



# RESOLUTION BOOKLET

10TH

**AFRICAN YOUTH  
AND GOVERNANCE CONVERGENCE**

## Theme

“Mobilizing Africa’s  
Youth to Build a  
Continent Beyond  
Aid”



Initiative of





## AFRICAN YOUTH AND GOVERNANCE CONVERGENCE

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

Youth Bridge Foundation (YBF) has convened 10 successful and well attended annual Conferences under the title African Youth and Governance Conference. As we celebrated our 10th gathering of African and Diaspora youth, a cherished milestone, we changed the word 'Conference' to 'Convergence' which better reflects the development and intention of our gatherings over the last decade.

The African Youth and Governance Convergence (AYGC) produce its outcome statements in the format of resolutions. The resolution is a formal statement of opinion proposed by 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. 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'.

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August 2018  
Youth Bridge Foundation  
African Youth and Governance Convergence Secretariat  
BG25 Otanor, Nummo Kwei Goosi Street, Adjirigano-East Legon  
P. O. Box CT 5543 Cantonments, Accra-Ghana  
Tel: +233302936326 / +233209016886  
E-mail: [info@youthbridgefoundation.org](mailto:info@youthbridgefoundation.org) / [secretariat@aygconvergence.net](mailto:secretariat@aygconvergence.net)  
Website: [www.youthbridgefoundation.org](http://www.youthbridgefoundation.org) / [www.aygconvergence.net](http://www.aygconvergence.net)

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## PHOTO GALLERY

# CONFERENCE OVERVIEW

AYGC is the convergence of a 4-tier leadership grooming program for African and Diaspora youth;

- (a) Leadership grooming
- (b) Cascade of Mentorship
- (c) Community impact
- (d) Networking.

As a grooming platform, participants do not need to have good research, writing and public speaking skills. What is required is the interest and passion to be a positive change agent in participants' community!

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”.*

Africa today is experiencing the most rapid urbanization in the world and remains a young population with over 70% of her over 1.1 billion population under the age of 35 years. Population Reference Bureau (PRB) projects Africa’s population to more than double, rising from 1.1 billion today to 2.4 billion by 2050. Africa’s youth bulge presents both an opportunity and a challenge. Rapid population growth makes it difficult for economies to create enough jobs to lift large numbers of people out of poverty. Policy makers at national and sub-regional levels are overwhelmed by challenges of unemployment, quality and access to education and basic services like health required in tapping Africa’s demographic dividend. The implications of this challenge pose intractable threat to Africa requiring collaborative efforts in addressing it.

Consistent with AYGC 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 themes, Youth Bridge Foundation (YBF) maintains that the harsh reality facing Africa demands a very intensive and multi-stakeholder collaborative effort to mobilize young people to construct a prosperous continent ‘BEYOND AID’.

The Africa needs to localize and own the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), for instance, and mobilize resources internally and externally towards their attainment and towards the construction of a continent Beyond Aid with a youth-centered approach. Equitable investment into Africa’s human capital, particularly Education, cannot be postponed. A multi-stakeholder approach needs to be adopted without any discrimination on basis of gender or social background.



# PREAMBLE

**We**, youth delegates at the 10th African Youth and Governance Conference held at the La Palm Royal Beach Hotel, Accra

Ghana from August 5 – 12, 2018 under the theme “**Mobilizing Africa’s Youth to Build a Continent Beyond Aid**”, organized by the Youth Bridge Foundation;

**Recognize** that the adoption of the AU Agenda 2063 provides an opportunity for Africa to reshape its destiny;

**Considering** that with over 70% of her over 1.1 billion population under the age of 35 years, Africa remains the only continent with a significant growing youth population;  
President of the Session

**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;

**Regretting** that Africa is still home to more than half of out-of-school children of primary age (6-11 years) globally<sup>1</sup>;

**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 coalitions of youth inclusive actors are needed to realise Agenda 2063;

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

**Noting** with concern a lack of engagement of the Diaspora youth in various organs of the African Union and by African States they will call home;

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

The delegates worked in the following Committees:

1. Committee on Education
2. Committee on Governance and Leadership
3. Committee on Gender and Social Inclusion
4. Committee on Foreign Affairs
5. Committee on Rule of Law – Justice, Peace and Security
6. Committee on Employment and Entrepreneurship Development
7. Committee on Health
8. Committee on Environment
9. Special Committee on DIASPORA YOUTH AFFAIRS



## SUMMARY REPORT ON DIASPORA YOUTH SUMMIT

Globally African descendant people comprise a youthful demographic yet to reach its full, active participation. Given such a current demographic structure, there is a significant potential for development and economic transformation.

Given the vast array of communication platforms, youth interactions, networks and partnerships across cultures/borders is unprecedented.

The youth delegates at the 10th AYGC, Accra 2018 embodied this reality. For example the African Diaspora Youth Forum was part of AYGC 2018 proceedings for the first time in its history.

The Diaspora Youth Forum was designed to open a dialogue on how to establish linkages and partnership with African Diaspora Youth. A fundamental premise is that there are like-minded entities who share a common vision with Youth Bridge and such entities are capable of operating in a number of capacities such as facilitators, or collaborators or initiators.

The debate and dialogue emanating from the session was inspiring and insightful. Youth delegates from the continent and from the Diaspora found common themes and concerns.

There was agreement and recognition that African descendant youth in the Diaspora can play a meaning role by establishing dialogue and networks viz a viz social media platforms.

They recognized the need for financial support for delegates and offered considerations on various ideas to address the financial pressures.

YBF also - for the first time- created a Committee on Diaspora Youth Affairs to bring forth resolutions worthy of support and endorsement from the General Assembly. The resolutions are seen to strengthen the call to action by government and civil society to commit resources and support the UN declared Decade for People of African Descents' Action Plan.

The resolutions strengthen the UN declared Decade for People of African Descent (DPAD) Action Plan which calls on all agencies and civil society's groups to establish actions and programs to advance the DPAD Pillars (Recognition, Justice and Development) for all African peoples.

YBF and ANSA as well as other and other likeminded government agencies in the African Diaspora can take up the DPAD challenge by becoming collaborators, facilitators and initiators in support of a youth agenda for Africa under the DPAD Action Plan. To buttress that position organizations like Youth Bridge Foundation can play a lead role to ensure the most appropriate African based organizations have the capacity to enter into partnership agreements with those in the Diaspora.

