

*YKI FAMILY PROGRAM FOR
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT*

*EDUCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL
PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH,
AND THEIR FAMILIES*



Community Development



The Civil society

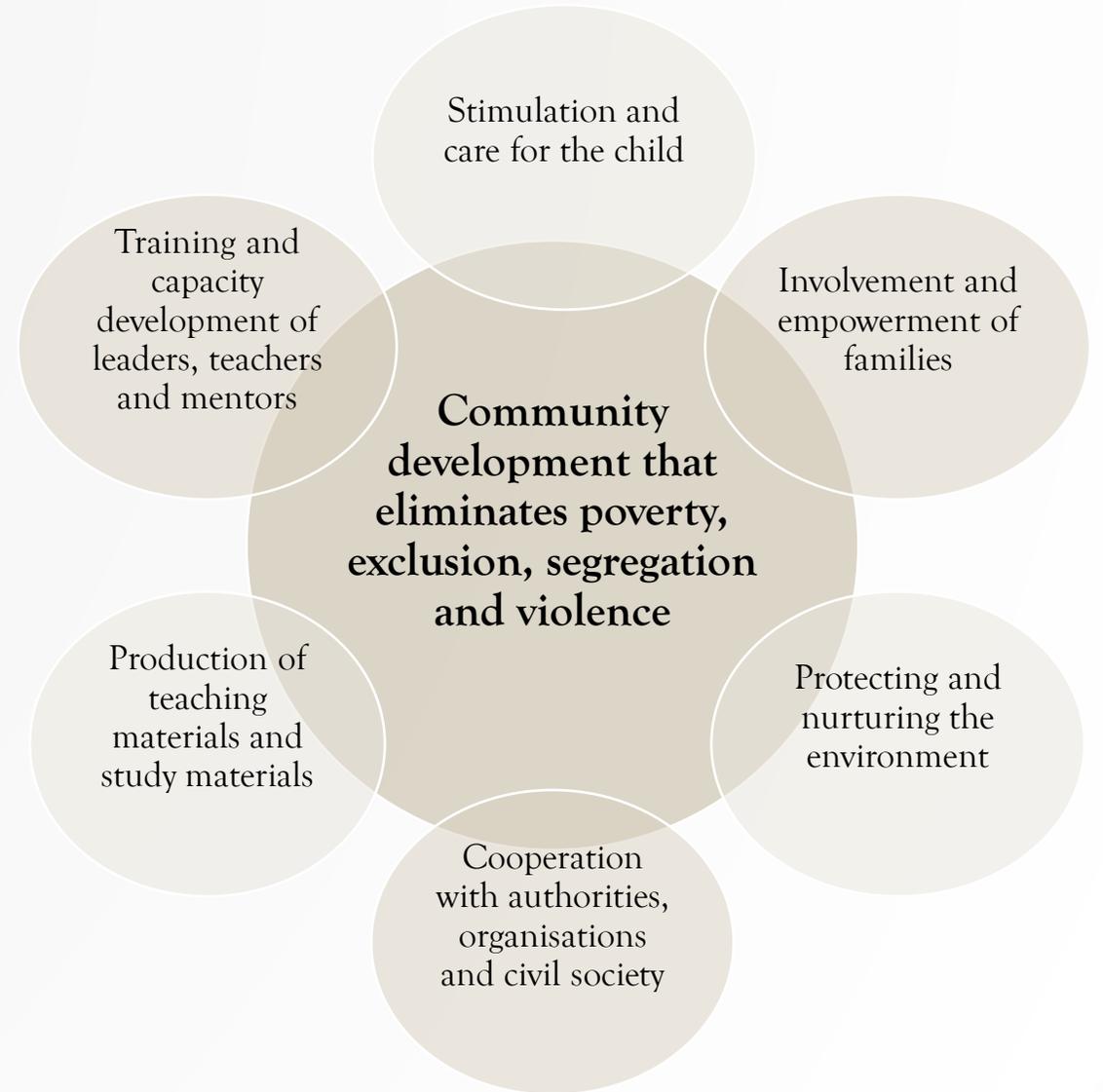
Families

The Child

Through involvement of families, children and the civil societies, together with organizations and governments.

Community development

- *YKI has created and further developed successful programs for the families.*
- *The programs involve the child, the family and the civil society, and have proven to be good method to reduce poverty and exclusion.*



Background and motivation

The UN Declaration on Human Rights states: "The family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and has the right to the protection of society and the state" UN article on human rights Article 16

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states that "every child should be recognized, respected and protected as a rights carrier with an individual personality, own needs, interests and privacy."

<https://webbutik.skl.se/bilder/artiklar/pdf/5469.pdf?issuusl=ignor>

The World Bank believes that investing in the early years is one of the smartest ways a country can do to eliminate extreme poverty, increase shared prosperity, and create the human capital needed for economies to diversify and grow.

