

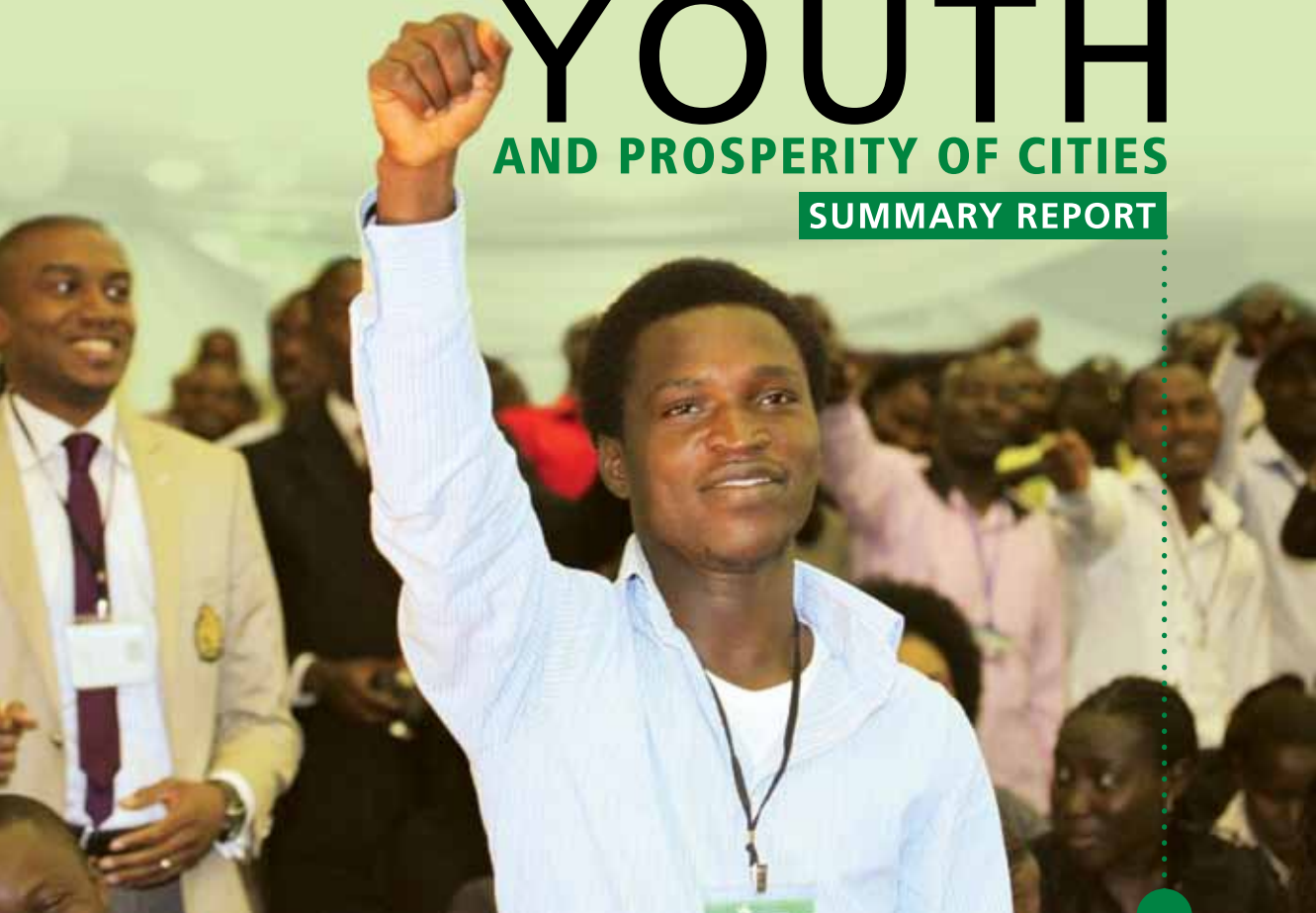


YAR'ADUA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE
26 - 28 July 2011 Abuja, Nigeria

YOUTH

AND PROSPERITY OF CITIES

SUMMARY REPORT



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



Federal Ministry of Youth
Development, Nigeria

SHEHU MUSA YAR'ADUA CENTRE



Delegates arrive at the Shehu Yar'Adua Abuja City, Nigeria 2011. © Julius Mwelu/ UN-HABITAT



The official opening of the first Africa Youth Urban Assembly in Abuja, Nigeria 2011. © Julius Mwelu/ UN-HABITAT

Background

The first African Urban Youth Assembly was held from the 26th to 28th July 2011 in Abuja, Nigeria. The assembly was organized by UN-HABITAT with the generous support of Nigerian Federal Ministry of Youth Development and Royal Norwegian Government. The assembly brought together over three hundred enthusiastic youth from diverse backgrounds from 23 African countries.

The African Urban Youth Assembly provided youth, youth groups, and development practitioners engaged in social, political and economic dimensions of youth work and urban development the opportunity to discuss and exchange experiences on the role and contribution of young people in the prosperity of cities. Participants shared best practices from their initiatives and government policies promoting youth empowerment in a number of areas related to economy, environment and equity.

The theme selected for African Urban Youth Assembly was **“Youth and Prosperity of Cities”**. This theme was selected in realization of the vast opportunities available in the urban areas as well as the capabilities of youth to create wealth in cities. The theme is also in line with World Urban Forum 6 theme **“Urban Futures: Prosperity of cities: Balancing Ecology, Economy and Equity”**.

Opening Plenary

The youth assembly was opened by the Nigerian, Minister of Youth, and development, Hon. Mallam Bolaji Abdullah, on behalf of H.E Goodluck Jonathan, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. In welcoming the participants, Hon. Bolaji highlighted the role of youth in helping to find solutions to Africa's development challenges. He stated that young people constitute the driving force of every society, and that they are the spirit of today, as well as the trustees and hope of tomorrow. He explained that the youth assembly was happening at a significant time when most of Africa is urbanizing and most of its urban inhabitants being young, are exposed to high rates of poverty and unemployment. Mr. Bolaji informed the participants that the assembly presented a good opportunity for African Youth to discuss and identify actions and priorities of shelter and urbanization; and how they relate to youth employment. The Minister extended his thanks to UN-HABITAT for co-organizing the event together with his Ministry.

Others in attendance at the opening plenary included Prof. Oyebanji Oyenyinka, the Director of Monitoring and Research Division, UN-HABITAT, Ambassador Yvonne Khamati-Kilonzo, Vice Chairperson of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UN-HABITAT, Ms. Mariam Yunusa, the Coordinator of UN-HABITAT World Urban Forum, Alhaji Baba Umar Farouk, the Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of



Youth Development, Nigeria, the Representative of the Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, Executive Governor of Nassarawa State and Representatives of the Federal Ministry of the Federal Capital Territory, UN-HABITAT Youth Envoys and actors from Nollywood.

The key note speakers at the substantive plenary included Prof. Oyebanji, Dr. Khalil Sakhir, Dr. Boladale Adebawale and Ms Yunusa. The speakers introduced the context of urbanization and the demographic trends that place youth at the centre of major issues of urban development, especially in the global South. The panelists shared high-level information, research and background information designed to help participants engage in the assembly sessions. Emphasis was on understanding the concept of urbanization in relation to young people as both a marginalized and often under-engaged group and also as creative and capable actors of positive change. It also emerged that the unfortunate nature of urbanization in Africa is that it is greatly driven by rural poverty rather than the pull of a better urban economy and that most cities are urbanizing without industrializing. Notwithstanding the above, there is potential for prosperity in Africa.

Objectives:

The objectives of the African Urban Youth Assembly in Abuja were:

- To examine youth vision and position in the prosperity of cities
- To gather and analyze youth contributions to prosperity in cities in the field of Ecology, Economy and Equity
- To become a platform for African youth to discuss lessons learned from UN-HABITAT and partners' programmes in the area of urban youth led development
- To profile and disseminate models of urban youth led development developed by UN-HABITAT and its partners
- To become a platform for experts and practitioners to deliberate on research, policy and practice as well as lessons learnt on African urban youth issues



African Urban Youth Assembly Participants register at the Shehu Musa Yar'Adua Centre Abuja, Nigeria 2011
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Participants:

Over 300 participants from 23 African Countries attended this first ever African Urban Youth Assembly. The participants were from Algeria, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, among others.

