

Our Future, Our Voice!



Summary of results from the African
youth and student leaders consultation
on the Summit of the Future 2024



May 2024

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CONTEXT

WHAT IS THE SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE?

The Summit of the Future (SoTF) is a high-level, global one-off event at the United Nations in September 2024. World leaders will meet to discuss and agree concrete actions to meet existing international commitments (such as the Sustainable Development Goals) and respond to emerging challenges. The main outcome of the SoTF will be an "action-oriented outcome document" called the 'Pact for the Future', which is currently being negotiated by all UN Member States.



WHY CONSULT AFRICAN YOUTH & STUDENT LEADERS?

The main focus of the SoTF is creating "*a world – and an international system – that is better prepared to manage the challenges we face now and in the future, for the sake of all humanity and for future generations.*"

The global challenges we face now disproportionately impact African children and young people. Since 2015, global wealth has grown by over \$12 trillion, yet in the same time period 10 million MORE African children are out of school and 16 million MORE are in child labour.

Africa also has the youngest population in the world, with 70% of sub-Saharan Africa under the age of 30 and by 2050, one in four people on the planet will be African. The future being discussed by world leaders at this summit is our future, and the voices of African young people and students must be at forefront.

WHO ORGANISED THE *OUR FUTURE, OUR VOICE* CONSULTATION?

The Justice for Africa campaign, a youth- and student-led movement demanding an end to the rising injustice against African children and young people, organised this consultation ahead of the UN Civil Society Conference in May 2024.

Justice for Africa is led by a global team of representatives from youth- and student-led organisations, the vast majority from Africa, and co-convened by the 100 Million campaign, the All-Africa Students Union and the Global Student Forum.

HOW WILL THESE RESULTS BE USED?

The consultation was an official off-site event in the lead up to 2024 UN Civil Society Conference and the results were first shared at an official online side event on Wednesday, May 8th, 2024.

The Justice for Africa campaign will continue to amplify these results in the lead up to the Summit of the Future in September 2024, including using them as the foundation for our recommendations on future revisions of the Pact for the Future and during public advocacy moments.

If you would like to support this effort to centre the voices of African student and youth leaders, please get in touch with the campaign on justiceforafrica@100million.org.



METHODOLOGY

Over 50 youth and student leaders, representing 35 youth- or student-led organisations across 20 countries in Africa took part in the ***Our Future, Our Voice*** consultation. Their participation was through an in-depth online consultation form which ran from 17th April-3rd May and during a virtual consultation meeting held on Friday 3rd of May. You can find a list of participating organisations and countries in the [Annex](#).

The target audience of the consultation was African youth- and student-led organisations and was promoted via the mailing lists of the three convening organisations (*the 100 Million campaign, the All-Africa Students Union and the Global Student Forum*) and on social media.

Considering the thematic priorities of the Justice for Africa campaign, the consultation focused predominately on three chapters of the Pact for the Future (*Chapter 1: Sustainable Development & Financing for Development, Chapter 4: Youth & Future Generations and Chapter 5: Transforming Global Governance*). For these chapters a variety of question formats were utilised, from polls to choose their priority issues, open questions on why these choices were made and other key themes identified by the ***Zero Draft of the Pact for the Future***. For every chapter, (including the *Chapeau, Chapter 2: International Peace & Security and Chapter 3: Science, Technology and Innovation and Digital Cooperation*) participants were also invited to share if they had any other contributions not covered by the structured questions.

The results of the consultations were collated and analysed by the 100 Million campaign (Georgia Potton and Winnie Nyandiga) and the All-Africa Students Union (Samuel Sasu Adonteng) and summarised for this briefing. For transparency, links to the raw data and recordings can be found in the [Annex](#).

