



...*Harnessing Africa's Next
Generation of Leaders*

Initiative of



The **9th** **AFRICAN YOUTH
AND GOVERNANCE CONFERENCE**

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

ABEOKUTA 2017

THEME:

**“Harnessing Africa’s
Demographic Dividend
through Investments in Youth”**





AFRICAN YOUTH AND GOVERNANCE CONFERENCE

...Harnessing Africa's Next Generation of Leaders

The African Youth and Governance Conference (AYGC) produces its outcome statements in the format of resolutions. The resolution is a formal statement of opinion proposed by Conference delegates on how to deal with specific issues. Essentially, resolutions are the goal of committee work, and serve as a statement of resolve to progress in a specific matter outlined in the resolution.

The goal of the resolution is to inform and educate the reader in order to inspire them to take action approving the resolution. To do this, resolutions do two things:

- Identify and explain the problem that needs to be addressed (the introductory clauses); and
- Propose a solution that will address the problem as identified (the operative clauses).

A resolution has three parts: the **heading**, the **introductory** and the **operative clauses** highlighting:

- (a) the problem that needs to be addressed and/or past action on the issue
- (b) recommendations that are made to address the problems.

The written draft resolution submitted by a committee is a 'motion' that is debated upon, voted upon by the General Assembly and adopted by the deliberative body to become a 'Resolution'.

August 2017
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The collaboration of Youth Development Centre of the Olusegun Obasanjo Presidential Library as Host Organisation is duly acknowledged.

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PHOTO GALLERY



CONFERENCE OVERVIEW

In the spirit of the African Youth Charter, Heads of African States assert their claim to be **"CONVINCED"** that Africa's greatest resource is its youthful population and that through their active and full participation, Africans can surmount the difficulties that lie ahead".

According to the UN World Population Prospects (2015 Revision), the continent's population reached 1.2 billion in 2015 and is projected to grow rapidly, reaching 1.7 billion in 2030 and more than double by 2050, to 2.5 billion in 2050 and 3 billion in 2063. Its share of the global population will increase from 16 percent in 2015 to more than 29 percent in 2063. Africa is yet to reap the immense opportunities of its rich resources including human capital since the critical issues underlying the continent's demographics, especially those relating to the young generation have not been addressed (*Observation of the 4th Ordinary Session of the African Union, Conference of Ministers in Charge of Youth, 12-14 September 2012, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*).

Given Africa's current demographic structure with a high youthful population, there is a significant potential for economic transformation. Beyond the simple increase in the number and share of working-age population, the development and implementation of sound policies in education, health, including family planning and the creation of an enabling macroeconomic environment that facilitates job creation and access to decent employment would ensure increase in the productive workforce and lead to higher growth and rising income per person.

The year 2017 is important to Africa as the 26th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments declared it as Africa's Year for **"Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth"** which is consistent with AYGC 2014, 2015 and 2016 themes.

Adopting AU theme of **"Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth"**, delegates at the 9th AYGC, Abeokuta 2017 worked in committees and coached by professional/industry experts researched on given topics ahead of the conference General Assembly where delegates proposed and defended their resolutions for subsequent adoption by the Assembly.

Harnessing the demographic dividend presents a great opportunity to building resilience of young people and addressing the root causes of many of the key challenges facing them. This calls for collective effort and provides an opportunity for Africa to reshape its destiny. The search for advancing the agenda of harnessing *Africa's demographic dividends* was pursued at the 9th AYGC, Abeokuta 2017.

Since 2009, the AYGC Initiative has successfully been held with the support of host Governments (through a non-partisan multi-sectoral support from the Presidency, Ministries and Agencies responsible for youth, Foreign Affairs, Local Government Authorities), Youth Desk of AU, African Diplomatic Corps, UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO, Civil Society Organizations and other private institutions.

"HARNESSING AFRICA'S NEXT GENERATION OF LEADERS" DEFINES AYGC.....

