

AFR FY2006 Strategy Statements: Youth & Urbanization

Angola

Sources of Fragility:

Youth Explosion: The INE/UNICEF survey found that 60 percent of Angolans are under the age of 18. Angola therefore has one of the youngest populations in Africa. Largely undereducated and unskilled, with many growing up amidst the disruption of war, Angolan youth are often ill-equipped to lead happy and productive lives. They are thus vulnerable to seeking what might seem to be quick and easy but ultimately destabilizing solutions to societal problems.

High Levels of Urbanization: Research suggests that countries in sub-Saharan Africa exhibiting unbalanced development, characterized by high levels of urbanization combined with low levels of GDP per capita, carry a risk of state failure that is five times higher than countries with relatively high development, holding other factors constant. A INE/UNICEF survey carried out in 2001 estimated that two-thirds of Angolans live in cities. In and of itself, urbanization is not a pressure on stability. In Angola, however, cities lack the basic infrastructure necessary to support the numbers of people that live in them, and, in the cities, large, concentrated groups of disaffected people are more directly confronted by disparities in income and access to services.

Cross-Cutting:

High Levels of Urbanization: Our program will deal with high levels of urbanization by seeking to make life in selective rural and peri-urban areas more attractive and financially feasible, hoping to stem the flow of population to the urban areas. To a much more limited extent, we will seek to improve conditions in the urban areas.

Youth Explosion: We will support improved futures for youth through Youth Centers that will promote healthy sexual behavior and improved employment skills. Depending upon the availability of funding, we will also introduce Junior Achievement to Angola. We will seek to identify corporate funding for a youth activities in our Civil Society Development Program.

SO Increased Provision of Essential Services by Local and National Institutions

Source of fragility: High levels of urbanization means cities lack infrastructure to provide services.
USAID response: Target areas selected to relieve pressure posed by high level of urbanization.

SO Basic Economic Activity and Livelihoods Maintained/ Restored:

Source of fragility: Under-educated, unskilled, and unemployed youth.
USAID response: Possible GDA to support Junior Achievement, youth centers.

SO Increased Provision of Essential Services (Health sub-activity):

GDA potential: The ESSO and BFA Funds will support Youth Centers related to HIV/AIDS and employment training.

Benin

Cross-Cutting:

Youth: About 25 percent of Benin's total 6.9 million population is between 15 and 24 years of age. The needs of youth will be addressed across the USAID program. While adolescents are a minority group in the primary school population, their needs and interests must be addressed, particularly as they become sexually active and are at risk of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. Youth issues will also be addressed in the health program, along with the dangers associated with early sexual debut, early marriage and pregnancy. Where this is appropriate, all partners will be required to disaggregate performance management data to show how youth benefit from program activities.

Urbanization: The proposed USAID program does not have a specific urban focus, although activities to support decentralization will be located in some urban and peri-urban areas. There are other donor programs, especially those of the World Bank and European Union, which are broad and have a strong urban focus. This includes problems encountered in providing services in primary and secondary cities of Benin, such as water and sanitation, roads, markets, and health centers.

SO Ensure quality basic education is more widely available on an equitable and sustainable basis

USAID's program assists Benin to improve the implementation of its primary education system so that quality of education and management within the education sector is improved.

SO Expand the use of family health services, products and preventive measures within a supportive policy environment

USAID's health interventions focus on the delivery of integrated, quality family health services and ensuring that these are available at all service delivery points.

Burundi

Djibouti

DR Congo

Cross-cutting:

Urbanization, per se, has not been identified as a significant source of fragility for the period covered by this strategic statement. Although per-capita income in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi declined significantly since the 1990s, it has risen in other important cities including Boma, Matadi and Mbuji-Mayi¹. While the population in these urban centers has grown significantly, per capita income in urban areas remains significantly higher than in rural areas.

The **youth** of the DRC is, on the other hand, economically, politically, and socially marginalized, and is a population sub-set clearly relevant to the fragility map in the DRC. There are no meaningful government efforts, apart from a welcome increase in spending for education, which benefit youth in the DRC. A combination of lack of investment, collapse of infrastructure, looting, and corruption severely limit opportunities for young people in the formal job market. The Mission's efforts in reintegration of ex-combatants, of whom a large proportion are classified as youths² will be the most important contribution to the marginalized youth issue. Most of these youths will be reintegrated by means of skills training and capitalization for small business activities. The Mission's focus on improved governance will also create economic opportunities and increased social services that benefit young people. In addition, the Mission's protection-related and democracy activities will support youths.

SO 7: Advance the Peace and Transition Process

Selected NGOs including five Strategic Lawyers Groups will work in partnership with USAID to increase access to justice for the most vulnerable women, youth, and minority groups and to increase effective demand for human rights protection and judicial independence targeting transition government authorities.

SO 8: Enhance Protection of Individuals from Physical Violence

The collapsed economy and lack of rule of law, particularly in urban areas, has led to hundreds of thousands of children being forced to live on the street. These vulnerable children and victims of torture and conflict will be provided with preventative and palliative services (in part via DCOF and WVF). The SO will continue to address the roots of child separation and abandonment through ongoing research, public outreach, and support to communities at risk to prevent further separations and abuse. It will also focus on family mediation, reunification, and follow-up

mechanisms as alternatives to institutionalization, and will devise systems for foster care in situations where no extended family members are willing or able to care for their children. This SO will continue to focus on areas most affected by the conflict and in urban areas where child abuse, abandonment, and separation is especially rampant. Categories of vulnerable and separated children include, but are not limited to, child soldiers, street children, children accused of witchcraft, children in conflict with the law, IDPs, children with disabilities, child laborers, and orphans. The program will use a community-based approach to help identify children at risk and reduce stigma and discrimination.

SO 9: Reintegrate Persons Affected by Crisis

This strategic objective has three goals. They are: 1) reintegration of ex-combatants, displaced persons and at-risk youth; 2) support to the development of stable communities in areas of return; and 3) linking communities to government. These three goals are interrelated, since service provision in areas of return is one method of assisting reintegration of ex-combatants, displaced persons, and at-risk youth, and service provision at a community level must be linked to the government level.

SO 10: Increase Access to Essential Services

In the education sector, the Mission will support efforts to extend the quality and availability of basic education through the following components:... Special attention will be given to educational programs that combine learning with advocacy, civic education and life-skills (such as HIV/AIDS awareness, health and hygiene, security and re-integration of children affected by conflict, and linking nutrition and agricultural production).

Ethiopia

Special Concerns:

Ethiopia remains one of the **least urbanized** countries in the world, with an estimated 85% of the population living in rural areas, although the urbanization rate is high. Urban areas face problems such as unemployment, poverty, pollution and poor sanitation, and over-crowding; though retain much higher rates of health and education services than rural areas. The GOE has recently turned its attention to urban areas. Urban markets, especially towns, are essential to the development of agriculture, so further emphasis on the rural-urban links of economic development is being considered by USAID in consultation with other donors. Urban programs to support unemployed youth will also be an emphasis of donors.

Cross-Cutting:

Youth: The majority of Ethiopian youths lives in rural areas and is confronted with many challenges. Their level of education is low and a substantial proportion of school-age youth are unemployed or employed in low-paying jobs. The poverty level is extremely deep rooted in the country, affecting the lives of youth and exposing them to a range of problems including HIV/AIDS, unwanted pregnancy, low morale and hopelessness. Surprisingly, the level of criminal activity continues to remain very low, perhaps a testament to strong Ethiopian families and religious values, but this is unlikely to continue indefinitely. The recent street clashes in Addis Ababa and other Ethiopian cities were no doubt fuelled by the 50% youth unemployment rate. The Ethiopian Government's Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture has worked with government and international NGO counterparts to develop the National Youth Policy. This Policy aims to support youth to actively participate in the building of democracy and good governance as well as economic, social and cultural development activities; and to enable them to benefit from associated outcomes. USAID supports youth empowerment through improved primary and secondary education, and sports and behavior change communication largely in the health sector. Economic growth opportunities will benefit youth as well.

