Theme
AU Agenda 2063 and Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals:
Investing in Africa's Youth for Peace and Development

7th
African Youth
And Governance Conference
— *Johannesburg 2015* —

African
Youth and
Governance
Conference Initiative

resolution booklet
9-15 August

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Resolution Booklet
7th AFRICAN YOUTH AND GOVERNANCE CONFERENCE
9th-15th August 2015

Procedure of the General Assembly
General Rules

Should a committee want to speak; they must first raise the committee placard.
The board decides which committee to recognize and the authority of the board on this matter is absolute.

Procedures
Reading of the operative clauses
Points of information
Defence speech: 3 minutes to defend the motion for the resolution
Attack speech: 3 minutes to attack the motion for the resolution
Response to attack speech: 1 minute
30 minutes for open debate
3 minutes to sum up the debate

Voting
Announcing

Point of information
During points of information, the committee placard may be raised and delegates can ask the proposing committee to clarify specific words and abbreviations.
Note that points of information must ask for a factual answer. All other points raised must wait until the general debate.

Point of personal privilege
If a delegate cannot be heard, the point of personal privilege placard can be raised. The board will then ask the delegate to repeat his point.

Point of order
If the board makes a procedural mistake, the point of order placard can be raised. The board will then try to correct this mistake. Note that only chairpersons are to raise this placard.

Direct response
When a delegate wants to respond to the point made directly beforehand, the direct response placard can be raised. The board will then give priority to this committee and recognize the committee immediately. If more than one committee raises the direct response placard at the same time, the board chooses one and the other committee must lower their direct response placards. Every committee may use the direct response placard once during debate.

Conference Overview

Africa today is experiencing the most rapid urbanization in the world and remains a young population with 65% of her over 1.1billion population under the age of 35years. 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 poses intractable threat to Africa: requiring collaborative efforts in addressing it.

Building on the themes and outcomes of previous African Youth and Governance Conferences (AYGCs) held annually from 2009 to 2014, the 7th AYGC, Johannesburg 2015 provided a platform for the young participants to interrogate critical continental and global issues of relevance to youth development in Africa under the conference broad theme "*AU Agenda 2063 and Post-2015 SDGs: Investing in Africa's human capital for peace and development*".

SPECIAL FOCAL AREAS FOR AYGC2015

AU AGENDA 2063
The adoption of the AU Agenda 2063 calls for collective effort and provides an opportunity for Africa to reshape its destiny. Given that Agenda 2063 is a fifty-year vision, it is imperative to raise the awareness and interest of young people in the implementation of the plan which has seven "African Aspirations" serving as its basis.

Within the context of the AU Agenda 2063 ambition, the conference participants from the various African countries and the Diaspora, will interrogate challenges to African Unity and development For South Africa, this offers a perfect opportunity to show its commitment to welcoming the rest of Africa.

POST-2015 AGENDA
The Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals which end in December 2015. With Africa being on record as failing to achieve most of the MDG targets, it is critical to mobilize and invest in the continent's youth to ensure their contribution to, and effective monitoring of the implementation and achievement of development targets.

By addressing the two core issues identified, AYGC 2015 made a call to the requisite investments into African youth (both at home and in the diaspora), building and harnessing their potential to contribute to peace and sustainable development.

As a platform to build on the capacity of African youth to engage in development policy dialogue, this Resolution booklet is the output of conference delegates, with support from respective Committee Chairs, subject matter experts and the AYGC Secretariat.

We, youth delegates at the 7th African Youth and Governance Conference held from the 10th-14th of August, 2015 at the Pan African Parliament and Midrand Conference Center, Johannesburg, on the theme *"AU Agenda 2063 and Post-2015 SDGs: Investing in Africa's human capital for peace and development",*organized by the Youth Bridge Foundation (YBF) ;

Consideringthat with 65 percent of her over 1.1billion population under the age of 35years, Africa remains the only continent with a significantly growing youth population;

Acknowledgingthe assertion by the Heads of States in the preamble of AU Youth Charter that the youth represent the continent's greatest resource,

Convinced that initiatives such as the Agenda 2063 and the Post 2015 SDG Agenda will require active youth engagement on such to succeed;

Concerned about the growing challenges of unemployment, education, participation in governance and development processes, among others confronting African youth and the member countries;

Alarmed by theabsence 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 on ten main thematic areas;

COMMITTEES
Youth, Agenda 2063 and Post 2015 SDGs
Employment & Entrepreneurship Development
Education
Environment & Renewable Energy
Governance and Leadership Development
Health and Public Safety
Investment And Sustainable Development
Peace, Security &International Relations
Agriculture and Food Security
Gender and Social Inclusion

This booklet highlights the specific committee resolutions and recommendations for policy advocacy by youth and broader civil society at continental, national and local levels.

RESOLUTION BY

COMMITTEE ON THE YOUTH, AU AGENDA AND POST 2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

Submitted by: Puseletso Maile (ZA), Katlego Kope (ZA), Pokam W. Fabrice Donald (CM), Issahaq Abdullah (GH), Mulalo Netshifhefhe (ZA), JayKay Vilakati (ZA), Phelisa Bikani (ZA), Zethu Sinxeke (ZA), Lefatshe Moagi (Chairperson, ZA)

What mechanisms should African governments put in place to harmonise these development goals with national priorities? With over half the continent 1.1billion population being below 35 years. How can the youth of Africa be mobilized around the SDGs and Agenda 2063 to ensure effective delivery? How will African countries finance the implementation of the SDGs and AU Agenda 2063?

