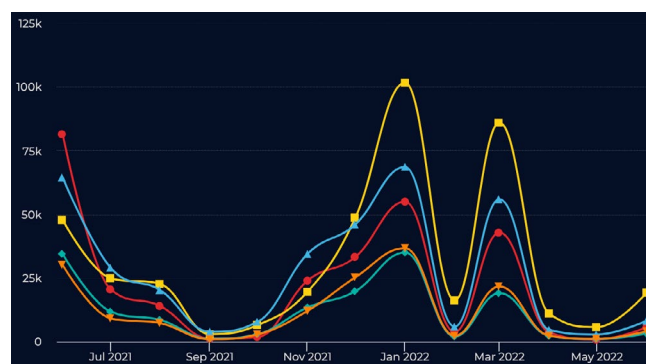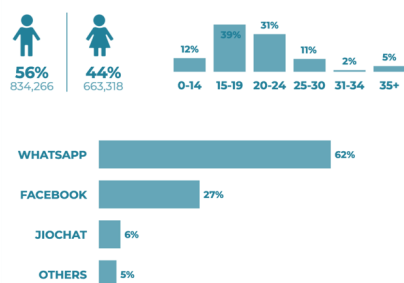
Highlights

One of the most interesting aspects of the programme is the gamified experience of the channel to generate the interest of the young participant. Some of the campaigns under the platform use U-points to design engaging experiences for young people, for instance by recommending a friend etc.

These U-points when accumulated would mean a young user being able to get a MOOC course or win merchandise. The engagement has helped build lasting credibility and gain several active subscribers and users. Since it effectively leverages the interest of youth in contemporary times to engage on issues and challenges in an effective manner. Another effective

initiative is the U-ambassador initiative which engages representatives in colleges/universities to take up an issue and discuss it. For instance, the RepAir Campaign tries to correct the perception through disseminating information material related to the question. Especially since despite air pollution awareness there are several misconceptions on the issue. The value-adding factor of the U-Report platform is the digital connection it provides by being accessible in public and reaching the nook and corner of India.

Activities

The primary mechanism used by U-Report is an automated chatbot that depends on the responses it receives from its users. While U-report can be used to address any issue that affects children and young people, the tool is used primarily for youths in collecting quantifiable data on specific issues that impact them. Issues such as unemployment, health, education, violence, substance abuse, and water and sanitation. The end output out of this information generated is to provide insights to policymakers, decision-makers and CSOs to help in raising awareness on certain aspects as voiced by young people. In India, the U-Report has close to 1.1 million users from across various districts whether rural or urban. The format of the online version of intervention has been through quizzes or short answers online. For instance, during the breastfeeding awareness week lot of online formats were used to understand the values of the surveyed and provide them with resourceful information.

The programme also has some offline versions raising awareness on similar issues focused online. During COVID lot of myth-busting workshops and campaigns happened to address stigma and discrimination in the slums of Mumbai with young people on the ground raising awareness through innovative ways such as rap songs and going door-to-door awareness creation for a deep and meaningful engagement. Similarly, understanding perceptions of young people through baseline interactions enables them to assess and gather enough information and send it back to relevant stakeholders. For instance, Career Bot uses youth responses, which is shared to career guidance portals and then used for effective internship opportunities etc. The idea behind the entire concept is to

engage the attention of the youth, as they remain hooked to social media in the present context. In addition, the aim is also to train all partner agencies about the platform to help build the interactions, even as it is an open-source platform. The community engagement angle happens in feedback through interactions that come forth from youth on the ground and goes back to the programming for the state.

Challenges

One of the major challenges faced in the implementation of the programme is how to simplify for the user facility comprehensible at the same time effective. Since increasingly the user activity online on a particular site has reduced tremendously. It is vital, to keep the youth engaged to the platform, creating bite-sized information can often pose a challenge in such a scenario. This can only happen when the loop is closed in making it visual and stacking information. Increasingly, digital media is about the number game and algorithm and keeping up with the same is critical for the overall sustenance of the platform. Another challenge is limited youngsters have access to smartphones and the internet. In future, the plan is also to extend SMS bot alerts and mechanisms to reach out to maximum young people.

Impact & Outcome

Primarily in the pre-pandemic stage, the programme was tracked and monitored by a steering committee comprised of UNICEF and various CSO organisations. For instance, there was a six-month plan made and the content was reviewed and shared with Apnalaya in Mumbai. The umbrella structure depends on the committee to chalk out the next steps for the programme, as the aim is to make it highly effective and meaningful for young users to use. Three-month rolling calendars and overall strategies look at priorities in a given year and understand the needs of the youth in a thought-provoking manner. There is also a monitoring and evaluation feedback mechanism that feeds internal to UNICEF using valuable outputs from all partners. The data and numbers of users are regularly monitored through an M&E survey. To understand, active users in a month as an example there were seven lakh active users in October and these aggregates keep changing.

The Gandhi Fellowship by the Piramal School of Leadership

Source: https://gandhifellowship.org/

Gandhi Fellowship is an intensive, experiential, 2-year residential professional program in Transformational Leadership that helps talented young people learn all the necessary soft skills to sustain in the 21st century. Founded in 2008, Gandhi Fellowship started with 11 fellows in the Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan. The aim was to create young change leaders across the country to drive positive transformation at all levels by reforming the system of public education.

The fellowship intends to guide talented young minds to actively engage with solving the myriad problems plaguing the country today. The fellowship curriculum is focused on providing an experience wherein fellows are educated in becoming social change leaders to impact at least a million lives positively. The core belief of the program is that the only way we can ensure all lives are improved is if we have committed and skilled people in large impact roles, who can collaborate and innovate to solve such problems at scale.

The fellowship is inspired by the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi. Two core principles which are at the foundation of the fellowship are:

- "Be the change you wish to see in the world".
- The youth who sign up for the fellowship are motivated to first look at themselves, bring in personal changes as required and then impact positive changes in the society they live in.
- "Creating opportunities for reflection in action".

The fellowship operates on the belief that the only way to understand the society related conditions better is to put oneself in those circumstances and gauge one's reactions to it. The process of action and reflection provides the fellows with an in-depth insight into their inner self and the intensity of the problems in the society and systems around them. With this practical method of training, they find their own strength and the clarity to resolve problems at large.

Highlights

The organization identifies fellows based on their existing skills and competencies, then customizes the journey of each fellow according to the aspiration path identified, helping them articulate their private dream backed by a public reality. A fellow gets various facilities along with a stipend. The fellowship believes that in the 23-month journey, a fellow has to gain 7 basic competencies which require a dedicated time frame:

Leading Self | Leading on-ground Impact | Leading People | Leading Organisational Outcomes | Leadership Boot Camps | Leading Social Impact at scale

The fellowship curriculum is designed to help the fellow attain these competencies in this period of time.

Activities

The fellowship aims to measure the holistic development and growth of each fellow. The fellowship curriculum works towards the building and strengthening of every fellow's leadership.

The fellowship is built around the following processes:

1. Leadership Curriculum
2. Monthly Workshops
3. Boot Camps
4. Kaun Banega The New Millionaire (K.B.T.N.M)
5. Learning Journey
6. Field Support
7. Community Immersion
8. Classroom Immersion
9. Government System Immersion
10. Vipassana
11. Debriefs
12. One-On-one

The curriculum is also subject to modification based on the varying needs of the community we engage with and the fellows. Their major role is to get a first-hand experience of the classroom to understand the various aspects of teaching and learn about our ultimate stakeholder: the child. Over the 2 years of the fellowship, a fellow will consult the headmasters, teachers and other government officials to build their capacity as a leader, overcome school-related challenges- organizing an ideal morning assembly, increasing student enrolment, improving the mid-day meal system, the kitchen garden, library, organizing School Management Committee (SMC), mobilizing community participation and improving the quality of student learning. Fellows also work with district officials to transform schools by developing people, processes and data management system, and work with state-level officials to impact systems that equip sustainable changes.

Gandhi Fellowship operates across the country under three distinct programs:

School Leadership Development Program (SLDP)
The School Leadership Development Program (SLDP) is a foundational program initiated in 2008. It is focused towards developing personal, instructional, institutional and social leadership skills in headmasters to improve student learning outcomes by efficiently managing the school and engaging with the staff & communities. SLDP creates leadership capacity in the education sector and works in 1300+ schools across 12 districts in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana and Uttarakhand.

### District Transformation Program (DTP)
The DTP Fellowship program started in 2016 with the idea of building the capacities of education leaders across different tiers in the system. In 2018, Piramal Foundation and NITI Aayog collaborated to transform education in 25 aspirational districts across India. The program operates on the belief that empowering the block and district education officials will lead to stronger school leaders. This will eventually lead to schools that have ever-improving learning outcomes and students who have better chances of having a bright future.

State Transformation Program (STP)
The State Transformation Program (STP) was created based on our belief in the power of personal transformation, distributed leadership and designing institutions that create meaning, learning, joy and pride in education officers while improving the quality of education at a state level. STP partners with state governments to realign their state and district level education structures, capabilities, processes and technology. Our central objective through STP is to help state institutions sustainably build a skilled and engaged teacher workforce equipped to deliver 21st-century skills to their students. The program designs and implements practical change across levels and builds institutional capacity to nurture change in the long run.

Impact & Outcome
By working on a social change problem, the fellows build themselves while building the nation. In doing so, they will understand change leadership at a deep level, and a system design thinking process that they can apply to any social problem they want to solve. The fellowship is designed to help the fellows develop leadership competencies.

25 STATES	1700+ FELLOWS	112 DISTRICTS
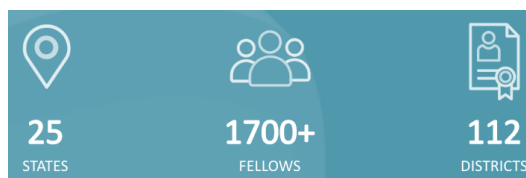
Post the fellowship, fellows pursue their dreams according to their choice, but not all fellows take up a job right after the fellowship. There are a few who take up an entrepreneurial career and others who pursue further studies. There is a placement cell in the fellowship which helps in finding jobs, if necessary, but fellows are independent and find their own way in pursuing their dream-which is the very idea of the fellowship. However, there is an alumni team who support a fellow in aspirational career growth and planning.

Solve Ninja by Reap Benefit

Source: www.reapbenefit.org
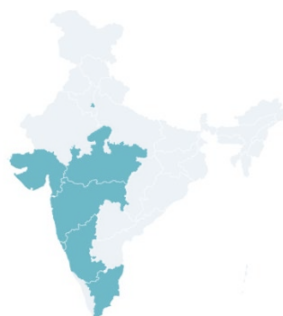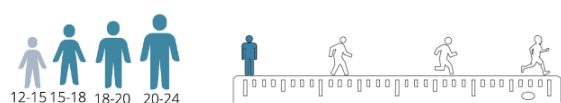
Solve Ninja is a platform by Reap Benefit that activates young citizens to solve small problems that leave a big dent on their local communities. Solve Ninjas harness the power of crowdsourced data to inform local civic action and demand a culture of transparency in local governance. They participate in and initiate local campaigns that enable citizens and local governance bodies to collaboratively solve local problems. Further, Solve Ninjas build solutions that are contextual and defy the 'one size fits all' logic to solve local civic and environmental problems.

Highlights
Solve Ninjas: The Solve Network, Solve Ninja App, Solve Ninja Neighbourhood Dashboard, Solve Ninja Citizen Channel

Activities
Approach: Discover | Investigate | Solve | Share

Reporting Rhino	Campaign Chameleon	Hands on Hippo	Techno Tiger	Action Ant
Report, interpret and broadcast problems in local communities to citizens, relevant stakeholders and local governance	Mobilize and inspire communities through campaigns to find collaborative and effective solutions	Build creative and innovative hacks to tackle issues, small and large, hands-on	Utilize technology to develop, prototype, and install solutions	Tackles problems through dynamically combining actions of reporting, campaigning and building solutions
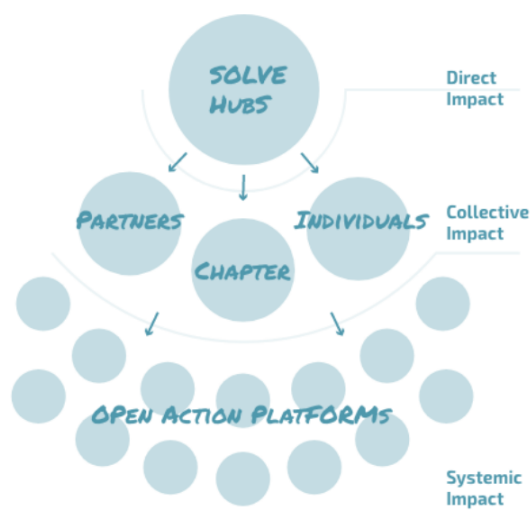
Skills activated

You are a Level 1 Hands On Hippo

Grassroot programs for public problem solving:

1. **Programs for Schools and Colleges:**
   » Solve Bootcamp for Community: Expert mentorship across 3 to 6 months and a complete experiential cycle of public problem solving; building solutions and campaigns; solving problems in and with the community in the themes including waste, water, pollution, sanitation and public commons. Duration of engagement: 12-18 hours
   » Solve Bootcamp Express: Accelerated bootcamp of 3-4 days and a rapid experiential cycle of public problem solving in themes including waste, water, pollution, sanitation and public commons. Duration of engagement: 6-9 hours
   » Solve Bootcamp Residential: 3-day residential bootcamp with fellow Solve Ninjas; exposure to public

problem solving and access to expert mentorship. Duration of engagement: 21 hours
   » Solve Ninja Chapters: Virtual guidance from expert mentors and access to project templates to solve problems in your localities, alongside problem-solving 'teammates' from growing chapters.

2. **Community Events and Volunteering:**
   » Solvathon: With an engagement duration of 14 hours, the hackathon is exclusively for public problem solvers. A 1–2-day event of Solve Ninja teams across schools and colleges building prototypes, collaborating with peers and experts, and showcasing civic solutions to the Solve network. It is a platform for learning, experimenting and networking to take public problem solving to the next level.
   » Solver Sundays: Theme-based Sunday workshops that

Discover

Discover civic and environmental problems in their community.

Investigate

Collect quantitative and qualitative data about the problem.

Solve

Ideate, innovate and build solutions and campaigns.

Share

Share data and solutions with local stakeholders and governance.

take place twice every month, that include breakfast talks with experts, D-I-Y solution workshop, clean-up drives and more.

» Solver Van: A mobile makerspace for short term rapid public problem solving on the go! The Solver Van makes public problem solving accessible and engaging for youth in local communities. It includes access to tools, solutions and innovations that activate hands-on and problem-solving skills in youth.

3. **The Solve Ninja Index:**
   The index is developed by Reap Benefit to document a citizen's civic muscle, by capturing civic actions and mapping them to 21st-century skills to compute an evolving citizenship score.

The Solve Ninja Public Problem Solving Index

Foundational Literacies	Competencies	**Character Qualities**
Data Orientation	Problem Solving	Community Collaboration
Hands-on Skills	Communication Skills	Grit & Agency
Citizenship	Critical Thinking	Applied Empathy
		Entrepreneurship

83% Solve Ninjas now believe that 'citizens' play a more important role in governance of the country

75% Solve Ninjas have taken at least one civic action in the last 6 months

50% Solve Ninjas have reported a problem in their communities to the local government or corporator

60% Solve Ninjas have built tech and non-tech civic solutions

82% Solve Ninjas want to continue working with us to build a movement of public problem solvers .

52,018	6,65,000	825,000	1,712,812
Solve Ninjas activated	Tonnes of waste diverted from landfill	Data points collected	Units of energy saved

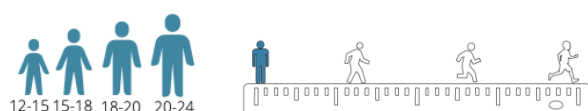| 5,43,29,512	337	6,30,000	60,000
Litres of water saved	Civic Innovations built	Number of public problem solving hours	Civic actions taken by Solve Ninjas

The Lighthouse Project

Source: Personal Interview

The Lighthouse Project (LHP) was started in 2013 with the aim of developing socially conscious citizens. For this, LHP gathers a volunteer base to be mentors to children/students in the age group of 14 to 22, who are the mentees. The mentees are children and young adults who attend municipal schools in Mumbai. LHP has partnerships with NGOs that work at municipal schools. The mentees approach LHP if they want to through these NGOs and LHP assigns the mentors to them.

Highlights

The program is human intensive and adapted to the needs of each area and each person involved. The program works with children from Municipal Corporation schools with the help of several NGOs they have partnered with. LHP has a huge volunteer base of 800 people and the program is run by eight employees. Another unique feature of the program is that it focuses on overall development and not only conventional, academic skills. It also understands that the mentors learn from the program as well and not just the mentees. An impact study is conducted every year to measure the learnings of the mentees in terms of the improvement in thinking, communication, social skills, relationships, employability to name a few.

The project makes everybody a part of the solution and hence, out of 800 volunteers that they have had, 25% have worked with them for 3-4 years and 60% continue to work for more than one year. It has acclimatized and adapted to each area they are working in thereby making it sustainable. Their monitoring system is innovative with a large database of the details and credentials of the mentors. A check-in and check-out system is used for monitoring. It is a human intensive program with a

large volunteer base. They have only eight employees whose salaries are legally structured under Swades Foundation, the funding agency. Along with that, SBI also funds the program. The program can be replicated if there is in-depth involvement and the right people are involved.

Activities

The Lighthouse Project (LHP) is a non-profit organization that runs a mentorship program where children from 9th Grade to Graduate-level College students are connected to young professionals to take mentorship from them. Most of the mentees are first-generation educated and they require a positive role model to guide them. Under the mentorship, three aspects are focussed on: 1) Values, 2) Life Skills, 3) Social Skills. LHP visits the schools and students interested in the program enrol themselves for mentorship. Then, the enrolled mentees have an orientation and mentors are on boarded for them. Mentees are oriented along with their parents. Orientation is done grade wise, and they have both one-on-one and group orientation sessions. Mentors also undergo training, feedback sessions, orientations, focussed group discussions and mentor impact surveys to track the progress of mentorship. Each year

focusses on developing aspects of attitude, volunteerism, thinking, communication, relationships, employability and social skills of the mentees. There are different areas, not limited to these that they focus on at different times.

Other focus areas of LHP include Initiative and Self Direction, Relationships and Communication and Critical Thinking and Decision Making. LHP aims to impact not only the mentees but also the mentors by exposing them to the problems faced by mentees, thereby also sensitizing them. LHP also has partnerships with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that work with BMC, through which they approach students.

Challenges

The respondent/s conveyed that not many challenges are faced. Most of the mentees and parents have consented for such a program. They have not faced any political barriers so far. Although, there is a low drop-out rate, some of the students have opted-out because they were not able to commit. Prior to the pandemic, the mentor and the mentee used to meet in person. However, now, because of the pandemic, the communication has shifted to the virtual mode. This shift has faced some challenges like access to devices and network for virtual communication and poor mobile network connectivity.

Impact & Outcome

The program has both large scale and one-on-one tracking systems. The LHP team does not select mentees, but mentees choose them. LHP has a large database of the mentors and mentees with finer details about their past work and experiences. An impact study is conducted every year and the progress in all the aspects mentioned above, like thinking, communication, social skills, employability, etc. are measured for the mentees. Hence, the outcomes that are previously defined by LHP are tracked and measures. Other than that, the respondents pointed out that there is a very low drop-out rate and nearly 60% of volunteers continue to work with them for more than a year.

