African Union

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) FOR SUSTAINABLE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

A POLICY BRIEF

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) FOR SUSTAINABLE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

SEPTEMBER 2024

Supported by

I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the valuable collaboration between the African Union (AU), Google, the African Export-Import Bank (AFREXIMBANK), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) liaison office to the AU, in the development of this policy brief.

This partnership exemplifies a shared commitment to fostering innovation, promoting sustainable development, and advancing education across the continent. I am confident that this collaboration will pave the way for impactful policies that address the unique challenges faced by Africa's youth.

Chido Cleopatra Mpemba
AUC Chairperson's Special Envoy on Youth.

Introduction

Chapeau

Artificial Intelligence (AI) hold transformative potential for youth empowerment and sustainable development across Africa, offering unprecedented opportunities to bridge educational gaps, improve healthcare, and enhance productivity in agriculture, entrepreneurship, and trade. With a rapidly growing young population and increasing digital connectivity, Africa needs to harness the power of AI to empower its youth.

In 2023, the Office of the African Union Chairperson's Envoy on Youth launched the Make Africa Digital (MAD) campaign to train young people in digital literacy skills to address some of these challenges.[1] In partnership with Google, the African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank), the initiative has been domesticated in 6 African countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Senegal, South Sudan, and Zambia). The campaign has reached over 4000 young people through training and engaging them during consultations, to better understand their challenges and offer recommendations. This policy brief is one such recommendation to harness the potential of Artificial Intelligence to achieve the AU's Agenda 2063 goals for the Africa that we want.

What sets this policy brief apart is the inclusion of actionable proposals designed to turn policy recommendations into reality. These actions are grounded in best practices from across the continent, offering a roadmap for governments, private sector, and civil society to collaborate in fostering an enabling environment for AI-driven youth development. By integrating successful models and scalable solutions, the brief aims to empower Africa's youth to lead in the global digital economy.

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1   Mpemba, C. 2023. *Unlocking Africa's Potential - Why Digital Skills are Crucial for the Future of Work. Google Africa Blog. 17 July. Available at: https://blog.google/intl/en-africa/company-news/unlocking-africas-potential-why-digital-skills-are-crucial-for-the-future-of-work/#:~:text=ex-pand%20and%20thrive.-,Ms.,and%20sustainable%20development%20of%20Africa.*

Purpose Of This Policy Brief

Key Takeaways

In line with the overall objectives of the African Union Continental AI Strategy, this brief highlights the potential of AI to accelerate youth development in Africa. By examining the current AI landscape, identifying key challenges, and proposing actionable recommendations, this document seeks to inform policymakers, development practitioners, and other stakeholders about the opportunities and strategies to harness AI for the benefit of African youth. The brief spotlights exemplary initiatives of AI adoption and outlines disparities in AI innovations. Ultimately, it aims to contribute to the development of effective AI policies and programs that empower young Africans to drive sustainable development on the continent.

This brief highlight four key takeaways that serve as measures of progress thus far, and areas for further improvement.

