



Association of Political Science Students
Strategic Action Plan
(2008 – 2012)

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Chapter One:

Approach to Strategic Planning in the Association of Political Science Students

1.1 Background of Strategic Planning

The Association of Political Science Students (APSS) is undergoing a major restructuring process in its policy and operational fronts. This project will lead to reforming the youth-students wings affiliated to various mainstream political parties into democratic transformational process. Since the evolution of democratic movement in Nepal youth-students have been playing a decisive and crucial role in the movement. But after the movement success youth-students' role has hardly been felt in managing the benefits of the pro-democratic movement and in establishing social stability and justice. The state is never serious about this. In this situation the APSS intends to indentify its future actions towards fulfilling these gaps. So the strategic planning process has been has initiated to address these issues which will help youth-students be proactive in contemporary political phenomenon and empowering the state system.

1.2 Need of Strategic Plan

The population of youth between the age of 15 and 29 is 6.131 millions in Nepal. Youths in Nepal can be the load bearers of the future and the partners of the present. They can be the drivers of development and change. It is the duty of the State and other stakeholders to create opportunities for the youths to be developed as creative, skilful, industrious and responsible citizens. In the past the policy, law and programs have failed to address with priority the youth and issues of their concern. Evidence from Nepali history shows how the failure of State in mainstreaming youth, the drivers of change, in running of states and development programs can deprive the nation from taking advantage of their talents and energy simultaneously solving problems of violence, instability and abusive behaviour, and their potentialities to constructively participate in politics and proactively support the contemporary political situation towards long run peace and harmony. Considering these facts, it is necessary to invest the energy and capacity embodied in them in a constructive way for the development of the country by making the youth competent and responsible and by making them partners in policy formulation, program implementation and evaluation activities of the state.

The institutional mandate of the APSS, as enriched in the APSS Constitution 2008 (includes the second amendment) is to focus its activities towards involving the youth-students in political activities, ongoing peace and sustainable development process, the APSS needs to follow the strategic management principles and formulate a dynamic and operating Strategic Plan that can be implemented in five years (2008 – 2012).

The APSS Central Executive Committee has already approved the vision, mission statements of the Association. It has to orient its activities to attain them through the implementation of a medium-term strategic plan.

1.3 Vision, Mission and Core values

Mission

- To institutionalize political science discipline and contribute to the enhancement of its quality of its delivery
- To develop democratic political culture among youth-students and politicians
- To socialize political forces and youth-student organization and make them pro-people
- To develop young political think tank in the country by enriching their understanding through professional interaction, dialogue, information sharing, research and study.

Strategic Guidelines

- Develop long-term vision of the APSS and implement it through medium term and annual strategic plans.
- Formulate and implement sound and effective

1.4 Approaches to the Plan

The strategic planning has been developed from participatory approach. The Association of Political Science Students (APSS) Executive Committee, General Members, representations from various youth-students organizations, consultants/experts, political parties and government organizations involved in planning process. Before formation of plan, the APSS organized several meetings, workshops, focused group discussions (FGDs), and consultations with different stakeholders for need identification of youth-students and the APSS.

The strategic plan has been developed for determining priorities and defining core objectives and implementation modalities for the APSS. The formulation and implementation of strategic plan is long process and may take to accomplish to the strategic objectives. The most important thing is to initiate the planning process and to attain the ultimate objectives as enshrined in the APSS Constitution and Values.

The plan has medium-term of five years from 2008 to 2012. The Vision and Mission of the APSS are going to achieve in the long term. Therefore, it is envisaged that the strategic plan will translate the Vision of the APSS, which has long term horizon into concrete action in prioritized-based. It will help for transformation of youth-students and youth-students' organizations towards peaceful, prosperous and democratic Nepal.

Chapter Two:

Strategic Planning Framework

The strategic planning framework (SPF) is very useful in developing the strategic directions of the Association of Political Science Students (APSS). While preparing the framework, the APSS has carried out environmental scanning to identify the external and internal trends that influence its strategic directions. In doing so, it has identified its challenges and issues, defined strategic directions and objectives, identified its priorities and initiatives, reviewed key, focussed activities and action plans, assessed, choices, and trade-off, identified key areas of risks, assessed budgetary or financial constraints, identified key performance indicators and targets, and prepared mechanism for monitoring, follow up and evaluation. Since the strategic planning is a dynamic concept and rolling planning process, the framework includes the provision of reprotization of strategic directions and activities. The framework that guides the APSS' strategic directions and their interrelationships is presented in the following flow diagram.

