

2016

Cross-Sectoral Evaluation of Youth Policy

Applying the Youth Mainstream Index
to the National Strategic Program on
Demographic Security of the Republic
of Moldova (2011-2025)

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List of Abbreviations

ALPA- The Authority of Local Public Administration

LPA- Local Public Administration

NYCM- National Youth Council of Moldova

ME- Ministry of Education

MF- Ministry of Finance

MYS- Ministry of Youth and Sport

RM- The Republic of Moldova

NSDYS- National Strategy of Youth Sector Development

INTRODUCTION

National Youth Council of Moldova (NYCM) is a non-political and non-governmental youth organisation that incorporates 46 youth organisations on a local and national level. NYCM is the primary organisation that addresses interests of young people of Moldova and it serves as a unique national platform for influencing cross-sectoral youth policy. To achieve this vision, NYCM has the mission to promote youth's interests in Moldova, to contribute to the development of youth structures by developing programs and activities for training, educating, lobbying, and consulting. NYCM is an organisation that promotes policies in the youth sector.

The following report is made by the National Youth Council to achieve the organisation's strategic objectives for the years 2014-2018. This report aims to analyze and evaluate a public policy document relevant to the youth field in order to identify its degree of integration of youth priorities and needs, including how to address disparities in areas affecting primarily young people, how to develop sectoral policy documents that meet requirements of the law, and how to successfully situate this public policy alongside national priorities.

The following report aims to assess the mechanisms used by the central authorities to address in public policy documents the rights, interests, and concerns of young people; and ways of involving young people in the public policy process. The assessment is conducted with methodology developed by an independent expert, and uses statistical and empirical data collected from official sources, the regulatory acts of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and other ministries, and sectoral policy documents.

Because youth policy is a cross-sectoral field, to achieve objectives with maximum impact there is a need for cooperation with central government and public administration, as well as a universal tool for monitoring and evaluating the integration of youth priorities in cross-sectoral public policy.

The report aims to improve the content of public policies, strengthen the link between policy planning and the budget process, and refine the monitoring and evaluation of public policies.

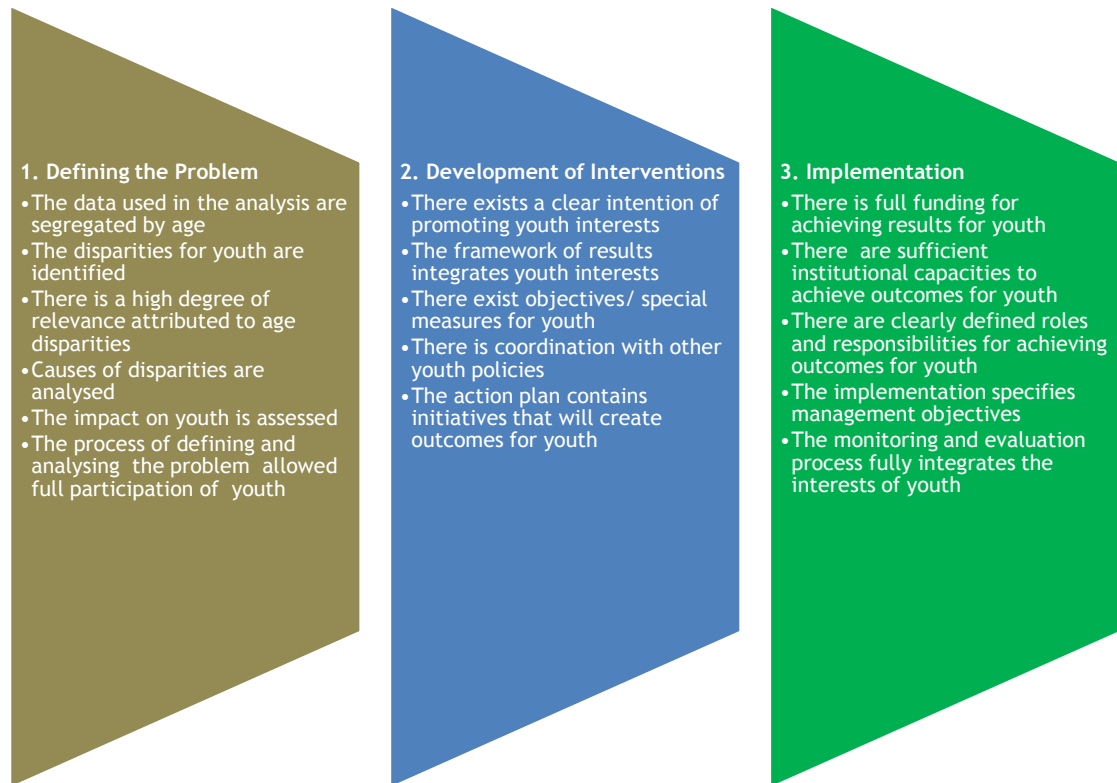
Chapter 1. Methodology

1.1. Evaluation of Methodology

The necessity of evaluation comes from a lack of public policies, lack of funding for policy implementation at the local level, and poor coordination at both central and local levels.