1. Investment in base infrastructure is crucial for digitalisation and AI uptake.

2. Inclusion of young people in the adoption and enforcement of adequate legislation and regulatory frameworks.

3. Fostering Public-Private Partnerships.

4. Education and digital skills development for the African youth population

What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?
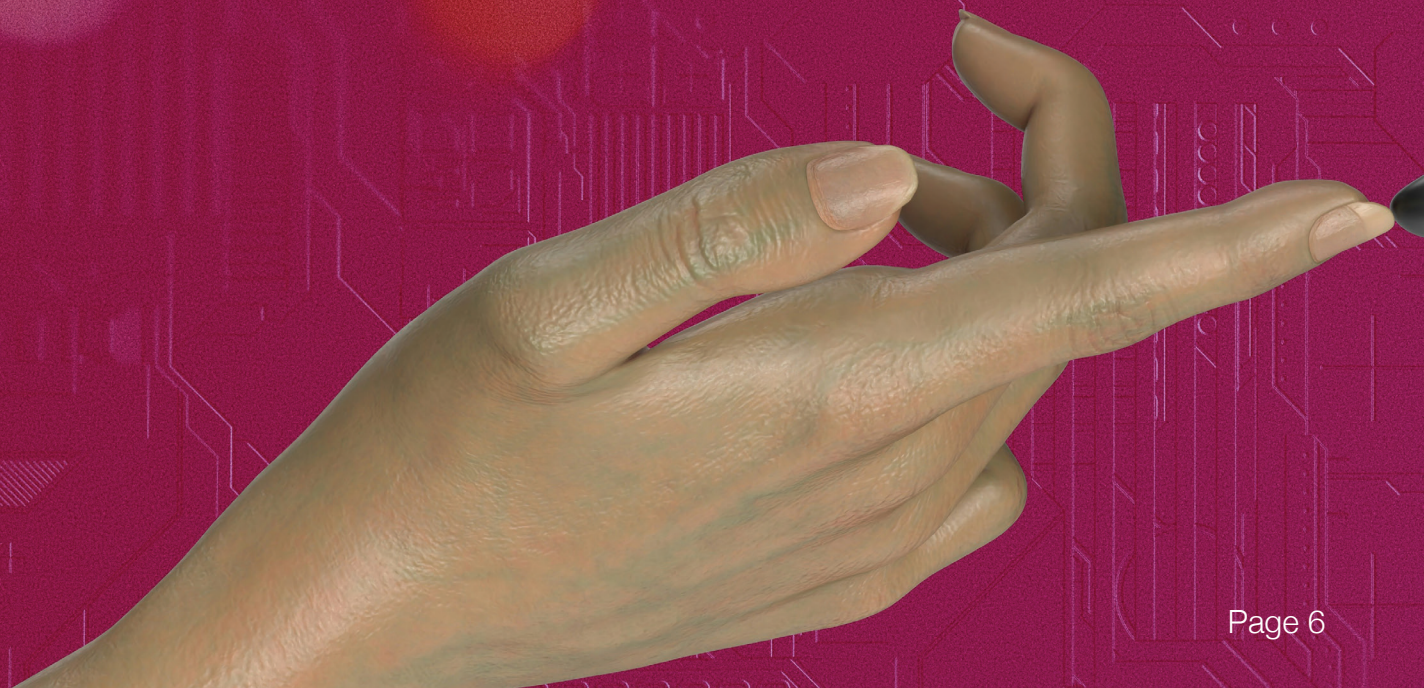
Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the automation of complex tasks that historically only humans could do, such as learning, problem-solving, and decision-making. [2] It has proven capacity to enhance precision and effectiveness of human efforts through automated systems. Embracing AI-powered solutions is important, due to their positive impacts in revolutionising agriculture, business, trade, education, and health solutions, among other critical sectors.

