

Youth Empowerment and Mobilization for Constitution Building in Nepal

Action Plan (2008-2010)



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Youth Empowerment and Mobilisation for Constitution Building in Nepal Action Plan (2008 – 2010)

1. What is this Action Plan for?

- 1.1 This Action Plan explains how the Association of Political Science Students (APSS) will involve and mobilise youths in constitution building process of Nepal and help to increase youth empowerment in political participation and decision process.
- 1.2 Throughout the last year, 2007 the APSS consulted hundreds of politically-active youths, college students and marginalised youths across the country, for identifying youth needs and gaps to mobilise them in the country's development process. The APSS did need assessment organising nationwide survey and youth consultative dialogue. Youth respondents and participants and experts mostly stressed the need of youth mobilisation in the state restructuring process towards building 'New Nepal'.
- 1.3 The Action Plan explains what actions the APSS will now take. It sets out how the APSS can better use its partnerships, its resources, and the way we manage our members and community to a lasting difference to mobilising and empowering youths in the state restructuring process for building the foundation blocks of 'New Nepal' in the new constitution.

2. Why youth involvement in state restructuring process?

2.1 Youths are the prime concern of any country for its development and positive transformation of society. They are the key change agents of society and the bridge between the child and older generation, who have the capacity to fulfil both of their needs by nature. In Nepal the youths remain the most politically and socially marginalized constituencies in Nepal. For them there is yet no institutional arrangement to hear their aspirations and channelize their potentiality for change and reform although they are the most potential change agent of national development. No social security has been provided by the state structurally in terms of better education, good health, and employment.

..... young people are recognized as active agents in decision-making processes and for positive change and development in society,

- United Nations Youth Resolution

In Nepal, youths are still far from key political decision process. Every political party has its youth and student wing, but they are limited only to serve their mother party's policy and programme. They keep long distance to be included in main policy making body, which has led them insecure political career and incompetent to be mobilised for national development process and their self-advancement.

2.2 Political stability of Nepal hinges on the level of acceptance and ownership of the new constitution by its citizens. The political upheavals created by last ten year-long people's war and *Jan Andolan II* and the recent CA elections have raised the expectation of people and of the youths in particular, to the highest levels. If the youth is deeply informed and involved in the constitutional development process, they will be aware to make their rights and voices stronger

and able to solve their issues in a rights based way. The existing disconnect between the youth and those who lead and speak for the youth is most pronounced in the structure of political parties but, this structural disconnect is likely to influence the content and processes of constitutional development, and the opportunity to generate youth acceptance and ownership of the constitutional foundations of “New Nepal” is likely to be lost if greater youth involvement is not promoted in the constitutional building process.

“Making a constitution includes not just what happens at the Constituent Assembly, but all the meetings around the country, including in the villages, where people discuss what sort of constitution they want”. – Prof. Yash Pal Ghai

2.3 There is furthermore less possibility that the current youth representatives in CA will raise the voices and issues of youth further beyond their constituent political parties’ line of thinking. This is because of they are new to decision making process, have not yet been heard and the political parties of Nepal still lack the culture of respecting another party’s activity even if it is much correct. The youth CA members should be oriented on their potentialities and rights and needs first, and then they should come under a single umbrella to make voice more powerful and hearing.

Nepal’s elder-dominated political system has often reflected elder biases in terms of policies and practices, and has not served the needs of youth as per their requirements.

In the 601-members Constituent Assembly, there are 70 members who remain under the age of 30. They are mostly representing major political parties, but they lack the important portfolio within their constituent political parties, who can make greater influence in the key decisions, and they lack previous experience of any kinds of legislative (or Assembly) practice.

2.4 The youth has the potentiality to be the vehicle of change, but the challenge is to explore potentiality inside them in a right based way, if we fail to manage the rebellion and reactionary tendencies which always encourage youth do something, the vehicle of change will be only with zero-fuel that can not move.

3. Who is responsible for implementing the Action Plan?

3.1 Overall responsibility rests with Mr. Rajendra Prasain, President of the Association of Political Science Students. He will report periodically to the Central Executive Committee on progress. He is supported by:

- a Youth Constitution Building Team (YCBT) established within the APSS. The Team will be responsible for ensuring implementation of the actions agreed in their constituent Committees and Sub-Committees, District Chapters, APSS marginalised youth network and other APSS units, making sure that the Members and Staffs get the help they need, promoting lesson learning and identifying what more needs to be done.
- A Constitution Advisory Unit (CAU) consisting constitutional and youth experts will be established which will be the central source of advice and academic support.