## SUMMARY REPORT ON DIASPORA YOUTH SUMMIT

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Developing a framework for such undertakings would foster and advance the 3 pillars of DPAD. A first step in that direction would be creating the space and opportunity for dialogue and the exploration of how to create the right environments for initiatives.

For example, YBF is in a unique position to advance dialogue with African Canadian youth interested in advancing a DPAD agenda. Having already establish dialogue with African Nova Scotian Affairs (a government entity) and several civil society groups in Nova Scotia and Ontario the organization should build on those relationships to define a more formal set of agreements that can bring about substantial and long lasting DPAD initiatives for youth of African descent youth. YBF can position itself as a Facilitator, a collaborator or an Initiator.

However establishing specific stakeholders/partners will require an examination of shared goals and desired outcomes. Once key criteria and outcomes have been agreed to with agencies/civil society groups in the African Diaspora a higher degree of success is likely to occur. In some cases the 'partnerships' maybe the opportunity to work with government entities such as African Nova Scotian Affairs or with civil society groups such as Empowerment Squared, the Black Educators Association of Nova Scotia or academic institutions such as Dalhousie University.



RESOLUTION CEDU / 102 / 2018

## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

*Addressing high school dropout rates and adopting strategies to improve quality of education in Africa*

**Reiterating** the objectives of the African Union Commission's Continental Education Strategy for 2016-2025, educational policy and practice must seek to utilize human capital for a sustainable development "rooted in African values"<sup>1</sup>

**Acknowledging** the inalienable rights of education as it pertains to individuals in Africa, the Committee of Education recognizes the importance of education as it applies to the economic, social, civil, religious and political prosperity of a nation;

**Profoundly concerned** that 139 million adolescents of upper secondary school age 15-17 are drop-outs<sup>2</sup>, of this figure the majority (58%) are reflected in Sub-Saharan Africa;

**Alarmed** that 54% of out-of-school children in Ghana are girls;

**Acknowledging with deep concern** that health and reproductive issues surrounding menstruation<sup>3</sup> and pregnancy contribute to high school dropout rates;

**Recognizing** that low-income families cannot afford to pay tuition fees and school supplies;

**Endorsing** the need of vocational and technical education to better service industry needs and concerned by the inadequate amount teaching resources for vocational and technical education;

**Recognizing** salaries, social protection, professional autonomy as positive motivators for teachers by UNESCO's "Teacher Support and Motivation Framework for Africa Report";

**Noting** the impulse of politics regarding the formulation of educational policies has deteriorated public educational reforms of many African countries;

**Observing** the low availability of internship positions has compelled most tertiary-level students to fulfil their internship requirements by teaching in local primary and secondary schools;

**Fully alarmed** that most tertiary-level students forced to teach in local primary and secondary schools for internships, neither possess the skill set nor training required to teach, therefore compromising the quality of education received by their students;

**Recalling** the African Union Youth Volunteer Corps (AU-YVC) established on the 3rd of December in 2010 has stringent eligibility criteria that exclude students who have no prior volunteer and professional work experience;

**Raising** the concern that the education system does not foster community involvement for youth below the ages of 18, and these youths are subsequently excluded from utilizing the benefits of the AU-YGC due to lack of prior experience;

**Raising the concern** that the education system does not foster community involvement for youth below the ages of 18, and these youths are subsequently excluded from utilizing the benefits of the AU-YGC due to lack of prior experience;

Submitted by: Rejoice Akosua Adjei (GH), Noroh Dakim (CA), Andrea Gyamfi (CA), Sasha Hayward (CA), Mukisa Kakembo (CA), Rashida Symonds (CA), Nurudeen Sulemana (GH)



## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

1. **Recommending that** African nations standardize the process of educational curriculum design devoid of political ideology, and ensure all stakeholders have an input in the policies formulated;
2. **Calling upon** adequate training and access to sustainable materials with priority especially going to rural areas where contact with essential materials such as Information Communication Technology (ICT) and technological materials are especially scarce;
3. **Looking to** the example of Ghana, qualified diaspora youth can return to the continent through the national service program and act as a human resource;
  - a. This human resource can be channeled to the vocational and technical schools to facilitate skill transfer;
  - b. The curriculum of the basic schools should be restructured to enable pupils acquire basic skills and knowledge in Technical and Vocational \ education;
4. **Recommend** licensing and required career-long professional development courses for teachers that will be honoured with increased salaries;
5. **Strongly urge** the government to financially support campaigns to address families, communities, and teachers as it pertains to education on menstrual cycles, proper feminine hygiene management, disposal techniques, and family planning to reduce stigma at home and in schools;
  - a. Support and resources such as counselling around reproductive health, family planning and restrictive gender roles should be provided;
  - b. Noting the model of NGOs such as WUSC and Camfed, which campaign for the education of young women and mothers, with existing chapters in Malawi Ghana, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, to challenge inequality and capital disparages.
6. **Calling on** African countries to adopt funding allocation strategies in the educational sector, that are backed by extensive research on the economic, social and cultural issues contributing to high school dropout rates;
  - a. Issues such as gender, income, health, and belief systems that limit interest in education are current key areas of concern;5
  - b. Calling upon the government to fund infrastructure, with adequate water, sanitation facilities, and proper waste management for female sanitary products in schools;
7. **Charge** the government to make available more internship opportunities and positions for tertiary-level students;
  - a. Collaborate with companies, organizations and local businesses to have set quotas dedicated to tertiary-level for students
  - b. Ensure the internship positions made available are career-specific and beneficial to the students
8. **Appeal** to the African Union to expand their eligibility criteria and possibly decrease the length of experience required to apply for positions through the AU-YVC
9. **Emphasize** the need for youth to become involved in their community service even before the ages of 18;
  - a. Make volunteering and community involvement mandatory for students at the senior secondary school level
  - b. Schools are encouraged to collaborate with organizations, in an attempt to mediate the volunteering process for students

Max Roser and Esteban Ortiz-Ospina (2018) - "Financing Education". Published online at OurWorldInData.org. Retrieved from: [6 |](https://ourworldindata.org/financing-educatio5Adam, S., Adom, D., & Bediako, A. (2016). The Major Factors That Influence Basic School Dropout in Rural Ghana: The Case of Asunafon' South District in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. Journal of Education and Practice,7(28).</a></p>
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## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DIASPORA YOUTH AFFAIRS