The following 3-pronged engagements are pursued at AYGC Sessions and post- conference activities

- Youth and State Actors: Empower and support youth as agents of social inclusion and development
- Corporate Africa: Partnerships for youth development, peace and business development
- Youth to Youth: Promote youth interactions, networks and partnerships across cultures/borders

PREAMBLE



Olusola Amusan
President of the Session

Mr Seth Oteng
Founder, Executive Director, YBF

Clara Mramba
Vice President of the Session

We, youth delegates at the 9th African Youth and Governance Conference held at the Olusegun Obasanjo Presidential Library in Abeokuta, Nigeria from the 6th-12th of August, 2017, under the theme “*Harnessing Africa's Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth*”, organized by the Youth Bridge Foundation;

Recognize that the 26th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments' declaration of year 2017 as year for "harnessing the demographic dividend through investments in youth" provides an opportunity for Africa to reshape its destiny;

Considering that with 65% of her over 1.1 billion population under the age of 35 years, Africa remains the only continent with a significant growing youth population;

Recognizing that Africa's current demographic dynamics (growing youth population) presents both threats and opportunity for national and continental development;

Gravely concerned that one-third of adolescents of lower secondary school age (12-14 years) and more than half of youth of upper secondary school age (15-17 years) are not in school. Africa is still home to more than half of out-of-school children of primary age (6-11 years) globally¹.

Alarmed about the continuous *marginalization of the continent's majority* – the youth, as well as persons with disabilities (PWDs) in accessing quality education and employment at all levels of society and recognition in governance and major public decision making processes;

Convinced that the coalition of youth inclusive actors are needed to realise Agenda 2063;

Deploring the absence of adequate opportunities to build the capacities of the youth to meaningfully engage in the development dialogue processes;

Gathered together as young people from the continent to deliberate on four thematic issues through committees:

The delegates worked in the following Committees:

1. Committee on Education
2. Committee on Agriculture and Food Security
3. Committee on Gender and Social Inclusion
4. Committee on Employment and Entrepreneurship Development

¹ UNESCO Institute for Statistics; 2015
<http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/children-out-of-school-or-in-school-but-still-not-learning-en.pdf>

THE PRESIDENTIAL DIALOGUE



**H.E. CHIEF OLUSEGUN
OBASANJO, GCFR**

Former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR formally opened the 9th edition of the African Youth and Governance Conference (AYGC) in Abeokuta, Nigeria. He commended the Youth Bridge Foundation for the laudable initiative and emphasized the crucial issues that African leaders and the youth of Africa should consider in their deliberations during and after the conference. The major issues that emerged in his keynote address and the presidential dialogue include:

Leadership

Answering a question from a female participant from Ghana on how the youth are being prepared to take over from the older generation successfully without wasting the gains made so far, his Excellency observed with emphasis that most of our leaders do not have adequate preparation before they get to position of power. “Do not take this lightly. It is serious,” he told the young participants, and advised, “leaders must have been educated. They must have learnt before they get power. They must have sufficient knowledge and where they lack knowledge they should ask others who have been there before.”

Using H. E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, the current President of Ghana as an example, he said that the Ghanaian leader may succeed because he is fully prepared to lead citing what the President did when he was sworn in. “The president of Ghana invited me and other leaders to engage with thirty-nine (39) of his new Ministers for a whole day to share our experiences with them. And, that’s the way to go,” he stressed, “again, you must know where to take things from. You must know what you want, how you want it and why you want it done. If you do not know what you want others will dictate to you.”

Sharing his experience with some World Bank officials during his days as a military leader with the participants, His Excellency said that he once told a World Bank official what he wanted and when the official sought to dictate to him, he asked them to take their money away because he would not permit them to dictate to him. Later, his government official told him that the World Bank had given them more than they asked for and the World Bank official remarked that “for once we have seen an African who knows what he wants.”





H.E. CHIEF OLUSEGUN OBASANJO, GCFR *Committing to Investing in the Youth*

Presidential dialogue continued

Identifying the right things to do and continuing to do them right

His Excellency Obasanjo recalled an encounter he and other African leaders had with Former Singaporean President, Lee Kuan Yuan while he was in office. According to him, when they met the Singaporean leader, many of his colleagues expected him to give them a magic formula to solve their countries' problems, but, he told them there was no magic formula. "The Singaporean President told us that he had no magic formula to give us but they did some few things right and continue to do them right," he said, and advised participants, "what your country is doing right, continue doing it right. Find out what your country is doing right and continue doing it right; find out what your country is doing wrong and do it right and continue doing it right."

Democracy and rule of law

The former African leader also stressed on the need for functional democracy and rule of law in Africa. He said that nobody is going to put his money or investment where there is strife; where there is no democracy and rule of law. According to him, the investors in New York, Paris, London, etc., need about 50% assurance to put their monies somewhere.