LIST OF FIGURES

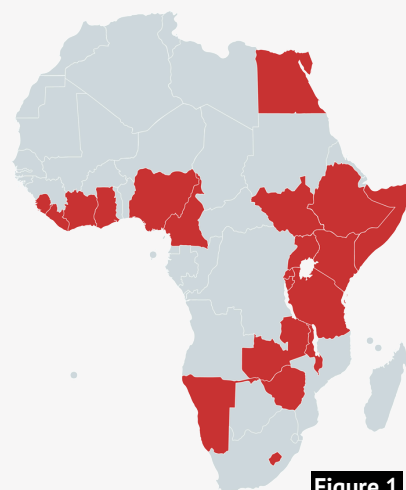
- **Figure 1:** Map of Africa showing demographic spread of participants.
- **Figure 2:** Word cloud generated from responses to “Do you have any contributions for what should be prioritised in the Pact for the Future’s Chapeau?”
- **Figure 3:** Pie chart showing results from the question “Do you think the following statement should be included in the Chapeau?”
- **Figure 4:** Pie chart showing results from the question “What global issues would you like to see prioritised for increased financing by world leaders? (Choose up to 3 issues)”
- **Figure 5:** Pie chart showing results from the question “How do you believe financing for development should be achieved? (Choose up to 3 issues)”
- **Figure 6:** Word cloud generated from responses to the question “Do you have any contributions for what should be prioritised in the Pact for the Future’s International Peace and Security?”
- **Figure 7:** Word cloud generated from responses to the question “Do you have any contributions for what should be prioritised in the chapter on Science, Technology and Innovation and Digital Cooperation?”
- **Figure 8:** Bar chart showing results from the question “What injustices experienced by African young people and students today do you think need to be prioritised in this chapter? (Choose up to 3 issues)”
- **Figure 9:** Pie chart showing results from the question “How important do you think establishment of a UN Tax Convention is to transforming global governance?”
- **Figure 10:** Pie chart showing results from the question “How important do you think reforming the voting structure of international financing institutions to increase the voice of developing countries in global economic decision-making is?”

35 youth- or student lead organisations

20 countries across Africa

27 average age of participant

19 youngest respondent



CHAPEAU

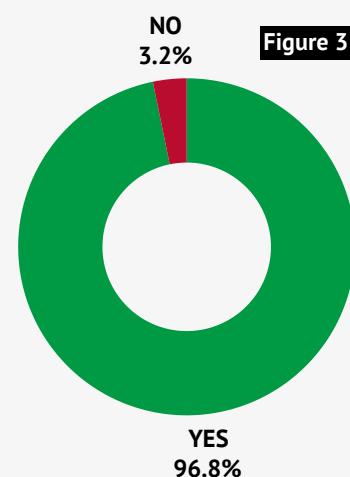
The majority of participants believed the themes of justice, equality, inclusivity, collectivism, collaboration, solidarity and partnership should be prioritised in the Pact for the Future's Chapeau. They also urged Member States to be ***“bold and ambitious”*** in their commitments to address the ***“interconnected challenges facing humanity”*** and centre the voices of those most impacted by global injustice, especially youth, students and survivors of human rights abuses. You can see a word cloud summary of responses in **Figure 1**.

The Chapeau should underscore the importance of collective action and global solidarity, recognising that the achievement of sustainable development goals requires collaboration across borders, sectors, and generations.

- Scholastica, Youth Leader, Tanzania 

The Pact for the Future's Chapeau should prioritise centring the voices and experiences of those most impacted by global crises and injustices. This means elevating the perspectives of youth, students, and survivors from the Global South who are on the frontlines of issues like climate change, conflict, and human rights abuses.

- Motadeqbe, Youth Leader, Nigeria



DO YOU THINK THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE CHAPEAU?

“We commit to intensifying international, regional and national efforts to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and eliminate the worst forms of child labour. We will build and mobilise the evidence and knowledge base and strengthen cooperation and partnerships.”

CHAPTER 1: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

WHAT GLOBAL ISSUES WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE PRIORITISED FOR INCREASED FINANCING BY WORLD LEADERS?

THE POWER OF EDUCATION

Education being the most popular issue for increased global financing among participants was justified by highlighting the transformative impact quality education has across all other issues, as well as the urgency of guaranteeing this right for all of Africa's booming youth population.

"If we are able to provide quality education to a generation, that generation is a medicine for other problems"

- Bona, Student Leader, Ethiopia 🇪🇹

"Access to education remains a huge concern in Africa. Where thousands of girls and boys are denied access to education every year due to limited resources and funding"

- Doretha, Student Leader, Namibia 🇳🇦

CLIMATE DEVASTATION

Many participants gave detailed descriptions of the devastation rising climate emergencies have reaped on their community's safety, education, health and livelihoods. There was also recognition that despite facing the worst impacts of the climate crisis, African countries hold the least responsibility for causing it.

"The rise in temperature across many countries in Africa is unbearable. We need more sustainable solutions to curb climate change in Africa especially seeing as we are suffering due to the activities in the Global North"

- Comfort, Youth Leader, Nigeria 🇳🇮

"Climate change disproportionately affects African countries, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. Prioritising climate action is crucial for safeguarding livelihoods, ecosystems, and future generations."

