



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

MINISTRY OF WOMEN, COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

SAMOA NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY

2011 - 2015



Prepared by:
Division for Youth
MINISTRY OF WOMEN, COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER



In a world of change and influential national, regional and global conditions, the more support a young person can receive the better adjusted they will be in the future. This policy recognizes the impact of a growing youth population on our resources and the need for strategic interventions that takes into account limited resources, enhanced partnerships and collaboration and clearly defined outcomes for our young people.

Over the last ten years, achievements have been made in the services and program areas such as health promotion, conversion of previously unpaid activities into income generating activities and some areas of justice and education. However, this progress has been marred by escalating school dropout rates, youth crime, and youth unemployment, rising social delinquency and other at risk behaviors. These trends have defined the current situation of youth in Samoa, and thereby point to a need for intensification of efforts towards youth development with a difference. Key factors to be used as stepping stones include a strengthened sector approach, collective ownership, responsive laws and regulations, continued mainstreaming and capacity building, with emphasis on direct community impact.

At the heart of this policy is a set of components designed to produce positive youth development over the next five years. It builds on the work of the previous Policy for Youth and the TALAVOU Program as implemented in the last five years, and it provides a platform for building national pride in our young people through responsible active citizenship and community ownership. The policy recognizes the importance of fostering young people's participation in decision making in their communities and other aspects of their social and cultural setting and the important role of effective communication channels. The outcome it hopes to achieve is to improve self esteem through formal education, training and life skills education so youth can confidently use their skills, talents and potential for productive activities and avoid deviant and anti-social behaviors.

In presenting this policy, I thank all the stakeholders involved and urge that you all take a collective and strengths based approach to the implementation of this policy so the youth of today and leaders of tomorrow can make a significant difference to their lives as well as the communities in which they live in, and the future generations they will serve.

It is my pleasure to present this policy to all sector stakeholders, our development partners, our communities and in particular the youth.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Tolofuaivalelei Falemoe Leiatua'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Honorable Tolofuaivalelei Falemoe Leiatua

MINISTER FOR WOMEN, COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

The development of young people is a key factor in ensuring the sustainability of and maintenance of growth in Samoa. It is imperative therefore that the National Youth Policy builds on current initiatives that are working well and develops new initiatives and solutions that are responsive to social and economic changes. We need to be shifting our thinking to support a 'big picture' view of young people and provide a common policy platform for the whole of government.

This policy appreciates that this is about the young people, it is for the young people, and that we need to engage the youth in defining the solutions to the challenges in a way that is strength based. This is a critical stage of human development where the youth build on experiences of childhood and generate the foundation skills for adulthood.

A healthy and vibrant youth population is a valuable asset to our nation for what we can offer now and in the future. A number of interrelated factors and the increasing rate of social change and competition for training and job opportunities increase the risk of our youth reaching adulthood unprepared to contribute productively to the social and economic wellbeing of Samoa. This has significant implications for the justice, health and labour sectors.

The blueprint for youth development, as laid out in the original Youth Policy 2001 - 2010 and implemented through the TALAVOU Program, builds around the key areas of health, education, training, employment, youth justice and the environment. The present policy has not deviated from this setup but rather the informed findings of the Review of the National Youth Policy 2001 - 2010, maintains that the above key areas remain significantly relevant to their development and should remain priority focus areas for youth development of Samoa. This underlying statement has over the past ten years been complemented and reinforced by resources and statistics pooled together from youth stakeholders and partners in the community sector. More recently, the views of youth, representatives of the public and private sector and of the community have also been secured through consultative processes and this Policy exists today as the culmination of multi-sectoral collaborative efforts is, again, testament to a standard set by its previous counterpart.

The review of the National Youth Policy 2001 - 2010 and the periodic reviews of the TALAVOU Program have enabled a re-think on how we can improve the lives of all our young people. The review findings translated into some critical recommendations around ownership and understanding of the policy, the urgent need for improved data collection, effective communication channels and the use of innovative initiatives and strategies to address the priority areas and address the needs of a growing vulnerable group of youth. This requires collective ownership of the problems and strength based solutions. Youth consulted were keen to see the profile of the youth policy linking more strongly with relevant programmes such as the TALAVOU and other youth services through a wider communications strategy and stronger engagement with youth on issues relevant to them.