SO 14: Human Capacity and Social Resiliency Increased

Under the USAID/Ethiopia strategy in primary education and health, education activities support the development of socially-relevant curriculum that focuses on the integration of HIV/AIDS, nutrition, civic education, adolescent reproductive health, and environment in the school curricula.

Ghana

Strategic Issues:

Youth: Approximately 30% of Ghana's population is between the ages of 15-25 years. Ghanaian youth have extremely limited opportunities for education, employment, and participation in constructive political and development processes. While Ghana's youth represent an enormous resource, they are rarely seen as important agents of social and economic transformation. USAID/Ghana's strategy will enhance youth participation in local governance, reduce youth unemployment, increase access to and use of basic health services (including HIV) and ensure that Ghana's primary school children (its future youth) have sufficient reading and numeric skills to be productive citizens. Specifically, the USAID/Ghana Economic Growth strategic objective will work on the supply side with government to create an environment for job creation through private sector growth and the Democracy, Health and Education Strategic Objectives will work on the demand side with youth organizations, schools, communities and governments to promote healthy, productive lifestyles and opportunities for youth engagement in local governance and development.

Urbanization: Ghana's towns and cities are growing at a tremendous rate as a result of rural-urban migration, land policies which limit the supply of usable land, and neglect of the three northern regions. In 2001, the urban poor equaled nearly 5 million. The number of slum dwellers is growing at a rate of 1.8% per annum. To counter this trend, USAID/Ghana's strategy will create economic opportunities in rural farming communities, rationalize land tenure policies, extend quality education to under-served rural communities, and improve health services in urban and peri-urban districts in the southern part of the country.

SO: Strengthen Democratic and Decentralized Governance through Civic Involvement

At the local level, USAID works with citizen groups to strengthen their ability to advocate. Citizen groups will be trained to identify and discuss priorities and problems, particularly in education but also related to health and economic growth, with local government. The goal is for citizen groups and local governments to work together to come up with innovative ways to resolve local problems. This strategy will also target youth, marginalized groups such as Muslims and people with disabilities, and communities affected by mining industries.

SO: Improve Access to Quality Basic Education

This Strategic Objective will expand access to basic education, particularly for girls, improve reading and numeracy skills, increase teacher accountability, increase community participation in schools, and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS within the education system. Program activities include a program to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS among teachers, students and their parents. The Education program will reduce risky behavior in teachers, students, out-of-school youth and parents.

Guinea

Kenya

Cross-Cutting:

Youth and Urbanization: USAID Kenya activities enhance economic opportunities and social services, especially in high and medium potential rural areas and secondary cities. This is addressed through concerted efforts to increase rural household incomes and help facilitate the provision of goods, services, and business opportunities in medium-sized cities and trading centers. The Mission also is working with its developmental partners to improve the access to and quality of health and educational services to the rural areas. The youth are Kenya's future. The

Mission will therefore implement programs that focus on improving the quality of education and health services as well as increasing economic opportunities through investments in the agricultural and natural resource sectors. Youth are a priority for HIV/AIDS activities in order to protect them from infection and prolong their productive lives.

SO Improved Balance of Power through Transparent and Accountable Democratic Institutions

Mission programs strengthen the leadership, conflict management, and peace building skills of marginalized populations, such as women, youth, and minority groups, empowering them to engage more meaningfully in democratic processes.

SO Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education Increased

This SO will complement the Health SO by strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Education to integrate HIV/AIDS education into its programs.

SO Reduced Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS and Improved Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health

FY 2008 -2012 OGAC Strategic Plan:

Putting Youth First: Fifty percent of the 31.5 million Kenyans are under 18. Fully 72 percent are younger than 29. Focusing on young people will be essential to long-term success of the networks referenced above because they are the best hope for transforming despair into hope in Kenya. They also deserve our priority concern because the overwhelming majority is not infected but many young people remain at great risk. HIV incidence among young people under 20 is less than two percent. We will work with proven partners as well new ones to insure that today's young people – especially Kenya's young women -- are the first in a generation free from AIDS.

In *prevention*, we will engage young people as full partners in defining and delivering programs and messages that

- enable them and their peers to choose abstinence as a life-saving option,
- promote new behavioral norms and legal protections responsive to the special vulnerability of girls, including very young women in marriage,
- focus on the heightened risk faced by orphans and other vulnerable children, and
- produce sustained efforts to reduce the risk and preserve the future of children who are out of school and on the streets.

In *care and support*, our five year strategy will put youth first as both recipients and providers. Our programs will

- stabilize the situation of children orphaned by AIDS through access to education and livelihood training,
- respond to the practical and profound emotional needs of children who are caring for ill parents or are heads of households, and
- link the US Peace Corps with the National Youth Service, Kenya Medical Training College and others to develop an in-country AIDS Care Corps providing entry-level work and a career ladder in home care and support for thousands of young Kenyans which will also give them a strong work ethic.

In *treatment*, the networks we support will assure that young Kenyans are not an afterthought. We will

- expand both the depth and breadth of capacity for pediatric ART,
- assure community- and facility-based ART for children, especially those orphaned by AIDS,
- develop programs where older youth are treatment advocates and buddies for younger ones, and
- target infected young adults as prime ART candidates who can
 - commit their restored health to strengthening the national response, and
 - by greater openness as people receiving ART, reduce stigma and other barriers to treatment.

Liberia

Cross-Cutting:

Youth: Liberia has a large youth population and, during the war, an estimated one in every ten children was recruited into rebel fighting groups. They missed the normative cultural socialization process, and many have missed years of schooling as a result of conflict. Accelerated Learning Programs and vocational training will allow youth, including those with physical disabilities, to gain literacy and numeracy, life and vocational skills. As they are integrated into communities, they will understand and strengthen the democratic framework for lasting peace.

Urbanization: Urbanization will be integrated throughout the portfolio with emphasis placed on the quality of life. In many ways, the limited urban infrastructure cannot support the stressors of population explosions, especially in terms of livelihoods, services, and economic stability. Urbanization issues will be reflected as a part of all strategic objectives primarily by providing incentives to attract people to rural areas. Empowered communities will be able to prioritize health services, schools, job creation, vocational training, and municipal centers.

SO Reinforce African Conflict Mitigation Capacity

Building on the lessons learned during the disarmament and demobilization process in conjunction with experience gained during the initial reintegration process, USAID will 1) restore the financial self-sufficiency of war affected persons particularly youth and women; 2) contribute to social cohesion in the communities; and 3) link communities to government. Activities will focus on fostering community empowerment, participation and the sustainable reintegration of ex-combatants and returned refugees and internally displaced persons.

Through training and capacity building, communities will organize cooperatives, work brigades, farmer groups and other advocacy groups, including women's and youth groups. This approach to community development will increase citizen participation and strengthen accountability mechanisms.

GDA: The focus of USAID work with GDA will be in the extractive industries sector with alliances initially concentrating on tree crops and youth

Madagascar

Health SO:

Sanitation and reproductive health activities managed under this portfolio also support accomplishment of the SFA Urbanization objective "Address Critical Urban Health Problems through Community Based Approaches" and the SFA Youth objective "Increase Access to and Use of Basic Health Services (including HIV) for Youth". The overall impact of USAID health sector assistance is enhanced by the integration of PL480 Title II resources which reinforce core maternal and child health interventions, and furthers SFA Urbanization (Improve the Urban Environment) and Youth (Enhance Social Safety Nets for Youth) objectives through a combination of Food for Work and direct distribution activities.

Malawi

Cross-Cutting:

Youth 47% of Malawi's population is under the age of 14. High unemployment rates, poor educational quality, rapidly rising numbers of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) as a result of the AIDS pandemic and failing safety nets mean that youth present a significant development challenge and opportunity. The disproportionate impact of negative trends on youth has the potential to promote social instability and crime. USAID/Malawi's strategy will focus interventions, e.g., increased income opportunities, access to education, and support for OVCs, on the youth cadre.

