

コロナパンデミックの 若者への影響に関する オンラインセミナー

2021年9月4日



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略語一覧

AFPPD	人口と開発に関するアジア議員フォーラム
APDA	アジア人口・開発協会
APRO	アジア太平洋地域事務所 (UNFPA)
IAPPD	インド人口・開発国家議員連盟
LGBTQ	性的マイノリティ
MP	国会議員
NGO	非政府組織
PLCPD	フィリピン人口・開発議員委員会
RH	リプロダクティブ・ヘルス
SDGs	持続可能な開発目標
SRH	セクシュアル・リプロダクティブ・ヘルス
SRHR	セクシュアル・リプロダクティブ・ヘルス／ライツ
UNFPA	国連人口基金

歓迎の辞

池上清子 AFPPD 暫定事務局長

池上暫定事務局長がセミナー参加者に歓迎の辞を述べた。以下要旨。

若者はすべての国にとって未来である一方、様々な要因からこれまでと同様弱い立場にある。これは時に、若者が自らの人生を計画する能力にも影響を及ぼす。この点を本セミナーの背景ととらえ、参加者には発表後の議論に積極的に参加してほしい。

開会挨拶

武見敬三 参議院議員、AFPPD 議長（日本）

武見議員は、ビデオメッセージで、参加者及び発表者に謝意を表し、コロナ禍におけるすべての人の健康を願った。以下要旨。

人口と開発に関するアジア国会議員フォーラム（AFPPD）議長の立場から強調したい点として、AFPPD の総会において AFPPD の 2021 ～ 2025 年の 3 つの戦略的柱の 1 つに若者への投資が採択されたことがある。

コロナは各国内及び国家間に格差拡大をもたらし、「不平等のパンデミック」を引き起こしている。若者は、保健医療やエッセンシャル・サービスに従事するパンデミックのヒーローになっている場合も多い。想起されるべき成功談としてインドの事例がある。インドでは、AFPPD のメンバーである国会議員が若者主導の社会活動を立ち上げ、500 人以上の若者がコロナに関する電話相談システムの設置にボランティアとして尽力した。彼らは、医療施設の空き病床に関するデータに基づく情報を統合し活用して、医療従事者の調整を行い、医療従事者と患者をつなぐ保健省の業務を支援した。この若者主導のボランティア活動により、700 人の重症患者を含め 1 万人以上の患者の命が救われた。

若者の社会活動への参加は他の国でも積極的に活用可能な事例として注目されるものであり、AFPPD のメンバーが好事例の共有を進めることが望まれる。

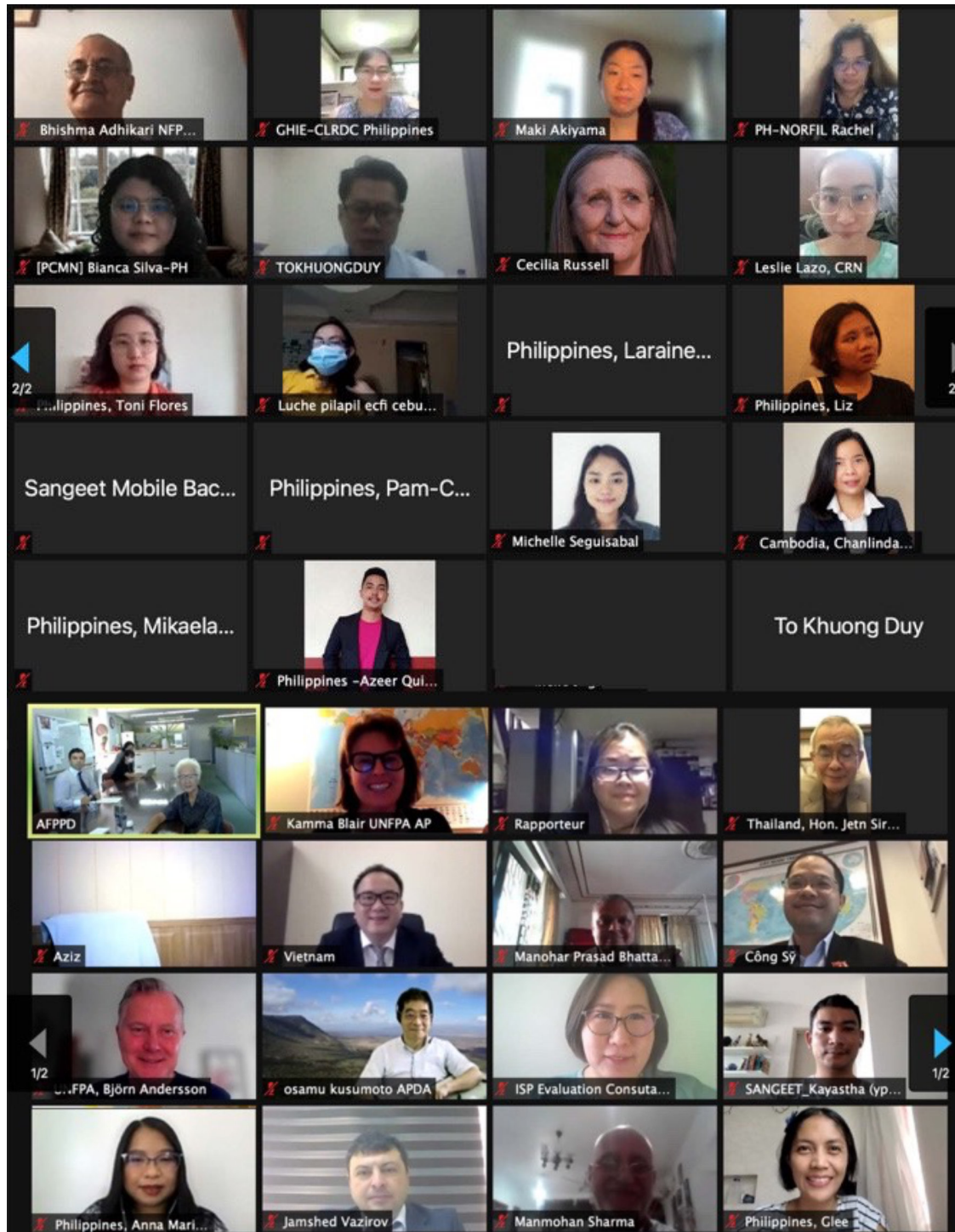
ビヨン・アンダーソン、UNFPA APRO 地域事務所長

アンダーソン所長は、若者たちは社会的進歩を促し、政治的变化を促進する革新的アプローチを通じてそれぞれのコミュニティにおけるコロナ対策に積極的役割を果たしているとの認識を示した。とはいえ、コロナ禍において家族を支えることで精一杯な若者がおり、取り残されている者もいることが懸念されると述べた。以下要旨。

現在の健康危機により不平等が悪化しており、既に弱い立場にある若者がとりわけ深刻な影響を受けていることが注目される。これに対処するため、UNFPA では、SRH（セクシュアル・リプロダクティブ・ヘルス）の基本的な情報及びサービスを含め、アジア太平洋地域における取り組みを強化している。また、若者のネットワークと協働して、域内 20 カ国以上において、SRH、家族計画サービス及び HIV 対策サービスに関するものなど、コロナサポートのためのオンライン・ポータルの開発にも取り組んでいる。

UNFPA は、ジェンダーに基づく暴力及びメンタルヘルスの電話相談サービスを開発した。人道的活動家や若者主導の団体への支援も継続している。UNFPA は若者主導の諸団体と共同で、世界中の人々を対象にコロナについて、また自分の友達、家族、コミュニティの安全を守るには何ができるかについて啓発することを目的に、Youth Against COVID-19（COVID-19 と闘う若者）キャンペーンを立ち上げた。UNFPA がどのように変化を促進し得るかを示す事例がいくつかある。

