



Mapping of Donors Active in the International Youth Sector

Prepared for the Open Society Institute Youth Initiative

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Revised

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Why a Mapping of Donor Engagement with Youth?

“Mapping of Donors” is a supplement to “The International Youth Sector: Mapping and Directory” (IYS) already available. It offers an in-depth overview of the most important characteristics of donor engagement with the international youth sector and the youth sectors of different regions. It also provides information about both *grant-making* and *operational* programs that support young people’s initiatives. “Mapping of Donors” includes many organizations presented in IYS but focuses more narrowly, providing more in-depth information on their activities as donors or as sources of financing in support of youth initiatives. On the one hand, it complements IYS, on the other, it goes beyond the earlier mapping by also presenting information on other members of the relevant donor community not covered in that study.

We hope that this mapping will provide OSI Youth Initiatives (YI) with information that can help it to better understand where its current grant-making activities fit in the bigger picture of the international youth sector’s financing mechanisms. This mapping is also designed to show the relation of these financing mechanisms to other international donors’ approaches to engagement with youth issues, concerns, and needs.

What Kind of Information Can You Find in This Document and What Is Its Scope?

This document provides information about the work of members of the global donor community that provide funding for

- youth-led projects (from informal youth initiatives to large-scale international youth organizations);
- youth activism and the development of youth civil society;
- youth policy development initiatives;
- youth research; or
- any other youth-specific initiative at the international or regional level.

To the extent feasible, this report presents the following information on each member of the donor community, including:

- the amount of funding made available annually;
- target groups;
- geographical scope of engagement;
- thematic foci; and
- other criteria for funding.

In addition to their grant-making activities, many members of the donor community engage in operational programs or internally organized and managed projects that have specific priorities and that involve significant financial investment. To the extent possible, we have tried to present an overview of these programs and also to indicate the annual level of financial investment of such programs.¹

This document also identifies other international donors whose funding, although not considered “youth specific,” benefits young people—for example,

1 For the purposes of this document we make a distinction between operational programs and grant-making. We do so in order to distinguish between financial support made available for use by young people themselves (admittedly, in line with certain criteria and conditions put in place by the organization in question) and programs organized and rolled-out by the organization, which nevertheless represent a significant investment in young people, but which funds are in fact controlled and used by the organization rather than young people themselves. Some organizations consider grant-making a form of operational program, however.

that provided to support civil society organizations or development-assistance funding. Again, to the extent feasible, considering the information available in the public domain, we try to provide an overview of the annual level of investment by such donors.

In providing such an overview, we hope to identify gaps in provision that OSI Youth Initiatives might fill (taking into account its emerging strategic objectives and its available resources). We also identify areas of potential cooperation with donor organizations that would represent added value for the OSI Youth Initiative's mission and a strategic use of its resources.

Finally, and to the extent possible based on available information, we have attempted to identify some general trends in the way that funding for youth-specific work is organized at the national level. We hope that this will illustrate the ways in which funding provided by the international donor community relates to national financial provision for youth.

Limits of Available Information

In the above, we have used the phrase “to the extent possible” rather often. Unfortunately, the information on donor financing available in the public domain is limited. One would imagine that transparency laws governing the donor community, especially those dispensing public funds, would ensure that at least the annual spending of an organization would be available in the form of annual reports or accounts archived on the organizations' websites. Unfortunately, this is by far not a universal practice—nor is the disclosure of budgets for the current fiscal year.

In the best cases, we have been able to access full accounts of an organization broken down according to lines of action that indicated for which target groups the money was spent and how much money was disbursed in grant-

making versus how much was spent for operational programs. In the worst case, no figures of any kind are available, only descriptions of programs with objectives, criteria for selection, etc. Many organizations that offer grants do not provide information about the overall amount of funds they have for a particular priority (for example, youth enterprise development) or the number of grants they will disburse in a given round of grant-making or for how many years they intend to continue funding a given priority.

Further, where organizations do engage in full disclosure of their spending, they rarely do so in a manner that allows one to understand how much of the spending relates to young people or their specific operational youth programs. Financial reporting practices differ considerably by region, type of organization, scale of operation, level of institutionalization, provenance of funds (e.g., public/private), and in many other ways. Thus, the presentation of comprehensive and comparative information becomes almost impossible. Accordingly, for this document, we have not been able to ensure an absolutely coherent and comparable presentation of information across the different sections and entries.

How Is the Information Presented in This Document Organized?

“Mapping of Donors” follows a structure similar to the previous IYS—it is organized according to sections focused on donors in the international youth sector and the different regions of the world in which OSI is engaged. This document has two parts. **Part 1: Funding the International Youth Sector** interprets the information about the activities of members of the donor community active in the international youth sector and presents some ideas about how funding the international youth sector works in practice. This section identifies trends in how the international youth sector is financed as a basis for drawing

conclusions about where OSI Youth Initiatives could make a relevant and well-leveraged contribution.

Part 2: Directory of Donors Funding the Youth Sector provides details (where possible) about the youth-related activities of donors in the international youth sector. It is subdivided into two main sections: the first covers those few truly international donors that fund the youth sector—those organizations providing funding for youth activities of different kinds globally or for youth groups (composed of young people from many nations) to undertake youth activities or projects as well as their operational youth programs. The second section looks at each of the regions where OSI Youth Initiatives is active and identifies key donors that provide funds for activities of young people in that region and the relevant operational programs of those organizations.



PART 1:

Funding the International Youth Sector

Who Is Funding What and Why in the International Youth Sector?

In general the following kinds of organizations are active in supporting the international youth sector:

- public institutions;
- quasi-governmental organizations (for example, national development aid agencies);
- foundations;
- corporate funders;
- individual philanthropists.

These are largely coherent with the kinds of organizations funding the civic or third sector more generally at all levels (from international to local). Such is hardly surprising considering that the majority of functional youth initiatives seeking funding come from different kinds of nongovernmental youth organizations, most of which have the status of NGO.²

What does seem to differ is the extent of funding provided by each kind of funder. In the broader NGO sector, corporate funding and individual philanthropy have become increasingly important, especially at the national level. Some countries have a long-established culture of individual philanthropy. Other countries are seeing a growing acceptance of the concept of corporate social responsibility. In contrast, at the international and even regional levels, the majority of funding for the youth sector still comes from public institutions or from quasi-governmental organizations (such as those engaged in development aid). The issue here is not the number of organizations engaged but rather the scale and scope of funding. Many more independent foundations and corporate funders are engaged in the youth sector than are public institutions, but the amount of investment by public institutions, especially in operational programs, remains larger. This may no longer be true at the national

2 This has begun to change in some contexts, however, taking into account the decreasing participation of young people in formal youth organizations.

level in certain countries. Note also that NGO and philanthropic culture can differ considerably from country to country. This is certainly true within one aspect of the funding landscape: youth enterprise development. Within that area, we find a marked involvement of corporate funders, although often these act in partnership with independent NGOs or public institutions (in the form of public-private partnerships).

Dominant Themes

Several “most favored” issues dominate international funding in the youth sector. These are:

Youth Employability, Livelihoods, and Entrepreneurship

These activities aim at helping young people enter and remain in the labor market. They focus on providing young people with different kinds of training to develop the skills necessary for an active and stable professional life; they also give guidance on getting a job or starting up businesses, covering a wide range of issues from attitudes (e.g., innovation, creativity, initiative), to skills (e.g., leadership, financial management, running a business, etc.), to the provision of small-scale seed funding for a startup to develop a good business plan, technical assistance, advice, and support for establishing and running a business, etc. This goal is often at the top of many organizations’ agendas. In many regions of the world, a significant portion of young people is and remains unemployed for long periods, even when they have higher education qualifications. Research consistently shows that young people are more likely to be unemployed than their elders, especially in times of economic uncertainty or crisis. Much of the support is directed at individual young people “with a good idea,” who need funds to “make it happen,” especially in countries

where the formal labor market excludes young people or where they are likely to be able to get only poorly paid jobs, or temporary contracts. This kind of employment is often the first to be cut. Often what is promoted in terms of youth entrepreneurship is, in fact, more about employability, focusing on the lack of skills rather than on the areas in the labor market that have suitable jobs available. Such efforts in terms of grant-making to young people are somewhat problematic, however, as investments in skill building for the labor market will have long-term effects only if efforts are also made to create jobs, something that rarely is within the scope of agencies' grant-making plans. So, while the objectives of their programs are reached, the ultimate goal of developing employment for youth remains elusive.

Youth Development, Focusing Heavily on Formal Education

Of significant concern to many organizations is the condition of young people in the developing world and in countries in transition. Organizations specializing in development are beginning to realize that young people, in fact, form the majority of their "clients" and are a key constituency for the success of development efforts. Hence, an increasing number of development initiatives have a strong youth focus, although these do tend to be operational rather than grant-making programs. Development has traditionally had a tendency to focus on investments in formal education. Clearly, a lack of basic education is an important reason why young people can be in poor health, contract HIV/AIDS, are unable to gain employment, etc. But the great emphasis placed on formal education in terms of financial investments has not necessarily produced great results in development. This may be because of the insularity of such programs, focusing as they do only on formal education to the exclusion of non-formal education and other aspects such as the match (or, better put, mismatch) between education and the labor market; such dearth of results might also be attributed to a lack of awareness about the need to reform and improve training processes for teachers and other education professionals, etc. Another possible cause might be the enormous costs of extending education to

a large number of young people in developing countries. Finally, poor development outcomes might also result from not understanding the need to partner with government, which is generally slow to move and slow to change. Many donors focus exclusively on young people in formal education through operational programs; such tunnel vision can and does limit development effectiveness because it does not take into account the dimensions of development that go beyond the scope of influence of education—including the availability of adequate employment opportunities adequate housing, formalized and institutionalized channels for social and political participation for young people in and after their formal education, and other opportunities for becoming an autonomous and independent citizen.

Youth and HIV/AIDS

The rapid spread of HIV/AIDS among young people has been identified as a significant threat, especially in the developing world. Young people, who may be more likely to engage in “risky behavior,” have rightly been identified as a vulnerable group. Again, largely through operational programs, young people have been identified as both targets for and drivers of HIV/AIDS prevention. Enormous resources have been dedicated to this work, although controversy continues about the effectiveness of the so-called behavioral change programs that are usually directed at young people. Some institutions are beginning to see HIV/AIDS in the context of broader concerns about healthy lifestyles for and among youth (see below).

Youth and Participation

Youth participation (or, more narrowly, civic/political engagement) is a traditional focus of attention of both grant-making and operational programs. But, it has a tendency of fading in importance in the face of newer or more urgent issues that funders feel need to be addressed. Youth participation periodically resurfaces when young people are very visible in democratic change or when

they are not visible enough in political milestones—national or European elections, for example. European institutional funders often have it as a permanent priority. In other regions, such activity tends to be regarded with some suspicion—by governments especially. Hence, intergovernmental structures in some regions tend to avoid the issue and focus their attention on “nonpolitical” priorities, for example, development. If youth engagement is considered a priority, then the “nonpolitical” type of participation is favored—involvement in leisure-time activities, meaningful pursuits outside of school, actions that develop the competence of young people, other social and cultural activities.

Emerging Issues

A review of this mapping indicates the emergence of three other themes. These are:

Youth Health and Healthy Lifestyles: HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted infections, and drugs are all issues that are increasingly being subsumed under more comprehensive ideas about how young people view their health and lifestyles. For some organizations, such enlargement of focus has become a key to cracking the conundrum of youth–HIV/AIDS transmission; after many years of investment in HIV/AIDS prevention that focused on the negative consequences of risk, some organizations are finding that behavioral change programs that take account of the propensity of young people to experiment have had better success rates. Funders and organizations with operational programs are interested in the potential for increased effectiveness of such approaches. In this context, youth-led/peer-led non-formal educational initiatives have had some success in gaining financial and institutional support.

Youth and Technology: The actual impact of the information and communications technologies (ICT) boom on the way young people participate in

the civic life of their countries has not yet been fully understood. Funders are attracted by the possibility of engaging young people who are “not organized” in any way to some form of civic participation. Funders, however, are also concerned about the possible dangers of young people retreating into virtual reality and losing all contact with the “real world.” Accordingly, they are currently experimenting with different ways of supporting young people’s engagement with technology for socially useful purposes.

Youth and Climate Change: Young people are demonstrating interest in the question of climate change, whether through their virtual social networking or through other activities of a peer-to-peer voluntary nature. Different kinds of institutional partners (including funding organizations) for whom the issue is also a priority are interested in the potential for mobilization around this issue and have shown interest in developing youth-adult partnerships that can support efforts to sustainably combat climate change.

What remains to be seen is: Do these emergent themes supersede or come to be added to the list of those themes that are better established and currently dominant? It is difficult to assess from the information found in the process of putting together this donor mapping how this will develop. Risk is always present—a donor’s interest in a particular issue can prompt the presentation of a large number of projects on that issue by funding-hungry youth organizations, thus distorting actual needs in the field—especially at the local level where youth-driven projects are supposed to have some impact.

In the different regions considered in this mapping, the importance given (in funding terms) to established and/or emergent themes differs considerably according to the specific circumstances of the continent in question and, most often, according to the scale of the challenge in relation to the specific issue in a given part of the continent. But, the issues outlined above remain dominant. The situation at the national level is, of course, highly differentiated—both between countries and within countries.

It goes well beyond the scope of this mapping to characterize the trends applying to the youth relevant donor landscape in even one country. Nevertheless, and by way of example, recent work to develop a youth-specific funding guide for Europe has identified some interesting “European trends” in the interests of funders. In terms of operational programs, important foci continue to be young people with fewer opportunities and young people who are not “organized” in youth initiatives or associations. The T-Kit on Funding and Financial Management, published by the Partnership between the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the Council of Europe (CoE) and the European Commission (EC) in the field of youth, states that major areas of interest across funders in different European countries include:

Grants for postgraduate studies, support to school reform, research on cystic fibrosis, prizes for television programs, cross-border parliamentary exchanges, employment and business creation programs, research on risk prevention and improving management of health services are only a few examples of foundations’ activity in Europe. Their action ranges from protection of the environment to early childhood development, violence prevention to health care services, work with senior citizens to promotion of participatory democracy and community dialogue across Europe and beyond. However, foundations’ emphasis in most countries is on education and research, followed by welfare services.³

This mapping can only provide anecdotal evidence of trends in the approaches of the donor community on a particular continent; differences remain between direct grant-making approaches and operational programs in terms of thematic priorities. Nevertheless, this document points to some inadvertent organizing

³ www.youth-partnership.net/export/sites/default/youth-partnership/documents/Publications/T_kits/9/tkit9.pdf.

principles in the funding landscape: The key themes for Africa would seem to be HIV/AIDS and employment; in Latin America and the Caribbean, increasing attention is being paid to violence, crime and drugs, and entrepreneurship; in the Middle East and North Africa, education and participation come to the fore; in Asia, attention is being paid to health, participation, and employment. At the same time, thematic diversity among and between regions does not differ so greatly and seems largely to be determined by the level of development of a given region.

Gaps in Provision?

What seems to be obvious from this mapping is that the donor community is doing “a little bit of everything” when it comes to young people. Of course, as mentioned above, some issues dominate in terms of the investment attention they receive. But, no major issue of importance is completely neglected by any donor organization. The question is rather how the issues are covered and the extent of investment.

What should first be noted is that despite the large number and great variety of organizations active in the youth sector within the donor community, the scale of grant-making remains smaller than for operational programs. It is unclear whether this is an issue of trust—are young people and their associations not trusted to run activities that will have an important impact and, as a result, running operational programs is considered a “better bet”? Whatever the case, this mapping shows a dearth of investment in projects where young people themselves identify the needs, lead, and run the activities. Very few members of the donor community seem willing to fund young people’s own initiatives directly; it is particularly complicated when the initiative in question does not have some form of legal standing in the form of a formally registered associa-

tion, etc. Where such funding is available, it remains extremely small scale and tends to fund “one off” type projects without prospects for repeat funding.

At the same time, evidence is present of a large gap in communication and, therefore, little synergy and cross-fertilization among members of the donor community. Many organizations have both grant-making and operational programs for young people and youth activities. These often measure success in terms of whether the young people involved “had a good experience” rather than in terms of real change in the situation of the young people concerned or in the policies affecting them. This is not to say that, for example, leisure-time or non-formal educational projects, such as youth exchanges, cannot be effective mechanisms for changing policies addressing youth. It does point to the fact that unless the funder in question develops some form of evidence-based evaluation or compliance mechanism for scaling up or leveraging the results of the funded activities, then policy-related outcomes are unlikely to be achievable. Such criteria are rarely, if ever, part of the approach to grant-making taken by the donor community—at least in the international youth sector.

The mapping also points to the clear and obvious fact that for many in the international donor community, the “population group” represented by young people is an invisible category that they consider to be implicitly covered by their investment in other priorities. In this context, the saying “the rising tide raises all boats, big or small” comes to mind. Young people are seen as benefiting from funders’ investments in development simply by being part of the population targeted by a given program or funding plan, rather than requiring specific attention to address and redress the special disadvantages they face because they are young. Evidence for this can be found in the very obvious lack of “youth-specific funders” and in the preference for operational programs benefiting young people over grant-making for youth-specific purposes.

A further issue is the lack of clarity and transparency about how members of the donor community active in the youth sector make decisions about which issues they engage with and how they establish the needs assessment for their

programs. Certainly what remains exceptional is the direct consultation of the young people concerned with a given issue or targeted by a given funding mechanism about what they feel they need. More often, the internal priorities of an organization, as outlined by its mission, are what determine the kinds of issues and youth projects that will be of interest to the donor rather than any real needs assessment.

Finally, it is clear from this mapping that there is plenty of money in the youth sector. This is, however, unevenly distributed across continents and across themes and target groups within the diverse world youth community. For example, the European youth sector is well funded considering the financial allocations disbursed by the Youth in Action program of the European Commission and the European Youth Foundation of the Council of Europe. But even this relative privilege does not adequately provide for a number of important dimensions essential to the health and sustainability of the international youth sector, notably cooperation, partnership and coalition-building with the youth sectors of different regions, and the institutionalization of structures of cooperation at the international level. At the regional level and in terms of global cooperation, significant gaps in funding exist; such gaps affect the ability of credible and democratically legitimated youth sectors to emerge in each of the individual regions despite best international efforts to support regional youth platforms. Also adversely affected are structural development and organizational capacity building or institutional consolidation/professionalization of the youth sectors in the different regions considered here.

The major gap in funding might be understood more in terms of approach than in terms of thematic coverage. Discussion is absent about how the international donor community understands its role vis-à-vis the existence and functioning of the international youth sector. It is not even clear if most members of the donor community active in supporting the youth sector consider their actions in those terms or whether they consider young people as just another population of beneficiaries. Meaningful dialogue between donors and young people and their organizations is largely missing, with the exception

of certain mechanisms for consultation and cooperation put in place by the institutions.⁴ Even where some form of dialogue exists, many misconceptions and misunderstandings are present. Many youth organizations are trapped in a kind of vicious cycle: they are required to be more professional to access grants and fund their projects, but without additional financial support for consolidation and organizational capacity building they cannot become more professional—and very few members of the donor community will provide this kind of funding.

Cooperation and Synergies with Other Members of the Donor Community Active in the Youth Sector?

Both this mapping and the new OSI YI strategy provide evidence that OSI YI should explore further some of the synergies within the donor community. Members of the international donor community are not famous for their willingness to develop synergies and actively pursue the avoidance of duplication; in addition, competition and territorial behavior are often much more in evidence than cooperation. The international youth sector is no exception. Those working in the international youth sector, especially the youth organizations that stand to benefit most from the cooperation of donors (i.e., the beneficiaries of grant and operational programs) often complain of duplication and competition even between the “biggies” (i.e., the most influential, best resourced) providing financial and other forms of support to the youth sector. Nevertheless, many are also convinced of the need to engage and actively try to develop coordinated approaches and would be open to initiatives suggested or made by reputable international donors such as OSI.

4 For a more detailed discussion see “The International Youth Sector: Mapping and Directory.”

What Could Such Synergies Be and With Whom Could They Be?

1. *Climate change*: The British Council and the European Commission have both explicitly stated that climate change is high on their agendas. The EC, in its most recent revision of its strategy for youth,⁵ has identified climate change as a priority for its work within its “Youth in the World” priority and for cross continental cooperation between young people. No specific action has yet been set forth, but it is likely that this will lead to the financing of more climate change–related projects within the Youth in Action program and by member states. The British Council has begun to roll out a new network development project entitled “Climate Champions” that aims to support the initiatives of young people themselves all over the world to combat climate change. Both these organizations possess significant funding, and they can marshal relatively large networks of young people. OSI YI should be exploring ways in which to complement the large-scale funding being given by such organizations and to respond to niche areas not covered by these funders. Relevant meetings with the operational departments concerned would be necessary, which requires the establishment of specific relationships.

2. *Strengthening of structural cooperation between the nongovernmental youth sectors in different regions and at the global level*: The European Youth Forum (YFJ), being the best resourced and most widely legitimated representative platform for youth organizations worldwide, has made trying to support its counterparts in other continents (so-called regional youth platforms) a priority; it hosts (using its own funds and additional fundraising) the International Coordination Meeting of Youth Organizations (ICMYO) and the Global Cooperation and Coordination Committee (GCCC) of regional youth platforms. The regional structures receive almost no funding from relevant institutions in

5 European Council Resolution of 27 November 2009 on a renewed framework for European cooperation in the youth field (2010–2018) and Communication from the Commission to the Council, The European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on an EU Strategy for Youth—Investing and Empowering: A renewed open method of coordination to address youth challenges and opportunities, Brussels (COMM) September 2009.

their own regions and lack opportunities for institutionalization—and, therefore, are unable to become self-sustaining. ICMYO is significantly underfunded. OSI YI has developed a tentative relationship with the YFJ and should consider ways in which to cooperate on relevant projects together. Many thematic areas overlap between the priorities of the YFJ and the OSI YI, including, for example, the political participation of young people and advocacy on youth policy issues. While OSI YI may not be able to provide funding for the regional youth platforms, or even for the ICMYO and GCCC, ways exist for it to support the YFJ and its partners in their advocacy and fundraising efforts. The explicit support of a funder like OSI would provide additional legitimacy. Further, as hosts to the ICMYO and the GCCC, and as an organization with high visibility and recognition by other key players in the international youth sector (UN, CoE and EC, for example), the YFJ might be a suitable organization to include in the eventual extension of the OSI YI advisory board, or equivalents in other regions where OSI is active.

3. Youth information and support through technology: Both the European Commission and the Council of Europe consider “learning to participate” a priority goal for the international youth sector, one to which value can be added through deeper and broader international cooperation. In this regard, the role of holistic and cross-sectoral approaches to youth information has been discussed, as have the opportunities afforded by information and communication technologies. Technology is a key area of interest and competence for OSI. Currently, OSI YI has no relationship with the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the Council of Europe, with the operational unit of the EC responsible for international cooperation in the youth sector, or with the Partnership between the Council of Europe and the European Commission in the Field of Youth.

4. Approaches to small grant-making in the youth sector: Several of the members of the donor community surveyed in this mapping have small grants programs, equivalent to OSI’s Youth Action Fund. These operate either in the same countries or with a broader reach. It would be relevant to consider how funding strategies between such small-grants providers for youth initiatives

could be coordinated to ensure a wide coverage of all common and individual priority areas and to avoid significant duplication. One approach, although not always a favored one, would be for OSI YI to consider calling for a donor coordination conference for a given region or issue with which it is engaged. Another approach would be to try to create more specific attention for youth within existing donor coordination mechanisms for specific regions, such as, for example, those offered annually by the European Foundation Centre and the Grant Makers East Forum.

Assessment and Recommendations

The information provided in this mapping can only present an anecdotal snapshot of the areas of investment by the international and regional donor community in the international and regional youth sectors. Nevertheless, this snapshot can provide OSI (and OSI Youth Initiatives, in particular) with some information about its possible role as a member of that community.

OSI Youth Initiatives faces some serious constraints in relation to its engagement with the established international youth sector. OSI Youth Initiatives is a relatively new network program, in the sense that it is currently redefining and reorienting its strategy and developing beyond its traditional field of engagement (mainly debate). It is, therefore, still trying to understand its own competencies and what it can offer to this sector, within which it is yet to truly become an accepted actor. This is especially the case in relation to its well-founded conviction that it should and must complement its operational and grant-making actions with a policy (change/influence) dimension. To be a policy actor in the youth sector, a seat at the table is the first step. OSI Youth Initiatives, accordingly, must first make itself known to the others and clearly state its intention to act in this field in relation to policy and, second, make clear to others that it is both a willing and able partner.

This mapping clearly shows that OSI Youth Initiatives is small—both in terms of operational and grant-making program capacity and staff capacity—in comparison with other members of the donor community that are already active. This need not be a problem, however. First, OSI is a large and well-respected member of the donor community (and Youth Initiatives will be able to leverage its internal capacity and resources for reaching its goals), and, therefore, is an attractive partner for many other members of the international donor community. Second, OSI YI's size necessitates the development of strategic partnerships. Internally, this is not an unimportant argument for paying more attention to external relationship building, even if, until now, the YI has traditionally partnered more with other network programs and OSI national foundations.

OSI Youth Initiatives also has some important strengths. OSI has expertise and a long track record in promoting open society ideals, thus creating an immediate legitimacy for OSI Youth Initiatives in the face of other, better established and longer engaged members of the donor and policymaking communities. OSI's focus also makes the YI a natural ally for certain kinds of organizations—especially those intergovernmental organizations and large independent NGOs promoting particular values—for example, human rights, citizen and youth participation, peace, solidarity, democracy, etc. In addition, OSI has an established track record in certain thematic priorities important for the youth sector. These include: non-formal education, promotion of civic participation, media and technology, and climate change. This will be important for identifying allies and partners in the youth sector and for establishing areas of mutual interest and potential cooperation. Finally, the OSI Network of Networks stands behind OSI Youth Initiatives. With Youth Initiatives working to build synergies within OSI, the international youth sector should be able to gain access to this network and to the entire capacity and expertise that the network of networks represents.

Recommended Actions

Several clear lines of action will help OSI Youth initiatives to become more effective as a member of the donor community active in the youth sector:

1. *Leverage internal human and financial resources within OSI:* The current resources available to the Youth Action Fund are limited and, in comparison with other small grants programs, can only have a relatively weak impact—even at the country level. With relevant agreements for additional capacity to be provided by OSI National Foundations, for example, the current small scale of the Youth Action Fund can be offset and greater effectiveness can be achieved.
2. *Develop several key partnerships with larger or more experienced organizations:* Considering the issues of synergy outlined above and that several organizations are working with larger resources and better infrastructure for engagement with the issues of key concern to OSI YI, key partnerships will help to make OSI YI more effective. Key partnerships should especially be prioritized in relation to “big problems” that are proving difficult to tackle but that have garnered significant youth interest and mobilization, not least of which is climate change.
3. *Identify key areas that are poorly funded on the local level in countries where the Youth Action Fund is active:* In choosing to develop the reach of the Youth Action Fund in particular countries, OSI Youth Initiatives would be well advised to give priority to those issues/themes/target groups/problems that a) are weakly covered by the rest of the donor community active in that country and that b) nevertheless fit with its mission and overall strategic thrust.
4. *Develop mechanisms for young people to be involved in decision making about establishing new operational programs and grant-making plans:* This could take the form of the creation of youth advisory boards (made up of former grantees or participants of OSI-funded activities) in each country where

the Youth Action Fund is active or where National Foundations are active in grant-making for youth-led projects so that young people can voice their priorities and communicate needs from the field. Or it can take the form of providing young people with the opportunity to assess grant applications, etc. Whichever form it takes, the direct consultation and “bringing on board” of young people representative of local youth will help OSI Youth Initiatives to remain responsive to what young people consider to be their needs (even taking into account the primacy of OSI priorities) and will help OSI “walk the talk,” thereby creating more legitimacy for OSI in the youth field locally and internationally.

5. *Promote inclusion as a good practice in partnership negotiations with other members of the donor community:* The general lack of credence given to a participative approach to grant-making and the establishment of new operational programs observed in the field will not be solved without advocacy. If OSI Youth Initiatives has a good experience with such mechanisms of inclusion, then these should be made known and promoted to others with whom OSI considers partnership relevant. To the extent feasible, such mechanisms should be integral of the modus operandi of partnerships.
6. *Increase grant-making capacity for locally identified needs with a clear possibility to make “structural change” in the long run:* As this mapping attests, more than enough programs and grant-making plans exist to help young people “have a good and useful experience.” Few plans, however, consider a structural policy change dimension; this weakens the capacity of young people to be positive actors for change in the long run. Where possible, grant-making should prioritize projects that target structural change in the situation of young people or in the conditions determining the situation of young people. Realistic work plans for achieving this should be required in grant applications. The resources necessary should also be available to such initiatives.



PART 2:

Directory of International Donors

Funding the Youth Sector

Using the Directory

The directory contains two main sections, further divided into subsections.

The first section, the International Donor Community, provides information about global programs and grant-making organizations that focus on:

- youth-led projects (from informal initiatives to large-scale international organizations);
- youth research;
- youth activism and the development of youth civil society;
- youth policy development initiatives;
- any other youth-specific initiatives or projects.

This section is subdivided into sections covering:

- international intergovernmental organizations;
- international foundations and organizations providing finance for youth and youth-related projects;
- governmental and nongovernmental development aid agencies;
- information on funding opportunities for young people and the youth sector.

The second section, Mapping Youth Funding in Different Regions of the World, focuses on the youth scene in several regions of interest to OSI programming: Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Each regional presentation includes information about the main institutions and organizations in the following categories that provide financial support to actors in the youth field:

- international organizations with operational or grant-making programs for young people's initiatives;
- regional organizations with operational or grant-making programs for young people's initiatives;
- organizations providing funding for youth projects;
- other funding initiatives, if any.

This document distinguishes between operational and grant-making programs. Operational programs offer financial support to young people themselves, who must adhere to certain criteria and conditions outlined by the funding organization. Grant-Making programs are organized and administered by entities that retain control over the funds. These funds represent a significant investment in young people, but are controlled and used by the organization rather than by young people themselves. It should be noted, however, that some organizations consider grant-making a form of an operational program.

SECTION 1:

The International Donor Community

The following section provides information about prominent organizations with global operational programs and/or grant-making mechanisms for:

- youth-led projects (from informal youth initiatives to large-scale international youth organizations);
- youth research;
- youth activism and the development of youth civil society;
- youth policy development initiatives;
- any other youth-specific initiative or project.

