

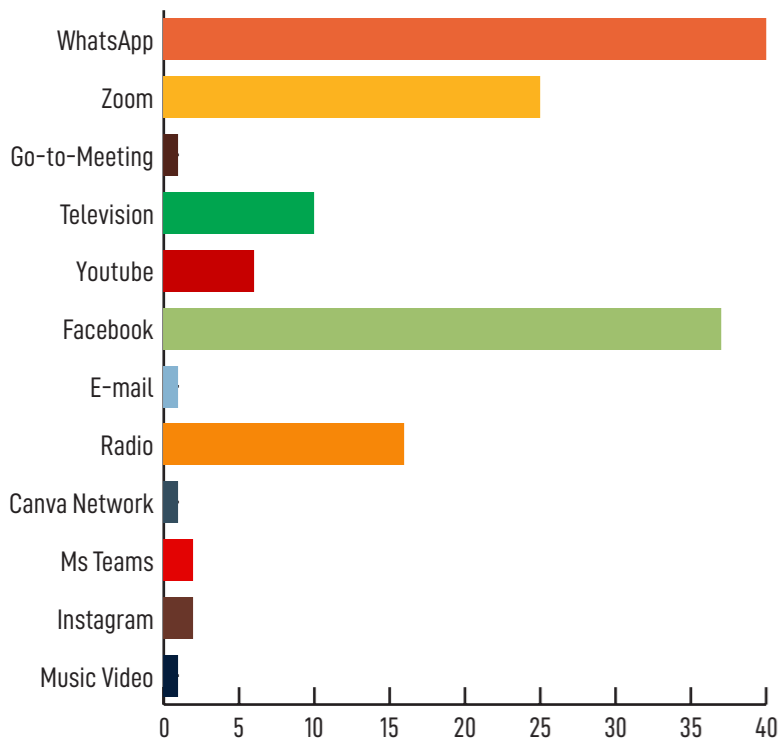
Youth Organisations

COVID-19 RESPONSE TRACKER FOR NPOs



TECHNOLOGY

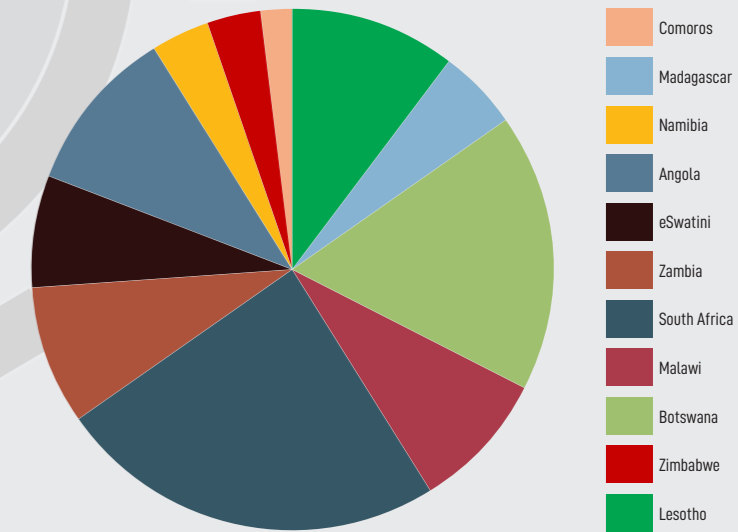
90% of organisations made use of technology in their COVID-19 responses.



