RECOUP THEME 1:SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

YOUTH, GENDER AND CITIZENSHIP (YGC)

No-one is born a good citizen: no nation is born a democracy. Rather, both are processes that continue to evolve over a life time. Young people must be included from birth. A society that cuts off from its youth severs its lifeline.

(Kofi Annan 2007)

Youth in the Maelstrom of Social Change in Sub-Saharan Africa

- Increase in rural/urban poverty, growing gaps between rich and poor, increased migration to cities
- Pressure to sustain a national identity, patriotism and cultural heritage
- Increasing individualisation through global mass media whilst responding to traditional ethnic, patriarchal, gerontocratic and gender cultures.
- Educational opportunities, the loss of traditional skills, individual mobility away from community support, gender change.

Faulty Modernisation

- Partially educated, with material expectations that they cannot fulfil.
- Process of 'becoming somebody' is not easy
- Gap between educated and partially educated increasing
- Drawn to become victims, heroes, entrepreneurs, or criminals – postmodern Western 'vanguards' or disengaged 'vandals'
- Powerlessness and frustration of youth results

The Demographic 'Window of Opportunity'

- Some 200 million people 60% of the African population are between 12 and 24 years old. This number will peak in about 20 years.
- Globally, some 130 million youth cannot read or write. Young people make up approx. half the world's unemployed. 100 million new jobs needed to cope with young people seeking work
- The chance is now to invest in health, education and labour market skills of youth to prepare them for a globalising world.
- Group based social exclusion of youth is potentially dangerous to the political stability required for economic growth.

World Bank (2007) Development and the Next Generation.

Youth Citizenship

Young people's experiences of citizenship are crucial to development outcomes. Markets cannot deliver on their own.

- Youth citizenship enhances the overall climate for investment and private decision making
- Youth citizenship promotes government accountability for basic service delivery
- Youth citizenship enhances the human and social capital of individuals

The Five Youth Transitions

Learning
Beginning to work
Taking risks that impact on health
Forming families
Exercising citizenship

Social citizenship: the 'softer qualitative outcomes'

David Korboe (1998) Handing over the Stick: Ghana Social Assessment. World Bank.

- Esteem, hope, self-worth, potential self sufficiency
- Peace of mind, security about dependents
- Well being, health happiness, a good life

- Addressing powerlessness, vulnerability, conflict resolution
- Social protection, affiliation, cohesion
- Freedom, freedom from hunger
- Consultation
- Knowledge, enlightenment, broadening.

Youth, Gender and Citizenship

Research Aims:

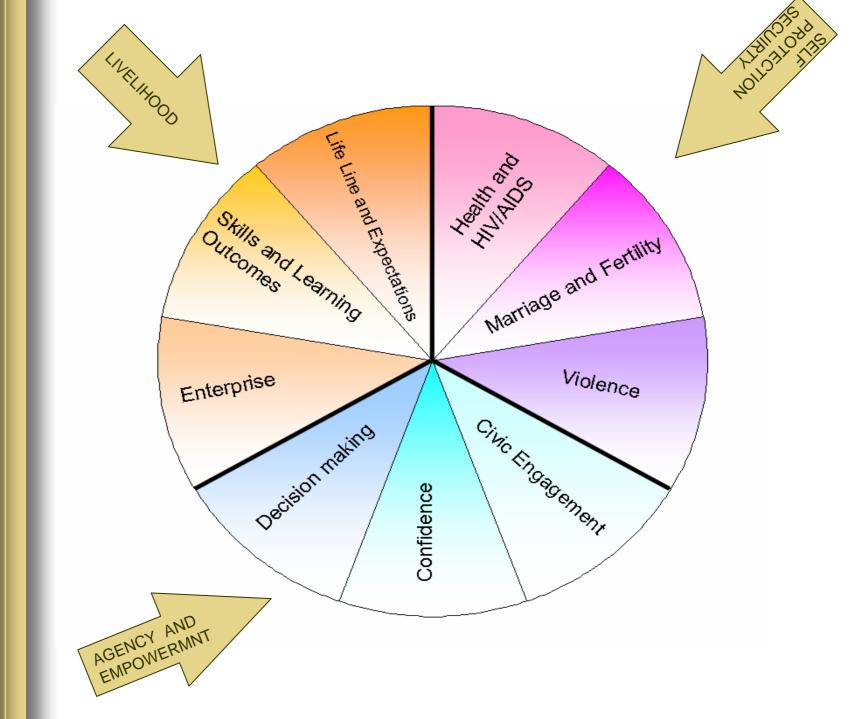
- Does education help impoverished young female and male adults achieve participatory citizenship?
- How could educational outcomes improve the capability of young male and female adults living in poverty to become participatory citizens?

Research Design

- Comparative (four countries)
- Rural and urban communities
- Inter-generational household study
- Qualitative with quantitative data base
- Voice- centred research

An intergenerational community study

- Rural and Urban Communities
 - community scoping with observations
 - household surveys
 - interviews and photography
 - trigger materials
- Youth and their 'parents'
 - A. no schooling or incomplete basic
 - B. basic schooling completed
 - C. post basic schooling (secondary and above)



Educational outcomes

Desired outcomes

Actual outcomes

Desirable outcomes

Full participatory citizenship

Lived world of the young citizen

Young people informing policy?

The act of research is already one way in which young people can engage as citizens in policy-making

Young people are the future.