



ANTA NEXTGEN FOUNDATION

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Rooted to Rise:

Youth Leadership Aspirations, Civic Participation, and the Barriers to Youth Agency in Northern Ghana

Anta NextGen Foundation | Tamale, Northern Region, Ghana
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Abstract

Northern Ghana remains one of the most under-researched regions in sub-Saharan Africa, despite concentrating some of the continent's most acute development challenges: high youth unemployment, low educational attainment, weak civic infrastructure, and persistent gender inequality. This paper examines the leadership aspirations and civic participation patterns of young people aged 15 to 30 in the Northern, Upper East, and Upper West regions, drawing on primary survey data, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews conducted by the Anta NextGen Foundation (ANGF) between January and March 2026.

The paper argues that Northern Ghana's youth are not disengaged from civic life — they are structurally excluded from it. Barriers including geographical remoteness, economic precarity, gender norms, limited access to quality education, and the absence of organised youth leadership development infrastructure prevent young people from translating their leadership aspirations into meaningful civic action. The paper presents a five-dimension analytical framework — the Youth Agency Framework — and applies it to data from 320 survey respondents, eight focus group discussions, and 24 key informant interviews across six districts.

Findings reveal that 78% of respondents aspire to community leadership roles, yet only 19% have participated in any structured civic or leadership activity in the past 12 months. The gap between aspiration and participation is widest among young women and young people in rural communities. The paper concludes with actionable recommendations for civil society organisations, government agencies, and donors investing in Northern Ghana's youth ecosystem, and presents the ANGF model as a tested approach to bridging the aspiration-participation gap.

Paper at a glance:

Survey respondents: 320 | Focus groups: 8 (N=72) | Key informant interviews: 24 | Districts covered: 6 | Regions: Northern, Upper East, Upper West | Data collection period: January – March 2026

1. Introduction

1.1 The Research Problem

Africa is the youngest continent on earth. Approximately 60% of sub-Saharan Africa's population is under the age of 25, and Ghana's demographic profile broadly mirrors this trend. Yet in Northern Ghana — encompassing the Savanna, Northern, Upper East, and Upper West regions — the size of the youth population has not translated into youth power. Young people remain largely absent from formal governance, marginal in community decision-making, and invisible in the national policy conversations that most directly shape their futures.

This absence is not incidental. It is the product of overlapping structural disadvantages: a legacy of underdevelopment that has produced weak educational infrastructure; labour markets too thin to absorb educated graduates; a civil society ecosystem that is smaller, less resourced, and less institutionally stable than in southern Ghana; and gender norms that restrict the civic aspirations of young women in particular.

At the same time, the young people of Northern Ghana are not passive. Community observation, practitioner experience, and a growing body of anecdotal evidence suggest that aspirations to lead, to contribute, and to change circumstances are widespread among northern youth. What is missing is not the desire to participate — it is the pathway.

This paper investigates that gap. It asks three questions: What are the leadership aspirations of young people in Northern Ghana? What factors shape their civic participation or non-participation? And what does an effective response look like — for civil society, for government, and for young people themselves?

1.2 Why This Research Matters

Northern Ghana's youth development deficit is not merely a regional problem. It represents a national governance failure and a long-run economic risk. A generation of young people whose civic aspirations are unmet does not simply disengage — they redirect energy into informal economies, migration (both internal and international), and in some cases, grievance politics. The stability and prosperity of the Ghanaian north depends, more than most policy discussions acknowledge, on whether this generation finds productive channels for its ambitions.

For civil society organisations working in the region, this research provides a data foundation that has been largely absent. Most programming decisions for northern youth have been made on the basis of national datasets that obscure regional variation, or on practitioner intuition developed without systematic evidence. ANGF publishes this paper to begin filling that gap — and to invite scrutiny, collaboration, and counter-evidence from other researchers and practitioners.

1.3 Scope and Limitations

This paper focuses on young people aged 15 to 30 in the Northern, Upper East, and Upper West regions of Ghana, with fieldwork conducted in six districts: Tamale Metropolitan, Sagnarigu, Bolgatanga Municipal, Kassena-Nankana West, Wa Municipal, and Daffiama-Bussie-Issa. The sample is not statistically representative of all northern youth but is designed to capture variation across urban, peri-urban, and rural settings, and across gender, education level, and occupational status.

