

The Youth Development Challenge

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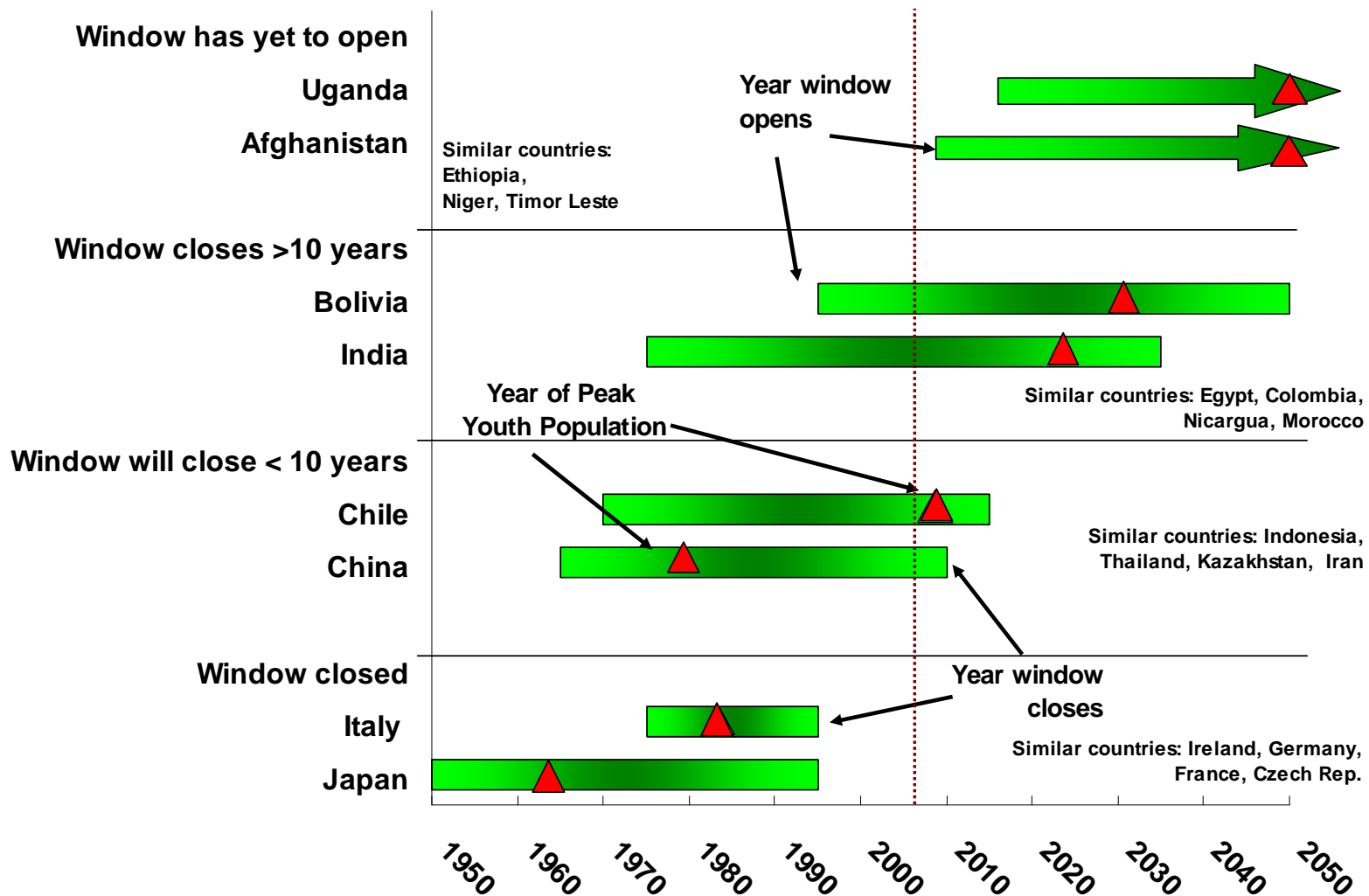
Youth – the macro picture (1)

- Historically large #s (1.5 billion)
 - Opportunity
 - Large share of population of working age
 - Relatively fewer dependents to support
 - Better educated than previous cohorts
 - Constraints
 - Limited capacities for absorption in labor force
 - Limited resources
 - Structurally transforming economies & societies

Youth – the macro picture (2)

- Structurally transforming economies - are altering established pathways by which individuals make the transition from childhood to adulthood
 - More school-to-work transitions with higher aspirations; earlier apprenticeship-to-work
 - Increased urbanization – so locational agglomeration
 - Increased movement to wage economies & (possibly) earlier entrepreneurship in the self-employed sector
 - Increased influence of urban and global lifestyles that have emphasize independence, perhaps in a more distinct break from previous patterns

The demographic window of opportunity



Why is youth development a unique challenge?