SO Improved Health and Education Status of Malawians

USAID's HIV/AIDS program supports the GOM's national HIV/AIDS agenda and complements Global Fund interventions (which are primarily treatment, public sector, and general population-focused), with prevention and impact mitigation activities targeting at-risk groups (particularly youth) and geographic hot spots.

Parents will be encouraged to provide after school vocational training, such as tinsmithing, carpentry, and sewing. USAID will also support the use of interactive radio instruction and community radio which will help youth acquire the knowledge, skills, and attitudes they need to find work, create their own jobs, and earn a productive living.

Mali

Sources of Fragility:

USAID Mali's integrated approach includes activities specifically designed to bring marginalized groups—particularly women throughout the country and youth in the North—into the national mainstream through increased control over natural resources, improved access to information and services, and closer linkages to local government. In the more remote areas further north in the Kidal region, where terrorists can operate more freely, the focus will be on addressing the needs and well-being of youth who might otherwise be attracted to terrorism. In particular, training in life skills – including leadership and social responsibility, teamwork, and conflict resolution – while providing opportunities for economic activities, is fundamental to turning youth from dangerous alternatives, while building pride, solidarity and allegiance to their communities. The Mission's strategy in this area will be flexible and opportunistic, ready to seize opportunities as they arise including engaging religious leaders. It will engage local participation to expand health services where feasible, provide culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive basic education (including by radio), and develop economic opportunities, especially for marginalized groups such as youth and women. Training will enable leaders and the population of new communes in the North (especially those having history of conflict) to develop suitable mechanisms for conflict resolution and build constituencies for peace. Supporting the GRM's Presidential Youth Initiative, a potentially effective means to positively reach youth through vocational education and apprenticeship programs, will be explored.

Health: Youth access to high impact health services will be improved through the expansion of services in urban centers where youth are in particular need of reproductive health, STI and HIV/AIDS services.

Education: To increase access to basic education in rural communities and for nomadic populations in the North of Mali, the Mission will increasingly make use of radio networks to provide interactive radio instruction to these hard-to-reach communities. Basic literacy and girls' education will be priority intervention areas, for while the difference between the percentage of girls and boys entering primary school has narrowed substantially in recent years, girls remain at greater risk for dropping out and thus never achieving lasting literacy. Through the AEI Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship Program, USAID Mali will continue to provide incentives to at-risk girl students from the Northern regions of Mali to continue and succeed in school.

Democracy: women, youth and the marginalized populations of Mali's North are assisted through ESF funding and the Mission's conflict mitigation activities, building consensus for local solutions, providing information and peace-building activities through community radio, improving early warning and response mechanisms and helping youth resist fundamentalist messages and the spread of extremism and its consequence, terrorism.

EG: To both reduce youth unemployment and expand access to economic opportunities for urban residents, USAID Mali will improve equitable access to productivity-increasing job skills. Marginalized groups of women, men and youth will be empowered through participation in decision-making and CBNRM activities designed to increase the income and access to resources (land, credit, water, etc.) at the local levels. Anticipated results include:... e) increased employment for rural and urban youth in targeted areas.

Info SPO: An important role of this PSO is support to address aspects of Mali's fragility to reduce instability and conflict in the North, as well as youth unemployment and unrest. Radio remains the best instrument for reaching people in the remote, increasingly fundamentalist and sometimes insecure North. Expected results include increased access to development information for strategic groups. Other results include increased positive reproductive health behavior change and increased youth and women's participation in civil society and socio-economic sectors. The Information Technology sector offers new employment opportunities. In synergy with the AEG

sector and in response to the new SFA's focus on youth and urbanization, our PSO activities will include training programs for vulnerable youth in targeted geographic areas, especially urban settings. GDAs will be strongly encouraged and youth will be trained to provide rural IT services.

Mozambique

Health: Address critical urban health problems through community-based approaches; and Increase access to and use of basic health services (including HIV) for youth

DG: Improve the urban environment; and Enhance youth civil and political participation.

EG: Reduce youth unemployment; and Improve access to productivity-increasing job skills.

Namibia

Nigeria

Rwanda

Cross-Cutting:

Youth: The census data finalized in 2004 reveals that 67% of the Rwandan population is less than 25 years of age. Secondary education is still relatively underdeveloped, as only 54.2% currently make the transition into secondary school. It is estimated that over 100,000 young people enter the labor market every year and just over 1 % of these youth are able to find gainful and sustainable employment. It is evident that the economy cannot absorb the ever-increasing youth population. This issue is not only a concern for the economy, but has implications for security and the ongoing efforts of reconciliation and sustainable peace building. When youth do find jobs, pay is low with poor working conditions for most. Jobs are unpredictable and insecure; the few available opportunities often do not match skills; and opportunities for young people to reach their potential are very limited. In particular, uneducated, female and rural youth are more disadvantaged than their educated, male and urban counterparts.

USAID includes youth programs in its efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission, and in its work to assist orphans and vulnerable children (25,000 in 2005). A new radio education effort in the Lake Kivu region is getting underway to provide basic education instruction to youth and has the potential of adding other topics such as HIV/AIDS prevention methods and cross-border reconciliation. A large number of young people obtain gainful employment under the coffee cooperatives activities. USAID conducted "outdoor adventure therapy" activities for youth who show signs of trauma or who are on the street. USAID will continue to seek support from regional programs and earmarks, such as those in education, supporting victims of torture and conflict management to support and expand youth-focused programs.

Urbanization: Census Data finalized in 2004, reported that 16.9% of Rwandans live in urban areas or towns and 7.4% live in the capital city, Kigali. Rural exodus points to the urgent need to develop viable economic activities that will increase the earning power and improve the living standards of the rural population. Rwanda has gone from 7% urban in 1990 to 15% in 2003 and a 60% urban population is projected for 2020. HIV/AIDS infection is dramatically higher in urban areas (8.6% versus 2.6% rural). Homeless children and unemployed youth are also increasingly visible on urban streets. Targeting resources to Kigali and other urban areas is necessary, given the higher prevalence of HIV/AIDS and the role cities play in the growth of the country.

The GOR's Vision 2020 aims to reduce the population working in agriculture from 90% to 50% in two decades, by 2020. Expanding the base of rural livelihoods is needed to mitigate the negative implications associated with premature urban migration to the capital city of Kigali. Infrastructure assets of towns hold important socio-economic implications and can provide needed off-farm employment, processing centers for agricultural products, health and social services, access to markets, farm inputs, and facilities for credit and banking. Until rural economic growth is fully realized, USAID/Rwanda brings resources to the urban sector through its governance and health programs. Investments in local organizations provide sanitation and water to poor sections of Kigali as part of a slum upgrading effort supported by international and donor groups including

USAID. Nearly one million Rwandans are served by the urban and peri-urban health facilities of Kigali supported by USAID. Although access to and use of health facilities and services is higher in these areas, financial access remains a significant barrier to the city's poorest. To overcome these obstacles, USAID has assisted the GOR to design and promote community-based health insurance programs, reducing the overall costs to individuals through a cross-subsidy fee structure. USAID's health program is also supporting the City of Kigali to develop an urban strategy for community health workers. Finally, USAID is a partner in the *City Alliance Initiative* with Kigali, a project that will improve municipal waste water evacuation.

Health: The program addresses critical urban health problems through community-based approaches (Urbanization objective) in the part of its program that serves Kigali City, the largest urban area. Youth outreach components of PC 14 and PC 34 contribute to the Youth objective: Increase access and use of basic health services (including HIV) for youth.

Senegal

Cross-Cutting:

Youth. A focus on youth and workforce development is critical in Senegal for many reasons. Senegal has been identified as having a youth bulge that poses extreme risks to its stability, with 50.2% of the adult population between the ages of 15-29. Children who do not complete sixth grade face very limited job or income-generating prospects and are more likely to become a societal risk by being recruited into illegal activities of all kinds, including the drug trade, smuggling or terrorist cells. Increasing access to education, while critical, does not fully address the problem. According to private companies, the quality of the workforce produced by the school system is poor. Firms are unable to find workers with the skills needed to easily assume positions in offices and factories. In order to successfully implement Senegal's Accelerated Growth Strategy, the GOS recognizes that a much more targeted workforce development program is needed.