Gendering the Smart City: Fursat ki Fizaayein
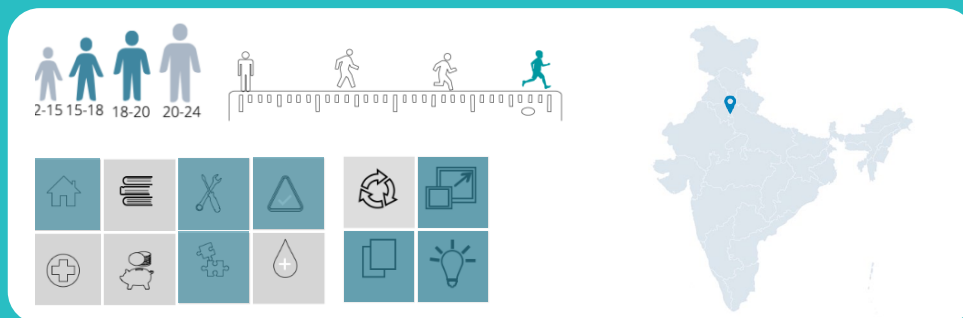
Fursat ki Fizaayein is a project done under the third grant given by Khoj and the respondents are in the third cohort of the grant. Ford Foundation has funded this initiative. Khoj wanted to undertake projects that focus on gender and urbanization and had the criteria of looking at the peripheries of the city. The respondents came up with the idea of exploring the relationship between young girls and leisure in urban public spaces. Hence, they did an inquiry for leisure. Jagori has been working in Madanpur Khadar and the respondents worked with Jagori for this project. Since the output was expected to be artistic and Jagori has previously worked on art, gender and urban spaces, the respondents could form a relationship with the girls impacted by agori's work in Madanpur Khadar.

Highlights

Even though the project was funded by a grant, most of the works done on the terrace are locally sourced. Hence, if anybody wants to do this privately, they can do it easily. Besides, most of the work done on the terrace is done by girls. Hence it is scalable and replicable. Jagori is going to maintain the space along with the girls.

Initially, they had conversations with the girls to understand their relationship with leisure. Jagori provided this connection with the girls and their space for the activities under Fursat Ki Fizaayein. However, work got around that this initiative is providing a public space for girls and conducting activities, and more girls joined this initiative. Hence, the group grew organically and voluntarily. The final product that they arrived at was a terrace that was coproduced by the respondents and the girls.

The terrace is an open sky public space for the girls. Most open sky public spaces are heavily gendered. This space has been co-produced to suit the needs of the girls for who had little access to public spaces and even less access to leisure - a concept that wasn't entirely formed in the girls' mind. The terrace has its QR code that takes one to its Instagram page. This was done when the respondents realised that the connection of the girls with the digital realm has emerged as very strong.

Activities

Under the third cohort, the respondents had to conduct a socially engaging art project. In the space provided by Jagori, a terrace was made to provide a safe public space for women to carry out leisure activities. The participants and the respondents met occasionally for tea there and discussed the issues and challenges faced by the girls, their relationship with urban spaces and leisure. It was observed that their experiences resonate with each other. Other than that, there were spontaneous interactions and unstructured interviews as well to understand the concept of leisure. For the girls, it was hard to find leisure, or the concept was unknown to them. Other than that, they conducted structured focussed group discussions to map the safety in the neighbourhood and their idea of leisure spaces in the city with the help of the Safetipin app. Based on the input they received from these research activities, they arranged workshops for them. For example, one of the girls was interested in gardening, and they conducted a workshop on gardening.
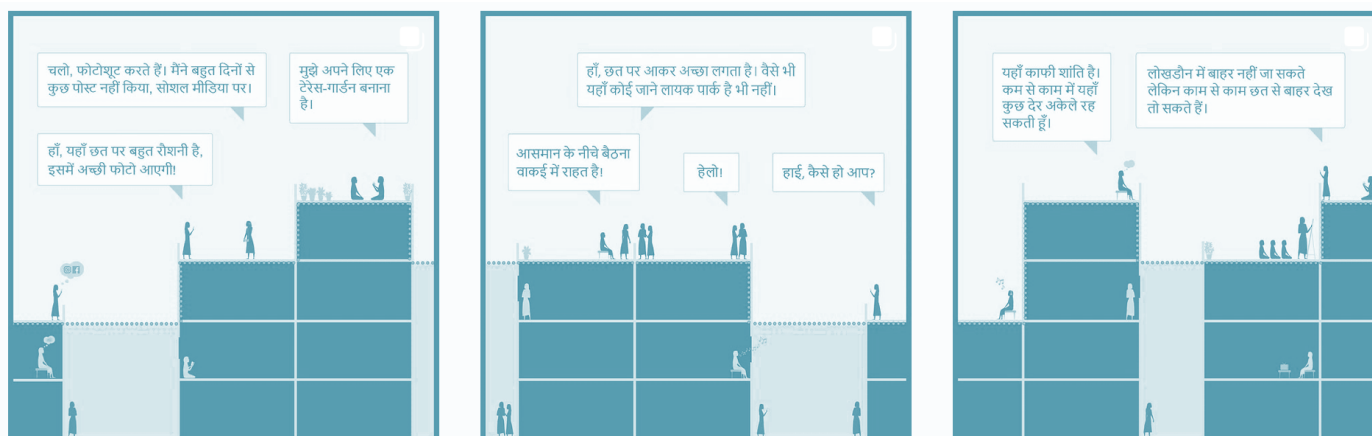
Finally, they arrived at a terrace that was co-produced by the respondents and the girls. This area was provided by Jagori and which was free and accessible to the girls at any time. Thus, there was consensus among everybody involved that this terrace should be developed as a public space for leisure activities for the girls that can also be accessed in the day and in the night by the girls in their neigbourhood. One of the respondents' friends volunteered to do the mural design of the walls in the terrace. However, the first mural presented by this mural artist was outright rejected by the girls since they could not relate to it. Hence, they took a participatory approach to discuss with the girls about what they would like for the murals. The terrace has board games, places to sit and access to Wifi as well.

Challenges

The major challenge was the COVID 19 pandemic. The project started after the first wave of the pandemic and during the second wave lockdown, the respondents were not able to conduct any of their activities. To overcome this, they stayed in touch with the girls through phone regularly to make sure they are fine. The girls also wanted to have workshops on other things like self-defense, but due to the second wave, they had limitations for the workshops they could conduct online. However, it was important to sustain the connections they had with the girls, and for the same, they conducted sessions with the purpose of maintaining these connections with the girls. They also had to follow COVID 19 protocols during their meetings.

Impact & Outcome

Fursat ki Fizaayein has an Instagram page that gives the entire picture of the project from the start to the end. During the project, it was discovered that since the girls lack access to public spaces, they have a sense of liberation with social media. Looking at the close connection they have towards Instagram, Fursat ki Fizaayein also maintains an Instagram account with posts related to the impact this activity has done. One of the major impacts seen is the rise in leadership skills of the girls. The program assisted the girls to do something for themselves. Secondly, the terrace acts as an accessible space within the neighbourhood for the girls to be themselves without being questioned. Also, this project became like a pilot project, because the girls wanted terraces in their neighbourhood. Besides people from the neighbourhood who helped with building the place, like the masons, electricians, etc. gave positive feedback indicating that they will like to send their daughters to this place where they can be at leisure and safe.

Youth Initiative for Empowering Leadership and Development (YIELD)-IGSSS

Source: Personal Interview
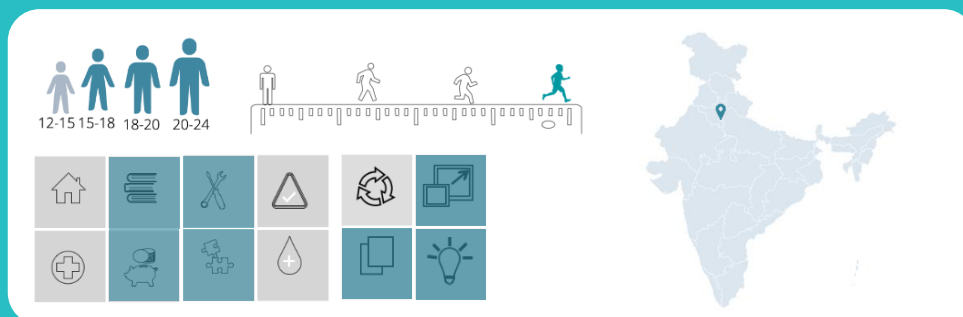
The Youth Initiative for Empowering Leadership and Development (YIELD) programme of Indo Global Social Service Society is an initiative that is aimed at empowering the marginalised youths from the slum communities in Delhi. The programme receives funding from Austria, where the fundraising is done by the children. The initiative was formed with the aim to provide agencies to youth from age 15-35 to explore and speak for themselves. Youths who are victims of gender-based violence, migration and rootlessness, stereotypes, drug abuse, etc. with a leaning to bring change and take up leadership roles are trained to be more aware and nurtured to be active citizens. This is done through a process of mobilisation of youths in the slum community, and the organisation of workshops on capacity building and self-exploratory activities to hlp them think critically and be more aware of themselves and their surroundings.

Highlights

The key highlight of the programme is the innovative use of gaming and fun-based learning to discuss important and critical issues. Training modules and toolkits and other creative exercises are created keeping in mind the nature of the target beneficiaries. Some of the few activities undertaken are cultural events, talent hunts, and festive melas, etc.

Activities

The programme primarily is divided into the following:

- Mobilisation: Prior to the intervention a baseline survey was done to understand the on-ground challenges, build rapport with the community and identify individuals who would be interested in participating in the programme's activities. Communities are clustered together based on the geographical area and interventions are carried out.
- Selection of youths for training: post the outreach and mobilisation of youths. Youths who show a keen interest in bringing change/inclination to do something for the community and have ambitions to be youth leaders are selected for training and workshops. These youths are then trained to be facilitators and are given stipends to carry forward the outreach, advocacy and training work
- Door to door survey: Youths that are trained then become community facilitators, do door to door surveys to identify youths and build rapport with the community.
- Students' engagement: Students from universities are also encouraged to join this initiative whereby they are given exposure to the on-ground realities.

Hence the whole intervention strategy and the outreach of the same is planned around youth and led by youth. Digital outreach of the same is also done through the organisation's website and social media channels. One of the key components of this initiative is also to ensure that equal participation also happens from all sexes and genders. Follow-ups of youths that have been mobilised are done through a process of appreciative enquiries.

Challenges

Some of the key challenges encountered are in identifying passionate youth workers who would be interested to take part in the change-making process and providing them with the required skills and knowledge. Challenge also lies in the aspect that working with youth is often narrowed down to just providing skilling part, and hence overlooks the need for an overall holistic approach for youth development. With the onset of the pandemic, this intervention which is mostly field-based had to be halted and taken online which has also helped to reach out to more youths beyond the geographical boundaries which field-based interventions generally have, but however, it has increased the digital divides. The pandemic also made youths leave the city which resulted in a lot of dropouts even when these interventions were taken online. Hence the inclusion of different social groups becomes a challenge.

Impact & Outcome

The activities are tracked with the help of monthly and yearly plans, quarterly progress reports and the use of LFMs and RBMs.

Youth Unlocked-The YP Foundation

Source: Personal Interview
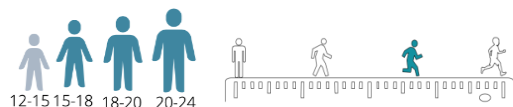
The 'Youth Unlocked' initiative of the YP Foundation was formulated during the COVID-19 pandemic. It mapped and provided a platform for young people to share their experiences during the pandemic and how they were affected by it. The topic ranged from issues of accessibility to their mental wellbeing and included narratives from diverse groups of youths; women, LQBTQI+, Dalits, youths with disabilities, etc. Youths from age 15-35 contributed to form 32 narratives that were translated into written, audio and visual pieces. The effort was also to highlight the resilience, strength and resourcefulness shown by young people during the pandemic to mitigate the impacts it had on the marginalised communities. As such, it documented the testimonies of youths and their efforts to build back better, and bridge the service/resource gaps that were prevalent during the pandemic and lockdown.

Highlights

The main highlight of this initiative is to see youth beyond the binaries being part of the 'demographic dividend' and demographic bulge. It highlights the diversity even among the 'young people'. Oftentimes, young people are reduced to numbers and statistics, their experiences boiled down to a single experience where just a blanket scenario is provided of their issues and experiences. This particular initiative goes beyond it and puts different identities at the forefront. It calls for policies and actions that reflect these nuances and interventions that are strategic.

Activities

For the purpose of documenting the experiences of young people during the lockdown period, the call for submission was forwarded to partners for dissemination, social media posts and mass emails were sent for the same. The curation of experiences was careful to include the aspect of diversity wherein youth with disabilities, from the LQBTQI+ communities, religiously minorities, Dalits and other minorities were taken into account. The attempt was to create narratives that are nuanced and distinct to advocate those experiences of youths be it isolations, triumphs, interventions and marginalisation are different for different individuals. The selected entries were further worked upon by the team at TYPF in close collaboration with the youths who sent in the pieces.

Much like that the mediums of dissemination were also kept varied, some in the form of written texts, some audio, and others through visual mediums. These narratives are uploaded online and divided into subsections based on the themes these pieces engaged with. Outreach also was done on social media, WhatsApp, emails, and online sessions which were organised in different languages to reach out to a wider audience.

Narratives

☐ Art / Therapy ☐ Caste ☐ Disability ☐ Education ☐ Gender and Sexuality ☐ Livelihood

☐ Mental Health ☐ Relief Work ☐ Religion ☐ Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Challenges

One of the major challenges here was overcoming the digital divide and ensuring that the narratives were conveyed correctly.

Impact & Outcome

The entries were recorded and selected in-house by the team at TYPF. Different mediums, written, audio, and visuals were used to document them. Personalised webpage and illustrations were created to enhance the overall experience and aesthetics.

Youth4Jobs Foundation

Source: Personal Interview
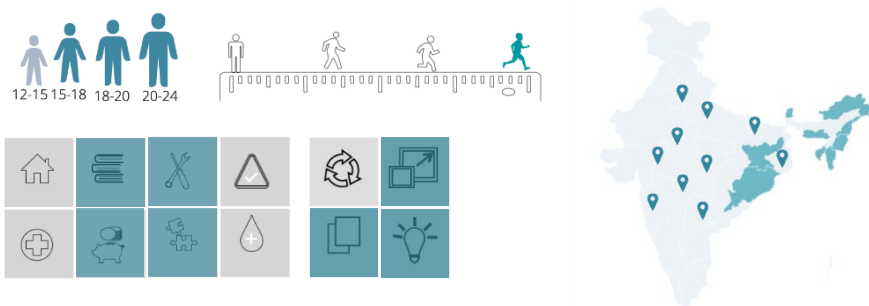
Youth4Jobs is a not-for-profit organisation that focuses on skilling and livelihoods of youth with disability. Youth4Jobs has implemented multiple programs that aim to make youth with disability fully self-sufficient. The organisation has an outreach pan India with active programme implementation in 13 states of India with functional skilling centres for youth with disability. The youth with physical, speech, hearing and low visions are enrolled in programmes with an aim to enable them in building inclusive workforces. Youth4Jobs also offers a one-stop shop model which has a comprehensive end-to end solution in inclusive hiring. The same includes role mapping, market scan, employment of youth with disability, workplace solutions, sensitization workshops and Indian sign language training.

Highlights

The program particularly aims to align with government programmes such as Skill India and at the same time advocate for the inclusivity and accessibility of youth with disabilities in employment opportunities. The team has a pan-India presence and has the vision of taking programmes closer to the poor. One of the most unique features of the programme is the programme Art Connect which showcases artistic works and pieces by youth with disabilities especially for helping in developing entrepreneurs and utilising creative skills of the youth. The challenge of accessibility of inclusion at workplaces are effectively addressed by the organisation through advocacy and range of implementation programmes, specially to help sensitize companies to provide equal opportunities.

Under the college connect programme, colleges to provide need-based orientation and employability training for students with disabilities are ensured and connect them to companies for jobs. The program creates awareness by conducting information sessions for faculty members in improving placement records for youth with disabilities. Additionally, Youth4Jobs promotes a digital platform that brings together artists with disabilities We help artists with disabilities to

develop sustainable livelihoods in art, turning their passions into successful careers.

The innovative element within the project is policy linkage to Skill India especially linking to various sectors and council. The 360-degree presence across geographical locations in India makes it scalable and the constant strategies roadmap for youth with disabilities as part of the beneficiaries enables in making significant impact in catering to the vulnerable people. In terms of the Youth4Jobs team has a mixture of professionals drawn from various backgrounds all knit together with a passion of making a difference to the lives of the disabled. Inclusion and diversity is reflected in the team. Out of the 185 strong team, 15% with disability and 30-40% are young women. 70% of the team is below 35 years of age, full of ideas and enthusiasm. Over the years the team capacity has been built to understand different stakeholders – community, companies, educators and government.

Activities

The Youth4 jobs foundation has multiple ongoing programmes that focuses on skilling and livelihood development of youth

with disability. The end of all these programmes is to make youth with disabilities self-sufficient as they are a vulnerable group. For initiating any programme there is a pre-mobilisation process undertaken which includes creating database creation of our target beneficiaries along with training process. The post mobilisation step includes youths being part of training and counselling programmes. The training sessions also have several workshops to enable youths' recruiter perspectives. These workshops are conducted in several sign languages for an accessible knowledge dissemination time. The team at Youth4Jobs creates a post placement tracker in order to assess the career development, growth and plans of the beneficiaries for a year. The final stage is the company connect wherein youth with disabilities are assisted in landing jobs and opportunities. Throughout the initial stages where the youth with disabilities settle into their jobs, the Youth4Jobs is in constant touch for a span of a year. Most of the recruitments are from five sectors the e-commerce, manufacturing, retail, BPO and hospitality industries.

Typically, in rural areas, have had a positive impact as often youth with disabilities are doubly marginalised. For instance, the Village Connect programme has the same process followed but with an additional feature of advocacy on the importance of youth with disabilities being vulnerable. The enrolments, mobilisation, outreach and placements always have been aimed to enable poor youths to become skilled. In addition, sensitizing companies and providing them with requisite knowledge on why youth with disabilities are equally employable. There are several accessibility audits conducted at different stages of a programme to understand how many youths have been targeted from which geographical locations and to analyse existing outreach and transformation.

Challenges

The major challenge encountered in execution is the company's mindset in adopting an inclusive approach. Especially since an equal opportunity for all requires transforming the planning of spaces with technology, toilets and accessible transport facility often posing a barrier in levelling options for persons with disabilities. In terms of programmatic implementation enabling persons with disabilities in recruitments near to their homes is a challenge. In addition, since our target segment requires sign interpretation getting interpreters in remote areas is often a challenge. During the pandemic, the increase in online monitoring and managing mechanism is a challenge to run longer programme durations as many geographical locations did not rely on technological mediums at all times. This shift created challenges for youth with disabilities in getting facilities like access to devices and the internet for virtual communication.

Impact & Outcome

Each programme at youth4jobs is monitored at both final stages and under each programme activity. For instance, post-placement trackers to access how many youths have landed employments and their career trajectory. Project impact studies and assessment are always happening parallel to the implementation with understanding the number of households reaching to the number of youths enrolled. Major tools for measuring outcomes are defined and set at the beginning of the programme and the trends of outreach are analysed accordingly.

Changeloom-Pravah

Source: Personal Interview
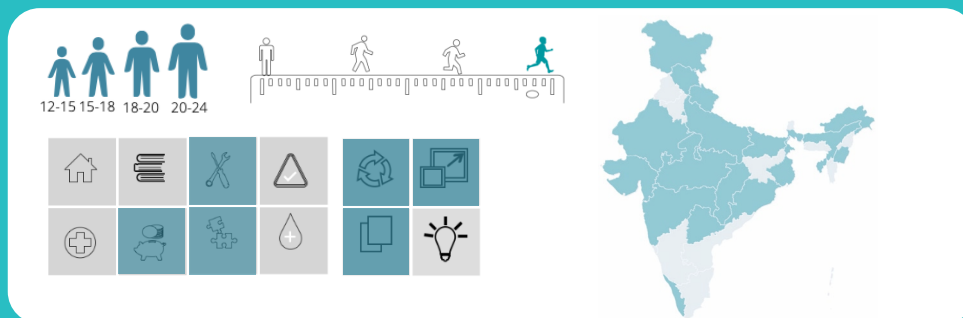
The Changeloom initiative of Pravah was formulated in 2005 to support young entrepreneurs who have started their independent social initiatives by providing them with financial support, relevant skills, mentorship, capacity building and even the platform to network and connect with other entrepreneurs. It is a pan-India initiative and welcomes entrepreneurs from across the country to be change-loomers. For the selection, the organisation should can be anywhere have 0-1 year of experience, there should be more than 2 people in the team, and the initiative should be identified as an organization even if informally (without formal registration being done.) and more importantly have a stoning inclination to bring in social change. Through the course of the programme, young entrepreneurs also then have their organisation formally registered. Youths who are often at the receiving end hence are empowered youth to be confident leaders, make changes that they feel are pertinent, and provide opportunities for others to thrive.

