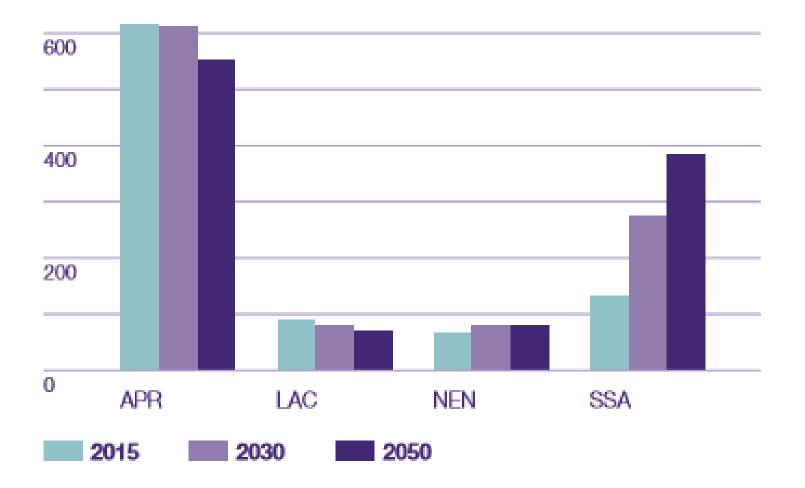
Creating opportunities for rural youth





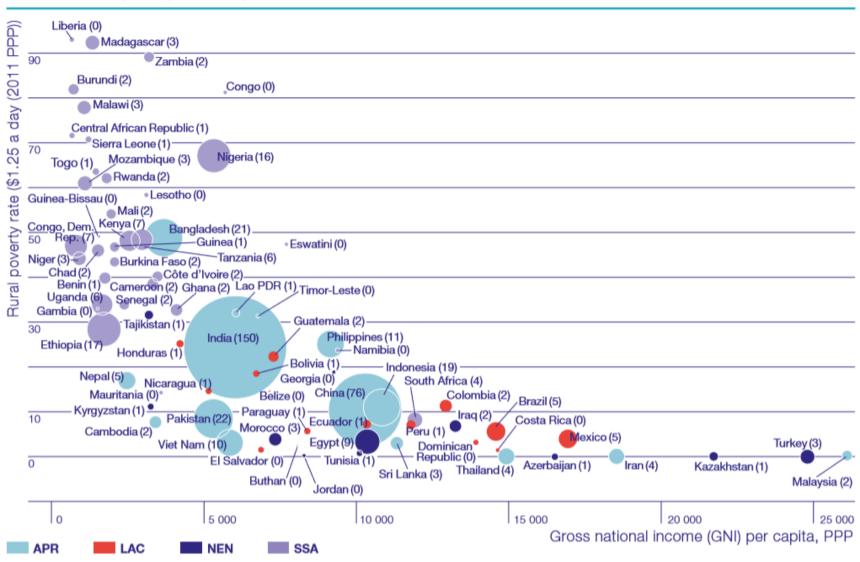
→780 million rural young people in developing countries and the number is growing.

Millions of youth by region (2015-2050)

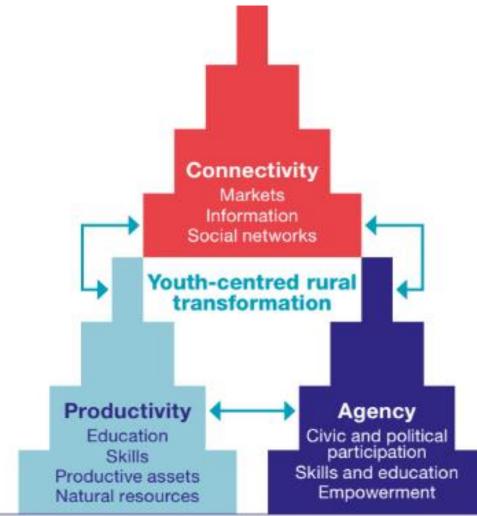


The majority of countries with large rural youth populations have high rural poverty rates.

Number of rural youth (in millions)



→Youth are central for rural development and the foundations for their success must be built.





The setting: Country

APR

LAC

Almost three quarters of rural youth live in countries with low rural transformation.

Country transformation typology

I High – Low	II High – High
Bangladesh, Buthan, China, India, Lao Peop	ple's Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand
Democratic Republic, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam	Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Repu
Bolivia	Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico,
Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gam	bia, Nicaragua, Peru, Suriname
Lesotho, Senegal, Zambia	Algeria, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Georgia, Iraq, Jordan,
	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey,
	Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
	Eswatini, Namibia, South Africa
IV Low - Low	III Low - High
Afghanistan, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, T	ïmor-Leste Pakistan
Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central Africa	an Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria
Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea,	Ethiopia
Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mag	Taiikistan
Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nige	
Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Uga	

SSA

NEN

Rural transformation

The setting: Regional

Two out of three rural youth in developing countries live in areas with high agricultural potential.