*Guided by UN General Assembly resolution 68/237 declaring the Decade for People of African descent (2015-2024), inclusion of Diaspora youth in Africa's development agenda need to be accelerated. As the global aid architecture shrinks, it has become obvious that governments in Africa and their citizens, especially, the youth must mobilize resources internally and from Diaspora for the transformation of their countries and the continent. This makes the mobilization of the energies and potential of young people in Diaspora for development a necessity than an option. Tapping into the 5-Cs of Diaspora Youth Capital (Financial, Intellectual, Political, Cultural and Social) is now more urgent than before.*

**Noting with concern** that a diaspora contributes to both a national brain drain and a sense of national inferiority, wherein African Diaspora are perceived as superior to continental and local Africans;

**Acknowledging with concern** the lack of representation of youth in government, with rising unemployment rates amongst said youth, who represent approximately 70% of the population in Africa;

**Observing** a lack of incentive for people to return to their home countries due to a lack of privilege and opportunity, as well as greater incentives to leave due to opportunities outside of the African continent;

**Noting further** a lack of job-specific training, failing to teach both critical and usable skills, as well as within the most crucial years of youth development;

**Recognizing** inefficient communication between those involved in the Diaspora and those within the African continent, including government and businesses/stakeholders;

**Deploring** the impression that African countries are not suitable to live in and African governments are to blame in the eyes of the youth;

**Regrettably noting** the role of state and federal government and corruption in pushing African citizens out of country;

**Taking into account** a lack of engagement of the diaspora youth in various organs of the African Union;

**Recognizing** diaspora don't feel politically connected to the continent;

### Policy Intervention

1. **Propose** reducing the minimum age of government endeavors from "post-youth" to legal age, to provide youth with involvement opportunities;
2. **Further propose** maximum and minimum age (legal age) in office that's legally enforced with term limits, so as to expand new involvement and promote advisory roles of those who previously held positions;
3. **Implement** a youth ministry to get youth involved and employed within local governments, such as the Bahama's Youth Division, which includes youth ambassadorship and offers grants to youth getting started in business and parliamentary procedures
4. **Instill** practicums, internships and mentorships to encourage and better prepare students with practical experience such as
  - a. government mandated local youth employment programs and government-incentivized spaces within organizations for youth internship, training, and employment, as well as
  - b. vocational training programs beyond elementary school for development at critical ages of basic skills essential for country-development such as agriculture, in addition to specialization training for technical skills;

## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DIASPORA YOUTH AFFAIRS

5. Amend funding and support for job programs by way of
  - a. Appending approximately 5-10% of all remittance money towards these funding, and
  - b. promoting the prosecution of government corruption in order to bring money back into the states, including using assets seized from prosecuted government employees and office cases to go towards said projects;
6. Promote a free centralized community center with standardized resources alongside a platform similar to job hubs such as Indeed.com through media with a public rating system to avoid job and market scams;
7. Declaring exchange programs with stakeholders and businesses both local and abroad to encourage maintaining an even relationship with the home country,
  - a. Imploring the United Nation to set up funding initiatives as part of the Decade for People of African Descent to support these programs;
  - b. Advocating for Diaspora organizations and African studies courses/or programs be added to curriculum to provide realistic information about the continent in terms of infrastructure and development
8. Employ options for those to return homecoming arrangements and summits to encourage youth to return and transmit their acquired knowledge, such as the Ghana Diaspora Youth Forum implemented in Toronto, as well as short term accommodations like food, shelters, and clothing, to allow Diaspora youth to reintegrate and re-establish themselves with a grace period;
9. Grant diaspora (with citizenship) right to vote in their African country internationally to protect assets and see growth

Submitted by: Abigail Afia Appiah (GH), Nicole Agyei Odame (CA), Samantha Reid (CA), Abigail Baah (GH), Lushima Lumumba- Kasango (USA)

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Max Roser and Esteban Ortiz-Ospina (2018) - "Financing Education". Published online at OurWorldInData.org. Retrieved from:

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## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULE OF LAW - JUSTICE, PEACE AND SECURITY

*With countries across Sub-Saharan Africa facing crises in their justice systems, security sectors, and economies, young people offer both the greatest opportunity and the greatest challenge to development and security. Youth can drive economic growth, serve as a force for innovation, and be partners in building a robust rule of law. They can offer support for governance and for political reforms. At the same time, an unsettled youth population can be a destabilizing force in light of increased unemployment levels, increased urbanization, and the potential to challenge state authority. The Committee examines the nexus between youth and the rule of law in Sub-Saharan Africa.*

Recognizing that every individual, especially youth, rich or poor, should be able to freely exercise their right to seek redress in a formal court of law,

Guided by the Sustainable Development Goal 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions ; and the AU Agenda 2063, Aspiration 27 , that Africa shall have a universal culture of good governance, democratic values, gender equality, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law,

Affirming the principles contained in Article 3 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights<sup>3</sup>, which states that every individual shall be equal before the law and that every individual shall be entitled to equal protection under the law,

Believing that justice can be made more accessible to persons with disabilities by encouraging training in the justice system,

Noting with concern that most formal and informal justice systems are dominated by men and the traditional system tends to apply customary or religious norms discriminating against vulnerable groups,

Gravely concerned that there is a rampant culture of corruption affecting the youth in accessing education and professional training resources,

Seriously concerned that the court systems are heavily congested, delaying the fulfillment of justice,

Regretting that unemployment among young people aged 15–24 years old in sub-Saharan Africa has hovered between 12% and 14% since the global financial crisis of 2008 ,

### Intervention

Applaud and recommend the efforts such as the Tony Elumelu Entrepreneurship Programme (TEEP) which offers 1,000 African entrepreneurs annually seed capital of between \$5,000 to \$10,000, as well as training and mentoring to grow their businesses ,

Recommend that AU member states address underlying beliefs that the basis of some cultural norms discriminate against women and youth;

i) Allowing for education to be easily accessible and attainable for those who are likely to practice these cultural norms;

Encourage all African states to create programs/ systems that hold both the individual and law enforcement more transparent and accountable;

Propose to have legislations and/or provisions regarding youth and vulnerable people to be reviewed every 5 to 10 years;

Charge the youth and vulnerable persons to be part of the review process;

Implement community forums/meetings to discuss governmental institutions and hold them accountable for transparency.