- The general development challenge
 - Individual variation
 - Choice
- Youth development: What is unique about youth?
 - Multiple transitions
 - Physical
 - Sexual
 - Psychological
 - Social

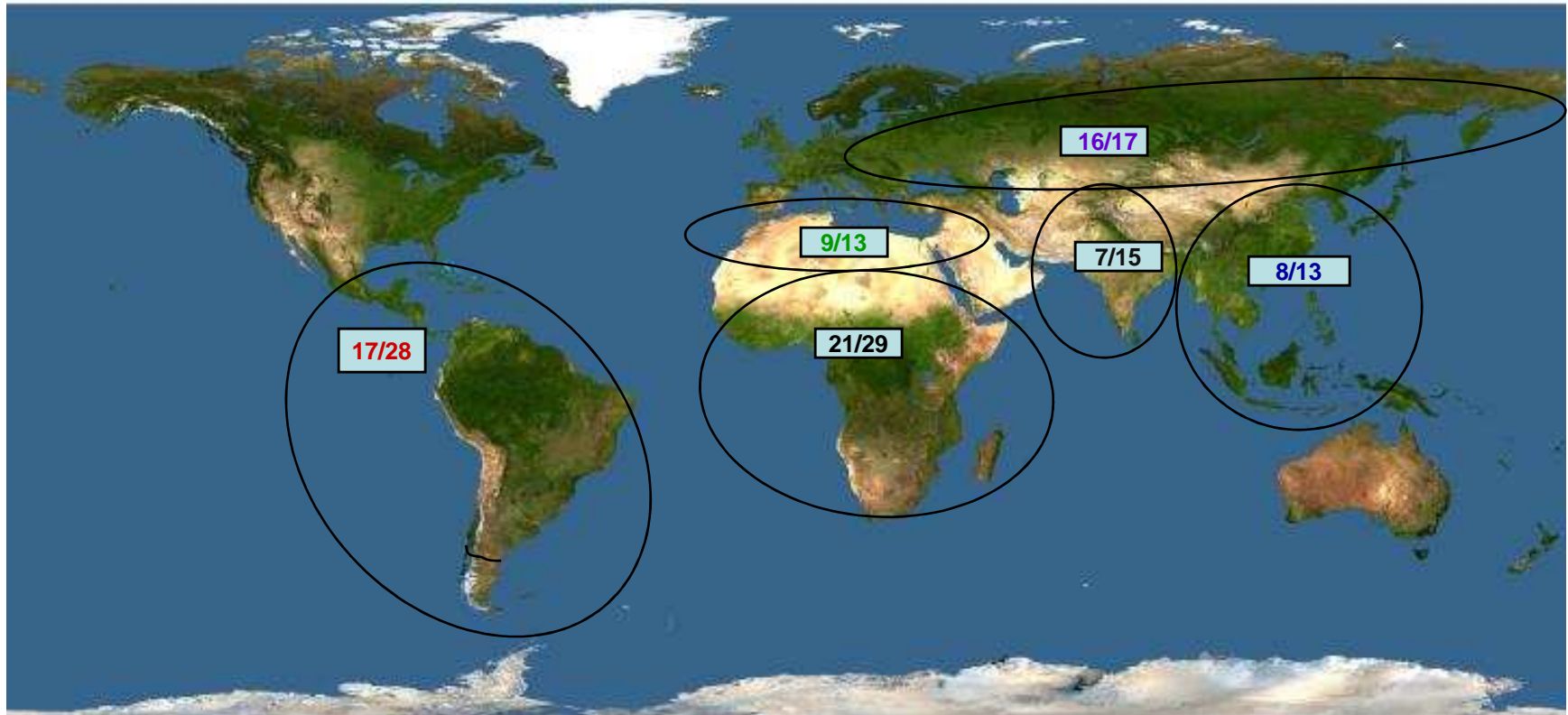
Youth – the micro lens

- Youth – a stage in the life cycle
- Multiple transitions..
 - Physical maturity
 - Reproductive ability & sexuality
 - Physical effort capability - employability
 - Psychological
 - Dependence to independence
 - Time Use
 - School to work (at home, family enterprise, outside)
 - Out of labor force to employment search/employment
 - Life roles
 - Responsibility for self & others
 - Time allocation
 - Aspirations & prospects

