

Module: Engagement of Young People

Lesson 1: An introduction to meaningful youth engagement

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Lesson 1 aims

In Lesson 1, the definition of youth engagement will be introduced in the context of youth work, and further elaborated in terms of the types of effective engagement practices that can be established and utilized by youth workers.

Meaningful youth engagement refers to the active and inclusive participation of young people in decision-making processes that affect their lives, communities, and societies. It goes beyond simply involving young people in tokenistic or superficial ways and aims to empower them as valued contributors and partners in shaping policies, programs, and initiatives.

The concept of meaningful youth engagement recognizes that young people have unique perspectives, experiences, and expertise that can enrich discussions and lead to **more effective outcomes**. It acknowledges that young people are not just passive recipients of decisions made on their behalf, but capable agents of change who can actively contribute to finding solutions to the challenges they face.

Youth Engagement Defined:

Youth engagement; when young people are involved in responsible, challenging actions to create positive social change.

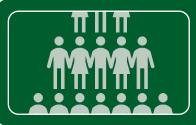
This means involving youth in planning and in making decisions that affect themselves and others.

Youth engagement also occurs in **youth-adult partnerships** that are structured in a way that both groups contribute, teach, and learn from each other.

Importance of Youth Engagement:

Youth engagement is a central **principle of youth development**. According to the ecological perspective of human development, young people are agents of their own development. Youth are more than passive recipients of external influences; they are actively involved in shaping their development by interacting with people and opportunities made available within their environments. Through youth engagement, communities can do a better job of creating the **services, opportunities, and supports** that young people need to develop in healthy ways. Youth engagement offers community leaders the expertise and partnership of young people, helping adults fully understand what it is like to grow up in a rapidly changing world. From a political point of view, youth engagement is important because young people deserve the right to represent their own interests. Youth civic engagement is also critically important to prepare young people to be active citizens in a democracy.

Here are some key principles and components of meaningful youth engagement:



Inclusivity

• Meaningful youth engagement seeks to include young people from diverse backgrounds, including different genders, cultures, abilities, and socioeconomic statuses. It aims to create an inclusive space where all voices are heard and respected.



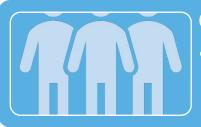
Participation

• It involves young people as active participants rather than passive observers. This includes involving them in all stages of decision-making processes, such as planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.



Empowerment

• Meaningful youth engagement empowers young people by providing them with the necessary knowledge, skills, and resources to participate effectively. It promotes leadership development, critical thinking, and problem-solving abilities among youth.



Collaboration

• It emphasizes collaboration and partnerships between young people, adult allies, policymakers, and organizations. It recognizes the importance of intergenerational dialogue and cooperation in creating sustainable and impactful change.



Respect for diversity of opinion

• Meaningful youth engagement values and respects different perspectives and encourages open dialogue. It fosters an environment where young people feel comfortable expressing their opinions, even if they differ from others.



Accountability

• It involves holding decision-makers accountable for their commitments to youth engagement. This includes ensuring that young people's contributions are taken seriously, their voices are genuinely considered, and their feedback is acted upon.

Types of youth engagement practices

The degree of youth engagement depends on the context and the nature of the work undertaken within a project or programme. One degree may be more applicable than the others.

Youth consulted Youth contributing Youth as partners leaders

Types of youth engagement practices

YOUTH CONSULTED

YOUTH CONTRIBUTING YOUTH AS PARTNERS YOUTH AS LEADERS



Initiated and managed by the Agency.

Engagement

Youth are consulted for their ideas and perspectives in relation to the project or programme, or a specific dimension within.

nitiation:

Initiated and managed by the Agency.

Engagement:

Youth contribute in a limited role to a programme or a project, notably to the planning of, the implementation of, or the follow-up to a specific task/dimension within. Initiation: Initiated by the Agency, by youth or together by both.

Engagement: Youth are engaged in an active partnership and an open dialogue with the Agency in all stages of strategic decision-making, initiative planning, implementation and evaluation.

Initiation:

Youth initiate action themselves.

Engagement: Youth are responsible for all segments of an Agency project or programme: from initiation throughto planning, implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation. YOUTH CONSULTED

YOUTH CONTRIBUTING

YOUTH AS PARTNERS YOUTH AS LEADERS



The above enables youth to influence process and outcomes, without having direct control.

Control over outcome:

The above enables youth to influence process and outcomes, without having direct control.

Note that youth consultation can be considered a type of youth contribution. However, the latter cannot be reduced to consultation only and can include other types of contributions by young people, such as designing or implementing a specific aspect of a project or programme.

Control over outcome:

Partnership enables youth to influence, challenge and engage with both the process and the outcome.

Note that all initiatives or activities in which youth are the beneficiaries or that primarily concern youth should aim for youth as partners/leaders in the process in order to avoid tokenism or manipulation.

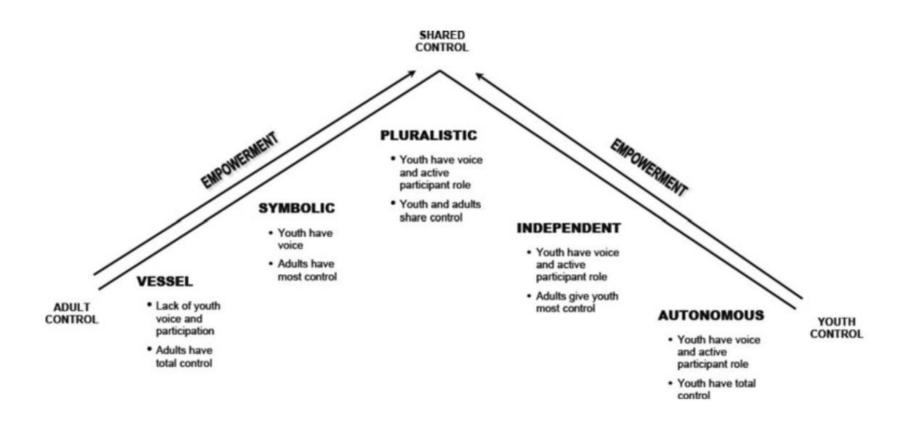
Control over outcome:

Youth identify the issues of concern and control the process and outcomes.

Note that the Agency plays the role of a facilitator, enabling youth to pursue their goals within programmatic objectives. To do this the Agency can give advice and backstop, provide spaces, give information, reinforce capacities, or establish links with other stakeholders.



Youth workers ability to make youth engagement meaningful



Youth workers ability to make youth engagement meaningful

are informed by diverse views and experiences.

free to express themselves ontext of their contributions ly sensitive
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e less valuable than those of on the basis of age.
represented groups. ready well-known to the Agency. or few young people are a similar situation or youth our Agency.
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Any questions? Thank you!

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