

## **QPP (2008-2011) ~ Yr 1 Progress Report**

APAY Executive Committee Meeting 2009

### **Introduction**

The Executive Committee in March 2008 endorsed the APAY Quadrennial Programme Plan (QPP) 2008-2011. The National and Local YMCAs were called on to align their programmes and play an active role in achieving the goals of the quadrennium.

Learning from the evaluation of the past QPP (2004-2007), we have emphasized that we need to have a regular system of interactive learning and sharing. This will ensure an effective implementation of our QPP and enhance a culture of learning from among the member Movements of APAY. More importantly, this gives us an opportunity to have more engagement and collective ownership of the whole programme.

As an initial step, we designed a simple reporting form to measure progress for the year 1 implementation. We acknowledge our YMCA colleagues ~ Mr. Chrisantha Hettiarachi, NGS of Sri Lanka YMCA, Mr. Song Jin Ho, Senior Executive Director of NCY Korea and Ms. Phyllis Tan, NGS of Singapore YMCA for their assistance in preparing a simple and short QPP progress report form/ questionnaire. They were members of the evaluation team of the previous quadrennial plan. We thank the National Movements that have responded and cooperated.

In this document, we have included the summaries of your responses in table form:

1. Table 1 – List of Respondents
2. Table 2 – Alignment to the QPP
3. Table 3 – Programmes Update ~ QPP Thrusts
4. Table 4 – Attention Areas/Lessons Learnt/Good Practices
5. Table 5 – Resources/Remarks for Next Progress Report
6. Appendix A – Progress Report Form

We trust that this first progress report will give us more understanding of our QPP and guide us to collective implementation responsibilities as we translate it to the National and Local contexts.

This year, our Executive Committee Meeting is another space to review the results of our first progress report. We shall listen to the inputs and suggestions of the respective standing committees and task forces that were formulated for strategic actions in response to the QPP thrusts.

*Prepared by: Maria Cristina A. Dalope, Executive Secretary for Programmes*

**List of Respondents**

<b>National YMCAs</b>	<b>Number of local YMCAs</b>	<b>Name of Respondent</b>	<b>YMCA Position/Involvement</b>
<b>East Asia</b>			
1. Hong Kong	2	Dr. Lawrence Yick and Dr. Alice Yuk	General Secretary, Chinese YMCA General Manager (Membership/Community Services), HK YMCA
2. Japan	34	Mr. Kohei Yamada	National General Secretary
3. Korea	63	Mr. Song Jin Ho	Senior Executive Director
4. Taiwan	7	Mr. David Lee	National Coordinator
5. Macau	1	Ms. Christine Sam	Principal Secretary
<b>South East Asia</b>			
1. Malaysia	6	Mr. Liew Mun Khai	Hon. Secretary
2. Myanmar	14	Mr. Maung Maung Win	National General Secretary
3. Philippines	25	Ms. Eloisa D. Borreo	National General Secretary
4. Singapore	2	Ms. Phyllis Tan and Mr Albert Ching	Hon. National General Secretary (current) General Secretary, YMCA of Singapore (rotational Hon. NGS)
5. Thailand	2	Ms. Chularat Pongtudsirikul and Ms. Suwan Limsumphan	Associate National General Secretaries
6. Vietnam	3	Mr. Luu Van Loc	National General Secretary
<b>South Asia</b>			
1. Bangladesh	13	Mr. Duncan Chowdhury	National General Secretary
2. Sri Lanka	38	Mr. Chrisantha Hettiarachi	National General Secretary
<b>Pacific</b>			
1. Australia	33	Mr. Bob Nicholson	National General Secretary
2. New Zealand	16	Mr. Ric Odom	National Chief Executive Officer

**No Response**

<b>Sub-Regions</b>	<b>National YMCAs</b>	<b>Emerging YMCAs</b>
1. East Asia	China	-
2. South East Asia	Indonesia	Cambodia, East Timor, Mongolia
3. South Asia	India, Nepal, Pakistan	-
4. Pacific	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tahiti	-

