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CONFLICT, GENDER, AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE LOCAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS GUIDE

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Youth for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence in Mindanao, Philippines (YOUCAP) Project
GIZ Office Manila, 9th Floor, Bank of Makati Building, Ayala Avenue Extension
near corner Metropolitan Avenue, Makati City 1209, Philippines
Phone +63 (0) 865 151 00
www.giz.de / philippines

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Authors:
Junica Soriano

Responsible:
Charlotte Lozada and Gunhild Schwitalla-Ruf

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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Asia Society for Social Improvement
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Addresses of the BMZ offices:

BMZ Bonn	BMZ Berlin
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 32 + 36	Dahlmannstraße 4
53113 Bonn, Germany	10963 Berlin, Germany
T +49 (0) 228 99535-0	T +49 (0)30 18 535-0
F +49 (0) 228 99 535-3500	F +49 (0)30 18 535-2501

www.bmz.de

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Conflict, Gender, and Culture-Sensitive Local Youth Development Planning











Process Guide








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Preface

The project "Youth for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence in Mindanao (YOUCAP)", together with partners from the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Regional offices in Caraga and Northern Mindanao, the National Youth Commission, and selected LGUs, developed two process guides for youth-led development planning.

YOUCAP is a project of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in cooperation with the government of the Republic of the Philippines represented by the Office of the Presidential Advisor on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (OPAPRU).

The process guide "Conflict, Gender, and Culture-Sensitive Local Youth Development Planning" serves the Local Youth Development Councils (LYDC) and Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) as the main users to conduct gender, conflict, and culturally sensitive youth development planning, with a specific focus on youth groups in situations of vulnerability.

The process guide "Integrating and Mainstreaming Gender, Conflict, and Culture-Sensitive Local Youth Development into the Comprehensive Development Plan" serves as a detailed description for the integration of a Local Youth Development Plan (LYDP) into a Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP). This will assist the primary users, the city/municipal planning officers (C/MPDO), in identifying specific entry points for an LYDP in the CDP planning cycle. Furthermore, this process guide will support the LYDC and SK in locating their plans within the CDP.

In the planning process, the active involvement of representatives from different youth sectors, especially youth in vulnerable situations such as out-of-school youth or youth from IP communities, leads to more meaningful participation in peacebuilding and governance. Furthermore, it will increase young people's ownership of the plans throughout their implementation.

Local government units (LGUs) will benefit from these two process guides as tools to strengthen youth initiatives and contribute to the meaningful engagement of young people. The process guides

help set up an integrative planning process, leading to mutual understanding among the LGUs, SKs, and LYDCs.

The process guides were developed with active support in the form of critical reflections and sharing of information and experiences by the NYC Mindanao, led by Commissioner Danielle Alexa Dayanghirang, as well as the (DILG) in Regions 10 and 13 led by the Regional Directors Arnel M. Agabe, CESO III, and Lilibeth Famacion, CESO III.

Furthermore, the two process guides are a product of the collective thinking of the C/MPDO's of Iligan City, Local Government Units (LGUs) of Carmen, Gigaquit, and Talisayan with the guidance of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) 10 and 13 and the NYC with one joint goal: ensuring meaningful political participation and inclusive youth development.

I would like to thank the local chief executive, Hon. Mayor Celso Regencia, Hon. Mayor Jovitte Calo, Hon. Mayor Chandru Bonite, and Hon. Mayor Rommel Maslog for allowing the respective planning officers, SK's, and LYDOs to be part of this endeavor. This exercise strengthened the confidence of the youth to communicate their aspirations and concerns to the respective LGUs and be actively engaged in local planning processes.

The YOUCAP project team, who supported the process, is glad to see that the process guides will be part of NYC's knowledge resource and is convinced that it will enhance development planning processes towards meaningful political participation of the youth.

Gunhild Schwitalla-Ruf

Mindanao Cluster Coordinator

Principal Advisor Project Strengthening

Youth for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence in Mindanao (YOUCAP)

GIZ Philippines

Foreword

I would like to thank and congratulate the people and organizations behind the success of the formulation of this process guide for the youth most especially the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH – Youth for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence in Mindanao (YOUCAP), the partner agencies - Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (OPAPRU), and National Youth Commission (NYC), and the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) officials and youth leaders in pilot local government units (LGUs) of Mindanao.



This document serves as another tool that supplements the existing tools in planning as well as guides the end users in enhancing LGU's developmental plans with integration and/or mainstreaming of gender, conflict, and culture-sensitive local youth development concerns and actions. This document will maximize the holistic approach to local planning by including different vulnerable sectors of the society particularly the youth sector as mandated under the Philippine Constitution and the Republic Act 7160 (Local Government Code of 1991).

On behalf of DILG Caraga, I encourage all local government units to utilize this process guide in crafting their respective comprehensive development plans (CDPs) and other local plans with the end in mind – the inclusion of the welfare of the youth in all aspects of governance most especially in conflict resolution, peace and security preservation, culture promotion, local development, and nation-building. And make the most of this document for the betterment of future generations

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lilibeth'.

LILIBETH A. FAMACION, CESO III
Mindanao Cluster Coordinator
Regional Director, DILG XIII (Caraga)
Head Secretariat, RPOC XIII (Caraga)



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Abbreviations

ABYIP	Annual Barangay Youth Investment Program	LGU	Local Government Unit
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	LPDO	Local Planning and Development Office
AYDAP	Annual Youth Development Action Plan	LSWDO	Local Social Welfare and Development Office
CBYDP	Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Plan	LYDC	Local Youth Development Council
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan	LYDO	Local Youth Development Officer or Office
CSPP	Conflict Sensitivity and Peace Promotion	LYDP	Local Youth Development Plan
DBM	Department of Budget Management	M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government	MC	Memorandum Circular
DOF	Department of Finance	C/MPDO	City/Municipal Planning and Development Office
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
GAD	Gender and Development	NYC	National Youth Commission
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment	OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser to the Peace Process
JMC	Joint Memorandum Circular	PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
LCE	Local Chief Executive	PDP	Philippine Development Plan
LDP	Local Development Plan	PLYDP	Provincial Local Youth Development Plan
LGBT	Lesbian, Gays, Bisexual, and Transgender	PPA	Programs, Projects, and Activities
LGOO	Local Government Operations Officer	PYDP	Philippine Youth Development Plan
		RA	Republic Act
		SK	Sangguniang Kabataan
		SMART	Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-bound
		YVCA	Youth-Focused Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment



Introduction and How to Use This Guide

This process guide is intended to serve as a practical and straightforward reference for developing gender, conflict, and culture-sensitive city and municipal Local Youth Development Plans (LYDPs). The primary user is the Sangguniang Kabataan Pederasyon, the representative body of youth at the city and municipal level who draft LYDPs. It is also a reference for other key functionaries in the youth development planning process – the Local Youth Development Officer or Office (LYDO), the Local Youth Development Council (LYDC), and the Local Planning and Development Officer or Office (LPDO).

This guide lists the key tasks, actors, procedures, and timelines applicable to the LYDP development stages. Processes were mapped out in accordance with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Memorandum Circular (MC) 2019-151, which calls upon concerned parties to observe National Youth Commission (NYC) Resolution 2019-46, also known as the Guidelines on Local Youth Development Planning, Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Planning (CBYDP), and Annual Barangay Youth Investment Programming (ABYIP). This guide also draws from various Philippine government policies, frameworks, and guidelines on youth development and participation and gender and conflict-sensitive local development planning.

The content presented here can be considered a summary of minimum required standards or applicable procedures and should not prevent

planners from implementing planning activities more extensively. It is recommended that the process flow outlined is followed to minimize confusion and ensure compliance with essential procedural and technical requirements. Still, it considers the LYDP a work in progress that can be revised and fine-tuned as more information, data, and feedback come in as planners progress through the various steps. Planning is iterative and is ultimately about finding workable solutions to issues that the youth and their communities are experiencing.

As a concise reference, this document does not intend to duplicate or overlap with existing comprehensive policy instruments and guidebooks on local development planning, and thematic and sectoral concerns from government agencies and inter-agency



cooperation such as those from the National Youth Commission (NYC), Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and Philippine Commission on Women (PCW).

Instead, this guide clarifies local planners' youth development planning process and how planning and the LYDP can be made participatory, gender and conflict-sensitive, and responsive to context-specific needs. While an overview of the whole planning and implementation cycle, including review and approval processes, is presented, concentration is on formulating, updating, or enhancing LYDPs. A section with technical references from

relevant agencies and policy bases covering general local and youth-led and youth-focused development planning, gender and conflict sensitivity, and mainstreaming can be found on pages 50 to 52. Planners who wish to have a more in-depth understanding of applying frameworks and tools are encouraged to refer to the technical resource section and listed references. Links are provided for quick access to the reference materials.

Those who are already familiar with gender and conflict-sensitive planning or only want a broad view to start may look at the concise overview of the LYDP planning cycle on page 30-31.



Policy Bases and Considerations

The Philippines recognizes the youth's significance to national progress and has a state policy of promoting their holistic wellbeing and development and active involvement in decision-making. Accordingly, the state commits to "establishing adequate, effective, responsive, and enabling mechanisms and support systems that shall empower the youth and ensure their meaningful participation in local governance and nation-building" (Republic Act 10742, Act Establishing Reforms in the Sangguniang Kabataan Creating Enabling Mechanisms for Meaningful Youth Participation in Nation-Building and Other Purposes). This commitment is reflected in the requirement for Local Government Units (LGUs) through the SK Pederasyon to develop LYDPs which are three (3)-year medium-term strategic plans embodying the aspirations and priorities of youth in the locality and encapsulating investments and actions needed for their benefit and advancement.