3.2 Every six months, all teams and units will meet to review progress, and agree further work.

3.3 Every year, we will review the Action Plan and make our progress report available to the public. In Annex B, we have set out indicators for this Plan and will develop these for the achievement of the goals and objectives. We will set out the conclusions from each review of the contemporary political situation and CAU advice in the APSS Annual Progress Report. At the end of 2009, we will conduct a through evaluation of the Action Plan and revise the future direction.

4. What does the Action Plan cover?

Details are set out in Annex A. The Plan is a “living documents” so will be updated if political situation and development of the country would not remain in the same order. It groups APSS’ activities into main four areas:

- Results;
- Building partnerships;
- Using our resources; and
- Planning for the future.

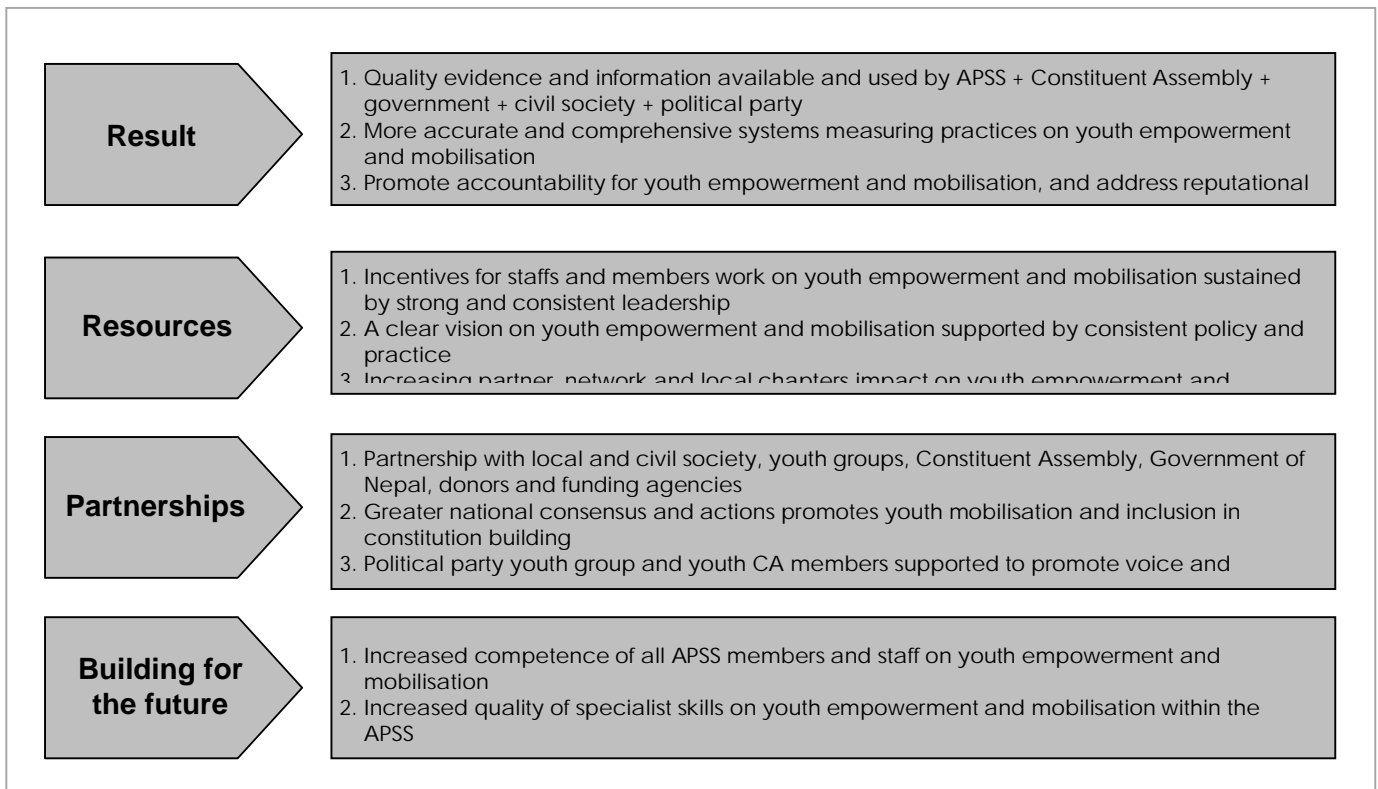


Figure 1: Objectives of the Action Plan

ANNEXES A: The Action Plan Framework

Focused area A: Result

The Association of Political Science Students (APSS) is already working with and for youths and student focused programmes and activities, as it is led by young members of Nepali university students, politically-active students and motivated youth member of civil society who are under the age of 30. We have achieved some substantial changes in youth-student involvement and concerns in political development. They have begun to be organised in various focused area and academic subject. Series of nationwide APSS youth focused activities have increased the youth concern to building the foundations of New Nepal resulting in a good youth foundation within Constituent Assembly. But lack of sufficient empowerment activities and practices youths are likely to be dominated in the whole constitution building process, lack of all types of youth involvement in this process the new constitution will loose youth ownerships and fail to address the youth. We need to ensure that our support is robust, and meets national youth priorities.

A: Result			
Develop better evidence about the impact of youth involvement and mobilisation in the state restructuring and constitution building process; then use these evidence to achieve a well-accepted constitution which would be the structural foundation to building ‘New Nepal’.			
Objectives	Outputs	Key indicatives activities	Responsibilities
A.1. Quality evidence available and used by APSS, decision makers and advocates	A.1.1 In APSS Strategic Plans and project analysis, national government policy and plan, CA thematic committees, political party policy and programmes, civil society organization’s policy and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review APSS and other stakeholders’ youth focused policy and programme at district to national level, and discuss findings with stakeholders ▪ Review and identify youth related and focused issue ▪ Identify youth perception in various issues of change and reform, and share them with stakeholders 	A.1.1 YCBT and APSS various level committees, Constituent Assembly, government annual programme, political party, civil society
	A.1.2 Stronger focus on generation of evidence, statistics and indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to youth CA members in necessary technical skills and know-how in issue ▪ Periodic meeting with youth CA members, government members and political leaders on different issues of constitution ▪ Training in constitution building process to youth CA 	A.1.2 YCBT, APSS Central Executive Committee, district chapters, and youth caucus