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2   Owoyemi, A., Owoyemi, J., Osiyemi, A. and Boyd, A. 2020. Artificial Intelligence for Healthcare in Africa. Frontiers in Digital Health. 2:1.
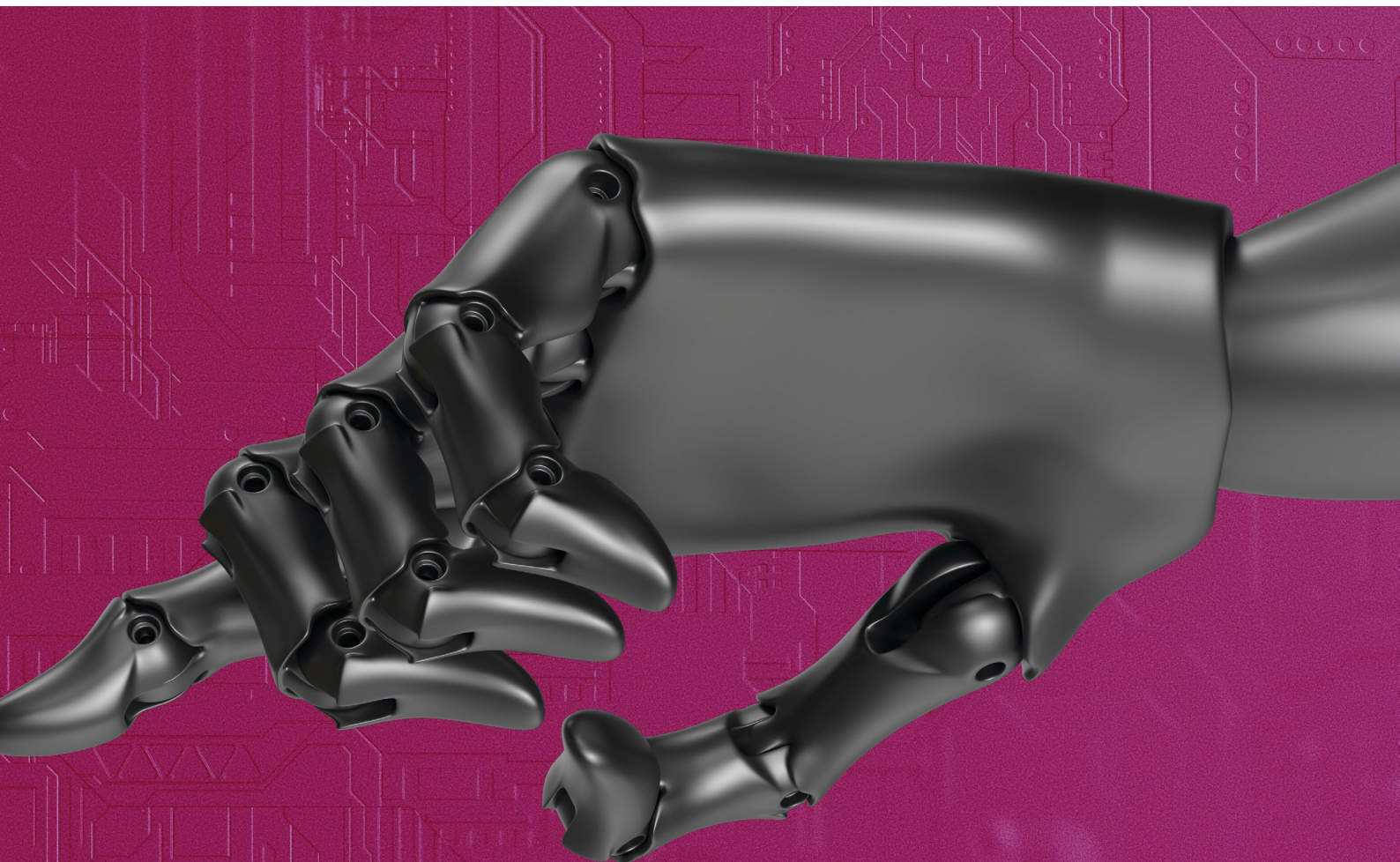
Background

Landscape of digitalization in Africa

If harnessed effectively emerging digital technologies such as Artificial Intelligence could create new jobs and business opportunities in agriculture, health, trade, and education, among other sectors. [3] However, the African Development Bank Group projects that by 2025, at least 263 million young Africans will lack economic opportunities, partly due to a lack of digital skills. [4] If harnessed effectively, emerging digital technologies such as Artificial Intelligence could create new jobs and business opportunities in agriculture, health, trade, and education, among other sectors.

Internet connectivity provides the foundation for digital literacy. In turn, digital literacy is essential for AI adoption and literacy. Unfortunately, Africa has the lowest internet usage rate in the world, at 37%, compared to a global average of 67%. It is estimated only 40% of African youth aged between 15-24 years have internet access. While there is no gender-disaggregated data for youth specifically, it is estimated that 32% of women have internet access compared to 42% of men. [5]

Access challenges are largely attribute to, the excessive cost of ICT devices and internet services often exceeds the financial means of individuals and households, further exacerbating the digital divide. These challenges indicate that Africa's overall e-readiness is low.

E-readiness entails the capacity to effectively utilise ICTs and digital technologies for economic development, enabled by investments in infrastructure, adequate legislation and regulatory frameworks, and sector-specific digitalisation strategies.

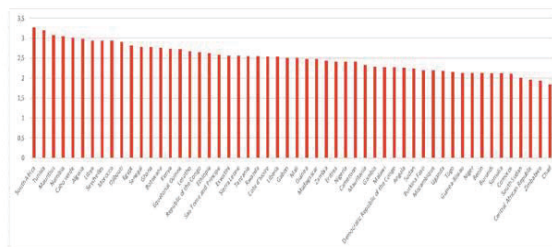Figure 2 illustrates e-readiness according to country ranking.