Urbanization. Over 40% of the population in Senegal is urban, with a persistently high rural to urban migration rate. Urban population growth rates place unmanageable stress on large cities such as Dakar and rapidly growing urban centers such as Touba. The outskirts of Dakar feature densely populated shantytowns where health conditions are poor and economic opportunities are few. USAID/Senegal's strategy seeks to slow unsustainable levels of urbanization by creating livelihood opportunities in rural areas and secondary cities. By helping create jobs and generate income, provide improved health service and access to education, and reverse environmental degradation in areas outside of the main urban centers, USAID programs will provide strong incentives for citizens to not uproot their families in search of a better life.

Well Educated Youth SO: USAID/Senegal's education program will assist the GOS to expand access to middle school education, build students' information technology skills, provide vocational training for youth, and improve the quality of education offered in Koranic schools. **USAID will provide support for the development of PPPs to support the government's proposed vocational community colleges. These colleges will provide job-relevant training in order to redress the mismatch between what is traditionally taught in schools and the needs of the private sector. The colleges will target youth from 16 to 24 years old. The private sector is expected to play a prominent role in defining the institutional framework and curriculum for these institutions and, through the use of public-private partnership arrangements, to play a key role in establishing and managing the colleges. USAID/Senegal will provide technical assistance needed to develop public-private partnerships as well as loan guarantees to encourage private sector investment in the colleges.**

DG: As communities begin to increase the value they place on these resources, the program will create incentives for people to stay in rural areas – the traditionally marginalized regions of the

country that are most affected by environmental degradation – rather than relocate to already overcrowded major urban centers.

Health: USAID will work to ensure that issues such as youth reproductive health and women's leadership remain fully integrated in the Mission's activities. USAID will also explore ways to reach out-of-school youth with the life skills curriculum, particularly in high HIV prevalence areas.

Sierra Leone

In post-conflict Sierra Leone it is crucial that youth concerns and needs are taken seriously. They form the labor base for the country and their actions can either enhance or undermine political and economic stability. A third of Sierra Leone's population of almost 5 million people is considered to be youth between the ages of 18-35 years. High unemployment (over 80%), rising cost of living, and widespread perceptions of government and private-sector corruption all contribute to the youth crisis. What youth seek (jobs, access to capital and a voice) is not being provided by the government or the private sector. Accordingly, in the absence of legitimate avenues for engagement in productive activities, young people may be manipulated by political parties, drawn to movements outside of traditional political structures, or take part in criminal and violent activities, including stealing, smuggling, drug peddling, prostitution, or even work with violent extremists. During the war, many 10-14 year olds were brutalized and singled out for forced recruitment, rape and sexual servitude¹. Many young people have no clear, positive recollections of the functioning of either traditional or government institutions and authorities. There certainly has been no exposure to or experience with a "normal" and safe upbringing, which offers hope and opportunities for a good future. They were denied normal childhoods and access to education (only 11% of the 15 to 24 year age group are literate). As a result, war-affected youth remain a primary concern and a potential threat to the country's stability. The issue is exacerbated in urban centers, where a teeming population of loitering, young people pass their days searching for the next meal.

With the 2007 Presidential and Parliamentary elections approaching, the needs of the urban/rural youth in

Sierra Leone must urgently be addressed. These youth are a potentially violent and disruptive element and unless their energies are productively harnessed in the near future they will undermine the election through violent behavior, returning to what they know so well -- the power of arms and violent conflict.

Specific attention will be given to the most disenfranchised segment of society most able and likely to return the country to violence, the unemployed, unskilled youth (including women). Their positive involvement and influence in good governance are essential.

Cross-Cutting:

Youth Issues. Because youth constitute 33% of the population, and many were substantive participants in the brutal civil war (i.e., ex-combatants), they are key stakeholders in the socio-economic environment of Sierra Leone. They will thus be a special and immediate focus under the SO. Their participation in all stages of decision making in the development and implementation of SO activities will be underscored.

Urbanization. Sierra Leone, as in many African countries, has major urbanization problems. Accordingly, the SO will address urbanization through the most vulnerable, the unemployed unskilled youth. Programs will sensitize youth to their civic responsibilities and create employment opportunities where possible.

GDA: SO intends to leverage private sector involvement in making the alluvial diamond mining sector more socially responsive, principally to meet the needs of youths.

GDA: USAID/Sierra Leone will be leveraging the resources of other donors to help fund the Election Plan (Presidential and Parliamentary in 2007, Local elections 2008). This allows us to continue our focus on improving good governance, empowering the local communities through access to better information and employing youth (the sensitization teams). Youth involvement has the added benefit of including them not only for economic benefits, but in a field which will expose them to the principles of good governance, accountability and transparency.

Approximately 50% of the program's SO is ESF funded. Top priorities include: Addressing the unemployed and unskilled youth in urban areas (micro-credit and agriculture sector: moving from food sustenance to cash crops, in order to attract disinterested youth back into productive and remunerative economic activities and create a more enabling private business environment to further enhance job creation and income growth).

Governance component: this emphasis will result in positive changes and necessary productive behaviors by the government which will translate into new opportunities for the unemployed unskilled youth and women. It is anticipated that good governance, including anti-corruption measures, will bolster decentralization, credible elections, youth employment, diamond sector reform and agriculture rejuvenation. Mission activities will contribute to the development of a democratic culture where human rights are respected, women and youth are equal participants in the country's economic, political, social and cultural life and where tolerance is promoted and non-violent dispute resolution is developed.

EG component: The LINKS program will exploit opportunities to enable socially marginalized youth, both young men and women, to become gainfully employed through new or expanded economic activities.

Somalia

South Africa

Cross-Cutting:

Youth: In the 2001 census, approximately 21% of South Africa's population was between 15 and 24 years of age. Unemployment among those aged 15-24 in March 2005 was 52.6%. A key study of youth in 2000 indicated that 73% of those with no education are unemployed, compared to 58% of those completing high school. Through all its programs, USAID addresses the primary challenges confronting youth, considered as a group between the ages of 15 – 28. USAID's education and economic programs work in tandem to ensure equitable access to high-quality education, job-relevant training opportunities, and the services and resources needed to initiate SMME activities. Critical age-related health needs of youth are addressed through efforts to improve primary health care, promote the health of young mothers, and provide age-appropriate responses to HIV and AIDS. The family planning program will focus its program on youth interventions to reduce unwanted pregnancies and promote healthy lifestyles. Youth also benefit from support for strengthened service-delivery capacity of local governments and improved access to basic services that improve the quality of their lives.

Urbanization: Equitable provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, and electricity in urban areas has become increasingly important in South Africa since 1994, given the large and growing share of the population living in urban areas (up to 75% by Mission estimates). Equitable access to justice has also become an issue as urban areas, often with high rates of crime and domestic violence which have expanded beyond the capacity of the existing justice institutions and legal services. The national transition toward decentralized public services in recent years has not been accompanied by the requisite shift in skills and human resources required to meet the growing demand for services. USAID supports efforts to build the necessary skills for management of public services at local levels and fosters the ability of local authorities to provide

services equitably and sustainably, thereby improving the quality of urban environments and the lives of their inhabitants.

Education: A key skills development priority for South Africa is to recapitalize all technical training institutions. These 50 institutions reach 406,000 students mostly youth aged 18 – 25 years, in fields such as business studies (accounting, financing, marketing, and management), social sciences, engineering, general education, art/music, information and communications technology (ICT), tourism, interior design, hair care, catering, and hospitality. USAID programs in workforce skills development will complement and leverage South African Government and private sector partnerships in this field by working with these institutions to increase efficiency and effectiveness in providing employment-relevant training and placement services to the nation's youth. By the end of FY 2012 USAID technical assistance, training, and public-private partnerships will have strengthened governmental, non-governmental and community capacity to effectively manage education at a variety of levels. A specified number of higher education institutions will have improved teacher training programs serving the needs of the most disadvantaged teachers in South Africa. The professional skills of thousands of rural South African teachers will be upgraded and this will translate into improved student learning. By FY 2012 USAID technical assistance, training, and public-private partnership creation will have strengthened the capacity of a targeted number of South Africa's training institutions to provide quality skills development to thousands of South African youth.