The National Youth Commission, the policymaking coordinating body for youth-related institutions, programs, projects, and activities (PPAs), facilitated the development of the Philippine Youth Development Plan 2017-2022 (PYDP) to help realize national commitments. The PYDP is supportive of the broader Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022

(PDP) and articulates the youth's primary development concerns and participation areas, as well as their role in attaining PDP objectives. Moreover, it serves as a framework for unifying local, regional, and national youth empowerment and development efforts. RA 10742 Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRRs) direct the alignment of LYDPs with the PYDP and other Local Development Plans (LDPs).

Barriers to full and equitable youth development relating to gender inequality and conflict in communities are most pervasive, especially in some regions of Mindanao. Therefore, public investments in gender-sensitive and youth-oriented peacebuilding and non-violent conflict transformation as programmed in LYDPs and other LGU planning instruments are key to realizing the PYDP vision of "involved and patriotic youth, realizing their aspirations anchored on integrity and compassion."

The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Memorandum Circular (MC) No., 2019-151, lays out the guidelines for the development of LYDPs, as well as for the development of Comprehensive Barangay Youth Development Plans (CBYDPs) and Annual Barangay Youth Investment Programs (ABYIPs), which, as their names suggest, are plans at


the barangay level. DBM Local Budget Memorandum 82 now requires Local Chief Executives (LCEs) to submit an LYDP and the Local Expenditure Program to the local Sangguniang for budget authorization.

An important point of clarification is that LYDPs are implemented parallel to CBYDPs and have a separate funding mechanism. Unlike the three (3)-year CBYDP and its implementing instrument, the ABYIPs are funded using the mandatory 10 percent allotment for Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) from barangays' general funds; LYDPs have no automatic or earmarked allocation. LYDPs form part of regular LGU planning instruments. They must be integrated into the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and onward Local Development and Annual Investment Plans to be funded and implemented. This lends to multi-stage review, deliberation, and approval processes that the LYDP must undergo on its own and as an input plan to the

CDP. The challenge is to develop a sound and responsive YDP and ensure that its contents are effectively carried forth to final implementing instruments.

Like 33 other local sectoral plans, LYDP PPAs, whether as a whole or in part, are funded from LGUs' development funds set at 20 percent of the LGU's Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA). With vast needs, conflicting priorities, and limited resources, care must be taken by planners and decision-makers to ensure that LYDPs or LYDP elements carried forward for budgeting and implementation do respond to priority youth issues. LGUs are also advised to align BYDPs with LYDPs, emphasizing youth concerns that are more pronounced in barangays' respective localities so that barangays and cities or municipalities' limited resources solve these priority issues.





Key Concepts and Principles

A. Youth

RA 8044 or the Youth in Nation-Building Act defines the youth as 15 to 30 years old. For targeted programming for the youth, the law, as further elaborated by the RA10742 Implementing Rules and Regulations, also puts forth the following age disaggregation for consideration:



Ages 15 to 17:
child youth.



Ages 18 to 24:
core youth; and



Ages 25 to 30:
adult youth.

There is an overlap with how RA 11188 or Act Providing for The Special Protection of Children in Situations of Armed Conflict and Providing Penalties for Violations Thereof defines children. Under this law, a child refers to:

This should not be construed as a conflict in definition but to add more protection for vulnerable youth in armed conflict situations. Unlike general youth concerns, there is a required budgetary attribution of 1 percent of LGU IRA for child protection. This provides opportunities for the SK Pederasyon and the LYDC to liaise with the Local Council for the Protection of Children and other child-focused stakeholders and their resources.

1. A person below 18 years of age, or
2. A person 18 years of age or older but unable to fully take care of oneself; or protect oneself from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation, or discrimination, and unable to act with discernment because of physical or mental disability or condition.

This should not be construed as a conflict in definition but to add more protection for vulnerable youth in armed conflict situations. Unlike general youth concerns, there is a required budgetary attribution of 1 percent of LGU IRA for child protection. This provides opportunities for the SK Pederasyon and the LYDC to liaise with the Local Council for the Protection of Children and other child-focused stakeholders and their resources.

The PYDP specifies nine (9) centers of youth participation that represent key concerns and areas of work for youth development. It also details which groups and themes are covered under each category (see PYDP page 10):

Table 1. PYDP 2017-2022 Centers of Youth Participation

 Health	Healthy living (exercise, nutrition, medical and dental attention); sexual, reproductive, and psychosocial health; risk-taking
 Education	Universal participation; internal efficiency; quality and performance
 Economic Empowerment	Labor force participation; vulnerable employment; entrepreneurial activities employment enrichment
 Social Inclusion and Equity	Youth with specific needs; youth with disability; indigenous youth; violence against women; gendered job discrimination; LGBTQ+; male enrolment and enrolment attrition
 Peacebuilding and Security	Pand and order; the peace process; youth in conflict with the law; drug dependent youth
 Governance	Sangguniang Kabataan; local and national elections; government and the bureaucracy
 Active Citizenship	Accreditation, awareness, and assistance; culture and the arts; volunteerism
 Environment	Environmental activities and practices
 Global Mobility	Cross-border exchanges and activities; youth trafficking

These centers are suggestive of focus areas for creating or enhancing LYDPs. The PYDP also indicates strategies, objectives, and metrics for each of the youth participation centers that local planners can refer to while working on their LYDPs, thereby ensuring the alignment of youth-focused plans across various levels of government. This is explained more extensively in Step 1 of the planning process (see page 32-33) of this guide.

B. Gender Equality and Development

RA 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women states that the Philippines “affirms the role of women in nation-building and ensures the substantive equality of women and men.” This applies across all age groups and can be taken to include young women and men, boys, and girls.

The Philippine Commission on Women defines gender equality as equality in the following aspects:

- 

1 Rights: social, economic, and legal (e.g., right to own land, manage property, conduct business, travel)
- 

2 Resources: command over productive resources, including education, land, information, and financial resources
- 

3 Voice: the power to influence resource allocation and investment decisions in the home, in the community, and at the national level.

PCW further explains that in development planning, gender mainstreaming is the analysis, formulation, implementation,

monitoring, and evaluation of policies, programs, and projects to promote gender equality. It necessitates gender analysis, which is the examination of a) the differences in socially constructed roles and socially learned behaviors and expectations associated with females and males; b) how these differences can lead to inequality in rights, access to resources, and voice; and (c) how, in turn, such inequality affects the quality of life of women and men,” (Mainstreaming Gender in Development Planning: Framework and Guidelines, 2002). Gender Mainstreaming or Gender and Development (GAD) is a strategy for ensuring that the government pursues gender equality in all aspects of the development process to achieve the vision of a gender-responsive society where women and men equally contribute to and benefit from development.

PCW-DILG-DBM-NEDA JMC 2013-01 or the Guidelines on the Localization of the Magna Carta of Women states that “local officials and employees shall be responsible for promoting and ensuring that gender and development are mainstreamed in local policymaking, planning, programming, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.” This encompasses all categories of planners, including those involved in local youth development planning.

C. Peacebuilding and Conflict Sensitivity

Executive Order No. 70 or the order Institutionalizing The Whole-Of-Nation Approach in Attaining Inclusive And Sustainable Peace acknowledges the need to “reframe and refocus government policy for achieving inclusive and sustainable peace by recognizing that insurgencies, internal disturbances and tensions, and other armed conflicts and threats are not only military and security concerns, but are symptomatic of broader social, economic and historical problems such as poverty, historical injustice, social inequality, and lack of inclusivity.”

The order further reflects the recognition that a whole-of-nation approach to addressing root causes of conflict can be done “by prioritizing and harmonizing the delivery of basic services and social development packages by the government, facilitating societal inclusivity, and ensuring active participation of all sectors of the society in the pursuit of the country’s peace agenda.”

DILG OPAPP JMC 2020-01 Guidance on Mainstreaming Conflict Sensitivity and Peace Promotion (CSPP) and Sectoral Concerns in the CDP of LGUs in Conflict-Affected and Conflict-Vulnerable Areas (Annex A of the JMC, Definition of Terms) provides insight into how the government defines key concepts related to these principles and how they must be viewed when conducting local development planning:

Peace is defined not as the absence of conflict but the absence of violence in all forms and the conflict unfolding in a constructive manner (Galtung, 1996).

Conflict Sensitivity and Peace Promotion (CSPP) means

- ✔ **understanding the context of conflict,**
- ✔ **understanding how interventions interact with the conflict context, and**
- ✔ **acting upon said understanding to minimize negative impacts while maximizing positive impacts of interventions.**



The peace promotion aspect of the approach focuses on “building, improving, or strengthening the institutional capacity of concerned national and local agencies and units to address systemic or structural problems. CSPP also looks at stakeholders’ interests, capabilities, and credibility to ensure that the interventions will not aggravate existing conflicts or add new problems. It is guided by the principles of universal human rights and social justice, with deliberate bias in upholding the needs, welfare, and rights of vulnerable sectors (Guidebook on Conflict-Sensitive and Peace-Promoting Local Development Planning, 2009).”