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**Table 2**

***Alignment to the QPP***

National YMCAs	QPP shared with Local Movements		QPP shared at National Board		QPP referred to in Local Planning		QPP referred to in National Planning		QPP Thrusts incorporated to Nat'l Program Planning		Specific QPP Thrust incorporated in NPP		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	GCSR	PJ	SL
<b><i>East Asia</i></b>													
1. Hong Kong	Y		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
2. Japan	Not all		Y			Indirectly	Y		Y		Y	-	-
3. Korea	Y		Y		Yes and No		Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
4. Taiwan		N		N		N		N		N	Y	Y	Y
5. Macau	Y		Y		Y		Y		Y		-	Y	Y
<b><i>South East Asia</i></b>													
1. Malaysia	Y		Y			N		N		N	Y	Y	Y
2. Myanmar		N	Y		Y		Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
3. Philippines	Y		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
4. Singapore*	Y		Y		Y		NA		Y		Y	Y	Y
5. Thailand	Y		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
6. Vietnam	Y		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
<b><i>South Asia</i></b>													
1. Bangladesh	Y			N	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
3. Sri Lanka	Y		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
<b><i>Pacific</i></b>													
1. Australia		N	Y			N	Y			N	-	-	-
2. New Zealand*	Y		Y			In Progress		N		new NP 09	-	-	-

Notes:

\* Singapore – (NA) NCY is coordinating body

\* New Zealand – QPP will be incorporated in the new National Plan 2009

GCSR – Global Citizenship and Social Responsibility

PJ – Peace with Justice

SL – Sustainability of Life for All

**QPP (2008-2011) ~ Yr 1 Progress Report**  
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**PROGRAMMES UPDATE – QPP THRUSTS**

**Table 3 (a)**

***Global Citizenship and Social Responsibility***

<b>National YMCAs</b>	<b>Global Citizenship</b>	<b>Youth Empowerment Leadership Devt</b>	<b>Poverty Alleviation Elimination/Reduction</b>	<b>Gender Equity</b>	<b>Ageing Population</b>	<b>CMSR</b>	<b>Partnership/ Network</b>
<b><i>East Asia</i></b>							
1. Hong Kong	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
1. Japan	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓
2. Korea	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓
3. Taiwan	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
4. Macau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b><i>South East Asia</i></b>							
1. Malaysia	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓
2. Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
3. Myanmar	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
4. Singapore	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
6. Vietnam	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
<b><i>South Asia</i></b>							
1. Bangladesh	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓
2. Sri Lanka	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓
<b><i>Pacific</i></b>							
1. Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. New Zealand	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓

*Remarks:* Please note that we have not included the brief programme description of the QPP thrusts in this table/report. We only received responses from the following YMCAs ~ Chiang Mai, Macau, Metro YMCA Singapore, Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam. We will send the compilation to all Movements once completed.

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**PROGRAMMES UPDATE – QPP THRUSTS**

**Table 3 (b)**

***Peace with Justice***

National YMCAs	Peace & Security (UN Human Rights, Economic Justice-Fair Trade/Poverty)	Peace& Reconciliation Bldg (Youth Peace Camps/ Inter-faith dialogues / actions)	Responding to Discrimination in Society (Migrants/Refugees)
<b><i>East Asia</i></b>			
1. Hong Kong	✓	✓	✓
1. Japan	-	✓	✓
2. Korea	✓	✓	✓
3. Taiwan	✓	✓	✓
4. Macau	-	-	✓
<b><i>South East Asia</i></b>			
1. Malaysia	-	✓	-
2. Philippines	-	✓	✓
3. Myanmar	✓	✓	✓
4. Singapore	✓	✓	-
5. Thailand	✓	✓	✓
6. Vietnam	-	✓	✓
<b><i>South Asia</i></b>			
1. Bangladesh	✓	-	-
2. Sri Lanka	✓	✓	✓
<b><i>Pacific</i></b>			
1. Australia	-	-	-
2. New Zealand	-	-	-

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**PROGRAMMES UPDATE – QPP THRUSTS**