What has the WB been doing

(FY95-07)

Youth as Beneficiaries: WB & Youth Projects



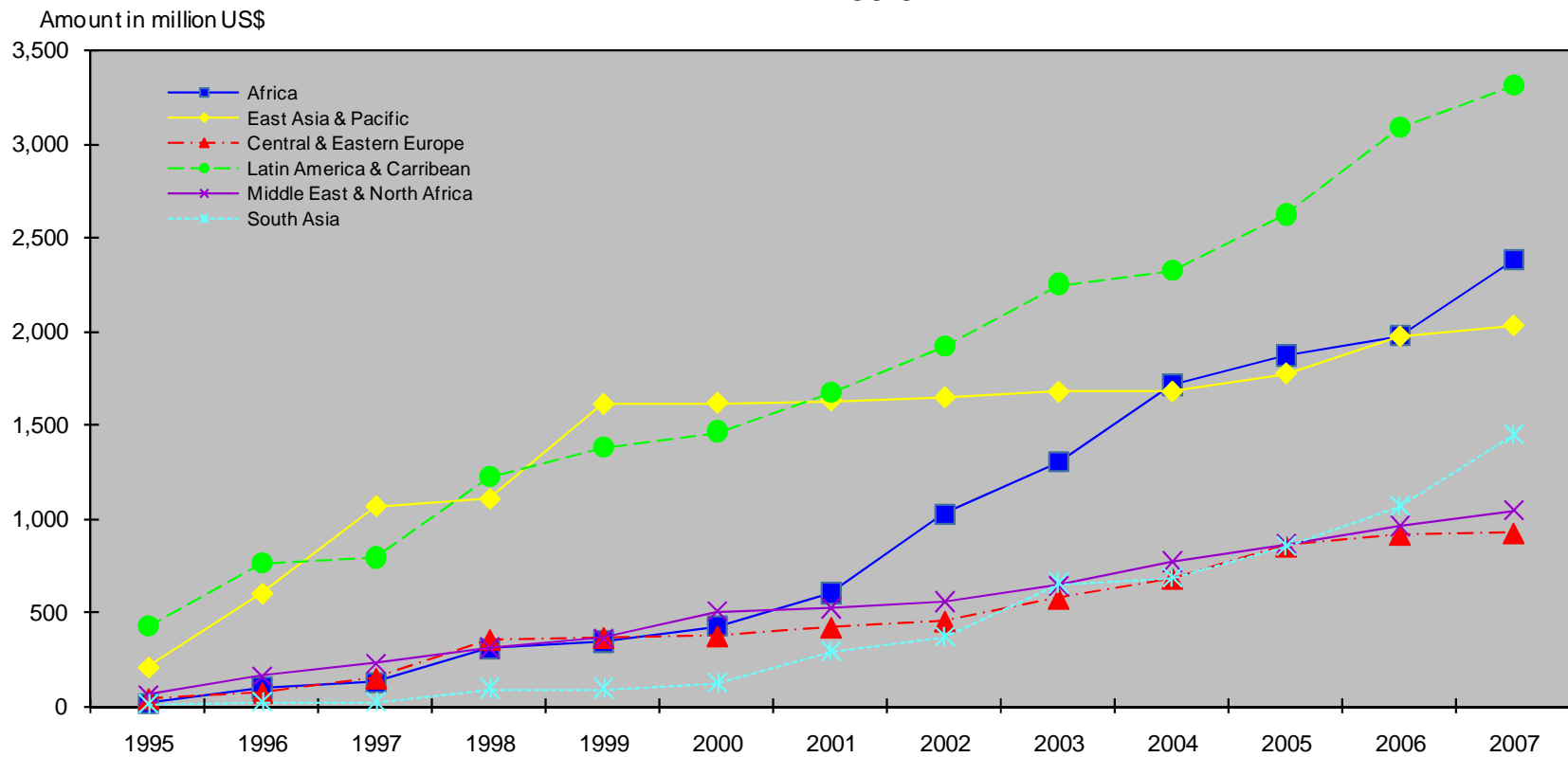
Countries/Projects

Bank projects between FY95-07

- No. of projects targeted toward youth more than tripled
- Regional distribution – cumulative investment
 - LAC (\$3.3 billion)
 - AFR (\$2.4 billion)
 - MENA (\$1.0 billion)
 - ECA (\$0.9 billion)
 - FY01-07 shift – sharpest growth in AFR & SA regions
- Sectoral distribution
 - Youth investments have become more multi-sectoral
 - No. of non-education sectors involved in lending towards youth increased from 4 sectors in FY95-00 to 14 sectors in FY01-07
 - Sector with highest growth in youth-oriented investment since FY01 is health – mainly due to attention to HIV/AIDS in AFR