Highlights

The main feature of the programme is the holistic support that the organisation provides to young entrepreneurs. The selection criteria are mostly based on the aspect of how innovative the idea is and what kind of change the initiative will bring to the society and requires no formal enrolment of the organisation to be identified as one. In addition, it also empowers the youth who are often at the receiving end to be drivers of change and create opportunities for others to thrive.

This initiative has a high potential to be scaled up and replicated because of how the intervention is designed. Individuals who are part of the change-loom initiative have strong alumni connect who also then mentors the new young entrepreneurs in their journey. This then helps continue the cycle of mentorship and the huge network also provides better opportunities for outreach, dissemination and networking of individuals.

Activities

Under the programme, mentorship is provided throughout the course of the year to help entrepreneurs nurture and build their organisations. Seed amount is also provided to help kick-start the social enterprise and annually a change-loomer fest is organised where leaders from various organisations are invited along with the young enterprises to connect, discuss ideas, learn and network.

Note: Across all Pravah initiatives, the concept of the fifth space is applied. The fifth space tries to help individuals undergo self-discovering and transformative journeys by engaging in social issues, volunteering, etc. through which they can transform society. It looks into the journey from 'me' to 'we', 'self' to 'society'

Smile Fellowship-Pravah

Source: Personal Interview
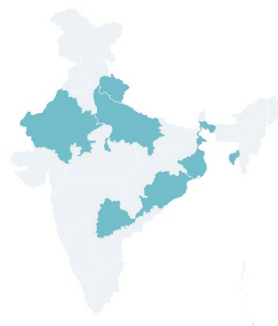
It is a 6-month-long fellowship provided to support young people from age18-35 years old in their learning and leadership journey. It was a result of the smile programme whereby youths felt that they needed and wanted to do more. In the smile programme, young people are sent to the field for exposure and intensive learning. The programme provides intensive learning opportunities to help design impactful social initiatives, create advocacy and be leaders. The field exposure along with the mentorship helps individuals to think and take actions systematically and enable them to grow as individuals and leaders.

Highlights

This programme helps to nurture youths who are interested to give back to the community. It helps to identify an individual's strength and use it for the betterment of society. It also helps to make youths more aware of their environment, their privileges and the social issues around them. It seeks to self-reflect, put oneself in the centre and see how they impact others. One of the key highlights of the fellowship is how young people are made responsible for real-life issues by sending them to the field and working with actual communities and their issues. However, youths are not mandated to successfully implement any intervention plan since the idea is to acquaint the youth and prepare them to be leaders and learn as much as they can.

Activities

The fellowship allows young people to go to the field mostly in the rural areas to engage with the community and learn about their lived realities. This helps them to build perspectives for themselves and do critical thinking independently. The interactions in the field, therefore, help them to shape their worldviews and challenge them to make interventions that specifically caters to the disparities identified. Often, some

seed amount is also provided to the youths to implement the interventions on the ground. In the fellowship hard and soft skills are also provided so that they can be better equipped to create change on the ground. Youths are matched to a certain area of field based on their interest and appropriate mentorship is provided to hone and shape these interests.

The programme is designed such that the youths have ownership over their work and they feel that they are significantly contributing to society.

Therefore, it begins by discussing key issues prevalent in the society, coming up with ideas on how to solve these issues, and designing interventions with the support of mentors and finally, post their journey as volunteers to fellows, they continue either as a smile professional or start an initiative of their own.

Note: Across all Pravah initiatives, the concept of the fifth space is applied. The fifth space tries to help individuals undergo self-discovering and transformative journeys by engaging in social issues, volunteering, etc. through which they can transform society. It looks into the journey from 'me' to 'we', 'self' to 'society'

Impact & Outcome

Youths are given their agencies to decide how they want to go about problem-solving. The organisation ensures that the young people are advised on how to go about certain situations. However, no strong outcomes are charted out that mandates youths to achieve certain milestones since the focus is for them to experience and learn as much as they can without the pressure to perform. The organisation has however conducted a longitudinal study to assess and measure the impact that they have so far been able to create with the help of the cohort of enthusiastic youths.

The Access Project-The YP Foundation

The Access Project is an initiative of the YP Foundation which aims at advocating for the rights of young people to avail and enjoy quality services, especially in regards to sexual and reproductive health services. It tries to narrow the gap between the service provider and the needs of young people by building the capacities of youth people to learn about their rights, creating IEC materials and engaging with service providers and policy-makers. Under this project, youth are mobilised and trained to conduct audits of health facilities and advocate for their rights to enable them to demand better SRH services for themselves. Interested youths are also enrolled on a fellowship programme that trains them to be conscious leaders, changemakers and mobilisers for this campaign. With the same intent, service providers, mainly the community health workers are trained on how SHR services that are cognisant and relevant to youths can be provided. A mobile application has also been developed so that it eases the process of conducting audits, and that evidence can be recorded and generated digitally.

Highlights

The key highlight of this initiative is that it recognises youths as researchers and is capable of identifying their needs and demanding that these needs are met. It provides youth with the agency to question stakeholders and hold them accountable for the lack in/poor service provisions. It also breaks the stigma of sexual health and reproduction never being talked about in public and provides youth with resources and information that are correct and safe.

The project has the potential to be scaled up and replicated across different regions; both urban and rural. They plan on training more youths to advocate for their rights. With the help of the fellowship, and prolonged engagement with the community more youths can be reached out to and be made aware of their rights. The process of conducting an audit has also helped prepare a standardised audit toolkit that will ease and streamline the entire audit process and therefore can be easily replicated across the country. Additionally, a mobile application to collect data where instead of collecting data and evidence manually and going back to do entries, the app will assist in the on-spot recording of evidence. This will not only help to reduce the labour gone into documentation but also help in the accuracy of the evidence generated.

Activities

The project primarily engages with adolescents and youths to be aware of their SRH related needs and empower them to ask for better quality health services. It tries to create an ecosystem of conscious young feminist leaders who would further be reached out to other marginalised young people to advocate for health equity.

Under this project, youth are mobilised and trained to conduct audits of health facilities and advocate for their rights to enable them to demand better SRH services for themselves. Interested youths are also enrolled on a fellowship programme that trains them to be conscious leaders, changemakers and mobilisers for this campaign. With the same intent, service providers, mainly the community health workers are trained on how SHR services that are cognisant and relevant to youths

can be provided. A mobile application has also been developed so that it eases the process of conducting audits, and that evidence can be recorded and generated digitally.

Challenges

Because the discussion on sexual and reproductive health is often considered taboo, they face resistance from the community to actively engage or talk about it openly. Families of these young people are reluctant/ hesitant to discuss and share information because of which it becomes increasingly difficult to work and reach out to young people. In furtherance, the discussion on SRH often ends or is limited to the nutritional aspect, and also to date remains outside the ambit of policies related to youth and health. They also shared how it becomes

difficult to include the transgender community who are also part of the youth community, and one of those that require proper SRH facilities, however, are deprived of them because there are no policies and rights that safeguard their interest and welfares.

Impact & Outcome

For the audits conducted, comprehensive reports that documents the finding of the audit were formulated. Alongside it, a toolkit is also formulated to conduct similar audits. The findings were also submitted to the health service providers and policymakers to design, create and implement youth inclusive SRH policies.

Youth Leaders for Active Citizenship (YLAC)

Source: https://theylacproject.com
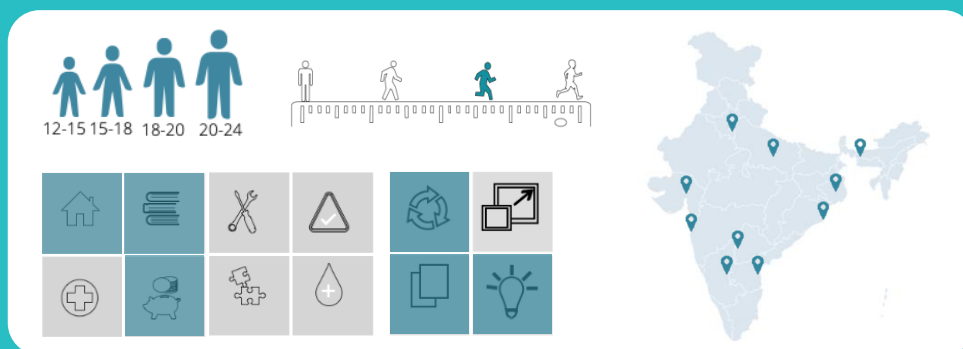
Founded in 2016, Young Leaders for Active Citizenship (YLAC) aims to increase the participation of young people in the policymaking process and build their capacity to lead change. Their interventions are designed to equip citizens with a better understanding of the society they live in and the challenges that it confronts. The aim is to help young people broaden their perspective, think critically about their socio-political construct, tap their leadership potential and acquire skills to create long lasting impact. YLAC currently run programs across different cities in India, in addition to undertaking projects in civic engagement and public policy.

Highlights

YLAC's work is broadly split into two main areas:

1. Directly facilitated programs: In these programs, the YLAC team is directly involved in moderating and running sessions with participants. Most programs focus on themes of active citizenship and social impact including but not limited to governance and democracy, gender equality, constitutional rights, discrimination, etc.
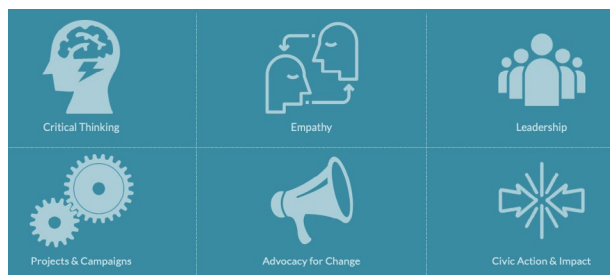
2. Indirectly facilitated programs: In these programs, the YLAC team does not interact directly with participants but instead develops curriculum and/or learning material for dissemination via sessions or self-learning. For teachers and other educators, training modules as well as lesson

plans have been developed to build their skills as facilitators of the program. For participants, we have designed self-learning curricula and interactive guides that can be used by the participants themselves, and do not require direct facilitation by our team.

Activities

Policy in Action Program: The Policy in Action Program is a month-long engagement for young professionals and university students who are keen to explore the fields of public policy and development. The program is designed to deliver core skills in policy analysis, advocacy and leadership, along with the experience of working on live projects for policymakers – MPs, MLAs, ministries and other government institutions.

Mobility Champions Program: As part of the Sustainable Mobility Network (SMN), YLAC has joined hands with leading organizations such as ASAR, ITDP, Purpose, Sensing Local and Jhatkaa to remodel the urban mobility landscape in the country. The Mobility Champions Program is a 3-4months long fellowship engagement focus on establishing citizen incubation hubs to identify and groom young residents as Mobility Champions.

Oxfam Equality Clubs: Oxfam India and YLAC have been

working together to set up Equality Clubs in schools across India to sensitize students about the different types of inequalities that exist in society through an experiential learning approach. The aim is to raise consciousness, help build empathy and appreciation of one's own privilege, and inspire students to take action.

Digital Champions Project: The YLAC Digital Champions program is aimed to help young adults learn about the various facets of online safety including risks and potential threats on the internet, becoming more conscious consumers of information and fostering a healthier and meaningful relationship with technology.

Young researchers for social impact: The Young Researchers for Social Impact (YRSI) program is a month-long online engagement designed to immerse high school students in live research projects with YLAC's partner organizations to produce thought-provoking solutions to pressing issues that affect our societies today.

Counter Speech Fellowship: The YLAC Counter Speech Fellowship with Instagram engages creative teens to use the power of visual storytelling to start meaningful conversations on issues important to young citizens around the world. It uses art in the form of writing, painting, sketching, poetry, music, photography or otherwise to bring change in society through inspiration and introspection. The fellowship is built around three pillars – awareness, support and advocacy.

High School Achievers: The High School Achievers program is a unique one-month long opportunity for students in grades 9th to 12th to broaden their perspective, interact with thought leaders from diverse backgrounds and create social impact by working on live projects for partner organizations.

Challenges

The key to a successful youth program is the ability to reach out to a diverse spectrum of youth across various cultural and economic backgrounds. As the programs expands to target youth from non-metropolitan regions and in low-income private schools or government schools, challenges such as lack of access and exposure, shortage of necessary infrastructure, and issues in the medium of outreach (language barriers) have arisen. Costs of running directly facilitated in-person programs has also turned out to be a bottleneck. And even though citizen engagement and active participation by youth are important for the health of any democracy, funding sources for such work are rather limited.

Impact and Outcome

YLAC fellows have worked on campaigns to promote voter awareness, engaged with civic authorities to improve mobility, researched and written policy briefs to inform the work of Members of Parliament and led social media campaigns to create awareness. Many of the trained fellows have also transitioned into the public policy and development space and are currently working with legislators, in government offices as young professionals, and in civil society to move the needle on pressing policy reforms.

In 2019, CBSE launched the "Building healthy digital habits" toolkit co-created with YLAC which has reached over 1,00,000 students. They have also worked with Janaagraha to develop several experiential learning lesson plans for grades 6th to 10th in three boards – NCERT, Karnataka State Board and the Kerala State Board - to make civics classrooms fun and engaging. These are freely available on the website to be downloaded

Centre 4 Youth (C4Y)

Source: https://www.c4yindia.org
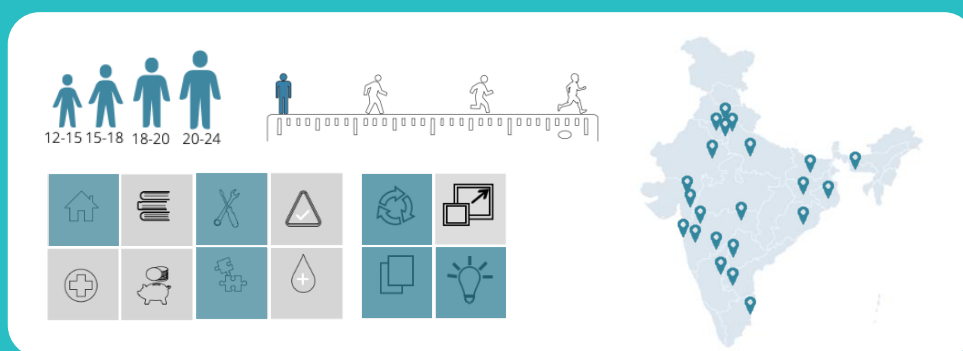
Centre for Youth working for the welfare of the rural and urban youth by facilitating their participation in civic engagement at all levels of governance. C4Y is working towards providing a level playing field to youth and enhance the strength and quality of India's human resources. C4Y energises its efforts to create a skilled and productive workforce to contribute to India's economic development. Lays greater stress on training and nurturing entrepreneurship within the selected region to stem migration.

Creating an attractive blend of traditional and contemporary knowledge and skills using ICT and IT, media, communication tools, to draw more youth towards such avenues and also involve the community. Developing a mentally and physically healthy generation by working on gender sensitisation and empowerment programme, a progressive environment, good health, and sporting activities. Providing equal access to high quality education, health care facilities, and social justice specially to disadvantaged groups and communities. Encouraging participation of youth from all segments in governance and political system.

Highlights

Centre for Youth working for the welfare of the rural and urban youth by facilitating their participation in civic engagement at all levels of governance. They provide them sustainable avenues and the right platforms to further their growth and encourage their participation for social and financial inclusion. C4Y has been implementing Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) programmes. The organisation has undertaken several outreach, awareness and behavioural change communication programmes pan India. C4Y also has been working on research, evaluation and documentation of the projects.

Activities

1. Healthy Youth (HEY): Develop a mentally and physically healthy generation by working on a progressive environment, good health, hygiene and sanitation.
2. Sports and Youth (SY): Physical activity is vital to the holistic development of young people, fostering their physical, social and emotional health. C4Y has been working for creating enabling environment for active participation of youth in different sports. C4Y Water Champions Youth Fellowship Programme
3. Sustainable Development (SUDEV): C4Y proactively provides support, strategies and undertakes implementation of environmental programmes and projects to ensure environmental sustainability for protection of the national and natural heritage via its SUDEV programme. The programme offers 6 months long Water Champions Youth Fellowship designed to disseminate knowledge on India's water sector, build awareness on management of water resources and enable a cadre of water managers and sustainability professionals. This fellowship involves placement with partner organisation, virtual and on ground learning session, peer learning and water smart project to generate water smart solutions.

4. Skill Development (SkillD): C4Y SkillD develops programmes and facilities for youth to impart and acquire traditional or contemporary skills according to the dynamic needs of industry and the economy to increase gainful employability and self-employment, preferably in their own regions. The programme also offers scholarship (C4Y Ujjwal Deep Scholarship) to financially support underprivileged, meritorious students to fulfil their career dreams. The scholarship reaches out to students from low-income families, COVID distressed or other financial problems. Selected students are provided with one-time monetary aid of 1Lakh INR.

5. Encouraging Entrepreneurship (E2): C4Y's E2 programme encourages young people to become entrepreneurs instead of employees by training them in traditional and modern skills and knowledge. Such entrepreneurship will also help to halt the problem of youth migrating to cities in search of jobs. We are working for strengthening the capacity and desire of youth to start their own enterprises and to develop an entrepreneurial culture in the society and enhance social enterprising avenues for youth in traditional and contemporary knowledge, skills and areas using ICT and IT.

6. Preserving India's Tradition (PRINT): India's rich tradition in the field of art and handicraft gives it a unique identity in the global arena. The world flocks to India to pick from its complex, intricate, colourful and unique offerings of art and handicrafts. To preserve this unique tradition and encourage youth interest in furthering indigenous skills, C4Y engages youth in restoring and promoting indigenous and traditional technologies, techniques, talent, wisdom, values, beliefs and knowledge systems via its PRINT programme.

7. Information & Communication Technology (ICT): The program aims to address the critical need of the hour of connecting local to global and extend it to the fattest recesses of the country for the youth to in sync with and be at the forefront of global trends in communication and technology. C4Y uses information and communication technology (ICT), social media, software, hardware, enabling and contemporary digital technologies and other relevant technologies to work towards empowering youth and all other stakeholders.

Other programmes include:
1. Digital Empowered Youth Programme
2. Eco Grants – Incubating Youth Ideas
3. Climate and Water Resilient Youth Programme
4. Youth Skilling Programme
5. Youth Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Programme

Challenges
C4Y with its over stretched resources has not been able to address the need of the young population holistically in the country. The socio-economic diversity in the programme areas and limited opportunities & avenues for youth are some of the key challenges.

Impact and Outcomes
Since its inception in 2016, C4Y has also firmly affixed its focus on empowering and building capacities of youth, women and the surrounding communities. 200000+ youth have been engaged in several community projects, fellowships, scholarships, rural volunteering, youth champions and ambassadors.

ComMutiny

Source: https://commutiny.in

ComMutiny believes that all formal & non-formal learning spaces & systems become crucibles of grassroots leadership for young people by co-creating vibrant cross sectoral ecosystems. They empower youth to become Jagrik (A Jagrik is a self – awakened active citizen not only leading the change but also being the change.) ComMutiny use 3 form strategy to achieve their vision and mission-

1. Aggregate: Bringing youth-centric organizations & youth-work practitioners into collaborative ecosystem.

2. Accelerate: Work on co-creating innovative media, grassroots innovations & gaming resources that act as capacity building toolkits for youth workers

3. Amplify: Design & facilitate large scale powerful public initiatives & youth leadership journeys that run collectively across the country. reaching nearly approximately 200,000 on ground and approximately 20,00,000 online over the last 5 years. We have received the Digital Empowerment Award for our public initiatives and campaigns.

Highlights

My Space My Unmanisfesto was a 7-month long program that viewed politics as the 5th space. It was a youth led program where the 5th space was explored by youth through experiential learning. Coming in coalition with 45 civil society, the organisation came to reconfigure the existing system with aim to engage youth participation in political process beyond simple voting.

It but learning and leadership amongst youth to take informed stances and participate in everyday politics by engaging in interactive workshops. The act of creating youth manifesto gave young leaders a sense of leadership as they were representing their peers, family, community and nation. The program also engaged different political party representatives in dialogue and young minds presented their manifesto to them.

Activities

ComMutiny has produced over 100 different world class designs of self to society journeys and 150+ video learning resources including award winning films. 2 with a large viewership which are publicly available for different youth audiences. Also published 2 books and scores of research and training manuals for different curricula.

