In Cambodia, young persons aged 15-29 currently account close to one third of the country’s population. This is the highest youth population ever for Cambodia, providing the country with a unique socio-economic development opportunity. Young people represent an asset for the nation’s prosperity which can only be tapped if they have access to quality education, healthcare, decent employment and active social and political lives. However, Cambodian youth face challenges on multiple fronts. The OECD finds that one young person in five suffers from deprivation in two or more well-being dimensions at the same time. The “Youth Well-being Policy Review of Cambodia” takes a multisectoral approach to look in-depth at the situation of youth in education, health, employment and civic participation. This session will present the main findings from the Review and discuss the policy recommendations.
Many governments are demonstrating growing political will to develop comprehensive policies to provide a better response to the needs and aspirations of young people. Nearly two out of three countries in the world today have a national youth policy. In Cambodia, the youth agenda has progressively moved to the centre of the policy debate as demonstrated by the adoption of the National Youth Development Policy (NYDP) in 2011 and its Action Plan (NYAP). The NYDP is multi-sectoral and lays out 12 strategies. The NYAP for the period 2014-18 focuses on six strategies, including 1) developing the legal framework and mechanism; 2) promoting education, training, and capacity development; 3) enhancing health education, health care and health service provision; 4) developing spirit of entrepreneurship and labour market; 5) enhancing youth participation; and 6) promoting volunteerism. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has been co-ordinating the implementation of the strategy in collaboration with all the relevant ministries and youth organisations. This session will present progress made in implementing the NYAP and the remaining challenges, and how youth participation can be improved in the second phase of the Policy.