Findings should be interpreted with appropriate caution. Social desirability bias may inflate reported civic aspirations. Respondents who engaged with ANGF fieldworkers may not be representative of the most disengaged youth. The research captures a moment in time and should be revisited longitudinally.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Youth Leadership in Sub-Saharan Africa

The literature on youth leadership in sub-Saharan Africa has expanded significantly since the Arab Spring demonstrated the mobilising power of young people in contexts previously assumed to be politically quiescent. Scholars such as Honwana (2012) and Sommers (2015) have drawn attention to the phenomenon of 'waithood' — the extended period of social and economic suspension experienced by educated young Africans who cannot access the adult markers of employment, marriage, and civic standing that formal participation structures assume.

Honwana's concept of waithood is particularly relevant to the Northern Ghanaian context, where graduate unemployment is endemic and the transition from youth to adult status is delayed, uncertain, and heavily gendered. Where Honwana's work focuses primarily on urban youth in francophone Africa, this paper applies the waithood framework to a predominantly rural, anglophone, and ethnically complex setting.

Burgess (2005), writing on youth and political life in Tanzania, argues that the relationship between young people and formal political institutions in Africa is characterised by a fundamental ambivalence: youth are simultaneously courted by political elites as electoral foot soldiers and excluded from substantive decision-making. This dynamic is observable in Ghanaian politics at all levels, including the local level, where Youth Wings of the dominant parties mobilise young people without genuinely sharing power with them.

2.2 Civic Participation and Its Determinants

The political science and sociology literatures identify several consistent determinants of civic participation among young people globally. Education is the most robust predictor: higher levels of educational attainment are consistently associated with higher rates of civic and political participation (Verba, Scholzman & Brady, 1995; Putnam, 2000). In the Northern Ghanaian context, where educational attainment is significantly lower than the national average, this finding has direct implications.

Beyond education, civic participation is shaped by social capital — the networks of trust, reciprocity, and information that enable collective action (Putnam, 2000). In communities where formal institutions are weak, informal social networks carry more of the civic load. Northern Ghanaian communities have strong informal social networks anchored in traditional governance structures (chiefs, tendamba, women's groups) and faith communities. Whether these networks function as bridges to formal civic participation or as substitutes for it is an empirical question that this paper addresses.

Gender is a third consistent determinant of civic participation. Women's participation in formal civic life is constrained across the world, but the constraints are particularly acute in contexts where gender norms assign women primary responsibility for domestic labour, restrict their physical mobility, and attach social sanctions to public speech (Cornwall & Goetz, 2005). Northern Ghana's gender dynamics warrant specific attention, as explored in Section 4.3.

2.3 Youth Development Programming: What the Evidence Shows

The evidence base on effective youth development programming in West Africa, while growing, remains thinner than in East Africa or Southern Africa. What it does suggest is that effective programmes share several characteristics: they are grounded in accurate knowledge of local context rather than generic youth development models; they invest in sustained relationships rather than one-off interventions; they connect skill development to concrete application opportunities; and they build networks that outlast the programme itself (Langevang & Gough, 2012; Okeke-Ihejirika et al., 2019).

Large-scale, donor-driven youth employment programmes have a particularly weak track record in Northern Ghana, in part because they have assumed the existence of a formal labour market that does not exist at the scale required. Civil society-led approaches that connect leadership development to community problem-solving have shown more sustainable results — consistent with ANGF's own model — but have rarely been rigorously documented or published.

3. Methodology

3.1 Research Design

This study employs a mixed-methods design that combines a structured survey with qualitative data collection through focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs). The mixed-methods approach is well-suited to the research questions: the survey provides breadth and enables quantification of aspirations and participation rates; the qualitative methods provide depth, capturing the meanings, experiences, and structural conditions that survey data cannot access.

The study was designed and conducted by ANGF's research team in collaboration with three researchers from the Department of Integrated Development Studies at SD Dombo University of Business and Integrated Development Studies, Wa. Ethical approval was obtained from the university's Ethics Review Board before fieldwork commenced. All participants provided informed consent; participation was voluntary; and identities have been protected in all reporting.

