



# AN ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW OF YOUTH POLITICAL PARTICIPATION PROGRAMMES IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

(MARCH 2024)

The findings from a mapping of Youth Political Participation (YPP) programmes and initiatives in the Asia-Pacific region are presented in this report. The insights derived from this mapping aim to guide the strategic vision and advocacy of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in advancing Youth Political Participation in the Asia-Pacific region. Although the primary focus is on recommendations for UNDP, these insights may also hold relevance for United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and other development partners.

## Background

Approximately half of the people on our planet are aged 30 years or younger, with projections indicating that another 10.9 billion people are likely to be born within this century.<sup>1</sup> More than 1.1 billion young people aged 15 to 29 live in the Asia-Pacific region, constituting more than 25 per cent of the population.<sup>2</sup>

While youth engagement in political activism, such as street protests and rallying for their communities has been long-standing, their participation in shaping policy, legislation and

political decision-making process remains limited – often sidelined or ignored or suppressed. As a result, only 2.87% of parliamentarians around the world are under 30 years old. This number further diminishes to only 1.84% in the context of Asia.<sup>3</sup>

The 2020 Youth Development Index (YDI) measures progress in 181 countries across 27 indicators in 6 domains: health and well-being, education, employment and opportunity, political and civic participation, equality and

<sup>1</sup> The United Nations World Population Prospects 2022

<sup>2</sup> Asian Development Blog, “In Asia, Young People are Key to Achieving National Development Goals”, 24 July 2019. Available from: <https://blogs.adb.org/blog/asia-young-people-are-key-achieving-national-development-goals>.

<sup>3</sup> <https://data.ipu.org/age-brackets-aggregate?month=10&year=2023>

inclusion, and peace and security. The global average indicates improvement in five out of the six domains for the youth population, with the exception being political and civic participation, which experienced a decline of 0.18% from 2010 to 2018.<sup>4</sup>

Only 5% (10) countries in the world have implemented electoral quotas for youth at the national level, with the Philippines being the only country in the Asia-Pacific region with such a quota.<sup>5</sup> It is encouraging that 68 (36%) countries have a female as the youngest elected member, even though 87 (46%) countries have a male as the youngest elected member.<sup>6</sup> However, in some democracies, such as India, there is a gerontocracy challenge, where the average age of the lower house members is over 58 years - exactly three decades older than India's median age of 28.4<sup>7</sup>, indicating a significant age disparity in political representation.

### Youth Political Participation and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), youth political participation is covered by Target SDG 16.7, which advocate to: *'ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels'*. Indicator 16.7.1, which focuses on *'Representation of different population groups in public life: a) parliaments, b) public service and c) the judiciary'* and indicator 16.7.1a focuses on *'proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local), in comparison to their population share'*.<sup>8</sup>

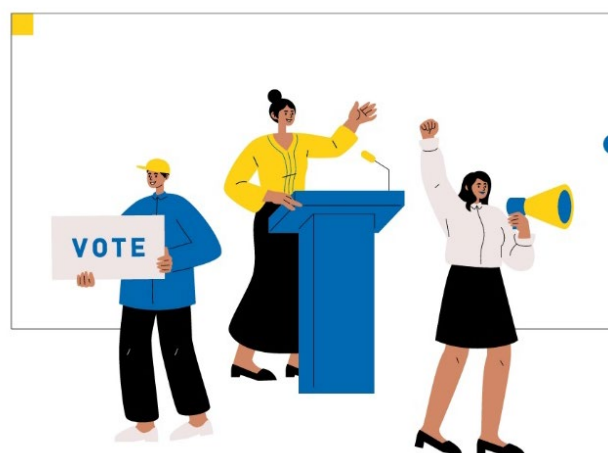
From youth perspectives, these SDG indicators examine the proportional representation of

both women and youth among individuals in decision-making positions.

This mapping initiative by UNDP is an effort to understand the trends of the Youth Political Participation programming in the region, to identify and highlight avenues for further support. UNDP is committed to enhancing the work led by the Governance and Peacebuilding Team at the Bangkok Regional Hub's, in collaboration with other regional teams and UNDP Country Offices, to advance youth political participation in countries across the Asia-Pacific region.