A. **Considering that** about 65% of the total population of Africa is below the age of 35 years and over 35% are between the ages of 15 and 35 years;

B. **Realising that** by 2020, out of 4 people, three will be on average 20 years old;

C. **Being aware** that more than 50% of young people in Africa are unemployed with 10 million young African youth arriving on the labour market annually;

D. **Deeply concerned** that only 40% of students in tertiary institutions in sub-Saharan Africa are women;

E. **Gravely concerned** that the implementation of policies and programs on the continent over time has not made room for the involvement and participation of youth;

F. **Alarmed by the fact** that the AU Decade Plan of Action for Youth Development is three years from ending but not much can be defined as results;

G. **Bemoaning the** absence of a clear mentoring and succession plan to carry on with initiatives on the continent beyond their initial framers;

H. **Acknowledging that** the AU Agenda 2063 and the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will need the full participation of young people across the continent;

1. **Encourages** African governments to develop and strengthen systemic capacity and leadership training initiatives to prepare African youth for the labour market and public offices;
2. **Urge** the AU to make the Agenda 2063 sound relevant to the aspirations and desires of young people across the continent;
3. **Recommends** the use of local languages and other innovative means of communication attractive to young people to enhance the reach and accessibility of continental documents such as the Agenda 2063;
4. **Further calls** on the AU to make accessible to young persons with visual impairment, Braille and Audio versions of continental policies.
5. **Recommends** to AU and Member States to work with independent Research Centres to do an extensive review on the performance of previous policies such as the AU Decade Plan of Action for Youth and the African Youth Charter to ascertain possible forces of success and/or failure as a learning point for the implementation of AU Agenda 2063 plan;
6. **Proposes** that governments in African countries have national binding policies which integrate young people within various public offices leadership and succession planning initiatives;
7. **Calls** on young people in leadership roles to lead effectively and leave a legacy that will further justify the call to have more young people in leadership roles;
8. **Encourages** the AU to champion the development of Agenda 2063 related academic content in the educational systems of Member States as a measure to create ownership among young people;
9. ~~**Admonishes**~~AU to formulate roadmaps for the implementation ofNational Youth Parliaments (NYP) by Member States of the AU as requiredin Article 11 of the AYC which should make provision for:

    a) Participation of youth in national policy formulation processes,

    b) Leadership structured programs,

    c) Good governance

    d) Coordination and collaboration,

    e) Mentoring;

10. **Further calls** on such Youth Parliaments to serve as a platform to rally youth around the AU Agenda 2063 campaign;
11. **Recommends** that member states localize the Agenda 2063 and the post 2015 SDGs by aligning their national level plans with same;
12. **Strongly encourages** the formation of an Agenda 2063 African Youth Movement to promote youth interest in Africa's transformation agenda, with the adoption of campaign methodologies that appeal to the youth.

RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Submitted by: Namangue Joel Junior (TD), Akilu Luyusa M.ZABADO (GH), Abigail Kyerewah Larbi (GH), Mohammed Awal (GH), Bridget Nartey (GH), Tebogo Motlana (ZA), Ngouo Brice (CM), Tevine Mengono (CD) Samuel Akinola (BW) Lombola Lombola (MW), Oghenevwoke Ighure (Chairperson, NG)

In less than three generations, 41% of the world's youth will be African and by 2035, Africa's labour force will be larger than China's. Africa Youth are better educated but less employed than their parents. On the Continent, too many African young people are neither employed nor studying.
Is this forced 'idleness' sustainable?

What needs to be done to increase the global competitiveness of African Youth? Is Youth Entrepreneurship the way forward for development of African Countries? How can entrepreneurs grow their business from small to medium and large scale manufacturing companies, which can create needed jobs for the growing youth population?

The 7th African Youth and Governance Conference 2015,

A. **Considering that** more than 68% of Africa's population (40% of its work force) are youth with more than 50 percent of these youth being illiterate;;

B. **Recognizing that** 42% of African youths who enroll in primary schools drop out without graduating from the primary schools;

C. **Mindful of** the importance of science and technology for the transformative agenda of Africa;

D. **Alarmed by the** fact that 72 percent of the youth population live on less than $2 a day;

E. **Concerned further that** the MDGs overly focused on basic education, which led to many African countries initiating policies limited to primary education at the expense of secondary, technical and tertiary education in terms of access and quality;

F. **Observing that**outdated teaching methods lead to undeveloped talent;

G. **Taking into consideration** the poor quality of the current education systems in Africa;

H. **Convinced of** the direct relationship be quality of education and capacity of the graduates to contribute to industry;

I. **Noting with** regret the lack of work experience, mentoring and internship opportunities for young people with private companies and corporations;

J. **Saddened by the** inadequate support for entrepreneurs, with high interest rates and dilapidated infrastructure;

K. **Alarmed that** 54% of African graduates do not have skills required by employers;

1. **Urge** African governments to adhere to, and implement existing policies and frameworks such as the AU Youth Decade Plan of Action and national level educational policies including free education at primary and Junior Secondary school level in order to reduce dropout rates;

2. **Emphasize** the need for continued investment in Educational infrastructure to improve the teaching methods and improve on existing curricula to include entrepreneurship development by AU member states;

3. **Propose**for consideration by AU Member states, the establishment and resourcing of more Vocational and Technical training institutions that are relevant market needs;