New DG/ENV SO: Strengthened capacity to deliver sustainable and accessible integrated municipal and justice services

The SO aims to improve the urban environment through activities to strengthen capacity to deliver quality municipal services in a sustainable manner. These include: active engagement of citizens and local authorities to identify bottlenecks and seek resolution in a mutually supportive manner; and through approaches that protect water, energy and biodiversity resources. This approach will include addressing the challenges of a culture of non-payment and disparate operational policies. It will also require increased capacity building in financial management, deepening financial management reforms in budgeting, accounting, and reporting including building the expertise and leveraging of resources from domestic financial markets to support the environmentally sound expansion of services such as water and sanitation, housing and energy. By the end of fiscal year (FY) 2012 it is anticipated that municipalities will have achieved on average 80% revenue collection rates, and a range of alternative service delivery models in water, sanitation, and electricity sectors will have been adopted as best practices.

Sudan

Cross-Cutting:

Youth: Engaging youth in Sudan is a critical conflict mitigation strategy, as well as a human capital development effort. The youth of Southern Sudan have never known peace, their lives are profoundly conflict-affected and many chose or were forced by circumstances to join the fighting forces (including both formal and informal militia groups) or become associated with them. If these young people remain idle or disenfranchised they are more likely to return to violence to meet their needs. If provided with opportunity, however, they can accomplish a great deal and can contribute to the stabilization of their communities and can help to consolidate the peace. Activities involving youth cut across USAID programs in Sudan with emphasis on skill development, health, and income generation.

IR 10.2: Selected Urban Areas Strengthened: Southern Sudan's major urban centers, many of them former garrison towns, will experience significant population growth as SAF forces depart, IDPs return and Southern Sudanese populations migrate in search of employment and access to basic public and social services. Sharp increases in concentrated, urban populations demanding visible peace dividends, potentially disenfranchised unemployed groups (in particular youth and ex-combatants), health hazards presented by a concentration of population in areas with inadequate public services all represent a potential threat to stability. The sum total of such

threats could quickly translate into unmanageable urban unrest while urban development will create significant opportunities for recovery. USAID will contribute to creating an enabling urban environment in which citizens and their representative civil society groups rely on effective local government to oversee accountable management of infrastructure and public services and ensure that basic social services are available, income generating opportunities increased and jobs created. Urban areas initially targeted include Juba, Wau and Malakal. Additional support to other towns may be provided by OTI. The essential package of services envisaged by USAID to enhance stability in urban areas includes five major components: 1) building effective local government structures; 2) building capacities of local urban agencies to map and plan use of resources for expanding populations; 3) improving urban infrastructure (buildings, roads) and public services (water, sanitation, power); 4) increasing access to basic social services (education and primary health care) in urban areas; and 5) increasing private sector employment opportunities (through microfinance, business development services and other quick-start employment programs (some of which will target ex-combatants and youth).

Tanzania

Cross-Cutting:

Urbanization. Tanzania is urbanizing rapidly. The urban population is projected to grow at 4.5 percent annually to 46 percent of the total population in the next 15 years.² By 2015 the population of Dar es Salaam is expected to nearly double its 2003 level. This increases pressure on already strained urban services and infrastructure and underscores the need to create jobs. Compounding this situation is the reality that urban dwellers are more likely than their rural counterparts to be living with AIDS: HIV prevalence is 10.9% in urban areas compared to 5.3% in rural areas. To cope with the unique problems presented by urbanization, USAID/Tanzania's program will both target urban areas for specific HIV/AIDS and health interventions and mitigate the underlying causes of urban migration by raising rural incomes and productivity. The Mission's HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment strategies will focus on reaching youth and other people living with HIV/AIDS, starting from the urban and peri-urban setting and then reaching into rural areas. The reproductive health and child survival programs will likewise have their primary impact on urban dwellers. Such activities as support for mosquito larval control will focus specifically on Dar es Salaam and then, if successful, will be expanded to peri-urban and rural settings. The economic growth program's activities in increasing farm production and incomes will have the dual effects of "keeping people down on the farm" and creating urban jobs through off-farm processing businesses. The education strategy will play a role in decreasing urban migration through field activities by rural students to help them see opportunity for livelihood in the communities where they live. Urbanization is a foregone conclusion and cannot be reversed, so the task is to ameliorate its negative aspects, strive to reduce the causes of urban migration, and take advantage of opportunities presented by population concentration to facilitate responses to health problems and education needs.

Youth. Roughly 20 percent of Tanzania's population is between 15 and 24 years of age.³ To transform this "youth bulge" into an asset rather than a problem is a key challenge. Tanzania's economy has not produced enough jobs for young people, and in the absence of employment and opportunities for empowerment, youth may resort to violence or turn to criminal activity as a source of social mobility and self-esteem. Youth represent an increased demand on health and HIV/AIDS services and education resources, and as a result of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, many youth are also orphaned and vulnerable. The Mission's response to this unique development challenge will be to ensure that all programs help create the conditions which will allow youth to become productive contributors to the country's development. The HIV/AIDS program targets adolescents and youth in its prevention interventions, and messages and programs will be tailored to meet adolescents' needs. The health program's focus on reproductive health will give

youth more choices in family planning so that young couples can decide together when they are financially and emotionally ready to have children. The democracy and governance program, through its support for several civil society advocacy organizations concerned exclusively with youth issues, will help focus government's attention on youth and create a constituency to demand accountability. Expanding effective learning opportunities for Tanzanian youth through the Education SO will help arm them with the skills they need participate fully in Tanzania's economic and political life. The economic growth program's effort to build the capacity of producer organizations to market processed commodities will increase the number of available jobs for youth.

Uganda

Cross-Cutting:

Youth: In Uganda, 49.3% of the population is under 15 year olds, with 22% of the population between six and 12 years old. Orphans and vulnerable children, HIV/AIDS affected households, and youth living in IDP camps are some of the most vulnerable to chronic poverty in Uganda. Youth, especially young girls, are at risk for contracting HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. USAID/Uganda's programs target youth through various interventions: involving youth in the development and implementation of programs aimed at preventing risky sexual behaviors such as transactional and cross generational sex; targeting young men with healthier images of masculinity; improving the quality of primary-level education (keeping youth, especially girls, in school longer); supporting school assemblies that promote life skills development; supporting non-formal education; preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV; preventing malaria through prophylaxes and sleeping under insecticide treated nets; and supporting environmental and economic growth programs that increase household income with benefits to youth. USAID's support to northern Uganda targets formerly-abducted children (many of whom are also ex-combatants), through support for reception centers, reintegration with families and communities, and night commuter shelters. Educational provision of livelihood opportunities for youth who have been displaced and/or who have participated in conflict for a decade or more is a particular challenge. Provision of humanitarian assistance, including food, sanitation and water and other services for IDPs, will continue to benefit the majority youth population living in IDP camps.

Urbanization: Uganda's population is 85% rural. The focus of USAID's program is to assist Uganda to reduce mass poverty, through support to the majority of the poor population, which is predominantly rural. Therefore, a focus on urbanization would not be appropriate within the Ugandan context at this time.

Human Capacity SO: Interventions will address youth as a high-risk population through age-appropriate activities promoting the delay of sexual debut and responsible sexual activity. Innovative prevention programs targeted to reach youth continue to be carried out in Ugandan schools and through peer groups. There are also specific campaigns designed to engage youth and men as partners through interventions aimed at denouncing and decreasing transactional sex, and the development of a new "Be a Man" campaign that challenges male gender norms that sanction multiple sexual partners as well as violence against women.

DG: Through its effort to increase civil society participation, improve the anti-corruption environment and strengthen democratic political parties, USAID/Uganda will continue to reach out to marginalized populations, such as IDPs, women, youth and people with disabilities.

Conflict SO: The mission will also support improved educational opportunities for northern Uganda, including seeking creative options for increasing access and the numbers of teachers willing to work in the North.