Sustainable Development Goal 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions [http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/brochure/SDGs\\_Booklet\\_Web\\_En.pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/brochure/SDGs_Booklet_Web_En.pdf)  
2 Agenda 2063, Aspiration 27, [https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/3657-file-agenda2063\\_popular\\_version\\_en.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/3657-file-agenda2063_popular_version_en.pdf)

"Youth Employment is Africa's Greatest Challenge", African Business Magazine <https://africanbusinessmagazine.com/interviews/youth-unemployment-africas-greatest-challenge-says-ton-y-elumelu>  
"Youth Employment is Africa's Greatest Challenge", African Business Magazine <https://africanbusinessmagazine.com/interviews/youth-unemployment-africas-greatest-challenge-says-ton-y-elumelu>

## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

1. *In an attempt to control rural-urban migration in Africa, what socio-political and economic mechanisms can African countries and the Diaspora employ to bridge the poverty gap between rural and urban areas to make rural settlements attractive to investment and other economic development opportunities?*
2. *What have been some of the interventions by African states and advanced nations to mainstream social inclusion issues in development interventions?*
3. *How has the youth and persons with disability been engaged in development interventions and initiatives?*
4. *What strategies for social inclusion and laudable social inclusive policy intervention can be proposed?*

**Deploy** the fact that individuals from rural communities face higher socio-economic barriers than individuals in urban areas.(4) Those barriers to essential services and human needs are greater multiplied in regards to marginalized groups such as women, youth, illiterate persons, and persons with disabilities;

**Alarmed** by the fact that rural women refuse to report domestic violence and other form of abuses for fear of their own safety and that of their children;

**Noting with concern** Governance peer reviewed article, “distance, services, and citizen perceptions of the state in rural Africa” where it finds that citizens’ distance to health clinics and schools is associated with poorer outcomes;

**Applaud** the approval of the Africa Protocol on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities referred to as the Africa Disability Protocol (ADP) by Heads of State on 31 January 2018;

**Condemns** the lack of awareness for the talents and abilities of persons with disabilities within rural family structures;

**Affirms** that mobility constraints are a serious impediment to disability-inclusive development in rural areas, as they exacerbate the personal, economic, and social isolation of persons with disabilities;

**Strongly condemn** the lack of data on the demographic profile, location and disability areas of persons with disabilities in Member States and across the continent;

**Recognizing** the existence of harmful practices in rural areas, which is defined by the ADP as – behavior, attitudes and practices based on tradition, culture, religion, superstition or other reasons, which negatively affect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities or perpetuate discrimination;

**Acknowledge** with admiration the proliferation of community radio stations serving the information needs of rural communities;

**Support collection actions** to create a safe atmosphere that encourages rural women to seek help when they need it - by providing, among others, an anonymous call in/text service through mobile network phone providers;

**Strongly Urge** African Governments to provide free and accessible public transportation for persons with disabilities, by taking advantage of the World Bank disability-inclusive transport program 2 through infrastructure financing and knowledge sharing;

**Suggests** that systematic data collection on persons with disabilities for all African Members States under the supervision of the African Disabilities Alliance be pursued;

**Strongly urge** African countries to commit to collecting data and also share the data on a centralized database so African researchers and policy makers can effectively access the critical information;



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## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

**Highly recommend that** African Farm Radio Research (AFRRI) initiative which was implemented in 2007 has already invested in the basic infrastructure for rural broadcast in Mali, Ghana, Uganda, Tanzania and Malawi through a low cost model 1 can be replicated or built upon;

**Challenge** young people to come together to set up a distance education program through radio broadcast channels that reach rural areas and provide basic literacy contents;

**Recommend** a continent-wide commitment to hold the 2018 International Disability Day, on December 3rd as an awareness day for BREAKING BARRIERS to inclusion in many key aspects of society.

Submitted by: Hameda Fordjour Nyameke (Ca), Sharon Oteng (USA), Emmanuel Dassah Bavu (GH), Adut Elijah Dau (SS), Theodora Amanor Dede (GH)  
Samuel Prevo-Benoit (CA), Jayde Tynes (CA)

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<sup>1</sup>African Farm Radio Research Initiative (AFRRI), aimed to more fully understand the effectiveness of farm radio in meeting the food security objectives of rural farming households in Africa; <http://www.farmradio.org>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/07/24/world-bank-group-announces-new-commitments-on-disability-inclusion>

## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

*The role employment must play on the continent of Africa must go beyond wealth creation, private ownership of capital, and open markets and other principles of economic liberalism. The values that drive employment policy and entrepreneurial activity must comprehensively reflect and combine the cultural and economic diversity that exists within the continent, strong market based principles, and unique and localized African characteristics.*

*Employment and then entrepreneurship must be a tool for security management, cultural promotion and preservation, environmental conservation and substantive increases on the quality of life for Africans. Economic planning on the continent must include elite and non-elites, urban and rural, commercial and subsistence based stakeholders. It must be concerned as much with preserving and evolving our diverse traditions, while leading the continent to the future.*

*The African continent has no shortage of investment banks, infrastructural banks, agricultural banks, and economic development programs, well documented reports, national, regional, and continental strategies. The challenges are not solely on idea generation, but also on monitoring, and implementation.*

**Taking Cognizant** of the low level of integration between traditional and modern systems of professional trading, business education and business practices;

**Observing** that local knowledge and systems are not fully integrated into modern economic planning, and tax policy making;

**Convinced** that all African peoples deserve effective representation;

**Considering** the low level of state recognition and support provided for pastoral peoples;

**Acknowledging** that close to 80% of some economies are made up of pastoralists;

**Noting** that the Fulani peoples are the largest pastoral people in the world;

**Acknowledging** with concern that long years of marginalization, and failure to incorporate pastoralist into mainstream economy results in lack of access to productive assets, basic services and increasing dependence on aid, and drastic impacts of global warming induced drought, and violent communal conflict;

**Appreciating** that National Youth Service(NYS) Programs engage hundreds of thousands of young people each year and have the potential to equip them with strong civic skills and prepare them for employment and livelihood opportunities;

**Alarmed** at the chronic underfunding, poor data collection, and lack of oversight and quality assurance on NYS programs;

**Deeply alarmed** by the \$1trillion global investment gap in infrastructure development, and cuts of productivity by 40%;

**Gravely concerned** by the chronic levels of political corruption across the continent, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and red tape that create unfavourable climates for young entrepreneurs;

**Regretting** the systematic advantages bestowed upon men over women and the dire consequences these advantages have on comprehensive economic development;

**Recognizing** the need to effectively communicate the vast granting opportunities in young African including those in rural communities;

### **The Committee**

**Urges** Ministries of Education across the continent in collaboration with legitimate traditional institutions to create an accreditation system that recognizes traditional apprentices' business practices;