4. **Recommend** the establishment of innovation/Technology centers and career counselling centers as part of the university offerings;

5. **Strongly urge** African governments to establish at least one Entrepreneurial Development center on a decentralized basis as well as programs in Universities to develop entrepreneurship acumen;

6. **Emphasize** the need for mentoring and resource support for entrepreneurs through structured programs;

7. **Recommend** the establishment of independent peer review mechanism of African Universities to monitor the quality of education by ensuring African Universities design contextually relevant content in training the students;

8. **Strongly** recommend the establishment of Youth Chambers of Commerce in African countries to support youth entrepreneurs;

9. **Encourage** corporate bodies in African countries to drive cross-country exchange and learning programmes and initiatives to build capacity of students;

10. **Urge** African youths to take responsibility for their own learning, create entrepreneurial clusters/business parks-collaboration among themselves;

11. **Call** upon Young African Entrepreneurs to change the African economy that has traditionally been based on extraction and export; to extraction, manufacturing and exporting continent;

12. **Strongly** urge Governments to foster African economic integration and immigration, promote continental trade, improve transport infrastructure and encourage *Africapitalism*[1].

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[1] Africapitaism is an economic philosophy which argues that the African private sector has the power to transform the continent through long-term investments, creating both economic prosperity and social wealth.

RESOLUTION BY
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Submitted by: Lauretta Kuaeey(GH), Adama sheriff(SL), RIENGOUON NJAYOU Mariama(CM), James Stephen (SL), Binta Alhassan Ibn Kimba(GH) Luther N. Mafalleh (LB), Yassah N. Lavelah (Chairperson, LB)

Considering the progress made by African countries in improving enrollment and access to basic education in the MDGs ant the fact that only two-third of students' progress from primary to secondary education in Africa and youth employment increases with relevant education level, to what extend can technical and vocational educational training (TVET) become continental priority, made attractive, and become major drivers of social change and development? How can governments and citizens ensure sustainable funding for education at all levels?

The 7th African Youth Governance Conference 2015,

A. **Noting with concern** that technical and soft skills are largely excluded from the curricula due to capacity constraints within the current system;

B. **Alarmed by the fact** that poor and inadequate infrastructure in TVET institutions affect the quality of graduates produced

C. **Concerned that** theoretical aspects of TVET is overemphasized at the expense of practical aspects leading to most TVET programs not being not market-driven;

D. **Cognizant of the fact** that there is inadequate investment in the delivery of high quality training within TVET institutions[2];

E. **Bearing in mind that** little monitoring and evaluation exists within the TVET sector in the absence of a comprehensive educational policies and implementation plans hence, limited sustainability plans for TVET institutions, projects and programs of governments and partners;

F. **Deeply alarmed** by the inadequate research, negative stereotyping of TVET, gender disparity, inadequate trained TVET teachers and rural-urban inequitable distribution of trainers and facilities that affect the educational systems thus limiting national development;

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[2]The percentages of national budgets that goes towards TVET: Ethiopia-0.5%, Ghana-1%, Mali-10%, and Garbon-12%. (African Research and Resource Forum)

1. **Calls** upon AU Member States to enhance relevance of TVET by:
    I.   developingcomprehensive TVET policies that are adaptable to present day realities as well as curricula that will address diverse talents such as problem solving, value-based decision making, entrepreneurial, critical thinking skills, etc. to suit different geographical locations and interests,
    II. promoting the integration of information and communication (ICT) in TVET to reflect the transformation taking place in the work place as well as society at large;

2. **Urges** African governments to enhance access to TVET education by:
    I.   improving gender equality by promoting equal access of females and males to TVET programs in all fields,
    II. taking innovative measures to provide quality and inclusive TVET, especially to the physically challenged learners, rural and marginalized populations,
    III. designing programs to integrate adult education/literacy to accommodate the skilled but uneducated youth;

3. **Recommends** that AU Member States increase investment in TVET and Diversify financing sources for TVET institutions;

4. **Calls** on Heads of TVET institutions to explore creative avenues to generate funds internally to provide the needed resources to run these institutions;

5. **Further calls** on managers of TVET institutions to build strategic partnerships with the private sector in their respective countries to:
    I.   Provide practical training opportunities for their students to build on the competence,
    II. Serve as possible avenues to secure funds to support the running of these institutions;

6. **Encourages**TVET institutions to operate in accordance with guidelines set up by national TVET policies by establishing accreditation and quality assurance bodies to enforce, monitor and evaluate implementation;

7. **Calls** on African youth to see TVET as credible career options of pursuit rather than seeing it as an option of last resort;

8. **Finally calls** on youth in TVET to serve as positive role models and brand ambassadors to other young persons to whip up interest in it.

RESOLUTION
BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

What steps are being taken by the AU and African governments to develop environmentally sustainable natural resource exploitation? Ahead of the new international Climate Change Conference in Paris (COP 21), how can young African be engaged on the issues? How can African scientist and youth be supported by the AU to develop alternative energy sources?