Peacebuilding refers to “measures designed to consolidate peaceful relations and strengthen viable political, socio-economic, and cultural institutions capable of handling conflict, and of strengthening other mechanisms that will either create or support the necessary conditions for

sustained peace.” These are important concepts to keep in mind during LYDP preparation exercises (Reflecting on Peace Practice Basics: A Manual, 2016).

Corollary to conflict sensitivity is understanding and appreciation of local culture, which is “the total of human behavior, norms, beliefs, tendencies, and expressions that are coincident with the geographic territory (National Commission for Culture and the Arts’ Philippines Cultural Policy Profile, 2020, page 8).”

Cultural sensitivity refers to awareness and appreciation of the values, norms, and beliefs characteristic of cultural, ethnic, racial, or other groups that are not one’s own, accompanied by a willingness to adapt one’s behavior accordingly (APA Dictionary of Psychology). In relation to the LYDP and planning process, it is awareness of the specific needs and vulnerabilities of indigenous peoples, Muslim communities, and other groups (like LGBTQ+) who assert rights to their identity. In the LYDP process, cultural sensitivity also means considering the identity, voice, and specific needs of indigenous peoples and other groups in the locality.

Culture sensitivity is of such importance that regard for culture is enshrined in the foundational law of the Republic, the Philippine Constitution. The Constitution states that the Philippines “shall recognize, respect, and protect the rights of indigenous cultural communities

to preserve and develop their cultures, traditions, and institutions. It shall consider these rights in the formulation of national plans and policies.” RA 10066 or the National Cultural Heritage Act, to “protect, preserve, conserve and promote the nation’s cultural heritage, its property and histories, and the ethnicity of local communities,” reaffirms the value ascribed to the centrality of culture and sensitivity to culture in pursuing the wellbeing of all Philippine citizens.

RA 7356 or the Law Creating the National Commission for Culture and the Arts directs the formulation of national cultural policies and programs that are “a) pluralistic, fostering deep respect for the cultural identity of each locality, region or

ethnolinguistic locality, as well as elements assimilated from other cultures through the natural process of acculturation; b) democratic, encouraging and supporting the participation of the vast masses of our people in its programs and projects; c) non-partisan, open to all people and institution, regardless of creed, affiliation, ideology, ethnic origin, age, gender or class, with no organized group or sector having the monopoly of its services and d) liberative, having concern for the decolonization and emancipation of the Filipino psyche in order to ensure the full flowering of Filipino culture.” At the local level, this is reflected in the mandate for LGUs to develop Annual Culture and the Arts Plans.



Key Actors and Stakeholders in the Local Youth Development Planning Process

Part of what makes local youth development planning and planning in general challenging is confusion about who should be involved and who has responsibility or accountability over which aspects of the planning processes. Before going into procedures, it will help immensely identify the actors and stakeholders to implement or undergo the various planning stages. This list consolidates information from the different policies cited up to this point. It cross-references the Local Government Code of 1991 and DILG MC 2008-156 or Guides to CDP Preparation for LGUs.

Table 2. Stakeholders in the Local Youth Development Planning Process

Actors/ Stakeholders	Description/Composition	Formal Mandates and Functions Specific to the Local Youth Development Planning Process
Sangguniang Kabataan Pederasyon	A body composed of all Barangay SK chairperson in the city or municipality. The Pederasyon President and Secretary have defined functions in the planning process.	SK Pederasyon (through its officers and core group) drafts the LYDP. It can be noted that the SK Pederasyon President is head of the LYDC and serves as an ex-official member of the Sangguniang Bayan or Sangguniang Panlungsod (City or Municipal Councils), the final approving authority for the CDP/ LDP that will encompass the LYDP or its selected elements.
Planning Core Group	A group of officers and resource persons dedicating efforts to local youth development planning. Organizing a core group is not a requirement but is recommended to ensure the planning process is sufficiently managed, especially in tight timelines.	There is no formal mandate in the planning process other than the SK Pederasyon.
Representatives of Youth Groups	Community representatives are involved in planning processes and represent the needs and interests of youth in the LGU.	Right-holders in participatory planning mechanisms.

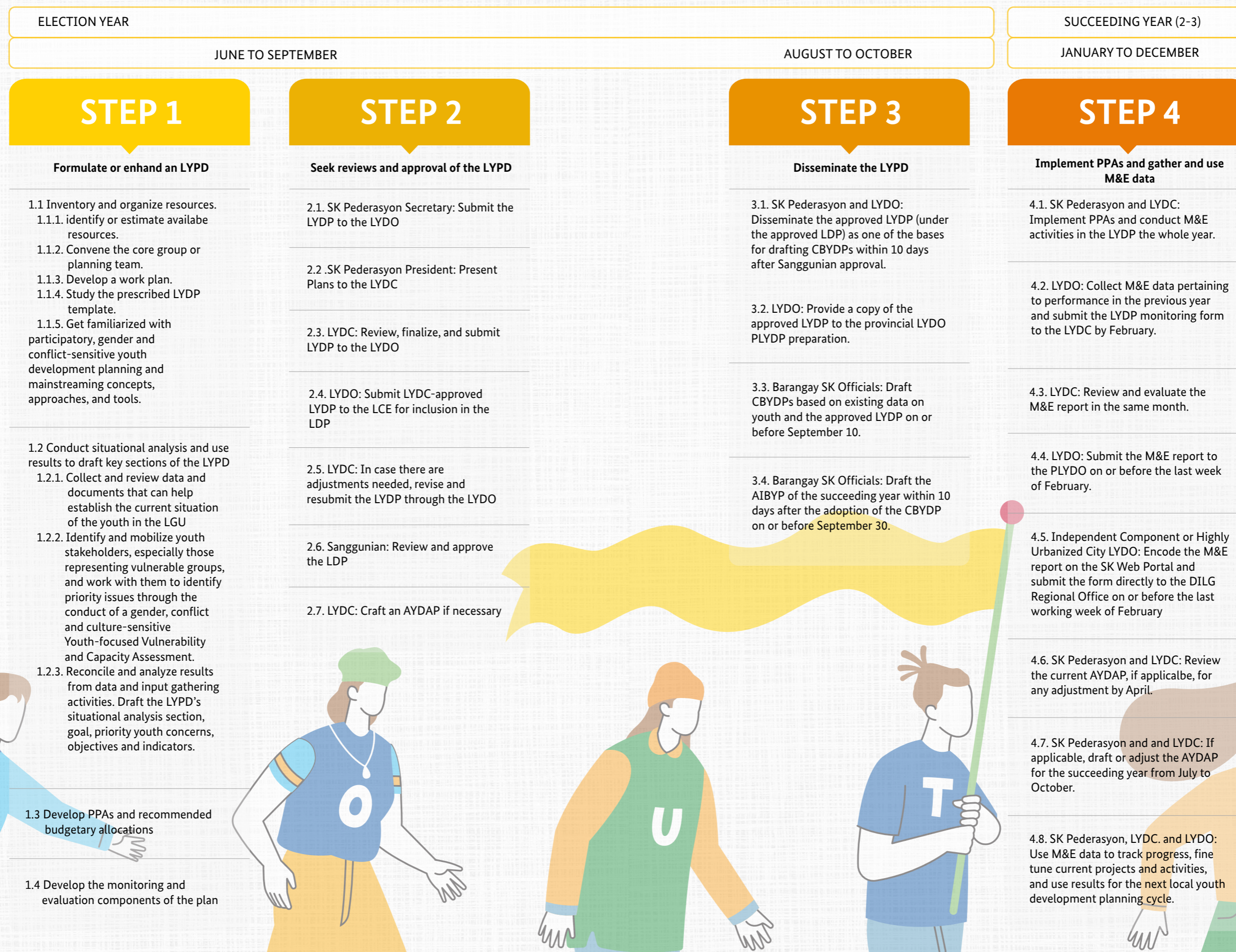
Local Youth Development Council	A multi-sectoral youth association called the City Youth Development Council (CYDC), or the Municipal Youth Development Council (MYDC), headed by the concerned SK Pederasyon President and composed of youth and youth-serving organizations representatives. Youth organizations refer to those whose membership or composition is of youth. In contrast, youth-serving organizations are registered and whose principal programs, projects, and activities are youth-oriented and youth-related and whose design is not limited to the youth. The LGU must accredit Youth-serving organizations that participate in the LYDC.	Assists in the planning and implementing projects and programs of the SK at all levels. Finalizes the three (3)-year LYDP and ensures that the plan is anchored in the PYDP and the development plans of the LGU. Reviews, finalize, and submits the LYDP to the LYDO. Monitors the implementation of the approved Local Youth Development Plan or plan components and reviews monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reports.
Local Youth Development Officer/ Office	A person designated or office created by the LCE with the rank of division chief at the minimum.	Serves as secretariat to the LYDC and provides technical assistance to the LYDC in LYDP formulation. Submits the LYDC-approved LYDP to the LCE through the Local Budget and Planning Officers for inclusion in the LDP. Accomplishes and submits LYDP M&E reports.
Local Planning and Budget Officer(s) or Office(s)	Persons designated as City or Municipal Planning and Development Officer(s) and Budget Officer(s).	The C/MPDO usually serves as the Local Planning and Development Coordinator who coordinates all the LGU's normal planning processes and consolidation. The Budget Officer handles all matters concerning the financial resources of the LGU. Along with the Local Treasurer, these two functionaries form the Local Finance Committee that makes recommendations to the LCE about allocating budget for LGU plans.