This section is subdivided into sections covering:

- international intergovernmental organizations;
- international foundations and organizations providing finance for youth and youth-related projects;
- governmental and nongovernmental development aid agencies;
- information on funding opportunities for young people and the youth sector.

1.1 International Intergovernmental Organizations

In this section, we address the financial contributions of the main global multilateral organizations with funding mechanisms relevant for youth related activities. It includes presentations of the global-level programs of agencies with-

in the UN system that have specific youth-related mandates and objectives and operational programs or grant-making for youth-related projects and those of other multilateral governmental organizations.

1.1.1 The United Nations System

The United Nations recognizes that the imagination, ideals, and energies of young people are vital to the development of the societies in which they live. The UN acknowledged this in 1965 with the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples. In 1985, the UN General Assembly observed International Youth Year: Participation, Development and Peace. It drew attention to the important role young people play in the world and to their potential contribution to development and the goals of the United Nations. In 1995, on the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year, the United Nations strengthened its commitment to young people by adopting an international strategy—the World Program of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (WPAY). While the implementation of the WPAY is the responsibility of the UN member states, the UN secretariat can “where appropriate” offer assistance and support. The United Nations General Assembly developed specific and measurable goals and targets in 2005 for implementing the WPAY, but the procedure for reporting on progress has not been completed.

MANDATE: Within the United Nations system, the Division for Social Policy and Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs is responsible for youth issues. Within the secretariat, the program is called the UN Program on Youth. This program defines young people between the ages of 15 and 24. The UN is authorized to work with national governments at the invitation of its member states individually and collectively. This can mean a limited

scope of action for UN agencies. Even when governments do not live up to their responsibilities under human rights conventions and other international commitments, UN agencies have great difficulty, despite their mandates, in commenting publicly and effecting change. See www.un.org/youth.

OBJECTIVES:

- To enhance awareness of the global condition of youth and increase recognition of the rights and aspirations of youth; promote national youth policies, national youth coordinating mechanisms, and national youth programs of action as integral parts of social and economic development, in cooperation with both governmental and nongovernmental organizations; and
- To strengthen the participation of youth in decision-making processes at all levels in order to increase the impact of young people on national development and international cooperation.

MODUS OPERANDI:

The UN system comprises the general secretariat and many different agencies that recommend different kinds of work on youth issues in accordance with their mandates. Even with WPAY in place, several UN agencies consider themselves “lead agencies on youth.” These agencies have different mandates that affect their ability to cooperate with each other; in fact, sometimes their ways of operating create competition. In any given country, UN activities in the field of youth are highly diverse. The extent and scope of UN investment in youth in one country depends on which agencies are active and their specific mandates, whether one UN agency has traditionally “taken the lead,” and whether or not a UN Theme Group on Youth has been established to ensure coordination of youth-related pro-

gramming. A UN Theme Group on Youth is a coordination mechanism among all agencies that have youth-related programming in one country and is intended to serve the purpose of the UN system “acting as one” in that context. Specific information on each agency’s youth activities is available at www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/agenda.htm.

THE UN PROGRAM ON YOUTH

www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/mandate.htm

The UN Program on Youth was established to:

- enhance awareness of the global situation of youth and increase recognition of the rights and aspirations of youth;
- promote national youth policies, national youth coordinating mechanisms and national youth programs of action as integral parts of social and economic development, in cooperation with both governmental and nongovernmental organizations; and
- strengthen the participation of youth in decision-making processes at all levels in order to increase their impact on national development and international cooperation.

Its main responsibilities include:

- the publication of the World Youth Report;
- the preparation of activities to celebrate International Youth Day every year;
- the monitoring of progress toward and support for efforts to implement the WPAY;
- consulting and advising other UN units on youth issues;
- assistance to governments preparing youth ministerial conferences (i.e., participation in proposed steering groups, and the like);
- the organization of occasional events, conferences, and forums.

The UN Program on Youth has no direct grant-making activities. No information is available in the public domain concerning its operational budget. Its activities are funded from the general budget of the UN through the division in which it is located, e.g., the Department for Social and Economic Affairs, which has four professional and one general members of staff.

BUDGET: Finding even a “guesstimate” of what the UN system spends on youth activities per year is impossible, partly because of the difficulty of calculating expenditures on youth from highly diverse agencies and the many levels at which the UN works on youth matters—global, regional, and in country—and coordinating that information with budgets drawn from a wide variety of sources, including third parties. Even the UN general secretariat’s costs of implementing and maintaining WPAY through the UN Program on Youth are not available to the public.

UN Youth Trust Fund

The UN Trust Fund for Youth was established in 1980 as part of the UN Trust Fund for International Youth Year. Its purpose was to provide funds for the preparation and follow-up to International Youth Year 1985. Since 1985 the resources in the fund have been used to provide seed-money grants that support catalytic and innovative action in the field of youth by governments or by the nongovernmental community. This fund enables governments to voluntarily contribute financial resources to WPAY. Governments can determine the size and frequency of contributions and indicate how their contribution should be spent. For example, in 1998 the Portuguese government hosted the first Ministerial World Conference on Youth and a parallel youth event in Braga, Portugal. In order to finance its organization and preparation at the global level, the Portuguese government contributed to the UN Trust Fund on Youth. Also, contributions not earmarked for any specific purpose are used to supplement the UN Program on Youth’s budget for implementing WPAY. For example, the UN Program on Youth

is responsible for drafting the World Youth Report. Occasionally additional research is required to complete the report and the Trust Fund is used to finance the outsourcing or commissioning of this research.

OVERALL BUDGET: No information is available to the public about the size of the fund and about which governments regularly contribute to it.

UN GRANT-MAKING INITIATIVES FOR YOUTH

The UN has two main sources of direct funding for international youth-led initiatives. Both are relatively new, operational only since 2008.

The Alliance of Civilizations (AoC)

www.unaoc.org

The AoC was established in 2005 by the governments of Spain and Turkey under the auspices of the UN. The AoC aims to improve understanding and cooperative relations among nations and peoples across cultures and religions and, in the process, to help counter the forces that cause polarization and extremism. Working with all social partners, the Alliance supports a range of projects and initiatives aimed at building bridges among diverse cultures and communities.

AoC Youth Solidarity Fund

www.unaoc.org/content/view/93/128/lang,english/

The AoC has launched a Youth Solidarity Fund, which provides seed funding in amounts up to US\$20,000 to a small number of outstanding youth-led projects in the fields of intercultural and inter-religious exchange, youth leadership training, and youth voices in the media. Projects must have long-term goals that help youth from disenfranchised communities to overcome perceived or real cultural and religious divides, and must be entirely managed by young people for the benefit

of young people. The aim of this competitive funding mechanism is to facilitate genuine bridge-building among young people of different cultural and religious backgrounds.

The Youth Solidarity Fund provides funding for projects that are entirely managed by young people for the benefit of young people between the ages of 18 and 35. To be eligible, applicants must:

- be membership-based youth organizations (youth-led or primarily youth-serving) or a network composed of several youth-led organizations;
- be nongovernmental organizations (with the exception of national youth councils) registered in the country of operation as a charity, trust, foundation, or association, that have funded and implemented projects for a minimum of one year;
- have a democratic governance structure that nominates leaders and implements formal priorities and member policies;
- demonstrate proper and consistent record-keeping of its activities, including minutes and accounts;
- monitor, evaluate, and assess the impact of activities and projects;
- reflect gender perspective and balance in staff and membership;
- not adhere to or have affiliations with violent ideologies or antagonism against any particular country, religion, ethnic group, color, or sex.

The pilot phase of the Youth Solidarity Fund was announced at the Alliance of Civilizations Madrid Forum in early 2008. During the 2008 application period, over 110 proposals came from a total of 55 countries on all continents. Young people played a critical role in the selection process; an international team of seven young people was called upon to review submitted project proposals and make recommendations for funding. Six projects were identified as winners and received grants ranging between US\$10,000 and \$20,000. The projects were implemented between July 2008 and April 2009. A detailed report of

these projects' results was made available in September 2009 and, after appropriate fundraising, a second phase was launched during the second half of 2009 that allowed a much larger number of projects to be supported, including regional projects needing bigger grants. The AoC is working to significantly increase the total amount of funding available. A review of the pilot phase included recommendations for a stronger focus on innovation and on synergy among projects receiving grants in the framework of the second phase of grant-making.

YOUTH @ UN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAM (UN-HABITAT)

www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?typeid=19&catid=531&cid=4421

UN-HABITAT is the UN agency for human settlements. Mandated by the UN General Assembly, it promotes socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities that provide adequate shelter for all. UN-HABITAT recognizes young people as active participants in the future of human settlements. UN-HABITAT initiates and fosters interagency partnerships with youth organizations. It engages young people at an international level to help formulate an international understanding of pressing youth issues. Working with young men and women and understanding their diverse abilities, realities, and experiences is an essential element of UN-HABITAT's long-term success of achieving sustainable urbanization. Young people need acknowledgment, guidance, resources, and training in order to reach their full potential. UN-HABITAT has a Youth Strategy for Enhanced Engagement, an integrated approach to urban youth development that guides the operations of the agency when working with young people. This strategy provides a road map for the promotion of urban youth empowerment.

UN-HABITAT: Opportunities Fund for Youth-Led Development

www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?typeid=19&catid=531&cid=6329

The Opportunities Fund for Youth-Led Development was officially established by the UN-HABITAT Governing Council (GC resolution 21/6) in 2007, in direct response to requests from youth, including those attending the Third World Urban Forum (Vancouver, 2006). Championed by Norway, this fund has US\$1 million to spend annually in support of initiatives promoting youth leadership in sustainable urban development. The aim of the fund is to promote leadership and participation of young women and men in achieving sustainable urbanization. The fund bridges the policy-practice divide by promoting model youth-led projects that demonstrate the global community's commitment to youth, and identify best practices that advance research and policy in all development sectors, including government, civil society, and the private arenas. Governments agreed that a new fund to expand the agency's youth programs would be created to:

- strengthen youth-related policy formulation;
- build the capacities of governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector to better address youth concerns, and support new information and communication for young people;
- test new approaches to employment, good governance, adequate shelter, and secure tenure, and promote the sharing of best practices;
- promote vocational training and credit mechanisms to encourage entrepreneurship and employment for young women and men, in collaboration with the private sector and with other UN bodies.

The fund was established with US\$2 million provided by the Norwegian government for an initial two years of grant-making and the possibility of renewal. The fund provides between \$5,000 and \$25,000 to organizations led by young people, ages 15 to 32, and organizations for youth-led urban development initiatives in developing countries. The first round of applications was closed on June 15, 2009. Overall, 1,116 applications were received—816 for the larger grant for up to \$25,000 and 290 for the smaller grant of up to \$5,000—from urban youth-led organizations from 86 coun-

tries. The second call for applications launched in February 2010. In this round US\$1 million was available to projects led by young people, ages 15 to 32, who were piloting innovative approaches to employment, good governance, shelter, and secure tenure. Funding ranged between US\$5,000 and \$25,000. More information about the fund is available at www.unhabitat.org/youthfund.

1.1.2 Agencies with Important Operational Programs and Grant-Making

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

www.unesco.org/en/youth

UNESCO's objective is to empower young people by reaching out to them, responding to their expectations and ideas, and fostering useful and long-lasting skills. UNESCO encourages the participation of youth and their engagement in dialogue. It also supports the integration of youth concerns and issues into the policy agendas of member states in education, the sciences, culture, and communication in order to create spaces and opportunities for empowering young people and giving recognition, visibility, and credibility to their contributions. UNESCO's youth program focuses on interagency cooperation, cooperation with NGOs, youth forum(s), and youth policies and programs. UNESCO does not offer grants for youth-related initiatives, although it has an elaborate operational program that organizes training, convening, and youth policy-related activities. From 1999, UNESCO operated a small grants facility for young people and youth organizations to conduct projects related to HIV/AIDS, but it appears to have been discontinued. If an international nongovernmental organization (INGO) active in the field of youth has operational relations with UNESCO, it may request assistance for specific activities from UNESCO's Participation Program.

UNESCO's Participation Program

http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=32042&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

The Participation Program enables member states to carry out important projects, particularly in the organization's main areas of competence. Through this program UNESCO aims to:

- achieve its objectives by participating in the subregional, inter-regional, and regional projects, led by its member states and directly related to the activities of the organization;
- strengthen the partnership between the organization and its member states as well as between the organization and INGOs;
- boost the actions of the national commissions for UNESCO;
- achieve better visibility of UNESCO's action in its member states.

The Participation Program helps to invigorate the action of the national commissions for UNESCO, release creative energies in a number of fields, and mobilize efforts in pursuing and implementing projects of current interest. Projects and action plans may be submitted by member states, by several member states from one region (for regional projects), or by INGOs that have formal or operational relations with UNESCO (the list of eligible INGOs is established by UNESCO's executive committee). Proposals must relate to UNESCO's major programs, its interdisciplinary projects, its activities on behalf of Africa, the least-developed countries, youth and women, or the activities of the national commissions for UNESCO.

The different types of assistance that can be requested under the Participation Program are:

- specialists and consultants, not including staff costs;
- study grants and fellowships;
- publications, periodicals, documentation, translation, and reproduction;
- supplies and equipment (other than vehicles);

- conferences, meetings, translation, and interpretation services, participants' travel costs (not including those of UNESCO staff members);
- seminars and training courses.

The budget approved for the Participation Program for 2008–9 was US\$18.8 million, which is 5% of the total amount approved for INGO activities in that time period.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

www.unicef.org

UNICEF is mandated by the UN General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs, and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential under the guidance of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. It strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behavior by mobilizing political will and resources. UNICEF recognizes that young people are speaking out and taking active leadership roles throughout society. UNICEF works with and for adolescents to promote their rights to meaningful participation and positive development. Officially, UNICEF works with young people up to age 18, but many of its projects also work with older young people. At the international level, UNICEF does not conduct grant-making activities. However, it has several large-scale operational programs that support youth development and youth participation in development.

The Junior 8 Summits (J8)

www.j8summit.com

UNICEF organizes the J8 Summits each year in conjunction with G8 Summits. Young people take part in workshops, roundtable discussions, and participatory exercises to help them grapple with and agree on the priority issues and recommendations on the G8 agenda. At the end of their dis-

cussions, the J8 delegates write a report outlining their conclusions and recommendations, which is presented to the G8 leaders in a face-to-face dialogue. Topics in the J8 agenda have included education, HIV/AIDS, climate change, development in Africa, tolerance, and global health. Participants to the J8 Summit include teams of young people representing the G8 countries as well as a delegation of young people from non-G8 countries representing the various regions of the world. Each year, the details of the Junior 8 Summit are determined by the G8 host government collaborating with UNICEF. At the time of writing, the details of the Junior 8 Summit 2010 are not yet available. Information will be posted at www.j8summit.com/about-j8-summit in due course.

Voices of Youth (VoY)

www.unicef.org/voy

Since 1995, the VoY website has focused on exploring the educational and community-building potential of the Internet, and facilitating the active and substantive participation of young people in discussions on child rights and development-related issues. Through web boards, interactive quizzes, youth leadership profiles, live chats and more, VoY provides thousands of young people from over 180 countries with an opportunity to self-inform, engage in lively debate, and partner with their peers and decision makers, in particular in relation of HIV/AIDS and the themes of the WPAY.

Focus on HIV/AIDS: UNICEF is very active in the area of children and adolescents and HIV/AIDS. In close collaboration with partners, UNICEF provides support to scale up efforts to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV; promote pediatric HIV diagnosis and treatment, as well as the protection, care, and support for children affected by AIDS; and prevent HIV transmission in adolescents in over 100 countries.

Other themes: UNICEF's activities span most areas of the WPAY, including education, the environment, substance use, justice for children and adolescents, girls and young women, and armed conflict.

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)

www.unfpa.org/adolescents/index.htm

UNFPA promotes and protects the rights of young people. It envisions a world in which adolescents and young people of both sexes have optimal opportunities to develop their full potential, to freely express themselves and have their views respected, and to live free of poverty, discrimination, and violence. UNFPA works to empower adolescents and youth and promote health, including sexual and reproductive health. UNFPA takes a holistic, multisectoral, collaborative approach, framing adolescent and youth issues within the larger development context of poverty reduction. Its programs advocate for an essential package of social protection interventions for youth that includes education, sexual and reproductive health services, support for establishing livelihoods, and intergenerational alliances.

To achieve this, UNFPA works across sectors and with many partners to:

- empower adolescents and youth with skills to achieve their dreams, think critically, and express themselves freely;
- promote health by giving youth access to sexual and reproductive health information, education, commodities, and services;
- connect young people to livelihood and employment programs;
- uphold the rights of young people, especially girls and marginalized groups, to grow up healthy and safe so that they can receive a fair share of social investments;
- encourage young people's leadership and participation in decisions that affect them, including the development plans of their societies.

Its main areas of operational work with or on youth and adolescents are youth participation, education and empowerment, youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services, policy initiatives, adolescent girls, HIV/AIDS, managing in times of crisis, and international agreements.

BUDGET: Total regular and other income of UNFPA in 2007 was US\$752.2 million. This includes \$419 million in voluntary contributions from governments and private donors, \$18.3 million in interest income, and \$19.8 million in other income. Other contributions in 2007 totaled \$295.1 million. Project expenditures (regular resources) in 2007 totaled \$273.6 million. The 2007 figure includes \$218 million for country programs and \$55.6 million for inter-country (regional, interregional, and headquarters) programs. Technical support services amounted to \$18.6 million. Of the total regular resourced expenditures, UNFPA provided \$146.6 million in assistance for reproductive health; \$52.2 million for population and development; \$20.8 million for gender equality and women's empowerment; and \$54 million for program coordination and assistance. While there is no indication of which proportion of this expenditure is spent on young people, a significant part of UNFPA's program has young people as beneficiaries. See www.unfpa.org/about/funding.htm.

UNFPA Special Youth Program

www.unfpa.org/adolescents/participation.htm

UNFPA has initiated the Special Youth Program, which recruits outstanding young people ages 20 to 24 from developing countries to join UNFPA for a nine-month paid fellowship that is divided between UNFPA's New York headquarters and their home country. Through this program, UNFPA engages young people in policy development and programming and builds their capacity and leadership skills in addressing population, sexual and reproductive health, and gender issues.

The Youth Peer Education Network (Y-PEER)

www.unfpa.org/adolescents/participation.htm

www.youthpeer.org/web/guest/home

Y-PEER is a comprehensive youth-to-youth initiative pioneered by the UNFPA. Y-PEER is a network of more than 600 nonprofit organizations, schools, and governmental institutions; its membership includes more than 7,300 young people from 40 countries who work in the many areas of adolescent sexual and reproductive health. Members of Y-PEER include young people who are active peer educators, trainers of trainers and youth advocates for adolescent sexual and reproductive health. These young people contribute to and benefit from the resource materials, tools, training programs, and campaigns provided by the Y-PEER networks nationally and internationally.

Y-PEER is based on person-to-person meetings, and electronic communication via an interactive website and national and international listservs. The website and listservs provide peer educators with access to state-of-the-art information on peer education, prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS, and other sexual and reproductive health-related topics. Y-PEER also offers computer-based distance learning courses; hosts training events, campaigns, workshops and videoconferences; and produces tools that facilitate peer education, youth-adult partnerships, “edutainment,” and youth advocacy. It builds partnerships in order to advocate for national youth development strategies; increased access to information, knowledge, and services on sexual and reproductive health; the sharing of lessons learned across borders and between cultures; standards of practice and improved training resources for peer educators; and the strengthening of the knowledge base of peer educators and trainers of trainers.

BUDGET: No information is available to the public concerning funding for Y-PEER, although it was initiated by UNFPA and continues to receive its support through annual operating budgets in the different countries

where UNFPA and Y-PEER have a presence. Further, although no figures are available about the budget volume of Y-PEER's program of operational activities, the following figures provide an indication of scale. In 2008, Y-PEER reached a total of 260,227 young people. It distributed 132,833 IEC materials (Information, Education Communication materials designed to change or reinforce health-related behaviors) and handed out 172,287 condoms. It also organized 123 meetings within national networks or with partners; 100 training sessions, including national, regional, and specialized trainings of trainers; 99 peer education sessions, in- or out-of-school sessions, workshops, and seminars for different target groups and various health issues; 124 planning and preparation meetings preceding advocacy actions, larger events, and international days; 7 campaigns on specific topics and for particular regions; 21 World AIDS Day activities; 102 miscellaneous activities, such as Internet actions, movie presentations, and media campaigns; 4 regional events, including regional HIV and AIDS conferences; and 7 international events, including the International AIDS Conference in Mexico.

THE WORLD BANK AND THE WORLD BANK GROUP (WBG)

<http://go.worldbank.org/Z12D7RZVZ0>

By the early 2000s senior management at the World Bank had become aware that the bank needed to address the children and youth agenda in a more systematic and integrated manner. The Children & Youth (C&Y) team was established in late 2002 within the Human Development Network to guide and

foster coordination and partnerships that contribute to more effective children and youth development work.

MANDATE: The World Bank can engage with young people ages 15 to 24 to further the objectives below. The bank is aware of the limitations of its definition of youth. An extensive discussion of this subject in relation to World Bank objectives is available at <http://go.worldbank.org/RVVTZLXKK0>.

OBJECTIVES:

- to provide the World Bank with a strategic framework for action in the area of C&Y;
- to support regions in developing, implementing, and monitoring C&Y operational plans;
- to improve coordination among sectors, networks, and regional work;
- to ensure consistency with companion development strategies in human development, social protection, social development, urban strategies, gender, and other sectoral groups;
- to provide effective and innovative knowledge management;
- to promote improved C&Y learning outcomes across sectors and countries;
- to contribute to shaping the World Bank's collaboration on C&Y issues with other international agencies and donors;
- to raise additional funds; and
- to facilitate dialogue with children and youth worldwide, especially in developing countries.

BUDGET: Concrete figures are not available to the public for expenditures by the World Bank in the youth sector. Nevertheless, the World Bank has invested extensive resources in activities to develop and consult on its C&Y strategy

and, as per the objectives of the C&Y team, to support the implementation, conduct, and monitoring of operational plans for children and youth regionally and locally. The World Bank has two important grant-making programs relevant for international youth-led initiatives and organizations, and several important operational programs, in addition to occasional lending for the development of a national youth or other relevant policy.

Grant-Making: The World Bank has several funding mechanisms for financing youth-led projects and initiatives.

The Civil Society Fund (CSF)

<http://go.worldbank.org/U7ZGIQEZ10>

<http://go.worldbank.org/GU6VZREZ40>

CSF (formerly known as the Small Grants Program) is managed out of approximately 70 countries with some 400 grants awarded annually. A grant—averaging US\$4,000—provides seed funding for innovative activities that enable citizens' groups to initiate programs that enhance and influence development outcomes. The program emphasizes activities that strengthen partnerships with the public and the private sectors, as well as with other civil society organizations. Youth civic engagement remains a high priority, as many Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) chose to focus their CSF activities on youth. In FY08 CSF began to manage a US\$3 million dollar grants portfolio of the Global Public-Private Partnership and Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Youth Investment.

The Global (Public-Private) Partnership for Youth Investment (GPYI)

<http://go.worldbank.org/NVHL1NT170>

www.lac-developmentmarketplace.org

GPYI is a formal, enduring relationship between partner organizations that share a common mission—to improve the lives of young people through their economic advancement and social inclusion. GPYI is supported by

companies, foundations, civil society organizations, private corporations, philanthropists, and international organizations. As host of the GPYI, the World Bank Group (WBG) enables the use of its resources (financial, technical, and staff), its name, reputation, and access points to achieve the GPYI's goals. The next round of funding, to be disbursed in 2010, has been earmarked for activities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Operational Programs: In addition to grant-making, the World Bank also has a number of operational programs addressing young people.

Youth 2 Youth Community

<http://go.worldbank.org/HQB6GE24C0>

The Youth 2 Youth Community is a network of young World Bank employees working in partnership with other young people outside the organization to further the interests of youth in the development context. The community serves as a mechanism to channel the ideas of internal young staff into the World Bank, channel the ideas of external young people into the World Bank, and build partnerships between these two groups. The community also provides a professional and social network for young professionals interested in development, as well as a place to enhance learning opportunities.

Youth Voices: Youth Consultative Groups at the Country Level

<http://go.worldbank.org/3100EZ9FI0>

Following the initiative of the World Bank's Peru office, Youth Voices groups are active in 15 countries. The establishment of Youth Voices groups is—by definition—a country-led and country-owned process. The groups engage in a variety of activities depending on the country context. Generally, they are active in providing input to country assistance strategies and other policies that target or affect young people. The World Bank is considering offering Youth Voices groups with innovative ideas for relevant projects mini-grants of between US\$500 to \$1,000. Such support will help Youth

Voices groups to engage in activities relevant to the World Bank and young people.

Post-Conflict Fund (PCF) and Low-Income Countries under Stress Fund (LICUS)

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/EXTCPR/0,,contentMDK:20486203~menuPK:1260916~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:407740,00.html>

Because innovative work in uncertain and fragile conflict-affected societies is often not possible through normal World Bank funding sources, the PCF supports planning, piloting, and analysis of groundbreaking activities by funding government and partner organizations in the forefront of this work. The emphasis is on speed and flexibility without sacrificing quality.

PCF was established in 1997 to enhance the World Bank's ability to support countries in transition from conflict to sustainable peace and economic growth. The PCF makes grants to a wide range of partners (institutions, NGOs, UN agencies, transitional authorities, governments, and other civil society institutions) to provide earlier and broader World Bank assistance to conflict-affected countries.

Grants are focused on restoring the lives and livelihood of war-affected populations, with a premium placed on innovative approaches to conflict and partnerships with donors and executing agencies; and leveraging resources through a variety of funding arrangements

GRANTS 2007: PCF—some US\$10 million, with \$2.8 million spent on youth-related projects; LICUS—about \$28.1 million, \$2.2 million spent on youth.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, DEPARTMENT OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT (CAH)

www.who.int/child_adolescent_health/en

CAH envisions a world in which children and adolescents enjoy the highest attainable standard of health and development, a world that meets their needs and respects their rights, enabling them to live to their full potential. CAH promotes the physical and mental health of adolescents, and aims to reduce by 25% HIV prevalence among young people ages 15 to 24 years by 2010. The CAH's work is guided by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). CAH works to strengthen the tracking of adolescent health issues by developing and disseminating evidence for action to policy makers and program managers, by advocating for concerted action based on evidence, and by providing technical assistance to support a systematic approach to scaling up the provision and use of quality health services to adolescents. This work includes developing consensus among key stakeholders, developing national standards for adolescent and youth-friendly health services, and supporting efforts to achieve these standards by:

- training health workers to deal with adolescents effectively and sensitively;
- making health facilities welcoming to adolescents; and
- generating adolescent demand for health services and community acceptance for their provision.

In addition, CAH supports the collection and analysis of data to monitor implementation and progress towards global goals and targets of relevance to adolescents. CAH works with other units in the World Health Organization (WHO) and in partnership with sister agencies such as UNFPA and UNICEF, as well as those outside the UN system.

Global Youth Network for Road Safety

A Global Road Safety Facility has been established in collaboration with the World Bank. The three-year project will disburse US\$10 million through two separate funding streams, one for global work and one for national work. The project will initially be managed by the World Bank, with

advisory input from a number of partner organizations. In 2008, WHO received a grant to support the establishment of a formal youth-led network for road safety. It is planned that this network will evolve into a fully fledged NGO. A taskforce has been created to give guidance on overall strategic direction and to help the network define its mission, goals, objectives, and activities. The youth network is currently represented on the UN Road Safety Collaboration by the vice chair of the April 2007 World Youth Assembly for Road Safety. On 25–26 March 2009, WHO hosted the first meeting of the taskforce, which is comprised of young road safety leaders from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, The Gambia, Lebanon, and the U.S. Most were nominated as their country's official delegate to the April 2007 World Youth Assembly for Road Safety. The creation of the global network is a direct follow-up to this high profile global advocacy event. The network aims to support young road safety advocates in all countries by increasing collaboration across global, regional, and local levels. During the two-day meeting, the taskforce discussed the opportunities and challenges presented by creation of the Global Youth Network.

1.1.3 Other International Organizations

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

www.britishcouncil.org/connectyouth

The British Council was formed in 1934 to promote a wider knowledge of the UK abroad, to promote knowledge of the English language, and to develop closer cultural relations between the UK and other countries. No figures are available in the public domain for the volume of funding being spent by the British Council on these projects, but according to its website the British Council's overall program of activities worldwide reaches over 112 million people. At the same time as hosting the national agency for the implementation of the European Commission's Youth in Action program in the United Kingdom

(through Connect Youth), the British Council runs several large-scale operational programs that provide a framework for young people to become active at the international level, whether through their own projects or the programs provided by the British Council. The most relevant programs are:

International Climate Champions

www.britishcouncil.de/icc/index.htm

British Council's International Climate Champions is a program that works in 60 countries across the globe, with young people who are passionate and committed to action on climate change. The British Council provides them with training and support to develop and implement projects within their local communities that raise awareness of climate change, limit the impact of climate change (adaptation), and reduce carbon footprint (mitigation). International Climate Champions spend a year working with their local communities carrying out projects that raise awareness of climate change and crucially encourage people to change their behavior. As well as working in their local area, International Climate Champions meet with local and national leaders to share their experiences. Some champions have the chance to express their views to world leaders at international meetings, such as the UN Conference on Climate Change in Copenhagen in December 2009. Champions vary in age in different countries but are between 11 and 35 years. During 2009, the British Council was working with champions in a total of 60 countries across the globe, and membership of the network grew to more than 2000.

Global Xchange

www.globalxchange.org.uk

The British Council finances an extensive international youth voluntary service exchange program called Global Xchange, which co-finances young people from the UK and participating countries around the world ages 18 to 25 to go abroad and work on a concrete voluntary project in another community.

International Inspiration

www.britishcouncil.org/sport-international-inspiration-home.htm

International Inspiration is a £9 million investment program to support sports projects in five developing countries around the world. The pilot programs are taking place in Azerbaijan, Brazil, India, Palau, and Zambia. Funding for the pilot program, which runs until 2010 and is being led by UK Sport, the government's international sports agency, includes contributions from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), UNICEF, the British Council, the Football Association (FA) Premier League, and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). The program is designed to create opportunities for children and young people of all abilities from the world's most disadvantaged communities to enrich their lives by playing and excelling in sports. Each pilot country benefits from a number of mutually agreed programs in these areas:

- physical education in schools and school links;
- sports development and sporting excellence;
- human and social development through sports.