### Youth Political Participation: A Meaningful Approach

Youth Political Participation encompasses a broad spectrum of activities involving, by, and for young individuals, allowing them to articulate and develop their opinions on governance and decision-making. On 9 December 2015, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2250 and recognized, for the first time, *'the important and positive contribution of youth in efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security'* and advocated for meaningful youth participation.<sup>9</sup>



<sup>4</sup> <https://thecommonwealth.org/innovation/youth-development-index#:~:text=The%20largest%20global%20improvement%20was,minimal%2C%20at%200.18%20per%20cent.>

<sup>5</sup> [https://data.ipu.org/compare?field=chamber%3A%3Afield\\_is\\_electoral\\_quota\\_youth&structure=any\\_\\_lower\\_chamber#pie](https://data.ipu.org/compare?field=chamber%3A%3Afield_is_electoral_quota_youth&structure=any__lower_chamber#pie)

<sup>6</sup> [https://data.ipu.org/compare?field=chamber%3A%3Afield\\_sex\\_youngest&structure=any\\_\\_lower\\_chamber#bar](https://data.ipu.org/compare?field=chamber%3A%3Afield_sex_youngest&structure=any__lower_chamber#bar)

<sup>7</sup> <https://youngindia.foundation/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

<sup>9</sup> United Nations Security Council Resolutions, "UNSCR 2250". Available from: <<https://youth4peace.info/UNSCR2250/Introduction>>.

Women Deliver, a leading advocacy organization, summarized multiple definitions of ‘meaningful youth engagement’ as

“being a participatory process in which young people’s ideas, expertise, experiences, and perspectives are integrated throughout programmatic, policy, and institutional decision-making structures so as to best inform outcomes. This process requires young people to be involved in all levels and stages of program, policy, campaign, and initiative development, including all stages of design, implementation, and evaluation. This participation and engagement must be supported by access to accurate and youth-friendly information, meaningful decision-making mechanisms and fully integrated accountability mechanisms from stakeholders.”<sup>10</sup>

Youth Political Participation includes a wide range of activities, including voting in elections, running for office, engaging in civic life and governance processes (such as local development planning, community budgeting, or oversight of local investment projects), participating in protests or rallies, advocating for rights and interests, joining or supporting political parties or movements, communicating with elected officials, providing feedback on legislative initiatives, and participating in youth parliaments or councils.

In practice, there are several important challenges to youth political participation such as institutional and organizational barriers, socio-cultural barriers, legal barriers, financial barriers, lack of qualitative education, youth distrust in political institutions and shrinking civic space for young activists.

## Methodology

As part of this research, over 1,000 youth projects, programmes, initiatives and press

releases were accessed through multiple channels (as outlined in the Appendix), and were systematically reviewed from a youth political participation perspective. Additionally, insights were gathered from consultations with various UNDP staff to gain a deeper understanding of their initiatives. However, it is important to note that there were limitations when compiling this mapping and analysis. The limitations include inadequate details on quality-level assessments of the initiatives mentioned in the reviewed reports and the complex categorization used in the mapping.

Given the diverse definitions of the term “youth” across different States and organizations, varying age groups are considered youth. For instance, UNDP Thailand defines youth as 15 to 30 years old, and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) generally considers individuals aged 15 to 24 as youth. Similarly, Japan and the Republic of Korea define youth as individuals between 15 and 24 years old. Other countries, like India and China, extend the upper age limit to 29 and 35, respectively.

In the context of this mapping exercise, the objective was not to establish a specific age group for youth but to identify initiatives specifically focused on youth. Determining whether an initiative was youth-focused - was based on the implementing agency’s classification, as outlined in their reports. Further, it is important to recognise the diversity of the youth demographic, encompassing different age groups, genders, religions, socioeconomic statuses and levels of physical, emotional, and cognitive maturity. Acknowledging this diversity, the High-Level Steering Committee for the UN Youth Strategy has adopted a set of principles for meaningful youth engagement, based on previous work by governments, civil society, youth groups, and other UN agencies.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Women Deliver (2016). Engage Youth: A Discussion Paper on Meaningful Youth Engagement, accessible at [https://womendeliver.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Meaningful\\_Youth\\_Engagement\\_Discussion-Paper.pdf](https://womendeliver.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Meaningful_Youth_Engagement_Discussion-Paper.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> UN (2023), The UN Secretary-General’s Policy Brief on Meaningful Youth Engagement, accessible at <https://www.un.org/en/common-agenda/policy-briefs>

## Mapping Youth Political Participation Programming

Youth political participation (YPP) is embedded within diverse program offerings. This initiative mapped a total of 157 Youth Political Participation programmes and initiatives, implemented primarily within the past seven years (from 2017 to 2023). Notably, approximately, 83 per cent of the mapped initiatives have already been completed, while 17 per cent are in the implementation phase.