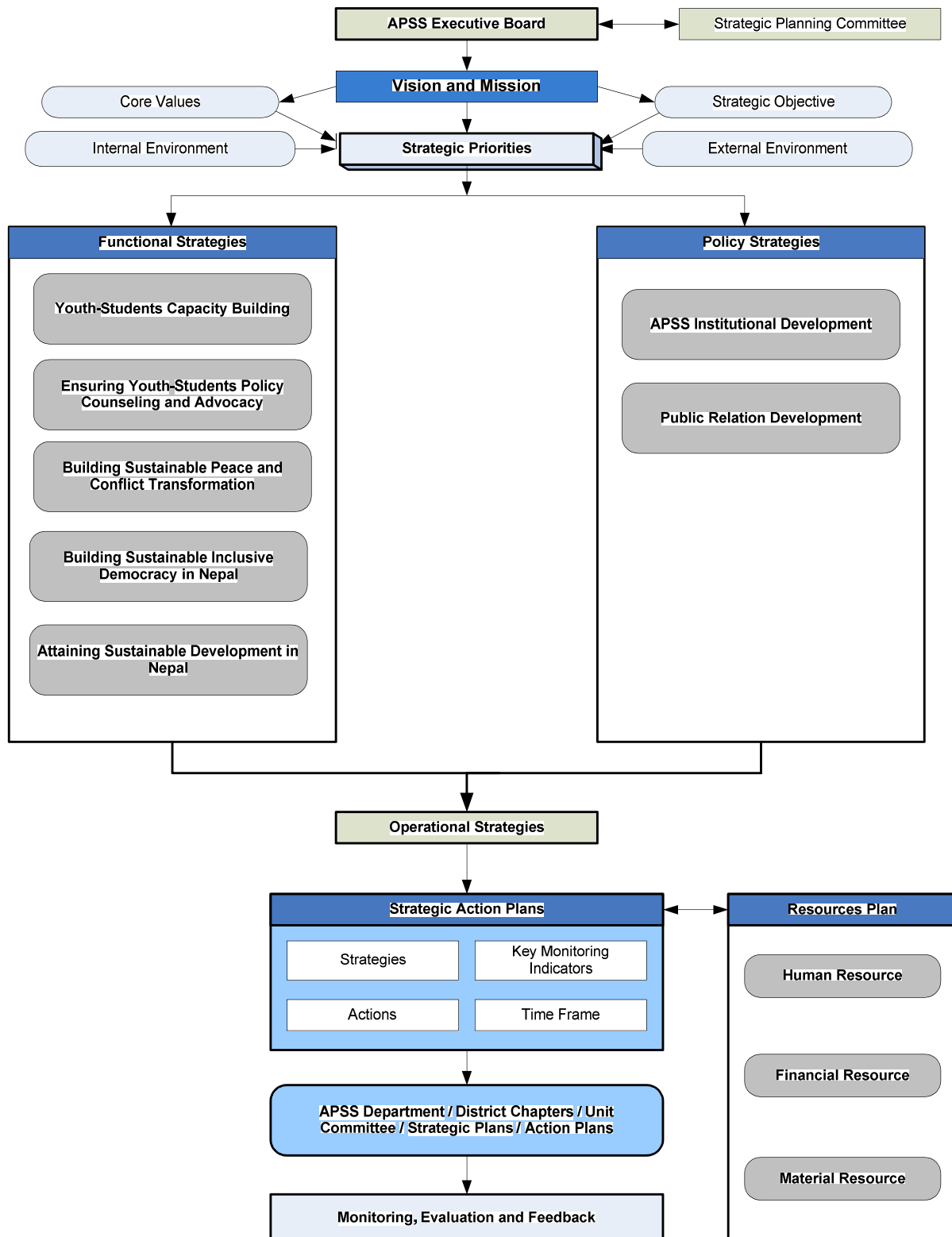
Taking into account, the core and support functions or activities, strategic planning framework is organized into following two broad categories:

1. Functional Strategies, and
2. Policies Strategies

Functional strategies comprise youth-students' capacity building, ensuring youth students policy counselling and advocacy, building sustainable peace and conflict management, building sustainable inclusive democracy in Nepal and attaining sustainable development. Policy strategies encompass APSS institutional development, human resource development and public relation development.

Flow diagram best on functional and policy strategies

**Association of Political Science Students
Strategic Planning Framework**



A. Functional Strategies

The functional strategies of the APSS are (i) youth-students capacity building, (ii) ensuring youth-students policy counselling and advocacy, (iii) building sustainable peace and conflict transformation, (iv) building sustainable inclusive democracy in Nepal, and (iv) attaining sustainable development.

The following sections will try to describe the above mentioned functional strategies briefly:

1. Youth-Students Capacity Building

Building youth student capacity is the key issue of today's youth students towards their involvement in democratic transformational process of the country. They are key change agent of the frequent Nepali political changes, but they lack adequate capacity and skills needed to effectively defining their roles and responsibilities to support the country's political process. Lack of focussed strategic capacity building programs for them, they are, in the past and at present neglected to be involved in the process of institutionalization democracy. The challenge is to identified those of youth-students who have tremendous potentialities in involving themselves to democratic and development process, and engage them in capacity building in a cascade model way.