- Felix, Student Leader, Uganda 🇺🇬

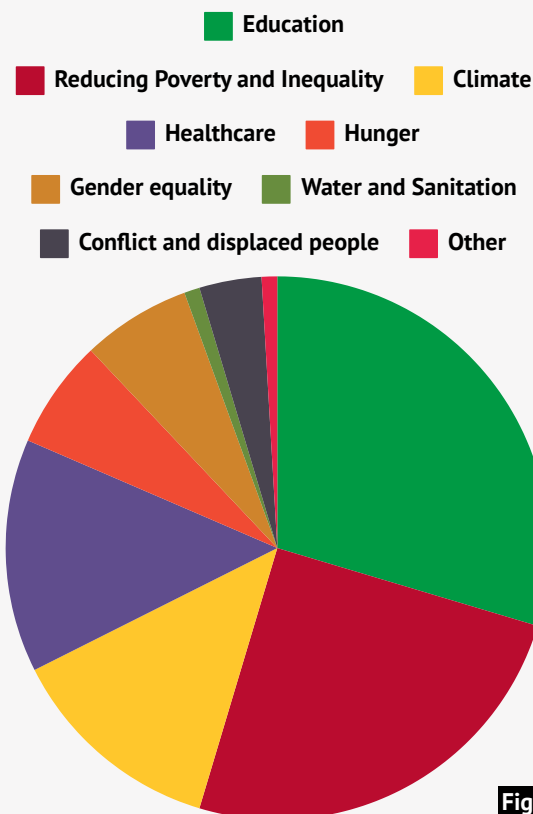


Figure 4

INTERCONNECTED ISSUES

Participants raised the importance of recognising the deep interlinkages between all of the issues listed, warning against addressing any development area as a standalone area. They highlighted how progress or regression in one issue often creates a *"snowball effect"* on others, especially in relation to ending poverty and inequality, and recommended *"collaborative platforms"* to address connected inequalities.

"I strongly feel education, health care and climate should be prioritised as they hold the key to unlocking all other SDGs ... my community has over 4000 children yet we have only one public primary school and one secondary school. The same community has over 10,000 population with only one rural health post which is unworkable"

- Kelvin, Zambia, Youth Leader 🇿🇲

CHAPTER 1: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

HOW DO YOU BELIEVE FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE ACHIEVED?

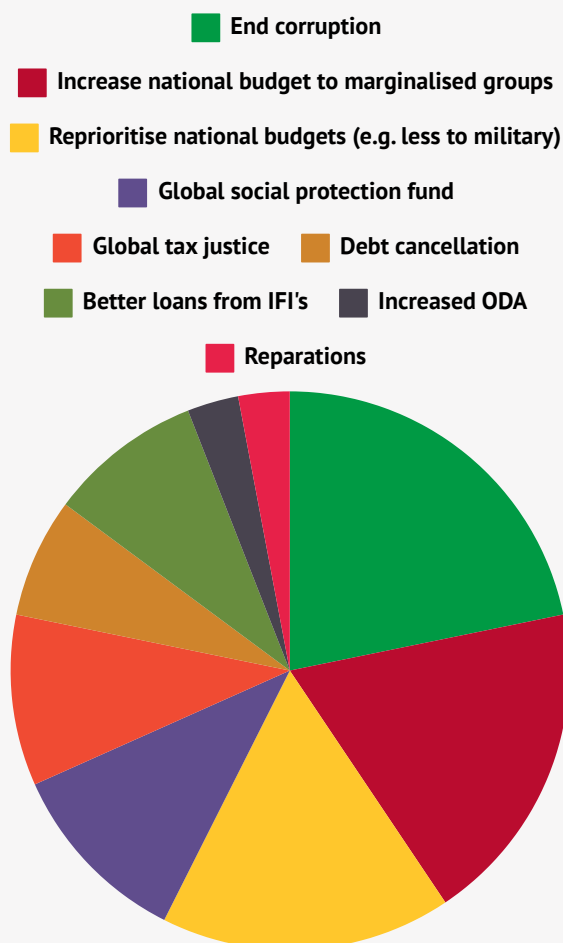


Figure 5

HISTORICAL LEGACIES

Participants raised the failure to rectify historical injustices against Africa as a key concern, and highlighted how this impacts modern financing for development, such as broken promises on reparations and unwillingness to acknowledge how the development of richer countries were at the expense of today's less developed nations.