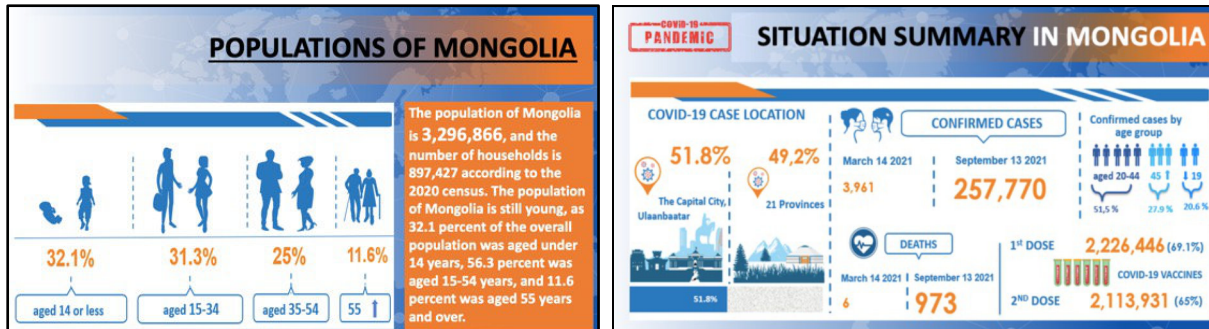
グループ写真



第1部

コロナ禍におけるアジア太平洋地域の若者の状況：概況、オンライン授業、失業、政治参加

ナンディンチメグ・マグサル氏（モンゴル）



モンゴル政府は、コロナ禍パンデミック下において経済回復と健康保全のため、様々な法律及び総額 1000 万モンゴル・トゥクグル（約 3,500 万米ドル）の包括的対策を導入した。

モンゴルの人々は予防戦略を理解しており、調査によれば、大半の人が手洗い、マスクの着用、大人数の集まりを避けることの効果を認識している。若者は家族と一緒に過ごすことや自己啓発活動に充実した時間を送っている一方で、マイナス面も認められる。ロックダウン中は保健医療サービスへのアクセスが阻害された。調査の結果から、ロックダウン中、思春期の若者の 23% が不眠症に悩み、28% が鬱症状が認められ、23% が不安感を抱えたことが明らかとなった。

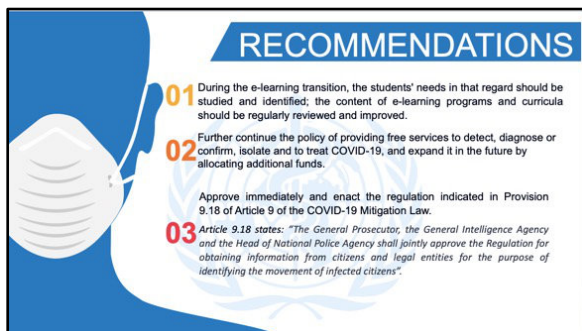
2020 年 2 月 3 日からすべての教育レベルにおいて、テレビ授業やオンライン学習など非対面授業に移行された。しかし、テレビ授業に欠かさず出席できる生徒は 5 人のうち 3 人の割合にとどまり、15% がテレビがない、インターネットに接続されていないなど様々な理由で授業に参加できないことから、難しい問題となった。

総数にして、1 年生から 12 年生までのすべての学科に 170 のテレビ授業が制作され、手話付きで 4,800 時間の放送が行われた。ロックダウン中には、国連諸機関が、SRH、家族計画、メンタルヘルスを含め e カウンセリングを通じて若者が利用しやすい保健医療サービスや情報へのアクセスを支援した。

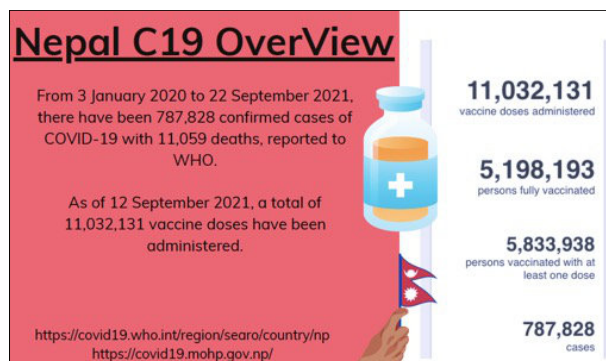
UNFPA モンゴル事務所は、教育科学省と協力し、魅力的で対話形式な健康教育の開発を支援し、14 のユニットを作成した。

中小企業を対象におよそ 700 万米ドルの経済回復融資が提供され、さらに 1 億 7500 万米ドルの資金が専門技能訓練をはじめ若者を対象とする雇用プログラムの実施に割り当てられた。

提言として、若者に対し暴力被害者用のカウンセリングやシェルターが提供されるべきであり、オンライン・カウンセリングも拡充されるべきである。



サンギート・カヤスタ氏 (ネパール)



コロナパンデミック発生以前、ネパールは、若者政策を定め、憲法でも LGBTQ コミュニティの権利を認めるなど、進歩的な国であった。

しかし、コロナ禍への対応のため首相の下にハイレベル委員会が設置されるも、若者を代表する委員は不在で、若者を対象とする主要重点分野は設けられなかった。しかし、若者の雇用を促進するためのプロジェクトが政府と世界銀行の共同で発足した。

パンデミックの発生により、多数のネパール人出稼ぎ労働者が仕事を失ったことに加え、無給休暇扱いとなったり、契約終了前に帰国したりのいずれかに追い込まれた者も多い。推定によれば、海外にいるネパール人の 20% が失業のリスクにさらされているか、あるいは賃金やその他給付を受けておらず、保健医療施設を含む基本的サービスへのアクセスを奪われている。政府は出稼ぎ労働者の帰国を進めているが、その費用は労働者の自己負担となっている。

2020 年 3 月には学校も大学も休校となり、ネパール政府は教育機関に対し学費助成を要請した。大学助成委員会は、大学に対しオンライン授業資金を供与した。オンライン授業が開始されたが、実施できたのは主に私立の学校と大学であった。国立の教育機関は関連政策の実施が遅く、これに関する厳密な計画も不透明なままである。

政府は、通信の負担軽減を図るため、インターネットサービス事業者に対し、顧客の音声通話・データ通信パッケージの割引額を拡大するよう要請した。減税及びインターネット料金の引き下げがなされることが推奨される。

若者の政治参加に関しては、コロナパンデミックによるロックダウンにより、参加の機会が実質的になくなった。

女性や子どもは主な支援対象としてみなされる一方で、若者はそのようにみなされることはなく、取り残されている。

政府がコロナ電話相談サービスを設置して、若者の参加が増加した。若者は、コロナパンデミック及びワクチン接種プログラムに関する啓発活動に地方政府及び自治体レベルで参加している。

Overall Findings and Recommendation

International and Domestic Migration:

In The effort to bring back migrant workers from foreign countries were limited and very slow. The Government should utilize the funds which were collected from migrant workers as migrant worker welfare funds to bring back the migrant workers who are still stuck in other countries, as well as utilize the funds to provide support for their rehabilitation within the country as a majority of migrant workers and returnee migrant workers are young people. Similarly, the government should maintain proper data on internal migration to provide key support in future pandemic and humanitarian contexts.

Emergency Response and Relief:

Emergency relief was very slow and limited in all parts of the country. Mainly in the rural communities, the response was limited. Young People were not prioritized as the realization of their needs was limited. Adding to that, shelters for migrant workers or people affected by COVID-19 were limited and not enough in number. Thus, preparedness should be done in advance using proper data.

Overall Findings and Recommendation

Information Sharing :

The sharing of information mostly focused on safety measures for COVID-19 and counting the number of people infected and killed by COVID-19. Other information such as how to be mentally healthy during the pandemic or how to get relief was very limited. The Government should better prioritize information sharing and uniformity among all sectors.

Communication and Internet:

The tax of more than 23% on internet and telephones was also a barrier and it affected online education and the sharing and receiving of information. Thus, the government as well as the private sector should reduce the taxes and fees during such conditions as movement of people was limited during lockdown and communication was the only method for education and information sharing (students package were promoted later with complex process).

Overall Findings and Recommendation

Education:

The COVID-19 Pandemic showed the differences between the private and government sectors. Through everyone, including adolescents and youth, were affected, adolescents and young people who were admitted to government and community-run educational institutions were much more affected in comparison to private sector education. Thus, steps should be taken by the government to reduce the differences between the education sectors. Many educational institutions did not follow government directives to reduce or not take the fees. Thus, strong action is required by the government and a proper class timeline should be imposed.