Thematic Areas:

The African Urban Youth Assembly was organized around eleven thematic areas involving a combination of presentations and facilitated discussions:

- a). Urban Youth Employment and the Labor Market in Africa
- b). Youth in Decision Making in Africa
- c). Youth and Urban Governance; role of youth in local and national governance
- d). African Youth: Vision and contribution to Prosperity of Cities
- e). Urbanization, Information Technology and social change
- f). Equity: Distribution of wealth and overcoming inequality of opportunities
- g). Youth as vanguard of Safety and Security in cities
- h). Youth Dimension of Cities and Climate Change
- i). Rural-Urban Youth Migration in Nigeria
- j). Youth Road Map to Conference Of Parties 17
- k). Culture, Arts and Sports: Contribution to the prosperity of cities

Summary of Assembly Outcomes

A lot of issues related to youth and the prosperity of cities were covered during the three days and the participants developed a number of concrete recommendations for better youth participation and inclusion in the prosperity of cities. The recommendations were either related to policy development or youth in governance and were focused on governments and other partners including United Nations agencies.



A youth participant from Uganda gives her comment during the Africa Youth Assembly in Abuja, Nigeria 2011

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Urbanization and Youth Employment in Africa

The unemployment of young people is a pressing economic and social concern particularly in developing countries. The pressures and dangers facing male and female youth can be extreme, yet at the same time African cities are exceptionally stimulating places that provide opportunities for re-invention for many urban youth. Participants explored various strategies for youth participation and active engagement in addressing issues related to sustainable urbanization.

Session Outcomes

- It was noted that most youth have difficulties in securing decent jobs. Today most youth in Africa are well trained and educated and yet many remain unemployment or underemployed. Even in cases where young people are willing to start up businesses the bureaucracies and processes are often cumbersome hence holding up many young entrepreneurs.
- Young people felt governments and other sectors should shift focus from creation of jobs to empowerment of creators of jobs. This can only be successful if youth change from the ideology of looking for employment and instead focus on creating jobs and employing other youth.
- The youth were of the opinion that policies must:
 - Recognize youth as a transient period of identity building, needing safety, health and positive engagement
 - Be responsive to youth friendly institutions
- Education and youth trainings should be matched to the real market needs to increase the employability of youth. The main objective should be to empower and build the capacities of youth to create jobs.

Recommendations

- African economies should be globally competitive.
- Youths should be empowered on urban economic development so that they become more proactive.



One of the youth participant makes his remarks during the first Africa Youth Assembly that took place in Abuja, Nigeria 2011
© Julius Mwelu/UN-HABITAT

- Youth-led organizations should synergize and build partnerships so that they can share best practices.
- African youths should hold their leadership and representatives accountable.
- African governments should construct more transformative industries and protect home industries from foreign competitors.
- African cities should take an active role in micro enterprise development as well as support the informal sector.
- Cities in Africa should stop the privatization of urban land and adopt a more holistic approach towards agriculture.
- Africa should develop inter-country trade links for stronger business ties
- African economies should be encouraged to shun donor dependence.
- The United Nations agencies should invest more in funding income generating Activities.
- The UN-HABITAT should regionalize urban youth assemblies and consider linguistic minorities when organizing such events.



Youth in Decision Making Session

Youth constitute a major section of voters in most African countries and cities. In order to address Africa's development challenges effectively, there is a need to fully include and involve young people in the planning, development and implementation of development goals. The recent wave of democratization across the continent especially in the Middle East has shown that young people are prepared and eager to take responsibility both at local and national levels. The discussion focused on highlighting the potential of youth in the decision making processes and measures needed to create sustainable and constructive engagement of young people in national and local governance in Africa.

Outcomes

Most youth noted that their involvement in the decision making process is still a dream. It was stated that most African leaders were comfortable to consult young people but gladly exclude them in the actual decision making processes.

Meaningful youth involvement means that youth must be at the decision table where they can actively participate in making laws that affect them. To achieve this, youth must be strategic and accept to be involved at all levels of decision making.

It emerged from the discussions that young people these days have a negative attitude towards work but desire quick money. If young people were to make any meaningful contribution to the prosperity of cities, then they have to change their attitudes towards work and grab opportunities that come their way.

Youth representatives should draw attention to the opportunities that exist and use their positions to represent young people's aspirations.

It was however, noted that in most cases, elected youth representatives soon forget the issues that brought them to their positions. Most resist handing over power to other young people and even intimidate those contesting against them.

There was a general consensus that there was lack of unity among young people in most African countries. Young people were urged to stand by what they say and be united in pushing for reforms.



Youth are chanting the slogan *"Build the youth Build the nation, destroy the youth destroy the nation"* during the Africa youth assembly in Abuja, Nigeria 2011 © Julius Mwelu/UN-HABITAT



Young people were asked to highlight the barriers that exclude them from participating in the decision making processes and governance in Africa. The barriers identified include;

- The lack of Unity and courage by youth.
- Age requirements by most institutions leaves out many young people.
- Lack of accountability by the leadership.
- Fault finding on those who come up to lead by other young people.
- Leaders/adults do not understand youth issues.
- Implementation challenges on existing policies.
- Many leaders are not ready to let go their positions and will coerce and intimidate young people contesting against them.

Recommendations:

- Young people should be courageous and learn to stand up for their rights and confront corrupt leaders and systems.
- Youth must take on leadership positions and ought to maintain consistency and pressure in their efforts towards pushing for youth policies.
- Create new mechanisms and make use of the existing structures and platforms for decision making, such as the Youth Advisory Board.
- Youth committees should be formed at all levels to engage with the leadership.
- Youth should be strategic and review their aims and objectives in order to confront leadership.
- Young people must be agents of change from the local to international levels. This is achievable given the fact young people are over 60% of the global population.
- Use technologies and social media to reach out to other youth. For example the Global Youth Help Desk can be used for synergy. Translate programmes to local dialects so that many young people are reached.



Prosperity of Youth is Prosperity of Cities Session

Youth are key to the prosperity of cities in the developing world, yet they face many barriers to fulfilling this role, most notably, access to education, vocational training, and employment. Governments and institutions have an important role in assisting youth overcome these barriers through policies that facilitate equitable access to education and employment. The session explored the relationship between Employment, Cities and Youth. It highlighted that youth are the main drivers of the economy. Several lessons were learnt from the young African entrepreneurs who proved that youth are an important asset of any economy and that giving youth an opportunity to be self reliant leads to the prosperity of a city.

Session outcomes

- Youth is an important resource in the prosperity of cities.
- Entrepreneurship is innovation; hence Governments, private sector and non governmental organizations should put more emphasis on entrepreneurship programmes.
- Youth Empowerment Programmes be emphasized in all sectors and should be seen as a way of mentally creating jobs and building capacity of upcoming entrepreneurs.
- Match skills with opportunities through self development.
- Urbanization is the engine that propels the world towards prosperity in the 21st century and youth are the engineers.

Recommendations

- Governments and other sectors should shift focus from creation of jobs to empowerment of creators of jobs thus the prosperity of youth shall result in prosperity of cities. The main objective should be to empower and develop youth.



- Young people should learn to take calculated risks.
- Governments should be encouraged to create an enabling environment for young entrepreneurs.

ICT and Youth at the Frontier

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become one of the fastest tools used to create information flow to young people. It has made the world a global village and creates opportunities for young people's participation by strengthening their capacity to fully participate and invest in ICT. The session emphasized the development of better strategies and policies to address both ICT accessibility as well as building of capacities of young people. However it was observed that providing everyone in Africa with the benefits of ICT's can only be achieved if governments are committed and recognize ICT as key to solving youth unemployment.

Session outcomes

It was noted that Geographical Information Systems have been used to map available resources and services like education, water and sanitation in many informal settlements. The maps produced are open source and available to anyone.

