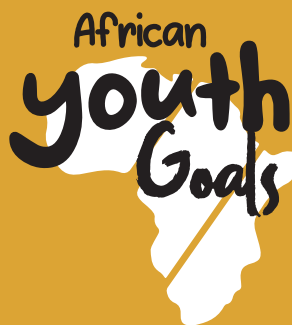




African



youth Goals



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We are deeply grateful to the young people and youth leaders from diverse backgrounds across Africa and the African diaspora for their invaluable contributions to the **African Youth Goals (AYGs)**.

This comprehensive framework, comprising **15 key objectives**, is a reflection of their collective aspirations, insights, and dedication. It shows our commitment to grounding these goals in the real experiences and perspectives of those they are designed to benefit.

The inclusive and participatory process of developing the African Youth Goals highlights the importance of representing the diverse voices within the African youth community. We appreciate the collaborative effort that has made these goals not only relevant but also impactful, serving as a vital guide for policies and actions aimed at the holistic development and empowerment of African youth.

We extend our heartfelt thanks to the **National Youth Council of Ireland (NYCI)** for their support by hosting a collaborative online workshop with **Young Voices of Africa (YVA)**. This workshop engaged 22 international Non-Profit Organizations (NGOs) from Ireland, gathering their perspectives on the African Youth Goals. We are grateful to these **22 NGOs** for endorsing the African Youth Goals, committing to bring these goals to the attention of decision-makers, and integrating them into their organizational activities.

Special thanks go to **Kelvin Akpaloo, the CEO, President, and founder of Young Voices of Africa**, and **Alhassan Kallon, the Vice-President and co-founder of Young Voices of Africa**. Their vision and leadership have been instrumental in establishing YVA and developing the African Youth Goals in collaboration with African youth. Their ongoing engagement and empowerment of African youth, YVA members, YVA Ambassadors, and Leaders of Ambassadors across Africa and the diaspora have been pivotal in the creation of these goals. Their dedication to promoting the goals, along with **Fatima Elzahra Ismail, President of YVA Women's Forum and YVA Lead of Ambassadors in the Diaspora**, and **Alimamy Foday Tarawalie, YVA Lead of Ambassadors in Sierra Leone**, has been crucial in bringing these goals to the attention of NGOs and decision-makers such as the African Union, United Nations, and European Union. Their efforts aim to ensure the inclusion of these goals in policies for the benefit of African youth on the continent and in the diaspora.

We also acknowledge **Sally Daly from NYCI** and **Fatima Elzahra Ismail** for their meticulous proofreading of the document, ensuring the clarity and precision of our goals. Additionally,

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Finally, we thank everyone who will read, advocate for, endorse, and implement these goals. To the young people across the globe seeking positive change, inclusion in decision-making, and sharing your stories, and to everyone who supports the voices of the youth, your efforts are deeply appreciated.

Quote: "How can we make decisions for the future without the voices of the youth being present in decisions that are meant to shape the future? A youthless policy is a useless policy."

— Kelvin Akpaloo (CEO/President of YVA)





YOUNG VOICES OF AFRICA.

INTRODUCTION:

The Young Voices of Africa is an organisation run and led by diverse and dynamic group of young people (Youth Leaders) across the African continent and African Diaspora. As a youth led organisations we are making our voices heard on various issues that affect African youth, our communities and the continent as a whole. Our mission is to promote the development of Africa by empowering young people with the skills and resources needed to succeed in their personal and professional lives and creating space where their voice will be heard on the local, national and global level.

As a group of young people in Africa and the diaspora ,our vision is to be in a world where young people in Africa have access to the resources and opportunities they need to achieve their full potential and contribute to the development of the continent. As a youth led organisation we been putting our ideas into action which leads to the development and success of Africa to which is our prime focus. We believe that promoting empowerment, advocacy, education, and attaining development goals would be a great step towards the overall progress of the continent. The ideas we have listed are all critical for the development, empowerment, and success of Young Voices of Africa and the continent as a whole.

And finally, on social issues, as a group some of the issues we address include youth and community development, social justice, human rights and sustainable development goals, climate change, entrepreneurship, education, and healthcare. We use various mediums such as social media, activism, art, research, public speaking and creative media to amplify our voices and advocate for change.

Overall, the Young Voices of Africa represent a critical force for positive change on the continent. Our energy, creativity, and determination offer hope for a brighter future for Africa and the world.





AFRICAN YOUTH GOALS.

INTRODUCTION.

The African Youth Goals, consists of 15 key objectives, are a comprehensive framework constructed by young people and youth leaders from diverse backgrounds across the continent of Africa and the African diaspora. This collaborative effort reflects the collective aspirations and insights of the youth, ensuring that the goals are grounded in the lived experiences and perspectives of those they are designed to benefit. The inclusive process of developing these goals underscores the commitment to representing the diversity of voices within the African youth community, aiming for a more inclusive and participatory approach to addressing the challenges and opportunities faced by the continent's young population. Through this collective initiative, the African Youth Goals strive to be a relevant and impactful guide for policies and actions that contribute to the holistic development and empowerment of African youth.

THE MAIN REASON.

The main reason behind the formulation of the 15 African Youth Goals is to comprehensively address the diverse challenges faced by the youth in Africa and the diaspora. Constructed by young people and youth leaders, these goals aim to promote holistic development, inclusivity, and active participation. By tackling issues such as education, employment, peace, security, and environmental sustainability, the goals seek to empower the youth, ensure their voices are heard, and provide a roadmap for positive change.

The collaborative nature of their construction reflects a commitment to inclusivity and representative solutions, fostering an environment where young people can contribute meaningfully to society and shape a prosperous future for Africa.



THE MAIN GOALS.



AFRICAN YOUTH GOALS.

The African Youth Goals, these are 15 key objectives constructed by young people and youth leaders from diverse backgrounds across the continent of Africa and the African diaspora.
2022 - 2024.

GOAL 01:



POVERTY

GOAL 02:



CONNECTING AU WITH
AFRICAN YOUTH

GOAL 03:



PEACE AND JUSTICE

GOAL 04:



FEMALE EMPOWERMENT

GOAL 05:



YOUTH ORGANIZATION AND
AFRICAN YOUTH PROGRAMS

GOAL 06:



ACTIVE YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN
POLITICS AND DECISION MAKING

GOAL 07:



ENTREPRENEURSHIP DRIVE AND
INVESTMENT IN AFRICAN AND IT YOUTH

GOAL 08:



TOLERANCE AND
INCLUSIVITY

GOAL 09:



EMPLOYMENT AND OPPORTUNITY
FOR THE YOUTH

GOAL 10:



DIGITALISATION CRISIS

GOAL 11:



PROPER INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION
FROM PRIMARY LEVEL TO UNIVERSITY
LEVEL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

GOAL 12:



CLIMATE CHANGE

GOAL 13:



SECURITY: PROTECTION FOR
THE YOUTH AND EDUCATING THE
YOUTH TO THE LAW

GOAL 14:



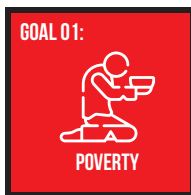
RESPECTING CONSTITUTION AND
AMENDMENTS OF DEMOCRACY

GOAL 15:



FREE MOVEMENT AND RECOGNITION
ON THE AFRICAN BORDER





REDUCING POVERTY IN AMONG AFRICAN YOUTH AND AFRICA AS A WHOLE.



WHAT IS POVERTY

According to the Young Voices of Africa (YVA), poverty can be defined as the condition where a person, family or home is unable to provide for their basic needs, including food, shelter, and clothing. The theory of human needs states that every individual has the right to attain or provide for these basic needs. When an individual or community is unable to meet these needs, they may be considered as living in poverty. For instance, the inability to provide three meals a day for oneself, family or home can be an indicator of poverty.

In addition, poverty can also be viewed as a result of systemic issues such as corruption, which can lead to a lack of justice and fairness in society. When corruption supersedes justice, poverty can prevail as it can lead to a lack of access to resources and opportunities. Furthermore, poverty can result in social disengagement and a lack of participation in the community. When basic needs are not met, individuals may not have the capacity to engage in activities that contribute to their social and economic well-being. Overall, poverty can have significant impacts on an individual's well-being and can manifest in various ways. It is crucial to address the root causes of poverty, including systemic issues such as bad governance, and economic systems that work against human development so that we can work towards creating a more equitable and just society.

Importantly though, such an approach misses the underlying causes and mechanisms that produce poverty. The fundamental causes of poverty are to be found in the economic, political, and social failings of governing systems. As well as considering how the legacy of colonialism has an enduring legacy effect on the perpetuation of inequality.

REASONS WHY WE (YVA) WANT TO ADDRESS POVERTY.

1. Economic reasons:

- **Inability to sustain ourselves:** Many young people in Africa struggle to sustain themselves due to the high cost of living and low wages. This often leads to financial difficulties, which can result in poverty.
- **Historical unfair debt burdens:** As a result of unfair trade rules and falling commodity prices, Africa has suffered terms-of-trade losses and increasing marginalization. The poorest continent on earth, which captures only one per cent of world trade, risks even further losses, despite promises of a 'development round' of trade negotiations.
- **Dependence on importation:** Many African countries depend heavily on imported goods. This makes it difficult to control prices, and the cost of living may become too high for many people to afford.
- **Lack of support for local farmers by the government:** Agriculture is an essential sector for many African countries. However, the government's lack of support for local farmers can lead to a decline in the agricultural sector and, consequently, poverty.



2. Cultural reasons:

- **Lack of education:** Many young people in Africa do not have access to quality education. This often leads to a lack of skills and knowledge necessary to secure well-paying jobs, making it difficult to escape poverty.
- **Going for what we don't need:** Sometimes, people in Africa may prioritize acquiring luxury goods over essential items such as food and shelter, leading to financial difficulties.
- **Lack of knowledge on what we need:** Some people may not be aware of what they need to do to escape poverty, leading to a cycle of poverty.
- **Implementation challenges:** Even when young people in Africa know what they need to do to address poverty, they may face challenges in implementing these solutions.

3. Agricultural reasons:

- **Learning how to provide and invest in agriculture:** Agriculture is a crucial sector in many African countries. However, many young people may not have the necessary skills or knowledge to invest in and provide for agriculture, leading to a decline in the sector and, consequently, poverty.
- **Lack of encouragement of local farmers:** Governments and other stakeholders in Africa may not be doing enough to encourage and support local farmers, leading to a decline in the sector and, consequently, poverty.

4. Bad governance and poor political leadership :

- Only a select few benefit: Bad governance in Africa often benefits only a select few at the expense of the majority. This can lead to a widening gap between the rich and the poor, with the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer.

Conclusion:

Addressing poverty in Africa requires a concerted effort from individuals, organizations, and governments. By addressing the economic, cultural, agricultural, and corruption-related factors contributing to poverty, we can create a more equitable and prosperous future for Africa and its people.

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HOW IT'S AFFECTING YOU AS A YOUNG PERSON:

Education: Poverty is a major issue that affects young people in Africa in many ways. One of the most significant impacts is the lack of access to education. Children from poor families often cannot afford school fees and other related costs, leading to a lack of basic education and skills that are necessary for employment and overall development. This creates a cycle of poverty that can be difficult to break.

Unemployment: Another issue that affects young people in Africa is unemployment. The lack of job opportunities in many areas makes it challenging for young people to find work and support themselves. This can lead to increased poverty and even desperation, which can further exacerbate other issues like mental health and substance abuse.

Poor health: is also a major problem for young people in Africa. Poverty often leads to inadequate nutrition and access to healthcare, which can result in a range of health issues. This can affect both physical and mental health, making it difficult for young people to thrive and achieve their potential.

Networking: Connection is also a significant issue for young people in Africa. Poverty and discrimination can create a sense of isolation and alienation, making it difficult to build meaningful relationships and connections within their communities. This can further exacerbate other issues like mental health and substance abuse.

Dependency on the rich: is another issue that affects young people in Africa. In many cases, the little that is available must be shared with everyone, leaving little room for individual growth or development. Instead, there needs to be a focus on teaching young people how to fish, rather than simply giving them fish.

Inequity: is also a significant issue in many African communities, with people not receiving what they deserve due to favoritism based on gender, age, or culture. This can create a sense of hopelessness and frustration, making it challenging for young people to see a future for themselves.

Infant mortality: is another significant issue that affects young people in Africa, with children dying because their parents cannot afford to pay for medical care. This can create a sense of hopelessness and despair, making it difficult for young people to see a future for themselves.

Poor infrastructure: is also a significant issue in many areas, with a lack of basic services like water, sanitation, and electricity. This can create a range of health and safety issues, making it challenging for young people to thrive and achieve their potential.

Child marriage: and abuse are also significant issues that affect young people in Africa, with many children being forced into early marriage or experiencing abuse and neglect. This can have long-term impacts on mental health and overall well-being, making it challenging for young people to overcome poverty and achieve their potential.

Bribery and corruption: are also significant issues that can exacerbate poverty and prevent young people from accessing the opportunities they need to thrive. Addressing these issues requires a range of approaches, including policy reforms and community engagement.



HOW IT'S AFFECTING AFRICAN YOUTH:

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HOW TO OVERCOME POVERTY FROM AFRICAN YOUTH PERSPECTIVE.

To combat poverty in the perspective of African youth, several strategies can be implemented:

Prioritize education: Education is critical for human capacity development, and it leads to a strong mindset. Governments should prioritize education by providing free education for children in poverty, especially in rural areas.

Provide free healthcare: Access to healthcare is essential for reducing poverty. Governments should provide free healthcare to all citizens, especially the youth who are vulnerable to illnesses and diseases.

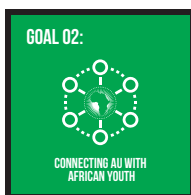
Empower women and girls: Women and girls make up a significant population in Africa and the world, and empowering them will have a significant impact on reducing poverty. Governments and organizations should provide education and training programs to empower women and girls, increase their access to opportunities, and support their rights.

Ensure transparency and fairness in the law: The law should not favor anyone but instead prioritize transparency and fairness. This will help to reduce corruption and increase trust in the legal system.

Build strong institutions: Strong institutions are essential for combating poverty. Governments should establish strong institutions that can deliver services to citizens effectively and efficiently, reduce corruption, and promote transparency.

Eradicate corruption: Corruption is a significant issue that exacerbates poverty. Governments should work to eradicate corruption by implementing strong anti-corruption policies and measures, and increasing accountability and transparency in governance. This will create a conducive environment for economic growth and development, which will ultimately reduce poverty.





CONNECTING AU WITH YOUTH.



CONNECTING AU WITH YOUTH

Connecting the African Union with the youth means actively engaging and involving young people in the decision-making processes, programs, and activities of the organization. This includes creating opportunities for young people to participate in AU events and initiatives, listening to their views and perspectives, and ensuring that their voices are represented in the organization's policies and programs. Connecting the AU with the youth also means recognizing the value and potential of young people as agents of change and development in Africa. It involves building partnerships with youth-led organizations, promoting youth entrepreneurship and leadership, and providing mentorship and training opportunities for young people. Ultimately, connecting the African Union with the youth is about creating a more inclusive and participatory society, where young people are empowered to take an active role in shaping the future of their communities and their continent.

REASONS WHY WE (YVA) WANT THE AU TO CONNECT WITH THE AFRICA YOUTH

Connecting the African Union (AU) with the youth is crucial for the organization to better understand the needs and aspirations of young people across the continent, as well as to engage them in its programs and activities. Here are some areas the YVA believe it is import for the AU to connect with the youth:

Bridging the Gap: Young people are often disconnected from the decision-making processes of the AU, which can create a gap between the organization and the youth it is meant to serve. By connecting with young people, the AU can bridge this gap and better understand their needs and perspectives.