**Recommends** Governments offer combinations of tax breaks, tax holidays, and grants to reduce the personal and financial costs for business mentors in traditional systems;

**Encourages** African Governments to pay particular attention to local economies and protect them from eradication and assist in diversifying their ways of life;



## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

**Suggest** the trading traditions of the Igbo of Nigeria, Kikuyu of Kenya, the Somali, The Chagga of Tanzania, The Akan of Ghana and the Ivory Coast and other sophisticated trading cultures must be studied, and supported through strategic investments in such ethno-political regions;

**Proposes** relevant political departments be developed and integrated to form sustainable relationships with pastoral groups and coordinate with international pastoral and national departments;

**Recommends** creation of a pastoralist-driven Data Management System that will allow governments to better understand, analyze and share information on their production system, and have more tools to implement pastoral friendly policies at national and regional levels;

**Further requests** enhanced youth involvement in the design, implementation and evaluation of National Youth Service (NYS) programmes;

**Urges** the development, monitoring and evaluation systems, and conduct research on a variety of topics relevant to improving the effectiveness of NYS programmes;

**Calls** for opportunities for continued networking, coaching, engagement and learning among NYS stakeholders in the public and private spheres at national, regional and continental levels;

**Proposes** incubation funds to be set up for youth at the country, regional and continental levels;

**Further recommends** the creation of well-coordinated supportive systems for young people to have access to appropriate mentors who can provide advice as well as critique to aspiring entrepreneurs;

**Proposes** National Youth Service to invest in labour market training in areas with significant demand for labour;

**Urges** likeminded firms and individual entrepreneurs to leverage their collective bargaining power while working with government officials and departments;

**Charges** young entrepreneurs in collaboration with accountability groups to create online platforms to identify and promote government officials and policies that allow for fair and transparent policies;

**Reaffirms** the need to encourage, promote and support girls education in order to scale up equitable development in Africa;

**Strongly Recommend** young women-focused civil society organizations, market women organizations, and religious women groups to build their civil capacity and advocate for laws to be updated to reflect the benefits societies receive when women are provided access to resources;

**Charges** AU Member States to create Youth Service job grants for SMEs to encourage private sector employment and skills development;

**Recommends** local governments are capacitated and tasked to negotiate robust community engagement frameworks as part of Public - Private-Partnerships and foreign investment contracts as core priority of agreement;

**Charges** African governments to take steps to improve the regulatory framework for investment in infrastructure - South Africa, Rwanda, Botswana, and Mauritius offer good examples of advanced and robust regulatory contexts;

**Invites** the AU to create a Pan African Industry association to facilitate exchange of strategy in infrastructure investment and joint research initiatives;

**Trusts** AU continue to identify and promote promising policy makers and practices that allow for ease of doing business;

**Urges** likeminded firms and individual entrepreneurs to leverage their collective bargaining power while working with government officials and departments;



## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

**Charges** young entrepreneurs in collaboration with accountability groups to create online platforms to identify and promote government officials and policies that allow for fair and transparent policies;

**Reaffirms** the need to encourage, promote and support girls education in order to scale up equitable development in Africa;

**Strongly Recommend** young women-focused civil society organizations, market women organizations, and religious women groups to build their civil capacity and advocate for laws to be updated to reflect the benefits societies receive when women are provided access to resources;

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Submitted by: Tamer Osman (Sudan), Gerald Chukwuebuka Ogbonna (Ca), Elhadj Mouctar Diallo (Guinea), Mbuso Ngwenya

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Sudan, P. a. (n.d.). 1-25.

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## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

*Improving the health status in African countries still faces many hurdles, however, there have been significant strides in improved health systems and development in recent years. In progressing to a universal improvement of health across the continent, what are some of the policy issues and/or recommendations that hinder or promote the health and well-being of the African Youth, and how can the youth undertake and lead initiatives that would promote the health and well-being of the younger generation, focusing on and ameliorating the status of five (5) major issues in regards to youth-centered health; HIV/AIDS, Reproductive Rights, Child Mortality, Malnutrition, and Mental Health*

**A. Noting with concern** the current issues surrounding the impact of HIV/AIDS on the youth and child population on the continent of Africa,

1. **Gravely concerned** for the lack of priority and insufficient funding towards services in low risk regions in Africa,<sup>1</sup>
2. **Commending** the efforts and significant progress made in reducing AIDS-related death in East and Southern Africa by 50% as of 2016, <sup>2</sup>

**B. Emphasizing** the necessity for equity in health care especially for women and their reproductive rights,

1. **Recognizing** that there is a stigma towards women who are accessing and participating in and/or receiving education regarding family planning and sexual health,
2. **Concerned** about the lack of protection for young women in relation to sexual violence, human rights and autonomy

**C. Aware** of the current child mortality status on the continent of Africa,

1. **Aware** that remote and rural areas lack appropriate road infrastructure and transportation to access medical and healthcare facilities and services, <sup>3</sup>
2. **Concerned** about the fact that child mortality rates in African countries still bear the greatest burden and do not have comprehensive treatment plans for easily preventable diseases, <sup>4</sup>

**D. Observing** the consequences of inappropriate distribution and lack of access to nutritious food sources,

1. Keeping in mind that malnutrition is linked to poverty thus hindering the ability to access appropriate and healthy food choices,
2. Conscious that there may not be a standard or regulatory process informing farmers of good farming practices to ensure yield of nutritious food,

**E. Concerned** by the minimal representation of Mental health care and services within the current health system,

1. Deeply alarmed by the minimal funding opportunities budgeted towards mental health services,<sup>5</sup>
2. Aware of the limited mental health care professionals, facilities, and resources to service rural and remote communities.<sup>6</sup>

RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE  
**ON HEALTH**

1. **Strongly urges** the African Union to uphold African leaders to utilize the current HIV/AIDS demographic in the prioritization of funding for HIV/AIDS services;
  - a. Urging African Governments to enforce existing anti-discriminatory laws to help individuals seek adequate and appropriate care without the fear of stigma and discrimination;
2. **Appeals** that the African Union acknowledge the current lack in appropriate and effective policy and practice in relation to reproductive rights;
  - a. Calls upon the African government and NGO's to implement initiatives and programming specific to increasing awareness and good practice surrounding sexual health;
  - b. Draws attention to the government and other governing bodies the current issues surrounding current policy and cultural practices;
    - i. Proposes the development of new inclusive policies to support young females;
    - ii. Instructs the development of community outreach and creation of safe spaces;
3. **Requests** that action be brought to the matter of child mortality and the improvement of basic medical services and practices;
  - a. **Urge** the African Union to uphold governments to adopt, adapt and integrate modern practices in culturally respective manners for rural and remote areas (article C.2.);
4. **Confirms** the necessary adjustments to access and delivery of nutritious and sustainable food products;
  - a. Urges governments to actively participate in the procurement and distribution of biofortified crops (article D.1.);