By identifying potential gaps and weaknesses, the National Policy aims to complement and reinforce the services currently being implemented by youth service providers across the public and private sectors. Through this approach the Policy will be able to centralize its focus on key areas that are crucial to the development of youth in all aspects over the next few years. In essence, the Policy will aim to align the strategies of an existing network of youth service providers, and develop useful mechanisms to address priority issues and to determine future steps for the youth of Samoa.

2. PURPOSE OF POLICY

The National Policy for Youth 2011-2015 provides for the medium future direction in terms of identifying and addressing the issues affecting our young people of Samoa in a more collective and participatory approach.

This policy aims to concentrate resources on only a key number of priorities that have been highlighted as pivotal for the development of young people between the age bracket of 18 – 35 for the next five years and in areas the Ministry has a reasonable degree of influence over, such as job growth in the informal sector, and development of concrete strategies around community based values and structures.

This policy further aims to raise awareness of factors that are important to shaping outcomes for the positive development of our youth and to identify areas where we may have less influence and mobilize the stakeholders that can deliver on those outcomes.

3. OBJECTIVES

The key objectives of the Policy are:

- To guide the social and economic development of young people in Samoa
- To define the outcomes for youth in the context of the Strategy for the Development of Samoa and the Community Sector Plan.
- To align priorities for young people with other Sector programs in order to maximize the benefits for youth
- To strengthen coordination, monitoring and evaluation of all youth development programs and services.

4. POLICY ISSUES

Education and Training

It was recorded at the time of the Census 2006 that 35% of young adults aged 15-19 were not at school which totaled 6,094 persons. The Census recorded 1140 already worked in paid jobs and 2048 were assisting in economic activities like subsistence production of business ventures, while the majority consisting of 2661 were engaged in home based work such as caring for the young and the elderly. Other data confirmed that those staying longer in schools had better job opportunities than persons who dropped out of school at a younger age. This makes it critical to invest in subjects and training programmes that equip these young adults exiting the school system prematurely and to look at initiatives and solutions that recognize both risk and protective factors for career pathways for youth development, and that can contribute to the growth of the formal economy. This issue of retention is also highlighted as a challenge for all stakeholders in the recent 2010 Government of Samoa MDG's progress report.

Health

The 2006 Situational Analysis on Children, Women and Youth noted that the leading cause of disease or ill health among the youth are injuries and poisoning associated with risk behavior like cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption and suicide. Mental health risks are a similar concern, particularly where suicide, as reported also in the 2010 Government of Samoa MDG's progress report remains a significant problem, and demands specific interventions. Other significant causes of death for youth include diseases of the circulatory system, infectious diseases and cancer. These are alarming factors as these are preventable diseases and there is a strong emphasis on individual behavior and lifestyle choices. The Demographic and Health Survey 2009 have confirmed that sexually transmitted infections such as chlamydia with 40.9% of prevalence rate amongst the age category of 15-24 and 18.1% for the age range of 25-49. This is also captured in the Second Generation Surveillance of HIV infection and sexually transmitted infection (STIs) in 2008, which found that between 1 in 5 and 1 in 3 women are infected with an STI and these rates were particularly high in young women. The increase in the number of HIV/AIDS cases in Samoa over the years requires a stronger focus on the prevention and control of STI amongst the youth population despite the fact that Samoa is considered a low-HIV prevalence country with 19 cases diagnosed with a ratio of 2:1 of male to female infections. However, in reference to the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2009, a further three HIV cases were confirmed (transmission from mother to child) increasing the total to 22. In addition, the rates of teenage pregnancy are relatively increasing amongst young women in the age category of 15 - 29 years. These factors indicate serious concern of high levels of unprotected sex especially in young people. Challenges however exist as these are potential indicators for rapid and extensive spread of HIV in Samoa. In fact, 85% of women and 87% of men in Samoa have heard of HIV/AIDS, and only 4% of women and 7% of men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission as stated in the DHS 2009 report. There is already an extensive national response to combat sexual

reproductive health issues and it requires a strengthened focus on young people through effective partnerships with the health sector partners.