Zambia

Cross Cutting:

Youth: The average Zambian has a life expectancy of 37 years. Some 47 percent of the population is under the age of 15. These staggering statistics mean that most of USAID/Zambia's programs, regardless of the SO, primarily impact young people. Currently, USAID/Zambia's HIV/AIDS program focuses on rehabilitating young people left to fend for themselves on Lusaka's streets. Rehabilitation of street children and young sex workers plays a critical role in stemming the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. The Mission plans to expand its entrepreneurship and business development services to focus specifically on young people in schools and communities. The program will provide practical knowledge to help young people take incremental but critical positive steps towards self-reliance and leverage private sector sources of funding to expand programmatic impact.

Urbanization: Despite being the most urbanized population in southern Africa, Zambians tolerate living with little to no utilities. Zambia faces a serious dearth of affordable shelter and lack of municipal services. Poorly constructed "temporary" housing litters many streets of Lusaka and other cities. The lack of long-term financial instruments and the failure of municipal authorities to respond to public demands are at the crux of the shelter crunch. Working with the Development Credit Authority (DCA) and USAID/Pretoria's Local Government Services office, USAID is helping to introduce the first 15-year mortgages in Zambia, which will begin to address the financial impediment. Introducing other innovative solutions to the policy, institutional and infrastructural issues will be an important element of this strategy.

Zimbabwe

REDSO

RCSA

WARP

AFR FY2006 Strategy Statements: Youth and Urbanization Strategies

Mission	Youth Priority?	Urban Priority?	Discussion	Discussion	Included under which sectors?	Integrated across sectors?	Proposed strategy links to statement of problem for youth/urban?
Angola	N	Y	<p>Youth: We will support improved futures for youth through Youth Centers that will promote healthy sexual behavior and improved employment skills. Depending upon the availability of funding, we will also introduce Junior Achievement to Angola. We will seek to identify corporate funding for a youth activities in our Civil Society Development Program.</p>	<p>Urbanization: Our program will deal with high levels of urbanization by seeking to make life in selective rural and peri-urban areas more attractive and financially feasible, hoping to stem the flow of population to the urban areas. To a much more limited extent, we will seek to improve conditions in the urban areas.</p>	EG, DG, Essential Services (Electricity & Health). [GDA]	Yes, through youth centers.	Urbanization is mainly addressed through making rural areas more attractive. Essential Services SO aims to relieve urban pressures to a limited extent. This SO does propose GDA support of Youth Centers related to HIV/AIDS and employment training (Health sub-activity). The EG and DG SOs also propose support to youth centers through GDAs.
Benin	Y	Y	<p>Youth: About 25 percent of Benin's total 6.9 million population is between 15 and 24 years of age. The needs of youth will be addressed across the USAID program. While adolescents are a minority group in the primary school population, their needs and interests must be addressed, particularly as they become sexually active and are at risk of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. Youth issues will also be addressed in the health program, along with the dangers associated with early sexual debut, early marriage and pregnancy. Where this is appropriate, all partners will be required to disaggregate performance management data to show how youth benefit from program activities.</p>	<p>Urbanization: The proposed USAID program does not have a specific urban focus, although activities to support decentralization will be located in some urban and peri-urban areas. There are other donor programs, especially those of the World Bank and European Union, which are broad and have a strong urban focus. This includes problems encountered in providing services in primary and secondary cities of Benin, such as water and sanitation, roads, markets, and health centers.</p>	Health (but not explicitly).	No. No explicit links between ED and Health SOs.	No. The ED SO addresses only primary education and so only youth in primary school will be served. The Health SO focuses on service delivery with no specific mention of youth (although the cross-cutting section indicates youth will be addressed in the Health program). Urbanization is not addressed, per SS.

DRC	Y	Y	<p>The youth of the DRC is, on the other hand, economically, politically, and socially marginalized, and is a population sub-set clearly relevant to the fragility map in the DRC. There are no meaningful government efforts, apart from a welcome increase in spending for education, which benefit youth in the DRC. A combination of lack of investment, collapse of infrastructure, looting, and corruption severely limit opportunities for young people in the formal job market. The Mission's efforts in reintegration of ex-combatants, of whom a large proportion are classified as youths will be the most important contribution to the marginalized youth issue. Most of these youths will be reintegrated by means of skills training and capitalization for small business activities. The Mission's focus on improved governance will also create economic opportunities and increased social services that benefit young people. In addition, the Mission's protection-related and democracy activities will support youths.</p>	<p>Urbanization, per se, has not been identified as a significant source of fragility for the period covered by this strategic statement. Although per-capita income in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi declined significantly since the 1990s, it has risen in other important cities including Boma, Matadi and Mbuji-Mayi . While the population in these urban centers has grown significantly, per capita income in urban areas remains significantly higher than in rural areas.</p>	<p>Peace, Protection, Reintegration, ED.</p>	<p>Yes, in youth. Four of five SOs address youth.</p>	<p>Urbanization is not an issue, per SS. Youth is substantially addressed through four of five programs with a focus on protection, reintegration and life skills.</p>
Ethiopia	Y	Y	<p>Youth: The majority of Ethiopian youths lives in rural areas and is confronted with many challenges. Their level of education is low and a substantial proportion of school-age youth are unemployed or employed in low-paying jobs. The poverty level is extremely deep rooted in the country, affecting the lives of youth and exposing them to a range of problems including HIV/AIDS, unwanted pregnancy, low morale and hopelessness. The Ethiopian Government's Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture has worked with government and international NGO counterparts to develop the National Youth Policy. This Policy aims to support youth to actively participate in the building of democracy and good governance as well as economic, social and cultural development activities; and to enable them to benefit from associated outcomes. USAID supports youth empowerment through improved primary and secondary education, and sports and behavior change communication largely in the health sector. Economic growth opportunities will benefit youth as well.</p>	<p>Ethiopia remains one of the least urbanized countries in the world, with an estimated 85% of the population living in rural areas, although the urbanization rate is high. Urban areas face problems such as unemployment, poverty, pollution and poor sanitation, and over-crowding; though retain much higher rates of health and education services than rural areas. The GOE has recently turned its attention to urban areas. Urban markets, especially towns, are essential to the development of agriculture, so further emphasis on the rural-urban links of economic development is being considered by USAID in consultation with other donors. Urban programs to support unemployed youth will also be an emphasis of donors.</p>	<p>ED, Health (but not explicitly).</p>	<p>No. No explicit links between ED and Health SOs.</p>	<p>No. Urbanization is not an issue, per SS. Youth are not explicitly addressed via the program description, although USAID support to youth empowerment through ED, sports, and Health is mentioned in the cross-cutting discussion.</p>