Education and Industry

His Excellency said that our education should be changed to address the needs of our nations. According to him, the current education systems in Africa are not demonstrative enough. He said that Africa's agriculture students, for instance, should be able to learn commercial agriculture while in school so that on completion they could fit well into the industrial system. "There must be incubation and not only incubation but private equity companies that would give resources to young people that want to go into commercial agriculture or set up businesses," he emphasized.

RESOLUTION CAFS 201 (2017)

RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

at its 9th Annual meeting of the African Youth and Governance Conference on 11th August, 2017 Abeokuta, Nigeria



Recalling Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2 and 9 which encourages member States to work towards no poverty, zero hunger, innovation and infrastructure; and, Article 10 and 11 of the African Youth Charter which, strengthens the need for youth development and participation;

Acknowledging with deep gratitude past efforts of various UN, AU bodies and NGOs in improving Agriculture and Food Security in Africa;

Alarmed by the increasing youthful population in Africa with its associated youth and graduate unemployment;

Recognizing the potential roles of Agriculture in harnessing Africa's youthful demographic dividends and its benefits of resolving Africa's food security;

Noting with deep concern the bottlenecks and difficulties in accessing factors of production such as land, labour and capital in Africa;

Having considered the low level of technology adoption in agriculture and the need for development and promotion of beneficial indigenous technology;

Alarmed by the gap in the distribution of Agricultural produce, especially, the low level of intra-African trade and its effect on Food Security in Africa;

Disturbed by the disconnect between curriculum of agricultural education and the realities of today's agricultural sector;

Noting with deep concern the information gap between policy makers, governments and farmers;

Realising that the perception and practice of Agriculture as a viable business remains the gateway for breakthrough from Africa's economic woes;

Deeply alarmed by the vulnerability of young farmers as a result of weak collaborations and cooperation among them;

Concerned about lack of synergy among governments, industries and agriculturalists;

Noting with regret the inadequate investments in coordinated agricultural research, rural development and farmers' education by the continent's development authorities;

1. **Emphasize** the need for member states to review curriculum of agricultural education in elementary and high schools to be practical and business oriented;
2. **Propose** robust capacity building for young people through the establishment of training centers for young farmers and re-energize extension services in every local government area to introduce innovations to farmers;
3. **Strongly urge** AU Member States to commit to invest in modern infrastructure around agricultural zones to the standard available in commercial settlements;

RESOLUTION CAFS 201 (2017)

RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

4. **Requests** Member States to ease access to land by reviewing unfavourable land tenure laws and practices that hinder women, youth and other disadvantaged groups from acquiring land for agricultural purposes;
5. **Appeal** to AU Member States to organize policy connect events to inform youth on agriculture related legislations including how they can access land;
6. **Request** Member States to provide soft credit facilities to young farmers, especially, young women in Agriculture;
7. **Implore** AU to direct Member States to adopt modern technology in agriculture thereby making it less laborious and more attractive to the youth;
8. **Charge** AU Member States to harness information and communication technology to bridge the gaps in data and information between farmers and the rest of the industry;
9. **Strongly recommend** the support to introduce young farmers to the use of apps like Edyn¹ to solve agricultural problems;
10. **Urge** Member States to use energy mix with a focus on Agricultural waste to generate power and adopt technology that aids mapping out Agricultural zones with appropriate energy that will match each zone with the problem of Agricultural waste;
11. **Draw attention** of Member States to opportunities in Agricultural value chains from pre-farming to post farming which, young people fit in irrespective of their level of educational;
12. **Encourage** Member States to develop sound policy framework to use technology to monitor policy performance and work closely with private practitioners;
13. **Endorsing** that resource mapping by allocating lands based on their potentials and encourage local consumption of agricultural products within;
14. **Charge** AU to work with Member States to harmonize policies among sectors to prevent inter-sector friction and build strong institutions capable of formulating sound policies and fearlessly implement them;

¹ The Edyn Soil Sensor, planted in the soil, continuously monitors environmental conditions in the garden/farm; for real time guidance, it connects to your Wi-Fi network to send valuable insights through the corresponding Edyn App on IOS or Android; and the Edyn Water Valve automatically gives the plants exactly the amount of water they need to avoid overwater or underwater the plants.