"Developed countries that gained their development at the expense of less developed countries must pay reparations."

- Joshua, Youth Leader, Ghana 

"The financial historical injustices prevent Africa from moving forward and not playing catch up to the rest of the world."

- Rebekka, Youth Leader, Namibia 

NATIONAL CHANGE

The top three priorities for participants on how financing for development should be achieved targeted national decision-makers, with ending financial corruption and fairer allocation of budgets a key concern. This demonstrates the importance for African young people and students that African governments must do more to tackle injustice and end inequalities within their own countries.


"Most of the budget is used to re-enforce military projects rather than public services. Yet security is not stable. There is an increased rate of school dropout children and number of street children in South Sudan. There is no fund allocated to support the marginalised citizens of South Sudan. That is why the poor will always remain poor and the rich"

- Wani, Youth Leader, South Sudan 

GLOBAL INJUSTICE

Despite emphasising the need for national change, many participants also recognised the staggering scale of international injustice against Africa. They shared how spiralling debt repayments, tax injustice and unfair loan conditionality is strangling African economies and resulting in government budgets that are just far too small to deliver the rights of all their citizens. Participants also noted how many of the global challenges we face today cannot be solved or financed by one country alone, and instead need coordinated local, national and global action.

"International injustice for tax and financial corruption are at the top. I think it's time to destroy the old system with new strategies for the future of this world."

- Aimable, Student Leader, Burundi 

"Countries are using their GDP to finance debts leaving them with fewer resources to invest. Debt cancellation helps the borrowers-countries to use their resources to invest in sectors such as education"

- Lynda, Youth Leader, Uganda 

In this chapter participants felt strongly that the focus should be on prevention and disarmament, including by addressing the root causes of conflict and stronger regulation of arms manufacturing. They also raised that the critical role of young people and community-led initiatives in peacebuilding must be championed and that the understanding of international peace and security should be inclusive of dangers such as trafficking. You can see a word cloud summary of responses in **Figure 6**.

- Salma, Youth Leader, Malawi

- Scholastica, Youth Leader, Tanzania

- Isaac, Student Leader, Kenya

CHAPTER 3: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION AND DIGITAL COOPERATION

Figure 7

equitable sustainable literacy reliable
underserved goals participation expanding voice
frameworks global internet rural equal divides
fostering healthcare connectivity affordability
cooperation ethical bridging expand responsible
safety advancements communities governance inclusive
international rights privacy south ecosystems capacity-building
education accessibility innovation connectivity divides goals reliable literacy voice participation expanding rural equal fostering healthcare cybersecurity affordability cooperation ethical bridging expand responsible safety advancements communities governance inclusive international rights privacy south ecosystems capacity-building

Figure 7

equitable sustainable literacy reliable
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ecosystems capacity-building collaboration
education accessibility

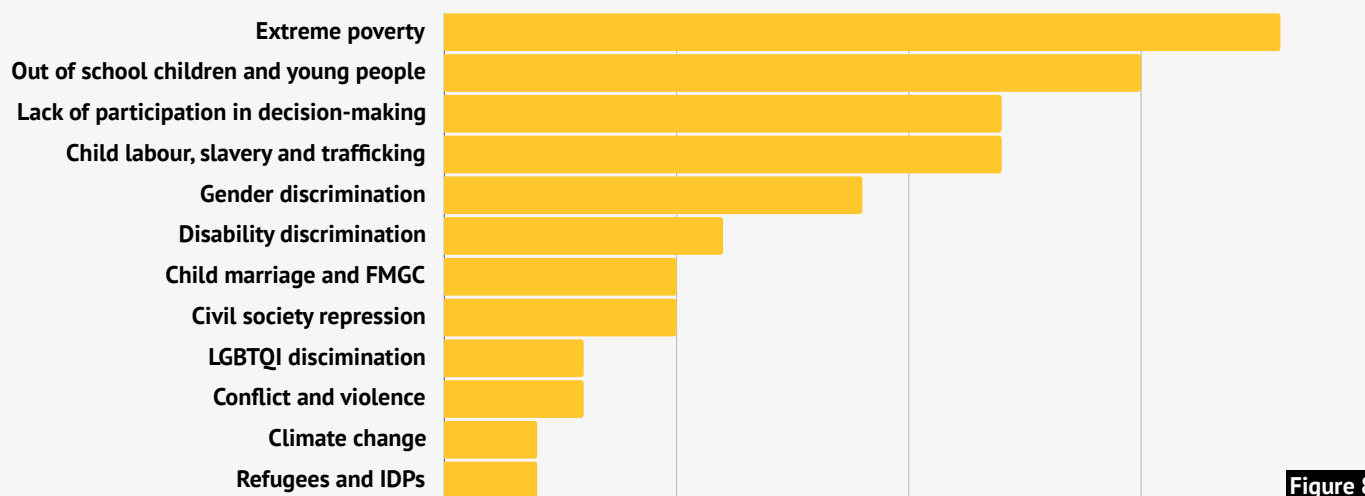
Access and affordability were key priorities for participants in this chapter, especially bridging current digital and technological divides between the Global North and South. The importance of education and increasing STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) opportunities was also seen as essential to both ensuring everyone benefits equally from scientific advancements and that there is good governance in emerging technology that prevents them being weaponised for harm. You can see a word cloud summary of responses in **Figure 7**.