Ghana	Y	N	<p>Youth: Approximately 30% of Ghana's population is between the ages of 15-25 years. Ghanaian youth have extremely limited opportunities for education, employment, and participation in constructive political and development processes. While Ghana's youth represent an enormous resource, they are rarely seen as important agents of social and economic transformation. USAID/Ghana's strategy will enhance youth participation in local governance, reduce youth unemployment, increase access to and use of basic health services (including HIV) and ensure that Ghana's primary school children (its future youth) have sufficient reading and numeric skills to be productive citizens. Specifically, the USAID/Ghana Economic Growth strategic objective will work on the supply side with government to create an environment for job creation through private sector growth and the Democracy, Health and Education Strategic Objectives will work on the demand side with youth organizations, schools, communities and governments to promote healthy, productive lifestyles and opportunities for youth</p>	<p>Urbanization: Ghana's towns and cities are growing at a tremendous rate as a result of rural-urban migration, land policies which limit the supply of usable land, and neglect of the three northern regions. In 2001, the urban poor equaled nearly 5 million. The number of slum dwellers is growing at a rate of 1.8% per annum. To counter this trend, USAID/Ghana's strategy will create economic opportunities in rural farming communities, rationalize land tenure policies, extend quality education to under-served rural communities, and improve health services in urban and peri-urban districts in the southern part of the country.</p>	DG, Health, ED.	No, not well integrated. ED and HIV to a limited extent.	No. The cross-cutting discussion attempts to link supply and demand sides of the youth issue through various sectors, but these are not drawn out at all in the SO descriptions. Urbanization is only addressed through making rural areas more attractive.
Kenya	Y	Y	<p>The youth are Kenya's future. The Mission will therefore implement programs that focus on improving the quality of education and health services as well as increasing economic opportunities through investments in the agricultural and natural resource sectors. Youth are a priority for HIV/AIDS activities in order to protect them from infection and prolong their productive lives.</p>	<p>Urbanization: USAID Kenya activities enhance economic opportunities and social services, especially in high and medium potential rural areas and secondary cities. This is addressed through concerted efforts to increase rural household incomes and help facilitate the provision of goods, services, and business opportunities in medium-sized cities and trading centers. The Mission also is working with its developmental partners to improve the access to and quality of health and educational services to the rural areas.</p>	DG, Health, ED.	No, only in Health.	In the Health sector, the text of the OGAC strategic plan (provided in the SS) addresses youth issue in great detail. Urbanization is only addressed through making rural areas more attractive.
Liberia	Y	Y	<p>Youth: Liberia has a large youth population and, during the war, an estimated one in every ten children was recruited into rebel fighting groups. They missed the normative cultural socialization process, and many have missed years of schooling as a result of conflict. Accelerated Learning Programs and vocational training will allow youth, including those with physical disabilities, to gain literacy and numeracy, life and vocational skills. As they are integrated into communities, they will understand and strengthen the democratic framework for lasting peace.</p>	<p>Urbanization: Urbanization will be integrated throughout the portfolio with emphasis placed on the quality of life. In many ways, the limited urban infrastructure cannot support the stressors of population explosions, especially in terms of livelihoods, services, and economic stability. Urbanization issues will be reflected as a part of all strategic objectives primarily by providing incentives to attract people to rural areas. Empowered communities will be able to prioritize health services, schools, job creation, vocational training, and municipal centers.</p>	Reintegration, [GDA]	Yes, in youth only.	To a limited extent, the youth issue is addressed through cross-cutting programming. Urbanization is only addressed through making rural areas more attractive.

Madagas	Y	Y	Sanitation and reproductive health activities managed under this portfolio also support accomplishment of the SFA Urbanization objective "Address Critical Urban Health Problems through Community Based Approaches" and the SFA Youth objective "Increase Access to and Use of Basic Health Services (including HIV) for Youth" . The overall impact of USAID health sector assistance is enhanced by the integration of PL480 Title II resources which reinforce core maternal and child health interventions, and furthers SFA Urbanization (Improve the Urban Environment) and Youth (Enhance Social Safety Nets for Youth) objectives through a combination of Food for Work and direct distribution activities.	Sanitation and reproductive health activities managed under this portfolio also support accomplishment of the SFA Urbanization objective "Address Critical Urban Health Problems through Community Based Approaches" and the SFA Youth objective "Increase Access to and Use of Basic Health Services (including HIV) for Youth". The overall impact of USAID health sector assistance is enhanced by the integration of PL480 Title II resources which reinforce core maternal and child health interventions, and furthers SFA Urbanization (Improve the Urban Environment) and Youth (Enhance Social Safety Nets for Youth) objectives through a combination of Food for Work and direct distribution activities.	Health.	No.	No. The links to youth and urban objectives are made related to health, but these are not explicitly addressed in the program description.
Malawi	Y	Y	Youth 47% of Malawi's population is under the age of 14. High unemployment rates, poor educational quality, rapidly rising numbers of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) as a result of the AIDS pandemic and failing safety nets mean that youth present a significant development challenge and opportunity. The disproportionate impact of negative trends on youth has the potential to promote social instability and crime. USAID/Malawi's strategy will focus interventions, e.g., increased income opportunities, access to education, and support for OVCs, on the youth cadre.	None.	ED, Health.	Only in Youth.	Yes, youth issues are briefly addressed in ED and Health sectors.

Mali	Y	Y	USAID Mali's integrated approach includes activities specifically designed to bring marginalized groups—particularly women throughout the country and youth in the North —into the national mainstream through increased control over natural resources, improved access to information and services, and closer linkages to local government. In the more remote areas further north in the Kidal region, where terrorists can operate more freely, the focus will be on addressing the needs and well-being of youth who might otherwise be attracted to terrorism. In particular, training in life skills – including leadership and social responsibility, teamwork, and conflict resolution – while providing opportunities for economic activities, is fundamental to turning youth from dangerous alternatives, while building pride, solidarity and allegiance to their communities. The Mission's strategy in this area will be flexible and opportunistic...Supporting the GRM's Presidential Youth Initiative, a potentially effective means to positively reach youth through vocational education and apprenticeship programs, will be explored.	None.	DG, ICT, Health, ED, EG. [GDA]	Yes, in youth. All sector SOs integrate youth.	The Northern Mali program substantially addresses youth issues across all sectors, with ultimate objective of preventing youth choosing extremist alternatives.
Mozambi	Y	Y	Increase access to and use of basic health services (including HIV) for youth; Enhance youth civil and political participation; Reduce youth unemployment; and Improve access to productivity-increasing job skills.	Address critical urban health problems through community-based approaches. Improve the Urban environment.	Health, DG and EG.	No.	No. Youth and Urban objectives are listed, but sector descriptions and other narrative sections do not address any. <i>SS not yet available.</i>
Nigeria	Y	Y					

Rwanda	Y	Y	<p>USAID includes youth programs in its efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission, and in its work to assist orphans and vulnerable children (25,000 in 2005). A new radio education effort in the Lake Kivu region is getting underway to provide basic education instruction to youth and has the potential of adding other topics such as HIV/AIDS prevention methods and cross-border reconciliation. A large number of young people obtain gainful employment under the coffee cooperatives activities. USAID conducted “outdoor adventure therapy” activities for youth who show signs of trauma or who are on the street. USAID will continue to seek support from regional programs and earmarks, such as those in education, supporting victims of torture and conflict management to support and expand youth-focused programs.</p>	<p>USAID/Rwanda brings resources to the urban sector through its governance and health programs. Investments in local organizations provide sanitation and water to poor sections of Kigali as part of a slum upgrading effort supported by international and donor groups including USAID. Nearly one million Rwandans are served by the urban and peri-urban health facilities of Kigali supported by USAID. Although access to and use of health facilities and services is higher in these areas, financial access remains a significant barrier to the city’s poorest. To overcome these obstacles, USAID has assisted the GOR to design and promote community-based health insurance programs, reducing the overall costs to individuals through a cross-subsidy fee structure. USAID’s health program is also supporting the City of Kigali to develop an urban strategy for community health workers. Finally, USAID is a partner in the <i>City Alliance Initiative</i> with Kigali, a project that will improve municipal waste water evacuation.</p>	ED, Health, DG.	Yes.	Yes, both urban and youth issues are addressed mainly through health and service delivery programs.
Senegal	Y	Y	<p>USAID/Senegal’s education program will assist the GOS to expand access to middle school education, build students’ information technology skills, provide vocational training for youth, and improve the quality of education offered in Koranic schools. USAID will provide support for the development of PPPs to support the government’s proposed vocational community colleges. These colleges will provide job-relevant training in order to redress the mismatch between what is traditionally taught in schools and the needs of the private sector. The colleges will target youth from 16 to 24 years old. The private sector is expected to play a prominent role in defining the institutional framework and curriculum for these institutions and, through the use of public-private partnership arrangements, to play a key role in establishing and managing the colleges. USAID/Senegal will provide technical assistance needed to develop public-private partnerships as well as loan guarantees to encourage private sector investment in the colleges.</p>	<p>USAID/Senegal’s strategy seeks to slow unsustainable levels of urbanization by creating livelihood opportunities in rural areas and secondary cities. By helping create jobs and generate income, provide improved health service and access to education, and reverse environmental degradation in areas outside of the main urban centers, USAID programs will provide strong incentives for citizens to not uproot their families in search of a better life.</p>	ED, DG, Health.	Yes, fairly well in youth.	Yes, urban issues are addressed through sector programs, especially in ED where training of youth is linked to jobs through PPPs. Urbanization is only addressed through making rural areas more attractive.