2. Ensuring Youth-Students Policy Counselling and Advocacy

There are large numbers of youth-students organisations spread over the country working in different sectors like education, health, employment, infrastructure and technological development, social inclusion. But lack of adequate counselling and advocacy of policy, their efforts have not substantially explored. The APSS will assist them in policy counselling and advocacy at local and national level through trainings, workshops, conference and other academic backup. The APSS will focus to establish a common youth-students forum for national policy advocacy and empower grass roots youth-students communities to lead the process of social and political transformation and development. Through the established umbrella forum, number of linkages with other stakeholder will be established and regular campaigns on youth-students issues will be organised at grass root level to international level.

3. Building Sustainable Peace and Conflict Transformation

Nepal's transition to sustainable peace has reached to hold Constituent Assembly Election on coming April 10, 2008. The APSS will have a closer look at the ongoing peace process among different stakeholders of Nepal. The peace process is moving towards positive way and result oriented way. But the challenge is to acquire the sustainable peace with justice from grass roots to national level. The APSS have concrete strategic objectives towards this goal. For this regards the APSS will promote Nepali youth-students to non-violent political expressions and persuasions, develop resource books on conflict resolution and management techniques for youth-students, involve youth-students for alternatives dispute resolution at local level and in current national reconciliation process in most conflict-affected sites at grass roots level in specific ways, build a National Non-Violence Youth Network for a national non-violence

advocacy and awareness, and empower the conflict-affected youth-students socially and economically and provide them health consultation.

4. Building Sustainable Inclusive Democracy in Nepal

The APSS will engage youth students in building inclusive democracy in Nepal. For this the APSS will provide the civic education for youths and school children, promote youths and students and school children involve in civic education, promote youth-students' involvement in democratic process through participation in election, political campaign, sports and cultural events, develop Youth Leadership Forum (YLF) at district and national level and assist the existing such forums, explore youth-students innovations and alternatives to governance, development, and human rights, organize face to face programs among youth-students and political leaders, bureaucrats, judiciaries, experts and constitutional bodies, promote anti-corruption campaigns with youth-students and groups of youth-students, develop APSS as a watch dog institution during constitution building through CA and CA Election and promoting participatory and socially inclusive democracy in Nepal.

5. Attaining Sustainable Development

During planning process and need identification the involved youth-students have shown their potentialities and involvement in sustainable development in various sectors. To cater their interest and potentialities the APSS will build the youth-students resource and information centres at local level, develop the program for youth-students entrepreneurship like small scale and local business enterprises, empower the disadvantaged youth-students through involving in cottage and small scale industry, motivate youth-students for greater participation in community service, coordinate the program of youth-students focused activities carried out by the government and its agencies, donors, political parties, civil society and I/NGO, develop APSS fund for needy youth-students assistance, protect natural environment, promote cultural exchange program at national and international level, promote economic development activities through cooperatives and microfinance for disadvantaged youth-students, and develop the youth employment action plan.

B. Policy Strategies

To effectively implement the above described functional strategies the APSS will adopt some policy strategies. The policy strategies of the APSS are (i) APSS Institutional Development, and (ii) Public Relation Development. The following sections will try to describe the above mentioned policy strategies briefly:

1. APSS Institutional Development

For institutional development the APSS will revise APSS Constitution and Laws, expand APSS Membership to cross cutting disciplined students, hold students exchange program, and develop APSS alumni clubs, disseminating Annual Progress Report by monthly bulletin, report, annual workshop, organise National Youth Political Science Conference, transfer of institutional operation skill from old to new executive, develop opportunity center for youth-students.

2. Public Relation Development

For public relation development the APSS will disseminate information efficiently and effectively, work as spokesperson of the organization, adopt one window information dissemination system, publish and coordinate news bulletins and APSS publications, update electronic information timely, and co-ordinate for international relations of the organization.

C. Operational Strategies

Operational strategies comprise the basic framework to implement the functional and policy strategies within the time frame. The quality, strength and viability of the operational strategies determine the success of the functional and policy strategies. For this the capability of the APSS in realising the strategies needs to be sufficiently enhanced. The major ingredients of the operational strategies; human resource, finance technology, organizational structure and management process need to be respectively augmented, restructured and strengthened. The operations of these strategies in the institutional functioning are crucial to improve the overall capacity and the level of performance in the APSS. The continued process of planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and reviewing the operational strategies by taking into consideration the evolving dynamics both in the internal and external environmental factors will be necessary pre-condition for the success of the APSS' Strategic Action Plan.

C.1 Institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Strategic Action Plan

- The annual plans of the APSS will be formulated and implemented best on the five year Strategic Action Plan (2008 – 2012).
- The implementation of the Strategic Action Plan as reflected also in annual programs will be monitored by the APSS Monitoring Department. The department will monitored the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan annually and discussed with the concerned department and divisions if necessary and present the annual report to the Strategic Planning committee.
- The input, output and outcome monitoring indicators or key performance indicators for each of the functional and policy strategies will be devised and monitored by the department.
- The Strategic Action Plan will be reviewed every year so as to make the planning process a dynamic one. Program and activities will be fine tuned as per the changing internal and external environment of APSS.
- The organisational structure of APSS will be set in a way that serves the functional and policy strategies in a more efficient coordinated manner. Necessary restructuring of the responsibilities will be made to implement the Strategic Action Plan in a more delegated manner.