GAPS IDENTIFIED

- Increased unemployment exclusion of youth in mainstream economy
 - Increased Crime
 - Rising costs of basic goods
 - General youth frustrations causing more mental health challenges
 - Poor reporting of human rights violation issues
 - Communication and Sign Language gaps
 - Increased case of gender-based violence but less reporting
 - Defilement and rape cases have risen
 - Increase cases of early or forced marriages among young girls
 - Increase number on teen and unwanted pregnancies
 - Knowledge gap is wider among learners in rural areas since they have no access to internet
 - Lack of participation of rural communities in the digital economy
 - Quality of production
 - The gaps in the health sector with the focus on COVID-19, other diseases seem to have been forgotten.
 - Lack of collaboration, partnership and working on sustainability part of the organization.
 - Poor collaboration on youth-friendly services since the priority of healthcare system in the country shifted to COVID-19 response
 - Reliance on physical businesses.
 - Shortage of skills in Digital technology
 - Challenges of more teenage pregnancies and unable to reach out to youth development centres.
 - Public Transport and movement have been a major hurdle in visiting the disabled and vulnerable
 - Covid-19 has worsened the lives of people
- who uses lip reading as an important way of communicating. The obligation of using masks 24/7 is not an inclusive measure.
- “Young people in communities are now more at -risk than ever before, having been locked down with their abusers, in a community where sex is a means to make ends meet, the rate of sexual and physical abuse increased massively. And therefore, teenage pregnancy rates are high, hence the chances of girls coming back to school are slim. This further widens the gap in terms of access to education.
 - Inability to earn during COVID time has reduced people to beggars and ensured that economically bread winners could not provide for their families, this puts families in dire situations and this again creates a massive influence and power gap. The voiceless remain voiceless and have to plead for crumbs due to desperation, which put them at the mercy of the haves.”
 - Standard of living in poor communities is very low, this means a lack of affordable access to basic services such as health care. The gap between quality of life and life expectancy for our group is and that of better placed families has widened.
 - Education - less than 35% of young people in Katutura make it to University, the greater percentage is on the streets where drugs, alcohol and gang crime are rampant. When COVID hit, private schools started online classes, the kids of Katutura remained on the streets, for 3 months, learning has been going on for the rich, my beneficiaries from state schools are stagnant at home. The gap in terms of access to quality education has worsened. The exact thing we work to alleviate. When schools open, they will sit the same examinations, competing for the same scholarships as kids who have been learning this whole time. Kids, with water and electricity and internet, while mine have neither of those so-called basic necessities.