3.2 Sampling

Survey respondents (N=320) were recruited through purposive and snowball sampling across six districts, stratified by gender (50% women, 50% men), rural/urban location (40% urban, 60% rural/peri-urban), and educational attainment (primary, secondary, tertiary, none). FGD participants (N=72, across 8 groups) were recruited to capture homogeneous sub-groups: rural young women, urban young women, rural young men, urban young men, out-of-school youth, university students, community leaders, and NGO practitioners. KIIs were conducted with 24 individuals including district assembly members, traditional leaders, teachers, faith leaders, and youth programme practitioners.

3.3 Data Collection Instruments

The survey instrument covered five thematic areas: demographic background; educational history and current status; livelihood and economic situation; civic participation history and patterns; and leadership aspirations, including perceived barriers. The instrument was piloted with 20 respondents in Tamale Metropolitan District and revised before full deployment. Surveys were administered by trained ANGF field staff in English, Dagbani, Frafra, and Wali as required.

FGD guides were structured around five core questions with probing follow-ups. KII guides varied by respondent category but covered consistent themes of youth civic engagement, barriers, and enabling conditions. All qualitative sessions were recorded with participant consent, transcribed, and translated where necessary.

3.4 Analysis

Survey data were entered into a Microsoft Excel database, cleaned, and analysed using descriptive statistics. Bivariate analysis was used to examine relationships between key variables (gender, location, educational attainment, and civic participation). FGD and KII transcripts were subjected to thematic analysis using a codebook developed from the literature review and refined iteratively during analysis. Triangulation across data sources was used to strengthen confidence in findings.

4. Findings

4.1 Leadership Aspirations: High, Widespread, and Consistent

The most striking finding of this study is the degree of convergence around leadership aspiration across the sample. Across all districts, genders, educational levels, and urban/rural settings, young people in Northern Ghana express a strong and consistent desire to contribute to community leadership and civic life.

‘78% of respondents aspire to hold a community leadership role in the next five years.’

When asked about their leadership aspirations, 78% of survey respondents indicated that they aspired to hold a community leadership role within the next five years. This figure was remarkably consistent across sub-groups: 81% of women and 76% of men; 74% of rural respondents and 83% of urban respondents; 72% of out-of-school youth and 85% of those currently in education. Aspiration to leadership, this data suggests, is not a minority preference among northern youth — it is close to a universal one.

The content of leadership aspirations also bears attention. When asked what kind of leadership they aspired to, respondents clustered around three categories: community development leadership (volunteering, community committees, development associations — 43%); professional and organisational leadership (running a business, managing an NGO or government office — 31%); and political leadership (assemblyman/woman, parliamentarian — 26%). Leadership aspirations in this sample are not primarily political in the partisan sense — they are predominantly developmental and civic.

	Total (%)	Women (%)	Men (%)
Aspire to community development leadership	43	48	37
Aspire to professional / organisational leadership	31	27	35
Aspire to political / governance leadership	26	24	28
No clear leadership aspiration	22	19	24
Would describe themselves as ‘a leader’ already	31	26	36

Table 1: Leadership aspirations by gender (N=320; respondents could hold multiple aspirations)

4.2 Civic Participation: Low, Unequal, and Declining

Against the backdrop of high leadership aspiration, the data on actual civic participation is sobering. Only 19% of respondents reported having participated in any structured civic or leadership activity in the past 12 months. This figure was lower among women (14%) than men (24%), lower in rural areas (13%) than urban areas (28%), and substantially lower among out-of-school youth (9%) than among those still in education (31%).

‘Only 1 in 5 young people in our sample had participated in any structured civic activity in the past year. Among rural young women, the figure was 1 in 10.’

The forms of civic participation that did occur were predominantly informal: attending community meetings (12%), participating in a community clean-up or collective labour activity (11%), and contributing to a neighbourhood or community association (8%). Participation in formal structures — youth councils, district assembly sub-committees, NGO programme activities — was rare. Only 4% reported participation in any youth leadership development programme.

Among those who had participated, the most commonly cited motivating factors were: personal invitation from a trusted person (52%), direct relevance to a problem they cared about (41%), and proximity to the activity (36%). The findings confirm what community development practitioners widely observe: informal recruitment through trusted personal networks is more effective than open advertising in mobilising northern youth into civic activity.

4.3 The Aspiration-Participation Gap: Five Structural Barriers

The gap between the 78% who aspire to leadership and the 19% who actually participate is explained by five structural barriers, identified through both survey data and qualitative analysis.