**Table 3 (c)**

***Sustainability of Life for All***

National YMCAs	Movement Strengthening (3 pillars-mission clarity, social relevance, institutional viability)	Strengthen leadership at all levels (Volunteer Leaders and Professional Staff on Good Governance/ Youth Leadership Development Programmes/ Women Capacity Building/Training)			Work Strategically towards ensuring Sustainability of the Environment and Life
		VL/PS on GG	YLDP	WCB/T	
<b><i>East Asia</i></b>					
1. Hong Kong	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
2. Japan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Korea	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
4. Taiwan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Macau	-	-	✓	-	-
<b><i>South East Asia</i></b>					
1. Malaysia	✓	✓	✓	-	-
2. Myanmar	-	✓	✓	-	-
3. Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Singapore	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Vietnam	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
<b><i>South Asia</i></b>					
1. Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
2. Sri Lanka	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
<b><i>Pacific</i></b>					
1. Australia	-	-	-	-	-
2. New Zealand	✓	✓	✓	✓	-

***Attention Areas/ Lessons Learnt/ Good Practices***

National YMCA	Attention Areas	Lessons Learnt (Positive and Negative)	List Good Practices
<b><i>East Asia</i></b>			
1. Hong Kong	<p>Integration of QPP thrusts into the social/cultural settings of Hong Kong</p> <p>Resource Mobilisation and networking with other YMCAs for programme implementation</p> <p>Time/Staff and volunteers are too constrained, as there are many tasks and projects that we must do to survive.</p> <p>Follow-up on issues/participants</p>	<p>To implement the QPP thrusts issues/framework from bottom up approach, thus involving more staff, youth leaders and members in the programmes</p> <p>Work with partner YMCAs to encourage more interaction and knowledge sharing among the staff and youth leaders</p>	<p>Started 1<sup>st</sup> Asia-Pacific Uni-Y Conference and established formal networking among the different Uni-Ys (Chinese Y)</p> <p>Programmes on Social Enterprise, peace building, environment, employable skills, social inclusion, ethnic minority)</p> <p>To conduct a pioneer research project on "Hong Kong Youth Wellness Index 2008"</p>
2. Japan	<p>There are too many wide-ranging points in the QPP thrusts. We only chose what is doable and want to deal with as reflected in our National policies. The same process is taken by each of our local YMCAs and some YMCAs use the thrusts or National policies as their policies in a limited way.</p> <p>For many local YMCAs program management is very important. Some of the QPP thrusts such as youth leadership development, gender issues, environmental issues, or international cooperation receive less emphasis than routine program management.</p> <p>Many of the thrusts remain as National Council matters. I understand that National Council is not expected to run programs but in order to reach goals, which are closely related with QPP, we may have to develop programs at the National level and try to involve local associations - which some movements may not find acceptable.</p>	<p><i>Positive reactions</i> are coming from many volunteers of local associations and Y's Men's Clubs on Global Citizenship program. We have developed a fund raising body at the National level and have started raising funds for Global Citizenship.</p> <p>I think this program will create a new image for the YMCA in the community. It will attract many volunteers and financial support as long as we do well and sustain our youth leadership development programs.</p> <p>I experienced <i>negative reactions</i> on political issues for the QPP thrust on peace and justice. We would like to raise a voice in some of the political issues (both national and international), but because of the nature of the YMCA with a variety of membership and professionals, we are very, very careful of sending out political statements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▼ International Cooperation campaign (Local and National)</li> <li>▼ Global citizenship education program development (National)</li> <li>▼ Gender workshop to the YMCA staff (National)</li> <li>▼ School development for the drop outs and some handicapped (Local)</li> <li>▼ Sino-Japan-Korea Peace Forum (National and International)</li> <li>▼ Japan-Taiwan bilateral management seminar for local GS in both YMCAs</li> <li>▼ Earthquake rehabilitation support (Worldwide) by all the local YMCAs and Y's Men's clubs</li> </ul>