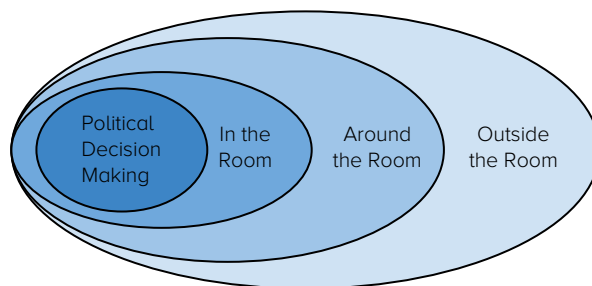
These geographic scope of the initiatives included 14 Regional, 14 Sub-regional, 12 multi-country, 99 national and 30 Subnational initiatives.<sup>12</sup> The mapped national initiatives have been implemented across 28 countries in the region: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Vietnam.

The mapping encompassed initiatives led by various organizations including 113 initiatives by UNDP, 17 by other UN Agencies and 27 by other organizations (INGOs, CSOs, Youth-led peacebuilding organizations and governments). The projects that were implemented by UNDP in collaboration with other United Nations agencies are categorized as initiatives by UNDP.

In terms of duration, almost half of the mapped initiatives fall under the category of long-term initiatives (more than 6 months), while 25% are of medium-term (2 weeks to 6 months), 14% are short-term (2 days to 2 weeks) and 12% very short-term (day-long or less).

The initiatives were systematically categorized based on three criteria:

- Youth Role I: Categorized as 'For Youth, With Youth, By Youth'.<sup>13</sup>
- Youth Role II: Categorized as 'In the Room, Around the Room and Outside the Room'. This model has been adopted for Youth Political Participation mapping from the Global Policy Paper on Youth Participation in Peace Processes.<sup>14</sup> The meaning of each category is explained below:
  - In the room: Youth participation within formal governance, architecture and structures, inside the room during negotiations and political decision-making. E.g.: This includes being a part of formal negotiating teams/delegations, youth in parliament, youth engagement in community budgeting and youth witnesses and observers to peace agreements. Additionally, this category extends to any work to build capacity or other forms of engagement with decision-makers on meaningful youth engagement/political participation.



- Around the room: Young people not directly in the room, but close to the decision-making and connected (able to get in the room) through formal or informal mechanisms. E.g.: Youth delegates/ representatives, formal consultative forums, research about young people, other consultations, advocacy and dialogues with decision-

<sup>12</sup> Some were implemented at multiple levels, i.e. National and Subnational, Regional and National etc.

<sup>13</sup> In this context, "By Youth" initiatives (in comparison with "For Youth" or "With Youth") are those that are fully designed, implemented and managed by young people.

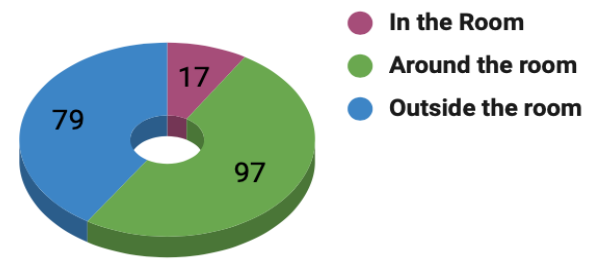
<sup>14</sup> "We Are Here: An integrated approach to youth-inclusive peace processes", accessible at <https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Global-Policy-Paper-Youth-Participation-in-Peace-Processes.pdf>

makers etc. This also includes efforts related to youth parliaments.