Value of Youth: The youth are a valuable resource for the AU. They bring fresh ideas, energy, and creativity to the table, and can help the organization to identify new opportunities and approaches.

Breaking Down Barriers: Connecting the AU with the youth can help to break down barriers between different age groups and create a more inclusive and cohesive society.

Mapping out Strategies: Engaging with young people can help the AU to identify and map out strategies for solving problems that affect young people across the continent.

Ambassadors of Development: The youth are the future of Africa, and connecting with them can help to ensure that they are engaged and empowered to take an active role in the development of their communities and their continent.

Youth-Led Events: By allowing young people to lead and participate in AU events, the organization can help to create a space where their voices are heard and their perspectives are valued.



Representation: The voices of the youth must be represented in the decision-making processes of the AU, as they are key stakeholders in the organization's work.

Social and Legal Issues: By engaging with young people, the AU can help to address social and legal issues that affect them, such as youth unemployment, education, and health.

Productive Dialogue: Connecting with young people can help the AU to engage in productive dialogue with decision-makers, and ensure that their perspectives and ideas are taken into account.

Transformation: Finally, connecting the AU with the youth can help to drive transformation and innovation, and ensure that the organization is better equipped to meet the challenges of the future.

Create Youth-Focused Programs: The AU should create programs and initiatives that are specifically geared towards young people. These programs could include leadership training, mentorship programs, and entrepreneurship opportunities.

Engage on Social Media: The AU should have a strong presence on social media platforms, where young people are known to spend a lot of their time. This will help the AU to reach a wider audience and engage young people in conversations about its work and initiatives.

Host Youth Summits: The AU can organize summits and conferences focused on youth issues, where young people can share their views and engage in discussions with AU officials and other stakeholders. These summits can also be used to identify young leaders who can work with the AU to promote youth participation and engagement.

Foster Partnerships with Youth Organizations: The AU should work to build partnerships with youth organizations across the continent. These partnerships can help to amplify the voices of young people and ensure that their views and needs are taken into consideration when designing AU policies and programs.

Create Youth Advisory Boards: The AU can create youth advisory boards made up of young people from across the continent. These boards can provide valuable insights and feedback on the AU's programs and policies, as well as help to mobilize young people to take action on issues that are important to them.

By implementing these and other strategies, the African Union can effectively connect with the youth and work towards a more inclusive and prosperous continent.



HOW DOES LACK OF CONNECTION BETWEEN THE YOUTH OF AFRICA AND THE AU AFFECT AFRICAN YOUTH AND AFRICA AS A WHOLE.

The lack of connection between the African Union (AU) and young people in Africa can have several negative impacts on the youth. Here are a few ways in which this can occur:

Limited Participation in Programs and Activities: Without adequate engagement and representation of young people in AU programs and activities, we miss out on opportunities to develop their skills, contribute to their communities, and shape policies that affect them.

Lack of Exchange Programs: Exchange programs can be crucial for young people to gain new perspectives, learn from other cultures, and develop their skills. The lack of connection between the AU and young people may limit the availability of such programs, which can be detrimental to their personal and professional growth.

Ignoring Youth Perspectives: The lack of connection between the AU and young people can result in their perspectives and voices being ignored in policy-making and decision-making processes. This can lead to policies that do not adequately address the needs and aspirations of young people, and limit their ability to influence change in their communities and countries.

Hindering Progress and Goals: The youth are a critical part of Africa's future, and their engagement is necessary to achieve the AU's goals for sustainable development and economic growth. Without their participation, progress can be hindered, and goals may not be met.

Underrepresented in Governance: Young people often have lower representation in governance structures and decision-making bodies, which can perpetuate a lack of connection with the AU. This can lead to an exclusionary governance model that limits youth participation and excludes them from decision-making.

In conclusion, it is essential for the AU to connect with the youth to ensure that they are adequately represented, involved, and empowered to shape their future and that of their continent.



HOW AFRICAN YOUTH CAN CONNECT WITH THE AU.

There are several ways in which young people can connect with the African Union (AU) and engage in its work:

Participate in AU Events: The AU organizes various events, such as conferences, workshops, and summits, which young people can attend to learn about the organization's work and network with other stakeholders.

Register as Members: Young people can register as members of the AU to receive updates on its programs and activities, and to participate in its various initiatives.

Reach Out to Local Government: Young people can engage with their local governments to share their views and perspectives on issues that affect them and their communities. They can also advocate for policies that align with the AU's goals for sustainable development and economic growth.

Reach Out to Regional Bodies: Regional bodies such as ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) can also provide platforms for young people to engage with the AU and other stakeholders in the region.

Join Youth-led Organizations: Young people can join youth-led organizations that focus on issues that align with the AU's goals. These organizations can help young people to connect with other like-minded individuals, build their skills, and advocate for their rights and interests.

Unite as a Youth Community: It is essential for young people to unite as a community and work together towards common goals. This can involve building networks and alliances, sharing resources and knowledge, and advocating for their collective interests.

In conclusion, young people can connect with the AU by participating in its events, registering as members, reaching out to local and regional bodies, joining youth-led organizations, and uniting as a youth community. By doing so, they can help to ensure that their voices and perspectives are heard, and that they are actively engaged in shaping the future of their communities and their continent.





PEACE AND JUSTICE.



WHAT IS PEACE AND JUSTICE:

Peace and justice can be defined as the state of mental and societal progress achieved when individuals free themselves from mental slavery, speak up against suppression, and use their skills and talents to empower themselves and others. It involves attaining greater heights than what we are supposed to reach, while also being independent and feeling valuable. Peace serves as the foundation for justice, and both can be achieved through principles or laws that promote liberty, unity, cohesion, and fair judgment among all parties, regardless of their status, race, tribe, religion, or political affiliation.

Quote: We are today's futures.

REASONS WHY WE (YVA) WANT TO ADDRESS PEACE AND JUSTICE.

YVA aims to address Peace and Justice because the issues of injustice and inequality are prevalent in Africa. There is a lack of fairness and equal distribution of resources, and discrimination based on social class, gender, ethnicity, religion, and other factors. This can lead to conflicts and disrupt the peace, affecting the development of the country.

To build a strong nation and promote cohesion, it is essential to address issues of Peace and Justice. Strong institutions, the supremacy of law, and the empowerment of young people can help avoid conflicts and build a peaceful society.

Furthermore, a peaceful society ensures that citizens are proud of their countries or continent, and children can grow up in healthy and positive environments. Addressing Peace and Justice can help bring about a society where everyone is treated equally and fairly, regardless of their backgrounds or identities.

In summary, promoting Peace and Justice is crucial for the smooth running of governments, the welfare of citizens, and the growth of healthy communities. It can help build a strong and peaceful society, where everyone can thrive and contribute to their fullest potential.

HOW DOES LACK OF PEACE AND INJUSTICES AFFECT AFRICAN AND AFRICAN YOUTH?

The lack of peace and injustices in Africa have severe consequences for young people. War and violence, which often result from injustice and mistrust with the government, can cause young people to become violent and put their lives at risk. It can also lead to lawlessness, fear, anarchy, and commotion, which prevent peaceful coexistence and make it difficult for young people to invest in their future.



Furthermore, the lack of infrastructure and failure to achieve SDGs due to the absence of peace and justice can hinder progress and development, preventing young people from living in harmony and peace. An ungovernable government, evil in society, inflation, and revenge can all contribute to a lack of peace and justice, making it difficult for young people to prosper and make positive contributions to their communities.

The educational and personal development of young people can also be negatively impacted by the lack of peace and justice. Without proper representation and the ability to be active citizens in their nations and globally, young people may become disenfranchised and unable to advocate for themselves and their peers. Additionally, the lack of peace and justice can lead to untimely death, including suicide, as young people struggle to cope with the harsh realities of their circumstances.

In summary, the lack of peace and injustices in Africa have far-reaching and devastating consequences for young people. They hinder progress, development, and personal growth, making it difficult for young people to thrive and contribute positively to their societies.

HOW WE CAN ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF PEACE AND JUSTICE.

Addressing the issue of peace and justice in Africa requires a multifaceted approach that includes promoting national cohesion, ensuring free access to information, and protecting freedom of speech.

National cohesion is essential to building a peaceful and just society. It requires everyone to come together, set aside their differences, and work towards a common goal of creating a harmonious and equitable society. This can be achieved through community-building initiatives that encourage inclusivity, dialogue, and understanding among different groups.

Free access to information is also critical in addressing the issue of peace and justice. Access to information empowers individuals with the knowledge they need to make informed decisions, hold their governments accountable, and advocate for their rights. Governments must create policies and structures that allow for the free flow of information and the protection of journalists and whistleblowers who speak out against corruption and injustice.

Finally, protecting freedom of speech is essential for creating a society where everyone feels safe to express their opinions and ideas without fear of retaliation. This includes protecting the rights of journalists, activists, and civil society organizations to speak out against injustices and advocate for change.

In summary, tackling the issue of peace and justice in Africa requires promoting national cohesion, ensuring free access to information, and protecting freedom of speech. By empowering individuals with the knowledge and tools they need to advocate for their rights and hold their governments accountable, we can create a more equitable and just society for all.





FEMALE EMPOWERMENT



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY FEMALE EMPOWERMENT IN AFRICA?

Female empowerment in Africa encompasses providing women with the resources and opportunities to pursue their goals independently, ensuring equal opportunities, addressing social issues that disproportionately affect women (such as gender-based violence), advocating for women's interests and rights within society, promoting decision-making autonomy, advocating for education and healthcare access, encouraging women to voice their opinions and stand up for themselves, promoting health and wellbeing, fostering self-worth and the ability to effect social change on personal, local, national, and global scales. It involves empowering women to make choices that benefit themselves and their communities, enabling them to participate fully in decision-making processes and contribute to societal progress.

HERE ARE A LIST OF SOME OF THE PROBLEMS WOMEN FACE IN AFRICA ACCORDING TO THE YOUNG VOICES OF AFRICA:

1. Lack of respect and encouragement
2. Religious practices discriminating against women
3. Viewing women as inferior or of low class
4. Limited access to knowledge, especially for leadership positions
5. Sexual harassment
6. Women being treated as property or inheritance in some communities
7. Gender pay gap
8. Unequal rights to own property and participate in institutions
9. Lack of counseling and mentorship for African women
10. Violence against women
11. Lack of respect and bullying from husbands
12. Inadequate legal protection for women
13. Women not treated equally in society
14. Challenges for women to become leaders or have a public presence
15. Limited decision-making power regarding reproductive health and family planning
16. 16. High rates of adolescent births
17. 17. Digital gender divide between men and women
18. 18. Discrimination against women in various aspects of life, including employment
19. 19. Limited motivation and support for women to enter leadership roles.
20. 20. Female genital mutilation



REASONS WHY IT'S IMPORTANT WANT TO ADDRESS THE LACK OF FEMALE EMPOWERMENT IN AFRICA.

There are several compelling reasons why addressing the lack of female empowerment in Africa, particularly through the efforts of YVA (Your Voice Africa), is crucial:

Equal Opportunities: By promoting female empowerment, YVA aims to create a more inclusive environment where women have equal opportunities in various spheres of life, including education, employment, and leadership positions.

Participation in Decision-Making: Empowering women allows them to be active participants in decision-making processes. YVA recognizes the importance of diverse perspectives in shaping policies and initiatives that affect the entire community.

Changing Narratives: YVA seeks to challenge and change prevailing narratives that undermine women. By eradicating stereotypes and discriminatory language, the organization aims to foster a culture of equality, where being a woman is not a limiting factor.

Equality Awareness: YVA endeavors to raise awareness among both men and women about the importance of gender equality. This involves educating communities on the benefits of treating women as equals, not only for the women themselves but for the society as a whole.

Breaking Gender Norms: The organization aims to break down traditional gender norms that perpetuate the idea of women being inferior. By doing so, YVA contributes to creating a more open and accepting society where individuals are not confined by rigid gender roles.

Fostering Mutual Understanding: YVA recognizes the significance of fostering mutual understanding between men and women. Addressing the lack of female empowerment involves promoting empathy and respect between genders, ultimately contributing to healthier and more supportive relationships.

Empowering Future Generations: YVA's efforts to empower women in Africa are an investment in future generations. By breaking down barriers and creating equal opportunities, the organization is working towards a more equitable and prosperous future for all.

In summary, YVA is dedicated to addressing the lack of female empowerment in Africa to create a society where women and men have equal opportunities, challenge harmful narratives, and contribute to a more inclusive and respectful community.

HOW DOES THE LACK OF FEMALE EMPOWERMENT IN AFRICA AFFECTING AFRICAN YOUTH ?

The lack of female empowerment in Africa has significant repercussions on African youth in several ways:

Limited Role Models: When young people, both boys and girls, grow up in environments where women are not empowered to pursue their aspirations or take on leadership roles, they lack visible female role models. This absence of role models can limit their ambitions and perpetuate traditional gender roles.



Education: Female empowerment is closely linked to educational opportunities for girls. In communities where women are not empowered, girls may face barriers to education such as early marriage, lack of access to schools, or cultural biases against girls' education. This limits the educational attainment of young girls and perpetuates cycles of poverty and inequality.

Health: The lack of female empowerment can also impact the health of African youth, particularly young girls. In societies where women have limited decision-making power over their own bodies and health care, young girls may face barriers to accessing reproductive health services, leading to higher rates of teenage pregnancy, maternal mortality, and sexually transmitted infections.

Employment: Gender disparities in empowerment translate into disparities in employment opportunities for young people. When women are not empowered to participate fully in the workforce, young women may face discrimination in hiring practices and limited access to economic opportunities. This not only affects their own economic security but also perpetuates broader cycles of poverty within communities.

Social Norms and Attitudes: The lack of female empowerment perpetuates harmful social norms and attitudes towards gender roles. Young people growing up in such environments may internalize these attitudes, which can perpetuate gender-based violence, discrimination, and inequalities in their own lives and relationships.

Political Participation: Female empowerment is crucial for fostering inclusive and representative political systems. When women are not empowered to participate in political processes, young people may grow up in societies where their voices are not fully represented in decision-making, leading to feelings of disenfranchisement and disengagement from the political process.

Stage of Puberty and Menstrual Health: The lack of female empowerment in Africa can impact the stage of puberty and menstrual health for young girls. In communities where menstrual health education and resources are scarce, girls may face challenges managing their menstrual cycles, leading to discomfort, stigma, and potentially dropping out of school. This dropout can increase the likelihood of early marriage as girls seek economic security and support.

Mental Health Issues: The absence of female empowerment contributes to mental health challenges among African youth, particularly girls and young women. Gender-based discrimination, limited opportunities, and societal expectations can lead to stress, anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem, affecting their overall well-being and hindering their personal development.

Employment Opportunities (Vocational): Female empowerment directly impacts young women's access to vocational training and employment opportunities. In environments where women are not empowered to pursue careers or access vocational training, young women may face limited options for economic independence, perpetuating cycles of poverty and dependence.

Economic Development: The lack of female empowerment hampers overall economic development in African societies. When women are not empowered to participate fully in the economy, it limits the workforce's potential, stifling innovation and economic growth. Additionally, unequal access to economic opportunities reinforces disparities in wealth distribution and perpetuates cycles of poverty.



Social Development: Female empowerment is essential for social development in African communities. When women are empowered, they contribute to stronger, more resilient families and communities. Their involvement in decision-making processes, access to education and healthcare, and economic participation contribute to social cohesion, poverty reduction, and overall community well-being.

Addressing the lack of female empowerment in Africa is crucial not only for the well-being and opportunities of young women but also for the broader social and economic development of African societies.

Overall, the lack of female empowerment in Africa has far-reaching consequences for the well-being, opportunities, and attitudes of African youth, perpetuating cycles of inequality and limiting the potential for social and economic progress.