Local Development Council	<p>The LGU's development council is headed by the mayor and composed of the following members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Punong Barangay or Barangay Captains in the city or municipality. 2. The chairman of the committee on appropriations of the Sangguniang Panlungsod or Sangguniang bayan. 3. The congressperson or their representative; and 4. Representatives of nongovernmental organizations operating in the city or municipality constitute not less than one-fourth (1/4) of the members of the fully organized council. 	Responsible for the development and monitoring of the LGU's CDP and setting the direction of the LGU's development initiatives along with the Sanggunian and the LCE.
Local Chief Executive	The elected city or municipal mayor and head of the LGU	Responsible and accountable for final executive decisions concerning all matters of local governance.
Local Sangguniang	The LGU's legislative body composed of the vice-mayor as presiding officer, regular Sangguniang members, the president of the city chapter of the Liga ng mga Barangay, the SK Pederasyon President, and sectoral representatives.	Approves/disapproves the CDP and other LDP instruments, including the LYDP.
Local Government Operations Officer	The assigned DILG field representative in the LGU.	Monitors LGU operations and receives reports on behalf of the DILG. Provides technical assistance on a broad spectrum of local governance concerns, including planning processes.
Technical Resource Agencies, i.e., NYC, OPAPP, DILG, PCW	National government agencies with gender and conflict-sensitive local youth development planning mandates.	Develops policies and directives in the LYDP process and acts as technical resource agencies to develop technical capacity-building programs and projects.
GAD Focal Person(s)	An LGU officer or officers designated as GAD point persons.	Acts as point person for mainstreaming gender equality in the LGU's systems, policies, plans, and programs and can provide technical assistance during local youth development planning.



Overview of the Local Youth Development Planning Cycle

Figure 1. Overview of the Local Youth Development Planning Cycle



Presented here is a summary of the local youth development planning cycle. Technically, local youth planning encompasses all planning activities up to the barangay level. The focus of this guide is the LYDP, which is at the city or municipal level. However, it helps to understand its interaction with CBYDPs in accordance with the principle of alignment and unification of developmental efforts across all levels of government and why the LYDP must be accomplished on time, albeit on a tight schedule.

The following section focuses on steps 1.1. to 1.4. where the substance of the LYDP is created and outlines steps for the review and approval, dissemination, and fine-tuning of the LYDP and its projects and activities as prescribed by DILG MC 2019-151.



Step 1. Formulate or Update a Local Youth Development Plan

When: June to September of the election year
Process owner: SK Pederasyon led by the Pederasyon President
How: As described below

1.1

Inventory and Organize Resources

STEP 1.1.1 Identify or estimate available resources

Resources can come in the form of money, time, information, materials, and people involved in the planning and implementing of the LYDP.

STEP 1.1.2 Convene the core group or planning team

Planning is an extensive exercise, so it is best to share and divide work to manage it effectively. The core group or planning team can be composed of SK Pederasyon officers, members, and volunteers. SK Pederasyon can also tap youth organizations or youth-serving organizations. The LYDC can provide support in this regard.

Other key persons to round out the planning team will include the LYDO, the LPDO, and, if available, the LGU's GAD focal person and Local Social Welfare and Development Office (LSWDO)

STEP 1.1.3 Develop a work plan

Have a pre-planning discussion and agree on tasks, timelines, outputs, and persons responsible, accountable, necessary to inform and be consulted. Document this as a work plan that observes prescribed LYDP planning timelines.

STEP 1.1.4 Study the prescribed LYDP template

A template is provided in DILG MC 2019-151 and NYC Resolution 2019-46 (see Annexes 3 and 7 of the Resolution or pages 20 and 24 of the MC for a copy of the template and an example of how it is to be filled in). Using the template is key to ensuring that the LYDP is aligned with the PYDP and can be easily integrated into local development plans. The template shows the essential elements of the LYDP but should not prevent planners from adding sections and explaining the local context, risks and issues, strategies, and PPAs, for example. The Youth-Focused Vulnerability Capacity Assessment discussed in succeeding steps is an approach that may be used to generate all these elements that form an LYDP.

Table 3. LYDP Template

ANNEX 3 | LOCAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LYDP)
 Region: _____ Province: _____ City/Municipality: _____

LOCAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LYDP) CY ____ - ____

CENTER OF PARTICIPATION: _____
 Agenda Statement: _____

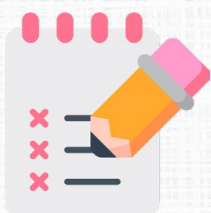
Youth Development Concerns	Objectives	Performance indicator	Target			PPAs	Priority Areas	Annual Budget
			(Year 1)	(Year 2)	(Year 3)			

Approved by: _____ Noted by: _____
 LYDC Head (SK Pederasyon President) Local Youth Development Officer

As can be observed from the template, an LYDP has the following elements:



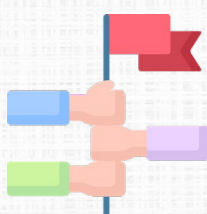
a. Centers of Participation – Refers to the priority centers of participation as defined in the PYDP. The planning team may elect to have the LYDP include all centers with consideration given to available resources or choose centers applicable to their local context only. When resources are limited, it is best to prioritize and focus on themes most aligned with the community’s significant issues and risks. The full spectrum of youth concerns and participating centers included in the PYDP can be found in table 1, page 20.



b. Agenda Statement – Defines the LYDP’s major goal or outcome statement per center. These may be adapted from the PYDP Agenda Statements (see Annex 1, page 53 of this guide or page 11 of the PYDP) or a statement crafted by the SK Pederasyon and LYDC that addresses local needs.



c. Youth Development Concerns – Youth issues or concerns in the LGU which require immediate action. These may be program, policy, or action gaps.



d. Objectives – Describes the specific results that need to be attained to resolve the identified youth development concerns within three years. Sets of objectives, indicators, and targets are also laid out in the PYDP (see Annex 2, page 22 of this guide or PYDP pages 18 to 95) that the SK Pederasyon and LYDC may adapt and fine-tune if applicable to the local context.



e. Performance Indicators – The measures used to assess progress or performance against the chosen objectives. Effective indicators are said to be SMART:

- ✔ **Specific** – clearly defines intended outcomes in terms of quality, quantity, or both
- ✔ **Measurable** – can be quantified and objectively assessed

- ✔ **Attainable** – achievable within the program or project’s scope, time, and budget
- ✔ **Relevant** – relates to what the program or project intends to accomplish
- ✔ **Time-bound** – specifies a time by which results will be delivered

Indicators per youth development concern can also be found in the PYDP (pages 18 to 95). Below are three (3) examples of performance indicators following the SMART format:

- ✔ 30% increase in representation of girls and young women in SK committees by 2023
- ✔ 30% increase in employment of LGBTQIA+ youth of legal working age by 2024
- ✔ 30% decrease in the number of youths experiencing violence from exposure to armed conflict situations by 2025



f. Targets – Predetermined extent of accomplishment needed for the PPAs to deliver the level of performance described, such as the number of beneficiaries reached, activities conducted, or amount of budget programmed and utilized, among others broken down per year.



g. Programs, Projects, and Activities – The proposed youth development initiatives are designed to respond to the youth development concerns identified by the youth.



h. Priority Areas – Refers to the barangays or areas where PPAs will be implemented.

Note that the current PYDP covers the timeline of 2017 to 2022. The Centers of Participation may be revised or updated once the PYDP is updated. The PYDP that exists when an LYDP is crafted applies.

STEP 1.1.5

Prepare for the next planning stage by familiarizing participatory, gender, and conflict-sensitive youth development planning and mainstreaming concepts, approaches, and tools.

Refer to the technical reference section of this guide (see pages 50 to 52) for a list of selected policies, frameworks, guidelines, and other resource materials developed by relevant technical agencies and stakeholders. Key points are also summarized in this section.

When available, attend training and other capacity-building activities hosted by the LGU, the NYC, the PCW, OPAPP, and the DILG. Also, have conversations with the LGU's GAD focal person, LGOO, and other officers and offices knowledgeable about capacity development initiatives and when they are available.