- Each department/network and unit of the APSS will make their detailed operational plan best on this Strategic Action Plan, determine output indicators and implementation modality including that of outsourcing and implementing them. The evaluation report of the Strategic Action Plan will be presented to the APSS Central Executive Committee and the Central Executive Committee will present to the APSS Annual Conference on an annual basis.

C.2 Resource Planning

The APSS has to formulate its resource plan to translate the Strategic Action Plan into operational plans. It has to find adequate resources to implement its Strategic Action Plan. The resource necessary for the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan can be divided into human, material and financial resources. Under the human resource planning, the concerned APSS department will formulate its five year human resource plan. Likewise, other concerned APSS departments will formulate their plans for materials to be procured in the five years, and ICT for making the work faster and easy. It is directly related to capital budgeting that takes care of infrastructure development, repairing and maintenance of materials.

Like other not-for-profit organizations there are greater constraints of financial resources in the APSS. The APSS will plan budget for the operationalization of the Strategic Action Plan. After the approval of the Strategic Action Plan by the APSS Central Executive Committee, each department/network and unit will prepare their specific resource plans. These department/network and unit level resource plan will formulate their detailed specific plans. The resource planning will also cover the following areas:

- Resource requirement for the specific programs and infrastructure development will be broken down into human, financial and material resources.
- Technical support, financial grants and in kind grants from the key donor institutions will be solicited to build human resource capacity, strengthen institutional aspects and carry out specific projects.
- The Strategic Planning Committee will be responsible for the monitoring of resource plan and presenting the monitoring report to the Central Executive Committee.



Chapter Three

Strategic Action Plan (2008 – 2012)

Association of Political Science Students

Strategic Action Plan

(2008 – 2012)

Functional Strategies	Action	Time Frame	Key Indicative Activities	Responsibilities
APSS INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT				
1. Revise APSS Constitution and Laws	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize consultation meeting with different APSS members and expert. 2. Revise APSS constitution. 3. Implement the revised APSS constitution. 	On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organized consultation meeting. ▪ APSS Constitution revised. ▪ Changes in APSS structure and law. 	
2. Expand APSS Membership to cross cutting disciplined students	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the cross cutting disciplines for membership distribution. 2. Formulate the membership policy for cross cutting disciplined students. 3. Expand the membership for them. 	On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of cross cutting disciplines of students identified. ▪ Formulated membership policy. ▪ Number of membership distributed. 	
3. Develop APSS alumni clubs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create the APSS former members' database. 2. Identify the APSS-born experts and scholars in various fields. 3. Form alumni clubs of APSS members and APSS-born experts and scholars. 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report of APSS former member. ▪ Report of APSS-born experts and scholars in various fields. ▪ Number of alumni clubs formed. 	
4. Hold students exchange program	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate other students exchange programmes. 2. Formulate Students' Exchange Programme 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of students exchange programmes evaluated ▪ Formulated SEPG 	

	<p>Guidelines (SEPG)</p> <p>3. Identify the potential locations and disciplines for students exchange programme.</p> <p>4. Implement the students exchange programme.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report of indentified potential locations and disciplines for students exchange programmes ▪ Number of students benefitted from students exchange programme 	
5. Disseminating Annual Progress Report by bulletin, report, annual workshop	<p>1. Develop annual progress report of APSS.</p> <p>2. Publish progress report.</p> <p>3. Disseminate progress report.</p>	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of annual progress report developed ▪ Number of progress report published ▪ Number of progress report disseminated and feedbacks 	
6. Organise National Youth Political Science Conference	1. Organise National Youth Political Science Conference.	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of National Youth Political Science Conference organized 	
7. Transfer of institutional operation skill from old to new executive	<p>1. Organize exchange program between old and new executive committees.</p> <p>2. Establish relationship of new APSS executive members and old executive members.</p>	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of old and new members of executive committees got involved in exchange programs. ▪ Established relations. 	
8. Develop opportunity center for youth-students	<p>1. Evaluate other countries' youth and students' opportunity centers.</p> <p>2. Identify targeted audiences of opportunity center.</p> <p>3. Formulate opportunity center guidelines and policy.</p>	2008 - 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation report of other countries' youth-students Opportunity Centres. ▪ Identified numbers of targeted members for Opportunity Centre. ▪ Formulated policy and guidelines for Opportunity Centre. 	