Figure 2: E-readiness according to country ranking in Africa

3 African Union. 2020. The Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (2020-2030).pp3.
Available at: https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/38507-doc-dts-english.pdf

4 African Development Bank Group. 2016. Jobs for youth in Africa: 263 million young Africans will lack economic opportunities by 2025.
Available at: https://www.grandafrica.org/post/youth-entrepreneurship-as-pathway-to-africa-s-development-the-gain-experience/18#:~:text=This%20will%20pose%20a%20major,in%20the%20system%20by%202025.

5 United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). 2024. African countries trading more outside the continent than amongst themselves, ECA report. Available at: https://www.uneca.org/stories/african-countries-trading-more-outside-the-continent-than-amongst-themselves%2C-eca-report

A close look at Figures 3 and 4, with reference to Figure 1, reveals that countries with higher rates of access to electricity and internet connectivity are more likely to be e-ready than those with lower rates.
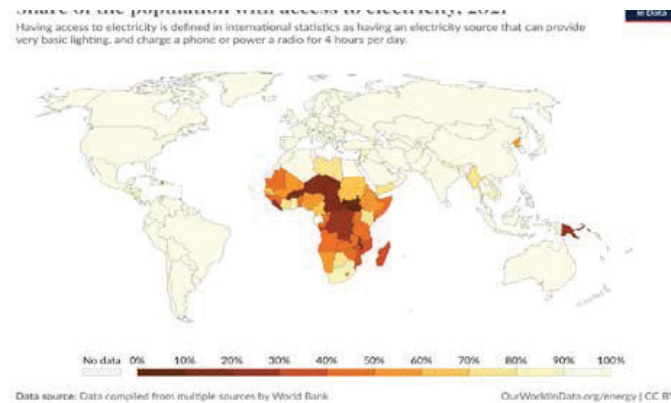

Figure 3: Share of global population with access to electricity in 2021

Africa has the lowest rates of access to electricity globally, with just over 40% of the continent's population having access.[6] It also ranks the lowest in internet penetration, at 37%, compared to a global average of 67%.. Figure 4 illustrates the continent's internet distribution in the year 2019. In relation to Figure 3, it is evident that countries with more access to electricity tend to have higher rates of internet penetration.

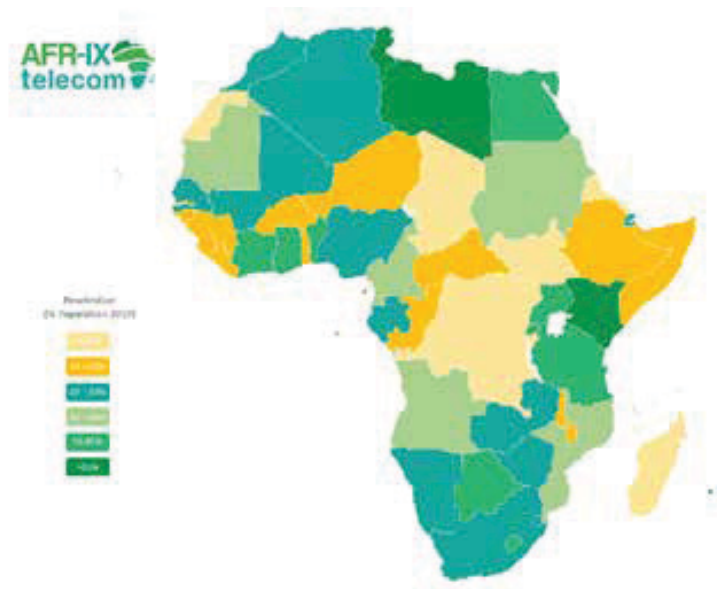*Figure 4: Share of African population with internet access*

6 African Development Bank Group. 2016. *Jobs for youth in Africa: 263 million young Africans will lack economic opportunities by 2025.*
 *Available at: https://www.grandafrica.org/post/youth-entrepreneurship-as-pathway-to-africa-s-development-the-gain-experience/18#:~:tex
t=This%20will%20pose%20a%20major,in%20the%20system%20by%202025.*

Digital Tranformation & Agenda 2063

There is great potential for AI to play a critical role in achieving Agenda 2063's aspiration to transform the continent into a global powerhouse characterised by a well-educated population and a skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation (STI).[7] Harnessing the potential of youth is crucial for development goals, as they should be equipped to implement AI solutions across different sectors. This policy brief's endorsement of AI as a tool driver for youth empowerment and sustainable development aligns with the AU's launch of the Second 10-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063, also dubbed the decade of acceleration (2024-2033). A deliberate focus on women, youth, and rural populations is very crucial for more equitable access and distribution of benefits. Figure 5 illustrates the 20 goals underpinning Agenda 2063.

