

Reflection of Youth Perspective in the 8th Five Year Plan

Presented by

South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM)

23 September 2021

Outline

- Context: Vision for Youth in 8FYP**
- Coherence with broader context: Perspective Plan**
- Youth perspective in 8FYP: Human capital development**
- Youth perspective in 8FYP: Livelihood**
- Youth perspective in 8FYP: Intersectional issues**
- Way Forward**

Background

- ❑ The 8FYP has been launched in 2021 in the backdrop of an **unprecedented economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic**
- ❑ The pandemic has created **new sets of challenges for overall development**
- ❑ Young population of the nation has presented the country **different sets of challenges**
- ❑ **The window of Demographic Dividend will close** within the next two decades
- ❑ The way the 8FYP might address the challenges faced by the youths will be **crucial**

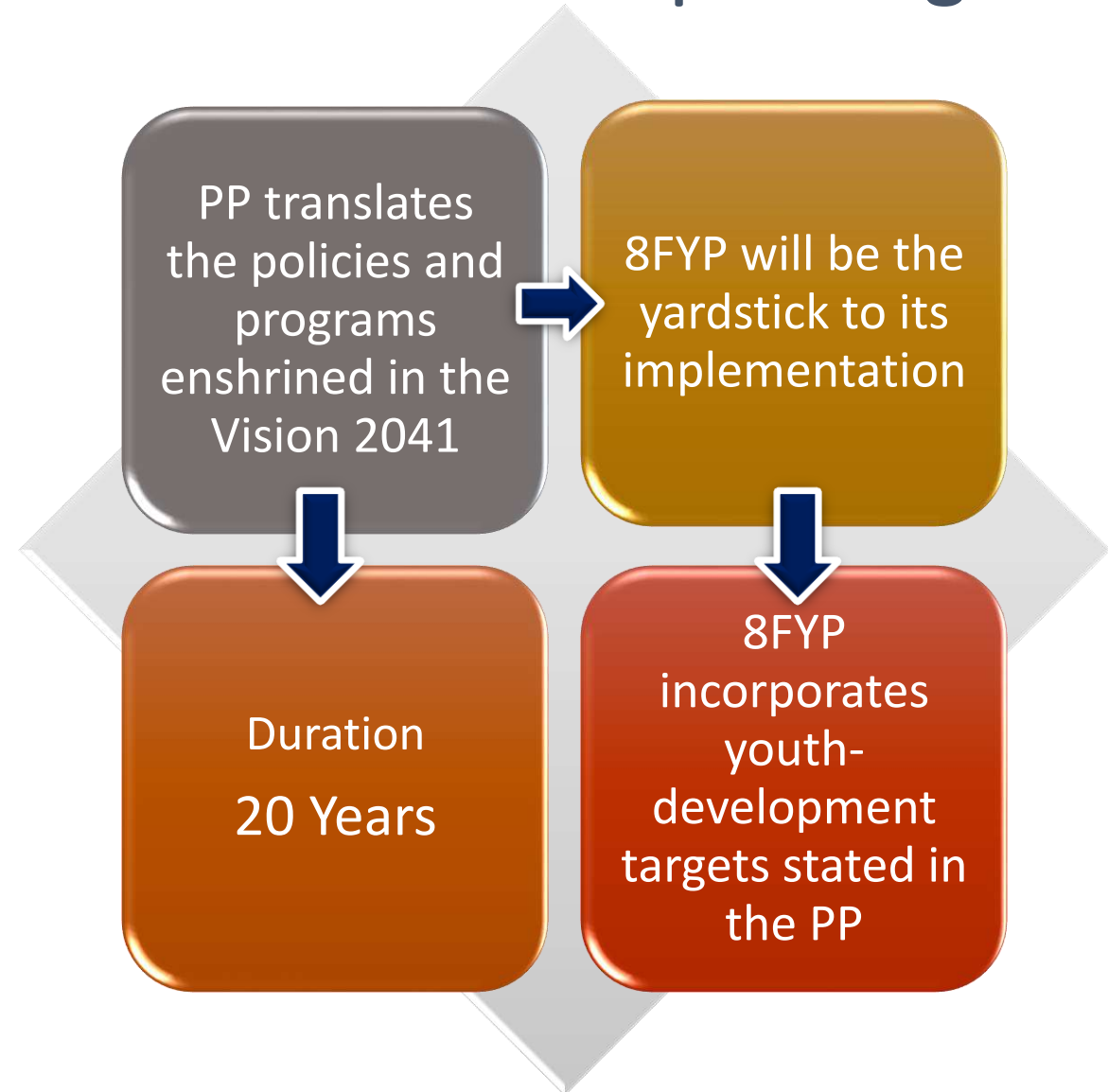
Visions of 8FYP for the Youth

- Employment and Labour Productivity
- Livelihood Development
- Promoting sustainable agriculture and green growth
- Increasing women and youth participation in agriculture
- Community Space and Recreational Facilities in Villages
- Crime Prevention
- Tobacco Control and Substance Abuse including Narcotic Drug
- Behavior Change Communication (BCC)
- Increased Focus on ICT
- Human Resource Development

- Ensure participation of youth in decision making process at all levels
- Strengthen educational quality and quantity at all levels
- Eliminate gender gap in tertiary education
- Eliminate all bias against female youth and enable her to fully participate in all relevant human activities
- Creation of liberation war-based videos and films
- Raise the standard and achievements of promising sportsmen
- Ensure sustainable development, progressive and inclusive economic growth
- Empower the youth for achieving the youth-related SDGs, and Vision 2041

Coherence of 8FYP with the broader development goals

The Perspective
Plan
2021-2041



Identifying Youth-centric Policies

A two-step rule:

A policy is youth-centric if-

- It is stated as **specifically aimed at youth development**, or
- It is **related to human capital development** (education, training, health etc.), or **livelihood** (employment, income, poverty etc.), or the **other relevant intersectional factors affecting these two i.e., social protection, gender etc.**