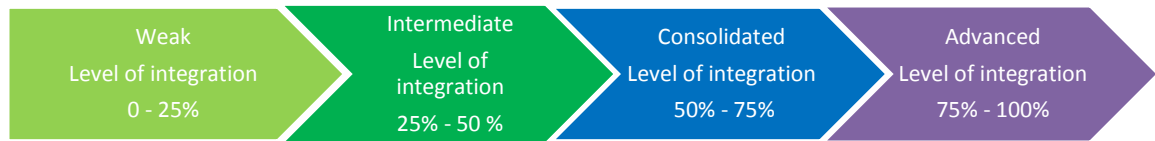
Evaluation reports, thematic studies, and research all indicate that youth sector policies are most vulnerable in the following areas:

Fig. 1



Source: *Methodology of Youth Mainstreaming Index*

The youth sector is cross-sectoral, which necessitates an integrated approach to monitoring and evaluation, with a focus on development of interventions that link national and local levels. This report assesses the youth dimension of a few regulatory documents, so as to identify the most important areas of coordination and consolidation of policy interventions, and to avoid duplication of efforts or overlap of activities. The integration of indicators regarding the Youth Mainstreaming Index methodology is presented in Appendix 1. This report also provides a range of scores from 0 to 100% on every indicator of development by establishing four levels of development: weak, intermediate, consolidated, and advanced.



Strengthening ties between civil society and governmental bodies, as well as regulatory support and effective planning methods, are among NYCM's main priorities.

The National Youth Council of Moldova planned the creation and subsequent implementation of several tools for monitoring and evaluating cross-sectoral public policy documents relevant to the youth sector. NYCM aims to investigate and identify unnecessary activity overlap, poor coordination, gaps and loopholes, as well as provide tools for coordinating and consolidating the efforts of all actors involved in the development of youth policies. This cross-sectoral evaluation will allow the assessment and eventually the optimization of policy documents that have an impact on the youth sector, all with the aim to coordinate cross-sectoral efforts and generally improve government agendas in addressing the real needs of young people. This report on the cross-sectoral evaluation of youth policies is meant to facilitate the transition to a new stage in the development and promotion of cross-sectoral youth policy in Moldova, as well as highlight the needs of young people in existing public policies.

Chapter 2. Evaluation of the Demographic State in the Republic of Moldova from a Youth Perspective

The essence of the National Strategic Programme on the Demographic Security of the Republic of Moldova (2011-2025) is to promote demographic stabilisation policies that integrate problem-solving strategies for favorable development in three demographic areas: fertility, mortality, and migration. In the past 20 years the evolution of demographic processes in the Republic of Moldova has witnessed profound changes, and as demographic changes escalate, the attitude of the State towards this field has also changed. Although in the early years after the Cairo Conference, negative population growth rates in Moldova were not very obvious, and the efforts of State institutions were primarily focused on stabilising Moldova's socio-economic situation, continued negative growth rates in the early 2000s began to call attention to a new demographic issue.

The age structure of the Moldovan population has implications for multilateral development of the state educational system. The size of the population under 25 years of age has a direct influence on preschool, secondary school, high school, and university quotas. In turn, the size of each age cohort within the youth population has direct implications on institutions' educational system and pedagogical staff. The population of children and youth in Moldova is decreasing and the overall population of Moldova simultaneously decreases.

An important factor in decreasing rural populations is internal migration. According to the Demographic Research Centre of the Institute of Economics, Finance, and Statistics, the migration of young people from villages to urban centres is driven by a lack of economic opportunity, infrastructure, and social services in rural areas.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics Communiqué entitled "The Demographic Situation in the Republic of Moldova in 2012," 36 700 Moldovans changed their place of

residence within the country in 2012. The population mobility index, in 2012, registered that 10.3/1000 inhabitants relocated.

The population outflow is higher than the country average in 17 districts. The highest number of internal migrants originate in Dubăsari (19 departures from 1000 inhabitants), and in the Telenesti, Calarasi, Cantemir, Leova, Soldanesti, Rezina, Florești, and Soroca districts (12-14 departures from 1000 inhabitants). A smaller departure rate was recorded in Taraclia and Balti districts, as well as Gagauzia (less than 7 departures from 1000 inhabitants).

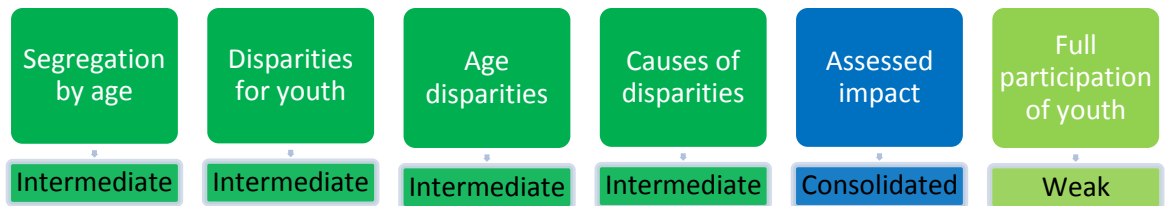
The rate of arrivals was largest in Dubăsari (22 per 1000 inhabitants), in Chisinau (16), and in Calarasi (13). In absolute terms, most of the arrivals were recorded in municipality Chișinău (almost 13 000 people), municipality Balti (1300 people), in the Orhei and Cahul districts (1100 people each), and in Calarasi (1000 people). Positive migration is recorded only in the municipalities of Chisinau and Balti and in two districts: Dubasari and Ialoveni. Migration rates to and from Strășeni are at an equilibrium.

For the most part, internal migrants (more than 90%) are those in the labor force, with the greatest percentage in the 20-34 year age group (the demographic cohort with the highest fertility). Internal migrants are 57.5% women and 42.5% men. About two thirds of the total number of people who have changed their place of residence in 2012 are from rural areas: rural mobility is high at 10.6 departures out of every 1000 inhabitants, while urban mobility is at 9.9 per 1000. ¹

2.1 The Influence of Indicators on Defining Issues

The levels of integration indicators for the programme are presented in the following figure:

Fig.3



Age-segregated criteria make up less than 50% of data in the programme analysis. Instead, large population groups are specified, such as persons under the working age, able-bodied people under the working age, people able to work, and underaged persons able to work. Furthermore, the structure of the population is divided into national geographic areas, indicating that Moldova's oldest populations are located in the northern area of the country.