Sierra Le	Y	N	Because youth constitute 33% of the population, and many were substantive participants in the brutal civil war (i.e., ex-combatants), they are key stakeholders in the socio-economic environment of Sierra Leone. They will thus be a special and immediate focus under the SO. Their participation in all stages of decision making in the development and implementation of SO activities will be underscored.	Sierra Leone, as in many African countries, has major urbanization problems. Accordingly, the SO will address urbanization through the most vulnerable, the unemployed unskilled youth. Programs will sensitize youth to their civic responsibilities and create employment opportunities where possible.	DG, EG, [GDA]	Yes, the program SO is cross-cutting.	Urbanization is addressed only through youth employment, but youth issues are substantially addressed throughout as one of the main goals of the Sierra Leone program.
South Afr	N	Y	Youth: Through all its programs, USAID addresses the primary challenges confronting youth, considered as a group between the ages of 15 – 28. USAID's education and economic programs work in tandem to ensure equitable access to high-quality education, job-relevant training opportunities, and the services and resources needed to initiate SMME activities. Critical age-related health needs of youth are addressed through efforts to improve primary health care, promote the health of young mothers, and provide age-appropriate responses to HIV and AIDS. The family planning program will focus its program on youth interventions to reduce unwanted pregnancies and promote healthy lifestyles. Youth also benefit from support for strengthened service-delivery capacity of local governments and improved access to basic services that improve the quality of their lives.	Urbanization: Equitable provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, and electricity in urban areas has become increasingly important in South Africa since 1994, given the large and growing share of the population living in urban areas (up to 75% by Mission estimates). Equitable access to justice has also become an issue as urban areas, often with high rates of crime and domestic violence which have expanded beyond the capacity of the existing justice institutions and legal services. The national transition toward decentralized public services in recent years has not been accompanied by the requisite shift in skills and human resources required to meet the growing demand for services. USAID supports efforts to build the necessary skills for management of public services at local levels and fosters the ability of local authorities to provide services equitably and sustainably, thereby improving the quality of urban environments and the lives of their inhabitants.	DG/ENV, ED, EG, Health.	Yes.	Most sectors address youth and urban issues to some extent. In particular, ED links training of youth, and DG/ENV directly improves the urban environment.
Sudan	Y	Y	Youth: Engaging youth in Sudan is a critical conflict mitigation strategy, as well as a human capital development effort. The youth of Southern Sudan have never known peace, their lives are profoundly conflict-affected and many chose or were forced by circumstances to join the fighting forces (including both formal and informal militia groups) or become associated with them. If these young people remain idle or disenfranchised they are more likely to return to violence to meet their needs. If provided with opportunity, however, they can accomplish a great deal and can contribute to the stabilization of their communities and can help to consolidate the peace. Activities involving youth cut across USAID programs in Sudan with emphasis on skill development, health, and income generation.	USAID will contribute to creating an enabling urban environment in which citizens and their representative civil society groups rely on effective local government to oversee accountable management of infrastructure and public services and ensure that basic social service are available, income generating opportunities increased and jobs created. Urban areas initially targeted include Juba, Wau and Malakal. Additional support to other towns may be provided by OTI.	Urban IR (cross-cutting stability SO)	Yes, in urban.	Urban issues are addressed substantially through cross-cutting IR dedicated to strengthening urban areas. Youth activities are mentioned in the cross-cutting discussion but not explicitly addressed in the program section.

Tanzania	Y Y	<p>The Mission's response to this unique development challenge will be to ensure that all programs help create the conditions which will allow youth to become productive contributors to the country's development. The HIV/AIDS program targets adolescents and youth in its prevention interventions, and messages and programs will be tailored to meet adolescents' needs. The health program's focus on reproductive health will give youth more choices in family planning so that young couples can decide together when they are financially and emotionally ready to have children. The democracy and governance program, through its support for several civil society advocacy organizations concerned exclusively with youth issues, will help focus government's attention on youth and create a constituency to demand accountability. Expanding effective learning opportunities for Tanzanian youth through the Education SO will help arm them with the skills they need participate fully in Tanzania's economic and political life. The economic growth program's effort to build the capacity of producer organizations to market</p>	<p>To cope with the unique problems presented by urbanization, USAID/Tanzania's program will both target urban areas for specific HIV/AIDS and health interventions and mitigate the underlying causes of urban migration by raising rural incomes and productivity. The Mission's HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment strategies will focus on reaching youth and other people living with HIV/AIDS, starting from the urban and peri-urban setting and then reaching into rural areas. The reproductive health and child survival programs will likewise have their primary impact on urban dwellers. Such activities as support for mosquito larval control will focus specifically on Dar es Salaam and then, if successful, will be expanded to peri-urban and rural settings. The economic growth program's activities in increasing farm production and incomes will have the dual effects of "keeping people down on the farm" and creating urban jobs through off-farm processing businesses. The education strategy will play a role in decreasing urban migration through field activities by rural students to help them see opportunity</p>	<p>Health, ED, No. EG, DG.</p>	<p>The cross-cutting discussion nicely proposes activities in both urban and youth areas, but these are not explicitly addressed in the program section.</p>
----------	-----	---	--	--------------------------------	--

Uganda	Y	Y	<p>USAID/Uganda's programs target youth through various interventions: involving youth in the development and implementation of programs aimed at preventing risky sexual behaviors such as transactional and cross generational sex; targeting young men with healthier images of masculinity; improving the quality of primary-level education (keeping youth, especially girls, in school longer); supporting school assemblies that promote life skills development; supporting non-formal education; preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV; preventing malaria through prophylaxes and sleeping under insecticide treated nets; and supporting environmental and economic growth programs that increase household income with benefits to youth. USAID's support to northern Uganda targets formerly-abducted children (many of whom are also ex-combatants), through support for reception centers, reintegration with families and communities, and night commuter shelters. Educational provision of livelihood opportunities for youth who have been displaced and/or who have participated in conflict for a decade or more is</p>	<p>Urbanization: Uganda's population is 85% rural. The focus of USAID's program is to assist Uganda to reduce mass poverty, through support to the majority of the poor population, which is predominantly rural. Therefore, a focus on urbanization would not be appropriate within the Ugandan context at this time.</p>	Health, DG, Conflict.	Only in Youth.	<p>Urbanization is not an issue, per SS. Youth interventions are ongoing in Northern Uganda, and the Health sector addresses youth issues.</p>
Zambia	Y	Y	<p>Youth: The average Zambian has a life expectancy of 37 years. Some 47 percent of the population is under the age of 15. These staggering statistics mean that most of USAID/Zambia's programs, regardless of the SO, primarily impact young people. Currently, USAID/Zambia's HIV/AIDS program focuses on rehabilitating young people left to fend for themselves on Lusaka's streets. Rehabilitation of street children and young sex workers plays a critical role in stemming the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. The Mission plans to expand its entrepreneurship and business development services to focus specifically on young people in schools and communities. The program will provide practical knowledge to help young people take incremental but critical positive steps towards self-reliance and leverage private sector sources of funding to expand programmatic impact.</p>	<p>Urbanization: Despite being the most urbanized population in southern Africa, Zambians tolerate living with little to no utilities. Zambia faces a serious dearth of affordable shelter and lack of municipal services. Poorly constructed "temporary" housing litters many streets of Lusaka and other cities. The lack of long-term financial instruments and the failure of municipal authorities to respond to public demands are at the crux of the shelter crunch. Working with the Development Credit Authority (DCA) and USAID/Pretoria's Local Government Services office, USAID is helping to introduce the first 15-year mortgages in Zambia, which will begin to address the financial impediment. Introducing other innovative solutions to the policy, institutional and infrastructural issues will be an important element of this strategy.</p>	Health.	No, only HIV/AIDS work.	<p>The cross-cutting discussion proposes both youth and urban activities that are not yet fully developed and are not further discussed.</p>