Apart from focusing PPAs on the Youth Participation Centers of social inclusion and equity, peacebuilding and security, and active citizenship, planners can mainstream gender and conflict-sensitivity across the entire LYDP by observing the following practices:

- On Gender Equality

The DILG Training Manual on Gender Mainstreaming at the Local Level, referencing the PCW Mainstreaming Gender in Development Planning Framework and Guidelines, describes four (4) key areas for mainstreaming gender and development. The areas are described here in terms of how they can be included among the LYDP's areas of work:

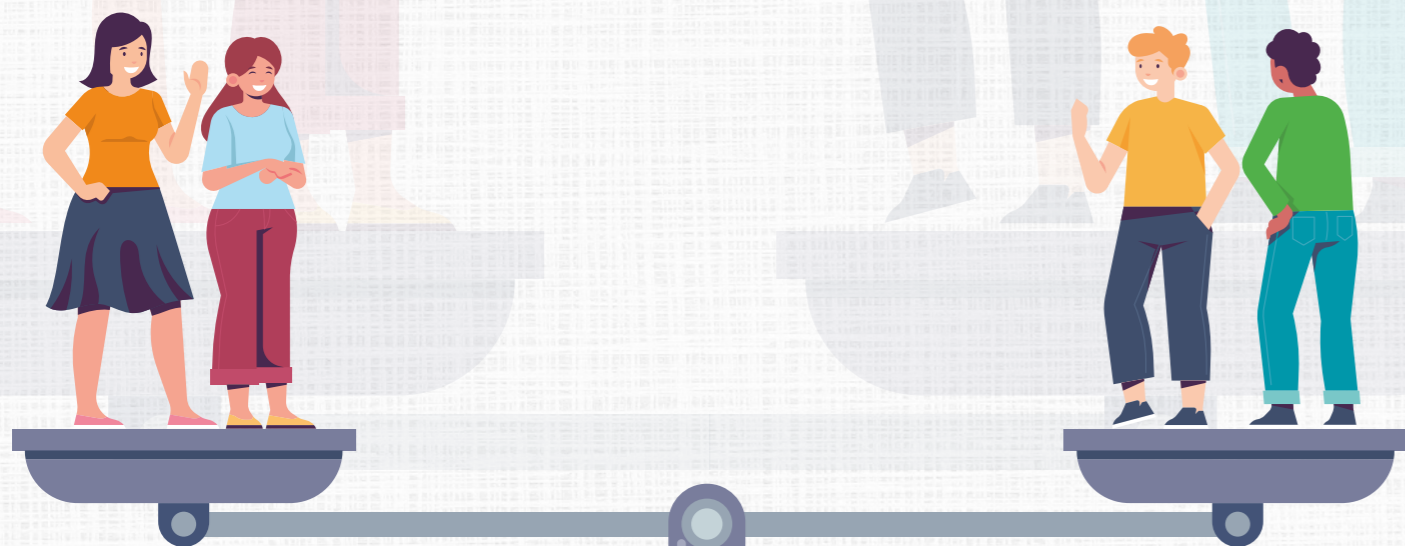






Table 4. Entry Points for GAD Mainstreaming

 Policies	Creation or enhancement of gender-responsive policies or statements of support on gender and development may be in the form of ordinances and specific guidelines.
 People	Identification, development, or support for the work of stakeholders who figure in identifying, resourcing, promoting, and implementing gender equality and development actions. They may be sponsors, change agents, advocates, or youth from vulnerable groups.
 Enabling Mechanisms	These include gender-responsive local structures, participation and decision-making systems, roles and functions, gender-responsive databases, networking efforts, and resources for youth initiatives.
 PPAs	This refers to programs, projects, and activities being rooted in sound analysis and responsive to the various needs and interests of the youth in the community. It also encompasses measures to understand impacts and ensure the sustainability of results.

The PCW Handbook on the Application of the Enhanced Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework offers matrices consisting of 93 specific entry points for each of the four (4) areas (see pages 17 to 25 of the handbook). The planning team may refer to these descriptors.

- On Conflict Sensitivity and Peace Promotion

DILG OPAPP JMC 2020-01 Guidance on Mainstreaming Conflict Sensitivity and Peace Promotion (CSPP) and Sectoral Concerns for LGUs in conflict-affected and conflicted-vulnerable areas allude to the DILG's Rationalizing the Planning System guidebook for mainstreaming CSPP in CDPs. As the guidebook is a reference encompassing all local development plans, the approach can mainstream CSPP in LYDPs. The approach can also be used to strengthen the gender responsiveness of the LYDP further.

Table 5. Entry Points for CSPP Mainstreaming

Representation of Vulnerable Sectors and CSPP Actors	Ensuring inclusive multi-sectoral representation in planning structure and applying participatory methods and systems-oriented, analytical planning tools. The Youth-Focused Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (YVCA) discussed further in the situational analysis section of this guide (see below) is an example of such an approach and tool.
Utilizing Conflict-Sensitive Analysis in Defining Priorities for Vulnerable Sectors	Through the conduct of YVCAs, developing an in-depth understanding of the youth's experiences and situations, especially in conflict-affected and conflicted-vulnerable areas, and using context-specific and risk-informed analysis as a basis for determining objectives and indicators targets, and PPAs.
Integrating CSPP in Databases	Integrating the youth's CSPP concerns into planning data sets and databases. These data must be considered in conducting YVCAs.
Institutionalizing PPAs through CDP Implementation Instruments	They link PPAs across all implementing instruments and authority levers such as the CDP, Local Development Investment Program (LDIP), Annual Investment Program (AIP), legislative instruments, and monitoring and evaluation plans to ensure implementation. Developmental interventions ideally observe the Do No Harm principle and may be subjected to Peace and Conflict Impact Analysis to ensure responsiveness of PPAs vis-à-vis peacebuilding.

Please refer to the JMC for fuller guidance on mainstreaming CSPP.

1.2 Conduct Participatory Situational Analysis and Use Results to Draft Key Sections of the LYDP.

STEP 1.2.1 Collect and review data and documents that can help establish the current situation of the youth in the LGU

Gather as much secondary data as is useful and include information about the LGU's demographic, economic, social, political, and environmental characteristics that most significantly affect the youth. A tip is to look at LGU data across the 9 Centers of Youth participation (see Table 1, page 20), if available, as these will help provide

a comprehensive view and enable the core group or planning team to identify youth, especially those from vulnerable youth groups, that will be invited to participate in succeeding consultation activities. There must be parameters for selecting data and resource persons to facilitate effective analysis.

Based on the mainstreaming approaches and considerations discussed earlier in this guide, as much as possible, use gender-disaggregated and CSPP-sensitive data.

If any, documents can include a pre-existing LYDP and relevant national and subnational plans such as the PYDP, Provincial Local Youth Development Plan (PLYDP), if any, and LDPs. Data can include those from government sources (e.g., census, status reports, sectoral and physical surveys from technical agencies), academe (local studies

and research findings), and civil society, especially from youth-serving organizations (local situations). It is also crucial to have information on the LGU's resources for implementing the LYDP to make reasonable budget estimates.

Planning teams that seek to update or enhance an existing YDP are still advised to undergo this step and succeeding ones because ground realities are dynamic. Context and needs are constantly evolving.

STEP 1.2.2 Identify and mobilize youth stakeholders, especially those representing vulnerable groups, and work with them in identifying priority risks and issues through the conduct of gender, conflict, and culture-sensitive Youth-Focused Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment.

Based on information gathered to date, invite youth from the community using conflict, culture, and gender sensitivity criteria in identifying vulnerable groups. The core group/planning team will then facilitate the identification of priority risks and issues with these youth through the conduct of gender, conflict, and culture-sensitive Youth-Focused Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (YVCA).

As the name suggests, YVCA is an approach to identifying youth's vulnerabilities and capacities, which leads to a better understanding of gaps and, therefore, priority risks and issues. In Philippine governance, exposure refers to the "characteristics and circumstances of a community, system

or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard." At the same time, capacity denotes the "combination of all strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that



can reduce the level of risk or effects of a disaster. Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills, and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership, and management (section 3 of RA 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010).”

YVCA enriches planners’ perspectives on



the specifics of these priority issues – who are most affected, where are they, how are they affected, and the factors at play that development investment programming can either prevent, mitigate, respond to, or respond to rehabilitate for the long term. For LGUs experiencing conflict, the YVCA emphasizes conflict-induced hazards and violence and can help planners more effectively target the reduction of vulnerabilities and strengthening of coping and adaptive capacities with available resources.

The YVCA Manual offers suggestions on the flow, set up, key definitions to

discuss for the appreciation of workshop participants, focus areas for discussion, and guide questions. It also shows for post-workshop synthesis, debrief, and reflection for the facilitators to capture key take-aways and their implications for succeeding planning stages.

Remember to refer to the LYDP planning template and gender and conflict-sensitivity mainstreaming when adding or zooming in to discussion points to help facilitate a more accessible translation of workshop discussions and outputs during the drafting of the LYDP. By its nature, the YVCA process will also enable the cultural sensitivity of the LYDP.

Remember to document results and organize them according to the LYDP format. These will enable the efficient development of the full LYDP. Outside the YVCA workshops, additional interviews or focused group discussions can be undertaken to probe further the priority risks and issues that surfaced during the plenary discussions. The YVCA may also include consultations with youth organizations and youth-serving organizations in the locality. Cross-validation of YVCA findings with stakeholders is also recommended to get a fuller picture of the priority issues identified by the youth and to map who has the resources to help, what resources they can contribute, and how.

An important consideration during YVCA sessions to bear in mind is that some discussions can inevitably lead to tackling sensitive topics. It is recommended

that a mental health professional is made available and consulted on how to establish a safe space for workshop participants and, if needed, help manage signs of trauma-related stress among workshop participants, if any. The LGU’s Social Welfare and Development Office

may provide assistance through their psychosocial support service officer or officers and resource materials. It can also make referrals to private and civil society partners and practitioners in the locality.

STEP 1.2.3

Draft the LYDP’s situational analysis section, goal, priority youth concerns, objectives, and indicators.

Reconcile and analyze results from secondary and primary data and input gathering done through steps 1.2.1. and 1.2.2. and discuss and deliberate findings and conclusions among the core group/planning team. Using these findings and conclusions, start developing the LYDP’s situational analysis section, goal, priority youth concerns, objectives, and indicators. Remember to involve the key support persons and bodies (i.e., LYDO, the LPDO, and if available, the LYDC, the LGU’s GAD focal person, and the LSWDO) in these discussions.