Skills for Employability

www.britishcouncil.org/nepal-programmes-skills-for-employability.htm

Skills for Employability is a British Council program that addresses the demand for skills in a global economy so that national and training systems are better able to respond to labor market demands and learner needs. The program focuses on building strong relationships with industry and employers, governments and training providers. The program has four core areas: policy dialogue, professional networks, institutional partnerships, and enterprise and technology awards. Skills for Employability is currently operating in many countries across Southeastern Europe, Central and South Asia, the Middle East, Near East and North Africa, China, and East Asia, and will expand into other regions in 2011. Young people are an important beneficiary group because of their school-to-work transitions and the high level of youth unemployment in the regions where the program is active.

THE COMMONWEALTH

www.thecommonwealth.org

The Commonwealth, founded in 1949, is an association of 53 independent states consulting and cooperating in the common interests of their peoples and in the promotion of international understanding. Commonwealth states were formerly British colonies. As independent states they decided to join the association voluntarily. The Commonwealth Secretariat, established in 1965, is the main intergovernmental agency of the Commonwealth, facilitating consultation and cooperation among member governments and countries. The association has always focused on investing in youth, and has had a youth program since the founding of the Secretariat.

Commonwealth Youth Program (CYP)

www.thecommonwealth.org/subhomepage/152816/

The CYP works with young people up to age 24 to help them to become active citizens and to fully participate in development projects that create opportunities for themselves and their communities. CYP operates through its main Commonwealth office (at the Commonwealth Secretariat in London) and four regional centers—in Zambia for Africa, in India for Asia, in Guyana for the Caribbean, and in the Solomon Islands for the Pacific. CYP focuses on three strategic program areas: youth enterprise and sustainable livelihoods; governance, development, and youth network; and youth work education and training. It also works toward enhancing youth participation, the development of evidence-based policymaking, the use of sports to deal with social problems (e.g., exclusion, HIV/AIDS, etc.), the use of technology to its best potential, and the development of standards.

BUDGET: Total allocation of the Commonwealth to activities related to young people in 2007–8 amounted to £2,557,765.

Source: Report of the Commonwealth Secretary-General 2009;
www.thecommonwealth.org/document/181889/34293/35144/152092/215870/report_of_the_commonwealth_secretarygeneral_2009.htm.

**INTERNATIONAL ASTRONAUTICAL FEDERATION (IAF):
INTERNATIONAL ASTRONAUTICAL CONGRESS (IAC) 2009 YOUTH
GRANTS PROGRAM**

www.iafastro.org/index.php?id=632

In October 2008 the member organizations of the IAF approved a new initiative to support the next generation of students and young professionals who aspire to be the future leaders of the international space community. As part of this initiative, the IAF has initiated a program to provide grants that enable students and young space professionals to participate in IAF activities, in particular the IAC. The initiative also envisions the creation of several new awards that recognize achievement by young people in the pursuit and promotion of global space activities. The IAC 2009 Youth Grants Program was open to individuals between the ages of 21 and 33 on 1 January 2009. Candidates could apply regardless of their home country or current residence. While all applications were considered, the IAF through this program encouraged applications from candidates in nations with emerging space capabilities and interests who would otherwise not be able to attend the IAC. The young people selected participated in the 60th IAC, which took place in Daejeon, Republic of Korea, in October. The individuals selected were given the opportunity to participate in other activities held just before and during the Congress.

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE FRANCOPHONIE
[ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA FRANCOPHONIE] (OIF)**

www.francophonie.org/actions/developpement/ini-jeunesse.cfm

The OIF brings together 55 member states and governments and 13 observer states around their common language, French, spoken by 200 million people worldwide and the official language of 32 OIF member states. It has an operational youth program that supports the development of young people's active and responsible citizenship and works with youth up to the age of 30. OIF's three main areas of youth programming youth are: (1) meetings among

French-speaking young people about issues of society, politics, and policymaking that concern them; (2) technical assistance to member states to reinforce their national and international youth policies; and (3) support and encouragement of French-speaking young people to get involved in the Francophonie volunteer program (Voluntariat Francophone).

BUDGET: According to the OIF's annual report for 2007, the annual spending of the OIF on its transversal youth program, including the Voluntariat Francophone, is €1,003,000. Total OIF program expenditure for that year came to some €46.5 million.

Source: Programmation, 2006–2009; www.francophonie.org/ressources/programmation.cfm.

1.2 International Foundations and Organizations Providing Financing for Youth and Youth-Related Projects

The funding organizations listed below function across continents or in more than one region. These are most relevant because they have youth-specific funding mechanisms for international youth-led projects or operational programs for supporting the international youth sector. Only those with a track record of financing youth-related projects have been included. There is no consensus among these funders concerning the age range of youth; they work with their own definitions. They also focus on a broad range of themes, from youth participation in civic life to youth health.

Continental programs, such as the funding mechanisms of the Council of Europe's European Youth Foundation and the European Union's Youth in Action program, which focus on projects involving young people worldwide (limited

as these may be), are covered in the appropriate regional sections below, as are the continental or region programs of specific foundations.

1.2.1 Youth-Specific Funders Conducting Grant-Making

This section introduces philanthropic organizations and donors that provide grants for youth-run and youth-led projects, with an international character or with a global dimension. It also introduces several organizations that take an integrated approach to childhood and youth, and provide support for work focusing on children and young people.

ASHOKA

www.ashoka.org

ASHOKA, which promotes social entrepreneurship, provides outstanding individuals with funding to grow and develop as social entrepreneurs. Social entrepreneurs tackle problems in all areas of need: the environment, health, learning, human rights, civic engagement, and economic development. Founded by Bill Drayton in the U.S. in 1980, ASHOKA has an annual budget that grew to US\$30 million in 2006, from \$50,000 at the time of its founding.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: International

SOURCES OF FUNDS: Foundations, individuals, corporations and organizations, business entrepreneurs and their organizations, investments. ASHOKA does not accept funding from government entities.

FINANCIALS:	2006	US Dollars
	Total Assets	53,920,209
	Total Operational Expenditure	25,999,503

Source: Summary of Results 2006; www.ashoka.org/printroom.

Youth Venture

Youth Venture, which is an ASHOKA initiative directed at young people, helps teams of people start new youth-led organizations. It invests in teams of young people to design and launch social ventures, through which they gain experience and contribute to positive social change. Venturers start businesses, civil society organizations, and informal programs that address all kinds of social issues, including poverty, health, the elderly, the environment, education, diversity issues, and the arts. Youth Venturers are networked globally through events and a special website, adding an international dimension to this project. Youth Venture offers teams of young people who are ready:

- seed funding of up to US\$1,000;
- guidance, tools, and support;
- mentors who provide advice and expertise;
- a supportive network of fellow Youth Venturers;
- identity as part of movement toward youth-led social change.

Youth Venture operates in the U.S., Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, India, South Africa, Thailand, and across Europe. The public information does not indicate how many Youth Venture grants have been made since the program began or in the current year.

GLOBAL YOUTH COALITION ON HIV/AIDS (GYCA)

www.youthaidscoalition.org/page/smallgrants

GYCA runs a small-grants program to help young leaders working on HIV to implement projects in their communities with the support of the American Jewish World Service. In 2008, the program made it possible for GYCA to assist ten young graduates of their e-courses to implement projects that address documented needs in their communities and to learn the basics of grant management and reporting. Projects included awareness raising about HIV/AIDS among young women in Pakistan and a voluntary counseling and test-

ing campaign in a rural area in Rwanda, among a number of other initiatives. Ten additional grants of US\$1,500 were made in 2009 and 2010. Applicants are young persons, members of GYCA, 29 years old or younger, who have completed at least one GYCA e-course, a training equivalent to a GYCA e-course related to leading a project, and a two-day planning and management session, or who have experience in leading a youth organization on HIV and AIDS issues. Projects address a documented need in the community; work with marginalized populations; have specific, measurable, and time-bound objectives; include a focus on gender equality; have indicators in place for monitoring and evaluation; take an evidence-based and human rights-based approach; and are sustainable after the funding period ends. GYCA favors applicants who reside in a developing country where funding is not easily accessible; are living with HIV or belong to a marginalized group; are connected with a local, well-established NGO; and are committed to sharing their skills with their peers.

THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH FOUNDATION (IYF)

www.iyfnet.org/section.cfm/5

The IYF is working in more than 70 countries and territories to improve the conditions and prospects of young people. Established in 1990 to bring worldwide resources to young people in need, IYF works with companies, foundations, and civic organizations to strengthen existing programs that are making a positive and lasting difference in young lives. IYF's program activity is clustered around the following four issues, which form the core of IYF's global youth initiatives:

- Education to improve the quality of education and increase learning opportunities for young people—both in and out of school—through expanded access to information technology, innovative school reform, and instructional support for teachers.

- Employability to improve young people's employment, entrepreneurial, and personal skills as a way to build their capacity for and engagement in productive work.
- Leadership and Engagement to inspire, support, and promote youth engagement and the role of young people as leaders of positive social change, as a way to foster a lifelong commitment to active citizenship.
- Health Education and Awareness to prepare children and youth to lead healthy lives by providing them with the knowledge and personal skills needed to make informed and healthy choices.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: International

SOURCES OF FUNDS: Foundations, governments and multilateral organizations, corporations and corporate foundations, individuals, interest and investment income.

The IYF relies heavily on corporate alliances to fund its operational programs and to ensure its grant-making budget. Its corporate alliances include:

- Wrigley/IYF: Youth. Empowerment. Success. (Y.E.S.) Program
- Goldman Sachs Foundation: school clubs and enterprises program
- Intel: Computer Clubhouse
- GE Foundation: Life Skills for Employability Program
- Alcatel-Lucent Foundation/IYF: Global Fund for Youth Development
- Merrill Lynch & Co. Foundation, Inc.
- MMO2/IYF: "What Youth Can Do" Program
- Nokia: Equipping Young People with Essential Life Skills
- Porter Novelli: YouthActionNet®
- St. Paul Travelers: Youth Investors Program
- Travelport's Dissemination Technologies Program
- Visteon/IYF: "See the Possibilities" Project

One of the IYF's corporate partnerships, the Nokia Connections Program (www.nokia.com/A4254327), provides an indication of the scale of the IYF's operations. This program has provided funding for global youth development initiatives to strengthen the life skills of young people and prepare them for the future. Nokia has invested US\$26 million in 24 countries and directly benefited more than 330,000 young people.

FINANCIALS:	2007	US Dollars
	Total Assets	29,172,139
	Total Expenditure	22,170,313
	Total Program Expenditure	18,728,856
	Number of grants	159

Note on financial information: Fiscal year ending 31 December 2007.

Source: International Youth Foundation; www.iyfnet.org/section.cfm/260.

W.K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION

www.wkkf.org/Default.aspx?LanguageID=0

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation, established in 1930, has a Youth and Education Grant-Making Program, which aims to improve learning outcomes for vulnerable children and youth. Kellogg supports new ideas about how to engage children and youth in learning and new ways to bring together community-based systems that promote learning.

Youth and Education Grant-Making Program

The purpose of the Youth and Education Program is to improve learning outcomes for vulnerable children and youth. The focus of general grant-making in Youth and Education is innovation. The Kellogg Foundation supports new ideas about how to engage children and youth in learning

and new ways to bring together community-based systems that promote learning. Applicants may apply online on a rolling basis and must submit information about the following dimensions of their project:

- how and why the project is innovative;
- how the project engages community stakeholders to achieve the mission;
- how the project is trying to impact or change the system;
- how leadership strategies will be used to increase the impact of change efforts, to develop partnerships, and to align community aspirations with formal and informal institutions;
- how the project is to be evaluated, how the team will learn from the project, and how the project's achievements and issues will be communicated to other audiences.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: U.S., Southern Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

SOURCES OF FUNDS: Kellogg Foundation Trust

FINANCIALS:	2008	US Dollars
	Total Assets	8 billion
	Total Program Expenditures:	306,596,409
	New Program Commitments:	203,845,798
	Total Grant Expenditures:	272,511,561
	Total Number of New Commitments:	718
	Total Active Grants:	2,932

Source: Grant-Making Highlights (as of August 31, 2008); www.wkkf.org/default.aspx?tabid=1163&ItemID=176&NID=342&LanguageID=0.

WESTMINSTER FOUNDATION FOR DEMOCRACY (WFD)

www.wfd.org/pages/standard.aspx?i_PageID=144

The WFD works to achieve sustainable political change in emerging democracies. It is an independent political foundation, sponsored by the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Working with and through partner

organizations, it seeks to strengthen the institutions of democracy, principally political parties, parliaments, and the range of institutions that make up civil society—nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), trade unions, free media, etc. WFD supports activities in the fields of local government, civic participation, women, youth, elections, rule of law, media, and trade unions. In many of the countries in which WFD is supporting democratic change, the key to progress is the talent and energy of the young people. WFD has supported numerous projects with young people, such as leadership training for young activists and projects encouraging youth to be engaged in political life and the development of their communities. Applications for funding are accepted on a rolling basis according to annually identified priorities for each country or region. Initial contact is made with the WFD staff member or team in the region, then funding opportunities are explored.

Two examples of youth-specific projects funded by WFD are:

The Liberal Democrats & Youth Training in Africa: The Liberal Democrats organized a youth training workshop for the Africa Liberal Network. This project brought together leaders of political youth groups from 13 African countries, ranging from Angola to Morocco and Tanzania in Lusaka, Zambia, and 14 political parties. The program focused on developing the participants' campaign skills. The mix of governing and opposition parties, and parties from southern, east, and west Africa allowed an effective exchange of ideas and solutions. The use of African (as well as UK) trainers—both independent and from partner parties—made it possible to focus on capacity building and finding local solutions to local problems. Participants improved their skills in public speaking, communication, building and leading a team, working with the media, organizing election campaigns, presentation, and identifying issues. In a mock press conference, they quizzed fellow participants posing as journalists in the audience. This exercise allowed the delegates to practice some of the skills learned, and additional one-to-one interviews recorded on-camera and then reviewed let the participants see their progress.

Training Young Political Leaders in Moldova: Political party leadership practices in Moldova lack value-based standards for promoting individuals and ideas, making it difficult for young activists to participate fully in party activities, to make a contribution to the party, and steadily assume greater responsibility. Political leaders and elites are reluctant to share power, which has led to fragmentation of the political scene. Opportunities for young politicians are limited to basic campaign activities. WFD supported a project that provided youth members of Moldovan political parties with the ability to assert themselves within their organizations. It also aimed to strengthen political parties through empowering young party leaders and to promote a value-based and democratic party system in Moldova. Activities included leadership training sessions for young party members and civil society activists, as well as a summer school with a mock electoral campaign. The knowledge acquired by the participants enabled them to conduct follow-up activities within their parties. One activist conducted training for other youth members of her party, while another hosted a summer school for young activists from rural areas. Numerous participants were also subsequently promoted within their parties; some are now running as candidates in different elections, one has been appointed deputy chair of their party's youth branch, and one non-party participant has joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: Africa, Europe, Middle East, and North Africa

SOURCES OF FUNDS: WFD's main source of income is the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office, currently at the rate of £4.1 million per annum. It raises additional funding from other sources, such as the UK Department for International Development (DfID) and the UK Strategic Program Fund (formerly Global Opportunities Fund/GOF), to support its programs.

FINANCIALS:	2006–7	British Pounds Sterling
	Total Expenditure on projects	3,187,318

Source: Annual Report and Accounts 2006–7; www.wfd.org/pages/standard.aspx?i_PageID=13331.

1.2.2. Non-Youth Specific Organizations Conducting Grant-Making for Youth-Led Projects

This section focuses on funding organizations that have grant-making programs not specifically targeted at young people, but which by their nature (key themes, forms of activity funded, values promoted, etc.), are well suited to funding international youth-led projects. In addition, these organizations fund projects in which many young people participate are beneficiaries.

CHARLES STEWART MOTT FOUNDATION (CSM)

www.mott.org

CSM believes that learning how people can live together most effectively is one of the fundamental needs of humanity. In so doing, people create a sense of community or belonging. CSM endeavors to enhance the capacity of individuals, families, or institutions at the local level and beyond. The foundation's aim is to promote collective work in any program area that could lead to systemic change. The foundation's mission is to support efforts that promote a just, equitable, and sustainable society. It runs three main grant-making programs relevant for youth:

Civil society: To support efforts to assist in democratic institution-building, strengthen communities, promote equitable access to resources, and ensure the respect of rights and diversity.

Environment: To support the efforts of engaged citizens who create accountable and responsive institutions, sound public policies, and appropriate models of development that protect the diversity and integrity of selected ecosystems in North America and around the world.

Pathways out of poverty: To identify, test, and help sustain pathways out of poverty for low-income people and communities.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: Europe, U.S., Africa, International

SOURCES OF FUNDS: Revenue from an endowment from a large industrial family in the U.S.

FINANCIALS: Since 2004 the Mott Foundation has given US\$77,746,501 in youth-related grants.

FORD FOUNDATION

www.fordfound.org

The Ford Foundation makes grants and loans to build knowledge and strengthen organizations and networks. It seeks to be a long-term and flexible partner with innovative leaders of thought and action. It makes grants from its New York headquarters and regional offices in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America, and Russia. Relevant fields of work include community development, environment, civil society, human rights, education, arts and culture, media, HIV/AIDS, sexuality, and reproductive health. Ford Foundation-funded projects can be youth-led, and beneficiaries are also young people, although it does not have a designated youth project-funding program.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: International

SOURCES OF FUNDS: Revenue from endowment

FINANCIALS:	2008	US Dollars
	Total Assets	11+ billion
	Total Expenditure	610,836,000
	Total Grants Expenditure	539,632,000

Note on financial information: Fiscal year ending 30 September 2008.

Source: European Foundation Centre/Ford Foundation; www.efc.be/webready/FORD001.html. Rockefeller Brothers Fund; www.rbf.org/guidelines/guidelines_show.htm?cat_id=1662&doc_id=495551. Ford Foundation; www.fordfound.org/about and www.fordfound.org/about/financials.

KING BAUDOIN FOUNDATION

www.kbs-frb.be/index.aspx?LangType=1033

The foundation is described as “an independent structure that encourages original ideas and sets up new projects” in its 1976 constitution. As a result it supports projects and individuals who are committed to creating a better society. It tries to make a lasting contribution towards greater justice, democracy, and respect for diversity. Based in Brussels, the foundation supports projects internationally. By working with different organizations, the foundation broadens its capacity for support. Until the year 2000, a key focus was combating poverty and the social exclusion of youth. The foundation provided support for young people, including those from immigrant backgrounds, to learn new life skills, to participate more actively in society, and to gain access to leisure activities. It also promoted activities to improve the quality and efficacy of secondary schools. The foundation distributed educational grants as well as a wide range of prizes to organizations for competitions run for or by young people.

The King Baudouin Foundation currently works in the following program areas, some of which are targeted at young people, although not exclusively:

- Migration and Multicultural Society: Promotes integration and a multicultural society in Belgium and Europe.
- Poverty and Social Justice: Seeks to identify new forms of social injustice and poverty; and supports projects that build greater solidarity between the generations.
- Civil Society and Voluntary Work: Encourages social commitment; promotes democratic values among young people; and supports neighborhood and local projects.
- Health: Promotes a healthy way of life and seeks to help build an accessible and socially acceptable health care system.
- Philanthropy: Seeks to make philanthropy more efficient in Belgium and Europe.
- The Balkans: Focuses on protecting the rights of minorities and the victims of human trafficking; and setting up a visa system for students.

- Central Africa: Supports projects in the field of AIDS prevention and offers guidance to AIDS patients.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: Belgium, Europe, Africa, International

SOURCES OF FUNDS: Belgian National Lottery, revenue from own capital, foundations, corporate partnerships, tasks entrusted by public authorities, gifts and legacies, projects accounts.

FINANCIALS:	2009	Euros
	Annual budget	35 million
	Total Project Expenditure	32.2 million (92%)

Budget: www.kbs-frb.be/budget.htm?LangType=1033.

MAMA CASH FOUNDATION

www.mamacash.org

The mission of Mama Cash is to mobilize resources from individuals and institutions, make grants to women's and girls' groups, and help to build the partnerships and networks needed to successfully defend and advance women's and girls' human rights globally. Since 1983, Mama Cash has granted over €30 million to approximately 6,000 women's groups around the world. Since 2005, some €10 million in grants were made to groups in 122 countries. Mama Cash supports groups of women and girls to transform disempowering laws and practices and create communities that support safety, equality, and opportunity for everyone. It strategically funds women's and girls' human rights organizations working for women to have the right to decide concerning their bodies, gain economic justice and independence, and make their voices heard. Grant-Making support is restricted to women's and girls' human rights groups and women's funds worldwide. Mama Cash accepts applications from women's and girls' human rights organizations and women's funds. It has an open application process and also invites organizations and women's funds to apply for funding. It provides support for awards and prizes, conferences and seminars,

general support and general purposes, program development, research, staff development, and technical assistance.

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: International

SOURCES OF FUNDS: Gifts from private individual donors, institutional donors (including donor-advised funds, private and public foundations, corporations), bilateral donors, and return on investments.

FINANCIALS:	2007	Euros
	Total Assets	2,763,899
	Total Gifts	4,734,594
	Total Expenditure	4,649,685
	European Level Expenditure	580,867
	Total Program Expenditure	3,914,205
	Number of Grants	250

Note on financial information: European Level Expenditure concerns grant-making in the Netherlands, Western Europe, and Central and Eastern Europe.

Source: European Foundation Centre; www.efc.be/webready/MCFW001.html.

1.2.3. Organizations with Operational Programs Supporting Youth Initiatives

THE INTERNATIONAL AWARD ASSOCIATION (IAA)

www.intaward.org

The IAA is a self-development program available to young people between the ages of 14 and 25. Launched in the UK in 1956 as the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, the program has now spread to 126 countries. Any group working with young people can participate. Young people design their own award program, set their own goals, and record their own progress. Those who work toward

achieving the award discover what they are made of, make an impact on their community, and develop life skills. The award is administered by the National Award Authorities (NAAs), which are responsible for the operation of the award within a particular country. These awards form the IAA and are governed by its constitution. There are currently 59 NAAs, which are nongovernmental or governmental bodies. In countries where there is no NAA, the IAA offers individual schools, youth clubs, youth organizations, and other NGOs the opportunity to become independent operators of the award. One focus of the award is to ensure the inclusion of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds in the program.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: International

SOURCES OF FUNDS: Private donations (from a global benefactor, several prominent wealthy individuals, former award beneficiaries), corporate sponsorship, investment income.

FINANCIALS:	2007–8	British Pounds Sterling
	Total Revenue fundraised and spent	2.54 million

Source: International Award Association Annual Review 2007–2008; www.intaward.org/search/?fSearch=annual+report&fSubmit.x=0&fSubmit.y=0&fSubmit=Go.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON FOUNDATION

www.efc.be/webready/JOHN001.html

Johnson & Johnson is the world's most comprehensive and broadly based manufacturer of health care products, as well as a provider of related services for the consumer, pharmaceutical, and professional markets. The Johnson & Johnson family of companies, consisting of more than 200 companies in 54 countries, sponsors a wide range of initiatives, often in partnership with national foundations. These initiatives can be divided into four core areas: Community Responsibility, Women and Children's Health, Access to Care, and Advanc-

ing Health Care Knowledge. Two of these core areas include projects targeting young people:

Community Responsibility:

- School for Leaders Association: offers promising youngsters from Poland and Central Eastern Europe training in leadership skills and supports social and governmental community activities.

Women and Children's Health:

- Medusana Stiftung, Germany: develops health care programs, health care education, and consulting services for school children between ages 9 and 14. It also collaborates with physicians associations and health insurance companies to coordinate health education projects and initiatives.
- Barretstown Gang Camp, Ireland: provides emotionally and physically challenging therapeutic, recreational, and social activities for seriously ill children through its international summer camp program.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: Worldwide, with emphasis on projects in communities where the company operates.

SOURCES OF FUNDS: Contributions by the Johnson & Johnson group of companies.

FINANCIALS:	2005	US Dollars
	Total Expenditure	591,900,000
	European Level Expenditure	14,000,000
	Annual Turnover	50,510,000,000

Source: European Foundation Center; www.efc.be/webready/JOHN001.html.

REWORK THE WORLD

www.reworktheworld.org

Rework the World is a global initiative that seeks to mobilize young people around promising sustainable ventures and help take the emerging green

economy to the next level. It is a response to the confluence of the ecological and economic crises and to the increasing fragmentation in our societies. The project strives for a positive mobilization and for significant concrete results by combining existing initiatives into real collaborative forces of change. The goal is to help generate two million opportunities for young people to be engaged in meaningful work in sustainability-related enterprises by 2012.

Rework the World is a partnership between [YES Inc.](#), a global network of youth-led movements in 55 countries, and the [Tällberg Foundation](#), with a global network of high-level decision makers from business, civil society, academia, and politics. Through local meetings and activities organized in cooperation with local partners around the world, Rework aims to:

- identify the most promising local environmentally sustainable ventures with a potential for large-scale employment creation;
- connect these ventures with complementary stakeholders—investors, social entrepreneurs, governments, and youth movements—to take promising ventures into forceful collaborative efforts;
- inspire business leaders, decision makers, established institutions, and politicians to turn collaborative efforts into transformative forces for change.

Through a methodology grounded in systems thinking and based on strategic brokering of relationships, the project seeks to significantly scale the impact of existing efforts by engineering clusters of supporting actors and linking these to local youth networks. The aim is to generate large-scale green employment opportunities for youth, and to realize synergies in existing efforts of business, civil society, government, and international bodies.

Concrete results have emerged from meetings in East Africa, India, and Latin America. Entrepreneurs in areas such as low-income housing, solar energy lighting for rural areas, sustainable charcoal, and rural livelihoods have, as a result of the project, started to work with youth leaders and networks, preparing plans to support green youth opportunities.

THE SKOLL FOUNDATION

www.skollfoundation.org/aboutskoll/index.asp

The Skoll Foundation advances systemic change to benefit communities around the world by investing in, connecting, and celebrating social entrepreneurs. Skoll supports not-for-profit organizations rather than individuals; works with organizations that have a proven track record in the field of empowerment; increases resources and influence through grant-making; seeks long-term impact and universal application; and values innovation, creative ideas, and new solutions to problems. The Skoll Foundation does not have a dedicated youth funding program, but its principles lend themselves to funding initiatives executed by young social entrepreneurs.

Skoll Awards for Social Entrepreneurship

www.skollfoundation.org/skollawards/index.asp

The Skoll Awards for Social Entrepreneurship support social entrepreneurs whose work has the potential for large-scale influence on critical challenges of our time: tolerance and human rights, health, economic and social equity, peace and security, institutional responsibility, and environmental sustainability. These issues are at the heart of the foundation's vision of empowering people to create a peaceful, prosperous, sustainable world. Within these issues, the foundation is particularly interested in applications from social entrepreneurs working in five critical sub-issue areas that threaten the survival of humanity: climate change, nuclear proliferation, pandemics, conflict in the Middle East, and water scarcity. The Skoll Awards provide later-stage, or mezzanine, funding. In most cases, the grant is provided for core support to help organizations expand their programs and capacity to deliver long-term, sustainable equilibrium change. The Skoll Awards are not intended for new or early-stage programs or initiatives. Programs submitted for consideration should have a track record of no less than three years.

Qualifying organizations will:

- be led by a social entrepreneur;

- have implemented innovative programs that demonstrate effective approaches to critical social and environmental challenges with global implications. Organizations developing local or regional models for replication on a national or international scale should show that the location where the model is being tested is central to the issue in question. Examples are peace and security initiatives in conflict regions, biodiversity solutions in species-rich “hot spots,” educational opportunities in inner cities, and disease treatments at the source of potential epidemics.
- be able to describe a clear, long-term path to creating an equilibrium change;
- demonstrate proof of concept with measurable outcomes;
- have a clear, compelling plan for reaching scale;
- demonstrate a track record of at least three years;
- have a clear plan for long-term financial and operational sustainability;
- commit to working with peers and the Skoll Foundation to share learning and communicate success strategies.

FINANCIALS:	Total Assets	Skoll Foundation	Skoll Fund Total
FY05	US\$275,908,750	\$258,061,506	\$533,970,256
FY06	US\$339,440,745	\$312,087,109	\$651,527,854
FY07	US\$513,974,063	\$445,286,524	\$959,260,587
FY08	US\$533,427,295	\$462,545,555	\$985,173,800

An additional consideration is the amount of the Skoll Award (generally US\$1 million) as a percent of an organization’s total budget. Skoll Award payments will not represent more than 30% of an organization’s actual revenues in the first year of the award, 25% in the second year, and 20% in the third year. This guideline reflects Skoll’s interest in funding organizations that are growing their funding base and reducing reliance over time on Skoll funding.

WORLD ALLIANCE FOR CITIZEN PARTICIPATION (CIVICUS)

www.civicus.org

CIVICUS is an international network that spans civil society. CIVICUS works to strengthen citizen action and civil society worldwide, especially in areas where participatory democracy and citizens' freedom of association are threatened. CIVICUS provides a focal point for knowledge sharing, common interest representation, global institution building, and engagement among these disparate sectors. It acts as an advocate for citizen participation as an essential component of governance and democracy worldwide. CIVICUS has established its global headquarters in Johannesburg, South Africa. It networks with many national and international organizations, including youth organizations, and runs some programs of special interest to young people, including one on volunteerism.

Special Project on Volunteerism

www.civicus.org/special-projects

Recognizing the importance of volunteerism for citizen participation, CIVICUS renewed a 2004 Memorandum of Understanding with the International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE) and the UN Volunteer (UNV) program to jointly promote a greater awareness of the value of volunteers and volunteer action to society, particularly for advancing widely held development goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). CIVICUS is currently renewing its partnership with IAVE and UNV, and jointly identifying activities that lead to the International Year of the Volunteer + 10 (2011). As part of this process, CIVICUS will be exploring options for integrating its volunteerism work into new and existing programs and operations, including the development of a volunteer program and management scheme.

1.3 Governmental and Nongovernmental Development Aid Agencies

In this section we present some of the key governmental and nongovernmental development aid agencies/organizations with operational and/or grant-making programs focusing on young people in some way.

1.3.1 Governmental Development and Aid Agencies

In the area of international development cooperation and provision of aid, government agencies of the world's most developed countries are central players, as direct implementers of assistance projects and as sources of funding for bilateral, multilateral, and nongovernmental programs. As an illustration, the combined aid of the 23 members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee was US\$119.8 billion, by far the largest assistance offered in the development field.⁶

Programming of governmental aid and development agencies is typically guided by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a set of eight specific goals to be met by 2015 that aim to combat extreme poverty across the world. The eight MDGs are:

- eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
- achieve universal primary education;
- promote gender equality and empower women;
- reduce child mortality;
- improve maternal health;
- combat HIV and AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
- ensure environmental sustainability;
- develop a global partnership for development.