National YMCA	Attention Areas	Lessons Learnt (Positive and Negative)	List Good Practices
3. Korea	<p>The crucial challenges for the NCY Korea is how our common thrusts in the three pillars of global citizenship and social responsibility, peace and security, and sustainability of life for all, would meet with the daily life of the local YMCAs in programme and institutional management.</p> <p>As most local YMCAs are busy in doing their on-going programmes, the 3 pillars of QPP should meld with their daily programmes. Otherwise, the local YMCAs may have no extra space to develop new programmes.</p> <p>In this regard, the role of the national council should be to develop a pilot project, and show the best practice as a role model.</p>	<p>Global citizenship can be one of the very attractive programme areas not only for the local YMCAs, but also for the young generation who have shown little interest in the current YMCA programmes and institution.</p> <p>Peace building and conflict resolution in our region are complicated issues. For the purpose of historical reconciliation and conflict resolution, the urgent top priority should be given to history education and peace education for the youth.</p>	<p><i>Raon Atti</i> – ‘Friends of Asian Peace’ International Voluntary Service Program to promote global citizenship.</p> <p>East Asia College Students Gathering on Peace and History</p> <p>International NGO Conference on Peace and History</p> <p>‘Peace Coffee’ Fair Trade Campaign</p> <p>‘Café Timor’ Project on Social Enterprise with Micro-financing</p>
4. Taiwan		<p>To face the economic crisis, we have to strengthen our basic training program.</p> <p>To strive towards greater professional management of our programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▼ We value character building in our programs.</li> <li>▼ We have strengthened our networking with different churches.</li> <li>▼ We have redesigned our summer camp programs to strengthen spirituality.</li> </ul>
5. Macau		<p>The greatest challenge we face is doing the programme called “Harmonize” (a community integration and social inclusion programme for “newcomers”). We encountered issues on cultural and language differences, and have to give more attention to staff language training.</p>	<p>Develop a clearer understanding of programme needs, particularly in two programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▼ Harmonise (for newcomers/ migrants)</li> <li>▼ Youth Development Training through camp activities</li> </ul>

National YMCA	Attention Areas	Lessons Learnt (Positive and Negative)	List Good Practices
<b>South East Asia</b>			
1. Malaysia	<p>Acceptance of the lay leaders</p> <p>Understanding of the concepts</p> <p>Not so ready with changes</p> <p>Not a serious approach</p>	<p>Selling of the concepts</p> <p>Need to simplify ideas</p> <p>Time consuming</p> <p>Commitment of key personnel</p>	Nothing outstanding
2. Myanmar	Human resource development/training	Learning process through workshop (adopting Method of Teaching process) involving all stakeholders	Understanding of global issues and responding in relation to YMCA mandate
3. Philippines	<p>Adaptability of some local YMCAs and leaders to the new thrust.</p> <p>The lack of skilled/ trained staff</p> <p>Some leaders participate for individual gains/ political desires.</p> <p>It is short-lived due to changes of priority and leadership.</p> <p>It's hard to break long-established structural systems.</p>	<p>Individualistic approach of the participants does not give good results.</p> <p>Concerted/ collective output so that sense of ownership of such endeavors is achieved.</p> <p>Partnership with related agencies and organizations.</p> <p>The need to recruiting members (who are non-partisan) with capability and capacity.</p> <p>Program impact is not achieved overnight.</p> <p>Some program beneficiaries have been accustomed to dole-outs and a wait-and-see attitude.</p> <p>The commitment and active participation of YMCA decision-makers are critical aspects that bring good results.</p> <p>Working and living with people in the community is a very rewarding experience.</p> <p>A better perspective to issues on global citizenship and sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▼ Proper documentation of programs is useful in future planning for duplication and enhancement.</li> <li>▼ Regular updating and sharing for better information and connection.</li> <li>▼ Open consultation and dialogue have proven to be important instruments in solving implementation challenges.</li> <li>▼ The dual process of bottom-up-bottom.</li> <li>▼ Participatory management.</li> <li>▼ Doing the program in the context of the people makes results more meaningful and sustainable.</li> </ul>