YOUTH-STUDENTS CAPACITY BUILDING			
1. Knowledge exchange program between similar organizations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visit APSS related similar organizations in various countries 2. Organize talk programme with the similar organizations 3. Formulate exchange program policy 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of visited organizations. ▪ Number of talk programs organized with organizations similar to the APSS. ▪ Formulated Policy for exchange program.
2. Hold need-based training on political and social responsibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate current social and political responsibilities of youth-students 2. Identify the youth-students potentialities on their social & political responsibilities 3. Organize trainings on the identified need for youth-students 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation report of youth-students' current social and political responsibilities. ▪ Report of identified youth-students potentialities towards their social and political responsibilities. ▪ Number of trainings and changes in youth-students' capacity.
3. Encourage youth-students in political process and decision making	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate the youth-students current engagement in political process & decision making 2. Pressurize the political party with youth-students and their organizations to create opportunities for participation in decision making 3. Organized civic education trainings for youth-students 4. Organize periodic awareness campaign about the benefit of involving in political process and decision making 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation report of youth-students' engagement in political process and decision making. ▪ Changes in political party's policy and programs towards creating opportunity youth-students in decision making. ▪ Number of organized civic education trainings. ▪ Number of awareness campaigns held.
4. Assess the youth challenges, rights and responses with regard to the democratization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct research on the youth-students challenges, right and state response against to them 	2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report of research

process in the country.				
5. Hold Civic education programs for youth-students.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study other civic education programs in different countries. 2. Identify the focused subject of civic education and targeted groups 3. Developed a Trainer's and Trainee's Resource Manual on civic education. 4. Conduct civic education trainings. 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report of study of other civic education programs in different countries. ▪ Report of assessment of focused subject and targeted groups. ▪ Trainer's and Trainee's Resource Manual on civic education. ▪ Number of conducted civic education trainings. 	
6. Organize training on leadership, communication, negotiations, conflict management, event management and moderation skill	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop Trainer's Resource Manual and Trainee Manual separately on leadership development, communication, conflict management, event management, and moderation skill 2. Organize periodic training on the Developed Trainer's Resource Manuals and Trainee Manual 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trainer's & Trainee's Resource Manual of leadership development, communication, conflict management, event management, and moderation skills. ▪ Report of organized trainings. 	
7. Conduct discussions with experts from Government, Parliaments, Civil Society organization to debate and discuss over different social, political and economical subjects and issues covering Nepal (knowledge share)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the relevant experts of government, parliament & civil society organizations 2. Organize discussions with them and youth-students 3. Develop and publish the report of discussions 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information booklets on the identified experts of government, parliament & civil society. ▪ Number of organized discussions with experts and youth-students ▪ Published report of discussions. 	
8. Work with professional and learned groups on issues that are usually not taken into account in Nepal unless it is part of one's profession	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the targeted professional and learned individual and groups 2. Study and evaluate their professions learned contents 3. Formulate policy and guidelines to work with them 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Published information in news bulletins of APSS ▪ Study report. ▪ Formulated policy and guidelines 	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Develop knowledge sharing mechanisms with them 5. Organized interactions with them 6. Work with them 7. Develop and publish the reports including lessons learned. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developed knowledge sharing mechanisms ▪ Number of organized interactions ▪ Progress report ▪ Report of lesson learned published. 	
9. Train young leaders to be catalyst of the process of representing and advocating the interest of youths	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the potential youth-student groups and individuals for training. 2. Evaluate the current youth-students position in representations 3. Develop advocacy tools and manuals 4. Conduct interactions with them for creating a common youth-students alliances of youth-students 5. Organize trainings & workshops on advocacy 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report published in APSS news bulletins. ▪ Evaluation report. ▪ Published advocacy tools and manuals. ▪ Number of interactions organized, and report published. ▪ Number of youth-students got training on advocacy. 	
ENSURING YOUTH-STUDENTS POLICY COUNSELLING AND ADVOCACY				
1. Establish the APSS' role as a watchdog regarding the youth-students actions of Nepalese government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop APSS policy advocacy tools and manual 2. Train the APSS members and youth-students groups on advocacy and policy analysis skills. 3. Analyze the government's youth-students policy. 4. Evaluate the government youth-students actions on their capacity building, involving in decision making and development process. 5. Aware government and youth-students for the same regards. 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Published APSS policy advocacy tools and manuals. ▪ Number of training organized on policy advocacy and analysis skills. ▪ Report of government's youth-students policy analysed. ▪ Report of evaluation government youth-students action to their capacity building, involving in decision making and development process. 	

	6. Build work-relation with various youth-students organizations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of awareness program. ▪ Number of built relation with various youth-students organization. 	
2. Identify the youth related issues on education, health, employment and politics.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study the position and condition of youth-students in terms of health, education, employment, security and politics. 2. Evaluate the different stakeholders' initiatives for youth-students development. 3. Select the major issues that must be highlighted to debate at local to national level. 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Published study report. ▪ Evaluation report. ▪ Report selected major issues to be highlighted. 	
3. Develop the youth-students related policy and advocacy and counselling in the identified issues.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Consult with experts, civil society, government and political party representatives to select issues. 5. Consult with various youth-students organizations to focus issues. 6. Develop and publish sample policy on the identified issues. 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report of consultation. ▪ Report of consultation. ▪ Published sample policy on the identified issues. 	
4. Build connection with related government, academic institutions, CBOs, INGOs, donors and other international organizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Identify the related organizations 8. Conduct periodically interaction with the identified organization for relationship 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of awareness campaigns held. 	
5. Establish a common forum of youth-students for policy advocacy and analysis, and youth-students' overall developments.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consult and discuss among and with various youth-students organizations and individual. 2. Formulate goal and action plan for common youth-students forum 3. Identify potential youth-students organizations for joining common forum. 	<p>On going</p> <p>On going</p> <p>On going</p> <p>December</p>		