HOW DO WE MAKE SURE THAT THE YOUTH OF AFRICA AND THE LEADERS OF AFRICA SEE THE BENEFITS OF FEMALE EMPOWERMENT IN AFRICA.

Ensuring that the youth and leaders of Africa recognize the benefits of female empowerment involves several strategies:

Education and Awareness: Implement educational programs that highlight the importance of female empowerment and its benefits for society as a whole. This includes incorporating gender equality and empowerment into school curricula, conducting awareness campaigns, and organizing workshops and seminars on the topic.

Role Modeling: Showcase successful examples of female empowerment and its positive impact on communities. Highlighting the achievements of empowered women in various fields can serve as inspiration for young people and demonstrate the value of empowering women to leadership roles.

Engagement and Participation: Encourage the active participation of youth and leaders in discussions and initiatives related to female empowerment. Provide platforms for dialogue, where they can express their perspectives, share experiences, and collaborate on solutions to promote gender equality.

Data and Evidence: Present data and evidence-based research that demonstrate the tangible benefits of female empowerment in various sectors, including education, healthcare, economics, and social development. This can help convince leaders of the positive outcomes associated with investing in gender equality initiatives.

Policy Advocacy: Advocate for policies and legislation that promote female empowerment and gender equality. Engage with policymakers and leaders to advocate for the implementation of laws and initiatives that address gender disparities and promote women's rights.

Partnerships and Collaboration: Forge partnerships with governments, non-governmental organizations, civil society groups, and international organizations to amplify efforts towards female empowerment. Collaborative initiatives can leverage resources, expertise, and networks to drive meaningful change.



Capacity Building: Invest in capacity-building programs that equip youth and leaders with the knowledge, skills, and tools necessary to promote female empowerment effectively. This includes training on gender sensitivity, leadership development, and promoting inclusive decision-making processes.

Recognition and Reward: Acknowledge and celebrate individuals and organizations that champion female empowerment and gender equality. Recognizing and rewarding efforts towards gender equality can reinforce positive behaviors and inspire others to follow suit.

Mentorship Programs: Establish mentorship programs that pair aspiring female leaders with experienced mentors who can provide guidance, support, and encouragement. These mentorship relationships can help women navigate challenges, develop leadership skills, build confidence, and expand their professional networks. By facilitating mentorship opportunities, youth and leaders can witness firsthand the transformative impact of empowering women into leadership positions, fostering a culture of support and advancement for women in various sectors.

By employing these strategies, it's possible to foster a culture where the youth and leaders of Africa recognize the benefits of female empowerment and actively work towards achieving gender equality in their communities and beyond.





YOUTH ORGANIZATION AND AFRICAN YOUTH PROGRAMS.



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AND AFRICAN YOUTH PROGRAMS.

Youth organizations are groups that represent the interests of young people and aim to empower them through the provision of resources, education, and skills development opportunities. They focus on addressing the challenges faced by the youth, including mental health, education, and mobility, to enhance their hope and build their future. Young organizations also serve as training grounds for youth development and positive thinking, while promoting new innovation and restoring hope and development in society.

African youth programs are initiatives aimed at empowering young people in Africa by encouraging their active participation in their communities. These programs seek to reduce poverty and inequality by providing economic group and service opportunities and addressing social issues such as gender inequality and social and political challenges.

When it comes to the Young voices of Africa and African youth, youth organizations and African youth programs play a vital role in providing a platform for young people to express their views and make positive changes in their communities. They help young people develop the skills and knowledge they need to become effective leaders and ambassadors for their peers, promoting positive change and empowering the youth to build a brighter future for themselves and their continent.

YOUNG ORGANIZATION: Represents the youth and New generation means new information, youth mobility, current information in relation to mental health. Development and empowerment for the youth, Addressing challenges, education, developing skills and knowledge to support other young people. Help enhance the Hope for the youth, empower the youth, build their future, peace and resolving conflict, to stand at a training ground as a youth development center for positive thinking and youth ambassador, bring new innovation in society, restore hope and development.

AFRICAN YOUTH PROGRAMS: empower the youth to be active in their community, help reduce poverty and equality, economic group and service, address social issues such as Gender inequality, social and political.

REASONS WHY IT IS IMPORTANT TO HAVE YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AND AFRICAN YOUTH PROGRAMS IN AFRICA.

There are several important reasons why it is crucial to have youth organizations and African youth programs:

Representation and Voice: Youth organizations provide a platform for young people to have their voices heard and represented. They ensure that the perspectives, concerns, and aspirations of young individuals are taken into account in decision-making processes.



Empowerment and Leadership Development: Youth organizations and programs empower young people by providing them with opportunities to develop leadership skills, build confidence, and take on active roles in their communities. This helps in shaping them into future leaders and change-makers.

Networking and Collaboration: Youth organizations facilitate networking and collaboration among young individuals. They create spaces for youth to connect, share ideas, and collaborate on projects that address common challenges and work towards collective goals.

Skills Development: African youth programs focus on equipping young individuals with essential skills, such as communication, teamwork, problem-solving, and entrepreneurship. These skills enhance their employability, increase their chances of success in various fields, and contribute to economic growth and development.

Advocacy and Social Change: Youth organizations play a vital role in advocating for social change, human rights, and addressing issues that affect young people, such as education, employment, gender equality, and environmental sustainability. They mobilize youth to drive positive societal transformations.

Mentorship and Guidance: African youth programs often provide mentorship and guidance from experienced individuals who can support young people in their personal and professional development. Mentors serve as role models, providing valuable advice, encouragement, and insights.

Civic Engagement and Active Citizenship: Youth organizations promote civic engagement and encourage young people to actively participate in their communities, be informed about social and political issues, and contribute to the democratic processes.

Positive Youth Development: Youth organizations focus on fostering positive youth development by promoting healthy lifestyles, mental well-being, and personal growth. They provide opportunities for young individuals to explore their talents, hobbies, and interests.

Overall, youth organizations and African youth programs are crucial for empowering young people, amplifying their voices, developing their skills and leadership abilities, fostering collaboration, and driving positive change in their communities and beyond.

HOW DOES LACK OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN AFRICA AND AFRICAN YOUTH PROGRAMS AFFECT AFRICAN YOUTH?

The lack of youth organizations and African youth programs significantly affects young people in various aspects, hindering their development and overall well-being. Firstly, the absence of youth groups hampers the government's ability to effectively push forward their manifesto and implement policies that cater to the needs and aspirations of young individuals. As a result, the development of the country is slowed down, as the valuable contributions and ideas of the youth are not adequately harnessed.

Moreover, without proper youth programs, the future of young people can appear uncertain and devoid of opportunities. The absence of platforms for engagement and growth can leave them feeling disconnected and directionless, potentially leading to an increase in lawlessness within society. When young individuals do not have suitable outlets to channel their energy and aspirations, it can result in frustration and a lack of positive direction, which may contribute to higher rates of delinquency.



Additionally, the lack of youth organizations and programs often means that the voices of young people go unheard, and they do not feel adequately represented in decision-making processes. When their voices are not taken into account, it can lead to a sense of exclusion and frustration among young individuals. Their perspectives and ideas are vital for shaping policies and initiatives that address their unique needs, and the absence of youth representation can result in policies that fail to cater to their interests.

Furthermore, education plays a crucial role in the development of young individuals. Without youth-oriented programs, the educational opportunities available to them can be limited, hindering their intellectual growth and potential. A youthless program, one that lacks youth-focused initiatives and resources, essentially becomes ineffective and fails to meet the educational needs of young people.

In summary, the absence of youth organizations and African youth programs negatively impacts young individuals by hindering the government's manifesto implementation, slowing down overall development, leading to a sense of uncertainty and lawlessness, impeding youth representation and voice, and limiting educational opportunities.

HOW DO WE MAKE SURE THAT YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AND AFRICAN YOUTH PROGRAMS ARE SUPPORTED OR IMPLEMENTED IN ALL AFRICAN STATES.

In order to ensure that youth organizations and African youth programs are supported and implemented in our states, the following steps can be taken:

Funding: Allocate sufficient financial resources to support the establishment and functioning of youth organizations and programs. This includes budgetary provisions, grants, and fundraising efforts to ensure sustained support.

Knowing the needs of the people: Conduct thorough assessments and surveys to understand the specific needs and aspirations of the youth population. This knowledge will inform the design and implementation of effective programs that address their concerns.

Leader assessment: Assess the capabilities and commitment of political leaders to gauge their understanding of the needs of young people and their willingness to support youth organizations and programs. This assessment will help identify leaders who are genuinely interested in youth development.

Contact the right NGOs and investors: Reach out to relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and potential investors who share the vision of supporting youth programs. Forge partnerships with them to leverage their expertise, resources, and networks.

African sponsorship: Encourage African leaders to sponsor and champion youth programs. This demonstrates a commitment to homegrown development and encourages other stakeholders to support the cause.

Equal partnerships: Foster equal partnerships with organizations and groups across the globe that share similar goals and ideologies. Collaborate with them to exchange ideas, resources, and best practices for effective youth development.



Promote African interests: Prioritize African interests when engaging in partnerships and dialogues with international organizations and stakeholders. Ensure that the unique needs and aspirations of African youth are taken into account.

Youth participation in decision-making: Actively involve young people in decision-making processes at all levels of governance. Provide platforms for their voices to be heard and considered in policy formulation and implementation.

Advocacy and awareness: Conduct advocacy campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of supporting youth programs. Highlight the benefits of investing in young people and mobilize public support for their development.

Willingness to implement youth organizations: Demonstrate a genuine willingness to establish and support youth organizations by aligning rhetoric with action. This shows a commitment to building vibrant communities through youth engagement.

Strong policy implementation: Ensure the effective implementation of policies that support youth organizations and programs. This requires establishing clear guidelines, monitoring progress, and holding accountable those responsible for implementation.

Skill development: Focus on developing the skills and competencies of young individuals to serve their continent effectively. Provide training and educational opportunities that empower them to contribute meaningfully to their communities.

Sacrifice for youth development: Demonstrate a willingness to prioritize youth development by making sacrifices in terms of resources, time, and efforts. This commitment should be shared by political leaders, policymakers, and other stakeholders.

Continued engagement with political leaders: Maintain an ongoing dialogue and engagement with political leaders to emphasize the importance of addressing youth issues. Advocate for policies and initiatives that prioritize the needs and aspirations of young people.

Putting words into practice: Ensure that commitments made regarding youth organizations and programs are followed through with concrete actions. Hold leaders accountable for their promises and demand tangible results.

By implementing these steps, we can foster a supportive environment for youth organizations and African youth programs, leading to positive development and empowerment of young individuals.





ACTIVE YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS AND DECISION MAKING IN AFRICA.



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY ACTIVE YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS AND DECISION MAKING IN AFRICA?

The young voices of Africa believe that active youth participation in politics and decision making means engaging in the activities associated with governance to improve one's status and increase power within an organization. However, they face limitations due to age or background, as well as stereotypes that the youth can abuse power when involved in politics. Lack of mentorship and the perception of hopelessness also contribute to their disengagement. Additionally, political affiliation based on social capital rather than qualifications is a hindrance.

Active youth participation in decision making entails making important decisions that affect individuals and the community as a whole. It involves involving everyone in the community in discussions and seeking their input. African youth are ready to be part of decision making and bring about change, as exemplified by the Nigerian election.

Several factors hinder young people from taking on leadership roles, including poverty, age limits, cultural expectations of obedience without questioning, lack of support, absence of a clear youth goal or aim, and being influenced by individuals with monetary resources rather than genuine qualifications. Insufficient sponsorship and mentoring also pose challenges.

And the inactiveness of youth participation in politics raised a question about the word politic and politician.

WHAT IS POLITICS.

Based on the youth dialogue during the consultation face of the African Youth Goals, the Young Voices of Africa emphasize that politics is an activity associated with governance, aimed at improving one's status and increasing power within an organization. However, they also point out the negative stereotypes associated with the youth engaging in politics, such as the perception that they may abuse power. The young voices believe that politics should not solely be linked to power but should be about making a positive change in people's lives on personal, local, national, and global levels. They highlight the need for politicians who genuinely strive to lead and guide people, regardless of their political party affiliation. The definition of politics, according to the Young Voices of Africa, encompasses both the pursuit of power and the sincere effort to bring about positive change in society.

WHO IS A POLITICIAN.

Politicians are individuals who strive to lead and guide people in the right direction. They can be anyone who effectively influences a crowd. Moreover, politicians are individuals who actively work to bring about positive change in people's lives at personal, local, national, and global levels, regardless of their involvement in a political party.



REASONS WHY WE (YVA) WANT ACTIVE YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS AND DECISION MAKING IN AFRICA.

The Young Voices of Africa have several reasons why they advocate for active youth participation in politics and decision making. These reasons include:

Representation: Active youth participation ensures that the perspectives, concerns, and aspirations of young people are adequately represented in political processes and decision-making forums. It allows for a more inclusive and diverse range of voices to be heard and considered.

Addressing Youth-Specific Issues: Youth face unique challenges and have specific needs that may not be adequately addressed without their active participation in politics and decision making. By having a say in policy discussions, young people can advocate for solutions to issues such as education, employment, healthcare, and climate change that directly impact their lives.

Fresh Perspectives and Innovative Ideas: Young people bring fresh perspectives and innovative ideas to the table. Their unique experiences, digital literacy, and ability to think creatively can contribute to finding novel approaches to complex problems. Active youth participation can inject new energy, dynamism, and forward-thinking into political processes.

Empowerment and Engagement: Involving young people in politics and decision making empowers them to become active citizens and stakeholders in their communities. It encourages civic engagement, critical thinking, and a sense of responsibility towards the betterment of society. It also helps to foster a sense of ownership and agency among young people.

Building Sustainable Democracies: Active youth participation is crucial for building and sustaining democratic societies. By engaging in politics and decision making, young people learn about democratic principles, processes, and institutions. They can contribute to strengthening democratic values, promoting transparency, accountability, and good governance.

Future Leaders and Policy Shapers: Youth are the future leaders and policy shapers of society. By actively participating in politics and decision making from an early stage, young people can gain the necessary skills, knowledge, and experience to take on leadership roles effectively. It helps to develop a pipeline of capable and responsible leaders for the future.

Overall, the Young Voices of Africa believe that active youth participation in politics and decision making is essential for creating inclusive, responsive, and sustainable societies that reflect the aspirations and needs of all citizens, regardless of their age.

HOW HAS THE LACK OF ACTIVE YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS AND DECISION MAKING IN AFRICA AFFECT THE AFRICAN YOUTH?

The lack of active youth participation in politics and decision making has significant effects on young people. These effects include:

Limited opportunity to share ideas: Without active participation, young people are unable to contribute their unique perspectives, innovative ideas, and solutions to address societal challenges and drive progress.



Impaired national development: The absence of youth involvement in decision making can hinder overall national development. Young people possess valuable insights and knowledge that can help shape effective policies and strategies for sustainable development.

Political instability and chaos: When young voices are excluded, there is a risk of political instability and unrest. Active youth participation promotes stability by fostering inclusivity, reducing marginalization, and addressing grievances.

Limited employment prospects: Inadequate youth participation can perpetuate the lack of employment opportunities. By actively engaging in politics and decision making, young people can influence policies that promote job creation, entrepreneurship, and skills development.

Lack of mentorship: The absence of active youth involvement can result in a lack of mentorship opportunities. Youth participation in decision making allows for intergenerational knowledge transfer, guidance, and support, which are crucial for personal and professional growth.

Increased poverty: Exclusion from decision-making processes can perpetuate poverty among young people. Active participation enables the formulation of policies that prioritize poverty alleviation, social programs, and inclusive economic opportunities.