Submitted by: 38. Irene Duah-Kessie (CA), Olamide Oluwatoyin Egbewumi (Ca), Nnamdi Chibuzo Chiekwe (CA), Oluwamountoyemi Opeoluwa-Calebs (CA), Foluso Omotayo Ogunjimmii (CA), Nakie Rowena Davies (CA), Moyosioreoluwa Gloria Ladipo (CA), Helena Baaba Botchway (GH), Sonia Igboanugo, Zina Issach Cherechi Emenogu (CA)

Resources:

- 1 Kharsany, A., & Karim, Q. (2016). HIV Infection and AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa: Current Status, Challenges and Opportunities. *The Open AIDS Journal*, 10(1), 34-48. doi: 10.2174/1874613601610010034.
- 2 UNAIDS' Efforts to End HIV/AIDS in East and Southern Africa | The Borgen Project. (2018). Retrieved from <https://borgenproject.org/hiv-aids-in-east-and-southern-africa/>
- 3 Atuoye et. Al 2015
- 4 Child Mortality; Max Roser - 2016 <https://ourworldindata.org/child-mortality#global-decline-of-child-mortality>
- 5 <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.3402/gha.v7.24589>
- 6 <https://www.spotlightnsp.co.za/2015/12/01/rural-mental-health-matters/>



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## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP

*The shift toward younger population is a global phenomenon, but nowhere is the phenomenon – and the accompanying youth bulge – more pronounced or has the growth been faster than in Sub-Saharan Africa. Recognizing this reality along with the role that youth played in shaping the Arab Spring, the African Union has made youth empowerment a top priority in its planning. For it to be successful and sustainable, the “Beyond Aid” agenda need to be youth-centered.*

- 1. How can the African youth be positioned to effectively contribute to defining the continent's development priorities in the next decade ?*
- 2. How can Africa model a youth-led government and leadership prospect ?*
- 3. How can the negative perceptions around (a) youth and leadership and (b) youth and governance be demystified ?*

**Taking into account** the marginalization of African youth by reason of being too young to lead has resulted in Africa missing out on tapping into its greatest asset;

**Regret** that African leaders over rely on external aid thereby making our natural and human resources underutilized;

**Noting with concern** that today's generation of young people in Africa is the largest the continent and the world has ever known with over 70% of the population under the age of 35 and an expectation to increase by 2030, and yet the majority of member states marginalize young people from pursuing leadership roles;

**Concerned** that the youth in Africa has less access to employment and opportunities hence, full economic growth potential is not fully utilized;

**Bearing in mind** that the African Youth Charter and the African Youth Decade 2009-2018 Plan of Action (DPoA) declared that, the African youth will be empowered for the development of the continent in all spheres, with equal social, political, economic and development rights with due regard to their freedom and identity and in the equal enjoyment of the common heritage of humankind;

**Express disappointment** that Africa's population is very youthful, yet they lack the necessary education and skills to engage, compete and succeed in leadership in leadership positions;

**Alarmed** at some of the African centered traditions and culture which negatively influence societal systems for involvement of young leaders, which create complexities that are difficult to untangle and unpack,

**Observing with concern** Africa's overreliance on external aid prevents leaders from looking inwards to identify see the potential resources and aid that come from within their own countries;

**Draws attention** to the system which is entrenched with nepotism and elitism which constricts opportunities for those who fall outside their inner circle;

### **The Committee hereby,**

**Encourages** African leaders to thoroughly examine the conditions of acceptance of aid to ensure that it is beneficial to its countries development;

**Urge** Member state governments to implement the International Labour Organization 2016 strategy of up skilling and re-skilling;

**Charges** AU Youth Desk to, in the spirit of the African Union 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 in line with the age of candidacy and the age a natural person can vote;

**RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON  
GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP**

**Calls** upon law makers to amend the constitutional age limit at which youth are admitted in leadership roles;

**Encourages** African leaders to adhere to the term limits of their respective constitutions by exiting office after such time;

**Challenges** African youth to make conscious effort to get involved in processes that could lead to decision making that reflect their interest per African Youth Charter (11.2a);

**Recommends** the complete enforcement of the current charters on basic education which includes reading, literacy, science, technology, engineering and mathematics;

**Charges** the Ministers responsible for youth in Africa to seek continuous open dialogue and collaboration among traditional leaders, local government authorities and youth for increased decision-making opportunities;

**Further Calls on** AU to compel African Ministers responsible for youth to annually report on level of compliance and delivery on the tenets of the African Youth Charter, Agenda 2063 and other protocols advancing youth development;

**Strongly urge** African youth to take proactive measures such as

- a) equipping themselves with their rights and responsibilities;
- b) accessing the right information in order to be in an informed position to make meaningful demand on member states to implement relevant continental; protocols and youth development programs;

**Charge** African youth to come together to form a strong platforms to monitor and advocate the effective enforcement of youth related rights and polices.

Submitted by: Frimpong Boateng Kwame E. (GH), Chavasse Bain (CA), Geneive Walker (CA), George Boateng Boadi (GH), Nimatu Ibrahim (GH)

Resources:

1. African Youth Charter [http://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/african\\_youth\\_charter\\_2006.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/african_youth_charter_2006.pdf)
2. Constitutive Act of the African Union <http://www.achpr.org/instruments/au-constitutive-act/>
3. Ghana National Employment Report (2015)
4. Nigeria Labour Force Statistics Vol 1 (2017)
5. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/20/world/africa/uganda-president-museveni-age-limit.html>
6. [http://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/blog/2017/8/7/africa\\_defining\\_challenge.html](http://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/blog/2017/8/7/africa_defining_challenge.html)
7. <https://www.ukessays.com/essays/social-work/role-of-youth-in-society.php>
8. <https://m.gulfnews.com/your-say/your-view/the-role-of-the-youth-in-society-1.2205191>
9. <http://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/article/role-of-youth-in-national-development>
10. [www.worldometers.info](http://www.worldometers.info)
11. [www.social.un.org](http://www.social.un.org)



## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT

- 1. In exploiting its natural resources to meet domestic and international market demands, what strategies/ approaches can Africa adopt to ensure that the negative impacts of such extractive activities on the environment are reversed and/or avoided to promote environmentally sustainable development?*
- 2. Why does environmental rights and governance matter?*
- 3. What are some practical ways of embracing waste as a resource that present opportunities for economic development, job creation and technological innovation?*

**Concerned** that the unsustainable exploitation of Africa's natural resources lead to deforestation, soil erosion, pollution, destruction of habitat/ecosystem, unhealthy emissions and climate change;

**Alarmed** that 77% of African land are eroded and most erosions are caused by improper waste management ;

**Recognizing** the effort of Ethiopia in solving the waste issues in their country through the conversion of waste to energy;

**Gravely concerned** that 40% of Sub Saharan African have no access to clean water due to water pollution;

**Pointing out** that agricultural practice such as the excessive use of pesticides and excreta further damage the available water supply significantly and causes air pollution;

**Concerned** about the absence of air monitoring systems in the most part of the continent;

### **AU INVOLVEMENT**

Propose AU tasks Members States to create elaborate community awareness and engagements on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes prior to undertaking projects to improve environmental soundness and social acceptability of project design;

**Call** on the Environmental Protection Agency in each member state to enforce the laws and publish reports on reclamation of land and forest by parties involved in any environmental extraction like the mining sector, land usage, oil extraction companies and human activities;

**Encourage** other African nations to follow the footsteps of Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda ,Tanzania and Kenya by being innovative and technologically advanced in ensuring environmental sustainability - Rwanda enforces the ban of single use of plastic and non-biodegradable products to the country - Ghana e-waste agreement to ban the importation of second hand electronic gadgets - Ethiopia on the Reppei waste to-energy project - Nigerian on reward system that supports reclaiming of waste materials such as plastic bottles can, and metals that are exported as a business option to countries like china, Sweden, Norway - The use of bio gas made from sewage waste into an alternative form gas production;

**Encourage** African youth to effectively mobilize themselves for engagement in the waste management sector on proper waste management and environmental sustainability programs – learning from the examples of NOVSAIC Expression4 and NELPLAST5;

**Further Recommend** that corporate institutions, public, and social organizations in African countries work to promote good environmental behaviors through continuous education on the effects of polluted environment on our health;

## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT

**Emphasize** the need to create an easy waste collection process;

**Propose** a law on product stewardship and waste management;

**Tasks** African governments to empower local authorities and intermediaries of waste management organizations like Zoomlion in Ghana and Clean Lagos who are small scale general waste management institution helping with easy collection of the waste generated in different communities;

**Recommend** the sanctioning of individuals and cooperate entities who flout environmental laws;

**Calls** for the need to educate farmers on the effects of excessive use of pesticide and excreta especially during raining seasons that cause water and air pollution;

**Charge** AU to compel African governments to put in place effective air monitoring systems and publish annual reports.

Submitted by: Melody Kploanyi (GH), Marian Dassah- Bavu (GH), Zuweira Baba Mohamed (GH), Eunice Azubilla (GHA)

<https://www.thenigerianvoice.com/news/89836/current-dynamics-of-land-degradation-in-africa-facts-and-st.html>

<http://www.africanews.com/2017/11/25/ethiopia-marching-towards-africa-s-first-waste-to-energy-plant-unepl/>

<http://dspace.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/10644/1/appiah2014%20%281%29.pdf>

4NOVSAIC Expression an initiative that believes that with art, nothing is a waste

5Nelplast: an Industrial Processing Company which specializes in recycling all kind of plastic waste into different variety of products



## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### PROBLEM STATEMENT ONE:

*Welcoming the efforts of African Leaders to sign the African Continental Free Trade Area (afCTA) agreement in order to remove barriers for trade and allowing free flow of goods and services to boost growth, employment and development. 1*

Observing that absence of afCTA signatories of member states, which have hesitated in signing this agreement, is a contributing factor to the hindrance of Africa reaching full potential regarding \ continental power.

Recognizing that the afCTA presents advantages such as these:

1. Creates a single market for goods and services.
2. Boost economies by harmonizing trade liberalization access.
3. Competitive manufacturing sector with economic diversification.

Acknowledging with concern that only 44 nations have signed to the African continent free trade area (afCTA).<sup>2</sup>

Being aware that our aspirations in the agenda 2063<sup>6</sup> reflect an Africa capable of realizing that our full potential in development, we therefore, have to commit to work together.

Realizing that our united voice paints a picture that we desire for ourselves and for future generations and our continent, dedicate ourselves to the enduring PAN African vision.

Keeping in mind that trade between African countries is relatively low and only accounts for 10% of all commerce on the continent.<sup>4</sup>

Fully aware that the pros of executing cross continental partnership will prove to be beneficial to member states in the African Union.

Guided by the fact that when Africa becomes united, it will become difficult for foreign investors and developers to manipulate African countries.

Continuing to take view that research has projected that by 2030, Africa can emerge as a \$2.5 trillion potential market for household consumption and \$4.2 trillion for business-to-business consumption. (Needs source if referencing research)<sup>5</sup>

### Solutions

1. Recommend that successful countries in the continent of Africa that refuse to sign onto African Continental Free Trade Area must realize that no matter how successful their nations are in terms of their respective resources shall always be in need of another scarce resource their fellow African Country shall be in abundance of.
2. Urge that all countries in the continent of Africa sign onto afCTA in the pursuit of longitudinal growth and stability.
3. Recommend signing on to this partnership shall enable economic growth and utilize human resource in African nations, thereby creating a step forward for Africa in achieving continental power.

#### Source:

1. African Continental Free Trade Agreement (afCFTA)  
<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2018/03/african-continental-free-trade-area-af-cfta-180317191954318.html>
2. Ibid
3. Agenda 2063  
<https://au.int/en/agenda2063>
4. United Nations Economics Commission for Africa  
<https://www.uneca.org/publications/guiding-principles-large-scale-land-based-investments-africa>
5. Agenda 2063  
<https://au.int/en/agenda2063>



## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### **PROBLEM STATEMENT ONE:**

*Observing that many partnership agreements are entered without the involvement and consultation of youth in the negotiation process; bearing in mind that the signing of trade and partnership agreements that have long gestation periods can compromise the growth and development of African States particularly of future generations .*

*BEING AWARE that the Community Benefits Agreement (CBA) framework<sup>7</sup> exists to:*

- 1. Require developers to provide specific amenities and/or mitigations to the local community or neighborhood.*
- 2. Provide community groups with incentive to publicly support this development in exchange.*

**Keeping in mind** the success of the Community Benefits Agreement (CBA) framework in Los Angeles, with successful implementation at mixed-use projects at Hollywood and Highland, which helped the developer to obtain \$90 million in subsidies from the city. Noting the success of the Community Benefits Agreement (CBA) framework in Toronto, with the successful procurement of transit expansion that has created direct employment for local community members.