RESOLUTION CEDU 102 (2017)

THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

at its 9th Annual meeting of the African Youth and Governance Conference on 11th August, 2017 Abeokuta, Nigeria



2

Noting with grave concern that in Africa, one-third of adolescents of lower secondary school age (12-14 years) and more than half of youth of upper secondary school age (15-17 years) are not in school and Africa is still home to more than half of out-of-school children of primary age (6-11 years) globally¹;

Noting further that existing policies² have limited scope for addressing drop-out rates particularly among girls in schools in Africa;

Alarmed that more than 50 percent (133 million young people) of Africa's youth are illiterate³ and that only 5% of the eligible University enrolment age are in University, in spite of the efforts in promoting higher education;

Acknowledging with regret the lack of required competencies⁴ for African youth to contribute to the development of the continent;

Expressing concern over the low pass rates in science and mathematics at basic and secondary school levels;

Concerned about the use of foreign languages as medium of assessing African students without recourse to indigenous languages;

Deploring the unstable curriculum, poor compensation of teachers and the recruitment of unqualified personnel into the education sector;

Disturbed by the negative attitude of youths toward Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) which has left it marginalised in terms of patronage and resource allocation in the delivery of high quality training within TVET institutions⁵;

Recognizing with deep gratitude the fact that many African countries are seen to be giving increasing attention to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) policies and strategies and are undertaking great efforts to improve quality and relevance of TVET;

Taking cognisant of the fact that there is inadequate Private-Public Partnerships investment in TVET delivery;

Noting with concern the lack of acceptable Standardized skills TVET training across nations in Africa;

Profoundly concerned that Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are deprived of independence in performing their duties including but not limited to ensuring the implementation of educational policies, and scrutinizing education sector budgets;

Policy Intervention

1. **Charge** African governments to assess the barriers (including cultural norms) that
(a) keep children, especially girls, out of school and
(b) prevent them from learning once they are in school;

And, ensure that actionable and measurable steps to address these barriers are included in the education sector plan

2. **Recommend** the use of local or indigenous languages as alternative medium to assess African students at basic, secondary and tertiary levels of education;

¹ UNESCO Institute for Statistics; 2015 <http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/children-out-of-school-or-in-school-but-still-not-learning-en.pdf>

² African Youth Charter, Agenda 2063, AU Youth Decade Plan of Action

³ World Bank, 2010

⁴ UNESCO, Youth and Skills: Putting Education to Work (Paris: UNESCO, 2012); fundamental skills of literacy and numeracy; transferable skills of analysis, communication and problem solving and technical and vocational skills in aspects such as computers, agriculture and carpentry. Of these the first two are very important and the longer a person stays in school the better to acquire the mentioned competencies

⁵ Incheon Declaration and SDG4 – Education 2030 Framework for Action; May, 2015

3. **Endorse and charge AU** to ensure the implementation of policies that are highly sustainable and enhance implementation of continental policies like the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA 2014-24); and the Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA 2016-25);
4. **Emphasize** the need for continued investment in Educational infrastructure and funding support to students to progressively accommodate more young people in schools at secondary and tertiary levels by African governments, corporate bodies and international agencies;
5. **Calls** upon African governments to offer a second window of opportunity to those that have left school to return through integrated adult education and distance tertiary education initiatives;
6. **Urge** African youth to take keen interest in Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) policy discourse and have their voices heard and see as credible career options of pursuit rather than seeing it as an option of last resort;
7. **Strongly encourage** corporate Africa to institute effective mechanisms that enhance apprenticeship and internship for TVET graduates with the goal of ensuring jobs for young people and to whip up interest of young people in TVET.
8. **Urge** African governments to reduce interference with the activities of CSOs such as the proposed Nigeria NGO bill 2017⁶;

Financing, Accountability and Learning Infrastructure

9. **Appeal** to African governments to ensure students and teachers have access to technology to increase and expand learning;
10. **Appeal** to African governments to invest in transparency and accountability by publishing accurate data including primary and secondary education budgets and school completions at the local and national levels;
11. **Call upon** Africa's Development Partners to enforce the implementation of accountability instruments and demand for clear road maps for applying funds at the grassroots as criteria for accessing educational fund;
12. **Strongly Urge** Corporate Africa to align their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) objective with host or host countries' long term development agenda;

Curriculum Review

13. **Recommend** that African governments make digital literacy a key component of the curriculum;
14. **Strongly recommend** that curriculum focuses on skills and knowledge that increase participation for job seekers and creators in specific national industries, particularly, fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM);
15. **Encourage** African Union Commission to facilitate the development of an acceptable country-level standardized skills training and establish a professional network pool across the continent.