In summary, the lack of active youth participation in politics and decision making restricts young people from contributing their ideas, hampers national development, can lead to political instability, limits employment prospects, diminishes mentorship opportunities, and perpetuates poverty.

HOW DO WE MAKE SURE THAT THE YOUTH OF AFRICA ARE EMPOWERED TO BE ACTIVE IN POLITICS AND DECISION MAKING IN AFRICA?

To ensure that the youth of Africa are empowered to be active in politics and decision making, the following steps can be taken:

Education: Provide quality education to empower young people with knowledge, critical thinking skills, and civic awareness necessary for active participation.

Mentorship: Establish mentorship programs that connect experienced leaders with young individuals, fostering guidance, support, and leadership development.

Financial Support: Provide financial support and resources to empower youth-led initiatives, organizations, and projects, enabling them to actively participate in politics and decision making.

Eliminate Discrimination: Promote equality and inclusivity by combating job discrimination and ensuring equal opportunities for all young people, regardless of their background or identity.

Job Creation: Implement policies and initiatives that prioritize job creation and entrepreneurship to address the youth unemployment crisis, encouraging economic empowerment and active participation.



Establish Youth-Centered Structures: Create dedicated policies, structures, and youth centers that are specifically designed to engage, support, and empower young people in political processes.

Genuine Representation: Ensure that youth participation is not tokenistic or symbolic, but that young voices are genuinely heard, respected, and incorporated into decision-making spaces.

Youth-Friendly Organizations: Establish youth organizations and platforms that are welcoming, accommodating, and responsive to the needs and aspirations of young people.

Mindset Shift: Encourage a shift in societal mindsets to recognize and value the important contributions that young people can make in politics and decision making.

Protection of Rights: Safeguard the human rights of young people, protecting them from persecution or retribution for expressing their views or advocating for change, with regional bodies like the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (**ECOWAS**) playing a role in ensuring their protection.

By implementing these measures, the youth of Africa can be empowered to actively participate in politics and decision making, contributing to positive change and inclusive governance.

WHAT IS POLITICAL HYGIENE?

According to the YVA, political hygiene refers to the ethical and moral standards that should be upheld in the political sphere. It involves maintaining integrity, transparency, and accountability in political processes and activities. Political hygiene emphasizes practices that promote fairness, honesty, and good governance. It encompasses principles such as ethical campaigning, responsible use of power, avoidance of corruption and nepotism, respect for human rights, and adherence to legal and constitutional frameworks. Political hygiene aims to ensure that political actors and institutions operate in a manner that fosters trust, promotes public welfare, and upholds the values of democracy and social justice.





ENTREPRENEURSHIP DRIVE AND INVESTMENT IN AFRICA AND AFRICAN YOUTH.



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY ENTREPRENEURSHIP DRIVE AND INVESTMENT IN AFRICA AND AFRICAN YOUTH.

The collective effort to address issues such as unemployment and empower young people towards sustainable livelihoods. It involves promoting innovation, skills development, and creating spaces for young individuals to generate their own employment opportunities and share ideas. The focus is on encouraging youth to be active, innovative, and independent in establishing their own businesses, rather than relying solely on government-provided jobs. The goal is to develop self-sufficiency and overcome challenges such as lack of business skills, financial management, and overspending. This drive also seeks to foster a supportive environment that promotes economic growth, innovation, and creativity. By harnessing innovation and creativity, young people are empowered to pursue well-planned investment opportunities that contribute to their personal growth, economic development, and overall prosperity.

REASONS WHY WE (YVA) WANT ENTREPRENEURSHIP DRIVE AND INVESTMENT IN AFRICA AND FOR ITS YOUTH.

The Young Voices of Africa (YVA) advocate for entrepreneurship drive and investment in Africa and its youth for the following reasons:

1. To create employment opportunities and reduce unemployment rates among youth.
2. To promote innovation and creativity among youth, driving progress and development.
3. To encourage economic growth and development in Africa, fostering prosperity and sustainable economies.
4. To reduce poverty levels and improve living conditions among the youth, enhancing their quality of life.
5. To reduce dependency on foreign aid and dirty politicking, increasing economic sustainability and self-reliance.
6. To increase the participation of youth in the economic growth and development of Africa, empowering them as key stakeholders.
7. Entrepreneurship serves as a national asset, driving wealth creation, value, and improved well-being.
8. Entrepreneurship promotes social changes, research, and industrial development, fostering a dynamic and evolving society.
9. Entrepreneurship develops and improves existing enterprises, leading to progress and advancements in various sectors.
10. Youth entrepreneurship is crucial for sustaining generational development and empowering young individuals to become independent.



11. Youth entrepreneurship attracts investments, contributing to the growth and stability of the African economy.

12. Youth entrepreneurship equips young people to overcome new challenges and adapt to changing circumstances.

13. The limited job opportunities in the traditional job market result in high levels of unemployment and underemployment among African youth, highlighting the need for entrepreneurship to create new businesses and job prospects.

Overall, entrepreneurship drive and investment in Africa and its youth are essential for fostering economic growth, reducing unemployment, and empowering young individuals to become agents of positive change in their communities and countries.

Entrepreneurship drive and investment in Africa and its youth are seen as a national asset, with entrepreneurs being the drivers of this asset. By fostering entrepreneurship, Africa can overcome limited job opportunities, stimulate innovation, and drive economic progress, benefiting the youth and the continent as a whole.

HOW DOES THE LACK OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DRIVE AND INVESTMENT IN AFRICA AND AFRICAN YOUTH AFFECT AFRICAN AND AFRICAN YOUTH?

The lack of entrepreneurship drive and investment in Africa and its youth has profound effects on young people in the region:

High levels of unemployment and poverty: With limited access to job opportunities and entrepreneurship options, many young Africans face unemployment and financial struggles, leading to increased poverty rates.

Limited access to education and training: Without entrepreneurial opportunities, young people may miss out on access to adequate education and training, limiting their skills and professional development.

Financial instability: The absence of entrepreneurship as a viable career path can lead to financial instability for young individuals, making them more dependent on external support.

Missed innovation and growth: The lack of entrepreneurship means missing out on potential solutions to societal challenges and hindering economic growth and innovation in Africa.

Brain drain: Limited entrepreneurial opportunities can drive talented individuals to seek better prospects outside Africa, leading to brain drain and further impeding local economic development.

Limited personal and professional development: Entrepreneurship provides valuable skill-building experiences, and without exposure to such opportunities, young Africans may miss out on personal and professional growth.

Indirect impact on social development: Entrepreneurship plays a significant role in addressing social challenges and driving positive change. The lack of entrepreneurship limits the potential for social development and sustainable solutions to pressing issues in communities.



As young people in Africa and the diaspora, the lack of entrepreneurship drive and investment affects our ability to find meaningful employment, access education and training, and achieve financial stability. It also restricts our opportunities for personal growth and innovative expression, potentially leading to increased economic and social struggles. Moreover, the absence of entrepreneurship opportunities may make you feel compelled to explore alternative, non-optimal ways of survival, as traditional job markets might not offer sufficient prospects. Overall, the lack of entrepreneurship and investment opportunities can hinder our overall potential for success, prosperity, and contribution to the development of Africa.

HOW DO WE MAKE SURE THAT THE YOUTH OF AFRICA ARE EMPOWERED TO SEE THE BENEFITS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DRIVE AND INVESTMENT IN AFRICA AND AFRICAN YOUTH.

To empower the youth of Africa and help them realize the benefits of entrepreneurship drive and investment in the region, the following strategies can be implemented:

Provide relevant and accessible training and education: Offer skill-based training and education programs that equip young individuals with the knowledge and expertise needed to start and manage businesses successfully.

Mentorship and coaching: Establish mentorship programs where experienced entrepreneurs can guide and support aspiring youth entrepreneurs, sharing their insights and expertise.

Foster a culture of innovation and creativity: Encourage and celebrate innovative ideas among young people, promoting an entrepreneurial mindset and problem-solving approach.

Advocate for supportive policies: Lobby for the implementation of policies and programs that promote entrepreneurship, ease access to funding, and provide incentives for investments in youth-led businesses.

Investment in local businesses: Encourage investment in local businesses and start-ups to create employment opportunities and economic growth in the community.

Networking and platforms: Create networks and platforms that connect young entrepreneurs with investors, potential customers, and business partners, facilitating opportunities for growth and collaboration.

Showcase success stories: Highlight success stories of young entrepreneurs who have thrived through entrepreneurship and investment, inspiring others to follow suit.

Engage with educational institutions: Collaborate with schools and universities to integrate entrepreneurship education into curricula, exposing more young people to the possibilities of starting their own ventures.

Facilitate access to finance: Support initiatives that make it easier for young entrepreneurs to access start-up capital and funding for their business ideas.

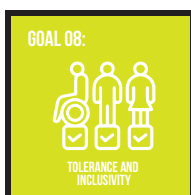


Address cultural barriers: Tackle cultural stigmas and biases that may discourage young people from pursuing entrepreneurship, promoting it as a viable and respectable career option.

Support youth-led initiatives: Provide financial and technical support to youth-led initiatives that demonstrate potential for positive impact and sustainability.

By implementing these measures, the youth of Africa can be empowered to recognize the benefits of entrepreneurship drive and investment, leading to increased economic growth, job creation, and a more vibrant and innovative business landscape in the continent.





TOLERANCE AND INCLUSIVITY.



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY TOLERANCE AND INCLUSIVITY.

Tolerance and inclusivity in Africa can be defined as the practice of accepting individuals regardless of their backgrounds, and actively involving them in all aspects of society. It entails encouraging and welcoming people from diverse walks of life, accepting ourselves as we are, and helping one another. This concept also involves respecting and accepting different opinions and ensuring that all members of society are included, regardless of their backgrounds. Ultimately, it promotes unity, diversity, and a sense of belonging for everyone in African communities.

CHALLENGES AND FACTORS THAT CAUSES SEPARATION BETWEEN YOUNG PEOPLE IN AFRICA FROM THEIR PERSPECTIVE INCLUDE:

1. **Politics:** Political divisions, corruption, and the exclusion of youth from decision-making processes can alienate them from the political landscape.
2. **Economic Disparities:** The stark contrast between the rich and poor creates a sense of inequality and can hinder unity among young people.
3. **Educational Disparities:** A lack of access to quality education or the failure to connect with uneducated youth can lead to knowledge gaps and divisions.
4. **Religion:** Religious differences may lead to tensions and divisions among young people, especially when religious beliefs are politicized.
5. **Lack of Trust and Jealousy:** A lack of trust and jealousy among young people can hinder collaboration and mutual support, as they may see each other as competitors rather than allies.
6. **Border and Land Disputes:** Disputes over borders and land can lead to conflicts, with young people often caught in the crossfire and their communities divided.

Addressing these challenges requires fostering inclusivity, promoting dialogue, and creating opportunities for young people to engage in meaningful discussions and collaborative efforts that transcend these divisions. Building a sense of shared identity and purpose can help bridge these divides and empower young people to work together for the betterment of their communities and nations.

REASONS WHY WE (YVA) WANT TO DISCUSS TOLERANCE AND INCLUSIVITY.

The Young Voices of Africa (YVA) want to discuss tolerance and inclusivity for the following reasons:

To Live Peacefully: Tolerance and inclusivity are essential for promoting peace within communities and nations. By embracing diversity and respecting different backgrounds, we can reduce conflicts and foster harmonious coexistence among all individuals.

Eradicating Division: Tolerance and inclusivity work to eradicate divisions caused by religious and political agendas that separate or condemn individuals based on their backgrounds. By promoting understanding and acceptance, we can bridge these divides and create a more united and cohesive society.



HOW DOES THE LACK OF TOLERANCE AND INCLUSIVITY AFFECT AFRICAN YOUTH?

The lack of tolerance and inclusivity profoundly affects young people in Africa in several detrimental ways:

Religious Division: The lack of tolerance often leads to religious differences being magnified, creating divisions among young people based on their faith. This can lead to tension and conflicts, hindering unity and collaboration.

Tribalism: Tribalism, another divisive factor, can result in the exclusion of individuals from different tribes. This can lead to political polarization, limiting opportunities for young people and causing employment disparities.

Political Fragmentation: Political divisions along tribal lines can further exacerbate the problem. When different tribes align with different political parties, it can lead to political tensions and conflicts, negatively impacting employment prospects and overall community cohesion.

Disenfranchisement: The lack of inclusivity can disenfranchise young people, making them feel excluded from decision-making processes and limiting their ability to influence policies that affect their lives.

Increased Poverty: The division caused by intolerance and exclusion can result in economic disparities, contributing to increased poverty rates among young people.

Limited Civic Engagement: When young people feel excluded and marginalized, they are less likely to be active participants in their communities, hindering social development and progress.

Conflict and Rivalry: Intolerance can breed conflicts, including religious and tribal rivalries, which can disrupt peace and stability in regions and impede development efforts.

Undermining Development and Democracy: The lack of tolerance and inclusivity can undermine overall development efforts and the functioning of democratic systems by sowing discord and hindering collaboration.

In summary, the absence of tolerance and inclusivity in Africa negatively impacts young people by creating divisions, limiting opportunities, disenfranchising them from decision-making, perpetuating poverty, reducing civic engagement, fostering conflicts, and undermining both development and democratic processes. Addressing these issues is crucial to empower young Africans to lead more inclusive and prosperous lives.

HOW DO WE MAKE SURE THAT THE YOUTH OF AFRICA SEE THE BENEFITS OF TOLERANCE AND INCLUSIVITY IN AFRICA?

To ensure that the youth of Africa recognize the benefits of tolerance and inclusivity in the region, we must implement the following strategies:

Solving Issues Together: Encourage and facilitate collaborative problem-solving among young people from diverse backgrounds. Highlight that when individuals work together harmoniously, they can address common challenges more effectively, leading to better outcomes for everyone.



Open Dialogue for Youth: Create platforms and opportunities for open and constructive dialogue among young people. These discussions should allow them to freely share their views and opinions, fostering mutual understanding and respect.

Youth and Community Involvement: Actively involve young people in community initiatives and decision-making processes. When young individuals are engaged in shaping their communities, they can see firsthand the positive impact of inclusivity and tolerance on local development.

By implementing these strategies, we empower the youth of Africa to recognize the benefits of tolerance and inclusivity. They will come to understand that working together, engaging in open dialogue, and actively participating in their communities lead to more harmonious, prosperous, and inclusive societies for everyone.

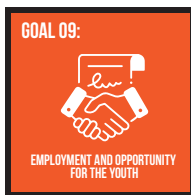
WE COULD NOT TALK ABOUT TOLERANCE AND INCLUSIVITY WITHOUT DISCUSSING ONE OF THE MAIN AND ON GOING TOPICS OF DIVISION IN AFRICA: THE EXCLUSION OF LGBTQ+ COMMUNITIES.

African youth hold a spectrum of views regarding LGBTQ+ inclusion in the African context. These viewpoints are complex, reflecting a blend of cultural, religious, and humanitarian perspectives. From the dialogue the youth expressed themselves in three different viewpoints regarding the topic on LGBTQ+.

1. **Cultural and Religious Considerations:** Many African youth are raised within cultural and religious frameworks that traditionally define social norms, relationships, and gender roles. In these societies, there can be resistance to accepting LGBTQ+ individuals because their identities and relationships may be seen as conflicting with established cultural values and religious beliefs. This perspective often emphasizes the importance of preserving and upholding time-honored traditions and spiritual doctrines.
2. **Humanitarian Perspective:** On the other hand, a significant segment of African youth firmly advocates for LGBTQ+ inclusion. They believe that every individual, irrespective of their sexual orientation, deserves fundamental human rights, dignity, and respect. This viewpoint emphasizes the universality of human rights and seeks to challenge discrimination and stigmatization faced by LGBTQ+ individuals in Africa.
3. **Balancing Tradition and Inclusivity:** A growing number of African youth are working to find a middle ground. They recognize the need to develop inclusive policies that respect the rights and identities of LGBTQ+ individuals, while also preserving African cultural heritage and religious beliefs. This perspective acknowledges the importance of harmonizing tradition with modern inclusivity to create societies where all people can coexist peacefully.