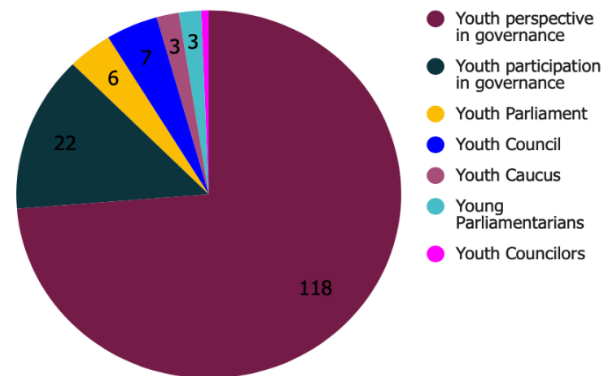
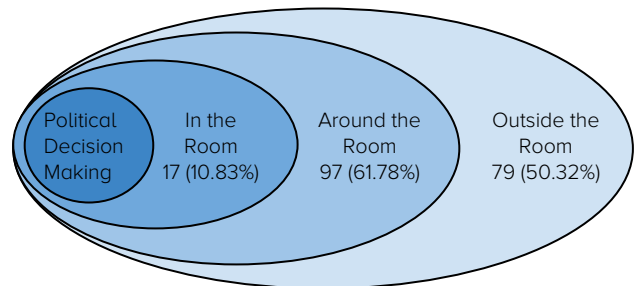
- o Outside the room: Young people who engage and participate through informal and alternative approaches. E.g.: Training on civic engagement, mass mobilization, campaigns, accessing rights etc.

- Youth Role III: Youth Perspectives in Governance, Youth Participation in Governance, Youth Parliament, Youth Council, Youth Caucus, Young Parliamentarians, Youth Councillors. Note: Instances where young people are not able to reach the decision-makers directly, but their perspectives reach decision-makers are categorized as 'youth perspectives in governance'. Instances where young people are directly engaging with the decision-makers/decision-making, are categorized as 'youth participation in governance'.
- Thematic Focus (5715): Governance, Political Participation, Civic Engagement, Gender, Peacebuilding, Climate, Justice, Rights, Youth Peace & Security (YPS), Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE), Entrepreneurship etc.
- Programmatic Focus/Approach (2716): Training, Research, Advocacy, Consultation, Dialogue, Campaign/Outreach, Participation, Conference etc.

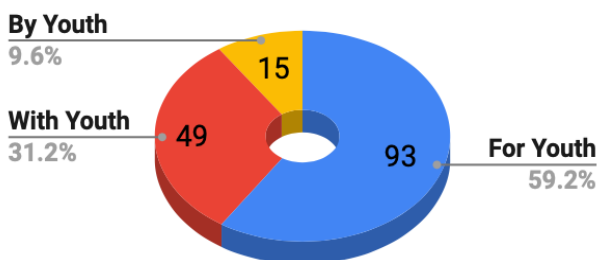
implemented 'With Youth' and only 9% are undertaken 'By Youth'.



2. More than 50% of the mapped initiatives supported Youth Political Participation 'Outside the room', with 62% supporting 'Around the room' and only 11% 'In the Room'. Some of the initiatives supported YPP in two or more categories.



## Findings

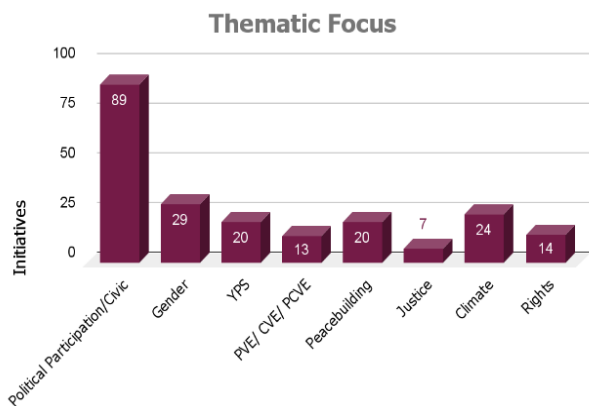


1. Approximately, 60% of the mapped initiatives are implemented 'For Youth', while over 31% are

3. More than 75% of mapped initiatives enabled 'youth perspectives in governance', while over 14% enabled fostering 'youth participation in governance'. About 5% of the mapped initiatives focused on 'Youth Council', 4% on 'Youth Parliament', 2% on 'Young Parliamentarians', 2% on 'Youth Caucus' and less than 1% on 'Youth Councillors'. Some of the initiatives supported YPP in two or more categories.