Health

The COVID-19 Pandemic showed the lack in the health system and how we the focus was only given much to Covid19. The policy and system to keep other services open. More adolescents and young people were not kept in priority which need to be kept as a priority especially in country such as Nepal. Youth Friendly Services should be kept as priority.

Overall Findings and Recommendation

Employment

Tax Reduction

Proper Research

Local Loan

Migration Support

Others

アンナ・マリエ・アルハンブラ氏 (フィリピン)



On March 16, 2020, the Philippines was placed under "community quarantine".

The effect of the pandemic on the youth (15-24 years old) is glaring:

- difficulty in accessing health services
- mental health challenges while trapped inside their homes
- loss of jobs
- closure of schools and universities and abrupt shift to distance learning

Two key legislations: Bayanihan To Heal as One Act (Bayanihan 1) and Bayanihan to Recover as One Act (Bayanihan 2)

- Bayanihan 1 declared a state of national emergency over the entire country and start of the Social Amelioration Program (SAP)
- Bayanihan 2 allocated budget to reduce the adverse impact of COVID-19 and to mitigate the economic costs and losses

フィリピンでは、2020年3月に国家非常事態宣言が発出され、政府により開始されたプログラムでおよそ1800万の低所得世帯に助成金が交付された。予算はまた、パンデミックにより国民が被った経済的コストや損失の改善にも配分された。

パンデミック以前においては、男女ともに機能的識字率は高く、若者の失業率も低下しつつあった。しかしその一方で、思春期の若者の高い出生率はこれまでも難しい問題となっていたが、休校で状況はさらに悪化した。フィリピン人口開発委員会の調査によれば、十代の妊娠件数は増加している。これは、SRH・サービス及び情報へのアクセスの欠如にも起因するものである。さらに、別の調査では、少女らはパンデミック後に復学できないのではないかと心配していることが明らかにされた。

パンデミックの発生以降、若者の失業率が増加し始めた。2019年7月の失業率が14.7%であったのに対し、2020年7月には22.4%にまで増加した。これはすなわち、フィリピンの若者170万人が失業中ということになる。ロックダウン中、全国民に外出禁止が要請されたため、卸売業、小売業、飲食業、建設業、運輸業、貯蔵業で働く若者が最も影響を受ける結果となった。きわめて憂慮すべきことは、依然として労働時間が14%減少したままであり、これは、若者にとって収入の減少と経済活動の減退を意味する。正規労働者及び非正規労働者ならびに海外で働くフィリピン人を対象としたプログラムはあるが、若者を対象とする具体的な支援プログラムはない。とはいえ、若者の一時解雇を防ぐための代替的労働形態に関するガイドラインが労働雇用省により設けられている。

パンデミックは教育に影響を及ぼし、学校は閉鎖されたままである。2021年9月の時点で、世界においてフィリピンは対面授業が行われていないわずか2カ国のうちの1カ国である（もう1カ国はベネズエラ）。同期型及び非同期型の遠隔学習を混合して活用する方法ではあるものの、2020年10月から2021年1月までの教育省のデータによれば、依然として就学率は高く、昨年から今年初めにかけて実際のところ6%の増加が見られた。一方で、遠隔学習には機器の使用が

必要とされ、調査によれば、こうした機器を入手できないことが一部生徒の就学できない主因となっている。ユニセフの調査では、親の見解として、子どもたちにとってオンライン学習は対面授業に比べて学習効果が若干劣ると見られていることが明らかにされた。しかも、実習や実務研修もなくなり、若者に影響が及んでいる。

政府は、最貧困層の子どもたちに助成金や給付金を交付するなど、危機的状況にある生徒に援助を行うほか、デジタル教育・インフラの整備や、代替的学習方法のサポートに予算を割り当てている。

パンデミック以前の政治参加に関しては、若者は、運動や抗議行動を含め非公式の政治活動に盛んに参加していた。しかしロックダウンはこれにも影響を及ぼした。それでも、新しい技術やソーシャル・メディア・プラットフォームを活用する若者の知識やスキルは高度であることから、フィリピンの若者は、病院の最前線で働く医療従事者の個人防護具が不足した時にも結集するなど、独自のプロジェクトを始動させることができた。

若者主導の団体はまた、感情や不安に対応したり、あるいはコロナに関する信頼できる情報を共有することで誤った情報に対処したりするために、オンラインウェビナーを含む他のイベントも始めた。

COVID-19 pandemic has posed new challenges to the youth

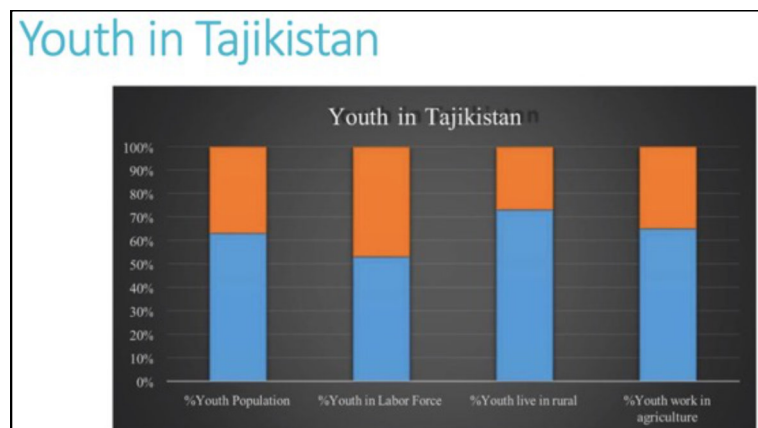
Two key legislations: **Bayanihan 1** and **Bayanihan 2**

 Education	 Employment	 Political Participation
Social Amelioration Program and budget suggests that there is some assistance targeted to the youth	With the increase in youth unemployment rate and the work-from-home setup, additional budget for displaced workers may address unemployment and policies on the alternative work arrangements are necessary	As some laws on youth are still under deliberations, such as the Adolescent Prevention Bill and bill to establish a local Population and Development Office, consultations with the youth can still be conducted with the initiative of the parliamentarians and other stakeholders
Guidelines on the safe reopening of schools is essential		

COVID-19 pandemic has posed new challenges to the youth

- ▷ The country can still reap the benefits of the demographic dividend because of the huge share of young population. This is an opportunity to accelerate economic development.
- ▷ The Philippines must accelerate investment in education, health, employment, and in empowering the youth.

ヴェジロフ・ジャムシェド博士（タジキスタン）



タジキスタンの状況把握には、既存データの分析調査のほか、国会議員、在タジキスタンの国連事務所、とりわけ UNFPA の代表、及び若者政策・若者育成開発担当の主要政府機関である青少年・スポーツ委員会の代表との面談が用いられた。

若者は総人口の 3 分の 2 以上を占めており、タジキスタンの識字率は 99.8% とほぼ 100% である。

経済においては農業が主力産業で、労働年齢の若者のおよそ 65% が農業に就業している。しかし就業機会が少ないことから、ロシア連邦をはじめ就職先が見つかる諸外国に雇用の機会を求める者が国民の大半を占める。

若者の生活向上に多大な努力が払われているにもかかわらず、コロナの影響は深刻である。タジキスタン共和国は若者育成戦略の策定では先駆的である。現在新たに今後 5 ～ 10 年の若者育成戦略の検討が進められている。残念ながら、コロナはタジキスタンの教育制度に大きな脅威となっている。まだオンライン教育に移行する準備ができておらず、大きな課題のままである。

もう一つの課題は、インターネットインフラの整備が十分に進んでいないことである。インターネットのコストは非常に高く、実際のところ、インターネット接続費は、国民 1 人当たり所得で考えると、域内のみならず世界で最も高い。したがって、国民の大半はインターネットを利用できていない状況にある。

国際諸機関からの支援も行われている。たとえば、2020 年 6 月にはアジア開発銀行から若者、女性及び出稼ぎ労働者の技能向上のため 2000 万米ドルの無償供与がなされ、同様に情報通信技術日本基金から情報通信向けに 150 万米ドルの無償供与が行われた。