Employment

An average of 10,000 young people comes out of the school system on an annual basis. It is therefore critical that formal or paid employment opportunities exist for these young people. We know already that young people leaving school early have the added challenge of not having the appropriate or required skills for waged jobs. According to the 2006 Census, 15 -29 year olds make up 34% of the workforce in Samoa. While the services sector maybe the fastest growing and predominant sector yet in Samoa in 2006 a third of employed youth between the ages of 15 -29 were employed in agriculture sector. This highlights a key area where our youth can be sustainably engaged in a way that generates niche employment opportunities and incomes. This requires bold steps in identifying and having ready access to relevant technical and vocational training opportunities, that would eventually invite private and NGO sector led investment in a way that increases the contribution of agriculture to youth development through both formal and informal employment.

Law and Justice

The number of young people imprisoned has dropped only slightly over 2005 - 2007. The 20 - 29 year age group remains the most vulnerable, having accounted for 43% of those imprisoned by the District Court for 2005-6, and 50% of those imprisoned by the Supreme Court in the same period. This is documented comprehensively in a National University of Samoa study on Youth Crime Drivers Survey in 2005. Narcotic offences featured highly and closely followed by property offences. A few effective partnerships and related legal and regulatory reforms have seen some positive outcomes but the number of crimes being committed by the youth remains on the increase and a concern for the justice system for collective ownership of the problems associated with youth crime and needs closer attention and collective ownership of the means to address these drivers.

Environment

The MDGs Second Progress report 2010 looks to communities to be committed to achieving the prime goal of serving the next generation. The focus on young people is imperative, not only because of their potential skills and capacities, but also because of their position as future community guardians. This is supported also by the large youth engagement in both the formal and informal agriculture sector. Environmental issues, such as development of safe economic / agricultural practices to ensure sustainability of land, will rely heavily on the transition of mind sets and a well informed generation of young people, capable of meeting the new challenges of the environment.

Recreation

How young people spend their leisure time can have significant influences on their lives. Positive outcomes for youth that engage in activities such as sport, arts and drama help them build a tool kit of life skills that include communication, leadership, teamwork, sense of belonging and confidence as they enter into the adult world. The critical intervention is to achieve an acceptable balance and to a degree this invites some mind set changes within our communities as the context is complex. The challenge is to translate the use of recreational activity time into village activities and recreation organizations that produce tangible income generating outcomes for our youth, and this requires significant support and innovation on the part of both of government and the civil society.

Community and Cultural Values

The Samoan culture is significant in defining one's identity and in determining interrelationships and responsibilities; and this greatly influences the young people's aspirations on self development and maintaining their identity. Urbanisation is a relatively new phenomenon in Samoa with approximately 30% of its population of 180,741 (Census, 2006), already living in Apia and its surrounding environments. Youth feature highly in this trend and it shows a growing concentration of young people in Apia and the North West Upolu region. The transition of youths to urban centers where customary authority structures are absent, and the lack of a collective strengths based leadership on youth development in these new challenge areas require targeted interventions. This invites initiatives to strengthen networks for communication, information sharing, and sharing of common objectives. The urban drift adds to the difficulty of monitoring youth movements and reinforces the need for consolidated mechanisms in place to monitor or measure the daily activities and successive development of youth.

Spiritual Development

The young people themselves have voiced their opinion on spiritual development as a growing significant issue for them and invited in consultations that this focus area be accorded equal importance to other issues. The 2006 census on Population and Housing showed that predominant churches such as the EFKS church and the Methodist church have begun to lose members over the past few years. These trends may implicate an increasingly independent youth population, as generations are now evidently less reluctant to assess beliefs and standards of the religious institutions and make decisions that best suit their interests. It is important that the young people are heard on this and to apply strengths based approach to the spiritual development of youth. However to do this, tangible and measurable data is needed so trends can be documented and analyzed for implications on youth development in the context of all their social, economic, spiritual and cultural environments.