- Esther, Student Leader, Malawi 

- Motadeqbe, Youth Leader, Nigeria

CHAPTER 4: YOUTH & FUTURE GENERATIONS

WHAT INJUSTICES EXPERIENCED BY AFRICAN YOUNG PEOPLE AND STUDENTS TODAY DO YOU THINK NEED TO BE PRIORITISED IN THIS CHAPTER?



EXTREME POVERTY & EDUCATION

Participants overwhelmingly chose extreme poverty and the increased children and young people out of school as their primary concerns to be prioritised by this chapter. In their responses, participants highlighted the impact of being denied an education and the persistence of extreme poverty on undermining other human rights and exacerbating cycles of injustices.

"The poverty cycle can be fought when all children are given proper and quality education that will keep them in school"

- Albino, Youth Leader, Uganda 

NO VOICE

Lack of meaningful youth participation in decision-making processes was cited as a core reason these issues affecting young people are not prioritised. Young people know best the injustices they and their peers are facing and are best placed to know which responses will and will not effectively address them. Failing to engage young people in structured, formal and representative mechanisms means the reality of their lives will continue to be overlooked.

"Young people do not have opportunities to meaningfully engage in governance and this has led to lack of effective policies to tackle youth issues on the continent"

- Joshua, Youth Leader, Ghana 

"It is crucial that young people take part and parcel of the decisions, actions, and mobilisations that are happening at various levels in society to bring about the positive change we seek, beginning with recognition and democratic elections of student leaders at institutional and national level ensuring that their voices are included in key decision making tables not just at school level but national deliberations"

- Esther, Student Leader, Malawi 

AN ERA OF MULTI-CRISES

Recognising that young people in Africa today are living through a global polycrisis, participants once again emphasised the criticality of an intersectional and multi-sectoral approach to both understanding and ending injustice. Young people do not lead single issue lives, and therefore our responses should not be siloed.

"Prioritise establishing strong networks that could aim at encouraging the development of a collaborative network of policymakers, civil society organisations, teachers and traditional leaders. This network could facilitate the exchange of best practices, research, and innovative solutions"

- Kelvin, Youth Leader, Zambia 

CHAPTER 4: YOUTH & FUTURE GENERATIONS

THIS CHAPTER ENCOURAGES COUNTRIES TO SET UP FORMAL NATIONAL BODIES TO CONSULT YOUNG PEOPLE. WHAT ARE YOUR SUGGESTIONS FOR HOW THIS COULD BE ACHIEVED?

While all participants agreed that setting up formal national bodies to consult young people was important, many highlighted how their countries already have similar bodies in place, yet they are not as effective or representative as they could be. A summary of their main concerns and suggestions were:

TOKENISM

The ad-hoc, optional engagement of existing consultative youth bodies or platforms was cited as a major threat for meaningful participation. Participants shared how there is often little accountability or transparency over how or when these bodies are engaged, and whether or not their opinions and recommendations have any political weight in formal decision-making processes. They also recognised the importance of any national youth consultative body to be truly reflective of the country's young people in all their diversity, suggestions on ways to achieve this was to democratise and decentralise such spaces and actively engage existing representative networks and organisations such as student unions as opposed to token individuals.