These varying viewpoints underscore the ongoing and nuanced discourse around LGBTQ+ issues in Africa, with young people playing a vital role in shaping this dialogue. As societies evolve, African youth are at the forefront of efforts to strike a balance between cultural and religious values, human rights, and the need for a more inclusive and tolerant future. It's a conversation that continues to evolve as African societies navigate complex intersections of tradition, identity, and modernity.





EMPLOYMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR AFRICAN YOUTH.



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY EMPLOYMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR AFRICAN YOUTH?

"Employment and Opportunities for African Youth" constitute a complex initiative aimed at empowering individuals across the continent by creating sustainable jobs and avenues for personal and professional growth. This comprehensive project involves providing access to meaningful employment, skill development, and entrepreneurship opportunities, fostering economic development and social progress. It is about more than just securing jobs; it encompasses initiatives, policies, and programs that ensure equal access to education and training, reduce youth unemployment rates, and create an environment conducive to the positive contribution of African youth to their communities and economies. In essence, it's a holistic approach to empower the youth for progressive development through employment and diverse opportunities.

REASONS WHY WE (YVA) WANT TO DISCUSS EMPLOYMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR AFRICAN YOUTH.

The Young Voices of Africa (YVA) advocate for addressing employment and opportunities for African youth for the following reasons:

- **Economic Growth:** YVA recognizes that engaging youth in the workforce is a catalyst for economic growth. By harnessing their skills, creativity, and productivity, young individuals contribute to the development and expansion of the economy.
- **Reduced Unemployment:** YVA is committed to reducing high youth unemployment rates. By providing sufficient job opportunities, particularly tailored to the skills and aspirations of young people, this initiative seeks to alleviate unemployment pressures and foster social stability.

In summary, YVA sees addressing employment and opportunities for African youth as not only a means of promoting economic growth but also as a strategy for reducing unemployment, thereby contributing to the overall stability and prosperity of African societies.

HOW DOES THE LACK OF EMPLOYMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR AFRICAN YOUTH AFFECT AFRICA AND AFRICAN YOUTH?

The lack of employment and opportunities for African youth significantly affects individuals like me in several ways:

Increased Vulnerability and Risk-Taking Behaviors: The scarcity of employment opportunities can make young people more vulnerable to engaging in risky behaviors. The desperation for income or a sense of purpose may drive individuals towards activities such as crime, substance abuse, and involvement in illicit activities, posing threats to personal well-being and community safety.



Economic Strain and Dependency: The absence of sufficient job opportunities creates economic strain for young individuals. This can lead to financial dependence, limiting personal financial growth, and hindering the ability to contribute positively to one's family and community.

Underutilization of Skills and Talents: The lack of suitable employment often results in the underutilization of the skills and talents possessed by young individuals. This not only hampers personal and professional growth but also represents a loss of potential contributions to the broader society.

Social Unrest and Discontent: High levels of youth unemployment can contribute to social unrest and discontent. When young people face barriers to accessing meaningful opportunities, it can lead to frustration and disenchantment with the societal structures, potentially contributing to unrest and instability.

Impact on Mental Health: Prolonged unemployment and lack of opportunities can take a toll on mental health. Feelings of inadequacy, frustration, and hopelessness may become prevalent, affecting overall well-being and potentially leading to mental health issues.

In summary, the lack of employment and opportunities for African youth not only affects economic stability but also has broader societal implications, including increased vulnerability to risky behaviors, economic strain, underutilization of skills, social unrest, and potential impacts on mental health. Addressing these challenges is essential for fostering a more positive and prosperous future for the youth in Africa.

HOW DO WE MAKE SURE THAT THE YOUTH OF AFRICA SEE THE BENEFITS OF EMPLOYMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR AFRICAN YOUTH IN AFRICA.

To ensure that the youth of Africa recognize and harness the benefits of employment and opportunities, particularly through vocational skills and entrepreneurship, several strategies can be employed:

Empowerment through Vocational Skills and Entrepreneurship: Actively promote and invest in vocational skills training and entrepreneurship programs. These initiatives empower young people by providing them with the necessary skills to create their own opportunities and contribute to economic growth.

Inclusive Decision-Making: Advocate for the inclusion of youth in decision-making processes. Recognizing the youth as a vital demographic and involving them in discussions related to policies and initiatives ensures that their perspectives are considered, fostering a sense of ownership and participation.

Advocacy for Youth Rights: Continue advocating for the rights of the youth, emphasizing their importance as a vulnerable group. This involves promoting policies that protect and empower young individuals, ensuring their access to education, healthcare, and equal opportunities.

Collaboration between Governments and Businesses: Facilitate collaboration between governments and businesses to create jobs and promote economic opportunities. This can be achieved through policies that support entrepreneurship, incentives for job creation, and partnerships between public and private sectors.



Economic Growth Initiatives: Implement initiatives focused on economic growth, as this is crucial for poverty reduction. Governments and businesses working together can stimulate economic activity, creating a conducive environment for job creation and providing avenues for the youth to participate meaningfully in the workforce.

Promote Awareness of Benefits: Conduct awareness campaigns to highlight the benefits of employment and opportunities for the youth. This involves showcasing success stories, emphasizing the positive impact of vocational skills, entrepreneurship, and meaningful employment on both individual lives and the broader community.

Access to Resources: Ensure that young individuals have access to resources, including funding and mentorship, to start and sustain their own businesses. Removing barriers to entry and providing necessary support structures can significantly contribute to the success of youth-led initiatives.

By implementing these strategies, there is a greater likelihood that the youth of Africa will not only see the benefits of employment and opportunities but also actively participate in and contribute to the economic growth and development of their communities and nations.





DIGITALISATION CRISIS.



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY THE DIGITALISATION CRISIS IN AFRICA?

The "Digitalization Crisis in African Youth" encapsulates challenges faced by young people in Africa amid the ongoing digital transformation. This crisis involves limited access to technology, a digital skills gap, unemployment risks due to evolving job markets, inequalities in digital opportunities, underrepresentation in tech industries, and concerns about cybersecurity and privacy. Addressing this crisis requires strategies to bridge the digital divide, provide comprehensive digital education, foster entrepreneurship, and ensure inclusive access to the benefits of the digital era for all African youth.

REASONS WHY WE (YVA) WANT TO ADDRESS THE DIGITALISATION CRISIS FOR AFRICAN YOUTH.

Limited Internet Access Impacting Opportunities: YVA recognizes that the lack of internet access is a significant barrier affecting opportunities for African youth. In an increasingly digital world, restricted access hampers their ability to pursue education, access employment opportunities, and engage in the digital economy, hindering overall socio-economic development.

Impact on Employment and Education: The digitalization crisis directly impacts employment and education opportunities for African youth. Without adequate digital infrastructure, young people may miss out on online educational resources, job search platforms, and professional development opportunities, limiting their ability to participate fully in the modern workforce.

Spread of False News: YVA is concerned about the proliferation of false news in the digital space. Misinformation and disinformation can have serious consequences, affecting public discourse, community cohesion, and individual decision-making. Addressing the crisis involves promoting digital literacy to help young people critically evaluate online information.

Economic Exclusion: The digitalization crisis contributes to economic exclusion for African youth. Without widespread access to digital platforms and technologies, young entrepreneurs may struggle to launch or expand their businesses in the digital marketplace, limiting their economic potential and hindering overall economic growth.

Global Competitiveness: YVA recognizes that addressing the digitalization crisis is essential for enhancing the global competitiveness of African youth. In an interconnected world, digital skills and access to technology are vital for participating in the global economy, fostering innovation, and positioning African youth on a competitive stage.



Technological Empowerment: YVA recognizes that addressing the digitalization crisis is essential for empowering African youth with technological skills. Providing access to digital tools and fostering digital literacy empowers young individuals to harness technology for personal and professional development, enhancing their overall capabilities.

Innovation and Entrepreneurship: The digital age provides unprecedented opportunities for innovation and entrepreneurship. YVA understands that tackling the digitalization crisis is crucial for unlocking the innovative potential of African youth, allowing them to create solutions to local and global challenges, driving economic progress.

Digital Education: The lack of digital education refers to the deficiency in programs and resources that provide individuals with essential knowledge and skills for effective engagement with digital technologies. This gap manifests in limited access to digital resources, insufficient digital literacy programs, exclusion from online learning opportunities, a skills gap in the workforce, reduced capacity for innovation and entrepreneurship, and increased cybersecurity risks. Addressing this gap involves implementing comprehensive digital literacy initiatives, improving access to digital resources, integrating digital education into formal curricula, and fostering lifelong learning. Bridging the lack of digital education is crucial for enabling individuals to participate fully in the digital age and leveraging digital tools for personal and professional growth.

In conclusion, YVA is driven to address the Digitalization Crisis for African Youth due to its multifaceted impact on economic inclusion, global competitiveness, educational equity, social cohesion, technological empowerment, and the potential for innovation and entrepreneurship among young people in Africa.

HOW DOES THE LACK OF DIGITALISATION IN AFRICA AFFECT AFRICAN YOUTH?

The lack of Digitalization in Africa affects young individuals in Africa in several significant ways:

Limited Opportunities and Impact on Employment and Education: The scarcity of internet access directly hampers opportunities for young Africans. It restricts their ability to explore educational resources, hindering academic and professional growth. Moreover, limited access to digital platforms diminishes their chances of finding employment opportunities in an increasingly digital job market, limiting economic prospects.

Proliferation of False News: The prevalence of false news in the digital space is a critical concern. Without adequate digital literacy and access to reliable information, young people may fall victim to misinformation and disinformation. This not only affects personal decision-making but also poses risks to community cohesion and public discourse.

Lack of Literacy and Accessibility: The digital divide contributes to a lack of digital literacy among young Africans. Those with limited access to digital tools and education may struggle to navigate the digital landscape, potentially excluding them from participating fully in the digital era and taking advantage of its benefits.

Technology Literacy Gap: The digitalization gap creates disparities in technology literacy. Young individuals without sufficient exposure to digital tools may lack the skills needed for the modern workforce. This gap in technology literacy can perpetuate economic inequalities and hinder the ability of young Africans to compete in the global job market.



In essence, the lack of Digitalization for African Youth impedes access to opportunities, perpetuates disparities in education and employment, exposes them to the risks of false information, and contributes to a technology literacy gap. Addressing these challenges is crucial for empowering young Africans to thrive in the digital age and participate fully in the opportunities it presents.

HOW DO WE MAKE SURE THAT THE YOUTH OF AFRICA SEE THE BENEFITS OF DIGITALISATION FOR AFRICAN YOUTH IN AFRICA?

To ensure that the youth of Africa perceive and leverage the benefits of Digitalization, particularly in the context of Digitalization for African Youth, a comprehensive approach can be adopted:

Implementation and Exemplary Manifestation: Demonstrate the practical benefits of digitalization through implementation and exemplary manifestation. Showcase successful examples where digital tools and technologies have positively impacted education, employment, and various aspects of daily life. Highlighting tangible success stories can inspire and motivate young people to embrace digitalization.

Digital Literacy Programs: Implement digital literacy programs that teach young people how to effectively use digital media and technologies. These programs should cover essential skills such as online research, digital communication, and proficiency in relevant software tools. By enhancing digital literacy, young individuals can better navigate the digital landscape and harness its benefits.

Integration into Education: Incorporate digitalization into formal and informal education systems. Integrate digital tools and technologies into the curriculum to expose students to their practical applications. This can include online learning platforms, digital collaboration tools, and educational apps that enhance the learning experience and prepare students for the digital future.

Workplace Training Programs: Develop training programs that teach young people how to apply digitalization in their work. These programs should focus on the practical aspects of incorporating digital tools and technologies in various industries. Providing hands-on training and real-world examples can equip young individuals with the skills needed for the modern workforce.

Strategic Plan of Action: Develop a strategic plan of action that outlines how to promote the benefits of digitalization among African youth. This plan should include clear objectives, milestones, and a timeline for implementation. Considering it as a project allows for systematic planning, execution, and evaluation of the initiative.

Objective Setting and Evaluation Metrics: Clearly define the objectives of the digitization initiative. Whether it's improving access to online resources, enhancing digital skills, or fostering entrepreneurship, setting specific and measurable objectives is crucial. Establish evaluation metrics to assess the impact and effectiveness of the initiative over time.

Partnerships and Collaboration: Foster partnerships and collaboration between governments, businesses, educational institutions, and non-profit organizations. Collective efforts can amplify the impact of digitization initiatives, ensuring a more comprehensive and sustainable approach to empowering the youth through digital technologies.

By combining practical implementation, educational initiatives, strategic planning, and collaborative efforts, it becomes possible to ensure that the youth of Africa not only understand the benefits of digitalization but also actively participate in and contribute to the digital transformation of their communities and nations.





PROPER INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION FROM PRIMARY LEVEL TO UNIVERSITY LEVEL IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY PROPER INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION FROM PRIMARY LEVEL TO UNIVERSITY LEVEL FOR AFRICAN YOUTH?

Proper investment in education from primary level to university level for African Youth encompasses a strategic allocation of financial, infrastructural, and human resources to enhance the entire educational journey. This includes ensuring accessibility and accommodation by providing adequate learning materials for both teachers and students, establishing conducive learning structures, and facilitating diverse learning activities.

Additionally, it involves a focus on curriculum development, recognizing the need for a dynamic educational structure that is not subject to abrupt changes with political transitions. Emphasis is placed on revising outdated syllabi, transitioning towards skill-based curricula to equip youth with relevant competencies for the contemporary world.

Acknowledging the importance of non-formal education, the definition advocates for its establishment in regions like Ghana, recognizing its potential to supplement traditional educational approaches. Moreover, it aims to eliminate unnecessary competition among students, fostering a collaborative rather than individualistic mindset.

The definition underscores the importance of eliminating school shaming based on academic results, promoting an inclusive and supportive learning environment. Lastly, it emphasizes the necessity for a well-structured educational system, with a particular focus on government-led initiatives, ensuring proper infrastructure, and robust tutoring mechanisms to provide a comprehensive and empowering educational experience for African youth.

REASONS WHY WE (YVA) WANT TO ADDRESS PROPER INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION FROM PRIMARY LEVEL TO UNIVERSITY LEVEL FOR AFRICAN YOUTH.

The Young Voices of Africa (YVA) are motivated to address proper investment in education from primary level to university level for African Youth for several crucial reasons:

Accessibility and Accommodation: Ensuring access to quality education involves the provision of essential learning materials for both teachers and students, creating suitable learning structures, and facilitating diverse learning activities. YVA recognizes the importance of making education accessible and accommodating for all African youth.

Curriculum Dynamics and Political Stability: YVA understands the need for a stable and dynamic curriculum. The inconsistency caused by changes in educational structures with political transitions can disrupt the learning process. Advocating for a more consistent and robust curriculum contributes to a stable and effective education system.



Recognition of Non-Formal Education: Non-formal education is deemed important, yet its absence, especially in regions like Ghana, is acknowledged. YVA advocates for the establishment and integration of non-formal education to complement traditional approaches and cater to diverse learning needs.

Combatting Unhealthy Competition and Individualism: YVA is committed to eliminating unnecessary competition among students that fosters an individualistic mindset. Instead, the focus is on promoting a collaborative and unified front, recognizing the collective benefit of shared learning experiences.