- Campaigns that have won acclaim across the civil society like Must Bol on gender-based violence, UnManifesto on youth participation in democracy, GenNation Building on youth duties and rights and Saathnirbhar on covid response including collective wellbeing
- Co-created and piloted 6 new innovations (4 more in the pipeline). Scaled 4 of them in the past year across the country with its 150+ members (100+ active). These interventions are based on the youth centric design

protocols co-developed by the ecosystem. For example, our constitutional and leadership journeys - Samvidhan Live! Be A Jagrik - has been translated in 7+ regional languages. The hybrid, online and on ground game has been run with over 22,000 Jagriks in partnership with UNICEF, UNFPA, DKA and Misereor. Now with an intention to create the highest record of young people (250,000) engaged in social action, the journey will be implemented across the country in partnership with the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghathan (autonomous organization under Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, within the Government of India). A version of this game is also being adopted and digitized by UNICEF and YuWaah.

- 1000+ National Service Scheme/Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghathan POs trained on our flagship innovations including an adolescent leadership program called PrayaSapna in 1800 teen clubs across the country.
- Collaborated with Delhi Government to contribute to the 'Deshbhakti Curriculum' and will be engaged in its further development including mentor-teacher training. ComMutiny also co-designed Constitution@703 with the Delhi Government and its partners which ran across 1000 schools in the city
- Developing a short digital course on active citizenship available across the country to young people in partnership with Capacity Building Commission4 set up by the Prime Minister's Office PMO
- Contributed to Government adolescent and youth policy and programs in collaboration with UN agencies like

UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNV and UNESCO-MGIEP
- Co-founded and steering the Commonwealth Alliance of Youth Workers Associations (CAYWA) towards professionalising the youth work practice
- Have run an international journey called Ocean In A Drop for youth workers' capacity building on youth centric development, design and facilitation, systems thinking and deep self-awareness in partnership with Commonwealth Youth Programme. Also developed 'Challenger Deep' – A 5th Space competency Framework for youth facilitators - a tool developed in partnership with the Commonwealth Secretariat, Pravah, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD).

Challenges
- Capacity of facilitators under training for young people from partner organisations
- Organisational mindsets and the transient nature of young people and workers
- Scheduling conflicts
- Experiencing barriers towards compliances and accountability
- Distance
- Lack of online/ digital infrastructure and acceptability
- COVID-19 has played a huge part in the manner in which we have been delivering programs and designs, we have had to redesign programs in the line of covid and online engagements, organisations had to be re trained and get acquainted to new methods and timelines.

Impact and Outcomes:

168	**211451**	**5372000**
MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS	YOUNG PEOPLE IMPACTED	CAMPAIGN OUTREACH

Restless Development

Source: https://restlessdevelopment.org/country/india/

Restless Development work in creating young leaders who advocate for securing brighter future for young women and girls. Restless Development also work with Tanzanian government to achieve gender equality by 2030 and planned targets for women and girls to have better access to family planning by 2020. They also partner with other youth led organisations to amplify youth representation and create a network for sharing news and stories of global and regional importance to keep the pressure of making gender equitable policymaking.

Highlights

We are Restless is an international platform for youth to write about pressing issues that concerns them whether its development, healthcare, the economy, the environment, ending inequality or anything else. The platform serves as an outlet for youth advocacy where their editorial team work with the writer to build their skill and narrative. They offer a procedural guideline and scrutinize the written piece to ensure it do not spread communal hatred and is sensible.

Activities

Their 'Youth-led Accountability for Gender Equality' is a training program for youth to skill them with the necessary expertise they need to hold the government accountable. It includes practices like gathering and processing data base on priority issues and evidence their claims and demands. The training program also teaches young leaders how to build coalition and partnership with other organisations, lead campaigns, demand and secure transparency and accountability from the decision makers and advocate

for change at regional and national level. This program is supported by Bills and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Restless Development also offer supplementary education program, STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics). The programme is carried out in selected government girls' secondary schools with holistic approach by imparting digital literacy and coding with sessions on life skills, gender issues and careers. Qualified facilitators are recruited to support schools to implement the curriculum, ensuring adequate time and resources are provided. Restless Development monitor and evaluate the implementation of the programme across districts, blocks and clusters.

Impact ad Outcome

1,296,662 young volunteers and changemakers have been directly engaged with through integrated programmes. 327,078 community members reached through their outreach events and sessions on child marriages, menstrual health management, gender and livelihood.

AIESEC

Source: https://aiesec.org/about-us
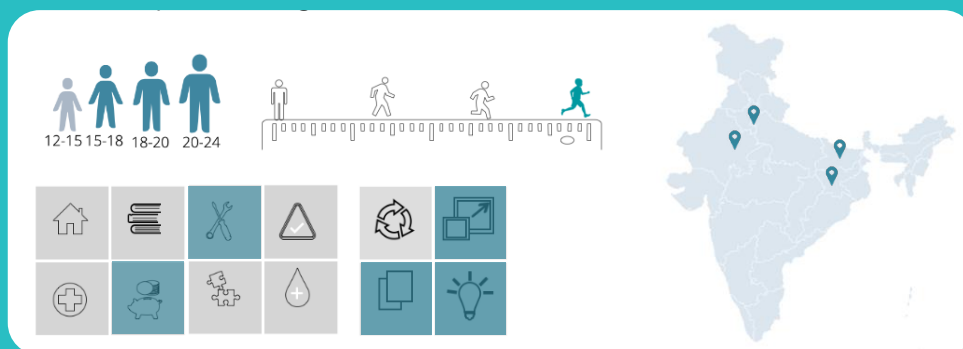
AIESEC was originally an acronym for Association Internationale des Étudiants en Sciences Économiques et Commerciales. Later the acronym commonly became the name. It is a global platform for young people to develop their leadership potential. It is an entirely by youth-for youth organization, run by students and recent graduates who are passionate about the world issues, leadership development, cultural understanding and experiential learning. They offer international volunteering, interning and teaching opportunity to fulfil human potential and peace.

Highlight

YouthSpeak Forum is an event that brings young people together to empower them to understand their contribution in achieving SDG goals and finding solutions for youth unemployment in the context of fourth Industrial Revolution and ongoing conversation with the Future of Work. It is a platform for young people to voice their opinions, turn it into action and bring it on the table of discussion and implementation. Initially a survey is conducted for young people to voice their opinions on key challenges, hopes and ambitions for youth to create the world of 2030 that youth want. The event empowers young people to understand how they can contribute to the SDGs through short and powerful talks and sparks interest in self-development.

Activities

They offer range of international opportunities for youth to engage in through volunteering, internship and teaching. Their global volunteering programmes aligns to the 17 SDGs for youth to opt from base on their interest goal. They also offer international internship opportunities for young people to build their prospective career in field of Business Administration, information technology, Marketing, Engineering, Finance, Business Development and others. Global Teacher is an international exchange program for youth interested to become an educator. They take up teaching internship in a foreign country to give them insight on classroom experience.

To become an AIESECers, youth simply have to sign in, find a project they're interested in and go through the selection process. After the selection process, AIESEC members both from the host and home country, support with logistics, safe living conditions, clear job description and overall learning experience. Through this youth gain experience of cross-cultural setting, get equipped with new skills and learning and get a professional edge.

Impact and Outcome

Since it was founded, AIESEC has engaged and developed over 10,00,000 young people. The organisation spans over 126+ countries and territories.

Make a Difference (MAD)

Source: https://makeadiff.in/solutions

Make a Difference gives holistic solution, individual care and attention, age transitional and customised program for children. They aim to give protection and care to every child in India to realise their long term equitable that is, a reasonable quality of life in which they need not struggle to make their ends meet, have safety and allow one to live in their own terms. Make a difference attempt to achieve this by working on 2 fronts; Free from exploitation and Cope with life crisis.
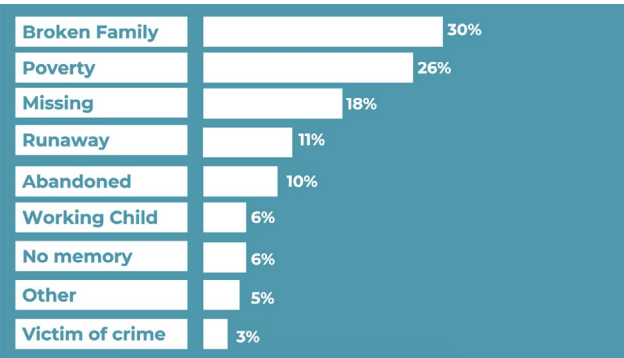

Broken Family	30%
Poverty	26%
Missing	18%
Runaway	11%
Abandoned	10%
Working Child	6%
No memory	6%
Other	5%
Victim of crime	3%

Fig. Drivers of entry to childcare institutes.

Highlight

They use their Age-Transitional Model to effectively intervene in children's life. Their age transitional model is for age group 10-35 years old marking different trajectory points. It focusing on holistic approach for every transitional age group by giving individual attention and care, high achiever role model, safe space, personal network and long-term support.

Activities

MAD ties with children shelter homes to provide holistic care and protection. Children between the age of 10-13 are given Foundation Skills through functional literacy, functional numeracy, life and emotional health, general exposure and build self-esteem for a long-term support. Between the age of 14-16, MAD stress on academic support, learning skills, career awareness, exam readiness and counselling. The transitional readiness age between 16-18 is a preparatory age for the children to move out of the shelter home. It is supported with individual care and attention for exit readiness, career counselling, progressive stakeholder engagement and documentation. At the aftercare age, the young adults move out of the shelter home yet they are under care of MAD in forming self-help groups and networks, finding placements and scholarships, logistical and financial support, back up and mentoring. MAD's intervention continues till the individual is a part of stable middle class. At their mentoring and buddy system phase, they offer life coaching, relationship management, family planning, crisis support and financial advice. MAD also pioneered a research study on the long-term outcomes of children in shelter homes focusing on adults (Age 30+) who grew up in childcare institution in India. The research covers 500 respondents over 5 cities in India. The following are the findings-
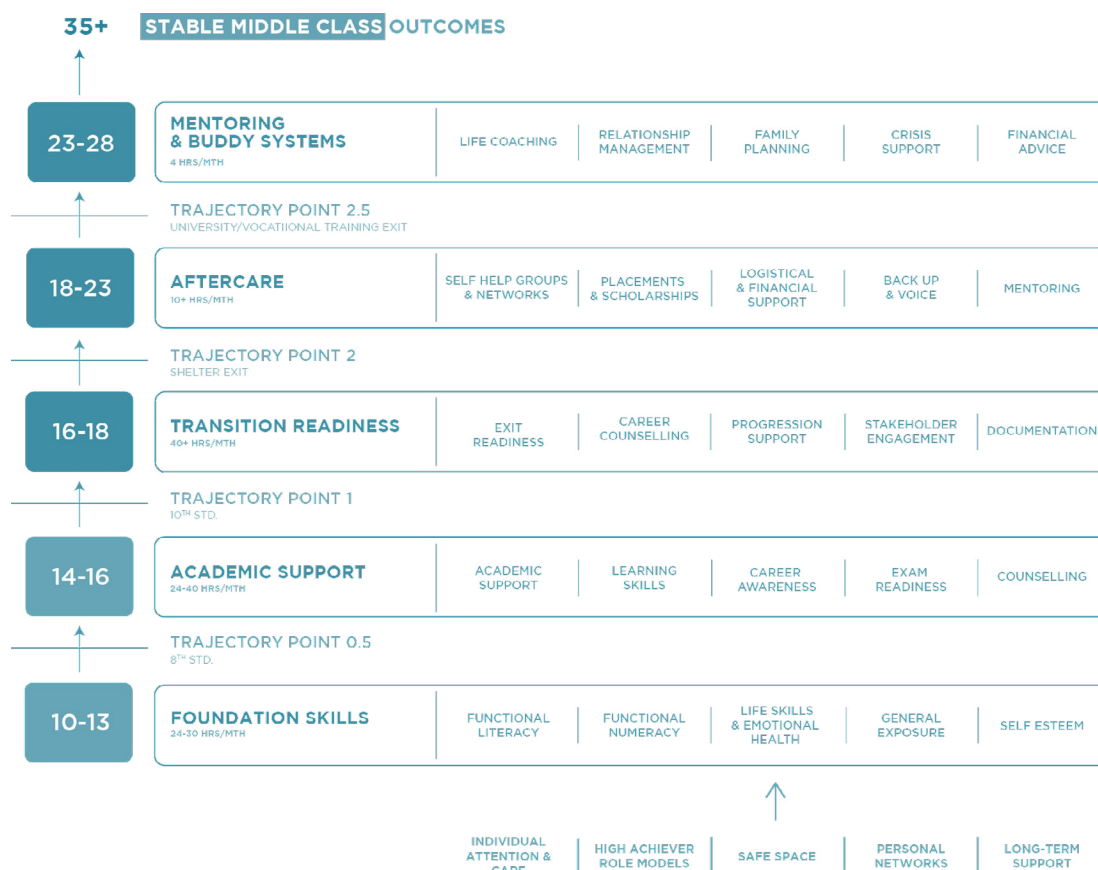
Fig. Age-Transitional Model

- 54% have experienced 10+ years of institutionalisation in care.
- 2:1 for every 2 contactable individuals, 1 non- contactable was known to be missing or dead.
- 83% drop out of school without completing their 12th standard.
- <25% of care leavers received after care support as mandated by Juvenile Justice Act.
- 0% reports financial support provided as per Juvenile Justice Act.
- 2/3rd in urban area lived in slums.
- 61% earned <15k per month and 27.8% have family income of less than the same.
- 33% are in debt with half of them owing >1L
- 34% reported that the have gone through some form of abuse.
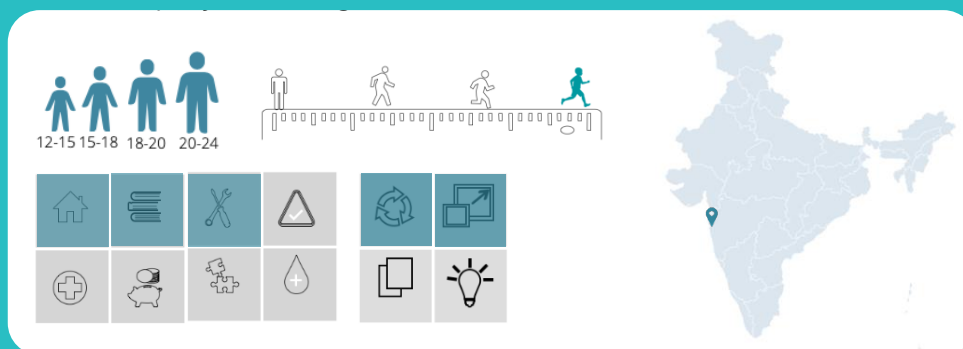
Challenges

While conducting the research, since there were no formal tracking mechanisms instituted across the care system, the real challenge was finding adults who left shelters more than a decade ago. The other hurdle projected in building the trust to get them to open up and share their life journeys.

Impact and Outcome

OUR REACH

3485 CHILDREN IMPACTED ANNUALLY

3022 VOLUNTEERS

60 SHELTERS

23 CITIES

Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA)

Source: https://yuvaindia.org


YUVA has the chief objective to address structural inequalities and respond to the issues of poor and marginalised in right-based approach. They aim to develop young leaders from the vulnerable population to bring social change. YUVA empowers the oppressed and marginalised by developing partnerships to fulfil the human rights. It engages in partnership with government and other civil societies such as people's movement, trade unions, women's groups, academic institutes and private sector partnership.

Highlights

At community level, YUVA takes 360 degrees approach to intervene in housing, education, health, livelihood and governance. Their second approach is to collect evidence-based knowledge for policy research and advocacy to direct discussions and dialogue with policymakers and ensure it is inclusive and equitable. The third approach belief in the power of networking and collectives by participating and providing leadership to several campaigns on inclusive and just cities.
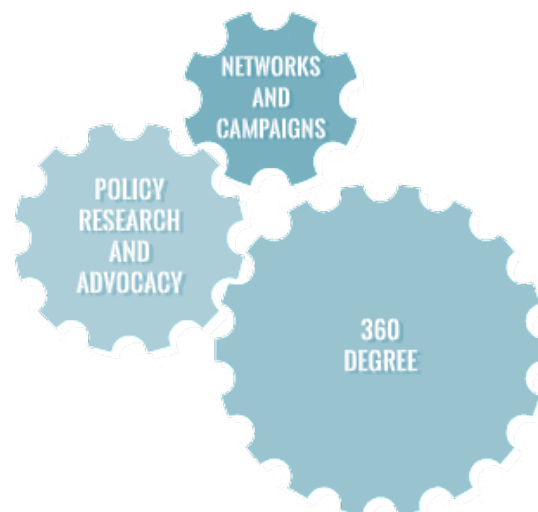
Based on the issue and situation, YUVA intervenes in 11 levels-

1. Action Organization: To build organizations of people for direct action
2. Popular Education: To conduct popular education for building awareness
3. Action Organization: To build organizations of people for direct action
4. Training & Conscientization: To undertake conscientization through training process
5. Access for the fulfilment of basic rights and needs: To provide access for the fulfilment of basic rights and needs
6. Experiments towards alternatives: To engage in experiments towards sustainable and people-cantered alternatives

7. Research and Policy: To conduct research aimed at formulating and influencing policy
8. Advocacy & Lobbying: To engage in advocacy and lobbying activities aimed at participatory governance.
9. Networks & Alliances: To participate in initiating and building networks and alliances for social transformation
10. Documentation & Information Dissemination: To undertake

documentation and strategic information dissemination in the promotion of the right to information Support & Consultancy: To undertake support and consultancy work aimed at capacity building of people's and grassroots groups

11. Solidarity Action: To engage in solidarity action, nationally and internationally to highlight people's causes

Activities

Youth involved come from varied social milieu and are engaged through civic participation to instil in them the values of gender equality, social justice and democracy. Anubhav Shiksha Kendra (ASK) is an experiential learning training program that encourages youth to take on responsibilities to become an agent of change. Through awareness programmes, workshops and field visits youth are given exposure to build their understanding of issues like group bonding, gender and sexuality, development issues in rural India, leadership in villages and various health-related issues. They are encouraged to voice their opinions and views through the bi-monthly newsletter 'Maitree' and quarterly newsletter 'Yuvatarang', which is compiled by the youth with the support of Abhivyakti Media for Development (an NGO).

YUVA actively participated in facilitating Maharashtra Yuva Parishad (MYP), an umbrella organisation for youth in Maharashtra. MYP aims at providing space where youth can voice their concerns on civic issues and lack of youth representation in state and national politics. The MYP has been able to influence the State Policy at drafting level. The members participated in discussion with Planning Commission for 12th FYP. Members of MYP also participated in peace and conflict management during the 2006 terror attacks in Mumbai.

YUVA also approaches the livelihood issue of youth primarily through skill building and developing linkages with organisations, institutions and the market. Many of the courses offered are in collaboration with Premila Vithaldas Polytechnic of SNDT Women's University (selected by the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi, for implementing the scheme 'Community Development through Polytechnic') and Jan Shikshan Sansthan (Scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi, under the programme 'Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education & Skill Development'). Additionally, YUVA organises job fair and links youth to scholarship programmes for those who want to continue their education.

A 10-month diploma was course was launched by YUVA on 'Youth Development and Social Change' in partnership with Centre for Lifelong Learning and Tata Institute of Social Sciences. The course includes modules like understanding youth development, building social perspective, facilitating youth as agents of change and working with youth in different capacities.

The Nudge Foundation
(Future Perfect Programme)

Source: https://csde.thenudge.org/work/future-perfect
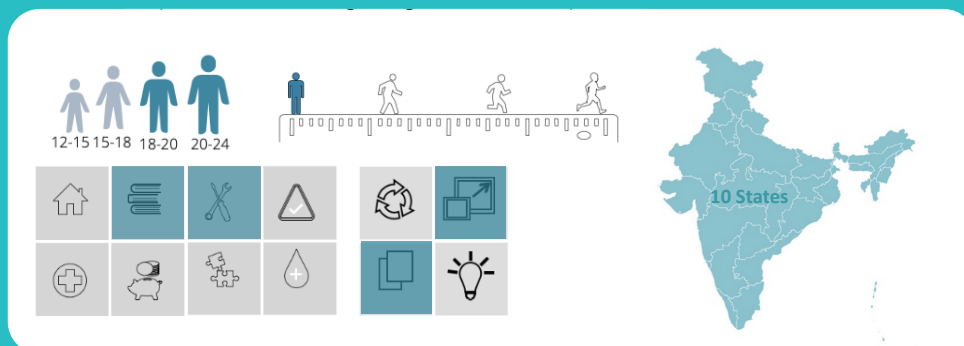
The Future Perfect is a program under The Nudge Foundation to make youth job ready and enable upwards socio-economic mobility through English proficiency and development of 21st century employable skills. It is designed achieve English proficiency by adopting an immersive approach, implementing through experiential, holistic and group learning. The objective is to acquire knowledge and skills required to get service sector employment, gain confidence, attain knowledge and open choices of vocation and growth with continual learning.

