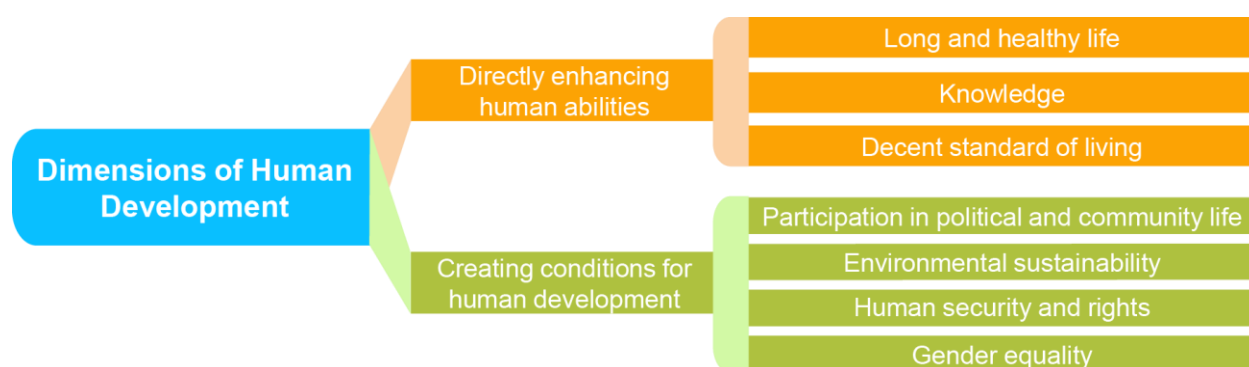


INTRODUCTION

Youth development, the process of growing up and developing one’s capacities, happens no matter what we do. The challenge is to promote positive youth development and plan quality experiences with young people. 2015 marks 25 years since the first Human Development Report introduced a new approach for advancing human wellbeing. Human development – or the human development approach - is about expanding the richness of human life, rather than simply the richness of the economy in which human beings live. It is an approach that is focused on people and their opportunities and choices.



People: human development focuses on improving the lives people lead rather than assuming that economic growth will lead, automatically, to greater wellbeing for all. Income growth is seen as a means to development, rather than an end in itself.

Opportunities: human development is about giving people more freedom to live lives they value. In effect this means developing people’s abilities and giving them a chance to use them. For example, educating a girl would build her skills, but it is of little use if she is denied access to jobs, or does not have the right skills for the local labour market. Three foundations for human development are to live a long, healthy and creative life, to be knowledgeable, and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Many other things are important too, especially in helping to create the right conditions for human development, and some of these are in the table below. Once the basics of human development are achieved, they open up opportunities for progress in other aspects of life.

Choice: human development is, fundamentally, about more choice. It is about providing people with opportunities, not insisting that they make use of them. No one can guarantee human

happiness, and the choices people make are their own concern. The process of development – human development - should at least create an environment for people, individually and collectively, to develop to their full potential and to have a reasonable chance of leading productive and creative lives that they value.

As the international community seeks to define a new development agenda post-2015, the human development approach remains useful to articulating the objectives of development and improving people's well-being by ensuring an equitable, sustainable and stable planet.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of collecting all important data and information required to be processed for establishment of this report content, secondary data collection is chosen to gather all available information regarding youth and human right. Different sources from different web sites were used to extract and gather all factual information regarding youth and human right. A similar method were also used to gather all responses from the various stakeholders. The sources were carefully chosen in order to ensure the quality of the content, relevance, and ease of comprehension. The main reason for choosing secondary data collection method is based on a fact that varieties of sources are largely available in the internet.

FACT SHEET

Pillars of human development

There are six basic pillars of human development: equity, sustainability, productivity, empowerment, cooperation and security.

- ✚ Equity is the idea of fairness for every person, between men and women; we each have the right to an education and health care.
- ✚ Sustainability is the view that we all have the right to earn a living that can sustain our lives and have access to a more even distribution of goods.
- ✚ Productivity states the full participation of people in the process of income generation. This also means that the government needs more efficient social programs for its people.

- ✦ Empowerment is the freedom of the people to influence development and decisions that affect their lives.
- ✦ Cooperation stipulates participation and belonging to communities and groups as a means of mutual enrichment and a source of social meaning.
- ✦ Security offers people development opportunities freely and safely with confidence that they will not disappear suddenly in the future.