Human capital development: TVET In Different FYPs

6FYP (Addressed areas)	7FYP (Addressed areas)	8FYP (Addressed areas)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establishing technical schools at upazila levels ✓ increase substantially the proportion of post-primary students enrolling in TVET ✓ Ensuring equal opportunity for boys and girls in vocational education ✓ Eleven youth training centers will be established at 11 districts ✓ A vocational training institution will be established in each upazila. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A target for 40 percent female enrolment in TVET by 2020 has been set. ✓ Setting up three additional women's Polytechnic Institutes. ✓ Seven women's technical school and college in seven divisions will be established ✓ Undertaken a project to establish 100 Technical School (TS) at Upazila level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A target for 156 students per institution by 2025 has been set. ✓ A target for 1:12 teacher-student ratio by 2025 has been set. ✓ A target for 13 teachers per institution by 2025 has been set. ✓ Establishment of Non-Formal Education Board ✓ Increasing the number of training institutions for TVET trainers. ✓ Introduction of Pre-VOC and VOC in secondary level education by 2023 ✓ Introducing technical education at the Dakhil and Alim level.

Addressed areas regarding education in 8FYP

Broad Theme	Policies and target	Action
Overall education	Increasing public spending to 3.5% of GDP by FY2025	– Consistently increasing the education budget
	Strengthen the relevance of education to skills and employment	– Increasing enrolment in TVET – More focus on STEM field – More focus on ICT – Developing better tools to measure learning outcomes
	Strengthen teacher quality and skills	– Increasing the number of training institutions for teachers
Primary education	The better quality outcome in education	– Recognizing the role of the private sector and NGOs – Providing training to teachers
	Reduce the dropout rate to 9% by 2025	– targeting the disadvantaged group, especially and helping them not fall behind other privileged students
Secondary Education	Improving the teacher-student ratio to 1:30 by 2025	– Increasing science enrolment – Greater role of ICT-based learning – Better industry-academia collaboration
	Increasing net enrolment to 64% from 56% in 2020	– Ensuring scholarship to poor students – Providing financial incentives to the parents of poor students