National YMCA	Attention Areas	Lessons Learnt (Positive and Negative)	List Good Practices
4. Singapore	None of significance	<p>Need to have clear mission thrusts and programme outcomes</p> <p>Programmes that were created for the sake of activity instead of achieving intended outcomes will be reviewed, repackaged or scrapped.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▼ Package the programme that it can be easily marketed and “sold”.</li> <li>▼ Keep stakeholders informed and interested.</li> <li>▼ Be accountable and transparent in finances – exercise good governance.</li> <li>▼ Provide training to staff and volunteers – encourage learning.</li> </ul>
5. Thailand	We did not encounter many problems because our programmes seem to naturally align with QPP thrusts.	<p>Strengthening Civil Society.</p> <p>Difficulty in finding new strategies to address issues (particularly on human trafficking).</p> <p>Difficulty in raising awareness of issues and promoting our programs.</p> <p>Difficulties in attracting people other than program participants to our newsletters and press releases.</p> <p>Need for a membership development programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▼ The sharing of best practices of our programmes on human trafficking, HIV/AIDS, global warming, environment, sustainable agriculture.</li> <li>▼ Youth work camps, particularly international work camps are an effective way to develop the skills of young people. They align very well with the thrusts. They give young people a connection to the community, an exposure to different cultures and provide an avenue to teach healthy and sustainable practices in personal and public lives.</li> </ul>
6. Vietnam	-	-	-

National YMCA	Attention Areas	Lessons Learnt (Positive and Negative)	List Good Practices
<b>South Asia</b>			
1. Bangladesh	<p>We regret to inform that the adoption of QPP at the last General Assembly and all its subsequent steps were not at all followed up at Bangladesh YMCAs, mainly because of a relationship gap between the National Council of YMCAs of Bangladesh and APAY as well as with its local YMCAs. The leadership crisis brought the YMCA movement to a standstill. However, along with the restoration process, we are gradually reestablishing relationship with local YMCAs and are now in the process of implementing the recommendations of the QPP.</p>	<p>In a traditional male dominated organization like the YMCA, sometimes it becomes a bit difficult for the Members to accept the matter of gender equity in the organization, especially in the rural areas.</p> <p>We have to work more in these areas if we want to see change in our organization as well as in our society.</p> <p>Development activity is a process, which needs to be continued consistently, and also it needs to change its course according to situational demand.</p>	-
2. Sri Lanka	<p>Sri Lanka YMCA is very much involved with QPP thrusts as it is very much relevant to the realities and needs. Human rights in peace-related issues are very challenging but we are moving ahead confidently.</p>	<p>In line with the mission of the movement.</p> <p>Positive responses for the constituency.</p> <p>Need to raise funds.</p> <p>Slow process which takes time.</p> <p>Require human resources and training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▼ To localize the QPP thrust.</li> <li>▼ Challenging but started out with human rights and legal aid centres</li> <li>▼ Dependant on motivation / good leadership</li> </ul>

National YMCA	Attention Areas	Lessons Learnt (Positive and Negative)	List Good Practices
<b>Pacific</b>			
1. Australia	<p>The language, style and focus areas of the QPP are not directly appropriate to YMCA planning in Australia.</p> <p>I have attached for your information a copy of the YMCA Australia Vision 2008-2012 document, which was formally adopted at the 2008 National Convention. This document was developed through extensive consultation with the volunteer and staff leadership of YMCA Australia and all Member Associations, and will now guide the direction of the Australian Movement over the next four-year.</p>	-	-
2. New Zealand	<p>As outlined in the covering letter some of the thrusts are seen as more relevant than others. Nationally and locally, we focus on those areas that are most appropriate to our needs, knowledge, skills and resources.</p>	<p>Member associations, like national movements have different needs. It is often not possible to achieve on consensus among all associations. However, it is possible – and often easier – to group smaller number of associations to achieve common outcomes.</p>	<p>We try to involve all senior managers in decision-making. This is frustrating and can be inefficient and time consuming. But it does every association the opportunity to comment and challenge.</p>