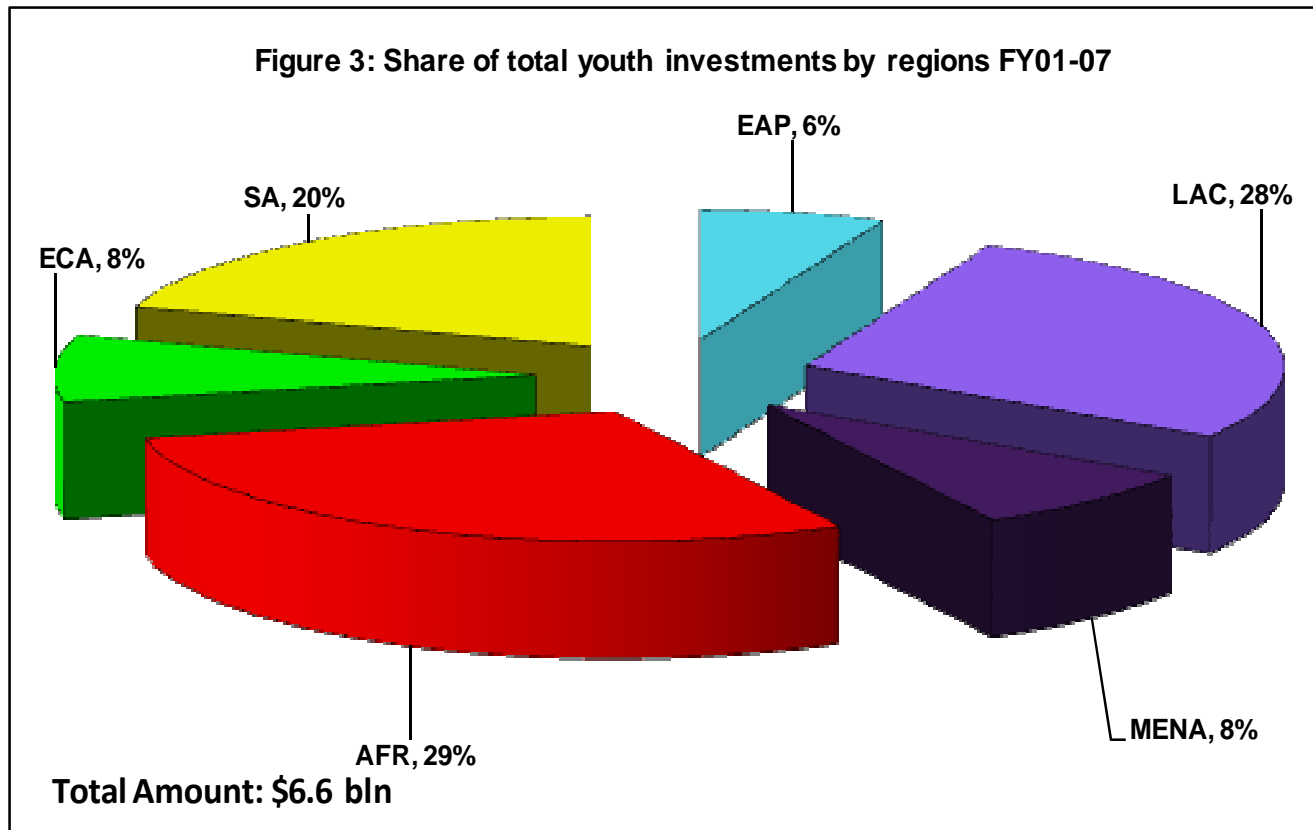
Bank's Lending on Youth Investment

Figure 4: Cumulative Investments in Youth by Region
FY95-07