Information technology has helped bridge the digital gap, for example Ushahidi, a crowd sourcing platform for crisis planning and management used in Kenya following the 2007 post election was developed by a young person. The tool has also been used recently in Haiti, Japan and other areas around the world.

ICT is a good tool for young people to use and helps to build strong connections with people beyond borders. It has connected farmers, entrepreneurs to markets and should be seen as a tool for positive development.

Access to ICTs has created new forms of learning, and socialization and has paved way for youth to engage in online debates on many issues including human rights, political and reproductive health issues.

Mobile phones, and new media platforms have been used to challenge Government and this is a clear departure from the old social political system.

Some of the challenges associated with ICT highlighted include

- Abuse in information sharing
- No practical change in behavior
- Vulnerability to social hazards.
- Exposure to pornography, and violence through mobile phones

Recommendations

- UN-HABITAT should help promote and set up Information Technology hubs. This should be integrated into the *One-Stop* and *We are the Future* Youth Resource Centers. The IT component of the One-stop centers should teach young people to build mobile applications that would be relevant in their communities/impact on livelihoods and development and use.
- National Governments should develop standard Information Technology curriculum and ensure that the training at all levels is certified. Since the cost of training for some of these certifications is still high, governments should subsidize ICT training especially to disadvantaged young people.
- Set-up of an Info-exchange online place for exchange of technology, education and best practices. People who are working on their own projects or issues, can share ideas or get inspiration or have their questions answered there. The UN-HABITAT Global Youth Help Desk should disseminate successful projects that have received seed fund, and include ICTs as a thematic area.
- Create toolkits or guiding books on how ICT can be used in programmes. These toolkits should also contain examples in simple languages and website links.
- International agencies and non governmental organizations should be encouraged to integrate mobile applications in their programmes. This will help monitor progress on the activities carried out as well as showcase their programmes.





Youth and Urban Governance Session

The aim of this session was to explore ways on how young people could be better involved in designing and implementing projects based on national experiences. To build the capacities of youth to participate in local governance, the presenters shared their experiences and best practices of youth involvement in their programmes and governance structures. In conclusion, programmes to be undertaken over the next year on the road to WUF 6 in Naples, Italy were also identified.

Session outcomes

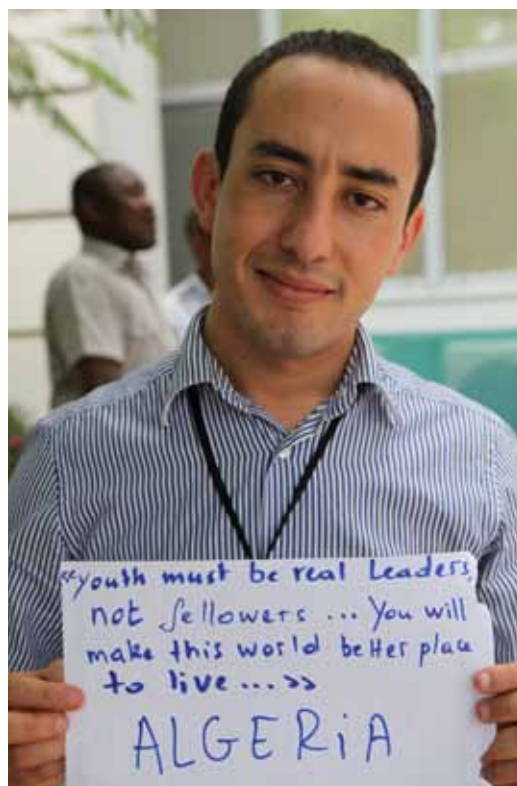
It emerged from the discussions that youth engagement exists in local governance processes in most African countries. However, most participants were of the view that the level of engagement was low and that it differed from one country to the other.

Generally across all African countries, 70% of voters are young people, but very few places are set aside for young people and even in cases where youth seats have been set aside, there is usually political interference. The challenge therefore is how these will effectively benefit young people.

In countries where political instability has been experienced, the capacity of youth to fully and effectively participate has been highly affected; there is a need to support this generation that has lost many formative years of their lives.

Challenges that deter youth involvement in urban governance programmes

- The uniqueness of urban youth problems
- Unemployment and underemployment among majority of young people in Africa
- Limited employability, training not matching the required skills in the market
- Weak economic capacities to create jobs. Most African Governments depend on donor aid to fund their development budgets.



Youth delegate from Algeria display his message during the first African Youth Assembly in Abuja, Nigeria 2011
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Recommendations

- Awareness creation of the national youth policies among the disadvantaged youth.
- Youth should take responsibility by following up the progress on implementation of programmes.
- Youth should be strategic and get involved in all levels of decision making at local and national levels.
- Leaders should mentor young people to take up leadership positions.
- Review the relationship between young people and the media in Africa.
- African youth should be united in their efforts towards pushing for inclusion if they are to be taken seriously by their governments.



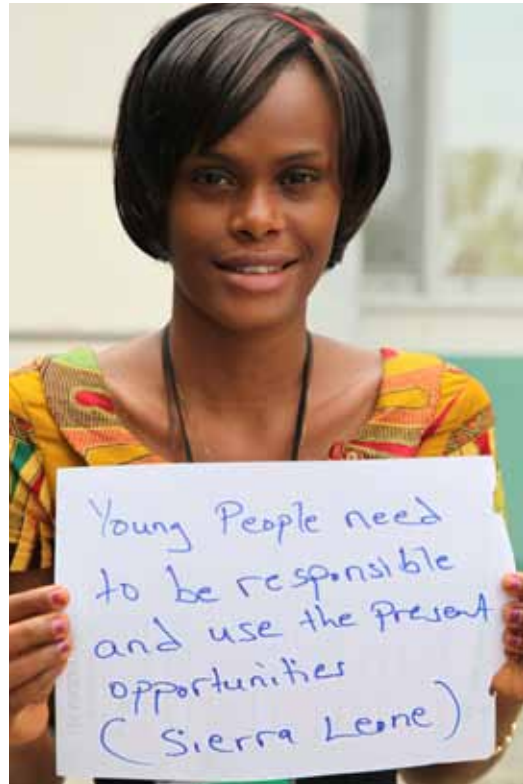
Equity – Overcoming Inequality of Opportunity

Never have so many young people around the world been so healthy and literate, but the opportunities attached to the unprecedented prosperity of our cities keep eluding too many of them that so many of young people are denied the right to fulfilling lives and remain consigned to informal settlements.

This session explored the historical and generational determinants of youth opportunity, inequality and deprivation across different interconnected spheres of urban activity.

Session Outcomes

- Youth are mostly marginalized, with little or no access to resources. In a survey conducted by UN HABITAT in 2009, it emerged that about 35 % young people had no rights to basic services, while 33 % had average rights to basic services.
- Many youth have been left out and remain poor due to lack of knowledge and resources.
- It was noted that most youth have difficulties in securing decent jobs. Today most youth in Africa are well trained and educated and yet many remain unemployed or underemployed.
- Youth have to develop positive mind-set to attract wealth for themselves.
- Young people willing to start up businesses are limited by the bureaucracies and processes which are often cumbersome holding up many young entrepreneurs.
- Youth from many informal settlements lack the needed business skills to undertake market research or information on how to start and run businesses.
- Government support or commitments is unavailable. Youth have good ideas and the passion to create new products, but there is no government support.
- Forced adoption of the structural adjustment programmes in the 1980's by the World Bank and IMF left most African countries in debt and poverty increasing further dependency.



Youth delegate from Sierra Leone display her message during the fast African Youth Assembly in Abuja, Nigeria 2011
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Recommendations

- Need for Civic education on youth rights to prevent manipulation by adults.
- Engage government at all levels, from grass root to parliament.
- Youth require strategies and innovation to be able to have a share of wealth distribution.
- Encourage joint partnerships and work with business groups and organizations to support youth development and wealth creation.
- Develop strategic programmes for youth to influence distribution of wealth at grass roots level.
- Develop self sustaining programmes for urban slum youth.
- Governments should create laws that give people a level playing ground by distributing not only wealth but opportunities. More focus should be on the disadvantaged youth from informal settlements.