	4. Formally establish the common forum through a national conference for implementation of the determined goals and action plan.	2008		
6. Advocacy and policy analysis campaigning for developing National Youth-Students Policy, National Youth-Students Council Act and National Youth-Students Fund	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize consultations and meeting with different youth-students groups and government. 2. Have Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with line agencies of government. 3. Publish policy documents with government. 	2008 – 2012		
7. Organize national and international youth-students conference once at a year	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate lesson learned from other youth-students conferences. 2. Identify the major issues of youth-students to be discussed at the conference. 3. Conduct small seminars on the selected issues for the conference. 4. Organize the national conference on the selected theme. 	2008 – 2012		
BUILDING SUSTAINABLE PEACE & CONFLICT MANAGEMENT				
1. Share the experience on personal cost of violence and war-affected experience (by storytelling)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Identify and develop a database of terribly conflict-affected peoples in Nepal. 6. Study some international experience on storytelling on the experiences of cost of violence and violent war. 7. Develop manuals, resource materials and tools for sharing the experiences 8. Organize periodic forums for sharing experiences on the experiences of cost of violence and violent war (by storytelling). 	2008 – 2010		

2. Promote Nepali youth-students to non-violent political expressions and persuasion.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct research on the existing democratic and non-violence cultures among various ethnic communities of Nepal. 2. Identify the violent political locations and peoples of Nepal. 3. Evaluate international experiences on the non-violence movements and its effectiveness. 4. Develop sets of different methods of non-violent political expressions and adequate manual. 5. Organize trainings and workshops for targeted peoples on various means of non-violent political expressions. 6. Develop sample Code of Conduct for regular non-violent political expressions. 7. Aware government, and youth-students to follow the Code of Conduct. 8. Aware government to have an early response to the non-violent political protests. 9. Publish pamphlets, booklets and posters and use mass media to aware on the non-violence among youth-students. 	2008 – 2012		
3. Develop resource book on conflict resolution & management technique for youth-students.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate other international experiences on youth-students involvement in conflict resolution and management. 2. Identify the best youth-students practices among other international experiences. 	2008		

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Identify the Nepali youth-students potentialities in conflict management and resolution. 4. Develop and publish resource book on conflict resolution & management technique for youth-students. 			
4. Involve youth-students for alternative dispute resolution at local level.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study different practical and theoretical approaches of alternative dispute resolution techniques. 2. Evaluate youth-students involvement in alternative dispute resolution in various countries. 3. Formulate long term policy and manual on alternative dispute resolutions best fitted in Nepal. 4. Identify locations and communities where disputes frequently occur. 5. Involve youth-students to resolve local disputes as mediator. 	2008 - 2012		
5. Involve youth-students in the current national reconciliation process at grass roots level in most conflict affected sites.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify different modalities of reconciliation process in countries. 2. Evaluate the best practice of reconciliation process. 3. Identify the youth-students potentialities in grass roots level reconciliation process. 4. Organize grass roots level workshops and campaigns. 	2008 - 2010		
6. Build a National Non-Violence Youth Network for a national non-violence advocacy and awareness.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct visioning consultations with various youth-students organizations. 	2008 - 2011		

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Evaluate other international non-violence youth network to get lesson learned. 3. Identify potential youth-students organizations and individuals for forming the Network. 4. Form a National Non-Violence Youth Network through a conference. 5. Organize periodic awareness building forum for non-violence. 			
<p>7. Empower the conflict affected youth-students socially and economically and provide health consultations.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the conflict-affected youth-students. 2. Evaluate social and economic potentialities of conflict affected youth-students. 3. Organize local health camps and services for them. 4. Identify employment and social service opportunities for them. 5. Train them in need-based skills and advocacy. 	2008 - 2011		
<p>8. Promote youth-students as peace makers in political, social injustice and inequality.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on peace building and conflict transformation for youth-students. 2. Identify local social injustice and inequality of Nepal. 3. Organize awareness campaigns against social injustice. 4. Use mass media to disseminate information against political, social injustice and inequality. 	2008 - 2012		