⁶ The OECD Development Assistance Committee comprises Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Commission of the European Communities. A list of their respective aid agencies is provided at the end of this section.

Most government aid agencies structure their programming according to some or all of these goals, often with specific geographic regions of the world. Accordingly, programming is typically oriented towards specific problems rather than age groups, such as children and youth, who are central only to some of the goals, such as education and child mortality. In most other thematic areas, children and youth are subsumed with society more broadly.

While none of the leading governmental development agencies has a specific youth programs, some of them place a stronger emphasis on children and young people than others. This concern typically takes the form of individual projects within broader program areas and in relation to specific MDGs. Some programs are detailed below.

AUSTRALIAN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AUSAID)

www.aisaid.gov.au

AusAID is the government agency responsible for managing Australia's overseas aid program. The objective of the aid program, whose budget is AUD\$3.8 billion in 2009–10, is to help developing countries reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. Australia's aid program focuses on the Asia Pacific region, but also provides selective assistance to Africa and the Middle East.

Education: AusAID has two priorities in the area of education. First, its programs improve the functioning of national education systems to enable more girls and boys to complete primary school and progress to higher levels of education. Second, its programs enhance the relevance and quality of education, including vocational and technical education, so students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for life and productive employment. The aim is, by 2010, to help developing countries increase the number of children attending school by ten million and to improve the quality of education for an additional 50 million children.

One of the flagship projects of AusAID is the Australia-Pacific Technical College, which focuses on increasing the number of skilled Pacific island graduates and enhancing the quality of their training to meet Australian standards of vocational and technical education. If this is done well, in the right sectors, Pacific island economies will benefit from a larger, better skilled workforce to support economic growth, and graduates will benefit from improved employment opportunities at home and in an increasingly international labor market (see www.aptc.edu.au).

Health: Children and young people are, along with women, the primary focus groups of AusAID's programming on primary health care and disease prevention. In the Asia-Pacific region, women's and children's health, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, and malaria are serious challenges, compounded by insufficient public health systems, national health policy development and planning, disease surveillance systems, and health education. AusAID support is provided to address public health deficits directly and build more effective public health structures.

An example of the strong focus on children and young people that characterizes many of AusAID's health programming is the Wan Smolbag Theater. From a small group of voluntary actors in 1989, the theater is now one of the Pacific's premier drama companies and produces plays about social and environmental issues important to Vanuatu. With nearly half the country's population under the age of 29, young people dominate the audience, and Wan Smolbag Theater provides them with lively and entertaining educational material. Performed by people more or less the same age as the audience, the plays contain strong social messages that stimulate helpful discussions and encourage healthier attitudes (see www.wansmolbag.org).

Human Rights: One of the pillars of AusAID's assistance is the Human Rights Small Grants Scheme, established in 1997 to fund projects that build the capacity of developing countries to promote and protect human rights. Projects focus on educating and raising awareness in the area of human rights, promoting democratic principles, educating and training human rights workers, promot-

ing international human rights standards, improving reporting to UN treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review, and promoting and strengthening national or regional human rights institutions or policies. Funded projects directly benefit marginalized groups (such as people with disabilities, women, children, and youth, people living with HIV/AIDS, prisoners, homeless people, refugees and internally displaced people, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, and others), and promote equal opportunities for women and men. Grants range from AUD\$20,000 to 100,000 over one year, and can benefit projects in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and the Pacific. A list of projects supported in 2008–9 is available at www.ausaid.gov.au/business/pdf/HRSGS%20Successful%20projects%20for%202008.pdf.

Research: AusAID funds practical, policy-relevant social science research into development challenges through its Australian Development Research Awards. Annual calls for proposals invite research projects from Australian and international research organizations and institutions within specific priority areas. In 2009, these areas include disability-inclusive development, economics, gender, and performance-linked aid. Proposals for projects that last up to three years are accepted and eligible to receive funding between AUD\$100,000 and \$300,000 per year. Although not specifically focused on youth research, projects with a focus on children and young people are eligible. A list of projects approved for funding in 2008 is available at www.ausaid.gov.au/research/pdf/adra_final_successful_recipients.pdf.

BELGIAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION (BTC)

www.btcctb.org

The BTC is the Belgian agency for development cooperation. On behalf of the Belgian government, BTC supports developing countries in their fight against poverty. Apart from this public service, BTC also executes contracts on behalf of other national and international organizations that work toward sustainable

human development. BTC manages more than 200 projects in more than 20 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Education: In cooperation with local partners, BTC is carrying out dozens of projects in the educational field. One of the main concerns is to ensure more access to improved, longer-lasting education and to ensure equal access for girls and boys and for women and men. Above all, the emphasis is on basic education, technical and vocational education, and the training and supplementary training for teachers and trainers in both non-formal and formal education.

For example, in the Oubritenga-Kourweogo-Kadiogo area (Burkina Faso), BTC is carrying out a program intended to enhance the skills of the local population by increasing access to primary school, improving the quality of basic education, ensuring functional literacy for adults (especially women), and providing training for young people not attending school.

Children's Rights: In 2005, Belgium amended its law on international cooperation to include children's rights as a sector-transcending and high-priority focus for Belgian development cooperation. Children's rights are thus incorporated into the law as a central point of interest along with gender, social economy, and the environment. This amendment was seen as a logical consequence of the Millennium Development Goals, which form the framework for the Belgian development cooperation, since six of the eight objectives relate directly to children and respect for their rights.

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA)

www.acdi-cida.gc.ca

CIDA is Canada's lead agency for development assistance. It has a mandate to support sustainable development in developing countries in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable, and prosperous world. It carries out its mandate through multilateral, geographic, bilateral, and part-

nership programs. In 2006 and 2007, CIDA's budget totaled some CAN\$2.5 billion.

Children's Rights: CIDA's strategy for child protection aims to increase the realization of the rights of children, particularly those in need of special protection, through capacity building for government and civil society, targeted social services, and meaningful child participation.

The Child Protection Research Fund was a CAN\$2 million grant fund established in 2001 by CIDA to support research on child protection issues in the developing world. The fund's main goals were to influence child protection policy—both within CIDA and internationally—and to identify sustainable, practical solutions to the problems facing children in need of special protection from abuse, exploitation, and violence. The fund supported 13 research projects that focused on children in wars and conflicts, the impact of HIV/AIDS, aggressive behavior, substance abuse, juvenile detention, children in institutional care, and child labor. For more detail on projects supported by this fund, see www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=11598&flag=report.

Advocacy and Raising Awareness: CIDA maintains a number of Canadian partnership programs that support activities to raise awareness of the country's citizens of the need to get involved in development issues, and urge them to support organizations in Canada's voluntary and private sectors that partner with organizations in developing countries. Several of the partnership programs have an explicit focus on young people.

The **Global Classroom Initiative** supports the development of school-based global education resources and activities. The initiative supports projects from the education sector that will help Canadian youth get to know their global neighbors, appreciate different worldviews, and understand the global impact of their choices and actions. The initiative's focus helps children make responsible choices for the sake of the collective future.

The **Public Engagement Fund** (PEF) financially supports projects that seek to increase the awareness, understanding, and engagement of Canadians in

international development issues and programs; increase support for Canada's international assistance program and for international efforts to reduce global poverty; and create opportunities for meaningful participation in international development activities. Preference is given to projects that target or focus on the active engagement of young people in international development. The PEF accepts proposals for projects that take place in Canada and target specific Canadian audiences. CIDA contributes up to 75% of the project costs, with a minimum of CAN\$25,000 and a maximum of \$175,000.

More detailed information on CIDA programs is available through the programs index at

www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/JUD-91713231-MZ5

and a project browser at <http://les.acdi-cida.gc.ca/project-browser>.

GERMAN SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION [DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT] (GTZ)

www.gtz.de/en/index.htm

The GTZ is one of the lead agencies for development cooperation in Germany. Active in 87 countries worldwide, it focuses on Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America, and Europe and Central Asia. Its nearly 2,700 projects are primarily funded by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany, which provided US\$1.4 billion of GTZ's 2008 budget of US\$1.9 billion.

GTZ programs focus on rural development, the economy and employment, the environment and infrastructure, good governance, social development, and crosscutting issues. Since 1997, GTZ has also developed programs that focus on children and young people in the areas of youth employment, child and youth health, risk behavior in children and adolescents, general and peace education, and crisis prevention. The objective has been to empower children

and adolescents to assert their rights and play an active role in changing their situation. Programs about children and young people have three main themes:

Protection: Children's rights are enshrined in international law. GTZ provides support to partner with governments on the implementation of these rights, with a particular focus on the rights of girls. For example, since 2002, GTZ has been advising the government of Côte d'Ivoire on measures to combat child trafficking and the worst forms of child labor, combined with employment promotion measures that offer girls prospects for the future.

Prevention: Young people are disproportionately affected by social inequality and exclusion and therefore prone to become involved in crime, either as victims or as perpetrators. In order to tackle this challenge to societies' peace and development, GTZ utilizes a range of approaches in the areas of youth and peace work and adolescent reproductive health care. In El Salvador, with the help of a systemic planning tool on the Prevention of Youth Violence, a component for peaceful coexistence was developed and is currently being implemented.

Participation: According to international conventions, young people are entitled to social and political participation. In many countries, however, these particular rights still play a subordinate role. GTZ offers its experience with youth social work and helps partner countries to implement local and national youth policies. One example of this approach to help realize children's and youth rights is in West Africa, with the aid of a tool kit titled "Get Youth on Board!" Stakeholders from Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia developed strategies to promote regional collaboration on participatory youth work.

A full list and detailed description of children and youth projects supported by GTZ is available at www.gtz.de/en/themen/uebergreifende-themen/jugend/27139.htm.

IRISH AID

www.irishaid.gov.ie

Irish Aid is the government of Ireland's program of assistance to developing countries. Since its establishment in 1974, it has grown steadily to its current budget of US\$1.420 billion in 2008. Irish Aid's core mandate is poverty reduction, and in its programming, it has identified four priority issues integral to achieving this mandate: gender equality, HIV/AIDS, environmental sustainability, and good governance. The most important characteristic of Irish Aid programming, however, is its strong focus on development education.

Education and Research: A dedicated Development Education Unit was established in 2003 and charged with implementing a long-term strategy for development education. Programming is based on the assumption that people in Ireland have an important role to play as citizens at the local and international levels. Young people, in particular, need to develop a good knowledge and understanding of development issues and the underlying causes of poverty and underdevelopment in the world.

Irish Aid has since pursued development education programming in a variety of ways. It organized a number of competitions among young people, including the Development Youth Prize 2007, the Irish Aid/Self Help "Science for Development" award, and several rounds of development education grants; for more detail see www.irishaid.gov.ie/article.asp?article=1127. In parallel, a comprehensive research program was launched in 2000 that has resulted in several commissioned research papers and projects funded by Irish Aid; see www.irishaid.gov.ie/article.asp?article=1167.

NETHERLANDS MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

www.minbuza.nl/en/home

Development cooperation is one of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' principal tasks. The Netherlands contributes US\$6.3 billion per year toward the de-

velopment of poor countries around the world. Assistance is provided to 36 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe. Its aid focuses on human rights and a business climate conducive to jobs and good incomes, education, water and sanitation, the environment and reproductive health, and the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Matra Social Transformation Program

The Matra Social Transformation Program contributes to promoting security, cooperation, and democracy in Central and Eastern Europe and selected countries bordering the European Union (EU). Since 1994, the Dutch government has used Matra to encourage social regeneration in countries throughout the region. The program's aim is to support the transformation to a democratic society governed by the rule of law. It therefore supports activities that promote reform of the state and its institutions, civil society organizations, and the connections between them.

Matra currently operates in two new EU member states (Bulgaria and Romania), three candidate countries for EU accession (Croatia, Macedonia, Turkey), five potential EU candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia), six of the EU's Eastern neighbors to the east (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Ukraine), and six Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia). The 12 qualifying themes of the Matra program are legislation and law, public administration/public order/police, human rights/minorities, environment, biodiversity, housing, information and the media, culture, welfare, health care, labor and social policy, and education. Within these themes, opportunities exist under Matra to address children and youth-related issues. For 2009, a budget of €18 million was available for the Matra Projects Program (MPP) and was divided over two grant rounds, in March and in September.

NEW ZEALAND'S INTERNATIONAL AID AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (NZAID)

www.nzaid.govt.nz

NZAID is the agency within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade that manages New Zealand's official development assistance (ODA) program and provides policy advice on international development issues. Its mission is to support sustainable development in developing countries in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable, and prosperous world. NZAID has undergone rapid growth since its establishment in 2002. In the 2006–7 fiscal year, NZAID managed 1,200 international development contracts and administered a total budget of NZD 430 million. Its primary geographic focus is the Pacific and Southeast Asia region.

Education: While most of New Zealand's education aid has gone into higher education in the form of scholarships, since 2000 the focus has shifted toward increased support for the provision of basic education in order to achieve the internationally agreed Education For All goals by 2015. NZAID recognizes that a quality basic education, from early childhood through secondary education, is a fundamental human right and a critical tool to reduce poverty. NZAID will maintain education's share of total development assistance at approximately one-third and, within this share, work toward increasing the funding for basic education to 50% of the total education budget.

One program in which NZAID is a lead donor is Education For All in the Solomon Islands. Since 2003, this program has worked to strengthen management of the formal education system, developed a program to upgrade school infrastructure, revised the curriculum and distributed textbooks and teaching aids to primary schools, and supported Waikato University to train sufficient numbers of teachers. The program has since resulted in the introduction fee-free basic education, allowing more children to attend school and gain the education they need.

Research: NZAID engages with development-related research in a variety of ways. Through its International Development Research Fund, New Zealand-

based researchers (academics, nongovernmental organizations researchers, and the staff of research organizations) work in partnership with researchers from developing countries. Research supported by the fund focuses on advancing developing policy and practice in the regions. Postgraduate field research awards offer students from New Zealand universities the opportunity to work in developing countries. Several networks are supported by NZAID to connect academics, students, and development practitioners, such as DevNet, and policymaking and research institutes, such as the Oceania Development Network. While research is not exclusively youth-focused, possibilities for projects on children and youth-related issues exist through these channels; see www.nzaid.govt.nz/what-we-do/research-at-nzaid.html.

NORWEGIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (NORAD)

<http://norad.no/en>

Norad is a directorate under the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). The objective of Norway's development policy is to fight poverty and bring about social justice. With a total budget of US\$5.2 billion, assistance focuses on several priority areas where Norway feels it can make the greatest contribution: the environment and sustainable development; peace building, human rights, and humanitarian assistance; oil and clean energy; women and gender equality; good governance and the fight against corruption; and efforts to reach the health-related Millennium Development Goals.

Norway has also focused on the rights and life-chances of children and young people. Significant support goes toward public welfare services, particularly in the health and education sectors, and Norway pays particular attention to the education of young girls and of children in war and conflict areas, their involvement in peace and reconciliation efforts, the protection of their rights in armed conflicts and humanitarian disasters, and the right of children and young people to participate and have their say.

Somewhat outside its general programming, Norway also renders substantial assistance under the Norway Grants within the European Economic Area (EEA) financial instrument. This regional grant-making initiative for newer EU member countries was established in conjunction with the EU Eastward enlargement 2004, which also expanded the EEA, of which Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway are a part along with the EU. Between 2004 and 2009, US\$950 million was disbursed in EEA grants, with Norway contributing 97% of the funding. Beneficiary countries are the 12 states that have joined the EU since 2004, as well as Greece, Spain, and Portugal. Among the priority areas of this program, several are relevant to children and young people, including health and childcare, education and human resources, and good governance and participation. A directory of projects supported by Norway and EEA grants is available at www.eeagrants.org/id/13.

SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY (SIDA)

www.sida.se

Sida is an authority under the jurisdiction of the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Out of Sweden's total 2009 budget for development assistance of US\$4.7 billion, Sida administered \$2.3 billion. The Swedish government recently assessed and overhauled its approach to development assistance, with adjustments resulting in a stronger focus on Africa, on former Soviet states, and Southeast Europe, on peace and security, and on democracy and human rights. Under the new programming, bilateral development cooperation is carried out with just over 30 partner countries, and concentrates on democracy and human rights, gender equality and the role of women in development, and climate and environment.

One aspect of Sida operations is its strong reliance on Swedish and international organizations, associations, agencies, companies, and cooperatives to implement large-scale programs. For example, a total of 16 Swedish organizations

currently have framework agreements with Sida, implement joint projects and contribute 10% of the project costs. Joint ventures also exist with numerous NGOs focusing on democratic reform and civil society development and participation.

One such project is the European Humanities University (EHU), a Belarusian university in exile based in Vilnius, Lithuania. Founded in Minsk in 1992 and closed by state authorities in 2004, it re-launched activities in Vilnius in 2005. Currently, EHU is the only Belarusian university committed to academic freedom and the process of integrating a European higher education on BA and MA levels, and offering quality liberal education and research. With a contribution of US\$850,000 for 2008–10, Sida is one of EHU's largest funders.

SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SDC)

www.sdc.admin.ch

The SDC is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. It is responsible for the coordination of development activities and cooperation with Eastern Europe, as well as for the humanitarian aid delivered by the Swiss Confederation. SDC has an annual budget of US\$1.3 billion (2008), which is allocated to direct SDC programs, support programs of multilateral organizations, and help to finance programs run by Swiss and international aid organizations in three main areas.

First, development cooperation aims to alleviate poverty by helping people in partner countries help themselves. Activities focus on promoting economic and government autonomy, improving production conditions, helping to solve environmental problems, and providing better access to education and basic health care for the most disadvantaged population groups. Six programs benefit 12 countries in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Second, humanitarian aid is provided in the wake of natural disasters and in the context of armed conflicts with, in 2008, 297 missions of the Swiss Humanitarian Aid

Unit. Third, Swiss cooperation with Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States supports democratic and market economy reforms. The main priorities are the building of democratic institutions, the reform of health and social services, and the improvement of the environment.

Education: SDC work is based on the concept of vocational skills development. Its activities are aimed at the poorest and most vulnerable sections of the population, with emphasis on young people and women as well as rural populations. By coordinating and integrating its activities with other education-related activities in a country, SDC endeavors to establish an efficient, flexible educational system that addresses local requirements and understands and supports the need for lifelong learning.

Minorities: SDC is a principal sponsor of the 2005–15 Roma Decade and, in particular, the Roma Education Fund. Active in nine countries in Central and Southeast Europe, the fund aims to raise primary school attendance among Roma children and higher education among Roma youth. It does so through five major programs that disburse grants to Roma education initiatives, fund studies, technical assistance, strategy development, and learning activities, bolster knowledge on education reforms and Roma inclusion, and provide scholarships for Roma university students. The fund's budget is projected at US\$48 million.

Governance: SDC funds projects that strengthen civil society, the media, and human rights, and supports elections and wider parliamentary powers. It develops room for grassroots consultation and political dialogue to encourage the emergence of a democratic culture rooted in rural areas and at the municipal level. The SDC is therefore particularly active in championing the decentralization processes that reinforce the autonomy and legitimacy of local authorities—a legitimacy based on mechanisms for consultation and dialogue between elected representatives and their fellow citizens. An example are community forums in Southeast Europe, where SDC has initiated and supported several hundred projects to promote a culture of democratic dialogue at community level in Bulgaria and Macedonia. In so doing, SDC hopes to help

citizens play an active role in shaping the development of their communities through grassroots community forums and participation.

A comprehensive list and descriptions of SDC-funded projects is available at www.sdc.admin.ch/en/Home/Projects.

UNITED KINGDOM DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DFID)

www.dfid.gov.uk

The DFID was established in 1997 as a part of the UK government to manage Britain's aid to poor countries and overcome extreme poverty. DFID works in 150 countries and had, in 2007–8, a budget of US\$8.7 billion. Well over half the aid goes to developing countries either directly or through an international body. Almost a third of the UK's aid goes to international bodies for their own development activities, such as health care, education, and economic growth. DFID also works with over 200 international and UK civil society organizations and has direct or indirect links with thousands of civil society organizations in developing countries. Funding to civil society has increased by 84% since 1997.

Social Exclusion: DFID works with partners to address the needs and rights of specific excluded groups, particularly disabled people, children, and youth. Projects aim to give disadvantaged and marginalized people a voice in decision making. Research is supported to learn about the economic impact of social exclusion, its role in the relationship between growth, employment, and poverty, and disability. In Serbia, DFID has supported a government initiative to give some of the country's most disadvantaged people the chance of a better future. The UK-backed package of social welfare reforms includes a series of programs aimed at young adults without parents. In Bolivia, DFID support helped to establish Circo Infantil, an educational facility for children from poor families and indigenous groups to learn social and vocational skills.

Health Education: DFID's priority to improve health education and services provides young people with better sexual and reproductive health information, services, and supplies. In Rwanda, DFID works with the government to support youth education programs on HIV/AIDS. Across the country, youth centers offer young people a combination of leisure time activities and health education. DFID's investment in the Rwandan health education program is an annual US\$2.5 million.

Gender Equality: DFID is making gender equality a priority and focuses on everything from girls' education to microfinance, HIV and AIDS to conflict resolution, and maternal health to boosting the political participation of women. For example, DFID is contributing significantly to the European Commission's Northern Pakistan Education Program that provides aid to disadvantaged children and adults, particularly women. The organization established 368 literacy centers and advanced the literacy of tens of thousands of women. As a result, mothers were better able to assist their children with homework and became more actively involved in their children's school. An additional benefit of the literacy centers included instruction in fields such as human rights.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)

www.youth-policy.com//index.cfm?page=basicSearch

USAID is an independent federal government agency that receives foreign policy guidance from the Secretary of State. Its history goes back to the Marshall Plan reconstruction of Europe after World War II and the Truman Administration's Point Four Program. In 1961, the Foreign Assistance Act was signed into law and USAID was created by executive order. Since that time, USAID has been the principal U.S. agency to extend assistance to countries recovering from disaster, trying to escape poverty, and engaging in democratic reforms. The agency works in 100 developing countries and in close partnership with private voluntary organizations, indigenous groups, universities, American

businesses, international organizations, other governments, trade and professional associations, faith-based organizations, and other U.S. government agencies. USAID projected budget for 2010 is US\$53.9 billion. The following are USAID's major programs for youth.

Youth Development: Within its priority on education, USAID has specific programming on youth development. It supports youth programs that address a diverse spectrum of youth needs and draws on technical expertise in education, health, democracy and governance, natural resource management, economic development, and agriculture. Specific activity areas include:

Literacy for Out-of-School Youth: USAID's Basic Education and EQUIP 3 programs provide training in literacy, math, and other basic skills for out-of-school youth through initiatives such as Liberia's Accelerated Learning Program.

Youth & HIV/AIDS: Almost half of all new HIV infections in developing countries are among 15 to 24 year-olds. USAID is using media campaigns, peer counseling, life skills training, and interventions for youth in particularly vulnerable circumstances. These kinds of activities are designed to reach young people with prevention messages and help them develop the skills necessary to protect themselves.

Youth & Civic Participation: Enhancing youth civic participation is key to creating an environment supportive of civil society, especially in countries with fragile democratic traditions.

Youth & Microenterprise: USAID's Microenterprise Development Office collaborates with field practitioners and programs to develop, implement, and assess the impact of market-oriented strategies that advance the economic situation of youth. The Youth Livelihoods program within the MicroLinks activity is an example of such programs.

Youth & Post-Conflict Stability: USAID's Conflict Management and Mitigation Office is helping USAID to engage young people often left behind by more traditional development programs. Programs such as USAID/Middle East's

Developing Leaders Program reintegrate former child soldiers, create opportunities for youth to participate in community and political arenas, and provide job training.

Youth & Workforce Development: USAID's Workforce Development programs focus on developing youth employability skills, such as critical thinking and facility with computer technology, as well as specific technical and vocational skills, in response to industry workforce demands through programs like USAID/East Timor's JOB Opportunities Project.

Youth Livelihoods: Livelihood development programming, such as USAID/Haiti's IDEJEN project, aims to enhance the readiness of young people to engage in livelihoods activities, such as employment, household-based activities, self-employment micro-enterprise activities.

Youth Policy: USAID is one of the few development agencies that have made youth policy an explicit part of their programming, within USAID's broader health policy initiative. It supports youth-policy.com, an online resource for improving youth reproductive health and HIV/AIDS policy worldwide. Among others, this resource base includes a searchable database containing 131 full-text policies addressing youth reproductive health from 49 countries. For more detail, see www.youth-policy.com.

For detail on USAID's projects for youth, see www.usaid.gov/our_work/education_and_universities/youth_dev/.

1.3.2 Nongovernmental Aid Agencies

In the field of development, some characteristics and traditions dominate the way in which nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have and continue to engage with youth. These include:

- a strong and usually dominating focus on children;

- origins in the principles of Christian charity as a result of long traditions of missionary work;
- a strong tradition in humanitarian action; and
- work with the voluntary commitment of young people from more developed regions.

The following presents a sampling of some of the largest and globally active nongovernmental aid organizations with programming on children and young people.

CARE INTERNATIONAL

www.care.org

CARE is one of the world's largest private international humanitarian organizations, committed to helping families in poor communities improve their lives and achieve lasting victories over poverty. Founded in 1945 to provide relief to survivors of World War II, CARE is devoted to fighting global poverty. CARE runs some 1,200 projects each year in over 65 countries, reaching more than 50 million people in poor communities worldwide. It does so with a particular focus on girls and women, and through a variety of thematic programs, campaigns, and direct interventions, of which several address the situation and prospects of children and young people.

Cross-Cutting Initiatives: CARE's cross-cutting initiatives span all program sectors to tackle the underlying causes of poverty, and place special emphasis on working with women and girls to create lasting social change. For example, the Sport for Social Change Initiative uses the convening power of sports as a vehicle to minimize the effects of poverty on youth while working to advance gender equality, develop life skills, promote health education, provide psychosocial support, and create income-generating activities.

Education: CARE is dedicated to securing basic education for all. Experience shows that learning attacks poverty at its roots. Educated people can make thoughtful and informed decisions that will positively affect their lives, their families, their communities, and their world. Mothers are more likely to have healthier children and higher incomes. CARE works alongside communities, governments, and partner organizations at many levels to address all aspects of basic education. Its inclusive approaches include training teachers and other school personnel to improve the quality of education; linking education programs to interventions in health, nutrition, and livelihoods to better address reasons why children are out of school; involving communities in assessing and overcoming their unique barriers to learning; and conducting broad campaigns that promote the right to education for all people.

Health: A family cannot be economically healthy if it is not physically healthy. CARE's health projects focus on mothers and children, who often are the most vulnerable to disease and malnutrition. It is particularly interested in increasing the capacity of local partners to deliver quality health services. This interest includes training local health volunteers as counselors, mentors, and monitors of community health. CARE is focused on interventions ranging from nutrition and education to birth spacing and clinical services. Its reproductive health projects encompass family planning, prenatal care, labor and delivery services, and the prevention, detection, and treatment of STDs, including HIV/AIDS.

Nutrition: CARE places a special focus on infant and young child feeding and related maternal nutrition practices and care. Proper nutrition is vital to a child's healthy development and an adult's ability to work and care for her family. CARE protects, promotes, and supports optimal growth and development for children under the age of five to ensure their best chance for survival. Projects focus on teaching techniques and practices that help prevent malnutrition, including proper breastfeeding techniques, educating families and communities about how to cultivate and prepare nutritious complementary food, and strengthening local health systems.

Of CARE International's 12 member organizations, some of the larger ones operated with 2008 budgets as follows: Australia 2007–8: US\$67.8 million; Canada 2008: US\$138.3 million; Germany 2008: US\$24.0 million; United Kingdom: US\$73.0 million; and United States: US\$673.6 million.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

www.ifrc.org/youth

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is the world's largest humanitarian organization, providing assistance without discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class, or political opinions. Founded in 1919, the International Federation comprises 186 member Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, a secretariat in Geneva, and more than 60 delegations strategically located to support activities around the world. The Red Crescent is used in place of the Red Cross in many Islamic countries.

Red Cross and Red Crescent youth comprise more than half of the active volunteers. They are active at the local, national, regional, and international levels. In an effort to give this significant youth component a stronger voice and involvement in the Federation, several structures, policies, and programs have been put in place.

International Federation Youth Commission: The Youth Commission is an advisory body to the Federation governance that works to ensure that youth-related issues are considered. It promotes the implementation of the International Federation Youth Policy and seeks youth opinions worldwide to ensure that these latter are considered at the governance level of the movement.

International Federation Youth Policy: This policy helps both national societies and the Federation to plan for the development of Red Cross and Red Crescent youth, to use the motivation and idealism, experience, and skill of the young people for the benefit of the movement. This policy describes the role of

each of the partners involved in the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement in ensuring that this important group of people is recognized and supported. The partners involved in the youth policy are young people themselves, youth leaders and representatives, national societies, the International Federation, the International Federation Youth Commission, and the International Federation Youth Department.

Youth networks: In some of the regions, youth networks have been established to encourage cooperation between youth members in different regions. A Red Cross Red Crescent youth network is an interconnected support system for youth who interact, meet, and remain in communication for mutual assistance.

INTERNATIONAL SAVE THE CHILDREN ALLIANCE

www.savethechildren.net

Save the Children was established in 1919 with the mission of advancing children's rights and delivering immediate and lasting improvements to children's lives worldwide. It is the world's largest independent organization for children, with programming in over 120 countries. The International Save the Children Alliance is made up of 29 national organizations with a global staff of more than 14,000 working together.

Save the Children carries out comprehensive programming on numerous aspects of children's rights and welfare. It conducts campaigns to advance children's concerns; works on child protection, education, and health; and addresses emergencies and the global food crisis. Within these areas, Save the Children works on thousands of different initiatives in all world regions, with individual projects geared toward children's needs and local circumstances. Several key principles underpin the work of the alliance:

Long-Term Approach: Save the Children looks for sustainable solutions that will benefit children and their communities for years to come. It supports and strengthens schools, health care systems, and other infrastructures in the long

term by giving people appropriate skills and resources, such as specialist training and quality equipment. As an example, in Darfur/Sudan, Save the Children works with other humanitarian organizations to support 500,000 children and women displaced by conflict through food aid, health care, and education. In addition to providing immediate relief, this support makes valuable long-term improvements to the lives of today's young people, and their children in the future.