At the same time, there are disparities identified for the young, but they are not significant. Topics such as family, fertility and falling birth rates, and migration flows are discussed.

In 2009 the population of preschool- and school-age children, between 3 to 23 years of age, was 1 080 900. By 2015 that population is projected to decrease to 891 300, in 2020 to 803 000, in 2030 to 707 800, and by 2050 to 468 200. The halving of Moldova's school-age population will influence the entire education system, with important implications for the country's economic and social situation. The generations born after 1990 will eventually form Moldova's central labor force in the years 2020-2030, so the decline in their populations will have a tremendous impact on Moldova's economy.

There exists analysis of the causes of disparities, but this analysis has been only partially integrated into the report. Projections were used to forecast demographic situations up to 2050. These projections assumed a suspension in the reduction of the birth rate and then a slight increase of 1.5% by 2050, as well as an increase in the average age of a mother

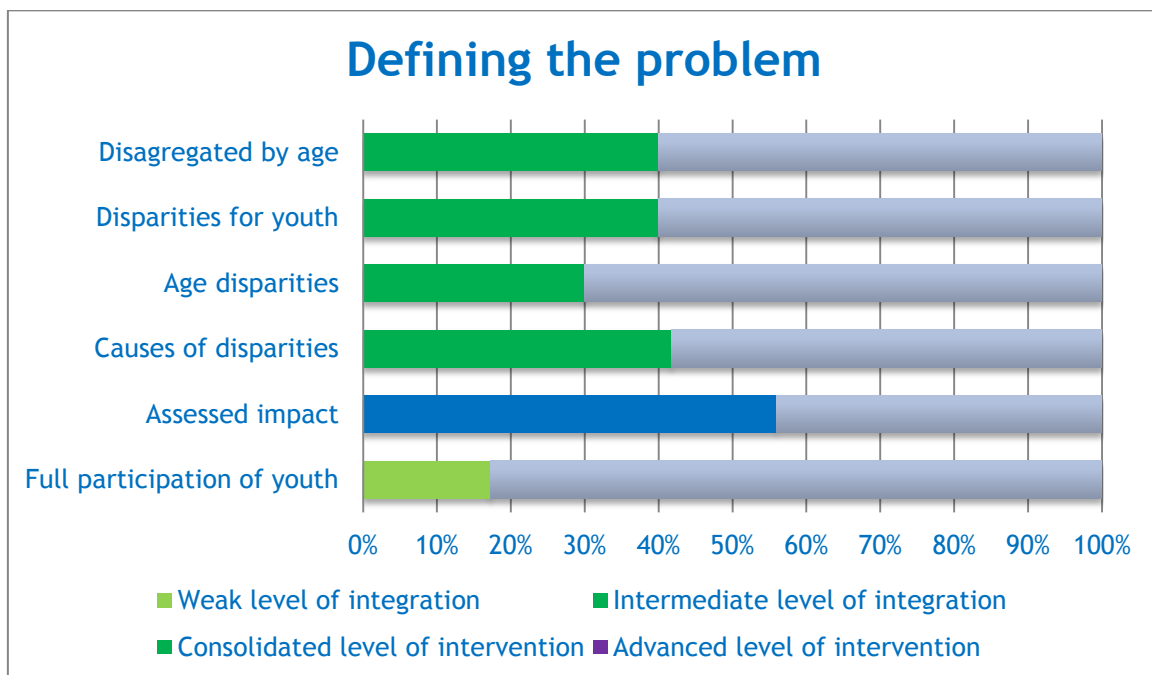
giving birth (up to 27 years in the year 2050). Birth rates increase insignificantly among age groups 25-29 and 30-34 years.

The programme defines the situation of young people indirectly, intuitively, and informally. We rated the programme's impact on youth at an intermediate level, since youth concerns are indirectly addressed through issues of disability, women, and children. The need to promote new mechanisms to stimulate the creation of jobs, especially for young people, is obvious. Particular importance should be given to the development of employment services for young families that have children, or adults on maternity leave. In order to reduce poverty in rural areas, including youth who form families, the right conditions must be created to stimulate micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including the development of consulting services for such enterprises. The causes of emigration are linked to a low standard of living and lack of employment opportunities in the country (especially in rural areas), and opportunities for obtaining a higher income.

In a demographic context, the negative consequences of migration are significant and are apparent in the disintegration of families and the abandonment of children, which create so-called "traditions of migration" for future generations. A significant portion of emigrants received higher education, and the exodus of qualified specialists presents another negative consequence of emigration: "brain drain". There are currently government measures in place to ensure free accommodation to young specialists with higher education and postgraduate residency assigned to and employed by public institutions in villages (government decision No. 1259 from November 12, 2008). It is a first step by the State to support youth working in rural areas.

The process of defining and analysing these demographic issues was conducted without the participation of young people, without being focused on particular age groups, but used data segregated by age.