BUILDING SUSTAINABLE INCLUSIVE DEMOCRACY IN NEPAL				
1. Provide the civic education for youths and school children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate different stakeholders' civic education practices for youths and school children. 2. Identify the current themes for civic education curriculum. 3. Hold periodic civic education classes and training for youths and school children. 4. Develop and publish report on the trainings. 	2008 - 2012		
2. Promote youths and students and school children involve in civic education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and publish posters, pamphlets and resource handouts on civic education. 2. Disseminate important notices and information through TV, radio and newspapers. 3. Organize quiz contests on various topics of civic education for school children. 4. Organize essay competitions on various topics of civic education for youths and school children. 5. Award the outstanding participants of quiz and essay writing contests. 	2008 - 2012		
3. Promote youth-students' involvement in democratic process through participation in election, political campaign, sports and cultural events.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examine other best practices of youth-students involvement in democratic process. 2. Identify the youth-students' potentialities to support the country's democratic process. 3. Develop & publish democracy manual and tool to facilitate youth-students participate in democratic practices. 	2008 – 2012		

	<p>Leadership Forum (YLF).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Develop policy and guidelines of YLF to be formed. 6. Form a Youth Leadership Forum. 7. Aware local youth-students to involve in YLF and form local YLF. 			
5. Explore youth-students innovations and alternatives to governance, development, and human rights.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Form networks of cross cutting youth-students. 2. Request youth-students to send their innovations and alternatives to APSS. 3. Develop & publish report of youth-students' innovations and alternatives. 4. Organize camps, exhibitions and workshops with the already formed to explore youth-students innovations and alternatives. 5. Meet with relevant political leaders and government representatives to discuss on the innovations and alternatives to governance, development and human rights. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2008 – 2012</p> <p>2008 – 2012</p> <p>2008 - 2012</p>		
6. Organize face to face programs among youth-students and political leaders, bureaucrats, judiciaries, experts and constitutional bodies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt best model of face to face program. 2. Identify the key contemporary issues to discuss with related individuals. 3. Organize periodic face to face program with the related experts, leaders, bureaucrats, judiciaries, and constitutional body's representatives. 	2008 - 2012		

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Involve mass media like TV, radio and newspapers in the face to face programs. 5. Develop & publish the findings of the organized face to face program in regular news-bulletins and web site. 			
7. Promote anti-corruption campaigns with youth-students and groups of youth-students.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examine current anti-corruption efforts and initiatives of government, private and non-governmental and education sector. 2. Identify the root causes of corruption in Nepali society. 3. Consult with youth-students and their organizations to collectively campaign the anti-corruption activities. 4. Consult with government and political party to review existing anti-corruption policy and programs. 5. Hold awareness campaign with youth-students and NGOs against anti-corruption activities. 6. Organize face to face with related government minister, officer and political parties. 7. Develop and publish report of corruptions and anti-corruption campaign. 	2008 - 2012		
8. Develop APSS as a watch dog institution during constitution building through CA and CA Election.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate existing election law, rules & regulation and practices. 2. Observe CA election and process. 			

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Study and examine the CA process and constitution issues proposed by CA on what extent of democratic and pro-people they are. 4. Form a National Students' Constituent Assembly to work as a watchdog during constitution building process and pressurize the stakeholders to implement the suggested content. 5. Aware members of CA, political party and government to draft a democratic constitution. 			
9. Promoting participatory and socially inclusive democracy in Nepal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Evaluate and study on the identified expected model of inclusive democracy in Nepal and other countries by various gender-based, ethnic-based, language-based groups, and political party. 7. Identify the best-fitted inclusive model for Nepal. 8. Establish different youth-students networks of different ethnic, gender and language groups for participatory policy advocacy and counselling. 9. Provide training on issues of state restructuring through new constitution. 10. Aware and pressurize different stakeholders to proportionally create space for excluded peoples. 			
ATTAINING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT				

<p>1. Build the youth-students resource and information centres at local level.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study international experiences on the youth-students information & resource centers. 2. Identify the best model and practices of youth-students information and resource centre. 3. Adopt the identified best and preferred practices policy. 4. Select locations and targeted audiences for establishing resource and information center. 5. Establish resource and information center for youth-students. 6. Formulate policy to sustain those centers. 	<p>2008 - 2012</p>		
<p>2. Develop the program for youth-students entrepreneurship like small scale and local business enterprises</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify local entrepreneurship potentialities for youths. 2. Consult with young entrepreneur, policy makers to explore the potentialities. 3. Provide need-based training for youths. 4. Organize exhibitions, camps for motivating interested youths. 5. Conduct exposure visits to successful entrepreneurship of youths. 			
<p>3. Empower the disadvantaged youth-students through involving in cottage and small scale industry.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identified the economically-disadvantaged youth-students. 2. Identify the local potentialities of what kinds of cottage and small scale industry would be suitable for youths. 3. Formulate policy to get them involved in cottage and small scale industry. 	<p>2008 - 2012</p>		