COP17 – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

UNFCCC is an international environmental treaty adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), informally known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro from June 3 to 14, 1992. The treaty itself set no mandatory limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries and contains no enforcement mechanisms. In that sense, the treaty is considered legally non-binding. Instead, the treaty provides for updates (called "protocols") that would set mandatory emission limits. In 1997, the Kyoto Protocol was concluded and established legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Since 1995, parties to the convention meet in Conferences of the Parties (COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change. The session guided African Youth on possible areas of reducing greenhouse gases, and strategies on how to participate at the 17th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 17) that will be held in November 2011 in Durban, South Africa.

Session outcomes

- Developed countries are mainly responsible for the emissions, and hence the changing climate. The statistics shows that human disasters, floods and famine have increased significantly as a result of Climate Change thus compelling humankind to take action. It is because of the high poverty levels that Africa is particularly vulnerable to these disasters.
- Given the fact that the youth are more than 50% of the Population in Africa, they are the most important resource in the process of combating climate change. African youth must understand their role in facilitating the reduction of GHG emissions to enable the planet to adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change.
- The environment sustains humankind and the youth need to campaign for the protection of the environment as it affects them directly.
- The Conference of Youth (COY) is coordinated by Youth NGO Constituency (YOUNGO) and African youth are accommodated under the umbrella network African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC). The AYICC works

with various partners to bring out the youth position and voice in Climate Change negotiations.

- Participants however lamented the lack of African governments financial support for youth participation at international conferences related to climate change.

Recommendations

- Governments should educate its citizens on the impacts of Climate Change to avoid the uninformed speculation. Youth must be encouraged to be pro-active and spread the message in their communities.
- The panelists were all in agreement that the solution to many environmental problems is to go back to the basics and stop being complicated e.g. use tap instead of bottled water which causes pollution from the plastic bottles/bags.
- The youth need to understand that Climate Change has both positive and negative impacts, and take advantage of the positives for their economic gains.
- African youth must be strategic and organized for COP 17, and must prepare well in advance in order to have a unified position at the negotiations.

Climate Change - What do youth have to do with it?

This session provided young people with knowledge on climate change impacts and adaptation preparing them to undertake the needed action. The youth were introduced to the subject of floods, climate proofing and related actions, disaster risk reduction, emergency teams and roles, first aid, and evacuation strategies. There were also presentations on the causes and effects of climate change, urbanization rates and areas of special needs/vulnerable areas, and the mainstreaming of gender in Climate Change responses. This session concluded with a discussion on institutionalization and policy guidelines for incorporating fledgling youth groups in the local government activities, particularly with regard to adaptation responses.



A participant presents in one of the sessions in Abuja, Nigeria 2011. © Julius Mwelu/UN-HABITAT

Outcomes

- The key challenges of the 21st Century that were discussed include;
 - Demographic challenges (rapid urbanization accompanied by poverty), environmental (climate change)
 - Economic (global economic crisis and urban informality)
 - Socio-spatial (inequality, sprawl, unplanned development)
 - Governance and institutional challenges.
 - In Africa the main challenges are poverty, inequality and unemployment.
- The mitigation measures proposed by the UN-HABITAT Global Report on Human Settlements are redesigning urban spaces, promoting non-motorized transport, energy efficient design, mass transit transportation and renewable energy.
- Adaptation measures are required to reduce vulnerability on urban systems. Some of the key areas to adapt highlighted are water management and infrastructure.
- Climate Change is a man-made phenomenon which is ongoing because humans are still emitting green house gases, contributing to rising sea levels and increasing ocean temperatures.
- Climate Change is caused by the industrialized nations, but developing countries especially in sub-Saharan Africa are suffering the consequences. Climate Change is causing climate refugees by forcing people to move from their farms to the cities where they find themselves living in slums.
- Developed nations have however, acknowledged that they are causing the problem and are ready to pay for mitigation of the damage.
- Young people are a huge resource and are the biggest constituency for the causes and impacts of Climate Change.
- Increased urbanization has both benefits and risks e.g. the high concentration of people in the cities would be affected more if a calamity was to hit.



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UN-HABITAT Prof.Oyeibanji Oyeniyinka making a presentation during the Climate Change session in Abuja, Nigeria 2011
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- Climate change affects the poor more because of infrastructure deficit, women due to gender dimensions, youth, and racial minorities.
- The risks of Climate Change in Africa include extreme precipitation and floods. The impacts however, depend on the area.

Recommendations

- Authorities should use legislation and incentives to change people's behavior towards protecting the environment.
- Countries need to develop governance frameworks and policies and improve the governance capacities of cities. Young people must agitate for good governance.
- Scientists must go further and investigate what is happening climatologically, as data on the global warming phenomena is available for ten years.
- Developed countries are obliged to help the developing countries deal with Climate Change.
- Young people should be encouraged to form adaptation and mitigation groups focused on entrepreneurship and employment creation, write proposals to Climate Investment Funds, and the Adaptation Fund.

Youth as vanguards of safety

The aim of this session was to explore ways of how young people could be better involved in designing and implementing safety strategies at their community level and at the city level. Presenters shared their experiences on youth involvement in crime and violence and on government strategies aimed at addressing youth crime and violence at the local level.

Outcomes

The session made the clear distinction in the use of terms security and safety with 'security' referring to protection from known risks and the management of risks and incidents; and 'safety' to freedom from fear and from the need for excessive security.

In this context, it is apparent that majority of African countries policy frameworks are still addressing youth crime as a security problem – and not as a safety problem – hence the focus on responses from the criminal justice system as opposed to addressing youth crime from the wider societal lens – as an issue of social exclusion.



Against this background, the session attempted to examine youth as resources to be developed and not problems to be managed. It considered inclusive prevention-oriented strategies that enhance peaceful co-existence/conviviality in urban settings as a way to positively engage youth as vanguards of safety. The use of sport and art was focused on as a way to build on the social capital of young people, as well as community mediation which builds on the rich cultural values inherent in many African societies.

In this respect, the session engaged in an exercise on the youth vision of a 'safe city'.

Recommendations

- Youth leaders should be engaged in developing safety vision of their communities at a scale they can be able to influence.
- Youth inspired community safety visions should be carried out to form City Safety Visions for the next 20 to 30 years, and governments should work in partnership with youth to achieve this.
- The City Safety Visions inspired by youth could form a good basis for cities in Africa to bid for big sporting events such as the Olympics - and use the sports as a tool to transform city spaces.
- UN-HABITAT should encourage city authorities, especially in Nigeria to partner with youth in the development of the city safety visions.

Rural-Urban Youth Migration in Nigeria: Implication for National Planning

Outcome

According to the 2006 population census, it was estimated that over 50% of the 140 million Nigerian population were living in urban centers. It was unanimously agreed that the urban growth in Nigeria was largely as result of rural urban migration.

It was noted that rural urban migration in Nigeria is caused by both pull and push factors. The push

factors include poverty and unemployment; lack of infrastructure; inadequate social service; ethno-religious factors and the pull factors include the hope for new and better life; desire for freedom and availability of social amenities;

The increase of rural urban migration was observed to have tremendous demographic pressure in many cities in Nigeria. This has impacted greatly on the nation as it consequently resulted in

- The negative impact on the environment,
- Unemployment in the rural areas,
- Low productivity in output and hence low gross domestic product
- Overcrowding and pressure on social amenities
- Increase in social vices
- Development of slums
- Slowdown of development in the rural areas
- Bad governance
- Inadequate infrastructure.

Recommendations

- Government is encouraged to make functional the six ONE STOP YOUTH CENTERS that have been on government project for years. These youth centers will promote skill acquisition and trade.
- The Government is encouraged to enhance the provision of basic social services like electricity, portable water, recreational centers, schools, good roads among others in the rural areas.
- Improve the quality of education: This should not just be the number of schools built but also the quality of teachers, the resources in the schools like libraries, playing fields, serene environment and better structures of the schools.
- Creation of credit and loan scheme: Government should make available loans and credit schemes particularly to the young entrepreneurs to start and expand their businesses.
- The government should also embark on the establishment of industries, factories and agro businesses in rural areas in line with the primary produce that can be processed into semi or finished goods.