⁶ Nigeria's toxic NGO regulation bill; July 26, 2017
<http://www.vanguardngr.com/2017/07/nigerias-toxic-ngo-regulation-bill/>

RESOLUTION CEED 102 (2017)

COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

at its 9th Annual meeting of the African Youth and Governance Conference on 11th August, 2017 Abeokuta, Nigeria



3

Recognizing the poor quality of education in African countries, producing incompetent graduates who lack the necessary skills to be regarded employable by the private and public sector;

Saddened by the inadequate financial support for entrepreneurs with limited access to capital and high interest rates on bank loans¹;

Acknowledging with deep concern the effect of discontinuity of policies following government transition in Africa²;

Noting with deep regret the poor management of some youth-led start-up businesses in the private sector;

Realizing that the immense opportunities in the agricultural sector have not been fully harnessed;

Taking Cognisance of the weak collaboration among African entrepreneurs that could stimulate youth entrepreneurial growth in Africa and;

Noting with Regret the lack of country-based, national agenda that clearly outline long-term, properly-funded and well-coordinated programmes dedicated to the advancement of Africa's youth entrepreneurship;

1. **Urge** educational institutions and African governments to;

- I. Enforce early industry-specific student internships and training to build the capacities of students towards acquiring transferable skills needed to meet current economic trends in the job market;
 - II. Ensure improvements in the education and Training provided to young people, with a greater focus on vocational skills;
2. **Call** upon African governments to provide sufficient and adequate support for young entrepreneurs by building Incubation Centres and easy access to low-interest loans.
 3. **Urge** African governments to initiate and execute long term development plans through Independent National Development Planning Authorities with effective legal frame works which, subsequent governments should be obliged to follow;
 4. **Urge** young entrepreneurs to consider cooperatives and joint initiatives;
 5. **Strongly encourage** youth to consider in-country and cross-border exchanges on best practices;
 6. **Call upon** African Governments to consider partial privatization of inefficient state-owned enterprises and embrace public-private partnerships that will create employment opportunities and finally enact effective legislations that enhance and mandate good corporate governance in the public sector;

¹ World Bank (2013). Doing Business 2013: Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, World Bank: Washington DC

² Egonmwan, T. (2004). Public Policy: Concepts and Applications: Benin City, S.M.O, Aka and Brother Press.

**RESOLUTION CEED 102 (2017)
COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT
AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**



7. **Propose** to African governments to partner with the private sector in the exploration of opportunities that lie in the value chain of the Agricultural sector from the whole range of processing to packaging and finally retail;

8. **Encourage** the youth, irrespective of the educational background, to take hold of the opportunities that lie in the value chain of the Agricultural sector from the whole range of farming, through processing to packaging and finally retail;

RESOLUTION CEED 101

COMMITTEE ON GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

at its 9th Annual meeting of the African Youth and Governance Conference on 11th August, 2017 Abeokuta, Nigeria

4



Affirming that social marginalization by reason of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, or culture has permeated public policy and been a major drawback in the development of the African Continent¹;

Deeply concerned that women in Africa, who make up two-thirds of the agricultural labor force have less access to essential inputs, lands, loans, and new technologies; hence, full economic growth potential is not fully utilized;

Guided by the Sustainable Development Goal 5 on Gender Equality; and the AU Agenda 2063, Aspiration 50, that the African woman will be fully empowered in all spheres, with equal social, political and economic rights²;

Appreciating the “Draft Protocol to the African Charter on Human People's Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” to address continued exclusion, harmful practices and discrimination affecting those with disabilities, especially women, children, and the elderly³;

Noting with concern that today's generation of young people in Africa is largest the continent has ever known with an over 70% of the population under 35, and yet majority of Member States restrict young people from running for elected office, even though they can vote;

Applaud and recommend the effort of the Lagos state government in Nigeria to other Member States, in employing 250 persons living with disabilities in the State Civil Service, Local Government Areas and Local Council Development Areas (LCDA's **Appeal** to AU Member States to enact social inclusion policies

such as the National Development Plan (NDP) of the South African government which ensures equal participation in the economic, civil and social norms for all;