Barrier 1: Economic Precarity

Civic participation has an opportunity cost. In communities where daily economic survival is uncertain, time spent in meetings, training, or community activities is time not spent on livelihood activities. For young people who are the primary earners in their households, or who are engaged in time-intensive informal economic activity, civic participation is a luxury they cannot afford.

"I want to be involved. But if I go to the meetings, who feeds my family? I have two younger siblings in school and my mother is not working. Every day I work to pay for their fees." — Male respondent, Sagnarigu District, aged 22

Respondents in the lowest economic quartile were less than half as likely to report civic participation as those in the highest quartile (8% vs. 21%). The relationship between economic security and civic participation is not merely a Northern Ghanaian phenomenon — it is well-documented globally — but it is particularly acute in a region where youth unemployment exceeds 40% and informally employed youth earn below subsistence wages.

Barrier 2: Geographic Remoteness

Northern Ghana's settlement pattern is predominantly dispersed, with a large proportion of the population living in small communities at significant distances from district capitals. Civic activities, training programmes, and organisational meetings typically take place in district capitals or major towns. For young people in remote communities, participation requires transport they cannot afford and time away from communities they cannot spare.

Among respondents living more than 10 kilometres from the nearest district capital, civic participation rates were 7% — less than half the sample average of 19%. When asked what would most increase their likelihood of participating in a leadership programme, the most common response across rural groups was direct delivery in or near their community.

Barrier 3: Gender Norms and Social Sanctions

Gender norms in Northern Ghana restrict the civic aspirations and activities of young women in ways that go beyond individual preference. Young women who attend evening meetings, travel without a male family member, or take on visible leadership roles in mixed-gender spaces face social sanctions that range from gossip and reputational damage to family restriction of movement and, in some cases, threats to marriage prospects.

"Women are not supposed to talk in front of men in the community meetings. Even when I have a good idea, I have to find a man to say it for me. It is like my voice doesn't count." — Female respondent, Kassena-Nankana West, aged 19

The data show that young women are not less aspirational than young men — 81% of women aspire to leadership, compared to 76% of men. But they face a steeper set of social barriers to translating aspiration into action. Programmes that do not explicitly design for the gendered barriers to participation in Northern Ghana — through safe spaces, women-only cohorts, family engagement, and flexible scheduling — will systematically underserve young women.

Barrier 4: Low Awareness of Opportunities

A striking finding from the survey is that low participation is partly explained by simple unawareness. When asked why they had not participated in any civic or leadership activity in the past year, 39% of respondents selected 'I did not know of any opportunities.' This was the second most common response after economic constraint (48%).

Low awareness reflects the limited reach of civil society communications in rural northern Ghana, where internet penetration is low, radio remains the dominant media, and community information flows through informal social networks that are geographically bounded. Organisations that rely on social media advertising, WhatsApp group invitations, or even printed flyers to reach rural youth are structurally unable to reach those who are most disengaged.

Barrier 5: Distrust of Institutions

A significant minority of respondents — particularly older youth (25–30) and those who had previously participated in civic activities — expressed distrust of institutions as a reason for non-participation. This distrust was directed primarily at political parties, government agencies, and — to a lesser extent — NGOs.

"Many organisations come here to do programmes and then they leave. They take the data, they write the report, they win another grant. We never see the results. So when someone comes again, why should I believe them?" — Male respondent, Wa Municipal, aged 27

Institutional distrust among youth who have experienced extractive civic engagements — where their participation generated resources for others without producing visible benefit for themselves or their communities — represents a genuine accountability challenge for the civil society sector in Northern Ghana. Organisations that fail to close the feedback loop between community participation and tangible outcome will progressively lose the trust of the communities they depend on.

5. The Youth Agency Framework

Based on the findings of this study and a review of the youth development literature, ANGF proposes the Youth Agency Framework as an analytical and programmatic tool for understanding and addressing the aspiration-participation gap among northern youth. The framework identifies five interconnected dimensions of youth agency that must be present for civic participation to be sustained.

#	Dimension	Description	Programme Implication
1	Aspiration	The presence of a leadership goal or civic vision that the young person can articulate and that has personal meaning.	Support young people to name and refine their aspirations through structured reflection.
2	Capability	The skills, knowledge, and confidence needed to act on aspiration. Includes leadership, communication, problem-solving, and civic literacy.	Provide structured, high-quality leadership development experiences.
3	Opportunity	The existence of accessible channels through which civic aspirations can be expressed. Includes both formal and informal structures.	Create low-barrier entry points to civic participation, delivered at or near the community.
4	Network	Connections to peers, mentors, and institutions that provide information, encouragement, resources, and accountability.	Build cohort-based peer networks and sustained mentorship relationships.
5	Enabling Environment	The social, economic, and institutional conditions that support or constrain civic participation — including gender norms, economic security, and institutional trust.	Engage families and communities; address economic barriers; build trust through demonstrated accountability.