Highlights

Through their Theory of Change (figure below), they focus on students learning important 21st century skills such as assertive communication skill, problem solving abilities, etiquette building, smart choices, collaboration, adaptability, critical thinking and leadership. English proficiency is achieved on foundational, workplace and interview level taught through projects, videos and activities. The training is done with core values of growth, empathy and ownership so refrain from falling in the cycle of poverty and obtain personality development.

Activities

Youth learn English language and 21st century skill through an integrated, experiential training program. The course design is holistic and contextual to fit students background and employer's need.

English proficiency   21st century life skills   Career planning & growth   Personality development

A behavioural base approach is used to incorporate English learning such as art digital learning, using problem solving activities, role plays, debates, extempore, storytelling etc. The learning experience is rooted in personalisation, relevance, student context, gamification, and peer learning to encourage stickiness, collaboration and accountability for youth's own learning. The students are placed in service sector jobs after the completion of the program. The learning outcomes are measured base on internationally recognised framework such as CERF (Common European Framework of Reference).

| Get a formal service sector job | Continually learn and grow | Upward and lateral mobility |

Fig. Theory of Change

Impact and Outcome

10,400+	+1	15K	47%
STUDENTS TRAINED	LEARNING LEVEL GROWTH ON CEFR SCALE	AVG. STARTING SALARY	WOMEN

The Nudge Foundation (Gurukul Programme)

Source: https://csde.thenudge.org/work/program-in-life-management
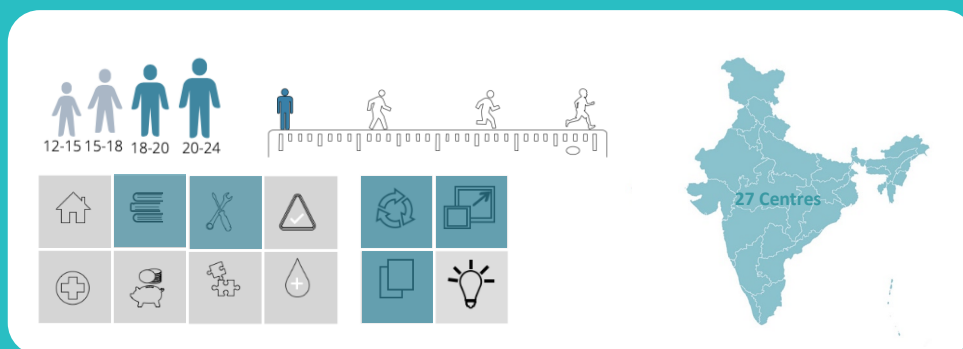
The Gurukul Program aims to avail underprivileged youth with Program in Life Management (PLM), aimed to make youth both job and life ready. It is a 360-degree holistic program focused on building knowledge, skills and mindset through vocational training in structured, well designed, experiential environment. It also aims to develop life skills through financial literacy, personality development, career guidance and health management. The idea is to sustain them outside the cycle of poverty.

Highlights

The program leverages on the demographic divide through residential skilling model. The students are trained in livelihood, learning and life skills which is followed by assured employability in formal sector and transitional support.

Activities

The program emphasises on extensive experiential learning through habit building and repetition; working with real clients, doing the activities, self-manage their behaviour and prepare jobs with high rigour. The learning foundation equips students for horizontal shifts in career and jobs coping trainees with uncertain sectoral and market changes. At the first stage of admission, the students are selected based on their economic need, intrinsic motivation, education qualification (for certain

vocations and livelihood aspirations. These criteria were contextualised according to the needs, awareness and belief system of different communities and employer prerequisites. Selected students or trainees are taken through a comprehensive curriculum built on 3 foundations- life, learning and economic foundation. Basic life skills develop behaviours, mindsets and attitudes to deal with career and life challenges. Skills such as communication, digital literacy are instilled through their learning foundation to navigate career and life situations and unlock opportunities. To earn a livelihood and acquire a job, vocational skills are impacted. Towards the end, those opted for placements are connected with the partnered companies for job interview. Nudge Foundation is currently in partnered with over 150 companies and organisations most of which are located in 1st tier cities. The program extends support to the alumni to avoid reversion into poverty. This

Life skills

Financial literacy   Personality development   Career guidance   Health management

Literacy skills

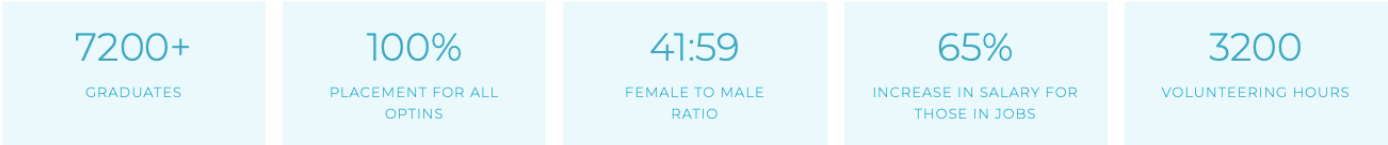Basics of numeracy   Workplace communication   Digital literacy

is done through a dedicated team using technology enabled services to connect with alumni. The services are provided in terms of housing, career, monitoring, alternate job discovery, access to insurance and other scheme benefit.

Impact and Outcomes

7200+	100%	41:59	65%	3200
GRADUATES	PLACEMENT FOR ALL OPTINS	FEMALE TO MALE RATIO	INCREASE IN SALARY FOR THOSE IN JOBS	VOLUNTEERING HOURS

Yuva Parivarthan

Source: https://www.yuvaparivartan.org/

Yuva Parivartan through different pieces of training has created opportunities for school dropouts and deprived youth to help them live productive and socially useful lives.

Among the largest NGOs in the livelihood space in India, it works for 'out of school' youth. They strongly believe that the future of our nation lies in the hands of youth.

Youth Parivarthan runs inclusive programs across India. As part of the program, anyone who can read and write with no formal education can take admission, and they focus on providing hands-on vocational training (70% practical and 30% theory). The program also involves community engagement, counselling, and mentoring. At the end of the program, they take care of the job placements and assistance for self-employment too.

The main aim of Youth Parivartan is to continue growing and mentoring other local NGOs and like-minded organizations to deliver the YP model of livelihood training to achieve a Pan India presence.

Highlight

Yuva Parivarthan have identified 4 area of work which serves as the pillar for their model;

- Community Engagement- aims to develop leadership among underprivileged youth to solve community problems by taking up issues like community work, problem solving, sports, culture life skills etc.
- Industry Partnership- Partnership with major stakeholders, Industry, Government, NGO's and communities include tying up with trade agencies for placement opportunities in unorganised sector. Yuva Parivarthan also arrange industry visits for new students as these industry partners can be potential employers.
- Livelihood Training- To empower and bring the students to economic mainstream, Livelihood training are conducted to create wage and self-employment. The aim is to solve school dropouts by training them with marketable skills like

Electrical wireman, A/C Refrigeration, Motor Mechanic, Motor Driving, Tailoring, Cutting, Beautician etc.
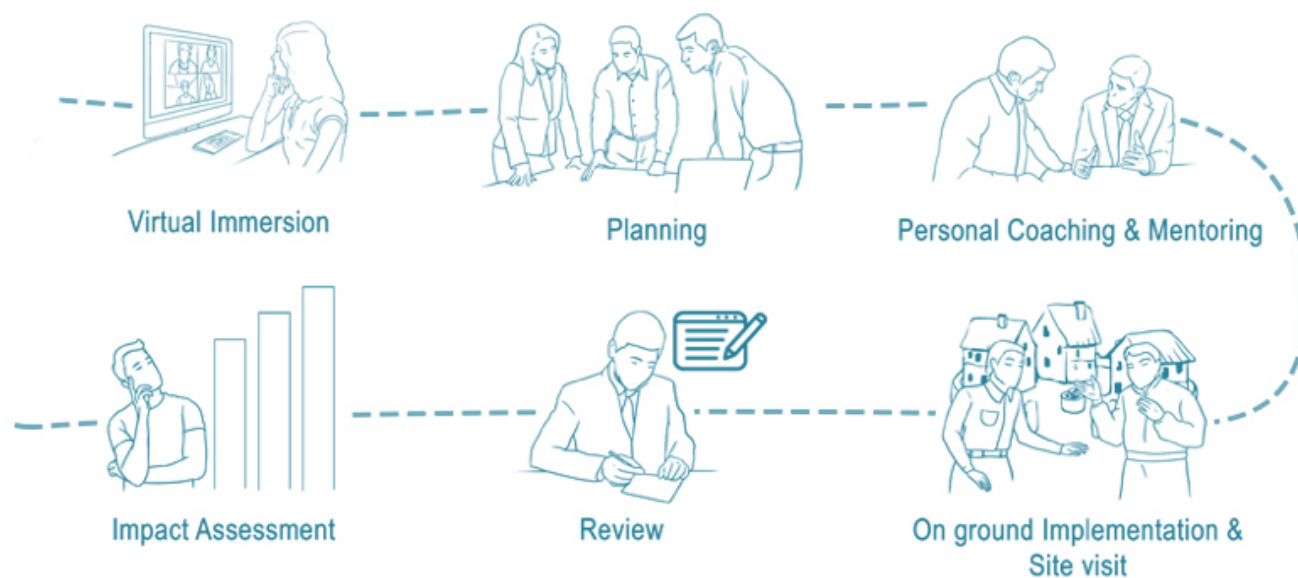- Livelihood Support- YP has a dedicated Placement cell at the head office and has tie ups with many small and large companies along with Livelihood Coordinators. Approximately 60% of the students trained each year gain employment either through a wage or self-employment.

Activities

Yuva ENGAGE program: Designed to help early-stage social impact initiatives that focus on building a sustainable and scalable social impact organization, strengthen operational processes, raise funds to scale up the social impact. They also try to build networks with other social sector entities, corporates, funding agencies, and government bodies and learn from experienced and expert social sector leaders.

The main objective is to mentor and support the participants

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEUR'S JOURNEY WITH YUVA ENGAGE

Virtual Immersion

Planning

Personal Coaching & Mentoring

Impact Assessment

Review

On ground Implementation & Site visit

with tools and techniques leading to enhance their operational efficiencies. The program is formulated in a way to work with the participants to break down the vision into actionable goals and to help them think through possible obstacles and mitigation strategies to handle them. Also, through the program, they have supported them to identify and secure human, financial, intellectual, and operational resources. It has helped them to set up processes and operationalize action plans, which has eventually helped them in increasing the impact to 3 times of what they had done before the program. They have developed a selection process for Yuva Engage where applicants were asked to fill up the application form to provide the basic information including the area of work, social issues addressed, etc. Then based on the application form, shortlisted participants were called for a screening interview, and the selected candidates were called for an in-depth interview to understand participants' motivation, insights into the social issues, ideas on scaling and impact, etc.

They have conducted virtual knowledge-sharing sessions with experts and practitioners in regional languages, along with one-to-one mentoring and coaching sessions by experienced mentors and guest lectures from industry experts. The program has benefited the participants, as they were coached and mentored by the best minds in the social sector, and got hands-on support for registration, accounting, and technology challenges. Through the mentor's site visits they got the insights to handle operational challenges and built networks with other social sector entities, corporates, funding agencies, and government bodies.

Soch Ka Parivartan (SKP): a proprietary program focused on attitudinal change and enhancing the life skills such as decision making, time management, money management, values & perception, health & hygiene, work readiness etc. They adopt a holistic approach and help in empowering the youth.

Impact and Outcomes

Yuva Parivartan conducted a 9-months camp which had created an impact and helped in the growth of self-employed and wage-employed youth by embedding skills through different activities. According to the findings, there is an increment of 81% in the self-employed growth and a 34% increase in wage-hike. Further, around 89% of the expenditure of wage-employed and self-employed youth was contributed to Household expenses, and around 62% of the money was saved for future needs.

Youth Parivantan through its programs and activities is empowering 1,00,000 youth among which 60% were gainfully employed along with those who had taken a bigger leap and became entrepreneurs. They have involved more than 6,50,000 students with more than 650 centres, and succeeded in expanding their horizons to become a national movement. Presently they have branched out to around 650 centres across 18 states including 67 Livelihood Development Centres.

Recity Network

Source: Personal Interview

Recity is innovating solutions to drive circular economy of plastics by fostering a cross-value chain approach, aligning with every stakeholder in the ecosystem such as waste generators, waste workers, waste producers, scrap dealers & recyclers, city governments, etc. to create a sustainable and circular impact in plastic waste management. Based in Mumbai and present across 12+ cities, Recity's key solutions are aimed towards streamlining a city's plastic waste management system and the packaging supply chain, both with inclusive and advanced technology-enabled approaches. Recity's comprehensive Waste Intelligence platform automates a city's waste management, digitizes facility management as well as ensures transparency and traceability of material across the value chain. Recity's solutions are designed to change the journey of plastic waste from environmentally vulnerable regions like oceans, rivers, hills to recycling and other scientific end-of-life solutions. Recity engages youth via their waste management projects. The organization actively recognized the limited opportunities available to the youth in some of the cities especially hilly or tourist cities.

Highlight

Recity's key solutions are aimed towards streamlining a city's plastic waste management system and the packaging supply chain, both with inclusive and advanced technology-enabled approaches. Recity's comprehensive Waste Intelligence platform automates a city's waste management, digitizes facility management as well as ensures transparency and traceability of material across the value chain.

Recity focuses on establishing model SWM cities across multiple eco-sensitive geographies. They work towards achieving 3 major outcomes:

1. Diversion of Waste from Landfill
2. Waste Worker Professionalization
3. Enabling Digital Technology for data-based decision making

Activities

The youth are trained with specific focus on the following:

1. The Solid Waste Management Rules: This is key to understand the sector and government mandate when it comes to managing waste. It also helps them understand the need for our interventions at a city level.
2. Communication Skills: The onboarded executives are supported to improve their oral & written communication skills. Further, they also get the exposure to speak & negotiate with city level government officials & influential residents.
3. Data Management & Microsoft Office Usage: The executives are also trained in data collection, management & creation of excel & word documents

These skill sets support the executives to seek other opportunities during or post their stint at Recity. Interested executives who have been promising are provided opportunities to continue to work and grow with the organization.

Challenges

Due to the limited exposure and understanding of the sector by youth, the training period is a long process and requires continuous monitoring / handholding in the initial phase. Many young professionals are inhibited by the sector i.e., Waste Management which becomes challenging to find the right young professionals for the project in the initial phase of the project and the attrition rate is also high.

Impact and Outcome

Backed by socio-economic and tech-enabled insights, Recity has diverted 53,000 MTs of waste from landfills in India, professionalized 2,700+ waste workers, and unlocked INR 2.1 Crore additional revenue for city administrators and the supply chain in the last five years.

So far, it has successfully provided livelihood opportunities to 58 young professionals, retained 4 young professionals in a full-time role at Recity and 5 young professionals are working with other institutions / organizations post exiting from Recity. Exposure visits & training sessions provided to understand the sector which leads to awareness & need for climate change action for the youth. The youth become more aware of the challenges that persist in their cities and how they can proactively be a part of creating change & impact.

PUKAR (Partners for Urban Knowledge, Action and Research)

Source: www.pukar.org.in
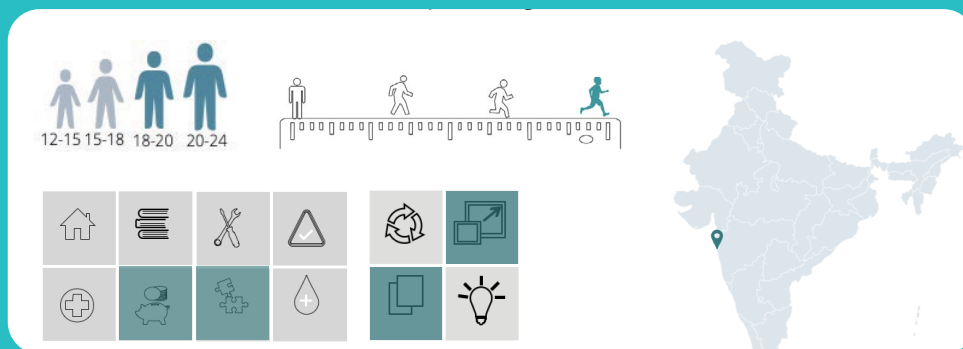
PUKAR (Partners for Urban Knowledge, Action and Research), based in Global South, is an independent research collective and knowledge producing institution, located in Mumbai, India, that conducts multi-sectoral, cross-disciplinary, community based, participatory action research through the lens of marginalized youth who create evidence-based actions for transforming themselves and their communities.

PUKAR sees itself as a premier institution that in anchored in the value of Community Based Participatory Action Research (CBPAR) as a powerful and ethical instrument for knowledge production by marginalized youth. PUKAR believes that in a young, diverse, and pluralistic country like India where a large population faces multi-dimensional poverty, accepting, encouraging and respecting multiple epistemologies of knowledge, can contribute richly to urbanization and governance processes.

Highlight

PUKAR works through the lens of youth and recognize the importance of indigenous knowledge within the communities created by the Youth. The organisation is committed to respecting diversity, plurality, electoral democracy and foster through our work, equitable and just societies through the objectives of:

1. Creating a cadre of local youth who would be empowered with thorough knowledge of the governance system of their Gram Panchayat, of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other developmental paradigms, execution of various schemes like PESA, and electoral processes. This, hopefully would lead to more of the youth with proper knowledge and capabilities, participating in the local electoral processes and bringing their knowledge and skills to the Gram Panchayat;
2. Making every household from 18 villages aware of the

functioning of the E-Governance. This would bring about a dramatic change in the lives of these villagers by abolishing the need to make trips to Taluka place this saving them time, and money and at the same time decrease the administrative load;
3. Creating demands from the villagers for their rights, and for accountable and transparent governing systems, right kind of service deliveries on time;
4. Creating Women's leadership by working with Self Help Groups of women in 60 villages in order to empower them to become active, and demanding citizens and participants in the function of their local Gram Panchayat. This would lead to better service delivery and use of relevant rules, regulations and power levers within the Panchayat structure in a disbursement of local funds to critical areas, and
5. Creating livelihood options for the local youth by acquiring licenses, Village Level Entrepreneurship.

Activities

Under the work stream of Strengthening Local Democracy, one of the activities undertaken is of improving tribal lives in 18 villages (12 Gram Panchayats - GP) in tribal district of Palghar in Maharashtra through the model of deploying E-Sevaks who use advocacy and education as tools for capacity building of the villagers. They provide various E-Governance services through 14 computer kiosks (Stationary & Mobile) set up as E-Seva Kendra. This has led to abolishing trips of villagers to the taluka-level offices for accessing various government services and has saved person days and resources.

Awareness campaigns are conducted by the E-Sevaks in the Gram Sabha. In addition, 500 self-help groups (SHGs) of women members of 18 villages are trained in ICT, and E-Governance and are encouraged to organise women's meetings before the Gram Sabha.

Impact and Outcome

1. Last Mile Governance & E-Governance to be achieved with the help of Digital Literacy of each and every villager through Community education and advocacy.
2. Bring transparency and accountability to the governing bodies through digitalization thus creating demand from the citizenry about effective and efficient governance. This would be achieved by Digital Literacy program for the community in general.
3. Create women's leadership through advocacy and education of SHG members and increase the participation of women in the Gram Panchayats as mandated in the 73rd Amendment, and strengthen their role in Gram Panchayats.