Submitted by: Carol Mungo (KE), Yves Jonathan Makongo Nsobley (CM), Bolarinwa Iyanuoluwa Simon (NG), E. Friday Crusor (LR), Samuel Asamoah (Chairperson, GH)

The 7th African Youth and Governance Conference 2015

    A. **Acknowledging that** Africa continues to rely on natural resource extraction as a source of national revenue;

    B. **Noting with regret that** Africa is so rich under the ground in terms of natural resources but so poor above the ground;

    C. **Concerned further that** the unsustainable exploitation of these natural resources lead to deforestation, soil erosion, pollution, destruction of habitats/ecosystems and emission of Green House Gases (GHGs);

    D. **Alarmed that** approximately over 30,000 elephants are killed every year in Africa, with poaching affecting the continent's economy[3];

    E. **Further noting that** energy supply solely contributes to the highest amount of GHGs emissions estimated to be 26%;

    F. **Alarmed by the fact that** 1.1 billion people in the world live without electricity and almost 3 billion people cook using polluting fuels like kerosene, wood and charcoal;

    G. **Recognizing that** renewable energy sources as solar, wind and water etc are readily available and they are inexhaustible and carbon-neutral;

    H. **Bearing in mind that** renewable energy are clean energy sources that have minimum environmental impact compared to conventional energy technologies,

    I. **Encouraged by the fact** that renewable energy is for our *children's children's children*;

    J. **Acknowledging that** Renewable Energy industry employs more than 7.7 million people worldwide, 18% increase from the 6.5 million in 2014[4].

    K. **Noting with regret that** power cuts in all African countries adversely affects all facets of lives including education, health, transport, industrialization and commercial sectors.

    L. **Keeping in mind that** the upcoming COP 21(Conference of Parties) is the last chance to adopt a global agreement that makes it possible to ensure a safe climate and must be a decisive turning point for Africa's efforts to fight climate change.

    M. **Noting with concern** that only four African countries have so far submitted their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to UNFCCC ahead of COP 21.

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[3] www.wildlifeaid.org
[4] www.sustainablenergyforall.org

1. **Recommends** to the AU:
   I. To ensure that ratified environmental policies are implemented by parties to it,
   II. Announce punitive measures for non-compliance to the protocols,
   III. To set up enforcement agencies to ensure parties produce verifiable outcomes on the implemented activities;

2. **Calls** upon African governments to:
   I. Strengthen national environmental management authorities.
   II. Create a favorable policy environment for investment in renewable energy.
   III. Tap into solar energy and other renewable energy sources to provide off grid energy solutions to reduce power shortages.
   IV. Provide incentives to companies/organizations to reduce carbon emission rates.
   V. Encourage afforestation programs to reduce desert encroachment and impacts of climate change.
   VI. Set up proper channels of waste management from collection, disposal to recycling to improve sanitation.
   VII. Increase environmental education programs at the grassroots level.
   VIII. Promote Low Carbon Development (LCD) pathway programs.
   IX. Submit their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to UNFCCC ahead of COP 21.
   X. Widen the INDCs preparations to include various key stakeholders as youth and women.
   XI. Support youth participation in COP 21
   XII. Ensure open access to information on opportunities of renewable energy.

3. **Encourages** the private sector to:
   I. Sustainably invest in renewable energy technologies.
   II. To provide scholarship opportunities for young people to specialize in the renewable energy fields.

4. **We encourage** the civil society to advocate the use of clean energy technologies to reduce environmental degradation.

5. **Urge** the African Youth to:
   I. Devote their efforts to protect the environment for themselves and for the future generation.
   II. Take advantage of information and communication technology to gain knowledge and understanding on environment and renewable energy
   III. Fully equip themselves with technical skills on renewable energy and share experiences regionally.
   IV. To venture into green entrepreneurship opportunities by tapping into the available natural resources and increase the existing 7.7 million in the renewable energy
   V. Plant at least one tree each before the end of 2015.

RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Submitted by: Isaac Yeboah Afari (GH), Choma Mamoshotoana Concelia(ZA), Mathumbu Thembi Poracia (ZA), Mabunda Chonaphi Masana Cecilia (ZA), Stephen Banasco Sey (GH), Stella Gilbert Buhiye (TZ), Luther Dennis Nii Antieye Addy(GH), Tsion Teferra Zeleke (Chairperson, ET)

With nearly three years away from the end of the African Youth Decade, what would the youth do to get their governments to deliver on the implementation of the Action Plan for Youth Development? In what way can the process of establishing national Youth Parliaments across member states be expedited on to provide needed space and enhance participation?

The 7th African Youth and Governance Conference,

A. **Fully aware** that the youth in Africa constitute more than 60 percent of the continent's population and that 36.9 per cent of the Africa workforce is youth[5];

B. **Noting with regret** the under representation of the youth in national decision making[6];

C. **Concerned that** youth in Africa lack confidence to voice their concerns and to take up leadership positions due to sociocultural barriers;

D. **Considering the** need for effective and safe platforms for young people to develop their capacity and to be groomed for leadership position;

E. **Recognising** the effort of the African Union to adopt youth related policies such as the
   i. African Youth Charter (AYC) which entreats all member bodies to develop a National Youth Policy (NYP),
   ii. Agenda 2063,
   iii. African Youth Decade (2009 – 2018);

F. Alarmed by the fact that, as at April 2014, 36 of the 54 member states have ratified the AYC[7], and by January 2013 only 21 out of 54 African countries had NYPs,

G. Deeply concerned by the insufficient investment on the African youth thereby impeding implementation of youth related policies,

H. Aware of the rich potentials of young people in Africa and the need to harness these potentials through a well-coordinated activities,

I. Realising the need for youth in Africa to initiate a united front to charter their course,

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[5]http://www.africa-youth.org/
[6] Regional overview. International Year of Youth. August 2011
[7]http://www.africa-youth.org/