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7   *The Agenda 2063 Academy. 2020. Agenda 2063: The Africa we want.*
Available at: https://www.facebook.com/Academy2063/photos/a.10229397985667/157973329084398/?type=3

Agenda 2063 Aspirations and Goals

Aspiration 1
A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development

Aspiration 2
An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and a Vision of the African Renaissance

Aspiration 3
An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law

Aspiration 4
A peaceful and secure Africa

Aspiration 5
Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, value and beliefs

Aspiration 6
An Africa whose development is people driven, relying on the potential of the African People

Aspiration 7
Africa as a strong and influential global partner

Goal 1
A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well-Being

Goal 2
Well-Educated Citizens and Skills Revolution under-pinned by Science, Technology and Innovation

Goal 3
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens

Goal 4
Transformed Economies and Job Creation

Goal 5
Modern Agriculture for Increased Productivity and Production

Goal 6
Blue/Ocean Economy for Accelerated Economic Growth

Goal 7
Environmentally Sustainable Climate Resilient Economies and Communities

Goal 8
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)

Goal 9
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions Established and Functional

Goal 10
World Class Infrastructure Criss-Crosses Africa

Goal 11
Democratic Values, Practices, Universal Principles of Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law Entrenched

Goal 12
Capable Institutions and Transormed Leadership in Place at All Leveles

Goal 13
Peace, Security and Stability are Preserved

Goal 14
A Stable and Peaceful Africa

Goal 15
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture

Goal 16
African Cultural Renaissance is Pre-Eminent

Goal 17
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life

Goal 18
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

Goal 19
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence

Goal 20
Africa Takes Full Responsibility for Financing Her Development

Figure 5: Agenda 2063 Goals

Opportunities for Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Africa

Digital Agriculture

The agriculture sector is the largest employer on the continent with over 40% of the continent's working class being employed in it. Over 70% of youth in agriculture are rural based, with little to no internet access, low digital literacy, and mostly reliant on traditional farming methods. [8] Post-harvest, approximately 30% or more of yields across the continent are lost due to lack of access to markets and poor storage conditions. [9] These challenges are caused by farmers relying on guesswork and outdated knowledge to make operational decisions about planting and use of inputs such as seedlings, fertilisers, herbicides, and pesticides.

Digital agriculture boosts production levels through the deployment of computer management systems to manage various aspects of production. Some young Ghanaian farmers have benefited from the use of Precision Solutions' AI-supported drones for aerial surveying, spraying, and watering to mitigate rising temperatures, longer dry seasons, and irregular rainfall. Another Ghana-based project, KaraAgro AI, uses high-resolution aerial imagery drones to inspect crops by assessing plant health, detecting anomalies, and ensuring timely deployment of mitigation strategies such as application of pesticides. [10] Since 2011, Technoserve and Mastercard Foundation's Strengthening Rural Youth Development through Enterprise (STRYDE) project, has partnered with 122 local organisations in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. Broadly, AI can revolutionize agriculture for African youth through;

1. Precision Agriculture
AI can help farmers optimize the use of resources like water, fertilizers, and pesticides, reducing waste and improving yields. AI-driven drones and sensors can monitor large tracts of farmland, providingreal-time data on crop health, soil moisture, and pest activity. This information helps farmers make timely decisions to improve crop management and reduce losses.

2. Crop Monitoring and Disease Detection
AI can analyze images of crops to detect diseases, pests, and nutrient deficiencies early. This enables young farmers to take swift action to protect their crops, reducing the risk of widespread damage and improving overall yield. It can also predict potential outbreaks of pests or diseases based on environmental data, allowing farmers to implement preventive measures before problems arise.

3. Supply Chain Optimization
By optimizing transportation routes and logistical operations, AI ensures that agricultural products reach markets quickly and efficiently. AI tools can be trained to monitor quality standards throughout the supply chain, reducing losses due to spoilage or substandard products.