The 2015 Human Development Report (2015 HDR) will be on Rethinking Work for Human Development. To be launched in November 2015, the Report will zoom in on the fundamental question – how work can be rethought for human development — to enrich human development. Given this broader perspective, the focus of 2015 HDR will be based on five building blocks:

- ✦ **Rethinking** the linkages between work and human development identifying the positive intrinsic relationship between work and human development - Work provides livelihoods, income, a means for participation and connectedness, social cohesion, and human dignity - but also those situations where linkages are broken or eroded - child labour, human trafficking, etc.
- ✦ **Revisiting** the new world of work, where the notions of work, areas of work and modus operandi of work have changed and the implications for human development. ICT and mobile devices are revolutionizing work. People can work anywhere. There is an e-economy. We ask the question – are these changes enhancing human development? And how may they best be harnessed to promote equitable opportunities?
- ✦ **Recognizing** the worth of care work and its impact on human development. For instance care for those who cannot care for themselves is important in itself for human survival but there are other connections to human development: from an intergenerational perspective, care work is crucial for the cognitive development of children.
- ✦ **Refocusing** on the notion of sustainable work to be incorporated into the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. This will include, among other issues, the environmental value of green and low carbon emission jobs and so on. And also the quality of work that can be sustained over long periods.

- ✚ **Recommending** policy options for reorienting, reinventing and reorganizing work so that it enriches human development

Several targeted issues will be taken up throughout the report— youth employment, gender aspects of work, agriculture and rural development, the informal sector, and work during crisis and in post-crisis situations. In realizing the post2015 international agenda it will be critical to enable youth, who make up 50 per cent of the global population, and women, holding up half the sky, to find work opportunities that enable them to participate constructively, creatively and equitably in society.

RESPONSES FROM VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES

Human development approach has numerous advantages. First, it contributes directly to the wellbeing of people. Second, it builds from a foundation of equality of opportunity. Third, it helps to create a more equal distribution of the benefits of development. Fourth, it enables the linkages between the various types of investment in people to be fully exploited and, fifth, it takes advantage of the complementarities between human and physical capital. These advantages, great as they are, do not materialise automatically. One institution, the state, must play a leading role in guiding the development process and intervening where necessary to ensure that the full benefits of human development are reaped. This does not imply that the state must be large in the sense of accounting for an unusually high proportion of total expenditure. Nor does this imply that the state should be relatively small, providing only minimal services and leaving the rest to the private sector. The size of the state is of secondary importance: what matters for human development is what functions the state performs, and how well it performs them, not how large it is.

A second issue of limited relevance is the extent of decentralisation within the public administration. Many developing countries have highly centralised governments, often inherited from the colonial period when the primary concern of the authorities was to maintain control over a subject population. After independence the administrative structure frequently was retained with only minor modifications, even in countries where the size of the public sector increased

dramatically and its range of functions widened considerably. The consequence was a sharp deterioration in the efficiency of public administration and a growing recognition that, regardless of the development strategy pursued, a less centralised bureaucracy was likely to be more effective. Thus a strong case for decentralisation can be made in many countries whether or not the country chooses to give high priority to human development.

One should not push this argument too far however. Indeed it is argued in Section 5 that decentralization is unlikely to be effective unless it includes devolution of power. Admittedly the case for decentralisation gains added force when a human development strategy is adopted. The reason for this is that such a strategy tends to favour labour intensive rather than capital intensive projects, small and dispersed expenditures rather than large and geographically concentrated ones, and clusters of locally based programmes which are complementary to one another rather than homogeneous nationwide programmes. Central administrations located in capital cities are not well placed either to design or to implement development programmes with these characteristics. Put another way, human development strategies tend to be intensive in the use of local knowledge and governments adopting such strategies are more likely to be successful when the public administration has strong ties to the grass roots. This in turn implies the need to organize people around local institutions so that they can actively participate in formulating and implementing development programmes.