		<p>members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual youth conference on constituent building 	
	<p>A.1.3 Manage evidence on youth potentialities, mobilisations and involvements, so that they are used by APSS, our partners, and stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop youth guidance that increase integration of constitution building process and youth issues, effectiveness of communication in various youth and constitution building focused projects ▪ Produce and circulate lessons learnt from different stakeholders, and of APSS ▪ Share lessons learnt from federalism experienced countries' youth 	<p>A.1.3 YCBT</p>
<p>A.2 More accurate and comprehensive systems for measuring activities and impacts on youth action in constitution building</p>	<p>A.2.1 Better record and measure of youth actions in constitution building within the APSS and its partners and network, and youth caucus</p> <p>A.2.2 Guidance for APSS members, youth caucus, on reporting for youth activities in constitution building and state restructuring process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and develop assessment system ▪ Draft and circulate guidance to all APSS district chapters ▪ Contribute to APSS annual plan and programme review 	<p>A.2.1 APSS</p> <p>A.2.1 APSS</p>
<p>A.3 Promote accountability for youth empowerment and youth mobilisation and reputational risk</p>	<p>A.3.1 Produce and introduce a well youth-accepted constitution with youth perception on various issues of state restructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publish the youth perception on constitution and issue of state restructure ▪ Draft youth constitution and circulate it to stakeholders ▪ Use mass media to exert public pressure ▪ Advocacy workshops with key constitution drafter ▪ Organise youth campaign on various issues ▪ APSS visit with CA members to consult with grass roots youth on key issues of state restructure 	<p>A.3.1 APSS/YCBT and youth caucus</p> <p>APSS and YCBT</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Submit petition on different youth related issues to the authority 	
	A.3.2. Constituent Assembly, political party youth wings and civil society integrate youth issues and perception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build cross-political party, cross-ethnic, cross-geography youth caucus separately, and exchange know-how ▪ Assist youth CA members with APSS members in technical idea of constitution building and legislative practices 	A.3.2 YCBT, APSS, CA members, youth/student organizations, political party, civil society organizations
	A.3.3 Build Youth Constituent Assembly (YCA); aware youth, political leaders, CA members and civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form a YCA and determine policy and programme ▪ Conduct nationwide dialogue/workshops ▪ Publish and transmit youth voices periodically ▪ Set example and work as shadow constituent assembly 	A.3.3 APSS Central Executive Committee, YCA

Focused area B: Resource

APSS has a significant range of resource available to help us to create change. Here, the APSS focuses on those areas our resources can be used the most effectively. Strong leadership, a clear vision and appropriate incentive structure will be important agents for change. Clear policy commitments must be translated into consistency, successful and easy-to-replicate practices on the ground. The APSS needs to develop stronger links between its policy objectives and its practice, particular at the national and local level.