海外への出稼ぎ労働者の中には職を失った者もいる。2019 年の出稼ぎ労働者からの送金は GDP の 30% を占めていたが、2021 年には半減した。タジキスタンのほぼすべての世帯がこの所得喪失の影響を受けている。

若者は零細・中小企業に就労しており、パンデミックの影響を最も受けたのは若者である。調査によると、景気低迷の影響を受けている中小企業は 63.1% にのぼり、廃業に追い込まれた企業も多い。およそ 85% が売上高の減少を経験しており、最大 25% が一時休業を余儀なくされた。

とはいえ、パンデミックは新たなビジネスチャンスも生み出した。デリバリー・サービスや在宅ケア、独自の再使用可能なマスクの販売・縫製、その他オンライン・サービスに従事する若者も多くなった。

政府は、コロナ対策としてこれまでにない施策を打ち出し、タジキスタン共和国首相の下にコロナ対策本部を設置した。

支援面では、政府は弱者層に経済援助を行い、減税や金利負担の軽減も行った。

政府と NGO 双方により様々な若者のボランティア・グループが創設・運営されている。これらのグループは、予防戦略、弱い立場にある家庭への食料配給、コロナの影響を受けている人々を対象とする精神的支援を含む電話相談サービスの運営などについて啓発活動を行っている。

パンデミックは、国の弱点や準備不足な点を顕在化させた。次回の戦略的文書では、コロナパンデミックで明らかとなった点や学んだ教訓を検討することが願われる。

Conclusion

The Covid-19 pandemic had an amplified effect on the socio-economic condition of Tajikistan

Youth were affected due to the lack of employment opportunities and possibilities for online education during the lockdown

Women headed households, disabled people, elderly people were in high risk zones during the pandemic

The Government support was there complemented with voluntary movements of youth

The country still needs support to overcome the consequences of the pandemic, especially to protect the youth and the vulnerable segments of the population

第2部：

質疑応答・議論

モデレーター：ファル・ウスモノフ APDA 国際課長補佐

参加者からの質問・コメント：

インド人口・開発国家議員連盟（IAPPD）のマンモハン・シャルマ事務局長は、いずれの発表者からも提起された問題は世界各国で共通のものであると指摘。コロナパンデミックは恒常的になりつつあり、予想よりも長く続くだろうと述べた。事務局長は、AFPPD や APDA のような専門機関が長期的にこの問題を議論し続けることが必要だと提言した。

ベトナムの参加者からは、モンゴルのコロナ対策法にはイノベーションに関して具体的な規則や条項が盛り込まれているかどうかの質問があった。

タイの国会議員で AFPPD 事務総長を務めるジェット・シラソラノン議員から、カヤスタ氏（ネパール）に対し、ネパールでは若者の組織に関連する法律がコロナパンデミックの緩和に役立ったかどうか、また学年末試験がどのように運営されたかについて質問があった。

議員からはさらに、ヴェジロフ博士（タジキスタン）に対し、オンライン学習の影響として、子どもたちは通学できないことで学習だけでなく友達を作る機会や感情のコントロールを学ぶ機会も失ったと思われるが、長引くパンデミックと学校教育の混乱について意見を聞きたいとの要望があった。

楠本修 APDA 事務局長・常務理事から、これらの課題を国の政策にどのようにしたら優先事項として組み込むことができるかについて、コンサルタント諸氏に意見が求められた。

コンサルタントからの回答：

アルハンプラ氏（フィリピン）

国会議員は国の重要な課題や懸案事項について若者の意見を聞く必要がある。若者は、競合する数多くの優先事項の中でどの課題を優先すべきであるか明確に述べることができるだろう。

カヤスタ氏（ネパール）

政策は十分ではなかった。全国評議会が設置され、評議会はコロナ対策において様々な省庁に関わることができた。この評議会には政党を含む幅広いグループが参加している。

試験に関しては、ネパールではテクノロジーの普及が不十分で、試験は延期され、感染者が減少した時期に筆記試験が実施された。

オンライン教育に関しては、ブータンの保健省がオンライン・ガイドラインを発表している。ただしこれは、旧制度を再現したりあるいは打破したりするためではなく、セクシュアル・リプロダクティブ・ヘルス（SRH）やジェンダーに基づく暴力について若者の学習を手助けするためのものである。

ヴェジロフ博士（タジキスタン）

パンデミックにより、タジキスタンの政策や危機対応策の弱点が顕在化した。タジキスタンは2030年までの国家開発戦略を定めているが、教育セクターに限らず、協調した取り組みが必要とされるすべてのセクターに関して慣行を再検討する時期にあると考える。

パンデミックはエンデミックになりつつあるとの意見に同意するが、しかし1国の危機が他の諸国の情勢にも影響を及ぼし得る。取り組み方を見極め、協力を図り、コロナやその他今後起こり得る危機の悪影響に対処するため、既存の政策文書を再検討し、修正を加える時期に来ている。また、政府の開発計画においてオンライン教育を考慮に入れるべきであると考えます。

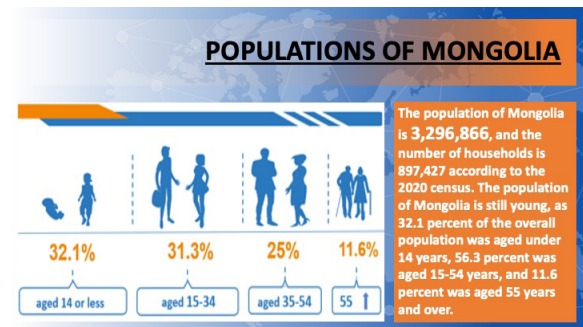
マグサル氏（モンゴル）

モンゴルは昨年、コロナ影響緩和法を制定した。教育に関しては、授業料や寮費を引き下げる規定や、授業料の請求を延期する規定が設けられている。オンライン教育及びテレビ授業を規制・監視する必要もある。

コロナ禍緩和計画は、訓練を提供したり、ローンの金利を下げたりするなど若者を対象とする支援を盛り込んでいる。中小企業のオーナーやサービス事業者は低金利の恩恵を受けている。

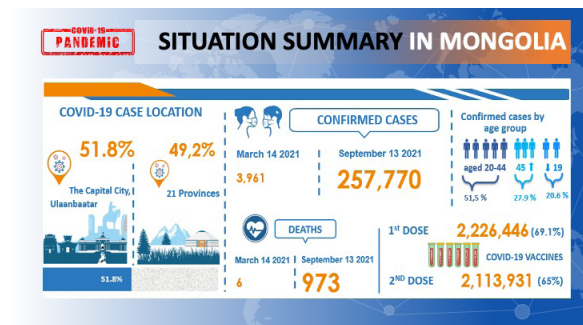
すべての発表は、AFPPD 及び APDA のウェブサイトでご覧いただけます。

Presentation: Ms. Nandinchimeg Magsar <Mongolia>



LEGISLATION AND POLICY REFORMS DURING THE PANDEMIC

- A new Law on combating COVID-19 was adopted and enacted.
- Enhanced (heightened) level readiness and public emergency readiness regimes are being enforced.
- Government of Mongolia has introduced to the implementation of the comprehensive response plan worth 10 trillion MNT for economic recovery and health protection during COVID-19 situation.
 - Two trillion MNT loan for small and medium enterprise (SME) owners and service providers with an annual interest rate of 3% and a three-year term.
 - 500 billion MNT to provide 5000 youth with training programs, including acquiring professional skills, health education, and active life habits; the participants in this program will receive a one Million MNT scholarship.
 - Three trillion MNT will be allocated for the project "Youth I, II and III" in which districts will be built in Ulaanbaatar at the first stage, including land acquisition, construction of unified design apartments, and the offering of soft mortgages loans.



COVID-19 IMPACT ON YOUTH HEALTH

HEALTH IMPACTS

THE MAJORITY OR 51.8% OF THE INFECTED WERE AGED 22-44

1 in 3 person who manifested hospitalized treatment did not receive health care

IMPACTS

- Insomnia 23%
- Depression 28%
- Anxiety 23%

According to a survey (Mongolia COVID-19 household response phone survey 2020), almost everyone knows and follows measures to prevent infection, such as washing hands (94%), wearing face masks (93%), avoiding handshakes (97%), and avoiding public gatherings and events (96%).