<http://go.worldbank.org/2A7YQDVXL0>

Palo Alto University (PAU), USA shows that the cycle of intergenerational poverty can be broken through event-based programs with family and school. <https://concept.paloaltou.edu/break-the-cycle-stopping-intergenerational-poverty-through-families-and-schools/>

Research has shown that family engagement is a crucial factor in how the child will succeed in their development and in their learning. Anairis Hinojosa and M. Elena Lopez (2015)

YKI works according to the 2030 Agenda in two ways, partly by disseminating information about this ambitious program for sustainable development in the world and partly by linking our efforts to relevant goals and milestones in the Agenda.



The Child
Competent and creative with
needs and rights

The most important periods

- The periods of Early Childhood (0-8 years) and early adolescence (12-16 years) are the most sensitive periods in a person's life. These periods lay the foundation for life.
- In order for the child to be able to acquire this in a positive way, a secure foundation is needed to stand on of care, closeness, security, continuity, and connection.

The creative competent child.

YKI child's understanding is that the child is competent with inherent abilities with an urge to develop and learn. We believe in the child's opportunities, have respect for the child and highlight the child's delight of discovery. Our belief is that the child from birth is rich and intelligent and we consciously and actively take into account the child's natural experiences, curiosity, interests and opinions.

The child searches for tools and knowledge to manage and face the complex world it lives in. Children and young people have an inherent drive to explore the world. They have their own ability to develop their own knowledge, want to learn and develop, to take advantage of differences, and to show solidarity and cooperation skills.



Children's rights

- We believe that the people close to the child are the ones who can best look after the child's needs and influence its future. We want to influence those who have the power to influence another person's life.
- In conclusion, it is a question of the rights of the child, of giving the child the opportunity to live in a society that is accommodating according to the needs of the child, and that the child is not discriminated against.
- According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, all children have the right of care, stimulation, play and development.
- YKI's vision is that the child should grow up to be an creative and harmonious individual.



The Family Identity, co-learning and development



The family has the potential and ability to influence their own and their family's life situation.

- The family is important for the child's belonging and identity.
- In the family, the child is confirmed, seen and understood.
- The family has the potential to influence and encourage the child's learning, language development and cultural identity.
- The child with his abilities and possibilities needs co-designers, with the ability to listen curiously to the child's thoughts, ideas and theories.
- It stimulates the child by challenging and training the child in natural meaningful contexts in the child's everyday life and environment.

What is a family?

The family is the smallest and most important component of human society. This has been confirmed throughout history. Family is not only the most important element of society, but also important for an individual's belonging and identity. In the family, the individuals are confirmed, seen and understood. They are supported, experience stability and belonging.

The family is the most important place for the child. In the family, the child receives care, upbringing and education. The child is part of the social life of the family.

A family can look in many different ways. It may consist of the nuclear family (mother, father child), a single parent with children, married or cohabiting without children, large families or extended families.

In many countries of the world, the family consists of children, parents, grandparents but also uncles, aunts, cousins and other relatives. In some communities, the family also includes the clan and tribe.



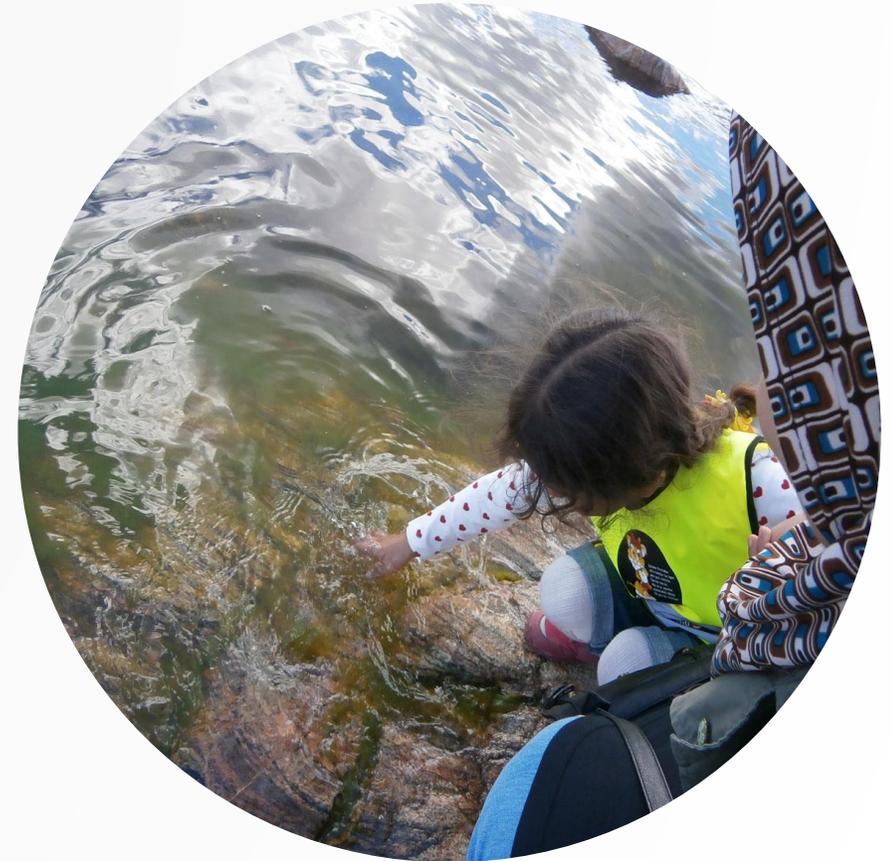
Family is a child's first learning place