Digital Heathcare

Medical artificial intelligence (MAI) was piloted in Africa in the mid-1980s. AI-powered mobile health apps have enabled online bookings, remote consultations, and follow-up care to mitigate challenges such as far proximity from medical service providers. In some countries, health workers use portable X-ray machines connected to AI programs to diagnose diseases like tuberculosis (TB). Predictive analytics have been made possible by AI's capacity to process large data sets to detect disease spread and generate information about outbreaks.

Pharmaceutical industries have benefited from the use of AI for drug authentication. A group of five high school girls in Nigeria developed an app based on a Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) open-source software to identify fake drugs. [11]

1. Improved Access to Healthcare, Telemedicine and Remote Healthcare
AI-powered telemedicine solutions can connect patients in remote areas with healthcare providers, improving access to care and reducing the need for long-distance travel.

2. Early Diagnosis and Disease Detection
By analyzing medical images (e.g., X-rays, MRIs), AI health innovations can identify signs of disease earlier than traditional methods. It can also use predictive analyses to determine the likelihood of a patient developing a specific health condition.

3. Mental Health Support
According to UNICEF, 73 per cent of children and youth felt they needed mental health support in 2022. AI can alleviate this condition among African youth by screening for mental health conditions.

8   Odom, P. 2024. Alarming report predicts 30% drop in crop revenue, 50 million without water in Africa.
Available at: https://www.wits.ac.za/news/latest-news/opinion/2024/2024-02/alarming-report-predicts-30-drop-in-crop-revenue-50-million-without-water-in-africa.html

9   Kitovu. 2024. About us. Available at: https://kitovu.com.ng/about-us

10   KaraAgro. 2024.Precision Agriculture Platform. Available at: https://karaagro.com/

11   Owoyemi, A., Owoyemi, J., Osiyemi, A. and Boyd, A. 2020. Artificial Intelligence for Healthcare in Africa. Frontiers in Digital Health. 2:1.

Digital Education and Skills Development

In February 2024 AU Heads of State and Government declared 2024 the African Union Year of Education under the theme, "Educate an African Fit for the 21st Century: Building resilient education systems for increased access to inclusive, lifelong, quality, and relevant learning in Africa". [12] The theme aligns with Agenda 2063's aim to ensure citizen education and a skills revolution underpinned by technology and innovation. It also urges the pursuit of Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Quality education), and the Continental Strategy for Education in Africa (CESA).

Education in Africa is experiencing significant growth catalysed by increased access to the internet, smartphones, laptops, and tablets. However, only 50% of countries on the continent have computer skills training as part of their school curricula. [13] Investing in ICT skills development through primary, secondary, and tertiary educational programs is crucial. The African Union Digital Education Strategy and Implementation Plan (2023-2028) established

12   *United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). 2024. UNICEF joins forces with Africa Union to prioritize education in 2024: Year of Education 2024. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/esa/stories/unicef-joins-forces-africa-union-prioritize-education-2024*

13 *CNBC Africa. 2023. Accelerating Digital Literacy to Benefit Education Systems in Africa.*
Available at: https://www.cnbcafrica.com/2023/ accelerating-digital-literacy-to-benefit-education-systems-in-africa/

a framework for acceleration of digitalisation which member states can rely on to develop national strategies.

By providing personalized learning experiences, improving access to quality education, and equipping young people with the skills needed to thrive in a rapidly changing world, AI has the transformative potential to enhance education and skills development.

1. Personalized Learning
AI-powered platforms can tailor educational content to the individual needs and learning styles of each student, ensuring that they receive the most effective instruction.

2. Accessibility and Equity
AI can power online learning platforms that make education accessible to students in remote, underserved areas or students with disabilities. These platforms can offer a wide range of courses and resources, breaking down geographical barriers to education.

3. Teacher Support and Skills Development
AI can automate grading tasks, and plan lessons, freeing up teachers to focus on providing personalized instruction and support.

Small and Medium-size Enterprises (SMEs)

Entrepreneurship is highly encouraged considering that 80% of jobs across the continent are provided by SMEs. [14] Entrepreneurs often require funding to cover the initial costs of setting up a business such as purchasing equipment, securing office space and developing a product or service.