Table 2: The Youth Agency Framework – Five Dimensions

The framework is not sequential. Young people may possess aspiration and capability without opportunity; they may have opportunity and network without enabling environment. Effective youth development programming must assess which dimensions are present and which are absent for a given population, and design accordingly. Programmes that focus exclusively on capability development (skills training) while ignoring the enabling environment dimension will consistently fail to translate skills into participation.

Applied to the Northern Ghanaian context, the framework suggests that the primary programmatic deficit is not in aspiration (high across the sample) but in capability, opportunity, network, and enabling environment — and that addressing these dimensions simultaneously requires sustained, locally-grounded, and relationally-intensive programming of the kind that the ANGF model represents.

6. The ANGF Model: A Case Study in Bridging the Gap

6.1 Programme Overview

The Anta NextGen Foundation has operated in Northern Ghana since its founding, running a suite of interconnected youth development programmes: the Next Generation Summit (an annual leadership development residential); the Anta Scholars Programme (full tertiary scholarship support); the Community-Based Projects initiative (youth-led community development); and the Community Facilitator Internship (a 12-month structured internship for Summit project-winners).

This section examines how the ANGF model addresses the five dimensions of the Youth Agency Framework, drawing on programme data from 2023–2025 and participant testimonies collected during the 2026 research fieldwork.

6.2 Addressing Each Dimension

Aspiration: Named and Affirmed

The Next Generation Summit begins with an explicit process of aspiration identification. Participants are supported to articulate a leadership vision — what change they want to see in their community, why it matters, and what role they see themselves playing. This naming process is not trivial: for many participants, particularly young women from rural communities, the Summit is the first structured context in which their leadership aspirations have been taken seriously by adults outside their immediate family.

"Before the Summit, I thought leadership was for people from good families, people with connections. I never thought it was for someone like me. When they asked me what I wanted to change in my community, I had never been asked that question before by anyone." — 2024 Summit participant, female, Bolgatanga

Capability: Structured and Applied

The Summit curriculum covers leadership theory and practice, communication, community problem analysis, project design, financial management, and public speaking. Critically, capability development is not delivered as abstract training but is applied immediately: participant teams develop and present a real community project proposal during the Summit itself, creating an applied learning environment that bridges knowledge and action.

Opportunity: Created and Sustained

The Community Facilitator Internship is ANGF's most distinctive contribution to the opportunity dimension. Rather than expecting Summit graduates to find their own pathway into civic action, the programme creates a structured 12-month opportunity for eight interns per cohort to implement community development work in their home communities, with ANGF supervision and support. This approach recognises that opportunity must be created — not merely pointed to — for young people without existing access to civic infrastructure.

Network: Built and Maintained

The Anta Scholars Forum, an alumni network connecting Summit graduates and scholars across cohorts, provides participants with a peer network that extends beyond their immediate community and cohort. Scholars and interns are connected to ANGF staff mentors, to one another, and through ANGF's partnerships to a broader professional network in Northern Ghana's civil society and public sector. Longitudinal tracking of alumni, though currently limited, suggests that ANGF alumni are significantly more likely than matched peers to hold civic leadership roles within five years of programme completion.

Enabling Environment: Engaged Deliberately

ANGF's community engagement model recognises that sustainable youth leadership development requires family and community buy-in. Community mobilisation for the Summit involves engagement with parents, chiefs, and school heads before participants are recruited. The programme actively works to frame youth leadership as an asset to the community rather than a threat to social norms — a framing that has proven particularly important for enabling the participation of rural young women whose families would otherwise restrict their attendance at residential programmes.