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Arts, culture and sports are a major force in the development of a nation. It is the tool for growth that requires passion and dedication. Countries are rebranded through sports, arts and culture. The session explored the compelling relations between youth and the arts, culture and sports and to analyze the social implications of urbanization on the culture of youth. It also examined the role of governments, urban planners, non-governmental youth organizations and the international community to provide sport and recreation spaces to connect and develop youth talents in African Cities. The social implication of urbanization on arts and culture were analyzed.

The economy is driven by the entertainment industry. It sets the mood of the culture in a nation and exports it to other nations.

Although arts and culture are major catalysts for development and resource mobilization, it emerged from the discussion that most African countries are not fully utilizing their full potential as the developed countries do.

Arts, sports and culture are among the important activities for the youth and could be used to raise awareness for various issues in the country. The Arab uprising was for example driven by the youth through various mediums of expression to communicate their grievances.

The arts and sports sector is solely driven by the energy and passion of young people. Youth have the capacity to use arts and sports to make an impact in the society and generate income and employment.

Arts, sports and culture are tools that could be used to instill values and those with the fame derived from these aspects need to use the stewardship of fame and glory to influence and bring good things to the community in order to move forward.

The arts and sports industry has a lot of potential to assist in reducing the gap between the rich and the poor as they industry employs many people and creates more employment opportunities.



Youth participants Abuja, Nigeria 2011 © Julius Mwelu/UN-HABITAT



Participants at the prosperity of youth is prosperity of cities dialogue session Abuja, Nigeria 2011 © Julius Mwelu/UN-HABITAT

Some of the challenges facing the arts and culture industry highlighted during the plenary were the lack of finance and investments, lack of government support, lack of proper administration of programmes, lack of systems and structures to support the growth of arts industry which has the potential of growth such as Nollywood in Africa.

Recommendations

- Work towards developing and adopting a United Nations resolution that supports art, sports and culture especially those that relate to the MDG's; and map out what the government is doing in support of culture, arts and sports.
- Improve the arts and sports education to harness skills and nurture them to raise pragmatic ideas to solve problems and create employment in Africa.
- African governments must invest in and provide recreation facilities and structures to support the arts and sports industry. This will not only help in packaging and selling the countries culture but will also contribute to their economic growth and development as is the case with the developed countries.

- Governments should encourage the inclusion of arts in the schools' curriculum in order to address issues affecting the youth, such as drug use.
- Culture is part of our identity that could be used to drive us to be ourselves and move forward and given opportunities in Africa it could be used as a tool for economic advancement.
- Role models are crucial for this generation and the next as they could be used to mentor and guide youths to achieve their potentials. Young people should not be ready for hand-outs but be ready to work hard for what they want the future to turn out to be.
- Urban planners must provide urban spaces to support youth sports and cultural development activities. In addition this could be used to reduce crime as prevention measures.



Closing Plenary

The closing plenary ended with a background presentation of the World Urban Forum (WUF). The presentation was designed to provide young people with sufficient information to help them engage and participate in the pre-events of the World Urban Forum 6 and to participate in the World Urban Youth Assembly.



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SUMMARY REPORT
"YOUTH AND PROSPERITY OF CITIES"



Presentation of the African Urban Youth Assembly outcome document Abuja, Nigeria 2011 © Julius Mwelu/UN-HABITAT

The youth were informed that the forum themes result from the monitoring and research carried out by UN-HABITAT. The strategies to support African youth participation at the World Urban Forum 6, in Naples, Italy that were recommended include: youth returning with substantive information from Abuja, following up on assembly outcomes, the country focal points and UN-HABITAT; contributing to WUF online debates to make youth voices heard, and to mobilize sponsorship from governments, private sector and non governmental organizations.

The assembly resulted in a statement with recommendations for African governments on measures and policies to be taken regarding youth and development. The statement was presented to Hon. Mallam Bolaji Abdullah, Minister of Youth, and development, Nigeria and Ambassador Yvonne Khamati-Kilonzo, Vice Chairperson of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UN-HABITAT, Kenya.

and the Prosperity of Cities". We unanimously acknowledge and appreciate the Nigerian Government for hosting and taking the lead in supporting African Youths in their pursuit of an *equitable* urbanized Africa. We applaud UN-HABITAT for facilitating this platform for African youth to dialogue and share best practices and lessons.

Acknowledging the fact that young people constitute more than 50% of Africa's population, and well over 60% of the continent's urban population, we the participants of the 1st African Urban Youth Assembly:

Recall the UN's resolutions 50/81 of 14 December 1995 and 62/126 of 18 December 2007, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and beyond;

Further recall

UN-HABITAT's multiple resolutions on youth, which call for the agency's strengthened engagement with youth in policy dialogue and development, and for a strengthened and independent youth programme within UN-HABITAT;

Agree with the African Youth Charter that Africa's greatest resource is its youthful population and that through their active and full participation; Africans can surmount the difficulties that lie ahead,

Youth Statement

We, the youths from diverse African cities, gathered here at the maiden edition of the African Urban Youth Assembly, July 26th – 28th, 2011 in Abuja, Nigeria in order to identify ourselves, our ideas and our potentials with the theme "Youth





African Urban Youth Assembly participants at the International Conference Centre Abuja, Nigeria 2011
© Julius Mwelu/UN-HABITAT

Further agree with the African Youth Charter that youth are partners, assets and a prerequisite for sustainable development and for the peace and prosperity of Africa with a unique contribution to make to the present and to future development,

However, Despite the adoption and ratification of the above resolutions and more, we the young people still face pressing urban challenges such as inadequate employment skills in line with the labour market, lack of funding to start or boost our businesses, inadequate or even absent representation of youths in public private sector partnerships, health issues such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, safety and security problems, restrained rights and freedoms, limited access to information and communication technology tools, inadequate sports, music and cultural infrastructures and platforms for knowledge sharing and networking.

Therefore, bearing in mind the enthusiasm and availability of youths to contribute effectively and innovatively to the development of prosperous cities in Africa;

To begin with, we strongly recommend the creation of a specialized UN youth agency that will place youth issues in the heart of UN agenda with greater priority; and we believe that UN-HABITAT is uniquely placed to spearhead such a process, as an agency headquartered in the global South and tasked with issues of urbanization,

Secondly, UN-HABITAT should urge Member countries of the Governing Council which oversees its activities to emulate Norway's example of spearheading the contribution to the Urban Youth Fund. This will broaden the funding base for many Youth-led Organizations to benefit from the fund as well as guarantee the fund's sustainability;

Thirdly, we call upon UN-HABITAT to continue supporting youth-related policy frameworks, to promote and facilitate the establishment of youth-friendly credit mechanisms such as seed capital funding, revolving funds, and cooperatives, among others, for Youth-led Organizations; and to organize regular participatory mapping of need-driven issues and, monitoring and evaluation systems.

Fourthly, we welcome UN-HABITAT to implement environmental conservation programmes for the protection and rehabilitation of urban spaces in cities, the strengthening of entrepreneurial partnerships for development with youth-led organizations, especially green jobs, and the establishment of municipal youth funds to address challenges of youth unemployment and decent jobs creation.



Fifthly, we call upon UN-HABITAT to better utilize the established Global Youth Help Desk to promote intra-regional best practice sharing, networking and mapping of regional youth-led organizations; , and furthermore to facilitate an African Urban Youth Network as a platform to follow up on this event and on future African Urban Youth Assemblies and World Urban Youth Assemblies.