Access to health services was disrupted during the Public Emergency Readiness regime or lockdown.

23 percent of adolescents reported insomnia, 28 percent reported depressive symptoms, and 23 percent reported anxiety.

Adolescents' social needs are paramount; thus, their inability to spend quality time with friends and peers have led to stress, depression, and poor communication skills.

KEY MEASURES

The Ministry of Health is organizing a "COVID-19 situation" press conference every day, and providing the latest information to the public on a regular basis.

As of 2 September 2021, a total of 4,429,335 vaccine doses have been administered.

Adolescent clinics provided online counselling on issues related to sexual and reproductive health, family planning and mental health to young people.

The Authority for Family, Child, and Youth Development launched two new hotlines with professional counselling to address the psychological and mental issues faced by children and youth and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic related measures on their daily life.

COVID-19 IMPACT ON YOUTH EDUCATION

EDUCATION IMPACTS

ACCESS TO ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION IS DISRUPTED

174,000 STUDENTS CANNOT ACCESS TV LESSONS

MORE TIME FOR SELF-DEVELOPMENT

STUDENT'S CONDITION: HIGH TECH, LOW TECH, NO TECH

IMPACTS

- 25% of students cannot access TV lessons

From February 3, 2020, students at all levels of educational institutions were shifted to non-classroom training activities such as TV lessons and online learning. This became a novel and serious challenge for both education system workers and for students.

Only 3 out of 5 students were able to regularly attend their TV lessons, and 15% could not attend their lessons at all due to being occupied with chores at home, the lack of TV or internet access, or having a disability.

Young people have more free time, and they can spend the time gained dealing with disease prevention, personal hygiene, and self-development, also their self-study skills have improved.

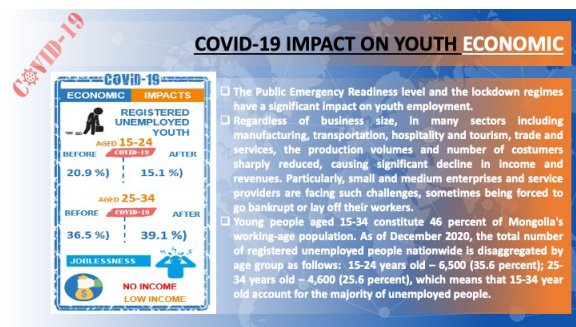
On the other hand, youth are acquiring some negative habits as well: spending long hours staring at the TV, computer, and smartphone screens, using the Internet and playing video games.

KEY MEASURES

A total of 170 TV-lessons for all subjects from Grade 1 through to Grade 12 were filmed and prepared, and a total of 4,800 hours of TV sessions with sign language support were broadcast on 15 different TV channels. TV lesson sessions for special needs, health, non-formal and lifelong education

UN Agencies has supported continued access to adolescent and youth-friendly health services and information through e-counselling during the lockdown. Adolescent clinics provided online counselling on issues related to sexual and reproductive health, family planning and mental health to young people.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES), the UNFPA Mongolia has supported the development of engaging, interactive content on health education, which is supported by TV-based learning. A total of 14 health education modules have been produced.



KEY MEASURES

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection has endorsed guidelines to (through Youth Development Centers) provide information, training, advocacy, intervention activities, counseling, and services to support adolescent and youth personal development, health, education, employment, and access to a safe environment to develop. Considering the COVID-19 pandemic situation, these institutions conduct most activities through social media and websites.

Two trillion MNT (700 M USD) loan for small and medium enterprise (SME) owners and service providers with an annual interest rate of 3% and a three-year term.

500 billion MNT (175 M USD) to provide 5000 youth with employment training programs, including acquiring professional skills, health education, and active life habits; the participants in this program will receive a one Million MNT scholarship.

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500 billion MNT (175 M USD) to provide 5000 youth with employment training programs, including acquiring professional skills, health education, and active life habits; the participants in this program will receive a one Million MNT scholarship.

CONCLUSIONS

- The Government of Mongolia adopted and enacted the COVID-19 Mitigation Law in the beginning stages of the pandemic. This Law specifically addresses the issue of youth education, training, and tuition fees. Based on this law as the legislative framework, related decrees and regulations were enacted to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and to create favorable conditions for the population, including young people, to deal with the new situation, as well as to provide certain assistance and support to businesses.
- At this very time, when many young people are facing real difficulties such as finding new jobs, starting a new business, or switching to another sector, the Mongolian Government is committed to implement measures to support youth employment, as a part of "To save the economy and health" program and is allocating 500 billion MNT for this purpose and 3 trillion MNT in soft mortgage loans for young families.
- So far there are no instances of Government engaging youth NGOs and assigning them tasks to officially share the implementation of measures and cooperating in the fight against the pandemic. However, several youth NGOs initiated their own fundraising and humanitarian campaigns to help poor, vulnerable families and children in challenging conditions.
- During the COVID-19 pandemic, few serious human rights violations in Mongolia were reported because of the lack of coordination between the relevant government agencies at all levels, lack of prompt and comprehensive systems of exchange of information and decision making, and the slow multi-step response process.

CONCLUSIONS

- Based on the experience dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic over the past year, it can be concluded that many Mongolians, especially young people, do not have enough capabilities and resources to cope with wide-ranging emergencies, including natural disasters and pandemics, and there is a lack of resilience.
- Many children and young people in Mongolia realized and apprehended that knowledge and education can be obtained from a distance and/or online. They developed a variety of skills, personal good practices and useful habits related to e-learning. However, the transition to distance e-learning was not smooth for all: children of remote herders or from low-income families without access to the Internet or computers cannot equally participate in such distance learning.
- The current pandemic of COVID-19 has several unique features and shows that in overcoming the challenges faced and successful recovery policy implementation, not only the health sector alone, but also the multisectoral cooperation, coordination, and partnership in many areas, including the economy, employment, and social security, are important.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- During the e-learning transition, the students' needs in that regard should be studied and identified; the content of e-learning programs and curricula should be regularly reviewed and improved.
- Further continue the policy of providing free services to detect, diagnose or confirm, isolate and to treat COVID-19, and expand it in the future by allocating additional funds.
- Approve immediately and enact the regulation indicated in Provision 9.18 of Article 9 of the COVID-19 Mitigation Law.
- Article 9.18 states: "The General Prosecutor, the General Intelligence Agency and the Head of National Police Agency shall jointly approve the Regulation for obtaining information from citizens and legal entities for the purpose of identifying the movement of infected citizens".

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Provide professional care and support to adolescents who are left alone in the event of their parents or caregivers being infected and isolated in health facilities, or their death, or adolescents and children who live in orphanages or temporary care centers, nursing homes, and for households led by adolescents.
- Provide counseling, basic services and shelter to adolescents and young people who are victims of violence during the COVID-19 pandemic, and establish a cooperation and partnerships with national and international organizations and NGOs in this regard.
- Involve youth initiatives and engage youth NGOs, voluntary unions and groups in COVID-19 pandemic prevention and control activities to reduce the resources and workload of the government and public organizations and to explore the possibility of delegating certain tasks to them and implementing these activities.
- Continue the activities of newly established online psychological counseling for youth, expand the services, engage professionals, and establish their teams.

