

Unthinkable Journeys: Sub-Saharan Africa Involuntary Youth Migration

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Abstract

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) youth migration to Europe remains a significant challenge for those making the journey. This paper highlights the dangers of the youth's route to cross the Mediterranean Sea to Europe and other developed economies in search of better opportunities. The push factors are poor economic opportunities, insecurity, political instability, and weak institutions incapable of performing and providing the needed services. Youths are responding to those push factors by taking a risky journey in search of better opportunities in foreign lands. However, undertaking the involuntary migration poses a significant obstacle to the youth who are escaping destitutions in their respective countries. Political instability and insecurity, to some extent, in Sub Saharan Africa are caused by the intra-inter-conflicts resulting from the artificial boundaries created during the colonial administrations. The conflicts create insecurity and poor economic conditions that force youths to escape in the hope of finding and accessing better lives in foreign lands. Sub-Sahara African countries can reduce the number of youth migrants by creating vibrant economies, strengthening institutions that prioritize security and development as well as practicing good governance that respects the rule of law. These are some of the solutions to the problems of youth migration. The paper is structured in the following order, introduction, theoretical framework, youth unemployment, political instability, and differences in political opinion as causes of conflict and measures to reduce youth migration. The paper ends with a conclusion and recommendations.

Introduction

The postcolonial transition has created a sociopolitical dependency that undermined the institution's capacities in former colonies to respond to the needs of their citizens effectively. These weak institutions could be blamed on the colonial system of governance that was run by the elites detached from the mainstream societies that had bred open corruption, injustice, and human rights abuses. These "detached elites" have compromised the institutional standards, which often resulted in poor delivery of services to the citizens. Further, the local elites that took over the postcolonial transitions were groomed by the colonial masters to continue their indirect ruling economically and politically. Unfortunately, for some countries, this situation has continued, while others have minimized dependency. Undoubtedly, the governance system has become unfriendly for independent institutions to perform and deliver the needed programs for their citizens. In this context, many of these citizens have responded by undertaking unthinkable journeys. Consequently, many innocent souls have been lost while crossing the Mediterranean Sea in search of better opportunities; economic, security, and stability.

The study explains the challenges encountered before, during, and after when migrants arrive at the shore of receiving countries. The study will also add insights from the perspective of someone with insider local knowledge, experience, and information who understands the impact that former colonial institutions have had on the countries. The paper intends to contribute to the existing knowledge on the socioeconomic push factors which force the youth to migrate. The paper also presents recommendations that focus on the measures that can be adopted to ensure a safer migratory process.

Theoretical framework

The concept of security predicament helps us understand the state's role in the provision of security and development. According to Ayoob 1995, third-world state builders have to contend with politicized masses that often make demands that they cannot easily deliver on, which makes the process of state-building ever so much more difficult to undertake (p. 82). Likewise, in many respects, Wilson poses a greater threat to the maintenance of state sovereignty and regime legitimacy than the more straightforward challenges of conventional military intimidation (pp. 272-273). Azar and Moon (1988) Ayoob 1995, 2002, and Acharya 2011 have noted that the dominant paradigms in security studies do not adequately address the security problems of third world states.