Sixthly, we call on all member states of the UN, and especially the member states of the UN-HABITAT Governing Council, to fulfill their agreement to include youth representatives in Governing Council proceedings, and to ensure that these youth delegates are well mentored and are given the opportunity for substantive and meaningful input into Governing Council processes;

Seventhly, we call upon our fellow urban youth to unite on the issue of climate change and begin preparations for our involvement in the UNFCCC COP17 later this year, with a clear action plan and advocacy strategy connecting climate change and green entrepreneurship amongst urban youth; and in this same vein we call upon all African governments to unite on a common climate change position for the development of this continent;

Lastly we reiterate the need for UN-HABITAT in partnership with Member States to organize training of trainers on fundraising, advocacy for social change through non-violent means, youth responsive budgeting, information and communication technologies, social, sport, art and Music entrepreneurship, urban agriculture for sustainable urbanization and job creation. Sport in particular can be a youth-driven tool towards enhancing safety in cities and in crime prevention and we encourage African governments to bid for global sporting events such as the 2024 or 2028 Olympics to be hosted in African cities.

In order to achieve all the above, which we strongly believe it is not impossible but will take time and focused effort to implement successfully, we call for continuous vertical and horizontal collaboration and dialogue between youths, Public and Private Actors, Technical and Financial Partners. We the participants of this event are honoured to have been part of this progressive process. On behalf of all the invited urban youths, we will love to thank the Nigerian Government for hosting and providing a conducive and secure environment throughout this Assembly. We thank the terrific human resource of the UN-HABITAT team in Nigeria and the Nigerian youths. Last but not

least, we sincerely thank the UN-HABITAT team from Nairobi for their unflinching commitment towards the course of urban youths and the issues of urbanisation.



Annex 1.1

SPEECH OF THE UN-HABITAT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, DR. JOAN CLOS AT THE AFRICAN URBAN ASSEMBLY 26 JULY 2011

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to this very special assembly in Abuja, I am happy to be here. First of all, I would like to thank the Federal Ministry of Youth Development for organizing this First African Urban Youth Assembly.

Distinguished Guests, as you are already aware UN-HABITAT has been instrumental in bringing urbanization to the forefront of the development agenda. With 52 percent of the global population living in cities and towns, the world is now predominantly urban. And in the immediate future, 93 percent of global population growth is expected to be in urban areas in developing countries. This means that addressing urban issues offers the opportunity to tackle wider development concerns such as employment, safety and security, social exclusion and the provision of basic services, gender inequality, climate change and the environment.

The research of UN-HABITAT in the last two years has shown that future urban policies must address four sets of major challenges that are shaping twenty-first century cities.

The first set of challenges is demographic. In this respect, several important changes are taking place all over the world, including:

1. Firstly, rapid urbanization in the developing countries of Africa and Asia, partly as a result of continuing migration from rural to urban areas;
2. Second, there is an large percentage of those under thirty in the developing world and an increasing aging population in the developed world;
3. And third, increasing international migration, resulting in greater multi-cultural composition of cities in most parts of the world.

The second set of challenges is environmental.

According to our most recent Global Report on Human Settlements, the proportion of human-induced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from cities could be as high as 70 per cent, combining emissions related to both consumption and production. The main sources of GHG emissions from urban areas are related to the consumption of fossil fuels, mainly in the developed and rapidly developing cities.

Another set of environmental challenges is the increasing frequency, intensity and impacts of natural disasters on cities. Between the 1950s and 1990s, there was a 50 per cent increase in extreme weather events associated with global warming.

The third set of challenges is socio-economic, manifested in the lack of decent jobs for a very high percentage of

the urban population of developing countries, especially among the youth. In the developed world, we are also detecting an increase of inequalities in cities, with a significant increase of very low salaries and jobless numbers, which represents a new development in the wealthy world.

The fourth set of challenges is about the evolution of the form of the city. In many countries, cities are sprawling over the land, mostly without proper infrastructure, and at a high price to the environment.

The good news is that these challenges can be successfully addressed. There are a good number of successful cities and good practices in both the developed and the developing world that show that every one of these issues can be confronted successfully. We need to move away from the pessimistic approach to the urban process to an optimistic point of view.

We must capitalize on the young people in our cities, because cities of youth can become cities of prosperity. Cities can be a source of decent jobs and development, more equality, more opportunities for the young and more advancement of gender opportunities.

Today's global youth population between the ages 15 to 24 years is estimated 1.3 billion, or 18 per cent of the people inhabiting the earth. In Nigeria, young people between 15 to 24 years account for a third of the 140 million populations. This youthful population is a boom for the country, hence it's important that the government takes steps to engage with and invest in.

UN-HABITAT and the government of Nigeria signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2010 which will see the agency and the Republic of Nigeria engage in collaborative activities aiming at empowering young people. We at UN-Habitat are excited that we will be working together to address these issues through the establishment of One Stop Youth Resource Centres in Nigeria.

As you may well know, UN-HABITAT with support from the government of Norway has developed this Centre model which engages youth in addressing issues ranging from job training, to access to ICT, health, and recreation.

In this regard I also wish to extend our deep condolences to the Government of Norway and all the Norwegian people on the recent sad events that happened a few days ago particularly that a lot of young people tragically died.

Addressing these challenges is an urgent priority for African Governments.

Thank you.



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SUMMARY REPORT
"YOUTH AND PROSPERITY OF CITIES"

GOODWILL MESSAGE BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR OF THE UN SYSTEM IN NIGERIA, MR. DAOUA TOURE, THE AFRICAN URBAN ASSEMBLY 26 JULY 2011

I hasten to add that, this state of affairs is clearly unacceptable if the world is to look ahead with hope to a future in which promises made under the millennium Development Goals are promises kept in 2015. And, this is why, the United Nations Assembly has designated the period August 2010 -2011 as the International Year of Youth, and right now at the UN headquarters in New York, a High level meeting on youth which began yesterday is about to round up.

I wish you all a fruitful summit and I thank you for your attention!

|||||

**GOODWILL MESSAGE BY HIS EXCELLENCY, UMARU TANKO AL-MAKURA,
GOVERNOR OF NASARAWA STATE ON THE OCCASION OF THE AFRICAN URBAN
YOUTH ASSEMBLY, AT THE YAR'ADUA CENTRE, ABUJA, TUESDAY, 26TH JULY, 2011**

PROTOCOLS:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to give a good will message on this occasion of the African Urban Youth Assembly holding at the Yar'Adua Conference Centre, Abuja.

I note with delight that the theme of the assembly is “Youth and Prosperity of Cities”. Without doubt this theme is apt for the period like this when our cities across the country are witnessing exponential growth in population and diversity.

The youth have aptly been described as the leaders of tomorrow. In all societies, the youth are always seen as hope for the future. This description has been applied because the youths of a nation are powerful. They are agile and inclined to work. The opportunities created for them to work, make them contributors to the social-economic development of the various urban centres where they live. In the circumstance, providing work and opportunities for the youth will ensure the prosperity of the nation.

In Nasarawa State, we have realized the potential of the youth in the development of our state. It is for this reason that the new CPC Administration in the State is set to harness the economic, technological, social and cultural specialties of our youth for progress and development. Accordingly, we have developed policies to engage youth in the socio-economic transformation of the State.

In this connection, the Administration has concluded plans to provide soft loans to the youth towards the establishment of small and medium scale enterprises in our cities. Efforts are also being intensified to create employment opportunities through skills acquisition for wealth creation. Once our youth are gainfully employed, they will contribute to the prosperity of cities and State for the good of all.

Let me at this juncture, commend the organizers of this Assembly for the resources and painstaking planning that ensure the success of the programme. Nasarawa State applauds the organizing committee for their foresight and vision in engaging the youth towards productive activities. It is my hope and expectation that the participants at this assembly will listen attentively to the papers presented by the resource person's in order to improve their Knowledge base.

On this note, it is my pleasure to wish you well in all your deliberations at the conference.

Thank you and God bless.