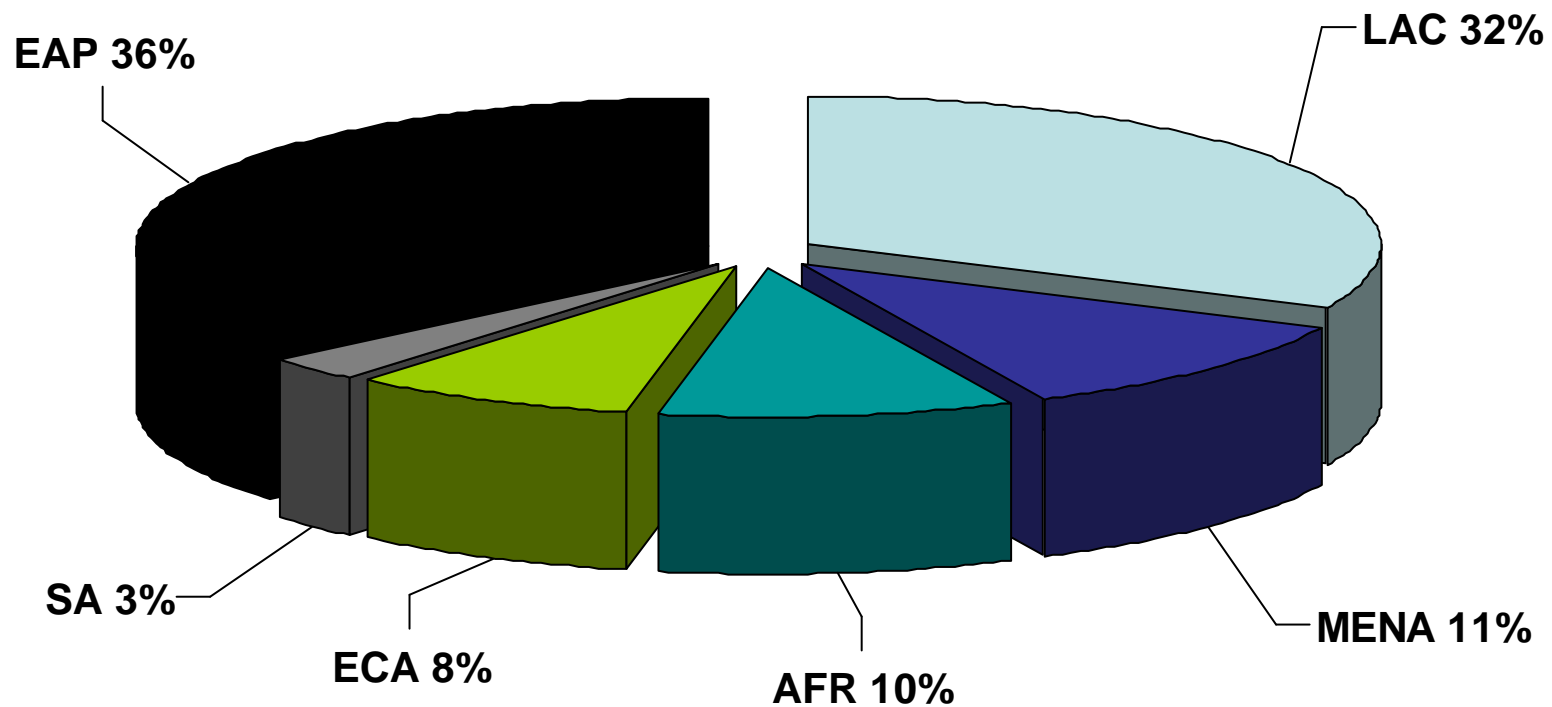
Prepared by HDNCY - Stocktaking of Projects with Youth Components - FY95-07
Source: ImageBank - The World Bank