B: Resource			
Use APSS human, financial and policy resources more effectively in support youth empowerment and mobilisation for building constitution towards building blocks of “New Nepal”.			
Objectives	Outputs	Key indicatives activities	Responsibilities
B.1. Incentives for APSS members and staffs to work on youth empowerment and mobilisations created and sustained through strong and consistent leadership	B.1.1 APSS President, Central Members and other members strongly signal APSS’ commitment to youth empowerment and mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coverage of social inclusion and youth in APSS central and local publicity and speeches. ▪ In national and international level meetings and visits to government, political party, CA members, and civil society and donor enforces youth inclusion in decision making process 	A.1.1 APSS and its various level committees

	B.1.2 Senior APSS executives and senior staffs should hold and exercise responsibility to promote youth mobilisation, and challenge youth inclusion invisibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominate youths and agree responsibilities in forward job plans for implementing national and local youth mobilisation planning 	B.1.2 APSS CEC and Human Resource Department
B.2 A clear vision on youth empowerment and mobilisation supported by consistent policy and practice	B.2.1 APSS Operational Plan articulates links between core objectives; and decision process; and youth mobilisation and empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of youth empowerment and mobilisation into APSS Operational Plan, to be developed by April 2009 	B.2.1 Policy and Research, and Monitoring & Evaluation
	B.2.2 Integrate youth empowerment and mobilisation in new policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priorities (08/09): Ensure forthcoming policy papers on conflict, peace building, results, federalism and youth rights, health, education, employment, political inclusion and participation, juvenile delinquency and social transformation, are strong on youth involvement 	B.2.2 Policy and Research, and Monitoring & Evaluation
	B.2.3 Undertake new policy work, guidance and good practice notes on addressing youth mobilisation in main policy areas and which are relevant to national context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policy guidance for District Chapters, partner organizations, and members Strongly promote and circulate policy and guidance and incorporate feedback from District Chapters, partner organizations and members on how useful they were 	B.2.3 Policy and Research, and Monitoring & Evaluation, District Chapter, partner organizations and members
	B.2.4 APSS management guidance (Programme Guide) supports strengthened work on youth mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Guide programme management guidance review in 2009 	B.2.4 APSS Finance Department, Policy & Research
	B.2.5 Quality communications and outreach strategy on youth empowerment and mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft and agree the strategy 	B.2.5 District Coordination Team, Policy & Research

Focused area C: Partnerships

The Association of Political Science Students (APSS) can only bring about a positive change in the social and political status of Nepali youth in partnerships with others. Here, the APSS outlines the partnerships that it believes are vital to helping it achieve the greatest possible

impact in our work on youth empowerment and mobilisations. We will work closely with local NGOs/CBOs, professional community, civil society organizations, Government of Nepal, donor and International NGOs in Nepal and out of Nepal, and other APSS network and partner organizations to develop coordinated strategies to create lasting change.

C: Partnerships			
Build partnerships that will make a significant local, national and international contribution to youth empowerment and mobilisation in Nepal			
Objectives	Outputs	Key indicatives activities	Responsibilities
C.1. Partnerships with various thematic committees of CA, soon to be formed Commission for State-Structuring, various CA thematic committees, and Drafting Committee, promote youth mobilisation in constitution and practices	C.1.1 Increasing integration of youth involvement and empowerment objectives into constitution framework and in practices including performance monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enforce CA form youth committee of CA ▪ Take action to form a national youth caucus consisting youth CA members and other youths ▪ Support Constitution Drafting Committee to diagnosis the youth related issues and needs ▪ Support strengthened lesson learning and guidance based grass roots consultation, to youth CA members 	A.1.1 APSS and its various level committees
	C.1.2 APSS should increasingly mention youth empowerment and mobilisation issues in any local and national debate on cooperation/aid and constitution building effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Share best practices and learning in different international constitutional building experiences with youth mobilisation and empowerment 	C.1.2 APSS
C.2 APSS should strive to create greater national consensus on youth mobilisation and empowerment objectives	C.2.1 APSS perceptions in local and national discussion on youth empowerment and mobilisation should be informed by APSS' learning and practices on the ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publish learning and circulate to APSS various units ▪ Inform the APSS contribution to national level youth conference in Sep. 2008 	APSS
C.3 APSS should encourage funding agencies and government, and support to civil society to increasingly improve their practice on youth empowerment and mobilisation, and	C.3.1 Ensure that APSS' new and current partnership plans with funding partner support youth empowerment and mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop white-paper on support to youth empowerment and mobilisation, with government and civil society organizations ▪ Mentoring sessions to youth organizations and stakeholders on youth 	C.3.1 APSS and youth organizations

promote voices and accountability for youth empowerment and mobilisation		empowerment and mobilisation ▪ Dialogue and learning sharing meeting with funding agencies	
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Focused area D: Building for the future