Eradicating School Shaming: YVA advocates for the elimination of school shaming based on academic results. Creating an environment that supports and encourages students, irrespective of their academic achievements, is crucial for fostering a positive and inclusive learning atmosphere.

Government-led Structural Improvement: YVA emphasizes the necessity for a well-structured educational system, particularly through government-led initiatives. This involves addressing infrastructural deficiencies and ensuring effective tutoring mechanisms, enhancing the overall quality of education for African youth.

In essence, YVA's commitment to addressing proper investment in education stems from the recognition that a comprehensive approach, encompassing accessibility, dynamic curriculum, skill-based syllabi, non-formal education, collaborative learning environments, eradication of school shaming, and government-led structural improvements, is essential for empowering African youth and fostering a thriving and inclusive educational landscape.

HOW DOES THE LACK OF PROPER INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION FROM PRIMARY LEVEL TO UNIVERSITY LEVEL AFFECT AFRICAN YOUTH?

The lack of proper investment in education from primary level to university level significantly impacts African Youth in several ways:

1. Civilizational Stepping Stone: As Alhassan rightly states, education is the stepping stone for proper civilization. The absence of adequate investment in education hinders the progress of individuals and, by extension, the broader society.

2. Individual and Community Development: Proper investment in education is essential for developing individuals into active and contributing members of their communities. Without sufficient investment, there is a lack of transformation and development opportunities for African youth, especially those with fewer privileges.

3. Perception of Ownership and Attention: The distinction between government schools and private schools is influenced by the perception of ownership. When people do not perceive government schools as state property, there is a diminished sense of ownership and, consequently, less attention and care given to these institutions.

4. Impact on Teacher Training and Quality: Government investment in education involves spending time and resources on training teachers, often through policies aimed at generating quality educators. This is exemplified in countries like Ghana. The lack of such investment can lead to a dearth of skilled and qualified teachers, impacting the overall quality of education.



5. Performance from Primary to University Levels: Proper investment, particularly in school materials, is crucial for recognizing and facilitating the development of primary school students into successful university candidates. When the government invests in educational resources, it positively influences the educational trajectory of students.

6. Private School Ownership and Structure: In contrast, private schools often demonstrate a clear state of ownership, showcasing good organizational structure, care for students, minimal corruption, and effective monitoring mechanisms. This highlights the impact that proper investment can have on the overall quality of education, regardless of whether it is provided by the government or the private sector.

In summary, the lack of proper investment in education diminishes the potential for individual and community development, negatively influences the perception and care of educational institutions, hampers teacher training and quality, and affects the performance of students from primary to university levels. Recognizing and addressing these challenges is essential for creating an educational landscape that truly empowers African youth.

HOW DO WE MAKE SURE THE YOUTH OF AFRICA SEE THE BENEFITS OF PROPER INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION FROM PRIMARY LEVEL TO UNIVERSITY LEVEL FOR AFRICAN YOUTH IN AFRICA.

Ensuring that the youth of Africa see the benefits of proper investment in education from primary to university level involves several key strategies:

Quality Infrastructure: Investing in quality infrastructure is essential to provide a conducive learning environment. This includes well-equipped classrooms, libraries, laboratories, and other facilities that contribute to an enhanced educational experience.

Equity in Access: Addressing disparities in access, as seen in Sierra Leone where a significant percentage of youth struggle to access post-secondary education, is crucial. Proper investment should focus on promoting equity to ensure that educational opportunities are accessible to all, regardless of socio-economic backgrounds.

Promoting Available Programs: It is vital to actively promote existing programs that support youth education. Governments and educational institutions should make these programs easily accessible and transparent, ensuring that young individuals are aware of the opportunities available to them.

Active Engagement of African Youth: African youth need to be proactive in searching for educational opportunities. By actively engaging in the search for scholarships, grants, and educational programs, they can overcome obstacles and access valuable resources for their education.

Government Accessibility Initiatives: Governments play a crucial role in making educational programs accessible. By implementing policies and initiatives that facilitate easy access to education, governments can contribute significantly to enhancing the educational landscape for the youth.



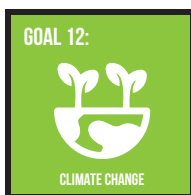
Personal Responsibility and Perseverance: African youth bear a responsibility in the educational investment process. They should devote time and effort to seek opportunities despite life challenges. Identifying the benefits of education and persevering in the face of difficulties can lead to transformative outcomes.

Diversity and Equal Opportunities: Education should be diverse and cater to the needs of all individuals. Proper funding and investment should aim to remove privileges associated with socio-economic status, ensuring that education benefits everyone. This includes creating equal opportunities for both the rich and underprivileged.

Removing Barriers: Investment in education should actively work towards removing barriers that hinder access. Financial constraints, societal norms, and gender biases should be addressed through targeted policies and initiatives.

In summary, ensuring that African youth recognize the benefits of proper education investment involves creating quality infrastructure, promoting equity in access, actively promoting available programs, engaging youth in the process, ensuring government initiatives are accessible, emphasizing personal responsibility and perseverance, advocating for diversity and equal opportunities, and actively removing barriers that hinder access. Through these collective efforts, education can become a powerful tool for empowerment and societal development.





CLIMATE CHANGE.



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY CLIMATE CHANGE FROM AN AFRICAN YOUTH PERSPECTIVE?

Climate change for African Youth refers to the significant and often adverse alterations in the Earth's climate system, specifically impacting the African continent, and the consequential effects on the current and future generations of African youth. This multifaceted phenomenon involves shifts in temperature, precipitation patterns, sea levels, and extreme weather events, driven primarily by human activities such as deforestation, industrial processes, and the burning of fossil fuels. African youth, as a vulnerable demographic, experience the repercussions of climate change in various aspects of their lives, including disruptions to ecosystems, agricultural challenges, threats to water and food security, and heightened risks to health and well-being. Addressing climate change for African Youth entails both mitigation efforts to reduce the drivers of climate change and adaptation strategies to cope with its inevitable impacts, ensuring a sustainable and resilient future for the youth across the African continent.

HOW DO UNPREDICTABLE WEATHER CHANGES AFFECT LIVING CONDITIONS IN AFRICA?

Unpredictable weather changes can have profound and far-reaching effects on living conditions, particularly in the context of agriculture-dependent communities. Here's how:

Agricultural Impact: Unpredictable weather patterns, often associated with climate change, can disrupt traditional agricultural cycles. Farmers rely on consistent weather patterns for planting, nurturing, and harvesting crops. Sudden shifts in temperature, unexpected storms, or irregular rainfall can lead to crop failures, affecting both the quantity and quality of the harvest.

Food Shortage: The disruption in agricultural activities due to unpredictable weather changes can result in food shortages. When crops fail or yields are significantly reduced, it directly impacts the availability of food in local markets. This, in turn, can lead to increased food prices, making it difficult for communities, particularly those already vulnerable, to access an adequate and affordable food supply.

Infertile Crops and Soil Degradation: Extreme weather events, such as droughts or floods, can contribute to soil degradation. Droughts can lead to arid conditions and soil infertility, while floods can wash away topsoil and nutrients. Both scenarios reduce the fertility of the land, making it challenging for farmers to grow crops successfully in subsequent seasons.

Economic Consequences: Agriculture is a major source of livelihood for many communities, and unpredictable weather changes can have severe economic consequences. Crop failures can result in financial losses for farmers, affecting not only their immediate income but also their ability to invest in future agricultural activities.



Health Impact: Unpredictable weather patterns can have indirect health impacts. For example, food shortages can lead to malnutrition and related health issues. Changes in temperature and precipitation can also affect the prevalence of vector-borne diseases, such as those transmitted by mosquitoes, influencing the health of communities.

Displacement and Migration: In extreme cases, unpredictable weather events like floods, hurricanes, or prolonged droughts can render areas uninhabitable. This can lead to forced displacement and migration as communities seek more viable and sustainable living conditions.

Challenges for Forecasting and Preparedness: As noted, if weather forecasts are not well-documented or reliable, it hampers the ability of communities and governments to prepare for and mitigate the impacts of extreme weather events. Timely and accurate information is crucial for implementing adaptive measures.

In summary, unpredictable weather changes can disrupt the delicate balance of ecosystems, affecting agriculture, food security, economic stability, and overall living conditions. Developing resilient and adaptive strategies, improving weather forecasting capabilities, and addressing the root causes of climate change are essential for mitigating these impacts and fostering sustainable living conditions.

REASONS WHY WE (YVA) WANT TO DISCUSS CLIMATE CHANGE AS AFRICAN YOUTH.

The Young Voices of Africa (YVA) are motivated to address climate change for African Youth due to several critical reasons:

Environmental Sustainability: YVA recognizes the importance of preserving the environment for current and future generations. Addressing climate change is crucial for maintaining the health and sustainability of ecosystems, ensuring a habitable planet for African youth.

Impact on Agriculture: Agriculture is a significant source of livelihood for many African communities. Climate change, with its unpredictable weather patterns, poses a direct threat to agricultural productivity, impacting food security and economic stability. YVA aims to safeguard the agricultural sector to ensure the well-being of communities.

Water Security: Changes in climate patterns can affect water availability, leading to droughts or floods. This directly impacts water security, essential for agriculture, drinking, and sanitation. YVA aims to address climate change to ensure equitable access to clean and reliable water sources for African youth.

Health Concerns: Climate change is linked to the spread of diseases, changes in air quality, and extreme weather events. YVA is concerned about the potential health impacts on African youth and aims to mitigate these risks by addressing climate change.

Socioeconomic Stability: The economic stability of communities is closely tied to environmental conditions. Climate change-induced disruptions can lead to economic hardships, especially in vulnerable communities. YVA aims to promote stability and resilience by addressing the root causes of climate change.



Cultural Preservation: Many African communities have deep cultural ties to the land and natural resources. Climate change threatens these cultural practices and traditional ways of life. YVA aims to preserve cultural heritage by addressing climate change and promoting sustainable practices.

Mitigation of Extreme Events: Climate change increases the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as storms, floods, and droughts. YVA is motivated to address climate change to mitigate the impact of these events and enhance community resilience.

In summary, YVA's commitment to addressing climate change for African Youth is driven by a holistic understanding of the interconnectedness between environmental health, economic stability, health outcomes, cultural preservation, and the overall well-being of the youth in Africa.

HOW DOES CLIMATE CHANGE AFFECT AFRICAN YOUTH?

Climate change has multifaceted impacts on African Youth, affecting various aspects of their lives and well-being:

Unproductive Economic Growth: Changes in climate patterns can lead to unproductive economic growth. Extreme weather events, such as droughts or floods, can disrupt economic activities, particularly in sectors like agriculture, which is a significant contributor to many African economies.

Unemployment Growth: The adverse effects of climate change, such as poor harvests and agricultural disruptions, contribute to unemployment growth. Agricultural-dependent communities, where many youth are engaged, may experience job losses due to reduced productivity.

Retrogressive Growth Factor: Climate change acts as a retrogressive growth factor, impeding progress in various sectors. The unpredictability of weather patterns hampers planning and investment, hindering advancements in agriculture, infrastructure, and other critical areas.

Poverty and Home Disruptions: Poor harvests resulting from climate change contribute to poverty, particularly in communities where agriculture is the primary livelihood. This poverty, in turn, can disrupt homes and communities, leading to socio-economic challenges and a lack of peace.

Economic Impact on Agriculture: Climate change-induced disruptions in weather patterns, like irregular rainfall or prolonged droughts, can lead to poor harvests. This not only affects food security but also impacts the income and livelihoods of youth engaged in agriculture, especially those who rely on farming as their primary source of income.

Shortage of Jobs in Agriculture: Reduced agricultural productivity due to climate change can result in a shortage of jobs, especially in rural areas where agriculture is a predominant economic activity. This affects not only those directly involved in farming but also those in related industries.

Impact on Skilled Farmers: Climate change can disproportionately affect skilled farmers and agricultural experts. Changes in traditional weather patterns may render existing knowledge less effective, requiring adaptation and new skill sets. This can pose challenges for experienced farmers, including youth who have mastered specific agricultural practices.



In summary, the impacts of climate change on African Youth extend beyond environmental concerns to encompass economic, social, and cultural dimensions. Addressing climate change is essential not only for environmental sustainability but also for ensuring the well-being and prosperity of African youth who are vulnerable to the far-reaching consequences of a changing climate.

HOW DO WE MAKE SURE AFRICAN YOUTH SEE THE BENEFITS OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

Ensuring that the youth of Africa recognize the benefits of tackling climate change involves a comprehensive approach that includes education, regulation, and collaboration among various stakeholders. Here are key strategies:

Massive Education on Climate Change: Implement widespread educational campaigns on climate change. This includes integrating climate change education into school curricula, conducting awareness programs in communities, and utilizing various media channels to reach a broad audience.

Investment in Training: Invest in training programs that equip youth with the knowledge and skills needed to address climate change. This can include vocational training in sustainable agriculture practices, renewable energy, and environmental conservation.

Regulatory Standards: Establish and enforce regulatory standards that promote sustainable practices and environmental conservation. Regulations can guide industries, businesses, and individuals toward climate-friendly practices, providing a framework for responsible environmental stewardship.

Continuous Exercise, Education, and Information for Farmers: Provide ongoing support to farmers through exercises, workshops, and continuous education on climate-resilient agricultural practices. Equip farmers with the tools and knowledge to adapt to changing weather conditions and promote sustainable farming methods.

Weather Information for Farmers: Improve access to accurate and timely weather information for farmers. This can involve the use of technology, such as mobile apps or community-based weather stations, to provide real-time updates on weather patterns. Farmers who can identify and adapt to changing weather conditions are better positioned to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Role of Climatologists and Extension Workers: Engage climatologists, extension workers, and other experts as key players in disseminating accurate information about climate change. Extension workers, in particular, serve as a direct link to local farmers, providing them with the necessary guidance, support, and information to adapt their practices.

Government Involvement: Governments play a crucial role in climate change mitigation and adaptation. They should invest in research, implement policies that encourage sustainable practices, and allocate resources for climate-related initiatives. This creates an enabling environment for youth and other stakeholders to actively participate in climate action.

Collaboration Among Stakeholders: Facilitate collaboration among various stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, educational institutions, and the private sector. Collective efforts can amplify the impact of climate change initiatives, fostering a sense of shared responsibility.

By combining education, regulation, technology, and collaborative efforts, it becomes possible to ensure that the youth of Africa not only understand the challenges of climate change but also actively participate in meaningful solutions that benefit both their communities and the planet.





SECURITY: PROTECTION FOR THE YOUTH AND EDUCATING THE YOUTH TO THE LAW.



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY SECURITY: PROTECTION FOR THE YOUTH AND EDUCATING THE YOUTH TO THE LAW IN AFRICA?

Security for African Youth is a comprehensive concept that entails the protection and holistic well-being of young individuals on the continent. It encompasses various dimensions, including physical safety, legal awareness, and education on legal rights. This definition involves ensuring a secure environment that is free from physical threats and harm, empowering youth with knowledge about their legal rights and responsibilities, facilitating access to justice, promoting civic education, safeguarding against exploitation, raising awareness about online security, addressing social and economic security, fostering community safety, preventing radicalization, and paying special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups within the youth population. In essence, security for African Youth involves a multifaceted approach that aims to create supportive environments, empower young people, and promote their overall well-being within their communities and societies.

Security for African Youth is a paramount and multifaceted concept centered on safeguarding the well-being and protection of young individuals on the continent. Given that African youth are often the primary targets and most vulnerable, security involves creating an environment free from danger and threats, both internal and external. This comprehensive approach to security encompasses various dimensions, emphasizing the understanding and protection of the law as a means to enhance security.