Presentation: Mr. Sangeet Kayastha <Nepal>



Policy review on the impact of COVID-19 among Young People in Nepal

Sangeet Kayastha

Independent Researcher, Nepal
Coordinator, Y-PEER Asia Pacific Center, Thailand
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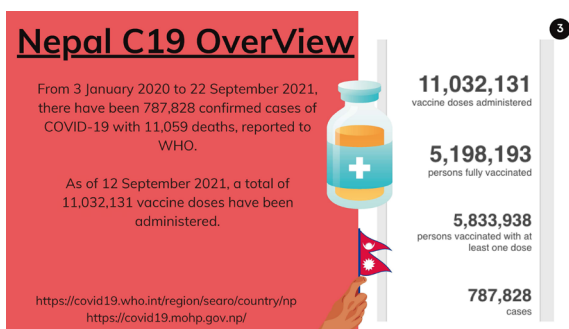
   

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Summary of the Study



1. Overview
2. Methodology and Limitations
3. Key Findings
4. Involvement of Young People
5. Recommendation of the Study



Methodology and Limitations



- 1.Desk Review**
During the desk review, all socio-economic data (policies, strategies, reports, regulations, and other related documents) have been reviewed.
- 2. Desk Review**
Key Informant Interview with CSOs, UN Agency, Youth Organisations, Young People Affiliated with Government Mechanism

Key Findings



1. Policies related to Young People and Health (Pre-COVID-19)

#The **National Youth Policy** of Nepal was promulgated in 2009 and was then reformed in 2015 to ensure youth development.

#**Youth Vision: 2025** was approved on 5th Oct 2015 by the Council of Ministers of the Nepal government.

#Articles 18.2 and 51.j (7) of the **Constitution** contain provisions for youth rights relating to participation and empowerment in Nepal, as well as protection from discrimination.

Key Findings



1. Policies related to Young People and Health (Pre-COVID-19)

#**National Youth Council Act, 2072(2015)** was adopted at the initiative of the Ministry of Youth and Sports

#However, the age of **Youth in Nepal remains 16 and 40 years of age**, which accounts for over 40.3 per cent of the country's population, according to the Population and Housing Census Report of 2011.

Key Findings



2. Policies Related to Youths and Adolescents in Nepal (in the context of COVID-19)

#The Nepal Government formed a **High-level Coordination Committee** on 29th February 2020 under the leadership of the Deputy Prime Minister to coordinate the preparedness and response efforts. (Youths - 0)

#**A sub-committee** was also formed (Include few young people)

#**Youth Employment Transformation Initiative** project was jointly launched on July 20,2020 aligned with the Prime Minister Employment Program and **World Bank**.

Key Findings



2. Policies Related to Youths and Adolescents in Nepal (in the context of COVID-19)

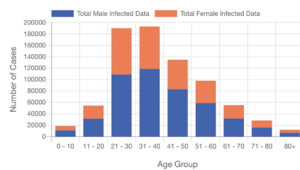
#**No specific policies** have been formulated particularly **for youth** during the COVID-19 crisis.

#On 20 August 2021, a **new high-level committee** led by the Minister of State for Health was established to deal with both Covid-19 and non-Covid cases with not much clear focus on Youth.

Key Findings

2. Policies Related to Youths and Adolescents in Nepal (in the context of COVID-19)

Date: 2020-01-01 / 2021-09-23



The only specific data linking COVID19 and Youth

Source : MOHP, Nepal



Steps taken by the National Government to reduce Impact of COVID-19 on young people

A. Education

- In response to COVID-19, the Nepal government cancelled **all academics, and schools and colleges** were closed from 16th March 2020

- The Government also requested that educational institutions **subsidize academic fees** for the year but are not completely regulated Decision

The **University Grants Commission** of Nepal provided an amount for **online classes** to 300 bodies of 11 Universities across the country. A number of NRs. 146.25 million has been provided to 112 bodies of Tribhuvan University while Rs. 1.5 million has been distributed to various bodies of other universities for online education during the pandemic.



Steps taken by the National Government to reduce Impact of COVID-19 on young people

A. Education

- Other Universities such as Kathmandu University continued their academic year **and exams** despite restrictions using alternative methods, whereas, at others, such as Purbanchal University and Tribhuvan University, the curricula and exams were affected

- A similar situation for private and Government schools existed. Students from Government Schools were more affected as very few government schools moved **online Education**. Due to lack of access to ICT materials and internet facilities, many young people especially, marginalized and young people living in remote areas were highly affected.



Steps taken by the National Government to reduce Impact of COVID-19 on young people

B. Employment and Economics

In Nepal, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15-29 is 19.2 percent (UNDP, 2018).

National Labor Migration report of 2020, the total number of Nepali migrant workers in age group 18-35 in the year 2018/19 and 2017/2018 were 182,298 and 274,081, respectively. A study by the Foreign Employment Board (FEB) to estimate the number of migrant workers expected to return home and those who **had lost jobs** showed at least 127,000 Nepali migrants will return to Nepal once travel restrictions are lifted, while another 407,000 are expected to return from 37 different countries.

The COVID-19 Crisis Management Centre (CCMC) estimated that 1.3 million Nepalese working abroad wanted to return home during the pandemic.



Steps taken by the National Government to reduce Impact of COVID-19 on young people

B. Employment and Economics

- A significant number of Nepali migrants have lost their jobs as a result of COVID-19, and many have also been forced to either go on unpaid leave or return home before their contract period is over. It is estimated that some **20 percent of Nepalese** abroad are at risk of being unemployed. Workers have not received their wages and other benefits either and are deprived of access to basic services, including health facilities while working and living at the risk of infection

- **Repatriation was promoted by government of migrant workers on own cost**

- The government also asked **Internet Service Providers** to **extend a 25% discount** to customers on data and voice call packages



Steps taken by the National Government to reduce Impact of COVID-19 on young people

C. Health

- Youth Friendly Health Services and Services such as Counselling, Abortion Centers were **closed due to lockdown**

- In Major hospitals, the regular SRHR checkup including the departments linking SRHR and other issues were **reduced in capacity or closed**

- The **suicide rate** increased by 20-30 percent after the lockdown was imposed including increase in youth.

- **Most focus was awareness and announcement** in public, national media and social media was on COVID19 and other issues were left untouched.



Steps taken by the National Government to reduce Impact of COVID-19 on young people

D. Awareness and Sanitization

- **Most focus was on COVID19** in terms of awareness but less on mental health, GBV, Online Education, Others

- **Helpline numbers related to COVID19** was promoted by Government and many organisations

- Similarly, **Mental Health Hotline** was promoted by many Organisations



Involvement of Young People During Covid19 by

17

By Government including Local Government 	The Ministry of Youth and Sports mobilized 1473 youth for spreading awareness of COVID-19. Local Municipalities also involved youth volunteers to raise awareness on COVID19.
By UN Agencies in Nepal 	UNDP mobilized over 50 youth volunteers under its COVID-19 Response Initiative. Organising Webinars and awareness through social media.

Involvement of Young People During Covid19 by

18

By Civil Society and Youth Organisations 	More Visible and Diverse beyond Covid19 Awareness Raising Awareness in Mental Health Raising Awareness on Gender Based Violence and other issues
Individuals and others 	Food Distributions Others

Overall Findings and Recommendation

International and Domestic Migration: Emergency Response and Relief:

In The effort to bring back migrant workers from foreign countries were limited and very slow. The Government should utilize the funds which were collected from migrant workers as migrant worker welfare funds to bring back the migrant workers who are still stuck in other countries, as well as utilize the funds to provide support for their rehabilitation within the country as a majority of migrant workers and returnee migrant workers are young people. Similarly, the government should maintain proper data on internal migration to provide key support in future pandemic and humanitarian contexts.

Emergency relief was very slow and limited in all parts of the country. Mainly in the rural communities, the response was limited. People were not prepared as the realization of their needs was limited. Adding to that, shelters for migrant workers or people affected by COVID-19 were limited and not enough in number. Thus, preparedness should be done in advance using proper data.

19

Overall Findings and Recommendation

Information Sharing : Communication and Internet:

The sharing of information mostly focused on safety measures for COVID-19 and counting the number of people infected and killed by COVID-19. Other information such as how to be mentally healthy during the pandemic or how to get relief was very limited. The Government should better prioritize information sharing and uniformity among all sectors.

The tax of more than 23% on internet and telephones was also a barrier and it affected online education and the sharing and receiving of information. Thus the government as well as the private sector should reduce the taxes and fees during such conditions as movement of people was limited during lockdown and communication was the only method for education and information sharing. (students package were promoted later with complex process)

20

Overall Findings and Recommendation

Education: Health

The COVID-19 Pandemic showed the differences between the private and government sectors.