Addressed areas regarding education in 8FYP

Broad Theme	Policies and target	Action
Madrasa Stream	Improving quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Teachers training – Updating curriculum
	Increasing science enrolment to 35% by 2025 from 17% in 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Better linkage with TVET institutions – ICT in madrasa
Higher Education	Reducing teacher-student ratio to 1:17 by 2025 from 1:28 in 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increasing focus on STEM fields – Government and private sector collaborations – The industry-academia linkage and placement programs – More focus on research and publication – The industry-academia linkage and placement programs
Non-Formal Education	Providing basic literacy to 33.79 million adolescent and adult illiterates	– Financial allocation, development of learning material
	5 million graduates of Basic Literacy Project	– Continued operation of the Basic Literacy Project
	Establishing 01 Non-Formal Education Board (NFEB)	– Financial allocation, making rules, etc.
Education and skills	Addressing the skills constraint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adapting to lifelong learning models of education – Developing and converting the experience of SEIP into an economy-wide training program – Making market-oriented training and curriculum
	Greater role of TVET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increasing the number of training institutions for trainers. – reducing the gender-gap
	Improving the reputation of TVET stream	– Strengthening the parent consultation process

Youth's health related challenges in 8FYP

Systematic Action Strategies which address

- Non-conventional diseases
- Non-communicable diseases
- Mental health of the adolescents

Specific Action Plans targeting

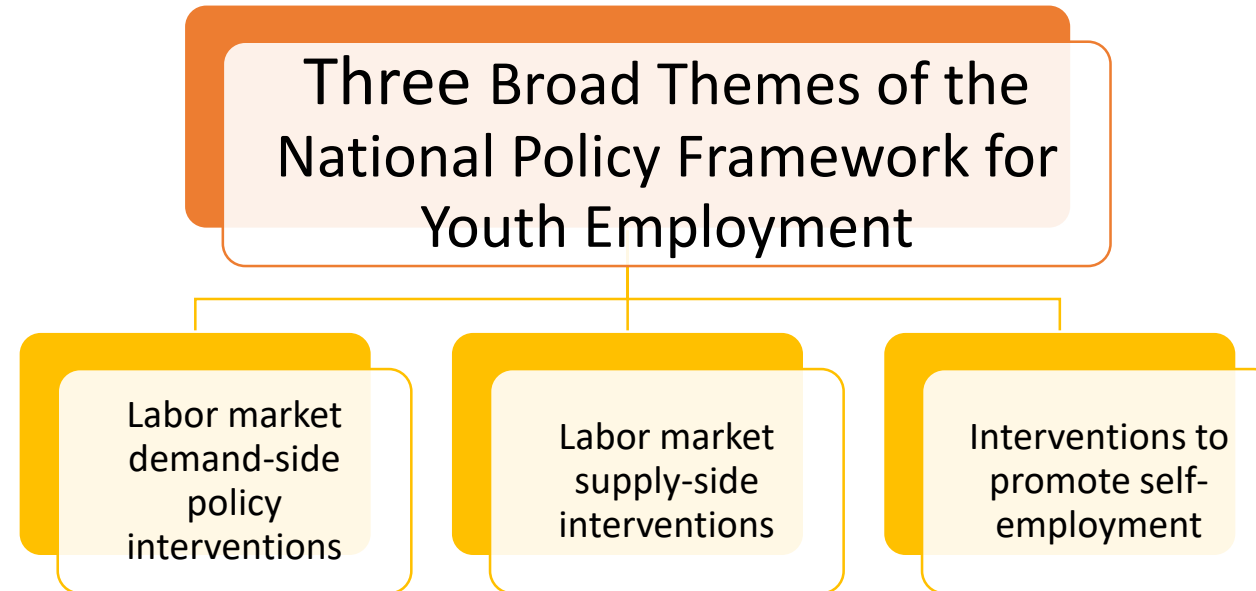
- Reproductive and adolescent health
- Improving knowledge of women, men and particularly the adolescents, on reproductive health (RTI/ STI, abortion, infertility, etc.)
- Creating positive change in the behavior and attitude of the protectors of adolescents
- Increasing access to reproductive and adolescent-friendly health services

Youth perspective in 8FYP: Livelihood

Youth Employment Targets FY2021-FY2031

Indicator	Base year values (2016-17 LFS)	FY2025 (End of 8th FYP)	FY2031 (End of 9th FYP)
Percentage of unemployed youth	10.6	5.0	2.0
Percentage of NEET youth	29.8	15.0	5.0
Percentage of 15-19 years in school	75	85	100