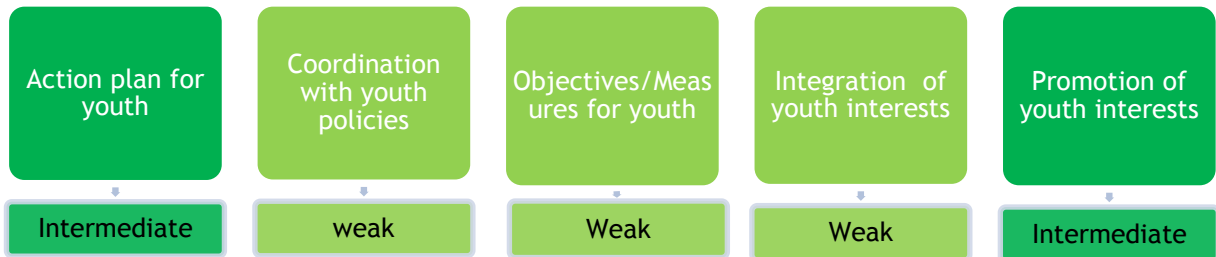
Fig.4



2.2. The Development of Interventions for Young People and Adults

The level of integration in the programme's framework of interventions is presented in the following figure:

Fig.5



The public policy document will help reduce youth disparities. The intention to promote the interests of young people is clear. For example, under the objective of promoting family-friendly policies, it is emphasized that governmental authorities realize the importance of promoting educational programs for family life, family planning, child care, adoption, social security, financial assistance programs, child development, and educational programs for fathers. However, these measures are addressed only generally, under aspects of family care, poverty, domestic violence, family planning, relations between members of different generations, etc. The measures were not specifically aimed at youth.

In order to develop measures to solve problems within the family, the following objectives were introduced for children's growth, financial support, and family care:

- a) The introduction of education for family life at various levels (e.g. universities, schools, community centres, hospitals), relating to the functioning of the family, conflict management skills, issues related to child care, etc.;
- b) The offering of premarital and marital counseling, as well as prevention and intervention activities for individuals, couples and families. Support groups are also needed for couples facing specific issues (for example, disability or immigration), to ensure promotion and maintenance of reliability and quality of marriage and marital satisfaction;
- c) The promotion of gender equality within the family by educating individuals on issues related to gender roles, such as division of labour, negotiation, and management of family life;
- d) The promotion of greater father involvement in raising children by granting paid paternity leave;
- e) Supporting a paternal and maternal medical leave when required to take care of a sick or disabled family member;
- f) The establishment of a flexible working program to facilitate the process of raising children;
- h) Introduce education on domestic violence (prevention-focused) into courses at high schools and community centers. Provide medical assistance for victims. Establish mandatory programs for aggressors to develop skills for effective conflict management, and provide individual and group counseling.

The action plan partially provides certain special actions for youth as:

- a) Advising, information, orientation, and training of young people to prepare them for the requirements of the labour market;

- b) Promotion of mechanisms to stimulate the employment of young people; providing young families with services and day nurseries/kindergarden services;
- c) Ensuring young people’s access to the services offered by regional centres and the youth community.

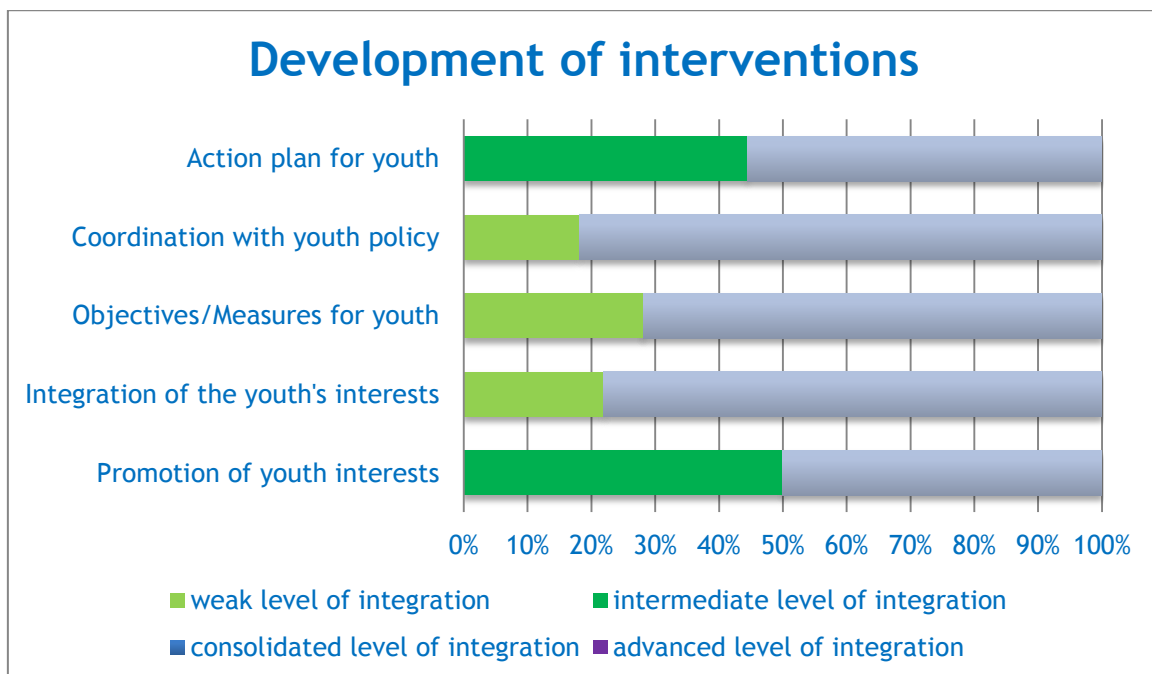
Presented in the programme strategy is a plan for coordination with other youth policies, as well as synergistic results. The strategy addresses the complex and multisectoral problems and solutions for demographic security, which contribute to its proposal of action aimed at increasing birth rates and life expectancies, addressing issues of migration, improving employment policies, promoting health education and active life, and more.