1. **Strongly calls** on the AU to ensure that all member states urgently domesticate and fully implement the African Youth Charter which makes provision for:
   a) Youth Participation (Article 11);
   b) Youth Development (Article 10); and
   c) Development of a Comprehensive and Coherent National Youth Policy (Article 12);

2. **Further requests** the AU to institute an enforcement mechanism to ensure the establishment of National Youth Parliament by member states in line with the provisions of the AYC;

3. **Urges** African Governments to recognise the importance of youth parliament not only to the youth but also the entire nation;

4. **Strongly call** on 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 a meaningful demand on member states to implement the Decade Plan of Action (DPoA);

5. **Urge** the various youth based organisations on the continent to strengthen their cooperation to initiate a united front in order to have stronger voice to demand the member states to implement the action plan;

6. **Further call** on the youth to make an effective use of the media as a strong tool in advocating their rights including but not limited to demanding member states to implement the DPoA;

7. **Recommends** youth based organisations to build partnerships with well established civil society organisations and Think Tanks as well as corporate Africa in order to obtain technical and financial assistance to support activities aimed at complementing the effort of member states in implementing the DPoA;

8. **Calls** on the youth to empower themselves with advocacy skills, self-confidence, effective communication skills, efficient interpersonal skills and the ability to work with others to meet team goal in order to be well positioned to claim their rights which include the implementation of African Youth Charter, the DPoA and related policies;

9. **Recommends**to development partners to support young people for leadership programs and conferences such as the African Youth and Governance Conference (AYGC) as grooming and mentorship platforms to promote youth participation in governance and strengthening accountability.

10. **Calls** on AU with the support of Africa's development partners to establish an independent Youth Development Enforcement Body at continental Level with country-level Agencies to monitor and recommend sanctions against abuse of funds allocated to youth development and state's non-compliance to signed protocols.

RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Submitted by: Francis Oko Armah (GH), Oladapo Gideon Bolaji (NG), Anihuntodun Fatimah Olawumi (NG), Khameli Thapelo (ZA), Trixies A. Greaves (LB), Ngouegni Nadege (CM), Agyeman Adoma Sheila (GH), Elorm Kwase Adawudu (GH), Simphiwe Mugona (ZA), Miti Richard (ZM), Olojede Victor.D (Chairperson, NG), Irene Antwi (Chairperson, GH)

With Africa's poor health systems and alarming doctor-to-patient ratio, what are some of the innovative approaches that could be adopted to stem the situation? How can youth be mobilized to monitor commitments and investments in health to ensure effectiveness and results? What should the AU do in future to support countries that are devastated fatal epidemics such as EBOLA?

The 7th African Youth and Governance Conference 2015,

A. **Noting with regret** that some rural communities are lacking quality health facilities in Africa;

B. **Bearing in mind** that roads to health facilities in some African countries are poor;

C. **Realizing that** some African countries have poor road networks to enhance access of deprived communities to health facilities;

D. **Aware of the fact** that some African governments and privately owned health centres are unable to pay the allowances of health workers;

E. **Alarmed by** the low ratio of doctors to patients in many African countries;

F. **Noting with deep concern** that most African countries lack implementation of governments' budget on health;

G. **Recognizing** the poor prioritization of health issues in some African countries,

H. **Noting with deep concern** the mismanagement of donor funds for health related projects in some African countries;

I. **Viewing with appreciation** that in young people in African countries have been involved in dealing with health crisis such as handling the Ebola crisis in some West African countries;

J. **Noting with regrets** that African governments and AU have not involved youths in playing major and vital roles in solving health problems;

K. **Viewing with appreciation** that AU member state supported in the response to the Ebola and other epidemics;

L. **Worried** that response to emergencies are delayed;

M. **Realizing** the weak epidemiological surveillance systems in response to emerging diseases;

1. **Calls** on African governments to strengthen the primary health care service/ facilities in the rural communities;

2. **Urges** African governments to strengthen existing transport systems and continue to improve roads to inaccessible communities as means of promoting access to health care;

3. **Recommends** that African governments should invest in other sustainable energy supplies such as solar in health facilities;

4. **Further request** that African countries address push factors that lead to emigration of medical professionals by putting in place mechanisms that values, respect, motivates, adequately compensate, professionally develop and equip the health force;

5. **We appeal** to AU member states to give opportunities for exchange programs for young medical practitioners to build broad based competence;

6. **Calls upon** African governments to set up strict committees or panels that include civil society to oversee the implementation of funds allocated to the health sectors;

7. **Supports** the prioritization by African states of funding on health programs and issues;

8. **Draws the attention** of donor-agencies to work with implementing partners at the local level and not to focus only on government agencies to ensure implementation at the communities;

9. **Calls upon** African governments and the AU to support and establish the African Youth Parliament with a health committee to deliberate on health issues affecting young people on the continent;

10. **Recommends** that African governments should increase sponsorship of African youths to study health related courses both home and abroad;

11. **Urges**African governments to develop a youth services system to support the health sector;

12. **Encourages** motivated volunteerism among the youths in all African countries, especially in cases of health epidemics;

13. **Appeals** to the AU to proactively and immediately respond to health emergencies that may be experienced by member states;

14. **Recommends** that AU strengthen epidemiological surveillance and response capacity at national, community and district levels.

RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Presented by: *Nkonde Chenda (ZM), Maele Masibi (ZA), Victor Latsu Mensa (GH), Tom Menjor (SL), Mpilo Mkhonto (ZA), Kgathatso Mofe (ZA), Reagan Kambale Mwanaweka (DC), Bruce Ernest (Chairperson, ZM).*

Are FDIs (attraction of capital investments) from the African diaspora and within the continent sustainable sources of investments? How can the Youth contribute to the capital formation and develop solutions that could help tackle the multi-faceted development challenges facing the continent in a sustainable manner? How can African countries tap into the on-going Technological Revolution as a driving force of economic development?

The 7th African Youth and Governance Conference 2015.
  A. **Considering that** Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in Africa has reached the highest level in a decade and was estimated to have reached US$80bn in 2014;
  B. **Noting that** ten of the world's fifteenth fastest growing economies and that this positive trend is expected to continue as Africa continues to attract considerable FDI inflows;[8]
  C. **Recognizing that** foreign investments in Africa have traditionally been focused on a small number of target jurisdictions, with South Africa and Nigeria being the top destinations;
  D. **Further recognizing** that investment in African megaprojects was up 46% to $326-billion (R3.95-trillion) last year, led by increases in investment in energy and power[9] ;
  E. **Mindful that** FDI trends differ significantly between North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa, as a result of ongoing political uncertainty in the region, FDI projects in North Africa declined by almost 30% as a whole, other major African economies have also seen a decline in investment, with FDI inflows to Nigeria falling by approximately 20% to US$5.5b;
  F. **Noting with concern** that the FDI flows have been considered unstable and African Governments;
  G. **Fully aware** that sustainable sources of investments have to invest in capital projects like roads and electricity generation, skills development that facilitate knowledge transfer to the locals, technology transfer, adhere to the rule of law and regulation and conduct impactful and relevant corporate social responsibility;
  H. **Alarmed that** the current capital flows in some instances are considered unsustainable due to limited or lack of governmental control on their investments, high incidences of corruption and unethical behavior, no skills transfer, exploitation of the local communities, repatriation of capital and lack of involvement of local producers in the Supply Chain;

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[8]David Parkes, Overview of foreign direct investment in Africa, 14 October 2014.
[9]Deloitte's 2015 African construction report.

1. **Recommends** that the AU contributes to the formation of capital and development of solutions by setting up an African Youth Economic Commission in order to facilitate the implementation of economic related concerns on the African continent that would enhance access of the youth to economic opportunities;

2. **Further recommends** that the African Youth Economic Commission facilitates the movement of private funds outside the African region for investment in entrepreneurship ventures of African Youth;

3. **Calls** on African countries to identify key areas to strengthen their Comparative Advantage by encouraging a specialization in the production of commodities depending on resource endowment and needs of each country;

4. **Encourages** African countries to strengthen economic solidarity amongst member states, by introducing protectionism policies that will include tariff and non-tariff barriers and encourage member states to adhere to rules and regulations of economic integration;

5. **Urges** AU member states to set up regional joint industrial hubs and develop infrastructure to develop the manufacturing sector in Africa;

6. **Recommends** to AU member states to corporate towards the development of transport networks to enhance transportation of goods and services;

7. **Encourages** African countries to initiate and enforce policies towards skills and knowledge transfers to make industrial learning from FDIs possible;

8. **Further urge** African countries to identifypossible local backward and forward linkages from FDIs to promote the development of hitherto unexplored industries with an emphasis of indigenous ownership of such.

RESOLUTIONBY
THE COMMITTEE FOR PEACE, SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Considering the significant role of peace and security in driving economic investment and economic growth of nations and its mitigating effects to the devastating migration across the Mediterranean to Europe, what mechanisms can Africa put in place to promote and defend the continent's collective peace and security? What is the budget of the AU Peace and Security Council and how is it expended? What role can diplomacy play in dealing with the issue of African migrants across the Mediterranean seas to Europe? How can the issue of African integration be better championed towards positive results?

Submitted by: Kwadwo Kyei-Poaowah (GH), Ambe Michel Bruno C. (CM), Mahgne Noumbou Pelagie (CM), Alberta Adua Attoh (GH), Nana Kwame Attafuah-Wadee (GH), Lelo Makgwala (ZA), Ledile Mpe (ZA), Kgothatso Shai (ZA), Mwimba N Mutale (ZM), Yao Kuwornu (Chairperson, GH).

The 7th African Youth and Governance Conference 2015,

A. **Considering that** Peace, Security & International Relations issues are multi-dimensional and complex in nature, making it insufficient to adopt solely military approaches and answers to the questions of conflict and migration in Africa;
B. **Aware of** the inadequacy of the African Union (AU) Peace and Security Architecture characterized by limited financing of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) and Peace Fund, poor implementation of ratified protocols/ resolutions and limited responsiveness and connection of continental early warning systems;
C. **Noting with concern** the lack of political goodwill on the part of leaders, leading to the institutionalization of corruption and nepotism, uneven distribution of resources and lack of basic economic infrastructure;
D. **Disturbed by** the inadequate investment in African youth in the economic, political, social and cultural sectors, following limited investment in research and development which has contributed to;
    - 60% of African unemployed being youths,
    - Vulnerability and increasing numbers of over 10,000 young African migrants across the Mediterranean only to encounter torture, exploitation, trafficking and even with the deaths;
E. **Recognizing** the overdependence on external aid to solve African problems.;
F. **Alarmed by** the lack of Afrocentric leadership which is depicted in African leaders being more loyal to external influences to the continent as opposed to the electorates, leading to the perpetuation of the inherited colonial structures to cater for core African needs;
G. **Cognizant of** the lack of Pan-African educational systems resulting in inadequate prioritization and integration of African heritage and values in our educational systems and policies, coupled with poor diplomatic practices;