NAMES	ORGANIZATION	Country
Urias Goll	Mano River Union Youth Parliament	Liberia
Augustus Zayzay	Federation of Liberian Youth (National Youth Council)	Liberia
Kula Fofana	Paramount Young Women Initiative	Liberia
Dramane Zangre	International Award Association	Cote d'Ivoire
Komla Koumi	YES Leader	Togo
Musa Ansumana Soko	YAB Member	Sierra Leone
Abubakarr Messh Kamara	Youth Leader	Sierra Leone
Ilyahsu Bah	Young Leaders	Sierra Leone
Ayorogo Adongo Bismark	Youth Fund	Ghana
Wanyiri Nancy Wambui	Centre for Advocacy & Development in Africa	Kenya
Abdi Mohammed	Al Taawoon Youth Group	Kenya
Gloria Lijoodi	AISEC Kenya	Kenya
Omar Said Juma	Green Team	Kenya
Milka Muthoni Ndiritu	Youth Fund	Kenya
Sylvester Okumu	Youth Fund	Kenya
Mildred Amwayi	Map Kibera	Kenya
Mohammed Nassur	Moonbeam Youth Training Centre	Kenya
Millicent Auma Otieno	Moonbeam Youth Training Centre	Kenya
Nganga Naomi	Matare Youth	Kenya
Emmanuel Ngnogo	YES, Kenya	Kenya
Abigal Abila	University of Nairobi	Kenya
Samuel Mpmugo	Power Talk	Kenya
Catherine Chepkirui Tololwo	UN-Habitat Youth Essay Competitor	Kenya
Modu Philomena	UN-Habitat Youth Advisory Board	Tanzania
Gadi Kalugendo	One Stop Youth Center	Tanzania
Charles Denis Mutajwaa	Tanzania Youth	Tanzania
Yvette Ampairw	Green Team	Uganda
Agnes Amooti Namiyingo	Youth Fund	Uganda
Immaculate Gita	One stop Youth Centre	Uganda
Odula Joseph	UN-Habitat Youth Essay Competitor	Uganda
Laundry Mayigane	Green Team	Rwanda
Abdul Bykusenge	Youth Expert	Rwanda
Emmanuel Bigenimana	One Stop Youth Centre	Rwanda
Joel Bayubasire Djanda	YES Leader	DRC
Harvey Chimaliro	Youth Fund	Malawi
Camilo Correia Nhancale	Youth Fund	Mozambique
Mantswe Nyoni	Youth Fund	South Africa
Abisheck Musonda	Youth Expert	Zambia
Fedia Gasm	3rd eye initiative	Tunisia
Khalil Sakhri	Algerian Youth	Algeria
Fasil Nigussie	We Are the Future Centre	Ethiopia
Dinku Asfaw	Youth Participants	Ethiopia





NAMES	ORGANIZATION	Country
Djepeur Korode Gerard	REPPACT	Chad
Mbaiguedena Camus	Youth Participants	Chad
Tiodom Nodjindo Marcelin	Youth Expert	Chad
Ngwayi Yufenyuy Kevin	Youth Fund	Cameroun
Nfor Mercy Nyeh	Youth Fund	Cameroun
Uzoh Ifeanyi C. C.	Country Coordinator	Nigeria
Dr. Aisha Moussa	Deputy Country Coordinator	Nigeria
Farouk Umar Yabo	Secretary General	Nigeria
Kasali A. Omotayo	Director of Finance	Nigeria
Marty Etang	Director of Communications	Nigeria
Alokha Sunday	Head Directorate of M & E	Nigeria
Adams Unaji	Head Directorate of Programs / Project	Nigeria
Jophia N. Gupar	Head Directorate of Logistics	Nigeria
Rotimi Olawale	Head Directorate of Research & Strategy	Nigeria
Barr. Nkiru Nnamego	Head Directorate of Legal Unit	Nigeria
Felix Ihonre	Head Directorate of Protocol	Nigeria
Anyaegebu F. Chidiebere	Head Directorate of External Affairs	Nigeria
Anang Ituma	Cross River State Coordinator	Nigeria
Osadebe Uche	Delta State Coordinator	Nigeria
Charles Magbo	Ebonyi State Coordinator	Nigeria
Emmanuel Eseine	Edo State Coordinator	Nigeria
Taiwo Fajulugbe	Ekiti State Coordinator	Nigeria
Barr. Eze Princess Greatness	NigeriaState Coordinator	Nigeria
Aliyu Usman	NigeriaState Coordinator	Nigeria
Ms. Oluchi Odemenah	Imo State Coordinator	Nigeria
Zamdaï U. J	Jigawa State Coordinator	Nigeria
Mohammed Hauwa	Kaduna State Coordinator	Nigeria
Idris Gift	Kano State Coordinator	Nigeria
Ibrahim Ahmed	Katsina State Coordinator	Nigeria
Sulimen Bulus	Kebbi State Coordinator	Nigeria
Hope Abutu	Kogi State Coordinator	Nigeria
Apiriola Victoria Tosin	Kwara State Coordinator	Nigeria
Sotade Olayinka O.	Lagos State Coordinator	Nigeria
Daniel Bature	Nassarawa State Coordinator	Nigeria
Kabiru R. Moh'd	Niger State Coordinator	Nigeria
Ashaye Wasiu O.	Ogun State Coordinator	Nigeria
Martin Oduwa	Ondo State Coordinator	Nigeria
Tiamiyu Olamide	Osun State Coordinator	Nigeria
Egbeleke Aderopo	Oyo State Coordinator	Nigeria
Engr. Solomon Chikan	Plateau State Coordinator	Nigeria
Williams Ndoli	Rivers State Coordinator	Nigeria
Kasimu Abdullahi	Sokoto State Coordinator	Nigeria



NAMES	ORGANIZATION	Country
Ahmed Sanni	Taraba State Coordinator	Nigeria
Bar. Ibrahim A. Shehu	Yobe State Coordinator	Nigeria
Ahmed Ibrahim	Zamfara State Coordinator	Nigeria
Obed Longs Dabang	FCT Coordinator	Nigeria
Akoshile Mukhtar A.	Member	Nigeria
Fatimat Usman	Member	Nigeria
Emmanuel Nyemenem	Member	Nigeria
Adefila Kamal	Member	Nigeria
Ayim Ogechi	Member	Nigeria
Nafisat Salami	Member	Nigeria
John Raphael	Member	Nigeria
Tajudeen Malik	Member	Nigeria
UBA Imam Adams	Member	Nigeria
Baba Ibrahim	Member	Nigeria
Jamilu Ibrahim	Member	Nigeria
Ajibola Joseph	Member	Nigeria
Mokwenye Vivian	Member	Nigeria
Yinka Malik	Member	Nigeria
Dayo Adelani	Member	Nigeria
Tosin Skillful	Member	Nigeria
Charles Biggy	Member	Nigeria
Rasheed Kayode	Member	Nigeria
Bello Sulyman	Member	Nigeria
Adenuga Adesile	Member	Nigeria
Sule Haruna	Member	Nigeria
Adedeji Taiwo	Member	Nigeria
Ogu Chika Ruth	Member	Nigeria
Sani G. Abdulrahman	Member	Nigeria
Nyekere Grace	Member	Nigeria
Aisha Aliyu	Member	Nigeria
Mohammed Bello	Member	Nigeria
Ankuri Prisca Ekip	Member	Nigeria
Abdulraheem Abideen	Member	Nigeria
Yongu Aondona	Member	Nigeria
Abdulsalam Mohammed	Member	Nigeria
Yakubu Rufai	Member	Nigeria
Hemba Terver	Member	Nigeria
Garba Mohammed	Member	Nigeria
Yalaibu Salihu	Member	Nigeria
Ezeme Amachi	Member	Nigeria
Myekachi Jokin	Member	Nigeria
Peter Pada	Member	Nigeria