"The problem is tokenistic involvement of these bodies"

- Lynda, Youth Leader, Uganda 

LACK OF FUNDING, AUTONOMY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

To deliver on their consultative or representative mandate, any youth consultative body must have sustainable and sufficient resources. Funding of youth initiatives and youth participation is notoriously low, which not only limits their capacity and effectiveness but risks a lack of independence that leaves them vulnerable to cooptation. Prioritising the autonomy of any formal national youth entity is essential to ensure their consultative role is genuinely representative of young people and not any other vested interest. For example, some participants highlighted how current national youth bodies have become politically aligned to ruling parties with no accountability to the young people they represent.

"The best example of youth involvement in decision-making is through youth MP positions and the national youth council but even these are not semi autonomous as they are invisibly controlled by other people with interest"

- Lokii, Youth Leader, Uganda 

"We need an independent fund for youth issues, whoever controls where the funds come from controls how the organisations operate ...also, why are we not having democratic processes where young people can go out and vote for who represents them. Elections ensure people are held accountable."

- Joshua, Youth Leader, Ghana 

STRUCTURAL BARRIERS

Participants also highlighted the structural and knowledge barriers impacting young people's participation in decision-making. Even if these national consultative bodies exist and are strong in theory, without tackling wider discrimination and exclusion in practice they will remain ineffective. For example, poverty, gender discrimination, lack of financial resources and poor access to education means all young people won't be able to participate equally, or those who do will be unrepresentative of the wider youth population. Moreover, participants also raised how there is little awareness in the wider youth population, especially in rural areas, that these bodies exist or how to engage with them and therefore sensitisation at the grassroots is paramount.

"You can't champion something you don't know about"

- Sherine, Youth Leader, Kenya 

"Systemic discrimination, gender inequality and socioeconomic disparities marginalise youth voices"

- Scholastica, Youth Leader, Tanzania 

CHAPTER 5: TRANSFORMING GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

WHAT GLOBAL GOVERNANCE ENTITIES DO YOU WANT TO SEE REFORM OF THE MOST AND WHY?

INTERNATIONAL FINANCING INSTITUTIONS

Almost all participants cited the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund as key global governance entities to reform, especially by increasing the democratic representation of developing countries in their governance structures. Participants recognised the impact of current failures of the global economic system on the rights of children and young people in their countries, for example undermining public spending on sectors such as education and health.

“These institutions play a significant role in shaping global economic policies and development agendas, yet their governance structures often lack transparency, accountability, and representativeness. This leads to decision-making processes that disproportionately benefit wealthier nations at the expense of marginalised and developing countries”

- Abdulazeez, Youth Leader, Nigeria 

“How can a continent that is blessed with huge and effective resources not be part of the global financial structure?”

- Abdul, Youth Leader, Sierra Leone 

UNITED NATIONS

Participants recognised the central role the United Nations plays in global governance and supported calls for reform, including of the UN Security Council, to strengthen the UN's accountability, transparency and the legitimacy in the modern world. They also called on the UN system to be more inclusive and to increase meaningful youth engagement across its decision-making processes.

“The Security Council permanent membership structure gives voting power to a select few countries, is outdated and undemocratic”

- Emmanuel, Student Leader, Zimbabwe 

“The UN system must have spaces for young people to be meaningfully engaged... This must not be just representative but rigorous and meaningful. Youth must be partners in UN's work and not just subjects for research.”

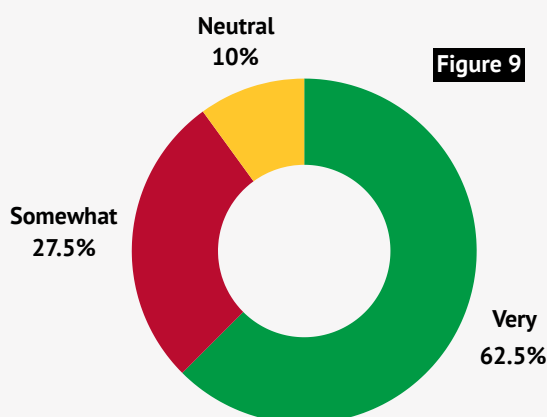
- Joshua, Youth Leader, Ghana 

**JUSTICE FOR AFRICA:
DON'T CUT OUR FUTURE !**



CHAPTER 5: TRANSFORMING GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK ESTABLISHMENT OF A UN TAX CONVENTION IS TO TRANSFORMING GLOBAL GOVERNANCE?