Recommend that AU Member states act as intermediaries between citizens and traditional rulers to change customary laws that prevent women from owning lands;

Propose that corporate bodies facilitate the scale-up of microcredit and SME financing programs, financial literacy training and value chain training to enable women adequately meet the needs of identified agricultural markets;

Recommend that States insist on a 30% threshold of female representation in national Parliaments across the continent;

Charge AU Youth Desk to, in the spirit of the African Youth Charter, lead in promoting the rights of young people running for elected public office by seeking to lower the legal age of candidacy, and bring it line with the age a natural person can vote;

Request that the United Nations in championing the Sustainable Development Goals campaign recognizes that gender means male and female, and that while the equalities may still be largely prevalent, does not discriminate against the boys;

Urge the African Commission on to ensure the implementation of African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and in the enforcement of appropriate sanctions to promote socially inclusive governments in Africa;)

¹ The Political Economy of Social Inclusion by Sylvain Dessy et al; 22nd December, 2011

² (UNDP, SDG 25th September, 2015; <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-5-gender-equality.html>)

³ United News Centre, 13th January, 2016; Article 1; Adopted 25th February, 2016

PRESIDENTIAL INTER-GENERATIONAL DIALOGUE



Arrival of H.E. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR at the Obasanjo Presidential Library



INVESTING IN THE YOUTH COMMITMENT BANNER

H.E. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR Commits to Investing in the Youth



H.E. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR addressing the youth on "Preserving the Past, Capturing the Present and Inspiring the Future- Key to Harnessing Africa's Demographic Dividend"



A picture with ONE Campaign Team



L- Clara Mramba (TZ), R- Olusola Amusan (NG) moderating a session of the Presidential Dialogue with H. E. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR



Delivering a Welcome Note Demian Oyibo, Director of Youth Development Centre



H.E. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR flanked from L-R by
1. Julio de Medeiros, Esq, 2. Hon. Seth Kwame Acheampong (MP)
3. Prof. N'Dri Assie- Lumumba, Cornell University, USA . 4. Seth Oteng



A special presentation to H.E. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR by YBF Board after a Partick W. Doodo and Kwabena Eddie Mankata live painting

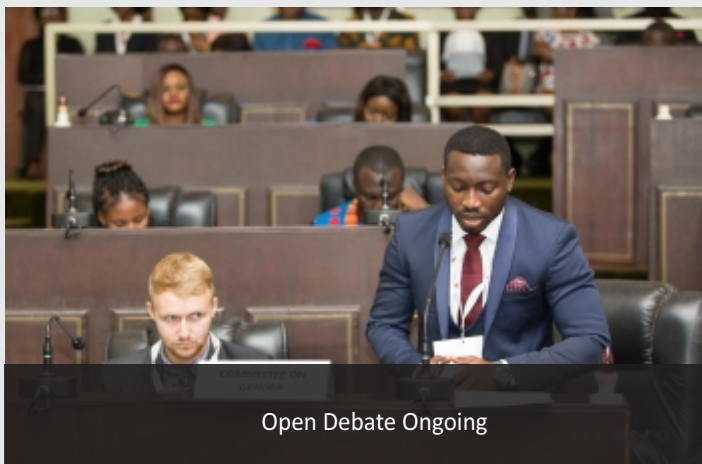
GENERAL ASSEMBLY



General Assembly at Ogun State House of Assembly



Ruth Kwagwa, Zambian delegate, presents a motion during the open debate



Open Debate Ongoing



Media Partners-Afro Global, Interviewing a Delegate after General Assembly

SPECIAL SESSIONS



A special session with Dr. Ayodele Patrick Aderinwale, MFR Deputy Chief Coordinator, OOP



L-R: Deji Adeogun (Co-Founder, Printivo), Prof. N'Dri Assie- Lumumba (Cornell University, New York USA and Eunice Osei Asebey (Head of Maths Dept., Ada Teacher Training College & University of Education, Winneba- Ghana) engage delegates during a special session.



Media Partners-Afro Global, Interviewing Prof. N'Dri Assie- Lumumba (Cornell University New York USA, and a Distinguished Visiting Professor, University of Johannesburg, S.A.