Participation is of course an end in itself and the empowerment of people -- giving them the capability to act in furthering their own interests -- should be a central objective of human development. Indeed the centrality of grass roots participation is an essential feature of the strategy and one which distinguishes it from other approaches. This does not imply that democratic participation will happen automatically, since democratic decision making is a learned skill, but grass roots organizations do provide ideal vehicles for acquiring such skills. Human development ultimately rests upon a vigorous civil society -- a host of non-governmental organisations that give people a voice and instruments for action -- and in countries where civil society is weak, it should be a major purpose of public policy to invigorate it. The degree of decentralisation of the public administration, while important, is a secondary matter.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSES

Japan's commitment to Literacy for All. Education has long been regarded in Japan as laying the foundation of its development. For this reason, Japan has been supporting and promoting the development of education in developing countries as an essential component of their development efforts. In 2002, Government of Japan has announced its new program titled "Basic Education for Growth Initiative (BEGIN)". Under BEGIN, Japan has been actively supporting developing countries' efforts in achieving EFA based on strong ownership. While Japan, like many other donors, focused on assistance to formal education, BEGIN also identifies non-formal education (NFE) as an effective and essential means to improve literacy and to ensure effective and flexible opportunities to education for all, particularly those having difficulties in accessing and completing the formal education system.

Accordingly, Japan has been striving to increase and strengthen assistance in the field of literacy promotion through NFE in addition to support to formal education, in close collaboration with local communities, NGOs, partner governments, other bilateral donors and international organizations. Illiteracy rates are usually high among the most vulnerable people in society, including women, ethnic and linguistic minorities and people living in remote areas.

In order to address such disparities, Japan attaches importance to the perspective of "human security" that focuses on protection and empowerment of individuals and communities that are exposed to actual or potential threats to their well-being. Japan has also been supporting a number of literacy initiatives of developing countries through multi-lateral channels, particularly through the trust-funds it provides for UNESCO. Furthermore, the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), established through joint efforts of the Government of Japan and the private sector, has been carrying out a number of joint programs on literacy promotion with the UNESCO member states in Asia and the Pacific for more than two decades. ACCU has promoted such activities as NFE materials development, literacy data base development, and support to literacy resource centers for girls and women. These activities have been conducted in partnership with UNESCO APPEAL (Asia-Pacific Programme of Education For All).

Sri Lanka, is widely known for giving high priority to human development expenditures whereas Brazil has had different priorities and consequently a lower level of achievement. Central government expenditure in Brazil, however, was much higher than in Sri Lanka, namely, 36 per cent of gross national product in 1990 as compared to 28.4 per cent, respectively. Similarly, while average incomes are broadly comparable in Tunisia and Costa Rica, central government expenditure differs markedly, being 37.2 per cent of GNP in Tunisia and 27.1 per cent in Costa Rica. Yet Costa Rica's performance in terms of human development is much superior to Tunisia's. A large public sector with the wrong spending priorities, as in Brazil and Tunisia, will do little to promote human development, whereas a smaller public sector with better priorities, as in Costa Rica and Sri Lanka, can have a large impact on human development.

NGO RESPONSES

Measurement of human development: One measure of human development is the Human Development Index (HDI), formulated by the United Nations Development Programme. The index encompasses statistics such as life expectancy at birth, an education index (calculated using mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling), and gross national income per capita. Though this index does not capture every aspect that contributes to human capability, it is a standardized way of quantifying human capability across nations and communities. Aspects that could be left out of the calculations include incomes that are unable to be quantified, such as staying home to raise children or bartering goods/services, as well as individuals' perceptions of their own wellbeing. Other measures of human development include the Human Poverty Index (HPI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure. It measures many aspects of development.

Human Development Reports (HDRs) have been released most years since 1990 and have explored different themes through the human development approach. They have had an extensive influence on development debate worldwide. The reports, produced by the Human Development Report Office for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), are ensured of editorial independence by the United Nation's General Assembly. Indeed they are seen as reports to UNDP, not of UNDP. This allows each report greater freedom to explore ideas and constructively

challenge policies. The reports have also inspired national and regional analyses which, by their nature, usually address issues that are more country – or regionally - specific.