The long-term rehabilitation of Moldova’s demographic structure requires a re-evaluation of social resources required and available for ensuring the financial stability of social welfare institutions, an adaptation of the health care system and education, improvement of working conditions, and subsidizing and expanding consumer goods needed by different age cohorts and populations.

The action plan contains initiatives that will make it possible to achieve results. They are structured into a minimal set of actions with a generic relevance for young people. Establishing socio-economic policies intended to improve the living conditions of Moldovan families, and ensuring adequate support from the government in order to stimulate demographic recovery can be achieved over the next fifteen years through the implementation of the programme’s measures.

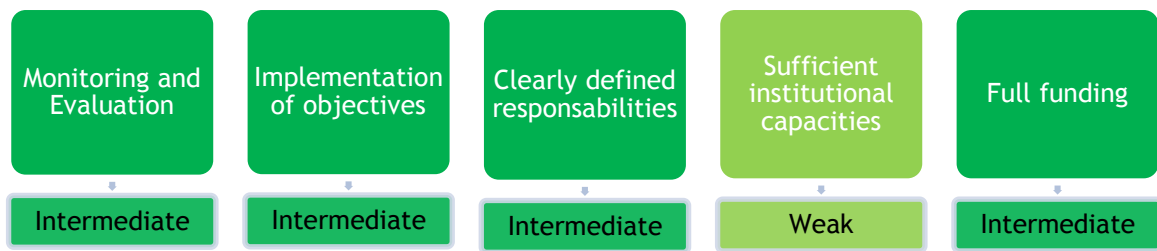
The expected impact of the promoted policies lies in remedying demographic issues in order to reduce demographic decline and to create conditions for qualitative and quantitative growth of the population.

Fig.6



2.3 Implementation. Risks and obstacles.

The level of integration indicators for the programme is presented in the following figure:



Regarding implementation, there are finances allocated for certain measures of the programme. There is, however, no budget for medium- and long-term implementation. Assessing the programme's impact requires evaluating its use of resources in achieving programme objectives. Final evaluation of the programme implementation will establish the extent to which objectives have been achieved, in order to compare results to projected outcomes. Synthesis and information analysis regarding the implementation process will be used for subsequent strategic approaches.

The estimation of the programme's impact will be carried out by each specialized central administrative authority with capabilities in areas related to population issues. Periodic and final evaluations will be presented to the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection, and Family, which is responsible for assessing the programme's impact on Moldova's social situation in light of demographic processes and trends within monitoring indicators. By performing specific analysis and assessing the programme's place within the context of macroeconomics and other public policies, the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection, and Family will present these reports to the national government, the National Commission on Population and Development, and other bodies in accordance with the regulations in force.

The financial costs, in terms of impact analysis, relating to the implementation of the programme's action plan, were estimated and provided for in said action plan.

Funding will come from the State budget, local budgets, external assistance, and other sources.

Funding for each priority field will be limited by that field's budget within the federal government.

Some financial estimates reflect exact implementation costs, when it is possible to calculate financial resources at the stage of submission of proposals. In other cases, financial costs represent only approximate figures.

The institutional framework is defined in a generic way without having to take into account capacity constraints, deficiencies, and diverging priorities.

Ministries and other central administrative authorities will take the necessary measures to ensure full implementation in terms of the strategic objectives of the National Programme for Demographic Security of Moldova (2011-2025). The Ministry of Labour, Social Protection, and Family will submit annually, by March 1, information regarding the implementation of the programme.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection, and Family will submit annually, by April 1, broad-based information on the obtained results to the national government and the National Commission for Population and Development.

Through monitoring and evaluation, information will be provided in order to obtain the objectives and results in all areas that have duties in the demographic sphere. In accordance with the regulations in force, data providers include: National Bureau of Statistics; Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family; Ministry of Information Technology and Communications; the Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Youth and

Sports; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Environment; National House for Social Insurance; among others.

Roles and responsibilities are indicated generically at an action plan level. Actions are classified within the implementation plan into short-, medium-, and long-term actions. Success of the proposed objectives and initiatives to achieve the priorities of demographic development by 2025 is possible under macroeconomic stability, economic growth, and effective employment in the labor market in order to obtain revenue, which are all elements constituting general economic development in Moldova. Objectives envisaged for the first phase of the programme include developing capacities and social infrastructure, and strengthening political, economic, energy, environmental, humanitarian, and informational institutions, aimed at creating socio-economic conditions appropriate for a high standard of living.

Clearly, the presented forecast is not final. It requires assessments and annual adjustments, calculation results to be compared through alternative estimates, and the methodology for demographic planning to be studied and scientifically upheld.

The monitoring and evaluation process segregates indicators based on age criteria.