Given their mandates and functions, it is also in the best interest of LYDO and LYDC to be actively involved in the planning processes as early and as extensively as possible (see table 2, page 26 to 28).



Develop PPAs and Recommended Budgetary Allocations

All the work that has been done in understanding the context, issues, and network of resources available for addressing youth concerns up to this point should lend to the easy determination of Programs, Projects, and Activities, as well as the funding prioritization for each workstream. PPAs must directly address and solve the priority issues identified. The more impactful, wide-scale, and urgent a problem is, the more resources should be put towards solving it or the higher the prioritization it should receive if the budget does not suffice. Some elements of the plan need to be cut or downsized.

To clarify, a project is a set of activities designed to produce predefined outputs and outcomes that contribute to the attainment of set goals. A program is a set of related projects planned and implemented in a coordinated manner, usually more extensive in scope and aimed at attaining strategic objectives. Programs typically have longer timelines and span several annual project plans.

There needs to be a logical order in which activities produce tangible outputs for the youth. These outputs, in aggregate, contribute to the attainment of set outcomes or objectives. These objectives must then contribute to achieving goals and impacts that make circumstances better for the youth, especially the most vulnerable, over

time. This alignment is crucial to ensuring that the public's resources are towards initiatives that help make living conditions and development opportunities better for their families and communities.

Again, maintain coordination among SK Pederasyon, LYDO, and other functionaries mandated to support the development of LYDPs. The earlier reviewers, revisers, and approvers are involved, and their inputs are collected, the lesser the probability that the PPAs will meet major obstacles during succeeding review processes. There is also less of a chance for the essence of the youth's inputs to be inadvertently deprioritized or lost during revisions if any.

Remember to review the gender and conflict sensitivity and peace promotion mainstreaming considerations in coming up with the selection of PPAs. This exercise will further reinforce the gender and conflict sensitivity already innate to the plan from following the recommended processes.



Develop the Monitoring and Evaluation Components of the Plan

A comprehensive LYDP includes a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) section, which identifies the system for tracking and measuring project progress, performance, and results. While the LYDP template as laid out in DILG MC 2019-151 did not include an M&E component, the follow-up DILG MC 2020-138 Guidelines on Monitoring the Implementation of LYDP, CBYP, and

or Officer (PYDO) for component cities and municipalities and the DILG Regional Office and NYC Area Office for highly urbanized and independent component cities. Meanwhile, just as with the rest of the LYDP, the LYDC is responsible for reviewing and evaluating the accomplished M&E form for their LGU. These are done from January to February of the Monitoring year.



ABYIP specified the procedures and format for keeping tabs on LYDP implementation. Its language is more towards adding M&E to existing plans, but it is ideal for developing an M&E framework and system during the planning stages. This is to facilitate more precise articulation of the program or project logic and make the task of complying with M&E requirements later easier.

Here the LYDO and the LYDC have more important roles to play. In reporting, the LYDO is tasked with accomplishing the prescribed M&E form and submitting it to the Provincial Youth Development Office

It is in the best interest of all concerned to have the M&E component of the plan in place to facilitate implementation and reporting.

Below is the prescribed M&E template that can also be found in Annex 2 of the MC. Observe that the contents are the same as those of the LYDP, with a few additional fields. The details needed to fill these fields will be available once the LYDP or its components are reflected in the approved CDP. Notice that sex-disaggregated data is a reporting requirement.

Table 6. LYDP Monitoring Form

ANNEX 2

M&E FORM No.2
CITY/MUNICIPAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN MONITORING FORM
Fiscal Year _____

City / Municipality: _____
Province: _____

PART I. SAGGUNANG KABATAAN PPAs

Brgy (1)	PVDP Center (2)	Reference Code (3)	Programs/ Projects/ Activities (PPAs) (4)	Objective/ Description (5)	Expected Result (6)	Performance Indicator (7)	Budget (9)				Number of Youth Beneficiaries (10)			Remarks (11)
							MOOE		CO		Male	Female	Total	
							Allocated	Spent	Allocated	Spent				

Note: Indicate in the Remarks if the PPA of the Barangay is lifted from the City/Municipal Youth Development Plan.

PART II. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Youth-Related Ordinance / Policy Passed on PYDP / LYDP related programs / projects (Name and Number of the Youth-Related Ordinance/Policy/Resolution)	PYDP CENTER (Please identify PYDP Center being addressed)	Date Passed

PART III. OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUs) YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

City/ Municipality (1)	PYDP Center (12)	Strategy (12)	Objective (13)	Programs/ Projects/ Activities (PPAs) (4)	Number of Youth Beneficiaries (10)			Budget (9)	
					Male	Female	Total	Allocated	Spent

Prepared by: _____ Provincial Youth Development Officer
Approved by: _____ President, Panlalawigang Pederasyon ng SK

- Legend:
1. City/Municipality - name of city/municipality in the area
 2. PYDP Center - based on the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP) 2017-2022, please identify under what center does the Programs/ Projects/ Activities may be classified PYDP Centers (please refer to the NYC Circular and/or may check NYC Website <http://nyc.gov.ph/pydp/> or https://drive.google.com/file/d/IXk4KwZaaXOcpNQSOq_WFclpLgWa7C6Vxiey :
(a) Health (b) Education
(c) Economic Empowerment (d) Social Inclusion & Equity
(e) Active Citizenship (f) Governance
(g) Peace Building and Security (h) Environment
(i) Global Mobility
 3. Reference Code - pertains to DBM's budget reference; You may use either of the following codes: general services (1000), social services (3000), economic services (8000) and other services (9000)
 4. Programs/ Projects/ Activities (PPAs) - name of program/ project/ activities implemented that would address youth issues at the local level under the center that was identified in the PYDP 2017-2022
 5. Objective/Description - related objective identified in the corresponding PYDP Center of Participation/short description of PPAs
 6. Expected Result - specific result after the implementation of PPAs
 7. Performance Indicator - measure use to asses the success of the PPAs
 8. Period of Implementation - duration of the PPAs (exact date of the PPA conduted)
 9. Budegt - budget allocated and spent for the program
 10. Number of youth beneficiaries - number of youth beneficiaries ages 15-30 years old by sex (desaggregated)
 11. Remarks - other details that needed to be reflected in the report (may be optional)
 12. Strategy related strategy identified in the corresponding PYDP Center of Participation
 13. Objective - related objective identified in the corresponding PYDP Center of Participation

Part I focuses on PPAs from CYBDPs, including the LYDP among their basis for development. Part II centers on the policy initiatives at the city or municipal level, and Part III chronicles the accomplishments of the LYDP PPAs.



STEP 2. Have the Local Youth Development Plan Undergo Reviews and Secure Approval

When: June to September of the election year
Process owner: SK Pederasyon led by the Pederasyon President
How: As described below

- 2.1. SK Pederasyon Secretary attests to the validity of the LYDP and submits it to the LYDO for initial review and submission to the LYDC.
- 2.2. SK Pederasyon President presents their plans to the LYDC for review and finalization before July 15.
- 2.3. LYDC reviews, finalizes, and remits the LYDP to the LYDO. It is suggested that the LYDC review and approval uses a conflict, gender, and culture lens.
- 2.4. LYDO submits the LYDC-approved LYDP to the LCE through the Local Planning and Development Officer and the Budget Officer for inclusion in the Local Development Plan.
- 2.5. If there are revisions, the LYDC revises or adjusts the plan and resubmits the LYDP through the LYDO to he LCE within the next 15 days or until July 31.

2.6.

The Sangguniang approves or disapproves the LDP on or before August 15. The LDP is deemed approved if no action is taken within the prescribed period this means that the LYDP or LYDP elements that have been included in the approved LDP are also approved.

2.7.

Subject to its discretion, the LYDC can craft an Annual Youth Development Action Plan based on the LYDP (under the approved LDP) to address capability building concerns and other PPAs with the corresponding venue, costs, and timeframes.

The AYDAP is an organizational plan that aims to address capability-building concerns and other PPAs with the corresponding venue, costs, and timeframe, subject to the discretion of the SK Pederasyon and Local Youth Development Council.



STEP 3. Disseminate the Local Youth Development Plan

When: August to October of the Election Year
Process Owner: LYDO and SK Pederasyon
How: As described below

3.1.

SK Pederasyon and LYDO disseminate the approved LYDP (under the approved LDP) to barangays as one of the bases for drafting CBYDPs within 10 days after Sanggunian approval.

3.2.

Upon approval of the plan, the LYDO also provides a copy of the LYDP to prepare Provincial LYDO for Provincial-Local Youth Development Plan.

3.3.

Barangay SK officials draft their CBYDPs based on existing data on youth in their localities and on the approved LYDP on or before September 10.

3.4.

By the adopted CBYDP, the SK drafts the ABYIP of the succeeding year within ten days after adopting the CBYDP on or before September 30.



STEP 4. Implement PPAs and Gather and Use Monitoring and Evaluation Data

When: January to December of succeeding years
Process Owner: LYDO, LYDC, and SK Pederasyon
How: As described vbelow

4.1.

SK Pederasyon and the LYDC implement PPAs and conduct M&E activities in the LYDP the entire year.