1. **Admonishes** the AU to implement broad based multi-stakeholder discussions, which include young people, on how to address the migration of young Africans across the Mediterranean in large numbers;

2. **Calls** on African States to contribute to strengthening the regional blocs, particularly the responsiveness and connection of their early warning systems;

3. **Challenges** African States to meet up with their obligations to the AU and adhere to existing policies and frameworks particularly the AU's Peace and Security architecture in order to enhance security interventions and Africa's integration;

4. **Further calls** on African states to ensure an effective monitoring of national boarders as a measure to curb illegal migrations across these boarders.

5. **Encourages** the alignment of national and foreign policies of States and regional blocs to the vision and programmes of the AU, particularly in effectively collaborating and addressing challenges of intercontinental migration at the diplomatic level;

6. **Implores** the sensitivity of African leaders to the needs of the African people, in enforcing meaningful measures meant to improve on standards of living of its people, with particular attention to the youth as a security measure;

7. **Reminds** the African leadership of the urgency to invest in research and development which will lead to job creation and opportunities for African youths in curtailing issues of migration and vulnerability to violence;

8. **Suggest** the recalibration of the African educational systems, tailored to the needs and values of Africans and reflect Africa's culture, languages and epistemology.

RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

*Deeply concerned that Africa has regrettably remained a net importer of agricultural products over the last few decades as shown by statistics, which indicates about $50 billion spending on food imports yearly despite having large expanse of uncultivated land, what feasible measures are to be taken to facilitatethe youth support for food production in the continent and also to influence African Governments to allocate more financial resources towards achieving sustainableagricultural production and food security in the continent as envisaged by the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (**CAADP**)?*

Submitted by: Marian Conteh (SL), Cynthia Tembo (ZM), ElvisLagble (GH), YussifAbban (GH), Lincoln Flomo, Jr. (LB), Jerry Okoh (Chairperson, NG)

The 7ᵗʰ African Youth and Governance Conference

A. **Alarmed** at the triple issues of lack of passion by successive African leaders and the youth in agriculture, societal stigma of young farmers and the preference for white-collar jobs occasioned by a biased mindset of agriculture despite the fact that food crisisis a major one in the continent;

B. **Disturbed** by the poor depth of agricultural education and inadequate extension services to encourage young African farmers;

C. **Regretting** the inadequate government's funding of agriculture and lack of investment in the youth to support agribusiness ventures;

D. **Acknowledging** that there are ineffective states' institutions and basic infrastructure to support youth involvement in agriculture, as the rural areas that accommodates most of the farming lands lacks social amenities, which prompts huge rural – urban migration of potential young farmers;

E. **Conscious** of thelack of political will and inadequate access to arable lands necessary to spur greater investments and youth involvement in agriculture;

F. **Regretting** the inadequate youth involvement and representations in national agricultural policies and programs across the continent;

G. **Seriously concerned** over the dependence on oil and tourism as the main-stays of most economies of African Countriesto the neglect of agriculture;

H. **Noting** the challenge of limited financial resources of many African countries militating against adequate funding and mechanization of agriculture in the continent;

1. **Urge**African youth and youth-led Civil Society Organizations to embark on purpose-driven advocacies to African Leaders and lead them to the knowledge that food security is a panacea for peace and development in the continent;

2. **Recommends** appropriate policies by Governments for provision of basic amenities like good road network, appropriate storage facilities, hospitals, schools, portable water supply, youth-friendly centers, communication systems and energy to power farming machineries at rural areas to guard against rural - urban migration of prospect young farmers;

3. **Calls**on African governments to ensure intensified exposures of agricultural values and high net-worth exhibitions that promoteyouth's involvement in food production, where success stories are shared and role models identified for promotion of sustainable interest in agriculture;

4. **Urges** that Youth Farming Co-operatives be established across African countries and technical supports given to harmonize their operations and interests,to make the associations better positioned to influence and attract subsidies that assists aspiring young farmers;

5. **Encourages** that agricultural research and regulatory agencies exposes and supports modern farming technologies likefarm mechanization, genetic modifications and breeding,climate change issues andagricultural entrepreneurship to help makelocal produce meet global standards;

6. **Enjoins** African leaders at all levels to take activated actions for sustenance of food production, drawing examples from FAO's "***Feeding Minds***" and "***Right to Food***" initiatives, Nigeria's*, Green Revolution*" and "***Operation Feed the Nation***", Ghana's "***Youth in Agriculture Program (YIAP)***, and Sierra-Leone's "***Youth Farm***" programs;

7. **Calls** on the youth to creatively take up spaces in the agricultural value chain, not as a fall back plan but as a viable and profitable career option.

RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Submitted by:AwuduSherifa (GH) , Rosine K. Mavula (DC), Jenneh UM Paye(LB), Lukogo Miruho Lucie (DC), Paul Anomah-Kodieh (GH), TutieHaffner (SL), Fofo Lerefolo (ZA), Mercy Maphango (ZM)

What must be done to address the perception that gender empowerment is beneficial to only women? What should be done to win the support of male policy makers and opinion leaders at the grassroots to support efforts and actions on gender equality?
Four years away from the end of the decade, what innovative ideas or technologies can be developed for better data collection and reporting on disability issues to inform and improve policy mainstreaming? How can the youth help in eradicating stigma and barriers associated with some disabilities in African societies?