Modified rural opportunity space

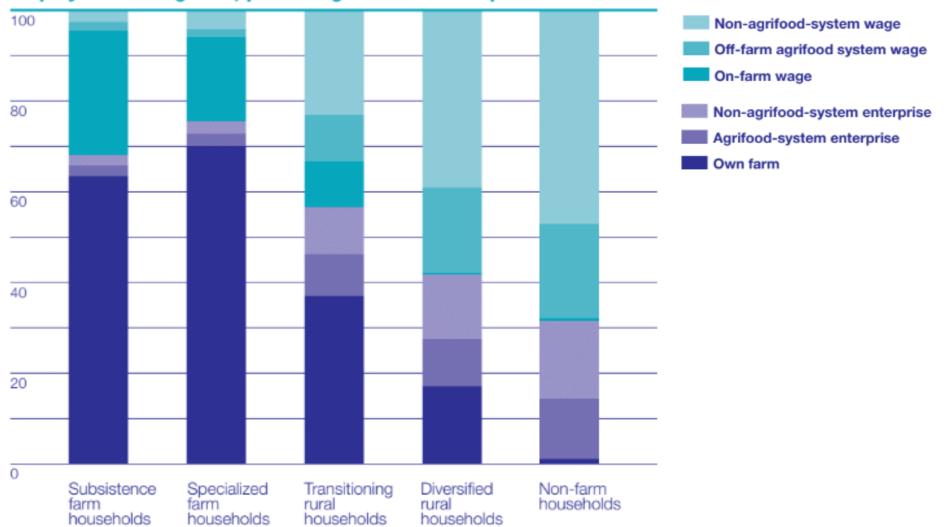
33%	24%	7%	2%	High
	Diverse and potentially remunerative opportunities	ccess but al potential	Strong market lower agricult	-
34%	26% High agricultural	7% s and opportunities	1% Mixed challeng	Medium
	potential but limited markets		Severe challenges	
33%	17%	12%	4%	Low
100%	67%	26%	7%	
	High	Medium	Low	

Agricultural potential

The setting: Household

Like their parents, young people in rural areas are working at jobs in, or related to, agriculture.

Distribution of rural youth work effort, by functional and sectoral employment categories, percentage of full-time equivalents



Constraints

Rural youth face particular constraints that need to be addressed simultaneously.



Dynamic nature of change

Simultaneous changes are unfolding faster, or in different ways than before, both opening and closing opportunities.



Demographic Change



Climate Change

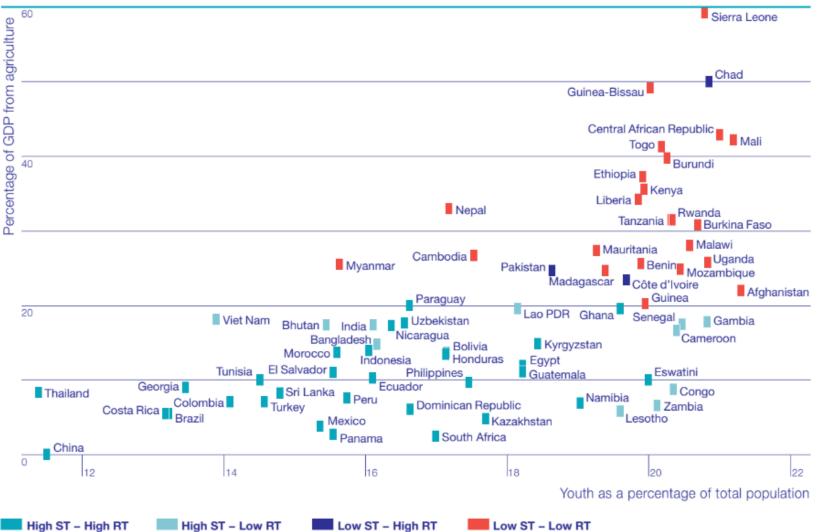


Digital Revolution

Dynamic nature of change

Countries with the highest youth shares depend heavily on agriculture and have the lowest capacity to deal with CC.

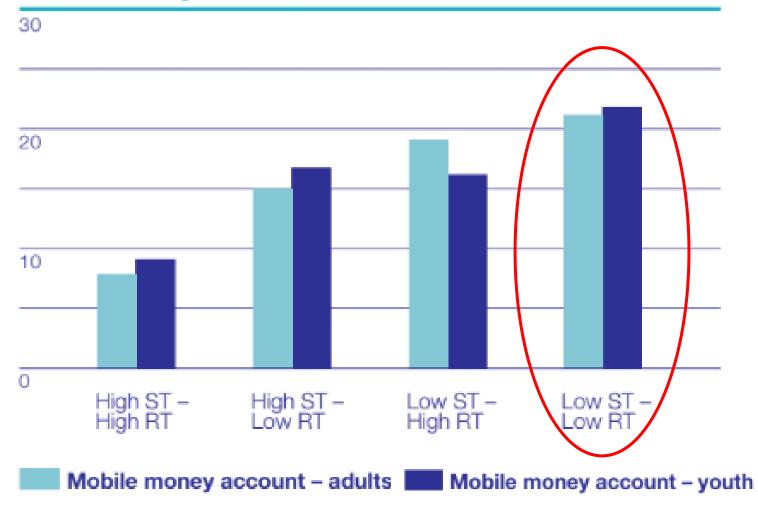




Dynamic nature of change

Mobile money provides youth in the least transformed countries access to finance.