One of the more important achievements of the human development approach, as embodied in successive HDRs, has been to ensure a growing acceptance of the fact that monetary measures, such as GDP per capita, are inadequate proxies of development. The first Human Development Report introduced the Human Development Index (HDI) as a measure of achievement in the basic dimensions of human development across countries. This somewhat crude measure of human development remains a simple unweighted average of a nation's longevity, education and income and is widely accepted in development discourse. Over the years, however, some modifications and refinements have been made to the index. Indeed, the critics of the HDI and their concerns have stimulated – and continue to stimulate - adjustments to the index and the development of companion indices which help paint a broader picture of global human development.

PRIVATE SECTOR RESPONSES

Some of the biggest concerns with regard to human development are eradication of poverty, education of the youth, and environment sustainability among others. A healthy, vibrant, efficient and competitive private sector is key to growth, and central to tackling the above considerations. The question remains as per how jobs are being created, and how findings is being leveraged for sustainable and inclusive growth.

Today, many private sector entities have recognized the importance of education and training, and the qualitative effect it has on human capital. As such, these companies have gone ahead to offer various scholarships and training programs to youth and most especially talented young people, in doing so enabling them to reach the heights of their potential beyond the limitations of their economic capabilities. These training programs are also extended to the employees of the companies as a means of furthering their competencies as well as keep their skills relevant in the ever changing and adapting work environment. It is important to keep into consideration that to the benefit of the companies, these scholarship and tutelage programs may serve as part of the corporate social responsibility, let alone, enable these companies to have first

pick at some of the top talents and minds out there. Below is a list of some of the most prestigious and esteemed scholarships on offer around the world, from governments and private entities:

Rhodes Scholarships

Gates Cambridge Scholarships

Heinrich Boll Foundation Scholarships

Rotary Foundation Global Study Grants

YOUTH RESPONSES

Ways youth are using technology to help themselves.

Breaking stigmas: Many young people in poor communities, like the one where I grew up, need psychological, emotional and practical help to kick habits, cope with family dysfunction and discover and embrace their unique gifts. Yet too often, seeking help can be perceived as weakness or debility. So, many young people avoid it, even when it's free and on their doorstep. But technology can put that help in their hands. Texting, it turns out, is a route to young people's hearts and minds with built-in camouflage, because most youth are on their phones all the time. And when things that are good for youth are filtered through their fixation on texts, they become acceptable to many, while allowing those faint of heart to fly under the social radar.

One such text-based application (called JamiiX), offers a way for youth to anonymously reach out to counsellors located at different locations. It connects many more youth to aid than walk-in counselling could: Via text, counsellors can work with 30 to 40 youth an hour. Text-based counsellors can also connect conversations behind the scenes to track progress and see trends in behaviour. As more young people seek counselling services, and seek help before succumbing to peer pressure or other negative influences, the stigma surrounding counselling begins to weaken. We've also seen youth seek in-person counselling services and other community resources, once they experience the benefits of getting help.

Motivating good deeds: Just as technology can build connections between troubled youth and the help they need, it can also connect youth to helping others. Job shortages in a community don't imply a shortage of work that needs to be done. So plenty of community-based organizations have begun to ask how technology might inspire unoccupied youth to provide the help. Here, technology is being used to message volunteer opportunities to young people as well as ways to develop their insight and skills. It's also providing incentives to take advantage of these opportunities through gambits such as earning virtual "badges" or virtual currency for serving others.

One example where skills building and virtual reward come together is the Youth Café, a concept launched in partnership with the Cape Town government in early 2014 in the city's Rocklands neighbourhood. The café is a physical space where young women and men can find support services, job listings, and personal development courses, both online and offline. The café only accepts a virtual currency that must be earned by doing well in the community or by attending personal development workshops. To date, young people who visit the café have clocked more than 50,000 community hours. After launching last year, the café attracted the attention of leaders with designs to replicate it in other cities, both in South Africa and in places as far away and different as Uganda, Tanzania, and the UK.

Matching youth to livelihoods: Technology also can play a role in matching youth to economic opportunity. We've seen this in the developed world in the form of LinkedIn or other job and networking sites. In communities like the one I grew up in, barriers to finding jobs are more severe—youth often lack knowledge of what jobs are appropriate and are unable to develop even a basic resume, impeding out-of-work youth from applying. Job-seekers also often fall short on qualifications when they do apply. Ubiquitous cell-phone technology can play a role here—both connecting youth to job opportunities through a mobile, web-based platform, and also allowing youth to build more basic online profiles, using just their mobile phone to do so. Uusi is such a platform. It connects young people with local job opportunities and has forms which allow youth to build profiles that recruiters can access.