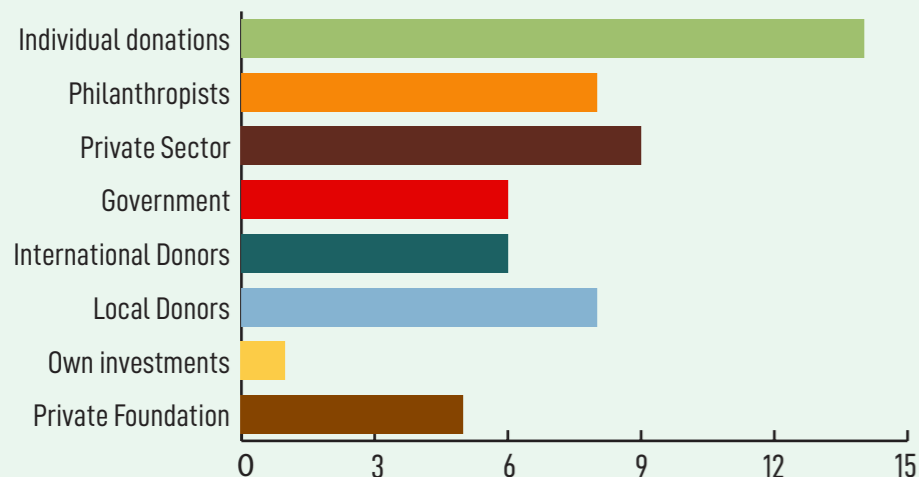
INTERVENTIONS BY COUNTRY



GEOGRAPHIC SPREAD

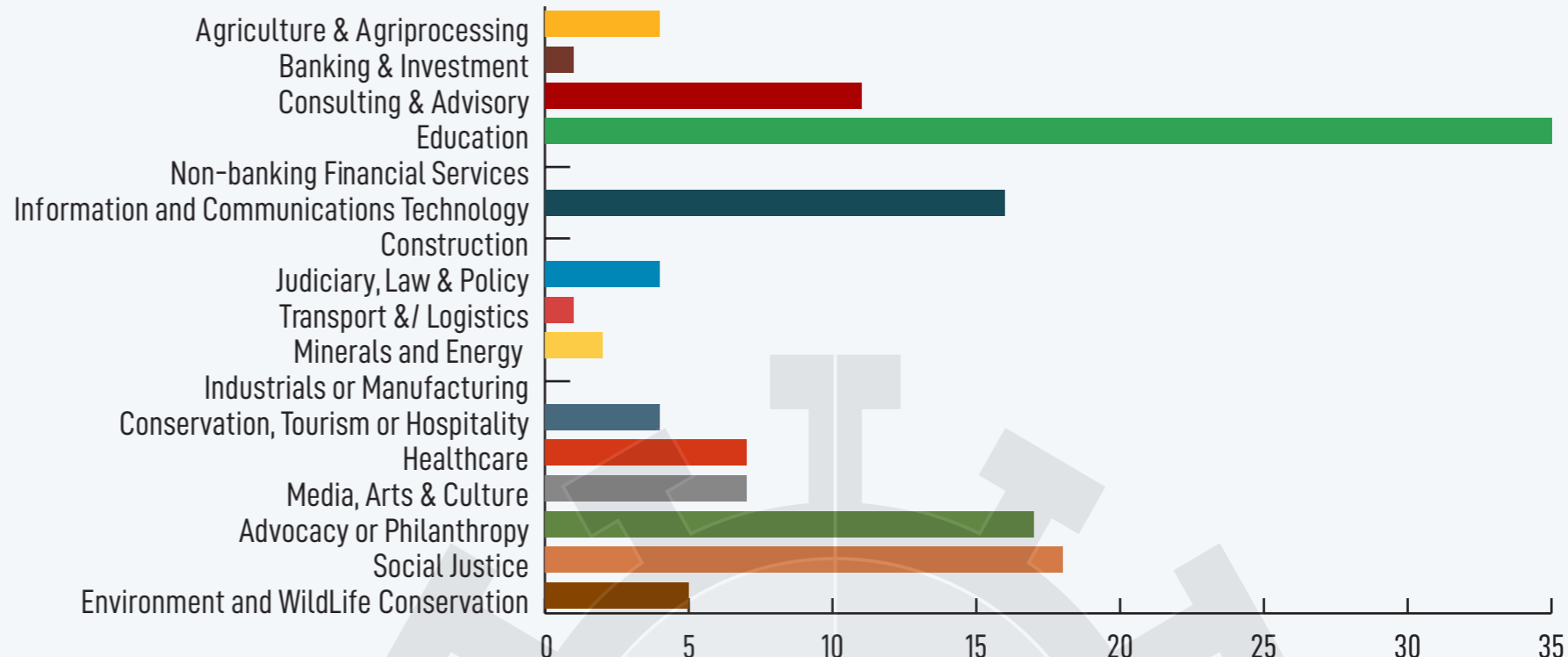


FINANCIAL SUPPORT



33% *Of organisations believe their COVID-19 responses are sustainable*

SECTORS



CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED

- Access to emergency toll COVID-19 response number for deaf or hard of hearing people
- Lack of funds, no income for youth Centres including staff
- Limited access to services like hospitals and social workers food distribution
- Cases of GBV left unreported due to inaccessible network
- Access to the internet and data bundles
- Difficulties with reaching out to young people virtually during lockdowns with restrictions imposed on gatherings
- Increased unemployment - Young people are more frustrated with job losses
- Universities and Schools not prepared to curb the spread of the pandemic
- Cancelling of activities due to restrictions on gatherings especially when reaching out to rural areas including the closure of schools
- Lack of proper information on COVID-19 including information in local languages
- No access to ICT equipment e.g. laptops
- Reduced working days due to reduced activities e.g. reduced travel, project site visits, physical meetings
- Most programmes have contact activities i.e. support groups and mentoring activities
- Reduced loans issued since there was fear of failure to repay since some of the affiliates are in savings and credit
- Suspension of youth forums, business forums, due to lock-down

- Loss of income by employees
- Reaching out to more young people and educating the youth about other opportunities of doing things online
- Inability to organize fundraising events
- Organization working with large groups have been closed due to the pandemic
- A shift in organisational budgets towards COVID-19 mitigation and reduced work force and as workers and volunteers had to be laid off
- Organisations unable to host boot camps as there are restrictions
- Organisations closed offices as they failed to pay rent
- Freezing in-person mentorship sessions with youth, students, learners due to social distancing policy
- Lock down has prevented the collection of recycling materials because it remains highly risky and Saturday street markets where the products were sold previously have completely shut down
- Challenges faced include the lack of water supply especially in rural areas where people walk long distance to fetch water and the lack of soaps.
- Due to the loss of funding, Centre that cater for children safety had to close down.
- The lack of leadership and strategy during crisis management
- Suspended contracts with donors
- Managing the technological divide during the COVID-19 pandemic

IMPACT OF COVID-19

- No operations since beneficiaries are not at schools which are closed
- Easing stress levels amongst employees during the lock-down
- Negatively affected organisational funding
- Administration affected due to limited funds as organisation is depending on government support
- Organisational work plan affected
- Lack of partnerships
- Staff have limited skills in the use of digital tools (e.g. zoom)
- Not able to reach targets set for programme activities
- Failure to properly discuss progress, challenges and solutions to the fullest
- Failure to meet potential sponsors
- Board meetings suspended
- Need new laptop and printers