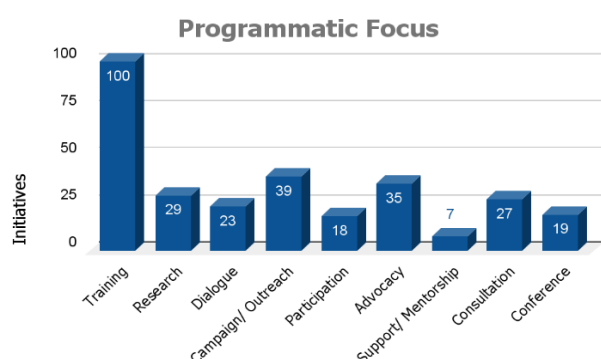
<sup>15</sup> 57 thematic focuses were mapped in different initiatives. The most relevant and prominent ones are mentioned here.

<sup>16</sup> 27 programmatic focuses were mapped in different initiatives. The most relevant and prominent ones are mentioned here.



4. While most programmes are inclusive, the gender dimension is not consistently strong and reported data lacks gender disaggregation. Furthermore, most UN-led programmes use a language that combines ‘women, youth and other vulnerable populations as a target group under the United Nations Leave No One Behind (LNOB)<sup>17</sup> approach. However, in most such programmes, the youth group receives minimal and insufficient attention during programme implementation.

5. Youth Political Participation elements are integrated or mainstreamed in various programmes. Initiatives focusing on Political Participation/ Civic Engagement/ Governance are 57%, while Gender focused initiatives are the second highest (18%). Climate-focused initiatives are the third highest with 15% of the mapped initiatives.

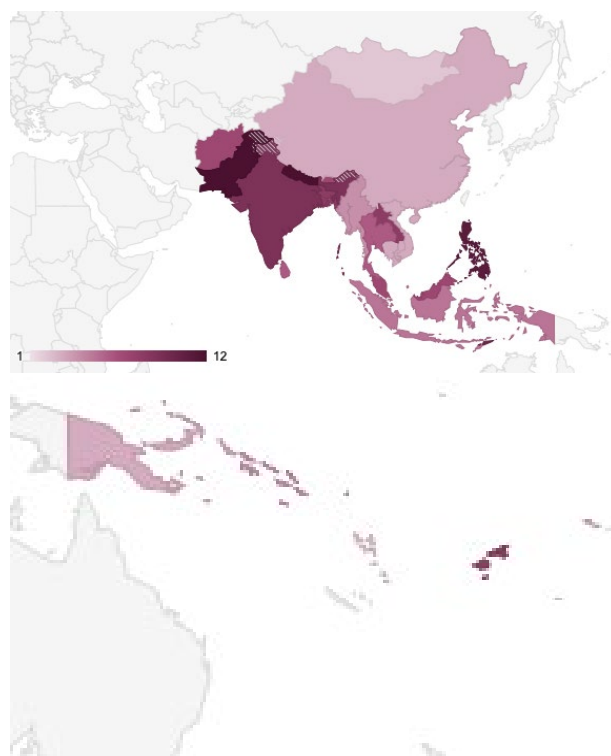


6. The majority (64%) of youth political participation programmes in the Asia-Pacific region adopt a training approach. Campaign/Outreach focused

initiatives are the second highest, at 25%. Research, Advocacy, Consultation focused initiatives are the third highest, each ranging from 17-22%.

7. Approximately 9% of all the mapped initiatives had a regional focus on Asia and the Pacific with a similar number having a sub-regional focus on South Asia, Pacific, Southeast Asia, and East Asia. The subregion with most initiatives was Southeast Asia (10), followed by the Pacific region (4) and South Asia (3).

8. Of the mapped initiatives, implemented in 28 countries, 20% had a subnational focus while over 60% had a national focus. Notably, 8 countries (29%) account for more than 50% of the mapped initiatives. The 9 countries with the most initiatives were Maldives (12), Nepal (12), Pakistan (12), Philippines (11), Timor-Leste (10), India (9), Bangladesh (8), Fiji (8) and Lao PDR (8).