Advocacy for Children: Save the Children works with, and on behalf of, children to make sure their rights are respected internationally, nationally and locally. It helps children to communicate their needs to community leaders, parents, teachers, and government officials, and persuades adults to take children seriously. Efforts are made to convince those with power and influence to create a better world for children. For example, Save the Children contributed to a groundbreaking UN study on violence against children aimed to increase awareness and propose steps to eradicate the problem. Through Save the Children, young people from 19 countries joined the launch debate at the UN, and a day of action took place in 60 countries to raise awareness of the violence faced by children around the world.

Involving Children: Save the Children, across its programs, encourages children and their families to participate in research, planning, and decision making. These contributions are invaluable in ensuring that Save the Children activities meet children's needs and involves them as active members of society. As an example, Save the Children's Youth Outreach Project in Papua New Guinea trains groups of 15 to 25 year-olds in HIV/AIDS peer education. Once trained, these young people propose community-based activities to inform and educate their peers about HIV risks and practical prevention.

Independence and Collaboration: Save the Children is an independent organization with no religious or political affiliations. It works with governments and with local, national, and international organizations to improve children's lives directly and to influence the policies and practices of others. An important aspect is the building of capacity of local organizations.

In 2008, Save the Children mobilized US\$1.3 billion through its 24 member organizations and three associated entities. The largest portion of this global budget went toward programming on children in emergencies (41%), health (23%), education (19%), and child protection (11%). Among recipient regions, Africa (41%) and Asia (38%) were most prominent.

TERRE DES HOMMES

www.terredeshommes.org

The Terre des Hommes movement was founded in 1960 in Lausanne, Switzerland. Other Terre des Hommes groups were subsequently created in various countries. In 1966 they joined together to form the Terre des Hommes International Federation (TDHIF). Terre des Hommes was created to provide direct support to underprivileged children who were not being helped by existing relief agencies. Today its mandate and activities have evolved, while its focus on improving the daily lives of the most vulnerable groups of children has been maintained.

Terre des Hommes organizations develop and implement projects designed to improve the living conditions of disadvantaged children in their own environment (including families and communities). The Convention on the Rights of the Child constitutes the conceptual framework guiding the activities of the Terre des Hommes organizations. In their own countries and regions, the Terre des Hommes organizations bring to the attention of the public, including children and young people, the causes of underdevelopment, together with the rights of the child. They mobilize political will and advocate appropriate governmental policies. They undertake fundraising activities to achieve their objectives.

Terre des Hommes' 11 member organizations are involved in 1,084 development and humanitarian aid projects in 70 countries, and cooperate with 850 local and national NGO partners. The global budget of was US\$141 million in

2007, with more than 70% coming from private funding. Terre des Hommes focuses on a number of thematic core areas, including child labor, sexual exploitation, child protection, violence, and emergencies.

WORLD VISION

www.worldvision.org

World Vision is a Christian humanitarian charity organization dedicated to working with children, families, and their communities worldwide to reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice. It works with close to 100 million people in nearly 100 countries around the world, serving people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, or gender.

In its international work, World Vision has the following main program areas with direct relevance for children and young people:

- disasters and humanitarian response
- children in crisis;
- child sponsorship;
- health and hygiene;
- food and agriculture; and
- education and literacy.

International programs are run in Africa, Asia and Pacific, Europe and the Middle East, and Central and South America. In addition, World Vision has programming in the U.S., some of which have a specific focus on young people. In 2007, World Vision had an operating budget of US\$976.8 million.

1.4 Information Sources for Funding Opportunities for Young People and the Youth Sector

The following section provides online sources of information that can help young people and their associations find funds for their projects. Many of these online information sources are not comprehensive; they include sources of information relevant for both specific regions and the international youth sector, as well as more general information about resources for civil society and NGOs. Not all of the sources listed are conceived as youth-specific information portals, and therefore they vary in user-friendliness for young people.

ANNA LINDH FOUNDATION, FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES DATABASE

www.euromedalex.org/funding/search

The Anna Lindh Foundation offers its partners and the general public easy access to various funding opportunities in the field of intercultural work in the Euro-med region through an online search engine covering international, private and non-private organizations; national agencies for development and cooperation; and EU institutions.

CHARITYVILLAGE

www.charityvillage.com/cv/main.asp

Charity Village® is Canada's online "one stop shop" for the nonprofit sector. It includes more than 3,500 pages of news, jobs, how-to articles, volunteer and event listings, educational opportunities, and information about resources available to the nonprofit sector in Canada and worldwide.

COMMUNITY OF SCIENCE, INC. (COS) FUNDING SEARCH ENGINE

https://login.cos.com/cgi-bin/account_login

COS is an online funding search engine that provides scientists and researchers at more than 1,300 universities, corporations, and government agencies

worldwide to communicate, exchange information, find the people and technologies, and to access information about funding opportunities for scientific work. The COS interface allows the user to search for grants from a variety of national and international resources.

CSR EUROPE

www.csreurope.org

CSR Europe has more than 60 multinational corporations as members. The website is a source of information on corporate funding that targets young people and their initiatives.

EUROPEAN FOUNDATION CENTER (EFC)

www.efc.be

Established in 1989 by seven of Europe's leading foundations, the EFC promotes and underpins the work of foundations and corporate funders active in and with Europe. As part of its mission to promote philanthropy in Europe, the EFC operates a number of projects and initiatives, including the Orpheus Program, a searchable database of over 650 funder profiles.

EUROPEAN YOUTH PORTAL

<http://europa.eu/youth/>

European Youth Portal is the European gateway to citizenship and mobility for young people in Europe. The European Youth Portal offers European and national information of interest to young people who are living, learning and working in Europe. The portal gives information on 8 main themes, covers 31 countries and is available in 25 languages, including information about youth related funding opportunities (in Europe and worldwide). It also provides a gateway to other youth information portals: http://europa.eu/youth/portals_for_young_people/index_eu_en.html.

THE FOUNDATION CENTER

<http://foundationcenter.org>

Supported by close to 550 foundations, the Foundation Center is a national nonprofit service organization recognized US's leading authority on organized philanthropy, connecting nonprofits and the grant makers supporting them to tools they can use and information they can trust. Its audiences include grant-seekers, grant makers, researchers, policymakers, the media, and the general public. The Center maintains the most comprehensive database on U.S. grant makers and their grants; issues a wide variety of print, electronic, and online information resources; conducts and publishes research on trends in foundation growth, giving, and practice; and offers an array of free and affordable educational programs. Its youth specific spin-off is called Youth and Philanthropy: <http://youth.foundationcenter.org>.

FOUNDATIONS ONLINE

wwwFOUNDATIONS.org/grantmakers.html

This is a directory by the Northern California (USA) Community Foundation of corporations and foundations that have their grant information and application process online. These are U.S.-based companies, but some may have international divisions, and may give to causes outside the U.S.

FUNDRAISING FOR (AND WITH) TECHNOLOGY

www.npower.org

This website includes general fundraising information, how to craft technology funding proposals, sample proposals, and profiles of potential givers (foundations and corporations). Also includes a variety of information on technology resources for nonprofits.

FUNDERS ONLINE

www.fundersonline.org

Funders Online is an initiative of the European Foundation Center (EFC) (www.efc.be/projects/orpheus/) and is a useful and easy-to-use web resource for youth and NGOs to determine which organizations and foundations provide funding for youth-related activities. The EFC promotes and supports the work of foundations and corporate funders in Europe.

GRANT MAKERS WITHOUT BORDERS (GW/OB)

www.internationaldonors.org

A collaboration of the International Working Group and the National Network of Grant Makers, Gw/oB works “to expand and enrich progressive international philanthropy” by providing free advice, alternative sources of information, and increased opportunities for communication among donors.

THE NGO CAFÉ BY THE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTER (GDRC)

<http://gdrc.org/ngo/>

The GDRC offers an easy-to-read primer about NGOs, what it means to be one, how they operate, etc. The basic objectives of the Café are to assist NGOs in enhancing and improving their programs and activities; to effect a better understanding of NGOs in general; and to enable NGOs to network at local, regional, and international levels.

RESOURCE ALLIANCE

www.resource-alliance.org

Resource Alliance (formerly known as the International Fundraising Group) seeks to enable people working in the voluntary sector throughout the world to mobilize and support local resources for their causes. They have conferences

and fundraising workshops worldwide. They also sell *The Worldwide Fundraiser's Handbook: A Guide to Fundraising for Southern NGOs and Voluntary Organizations*, by Michael Norton.

TECHNOLOGY GRANT NEWS

www.technologygrantnews.com

Technology Grant News has the latest grant announcements by tech funders, government and trade associations for technology and nontechnology-related initiatives for nonprofits, social service providers, towns and cities, and schools and universities. Grants are listed by such areas as technology funders teaching the math and science of technology, stepping stones to technology for children with disabilities, the digital divide, women, after-school programs, economic development, literacy, environment, conservation, and partnership funding.

WORLD INITIATIVES FOR GRANT-MAKER SUPPORT

www.wingsweb.org

A project of the U.S.-based Council on Foundations, World Initiatives for Grant-Maker Support is a network of more than 40 grant-maker support organizations devoted to strengthening philanthropy around the globe.

SECTION 2:

Mapping Youth Funding in Different Regions of the World

2.1 Africa

2.1.1 International Organizations with Operational or Grant-Making Programs for Young People’s Initiatives

THE UNITED NATIONS AND YOUTH IN AFRICA

The UN Development Assistance Framework organizes the in-country programs of agencies in terms of their specific mandates. There are some regional interventions serving youth in several countries in Africa (such as the Africa Youth Alliance [see below]), but there is no “one-stop shop” providing an overview of the UN efforts regarding youth across the African continent. Nevertheless, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Africa Portal (www.undp.org/africa) provides access to information about UN actions in general, through country offices and programs throughout Africa, including specific youth-related activities where they exist. For the most part, youth remains an “invisible” category, but are among the beneficiaries of larger programs (MDGs, UNAIDS) and a variety of country programs. Only some UN agencies have specific programs targeting youth and children (e.g., UNICEF and UNFPA) and these may differ from country to country. Where a country

office has put in place a UN Theme Group on Youth, youth can gain more visibility. One highlight for Africa as a good practice in the field of youth in the UN system is Botswana, which has a UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS and Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health.

African Youth Alliance (AYA)

www.ayaonline.org/overview.htm

The AYA was a program directed at young people in four African countries: Botswana, Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda. AYA was launched in 2000 as a five-year initiative funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation through the United States Committee for UNFPA. A partnership of UNFPA, the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health), and Pathfinder International, the program worked to improve, scale up, and institutionalize HIV/AIDS prevention and adolescent reproductive health programs in Botswana, Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda. Through AYA, young people were educated about HIV/AIDS prevention and provided with necessary information, skills, and support to protect their health.

Between 2000 and 2005, and with a budget of US\$56.7 million, the program reached over 35 million stakeholders through media campaigns. Almost 400,000 young people received life planning skills training, and over 2.5 million visits were made by young people to clinics and outreach services.

WORLD BANK: REACHING AFRICA'S YOUNG (RAY)

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTCY/0,,contentMDK:20248903~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:396445,00.html>

Within World Bank, the Africa region was the first to develop a strategic framework to focus on the needs of children and youth using a life cycle framework. The RAY strategic plan for 2005–15 proposes a three-pronged strategy to scale up action in three priority groups, one focusing on young people at risk, two focusing on different categories of children. Currently it is estimated that out

of Africa's US\$3.4 billion human development portfolio in the period from 1998 through 2002, some \$2.4 billion reached the infant to 24 years age groups, but only \$240 million targeted the most vulnerable groups. RAY envisions significant scaling up of analytical work, capacity building, and lending using existing instruments (e.g., multicountry AIDS programs, Poverty Reduction Support Credits (PRSCs), education programs, health programs, social funds, urban programs) as well as new instruments (e.g., conditional cash transfers, safety nets, community financing, and subregional programs).

2.1.2 Regional Organizations with Operational or Grant-Making Programs for Young People's Initiatives

THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AFDB) AND THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND (ADF)

www.afdb.org

The AfDB is a multilateral development bank whose shareholders include 53 African countries and 24 non-African countries from the Americas, Asia, and Europe. It was established in 1964 and officially began operations in 1967. The group's primary objective is to promote sustainable economic growth in order to reduce poverty in Africa. It achieves this objective by financing a broad range of development projects and programs in five topical areas, including poverty reduction and regional integration, and with many projects that have young people as their primary beneficiaries. During its 40 years of operations, AfDB has disbursed over 3,000 loans and grants totaling over US\$50 billion.

As a more specific instrument, AfDB launched the ADF in 1974. ADF's objective is the promotion of economic and social development in 38 least-developed African countries by providing concessional funding for projects and programs, as well as technical assistance for studies and capacity-building activities. In 2008, US\$3.1 billion were disbursed to projects in areas including

infrastructure development, environment, agriculture and rural development, and social services. Among the latter, education represents an important target of ADF funding, and projects supported recently included:

The African Virtual University: This project contributes to human resources development by strengthening the institutional capacity of a network of institutions coordinated by the African Virtual University to deliver and manage quality Information-and-Communication-Technology-assisted education and training opportunities in the region. ADF funding: US\$9.3 million.

Alternative Learning and Skills Development Project, Tanzania: This project contributes to human resources development by providing access to alternative learning, skills, and employment opportunities to out-of-school youth. ADF funding: US\$12.2 million.

Post-primary Education and Training Project, Uganda: Over a period of five years, the project will improve and expand school facilities, as well as their management and teaching quality. This project will include environmental improvements in the schools through rehabilitation, and expansion of learning and accommodation spaces, sanitation, water supply and landscaping, and training on school facilities maintenance. A total of 100,000 additional pupils will gain access to education. ADF funding: US\$96.6 million.

Support to Education in Zambia: The project contributes to increased access to, equity, and quality of basic education of children in Zambia. These goals are being met by constructing 188 classrooms at 42 rural schools, providing teaching materials for 65,000 pupils, and training 500 teacher-trainers and 10,000 teachers over a period of four years. ADF funding: US\$15.8 million.

Support to Education Sector Development, Eritrea: The project supports improved access to elementary-level education by constructing additional classrooms in existing schools located in underserved areas. The project will also construct and furnish two hostels to ensure continuity of education up to the middle school level for highly disadvantaged girls. In-service training, distance education, instruction materials and equipment, and teacher-training

scholarships will be provided to ensure a sufficient number of qualified teachers. ADF funding: US\$34.6 million.

Support to the Strategic Action Plan for Vocational Education and Training, Tanzania: By establishing regional training centers, this project provides access to vocational training to young people in peripheral rural areas. The new facilities not only benefit the education of rural youth but enhance regional development and quality of life for inhabitants more broadly. ADF funding: US\$29.4 million.

A directory of ADF-funded projects is available at www.afdb.org/en/projects-operations/project-portfolio/.

AFRICAN UNION (AU)

www.africa-union.org/root/au/index/index.htm

Founded in 1964, the AU is the continent's principal organization for the promotion of accelerated socioeconomic integration, with the aim of creating greater unity and solidarity among African countries and peoples. It focuses on the promotion of peace, security, and stability on the continent as a prerequisite for the implementation of the development and integration agenda of the Union. Given their demographic importance, young people are seen by the AU as a key vehicle for implementing its objectives of peace, unity, and prosperity.

In this pursuit, a key vehicle was launched in 2005 with the Economic, Social and Cultural Council of the AU. The Council marks a new course for the AU as it responds to calls for democracy and development from Africa's vibrant civil society institutions. The rich and diverse human and institutional resources at the grassroots level in Africa are to become part of new partnerships between the governments and all segments of the society. One of the key functions of the Council is to "forge strong partnerships between governments and all segments of the civil society, in particular women, the youth, children, the Diaspora, organized labor, the private sector, and professional groups." The Council

formed a number of sectoral cluster committees, including several that are of particular relevance for young people: peace and security; social affairs and health; human resources, science, and technology; and women and gender.

COMMONWEALTH YOUTH PROGRAM (CYP) AFRICA

www.thecommonwealth.org/subhomepage/152819/home

The CYP Africa center is located in Lusaka, Zambia, and is one of four centers established to serve the member countries of the Commonwealth. CYP Africa responds to youth development for 20 countries, including Botswana, Cameroon, Cyprus, Ghana, The Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

CYP Africa has four strategic program areas aimed at improving the condition of young people in Africa: Youth Enterprise and Sustainable Livelihoods; Governance; Development and Youth Networks; Youth Work Education and Training. Through these program areas, CYP Africa:

- provides skills, resources, and contacts for young people to create their own business ventures;
- strengthens youth governance and youth networks so that they serve young people more effectively;
- develops youth work as a profession;
- works with governments to create value for the contributions young people make in running their countries;
- provides learning tools, models, Commonwealth experiences, and best practices in youth development across countries and regions;
- provides opportunities to use information and communication technology (ICT) to support young people and their development;
- builds youth leadership and decision making;
- helps young people play a greater part in economic and social development;

- provides a platform for advocacy and mainstreaming youth development in the work of multilateral development agencies.

For example, CYP Africa engages in human resource development efforts through professional training courses in Youth in Development Work and delivers a CYP diploma course, as well as short courses relevant to youth development skills. The Commonwealth Diploma in Youth in Development Work is an 18-month distant education course covering various development needs of working with young people and development in general.

In addition, CYP Africa has formed a regional youth caucus, a network of young people from across Africa. One of the caucus' initiatives is its annual Innovative Projects Award that was launched in 2008. Three projects were supported in 2008 and 2009:

- increasing youth participation in policy processes and democratic governance, Cameroon;
- reducing the burden of HIV/AIDS among out-of-school youth in Kalumbu Lilongwe, Malawi;
- interschool peace building and fighting tribalism, Kenya.

For detailed information and further documents, please consult www.thecommonwealth.org/Internal/152819/152849/about_us/.

COMMUNITY OF PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE COUNTRIES [COMUNIDADE DE PAÍSES LÍNGUA PORTUGUESA] (CPLP)

www.cplp.org/Default.aspx (in Portuguese)

The CPLP was formed in 1996 with seven countries: Portugal, Brazil (a former colony in South America), and five former colonies in Africa: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and São Tomé and Príncipe. East Timor joined the community in 2002 after independence. The CPLP is a bloc under construction, and the societies of the eight member nations have little knowledge of each other. One unique feature of the CPLP is that its members

are linked by a common language and shared cultural features, which form a bridge among countries separated by great distances and on different continents. The CPLP has some programs relevant to youth in Africa, including its HIV/Aids Program, which is designed to help the five African member states, and the Center for the Development of Entrepreneurial Skills that is being established in Luanda, Angola.

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE FRANCOPHONIE [ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA FRANCOPHONIE] (OIF), AFRICA

The OIF includes among its members more than 20 African states. As part of its global programming, OIF has an operational youth program that aims to support the development of young people's active and responsible citizenship and works with youth up to the age of 30. OIF's three main areas of programming for and with youth are: (1) meetings among French-speaking young people about issues of society, politics, and policymaking that concern them; (2) technical assistance to member states to reinforce their national youth policies and intersectoral policies that affect young people; and (3) support and encouragement of French-speaking young people to get involved in the Francophonie volunteer program (Voluntariat Francophone).

BUDGET: According to the annual report of the OIF for 2007, the annual spending of the OIF on its transversal youth program, including the Voluntariat Francophone, is €1.003 million. Total OIF program expenditure for that year came to approximately €46.5 million.

Source: Programmation, 2006–2009; www.francophonie.org/ressources/programmation.cfm.

2.1.3 Organizations Providing Funding for Youth Projects

THE AFRICAN YOUTH FOUNDATION (AYF)

www.ayf.de

The AYF is a nonprofit development organization based in Bonn, Germany, with a regional office in Accra, Ghana. It was established in 2000 to aid young Africans in Africa and its diaspora, as well as Europeans of African descent, to undertake projects that will enable them to obtain skills necessary for their future livelihoods. The organization specializes in training young people in business and entrepreneurial skills through the help of local business institutions. AYF promotes self-awareness, researches development conditions in African countries, and analyzes favorable conditions for development and participation of youth in social life. Detailed information is on the website. The following are important programs:

ADLER Entrepreneurship Award: Awarded to acknowledge the accomplishments of Africans in Europe and Africa, it is presented to Africans and people of African descent who have made a significant contribution to the development of their communities. The award encourages these civic efforts and showcases their impact on their communities on the local, national, and international level. Awards are given in five areas: civil society, legal, health, media, and African businesses. The award does not include a monetary prize but community and society acknowledgement. A list of past award winners is available at www.ayf.de/activities/awards.html.

Experts for Africa is a service to promote the flow of volunteer experts, teachers, and other professionals to Africa. AYF encourages professionals of all walks of life to volunteer their time and expertise to assist Africa. AYF matches the needs of carefully chosen institutions in Africa with volunteer experts.

Progressive Educational Fund, established by the AYF, supports disadvantaged youth in Africa. Through a website, profiles of best students in African countries are submitted to encourage Africans in the diaspora, as well as fund-

ing institutions. These profiled individuals receive funding for leadership, business, and management courses, as well as IT training in Africa.

Universal Leaders' Group Initiative: Started by the AYF in 2005, the group provides an informal, efficient framework where young professionals in diverse fields such as entrepreneurship, investments, education, and development can have an ongoing exchange of opinions, knowledge, and experience on strategic issues. The group's web portal at www.ulg.ayf.de serves as the platform for exchange and outreach.

YOUTH ACTION INTERNATIONAL (YAI)

www.youthactioninternational.org

YAI is a global nonprofit effort to rebuild war-torn African communities. YAI is run by a network of young international leaders who are defining a new approach to delivering humanitarian aid. By leveraging the use of local materials and employing local people, YAI maximizes the economic and social impact of programs that include building schools and playgrounds as well as microlending. It runs projects in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Uganda. Specific program activities include small business development (including microloans), vocational training, agriculture and farming support, targeted scholarships, and health care and awareness raising. In 2008, YAI had an operating budget of approximately US\$350,000, funded by USAID, corporate and individual donors in the U.S., and several American foundations. YAI has three main thematic orientations:

Early Childhood Development Program: targets children between ages 5 and 12 and focuses on positive early childhood development by providing basic individual and school-related necessities, homework assistance and support, and safe, structured environments for play and learning. Specific program activities include after-school programming, teacher training, school and library construction, support to orphaned and abandoned children and youth, financial literacy support, and medical assistance.

“Opportunity Meets Preparation” Program for Women: targets women ages 13 to 32. This program focuses on supporting the needs and development of women affected by war and girls at risk of sexual exploitation or domestic violence. It aims to equip and prepare young girls and women with information and opportunities that can allow for self-sufficiency and independence. Specific program activities include workshops and training sessions geared at women’s capacity building, microcredit and startup kits to help women to start their own businesses, and information on primary childcare as well as maternal health issues.

Youth Development and Empowerment Program: targets 13 to 32 year-olds and focuses on promoting the wellbeing and empowerment of war-affected youths, former child soldiers, formerly abducted children, and children associated with fighting forces. Specific program activities include vocational and job training and placement, the promotion of youth talent in the arts and sports, agriculture and farming support, youth resource centers, training in program development and management, and scholarship initiative for university education.

YAI operates in three nations.

Liberia: YAI operates two programs in the country. Within its early childhood development program, YAI supports a school library in Gardnersville, the Becky Primary School in the Kakata community, and several orphanages and playgrounds. Under the youth development and empowerment programs, YAI assists women’s centers, a former child soldiers reintegration and health project, youth and computer resource centers, and others.

Sierra Leone: The early childhood development program organizes play-based workshops to train financial literacy, and provides teacher training and supplies to schools in the Waterloo Refugee Camp as well as the Milton Margai School for the Blind. The youth development and empowerment programs assist a project to reclaim lands devastated by mining in Kono district and to make land available to young people, and supports a women’s center in Freetown that provides training and microcredit loans to 150 women.

Uganda: The MYDEL vocational skills training program provides training to the marginalized youth in slum areas in Kampala. The Rakai agriculture initiative provides 150 families with seeds for subsistence farming. Later support is planned to develop community grain stores and support animal farming in the community of Rakai. The Jinja community empowerment program is an income-generating project for 2,500 people in the Jinja district. The Gulu empowerment program supports 50 formerly abducted child-mothers with seed money for starting businesses to improve on their lives. The Amuru youth empowerment program helps 45 young people to start commercial honey production.

2.1.4 Other Interesting Funding Initiatives

This section includes some initiatives for youth that have been undertaken in the region. These may not form part of the work of the “traditional” youth sector of the region, but they nevertheless constitute examples of good practice and demonstrate the extent of development and innovation under way in the youth sector in this region

AFRICA FILES

www.africafiles.org

Africa Files is a network of volunteers committed to promoting African perspectives and alternative analyses for human rights and economic justice in Africa. It is active in the fields of information and research and was launched in 2002 by former volunteers in two well-established groups based in Toronto, the Economic Rights in Southern Africa group of the Inter-Church Coalition on Africa and the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa. When these groups ceased operation in 2001, members from each group came together to explore ways to continue their work and express their solidarity

with Africa. It is also a useful and up-to-date information resource for youth-related activities. Within Africa Files, there are several important initiatives:

Action Focus: This platform takes action on specific Africa-related human rights and justice issues. Some Action Focus items target major issues involving Africa and offer alternative analyses and responses, with a more radical perspective than is often found in government and mainstream media sources. Other Action Focus items are direct calls for immediate urgent action coming from Amnesty International or Africa Files' sister organizations. Action often involves writing letters to members of Parliament or other leaders on specific issues, or solidarity messages with those suffering injustice.

Africa InfoServ: This free e-mail information service features up-to-date reports on African events, issues, and people, drawn from a variety of sources, including News From Africa, All Africa News Agency, IRIN, New People, SARDC, Inter-Press Service, Women's E-News, and E-Africa, as well as other news groups and individuals. Among its 18 thematic categories is one dedicated to youth and children; see www.africafiles.org/youthchildren.asp.

At Issue Ezine: This web resource was launched in February 2005 by Africa Files to publish well-researched, provocative, and insightful original articles on important current themes in sub-Saharan Africa.

FRIENDS OF AFRICA INTERNATIONAL (FAI)

www.fafrika.org/index.html

FAI was founded in 2005 with the mission to promote human rights, social justice, democracy, and good governance in Africa. It provides policy advice, advocacy, training, and resources to regional and international institutions through its multifaceted programs in Africa. Program areas include human rights and democracy, women's rights, youth and development, HIV/AIDS, peace and security, and economic and socio-cultural rights.

FAI organizes the Pan African Youth Leadership Forum, first held in Ghana in 2007, and then in Egypt in 2008. The goal of the Pan African Youth Leadership Forum is to provide African youth with the essential education and training necessary for leadership, and to offer a forum for youth to share their unique knowledge and experiences among colleagues.

NORTH-SOUTH CENTER, COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The European Center for Global Interdependence and Solidarity, more commonly known as the North-South Center, was set up by the Council of Europe in Lisbon, Portugal, in May 1990. It has the dual objective of advancing European cooperation to heighten public awareness of global interdependence issues, and of promoting policies of solidarity, respect for human rights, democracy, and social cohesion. A specific objective of the North-South Center is to provide training and capacity building of young people and youth organizations outside of Europe, and several programs are undertaken addressing African youth. See www.coe.int/t/dg4/nscentre/default_en.asp. The following are important initiatives:

Africa-Europe Training Course for Youth Organizations: This long-term training course for trainers on Africa-Europe youth cooperation is held annually or bi-annually. Over the period of one year, 30 trainers per course participate in a curriculum that consists of four elements: two week-long residential training seminars, a practice phase, a virtual learning and communication platform, and a mentoring process. In so doing, the course hopes to strengthen the role of youth organizations as civil society actors, and to advance active citizenship among young people in Africa and Europe. It focuses building the capacity of multipliers in youth organizations in Europe and Africa, and equipping them with skills necessary for Africa–Europe cooperation programs. Past courses took place in 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2008. For more detail, see www.coe.int/t/dg4/nscentre/Youth%5CUYD%5CUYD_EA1_LTTC_en.pdf.

Africa-Europe Youth Summit: Taking place Lisbon, Portugal, in 2007, the summit brought together 250 youth representatives of Africa and Europe, and 60 observers, representing governments, regional and international organizations, and media. It aimed to increase young people's participation in Euro-African cooperation and to reinforce youth work in Africa and Europe by influencing the youth policy. The summit concluded with a final declaration that was delivered to the heads of state during the second EU-Africa Summit. For detailed information, see

www.coe.int/t/dg4/nscentre/Youth%5CYouth_Summit%5Cconcept_paper_Africa_Europe_Youth_Summit_en.pdf

African University on Youth and Development: Taking place for the first time in 2009, the African University on Youth and Development aimed at creating a space for debate and reflection, affirmative youth action and promotion of youth policies, training and non-formal education, as well as intercultural and interregional dialogue within the context of Euro-African youth cooperation and the follow-up of the Africa Europe Youth Summit. One hundred youth leaders from Africa and Europe came together in Tarrafal, Cape Verde, for a week to live and learn together and to co-develop training activities and political participation of youth in the context of Euro-African cooperation. The university is organized by the North-South Center of the Council of Europe in partnership with the National Youth Council of Portugal, Cape Verde Federation of Youth, the European Youth Forum, and the Pan-African Youth Union, with the support of the European Commission and the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP). Detailed information is available at www.coe.int/t/dg4/nscentre/Youth%5CUYD%5CUYD_EA1_en.pdf.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT NETWORK (YEN)

www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/yen/index.htm

YEN is a partnership of the United Nations, the International Labor Organization, and the World Bank. YEN was created in 2001 to mobilize action on

the commitment of the Millennium Summit for decent and productive work for young people. YEN is a global platform to prioritize youth employment on the development agenda and to exchange ideas on policies and programs to improve employment opportunities for youth. The network includes development agencies, governments, the private sector, youth groups, and other NGOs. To date, YEN has mobilized US\$7 million for its activities, with current support from the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) and the UK Department of Work and Pensions. It has developed and disseminated various publications and advocacy products on youth employment, and trained over 1,500 youth representatives as advocates on youth employment. In Africa, YEN operates several programs.

Competitive Grant Scheme supports youth employment projects in the Mano River Union (MRU) (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone). The program identifies and supports small-scale, innovative projects with potential to provide employment opportunities for young people while allowing youth organizations to actively participate in development. Youth organizations have firsthand experience of the needs of young people but need financial or technical support to reach their goals. Grants of US\$2,000 to \$50,000 are awarded to projects that contribute to youth employment in several areas: community projects and services, transition from school to work, vocational training for young people, youth entrepreneurship, and economic empowerment of young women.

The selection criteria for projects supported under the Competitive Grant Scheme are:

- Target: aim at improving the employment opportunities for young people between the ages of 15 and 30.
- Innovation: extent to which the proposed project differs from existing approaches. YEN is particularly interested in projects that introduce a new approach, process, or technology.
- Sustainability: organizational capacity and expertise to continue the activities after the end of grant funding.