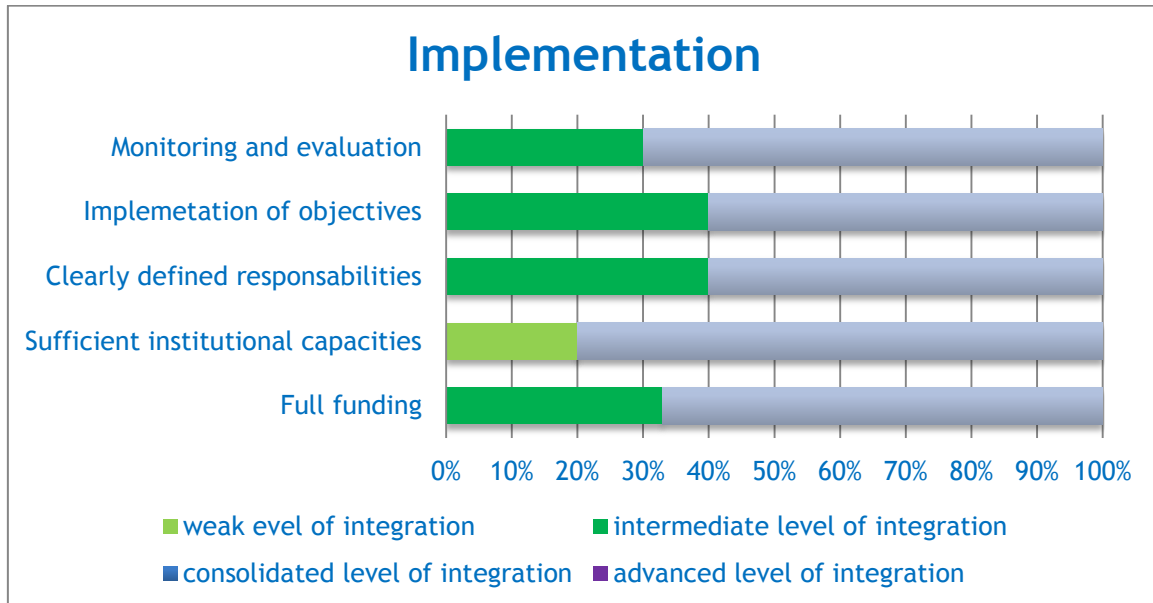
In the process of monitoring the results, a set of indicators for measuring the level of progress in program implementation will be used to ensure the process of a gradual demographic security.

Monitoring the trends within these indicators will provide an opportunity to react immediately to any negative influence on demographic events.

The following indicators will be used to monitor demographic security:

- a) population;
- b) birth rate;
- c) total fertility rate;
- d) mortality (general, standardized, among the working age population);
- e) incidence of disability, including primary for children under the age of 18;
- f) marriage rate;
- g) divorce rate;
- h) life expectancy at birth;
- i) aging coefficient;
- j) migration (the number of migrants, immigrants, foreign migration rate, the number of people who went abroad for work or to look for a job).

The set of indicators established (on environmental, age, and sex criteria) will be reviewed in the context of socio-economic and demographic situations



Section 3. Strategic analysis of demographic policy through the Youth Mainstream Index

In the context of post-2014 actions, particular attention will be paid to young people, falling within the EU's development strategies, based on two approaches: investing in youth, and youth mobilization. The coordination of youth policy with other policy areas, their cross-sectoral monitoring, and the development of a stronger dialogue with youth organizations and increased participation of youth in decision making will allow the creation of more favorable conditions for the self-realization of young people and an increase in their civic activity. Creating greater educational and job opportunities for youth is a priority and can contribute to the fight against unemployment, school failure, and social exclusion.

Although the Republic of Moldova has a relatively high percentage of educated citizens and the national educational system is adapted to the requirements of the EU, there are some gaps, like the accessibility of vocational education to youth from socially vulnerable families and the quality of educational services. Among priority objectives are:

- a) expanding the access to quality preschool education, increasing enrollment in preschool education;
- b) increasing access to general education (secondary school or vocational secondary education);
- c) increasing the enrollment in and improving access to secondary vocational/technical education,
- d) providing access to quality vocational education specifically for young people from low-income families, by strengthening financial assistance for students;
- e) promoting and ensuring inclusive education for children with special educational needs;
- f) extension of lifelong learning.

Formal education should be supplemented by the non-formal, in accordance with the needs and interests of youth, creating a demand for lifelong learning and aimed at extending

knowledge and skills of young people to adapt more quickly to everchanging socio-economic and cultural conditions.

Career guidance and development opportunities on the labor market will facilitate the transition to adult life (labor market integration, becoming self-sufficient, purchasing a home). Enhancing cooperation between business and education, to align academic programs to the specific needs of the labor market and to modernize vocational education, development of entrepreneurship, creativity, and self-expression presents a prerequisite for full participation of youth in society, including participation in the civic life of local communities.

A better educated workforce adjusted to the national economy will attract more domestic and foreign investment, increase production, and develop skills and competences.

In this context, particular attention should be given to supporting youth organizations, encouraging the participation of young people who do not belong to any organization, and providing better quality information services to young people. To prevent marginalization and social exclusion of young people, it is necessary to mobilize all stakeholders, such as parents, teachers, social workers, church representatives, and experts in the field of youth and sports media.

In terms of change in age demographics within Moldova, fostering intergenerational solidarity and ensuring equality between generations presents a hard challenge for the coming decades. In an aging population with increasing in life expectancy, current generations of young people will work longer, and social expenditures of the state for the elderly will increase, which demands balanced policies to ensure solidarity and equality of different generations.

3.1. Estimating the Impact of Educational, Health and Environmental Policy on Youth

Although in recent years Moldova registered important progress in implementing the Action Program of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, there must be more obvious political action from the government to adopt and implement policies and programs in the field, to be consistent, long-term, diversified in pursuing economic growth, and focused on developing human potential. In this context, observing the experiences of countries in the region with similar demographics is important, but is also insufficient. Developing best practices and methods for development must be connected to Moldova's specific circumstances and socio-cultural context, or else the actual impact of policies may be underwhelming. In addition, particular importance must be paid to monitoring policies in the long-term, evaluating the effects of these policies, and comparing the results in different areas and under different governments. The fact that population development issues are cross-sectoral presents a need to pay particular attention to the structure of policies and their synergetic impact on different areas. Only in this way can the most relevant methods and tools of population development policy be crystallized - the primary factor of sustainable development.