Samvada

Source: Samvada
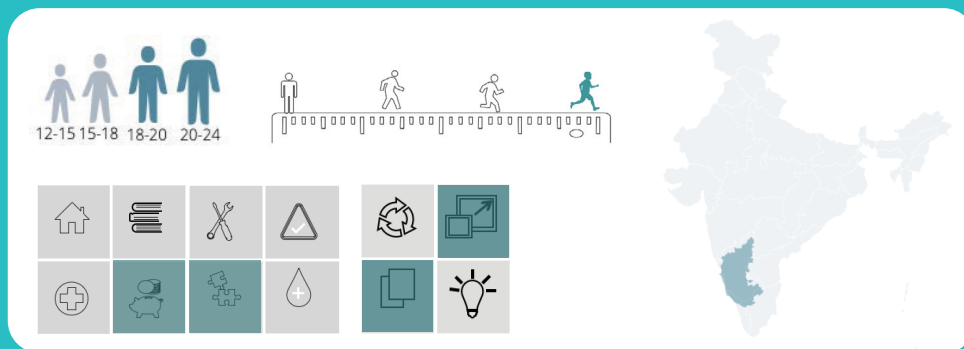
Established in 1992, Samvada has been working towards empowering, supporting and educating young people and adolescents to build their lives and to contribute towards a socially just, inclusive, humane, sustainable and equal world. With a vision to educate and empower youth with dignity, Samvada believes that enjoyment and wellness will help in building a socially just and inclusive, human, sustainable and equal world.

Samvada's Goals:
1. Youth will be sensitized, supported and mentored for the transition to adulthood to realize their individual potentials and goals.
2. Youth leaders will be empowered to change self and society towards social justice in selected socially critical geographies.
3. Socially excluded youth and adolescents gain skills, knowledge and personal growth for individual well-being and social mobility of their families.
4. Specific socially critical professions become socially inclusive and address emerging social needs.
5. Youth work will emerge/develop as a profession recognised by state, civil society and community in Karnataka/India.
6. Youth-hood and youth rights will be recognised and protected by state and society

Highlight

Samvada's youth engagement model perceives young people as partners of social change where the focus is on youth empowerment and development and not on youth for development. It is a model rooted in the youth rights framework.

Activities

1. Youth Sensitization Leadership and Livelihood Preparation program (SAHAYANA program): Samvada has set up Youth Resource Centres in 5 districts in Karnataka that works intensely with 100 youth (per district) through the Sahayana program. Youth leaders are nurtured annually through processes that include support, sensitization, mobilization, life skills, career guidance and leadership

building through campaigns and advocacy actions. Our strategy is that each YRC will work for 8-10 years in a geography, leaving behind a critical mass of 500 sensitised youth and 200 leaders who can influence community practices and norms through their personal choices, professions, life styles and affiliations with progressive and humanistic organisations.

2. Socially critical professions that promote inclusion and sustainability: Samvada has set up Baduku Center of Livelihood learning to equip 200 disadvantaged youth per year to enter and influence 7 socially critical professions over a period of 10 years, through the courses and profession-based associations. The focus of Baduku is on building diversity and social accountability in established socially critical professions and creating new professions to address emerging social and ecological concerns. Our goal

is to build a pool of 500 alumni in each of the 7 professions, who can influence workplace practices, discourses and social accountability.

3. Youth Work Promotion and Youth Rights Advocacy: The Center for Youth work and youth rights incubates youth focused programme teams, trains youth workers, and promotes the idea of youth work as a profession. The Center also engages in advocating youth rights at a regional and national level through consultations, trainings, partnerships and collaborations.

4. Research on Youth and Youth-hood: The newly established Youth Research Cell has designed and coordinated research into youth issues in the private and public sphere and also facilitated youth-led research. The youth research cell ensures that Samvada's interventions are responsive and relevant to the changing power and powerlessness of youth.

Challenges

1. Covid pandemic and the increasing precarity of livelihoods.
2. Placement of Baduku students in jobs that are sustainable has been a challenge.
3. Youth work is often perceived as voluntary work. It has been a challenge to promote it as professional work.

Impact and Outcome

1. Every year Samvada reaches out to 12500 youth and nurture 120 youth leaders per year
2. 1361 youth have graduated from Baduku, of which 70% are working in a profession or are pursuing higher education.
3. More than 8 researches have been conducted by Kanaja on a wide range of themes related to youth and youth-hood.
4. 194 youth workers have been trained in skills and perspectives of youth work
5. We have held consultations with 35+ organization at a national and regional level and have collaborated with 8 other youth work organizations

International Center for Research and Policy on Childhood at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (CIESPI at PUC-Rio)

Source: CIESPI
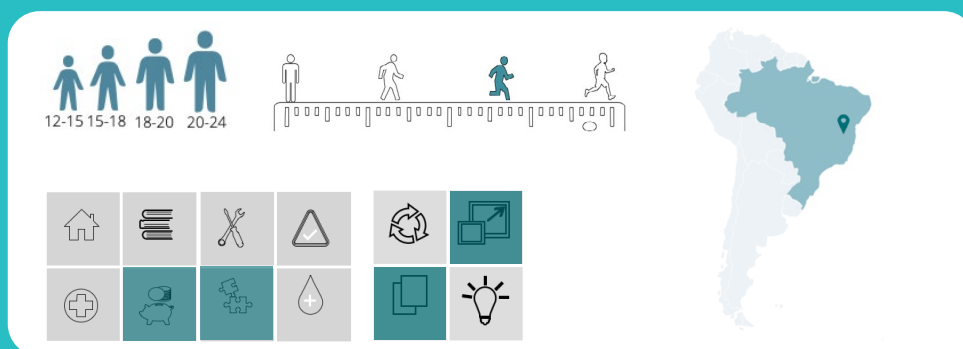
CIESPI at PUC-Rio is dedicated to engaging in research studies on, and social projects for, children, young people and their families and communities. Its purpose is to support the development and implementation of policies and practices for children and young people that contribute to their full development and the promotion and defence of their rights. CIESPI is particularly concerned with children growing up in contexts of vulnerability including poverty.

Highlight

We consider it essential to strengthen and expand the participation of children, adolescents and youth, especially in the struggle to defend their rights. Although there are complexities to be considered in the exercise of citizen and political participation of this group, especially for those not yet adults, we believe that they should be encouraged to participate and that their ideas have to be taken seriously. Young people´s participation can contribute to strengthening democratic principles by accessing civic tools and by them exercising their citizenship in a practical way; and for their social protection, by knowing channels through which they can actively express themselves and report rights violations. More than being heard, we understand that children, adolescents and youth want to be protagonists, to be involved in debates and actions related to the development of their community and society, especially with regard to their lives and their rights.

Activities

Currently, through three international projects, CIESPI/PUC-Rio has been working on the importance of participation and protagonism of children, adolescents and youth. These projects are: Shaping youth futures: livelihood options in creating inclusive cities (partnership with the University of Edinburgh – Scotland; YUVA, NIUA and Fields of View in India); Children and youth activism. International and Canadian partnership on children's rights (partnership with Toronto Metropolitan University – Canada, and several international partners; and Monitoring of child participation processes in child protection policies and programs at an international level (PUC-Rio Internationalization Program/CapesPrint). The first two projects involve the direct participation of young people in the development of research and actions related to guaranteeing their rights.

Challenges

Although academic production and national and international regulations recognize participation as a right for children and youth so that they can express their opinions on matters that concern them, and expect that their recommendations be taken into account, in Brazil, initiatives related to the theme are still limited. For this reason, the young people consulted throughout the projects point out that it is essential to encourage, publicize initiatives and create the necessary conditions for their participation especially those aimed at youth. In general, there is a lack of adequate methodologies for strengthening and expanding their involvement.

Impact and Outcome

Our experiences allowed us to discuss the issue of intergenerationality, still little explored in academic production, and to consider its potential for strengthening partnerships in the fight for rights. Young people involved in the projects benefit from the experience and scientific technical knowledge of the CIESPI/PUC-Rio team to enhance their ideas and projects. They expanded the reach of their proposals, made their agendas reach key actors in the processes of discussion and implementation of public policies. Respect and appreciation for their experiences strengthened their self-esteem and made them more confident to dialogue with representatives of government agencies and civil society. CIESPI/PUC-Rio, in turn, has been able to think about more accessible forms of communication, beyond the walls of the university, making themes and contents more dynamic in order to attract broader attention and generate wider engagement.

Youth Forum of the South Fluminense in Action (Fórum Juventude Sul Fluminense em Ação – FJSFA)

Source: FJSFA

The Youth Forum of the South Fluminense in Action (FJSFA) is a space for free initiative and mobilization for public policies for children and youth. Our intention is to bring children, adolescents and youth into an open forum for discussing public policies involving their interests, discovering their rights (guaranteed by the Brazilian Federal Constitution and the Statute of the Child and the Adolescent) and promoting political advocacy in the governmental and social sectors. As a collective, it is a social movement that began in 2011 in the city of Volta Redonda, Rio de Janeiro, with the aim of encouraging protagonism and involvement of young people

Highlight

Currently, the Youth Forum (FJSFA) occupies institutional spaces for popular participation, with young people elected to seats in Municipal Rights Councils like the Municipal Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents and the Municipal Youth Council of Volta Redonda. The Youth Forum representatives also participate in the Governmental Committee for the Participatory Budget of the Municipality and in the Adolescent Participation Committee of the State of Rio de Janeiro (CPA-RJ).

Activities

The Youth Forum (FJSFA) develops activities in schools and organizations that work with children and adolescents, using conversation circles and recreational activities to publicize and teach their rights, while encouraging engagement and promoting spaces for protagonism. The Forum also develops and participates in research related to children and youth in the region, engaging society and the local government by presenting the research results and proposing solutions to public problems and improvements in the right of young people in the city. Also, in partnership with the councils, the Forum organizes local and state conferences on the rights of children and adolescents. In addition to our monthly meetings, which take place openly, members freely and spontaneously discuss their problems and day-to-day challenges, seeking to develop creative solutions. Finally, the collective promotes public interventions to raise awareness of young people's rights and of the violence that the child and youth population suffers, with leafleting and debates in public spaces.

Challenges

Among the difficulties and resistance to the exercise of this protagonism, is the lack of recognition by society in seeing young people as subjects of rights and a citizen, who have the right to a voice, know what they want and think. What should be done when the words or interests and opinions of young people are underestimated, ignored or, when heard, are discarded or have a low impact on the results of the policies developed? There is also resistance, in addition to non-recognition. There is a refusal to expand listening and effective participation of young people in the policy deliberation process. This manifests itself in a reduced and limited space for institutional participation in the national, state and municipal rights councils. Another challenge that the FJSFA faces is the lack of funding for its projects and initiatives. As it is an initiative led by young people it does not have any kind of public or private funding, which makes it difficult to create new projects.

Impact and Outcome

One of the Youth Forum's achievements is the success in achieving places of public debate. The Forum was the first organization in Brazil to occupy a seat on the Municipal Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents. We also participated in the process to build a Ten- Year Plan for Children and Adolescents in the Municipality of Volta Redonda, which became law in 2019. We also mobilized to pressure the government to hold a new youth conference to resume the debate on the municipal youth policy that had been paralyzed for 6 years. The same mobilization demanded the government to hold new elections and reactivate the Municipal Youth Council in 2021. Young people also have increasingly occupied spaces in the academic environment, participating in research even at an international level. One example is our participation in the project Shaping Youth Futures: Youth Livelihood Options in Creating Inclusive Cities, in partnership with the International Center for Research and Policy on Childhood at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (CIESPI/PUC-Rio). Currently, Youth Forum representatives sit on the Adolescent Participation Committee of the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents in the Federal Government of Brazil, discussing new spaces for youth participation and engagement at a national level.

Amnistia

Source: https://amnistia.org.ar
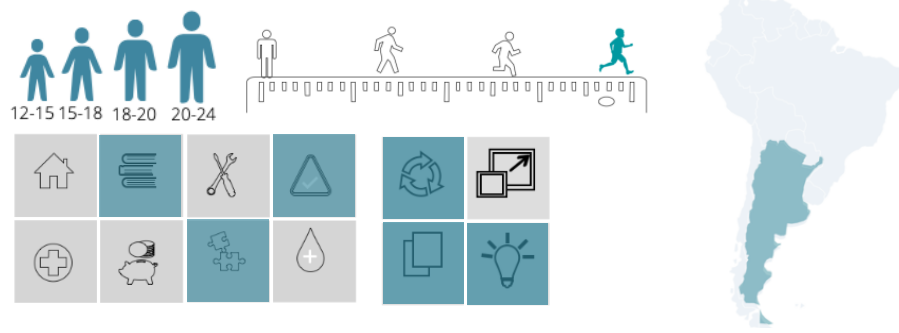
Amnistia is a human rights organisation convinced to change the world through activism. It started with an article "The Forgotten Prisoner" in The Observer newspaper by British lawyer Peter Benenson. Through this article he created a fight against injustice and abuse of power that became a massive movement that went on streets, put signature, protest and publicise human rights violations around the world that go unpunished. The aim is to disseminate rights as tools for people to defend themselves.

Amnistia conceives that human right is not simply education but a participation and right-based learning to build capacity for analysis and critical thinking. This is done through workshops with participatory methodologies which promote critical thinking and youth empowerment in spaces of both formal and non-formal education. This process seeks to enable young people to know about their rights and defend them, promote resort for human rights and generate opinions so that it can be taken into account by decision maker while policymaking.

Highlights

Amnistia has launched online game for people to learn about their human rights in fun and entertaining way. The game is in a multiple-choice questions quiz format. Each question derives from a video clip of 20-30 secs attached to it. The clips and questions are a way to generate awareness and knowledge about the human rights violation taking place internationally. The options are laid below the question for the participant to choose. Some of the questions are opinion based while few other has correct answers. The game can be played alone or with friends and by the end of the game, players get to discuss about the issues posed in the question. This takes a form of awareness building to motivate young adults to participate in the activism.

Activities

- Sexual and reproductive rights- Amnistia works majorly on the front of sexual and reproductive rights. They organise **ESI**; an educational workshop to encourage young people to know about their right and talk about their sexuality freely. A comprehensive sex education is worked to reduce teenage pregnancies and prevent sexually transmitted infections. **The Youth Collective for Sexual and Reproductive Rights** is an alliance of organizations from different parts of Argentina that work for access and exercise free of sexual and reproductive rights by young people and adolescents. Through this network, actions are developed for political advocacy and strengthening of youth participation at different levels: local, regional, global. The work involves validation and collection of information from officials at State's sexual rights policies and reproductive. Mainly contributing to the monitoring in service areas, youth-friendly and HIV/AIDS. Meeting is held with National program for Sexual Health and

Responsible Procreation, of Ministry of Health. #Where is a web platform that finds delivery location for condoms, vaccination centres, HIV testing centres, infectious disease centres and services of sexual and reproductive health that offer contraceptive methods. The web platform also give access to legal termination of pregnancy. **Committed** is a collaborative platform of youth initiatives that seek to generate positive social impact. Young people in Latin America who want to be leaders are encouraged to propose ideas and projects that aim to guarantee or contribute to everyone knowing about their sexual and reproductive rights.

- Online courses- Amnistia offers online courses on-
  » Human rights- The rights of refugee
  » Freedom of expression
  » Introduction to human rights
  » Women's health and Rights at the international level.

- I wrote for the rights- It is an international campaign that involves global letter sending to authorities to put pressure and support those who face injustice. Every year materials are sent out about cases of those people or community whose rights have been subjugated. Young change makers can take the action in form of petitions, emails, tweets, Facebook posts, photographs, postcards.
- Network of schools and educators- The program creates a network of educators and school. Upon joining the network, Amnistia sends out resources for the classroom on human rights agenda items. The participant can also be included under the database to give workshops on sexual and reproductive rights. Every year, there are materials to work with cases of people or community whose rights are being subjugated.

Generación 2030 (UNFPA)

Source: https://mexico.unfpa.org/es/news/generaci%C3%B3n-2030
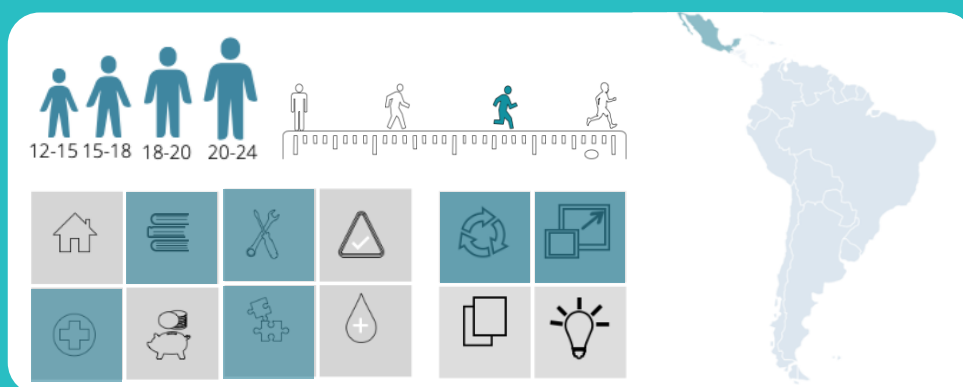
The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) aspires to create a world in which all pregnancies are wanted, all births are safe and all young people reach their full development. UNFPA advocates for the well-being of youth: promoting the human rights and leadership of adolescents, involving youth in decisions that affect them, promoting sexual and reproductive rights, and promoting zero tolerance of violence against girls and women.

Highlights

In terms of youth populations, UNFPA Mexico promotes the active participation and co-responsibility of youth, as well as the establishment of inter- and intra-generational alliances. To this end, UNFPA focuses on promoting the empowerment of youth to make free and informed decisions about their bodies, their lives and their world. Likewise, it promotes capacity building and youth leadership so that they can know and exercise their rights, and contribute to improving their environments.

In this way, UNFPA seeks to incorporate the needs of young people into development and inequality reduction strategies, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Activities

UNFPA Mexico supports the development of public policy proposals that consider intergenerational changes and the age structure of the population, with special attention to the comprehensive development of adolescents and young people. Likewise, it provides technical support for the establishment of a regulatory framework on youth at the national level, which takes into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Montevideo Consensus and other global and regional agreements.

UNFPA guides and supports the design of adequate development strategies for young people, through dialogue with governments and alliances with non-governmental organizations, academia, the media, as well as with civil society organizations that work with young people and youth organizations or groups

Likewise, UNFPA promotes two particular initiatives with the participation of adolescents and young people:

- United Crecemos, which focuses on empowering adolescent girls to achieve greater gender equality in their communities, through non-formal education.
- Generation 2030, which seeks to empower adolescents and young people and enhance their leadership and participation so that they contribute to improving their communities, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals of which the UNFPA mandate is responsible.

Challenges

- Low levels of investment in youth by the government and private sector for their comprehensive development and participation
- Stereotypes and criminalization of youth
- Deficiencies in the consolidation of public policies and interventions aimed at adolescents and young people, based on evidence and respect for human rights.

Impact and Outcome

Main results achieved during the 2015 – 2018 period of Unidas Crecemos:

- 1,080 adolescent girls and 120 adolescent boys have participated in the project activities, strengthening their life skills, increasing their knowledge about their rights, improving their school performance, among other elements.
- 64 clubs for adolescent girls installed that strengthen the social fabric.
- 36 young women strengthened their leadership and served as mentors of United Crecemos.
- 1,800 adults informed about the prevention of violence, the prevention of adolescent pregnancy and human rights.

Main results achieved in the 2017-2021 period of Generation 2030 are:

- 3,000 people benefited directly and around 62,000 people indirectly in 8 municipalities in Morelos and 4 in Puebla as a result of the 10 community projects designed and implemented by young people, contributing to 12 of the 17 SDGs.
- 1,934 people sensitized around the 2030 Agenda thanks to the replies given by the 60 young leaders trained around the fundamental axes of the project.
- 67 institutions from the public, private, academic and social sectors are involved in promoting youth participation and volunteering as key components to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 350 adolescents and young people with strengthened capacities around the 2030 Agenda and youth participation by 30 young leaders and generating sustainable solutions in 8 states of the Republic.
- 550 adolescents and young people implementing 60 sustainable solutions in 8 states of the Republic.

Fórum das Juventudes da Grande Belo Horizonte

Source: https://forumdasjuventudes.org.br
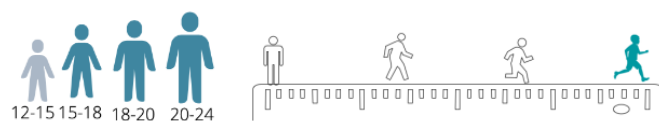
The creation of the collective took place in the context of discussion and implementation of public youth policies (PPJ) in the country. It took shape with the creation of the National Youth Secretariat and the National Youth Council, among other bodies and institutions. The main activities are aimed at dialogue with other instances of civil society, the municipal government, seeking to favour youth participation and guarantee the right of youth to the city.