- Results and Measurability: well-defined and quantifiable outcomes and outputs.
- Growth Potential: potential of the project to be applied on a larger scale or replicated elsewhere.
- Partnerships: potential to initiate strategic alliances and bring different stakeholders together.
- Gender equity: promote inclusion and active participation of young women.

The **Private Sector Initiative** (PSI) is a project of YEN's subregional office for West Africa. The PSI is a multistakeholder platform for business action on youth employment supported by the UK's Department of Work and Pensions. The PSI aims to strengthen the role that business in West Africa can play in enhancing employment opportunities for youth. To achieve this task, the initiative is divided into three areas of action. Under knowledge development, it seeks to take stock of existing and planned business sponsored youth employment interventions. Under network building, it brings together private sector representatives and civil society organizations to advocate for and share experiences on business support for youth employment. Finally, this project works closely with its network partners to match business interests in the field of youth employment with existing or possible intersectoral partnerships on youth employment in the subregion.

2.2 Asia-Pacific

2.2.1 International Organizations with Region-Specific Operation or Grant-Making Programs Supporting Young People's Initiatives

EU/UNFPA COOPERATION ON YOUTH SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (RHIYA)

www.asia-initiative.org

RHIYA expands on the successful multicountry intervention: the EC/UNFPA Initiative for Reproductive Health in Asia (RHI). The RHIYA continues the successful collaboration among the European Union, UNFPA, and European and local NGOs toward improving the sexual and reproductive health of the most vulnerable populations, especially young people, in South and Southeast Asia. Partnering with NGOs and governments, RHIYA aims to improve the sexual and reproductive health of young people between the ages of 10 and 24, through information and education campaigns, the provision of youth-friendly services, and the development of advocacy initiatives.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Although some regional UN interventions are serving youth in several countries in the region, there is no “one-stop shop” providing an overview of the UN efforts regarding youth across Asia and the Pacific. Nevertheless, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Asia portal (www.undp.org/asia/) provides access to information about UN action in general, through country offices and regional programs, including specific youth-related activities where they exist. In addition, among the aims of three regional centers is the management of knowledge on best practices.

Bangkok: <http://regionalcentrebangkok.undp.or.th/>

Colombo: www.undprcc.lk

Fiji: <http://regionalcentreapacific.undp.org.fj/>

WORLD BANK IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/EXTEAPREGTOPSOCDEV/0,,contentMDK:20327368~pagePK:34004173~piPK:34003707~theSitePK:502940,00.html>

The World Bank has identified two main issues as the key priorities for governments in the Asia-Pacific region and its own work with youth. First, youth unemployment rates may be up to four times the adult rate in some countries. Often a primary reason is that, while many youth in the region may have access to primary education, there is little access to secondary or tertiary education, resulting in inadequate skills. Even those youth who do benefit from higher education may find their skills to be irrelevant, as the education system may not be geared toward meeting the demands of the labor market. The need to reform education systems in the region is not helped by the decrease in spending on education over recent years. Second, conflict and instability have also affected youth prospects because of the effect on the economy, interruption of education, government failure to provide basic services, and youth who may play a key role in the instability, whether fighting for independence in Timor-Leste, protesting government repression in Indonesia, or engaging in criminal activities as part of street gangs in Papua New Guinea.

In addressing these problems faced by young people, the World Bank has developed a mix of programs to work with youth in the East Asia and Pacific region:

Grants: World Bank offices in some countries provide grants focused on youth. In Cambodia, for example, NGOs that engage youth may apply to receive grants from the Small Grants Program. Vietnam Innovation Day 2006 and the Papua New Guinea Development Marketplace 2006 also gave grants

to organizations with the most innovative ideas dealing with youth-focused development challenges.

Training: Some offices also engage in training programs for youth. In China, for example, the World Bank is involved in peer education programs for HIV/AIDS prevention, and in training young women in rural areas to increase their employability.

Dialogues: Bank offices throughout the region engage youth in dialogue about development at the local level, for example, through the Public Information Centers, information-sharing workshops, and internships, and also by connecting youth across countries through the Global Distance Learning Network.

A comprehensive database of World Bank-supported projects in the region is available at <http://web.worldbank.org/external/default/main?menuPK=502973&pagePK=34004168&piPK=34004429&theSitePK=502940>.

2.2.2 Regional Organizations with Operational or Grant-Making Programs for Young People's Initiatives

THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

www.aseansec.org

ASEAN was established in 1967 in Bangkok by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, later joined by Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia. It aims to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development and to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries in the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

ASEAN has an elaborate framework of cooperation mechanisms for youth policy development and involvement of young people in the development of the region. Overseen by an ASEAN ministerial meeting on youth that convenes

once every two years, youth cooperation is directed by the Work Program on Preparing ASEAN Youth for Sustainable Development. The Work Program serves as the major channel for pursuing ASEAN cooperation in youth development, and outlines the following four priority areas: policy development; promoting ASEAN awareness and civic responsibility; promoting employability of youth; and information exchange and partnership. Numerous activities are conducted to implement the Work Program, including:

- annual ASEAN Youth Day Meetings and ASEAN Youth Day Awards;
- an ASEAN Youth Leadership Development Program to promote the concept of youth leadership, policy formulation, and youth volunteers;
- a Regional Capacity-Building Workshop to Promote Youth-Initiated Enterprises for government officials and young entrepreneurs to promote youth entrepreneurship;
- a web portal at www.aseanyouth.org that was set up to link country-based youth websites;
- a regional Youth Caucus that provides opportunities for youth representatives to present their discussions to the ministerial level on themes such as education, environment, employment and entrepreneurship, and community engagement.

ASEAN FOUNDATION

www.aseanfoundation.org

The ASEAN Foundation was established in December 1997 during ASEAN's 30th Anniversary Commemorative Summit. Its mission is to contribute to shared prosperity and a sustainable future to all ten ASEAN member countries: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Funding for the foundation comes from the governments of the member countries, as well as from Japan, China, France, Canada, and several global corporations.

The ASEAN Foundation carries out a range of activities, including:

- projects to promote education, training, science and technology, health, and cultural life;
- assistance to uplift the social condition of the peoples in the ASEAN region;
- fellowships to support exchanges of ASEAN youths and students;
- collaborative work among academics, professionals, and scientists.

Projects supported by the ASEAN Foundation must meet the following requirements:

- be consistent with the objectives and priorities of the ASEAN Foundation;
- address one of the fields of science and technology, environment, culture and information, social development (youth, women, health and nutrition, education, labor affairs, disaster management, HIV/AIDS prevention and control, children, population, and rural development and poverty eradication), drug matters, or civil service;
- address a regional issue and benefit all ASEAN member countries;
- be sustainable, co-financed from other sources of funding, and achievable within a specified period of time;
- benefit people at the grassroots level directly.

At present, the combined funding from these donors totals US\$4.3 million, of which the foundation supports its grant-making, operational programs, and the building of its endowment.

THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

www.adb.org

ADB is an international development finance institution whose mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their populations. Established in 1966 and headquartered in Manila, the Philippines, ADB is owned and financed by its 67 members, of which 48 are from the region and 19 are from other parts of the globe. ADB's main partners

are governments, the private sector, NGOs, development agencies, community-based organizations, and foundations. Under Strategy 2020, a long-term strategic framework adopted in 2008, ADB will follow three complementary strategic agendas: inclusive growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. In pursuing its vision, ADB's main instruments include loans, technical assistance, grants, advice, and knowledge.

ADB interacts with a broad range of civil society organizations through operational cooperation and dialogue. NGOs, community-based organizations, labor unions, and foundations are among ADB's partners in fighting poverty and promoting prosperity in the Asia and Pacific region. ADB's experience shows that cooperation with civil society organizations can improve the effectiveness, quality, and sustainability of ADB-assisted activities. Information about ADB-funded projects addressing young people can be accessed on its website using the project database: www.adb.org/Projects.

A special instrument of ADB, the Asian Development Fund (ADF), since 1973 has served to support equitable and sustainable development for the region. It offers loans at very low interest rates and grants that help reduce poverty in ADB's poorest borrowing countries. It is currently in its tenth round of funding, with ADF X covering the 2009–12 period. The previous ADF IX funded 54 projects totaling US\$1.1 billion. Detailed information on projects supported by ADF is available at www.adb.org/ADF/default.asp.

COMMONWEALTH YOUTH PROGRAM (CYP), ASIA

www.thecommonwealth.org/subhomepage/152929/

CYP, established in 1973, advocates the effective participation of young women and men in the development process and for social transformation, and aims at their full engagement at all levels of decision making. The program is financed by a special fund consisting of voluntary contributions from member governments.

CYP Asia is based at a regional center in Chandigarh, India. The Asia Center responds to youth development for eight countries of the Commonwealth. Similar to other regional centers, it does so with a focus on three strategic program areas:

- youth enterprise and sustainable livelihoods;
- governance, development, and youth networks;
- youth work, education, and training.

A considerable part of CYP Asia's work addresses young people and HIV/AIDS. In January 2001, the Asian Youth Ambassadors for Positive Living (YAPL) program was launched and the Asia Center started work to raise awareness of AIDS and other effects of high-risk behavior in Asia. This program was initially developed by the CYP Africa Center using the services of young people living with HIV/AIDS to create awareness on issues, such as HIV/AIDS and drug abuse that affect the lives of other young people.

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY (SPC)

www.spc.int/hdp

One of the world's oldest regional organizations, the SPC, formerly known as the South Pacific Commission, was established in 1947. It is a nonpolitical, technical assistance and research body with a consultative and advisory role that serves all 22 countries and territories of the Pacific. SPC works toward a secure and prosperous Pacific community, whose people are healthy and manage their resources in an economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable way. SPC has developed an integrated work program to pursue its goals. This combination of diverse disciplines offers a unique approach to the development of the region's land, marine, and human resources. The organization's current work program focuses on the following sectors:

- land resources;
- agriculture and forestry;

- marine resources;
- coastal and oceanic fisheries, maritime;
- social resources;
- community education, culture, women, and youth;
- demography, population, and statistics;
- information and communication technology, media production and training; and
- public health.

In 2005, the Pacific Youth Ministers adopted the Pacific Youth Strategy 2010 as the regional framework for youth development in the region. To enable SPC and stakeholders, including national governments and development partners, to respond effectively to youth issues in the Pacific region, the strategy focuses on priority initiatives to be implemented from 2006 to 2010, including accessing integrated education; nurturing sustainable livelihoods; promoting healthy lifestyles; building stronger communities; strengthening institutional capacity, youth, and identities; and gathering research information and data on youth.

Overall program expenses of SPC were US\$210.5 million in 2007.

THE SINGAPORE-ASEAN YOUTH FUND

www.nyc.pa.gov.sg

The Singapore-ASEAN Youth Fund was launched in 2007 and is administered by the National Youth Council of Singapore. It is an initiative of Singapore's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Community Development, Youth, and Sports, with the main aim of promoting greater interaction among youth in the ASEAN member countries. The fund supports partnerships among ASEAN youth and youth sector organizations, thus contributing to greater understanding and closer ties within the ASEAN community. The fund aims to foster unity in ASEAN youth and promote greater awareness of ASEAN internationally.

The fund supports projects that meet the following criteria:

- projects are in line with the laws of the participating countries;
- projects do not engage in any proselytizing of religion or political ideologies, and respect the religious, ethnic, and political sensitivities of the participating countries;
- projects are open to participation of youths from all ASEAN member states and involve as many ASEAN member states as possible;
- projects promote a better understanding of ASEAN cultures among ASEAN youths;
- applications are endorsed by the relevant national youth focal point;
- proposals include an action plan to generate greater awareness of ASEAN among youths in the region;
- projects meet at least one of the following four focus areas: Building a Community of Caring Societies, Managing the Social Impact of Economic Integration, Promoting Environmental Sustainability, Promoting an ASEAN identity.

Over the five years until 2011, the fund has a budget of US\$3.3 million. The fund is open to youth organizations and national youth focal points (contact persons for youth affairs) from ASEAN member countries.

2.2.3 Organizations Providing Funding for Youth Projects

THE ASIA-EUROPE FOUNDATION (ASEF)

ASEF was established in 1997 by 25 European and East Asian countries, together with the European Commission, all of which are partners of the Europe-Asia Meeting. ASEF is funded by voluntary contributions from its partner governments, with a budget in 2008 of US\$5.1 million. Most of ASEF projects are also supported financially by civil society organizations, public institutions, and the enterprises ASEF works with. ASEF is a foundation that:

- advances mutual understanding and collaboration between the people of Asia and Europe through intellectual, cultural, and people-to-people exchanges;
- acts as the civil society outreach of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), and works as a platform for Asia-Europe dialogue to stimulate permanent networks that reinforce Asia-Europe bi-regional relations; and
- acts as an interface between civil society and ASEM governments, and consequently contributes to the ASEM process by generating unique recommendations for officials' consideration.

With the objective of fostering future partnerships and cooperation while stimulating greater mobility for the next generation of Asian and European leaders, ASEF engages young volunteers, activists, trainers, artists, students, and others in sustainable networks. The activities are targeted at various youth constituencies from the fields of education, the arts, politics, and the economy. All programs provide a long-term foundation for building continuing dialogue and encouraging institutional contacts and collaborations. Some of its recent youth projects include:

Asia-Europe Network for Sustainable Development: The Asia-Europe Network for Sustainable Development is a partnership that enhances interregional cooperation between Asian and European youth with the intent of achieving a culture of sustainable development. This informal network of youth organizations from Asia and Europe aims to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and experiences between and among partner organizations; encourage consensus building on thematic issues and concerns among the partner organizations; present opportunities for coordinated activities and programs; and highlight positive contributions of youths and youth organizations in the campaign for sustainable development.

Asia-Europe Training Course on Global Education in Local Youth Work “Glocal Appetizer”: Held in Mollina, Spain, in September 2009, this training course focused on developing the capacities of youth organizations to identify and implement global education methodologies in their current activities, thus

bringing a global dimension to their work. The training course, which included 24 participants between the ages of 18 and 30, motivated youth trainers active in the area of global education, youth training, capacity building, and formal and non-formal education who were recommended by national and international organizations and are nationals from the ASEM countries

Asia-Europe Training for Trainers: Held in Tokyo, Japan, in February 2009, this training course focused on middle and long-term youth voluntary service as a tool for community development in Asia and Europe. Participants came from sending and hosting organizations involved in youth voluntary service from across the ASEM countries.

Asia-Europe Young Leaders Symposium: The 11th edition of this symposium took place in Madrid, Spain, in November 2008, with a focus on young urban leadership. The dialogue brought together 44 motivated young urban leaders, forward-looking professionals belonging to or whose field of expertise is based in capital or major cities or regions of ASEM member countries. The main outcomes of the dialogue are the Madrid Declaration, a document in which the participants identified issues of major concern for the urban areas, and the creation of the Asia-Europe Network of Young Urban Leaders.

Asia-Europe Training for Trainers on Intercultural Learning and Cultural Diversity: The Asia-Europe Training for Trainers on Intercultural Learning took place in May 2007, in Manila, the Philippines. It brought together 28 representatives of youth organizations in 22 ASEM countries to work on the development of skills and exchange of best practices on intercultural learning, by providing them with an innovative approach regarding intercultural capacities beyond stereotypes and prejudices. The training was co-organized by ASEF and the Philippines National Youth Commission, in close cooperation with the Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service and the International Cultural Youth Exchange. It contained structured learning exercises and daily reflections, simulation games, and cultural exchanges.

More information on ongoing and past projects is available at www.asef.org/index.php?option=com_theme&task=view&id=3&Itemid=144.

SAMSUNG DIGITALL HOPE

www.itu.int/osg/spu/ni/wsisbridges/linked_docs/presentations/24%20June%20pdf/Samsung_LEE.pdf

Samsung DigitAll Hope is a youth-themed social responsibility program launched by Samsung in 2003. It awards grants to social organizations working to use technology for improving the lives of disadvantaged young people in eight countries: Australia, Singapore, India, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, and the Philippines. Projects are awarded financial support over a period of three years.

Sao Mai Center for Visually Impaired, Vietnam: Central to this project was the development of four computer training centers for visually impaired youth in rural regions. In addition, the project developed localized training materials for the visually impaired.

Don Bosco, Philippines: Geared at youth in rural areas, 12 e-learning centers were established in rural areas in 2004 to provide young people with Internet access. Through this access, education and training programs were delivered online.

Knowledge Channel, Philippines: Founded in 1999, the Knowledge Channel is an all-educational TV channel on cable and satellite. It airs instructional videos that support the Philippine Department of Education's curriculum, as well as non-curriculum titles for an older audience. It also has weekly news and public affairs programs.

Samsung DigitAll Hope benefited 15 Asian organizations with grants totaling US\$600,000 in 2003, while 13 projects were funded at a total of US\$550,000 in 2004.

YOUTH SOCIAL ENTERPRISE INITIATIVE (YSEI)

www.ysei.org

YSEI is a high-engagement social venture program for emerging young social entrepreneurs in developing countries in Asia. YSEI was founded in 2005 as a multi-stakeholder partnership, and it receives support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, UNESCO, and the Canadian International Development Agency. YSEI program principles are to:

- build and maintain multi-stakeholder partnerships with academia, civil society, government, and the private sector that are critical to building strong support networks for young social entrepreneurs;
- reach out to work with disadvantaged youth, as well as marginalized and underrepresented groups in society;
- promote of gender equality and human rights by ending discrimination.

Through the Emergence Fellowship, YSEI invests in young visionaries who have big ideas and who need crucial startup support to turn their ideas into action. The startup support includes financing of up to US\$15,000, development knowledge and tools on social entrepreneurship, technical consulting through mentorship, and access to diverse networks. Current fellowship projects include:

Elevyn, Malaysia: This project supports artisans in remote areas of Malaysia. To generate income on a fair trade basis, Elevyn is using an innovative, web 2.0-based, online platform that links the selling of handmade products to the support of social and environmental causes.

LetIThelp, Philippines: LetIThelp solves structural unemployment and underemployment problems in poor communities by providing capacity building on specific IT skills that are in market demand and match trainees to job opportunities.

Microfinancejobs, India: This project develops an online jobs platform to bridge the gap between 1,500 microfinance institutions in India and 10,000 professionals who would be willing to work in the microfinance field.

Mobile Telecenters, Philippines: Most public school students in Manila have limited or no access to computers and the Internet. Mobile Telecenters provides onsite information- and-communications-technology (ICT) skills training and career opportunities to over 6,000 students by using ICT tools adapted to a tricycle.

Open Dream, Thailand: The project provides low-cost web and application development services to social groups and organizations by leveraging the network of social software developers for project collaboration.

2.3 Europe

2.3.1 Regional Intergovernmental and Supranational Organizations with Grant-Making or Operational Programs for Young People's Initiatives

There are two main institutional actors working in support of young people and providing financial support for the European youth sector. These are the Council of Europe and the European Union. Other institutions, such as the OSCE and UNDP have smaller, usually operational, programs of support, but only exceptionally engage in grant-making.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE (COE)

www.coe.int

The CoE wants to encourage young people to get actively involved in strengthening civil society in Europe; to defend the values of human rights, cultural diversity, and social cohesion; and to promote and develop youth policies. Its work in the field of youth involves all members of the European Cultural Con-

vention, 48 countries in 2009. That year the CoE had approximately 2,238 staff members in five operational centers: Strasbourg (headquarters), Brussels, Budapest, Graz, and Lisbon. The CoE's operational programs for youth are implemented by the Directorate of Youth and Sport. The CoE's grant-making in the field of youth is organized through its main funding mechanism called the European Youth Foundation. The following are departments or functional units of the CoE with some form of responsibility for youth:

Directorate of Youth and Sport (DYS)

www.coe.int/youth

The DYS supports the development of youth associations, networks, and initiatives, and promotes international cooperation in the youth field. It operates on a system of co-management that involves representatives from the International Non-Governmental Youth Organizations cooperating with government officials to work out the priorities for the youth sector. The DYS organizes the Conferences of European Ministers responsible for youth. The DYS's priorities are human rights education and intercultural dialogue, youth participation and democratic citizenship, social cohesion and inclusion of young people, and youth policy development. These priorities are pursued through various activities, including training courses, study sessions, intercultural language courses, seminars, expert meetings and research, publications, and advice on youth policy development.

FINANCIALS:	2009	Euros
	Total budget	205,000,000
	Total expenditure on Youth	5,100,300

European Youth Centers (EYCs), Budapest and Strasbourg

Budapest: www.eycb.coe.int and Strasbourg: www.coe.int/t/dg4/youth/EYC/Strasbourg_en.asp

The EYCs in Strasbourg and Budapest are permanent structures for the implementation of the CoE's youth policy. They are international training and meeting centers with residential facilities, hosting most of the youth

sector's activities. They provide a flexible and modern working environment for international activities, with meeting rooms equipped for simultaneous translation, information centers, and audio-visual and computer facilities. The EYC Strasbourg was founded in 1972 with financial support from the Norwegian government. It hosts the European Youth Foundation. The EYC Budapest was set up and inaugurated in 1995 as the CoE's first permanent service in a Central and East European country. Its premises were placed at the disposal of the CoE by the Republic of Hungary. The EYCs run an annual program of up to 50 activities in close cooperation with nongovernmental youth organizations. The program of activities is co-decided upon in a system of decision making called co-management, which involves equal numbers of youth organizations and governments. The co-management system also decides on the thematic priorities, which the program addresses through its centralized activities. Both EYCs earn part of their operational income from so-called self-financed activities. These are activities that pay for the use of the facilities, but must be organized by institutions or organizations that subscribe through their activities to the broad mission of the CoE and to its values. The proportion of self-financing is extensive—up to one-third of income. In 2009, the total expenditure on the operation of both EYCs, including their programs within the annual budget, was €3,649,000, of which €2,906,500 is the contribution from the CoE annual budget.

Source: Ordinary Budget for 2009; [https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=CM/Res\(2008\)25&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=original&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75](https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=CM/Res(2008)25&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=original&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75).

The European Youth Foundation (EYF)

www.eyf.coe.int/fej

The EYF is a fund established in 1972 by the CoE to provide financial support for European youth activities. It has an annual budget of approximately €3 million, made up of contributions provided by the member states of

the Council of Europe. The contributions received from each member state to the budget of the EYF for 2009 can be consulted at this website:

Source: Budget of the European Youth Foundation 2009; <https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=CM/Res%282008%2932&Language=lanEnglish&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75>.

Since 1972, more than 300,000 young people, ages 15 to 30, mostly from CoE member states, have benefited directly from EYF-supported activities.

The EYF provides financial support for:

- activities undertaken by nongovernmental youth organizations or networks, or other nongovernmental structures involved in areas of youth work such as educational, social, cultural, and humanitarian activities of a European character;
- activities aiming at strengthening peace and cooperation in Europe;
- activities designed to promote closer cooperation and better understanding among young people in Europe, particularly by developing the exchange of information;
- activities intended to stimulate mutual aid in Europe and in the developing countries for cultural, educational, and social purposes;
- studies, research, and documentation on youth matters;
- administrative grants to international youth organizations. This financial support allows international nongovernmental youth organizations to maintain a permanent secretariat.

Grant-Making in the different categories of funding available is broken down as follows:

Category of EYF Funding	Total Euros Disbursed in 2009
Grants for youth meetings	2,345,300
Administrative grants to youth organizations	500,000
Other grants	245,000
Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditures	40,000
Grants financed by voluntary contributions from governments	70,000
Total	3,205,300

Source: Budget of the European Youth Foundation 2009; [https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=CM/Res\(2008\)32&Language=lanEnglish&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75](https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=CM/Res(2008)32&Language=lanEnglish&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75).

North–South Center for Global Interdependence

www.coe.int/t/dg4/nscentre/default_EN.asp

The North–South Center, supported by the Portuguese government, was opened in 1989 after a five-year process to raise the profile of North–South interdependence issues inside and outside the CoE. In relation to youth, its goal is to provide training and capacity building for young people and youth organizations as well as to facilitate policy action on youth in development policies, thus reinforcing the role of youth as a fundamental force in the field of North–South interdependence. The center runs a variety of activities to further this objective, including: the University on Youth and Development, the Global Youth Training Course, the Africa–Europe Youth Summit, the Africa–Europe Training Course for Youth Organizations, and participation in the Euro–Med Youth Covenant. The center is also active in the development and enhancement of strategies and capacity building for global education, targeting institutions and practitioners in the field of global education in the formal and non-formal sectors. In 2007, total program costs for youth were €543,300.

Source: Program of Activities 2007; www.coe.int/t/dg4/nscentre/documents_en.asp.

The Solidarity Fund for Youth Mobility (SFYM)

www.eyf.coe.int/fsmj

The CoE and the International Union of Railways (UIC) joined forces in 1994 to set up SFYM, which supports the mobility of disadvantaged young people. For every InterRail Card sold, €1 is donated by the UIC to fund projects involving Europe's least advantaged young people. The fund provides financial support to cover the rail travel costs of young people from underprivileged backgrounds or economically underdeveloped areas so that they can take part in international educational activities. To qualify for assistance, projects must involve at least two countries and a minimum of ten people.

MODUS OPERANDI: Applications to both the European Youth Foundation and the SFYM are managed centrally from the offices of the EYF at the European Youth Center in Strasbourg. For the EYF, there are two deadlines per year for activities taking place in the first and second halves of the following year. For the Solidarity Fund, applications can be made on a rolling basis, either before or after the activity has taken place. Applications can be made and tracked online. EYF staff provides, to the extent possible, consultancy and advice to applicants and, for the purposes of monitoring and evaluation, project visits are occasionally conducted.

Operational Programs for Youth: In addition, the CoE has several important operational programs supporting young people, youth organizations, and the development of the youth sector, focusing on non-formal education and training, and working through youth organizations and multipliers (voluntary youth leaders, youth workers, etc.) to reach a large number of young people. These programs are organized centrally, using in-house educational staff and the institution's own residential centers, called European Youth Centers.

THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

http://europa.eu/youth/index.cfm?LI_id=en

The EU's youth policies aim to meet young people's changing expectations while encouraging them to contribute to society. The EU framework for youth policy is now composed of three main courses of action: encouraging young people's active citizenship, promoting social and occupational integration of young people, and including a youth dimension in other policies. In addition, the EU also contributes to the development of youth mobility and the recognition of their non-formal learning experiences. Beyond its operational program, the EU has a single integrated grant-making program for funding youth activity, inside the EU, across the wider Europe and further afield: the Youth in Action (YiA) program.

The Youth in Action Program (YiA)

http://ec.europa.eu/youth/youth-in-action-programme/doc74_en.htm

YiA is the EU program for young people ages 15 to 28 (in some cases 13 to 30). It was adopted in 2006 by the European Parliament and the Council under Decision No. 1719/2006/EC. YiA aims to inspire a sense of active citizenship, solidarity, and tolerance among young Europeans and to involve them in shaping the EU's future. It promotes mobility within and beyond EU borders and non-formal learning and intercultural dialogue. It also encourages the inclusion of all young people, regardless of their educational, social, and cultural background; and aims to respond to the evolution and needs of young people in Europe. A list of thematic areas covered by YiA can be found here:

http://ec.europa.eu/youth/sharing-experience/experience1291_en.htm.

The YiA program has four permanent priorities and additional annual priorities, the inclusion of which is key to securing funding from the organization:

European Citizenship: A key goal of the program is to raise awareness in young people that they are citizens of Europe, as well as citizens of their

own countries. The aim is to get youth actively involved in shaping the future of the EU. Projects must show a strong European dimension if they are to receive program backing.

Participation of Young People: YiA promotes and supports young people's involvement in democratic life, spurring them on to be active citizens who care about their communities and understand the value of representative democracy.

Cultural Diversity: Respect for people's cultural origins is at the heart of the YiA program, as is the desire to fight against racism and xenophobia—forces that undermine European values and people's solidarity.

Inclusion: The focus is on ensuring that young people with fewer opportunities get access to the YiA program, as well as on encouraging projects that focus on inclusion.

In addition to these permanent priorities, each year the focus is also placed on specific annual priorities.

The program is structured around five actions:

Action 1—Youth for Europe: encourages young people's active citizenship, participation, and creativity through youth exchanges, youth initiatives, and youth democracy projects. Pilot projects on thematic networking can also be supported as a means to better structure projects of a similar nature, to pool experiences in a specific thematic field, and to increase the visibility of project results.

Action 2—European Voluntary Service: helps young people to develop their sense of solidarity by participating, either individually or in groups, in nonprofit, unpaid voluntary activities abroad.

Action 3—Youth in the World: promotes partnerships and exchanges among young people and youth organizations across the world. Some restrictions apply to this action, in that youth organizations and youth groups

in YiA program countries have to initiate projects and partnerships. Youth organizations and groups based in non-program countries cannot initiate projects nor partner with others independently of YiA program country organizations.

Action 4—Youth Support Systems: includes various measures to support youth workers and youth organizations and to improve the quality of their activities. Under this action, the EU provides financial support to NGOs active at the European level in the field of youth and to the European Youth Forum. European Youth NGOs based in one of the program countries with members in at least eight program countries may receive support to cover part of their operating costs. This is an important aspect of financing the international youth sector, as many international nongovernment youth organizations with global reach choose to have their operational base in Europe (or rather in a YiA program country) because of the availability of operating grants for maintaining a secretariat.

Action 5—Support for European Cooperation in the Youth Field: supports youth policy cooperation at the European level, in particular by facilitating dialogue between young people and policymakers. This action is only partially comprised of grant-making. It provides co-funding grants can be provided for setting up meetings between young people and those responsible for youth policy. The other areas of work within this action are operational, and provide resources for the Open Method of Coordination (a mechanism for consultative decision making on policy) and for cooperation with other international organizations active in the youth field in Europe and beyond (notably the Council of Europe, through the partnership agreement between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of youth. See below).

To review examples of projects funded by YiA, go to http://ec.europa.eu/youth/sharing-experience/all_experiences_en.htm.

Youth in Action in Figures

Duration	2007 to 2013
Budget	€885 million for seven years
Geographic reach	EU member states, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Turkey, the EU neighbors (Eastern Europe and Caucasus, the Mediterranean region, Southeastern Europe), and other partner countries in the world
Age range	15 to 28 (in some cases 13 to 30)

MODUS OPERANDI: Most YiA grant-making is decentralized through national agencies. These are executive bodies responsible for the implementation of the program in the YiA program countries. The national agencies form a competence network that provides support to the youth organizations and groups that use the program. National agencies are allocated budgets from the overall budget of the YiA program. They can in certain circumstances raise additional funds for their own projects, usually from relevant ministries in the country where they operate. In addition, the SALTO network (Support, Advanced Learning and Training Opportunities within the European YOUTH program) provides additional competence development support to the national agencies and the youth organizations using YiA. YiA also launches special calls for proposals—often in the area of support measures (Action 4) and in the area of youth policy development (Action 5). These are usually managed centrally and applications are therefore received and assessed by the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA).