4.2.

LYDO collects monitoring and evaluation data about performance in the previous year and submits the LYDP monitoring form to the LYDC by February.

4.3.

The LYDC reviews and evaluates the M&E report in the same month.

4.4.

The LYDO then submits the M&E report to the PLYDO on or before the last week of February.

4.5.

For Independent Component and Highly Urbanized Cities, the CYDO encodes the reports on the SK Web Portal and submits the form directly to the DILG Regional Office on or before the last working week of February.

4.6.

SK Pederasyon and the LYDC review the current AYDAP for any adjustment by April.

4.7.

Subject to their discretion, SK Pederasyon and LYDC draft or adjust the AYDAP for the succeeding year from July to October.

4.8.

SK Pederasyon, LYDC, and LYDO continuously monitor and use M&E data to track progress, fine-tune current projects and activities, and use results for the succeeding local youth development planning cycle.



Policy and Technical References

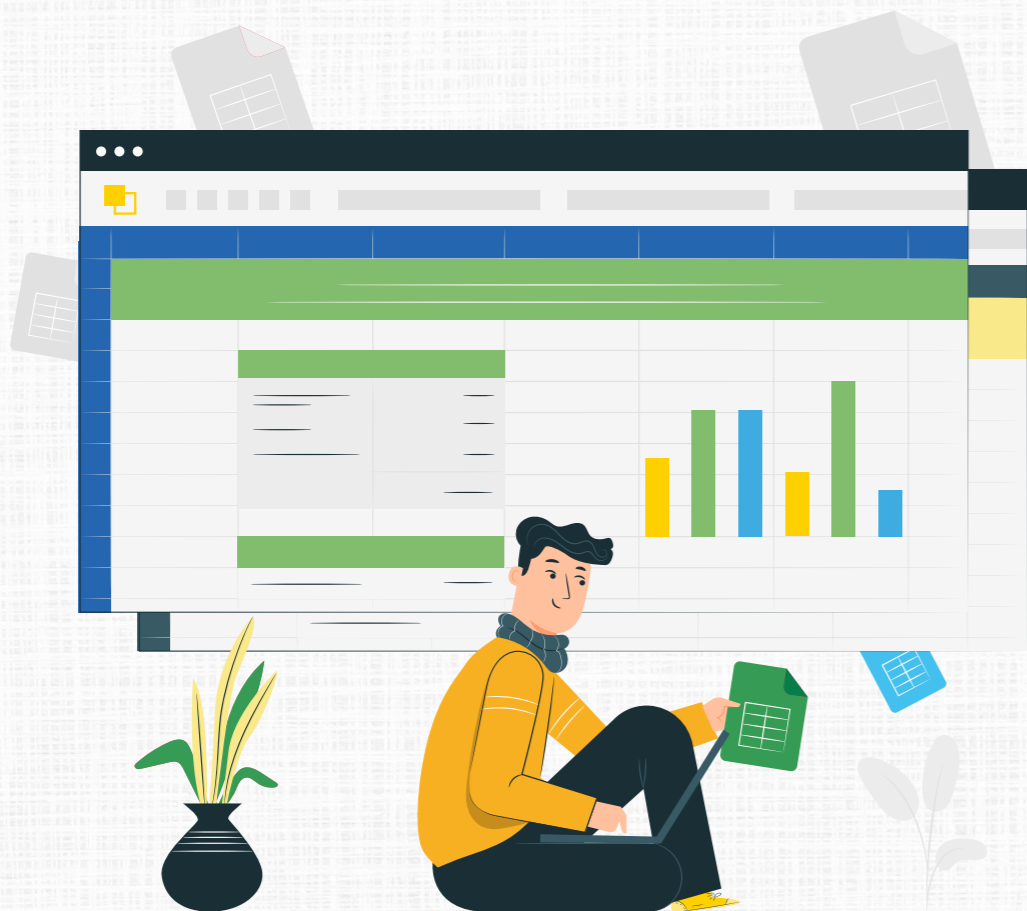



Table 7. List of Policy and Technical References

 **GENERAL LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

RA 7160 or the Local Government Code of the Philippines	https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1991/10/10/republic-act-no-7160/
DBM Local Budget Memorandum 82	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/Issuances/2021/Local-Budget-Memorandum/LOCAL-BUDGET-MEMORANDUM-NO-82.pdfv
DILG-DBM-DOF-NEDA JMC 2007-01 on the Harmonization of Local Planning, Investment Programming, Revenue Administration, Budgeting and Expenditure Management	https://www.dilg.gov.ph/issuances/mc/DILG-NEDA-DBM-AND-DOF-JOINT-MEMORANDUM-CIRCULAR-NO-1-SERIES-OF-2007-ON-HARMONIZATION-OF-LOCAL-PLANNING-INVESTMENT-PROGRAMMING-BUDGETING-REVENUE-ADMINISTRATION-AND-EXPENDITURE-MANAGEMENT/346
DILG NEDA DBM DOF JMC 01-2016 Updated Guidelines on the Harmonization of Local Planning, Investment Programming, Resource Mobilization, Budgeting, Expenditure Management, and Performance Monitoring and Coordination in Fiscal Oversight	https://www.dilg.gov.ph/PDF_File/issuances/joint_circulars/dilg-joincircular-20161122_3ef4d16cd2.pdf

DILG Rationalizing the Local Planning System	https://www.dilg.gov.ph/PDF_File/reports_resources/DILG-Reports-2011712-ea7ba5859e.pdf
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 **YOUTH**

RA 8044 or the Youth in Nation Building Act	https://nyc.gov.ph/republic-act-8044/
RA 10742 or Act Establishing Reforms in The Sangguniang Kabataan Creating Enabling Mechanisms for Meaningful Youth Participation in Nation-Building, And for Other Purposes	https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2016/01/15/republic-act-no-10742/

Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 10742	https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/images/uploads/2016-IRR-RA-10742-SK.pdf
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DBM DILG NYC JMC 2019-01 Guidelines on the Appropriation, Release, Planning and Budgeting Process for SK funds	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/index.php/239-latest-issuances/joint-memorandum-circular/joint-memorandum-circular-2019/1356-joint-memorandum-circular-no-2019-001
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DILG MC 2019-151 / NYC Resolution No. 46 Guidelines on LYDP, CBYDP, and ABYIP	https://www.dilg.gov.ph/PDF_File/issuances/memo_circulars/dilg-memocircular-2019911_30ef55496b.pdf
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DILG MC 2020-138 Guidelines on Monitoring the Implementation of LYDP, CBYDP, and ABYIP	https://dilg.gov.ph/issuances/mc/Resolution-of-the-National-Youth-Commission-relative-to-the-Guidelines-on-Monitoring-the-Implementation-of-Local-Youth-Development-Plan-LYDP-Comprehensive-Barangay-Youth-Development-Plan-CBYDP-and-Annual-Barangay-Youth-Investment-Program-ABYIP/3277
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NYC Philippine Youth Development Plan 2017-2022	https://nyc.gov.ph/pydp/
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Youth-Focused Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Manual	
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Existing Local Youth Development Plans and M&E Results, if available	
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Provincial Youth Development Plans, if available	
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 **GENDER**

RA 9710 Magna Carta of Women	RA 9710 Magna Carta of Women
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EO No. 273 Approval and Adoption of Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development, 1995-2025	https://pcw.gov.ph/executive-order-no-273/
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PCW-DILG-DBM-NEDA JMC 2013-01 Guidelines on the Localization of the Magna Carta of Women	https://pcw.gov.ph/joint-memorandum-circular-2013-01-guidelines-on-the-localization-of-the-magna-carta-of-women/
PCW-DILG-DBM-NEDA JMC 2016-01 Amendments to the Guidelines on the Localization of the Magna Carta of Women	https://www.dilg.gov.ph/PDF_File/issuances/joint_circulars/dilg-joincircular-2016318_882e720b6a.pdf
DILG Training Manual on Gender Mainstreaming at the Local Level	https://dilg.gov.ph/PDF_File/reports_resources/dilg-reports-resources-20141110_23c6cb771f.pdf
PCW Mainstreaming Gender in Development Planning Framework and Guidelines	https://library.pcw.gov.ph/mainstreaming-gender-in-development-planning-framework-and-guidelines/
PCW Handbook on the Application of the Enhanced Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework	https://library.pcw.gov.ph/a-handbook-on-the-application-of-the-enhanced-gender-mainstreaming-evaluation-framework/
PCW Gender Responsive LGU GeRL Assessment Tool	https://library.pcw.gov.ph/gender-responsive-lgu-gerl-assessment-tool/
National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2017-2022	https://gnwp.org/wp-content/uploads/Philippines_20172022NAP.pdf

 **CONFLICT**

RA 11188 Special Protection of Children in Situations of Conflict	https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2019/01/10/republic-act-no-11188/
EO No. 70 s. 2018 Institutionalizing the Whole-Of-Nation Approach in Attaining Inclusive and Sustainable Peace, Creating A National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict, And Directing the Adoption of a National Peace Framework	https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2018/12/04/executive-order-no-70-s-2018/
DILG MC 2019-125 Guidelines for the Local Government Units in implementing EO No. 70 s. 2018	https://www.dilg.gov.ph/issuances/mc/Guidelines-for-the-Local-Government-Units-in-the-Implementation-of-Executive-Order-No-70-S-2018-/3022