## The Way Forward for the UNDP, UNCTs and Development Partners

1. Designing targeted initiatives: There is a need to design more initiatives focusing on youth’s active participation in politics and governance, while anticipating the meaningful participation

<sup>17</sup> United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), “Leave No One Behind”. Available from: <<https://unsdg.un.org/2030-agenda/universal-values/leave-no-one-behind>>.

and protection needs of young people. Additionally, programming and support should focus more on 'Around the Room' youth i.e. training and mentorship for the student wings and youth wings of the political parties. Also, there can be better initiatives for effective civic education and possibly meaningful youth engagement for 'Outside the Room' youth, e.g. Youth Parliaments<sup>18</sup> that encourage young people to develop and exercise their political skills.

2. Leveraging UNCT's and Development Advisors: At the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) level, the agency of Peace and Development Advisors (PDAs) can be leveraged further to advocate for youth political participation at all levels. It is encouraging to note that 30 (19%) subnational initiatives on youth political participation have already been launched. Local and provincial governance, including assuming advisory roles and participation in planning.<sup>19</sup>
3. Supporting development and implementation of Youth Political Participation national strategies: Out of the mapped initiatives, 18% focused on gender. This is encouraging and is likely due to national strategies to increase women's political participation. Similar support is needed for the countries in the region to develop national strategies, frameworks and plans to increase Youth Political Participation. These processes must be developed through active and meaningful youth participation and leadership.
4. Enhancing youth dialogue with decision makers: More than three-quarters of the mapped initiatives enabled youth perspectives to be considered in governance, but only 14% enabled young people to participate directly in governance. This indicates a need to create more opportunities for meaningful dialogue between youth and decision-makers so that young people can have a greater influence on decision-making.

5. Address the lack of age- and gender-disaggregated data: Most of the mapped initiatives lacked both age- and gender-disaggregated data, making it difficult to analyse the engagement and impact of youth political participation on young women. There is a need to pay special attention to making political engagement relevant and accessible to young women.
6. Ensuring Safe Spaces and Mental Health Support: Build and sustain safe spaces for youth political leaders for mental health support, psychosocial well-being, and protection in emergencies, as needed. Youth political leaders face unique challenges and risks, such as intimidation, harassment, and violence. Safe spaces can provide them with the support and resources they need to thrive. These initiatives should be gender-responsive.
7. Implementing the UN LNOB Approach: It is important to prioritize UN LNOB approach, incorporating relevant and sufficient indicators to measure the engagement of, and impact on youth groups during the programme's design phase. Giving little or insufficient attention to youth groups in implementation fails to advance YPP.
8. Encouraging Inter-Agency partnerships: More examples of effective inter-agency partnerships are needed for national YPP implementation. For instance, UNCTs and United Nations agencies can use the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs) to work together in the specific outcome groups at the country level.

Based on analysis of various initiatives from the region and identifying some best practices, the following specific initiatives can be implemented for increased Youth Political Participation:

- Establish formal, transparent & diverse youth engagement mechanisms in policy

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<sup>18</sup> The Commonwealth Parliament Association (CPA) and UNDP Asia-Pacific are developing a 'Developing Youth Parliament' handbook to support the stakeholders.

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.undp.org/nepal/news/enhancing-capacity-youth-friendly-local-governance>

development. This could include creating youth advisory councils in state institutions and conducting regular public consultations with youth. It is important to ensure that these mechanisms are accessible to all young people, regardless of their background or identity.