Technology can empower, but it has to make sense culturally. In the case of young people, tech solutions tap into an innate desire to connect and play. Youth can use the tool glued to their ear to empower their hearts and minds.

MEDIA RESPONSES

The homes of today's youth are filled with a variety of media options, ranging from televisions (71%) and video game consoles (50%) in their bedrooms to portable handheld devices (e.g., iPods/mp3 players, 76%) and cell phones (71%) that can accompany youth wherever they go. Of course, youth also have access to centralized media found in homes, such as televisions (99% of homes) and computers with and without Internet access (93% and 84% of homes, respectively). Not surprisingly, youth consume media for about 7.5 hours per day, much of which involves using more than one media at the same time (i.e., multitasking), with adolescents consuming significantly more media than children (Lenhart, 2012; Rideout, Foehr, & Roberts, 2010).

Youth Media programs range greatly in size from larger programs such as Children's Express (DC) with 750 youth in the worldwide active press corps, to individual youth who create and distribute their own zines and e-zines. Time commitments can vary as well. At one end are programs such as DCTV's Pro-TV (NY), an intensive two-year program where youth work at least eight hours a week during the school year and participate in an international exchange. In other programs such as Pacific News Service's (CA) *The Beat Within*, incarcerated youth in the Bay Area can participate by attending as few as one of the hour-long writing workshops.

While most Youth Media programs focus on youth between the ages of 13 and 19, some, such as PHat Lip! (VA) work with youth from 9 to 26, and others, like *New Moon* (MN) work with an editorial board of 8- to 14- year-old girls. A number of programs target specific groups of youth, including:

* African American youth	(HarlemLive, NY)
* Girls	(Teen Voices, MA and CA)
* Latino youth	(Radio Arte, IL)
* Immigrant youth	(Global Action Project, NY)

* Native Alaskan youth	(KBC Alaska Native Youth Media Institute)
* Rural Appalachian youth	(Appalshop/AMI, KY)
* Underserved/disadvantaged youth	(DCTV's Pro-TV, NY)
* Urban youth of color	(Don't Believe the Hype, MN)
* Youth in foster care	(Youth Communication, NY)

Other programs such as Youth Radio (CA), PHat Lip! (VA) and NOVAC's Teen Video Workshop (LA) have groups that are mixed in terms of ethnicity, geography and gender. NOVAC's Teen Video Workshop (LA) feels the mix is key because an ethnically and economically mixed demographic functions to stir up dialogue and new ideas. The role played by media in supporting the creation of positive youth development has gone beyond providing communicational means amongst societies. Media has acted as a binding force among all key stakeholders, who care about the sustainability of human development.

CONCLUSION

Youth development is especially important for young people who have little or no support from their families, schools, and communities. These hard to reach and underserved youth, who frequently report high risk behaviour and often lack access to health services, include:

- ✚ Youth who live on the street
- ✚ Low-income young people
- ✚ Youth in foster care and group homes
- ✚ Young people in the juvenile justice system
- ✚ Adolescents addicted to alcohol or other drugs
- ✚ Youth in residential treatment facilities
- ✚ Young people who have dropped out of school
- ✚ Pregnant and parenting youth

- ✚ Gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender young people
- ✚ Survivors of childhood sexual, physical, and/or emotional abuse
- ✚ Youth with mental or physical disabilities.

RESPONSES OF WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH

As the slogan states “In the service of youth since 1949”, the journey of World Assembly of Youth (WAY) has been significantly profound in the empowerment, advancement and transformation of youth worldwide. In the past 65 years, WAY has tackled and discussed pertinent youth issues and assisted in the establishment of youth related policies through the organised programmes, activities and events at different levels. These milestone accomplishments were made possible by the collaboration and partnership with various WAY Member Organisations, UN Agencies, Civil Societies, International Organisations and Institutions, Ministries responsible for youth, Governmental Organizations and many more.

In 2005 and 2006, WAY organized the Melaka International Youth Dialogue, themed Strengthening National Youth Councils for Global Development and Human Capital Development respectively. Declarations were drafted by the youth at the events, and a few recommendations proposed

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