The 7th African Youth and Governance Conference 2015,

A. **Considering that** some religious and cultural practices inAfrica discriminate against women;

B. **Alarmed by** the disparity between men and women in corporate and political leadership in most African countries;

C. **Aware of the fact** that women do not have access in control to economic resources;

D. **Bearing in mind** that many African girls and women are discouraged from pursuing formal education beyond the basic levels;

E. **Concerned by the**continuous stigmatization of persons with disabilities;

F. **Regretting that** most countries are not implementing conventions and such as the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of People with Disabilities (UNCRPD);

G. **Considering also** the fact that some African countries have neither signed nor rectified conventions or laws that cater for the needs of people with disabilities;

H. **Further deploring** also is the issue of public infrastructure are not disable friendly;

I. **Gravely concerned** that there is inadequate data on persons with disabilities;

1. **Strongly** urges African states to abolish all cultural practices which tend to discriminate against women and young girls;

2. **Encourages** responsible sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies in the various African countries to promote a better appreciation of issues affecting Persons with Disabilities and address stigma;

3. **Further calls** on sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies to ensure the requisite investments in equipment and infrastructure needed for the education particularly at the post-secondary level and skills development of persons with disability;

4. **Calls** on Corporate bodies to avoid discriminating qualified persons on the grounds of gender or varied forms of disabilities;

5. **Entreat** all African countries to sign, ratify and implement international conventions and national laws that cater for the need of people with disabilities;

6. **Further entreat** African countries to establish enforcement mechanisms for the implementation of the policies, protocols and convention on disability;

7. **Calls** on African governments to deliberately promote the involvement of women in sectors reserved for men;

8. **Encourages** African youth to pursue avenues for career and personal development, irrespective of their gender and stereotypes associated with certain professions;

9. **Further urge** youth-focused organizations to champion and also network for campaign against all forms discrimination against women and persons with disability.

Team Building and Committee Work

Participants engaging in team building activities

Some participants performing the 'Bambalika'

Committee work

Expert session with Prof. Assie-Lumumba

General Assembly

General Assembly

Open debate

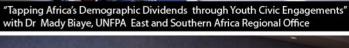"Tapping Africa's Demographic Dividends through Youth Civic Engagements" with Dr Mady Biaye, UNFPA East and Southern Africa Regional Office

Session President Mr. Nelson Amo addressing the General Assembly

Chairpersons having a briefing with session president

Open debate

Photo Gallery

AFRICAN DIASPORA EXPERTS BRAIN STORM -
Prof. Lumumba (R) from Cornell Uni USA and Leo
Johnson (Canada)

NO LIMITATION AT AYGC - Visually Impaired delegate
(middle) interacting with other delegates

Section of Delegates

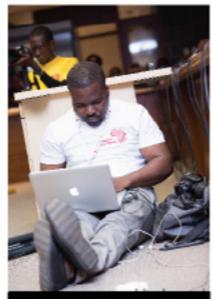
Cheers on Int. Youth Day

Councilor Matthew
Green addressing the
networking reception

Committee work in progress

Media team member
uploading content

Brochure de Resolution

7ième Conférence sur la Jeunesse africaine et la Gouvernance
Du 9 au 15 Aout 2015

Procédure de l'Assemblée Générale
Règles générales

Comité voulant prendre la parole; ils doivent avant tout soulever la pancarte du comité
Le conseil décide de reconnaitre quel comité, et sur ce sujet l'autorité du conseil est absolue

Procédures

Lecture des clauses opératives
Titres d'information
Discours de défense: 3 minutes pour défendre la proposition de la résolution
Discours d'attaque ou de critique: 3 minutes pour attaquer la proposition de la résolution
Réponse au discours d'attaque: 1 minute
30 minutes pour un débat ouvert
3 minutes pour résumer le débat

Vote
Délibération

Eléments d'information

Pendant les éléments d'information, la pancarte du comité peut-être soulevée et les délégués peuvent interroger le comité proposant une clarification des mots et abréviations spécifiques. A noter que les éléments d'information doivent être demandé pour une réponse réelle. Tous autres points soulevés doivent attendre jusqu'au débat général.

Titre de privilège personnel

Si un délégué ne peut-être entendu, la pancarte du titre de privilège personnel peut être levé. Le conseil peut dans ce cas demander au délégué de répéter son avis.

Rappel de procédure

Si le conseil commet une erreur de procédure, le rappel de procédure peut être soulevé. Le conseil va, par la suite, essayer de corriger l'erreur. A noter que seuls les présidents peuvent lever cette pancarte

Réponse Directe

Quand un délégué désire répondre directement à un point souligné au préalable, la pancarte de la 'réponse directe' peut être levée. Le conseil donc accordera la priorité à ce comité en le reconnaissant immédiatement. Si plus d'un comité soulève la pancarte de la 'réponse directe' au même moment, le conseil en choisira un et le comité restant doit baisser la pancarte de 'réponse directe'. Chaque comité a droit à l'usage de la pancarte de 'réponse directe' une seule fois durant le débat.

African
Youth and
Governance
Conference Init

Co-Organizers

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Creative Gap Media

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