National Agencies: http://ec.europa.eu/youth/youth/contacts_en.htm?cs_mid=152

SALTO: www.salto-youth.net/about/

Executive Agency: http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/youth/index_en.php

The EU is often accused of inefficiency and complicated bureaucracy. Nevertheless, working in conjunction with each other, the national agencies, SALTO, the EC Youth Unit, and the staff of the executive agency responsible for processing YiA applications form a professional staff of approximately 400 people working for and in support of young people. In addition, with the YiA program comes a whole range of sub-contracted tasks to the national level in the member states (for example, youth in action information points) for which the European Union also pays. This level of structural investment in youth is basically unprecedented and remains unique in the world.

2.3.2 Further EU Funding Opportunities for the Youth Sector

In addition to YiA, the EU has several other funding programs of relevance to the European youth sector, which can be used by youth organizations or other structures interested in youth or young people to finance their initiatives. These are:

ERASMUS FOR YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS

www.erasmus-entrepreneurs.eu/page.php?cid=02

Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs is a pilot project initiated by the EU. It helps new entrepreneurs acquire relevant skills for managing small or midsize enterprises (SMEs) by spending time in a business in another EU country. It contributes to improving the entrepreneur's know-how and fosters cross-border

transfers of knowledge and experience among entrepreneurs. The program seeks to:

- facilitate on-the-job-training for new entrepreneurs in SMEs elsewhere in the EU in order to facilitate a successful start and development of their business ideas;
- exchange experience and information among entrepreneurs on obstacles and challenges to starting up and developing their businesses;
- enhance market access and identification of potential partners for new and established businesses in other EU countries;
- encourage networking among entrepreneurs by building on knowledge and experience from other European countries.

Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs provides practical and financial assistance for new entrepreneurs spending time in the business of experienced host entrepreneurs in other EU countries. New entrepreneurs travel to an experienced entrepreneur in another EU country and work with him or her for one to six months. Matching new entrepreneurs with host entrepreneurs is carried out with the help of the intermediary organizations.

This program is financed by the European Commission and operates across 21 EU countries with the help of more than 100 intermediary organizations competent in business support (e.g., Chambers of Commerce, startup centers, incubators, etc.). Their activities are coordinated at European level by EURO-CHAMBRES, the Association of European Chambers of Commerce and Industry, which acts as a support office.

The stay abroad must be completed within 12 months and should total between one month and six months. Within this time span the stay may be divided into a number of shorter time slots (minimum one week per slot), which the new entrepreneur spends at the host entrepreneur's business. Activities of the new entrepreneur during the stay abroad may include shadowing a senior host entrepreneur; market research and developing new business opportunities; project development, innovation, and R&D; taking a fresh look at existing business operations; understanding SME finance; branding, sales, and marketing of the

host entrepreneur's company; and working on concrete projects from one or more of the above-mentioned areas.

In addition to the above, which is specifically targeted at young people, the EU's Culture, Citizenship, Lifelong Learning, Media, PROGRESS, and Competitiveness and Innovation programs, as well as its European Structural Funds can be used by different intermediary organizations and structures in the youth sector to finance their initiatives. These funds are more complicated to access than those for Youth in Action, which is specifically conceived for use by young people and their organizations and informal associations and therefore has simplified application procedures. Nevertheless, for those professional actors, their organizations, and other structures such as universities, think tanks, and professional associations within the youth sector, as well as specialized ministries in member states, these funds can provide support for large-scale, medium- to long-term initiatives with larger budgets and more ambitious objectives to improve the sector's functioning and professionalism. Information on the workings of each of these programs is available at:

Culture: http://ec.europa.eu/culture/our-programmes-and-actions/doc411_en.htm

Citizenship: http://ec.europa.eu/citizenship/index_en.htm

Lifelong Learning: http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-programme/doc78_en.htm

Media: http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/media/index_en.htm

PROGRESS: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=327&langId=en>

Competitiveness & Innovation: http://ec.europa.eu/cip/index_en.htm

European Structural Funds: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/regulation/newregl0713_en.htm

2.3.3 Other Institutional Grant-Making or Operational Programs for Young People

NORDIC COUNCIL: NORDIC CHILDREN'S AND YOUTH COMMITTEE (NORDBUK)

www.norden.ee/en/grants/children-and-youth.html

NORDBUK, part of the Nordic Council, has two kinds of grants, one for projects and one for organizations, for supporting young people and their activities in the region. In 2008, funding available for NORDBUK operations was €187,000 for organization and network support and some €368,000 for project support.

Source: Nordic Council; http://docs.google.com/gview?a=v&q=cache:0xpHqusxfslJ:www.coe.int/t/dg4/youth/Source/Resources/Forum21/Issue_No11/N11_YP_Nordic_council_en.pdf+budget+nordic+council+youth&hl=en.

Project Funding

<http://en.ciriusonline.dk/grants-and-scholarships/nordbuk-nordic-childrens-and-youth-committee/project-grant-guide>

The aim of project funding grants is to strengthen Nordic identity by supporting children's and youth participation in activities regarding cultural, political, and social affairs in the North, and to enhance the possibility for children and youth to strengthen the Nordic profile in international relations. Grants are given to time-limited projects that contribute to increasing contact between children and youth in the North. Grants can be given to organizations and other groups of children and young people (e.g., youth schools, youth clubs, cooperation between friendship municipalities, folk high schools) to organize seminars, courses, conferences, camps, publications, and other events. This grant gives priority to participants up to age 25, although young people up to age 29 are considered as long as they have the primary initiative and responsibility throughout the process from idea development to final evaluation. Priority is given to projects involving disabled children and youth and to those involving minority groups.

Competitions and championships are given low priority. Eligible organizations have shared statutes and members in at least three Nordic countries or autonomous regions: Denmark, Greenland, Finland, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and the Åland Islands. Project organizers must provide co-financing through participation fees or other grants. Grants can be given to cover travel, board and lodging, rental fees for venues, fees for speakers and other experts, assistance for participants with disabilities, and publications. Grants are not given to cover procurement of office supplies or acquisition of premises. Applications for project grants are assessed quarterly.

Organizational Funding

<http://en.ciriusonline.dk/grants-and-scholarships/nordbuk-nordic-childrens-and-youth-committee/organisation-grant-guide>

Children and youth organizations with members in at least three Nordic countries can apply for grants for the planning and development of their Nordic cooperation. Eligible activities include planning meetings, information materials, and the like. Projects are assessed once a year and have an October 1 deadline. Organizations must be grant-entitled as a national child or youth organization or a concept-based organization, have at least 50% of its members under the age of 25, and have a democratic organizational structure. If the organization does not meet the first criterion and, therefore, applies for grants under the second, the statutes and a confirmation of the number of the organization's members must be enclosed. Grants are not given to sports or professional organizations.

ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)

www.osce.org

The OSCE conducts a wide range of activities related to all three dimensions of security—human, political-military, and economic-environmental. The OSCE employs about 3,000 staff in 18 missions and field operations located in South-eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia. They work to facilitate political processes, prevent or settle conflicts, and promote civil society and the rule of law. The OSCE does not have a centralized youth program, but according to needs identified on the ground in countries where it is active, it has developed youth-specific programming. Many of the OSCE’s regional and local programs have a strong youth dimension, involving young people in all kinds of educational activities to promote civil society reconciliation and community and human development; youth democratic leadership; and human rights, among others. Particularly in Southeastern Europe, the OSCE has promoted youth participation in its programs as both beneficiaries and drivers of change. Several OSCE missions in Southeast European countries have hired youth program managers. The OSCE missions in each participating state have their own youth related activities, and in some cases provide funding for different kinds of activities of young people in the country, including the operation of youth centers, the organization of discussion forums and training seminars, etc. No information was found in the public domain concerning the volume of resources being invested in young people’s activities centrally or through the field presence of the OSCE.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION IN THE FIELD OF YOUTH

www.youth-partnership.net/youth-partnership/index.html

Since 1998, the (sections responsible for youth in the) Council of Europe and the European Commission have cooperated closely in the youth field. This

partnership has taken the form of consecutive agreements focusing in the first stage on “European Youth Worker and Youth Leader Training,” complemented in 2003 by two further covenants, one on “Euro-Mediterranean Youth Cooperation” and another on “Youth Research.” As of 2005 both partners (CoE and EC) strengthened cooperation and established a single partnership agreement with the aim of providing a lasting framework for the joint development of a coherent strategy in the field of youth worker training, youth policy, and youth research in Europe. The partnership has activities in the areas of youth research, youth policy development, and Euro–Med youth cooperation with the aim of providing added value to the programs of the two institutions and their institutional partners, fostering cooperation, complementarity and synergies, and enhancing the partnership’s impact on youth-related policies and activities in Europe and beyond. The partnership does not have a grant-making mechanism. It has ten members of staff, but a relatively limited operational budget considering the scope of the program (figures not available in the public domain). It nevertheless provides important complementary support to the development of the European youth sector and its professionalization through its operational training, research, and policy activities. In 2009, the partnership had a budget of €1.2 million.

2.3.4 Foundations and Other Organizations Providing Funding for Youth Projects

Europe has one of the richest and most elaborate systems in the world for funding youth-related projects. A whole array of foundations and philanthropic organizations are interested in young people and provide funding for projects focusing on their participation, active contribution to society, international mobility and exchange, and other areas. In recent years, many of these programs have focused on young people from Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe and the former Soviet Union, and approaches toward involving them in democratic development and post-conflict reconciliation and reconstruction.

Others have focused on disadvantaged young people, those living in peripheral situations, or young people of minority origin. These organizations can be divided up into two categories: the first are youth-specific funders and the second are non-youth specific funders who also provide grants to youth organizations when the projects fit their specific priorities.

2.3.4.1 YOUTH-SPECIFIC FUNDERS AND GRANT-MAKING PROGRAMS

BALKAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH FOUNDATION (BCYF)

www.balkanyouth.org

The BCYF is dedicated to improving the conditions, prospects, and quality of life of children and youth up to age 30 throughout the Balkan region. It aims to increase the effectiveness, scale, and sustainability of youth programs; to strengthen the capacity of children and youth NGOs, local and national, dealing with youth and youth business initiatives; to generate social investments from the business sector, governments, international funding agencies, and NGOs; and to enhance cooperation among the business, government, and civil society sectors to improve the conditions and prospects of young people. It promotes positive youth development throughout the region by building alliances at the local, national, regional, and international levels. Its core activities are to enhance young people's opportunities in the areas of employment, technology, non-formal education, health promotion and prevention, and democracy building. While BCYF seeks to address the urgent realities of a region recovering from decades of ethnic strife, economic isolation, and social instability, its focus has been to develop long-term, sustainable solutions. BCYF has sought to strengthen youth-serving NGOs in the Balkans identify and support best practices, convene individuals and organizations to develop a common vision among the region's youth, and forge multisector partnerships to further these goals.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: The Balkans

SOURCES OF FUNDS: International Youth Foundation, Freudenberg Stiftung, Olof Palme Foundation, European Youth Foundation, Balkan Trust for Democracy, Kosova Foundation for Open Society, Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Stiftelsen Konung Gustaf V 90th Anniversary Fund, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UPM-Kymmene, Studio Moderna, The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Secretariat for European Affairs in the Government of Republic of Macedonia, Foundation Open Society Institute–Macedonia, Interkulturelles Zentrum (Austria), European Commission–Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency, Stiftelsen Konung Gustaf V:s 90-årsfond, Stiftung Schüler Helfen Leben, and Nestle.

FINANCIALS: Since it was established in 2000, the foundation has worked with more than 400 NGOs to award more than 100 grants in ten countries and territories and invested more than US\$2.5 million in youth development and capacity-building activities. BCYF programs have impacted more than 94,000 young people. No further information is available in the public domain about its current operating and grant-making expenditure.

Youth Employability Program

This program seeks to support business plans of young unemployed persons ages 18 to 26 in Serbia who have an idea for setting up their own business with up to a total amount of €4,000. BCYF is ready to support individuals for a period of one year. The aim of the action is to improve access opportunities for young people into the local business community.

Youth Social Entrepreneurship Program

The Youth Social Entrepreneurship Program has increased the knowledge, skills, and resources of 5,400 young leaders or participants in youth-led programs. Since 2002, the program has worked to build the capacities, skills, and attitudes of Balkan's youth leaders through leadership training, IT, and English-language training and youth exchange.

2.3.4.2 NON-YOUTH SPECIFIC FUNDERS PROVIDING FINANCING FOR YOUTH PROJECTS

ERSTE FOUNDATION

www.erstestiftung.org

Since commencing work in 2005, the ERSTE Foundation has been developing projects independently and in collaboration with partners within three program areas: social affairs, culture, and Europe in Austria and Central and Southeastern Europe. The ERSTE Foundation works on an operational level to create new perspectives, engaging in dialogue to enable increased participation of individuals in partnerships and with an attitude of respect for the people whose experiences, knowledge, and initiatives it promotes and encourages, across borders. Focusing on the European unification process, it aims to strengthen the region of Central and Southeastern Europe. Several of the medium-term operational projects funded by ERSTE Foundation in these areas are youth-led or youth-targeted, especially their actions supporting cooperation and partnership between schools in different countries. In addition, the ERSTE Foundation has a general funding structure for practical actions that can meet the challenges facing Central and Southeastern Europe. The program supports NGOs or nonprofit organizations in the countries where the foundation is active, but does not accept applications from individuals, political parties, or their affiliates. Project proposals, in the form of “project ideas” are received and assessed on an ongoing basis.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: Austria and Central and Southeastern Europe

SOURCES OF FUNDS: Dividends from the Erste Bank Group

FINANCIALS:	2006	Euros
	Total Assets	1,399,465,000
	Total Expenditure	9,513,860
	Total Grants Expenditure	6,991,800
	Total Program Expenditure	855,000

Source: European Foundation Centre; www.efc.be/webready/ERST002.html.

EUROPEAN CULTURAL FOUNDATION (ECF)

www.eurocult.org

ECF is an independent not-for-profit organization that promotes cultural co-operation in Europe and funds projects that have a strong cultural component, including those run by young people and youth organizations.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: Europe, the Balkans

SOURCES OF FUNDS: De BankGiroLoterij, De Lotto (the Dutch Lottery)

FINANCIALS:	2007	Euros
	Total Assets	12,469,284
	Total Expenditure	5,321,704
	Total Grants Expenditure	1,325,380
	Total Program Expenditure	3,996,324
	Number of Grants	80

Grant-Making: The ECF offers funding possibilities for individuals and for cultural organizations, as follows:

Artistic Project Grants for Cultural Organizations and Individual Artists

Artistic Project Grants supports outstanding artistic projects by individual artists or cultural organizations that show vision in illuminating the issues of diversity in Europe. Artistic uniqueness and European relevance of projects are

vital. The average grant award ranges from €30,000 to 60,000. The first call for applications was published in September 2008 and received more than 1,000 applications. Thirteen projects received a grant. The current round of applications was closed in July 2009 and selection was finalized in November 2009.

Balkan Incentive Fund for Culture

In 2006, ECF introduced an extra funding line for Balkan projects in collaboration with Hivos and OSI. This funding line is interwoven with the above grant-making program, which means there is no separate application process, but project applications received from the Balkans receive priority.

“Making Collaboration Work” Grants for Cultural Organizations

“Making Collaboration Work” grants stimulate collaboration between cultural organizations in projects that add value to the practice of cultural cooperation in Europe and are designed for cultural organizations. The maximum grant award is €30,000. The 2009 selection was made between March and May of that year. The ECF received 642 applications, from which 40 projects were awarded grants.

GERMAN MARSHALL FUND (GMF)–REGIONAL TRUSTS

www.gmfus.org

The GMF of the U.S. is a nonpartisan American public policy and grant-making institution dedicated to promoting greater cooperation and understanding between North America and Europe. GMF does this by supporting individuals and institutions working on transatlantic issues, by convening leaders to discuss the most pressing transatlantic themes, and by examining ways in which transatlantic cooperation can address a variety of global policy challenges. In addition, GMF supports a number of initiatives to strengthen democracies. Founded in 1972 through a gift from Germany as a permanent memorial to Marshall Plan assistance, GMF maintains a strong presence on both sides of the Atlantic. In addition to its headquarters in Washington, D.C., GMF has

seven offices in Europe: Berlin, Bratislava, Paris, Brussels, Belgrade, Ankara, and Bucharest.

The GMF of the U.S. manages and runs two regional Trusts for Democracy in Europe, one for the Balkans and one for the Black Sea region. Although youth activities are not the focus of these trusts, the trusts regularly fund youth activities promoting democratic development and the civic engagement of young people and in general.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: U.S. and Europe, including Central and Eastern Europe, the Balkans, and the Black Sea region

SOURCES OF FUNDS: Interest on endowment, government funding, donations.

FINANCIALS:	2008	US Dollars
	Total Assets	257,996,266
	Total Expenditure	35,121,047
	Total Grants Expenditure	8,543,482
	Total Program Expenditure	21,807,608

Note on financial information: Fiscal year ends May 30.

Source: European Foundation Centre; www.efc.be/webready/MARS001.html.

GMF Grant-Making through the Balkan Trust for Democracy

www.gmfus.org/balkantrust

From 2003 to 2009, the Balkan Trust for Democracy made 661 grants totaling US\$18,204,047. In 2009, the Balkan Trust approved 124 projects for a total of US\$3,343,232, of which approximately 20 were proposed by youth organizations, were youth-led, or had young people as their main target group. Average grants in 2009 were US\$26,500.

Source: Balkan Trust for Democracy, Annual Narrative and Financial Report Fiscal Year ending in May 31, 2009.

GMF Grant-Making through the Black Sea Trust for Democracy

www.gmfus.org/blacksea

Between 2007 and July 2009, 226 grants disbursed US\$2,813,681. Approximately one-fifth of applications that are pre-selected for review and granting are from youth organizations or for youth projects in the Black Sea region.

Source: Interview with GMF staff, August 2009.

GERMAN POLITICAL PARTY FOUNDATIONS

Each of the German political parties runs a foundation. These foundations are inspired by the political ideals of the party but do not promote political partisanship. All the German party foundations consider young people important stakeholders in their work and important actors of social change with whom partnership is necessary to achieve their goals. Each has youth-related programming and some opportunities exist for young people to receive funding for their activities. This work can have a considerable international dimension (within and beyond Europe). The German political party foundations all receive the majority of their funding from public funds in Germany.

Name and website	Total expenditure in 2006
Friedrich Ebert Foundation (Social Democrats) www.fes.de/themen/jugend	€117,000,000
The FES runs several scholarship grant-making programs and operational programs to increase the civic and political participation of young people in Germany and internationally.	

Name and website	Total expenditure in 2006
<p>Friedrich Naumann Foundation (Liberal Democrats)</p> <p>www.fnst.org</p> <p>The Friedrich Naumann Foundation has several operational programs aiming at increasing the civic and political participation of young people around the world.</p>	€40,163,000
<p>Hanns Seidel Foundation (Christian Democrats—CSU)</p> <p>www.hss.de</p> <p>The Hanns Seidel Foundation conducts political education with a Christian ethos, and occasionally organizes activities in the development of youth policy in Germany.</p>	€44,909,000
<p>Heinrich Boell Foundation (Greens)</p> <p>www.boell.de</p> <p>The Boell Foundation has several grant-making and operational programs for young people including support for talented individual young people, training for young journalists, support for young artists and writers, and activities and financing for volunteering. These programs are active in Germany and globally.</p>	€39,374
<p>Konrad Adenauer Foundation (Christian Democrats—CDU)</p> <p>www.kas.de</p> <p>The Konrad Adenauer Foundation conducts political and civic education with a Christian democratic ethos in Germany, but many of its youth activities are based on the principles of international exchange and involve young people from other countries. It also offers scholarships to German students to study abroad and foreign students to study in Germany. Journalism and post-graduate students can also access scholarship funding.</p>	€105,002
<p>Rosa Luxemburg Foundation (Democratic Socialists—Left Party)</p> <p>www.rosalux.de/cms/index.php?id=engl</p> <p>The Rosa Luxembourg Foundation conducts political education with the aim of engaging young people in democratic politics.</p>	€13,470

Source: Bundesverband Deutscher Stiftungen (2008).

ROBERT BOSCH FOUNDATION

www.bosch-stiftung.de

www.bosch-stiftung.de/content/language2/html/1542.asp

www.bosch-stiftung.de/content/language2/html/608.asp

The Robert Bosch Foundation has spent €900 million on funding socially useful projects. It receives its funding from contributions from the Bosch company, which the foundation owns. The Robert Bosch Foundation acts as both an operating and a grant-making foundation. The majority of funding is allocated to the foundation's own projects, which accounted for 67% of projects supported in 2008. In 2008, its budget amounted to €60.1 million; 28% of third-party funding went to groups and associations under which youth-related funding is most likely to appear, i.e., to third parties in the not-for-profit and civic sectors. Its program focuses on several issues relevant to youth, including health and humanitarian aid, international relations, Central and Eastern Europe, education and society, and society and culture. In addition, within several of its work areas, the Bosch Stiftung has “in foundation” projects focusing on youth in Germany and other countries and regions:

Freiwilligenkolleg—Advanced Training Program for Young Volunteers

The project, Young People and Voluntary Services: The College, which the foundation launched in 2004 in cooperation with the Förderverein für Jugend und Sozialarbeit in Berlin, supports 20 young adults every year who have displayed special skills and extraordinary commitment in their voluntary work. The college focuses on teaching practical skills that prepare young people for assuming responsibility in their working lives and in their continuing civic commitment.

Integration of Young Migrants (Germany)

Almost one-third of all children and youth in Germany are children of immigrant families. Many of them experience greater difficulties than their peers in developing their talents. They need special support, encouragement, and a community that can deal with cultural and social diversity

for the benefit of all. To this end, the foundation instituted Integration of Young Migrants (*Integration junger Migranten*), a program that supports promising project ideas for integrating these young people in kindergartens, schools, and leisure activities. Since fall 2007, Stiftung Mitarbeit has administered this program.

Youth and Culture

The aim of the program, Youth and Culture, of the Robert Bosch Stiftung is to inspire sustained interest in culture among young people and communicate the joy of reading and attending cabaret, theater, and museums to them. The program's cultural activities and initiatives are designed to sensitize young people to aesthetic experience and foster their creativity. To do so, the foundation supports projects that arouse enthusiasm for culture among youth and encourage them to form durable relations with cultural institutions. Alongside promoting stronger engagement with galleries, museums, cabaret theaters, and literature centers, the foundation promotes the involvement of young people with opera houses, orchestras, and theaters.

Quifd—Youth and Voluntary Work

The Robert Bosch Stiftung has supported voluntary services by young people, not only in Germany, but also in exchange programs with Central and Eastern Europe, since 1999. Support is provided for social and environmental projects, youth work, and initiatives in the education sector. The program culminated in the establishment of Quifd, an agency for quality in voluntary services. In cooperation with researchers and professionals, Quifd developed guidelines and standards for voluntary youth services. They help providers of voluntary services in their quest for better quality, while also serving as the basis for procedures to award quality certifications. Quifd is an initiative of the Robert Bosch Stiftung together with the Förderverein für Jugend und Sozialarbeit e.V. in Berlin.

ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS FUND (RBF)

www.rbf.org/guidelines/guidelines_show.htm?cat_id=1662&doc_id=495551

www.rbf.org/grants/

The RBF tries to strengthen constituencies of citizens actively engaged in building democracy through, among other strategies, the promotion of civic engagement among young people, including leadership development activities and efforts to insert fresh ideas into public life at all levels of society. Grants represent the core of RBF's operations.

The fund awards grants throughout the year to support a variety of charitable projects in the U.S. and abroad, including in the Western Balkans. The RBF's grant-making is limited in relation to the large number requests it receives. In 2008, the fund received approximately 1,100 grant requests and made 329 grants, totaling US\$33,226,279. The average grant was for \$86,056 over a 17-month period. Five projects in 2009 responded to a search on the keyword "youth" in the project database:

[www.rbf.org/grantsdatabase/grantsdatabase_list.](http://www.rbf.org/grantsdatabase/grantsdatabase_list.htm?program=&goal=&from_month=1&from_year=2009&to_month=12&to_year=2009&keyword=youth&submit=Submit)

[htm?program=&goal=&from_month=1&from_year=2009&to_month=12&to_year=2009&keyword=youth&submit=Submit.](http://www.rbf.org/grantsdatabase/grantsdatabase_list.htm?program=&goal=&from_month=1&from_year=2009&to_month=12&to_year=2009&keyword=youth&submit=Submit)

Following a record-high US\$958 million endowment in 2007, the market value of the fund's investment portfolio fell by 25.9%, to US\$668 million, as of December 31, 2008.

Source: 2008 RBF Statistical Review; www.rbf.org/statisticalreviews/statisticalreviews.htm.

ROTARY AND LYONS CLUBS

www.rotary.org

www.lionsclubs.org

While they originated in the U.S., the Rotary and Lyons clubs are widespread in Europe. In the aftermath of the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 they have been active in supporting young people's initiatives in Central and Eastern Europe.

Rotary and Lions clubs are organized locally and, therefore, are known for funding local initiatives of young people.

TRUST FOR CIVIL SOCIETY IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE (CEE TRUST)

www.ceetrust.org

The CEE Trust exists to support people and organizations in Central and Eastern European countries to take strategic steps with long-term benefits, toward three mutually reinforcing and intersecting objectives:

- to create a supportive environment for civil society, which includes legal, fiscal and political environments favorable to a strong civic life;
- to strengthen the nonprofit sector through capacity building, advocacy, intrasector, and cross-sectoral cooperation and partnership;
- to enhance the financial sustainability of nonprofit organizations by developing public and private sources of support for the nonprofit sector and by supporting the operational and strategic development of nonprofit organizations.

CEE Trust has several programs of relevance to young people and youth organizations:

In-Country Programs: The CEE Trust announces each year in October an open call for proposals that offer to civil society organizations the opportunity to address the critical issues in a creative and effective way. Unsolicited proposals (out of the regular call) are accepted if they address a critical problem that demands urgent support.

Cross-Border Initiatives (ongoing): The Cross-border Initiative supports leading organizations working regionally and strategic regional initiatives of domestic NGOs in CEE. Eligible initiatives come from:

- CEE regional NGO resources and infrastructure organizations;
- CEE regional advocacy, watchdog, and public policy initiatives or networks;

- CEE regional networking and information exchange initiatives or organizations (context in which CEE civil society functions);
- CEE regional cross-border grant makers;
- CEE regional initiatives linking civil society actors with policymakers and public authorities (local, regional, national, and EU levels).

A maximum grant amount has been set for up to US\$25,000. CEE Trust is flexible in regard to the size and duration of grants when an exception is justified. Supported initiatives would preferably include significant co-funding from other sources.

Fellowship Opportunities: The CEE Trust provides a limited number of individual fellowships aimed at developing leadership capacities of NGOs and foundations in the region. Currently there are two fellowship opportunities:

1. Individual grants for young leaders as well as senior managers and executives under the International Fellowship Program (IFP) managed by the European Foundation Center on a competition basis within an open call for applications. Such persons are given the opportunity to work from three to 12 weeks in another organization throughout Europe to gain valuable insights and experiences.
2. Individual support is available to individuals for participating in big civil society events, conferences, seminars, or workshops upon request. The individuals should be invited as speakers, moderators, or active participants in discussions. The applicants must submit their motivation letter, the relevant agenda, and their request for funding to the CEE Trust at least one month prior to the event.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: Central and Eastern Europe

SOURCES OF FUNDS: Diminishing endowment contributed by a consortium of foundations.

FINANCIALS:	2007	US Dollars
	Total Assets	42,459,766
	Total Expenditure	9,141,222
	Total Grants Expenditure	8,010,969
	Total Program Expenditure	8,932,068

Note on financial information: The total assets of the CEE Trust constitute a diminishing fund to be spent on programs.

Source: European Foundation Centre; www.efc.be/webready/TFCS001.html.

VISEGRAD FUND

www.visegrad.org

The Visegrad Fund provides support for cooperation projects among the Visegrad countries (Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary) in the form of small and midsize grants and fellowships for young leaders.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary

SOURCES OF FUNDS: Contributions from the governments of the four Visegrad countries

FINANCIALS:	2008	Euros
	Total spending	5,789,650
	(of which)	
	Small grants	512,000
	Standard grants	2.2 million
	Scholarships (Masters and Post-masters)	1,564,000

2.3.5 Funding for Youth Research

FRAMEWORK PROGRAM FOR RESEARCH OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

In Europe, some public funding is available from the European Union and some other large-scale foundations for youth research through this source http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/index_en.cfm.

2.4 Latin America

2.4.1 International Organizations with Region-Specific Programs Supporting Young People's Initiatives

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (OHCHR)—UN HUMAN RIGHTS LATIN AMERICA

www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/LACRegion/Pages/LACRegionIndex.aspx

With the mandate to promote and protect human rights, OHCHR concentrates its efforts on the fight against poverty, inequality, and discrimination through monitoring and direct action. OHCHR works to ensure that national institutions, laws, and programs comply with human rights standards, that governments implement the recommendations of UN human rights mechanisms and bodies, and that steps are taken to allow groups that are marginalized or discriminated against to participate in public policy decision-making and monitoring processes. While OHCHR does not have youth as a specific priority, in the Latin American context, it is working extensively on issues related to public safety and violence, and especially on organized crime, drug trafficking, and juvenile gangs, all of which are significant youth issues in the context. In 2008–9, OHCHR had a presence in ten countries of the region. No informa-

tion was found in the public domain relating to expenditure on youth-related programming.

UNESCO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (LAC)

http://portal.unesco.org/geography/en/ev.php-URL_ID=2316&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

UNESCO in LAC operates through its cluster, regional, and country offices located in 11 countries. Its mission is to assist the Latin American and Caribbean countries in the definition of relevant policy strategies in education. Its main goals are to increase the quality of education for all and promote lifelong learning; increase the awareness of scientific knowledge and policies related to science; address new ethical and social problems; promote cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue, and a culture of peace; and build knowledge societies. Among its many activities, it supports a youth information portal for the region and one for professionals dealing with youth issues.