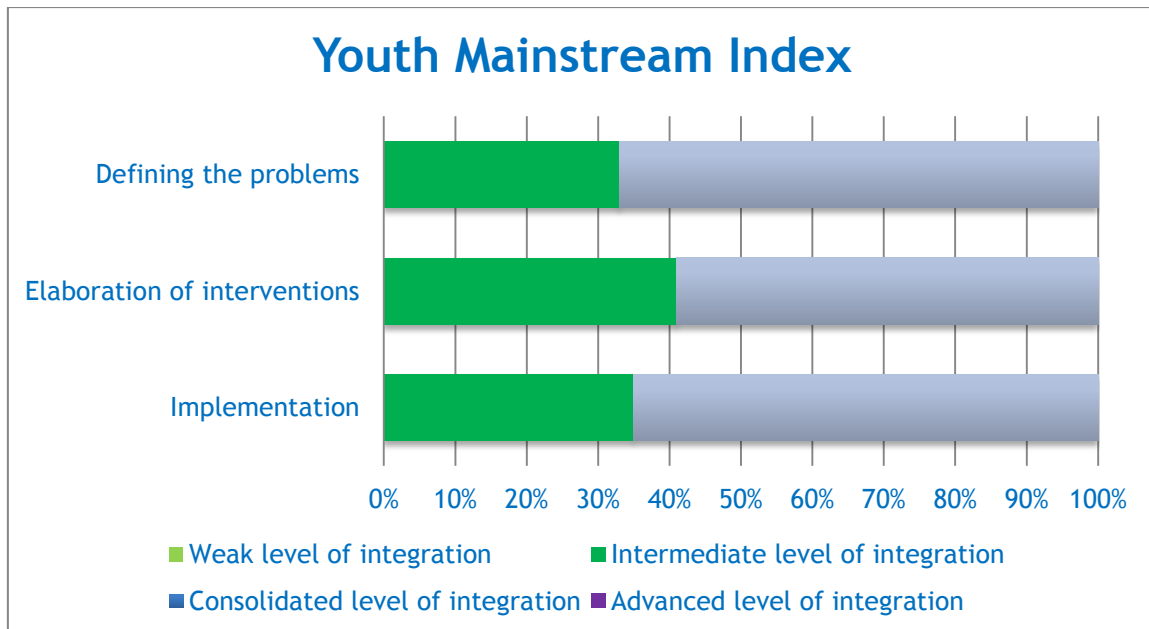
Quality of life in Moldova is modest, based on macroeconomic indicators of living standards, such as GDP per capita, size and evolution of total consumption (per capita, by category of population, per family), indicators of income and purchasing power, food security and on indicators such as life expectancy at birth, and migration trends. Sustainable development requires pursuing a decent standard of living for today's population without harming future generations. Eliminating poverty and social exclusion is paramount in increasing Moldovan quality of life.

For this it is necessary to improve the response of the State in relation to social protection of vulnerable populations, including young people, women, the elderly, migrants, persons with limited opportunities, and increasing the general safety of Moldovan citizens.

Demographic forecasts are key in developing future objectives in health care and resource planning.

Using the Mainstream Youth Index Methodology, an average for each stage of the programme was calculated. The average score of the indicators under Defining Problems is 32%, and falls at the intermediate level. The Development of Interventions indicators average at 41 percent, also at intermediate level. Finally, Implementation indicators average at 33%. Thus, using data and national objectives from the National Strategic Program on Demographic Security of the Republic of Moldova (2011-2025), we can see that the field of demographic safety in Moldova, from the youth perspective, is at the intermediate level.

Fig.9



Chapter 4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The Republic of Moldova is currently undergoing major demographic and population transitions through both structural reform processes and the natural movement of the population. Moldova's demographic trend can be labeled a "demographic decline", with unfavourable mortality and birth rates, immigration and internal migration, a natural negative imbalance in the age structure, and intensifying demographic ageing. Moldova is one of the youngest countries on the European continent, with youth constituting 25% of the population. Simultaneously, the elderly population is at 16% and rapidly expanding.

Moldova needs clear, stable, and long-term family policies developed with care and accountability that meet the needs of all social classes.

Cumulatively, this study presents a fragmented image of the situation of young people within various socio-economic fields. To improve the programme's effect on young people, we recommend the following:

- ❖ Establishing clear plans for cooperation among institutions and for budget allocation;
- ❖ Identifying supplemental, non-governmental sources of funding;
- ❖ Youth participation in monitoring and evaluation, in order to identify problem areas and to adjust the action plan accordingly;
- ❖ Introducing action plan strategies for the most vulnerable groups of young people (rural, disabled, at-risk, migrant youth, etc.);
- ❖ Improving health through information campaigns and peer-to-peer education;
- ❖ Increasing the social status of families with several children, promoting family values, and encouraging the birth of 2-3 children;
- ❖ Creating favorable conditions for the birth and education of several children per family;
- ❖ Improving the reproductive health of the population, as well as a family-planning culture;
- ❖ The development of pro-natal policies to stimulate the birth rate, taking into account geographic differences, particularly low fertility rates in urban areas;
- ❖ Helping young families obtain housing (through a system of preferential loans and reducing the cost of housing upon birth of a child);
- ❖ Supporting activities and services within the youth Resource Centres, which provide information, vocational guidance, knowledge and skills relating to healthy lifestyles;
- ❖ Helping young people access the labour market in order to prevent illegal migration;
- ❖ Youth demographics and perspective should be included in all future public policies and in all evaluations of existing policies.