7. Recommendations

7.1 For Civil Society Organisations

- Design for the enabling environment, not just capability. Skills training without attention to the economic barriers, gender norms, and institutional trust gaps that constrain participation will produce under-used skills, not active citizens. Invest in community engagement and in sustained relationships with communities.
- Deliver where youth are, not where organisations are. Rural delivery, community-based programming, and mobile outreach are not optional extras — they are prerequisites for reaching the majority of northern youth who cannot afford the transport costs of travelling to district capitals.
- Build long-term alumni systems. One-off interventions do not produce civic leaders. Invest in cohort networks, mentorship relationships, and alumni tracking that sustain civic engagement beyond programme exit.
- Generate and publish evidence. The evidence base on effective youth development programming in Northern Ghana is thin. Organisations that systematically document and publish their outcomes contribute to a public good that benefits the entire sector.
- Design explicitly for gender inclusion. Women-only cohorts, flexible scheduling, family engagement, and safe spaces are not add-ons — they are design requirements for reaching the 50% of northern youth who are female.

7.2 For Government and District Assemblies

- Create meaningful youth representation in district governance. Youth sub-committees on District Planning Coordinating Units should be resourced, empowered, and connected to real decision-making — not constituted as symbolic bodies.
- Invest in educational quality in rural northern districts. Educational attainment is the strongest predictor of civic participation. The persistent quality gap between northern and southern schools has compounding effects on civic life, not only on economic outcomes.
- Resource community-level civic infrastructure. Youth development centres, community information boards, and community radio stations that amplify youth voices are low-cost investments with high civic returns.
- Partner with civil society rather than compete with it. Government youth programmes that duplicate civil society programming without coordination waste resources and confuse communities. Joint planning, referral systems, and shared outcome frameworks would increase collective impact.

7.3 For Donors and Funders

- Fund sustained programmes, not isolated projects. Three-year minimum funding cycles for youth leadership development are a floor, not a ceiling. Civic habit formation takes time; annual grant cycles do not allow enough of it.
- Require disaggregated outcome data. Insist that grantees report outcomes disaggregated by gender, age, rural/urban location, and educational status. Without disaggregation, funders cannot know whether their investment is reaching the most marginalised northern youth.
- Fund evidence generation alongside programming. Dedicate a portion of grants to research, documentation, and learning activities. The knowledge gap on effective youth development in Northern Ghana is a market failure that funders are well-positioned to correct.

- Diversify beyond the urban NGO ecosystem. The majority of institutional funding for youth development in Ghana flows to organisations headquartered in Accra. Prioritise funding for organisations that are genuinely rooted in northern communities.

8. Conclusion

The young people of Northern Ghana want to lead. That is not a finding that surprises practitioners who work in the region — but it is one that deserves to be stated clearly, evidenced rigorously, and heard by those who hold power over the resources and policies that shape northern youth futures.

What this paper has shown is that the barriers to civic participation among northern youth are structural, not motivational. They are produced by economic precarity, geographic remoteness, gender norms, information gaps, and institutional distrust — all of which are addressable, if the will and the resources are directed at addressing them.

The ANGF model, examined here as a case study, represents one tested approach to bridging the aspiration-participation gap. It is not the only approach, and it is not perfect. But it embodies the design principles that the evidence supports: rooted in community trust, attentive to gender, sustained over time, structured around real opportunity, and accountable to the young people it serves.

‘Northern Ghana’s youth are not a problem to be managed. They are the solution waiting to be resourced.’

The Anta NextGen Foundation publishes this paper as the first in a planned annual research series. We invite responses, collaboration, and counter-evidence from researchers, practitioners, policymakers, and — most importantly — from young people in Northern Ghana themselves. Our analysis is necessarily partial. The fuller picture will be built together.

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Appendix: About the Anta NextGen Foundation

Organisation:

Anta NextGen Foundation (ANGF)

Mission:

To develop the next generation of community leaders in Northern Ghana through structured leadership development, scholarship support, and community-based youth programming.

Programmes:

Next Generation Summit · Anta Scholars Programme · Community-Based Projects · Community Facilitator Internship · Anta Scholars Forum

Geographic Focus:

Northern, Upper East, and Upper West Regions of Ghana. Headquarters: Tamale, Northern Region.

Research Series:

This paper is the first in ANGF's annual research series on youth leadership and community development in Northern Ghana. Future papers in the series will address: education access and scholarship outcomes (2026); women's civic leadership in the Savanna Region (2027); and community-led development models in post-aid Northern Ghana (2028).

Contact:

For research enquiries, permissions, and collaborations: research@antanextgen.org For programme information: info@antanextgen.org Website: www.antanextgen.org

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