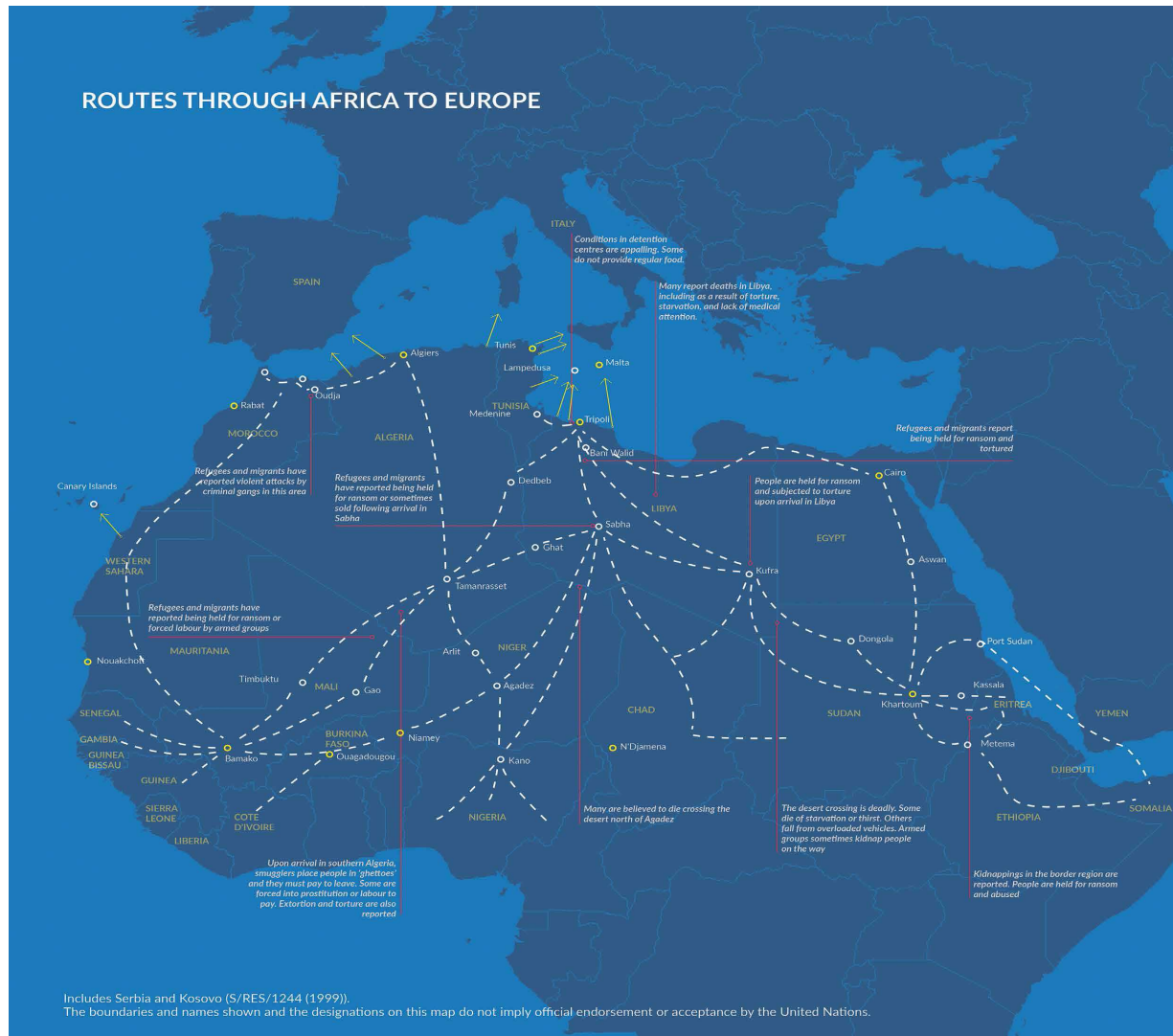
These authors have captured the state of insecurity generally experienced in SSA, and their theories apply to the lives of youths in this region. In a practical sense, these authors argued that the legacy of colonialism contributes significantly to the predicament of insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa, which leads to involuntary migration.

The paper addresses the mounting pressures faced by youth in Sub-Saharan Africa and clarifies that insecurity stems from long-standing structural issues connected to the colonial past. Many Sub-Saharan African countries have experienced conflicts and post-conflicts due to wrongly created boundaries. The socioeconomic and political division planted by colonialism has been the root cause of civil conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, this phenomenon has also affected other regions and continents. Ayoob argued that the third world security predicament theory contention concerns the insecurity circumstances and frustrations that led to these imperiled journeys that youths or/and adults may not have undertaken. He further argued that the third world security predicament explains that "as latecomers to state-building are weak, ineffective states, and vulnerable states." It is because of the ineffective and vulnerable states that the youths respond by migrating even if it means compromising their lives by undertaking these dangerous journeys.

The failure of many countries to undertake socioeconomic development and thus protect their citizens has created anxiety and forced migration of youth from their home countries in search of better opportunities elsewhere. Chigara (2008) argues that by any standard, Sub-Saharan Africa is the weakest region in the world in terms of economic and human development. It has just over ten percent of the world's population. Meanwhile, it is home to 34 of the world's 49 least developed countries, and home to 64 percent of the world's HIV positive population (p. 12). The SSA problems are partly structural issues that originated from the past and neocolonial practices that have resulted in a lack of good governance. Even after attaining independence, the former colonial authorities worked remotely with the local elites in some countries to indirectly control power and resources that undermined and disfranchised local communities. These elites built their empires through kinship to institutionalize corruption and nepotism, which became family dynasties in some Sub-Saharan Africa countries.

Democracy appears to be in the hands of elite classes rather than guided by the majority of people's decisions and wishes. Moreover, the maintenance of a system based on neocolonial practices has created dependency, especially economic ties that have drained resources and compromised economic stability and development. Therefore, weak institutions became the basis of no development that forced citizens to abandon their countries of origin in search of better lives in foreign lands. For these reasons, most of these institutions lack the capacity to generate economic opportunities and employment for people to have social security. For instance, Azar et al., (1991) argue that decisions taken by colonial powers have also been responsible for creating many postcolonial interstate conflicts by dividing ethnic groups into more than one state and thereby igniting the members of irredentism, as in the Horn of Africa (pp. 271-272). The concept of third world security predicament theory explained SSA reality, especially rapid insecurity and underdevelopment that forced people to leave their home countries.