Percentage of adults and youth with mobile money account



Rural youth need cognitive and non-cognitive skills



- Vocational training alone is not enough.
- Non-cognitive skills are - if not more equally essential than technical skills.
- Partnering with private sector is needed to create opportunity.
- Continuous support is needed to incubate ideas.

Rural youth need to be empowered and participate in the decision-making processes



Rural youth participation helps to make interventions more responsive to their needs, increase their ownership and enhance their agency. Young rural women face a triple challenge requiring that social norms be addressed.

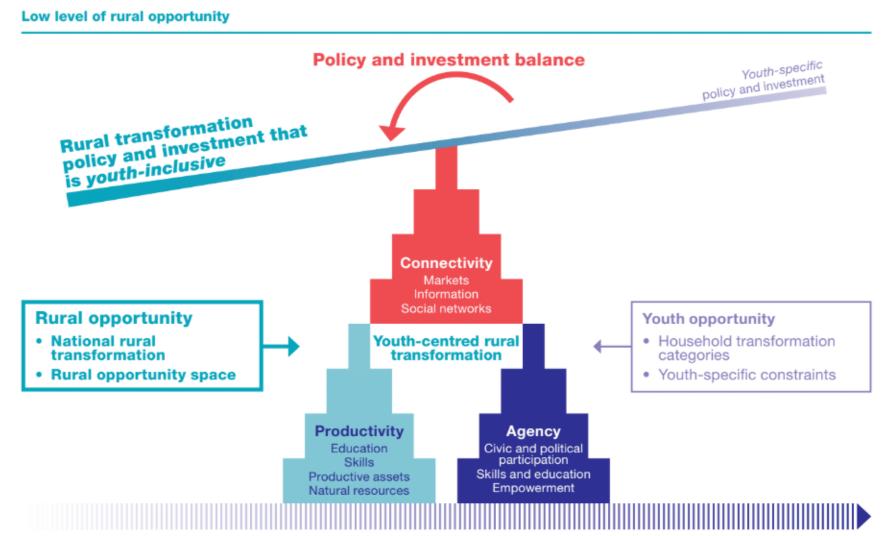


- Triple challenge: youth, women, rural.
- Economic incentives important for change in women's role.
- Changing social norms means to include everyone in the process.

Investing in rural youth requires thinking differently

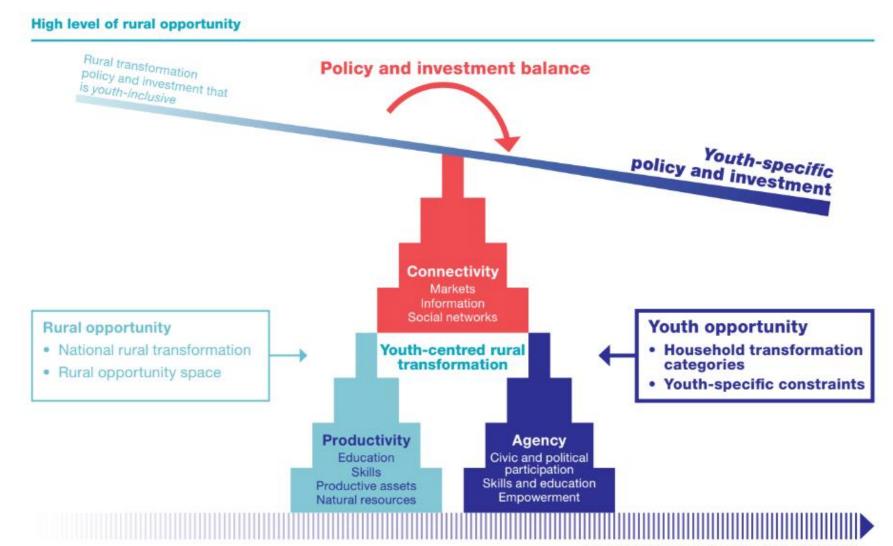
- 1. Rural youth development policy and investments should be embedded in broader rural development strategies.
- 2. An effective approach to rural youth policy and investment is one that strikes the "right balance" between creating broader rural opportunities and fostering youth specific ones.
- 3. Policies and investments to foster rural transformation that is inclusive of youth and/or youth-centred need to consider the three foundations of rural development: *productivity, connectivity and agency.*

Low level of rural opportunity requires focusing on youth inclusion



Unprecedented rate and nature of change

High level of rural opportunity requires focusing on youth-specific policies and investments.



Unprecedented rate and nature of change

Thank you



www.ifad.org/ruraldevelopmentreport