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Develop a guide book containing possible cottage and small scale industry. 5. Provide training on identified area of cottage and small scale industry. 			
4. Motivate youth-students for greater participation in community service.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate current youth efforts towards community service. 2. Identify the best service modalities in different sector of community. 3. Organize training for local youth-students organizations on skills of volunteering in identified sectors. 4. Consult government to develop youth volunteering policy and programs. 			
5. Coordinate the program of youth-students focused activities carried out by the government and its agencies, donors, political parties, civil society and I/NGO.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the youth-students focused activities and programs carried out by various stakeholders. 2. Evaluate what extents of positive effects to youth-students they carry. 3. Organize an annual meeting of potential stakeholders to explore their achievements and vision future actions to youth-students focused activities. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on the identified youth-students focused activities. 2. Evaluation report developed. 3. Organized annual meeting and report. 	4.
6. Develop APSS fund for needy youth-students assistance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify needy and deserving youth-students in their education. 2. Adopt adequate policy to generate the required funds. 3. Provide them financial scholarships for education. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identified needy and deserving youth-students. 2. Adopted policy. 3. Number students who got scholarship. 	4.

7. Protect natural environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Form a youth-students' network of Environmental Science. 2. Organize awareness campaign on protecting natural environment. 3. Observe the Environmental Day and Water Day. 4. Establish linkage with I/NGOs and international community's working on natural environment concern. 			
8. Promote cultural exchange program at national and international level.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify different cultures of various locations and ethnic communities. 2. Organize cultural exchange programs at national and international level. 	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identified different cultures of various locations and ethnic communities. ▪ Number of organized cultural exchange programs and number of participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
9. Promote economic development activities through cooperatives and microfinance for disadvantaged youth-students.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the economically disadvantaged youth-students. 2. Provide them vocational training on agriculture production, marketing and cultivation. 3. Build linkage with related government, private and non-governmental organizations for cooperation and collaborations. 4. Establish youth-students cooperative for mediating agency to sell and buy products. 5. Provide youth-students small funds for starting small enterprises. 6. Organize exposure visits to successful small enterprises initiated by youth-students. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report of identified economically disadvantaged youth-students. ▪ Number of vocational training provided and feedbacks. ▪ Number of built linkage with government, private and I/NGO for cooperation and collaborations. ▪ Cooperative established. ▪ Number of youth-students got funds and started small enterprises. ▪ Number of exposure visits to successful small enterprises initiated by youth-students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

10. Develop the youth employment action plan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review other countries' national youth action plan. 2. Asses Nepali youths potentiality in development process. 3. Prepare youth action plan for employment. 4. Disseminate the prepared action plan throughout all the stakeholders. 5. Lobby for the implementation of the prepared action plan. 	2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report of reviewed national youth action plan of other countries. ▪ Report of Nepali youths' potentiality assessed. ▪ Published report of youth action plan for employment. ▪ Number of disseminated report of youth action plan. ▪ Changes in government policy and programs of youth action plan. 	▪
PUBLIC RELATION DEVELOPMENT				
1. Disseminate information efficiently and effectively	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bring out regular press releases 2. Adopt proactive and counteractive publicity strategy 3. Update the electronic notice board regularly 4. Interact with the press and media frequently 5. Enhance capacity of media person for news related to economic activities 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and quality of news items published and broadcast 2. Timelines of update information 3. Electronic notice board update 4. Number of press meets organized 5. Number of training arranged 	
2. Update electronic information timely	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update electronic information timely 2. Enhance logistic related to electronic device 	On going 2008-2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update electronic information timely ▪ Electronic information uploaded in the web ▪ Logistics related to electronic devices procured and installed 	
3. Publish and coordinate news bulletins and APSS publications	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop electronic audiovisual archive 2. Make existing APSS news bulletins them based and informative and improve its look 	On going On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Functionality of record system ▪ Timely publication of the bulletins 	

	<p>3. Publish APSS news bulletins in English</p> <p>4. Bring all APSS publications under a single purview.</p>	<p>2008 – 2012</p> <p>2008 - 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regularly publication of the bulletins ▪ Structural change in Public Relation division 	
4. Adopt one window information dissemination system	<p>1. Arrange for a display, distribution and sales centre for all organization publication</p> <p>2. Channel all information to media through a single point of contact</p> <p>3. Prepare and distribute daily press clipping to senior executive of the organization</p>	<p>2008 – 2012</p> <p>2008</p> <p>2008-2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Display canter set-up ▪ Adopt one window information dissemination system ▪ A single point of contact established and operationalized ▪ Clippings received by senior executives, e-distribution of news clipping in place 	
5. Work as spokesperson of the organization	<p>1. Arrange placement of appropriate news if print and electronic media</p> <p>2. Arrange press meet and media interview for senior executives</p>	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Placement of news in the media arranged properly ▪ Number of press meets and media interviews 	
6. Co-ordinate for international relations of the Organization	<p>1. Track-record the official visits to and response of national and international organization</p> <p>2. Maintain record of all international correspondence as central resource</p> <p>3. Work as main contact point of the organization for media and international relation and keep record of meetings</p>	2008 - 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of correspondence and contacts ▪ Functional record keeping ▪ Institutionalization of the structure of function on permanents basis 	