In order to meet the ambitious objectives set out in this Action Plan, APSS will have to develop more robust capabilities, both internally and externally. Here, we set out what we believe the APSS needs in order to secure the lasting commitments and capacity we need to make the greatest impacts on youth empowerment and mobilisation for change and reform of the country.

C: Building for the future Build sufficient commitment, competence and capacity to have the biggest impact on youth empowerment and mobilisation to constitution building in the shortest amount of time.			
Objectives	Outputs	Key indicatives activities	Responsibilities
D.1 The APSS should increase the competence and skills of all APSS members and staffs in relation to youth empowerment and mobilisation	D.1.1 The APSS' core training and induction processes should incorporate information about youth empowerment and mobilisation. The APSS should also develop specific modules on thematic areas, and establish more peer reviews and informal support mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review core processes, draft guidance and implement it ▪ Training to APSS members, staffs and associates in youth leadership development and advocacy skills ▪ Establish a library with sufficient equipments, number of books and resource material 	D1.1 APSS and its various level committees
	D.1.2 Senior executives and staffs should recognise any exceptional work by APSS on youth empowerment and mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ President and senior authorities should recognise and support this work through minutes, meetings and the use of special achievement award 	D1.2 APSS central executives and its various level committees
D.2 The APSS should improve the quality of the specialist skills on youth empowerment and mobilisation that are available within the APSS community	D.2.1 Senior APSS staffs and executives should be given enough capacity to provide central support and guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that two, full-time staff equivalents and ten field volunteers are working on youth empowerment and mobilisation 	D.2.1 Policy & Research, Monitoring & Evaluation Team
	D.2.2 Youth empowerment should be set within a core technical competence framework for all advisory staffs/members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When reviewing core technical competences try to apply youth inclusion consideration ▪ Make youth inclusion a central part of all forward job 	D.2.2 Human Resource Department and Policy & Research

		objectives and training for all APSS Advisors and HRD member/staffs	
D.3 APSS should ensure that more good-quality, external resources are available to various APSS departments in relation to youth empowerment and mobilisation	D.3.1 Ensure that APSS resource centres and other bodies have sufficient capacity to provide quality resources on youth empowerment and mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review APSS library and resource centre ▪ Review which other organization, such as The Asia Foundation, READ Nepal, could potentially provide advice and resource 	D.3.1 Policy & Research; and Library
D.4 APSS should strengthen its national capacity for youth empowerment and mobilisation	D.4.1 APSS should strengthen its local and national networks and experts and advocates, to better support youth empowerment and mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review APSS approaches to its partner organization, network organizations, and national and international youth movements 	D.4.1 Policy & Research

ANNEXES B: Monitoring Our Progress

We will monitor our progress through the following outcome indicators; these will be reported on periodically to the Central Executive Committee by Youth Constitution Building Team (YCBT); the first progress report will be issues in April 2009. The indicator below will be further developed if any further development in this Action Plan will take place.