Highlights

The network focuses on demanding their rights and is also at the forefront of political discussions related to young people and their issues. It stands as a united voice of the youths and places enough pressure for even the government to concede and listen to their demands. It understands the need for political participation to carry forward agendas that are inclined towards the interest of the youths. As such, in the movement against the municipal government for making very less involvement of the youths designing and implementation process of the CRJ, the network soon received social control over the CRF and even flagged irregularities that showed up during the process. They also made an analysis of 'The Government Programs of Candidates For The Mayor of Belo Horizonte' wherein in analysed which candidacies for the mayor of Belo Horizonte are most distant (or closer) to the guidelines that are considered essential to guarantee the integral development of young people

Youth Reference Center (CRJ) was constructed as the main public equipment of the municipality focused on this segment. The Forum has starred in important episodes of clash with the municipal government, questioning the absence of effective social participation. The Forum was dedicated to the exercise of social control including the articulation of a public hearing on the subject in the City Council, participation

in a joint committee for the discussion of the Center and the dissemination of an open letter to the city, denouncing serious irregularities that occurred during this process.

Activities

Confronting violence against youth: This campaign tries to fight against the violations of youth rights and to mobilize social mobilization for the end of violence against young people in Belo Horizonte and cities in the metropolitan region. Freedom, expression, respect, dignity, autonomy, memory, justice and difference are the key topics that the campaign caters to. The campaign provides an extensive calendar of activities, including cultural street actions, political influence, debates and meetings between various organizations that work on the theme of youth in Belo Horizonte and the metropolitan region.

Political Platform: The Youth Against Violence political platform establishes 10 priority agendas so that civil society and governments can commit to fighting the violations of rights suffered by young people. These are proposals that seek to ensure the integral development of more than 52 million young Brazilians with dignity and citizenship. Through decentralized actions of communication, mobilization and political advocacy, the proposal is to guide the fight against violence against youth

with candidates and candidates for legislative assemblies, the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate and the state and federal governments. In addition, it is expected that the platform will stimulate public debate around the topic and support training processes with youth groups across the country

Okupa: The event A Juventude oKupa a Cidade was conceived by the UFMG Youth Observatory and is one of the Forum's priority actions. Since its first edition, four years ago, the meeting has been playing an important role in the field of culture and political participation in Belo Horizonte and the Metropolitan Region, by hosting the discussion of themes related to youth rights – such as the right to the city, to the memory, identity, expression and diversity – and offer visibility to artistic-cultural and political interventions by youth groups.

Youth against Violence is a campaign to repudiate violations of youth rights and social mobilization to end violence against the young population of Belo Horizonte and cities in the metropolitan region. Freedom, expression, respect, dignity, autonomy, memory, justice and difference are the key words of the campaign. The idea is to broaden the discussion on the theme of violence against youth and stimulate the construction of networks to protect youth citizenship, with the participation of various sectors of society. The campaign provides for an extensive calendar of activities, including street cultural actions, political incidence, debates and meetings between various organizations that work on the theme of youth in Belo Horizonte and the metropolitan region.

The Educational Circuit held training meetings on the subject Youth against Violence with more than 450 adolescents and young people from more than 20 public schools, community spaces and public programs aimed at youth in BH and the Metropolitan Region. The objective was to sensitize young people to the different manifestations of violence in their daily lives, in addition to calling them to act as multipliers of the campaign with the family, school and the community.

Seminar was held with the purpose of strengthening the network of defence of rights of adolescents and young people. In addition, discussing horizons for joint action. During the event, the network also launched educational kit "oKupa: youth, citizenship and occupation of the city", consisting of a board game and a primer. The material draws attention to situations of violation of rights and possibilities of promoting citizenship of adolescents and young people in urban contexts. The oKupa consisted mainly of an event, with a debate format, in which young people from the Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte (RMBH), together with representatives of academia, the third sector, the government and organized civil society raised topics of relevance to young people, so that they could be debated, raising reflections and propositions.

The Political Platform of Youth against Violence establishes 10 priority guidelines so that civil society and governments can commit to confronting the violations of rights suffered by the young population. The initiative involves decentralized communication actions, political incidence and mobilization.

Challenges
The network's performance was reduced between 2009 and mid-2011, the network's performance was reduced. However, with the construction of the Youth reference Centre (CRJ) and their opposition against the municipal government for not effectively including citizen's participation in the designing and implementation of the project. Thereafter, the network adopted the agenda of fighting violence meted against the youth, since then they have been keeping them at the forefront of movements, protests, political platforms, etc.

Temporary Social Security Net and Skills for Youth [Fonds d'Assisstance Economique et Sociale (FAES)]

Source: https://socialprotection.org/connect/stakeholders/haiti-fonds-dassistance-économique-et-sociale-faes-economic-and-social
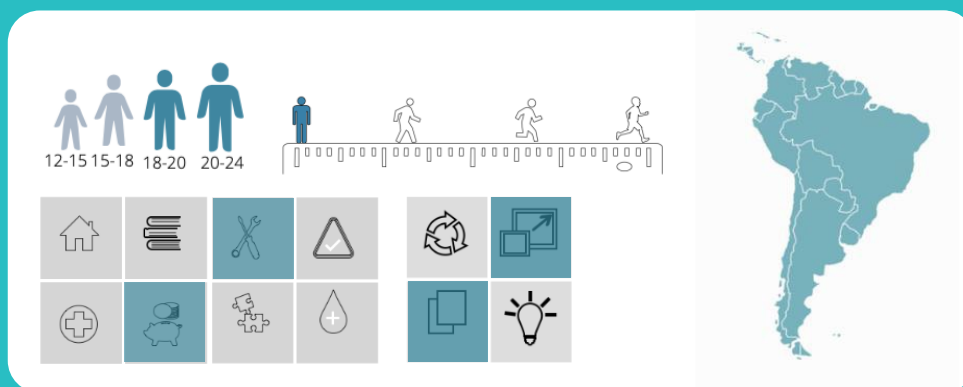
The mission of FAES is to support disadvantaged communities in developing their capacities and enhance their potential with a view to achieve a common vision of their future. It is done by providing the necessary support for their strengthening and by financing priority projects identified by these communities. As a result, it is one of the instruments used by the government in its fight against poverty.

Highlights

The objective of the program is to create a social security net for vulnerable urban youth, and generate training and labour intermediation opportunities for young participants. There are three specific objectives:

1. provide short term income opportunities to youth through short term employment in vulnerable neighbourhoods, to mitigate the effects of the elimination of fuel subsidies;
2. provide access to training for youth living in vulnerable neighbourhoods; and
3. provide institutional strengthening to the Social and Economic Fund (FAES) and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST).

Activities

The programme offers:

1. **Temporary employment** (cash for work): This component finances small community development projects which is identified through a participatory process. Each project to be funded is designed to be intensive in the use of low skill labour force. This component funds about 450 community development projects, with a target of at least 30% women.
2. **Professional training**: This component will finance demand driven technical training for 2,000 youth to increase employability. Training priority will be given to sectors with job creation potential. Guidance and labour intermediation will be provided to the youths that are in training. Other activities under consideration are being explored include:

i.   provision of soft skills training;

ii. digital work training;

iii. the design of an apprenticeship program; and

iv. support services to entrepreneurs (for incubation of new business ventures).

3. **Institutional support**: This component supports the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST) in the development of social protection strategy and its related studies including the strengthening of the designatory information system and will also support the design and implementation of a labour intermediation service, including the development of:

i.   service offer for jobseekers and employers;

ii. association strategy with employers;

iii. strategic management plan;

iv. labour intermediation technology platform, including hardware and software; and

v.   road map for a labour markets information system including mechanisms to collect demand and supply side information, as well as to process and disseminate information.

Impact and Outcome

As per the 2020 report, 30,000 people have been targeted.

Brazilian Youth Parliament (Programa Parlamento Jovem Brasileiro – PJB)

Source: https://www2.camara.leg.br/a-camara/programas-institucionais/experiencias-presenciais/parlamentojovem/o-que-e-o-parlamento-jovem-brasileiro

The Brazilian Youth Parliament (PJB) is an education for democracy program, which annually offers high school students from all over the country the opportunity to simulate the working day of federal deputies. Young people take office and exercise their mandate as young deputies for five days in the Chamber of Deputies in Brasilia. It aims for young people learn more about their reality by seeking solutions to existing problems and understanding the responsibilities of governments, organizations and citizens.

Highlights

The exercise of elaborating a legislative proposal is a great opportunity for students to develop the competences of the cognitive axes of the ENEM reference matrix, such as mastering language, understanding phenomena, coping with problem situations, building arguments and the preparation of proposals.

Activities

The PJB proposes to be a pedagogical tool in schools, providing discussion of topics such as politics, citizenship and popular participation. While teachers and students engage in the process of drafting bills for the PJB, multiple opportunities for reflection in the classroom are created. The exercise of elaborating a legislative proposal is a great opportunity for students to develop the competencies of the cognitive axes of the ENEM reference matrix, such as the mastery of language, the understanding of phenomena, coping with problem situations, the construction of argumentation and the elaboration of proposals.

During the parliamentary journey in Brasília, the PJB unites students from different cultures, genders, ethnicities, beliefs and social realities. Thus, it offers the real experience of tolerance, inclusion and respect for diversity - as well as formal content on social control and Legislative Power. By the end of the program, everyone gains to exercise their skills of debate, argumentation, political articulation, appreciation of consensus and search for the common good. All young people who are involved in the elaboration of a bill have the opportunity to obtain new learning and develop their citizenship.

Distance Learning Course

All the selected students participate in a distance learning course to prepare for the PJB. In this course they learn more about the Legislative Power, about each stage of the parliamentary journey and, above all, learn how to carry out an important activity that will be carried out during the parliamentary journey: the rapporteur ship of a bill.

For each project presented in the PJB, as in the Chamber of Deputies, a rapporteur is defined, who is a deputy responsible for preparing a report on the project. The rapporteur also suggests changes to the original project, which are called amendments, or even proposes a completely new text, which is then called a substitute.

In other words: the rapporteur is the parliamentarian who must issue an opinion on the proposal, that is, an analysis of the project, agreeing or disagreeing with what was proposed. If they partially agree, they can propose some changes to improve the project or propose a new text, which includes the ideas of the original project.

The project report includes three aspects to be studied:

- **Project Merit**: Why was the project proposed? To solve what problem? How do you intend to do this? Who will be affected by it?
- **Constitutionality of the project**: is the subject dealt with in the project within the competence of the Union?
- **Financial and budgetary adequacy**: the project causes an increase in expenses or a reduction in revenues for the Union.

The preparatory course is conducted by tutors from the Chamber of Deputies who accompany the students, answering questions and guiding them in carrying out the exercises. Participation in the course and delivery of the exercises is mandatory for all selected. It is also at this stage that the PJB organization makes contact with the student to expedite all arrangements for the trip to Brasília.

Parliamentary Day

The parliamentary journey of young deputies takes place in Brasília, in the Chamber of Deputies and consists of a series of activities that resemble the reality of the creation of a new law in Brazil. The student selected to be a youth deputy must be available to participate in all programming activities.

Participants form political parties, take office as young deputies, elect the Board of Directors of the PJB, analyze selected bills and report, debate and vote on all projects in committees and some projects in plenary.

All these procedures resemble, as far as possible, what actually happens in the Chamber of Deputies and have their own regimental rules. At each stage, the selected student has the opportunity to learn about the legislative process and the various issues involved in reviewing and approving (or rejecting) a legislative proposal.

During the entire period of the event, young deputies are assisted by a team that conducts the legislative activities of the parliamentary day, composed of servants of the Chamber of Deputies who are specialists in the Legislative Process. In addition, students also participate in lectures, classes and workshops that will prepare them for acting as a parliamentarian.

The purpose of the PJB is for young deputies to experience the political-democratic process, debating and approving or rejecting bills. Thus, the PJB is one of the ways of doing politics. And doing politics in practice can be very difficult if we are not imbued with democratic values to know how to debate, dialogue, respect diverse ideas and opinions. This is the spirit of the parliamentary day! The invitation is not for young deputies to imitate behaviors, actions, speeches and attitudes of current representatives, but for them to develop this role thinking: what kind of representative would I like to be?

More than learning about the legislative rite, the PJB invites young people to experience in practice all the complexity of the democratic process, identifying the challenges and possible paths for the experience of democracy in social relations and also in political institutions.

During their stay in Brasília, the young people are accompanied by the state coordinators of the PJB, employees of the State Departments of Education appointed to coordinate the program in the state in all its stages.

Protagonistas Del Cambio UPC

Source: https://premioprotagonistasdelcambio.upc.edu.pe
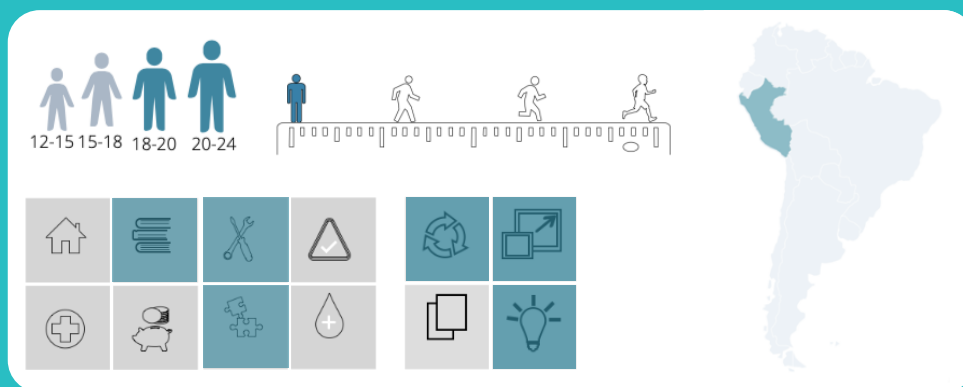
UPC takes it as a social responsibility to provides training, recognition, visibility and training strengthening the innovative spirit of young social entrepreneurs throughout the country. UPC recognises the work of young entrepreneurs and innovators in the country by providing them with academic support, mentoring and guidance with experts. They enhance the skills of entrepreneurs through continuous training and advice, with an innovation approach. Through this a community of Protagonists of Change is created that generates alliances and promotes social entrepreneurship.

Highlights

Protagonists of Change offers the opportunity to meet social entrepreneurs nationally and internationally. In Peru, they have a network of 90 Protagonists of Change present in all regions, who generate alliances to promote their endeavours. At the international level, UPC allies with Youth Action Net organisation, which forms a network of more than 1,500 entrepreneurs from 90 countries around the world. The benefits of belonging to this network are the following:

- Training: webinars with international speakers.
- Recognition: Possibility of participating in the Laureate Global Fellows, an award that recognizes social entrepreneurs from all over the world.
- Networking: Opportunity to connect with social entrepreneurs internationally, through a virtual directory.

Annually, they hold entrepreneurship and social innovation events to promote new knowledge among the social ecosystem. Design Sprint was an event where the winners of Protagonists of Change 2021 receive training and advice from a group of experts in the Google Design Sprint methodology, which will allow them to improve their business model. The general public is also invited to this event, who will help the Protagonists identify opportunities for improvement and propose innovative solutions.

Activities

UPC offer various opportunities that allow one to grow as a social leader and scale their entrepreneurship to a sustainability model.

- Academic support in leadership, entrepreneurship and social innovation.
- Annual consultations with experts.
- National and international networking.
- Incubation and mentoring.
- Visibility in the media at the national level.
- 6 months of training at Coursera.
- Legal advice from the Muñiz studio.

They conduct workshops, courses and immersion spaces to enhance the skills of the social leader and their enterprises.

- Boot Camp to learn topics of leadership, entrepreneurship and social innovation by expert teachers of the UPC and specialists in the social ecosystem.
- Virtual Marketing Course for Social Entrepreneurs.
- Innovation event where the design sprint methodology will be applied for 3 days to identify solutions to the challenges of the winners' entrepreneurship.

An annual mentoring provided to accompany the growth process of entrepreneurs and their entrepreneurship. They are in charge of a network of expert mentors from the social ecosystem and the business sector. Entrepreneurs who meet the established requirements have the opportunity to enter an incubation program with Start UPC and, subsequently, the Innovation Laboratory of the UPC.

Impact and Outcome

110
young winners in the last 11 years

69%
of winners are from the province, from 14 regions of the country
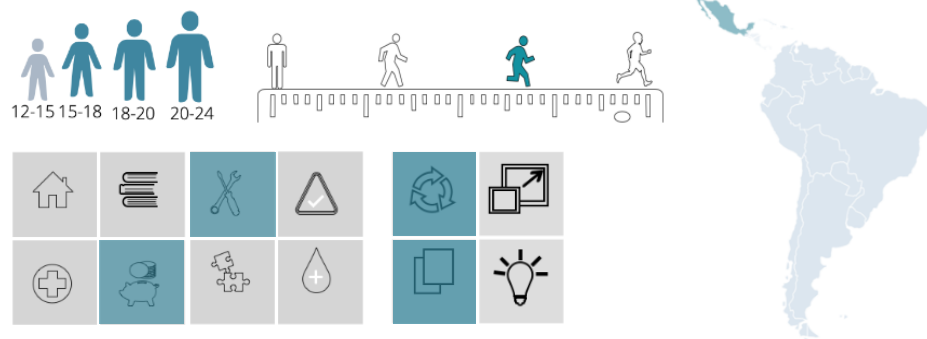
6
Protagonists of Change won the international Laureate Global Fellows competition

+1 million
of beneficiaries at the national level, through the enterprises of our protagonists

Órale (Vínculos y Redes A.C.)

Source: https://www.vinculosyredes.org.mx/nosotros

Vinculos y Redes (Links and AC Networks) aims to give financial support for education to prevent violence and drama of children who are at the risk of street. They try to collaborate, so that through education, social violence is avoided and therefore crime in the country decreased. Educate in civil ethics and in an environment of openness, freedom and respect for all. Focus on encouraging marginalized populations, so that they are agents of their own development, personal, family and community, according to their needs. They also promote the progress of the sectors most in need, through the provision of material and human resources, through study, technical support and co-financing of specific projects. They do this by inviting people and institutions committed to society to collaborate, to bring education to more sectors of the population.

Highlights

Órale has a proven model of comprehensive learning, which provides young people in vulnerable situations with life and employment skills. The model follows a strict systematisation of processes, protocols and operating instruments. It was created by the International Youth Foundation, which has been preparing young people to be healthy, productive and committed citizens in its community and currently works in 101 countries.

Activities

Órale aims to increase employability of at least 5,000 young people guiding the in the world of work. Groups of 25 young people are aggregated and brought together with a group with facilitators, mentors and counsellors. A 7 weeks workshop is conducted that trains them in life and employability skills. The young trainers are followed up for 4 months post training for smooth transition to the world of work. After the project is over, Vínculos y Redes (Links and AC Networks) provide necessary support to the youth to make them the agents of change.

groups of 25
young people

+

a group of
incredible
facilitators,
mentors and
counselors

+

7 weeks of
workshop

+

4 months of
follow-up

=

Young people
from agents
of change

Impact and Outcome

From the 9 impact assessments of the model, it was found that 70% of young graduates get a formal job or return to study; moving from inactivity to productivity. Links and Networks AC has 21 years of experience helping young people at risk with 5 currently active programs based on education.

Fundacion SES

Source: https://www.fundses.org.ar/es/lineas-de-accion/experiencias/proyecto-noemi

Fundacion SES work to promote youth inclusion at risk, with a focus on the development of their rights.Together with other social organizations, companies, the State and international organizations, they implement initiatives seeking to increase educational opportunities and develop professional skills for young people, as well as strengthen their active participation in the community.

Highlights

Their main strategy involves the development of networks and strengthening of associations, as well as the strengthening of different organizations that are part of civil society and jointly developing public policies together with the State, the main driving force that guarantees citizens' rights.

Activities

The NOEMI Project aims to generate an impact on public policies for educational inclusion and the approach to the world of work of adolescents and young people. It proposes and implements Educational Practices in the Workplace (PELT) as a pedagogical strategy for the development of knowledge.