NAMES	ORGANIZATION	Country
Abdulah Umar	Member	Nigeria
Hassan Umar	Member	Nigeria
Haske Mohammed	Member	Nigeria
Abubakar Abdulkareem	Member	Nigeria
Nasiru Abdullahi	Member	Nigeria
Aliyu Sulaiman	Member	Nigeria
Adedeji Kehinde	Member	Nigeria
Adeyemi Abiodun	Member	Nigeria
Audu Samson	Member	Nigeria
Adukwu Innocent	Member	Nigeria
Oyebuchi joy	Member	Nigeria
Afolayan Felix	Member	Nigeria
Kwarkas Dayom John	Member	Nigeria
Yapshak Longret	Member	Nigeria
Mafai Hafsai Ulau	Member	Nigeria
Adekule Abdul Lateef Etti	Member	Nigeria
Sanusi Ajara Oluwaseyi	Member	Nigeria
Emmanuel Ifeoma Rita	Member	Nigeria
Olaolu Thomas	Member	Nigeria
Uche Ambrose	Member	Nigeria
Hon. Ben Duntoye	Pan African Youth Union (PAYU) African Union	Nigeria
Ajani Olawale James	National Youth Council of Nigeria, HQ	Nigeria
Esse Gerald Umoh	National Youth Council of Nigeria, HQ	Nigeria
Saleh Al-hassan Kubah	National Youth Council of Nigeria, HQ	Nigeria
Ibukun Oluwole	National Youth Council of Nigeria, Ekiti State	Nigeria
Temple Chinedu	National Youth Council of Nigeria, NigeriaState	Nigeria
Balarabe Rufai	National Youth Council of Nigeria, Kano State	Nigeria
Aladeokin Temmylade A.	Ray of Hope UNESCO,	Nigeria
Oguntoyinbo Stephen	Talk Village Media Development Initiative,	Nigeria
Odiaka Mitchel Obby	Educare Trust,	Nigeria
Chris Ibe	ANUNSA,	Nigeria
Uba Adams	Centre for Youth Policy and Dev.	Nigeria
Smart Edwards	UNESCO Centre	Nigeria
Adebiyi Adewunmi	Young Christian Association,	Nigeria
Victor Ajuduwa	Youth Advancement Initiative,	Nigeria
Abubakar Tahir	Health Enhancement Initiative,	Nigeria
Philip Jwan	Grassroot Solidarity Movement,	Nigeria
Boniface Akomaye	Generation for Change Initiative,	Nigeria
Scholastica Bamai	Sure Door International(SDI),	Nigeria
Scholastica Alabi	Network for Development(N4D),	Nigeria
Akeem Adebowale	Muslim Youth Council,	Nigeria
Opeyemi Tajudeen	Youth Enviromental Action Team,	Nigeria



NAMES	ORGANIZATION	Country
Mayowa Aderibigbe	Save the Environment Initiative,	Nigeria
Odeyemi Oladimeji	Southern Youth Forum,	Nigeria
Jude Ehimhen	Nigerian Youth Club,	Nigeria
Esther T. Amarachukwu	Teenswide Initiative (NGO),	Nigeria
Ebere S. Micheal	Youth Volunteers Society of Nigeria,	Nigeria
Uzoechi Anselem	Community Youth Development Action,	Nigeria
Okoh Onyekachi	Living Support,	Nigeria
Aliyu Idris Madaki	Youth Resource Center,	Nigeria
Mariam T. Yakubu	Leadership and Human Devt. Initiative,	Nigeria
Chiemela Duruji	Youth Assurance Foundation,	Nigeria
Chidi Eze	Freshspring Youth Foundation,	Nigeria
Reginald Osundu	Life International Foundation,	Nigeria
Kingsley Odeh	YoungBrains Initiative,	Nigeria
James Maigamu	Youth Development Foundation,	Nigeria
Abdulkadir Hadi Yero	Jamatu Nasir Islam	Nigeria
Smart Aigbomian	I Care Global Initiative,	Nigeria
Henry Eze	Youth Network for Good Governance,	Nigeria
Ifeanyi Onwuka	Youth and Peace Development,	Nigeria
Usman Buhari	Youth Fund Beneficiary,	Nigeria
Esther Bintu	Women in Support for Development,	Nigeria
Aduku Abdulwahab	Care For Youth Future Initiative,	Nigeria
Abdul Abdulkadir E.	Voices for Rural Development,	Nigeria
Oyinye Ihim	African League Organisation,	Nigeria
Ngozi Ochulor	Youth Coalition for Zero Corruption,	Nigeria
Kenneth Ayogu	Zero Corruption Coalition,	Nigeria
Kehinde Adewole	Anti-Corruption Revolution (ANCOR)	Nigeria
Gbolahan Adeyemi	Youth Against Corruption (YAC)	Nigeria
Patience Idigbor	CADA International,	Nigeria
Licon Otekweve	South South Youth Alliance,	Nigeria
Cynthia Nwoke	Renaissance for Probity & Accountability Club	Nigeria
Ifeoma Uchendu	Youth Employment Forum,	Nigeria
Comrade Edime Godwin Amade	Middle Belt Youth League	Nigeria
Ekpemi Maureen C.	Better Life for Urban Youth,	Nigeria
Jeremiah Odukale	Student	Nigeria
Elvis Osimiri	Royal Rangers International,	Nigeria
Michael Isong	Ibom Youth Vanguard,	Nigeria
Charles Ibiang	Nigeria National Youth Leaders Forum,	Nigeria
Jane Musa	Coalition of Nig. Youths for Good Governance,	Nigeria
Aisha J. Bashiru	Nigeria Youth Parliament,	Nigeria
Bashir J. Bashir	Jamir Nasir Islam	Nigeria
Amodu Shaibu	Youth Net Foundation,	Nigeria
Chikelu Favour	African Youth Pathfinders,	Nigeria



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Aruwa Ismaila	Youth@WorldBank Nigeria,	Nigeria
Zamfara		Nigeria
Prince Anigbo	Centre for Policy Advocacy & Leadership Dev.	Nigeria
Kola Sanya	Nigeria Youth Security & Accountability Forum,	Nigeria
Olaoluwa Olaifa	Youth Health Foundation,	Nigeria
Stella Itsekor	Urban Youth Policy Initiative	Nigeria
Nengi James	NDDMC-Watch,	Nigeria
Danesi Momoh	Youth Empowerment Initiative,	Nigeria
Bright Nwogwugwu	International Youth Development Initiatives,	Nigeria
Chioma Dike	African Youth Medical Relief Initiative,	Nigeria
Mohammed Daudu	Private Finance Initiative,	Nigeria
Asala Ewajesu	Commonwealth Youth Representative,	Nigeria
Esther Agbarakwe	Nigerian Youth Climate Coalition,	Nigeria
Prince Shield	Friends of FCT ,	Nigeria
Oscar Kalu David	NEPAD Youth	Nigeria
Samson Onoja	Youth Consensus for Good Governance	Nigeria
Dickson Akoh	Peace Corp of Nigeria,	Nigeria
Emmanuel Okonji	Youth Enterprenurship Assosciation,	Nigeria
Friday James Onuh	Almagmated Youth of Nigeria	Nigeria
Mary Okonji	Coalition Against Poverty,	Nigeria
Badanga Ahmed Lamidi	Civil Society Coalition on Disaster Risk Red.	Nigeria
Nkechi Pheobe	Youth Advancenment Initiative,	Nigeria
Nankap Domkap	Volunteers for Peace,	Nigeria
Odira Okenwa	Global Care Foundation,	Nigeria
Emeka Ndukwu	AYF -	Nigeria
Odih Roland	NYC	Nigeria
Mopelola Johnson Idris	Transparency & Accountability Initiative	Nigeria
Prof. Femi Olekesusi	NISER	Nigeria
Julie Odiah	Wow Magazine	Nigeria
Francis Duru	Nollywood	Nigeria
Wale Akiyemi	Power Talk	Kenya
Amb. Yvonne Khamati	Committee of Permanent Representatives, UN-HABITAT	Kenya
Prof. Oyebanji Oyenyinka	UN-HABITAT	
Mutinta Munyati	UN-HABITAT	
Akolade Aderibigbe	UN-HABITAT	
Mariam Yunusa	UN-HABITAT	
Eric Luguya	UN-HABITAT	
Linus Sijenyi	UN-HABITAT	
John Mwaura	UN-HABITAT	
Victoria Chebet	UN-HABITAT	
Ahmed Sharif	UN-HABITAT	
Juma Assiango	UN-HABITAT	

NAMES	ORGANIZATION	Country
Zahra Ahmed Hassan	UN-HABITAT	
Melanda Schmid	UN-HABITAT	
Lilian Mboya	UN-HABITAT	
Markandey Rai	UN-HABITAT	
Julius Mwelu	UN-HABITAT	
Esther Naibei	UN-HABITAT	
Mary Dibo	UN-HABITAT	





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