5. POLICY VISION, MISSION AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

Vision:

“For all young people to positively connect with their key spiritual, social, cultural, physical and economic environments through having equal access to opportunities and realize their full potential to pro-actively participate and contribute fully into sustainable community development”

Mission:

“To establish and advocate programs to enable the social and economic development of Samoan youth; to enable youth to make positive contributions to their families, communities and society in a way that is income generating and empowering to secure for themselves safe, prosperous and sustainable futures”

Guiding Principles:

The policy is based on the understanding that positive youth development:

- Is shaped by the ‘big picture’
- Is about young people being connected and actively participate
- Is a consistent strengths-based approach
- Happens through quality relationships and networking
- Needs quality information and reliable data

6. POLICY OUTCOMES:

1. Building knowledge on youth development so as to ensure responsive and relevant interventions in the medium and long term.
2. Improved accessibility of youth to vocational training and second chance education with respect to employment creation in both the formal and informal sector.
3. Improved support for economic development initiatives towards decreasing levels of hardship and vulnerability amongst youth.
4. Improved health of young people towards a healthy and vibrant youth population.

5. Strengthened family relationships, partnerships with various sectors and responsive community networks to ensure a high degree of social protection for young people.

7. POLICIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

Policy Outcome 1: Building knowledge on youth development so as to ensure responsive and relevant interventions in the medium and long term.

Policy Objectives:

1. To generate data and statistics on youth development to enable more effective support, service delivery and relevant sector interventions that promote comparative advantage and innovation in youth development.
2. To facilitate the participation of young people in data collection and analysis to inform sustainable policy and program interventions.
3. To research the situation of youths in the informal sector and identify key areas of leverage for income generating opportunities.
4. To enhance the monitoring and evaluation of all youth development initiatives in order to assess their effectiveness against meeting the needs of young people.

Policy Outcome 2: Improved accessibility of youth to vocational training and second chance education with respect to employment creation in both the formal and informal sector.

Policy Objectives:

1. To establish and strengthen a functional relationship between the formal and non formal sectors to further realize existing policies and joint strategies, aimed at converting non formal training into formal employment, and to facilitate and consolidate school to work transition opportunities.
2. To advocate on behalf of youth for a more equitable allocation of resources and programs to target education interventions in particular community-based second chance education and vocational/technical education and training for school drop outs inclusive of people with disabilities.

Policy Outcome 3: Improved support for economic development initiatives towards decreasing levels of hardship and vulnerability amongst youth.

Policy Objectives:

1. To promote and advocate cultures of youth entrepreneurship and small business ownership
2. To effectively engage in productive capacities through technological innovations and business planning and management in youth economic developments including agricultural initiatives.
3. To increase youth participation in different employment type industries including youth in agricultural initiatives that contribute to and encourage family and community strength through sustainable community based initiatives that are income generating
4. To stay informed and have a strong voice on the contribution of agriculture and environmental protection to informal sector development, the positive implications for youth development and the challenges within these sectors that will require the increased support of the collective sectors.
5. To facilitate linkages with the relevant sectors of Government and private sector for the purposes of ensuring adequate support for youth economic development

Policy Outcome 4: Improved health and wellbeing of young people towards a healthy and vibrant youth population.

Policy Objectives:

1. To strengthen current partnership initiatives with the Health Sector to address prevalence of NCDs through promotion of community primary health care.
2. To strengthen the coordinated response to reduce the prevalence of STI's and HIV/AIDS.
3. To engage collective cross sector support including NGO's, Private sector and Civil Society to advocate key regulative, and implement preventative and rehabilitation measures to address the growing, alcohol, tobacco and drug abuse by our youth.
4. To contribute to the prevention of youth suicide in Samoa.
5. To enhance support and facilitate opportunities for the participation of young people inclusive of people with disabilities in sports at all levels.

Policy Outcome 5: Strengthened family relationships, partnerships with various sectors and responsive community networks to ensure a high degree of social protection for young people.

Policy Objectives:

1. To establish a National Youth Council that encourages and encompasses a wide range of contexts, structures and formal and informal youth arrangements or organizations that can collectively combine to shape the outcomes of our youth.
2. To strengthen partnership efforts with other Sectors in addressing growing incidence of peer violence and gender based violence issues in particular young women and girls.
3. To facilitate capacity building opportunities in particular life-skills program, good governance and management for young people and community members to ensure greater cohesion and community ownership of sustainable youth development initiatives.