Through everyone, including adolescents and youth, were affected, adolescents and young people who were admitted to government and community-run educational institutions were much more affected in comparison to private sector education. Thus, steps should be taken by the government to reduce the differences between the education sectors. Many educational institutions did not follow government directives to reduce or not take the fees. Thus, strong action is required by the government and a proper class timeline should be imposed.

The COVID-19 Pandemic showed the lack in the health system and how we the focus was only given much to Covid19.

The policy and system to keep other services open. More adolescents and young people were not kept in priority which need to be kept as a priority especially in country such as Nepal.

Youth Friendly Services should be kept as priority.

Overall Findings and Recommendation

Employment Local Loan

Tax Reduction Migration Support

Proper Research Others

Thanks to participants and organisers !!



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Presentation: Ms. Anna Marie Alhambra <Philippines>

24 SEPTEMBER 2021

Situation of Youth in the Philippines under the COVID-19 pandemic

Anna Marie V. Alhambra, M.Sc.

1. OVERVIEW

3

Introduction

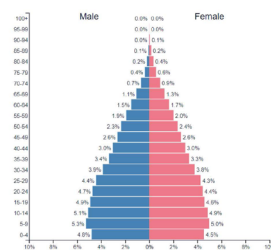
THE PHILIPPINES HAS REAFFIRMED ITS COMMITMENT TO THE GOALS OF ICPD IN 2019.

- full implementation of laws on reproductive and universal health care
- intensify efforts to reach the demographic dividend
- improve the economic conditions of the country
- increase investment on reproductive health care and other interventions

IN MARCH 16, 2020, THE COUNTRY WAS PLACED UNDER "COMMUNITY QUARANTINE".

- The effect of the pandemic on the youth (15-24 years old) is glaring:
- difficulty in accessing health services and mental health challenges while trapped inside their homes
 - loss of jobs
 - closure of schools and universities and abrupt shift to distance learning

2



Philippines' total youth population: 29.4 million or 27% of the total population (109 million based on the 2020 Census)

Age Group	Women	Men
15-19 years old	5.1M	5.3M
20-24 years old	4.8M	5.0M

4

The Philippines has a young population.

- ▷ Has high adolescent birth rate
- ▷ High literacy rate for both male and females
- ▷ Youth unemployment is decreasing

But 14.7% of youth belong to poor families in 2018

5

2. EDUCATION

6

Schools remain closed in the Philippines.

The delivery of education is mainly remote or distance learning—online, modular, or blended learning.



7

The Philippines remain one of the two countries without face-to-face classes.

- ▷ Still high enrollment, at 87 percent in November 2020
- ▷ Majority (80 percent) are in modular distance learning
- ▷ 6 in 10 students use devices

Barriers in remote learning: costs of prepaid load, internet connectivity issues, having old gadgets, gadget sharing in the household, household chores

8

The Philippines remain one of the two countries without face-to-face classes.

- ▷ Increased in anxiety among adolescents during the pandemic
- ▷ School closure contributes to teenage pregnancy

Young girls became vulnerable to unintended pregnancy with the lack of protective setting of the school along with the limited access to SRH and education

9

3. EMPLOYMENT

10

Youth unemployment rate increased by half.

From 14.7 percent in July 2019, youth unemployment rate increased to 22.4 percent in July 2020.

1.7 million youth Filipinos are unemployed.



11

Youth are often put in vulnerable position due to lack of job tenure.

- ▷ 27 percent of the youth employment population are unemployed in 2020
- ▷ Most affected youth are from wholesale, retail, food service, construction, transportation and storage
- ▷ 14 percent reduction of youth's working hours
- ▷ 75 percent of apprenticeships and internships, mostly for the youth, are entirely displaced

12

4. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

13

“

...youth are more inclined to participate in informal political processes. Activism, protests and campaigns are common avenues; youth are often driving forces behind reform movements.” (UNDP, 2015, p.12)

14

Mobility restrictions affected youth participation.

But youth's advanced knowledge and skills in navigating new technologies, the Internet, and online platforms and applications appears to serve as their advantage during the pandemic



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Youth has been active in volunteer organizations and in online spaces.

- ▷ youth leaders initiated their own relief efforts
- ▷ youth-led organizations also help address the difficulty in accessing reproductive health commodities (i.e., condoms) and conducted webinars
- ▷ in online spaces, youth also shared their opinions and address misinformation
- ▷ as restrictions slowly eased, activism in the streets become visible again

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Thank you!

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Presentation: Dr. Vazirov Jamshed <Tajikistan>

Online Seminar on the Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Youth

Engaging youth in managing the impact of Covid-19 in
TAJIKISTAN

Contents

1. Methodology
1. Situation of youth in Tajikistan
2. Online schooling
3. Unemployment
4. Political participation

Methodology of review

The methodology included Primary and Secondary data collection approach:

Desk review:

- assessment of Tajikistan's approach to youth policy and ensuring decent living conditions for young people (in particular within the period of late 2019 through early 2021);
- general policies and legal acts adopted in Tajikistan in response to the COVID19 pandemic;
- official data made publicly available

Interviews:

- Interviews with the representatives of the Parliament of Tajikistan
- Interviews with the UNFPA Project Officers in Tajikistan
- Interviews with the representatives of the Committee of Youth Affairs and Sports under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Interviews with NGOs and other state owned structures about the organization of youth volunteering movements during Covid19

Although preparation of the review was focused on the actions of the country's parliament, because a prompt response is the prerogative of the executive authorities, the data presented in the review primarily describes actions and decisions taken by the country's executive authorities. Engagement of youth as volunteers in managing the impact of COVID-19 is also separately outlined.

Overview: Situation of youth in Tajikistan

Youth aged under 30 constitute two thirds of the country's population

Literacy rate is 99.8%

The economy is predominantly agriculture driven and employs 65% of working age youth

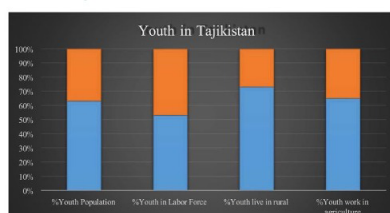
Due to low employment opportunities, majority of youth seek employment abroad

The Government undertakes measures to support the youth and works on creating the conducive policy.

The governing laws are: the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Youth and Public Youth Policy" dated July 15, 2004, and the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Volunteer Activities" dated September 19, 2013.

At the policy level there is the State Strategy for Development of Youth Policy in the Republic of Tajikistan that was in effect until 2020, the State Program for Promoting Patriotism and Strengthening the National Mentality of Youth in Tajikistan for 2018-2022, the National Program for Youth Social Development in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2019-2021, the State Strategy of the Youth Policy in Republic of Tajikistan, and the State Program on Population Employment Promotion

Youth in Tajikistan



Situation of youth in Tajikistan

Along the population, the youth and women, including disabled people were in the high risk zone.

Due to Covid-19 pandemic online schooling was an option for schoolchildren and students but the country was not ready to make a swift switch due to the lack of adequate infrastructure to act in crisis situation, and least developed IT infrastructure in the education establishments coupled with high cost of internet and low digital literacy skills.

Tajik students studying abroad had to adjust to new realities and continue their education online, but this was not the case for students domestically.

High costs for internet affected the family budgets.

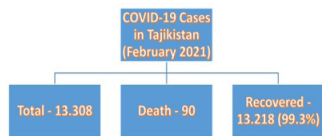
Schools started closing before the official closing period but alternative education means were not provided. According to UNFPA, students did not absorb about 30% of the education program. This mostly affected the school and university graduates.

The Ministry of Education jointly with the UN and EU worked to ensure quality and inclusive uninterrupted learning for children, parents and communities during Covid-19. This included developing online learning mechanisms, equipping schools with computers and internet access, training teachers to deliver online education, etc.

In the end of June 2020, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) had granted a grant of US \$30 million for Tajikistan to improve the skills of young women and labor migrants in order to improve their employment and wages. It will set up the support system for employment agencies and migration services (work center). This grant was complemented by the Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology with an additional grant of US \$1.5 million.

Labor migrants, mostly youth, returned home and were deprived from making income. If in 2019 and earlier the remittances constituted nearly 30% of the national GDP, in 2020 and early 2021 it sharply declined by half.

