

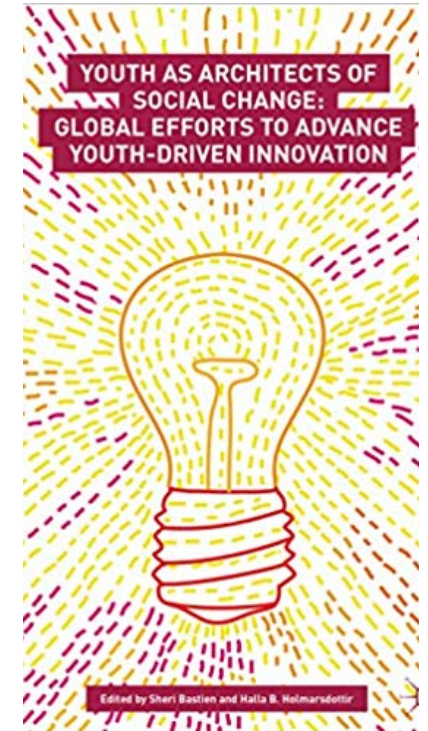
Young people growing up as global citizens

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Work on youth

- Youth at the Margins
 - Total 18 chapters
 - Focus on understanding of the challenges and possibilities of youth-engaged research
- Youth as Architects of change
 - Total 12 chapters
 - Focus on youth-driven social innovation for sustainable development



Youth at the Margins

- Growing up global: The Critical Engagement of Youth and Youth Voices in Research to Address Global Wicked Problems
- Critical appraisal of the MDG achievements related to youth and children worldwide, and
 - to what extent they have been involved in efforts to improve their prospects in life;
 - to identify areas in need of improvement and recommit to efforts to reduce disparities and enhance empowerment.

Section I: (Re)visiting Critical Epistemological and Methodological Perspectives on Engaging Youth in Research

1. Growing up Global: Towards the Critical Engagement of Youth and Youth Voices in Research to Address Global Wicked Problems

Sheri Bastien and Halla B. Holmarsdottir

2. Youth at the Margins of Citizenship: A Review of European Youth Policy

Lihong Huang and Halla B. Holmarsdottir

3. Epistemological and Methodological Challenges in Research Concerning Youth at the Margins

Joron Pihl

Section I: (Re)visiting Critical Epistemological and Methodological Perspectives on Engaging Youth in Research

4. The Experiential Bond: The Impact of Research with At-Risk Youth – The Relational and Ethical Challenges of Qualitative Research

Michael Wearing

5. Understanding the Ethical Requirement for Parental Consent When Engaging Youth in Research

Danielle Kennan

6. The Voice of the Voiceless: Limitations of Empowerment and the Potential of Insider-Activist Methodologies with Anarcho-Punk Youth

Sarah Grace Fessenden

Section II: Case Studies of Youth and Community Empowerment and Activism

7. Bengali Youth Speak out for Change: Knowledge and Empowerment of Youth in West Bengal, India

Amrita Roy and Rupayan Roy

8. Kenyan Youth Left To Stand Alone? Engagement, Solidarity and Meaningful Exchange

Laura M. Lee

9. Conducting Fluid and Timely Research in Youth Activism: Understanding Lessons from India

Supriya Baily and Sydney A. Merz

10. Uncanny Insight in Withdrawn Voices: Structural Violence, Aboriginal Hauntings and Youth-Powered Documentary in Western Canada

Rita Isabel Henderson, Leeanne Ireland and Wilfreda E. Thurston

Section III: The Relationship between Youth, Institutions and Structures

11. Research with Children of Prisoners: Methodological Considerations for Bringing Youth in from the Margins

Catherine Flynn and Vicky Saunders

12. Fieldwork Dilemmas: Conducting Qualitative Research with Orphanage Youth in Ukraine

Alla Korzh

13. Research as Play: Discovering Roots of Educational Marginalization through Participatory Research with Indigenous Baka Youth in Cameroon

Sarah Strader

14. Stand by Me: Empowerment of Immigrant Youth in Urban Japan

June A. Gordon

Section IV: Dispatches from the Field

15. Youth Researching Youth: Reflections from a Multi-Country Study of Youth Claiming Rights to Education and Sexual Reproductive Health

Máiréad Dunne, Naureen Durrani, Barbara Crossouard, Kathleen Fincham

16. Our Margins, Their Frontlines: Research with Child Soldiers and Armed Groups in Syria, Myanmar and Uganda

Will Plowright

17. Youth as Researchers and Participants: Engaging Marginalized Voices in Rural India

Noel L. Shadowen

18. Visualizing Abjection: The Making of a Photo Documentary in the 'Other' Worlds of Girlhood

Stephanie Skourtes

Our own research agendas

- seek to address some of the challenges and possibilities of engaging youth in research.
 - Bastien: SHINE (Sanitation and Hygiene INnovation in Education) focusing on Maasai youth in Tanzania as change agents to catalyze a process for increased community capacity.
 - Holmarsdottir: focus on adult education programs, which meet the learning needs for youth at risk of social exclusion.
 - A focus on the NEETs



Wicked problems

- First coined in the early 1970's (Rittel & Webber, 1973) to illustrate the complexity of social issues facing the world
- Wicked problems are difficult to define, highly complex and multi-causal, unstable, lack clear solutions or mitigation strategies and may give rise to unintended consequences;
 - they go beyond the capacity of any one organization or body to respond to, and do not respect academic silos (Rittel & Webber, 1973; Hunter, 2009).
- For us some of “wicked problems” currently influencing youth globally are increased urbanization, poverty, poor health, social exclusion and inequity, radicalization of youth, violence, civil war, and un- and under- employment

Youth as Architects of change

- The Sustainable Development Goals and the role of youth-driven innovation for social change
 - criticisms of the SDGs include a focus on their universal nature, many perceive these as unrealistic due to their broad scope and number of goals and economic growth cannot be one of the key goals associated with sustainable development.
 - We do not strive to offer a comprehensive discussion of all the SDGs, rather to highlight a few initiatives and emphasize how essential innovation is to each in driving forward the agenda for sustainable development.