4. To strengthen partnership with the Law and Justice Sector to improve delivery of crime prevention and rehabilitation program for young people.

8. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION / ACTION PLAN:

1. RESPONSIVE AND RELEVANT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS IN THE MEDIUM AND LONG TERM			
Objective: To generate data through generate statistics and strengthen information and knowledge management for the purposes of informed and targeted interventions for young people.			
OUPUTS	PEFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	TIMEFRAME
1.1. Established Youth Information and Knowledge Management Systems	1.1.1. Youth information system in place with relevant data indicators that is available and regularly updated and analyzed based on latest research/survey. 1.1.2. Community Sectors and youth service providers are responsive in their actions to address youth development issues at all levels including national planning and policies.	MWCSD, MOF, MOH, MESC, MAF, MCIL, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs	2011-2015
1.2. Improved coverage of youth development programs and targeted interventions responding to the needs of young people	1.2.1. Number of young people reached by location and region 1.2.2. A tracking system is made available for monitoring of the mobility of youth 1.2.3. Service provision targeted for youth		
1.3. Adoption of a youth lens to the collection and analysis of related data and information	1.3.1. Participation of young people in surveys and researches on youth issues 1.3.2. Information on youth development approaches, best practices and lessons learnt from the perspective of young people		
1.4. Trends Analysis of activities of young people in Samoa.	1.4.1. Published research findings on situation of young people 1.4.2. Analysis correlates to situation of young		

	people from monitoring and evaluation of activities		
2. IMPROVED ACCESS OF YOUNG PEOPLE TO VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND SECOND CHANCE EDUCATION			
Objective: To strengthen existing joint partnerships and functional relationships with the formal and informal sector that aimed at converting vocational training and second chance education to employment opportunities for young people.			
OUTPUTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	TIMEFRAME
2.1. Improved access to technical / vocational education and second chance education training	2.1.1. Number of young people in the vocational and second chance education programs	MESC, SQA, Non Formal Learning Providers, MWCSD	2011 - 2015
	2.1.2. Partnership arrangements between MWCSD and the relevant service providers through assessment of appropriate mechanism for delivery.		
	2.1.3. Reduction of unemployment rates amongst young people		
	2.1.4. Retention rates of young people in post school education and training including second chance education.		
	2.1.5. Number of young people employed as a result of second education and vocational training.		
2.2. Increased support for community based second chance education support facilities targeting out of school youth	2.2.1. Number of Community Based Learning Centres	MESC, SQA, Non Formal Learning Providers, MWCSD, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs.	2011 - 2015
	2.2.2. Funding allocation for second chance education community based initiatives		
	2.2.3. Increased budget allocation and resources provided to the Non-Formal Learning Providers to ensure quality services.		

3. SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES TOWARDS DECREASING LEVELS OF HARDSHIP AND VULNERABILITY AMONGST YOUTH			
Objective: Young people are provided with an enabling environment that is economically supportive to realize their full participation in business development and income generating activities both in formal and informal sectors.			
OUPUTS	PEFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	TIMEFRAME
3.1. Increased levels of youth entrepreneurship and small business ownership	3.1.1. Number of income generating initiatives by youth	MWSCD, MAF, MCIL, Community Sector, Chamber of Commerce & Private Sector, NGOs, CSOs	2011 - 2015
	3.1.2. Number of small businesses owned by youth		
	3.1.3. Funding availability for youth economic activity		
	3.1.4. Increased proportion of young entrepreneurs have access to business incubator support service through the work of the Samoa National Youth Council		
	3.1.5. Engagement of young people in agricultural farming		
	3.1.6. Availability of land for youth projects including agricultural activities in villages		
	3.1.7. Reduction in youth unemployment		
	3.1.8. Reduction in youth offending		
	3.1.9. Reduction of crimes against young girls (sexual violence)		
	3.1.10. Number of youth economic initiatives showcased at national, regional and international level.		