This lack of funding stifles innovation and success. Investors are usually hesitant to finance young people due to lack of collateral. This funding gap requires commitment from banks, governments, and investors. Most young people do not have collateral due to their socioeconomic status, and gender dynamics, among other factors. Therefore, it is important to develop youth-dedicated policies to simplify business registration and provide youth-dedicated funding packages for SME development.

Some of the greatest opportunities presented by AI-enabled innovation include customer service enhancement, AI-driven marketing, financial management and fraud detection. However, AI adoption is limited, due to dependence on non-digital value chain systems for customer acquisition, marketing, and sales. Just 28% of the continent's adult population own mobile money accounts. Despite the prominence of apps such as M-Pesa, Airtel Money, Orange Money, MTN-Mobile Money, and EcoCash, cash transactions remain popular across the continent.

In summary, by leveraging AI young SME entrepreneurs in Africa can overcome many of the challenges mentioned.

1. Customer Service Enhancement
AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants that operate 24/7 can provide a better customer experience by reducing response time, reducing the need for human capacity.

2. Financial Management and Fraud Detection
AI can analyze financial data by automating financial processes, reducing errors and protecting SMEs from financial losses. It can also detect unusual activity, helping to detect fraud and cyber threats by responding to security breaches in real-time. AI can asses the creditworthiness of young entrepreneurs, helping them access loans and investment opportunities even if they lack a conventional credit history.

3. Product Development
AI can design products that meet customer needs more efficiently, as well as identify opportunities for product development and innovation.

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14 Cooper, S. 2023. Why Africa's SMEs need more than money to ensure their growth. World Economic Forum. Available at: https://www. weforum.org/agenda/2023/07/why-priming-africa-s-smes-for-growth-is-about-more-than-money/

Digital Trade

In 2022 the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and Afreximbank launched the Intra-African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS). It seeks to simplify cross-border commercial transactions and strengthen financial integration by "enabling African investors and businesses to conduct faster and more cost-effective transactions" in local currencies. [15] However, uptake has been slow due to e-readiness challenges, currency weaknesses, and low participation in continental trade. Despite the official start of trade under the AfCFTA in 2021, intra-African trade remains low, below 15%.

Furthermore, lack of progress in ratifying a protocol for the Free Movement of Persons discourages those intending to partake in formalised cross-border business over sustained periods. The adoption of the Digital Trade Protocol under the AfCFTA in February 2024 mandated state parties to establish governance frameworks to ensure responsible, ethical, and safe use of technologies. Therefore, ICT-relevant agenda setting has been fruitful, and actionable strategies should follow.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) can significantly enhance trade opportunities for youth in Africa by addressing various challenges and creating new avenues for economic participation.

1. Increased Accessibility

By creating digital marketplaces with embedded AI- translation tools, AI can significantly reduce the barrier to entering global markets and expand their reach to buyers and sellers across the world.

2. Financial Inclusion and Access to Capital

AI-driven score models can assess creditworthiness more accurately, making it easier for young entrepreneurs to access loans and start their businesses.

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15   *Resilient Digital Africa. Intra-African Payment and Settlement : New partners accelerating PAPSS deployment. Available at: https:// resil- ient.digital-africa.co/en/blog/2024/02/22/intra-african-payment-and-settlement-new-partners-accelerating-papss-deployment/*

Policy Recommendations

1.Creating a Supportive Regulatory Environment

Best Practice

1.The African Union under the leadership of the Department for Energy and Infrastructure, recently adopted the AU AI Continental Strategy.

2.The African Union Digital Education Strategy and Implementation Plan (2023-2028) established a framework for the acceleration of digitalization in Africa.

3.Six countries have fully adopted National AI strategies. These include Algeria, Benin, Egypt, Mauritius, Rwanda, and Senegal.

Recommendations

1. Include young people in decision-making tables to establish clear AI guidance and regulations governing the development, deployment, and use of AI technologies in Africa.

2.Make deliberate efforts to include diverse groups of youth in AI development, ensuring gender balance and representation from marginalized communities through out the deciscion-making process.

3.Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the impact of AI initiatives on youth development and ensure continuous improvement.

Proposed Actions

1. Draft and implement national AI policies that provide clear guidelines on AI development, deployment, and use, focusing on transparency, accountability, and ethical considerations.

2.Streamline the process for registering AI startups and obtaining necessary permits or licenses, reducing bureaucratic hurdles and costs for young entrepreneurs.