Section I: Positioning youth as social innovators on the global stage

1. The Sustainable Development Goals and the role of youth-driven innovation for social change

Sheri Bastien and Halla Holmarsdottir

2. Global perspectives on youth and school-to-work transitions in the 21st century: New challenges and opportunities in skills training programs

Halla Holmarsdottir and Kendra Dupuy

3. Critical youth work for youth-driven innovation: A theoretical framework

Daniele Morciano and Maurizio Merico

Section II: Case studies of youth-driven innovation for social change

4. The development of an innovative One Health Sanitation Science fair to cultivate change agent capacity among pastoralist youth in rural Tanzania

*Sheri Bastien, Erin Hetherington, Keri Williams, Jennifer Hatfield,
Mange Manyama*

5. Fostering a rise in youth social entrepreneurship in the Arabian Peninsula: From policy to implementation

Seungah Lee and Cameron Mirza

Section II: Case studies of youth-driven innovation for social change

6. Youth and politics in Brazil: The use of ICTs and the new political activism in Brazil

Maria Francisca Pinheiro Coelho and Ana Cristina Murta Collares

7. DIY media making for social change: Hong Kong's ethnic minority youth speak back to exclusion and call for social action through cellphilms

Casey Burkholder

8. Building student change agent capabilities: Case UniWASH in Uganda

Riina Subra, Mikko Korja, Oona Timonen, Stella Neema, Annika Launiala

Section II: Case studies of youth-driven innovation for social change

9. The amplifier effect: Oslo youth co-creating urban spaces of (be)longing

Ingrild Tolstad, Aina Landsverk Hagen and Bengt Andersen

10. Cultivating eco-creativity: The seeds of ecological responsibility in the hands of Norwegian early childhood education teachers

Biljana C. Fredriksen

Section II: Case studies of youth-driven innovation for social change

11. Fostering social innovation in youth: Learning from a youth social entrepreneurship initiative in Ireland

Danielle Kennan, John Canavan and Noreen Kearns

12. Youth as architects of peace? Street Mediation at the Norwegian Red Cross and other national Red Cross unions

Espen Foss and Ida Hydle

The role of innovation

- Innovation in its various forms is important in progress towards the SDGs.
- Understanding the links between social innovation, social entrepreneurship and sustainable development and the role that youth can play as architects of change is a central preoccupation in our work.

Innovation – old wine in new bottles?

- The concept of innovation is perhaps one of the most overused, ambiguous terms of our time, yet it is clear that it refers to both a process and a product (Phills, Deiglmeier, & Miller, 2008).
- Innovation, either as a process or product, needs to look at three criteria
 - introducing a novel element (either to the user, context or application),
 - an improvement (being more efficient or effective than alternative options) and
 - being more environmentally and organizationally sustainable or “just” (Phills et al., 2008).

Innovation

- Incremental innovation seeks to build on the core of the past
- Disruptive innovation focuses on radical, entirely new ways of thinking and doing (Assink, 2006).
 - Historically innovation, including both incremental and disruptive innovation, has focused on developing new products, processes, and services in global markets.
- Leapfrogging, or the development of technologies or solutions which accelerate development through bypassing inefficient, expensive or unsustainable approaches is also an increasingly used concept within the literature (Elkington & Hartigan, 2008).

Innovation

- Social innovation or what some refer to as grassroots innovation (Smith, Fressoli & Thomas 2017) aims at “innovation processes that are socially inclusive towards local communities in terms of the knowledge, processes, and outcomes involved.”

Innovation

- These social or grassroots innovators are often well-informed actors with respect to their environment and their community's specific needs and contexts, which can be hard to grasp by those on the outside.
- More importantly, the focus is to serve the unmet and overlooked needs of communities through enhanced productivity, sustainability, poverty reduction and promoting entrepreneurship within regional and national borders.
- As much of the world's population is living in poverty, social and grassroots innovators play a major role in determining the success of the SDGs.

Innovation

- Frugal innovation is concerned with understanding how innovation can emerge from resource-constrained settings.
 - Frugal innovation is linked closely with the notion of *bricolage* (Lévi-Strauss, 1966) and the capacity to solve problems with what is at hand (Baker & Nelson, 2005).
 - The promise of “frugal innovation,” which is the development of reliable low-cost devices specifically adapted to the needs of resource constrained settings, and “reverse innovation,” whereby innovations are first adopted by low- and middle-income countries before spreading to high income countries, are increasingly being recognized as essential. Foldscope is one example:
<https://www.foldscope.com/>

The role of youth as architects of change in innovation processes

- As a starting point and building on our first volume previous volume (Bastien & Holmarsdottir, 2015), we again situate our youth-engaged work within a rights-based, capabilities approach (Appadurai, 2006; Sen, 1999).
- We argue that unlocking and unleashing youth creativity and curiosity will develop not only their capacity to innovate, but it will also cultivate their capacity to serve as effective leaders and educators for subsequent generations, and position them to develop sustainable strategies to address a number of wicked problems.

