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Good Change:
Young People and the Sustainable Development Goals

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Development as Good Change


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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=89tInECFdQ4
1 NO POVERTY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5JiYcV_mg6A
17  PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

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Trump 'will definitely pull out of Paris climate change deal'

Warning comes from the former head of the US President’s transition team at the Environmental Protection Agency

Tom Batchelor | Monday 30 January 2017 | 389 comments

19K shares
The primary basis of global youth work is that of education for social change, making change in individuals, communities and global society...

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global youth work is informal education which starts from young people's everyday experiences, seeks to develop their understanding of the local and the global influences on their lives, and encourages positive action for change.


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in practice, in general, development education in Britain is still driven by fixed black and white binaries…’


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‘in practice, in general, development education in Britain is still driven by fixed black and white binaries of us [North, rich, more developed, educated with lots of answers] and them [South, poor, less developed, uneducated, in need of help]’


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fixed black and white binaries...

Black/white
Us/them
North/South
Rich/poor
Developed/developing
Educated/uneducated
All the answers/in need of help

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fixed black and white binaries...

‘...it is fair to say that the world has changed so much that the terms “developing countries” and “developed countries” have outlived their usefulness.’ Bill Gates


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fixed black and white binaries...

The World Bank no longer talks of ‘the developing world’. From 2016 their World Development Indicators no longer distinguish between ‘developed’ countries and ‘developing’ countries.


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Previously these were the countries in the top third (developed) and bottom two-thirds (developing) of gross national income (GNI) per capita globally.

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Countries which bore few similarities with each other culturally and socially were lumped together and classed in either low, lower-middle, upper-middle or high income economic categories for the Bank’s convenience.

http://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/should-we-continue-use-term-developing-world

**fixed black and white binaries...**
fixed black and white binaries...

The implication of the terms developing and developed countries is that there is a linear process wherein all other nations are striving to emulate Europe, Northern America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

http://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/should-we-continue-use-term-developing-world

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‘Any category that lumps China and the Democratic Republic of Congo together confuses more than it clarifies.’


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‘the North-South lens is blurred, cracked, and warped’
Instead of looking for differences between young women and men, their countries and cultures, global youth work views young women and men through a ‘commonalities lens’. It focuses on shared experiences, ‘creating solidarity and the space to learn from one another as equals’.

A North-South lens divides and alienates.

commonalities
lens

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I liked the DVD and seeing how I won't other gangs move.

The information the reality the seriousness Stuart!!

Listening = OVA PPL!!

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commonalities
lens

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commonalities lens

Identifying and sorting some of the root causes behind the young London women’s involvement in gangs, gun and knife crime in the UK, in relation to young people in Central America

To get respect 71%
To be part of the family 50%
Asylum from poverty 50%
Basic Needs 43%
Alternative to home 36%
Survival 36%
Neighbourhood = Gang 36%
Tomboy 36%
Revenge 29%
Hatred 29%
For power 29%
To be same as the men 29%
Pressurised to join 21%
Asylum from abuse 21%
Sex object 21%
To be like the girls in the neighbourhood 21%
Availability of weapons 14%
To scare and rob 14%
Protection of neighbourhood 14%
Not drugs 7%
Rape 7%
Race war 7%
Other 7%
To kill 0%
Asylum from repression 0%
Backlash to persecution 0%

1 disclosure procedures were followed

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Young people as agents of sustainable developmental change.

Chambers (1997) helps place global youth work as a participatory approach to learning and sustainable developmental action. It is the realities of young marginalised young women and men globally that count. Global youth work reflects Chambers’ primacy of the personal’ (p.189) as a ‘vision as practice’ methodology of alternative people-centred development to facilitate ‘good change’ (p.237) flowing from ‘personal decisions and action’


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Young people as agents of sustainable developmental change.

Young women and men and their organisations are empowered to realise their potential (Thomas, 2000 and Korten, 1990) as transformative agents of global and community development, ‘solving their own problems individually or through local organisations and networks’ (Thomas 2000, p.782).


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Young people as agents of sustainable developmental change.

Korten (1995, p.188) argues that in the context of interconnected globalising processes, peoples’ organisations, the building blocks of a ‘just, sustainable and inclusive society’, need to be ‘global as well as local’ forming coalitions and alliances to build a ‘global movement for change’.


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Young people as agents of sustainable developmental change.

Alliance building, locally and globally addressing issues of equality and justice, is a critical feature of the global Black perspective of global youth work developed by Joseph et al (2002, p.15), ‘from colonial and hierarchical relationships of the past to democratic partnerships of the future.’


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Choose an SDG
What is the local and global background to the issue?
What elements of commonalities can you identify?
How might young people in your community make links with young people elsewhere in the world to take action on this?

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It’s upside down....

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vVX-PrBRtTY