**Pointing out that** NGO's are prominent stakeholders responsible for frontline activities in countries across the continent of Africa and are often the first services accessed by grassroots community members.

**Bearing in mind that** NGO's promote accountability and good governance between local communities and government.<sup>8</sup>

**Saddened by the** the lack of capacity in public officials to understand grassroots perspectives or insights in relation to foreign investment and the ground level implementation of these investments in the form of development.

### **Solutions:**

**Recommend that** selected African NGO representatives are included in the negotiation and implementation process of all projects funded by foreign investors, utilizing a Community Benefits Agreement Framework.



## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### *PROBLEM STATEMENT THREE:*

**Acknowledging with deep concern** that there is only three rotating, non voting seats on the United Nations Security Council for Africa.

**Recognizing** that South America is in the process of securing one permanent, voting seat for their continent on the Security Council of the United Nations.

### **Solutions:**

**Urge** the United Nations Security Council, through utilizing proportional representation, to create a permanent rotating seat with voting power for countries on the continent of Africa.

### *PROBLEM STATEMENT FOUR:*

**Acknowledging with deep concern** that a lack of education prevent affected communities from learning about, understanding, and utilizing the required tools needed to hold public officials accountable for the harmful decisions that relate to foreign investment.

**Viewing with appreciation** that the business model of corporate social responsibilities<sup>9</sup> over the last decade has moved considerably from voluntary decisions at the level of individual organisations, to mandatory schemes at regional, national and even transnational levels

### **Solutions:**

**Strongly recommend** that a model of corporate social responsibility is utilized by foreign investors wherein they invest in increasing literacy rates in African communities they do business in, rooted in contractual stipulations.

Wood, Donna J. (1991). "Corporate Social Performance Revisited". The Academy of Management Review. 16 (4): 691–718.

## RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### *PROBLEM STATEMENT FIVE:*

**Firmly convinced** that ease of transportation across boundaries is an important measurement of economic sustainability <sup>10</sup>

**Recognizing** that access to transportation has a direct impact on the Gross Domestic Product of a country.

**Noting** that ease of transportation access has a direct link to physical accessibility, to higher employment rates, and to the success of businesses that foster the expenditure of capital.

**Believing** that ease of transportation has a direct increase on the quality of life of some of the most marginalized members of local communities such as people with disabilities.

**Pointing out** that cross continental transportation would provide greater access to goods and services, increasing supply rates of a variety of products, and market capacity.

**Acknowledging** that there are no VISA requirements for travel across the European Union

### **Solutions:**

**Strongly recommend** that VISA requirements be eliminated across the continent of Africa, and replaced with the creation of a universal African passport.

### *PROBLEM STATEMENT SIX:*

**Acknowledging with alarming concern** that the continent of Africa is still facing the impacts of colonization, such as:

1. Being stripped from its land for natural resources for economic benefit
2. Foreign investment that seeks to deplete the continent of its autonomy such as exploitation from Canadian mining companies and Chinese infrastructure
3. An abundance of debt historically or presently owed to international banks
4. Many countries that are reliant on foreign aid and support, or which are considered to be of the third world.

### **Solutions:**

**Strongly recommend** that first generation families of the African Diaspora be granted the ability to pay into the African Union in order to contribute to the overall economic growth of the continent

**Urge** that this aforementioned membership in the African Union be met with the granting of dual citizenship for first generation families in the African Diaspora who choose to participate in public service for 365 days in the country that their families have originated from.

**Propose** that the African Union investigate the creation of a census targeting the African Diaspora, to contribute to overall economic continental growth.

Submitted by: Sarah Jama (CA), Marian-Ruun Bashi Ali (CA), Frederick Gyan (GH), Oliver T. Mhuri (ZIMBABWE), Joy Atieno Adallah (Kenya)



Building the Africa we want - the Africa puzzle



Innovation leadership lessons and fun problem



Delegates planting the AYGC tree at Aburi Botanical Gardens



A section of delegates take turns to pose by the Tree of life Aburi Botanical Gardens



H.E Heather Cameron, Canadian High Commissioner to Ghana addressing delegate



A session of the delegate in a group picture



A section of the Canadian delegation in a group picture



Delegate Kwame Frimpong Boateng, giving an opinion during the debate session



Research based brainstorming moment at committee level



Canadian delegation on a mini tour in Osu, Accra



2018 delegates at the 10th AYGC



Delivering the 2018 AYGC keynote address, Nadia A. Musah, Diaspora Affairs at the office of the president



L - R, Andrea Gyamfi, Emmanuel Ayiku and Zina Issack the reigning queen of Miss Ghanaian Canadian beauty pageant



Delegate Sharon Oteng, granting an interview during conference

## Initiative of



## Host



## Our Endorsement



## 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

### Head Office:

14 Lily Street,  
East Legon, Accra  
P. O. Box CT 5543  
Cantonments, Accra-Ghana  
+233-302-936326  
+233-20-9016886  
info@youthbridgefoundation.org  
www.youthbridgefoundation.org  
YouthBridgeFoundation  
@YouthBridge2

### Western Regional Office (Ghana):

Anibire Street # AN 03/05 South  
Agona Nkwanta  
+233-31 229 2765 / +233- 55 378 6952  
wr@youthbridgefoundation.org

### Northern Regional Office (Ghana):

House # RC87, Upper Floor  
Bolga Rd, Kanvili, Tamale  
+233-37 209 7936  
+233-57 624 5677 / 54 352 9526  
nr@youthbridgefoundation.org

### Nigeria Coordinating Office

Youth Development Centre  
Olusegun Obasanjo Presidential Library,  
Presidential Boulevard, Oke-Mosan,  
Abeokuta, Ogun State Nigeria  
+234 802 754 5142  
ybf.ng@youthbridgefoundation.org

### Zambia

Plot 1020 Cairo Road Northend  
P. O. Box 30267 Lusaka, Zambia  
+260-112 2806  
+260-977 783949 / 955 783949  
ybfzambia@youthbridgefoundation.org