- The family is the most important place for the child. In the family, the child receives care, upbringing and education. The child is part of the social life of the family.
- In the family, the needs of the child are satisfied.
- The family is the child's first learning place. Even before the baby is born, it is affected by the surroundings. The child learns basic functions from his family. It learns to eat, sit, walk, speak and interact with others.
- Parents, siblings and relatives are the people that mostly influences the child.. Research agrees that the most central to the child's development is the co-learning between the child and its (caregivers) i.e. the parents, and other important adults on whom the child depends. The family is important for the child's belonging and identity..
- The family has the potential to influence and encourage the child's learning, language development and cultural identity.
- The child with his abilities and possibilities needs co-designers, with the ability to listen curiously to the child's thoughts, ideas and theories.



Families right and obligation

- YKI sees the family from the child's perspective. Un: Declaration on the Rights of the Child Article 5 says that; The child's parents or other guardians have the primary responsibility for the child's upbringing and development and will help the child to obtain what the child is entitled to.
- The family has rights, obligations but also the potential to influence and change their and their family's life situation. YKI believes that the family has an important role in the development of a society. When the family is strong, society is strong.
- Unfortunately, the picture of the strong family is not always true. Instead, the family can become an insecure place. This may be due to both external and internal circumstances. YKI, however, believes in a people's ability to improve their life situation.
- YKI therefore wants to help strengthen the family through capacity development and education, but above all by strengthening the family's identity and potential.



One of YKI's main tasks is to organize the social dimension/situation of learning and development

- The learning and development of the child and the family takes place in interaction with the surroundings. This is included in a sociocultural perspective on learning, where meaning-making takes place in social interaction and communication with others.
- Where thoughts, values, insights, etc. are central. The values, willingness and capacity for empathy are central to creating the best and constructive meeting possible. One of YKI's main tasks is to organize the social dimension/situation of learning and development.
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The Society

Cooperation, context and co-learning.



The United Nations (UN) Declaration of Human Rights states that:

*The family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and has the right to the protection of society and the state.
(UN article on human rights. Article 16)*

The family is part of a society with rights, obligations and an ability to influence society.

SIDA argues that in their activities they should "strive to promote the development of a viable and democratic civil society, which strengthens poor people's ability to improve their living conditions." They also argue that "the right to organize is often a prerequisite for a poor person to influence his life situation and break out of poverty"

What is a society ?

- There are different definitions of the concept society. It can be explained as "a locally distinct group of individuals in collaboration or togetherness,"
- Another definition of society is that it is "a group of individuals who live together in an organized way". It can also mean "a system of interdependence, which connects the individuals with each other" or that everyone lives in a certain area. A community can be a small town or a large country.
- Society can be seen as an order of cooperation. This interaction takes place between the state, businesses and civil society. The state represents democracy, legislation and the protection of the citizens of society. Companies are building blocks that create economic opportunities for people in society.
- Civil society consists of voluntary cooperation at many different levels such as family, neighborhood cooperation, non-profit organizations, private associations and institutions that are not publicly funded. It can be mosques, churches, sports clubs, cultural associations and other associations in the community. These can act as a link between government agencies, individuals and families.



How does YKI work?

- YKI develops programs in collaboration with organizations, authorities, intuitions and companies, which help the family reach its full potential and care for and care for the environment. YKI believes that civil society, together with various actors in society, has a major role to play in improving the life situation of the family and other actors in society. These actors may be state authorities, the public sector, institutions and companies. YKI's programs is based on human rights and democracy.
- In South Sudan, YKI partners Love & Peace, are building a family center. Love &Peace is a local NGO operating in a community in Juba, the capital of South Sudan. The center is a meeting place for families. They meet in networks where they together create the conditions for a changed life situation for themselves and their family. This promotes democracy and human rights and creates a breeding ground for peace and understanding for each other.
- Cosmo's academy in Ghana is based on the involvement of various actors in society. YKI members work to develop and support the people and families present in the surrounding area. They are planning additional agricultural projects and the possibility for the population to get clean water.



YOUTH



INTERNATIONAL

What are the aspirations of YKI?

To work for the development of children and youth to reach their full potential in life.

This is done in collaboration with:

- Their families
- Their school
- Leaders in the communities
- Health workers
- Agriculture workers
- NGO:s
- Organization and the civil society

YKI ultimate goal is the Establishment of Training Institutions, Universities and development of adequate learning materials.