Focus Area	Indicator
Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Well-structured reviewed APSS strategic plan, various stakeholders' youth focused policy and programme at local and national level, and findings shared with them. ▪ Well-reviewed and identified youth related and focused issue published. ▪ Identified youth perception in various issues of change and reform, and increased number of sharing event with stakeholders. ▪ A well-disseminated and participatory annual conference organized, and increased awareness among youth CA members, youth-students organization and key constitution drafter, through the conference.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased number and types of support to youth CA member in necessary technical skills and know-how. ▪ Number of increased periodic meeting with CA members, government members and political parties on key issues of constitution. ▪ Increased number of trained CA youth members in constitution building process.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased integration of constitution building process and youth aspiration, effectiveness of communication in various youth and constitution building focused project, through the development and publish good youth guidance. ▪ Number of increased produced and circulated lessons learnt from different stakeholders and of APSS. ▪ Increased number of lessons learnt from federalism experienced countries' youths.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reviewed current assessment system and developed undated one for this Action Plan. ▪ Drafted and circulated assessment guidance to all APSS district chapters and network organizations. ▪ APSS annual plan programme with increased commitments and actions for youth empowerment and mobilisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Published youth perception on constitution and issues of state restructure. ▪ Drafted youth constitution and number of stakeholder gets benefited to this constitution. ▪ Increased number of mass media used and public pressure exerted. ▪ Increased commitment of key constitution drafters on youth voices incorporation in the new constitution, through increased number of advocacy workshops with them. ▪ Increased number of aware youths and youth groups through youth campaigns on the youth focused issues. ▪ Increased number of grass roots youth consulted with CA members on key issues of state restructure. ▪ Strong and clear commitments from senior government and Constituent Assembly authorities on youth empowerment and inclusion in state restructuring process, through increased number of petitions submitted.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formed separately cross-political party, cross-ethnic, cross-geography youth caucus, and increased between know-how. ▪ Increase number of APSS members' assistance to youth CA members and technical idea of constitution building and parliamentary practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth Constituent Assembly formed inclusively with youth of different political parties and youth CA members. ▪ Number of issues and practices of Constituent Assembly done watch-dog by

	<p>Youth Constituent Assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased number of outreach and national dialogue workshops conducted with youth CA members. ▪ Number of youth voices transmitted and published and youths get benefited. ▪ Effective impact of Youth Constituent Assembly to various youth stakeholders as a shadow constituent assembly.
Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased commitment and coverage of youth empowerment and mobilisation from APSS senior APSS executives and staffs in their speech and publicity. ▪ Increased APSS enforcement of youth inclusion in decision making process while in national and local visits and meetings with civil society and donor and government.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nominated youths with agreed responsibilities in forward job plan for implementing national and local youth empowerment and mobilisation planning. ▪ Integrated APSS Operational Plan to be developed by April 2009, with special focus to youth empowerment and mobilisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased assurance of forthcoming APSS policy papers on conflict, peace building, results, federalism and youth rights, health, education, employment, political inclusion and participation, juvenile delinquency and social transformation, are strong on youth involvement and empowerment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Well-developed policy guidance for District Chaperts, partner organizations, and members. ▪ Guidance feedbacks are strongly promoted and incorporated, from APSS outreach units, partner organizations and members, after circulating it. They will be highly judged on how useful they are.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ APSS programme management guide deeply reviewed and updated.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality communication established and APSS outreach strategy on youth empowerment and mobilisation drafted and agreed to get in function.
Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constituent Assembly strongly enforced to establish a youth committee within CA. ▪ National Youth Caucus consisting youth CA member and other youth representatives established and deeply consulted on youth empowerment and mobilisation. ▪ Constitution Drafting Committee to be formed, supported to diagnosis the youth related issues and needs, and youth aspirations for change and reform. ▪ CA members supported and facilitated in strengthened lesson learning and

	<p>guidance based grass roots consultation on youth issues and aspirations.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Best practices and learning in other countries constitutional building experiences with youth mobilisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of increased periodic publish and circulation of learning to APSS various units. ▪ In national level youth conference to be organised in Sep. 2008, APSS contribution informed to conference participants in detail.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ White-paper developed with government and youth groups, on support to youth empowerment and mobilisation. ▪ Number of mentoring sessions organised to mentor the youth organizations, youth CA members, government and other stakeholders on youth empowerment and mobilisation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of dialogue and learning sharing meetings with funding agencies organised, and their attention will be drawn to youth empowerment and mobilisation
Building for the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deeply reviewed core processes developed; well-drafted guidance and implemented. ▪ Increased number of trained APSS members, staffs and associates in youth leadership development and policy counselling and advocacy skill. ▪ Well-equipped with sufficient number of books and reference materials established in key district chapters of APSS.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ President and senior will recognise and support this initiative through minutes, meetings, and the use of special achievement award.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two fulltime staffs and ten field volunteers will be recruited to work on youth empowerment and mobilisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ APSS best level of practices seriously adopted while reviewing core technical competence to apply youth inclusion consideration. ▪ Youth inclusion in APSS central part of work and job adopted, and increased number of training for all APSS Advisors and HRD members/staffs organised to encourage their work for youth inclusion.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Well-reviewed APSS library and central resource centres and submitted report to annual conference. ▪ Reviewed potential library supporters such as The Asia Foundation, READ Nepal etc which could provide advice and resources.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report of reviewed APSS approaches to its partner and network organizations, and national and international youth movements for change

	and reform.
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