Journeying and transitioning into unknown destinations by the youth without sociocultural mentoring resulted in enormous challenges. Overcoming poverty and security to gain a sense of humanity to live in peace in an environment appropriate for human beings is complicated by the lack of not knowing what they may end up within the receiving countries. After surviving the multiple journeys through stepwise migration, migrants move from their country of origin through a number of countries before arriving at the destination. Once at the destination, the socioeconomic integration of the youth is also complicated for five reasons. First is the language barrier, especially for those who cannot adequately communicate using European languages. Second, cultural differences are a big factor in understanding the environment and the people in a given location. Third, weather conditions can be treacherous to many migrants from Sub-Saharan African countries. Fourth, many migrants may not have the skills and education required to compete for employment positions effectively. Lastly, educational systems could not allow youths to be easily integrated into the new environment.

Map: The route taken by Sub Sahara African youth immigrants to Europe.

UNHCR APPEAL, JUNE 2019: “UNHCR is implementing its strategy to assist thousands of refugees and migrants across countries in North and Sub-Saharan Africa, who have fled violence and persecution in their home countries and face increasing dangers on their journey to safety. UNHCR is also assisting those who subsequently cross the Mediterranean Sea to Europe” (p. 6).

Sub-Saharan Africa, as the origin, contains both push and pull factors. However, the push factors outweigh the pull factors, and that is why the youth leave. On the other hand, Europe and other developed economies also have push and pull factors. However, the pull factors outweigh the push factors, and that is why the youth are attracted to migrate there young people in SSA know what they want to leave behind (socioeconomic difficulties) and what they want to achieve (a better life), but they are unaware of the difficulties they will have to face in their journeys and at the destination. In other words, the youth have a lot of information about their current location, the origin, the place they want to emigrate from. However, they do not have enough and accurate information about the destination, the place they want to immigrate to. The discrepancy between the secondary information and the reality once they reach the destination results in a shock for the immigrants. For those who make it alive to any European destination, the shock at what they find may lead some of them to return to where they originally came from or seek "better" destinations in North America.

Internal push factors are social restrictions, economic pressures, ethnic divisions, and political imbalances at the origin. These prevent young people from participating in the economic development of their countries. The lack of inclusive socioeconomic development does not encourage youth to achieve employment opportunities in their respective countries.

At the same time, external push factors are those that interfere with the sovereign nations to pursue their own independent socioeconomic agenda. These are usually referred to as an indirect continuation of colonial and neocolonial practices.

In a series of qualitative studies, the causes of involuntary youth migration were confirmed by various scholars. Gonzalez-Garcia et al. (2017) argue many immigration flows are directed to OECD countries (85% of the sub-Saharan diaspora), especially France, the UK, USA (50% of the sub-Saharan diaspora (p.191)). Bonifazi and Ortega maintain that their strong economic performance might have induced African migrant inflows into Mediterranean countries since the 1980s (p. 12). In both of these articles, the authors argue, moreover, that political turmoil, fear of persecution for reasons of ethnicity, or political opinion has been found to drive African migrants to demand refugee status in Europe (p. 20). These studies touched on some of the fundamental causes that forced youths to consider undertaking "unthinkable journeys" in search of better opportunities. These issues are some of the causes posited by European researchers for involuntary youth migration across the Mediterranean in the last 15 years. Their explanations are focused on understanding why migrants arrived in Europe; their focus is not so fully explicating why youth migrants left their countries of origin.

Unemployment of youths

In this paper, age defines what is meant by youth as various institutions and countries have defined them. The Commonwealth defines youth to cover ages 15–29, African Youth Charter's classification of youth as those aged 18–35 years (African Union (AU) Commission, 2006) while Ghana, Kenya, and Tanzania, the African Union (AU) definition are 15–35 years for youth is adopted for policy purposes. Nigeria is 12–30 years, and South Africa's National Youth Policy puts the youth into 14–35 years. However, with the various definitions of youth's age ranges, one would believe that some definitions have fallen short of what conventionally perceived as a majority age of 18 years old and above, as stated by the United Nations Convention for youths. For example, Nigeria's age range 12-35 and South Africa's age range is 14-35. Defining youth based on age range is important for the purposes of policy development and strategic planning. This will allow a country to initiate developmental programs. Age is also important because it allows a country to develop relevant policies to cater to the youth in terms of their education and skill development, which could reduce migration.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) revealed data and information on youth unemployment youths rates in Sub-Saharan Africa remain relatively low. For instance, the ILO report argues that;

“Youth regularly suffer from under-employment and lack of decent working conditions. Of the 38.1 percent estimated total working poor in sub-Saharan Africa, young people account for 23.5 percent. Young girls tend to be more disadvantaged than young men in access to work and experience worse working conditions than their male counterparts, and employment in the informal economy or informal employment is the norm.”