Understanding the law is instrumental in protecting and fortifying security. It involves empowering youth with knowledge about legal rights and responsibilities, thereby providing a shield against potential threats. The scope of security extends to physical safety, encompassing protection from harm and danger to ensure the overall well-being of the youth.

When addressing security concerns specific to youth, there is a recognition of the prevalent challenges such as violence, exploitations, trafficking, and child labor. To tackle these issues, an approach involving education is crucial. This includes the development of laws that not only favor but actively protect the youth. It necessitates a deep understanding of legal frameworks, ensuring that young individuals are well-informed about the laws that govern them.

The approach further emphasizes the importance of revisiting educational curricula related to law. By rebranding the way children are educated about the law, it seeks to eradicate favoritism and bureaucracy, fostering a legal understanding that is not only protective but empowering for the youth. The goal is to instill a sense of responsibility in obeying the law and creating a legal framework that is fair, just, and supportive of the security and well-being of African youth.



REASONS WHY WE (YVA) WANT TO ADDRESS SECURITY: PROTECTION FOR THE YOUTH AND EDUCATING THE YOUTH TO THE LAW IN AFRICA.

The Young Voices of Africa (YVA) are motivated to address security for African Youth due to the following compelling reasons:

Preventing Crime Rates: One of the primary motivations is to mitigate crime rates affecting the youth. By addressing security concerns, YVA aims to create environments that are less susceptible to criminal activities, ensuring the safety of young individuals.

Creating a Sense of Awareness through Communication: Addressing security involves fostering open communication channels to raise awareness about potential threats and dangers. This proactive approach ensures that youth are well-informed, enabling them to make informed decisions and protect themselves.

Improving Customer Service: Security measures contribute to the enhancement of customer service, creating an atmosphere where the needs and concerns of the youth are met effectively. This improvement in service provision is essential for the overall well-being and satisfaction of the youth.

Stress Reduction: A secure environment significantly reduces stress among the youth. Knowing that they are protected from potential threats allows them to navigate their lives with a sense of security and peace of mind.

Creating Self-Actualization: Security measures empower African youth to achieve self-actualization by providing a stable and protected environment for personal growth. When basic security needs are met, young individuals are better positioned to pursue their aspirations and reach their full potential.

Protection from Threats: Ensuring the safety and well-being of African youth is a paramount concern. Addressing security issues is crucial to protect young individuals from various threats, both internal and external.

Prevention of Crime: By tackling security concerns, YVA aims to contribute to the reduction of crime rates affecting African youth. Creating secure environments helps prevent criminal activities and promotes a safer community.

Empowerment through Legal Awareness: Enhancing security involves educating the youth about their legal rights and responsibilities. By fostering legal awareness, YVA aims to empower young individuals to navigate legal landscapes, protecting themselves from exploitation and injustice.

Community Well-Being: Security initiatives contribute to the overall well-being of communities. By addressing security challenges, YVA seeks to create environments that are conducive to the growth, development, and prosperity of African youth and their communities.

Promoting a Sense of Belonging: Security measures create a sense of belonging and trust within communities. When youth feel secure, they are more likely to actively engage in community activities, fostering social cohesion and unity.



Ensuring Access to Opportunities: A secure environment facilitates access to educational and economic opportunities. YVA aims to eliminate barriers posed by security challenges, allowing African youth to pursue their aspirations without fear or hindrance.

Empowering Youth Leadership: Security initiatives provide a platform for youth to take on leadership roles in creating and maintaining secure environments. YVA's motivation includes empowering young voices to actively contribute to the security and well-being of their communities.

Building Resilience: Addressing security challenges contributes to the resilience of African youth. By equipping them with the knowledge and tools to navigate and overcome security threats, YVA seeks to build resilient and empowered individuals.

In summary, the motivation of the Young Voices of Africa to address security for African Youth is grounded in a commitment to safeguarding their well-being, preventing crime, empowering them through legal awareness, fostering community well-being, promoting a sense of belonging, ensuring access to opportunities, empowering youth leadership, and building resilience in the face of security challenges.

In essence, the YVA recognizes that addressing security concerns goes beyond mere protection; it is a fundamental step in creating environments that foster awareness, improve services, reduce stress, and enable the self-actualization of African youth. By actively engaging with security issues, the YVA aims to contribute to the holistic development and well-being of the youth across the continent.

HOW DOES THE LACK OF SECURITY: PROTECTION OF THE YOUTH AND EDUCATING THE YOUTH TO THE LAW IN AFRICA AFFECT AFRICAN YOUTH?

The lack of security, including protection for the youth and education on the law in Africa, can significantly impact young individuals in several ways:

Lack of Legal Awareness: The absence of well-informed legal education leaves young people unaware of their rights and responsibilities. This lack of awareness hinders their ability to navigate legal landscapes, potentially leading to unintended legal consequences.

Increased Vulnerability to Crime: Without proper security measures and legal education, young individuals may become more susceptible to engaging in criminal activities. The absence of consequences for unlawful actions could lead to a rise in criminal behavior, such as involvement in drug dealing, robbery, or association with gangs.

Chaos and Disorder: The lack of security protection and legal education may create an environment of chaos and disorder. Young people might feel less inhibited to engage in disruptive activities, leading to a breakdown of social order and safety within communities.

Lack of Respect for the Law: When young individuals are not adequately informed about the law, there is a risk of developing a disregard for legal structures. This can result in a generation that lacks respect for the legal system and its importance in maintaining a just and orderly society.



Limited Access to Legal Resources: The absence of easily accessible legal resources, such as the constitution, further exacerbates the problem. Young people may not have the tools they need to understand and uphold their rights, contributing to a general lack of legal literacy.

Risk of Substance Abuse: In the absence of security measures and legal education, there is a heightened risk of young people turning to substance abuse as a means of coping with the challenges they face.

This can lead to health issues and perpetuate a cycle of vulnerability.

Diminished Civic Engagement: The lack of legal awareness and security may discourage young people from actively participating in civic activities. Understanding and engaging with the legal system is fundamental to fostering responsible citizenship and civic participation.

Cultural and Social Implications: The lack of legal education may perpetuate a culture where legal knowledge is not valued. This can have long-term social implications, as a society that is not well-versed in its legal foundations may struggle to address injustices and uphold the rule of law.

In conclusion, the absence of security and legal education negatively affects young people by leaving them vulnerable to criminal activities, contributing to disorder, fostering a lack of respect for the law, limiting access to legal resources, increasing the risk of substance abuse, diminishing civic engagement, and carrying long-term cultural and social implications.

HOW DO WE MAKE SURE THE YOUTH OF AFRICA SEE THE BENEFITS OF SECURITY: PROTECTION FOR THE YOUTH AND EDUCATING THE YOUTH TO THE LAW IN AFRICA.

Ensuring that the youth of Africa perceive the benefits of security, including protection and legal education, involves strategic and inclusive approaches:

Implementation of Specialized Education: To instill a sense of security awareness and legal knowledge, there should be targeted educational programs. These initiatives can be integrated into school curricula, community workshops, and vocational training programs, offering young people practical and relevant information about their rights and the legal system.

Engagement through Media Platforms: Leveraging media platforms such as radio and television is crucial. By disseminating information through these channels, outreach to a broad audience can be achieved. This can include informative programs, talk shows, and interviews with legal experts to discuss pertinent issues affecting young people.

Community Outreach and School Programs: Actively engaging with young people in their communities and schools is essential. This involves organizing workshops, seminars, and interactive sessions where legal experts and advocates can directly address questions and concerns raised by the youth.

Incorporating Legal Education in Public Events: Integrating legal education into public events, community gatherings, and important occasions ensures that a wide audience is exposed to relevant information. This can be achieved through information booths, presentations, and discussions led by legal professionals.



Utilizing Digital Platforms: In the era of technology, utilizing digital platforms is crucial. Creating informative content for social media, online forums, and educational apps can reach a vast number of young people. This includes interactive content, videos, and infographics that make legal concepts easily understandable.

Collaboration with Youth Organizations: Partnering with youth organizations allows for a more targeted and effective approach. These organizations often have established networks and can facilitate direct communication with young people. Collaborative efforts can include workshops, campaigns, and events centered around security and legal education.

Incorporating Real-Life Scenarios: Making legal education relatable by incorporating real-life scenarios and case studies helps young people understand the practical implications of legal concepts. This can be achieved through storytelling, role-playing, and interactive simulations.

Promoting Peer Education: Encouraging peer-to-peer education is powerful. Young individuals are often more receptive to information shared by their peers. Training and empowering young leaders to disseminate security and legal knowledge among their peers can be an effective strategy.

Regular Evaluations and Feedback: Implementing regular assessments and seeking feedback from the youth ensures that educational programs remain relevant and impactful. This iterative process allows for continuous improvement based on the evolving needs and perspectives of the youth.

By adopting a comprehensive and inclusive strategy that combines formal education, community engagement, media outreach, digital platforms, collaboration with organizations, and a focus on real-life scenarios, the benefits of security and legal education can be effectively communicated to the youth of Africa.





RESPECTING THE CONSTITUTION AND AMENDMENTS OF DEMOCRACY.



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY RESPECTING THE CONSTITUTION AND AMENDMENTS OF DEMOCRACY FOR AFRICAN YOUTH?

Respecting the constitution and amendments of democracy for African Youth is understanding the principles and abiding by the laws. The constitution serves as the fundamental law of a nation, state, or social group, delineating the powers and duties of the government while guaranteeing certain rights to the people. As African youth advocate for amendments to democracy, the focus often lies on ensuring free speech and equal opportunity in elections, reflecting the broader movement to amend the constitution and reverse decisions that impede democratic participation. Respecting the constitution is vital because it establishes the supreme and foundational law of not just a country but also Africa, distributing power and functions among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. Thus, upholding the constitution is essential for maintaining the rule of law, safeguarding rights, and ensuring accountability in governance.

Alos Respecting the constitution and amendments of democracy for African Youth is the adherence to the rule of law, democratic principles, and the foundational rights enshrined within the constitution, ensuring individuals have the autonomy to make decisions and take action independently. In Africa, democracy differs from Western countries due to unique historical, cultural, and societal contexts, emphasizing the need for tailored approaches to governance.

The constitution embodies fundamental human rights and laws essential for a functioning democracy, providing the framework for effective and sustainable governance when upheld and respected. Without a constitution, law and order cannot be maintained, highlighting the importance of not only recognizing the state constitution but also ensuring legal adherence across all sectors, including youth organizations and groups.

Addressing literacy challenges is crucial to ensuring widespread understanding and adherence to the constitution and laws. Efforts should focus on enhancing literacy levels, educating individuals on constitutional rights and responsibilities, and promoting civic engagement to foster a well-informed populace.

Amendment of democracy is necessary when existing systems are ineffective, signifying the need for change to address shortcomings and improve governance. The constitution plays a pivotal role in holding elected officials accountable for upholding the law and serving the public interest, enabling individuals to access their rights and seek redress when infringements occur.

In summary, respecting the constitution and amendments of democracy for African Youth involves upholding the rule of law, embracing democratic principles, addressing literacy challenges, advocating for necessary reforms, and ensuring accountability and access to rights for all individuals.



REASONS WHY WE (YVA) WANT TO ADDRESS RESPECTING THE CONSTITUTION AND AMENDMENTS OF DEMOCRACY FOR AFRICAN YOUTH.

There are several compelling reasons why Your Voice Africa (YVA) wants to address respecting the constitution and amendments of democracy for African Youth:

Foundational Principles of Democracy: Respecting the constitution and amendments of democracy is essential for upholding the foundational principles of democracy, including the rule of law, protection of human rights, and accountability of government institutions. By promoting respect for the constitution, YVA aims to strengthen democratic governance and ensure that the rights and freedoms of African youth are safeguarded.

Empowerment and Participation: Respecting the constitution empowers African youth to actively participate in the democratic process and exercise their rights as citizens. By understanding and respecting the constitution, young people can engage in civic activities, advocate for their interests, and contribute to shaping the future of their countries.

Rule of Law and Justice: A strong adherence to the constitution ensures the rule of law and guarantees justice for all citizens, regardless of their background or status. YVA recognizes that respecting the constitution is crucial for creating a fair and just society where everyone is equal before the law and enjoys the same legal protections.

Sustainable Democracy: Sustainable democracy requires a commitment to respecting the constitution and upholding democratic principles over the long term. By promoting respect for the constitution among African youth, YVA is working towards building a culture of democracy that endures beyond individual political cycles and transitions, ensuring stability and continuity in governance.

Preventing Authoritarianism and Abuse of Power: Respecting the constitution serves as a bulwark against authoritarianism and the abuse of power by government officials. By holding elected representatives accountable to the constitution, YVA aims to prevent the erosion of democratic norms and institutions, safeguarding the rights and freedoms of African youth.

Promoting Good Governance: Respect for the constitution is essential for promoting good governance, transparency, and accountability in public administration. YVA recognizes that upholding the constitution helps to curb corruption, promote effective policy making, and ensure that government institutions serve the public interest.

In summary, YVA is committed to addressing the importance of respecting the constitution and amendments of democracy for African Youth because it is essential for upholding democratic principles, empowering youth, ensuring the rule of law, promoting sustainable democracy, preventing authoritarianism, and promoting good governance.



HOW DOES THE LACK OF RESPECTING THE CONSTITUTION AND AMENDMENTS OF DEMOCRACY AFFECT AFRICAN YOUTH?

The lack of respecting the constitution and amendments can have significant negative effects on African Youth in several ways, including exacerbating the following issues:

Undermined Rule of Law: Disregarding the constitution undermines the rule of law, leaving African youth vulnerable to arbitrary actions by authorities and infringements on their rights. This can lead to a culture of impunity where those in power act without accountability, perpetuating injustice and inequality.

Limited Civic Engagement: When the constitution is not respected, African youth may become disillusioned with the political system, leading to decreased civic engagement. This disenchantment with the democratic process can hinder youth participation in political activities, including voting, advocacy, and community organizing, thereby diminishing their ability to effect meaningful change.

Diminished Rights and Freedoms: A lack of respect for the constitution can result in diminished rights and freedoms for African youth. This may include restrictions on freedom of expression, assembly, and association, as well as limitations on access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Without constitutional protections, youth may face discrimination, marginalization, and exclusion from participation in society.

Erosion of Democratic Institutions: Disregarding the constitution contributes to the erosion of democratic institutions in African countries. Weak checks and balances, politicization of the judiciary, and interference with independent oversight bodies undermine the credibility and effectiveness of democratic governance, leaving youth vulnerable to abuse of power and corruption.

Political Instability: The absence of constitutional safeguards can lead to political instability and social unrest, negatively impacting African youth. Instability disrupts their education, employment opportunities, and overall well-being, exacerbating poverty and inequality. Moreover, political instability hampers economic development and perpetuates cycles of violence and conflict, further marginalizing youth populations.

Dictatorship and Misuse of Power: Disregarding the constitution can pave the way for dictatorship and the misuse of power by authoritarian leaders. Power-hungry individuals may manipulate or ignore constitutional provisions to consolidate power, suppress dissent, and perpetuate their rule at the expense of democratic principles and the rights of African youth.

Constitutional Fragility and Democracy: A fragile constitution undermines democratic governance and contributes to political instability. When the constitution is weak or easily manipulated, it fails to provide a solid foundation for democratic institutions and processes, jeopardizing the stability and legitimacy of the state.

Changing Constitution for Political Gain: Some leaders may exploit constitutional loopholes or amend the constitution to stay in power and advance their political agendas. This undermines democratic norms and values, as well as the rights and interests of African youth, who are often marginalized in decision-making processes.



Fear of External Pressure: African countries may hesitate to uphold constitutional principles due to fear of repercussions from larger nations or international bodies. This fear can lead to a reluctance to challenge violations of the constitution or address human rights abuses, perpetuating a cycle of impunity and undermining the rule of law.