L-R: Reagan Mwanaweka (DR Congo), Adeola Adelabu (NG) addressing Youth Unemployment in Africa

COMMITTEE WORK



Research-based brain storming moments at Committee Level



Research-based brain storming moments at Committee Level



Research-based brain storming moments at Committee Level



Research-based brain storming moments at Committee Level

TEAM BUILDING



Committee on Gender & Social Inclusion delegates in a team bonding exercise



Team building exercise on going



Committee on Education complete their team building task



Committee on Agriculture and Food Security Team bonding

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY COMMEMORATION
- LED BY YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (OOPL) -



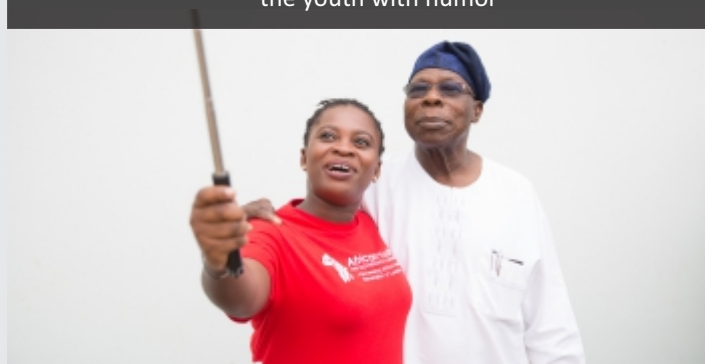
H.E. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR addressing the audience



A Panel Discussion on "Facilitating the release of the creative energies of young people"

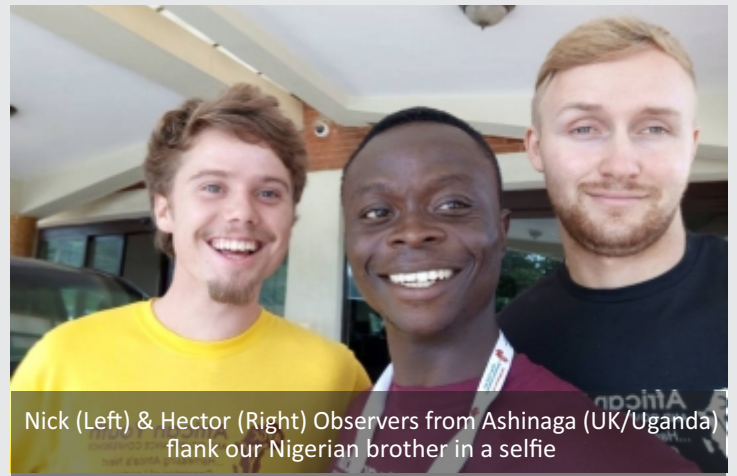


H.E. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR addressing the youth with humor



H.E. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR takes time for a selfie with a delegate

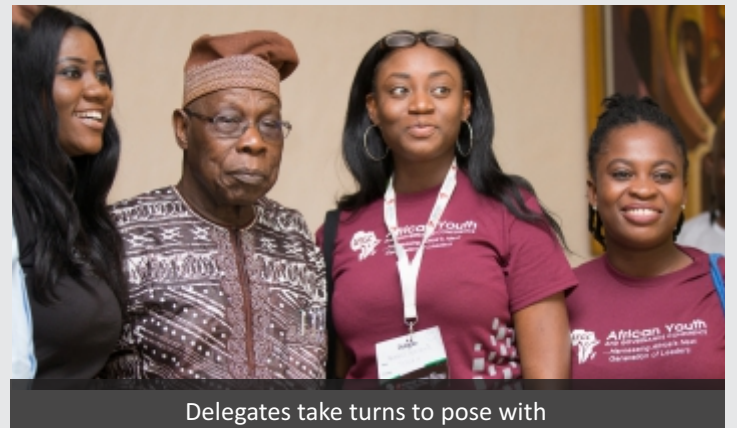
OTHER PICTURES



Nick (Left) & Hector (Right) Observers from Ashinaga (UK/Uganda) flank our Nigerian brother in a selfie



Social Media has a place at AYGC
- Gbemisola Osadua, Esq. -



Delegates take turns to pose with H.E. Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR



The Entrance of Olusegun Obasanjo Presidential Library (OOPL)

Initiative of



Host



Diaspora Partner



Our Endorsement



Our Partners



Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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