<p>3.2. Increased capacity of young people through joint awareness programs, business and agri-business training and management, mentoring, business advisory service and economic incentives.</p>	<p>3.2.1. High success rate of sustainable small business by youth</p> <p>3.2.2. Partnership arrangements between MWCSD and the private sector on business training, mentoring support and business advice for youth</p> <p>3.2.3. Participation of young people in the Start or Improve Your Business (SIYB) initiative</p> <p>3.2.4. Young people make use of exchange programs to gain new skills and knowledge</p> <p>3.2.5. Youth engagement in specialized trainings on product development in particular value added products and marketing</p> <p>3.2.6. Documented best practices for replication by other young people</p> <p>3.2.7. Revival of the Young Farmers Initiative and Young Entrepreneurs Association for support services and sharing of information.</p> <p>3.3.1. Access to ICT in communities/ Telecentre Initiative expanded to other villages for research and marketing purposes</p> <p>3.3.2. Use of low cost technology to maximize production</p> <p>3.3.3. Availability of information and update research on niche market products for sharing across the network of young people engaged in business development and economic activity</p>		<p>2011 - 2015</p>
<p>3.3. Increased resourcing of technical capacity to enable the research and evaluation processes to inform targeted economic development initiatives for youth</p>			<p>2011 - 2015</p>

4. IMPROVED HEALTH AND WELLBEING TOWARDS A HEALTHY AND VIBRANT YOUTH POPULATION				
Objective: To ensure the health and wellbeing of young people in Samoa through participation in health and improving healthy lifestyles				
4.1. Improved coordination of multi-sectoral programs to reverse the occurrence and prevalence of Non Communicable Diseases amongst youth.	4.1.1. Participation of youth in addressing primary health care 4.1.2. National coverage of family level vegetable gardens with nurseries for supply. 4.1.3. Improved support and technical assistance across sectors for better coverage of community-based peer education program for advocacy and referral purposes.	MWCSD, Community Sector, Office of the AG, MOH, MJCA, MPPFS (Law & Justice Sector)	2011 – 2015	
4.2. Increased leadership of and participation of youth in health programs	4.2.1. Participation of young people in health programs through physical activities and sporting initiatives. 4.2.2. Evidence of reduction in consumption rate of alcohol and tobacco use amongst youth. 4.2.3. Participation of young sports champions in multi-sectoral programs to promote consumption of healthy foods in particular local foods by young people. 4.2.4. Life-skills program is packaged with health related advocacy in the community.			
4.3. Increased availability of appropriate and relevant health services and in particular Sexual and Reproductive	4.3.1. Access to youth friendly clinics (including mobile clinics) and facilities for VCCT testing of HIV/AIDS & STIs and accurate health information.		2011 - 2015	

<p>Health information and services at the national and community level for protection of young people.</p>	<p>4.3.2. Increased capacity of service providers through capacity assessment to ensure high quality of services provided and access by young people.</p> <p>4.3.3. A measurable reduction in youth suicide rates through community based prevention programs and availability of appropriate and qualified counseling services.</p> <p>4.4.1. Improved partnership with leading sports agencies</p> <p>4.4.2. Number of young people with disabilities, men and women actively participate in sports at all levels</p> <p>4.4.3. Number of community based sports and recreation activities</p> <p>4.4.4. Increased technical support and capacity building for community based (clubs and sports unions) and church based sports initiatives</p>	<p>MESC, SASNOC, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, MW/CSD,</p>	<p>2011 - 2015</p>
<p>5. STRENGTHENED PARTNERSHIP WITH COMMUNITY SECTORS TO ENSURE HIGH DEGREE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE.</p>			
<p>Objective: To ensure that young people have adequate social protection through strong family and community support and networks.</p>			
OUPUTS	PEFORMANCE INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	TIMEFRAME
<p>5.1. Young people increasingly protected from all forms of violence through the availability of supportive community settings, inter-agency coordinated</p>	<p>5.1.1 Endorsement by Cabinet of proposed legislations and village regulations, endorsed changes reflected in policies and village plans.</p> <p>5.1.2. Increased capacity of service providers to facilitate support for young women and men who are victims of all forms of violence.</p>	<p>MW/CSD, MJCA, MPP, AG, SLRC, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Young people</p>	<p>2011 - 2015</p>