***Resources/ Remarks for Next Progress Report***

National YMCAs	<b><i>Any lack of resources in moving the QPP forward?</i></b>		<b>APAY support to overcome Resource Limitations at National/ Local levels</b>	<b>Remarks for next QPP Progress Report</b>
	If Yes, explain	No		
<b><i>East Asia</i></b>				
1. Hong Kong	Due to the current financial tsunami, we have been facing challenges for funding/sponsorships		Focuses more on its active role in coordinating YMCAs in the region thus implement few major programmes involving member YMCAs. This leads to lesser financial cost of participating YMCAs.	Share Photos
2. Japan	We are always lacking in resources for any new activities.	But if we decide to do (the QPP) we have to manage our resources and prioritize our programmes.	APAY has Mission in Action Programmes (MAP), which makes it affordable for some movements.	-
3. Korea	<p>Funds are available from the Bank, Foundations and government; we should develop more financial resources from various sectors of the society.</p> <p>Donors outside YMCA tend to cut down their contribution for corporate social responsibility due the economic/ financial crisis at the end of 2008.</p> <p>The YMCA should be more positive and proactive to develop new financial resources.</p>		<p>Promote information sharing and improve resources.</p> <p>Provide more practical and concrete networking among like-minded YMCAs.</p> <p>Develop manual, guide, and tool kit for programme implementation.</p> <p>Provide appropriate training programmes for the trainers.</p>	-

National YMCAs	<i>Any lack of resources in moving the QPP forward?</i>		APAY support to overcome Resource Limitations at National/ Local levels	Remarks for next QPP Progress Report
	If Yes, explain	No		
4. Taiwan	-	-	Share information among different YMCA movements.	-
5. Macau	-	Since the programmes also meet social concerns, we can get financial subsidies from relevant governmental departments. This helps facilitate the development of our programmes.	-	-
<b>South East Asia</b>				
1. Malaysia	-	-	Provide relevant materials Share case studies/ case history Share references of successful implementation	-
2. Myanmar	We must confess this has been the period of learning and lack of resources is one of the problems	-	-	-
3. Philippines	Since the national movement is still in the period of transition - it is in the process of revitalizing itself from past experience of financial and leadership crises - it could not really conduct in full swing the various programs it has aligned to do in consonance with the QPP. Besides, the movement is still working to pay off the indebtedness it has incurred in the past.	-	APAY should continue to facilitate multilateral partnership within the region (local/ national) and cooperate together for the implementation QPP thrust.  It can provide technical expertise and human resources.  When possible, it should provide financial assistance to programs that enhances the skill of program implementers and provide funding for the initial phases of sustainable programs.	-

National YMCAs	Any lack of resources in moving the QPP forward?		APAY support to overcome Resource Limitations at National/ Local levels	Remarks for next QPP Progress Report
	If Yes, explain	No		
4. Singapore	<p>Lack of programme staff and staff burnout.</p> <p>Lack of new youth volunteers.</p> <p>Limited financial resources and difficulty in raising funds.</p>		<p>APAY could set up a “resource centre” to consolidate ideas, information and materials to be shared widely among the members, via “intranet”.</p> <p>Issues to be tackled locally.</p>	-
5. Thailand	<p>This is a difficult question to answer as obviously if we have more resources – both finance and staff – we could do more programmes for the communities.</p> <p>Inadequate funding for some programmes to sustain.</p> <p>Difficulty to find committed persons/volunteers.</p> <p>Trying to establish a local youth network movement.</p>		<p>Support for youth to participate in any forums both at local and national level.</p> <p>Organise more forums/ workshops for sharing practices/ concepts and work experiences (lessons learned and successful stories).</p> <p>Provide full support to any YMCA with difficulties for their cooperation and participation.</p> <p>Collection/ sharing of data and information from YMCAs in the region.</p> <p>Support to develop networking/ partnerships/ linkages.</p> <p>Organize training of trainers.</p>	-
6. Vietnam	<p>Lack of funds for organizing training sessions for target groups, for inviting experts to present the themes and share information and experiences. Therefore, the number of training and quality have been somewhat affected.</p> <p>Lack of human resources for training.</p>		<p>APAY can support or help by sending necessary information &amp; documents, by sharing good practices, experiences in implementing the QPP.</p> <p>Visits to movements, assistance in training programmes.</p> <p>APAY also can look for some funds for QPP implementation (national/ local)</p>	-