DILG OPAPP JMC 2020-01 Guidance on Mainstreaming Conflict Sensitivity and Peace Promotion (CSPP) and Sectoral Concerns in the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) of Local Government Units (LGUs) in Conflict-Affected and Conflicted-Vulnerable Areas	https://www.dilg.gov.ph/issuances/jc/Guidance-on-Mainstreaming-Conflict-Sensitivity-and-Peace-Promotion-CSPP-and-Sectoral-Concerns-in-the-Comprehensive-Development-Plan-CDP-of-Local-Government-Units-LGUs-in-Conflict-Affected-and-Conflict-Vulnerable-Areas/147
RA 10066 or the National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009	https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2013/03/07/implementing-rules-and-regulations-of-republic-act-no-10066/
RA 7356 or the Law Creating the National Commission for Culture and the Arts of 1992	https://ncca.gov.ph/republic-act-7356/
NCCA The Philippines: Cultural Policy Profile	https://ncca.gov.ph/about-culture-and-arts/culture-profile/

Annex 1: PYDP 2017-2022 Agenda Statements

CENTER	FOR THE YOUTH TO PARTICIPATE
Health	in multi-sensitive, multi-sectoral, and inclusive activities, programs, projects, and services on health and health financial risk protection—with serious consideration of nutrition, reproductive health, and psychosocial concerns— that promote youth’s health and well-being as well as address their sexual and non-sexual risk-taking behaviors
Education	in accessible, developmental, quality, and relevant formal, non-formal and informal lifelong learning and training that prepare graduates to be globally competitive but responsive to national needs and to prepare them for the workplace and the emergence of new media and other technologies
Economic empowerment	in the economy, as empowered employees and/or entrepreneurs who are productively engaged in gainful and decent work and/or businesses, and protected from work-related vulnerabilities such as child labor, discrimination, occupational hazards, underemployment and undue contractualization.

Social inclusion and equity	in a peaceful and just society that affords them with equal and equitable opportunities, social security, and protection in all aspects of development, regardless of their disability, ethnicity, gender, religion-specific needs, socio-cultural-economic status and political beliefs
Peacebuilding and security	in promoting human security, including participation in peace building and conflict prevention and management initiatives, public order, and safety efforts, as well as in safeguarding national integrity and sovereignty to contribute to national peace and unity.
Governance	in governance through their involvement in government bureaucracy through programs, projects, and activities by and for the youth; and through involvement in local and national political affairs
Active citizenship	in community development and nation building through active, meaningful, sustainable, productive, and patriotic engagement in civil society, social mobilization, volunteerism (indicating social awareness and socio-civic mindedness), and values formation (such as having concern for others and being socially responsible) so as to improve the plight of the youth
Environment	in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of child and youth-friendly programs, policies and activities in environmental protection, climate change adaptation and mitigation; and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM), with the use of new technologies and indigenous knowledge, so as to promote sustainable natural ecosystems and smarter localities, biodiversity conservation, waste management and pollution control
Global mobility	in youth mobility within and beyond ASEAN through balanced and mutually beneficial cross-border cultural, educational, scientific exchanges; qualification equivalencies, employment opportunities, and continuing professional development; international cooperation and other institutional linkages and partnerships that contribute to knowledge transfer and cultivate new information and skills for the country. For overseas Filipino youth to strengthen their ties with the Philippines.

Annex 2: PYDP 2017-2022 Outcome Statements

HEALTH

- Youth who participate in healthy living in terms of getting medical attention, doing regular exercise, and maintaining proper diet and nutrition
- Youth who observe responsible sexual and reproductive health practices
- Youth who make informed and responsible decisions against engaging in sexual risk-taking practices
- Youth who make informed and responsible decisions against non-sexual risk-taking practices.
- Youth who get proper family support, counseling, and medical attention for their psychosocial concerns

EDUCATION

- Youth who are better educated because of sustained increase in enrolment and completion rates per level
- Youth who are globally competitive but responsive to national needs and are prepared for the workplace and the emergence of new media and other technologies
- Youth who are highly literate and who efficaciously seek and use information
- Youth who have access to quality education

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

- Youth who are gainfully employed
- Youth who know and exercise their rights, responsibilities, and welfare as Filipino workers
- Youth who are or who aspire to be entrepreneurs
- Youth who know and avail of career enrichment opportunities

SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EQUITY

- Youth who are free from abuse, neglect, and exploitation
- Youth who do not live in the streets
- Youth with disabilities who realize their full potential
- Indigenous youth who are as immersed in their indigenous culture as they are in Philippine society
- Youth who are protected from, and who can prevent and address, gendered job discrimination against them
- LGBTQ+ youth who are protected from, and who can address and prevent sexual orientation and gender identity discrimination against them
- Youth who are equally educated across genders

PEACEBUILDING AND SECURITY

- Youth who can address and prevent violence and human rights violations against them
- Youth who proactively ensure peace and order in their communities
- Youth who work for peace
- Youth who abide and respect the laws of the land
- Youth who do not use/will no longer use illegal substances

GOVERNANCE

- Youth who have equal and equitable chances of running and voting for government office
- Youth who are empowered to exercise their right of suffrage responsibly and right to run for elections
- Youth who uphold the principles of government practices which are efficient, effective, free from graft and corruption, and innovative

ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

- Youth who can get optimal support for their organizational activities
- Youth who are engaged in the production and appreciation of Filipino arts and culture
- Youth who are active volunteers

ENVIRONMENT

- Youth who act collectively towards sustainable human and natural ecosystems
- Youth who practice responsible environment-friendly, and climate / disaster-resilient lifestyle

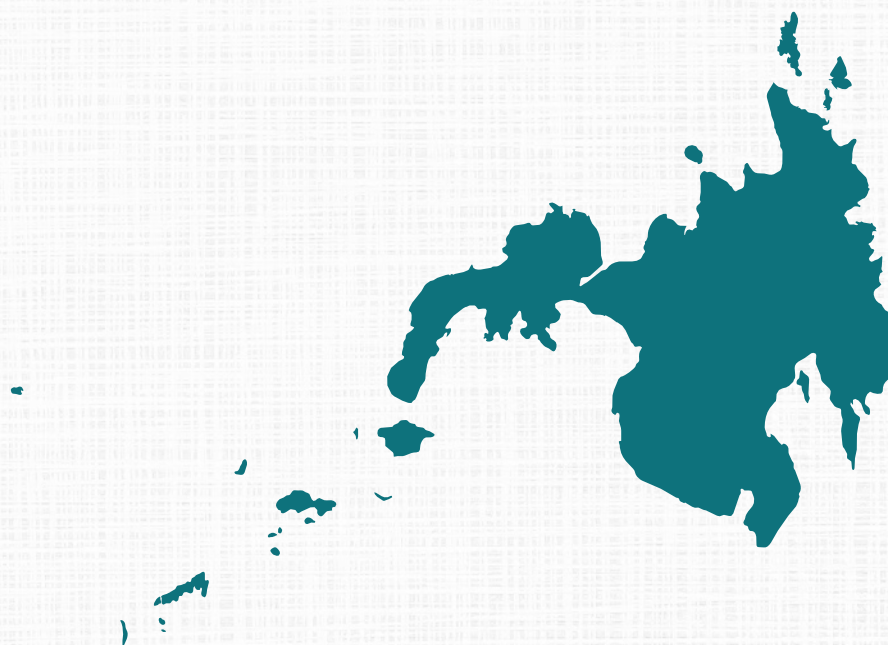
GLOBAL MOBILITY

- Youth who apply their learnings from exchange programs to contribute back to society
- Youth who actively do good deeds for society across borders
- Overseas Filipino youth, overseas Filipino workers, and international entrepreneurs who maximize their financial potential
- Youth professionals who are competent and ready to cross borders
- Youth who are aware of opportunities from multiple sources
- Youth who undergo training and get hired locally will be able to share their experiences, learnings, and knowledge acquired with other youth





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Youth for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence in Mindanao, Philippines (YOUCAP) Project

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Youth for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence in
Mindanao, Philippines (YOUCAP) Project

GIZ Office Manila
9th Floor, Bank of Makati Building
Ayala Avenue Extension near corner Metropolitan
Avenue, Makati City 1209, Philippines
Phone +63 2 8651 5100
www.giz.de/philippines

About the Design

Mindanao has rich and diverse cultures. For a long time, these distinctions have been a source of contention. It is time to work together to rebuild a culture of peace, regardless of faith, tribe, or gender.

The vibrant designs emerged from the textiles of several Mindanao tribes with rich, bright, and unique clothing patterns. The combination of these textiles to the traditional weaving pattern (banig) symbolizes the collaboration of ideas, approaches, dialogues, and participation of youth and other stakeholders in creating a culture of peace.

Three hands clasped together is a gesture of cultural unification and social cohesion among the Mindanao's three peoples: Muslims, Christians, and Indigenous People. This symbol also reflects the project's education, civil society, and government partners, both state and non-state actors. These elements form a modern peace sign and the letter "Y," representing both the primary actors of the project, the youth, and the project itself, YOUCAP.

YOUCAP is a multi-stakeholder project that aims to strengthen the capacities of state and non-state actors in Mindanao to contribute to culture-sensitive, gender-sensitive, and youth-oriented peacebuilding and non-violent conflict transformation.