Status of Covid-19 cases in TJK



Political participation: Regulatory framework

Covid-19 was officially recognized by the Government in April 2020.

The Government took unprecedented measures to fight Covid-19: establishing the Anti-Covid Operational Headquarters under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister; restricting flights; introducing lockdowns of major public places; masks, social distancing, single payments to vulnerable families, etc.

The following regulations were adopted by the Government:

"High level of preparedness in the work of institutions of the healthcare system and social protection of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan to prevent the transmission and spread of the new coronavirus (COVID-19)" and "Additional sanitary and anti-epidemic measures to prevent the penetration and spread of the new coronavirus (COVID-19) in the Republic of Tajikistan".

"Action Plan of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan to strengthen antiepidemic measures during the period of a new coronavirus infection (COVID-19)" and "Guidelines for medical, sanitary and social servicing for suspected and infected patients" were developed and approved.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan No. RP-1378 of May 1, 2020, "On three months payment equivalent to one monthly salary additional allowance to the current salary of healthcare and social protection of the population workers directly involved in the process of diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19 in medical and quarantine institutions".

On July 4, 2020, the Parliament adopted amendments to the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the Adoption and Implementation of the Code of the Republic of Tajikistan on Administrative Offenses".

Unemployment

63.1% of Micro-, Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) reported of being affected by the pandemic. Many of them had to close down.

85% reported of decrease in the volume of sales of goods and services, and 25% were forced to temporarily suspend their activities.

Vulnerability levels have increased dramatically.

The pandemic opened new business opportunities where mostly the youth in urban areas were engaged (delivery, home-based culinary, sewing reusable masks, and other online services).

Political participation: Economic support

1.6 billion Somoni of additional funds were allocated from the state budget to the health sector for purchasing of medicines and medical equipment, establishing temporary hospitals and supporting health workers.

For full and timely recovery of people infected with COVID-19 in the country, more than 30 hospitals with 7,000 beds were used, and 5,400 doctors and medical workers were mobilized. Additionally, 16,000 beds were installed in 92 medical institutions.

Also, in order to support vulnerable groups in society and domestic entrepreneurs, tax and credit benefits and privileges and compensation payments were provided for a total of more than 450 million somoni.

In 2020, to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic, the country's credit institutions provided low interest loans in the amount of 2.3 billion Somoni for 260,000 clients, while the industrial sector was provided with loans of over 4 billion somoni.

To improve the social conditions of the population, as of September 1, 2020, pensions, wages of public sector workers, and scholarships were increased by 15%, wages of law enforcement officers and military personnel were increased by 10%, and pensions of the various groups of disabled people increased 20%-30%.

Youth participation in fighting Covid-19

The Youth initiative groups were established across the country and took active participation in fighting Covid-19. They were engaged by the Government and non-government organizations in:

1. Spreading the protective and sanitary items in public places
2. Awareness raising actions on preventive measures at schools, universities and public places
3. Distributing food items to most vulnerable families
4. Operating hotlines to consult the infected people
5. Helping elderly and disabled to meet their daily needs in shopping, paying bills, cleaning houses, etc.



Conclusion

The Covid-19 pandemic had an amplified effect on the socio-economic condition of Tajikistan.

Youth were affected due to the lack of employment opportunities and possibilities for online education during the lockdown.

Women headed households, disabled people, elderly people were in high risk zones during the pandemic.

The Government support was there complemented with voluntary movements of youth.

The country still needs support to overcome the consequences of the pandemic, especially to protect the youth and the vulnerable segments of the population.

Thank you for your attention

Programme

Online Seminar on the Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Youth

12:00 – 13:40 (Tokyo time)

24 September (Friday) 2021

12:00-12:10	Welcoming Remarks Prof. Kiyoko Ikegami, Interim Executive Director, AFPPD								
	Opening								
	Opening Addresses Hon. Prof. Keizo Takemi, MP, Japan, Chair of AFPPD <video message> Mr. Björn Andersson, Regional Director, UNFPA APRO								
	Photo Session								
12:10-13:10	Moderator : Dr. Farrukh Usmonov, APDA Part 1: Situation of Youth in Asia and the Pacific Region under COVID-19: Overview, Online Schooling, Unemployment, Political participation Presenter: (15 min. each) <table> <tr> <td>1)<Mongolia></td><td>Ms. Nandinchimeg Magsar, Consultant</td></tr> <tr> <td>2)<Nepal></td><td>Mr. Sangeet Kayastha, Programme, Consultant</td></tr> <tr> <td>3)<Philippines></td><td>Ms. Anna Marie Alhambra, Consultant</td></tr> <tr> <td>4)<Tajikistan></td><td>Dr. Vazirov Jamshed, Consultant</td></tr> </table>	1)<Mongolia>	Ms. Nandinchimeg Magsar, Consultant	2)<Nepal>	Mr. Sangeet Kayastha, Programme, Consultant	3)<Philippines>	Ms. Anna Marie Alhambra, Consultant	4)<Tajikistan>	Dr. Vazirov Jamshed, Consultant
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3)<Philippines>	Ms. Anna Marie Alhambra, Consultant								
4)<Tajikistan>	Dr. Vazirov Jamshed, Consultant								
13:10-13:40	Part 2: Q & A/ Discussion								
13:40	Closing Remarks								

Rapporteur: Ms. Nenita Dalde, Manager of Advocacy and Partnership of PLCPD

Participants' List

No	Country	Title	Name	Position
AFPPD National Committees on Population and Development				
1	Japan	Hon. Prof.	Keizo Takemi	Chair of AFPPD
2	Thailand	Hon. Dr.	Jetn Sirathranont	Secretary General of AFPPD
3	Viet Nam	Hon.	Dinh Cong Sy	Vice Chair of the Committee for foreign affairs
4	Viet Nam	Hon.	Pham Trong Nghia	Permanent Member of the Committee for social affairs
National Committee Secretariat				
5	Cambodia	Ms.	Chanlinda Mith	Deputy Director of the Department of National Affairs Research of the Secretariat General of the National Assembly
6	India	Mr.	Manmohan Sharma	Executive Secretary of IAPPD
7	Malaysia	Mr.	Azri Norfikri Aziz	International Relations and Protocol Officer
8	Nepal	Mr.	Manohar Prasad Bhattarai	Ex MP
9	Nepal	Mr.	Bhishma Adhikari	NFPPD General Secretary
10	Pakistan	Mr.	Rahim Shah	Assistant Director (IR), Deputy Speaker's office Secretariat of the National Assembly
11	Tajikistan	Mr.	Abduaziez Qohhorov	Advisor, Parliament of Tajikistan
12	Viet Nam		TOKHUONGDUY	
Presenter				
13	Mongolia	Ms.	Nandinchimeg Magsar	Consultant
14	Nepal	Mr.	Sangeet Kayastha	Consultant
15	Philippines	Ms.	Anna Marie Alhambra	Consultant
16	Tajikistan	Dr.	Vazirov Jamshed	Consultant
Related Institutions				
17		Ms.	Cecilia Russell	Inter Press Service (IPS)
UNFPA APRO				
18		Mr.	Björn Andersson	Regional Director of UNFPA APRO

No	Country	Title	Name	Position
19		Ms.	Kamma Blair	Regional Programme Specialist (Disability, Parliamentarians, Knowledge Management, Innovation) of UNFPA APRO
20		Ms.	Maki Akiyama	UNFPA APRO
Asian Forum for Parliamentarians' on Population and Development (AFPPD)				
21	Japan	Prof. Dr.	Kiyoko Ikegami	Interim Executive Director
22	Japan	Ms.	Yoko Oshima	Assistant to Interim Executive Director
23	Japan	Ms.	Eri Osada	Staff
24	Philippines	Ms.	Nenita Dalde	Rapporteur
The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)				
25	Japan	Dr.	Osamu Kusumoto	Secretary-General / Executive Director
26	Japan	Ms.	Hitomi Tsunekawa	Chief Manager, International Affairs
27	Japan	Dr.	Farrukh Usmonov	Assistant Manager of International Affairs/Senior Researcher