PELT System seeks to influence the possibilities of access, permanence and certification of adolescents and young people in the educational system, especially those who live in contexts of vulnerability. The objective of strengthening socio-emotional skills is to accompany adolescents and young people in the formulation of their life projects, generating opportunities for them to recognize their abilities, have information and tools to understand the work and training context. These experiences aim to integrate knowledge and curricular content with the world of work. In this way, social organizations, companies, cooperatives, and public administration are transformed into training spaces.

Occupational training of young people in Argentina (F.O.J.A), aims to improve the employability of young participants by generating job and/or training opportunities related to their life project, with emphasis on the gender perspective. They intend to reach young people from the community in a state of social vulnerability, in the construction of an occupational personal project, strengthening socio-emotional skills and providing accompaniment in the autonomous search for employment, and labour intermediation for their labour insertion. The training also provides specific technical training according to the niches of job opportunities in the local context, related to the development of entrepreneurship, "green" jobs, jobs in the care of the elderly or jobs with the use of information technologies.

Instituto Mexicano de la Juventud (IMJUVE)

Source: https://www.gob.mx/imjuve
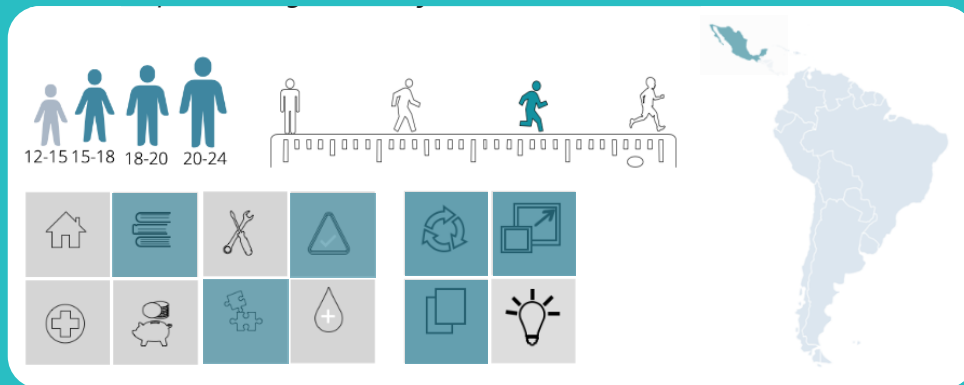
The IMJUVe is an entity of the Mexican Federal Government that work towards formulating public policies specifically catering to the young Mexicans so as to provide them with provisions related to education, health, employment and social participation. IMJUVE supports young entrepreneurs by providing financial support to the best business creation projects. Likewise, with the Youth is Service Program, young students are encouraged to carry out their social service by applying their knowledge and implementing actions in favour of the community. At IMJUVE, young people will find spaces for creation, participation, innovation and expression through the various calls where they freely discuss and express their ideas. It responds to the demand of young people in education, psychological counselling, work, addiction prevention, legal advice and dissemination of cultural activities. To create public policies in favour of young people, it investigates to find out what they think, how they look, what their needs are. The IMJUVE has various research instruments that account for demographic, socioeconomic, and political changes to create programs that respond to the demands and needs of young people.

Activities

The National Youth Program is a guiding document that establishes the criteria, characteristics and operational axes that should guide the definition and implementation of the national youth policy implemented by the entities and dependencies of the federal public administration, in line with the objectives of the National Development Plan.

Activities are carried out in three axes:

1. Knowledge (articulation with experts)
2. Actions aimed at the creation, strengthening and consolidation of mechanisms for linkage and cooperation with academics and experts dedicated to the study of youth, which contribute to a better understanding of this sector of the population and to the strengthening of public policy in this area.
3. Legitimacy (articulation with young people)

4. Actions aimed at the development of mechanisms for democratic consultation and dialogue with young people from all groups, sectors, origins and identities for the recognition and systematization of their desires, demands and main problems so that they are integrated as a basic input for the formulation of the national youth policy.
5. Transversality (inter-institutional articulation)
6. Actions aimed at the development of cooperation mechanisms between entities and dependencies of the three levels of government. It contributes to the aimed of recognition and comprehensive attention of the specific demands and needs of the young population, as well as to the mainstreaming of the youth perspective.

Responding to these three guidelines, they will be complemented by strategic actions to collect the necessary information and data, such as inputs for the preparation of

the youth document, among them, the 2019 National Youth Consultation on a digital platform, as well as regional meetings, working groups and the youth republic state forums, with the participation of strategic actors.

Youth for Transformation: community brigades from north to south is a program of the Mexican Youth Institute (Imjuve) that aims to contribute to the improvement of responsible young citizenship and capable of strengthening ties with the State. Youth brigades is organized to carry out community work in priority areas, both urban and rural, which will implement different activities that respond to the needs identified in the corresponding area.This program will work with various thematic lines, such as literacy days, crime prevention, topics such as culture, sport, reconstruction of the social fabric, employability, as well as sexual and reproductive health.

Prior to work in the territory, the Directorate of Research and Evaluation of Imjuve will make a list and diagnoses that will determine the priority care areas and their needs. Once the needs of the community have been detected, activities will be developed that respond to the specific characteristics of each

priority care area. Afterwards, the community project will be consolidated with young people, whose operation is developed from three structures:

- Contact Points: they are responsible for the regional linkage and will be the contact between the organizational structure of Imjuve and the brigades in the territory.
- Brigade managers: they will lead the teams of 25 young people and direct the activities of the brigade in the territory.
- Brigade members: they will carry out direct community intervention activities in the territory. This figure will be occupied by beneficiaries of the "Youth Building the Future" program of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security.

Impact and Outcome
Created in 1999, IMJUVE works for 37.9 million young people, recognizing them with the National Youth Award for those young people who excel in academia, community work, human rights or in favor of the environment.

Centro del informaciòn recursos para el Desarrollo

Source: https://www.cird.org.py/
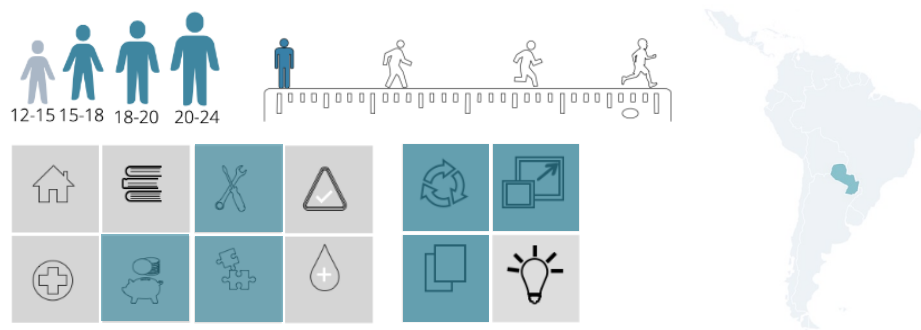
Centro del informaciòn recursos para el Desarrollo (CIRD) is an organization working on the mission to formulate Human and Social Capital oriented toward Sustainable Development for the last 30 years. Through their projects and programs, they are assisting organizations and communities in the application of strategic, organizational, technological, or operational solutions to problems that hinder and limit people's options.

Highlights
- The accompaniment of the tutor is valued and highlighted as fundamental in the training process of young people. This appreciation is received from the supermarket workers (managers, supervisors and cashiers) and above all, the young people themselves consider the accompaniment they receive in their training process to be important.
- Follow-up of young people up to three months after labour insertion. This accompaniment carried out by the tutors' results in greater job stability for young people, and also to know the degree of satisfaction of employers.
- In the monthly meetings of the team of tutors, conflicting cases are socialized and strategies are sought to solve them, the training process of the students is evaluated.

Activities
Youth in Vocational Training project has helped the youth in building skills to improvise the quality of work and improve employability conditions. Through the project, the organization aimed the young people between 18-29 years old, who were in a vulnerable situation and had no work experience.

The project focuses on the listed agendas:
- To train the students regarding different skills, which they can acquire and apply in their lives, for this the tools of the "Skills for Life" program were used.
- To improve the employability conditions and increase the job placement possibilities.
- The students were trained in the technical courses certified by the SNPP. t to solve them, the training process of the students is evaluated.

Impact and Outcome
Through 734 students admitted to the program,
- 367 students trained in Life Skills
- 220 students employed in their first job
- 142 students who dropped out of the program
- Approved Improvement Plan, under the "NEO. PY",

strengthening of training and labor intermediation institutions.

- Permanent training of the team of tutors: Trainer of Trainers certified by the SNPP, Facilitators of Passaport to success certified by the International Youth Foundation

(IYF), Tutors in Labor Intermediation, certified by the International Youth Foundation (IYF).

- 1 Bakery Course in alliance with the National Professional Promotion Service (SNPP), the Paraguayan Chamber of Supermarkets (CAPASU).

Caribbean Federation of Youth (CFY)

Source: https://orgs.tigweb.org/caribbean-federation-of-youth-cfy
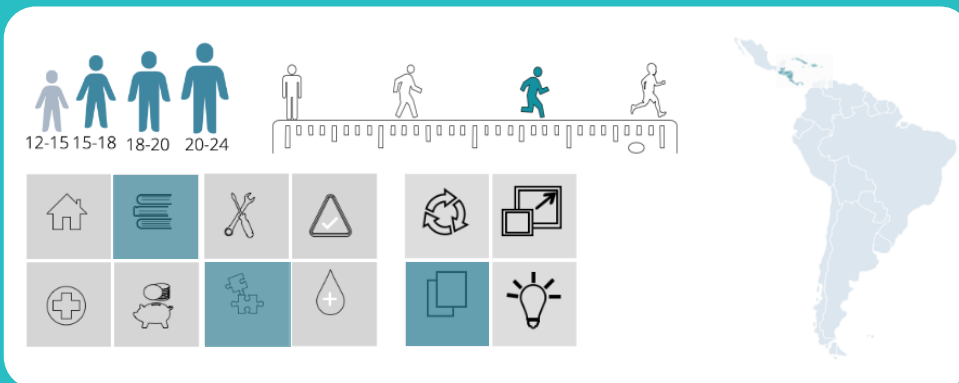
The Caribbean Federation of Youth (CFY) stands for the advancement of the interest of youth and seeks the active involvement and participation of youth in the process of progressive social change. They work to unite all youth in the Caribbean regardless of race, sex, nationality, religion, ideology or language into a common body and act as a representative body for youth organisations in the Caribbean and to address problems faced by Caribbean youth at the sub-regional and international levels. The aim is to co-ordinate the work of national youth organisations in the Caribbean and assist them in the formulation of their policies, management practice and programmes. With this they want to strengthen the integration process of Caribbean youth through networking, information sharing, and youth exchanges.

Objectives of CFY

- To unite all youth in the Caribbean regardless of race, sex, nationality, religion, ideology or language into a common body.
- To act as a representative body for youth organisations in the Caribbean and to address problems faced by Caribbean youth at the sub-regional and international levels.
- To co-ordinate the work of national youth organisations in the Caribbean and to assist them in the formulation of their policies, management practice and programmes.
- To promote the active participation of youth in the economic, social, cultural and political life of the Caribbean.
- To strengthen the integration process of Caribbean youth through networking, information sharing, and youth exchanges.

Activities

The programme of CFY comprises of a number of activities such as Conferences for youth leaders to address issues that affect the development of young people. These include Conferences on AIDS, Drugs, Women, Poverty and other critical social concerns.

A publication of a newsletter includes information on programme and activities of youth organisations and Youth Councils, as well as highlighting feature articles on pertinent aspects of youth development.

A regional camp brings together representatives from member organisations of National Youth Councils in the region for theoretical and practical sessions in leadership, regional integration, and social ills. An essential component of the camp is a community project which is decided in consultation with the residents of the community. They extend co-ordination of regional youth programmes to encourage and support the formation of national youth structures in the countries of the Caribbean and to assist in the formulation of Regional Youth Policy. They also work on implementation of the United Nations World Programme of Action for youth.

Instituto Revoar

Source: https://www.institutorevoar.com/
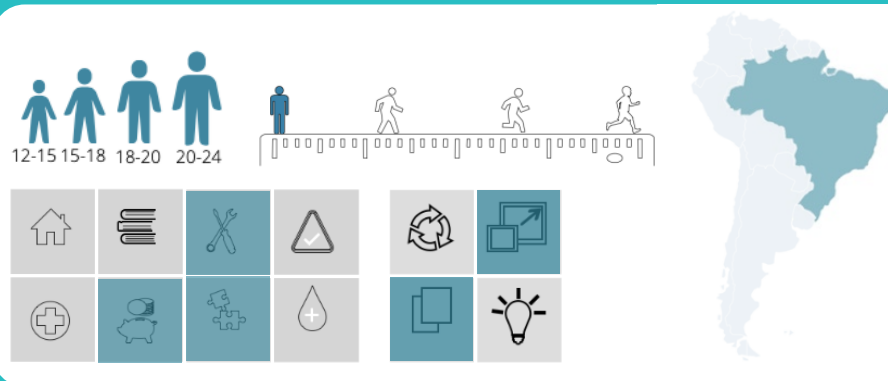
Instituto Revoar is a social organization that seeks to contribute to quality education in Brazil, through the socio-emotional and integral development of individuals, groups, educators and young people, through learning experiences and innovative methodologies of collaboration and connection. In addition, the organisation focuses on the improvement of individual's social and emotional skills and the development of more harmonious and cooperative relationships between people. The entity designs social initiatives, courses, consulting, lectures, workshops and authorial and living learning experiences. They aim to promote an education that values the human and integral formation of individuals and groups so that they are able to live in a conscious, autonomous and collaborative way.

Highlights

Instituto Revoar uses Pedagogy of Reconnection methodology developed in order to encompass experiential and experimental actions, combined with deep and provocative reflections, for the construction of a safe environment conducive to integral development.

It is created based on practical and theoretical studies, aiming at the implementation of pedagogical processes aimed at the development of socio-emotional skills relevant to the human and integral formation of any individual. Thus, the pedagogical process is participatory, respecting listening and dialogue between participants. Learning is sought through pleasure and the desire to be on the path and for that, the methodology is also based on cooperative and playful actions that recognize the individuality of each one, but, at the same time, the strength and importance of the collective.

Activities

Instituto Revoar offers courses that have an online or face-to-face format and are focused on the personal, emotional and professional development of adolescents and young people

from 12 to 29 years old. Experiential and innovative course that aims to develop important 21st century skills, such as self-knowledge, emotional intelligence, self-confidence, empathy, creativity and collaboration. At the end of the course, young people will have the opportunity to develop fully and through multiple languages and stimuli. Course created support young people to expand their perception of themselves and professional possibilities, for conscious decision-making and with more meaning about their personal and professional future. It is an opportunity to expand perspectives on professional performance, researching and exploring career possibilities aligned with the vocation and interest of each one, ending with the structuring of a life project for the young person to be able to be clear about their goals and future steps. Revoar creates projects for young people in situations of social vulnerability, from the age of 13, from elementary and high schools in the public school system or in institutions aimed at young people in conflict with the law in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The goal is to present various artistic expressions, such as dance, painting, collage, drawing, music and theatre, to solve the absence of the integral development of the human being, which is a gap in the current educational system.

Acreditar

Source: https://acreditar.org.br/
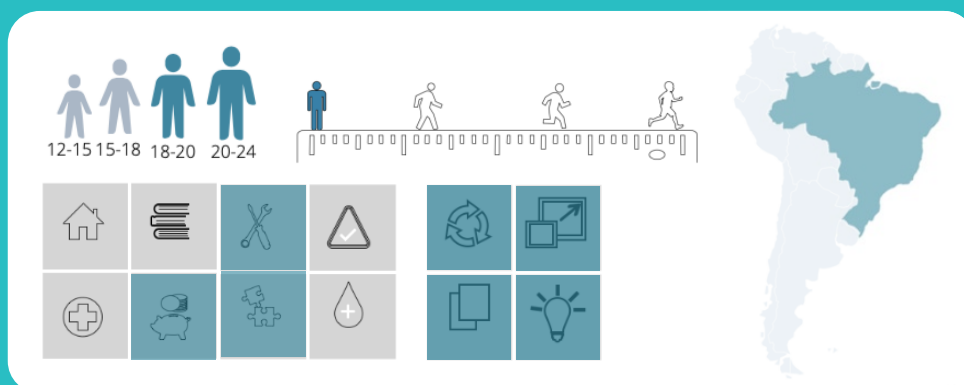
Acreditar works on two fields of action: one expands mechanisms for local entrepreneurs to generate wealth and remain in the Northeast region through their own businesses and the other promotes the well-being of children and adolescents, offering quality education for the development of their capacities, including financial education, education and citizenship, entrepreneurship and professionalization. Their productive oriented microcredit methodology promotes support for income-generating initiatives by offering personalized guidance for each entrepreneur, resources for investment and monitoring.

Activities

Entrepreneurial Look: Fostering Dreams
The project takes place in the municipality of Glória do Goitá (PE), in order to combat regional inequalities, where growth is concentrated in large urban centres. The project is captured through an incentive law and the Children and Youth Fund (FIA), and contributes to the training of low-income children, adolescents and young people, offering courses in Financial Education and Entrepreneurship, Education and Citizenship, Informatics and Preparation for the Labor Market and Life. In addition, it has been strengthening and encouraging productive activities in various segments, through entrepreneurial guidance, business promotion and monitoring, providing opportunities for income generation, work and socioeconomic development as an alternative to improve quality of life.

Entrepreneurial Training
It develops projects and actions that stimulate and qualify local enterprises, with the realization of courses and workshops in the areas of gender equity, digital marketing, price formation, processing of family farming products, costume jewellery production, cake production and many others. In addition to specific training actions, there are personalized services with support material to guide, who wants to start or strengthen an entrepreneurial idea with various themes such as: using a dobby, selling using pix and the step by step to start a business and other topic.

Formalisation To the Entrepreneur
This line of training represents a permanent and daily action for the legalization of small popular businesses through the Individual Microentrepreneur-MEI (Complementary Law No. 128 of 2008). The process of guiding to join the MEI stimulates entrepreneurial autonomy and the evolution of company management, emphasizing the importance of controlling the entire financial movement, as well as not confusing it, along with the company's assets, with personal and family finances.

All entrepreneurs served by Acreditar receive guidance in this regard and should be sure that they can have the support that is necessary to become an MEI. To this end, Acreditar has produced a folder in which the advantages, responsibilities

and legal requirements arising from the formalization are presented: obligations, costs, billing ceiling and guidance for the management of the company. The entire Acreditar credit team is trained, able and available to ask questions, guide, provide the services that are necessary.

Financial Education
This action arose due to the high rate of indebtedness of some entrepreneurs served by Acreditar. It was urgent to act so that entrepreneurs understood and changed their way of dealing responsibly with money and could start planning both their personal and professional projects financially in a conscious way. With simple language and very practical exercises, during the training, concepts such as negotiation, savings, banking, investment, conscious consumption, among others, are addressed.

Advice on Micro-finance
This line of funding is directed to other *IMFs (Microfinance Institutions)* or organizations that work in the area or wish to work with microfinance. It can address strategic aspects such as advice to entrepreneurs, operational aspects of microcredit, support for technical staff, with emphasis on the training of credit agents.

Impact and Outcome
Fostering Dream project have directly impact on 442 children, adolescents and young people and 816 families of the public served. Until 2021, Acreditar has already served about 15,299 thousand entrepreneurs (es) adding participants in the Microcredit Programs and the Entrepreneurial Education Program. Of this total, 74% represent the female audience, 40% are young people aged 18 to 32 years and 32% are new businesses. Of the people who access our program, it was identified that they increase, on average, their income by 56%.

Shaping Youth Futures research project aims to create inclusive cities where all young people can contribute, participate and thrive. Our project emerges out of young people's requests for improved livelihood options in their own urban contexts. It builds on established research partnerships and existing community initiatives, to work in partnership with youth in India and Brazil. Through a strategic approach, using creative and accessible outputs, the research team engaged with young and adult stakeholders to transform local policies and practices, and provide lessons nationally and cross-nationally to support youth livelihood options that create inclusive cities.

Youth participants in our projects have highlighted the importance of rights education and advocating for the marginalised, input into the types of skills/livelihoods options offered, connecting localised challenges with policy, non-judgemental platform through which they can carry out piloting of ideas, learning to be a protagonist and contributing to local media and being heard in the creation of inclusive cities.