National YMCAs	<b><i>Any lack of resources in moving the QPP forward?</i></b>		APAY support to overcome Resource Limitations at National/ Local levels	Remarks for next QPP Progress Report
	If Yes, explain	No		
<b><i>South Asia</i></b>				
1. Bangladesh	It would surely expedite the work of the YMCAs in these fields to implement the QPP if adequate resources were made available.		The APAY can play a vital role in supporting the National Movements through providing resources and also act as a platform to share experiences of various national movements, through various means like hosting regional workshops etc.  Networking with other Regional Development Organizations for more resources.	-
2. Sri Lanka	The QPP thrusts need funding. Other than MS (Movement Strengthening under WAY), QPP places the responsibility for fund-raising on the movement. NCY Sri Lanka has been successful in raising required funding for most of the projects.		Promote funding/ backing of donors/ partnerships	To request involvement of particular national YMCAs
<b><i>Pacific</i></b>				
1. Australia	-		-	-
2. New Zealand	I doubt there will be any movement or association that is not constrained by insufficient resources		While this is not always about funding – a lack of funds is the most significant barrier. If APAY were able to secure funds and a partnering agreement with major organizations – that would help (realize this is not easy)	-

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF _____
Number of Local YMCAs _____
Name of Respondent _____
YMCA Position/Involvement _____
Date _____

**Alignment to the QPP**

- |  |                          |    |
|--|--------------------------|----|
| 1. The QPP has been shared with Local Movements.                             | YES                      | NO |
| 2. The QPP has been shared at National Board.                                | YES                      | NO |
| 3. The QPP has been referred to in Local planning.                           | YES                      | NO |
| 4. The QPP has been referred to in National planning.                        | YES                      | NO |
| 5. The three QPP thrusts were incorporated into National Programme Planning. | YES                      | NO |
| 6. Which in particular –   |                          |    |
| Global Citizenship and Social Responsibility                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |    |
| Peace with Justice   | <input type="checkbox"/> |    |
| Sustainability of life for all   | <input type="checkbox"/> |    |

**Programmes Update– QPP thrusts**

7. List examples of programmes undertaken that are aligned to the thrusts. Kindly give a brief programme description. *Please keep to a maximum of a quarter of a page for each programme.*

<b>Global Citizenship and Social Responsibility</b>	
<b>Thrust</b>	<i>Please tick</i>
Global Citizenship	
Youth Empowerment/Leadership Development	
Poverty Alleviation/Elimination/Reduction	
Gender Equity	
Ageing Population	
Contemporary Mission/Social Relevance	
Strengthen partnership/network within movement and with other organisations	
Other programmes related to this thrust	

<b>Peace with Justice</b>	
<b>Thrust</b>	<i>Please tick</i>
Peace and Security ( <i>UN Human Rights, Economic Justice-Fair Trade/Poverty</i> )	
Peace and Reconciliation Building ( <i>Youth Peace Camps/Forums; Inter-Faith Dialogue and Actions</i> )	
Responding to Discrimination in Society ( <i>Migrant Workers/Refugees</i> )	
Other programmes related to this thrust	

<b>Sustainability of Life for All</b>	
<b>Thrust</b>	<i>Please tick</i>
Movement Strengthening ( <i>3 pillars of mission clarity, social relevance, institutional viability</i> )	
Strengthen leadership at all levels	
<i>Volunteer Leaders and Professional Staff on good governance</i>	
<i>Youth Leadership Development Programmes</i>	
<i>Women Capacity Building/Training</i>	
Work Strategically towards ensuring Sustainability of the Environment and Life	
Other programmes related to this thrust	

***Attention Areas***

8. State challenges and issues encountered in seeking alignment to QPP thrusts/Framework (if any).

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***Lessons Learn***

9. List key lessons learnt, both positive and negative.

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10. List good practices to share.

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***Resources***

11. In moving the QPP forward, is the movement constrained by lack of resources? YES NO

If yes, please explain

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12. For QPP implementation at national / local levels, how do you think the APAY can support or help overcome the resource limitations or constraints?

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***Remarks/Suggestions for next progress report***

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**THANK YOU VERY MUCH!**