Source: 8FYP



Youth perspective in 8FYP: Livelihood

Demand Side Interventions	Supply-side intervention	Intervention to promote self-employment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Contribute to accelerating economic growth and creating decent employment opportunities by transforming youth into skilled human resources. ✓ Enable and empower the youth for achieving the election manifesto of the government, Vision 2041 and Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations. ✓ Contribute to ensure national sustainable development, progressive and inclusive economic growth. ✓ Undertaking measures for empowering the youth by providing life skills and employment skills. ✓ Provide development training and ensure the participation of youth in the decision-making process at all levels of society and the nation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Training will be conducted for the youth using the revenue and development budget. ✓ Training and temporary employment through national service programs. ✓ Creation of employment and self-employment opportunities for unemployed youths in seven districts of North Bengal. ✓ Capacity enhancement and development of the Department of Youth Development for providing training in information technology at all districts. ✓ Construction of youth training and recreation centers at the upazila levels. ✓ Establishment of youth management information systems ✓ Providing training to youth on sellable skills such as automobile driving and hotel management. ✓ Strengthen the skill base of the existing youth labor force. ✓ Ensuring education and training for all. ✓ Addressing the challenges of the NEET. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Non-ICT based self-employment: In a broad sense, the MSEs are a part of the self-employment scheme. ✓ Policies to promote MSEs can also facilitate the growth of self-employed youth. ✓ Entrepreneurship training. The government can enter into a partnership with the donor and NGO communities to impart these types of training. ✓ Access to credit will have to be ensured. ✓ ICT-based self-employment: ICT-based self-employment in a range of services including web design, software development, multi-media, mobile financial services, e-commerce, and transport has emerged. ✓ Bring down the transaction costs for delivering institutional credit to small business and individual enterprises. ✓ Accelerate the growth of ICT infrastructure and ICT-based services. ✓ The regulatory framework for self-employed ICT specialists and other ICT-based services must be made conducive to their growth. ✓ The registration and licensing requirements for web-designers, e-commerce, and ICT-based transport service providers must be simple and low-cost. ✓ Foreign currency regulations need to be simplified to enable retention and accounting for earnings from international i-labor services. ✓ The tax filing requirements should also be simple.

Youth perspective in 8FYP: Livelihood

8FYP addresses several issues/policies related to overall employment generation, which may have a significant impact on youth employment

- **Employment generation has been prioritized** by including it under the second core theme of the five core themes
- Jobs creation is considered as one of the prime strategies of attaining **pro-poor inclusive growth**
- **Reaping the full benefits of the demographic dividend** is one of the key targets of 8FYP

Strategies for Accelerating Pro-poor and Inclusive Growth

- i. Promote labor-intensive, export-oriented manufacturing-led growth.
- ii. Promote agricultural diversification.
- iii. Infuse dynamism in MSE enterprises
- iv. Strengthen the modern services sector
- v. Push exports of non-factor services
- vi. Promote ICT-based entrepreneurship
- vii. Strengthen overseas employment

Livelihood: Three major Challenges

- ❑ First, employment growth has been much **slower** than GDP growth
- ❑ Second, employment in manufacturing and construction actually **contracted** between 2013 and 2016-17
- ❑ Third, the concentration of jobs in the informal sector further **increased**

Employment Elasticity	2000-2010	2010-2016/17	2013-2016/17	2000-2016/17
with respect to Total GDP	0.57	0.25	0.17	0.44
with respect to Agriculture	0.76	Negative	Negative	0.38
with respect to Manufacturing	0.83	0.39	Negative	0.61
with respect to Services	0.46	0.64	0.36	0.51

Source: BBS National Accounts and LFS data

Human Capital Development

Addressing the
challenge of reducing
income inequality and
Poverty

- By 2025, the 8th plan targets to reduce the degree of income inequality, the Gini coefficient, to 0.45 from the baseline (HIES, 2016) of 0.48
- A redistributive fiscal policy
- Aim to revive the CMSMEs through low cost credit schemes
- Promote labor-intensive export-oriented manufacturing other than RMG
- An external migration strategy for poverty reduction
- Refocusing on the ADP spending in lagging districts
- Increasing the access to information, training, credit, technology, and marketing services to potential entrepreneurs