response systems, application and enforcement of relevant legislation and village codes	<p>5.1.3. Increased capacity and support for communities to maintain cohesion and facilitate mediation of peer violence and gender based violence incidence affecting young people</p> <p>5.1.4. Increased capacity of young people on community resilience, disaster preparedness and risk reduction initiatives and relationship with socio-economic development.</p> <p>5.2.1. Number of young people supported to lead and manage village based development programs.</p> <p>5.2.2. Social protection for young people from becoming victims of ICT</p> <p>5.2.3. Annual sessions of Youth Parliament for young people.</p> <p>5.2.4. Number of young people participates at various national and international leadership programs.</p> <p>5.3.1. Improved parenting practices in dealing with issues affecting young people</p> <p>5.3.2. Number of community-based advocacy and awareness programs targeting parents, daughters and sons.</p> <p>5.4.1. Increased support and technical assistance for community supervisors and village leaders for effective rehabilitation and reintegration programs.</p> <p>5.4.2. Effective community policing to address concerns of victims and potential victims.</p>		
5.2. Improved village governance and leadership practices that promote protection of and leadership by young people.	MWCSD, LA, NGOs, CBOs, Young people	2011 - 2015	
5.3. Improved communication and relationship building amongst youth and their parents to facilitate dialogue and understanding of youth issues.	MWCSD, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	2011 - 2015	
5.4. Improved community ownership of mechanisms and responsive systems for rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders.	MJCA, MPP and Law & Justice Sector, CBOs, FBOs	2011 - 2015	

5.5. Trend analysis of youth justice issues to inform monitoring and evaluation role across sectors.	<p>5.5.1. A measurable reduction in re-offending rates and youths imprisoned for drug related cases, sexual offending and white collar crime</p> <p>5.5.2. Improved control measures in place to address misuse and abuse of alcohol and drugs through the implementation of the National Crime Prevention Policy.</p>		2011 - 2015
5.6. Increased capacity for youth service providers to respond to social and economic development issues amongst youth in the community.	<p>5.6.1. Establishment of National Youth Council as a mechanism for implementation and data collection</p> <p>5.6.2. 100% coverage of communities is achieved where the Council consists of a representative from each village chapters</p> <p>5.6.3. Youth Legislation to regulate, enforce and consolidate responses to youth issues at the national level through the work of the National Youth Council</p>	MWCSD, all government ministries, Pacific Leadership Program, Community Sector	2011- 2015

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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This policy was developed by a team led by the current Chief Executive Officer – Leituala Kuiniselani Toelupe Tago, and team members as follows:

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2. Assistant Chief Executive Officer – Division for Youth – Seletuta Visiesio-Pita (2011)
3. Policy Specialist (2011) – Vanessa Barlow Schuster
4. Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Division for Research (2010) – Faasili Afamasaga
5. Principal Research and Planning Officer, Division for Research (2011) – Roger Stanley
6. Assistant Chief Executive Officer – Division for Women – Louisa Apelu (2010)
7. Principal Youth Officer, Division for Youth (2011) - Alan Aiolutepa
8. TALAVOU Program Manager, Division for Youth (2011) – Faafetai Koria
9. Senior TALAVOU Program Officer, Division for Youth (2011) - Angharad Toma - Saga
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17. Samoa Red Cross Volunteer (2011) - Isara Isara

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10. ACRONYMS

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|-----|----------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | NGO | - | Non government organization |
| 2. | MWCSD | - | Ministry of Women Community and Social Development |
| 3. | DFY | - | Division for Youth |
| 4. | TALAVOU | - | Towards a Legacy of Achievement, Versatility, Opportunity and
Unity |
| 5. | DFW | - | Division for Women |
| 6. | DFIA | - | Division for Internal Affairs |
| 7. | DCS | - | Division for Corporate Services |
| 8. | DFP | - | Division for Printing |
| 9. | DFRPPIP | - | Division for Research, Policy Planning and Information Processing |
| 10. | MESC | - | Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture |
| 11. | MAF | - | Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries |
| 12. | MNRE | - | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| 13. | CBO | - | Community Based Organisation |
| 14. | CSL | - | Computer Services Limited |
| 15. | AG | - | Attorney General |
| 16. | MOH | - | Ministry of Health |
| 17. | MJCA | - | Ministry of Justice and Courts Administration |
| 18. | MPPFS | - | Ministry of Police Prisons and Fire Services |