Youth Portal for Latin America and the Caribbean (CELAJU)

www.youthlac.org

The Latin American and Caribbean Youth Portal is a joint initiative between CELAJU and the UNESCO office for the Caribbean. This portal is for the general public, but especially for youth networks, organizations, and groups, as well as people working with youth in Latin America and the Caribbean. The website is an Internet meeting place, a network of networks of youth organizations and people working with youth, public and private, national and international, in all subject areas dealing with youth issues in Latin America and the Caribbean. The portal hopes to become recognized by professionals and leaders of youth networks and organizations. For them, it provides access to information in an open space concerning youth of today, tools for better use of information and communications

technologies (ICT) for youth empowerment, a distance education space, and a convenient suitable commercial place.

The portal's services include:

- thematic supplements on violence, health, ICT, citizenship, culture, education, environment, volunteer action, work, and HIV/AIDS;
- service of access to records centers and virtual libraries;
- billboard of events by and about youth, by issues and countries;
- access to tools to design and manage information through the Internet;
- thematic forums, associated with leading activities in each selected theme area;
- chat room and interactive dialogues, with thematic options;
- e-groups and discussion lists, promoted by various networks and from the website;
- technical and advisory support for networks and institutions specializing in youth;
- international distance courses and seminars (e-learning) with network and website animators about and for youth;
- news bulletins with news, opportunities, and miscellaneous information;
- Latin American e-magazine for youth research and studies.

UNICEF REGIONAL OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

www.unicef.org/lac/index.html

UNICEF activities in the region include policy advocacy and partnerships to protect and promote children's rights, and to put children at the center of public policy, laws, and budgets. Its policy efforts focus mainly on applying the Convention on the Rights of the Child and providing support for the implementation of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in the areas of health, education, HIV/AIDS, protection, adolescents, and public policies. It also has

some important operational programs on and for children and youth. These include:

UNICEF Juventud opina

www.unicef.org/voy/spanish

UNICEF works with adolescents through its program Juventud opina, which focuses on providing information to young people as a means of supporting their participation.

UNICEF “What Young People Think” Survey: Latin America

www.unicef.org/polls/tacro/index.html

“La Voz—The Voices of Children and Adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean” presents the results of a regional survey conducted across 20 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The poll was supported by UNICEF country offices in the region and the Spanish Committee for UNICEF. Representing the opinions of 103 million children, the multicountry survey is the first initiative of its kind. The study took inspiration from Articles 12 and 13 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which state that every child has the right to participation and freedom of expression.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS (UNV) LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

www.unv.org/en/what-we-do/countries/finland/doc/unv-showcases-latin-american.html

www.unv.org/en/news-resources/news/doc/unifem-and-unv-launch.html

Providing guidelines for international volunteering, UNV is gradually growing in importance in Latin America. Following the United Nations Development Programme—mainly MDG-related—agenda, UNV provides opportunities and support for those young people who would like to be active volunteers in

such areas as community development, gender, participation, and citizenship. It is expanding its program and outreach in LAC by developing relationships with civil society and local authority institutions.

WORLD BANK IN LATIN AMERICA

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/LACEXT/0,,menuPK:258559~pagePK:158889~piPK:146815~theSitePK:258554,00.html>

The World Bank has successfully supported national youth policy development efforts in several countries through the Youth Voices conferences. In seven countries of the region, the World Bank is contributing to the development of national social and labor policies that are important to young people. A specific programming focus has been on youth at risk. The World Bank has one important grant-making program for young people in Latin America and the Caribbean, called the Development Marketplace.

Latin America and Caribbean Development Marketplace

www.lac-developmentmarketplace.org

Development Marketplace is a competitive grant program administered by the World Bank and supported by various partners that identifies and funds innovative, early-stage projects with high potential for development impact. Since its inception in 1998, Development Marketplace has awarded some US\$40 million to more than 1,000 projects through global, regional, and country-level marketplaces. Using Development Marketplace funding as a launching pad, many projects go on to scale up or replicate elsewhere, and win prestigious awards for social entrepreneurship.

The 2010 Latin America and Caribbean Development Marketplace is focused on “Youth Developing Opportunity: Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Sustainability.” Within this broad topic, three themes have been identified, and ideas are invited on:

- the commercialization of locally produced biodiversity and agricultural products without degrading source habitats;
- innovative approaches to income-generating opportunities for young people living in poor urban areas that are “hot spots” of crime and violence;
- social and economic initiatives that contribute to the well-being of vulnerable groups.

The competition is open to organizations from any country in Latin America and the Caribbean. These can be NGOs, community-based or civil society organizations, indigenous peoples groups, foundations, or development agencies. Individuals cannot apply without a partnering organization.

Successful projects will benefit from three components of the awards. Small grants between US\$5,000 and \$15,000 will serve to further develop innovative ideas. Capacity-building support will be made available to finance capacity-building activities for the awardees. Finalists will be invited to the Latin America and Caribbean Development Marketplace and Knowledge Exchange Forum in 2010.

2.4.2 Regional Organizations with Operational or Grant-Making Programs for Young People’s Initiatives

THE EUROPEAN UNION AND LATIN AMERICA

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/la/index_en.htm

The European Union and Latin America have enjoyed a strategic partnership since the first bi-regional summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1999. They cooperate closely at international level and maintain an intensive political dialogue at all levels—regional, subregional (Central America, Andean Community, and Mercosur), and increasingly at the bilateral level.

The 2007–13 thematic program, Investing in People, covers health, education, gender, and other aspects of human and social development, including youth and children, employment and social cohesion, decent work, and culture. The European Commission also promotes student mobility and tertiary education cooperation between Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean.

In programming, the European Commission acknowledges that complete involvement of civil society in the relations between the EU and Latin America is fundamental; from political dialogue through to the association agreements and the programming exercise for 2007–13, full participation allows transparency and dissemination of the proper information. To further this objective, meetings are regularly organized to improve civil society involvement in the EU-LA relations. An extensive list of documents on the dialogue with civil society is available at

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/la/civil_society_dialogue_en.htm.

In the youth field, specifically, there are some opportunities for promoting youth mobility and organizing youth activities between Europe and Latin American and the Caribbean through the Youth in Action program. Further information is available at http://ec.europa.eu/youth/youth-in-action-programme/doc74_en.htm.

IBERO-AMERICAN ORGANIZATION FOR YOUTH [ORGANIZACIÓN IBEROAMERICANA DE JUVENTUD] (OIJ)

www.oij.org

The OIJ is an intergovernmental body that promotes dialogue and international cooperation in the field of youth among the Latin American countries, including Spain and Portugal (the former colonial powers). Its main achievements include the Ibero-American Convention on the Rights of Young People, which is in the process of ratification by its member states, and a study on Latin

American youth in 2007. Further details in Spanish and Portuguese are available on the website.

INTER-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE (IIN)

www.iin.oea.org/IIN/english/index.shtml

The IIN is a specialized structure of the Organization of American States (OAS). Established in 1927, IIN aims to contribute to the development of public policies that ensure the promotion and exercise of children's rights within the framework of a strengthened democratic governance in the OAS member states. IIN accomplishes this aim by promoting cooperation with civil society and the creation of a culture based on children's rights and well-being. IIN focuses thematically on sexual exploitation, juvenile law, promotion and protection of children's rights, and international abduction of children. Across these areas, IIN engages in research and publications, maintains a library and specialized networks, and offers distance education courses. One of these courses focuses on children and youth participation.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

www.iadb.org/exr/spe/youth/index.cfm?language=English

The IDB, established in 1959 to support the process of economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean, is the main source of multilateral financing in the region. The IDB Group provides solutions to development challenges by partnering with governments, companies, and civil society organizations, and reaches its clients who range from central governments to city authorities and businesses. The IDB lends money and provides grants. In addition, it also offers research, advice, and technical assistance to support key areas such as education, poverty reduction, and agriculture. The bank is also active on cross-border issues including trade, infrastructure, and energy.

The Youth Development and Outreach Program of IDB Youth promotes the involvement of Latin American and Caribbean youth in the development process by providing young people with opportunities for leadership, community service, volunteerism, access to technology, and entrepreneurial development in the world of business and social action.

IDB Youth builds strategic alliances with governments, corporations, and NGOs to create a space where the role of youth in development can become more relevant. The program works to:

- equip young people to participate in their own personal development as well as in that of their communities;
- advocate to make youth development and involvement an integral part of the development process;
- incorporate youth development and involvement into IDB operations;
- promote inter-organizational and inter-sectoral alliances to foster youth development and involvement.

Key IDB Youth programs include:

A Ganar/A Vencer: IDB established a US\$3.6 million program that uses soccer in youth work and development. As an incentive, the program attracts at-risk youth. As a teaching tool, it mixes field and classroom activities to teach six soccer-based and market-driven employability skills: teamwork, communication, discipline, respect, a focus on results, and self-improvement. As a draw for private-sector support, the program demonstrates the economic power of soccer, and organizes events and sponsorship packages for private enterprises to secure needed investments and program sustainability. As a result, the Nike Foundation has pledged \$1.8 million and Microsoft contributed \$125,000. By the end of 2008, A Ganar/A Vencer had trained over 3,200 youth in Rio de Janeiro, Quito, and Montevideo.

Agents of Change: IDB and MTV Latin America established a partnership in October 2006 to invite young people to share their development projects by submitting a story to an online portal at www.mtvagentesdecambio.com.

More than 7,000 stories were received in a wide range of topics: from environmental protection, training, micro-enterprise, health, and housing, to art and culture and others. More than 600 were uploaded to the website to be disseminated and evaluated. From those, 25 were selected from seven different countries to be filmed and produced into three-minute segments in which youth and their projects were showcased. The stories were aired on MTV Latin America and local TV stations.

IDB Youth Network: This is a regional organization of networks comprised of thousands of youth leaders and organizations interested in the social and economic development of Latin America and the Caribbean. Network members are between 15 and 30 years old and are working or are volunteers for the socioeconomic development of their communities, their countries, and the region. Network members also include institutions working to benefit young people and foster their development. These institutional members are from the public, private, and nongovernmental sectors.

LATIN AMERICAN TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION NETWORK (RITLA)

www.ritla.net

RITLA is an international and intergovernmental organization designed to provide technical cooperation to Latin American countries who are members of the Latin American economic system. Its mission is to empower regional cooperation, consolidate mechanisms of collaboration and exchange linked to the use of new information and communication technologies, and discuss themes that are in its sphere of competence in the region and the world. Its official languages are Portuguese and Spanish. The executive headquarters is located in Brasilia, capital of the Federal Republic of Brazil.

Youth is one of the six priorities of RITLA, whose mission is to empower regional cooperation and exchange linked to the use of new information and communication technologies. Addressing the issues of the digital divide, information and communication technology, and innovation in education, as well as issues of participation, citizenship, and violence, RITLA is profiling itself as a key contributor to youth-related debates in the region. A number of youth-specific publications and resources are made available on its website.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

www.oas.org/youth

The OAS is an international organization established in 1948 to achieve peace and justice among its member states, to promote their solidarity, to strengthen their collaboration, and to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence. Today it comprises the 35 independent states of the Americas and constitutes the principal political, juridical, and social governmental forum in the region. The OAS uses a four-pronged approach. Each of the organization's four main pillars—democracy, human rights, security, and development—supports the other. These pillars are connected through a structure that includes political dialogue, inclusiveness, cooperation, legal and follow-up instruments, and provides the OAS with the tools to effectively carry out and maximize the work it does in the region.

The OAS recently developed a new focus on youth—an integral and cross-cutting approach—to involve, engage, respond to, and empower young citizens across the region. It aims to view inter-American issues through the lens of youth in order to better focus the OAS efforts to promote equality, integral development, hemispheric security, and democratic governance. Special attention is given to engaging young people at the community and local levels, which can provide an effective platform for their contribution to democratic governance. Three core areas guide the OAS youth work:

- promoting democratic values and practices;

- promoting economic, social, and cultural development with equity; and
- engaging youth at risk.

RED LATINOAMERICANA DE JUVENTUDES RURALES (RELAJUR)

www.relajur.org

RELAJUR is a youth network based in Uruguay targeting rural young people in the region. It collects information on and for rural young people and provides a platform for sharing and exchanging information and services across the region.

YOUNG AMERICAS BUSINESS TRUST (YABT)

www.myybiz.net

The YABT acts as a catalyst for young entrepreneur development in the Americas through business skills training, partnership, leadership, and technology. It is a young startup initiative and combines the energy of talented young people, as staff and representatives, with the experience and prestige of the OAS to support young people's entrepreneurship.

- **Business Labs:** Ten business labs workshops were held in Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico, Chile, Guatemala, Uruguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Jamaica in 2007. The program receives technical support from the government of Israel valued at US\$1 million for 2008–10, allowing it to expand the business labs structure to include leadership and personal skills, scientific entrepreneurship, corporate social responsibility, and financial education. The business labs program operates at different levels in 33 of the 34 OAS member states.
- **Myybiz.net:** YABT created Myybiz.net that hopes to evolve into a major Internet community of future entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship-related organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean. Members have free ac-

cess to a wide variety of tools (from learning and communication tools to knowledge management applications) and services (e.g., hosting learning groups, entrepreneurship organizations, (inter)national web events, and much more).

- **Talent and Innovation Competition (TIC) of the Americas:** TIC Americas is an international competition and entrepreneurial accelerator that provides young entrepreneurs with the opportunity to see their business plan come to life, allows teams to compete with others from across the Americas, and offers opportunities for training, investment, and internships on a global scale. TIC Americas began with funding from Taiwan and is adapted from concepts of a successful model there. Now TIC Americas is drawing support from people, companies, and countries worldwide.

2.4.3 Organizations Providing Funding for Youth Projects

INLATINA INICIATIVA LATINOAMERICANA

www.inlatina.org (Spanish)

InLATINA is a nonprofit organization based in Uruguay aimed at developing strategies for youth poverty reduction, community empowerment, and the strengthening of democracy. It is an open forum for initiatives of social innovation and citizen participation focusing on areas of social entrepreneurship, sexual and reproductive health, and cultural and environmental policies.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR INNOVATION AND SOCIAL ACTION (YOUTH FUND)

www.fondojuventud.org

The Youth Fund was established as an instrument to effectively respond to the needs of young people in the Latin American and Caribbean region and to

promote their participation in the development process. The goal of the Youth Fund is to support innovative initiatives that strengthen the capacity of low-income youth in both rural and urban areas to increase their potential for employment.

The Youth Fund provides technical and financial assistance for youth organizations that are working to contribute to the development of young people between 15 to 30 years of Latin America and the Caribbean. It provides non-reimbursable financing ranging from US\$25,000 to \$40,000 per initiative. Proposals are expected to focus on enterprise and community development that incorporates human capacity building that enables young people to contribute to their personal development as well as that of their communities. Capacity-building programs might include (but are not limited to):

- life skills (basic personal development, life planning, effective employment habits, conflict resolution, team work, among others);
- youth leadership and community participation;
- strengthening or establishing a social entrepreneurship (associations, foundations, activities of community service and volunteerism, for example);
- capacity building on business creation and development, among others.

To date, the three rounds of grant-making have awarded 18 grants to projects from across Latin America. A list and descriptions of past projects are available at www.fondodejuventud.org/youth2/awards.asp?tm=2&lm=13.

2.5 Middle East and North Africa

2.5.1 International Organizations with Region-Specific Operational or Grant-Making Programs Supporting Young People's Initiatives

UNESCO YOUTH FOCAL POINTS IN ARAB STATES

http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL_ID=11127&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

UNESCO has nominated individual country focal points (coordinators) for its work on youth in the Arab States in an effort to increase effectiveness.

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP): ARAB STATES

www.undp.org/arabstates/youth.shtml

Unlike in any of the other UNDP regions, youth appears as a thematic priority on this regional portal. UNDP in the region organizes regional programs mainstreaming youth, a youth workshop series, and the promotion of youth at the country level.

2.5.2 Regional Organizations with Operational or Grant-Making Programs for Young People's Initiatives

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

www.arableagueonline.org/las/english/level1_en.jsp?level1_id=1

The League of Arab States (also known as the Arab League) is a voluntary association of independent countries whose population is mainly Arabic speak-

ing. It seeks to strengthen ties among the member states, coordinate policies, and promote common interests. It was founded in 1945 with states joining progressively over time. Its membership now extends to 22 states. It is involved in political, economic, cultural, and social programs designed to promote the interests of member states. It has served as a forum for member states to coordinate their policy positions and deliberate on matters of common concern, settling some Arab disputes and limiting conflicts. It has played an important role in shaping school curricula, and preserving manuscripts and Arab cultural heritage. It also encourages measures against crime and drug abuse, and deals with labor issues (particularly among the emigrant Arab workforce) and with issues of intellectual property and information and communication technology promotion.

The League of Arab States emphasizes the role, strengthening, and empowerment of Arab youth, and endorses young people as a principal factor in the development of the Arab region. For this purpose, a League of Arab States Youth Forum is held annually. The objectives of the forum are:

- exchanging knowledge, successful stories, ideas, and suggestions concerned with the various dimensions of dialogue among social groups with different cultures;
- crystallizing suggestions and mechanisms for enhancing the role of Arab and European youth in fostering intercultural dialogue within the Arab region and activating Euro-Arab cultural dialogue. Also to support exchange, partnership, and joint actions between Arab and European youth leading to intercultural interaction and complementarily;
- identifying youth ideas and suggestions to enhance the role of the League of Arab States and its organizations in holding a continuous and creative intercultural and inter-religious dialogue at the Arab, Mediterranean, and international levels;
- proposing elements for a youth joint vision initiated from what is known as a “transnational cultural” approach one that enhances intercultural dialogue and complementarily values and ensures the sustainability of common in-

terests and values for all nations, and limits discrimination, prejudice, and the false conflict among civilizations.

The 2008 League of Arab States Youth Forum was devoted to the theme of “Youth and Intercultural Dialogue.” Detailed information on the program is available at www.lasyouthforum.org/en/index.php.

No information is available in the public domain concerning the League’s budget allocations for youth-related programming.

Arab League Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (ALECSO)

www.alecso.org.tn

ALECSO is a specialized agency, with headquarters in Tunis. The organization, which works within the Arab League, focuses on enhancing and coordinating educational and cultural activities in the Arab world. It was established in 1970. ALECSO is a resource center for the Arab world in matters of education, culture, sciences, and communication.

ALECSO’s work is guided by an action plan for the period 2005–10. The plan’s priorities include improving literacy in the Arab world, closing the technological and digital gap between the Arab countries and developed countries, enhancing educational systems using modern techniques in teaching and learning, coping with the negative effects of globalization on Arab societies, supporting dialogue between Arab culture and other cultures, developing scientific research, preserving historical heritage, and disseminating Arab culture to the international level. All of these priorities recognize young people as a key constituency and a key beneficiary, but no information is available in the public domain concerning the actual investment made in young people by this agency of the Arab League.

EURO-MED YOUTH PROGRAM

www.euromedyouth.net/about-euromed-youth-iii-programme,023

The Euro-Med Youth Program is a regional program set up within the framework of the third chapter of the Barcelona Process titled “Partnership in Social, Cultural and Human Affairs.” It promotes the mobility of young people and understanding among peoples through three types of actions: youth exchanges, voluntary services, and support measures. The current phase (III), launched in October 2005, focuses on mobility, non-formal education, and intercultural learning. Its geographical scope comprises 37 countries: the 27 EU member states and the ten Mediterranean partner countries, signatories of the Barcelona Declaration.

The decentralized implementation of the program, through Euro-Med Youth Units in participating countries, is an innovation, with the aim of bringing action as closely as possible to the beneficiaries and adapting to the diversity of national systems and situations in the field of youth. Applicants and project leaders from the Mediterranean partner countries apply directly for grants to their own national youth authorities, which are now responsible for grant awarding and the overall management of the program.

Grants are awarded for the following activities:

Support measures also follow the 2+2 formula (young people from two EU member states and two Mediterranean partner countries). Projects include job-shadowing, contact-making seminars, study visits, and training courses.

Voluntary Service consists in an unpaid, full-time, and nonprofit-making transnational voluntary activity for the benefit of the community. It involves young people from at least one EU member state and one Mediterranean partner country.

Youth Exchange projects bring together young people from at least four different countries (two EU member states and two Mediterranean partner countries), providing them with an opportunity to discuss various themes and learn about each other’s country, culture, and language.

ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (ISESCO)

www.isesco.org

ISESCO was established at the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (held in Dakar, Senegal, April 24–28, 1978) and is based in Riyadh. Its programs focus on four interlinked areas relevant to young people: developing member states' human resources in education, sciences, culture, and communication; highlighting the Islamic civilization's active part in knowledge fields; redressing the image of Islam and Muslims in the West; and affording the member states access to the information and knowledge society. UNESCO's partner in the region, ISESCO annually awards prizes for excellence in the areas of education, sciences, and culture and communication. Information about the prizes and past winners is available at

www.isesco.org.ma/english/prizes/prizes.php?page=/Home/ISESCO%20Prizes.

SALTO EURO-MED RESOURCE CENTER

www.salto-youth.net/euromed

SALTO-YOUTH stands for Support, Advanced Learning and Training Opportunities within the Youth in Action program. It is a network of eight resource centers that focus on European priority areas within the youth field. It provides youth work and training resources, and organizes training and contact-making activities to support organizations and national agencies within the frame of the European Commission's Youth in Action (YiA) program and beyond. SALTO-YOUTH, started in 2000, is part of the European Commission's Training Strategy within the Youth in Action program and works in synergy with other partners in the field. One of the eight centers is the SALTO Euro-Med Resource Center that supports cooperation between European and Mediterranean countries. Its main activities include:

Dissemination of good practices: The center compiles and disseminates educational good practices in training and youth work to create a common mem-

ory. It coordinates an online toolbox offering users access to different training tools and documents, collects educational training course reports, publishes the *Meet in Euro-Med* magazine biannually, and organizes a tool fair every year to give youth actors the chance to share their good practices and increase their knowledge of newly developed educational tools.

Partnerships: The center works in close partnership with several European and Mediterranean institutions, including the Council of Europe’s European Youth Centers, the European Commission and Council of Europe’s “Training for European Youth Activity Leaders,” and the European Commission and Council of Europe’s “Euro-Med Cooperation in Training.”

Support to networks: The center supports the network of national agencies, Euro-Med youth units, and multipliers of the YiA program with information about educational good practices in youth work, newsletters, and magazines.

Training opportunities and events: The center works with national agencies to propose innovative thematic training courses on Euro-Med Youth priorities. These include the fight against racism, the place of women in society, and minority rights, and allow participants to integrate these priorities into their own projects.

2.5.3 Organizations Providing Funding for Youth Projects

AMERICA-MIDEAST EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING SERVICES, INC. (AMIDEAST)

www.amideast.org

AMIDEAST is a private, nonprofit organization that strengthens mutual understanding and cooperation between Americans and the people of the Middle East and North Africa. Every year, AMIDEAST provides English language and professional skills training, educational advising, and testing services to hun-

dreds of thousands of students and professionals in the Middle East and North Africa; supports numerous institutional development projects in the region; and administers educational exchange programs. Founded in 1951, AMIDEAST is headquartered in Washington, D.C., with a network of field offices in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, West Bank/Gaza, and Yemen. In 2008, AMIDEAST spent US\$62.8 million on programs.

Educational advising and information services: AMIDEAST's advising and educational information centers throughout the Middle East and North Africa provide access to resources on U.S. study, information on the U.S. college and university application process, and support services for all those considering U.S. educational opportunities.

English language training: AMIDEAST offers English language training in locations throughout the Middle East and North Africa. Classes are taught by professionally trained teachers using communicative teaching methods. Students learn practical everyday English that they can use in real-life situations such as at work or school. AMIDEAST's small classes, customized instruction, and comprehensive learning resources help students improve their English language skills quickly and effectively. Central to AMIDEAST's approach to language teaching and teacher training is the integration of critical thinking and technology skills inside and outside the classroom.

Institutional development: AMIDEAST partners with NGOs, government agencies, and international development donors to design and implement institutional development programs throughout the Middle East and North Africa.

Professional training: AMIDEAST provides comprehensive training for business professionals, students, and executives in the Middle East and North Africa. Our professional training and development programs provide individuals with the skills they need to succeed in today's global marketplace. Our training is relevant, targeted, and designed to develop competency in a range of basic business skills and advanced management techniques. AMIDEAST creates

and maintains links between organizations in the U.S. and those in the Arab world; these links give clients access to a range of professional opportunities and American business resources.

Scholarship and exchange program administration: These programs contribute to individual success and provide a forum for positive cross-cultural interaction. In the long term, they hold the potential to improve economic development, cross-cultural understanding, and even foreign policy.

ANNA LINDH FOUNDATION

www.euromedalex.org

The Anna Lindh Foundation is an organization shared and resourced by over 40 Euro-Mediterranean countries to bring people together as a way to promote dialogue between cultures and respect for diversity. To fulfill this objective, the foundation leads regional initiatives in the Euro-Med space and supports local activities carried out by organizations based across civil society that advocate for better understanding among people, religions, and beliefs, and champion human rights and democracy. The foundation is a central member of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, and a facilitator of the participation of civil society in the Union for the Mediterranean. It works also as a center for information and dissemination of this initiative, and as an observatory of intercultural dialogue in the region. The foundation coordinates a Euro-Mediterranean network that gathers hundreds of social and institutional bodies that share the values of the foundation and work to make dialogue, peace, and prosperity possible in the region.

Anna Lindh Grant-Making

One way in which the Anna Lindh Foundation fulfills its mission is by providing grants to civil society organizations through an annual call for proposals to select the best initiatives for intercultural dialogue. The Anna Lindh Foundation works in six main program areas: ideas and ideologies;

education; cultural protection, media; religion, spirituality, and values; and cities and diversity. The call is focused on thematic issues in line with each year's priorities. Between 2006 and 2008, the foundation gave over 280 grants, financed activities and projects in over 30 countries, and mobilized over 2,000 partners and institutions in the region. A directory of projects supported in the past is available at www.euromedalex.org/case-studies.

THE KING ABDULLAH II AWARD FOR YOUTH INNOVATION AND ACHIEVEMENT (KAAYIA)

www.kaayia.org

The KAAYIA invites young Arabs to showcase their success stories and the positive impact they have had on their communities. Through establishing micro-enterprises, promoting the peaceful resolution of conflicts, fostering intercultural dialogue, and creatively using technology to boost employment and educational opportunities, young leaders in the region are making a difference and inspiring their peers to follow their lead. The KAAYIA, under the management of the King Abdullah II Fund for Development, seeks to reward these distinguished young leaders throughout the region by providing them with much needed support and recognition. The KAAYIA will enable these outstanding leaders to continue their good work, demonstrate what is possible to their peers, and in turn allow the concept of active citizenship to flourish and become an inherent part of the Arab youth culture.

KAAYIA invites young leaders who are currently leading development efforts in the Arab world that bring to life the notion of active citizenship. Applicants need to demonstrate significant contribution to the local community through their project; their project's potential for increased impact; and how they could be role models for other young people. KAAYIA will provide each of the award winners with a US\$50,000 grant, which will be allocated for two purposes:

The Project Grant: A portion of the US\$50,000 will be provided as a two-year grant to support a specific venture or project defined by the awardees. These funds will support the scaling up of their project in the Arab region and help these existing successful initiatives to increase their impact.

Education and Training: A portion of this grant enables the award winners to pursue educational or training opportunities to meet their specific learning needs as young leaders and to increase the impact of their projects. These funds provide support to the award winners to pursue opportunities to enhance their skills and leadership abilities.

The King Abdullah II Fund for Development (KAFD) acknowledges and recognizes the winners and their work by celebrating and publicizing their achievements through the following activities:

Recognition: Winners were recognized at the World Economic Forum on the Middle East, 2009.

Publications: KAFD developed a publication to highlight the achievements of the winners and support their future endeavors.

Media Outreach: KAFD works with various regional and global media to highlight the stories of the award winners.

MIDDLE EAST YOUTH INITIATIVE

www.shababinclusion.org

The Middle East Youth Initiative was created to promote the economic and social inclusion of young people in the Middle East. It was launched by the Wolfensohn Center for Development at the Brookings Institution and the Dubai School of Government in July 2006. By creating an international alliance of academics, policymakers, youth leaders, and leading thinkers from the private sector and civil society, it aims to develop and promote a progressive agenda of youth inclusion. The initiative attempts to bridge the divide between

thinkers and practitioners, and uses research as a foundation for effective policy and programs. The initiative has three complementary pillars: research and policy, advocacy and networking, and practical action.

The initiative's central theme, youth inclusion, is the provision of opportunities that enable youth to fully participate in society and become adults. These opportunities include receiving quality education, decent employment, affordable housing, and the power to shape their communities. In order to address these challenges, the Middle East Youth Initiative promotes youth inclusion through an integrated approach that cuts across five sectors: education, employment, marriage, housing and credit, and civic participation.

SAID FOUNDATION

www.saidfoundation.org

The Said Foundation aims, through its Karim Rida Said Fund, to bring positive and lasting change to the lives of children and young people in the Middle East. The foundation's work is nonsectarian and nonpolitical. In 2007–8, the foundation disposed of a budget of US\$4 million for programs. Its work is organized in three areas:

Further Education: This program contributes to the development of the Middle East through the education of young people for whom such opportunities would not otherwise be available. Over the years, more than 500 young people have benefited from scholarships including archaeologists, environmentalists, geneticists, linguists, musicians, nurses, water engineers, and university professors.

Child Development: The Child Development Program makes grants to education, health, disability, and risk reduction projects implemented through partner organizations in Syria, Palestine, Jordan, and Lebanon. In Syria, the Damascus office oversees the implementation of several disability projects across the country.

Arab Culture: The foundation aims is to build a better understanding and appreciation of Arab culture in the UK. This program hopes to persuade adults and young people to break down barriers and build mutual respect.

SAVE THE CHILDREN SWEDEN—MIDDLE EAST REGION

www.scsmena.org

Save the Children Sweden was established in 1919 as an independent rights-based NGO with no religious or political affiliations. It is focused on developing child-friendly societies by supporting governments and civil society in actions that bring lasting improvements for children living under difficult circumstances. Save the Children Sweden works with children to achieve change through participation on matters affecting them, and promotes the responsibilities and duties of parents, guardians, and authorities in improving the living conditions of children.

Save the Children Sweden has been working in the Middle East and North Africa region since 1963 and runs projects across the region through offices in Lebanon, Palestine, and Yemen. In cooperation with local partners, it provides quality education and protection for children under all settings, including emergencies, and works to strengthen the capacities of civil society organizations that are advocate for child rights issues.

Programming in the Middle East and North Africa is organized in five main areas: education, protection, civil society for child rights, emergencies, and capacity building. Detailed information about individual program areas and projects is available at www.scsmena.org.

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