YOUTH MAINSTREAMING INDEX

I. Defining the problems

Nr.	Indicator	Level of Integration			
		Weak	Intermediate	Consolidated	Advanced
1	The data used in the analysis are disaggregated by age.	Data used are not segregated by age.	Less than 50% of used and generated data are segregated by age.	The data used and produced by the ministry are largely disaggregated and sensitive to age.	The generated/ used data are disaggregated by age and other relevant criteria: gender, territory, ethnicity, disability, etc.
2	Disparities faced by young people are identified.	Are not identified	Disparities are identified	The most relevant disparities are identified	Disparities are identified and categorized by other criteria, eg. gender, rural/urban, disability, level of education.
3	There is a high degree of relevance attributed to disparities caused by age.	Relevance is not established.	Policy document recognizes the relevance of youth in general.	Disparities are recognized, including age-related disparities.	Young people are recognized as a priority group affected by the policy.
4	Causes of disparities are analyzed.	Analysis of the causes generating discrepancy between young people has not been realized.	A root cause analysis was conducted but it has not been integrated into the policy document.	A major cause was identified which determines discrepancies between young people. It was selected in the target for gender equality.	There main structural causes were identified that determine youth discrepancies in this area.
5	The impact on young people is assessed.	The authority has made only a general analysis of the domain that has founded the public policy objectives.	The authority defines the situation of young people in an indirect, intuitive, and informal way. This understanding is the basis for defining priorities in its public policy.	The impact on young people was conducted as part of an integrated analysis on protected groups (women, ethnic groups, type of disability, etc.).	The impact on young people was assessed directly by the authority.
6	The process of defining and analysing the problem allowed full participation of young people.	The problem definition and analysis were carried out without the participation of stakeholders.	The draft analysis of the situation and defining the options was made public for consultation.	The procedures with transparent decision-making were respected. NGOs were consulted including NGOs in the field of youth.	Consultations were extended by creating focus groups, opinion polls, etc. Effort was put in to ensure a broad consultation of young people.

II. Developing Interventions

Nr.	Indicator	Level of Integration			
		Weak	Intermediate	Consolidated	Advanced
7	There is clear intention of promoting the youth's interests.	It is not clear if the implementation of public policy will reduce disparities faced by young people.	The impact on young people can only be presumed.	The public policy will contribute positively to the reduction of discrepancies for young people.	Public policy is positive and transformative for the youth sector.
8	The results framework integrates the interests of young people.	Does not exist.	The integration of the youth perspective is superficial.	The relevant objectives have integrated the youth's perspective.	The youth's perspective has been integrated by all the objectives included in the public policy.
9	Special measures for youth.	There are no special objectives for young people.	The action plan provides partial actions for young people.	The action plan provides special measures for young people and other special groups (women, people with disabilities).	The action plan provides special measures for more vulnerable groups of young people (rural, migrant youth, youth with disabilities, at-risk youth).
10	There is coordination with existing youth sector and policy.	Does not exist.	There are some references to the broader youth sector/policy strategy.	There is cooperation at the outcome level.	There is cooperation at an institutional and budgetary level.
11	The action plan contains initiatives that will affect youth.	The action plan does not provide actions that would produce outcomes for young people.	The plan provides a minimum set of generic actions relevant to young people.	Achieving the objective for young people was implemented largely in the action plan.	The action plan reflects the analysis of the causes of disparities for young people.

III. Implementation

Nr.	Indicator	Level of Integration			
		Weak	Intermediate	Consolidated	Advanced
12	There is full funding for achieving results for youngsters.	The public policy was adopted without financial allowances.	There are financial allocations for certain components of the public policy. There is no certainty for budgeting / ensuring the financial resources in the medium- and long-term.	Achieving the objective of youth is financially covered in a proportion higher than 60%.	There is an effective mechanism of funding the public policy implementation, including the components related to outcomes for youth.
13	There are sufficient institutional capacities to achieve outcomes for young people.	The institutional framework is defined generically without considering constraints, capacity weaknesses, and divergent priorities.	The created institutional framework for implementation is diffuse (commission, board, working group) without sanctioning or resource allocation functions.	New functions are created with a mandate for endorsement and support in the implementation process.	Youth outcomes are assigned to a department empowered for: intervention, monitoring and evaluation, enforcement, resource allocation.
14	There are clearly defined roles and responsibilities for achieving results for young people.	The roles for achieving youth sector results are generic and derived from the legislation.	Roles are indicated generically in the action plan.	There is separation and clarity of roles for the main targets.	There is a definition of roles both vertically and horizontally.
15	The implementation is characterized by the structure of objectives.	The action plan is drafted in a general manner and comprises actions with minimal organization.	There is a hierarchy of actions in the implementation plan: short-term actions, medium-term actions, etc.	Components are logically connected to objectives, including objectives for youth.	The implementation plan is composed as a portfolio of thematic projects defined in a specific and coherent way.
16	The monitoring and evaluation process fully integrates the interests of young people.	The public policy's performance indicators will not measure the achieved results for young people.	There is a general segregation of indicators based on age.	There is a defined set of indicators to evaluate progress for youth.	All indicators, regardless of objective, integrate age range. There is an obligation to report youth progress.