Lack of Action: Despite recognizing constitutional violations, African youth may feel powerless to take action due to various barriers, including fear of reprisals, lack of resources, or limited access to justice mechanisms. This sense of helplessness can contribute to apathy and resignation, hindering efforts to hold leaders accountable and uphold constitutional principles.

In summary, the lack of respecting the constitution and amendments perpetuates a cycle of political instability, undermines democratic governance, diminishes rights and freedoms, fosters dictatorship and misuse of power, contributes to constitutional fragility, and instills fear of reprisals among African youth. Addressing these challenges requires a collective commitment to upholding constitutional principles, promoting accountability, and empowering youth to participate actively in shaping their countries' futures.

HOW DO WE MAKE SURE THAT THE YOUTH OF AFRICA SEE THE BENEFITS OF RESPECTING THE CONSTITUTION AND AMENDMENTS OF DEMOCRACY.

Ensuring that the youth of Africa recognize the benefits of respecting the constitution and amendments involves implementing various strategies:

New Reform in the African Union (AU): Advocate for reforms within the AU that prioritize youth engagement and participation in decision-making processes related to constitutional matters. This could include creating platforms for youth representation and input in AU discussions and policies concerning constitutional governance.

Youth Participation and Engagement: Foster opportunities for meaningful youth participation and engagement in political processes at both national and local levels. This could involve creating youth councils, forums, and advisory groups focused on constitutional issues, where young people can voice their opinions and contribute to decision-making.

Implementation of Youth-Focused Programs: Implement programs and initiatives specifically designed to educate and engage youth on constitutional matters. This could include workshops, seminars, and educational campaigns aimed at increasing awareness and understanding of constitutional rights and responsibilities among young people.

Utilizing Creative Methods: Utilize creative and innovative methods to communicate constitutional concepts and issues in ways that are relatable and engaging for youth. This could involve using social media, multimedia platforms, art, and storytelling to spark interest and facilitate discussions among young people.

Youth Involvement in Decision-Making: Actively involve youth in decision-making processes related to constitutional amendments and reforms. This could include establishing mechanisms for youth consultation and representation in constitutional review processes, ensuring that their perspectives and interests are taken into account.



Promoting Critical Thinking: Promote critical thinking skills among youth to enable them to critically analyze constitutional issues, understand their implications, and actively participate in debates and discussions surrounding constitutional governance.

Training for Youth and Police: Provide training and capacity-building opportunities for both youth and law enforcement agencies on constitutional rights and responsibilities. This could help foster mutual understanding and respect between young people and the police, ensuring that constitutional rights are upheld and respected in interactions between law enforcement and youth.

By implementing these strategies, we can ensure that the youth of Africa see the benefits of respecting the constitution and amendments, fostering a culture of constitutional governance and democratic participation among young people.





FREE MOVEMENT AND RECOGNITION ON THE AFRICAN BORDER.



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY FREE MOVEMENT AND RECOGNITION ON THE AFRICAN BORDER FOR AFRICAN YOUTH?

Free Movement and Recognition on the African border for African Youth entail the unrestricted ability to move from one place to another without disturbance, emphasizing the fundamental right to move and work. It embodies principles of security, trust, and unity. In this context, free movement signifies the absence of borders for all Africans, facilitated by unique identification systems. Recognition goes beyond mere acknowledgment; it involves adopting a unilateral mindset focused on positivity, fostering a sense of unity and mutual understanding among diverse African populations. Together, free movement and recognition aim to create an environment where individuals can traverse borders freely, fostering a spirit of interconnectedness and cooperation across the continent.

REASONS WHY WE (YVA) WANT TO ADDRESS THE FREE MOVEMENT AND RECOGNITION ON THE AFRICAN BORDER FOR AFRICAN YOUTH?

Reasons why we (YVA) want to address Free Movement and recognition on the African border for African Youth encompass various critical factors affecting youth across the continent:

Economic and Trade Facilitation: Enhancing free movement and recognition promotes economic growth and trade opportunities without hindrances or restrictions, benefiting youth engagement in commerce and business ventures.

Mitigating Exploitation and Corruption: Addressing free movement issues helps prevent exploitation, such as forced migration leading to exorbitant fees for entry, and reduces opportunities for corruption at border crossings.

Overcoming Language Barriers and Documentation Challenges: Improved recognition facilitates communication and navigation across diverse linguistic and administrative barriers, enabling easier access to movement for African youth.

Supporting Protocols and Cooperation: Advocating for free movement protocols among African nations fosters cooperation and mutual support, creating frameworks for seamless travel and interaction across borders.

Addressing Border Closure Concerns: Understanding the reasons behind border closures, such as illegal immigration, conflict triggers, and trafficking, allows for targeted solutions to ensure borders remain open for legitimate purposes while addressing security and humanitarian concerns.



Facilitating Documentation and Access: Establishing streamlined documentation processes and political initiatives, such as structured documents for free movement, ensures African youth are not stranded within their own countries and have easy access to cross-border movement opportunities.

Overall, addressing free movement and recognition issues on the African border is crucial for empowering African youth, promoting economic development, and fostering regional integration and cooperation.

HOW DOES THE LACK OF FREE MOVEMENT AND RECOGNITION ON THE AFRICAN BORDER AFFECT AFRICAN YOUTH?

The lack of Free Movement and recognition on the African border exacerbates numerous challenges faced by African Youth:

Limited Employment Opportunities: Absence of laws facilitating cross-border movement restricts access to job opportunities, exacerbating unemployment rates among youth. This limitation hampers their economic prospects, leading to frustration and hindering their ability to secure gainful employment and advance their careers.

Educational Barriers: Restricted movement impedes access to educational opportunities across states or countries, limiting the ability of youth to pursue higher education or specialized training. This constraint on educational mobility constrains their academic and professional development, perpetuating cycles of poverty and limiting their potential for upward social mobility.

Socio Economic Hardships: The lack of Free Movement contributes to socioeconomic challenges, including starvation, hunger, and poverty, as youth are unable to access resources, employment, or educational opportunities beyond their immediate communities. This perpetuates cycles of poverty and deprivation, undermining the overall well-being and prospects of African Youth.

Political Inequities: The absence of resolutions favoring Africans and laws facilitating cross-border movement restricts youth participation in political processes and civic engagement initiatives. This lack of political mobility stifles their ability to advocate for their rights and contribute meaningfully to decision-making processes, perpetuating systemic inequities and marginalization.

In summary, the absence of Free Movement and recognition on the African border exacerbates unemployment, limits educational and economic opportunities, perpetuates socio economic hardships, and undermines political participation among African Youth, perpetuating cycles of poverty and marginalization.



HOW DO WE MAKE SURE THE YOUTH OF AFRICA SEE THE BENEFITS OF FREE MOVEMENT AND RECOGNITION ON THE AFRICAN BORDER?

To ensure that the youth of Africa recognize the benefits of Free Movement and recognition on the African border, several strategies can be implemented:

Awareness Campaigns: Conducting widespread awareness campaigns through various mediums, including media and community outreach, to educate youth about the advantages of Free Movement. Emphasizing transparency, honesty, and non-violence in these campaigns can help foster a culture of mutual understanding and cooperation among young people.

Strengthening Youth Protection: Implementing measures to strengthen youth protection and security, ensuring their safety and well-being as they engage in cross-border activities. This can involve building connections and establishing preventive measures against exploitation or harm, as well as advocating for stronger institutional support and legal frameworks to safeguard youth rights.

Advocacy and Youth Engagement: Engaging youth in advocacy efforts and empowering them to advocate for policies and initiatives that promote Free Movement and border recognition. Providing platforms for youth voices to be heard and actively involving them in decision-making processes can enhance their understanding of the benefits of cross-border collaboration.

Youth-focused Programs: Developing and implementing youth-focused programs that highlight the benefits of Free Movement and border recognition. This can include organizing exchange programs, youth conferences, and cultural events that bring together young people from different African countries to foster networking, knowledge sharing, and cultural understanding.

By implementing these strategies, we can ensure that the youth of Africa are aware of and appreciate the benefits of Free Movement and recognition on the African border, empowering them to actively participate in and advocate for initiatives that promote cross-border collaboration and mobility.

HOW DO WE MAKE SURE AFRICAN LEADERS SEE THE BENEFITS OF FREE MOVEMENT AND RECOGNITION ON THE AFRICAN BORDER AND THE IMPACT IT WILL HAVE ON THE CONTINENT AND AFRICAN YOUTH.

Ensuring that African leaders recognize the benefits of Free Movement and recognition on the African border, as well as its impact on the continent and the youth, requires a multifaceted approach:

Diplomatic Engagement: Engage in diplomatic efforts to communicate the advantages of Free Movement and border recognition to African leaders. This can involve bilateral and multilateral discussions, diplomatic missions, and diplomatic channels to highlight the positive impact on regional integration, economic growth, and youth empowerment.

Economic Analysis: Provide economic analyses and data demonstrating the potential economic benefits of Free Movement, such as increased trade, investment, and job creation across borders. Highlighting the economic opportunities and potential for regional development can resonate with leaders focused on economic growth and development.



Youth Involvement: Involve youth representatives in discussions and forums where the benefits of Free Movement are being discussed with African leaders. Empower youth to articulate their perspectives and experiences, emphasizing how Free Movement can enhance their educational, employment, and entrepreneurial opportunities.

Policy Recommendations: Develop policy recommendations and proposals that outline concrete steps for implementing Free Movement and border recognition, including legal frameworks, institutional mechanisms, and practical measures to address security concerns. Present these recommendations to African leaders with clear rationales and evidence-based arguments.

Regional Integration Initiatives: Highlight successful regional integration initiatives in other regions of the world and emphasize the positive outcomes of Free Movement for regional stability, prosperity, and cooperation. Showcase examples of effective regional integration models that have benefited both countries and citizens.

Public Awareness Campaigns: Conduct public awareness campaigns to raise awareness among African citizens about the benefits of Free Movement and border recognition. Mobilize public support and advocacy efforts to create a groundswell of demand for policy changes from grassroots levels, which can influence leaders' decisions.

International Support and Partnerships: Seek support from international organizations, development partners, and donor agencies to advocate for Free Movement and border recognition as part of broader regional development agendas. Leverage international partnerships and resources to bolster advocacy efforts and demonstrate global consensus on the importance of Free Movement.

By employing these strategies, stakeholders can effectively communicate the benefits of Free Movement and recognition on the African border to African leaders, fostering greater political will and commitment to advancing policies that promote regional integration, economic development, and youth empowerment.





MEMBERS AND AMBASSADORS ACROSS AFRICA AND THE DIASPORA.

Below are the areas where the Young Voices of Africa's diverse and dynamic youth leaders and ambassadors across the African continent and the diaspora are located. These individuals are actively making their voices heard on a range of issues affecting African youth, our communities, and the continent as a whole.

150 Ambassadors and Members at the moment.



BIOGRAPHIES OF LEADERS OF THE YOUNG VOICES OF AFRICA.



Kelvin Akpaloo

CEO/President - GHANA/IRELAND.

Kelvin Akpaloo is a multifaceted global education facilitator, youth worker, and advocate for human rights and community development. With over seven years of experience in various roles such as spoken word artist, youth leader, and creative director, he is deeply committed to promoting inclusion and addressing inequality on both national and international levels. Kelvin collaborates with organizations like the National Youth Council Ireland, Eurobug International, a Tallaght Community Arts and KAMM Artistic Europe to lead local and International youth mobility activities (Erasmus+ programs) and community development projects. He also manages project delivery for multiple organizations, including Eurobug International Youth Work and Collaboration Limited, KAMM Artistic Europe, Young Voices of Africa, YMCA, Irish Refugee Council, Concern Worldwide, (CGE) Culture Goes Europe, Creativity and Change - MTU, (SVP) Saint Vincent De Paul etc.... He is also a co-author of the book "We have a dream," representing Ireland alongside representatives from 201 countries. He envisions a future where his actions contribute to creating a world free from oppression, discrimination, and financial hardship, where everyone feels included and empowered in their communities

Alhassan Kallon

Vice-President - SIERRA LEONE.

Alhassan Kallon, 25, is a passionate youth leader from Karina Town, Biriwa Chiefdom in northern Sierra Leone. Having recently completed the West Africa Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE), Alhassan is committed to advocating for African development and cultural awareness. He co-founded Young Voices of Africa and serves as its Vice-president, Youth Leader, and Ambassador, where he actively promotes the interests and perspectives of African youth. Alhassan is also a community leader for Makine-Panlap in Sierra Leone, leading local initiatives to improve residents' lives. With strong skills in advocacy, public speaking, and leadership, Alhassan is dedicated to learning about and promoting the diverse cultures and development of African communities, aiming to inspire and empower young Africans toward a brighter future.

Fatima Elzahra Ismail

YVA Women Forum President - SUDAN/IRELAND.

Since age thirteen, Fatima has passionately advocated for climate action and gender-based discrimination. She works with "Young Voices of Africa" as the President of the Women's Forum and the LA of the Diaspora, leading consultations with African ambassadors and organising events to empower young girls. As Secretary and Senior Ambassador with the Shona Project, empowering young girls to become future leaders. At the National Youth Council of Ireland and the Young Peoples Committee, she contributed to "Dear Poverty," an educational resource exploring poverty through an intersectional lens. Fatima collaborated with UNICEF as a presenter and facilitator with the Department of the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) at the Child Poverty and Well-being Summit. She is also a Peer Researcher for University College Dublin's My World Survey 3, studying youth mental health in Ireland. At Spunout, she serves on the National Action Panel and the Board Subcommittee for People, Quality, and Safety, participating in the "New Roots" campaign, which showcases the stories of people from diverse ethnic, cultural, or religious backgrounds in Ireland. Recently, Fatima has dedicated herself to advocating for her family and community who have endured the ongoing war in Sudan.



YVA AMBASSADORS.

Here are the ambassadors who have contributed significantly to the development and advocacy of the African Youth Goals.

They have been raising their voices on a wide range of issues impacting African youth, our communities, and the continent as a whole.

Currently, there are 150 ambassadors and members involved.

- Kelvin Akpaloo
- Alhassan Kallon
- Fatima Elzahra Ismail
- Alimamy Foday Tarawalie
- Salifu Tenneh Samura
- Esther Fatu Conteh
- Amadu Mohamed Koroma
- Alusine Kallon
- Yusif Mafula Koroma
- Foday Mohamed Kargbo
- Minkailu Sulaiman Thorlie
- Ibrahim Aiah Moiba
- Eynad adam arabi mohamed
- Alpheus Bobson Kabia
- Charles Kargbo
- Sheku wulladeh
- Alimamy Sesay
- Ibrahim Yussuf Jalloh
- Clement Boadi
- Samuel Aryeequaye
- Daniel Osei Boamah
- Prince Amankwah Gaisie
- Alamin A. Durmus
- Moris Amou Deng
- Yasria yagoup Mohammed
- Mubarak Adam Suliman
- Moris Amou Deng
- Rodger Gibson Kaunda
- Mohamed Khalil Mohamed Hasaballa
- Hamat Abdraman Mahamat
- Abdelbagi Mohamed Hamad
- Medissa SAMA
- Saidou Bayo
- Mamady Kande
- Cheikh Amadou Baldé
- Awoyemi, Nike-Monisola
- Daniel Kamenyezi





African youth Goals

YOUNG VOICES OF AFRICA.

You can contact us on our social media platforms or send us a message or email if you would like to know more about us, join us or even collaborating on a projects together if you are all about Africa and African Youth Development.

Email: theyoungvoicesofafrica@gmail.com
Website: <https://www.youngvoicesofafrica.com/>