- Support the governments to develop national youth strategies and youth laws in close collaboration with young people and youth organizations. These laws should safeguard the rights of young people to participate in political life. It is important to involve young people and youth organizations in all stages of developing these strategies and laws, from initial consultation to full implementation.
- Ensure that youth get real power and influence, including in budgeting and programming, at all levels. This could include giving young people seats on decision-making bodies and allocating funding for youth-led initiatives.
- Enforce minimum parliamentary quotas for youth, incorporating gender parity. This measure would guarantee a predetermined number of seats in parliament for both young men and women, irrespective of their electoral success.
- Address legislative/policy barriers that prevent youth from running for leadership positions. This may include reducing the minimum age for running for office, eliminating discriminatory requirements, and providing financial and logistical support to young candidates. It is important to create a level playing field for all candidates, regardless of their age.
- Lower the voting age for local, municipal, and national elections. This would empower young people to contribute to decisions that affect their communities from an earlier age, ensuring that all young people have the opportunity to participate in the democratic process.
- Implement simplified voter registration for young and first-time voters. This could include online voter registration.
- Recognize, support, and establish youth-led organizations and networks locally and

nationally, with a direct relationship to national legislatures: e.g. Youth Parliaments and Youth Councils. Providing these organizations with essential resources and support are crucial for their success. It is also important to ensure that they maintain a direct relationship and engage in regular dialogues with national legislatures to effectively advocate for the voices of young people with decision-makers.

- Recognize and protect the rights of young people to participate in all forms of political activity, including peaceful protests, advocacy, digital activism, and other social movements.
- Apply minimum financial quotas for political parties on youth-focused expenditure, especially relating to marginalized youth. This would ensure that political parties are investing in youth and youth-focused programmes.
- Ensure independence and financial sustainability for political youth wings from their parent parties. This would allow political youth wings to operate independently and represent the interests of young people without being influenced by their parent parties.
- Implement comprehensive civic education programmes for youth, including learning mechanisms like Youth Parliaments and Youth Councils. Civic education programmes play a vital role in creating awareness among young people about their rights and responsibilities as citizens, and developing the skills and knowledge they need to participate effectively in political life.
- Involve youth in electoral observation missions. Electoral observation missions play an important role in ensuring that elections are free and fair and engaging youth in such missions contribute to enhancing their capacity to monitor elections and fostering democratic accountability.
- Establish young parliamentarian networks, including caucuses for both young parliamentarians and youth issues. These networks and caucuses can provide young parliamentarians with a platform to share



ideas, learn from each other and advocate for the needs of young people. It is crucial to ensure the systematic engagement of these caucuses with youth groups.

- Support young people at various stages of contesting elections. This support may include providing training on campaign skills, assisting in fund raising efforts and providing access to logistical support. Ensuring a level playing field for young candidates is essential to provide them with a fair opportunity to succeed in elections.
- Facilitate intergenerational dialogues to bridge the gap in understanding each other between elders and youth in the community. This initiative can foster more buy-in to garner greater support for increased youth political participation.

The recommendations outlined in this report are designed to advance programming on youth political participation, ensuring a meaningful role for young people in decision-making across all levels. By implementing these recommendations, governments, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders can help to create a more inclusive and democratic society for all.

It is important to note that there is no one-size-fits-all approach to youth political participation. What proves effective in one context may not necessarily work in another. Therefore, tailoring programming to address the specific needs and challenges of each community becomes paramount. Additionally, creating a supportive environment is key to ensure that young people have the resources and support they need for effective youth political participation, while also being free from fear of reprisal.

More research on this topic is essential, given the diverse nature of youth and countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Engaging in direct conversations with young people will lead to a deeper understanding of their needs and perspectives, complementing the data presented in this report. This analysis can be

considered a starting point, and encourages other interested stakeholders to conduct further research, test ideas and explore new questions.

## Appendix

### 1. Data sources

- UNDP Transparency Portal: information, including project strategies, key results and budget and donor information on all the projects implemented by UNDP in the region
- Project and Programme Evaluation Reports from the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre
- UNDP Strategic Plan 2022–2025
- Regional and Country Programme Documents
- Blogs and reports from UNDP BRH and country office webpages
- Results-oriented Annual Reporting (ROAR), especially Youth Parliament related mapping from 2018, 2019 and 2020
- UNDP Overview of Youth Parliaments and Councils in Asia-Pacific
- United Nations Peacebuilding Fund Annual Reports
- Annual Report (2021 and 2022) of the UNICEF-UNDP Asia Pacific Partnership for Young People's Empowerment
- Desk review of the YPP work of APINY members and the Thematic Working Group on YPS members