Participants overwhelmingly believed that establishing a UN Tax Convention is **very** important, sharing that they believe this would enhance fairness, accountability and increase African government's domestic revenue to invest in essential public services such as education and support wider financing for development. For those that said establishing a UN Tax Convention is **somewhat** important or **not at all**, their reasons varied from not believing international institutions can change to concerns that additional tax revenue will not be spent fairly.

(Very) "This would increase domestic revenue for essential public services and reduce dependency on external financing"

- Felix, Youth Leader, Uganda 🇺🇬

(Very) "My concern has always been on companies that invest in developing countries like mine, often, they take advantage of the existing loopholes and evade tax, all their returns are remitted to their countries and ours are left to suffer dire consequences"

- Esther, Student Leader, Malawi 🇲🇼

(Somewhat) "International institutions are in effort to keep hegemony of some states"

- Bona, Student Leader, Ethiopia 🇪🇹

(Not at all) "It is the effective use of these funds that needs to be addressed"

- Comfort, Youth Leader, Nigeria 🇳🇮

HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK REFORMING THE VOTING STRUCTURE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCING INSTITUTIONS TO INCREASE THE VOICE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN GLOBAL ECONOMIC DECISION-MAKING IS?

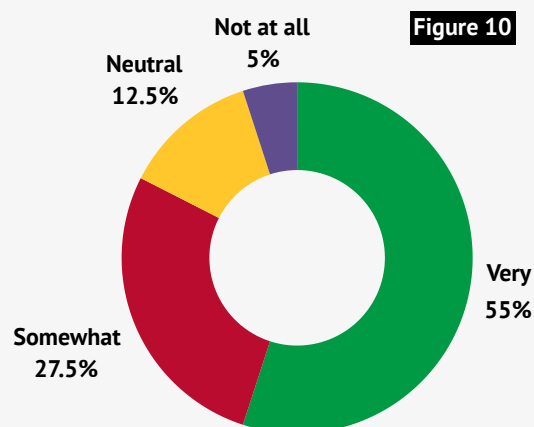
Participants overwhelmingly believed that reforming the voting structure of international financing institutions is **very** important, citing that current structures disproportionately benefit richer countries at the expense of African nations, are not fit for purpose to achieve their aims or reflect neither historical legacies or modern geopolitical realities. For those that said **somewhat** or **neutral** the reasons given was because of a lack of trust that these institutions will change or seen as an irrelevant issue for ending the injustices experienced by children at the community level.

(Very) "The inequality of financing project depend on who contributed a lot but without counting the history of countries and the resources"

- Aimable, Student Leader, Burundi 🇧🇮

(Somewhat) "It is a good idea but those institutions may forever be controlled by the powers that contribute(d) to them the most"

- Lokii, Youth Leader, Uganda 🇺🇬



(Very) "Currently. the economically-weighted system gives disproportionate power to the Global North, undermining equity and democratic representation"

- Motadegbe, Youth Leader, Nigeria 🇳🇮

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PACT FOR THE FUTURE

The following recommendations for future revisions of the **Pact for the Future** summarise the perspectives of the African students and young people who participated in the **Our Future, Our Voice** consultation in action-orientated language.

CHAPEAU

- Prioritise justice, equality, inclusion, solidarity and partnership to achieve existing development agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals
- Commit to bold and ambitious action to address the interconnected challenges facing humanity
- Recognise the importance of centring the voices of those most impacted by global injustice, especially young people, students and survivors in the Global South who are on the frontlines of issues like climate change, conflict and human rights abuses.
- Adopt the following proposed amendment: *“We commit to intensifying international, regional and national efforts to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and eliminate the worst forms of child labour. We will build and mobilise the evidence and knowledge base and strengthen cooperation and partnerships”*

CHAPTER 1: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Prioritise fully financing education and recognise the transformative role of education in fulfilling all other development goals
- Acknowledge that climate change disproportionately affects African countries and accelerate efforts to safeguard livelihoods, ecosystems and future generations from climate catastrophe.
- Commit to stronger action on reducing poverty and inequality and delivering the right to healthcare for all.
- Recognise the deep interlinkages within and between sustainable development agendas and how progress or regression in one issue often creates a snowball effect on others.
- National governments must end financial corruption, increase national budget allocations to marginalised groups and reprioritise investment in public services to support domestic financing for development.
- Commit to stronger, accelerated and coordinated global action on delivering tax justice and debt cancellation to finance development
- Fully fund a global social protection fund and/or introduce a Global Child Benefit to deliver every child's right to social protection
- Redress historical injustices against Africa and acknowledge how this impacts modern financing for development needs.

CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL PEACE & SECURITY

- Prioritise the prevention of conflict by addressing the root causes before escalation, including political grievances, inequality, and competition over resources.
- Commit to stronger regulation of arms manufacturing and accelerating disarmament.
- Recognise the critical role of young people and community-led initiatives in peacebuilding and reconciliation processes.
- Expand the definition of peace and security to incorporate other systemic threats to safety, such as human trafficking.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PACT FOR THE FUTURE

CHAPTER 3: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION & DIGITAL COOPERATION

- Prioritise increasing access and affordability of technology to bridge current digital divide between the Global North and South.
- Recognise the importance of education and STEM opportunities to ensure everyone can participate equally in the digital world
- Develop good governance guidelines for emerging technology to prevent them being weaponized for harm or infringing on human rights.

CHAPTER 4: YOUTH & FUTURE GENERATIONS

- Prioritise accelerated global action to end extreme poverty and tackle the increased children and young people out of school in Africa.
- Address the lack of formal, representative and meaningful youth participation in decision-making processes.
- Ensure all formal national bodies that have a mandate to consult young people prioritise accountability and transparency over how and when they are engaged in decision-making processes
- Meaningfully engage existing youth- and student-led organisations and networks in any formal consultative national role
- Safeguard all national youth consultative bodies against cooptation and partisan alignment by ensuring they have sustainable, sufficient and independently sourced financial resources
- Democratised and decentralise national youth bodies to ensure nominated individuals represent and stay accountable to all young people
- Commit to stronger action that dismantle the structural barriers preventing young people from wider civic participation, such as poverty, gender discrimination and poor quality of, or access to, education.
- Deliver wide public-awareness campaigns targeted at young people at the grassroots informing them of the routes to engage with national policy

CHAPTER 5: TRANSFORMING GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

- Prioritise governance reform of the international financial architecture, including the World Bank and IMF, to increase the democratic representation of developing countries in their decision-making structures
- Recognise the central role the UN plays in global governance and the necessity of reforming the Security Council to strengthen its accountability, transparency and legitimacy.
- Address regional power imbalances in the World Trade Organisation and Development Assistance Committee of the OECD.
- Commit to establishing a UN Tax Convention
- Champion the importance of youth and civil society participation in all global governance structures and ensuring human rights is a central pillar of global decision-making.

ANNEX

COUNTRY	ORGANISATION
Burundi	Burundi National Students Union
Cameroon	SOS Éducation Promote
Côte D'Ivoire	Conseil National des délégués d'étudiants de Côte d'Ivoire
Egypt	All-Africa Students Union
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa University Student Union
Ghana	Dreamweaver and Alicetalkworld
Ghana	ABAN Center for Global Policy
Ghana	National Union Of Ghanaian Students- United Kindgom (NUGS-UK CHAPTER)
Ghana	All-Africa Students Union
Kenya	KUSO
Kenya	Women Students Mentorship Association
Lesotho	United Lesotho Students Association
Liberia	100 Million Liberia
Malawi	UNESCO SDG4 Youth & Student Network
Namibia	100 Million Namibia
Namibia	Namibia National Students Organization
Nigeria	Pan African Female Youth Leaders (PANAFYL)
Nigeria	National Youth Council of Nigeria (NYCN)
Nigeria	Gynix Afrika
Nigeria	It's PAGE
Nigeria	National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS)
Rwanda	Rwanda National Students Association
Sierra Leone	West Africa Youth Network for Peace Education and Economic Development Sierra Leone
Somalia	Somalia Higher Education Students Union
South Sudan	Street Beats Foundation
Tanzania	Tanzania Coalition Against Child Labour
Uganda	Tujifunze Africa Foundation
Uganda	Youth Alive Group
Uganda	Reach a hand Uganda
Uganda	Gulu University Students Support Fund
Uganda	Youth League National Economic Empowerment Dialogue
Uganda	Technical Students in Uganda
Zambia	Tusekwile Imiti Ikula Foundation
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe National Students Union

For transparency, please find the link to the raw data from the online consultation form [here](#), the link to the zoom recording of the virtual consultation meeting [here](#) and poll results from this call [here](#).



www.100million.org/justiceforafrica