Human Capital Development

8FYP Fiscal Reforms for Lowering Income Inequality (% of GDP)

Reform measures	FY2019 (base year)	5-year Increase	FY2025
Increase spending on education	2.0	1.0	3.0
Increase spending on health	0.7	1.3	2.0
Increase spending on social protection (excluding civil service pension)	1.2	0.8	2.0
Increase spending on rural infrastructure & water	1.9	1.1	3.0
Total increase in social spending		4.2	
Financed by: Cutback on subsidies & SOE transfers	1.4	(-1.0)	0.4
: increase in income tax	2.6	1.9	4.5
: increase in value added tax	3.3	1.6	4.9
: increase in local government revenues	0.2	0.5	0.7
Total financing		5.0	

Source: 8FYP

Expectations from the 8FYP in Education

Reducing the dropout rate stemmed from the pandemic

Addressing pre-existing inequality that widened inequality in education

Ensuring quality in the educational outcome

Special attention on TVET

Redesigning the curriculum

Increasing effective government spending on education

Expectations from the 8FYP in Health

Increasing public expenditure in health

Developing institutional capacity

Ensuring safe and affordable vaccine for all

Developing strategies to deal with future pandemics

Lifecycle-based disease prevention

Expectations from the 8FYP in improving livelihood for youth

Implementation of the long-awaited National Social Security Strategy (NSSS)

Introduction of unemployment insurance programmes

Expansion of existing stipend programs to prevent dropout, child marriage, and child labour

Reduction of inclusion and exclusion errors, increasing average transfer amount along with coverage

Rolling out the National Household Database (NHD)

Expectations from the 8FYP in improving Gender Parity

Ending gender-based violence

Ending child marriage

Ensuring SRHR program to the remote region
with risk of early pregnancies

Increasing female labor force participation

Full implementation of CEDAW

Conclusions and Recommendations

Institutionalization of Monitoring Mechanism

- Introduction of real-time monitoring processes
- Involvement of independent parties along with government organs in the monitoring mechanism
- Strengthened system of reporting which will curb information loss
- Facilitating transparency and accountability for public

Evaluation and Assessment

- Periodic assessment of progress
- Re-orientation of specific targets based on ground report
- Ex-ante and ex-post evaluation of policies and programs
- Revision and re-orientation of programs based on evaluations
- Estimation of socio-economic factors influencing the effectiveness of the plan

Conclusions and Recommendations

Stakeholder Participation in Implementation

- Engagement and dialogue with representatives of youth
- Engagement and dialogue with youth of intersectional identities
- Routine consultation with stakeholders and affected groups
- Revision of programs, targets, etc. based on appraisal of stakeholders' viewpoint

Strengthened framework for Data

- Facilitation of extensive data on micro scenario
- Co-ordination with national and international independent parties on data collation
- Emphasis on analysis of data
- Incorporation of data generating mechanisms in policy actions

Conclusions and Recommendations

Greater Emphasis on
Incorporation of Youth
Perspectives

- Co-ordination with ministries and divisions on adoption of youth sensitivity analysis
- Postulation of a youth charter across relevant development initiatives
- Greater engagement of youth in formulation and implementation of policies aimed at youth development
- Endorsement of sector specific youth focused programs

Contextualization of
Impact of COVID on
Youth

- Extensive analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on the overall situation of youth
- Framing of yardsticks for measuring potential and progress of youth development in the COVID context
- Incorporation of lessons from international experiences
- Preparedness for mitigating impacts of future occurrences of health or similar crisis on youth

Conclusions and Recommendations

Effective
Implementation

- Building institutional capacities
- Addressing institutional lacking
- Prevention of systematic losses
- Consolidation of mechanisms of monitoring, evaluation, assessment, data generation and stakeholder participation across all levels
- Maintenance of coherence in revision of policies and targets
- Introduction of capacity building programs for implementing partners

Thank
You!