3.Create a one-stop shop or online portal for AI startups to access regulatory information, submit applications, and track the status of their compliance requirements.

2. Investing in Education, Research and Digital Skills Development

Recommendations:

1. Integrate AI and digital literacy into the educational curriculum at all levels to prepare youth for the AI-driven economy.

2. Encourage AI research and development (R&D) initiatives that address the specific needs and challenges of Africa, with active youth participation.

Proposed Actions:

1. Develop AI-focused educational materials and resources tailored to different age groups and educational levels.

2. Partner with tech companies to provide training for teachers on AI and digital literacy.

3. Establish digital hubs and innovation centers to foster entrepreneurship and creativity.

4. Provide scholarships and grants for youth to pursue advanced studies and research in AI and related fields.

Best Practice

1. The African Union Commission through the Office of the African Union Chairperson's Special Envoy on Youth has partnered with Google and Afreximbank to train young entrepreneurs, traders and learners on digital literacy.
2. Rwanda's Smart Education Project has ensured wider access to reliable internet and Smart Classroom resources. It also promotes youth and workforce upskilling through the National Skills Building Program for Young Professionals.

3. Fostering Public-Private Partnerships

Recommendations

1.Encourage collaboration between governments, the private sector, youth startups and academia to create a robust AI ecosystem that benefits youth.

2. Offer tax incentives to youth-led businesses for AI research and development.

Proposed Actions

1.Promote joint ventures between youth-led tech companies and educational institutions to develop AI curricula, research projects, and internship opportunities for youth.

2.Promote knowledge sharing and technology transfer between academia and industry.

Best Practice

1. The Kenyan government has partnered with various private sector entities to develop Konza Technopolis, a planned city focused on technology and innovation.

2. The Nigerian government has partnered with private sector companies to implement its National Digital Economy Policy and Strategy, which includes a focus on AI.

3. The African Union and Google launched the AU's Startup Policy framework to guide member states create policies that empower the next generation of AI innovators.

4. Facilitating Access to Infrastructure and Resources

Recommendations

1. Invest in the infrastructure needed to support AI development and usage, ensuring that youth have access to the necessary tools and technologies.

Proposed Actions

1. Expand internet connectivity in rural and underserved areas to facilitate access to AI tools and resources.

2. Create public AI labs and maker spaces where youth can access high-performance computing resources, data sets, and AI software.

3. Support the development of open-source AI tools and platforms that are accessible to all youth, regardless of their location or financial status.

Best Practice

1. The African Union through the One Million Next Level campaign launched the AU Innovation Lab to connect young people to resources for AI innovation.

2. Rwanda has developed a national fiber optic backbone that connects all 30 districts of the country, providing high-speed internet access even in remote areas.

3.Mauritius has positioned itself as a "Cyber Island" by investing in digital infrastructure, including high-speed internet, data centers, and cybersecurity measures.

Conclusion

This brief highlight the potential of AI to accelerate youth development in Africa. AI presents a significant opportunity for advancing youth empowerment across pivotal sectors such as agriculture, education, health, SMEs, and trade. Leveraging AI in these sectors responds to the continents' developmental needs since they are key to promoting skills development, achieving food security, improving livelihoods, fostering regional integration, and ensuring multistakeholder cooperation. The brief examined the current AI landscape in Africa, identified exemplary sector-specific initiatives, reflected on key challenges, and proposed relevant recommendations with action points.

While the recommendations are not exhaustive, they represent key issues identified in existing literature and on various AI platforms, globally. It is important to conduct stakeholder mapping for each policy recommendation or actionable plan to ensure inclusivity and responsiveness to contextual challenges and opportunities. In addition to youth, civil society organisations, governments, and the AU, key stakeholders include tech companies, research institutions, local and international funding institutions, and the media. Policies and projects which have already been implemented should be improved upon, in line with the recommendations. Sustainability is key, hence the need for medium to long-term action plans to ensure the continuity of policy reforms and programmatic responses/actionable plans.

Notes

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10   KaraAgro. 2024.Precision Agriculture Platform. Available at: https://karaagro.com/

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12   United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). 2024. UNICEF joins forces with Africa Union to prioritize education in 2024: Year of Education 2024. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/esa/stories/unicef-joins-forces-africa-union-prioritize-education-2024

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