Regional distribution



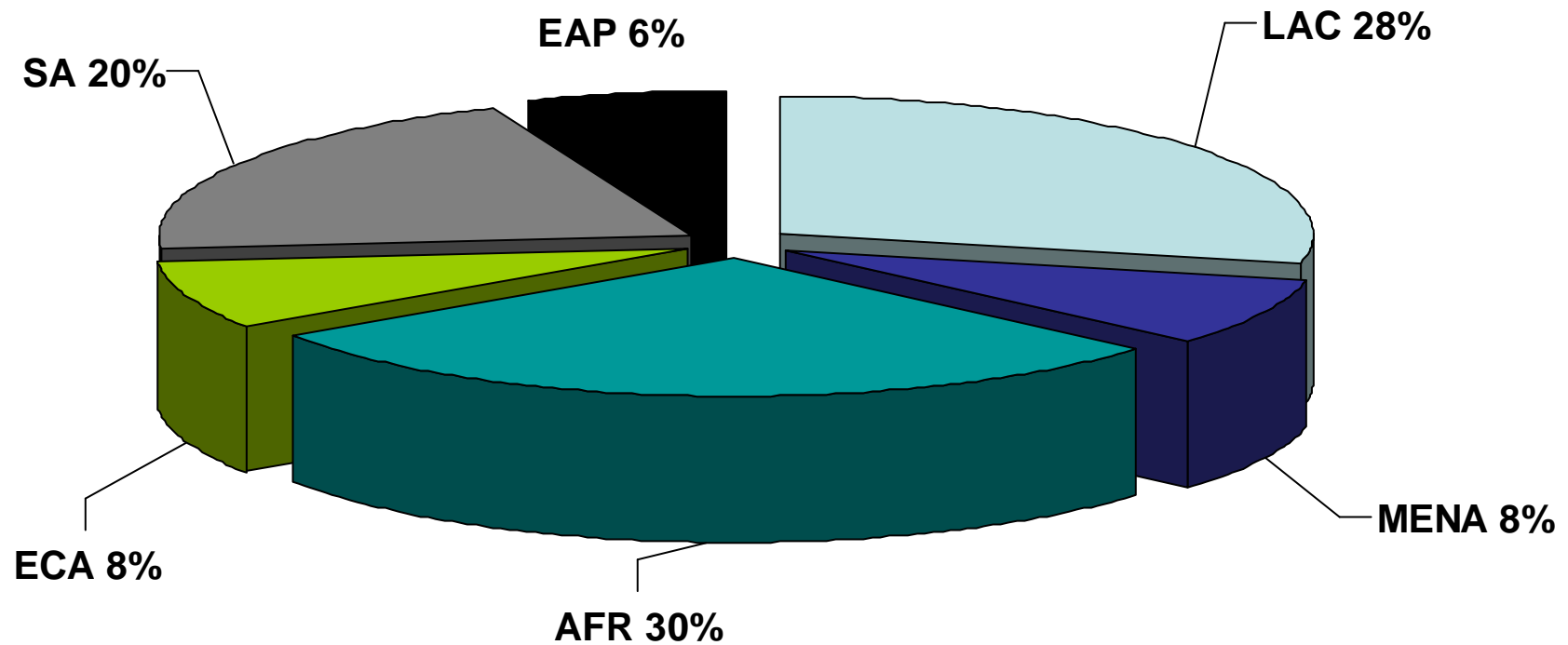
Regional distribution

Share of total youth investments FY95-00



Regional distribution

Share of total youth investments FY01-07



WB programming to address
youth inclusion and violence
prevention

Relevant Divisions/units

- HDNCY
- CCV
- AFTCS
- Legal and justice team

HDNCY Strategy

- Approach
 - Select a sub-set of focal themes based on 3 criteria
 - Does not fit into one Bank sector
 - Demand in several Bank regions
 - Colleagues working on the issues in the Regions & Center
- Strategy
 - Within each theme, develop a body of knowledge, knowledge products, and tools to provide internal and external TA on these issues
- Focal themes
 - Early child development
 - School-to-work transition
 - Youth violence

Youth Violence

- Guiding questions for our work program
 - What is the extent of youth involvement?
 - What are its forms?
 - What are its causes?
 - Interventions – prevention & rehabilitation
 - What has been tried and found successful in preventing it?
 - What are the points of intervention that are most promising (in specific-contexts)

Challenges ahead

- What causes youth violence?
 - Different forms – different etiologies?
 - Measuring perpetrator characteristics/motivations..
 - Quantitatively or qualitatively or both
 - Ensuring confidentiality
 - Measuring attitudes and values
 - Attitudes specific to specific forms of violence
 - Measuring attitude-forming context

Forms of violence - Issues

- Multiple classification schemes based on..
 - No. of perpetrators & victims
 - Perpetrator & victim identity
 - Motivation – political, economic, social, inter-personal
 - Participation – initiative or participant
- Related behaviors
 - Sex
 - Substance abuse
 - fraud

Forms of violence – one typology

– Group

- Armed Conflict
- Genocide
- Rioting and arson
- Gang violence

– Individual

- Assault
- Homicides
- Theft & burglary
- Extortion
- Child abuse
- Partner violence – date rape, domestic violence
- Bullying in school