## 2. Data Tables

TABLE 1							
Geography	Initiative Mapped (#)	For Youth	For Youth (%)	With Youth	With Youth (%)	By Youth	By Youth (%)
Regional	14	4	29%	7	50%	3	21%
Subregional	14	6	43%	5	36%	3	21%
Multi-country	12	5	42%	6	50%	1	8%
National	99	69	70%	24	24%	6	6%
Subnational	30	20	67%	8	27%	2	7%
Total	169	104		50		15	
Total (%)		62%		30%		9%	

TABLE 2			
Geography	In the Room	Around the room	Outside the room
Regional	2	11	7
Subregional	2	11	3
Multi-country	0	8	7
National	9	59	51
Subnational	6	17	15
Total	19	106	83
Total (%)	11%	63%	49%

TABLE 3				
Geography	Youth perspectives in governance	Youth participation in governance	Youth Parliament	Youth Council
Regional	13	0	0	0
Subregional	14	0	1	0
Multi-country	10	2	0	0
National	73	15	6	6
Subnational	19	7	2	2
Total	129	24	9	8
Total (%)	76%	14%	5%	5%

TABLE 4								
Geography	Political Participation/ Civic Engagement/ Governance	Gender	YPS	PVE/ CVE/ PCVE	Peace-building	Justice	Climate	Rights
Regional	6	1	4	3	0	2	4	0
Subregional	4	2	6	2	1	0	1	0
Multi-country	2	3	2	2	1	0	5	0
National	66	18	3	5	13	5	11	10
Subnational	18	9	5	1	8	1	3	5
Total	96	33	20	13	23	8	24	15
Total (%)	57%	20%	12%	8%	14%	5%	14%	9%

TABLE 5									
Geography	Training	Research	Dialogue	Campaign/ Outreach	Participation	Advocacy	Support/ Mentorship	Consultation	Conferenc e
Regional	9	3	3	3	1	8	1	2	2
Subregional	5	2	3	2	2	4	1	1	5
Multi-country	3	5	1	0	1	2	0	4	1
National	65	19	14	27	11	19	2	16	11
Subnational	27	3	6	10	7	4	3	6	2
Total	109	32	27	42	22	37	7	29	21
Total (%)	64%	19%	16%	25%	13%	22%	4%	17%	12%

TABLE 6							
Agencies	Initiative Mapped (#)	For Youth	For Youth (%)	With Youth	With Youth (%)	By Youth	By Youth (%)
UNDP	113	75	66%	36	32%	2	2%
UN Agencies	17	7	41%	9	53%	1	6%
Others	27	11	41%	4	15%	12	44%
Total	157	93		49		15	
Total (%)		59%		31%		10%	

TABLE 7			
Agencies	In the Room	Around the room	Outside the room
UNDP	15	66	57
UN Agencies	1	13	5
Others	1	18	17
Total	17	97	79
Total (%)	11%	62%	50%

TABLE 8				
Agencies	Youth perspectives in governance	Youth participation in governance	Youth Parliament	Youth Council
UNDP	83	19	4	7
UN Agencies	14	1	1	0
Others	21	2	1	0
Total	118	22	6	7
Total (%)	75%	14%	4%	4%

TABLE 9								
Agencies	Political Participation/ Civic Engagement/ Governance	Gender	YPS	PVE/ CVE/ PCVE	Peace-building	Justice	Climate	Rights
UNDP	71	24	7	8	17	5	19	8
UN Agencies	4	1	4	2	1	1	3	5
Others	14	4	9	3	2	1	2	1
Total	89	29	20	13	20	7	24	14
Total (%)	57%	18%	13%	8%	13%	4%	15%	9%

TABLE 10									
Agencies	Training	Research	Dialogue	Campaign/ Outreach	Participation	Advocacy	Support/ Mentorship	Consultation	Conference
UNDP	74	17	18	33	16	17	4	23	16
UN Agencies	9	4	3	1	1	7	0	3	1
Others	17	8	2	5	1	11	3	1	2
Total	100	29	23	39	18	35	7	27	19
Total (%)	64%	18%	15%	25%	11%	22%	4%	17%	12%

*Credit: This mapping and analysis report was completed by Mridul Upadhyay with the support of UNDP Country Offices in Asia and the Pacific. The report has been further peer-reviewed by Beniam Gebrezghi and Doina Ghimici.*