The challenges of unemployment and ongoing conflicts in the region (some countries) are among the reasons youths take the deadly route to seek greener pastures in Europe and elsewhere. These issues require a prompt political decision to mitigate push factors, which forced the youths to pay for their deaths through the Mediterranean Sea crossing. The luckiest ones that managed to cross ended up in the custody of receiving countries in Europe.

In sub-Saharan Africa, it is reported that unemployment rates remain relatively low, as the vast majority of employable active youth cannot afford not to work (ILO, 2012). However, these youth regularly suffer from under-employment, which resulted in a lack of decent working and living conditions. Of the “38.1 percent estimated total working poor in Sub-Saharan Africa, young people account for 23.5 percent.” According to the International Labour Organization, the report also lamented that young girls tend to be more disadvantaged than young men in access to work and experience worse working conditions than their male counterparts (ILO, 2012). Thus, the problem of employment in the informal economy or informal employment is the challenge. This lack of employment opportunities is a significant obstacle to socio-economic progress in the region.

Most Sub-Sahara African countries have fought conflicts where youth and underage children have served as child soldiers. Because of these conflicts, resources are spent on military-related sectors without investing in employment generating sectors. The education sector is also neglected, which compromises the youth's future education and opportunities as the next generations of leaders and productive citizens. Unemployment creates instability; for instance, Baah-Boateng (2014) argues that the relatively higher youth unemployment rates in these four North African countries compared with very low rates in many SSA countries largely explain the disparities in youth unemployment rates between North Africa and SSA (p. 429). According to Baah-Boateng (2014), the four North African countries that maintained the highest records of the youths' employment are Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

As lamented, it is the state's responsibility to develop practical solutions to address the growing immigrant influx that leave their countries of origin for economic benefits elsewhere. However, the lack of youth employment is not the only problem that faces SSA. Solimano (2010) argues that mostly in countries where there are autocratic political systems and state-sponsored persecution, harassment, discrimination, and torture, people who disagree with the policy or ideology of the government and have minority religious beliefs or ethnic backgrounds are pushed toward migration (p. 8).

Lack of employment opportunities and weak institutions reinforce the existential issues of colonialism and neocolonialism, contributing to ineffective governance. In other words, ineffective governance caused conflicts, and conflicts caused destructions and displacements of innocent civilians. Displacement by itself is a push factor that forces some of the youth to resort to unthinkable migrations in search of safety, opportunity, and stability. Chigara (2008) catalogs the devastating AIDS pandemic, massive human displacements caused in part by the frequent occurrence of natural disasters, violent conflicts and debilitating political strife as the main impediments in the effort to achieving the goals of countering poverty, empowering women, reducing child mortality and improving maternal health in the region (p. 13). Therefore, the challenges facing the SSA region are compounded by other socioeconomic issues that need to be addressed in order to ameliorate the influx of youth migration.

Ethnic and political division

Many countries in SSA experience ethnic-based conflicts. These conflicts become push factors for the youth to migrate. Ethnic and political divisions in SSA contribute to civil conflicts in the region. Therefore, political weakness, ethnicity, and religion in some are tools used to destabilize national progress. Ruble (1989) states that ethnic identity is developed, displayed, manipulated, or ignored by the demands of a situation (p. 401). Constant et al. (2011) argue that social identity serves as a structural foundation for potential group formation and social conflicts (p. 9). Ethnic divisions make it difficult to ensure inclusive government in many nations. However, African leaders often used ethnicity and religion as tools to ascend to the leadership positions, and afterward, they overstayed in power and begun to create enmity among communities. Fearon et al. (2003) stipulate that between 1945 and 1999, about 51 percent of major civil wars originated by way of ethnic conflicts.

Moreover, where there are ethnic tensions, women, children, and other vulnerable social groups are exposed to various forms of sexual, physical, and nonphysical violence in their relation to ethnic-national identities (p. 9). In Sub-Saharan Africa, conflicts are being fought along ethnic lines to demand power-sharing and often obtain the lion's share of government ministerial positions, for example, in South Sudan between the SPLM-in government and SPLM-in opposition. Thus, wherever ethnicity is used as a force to divide the communities, or for one ethnic group to rule over the other, there is conflict. The result is the displacement of those who belong to the ethnic group that is not in power. Displacement leads to the forced migration of the displaced people, particularly the youth, women, and the elderly.

Structural issues derailed national cohesion and promoted ethnic identity that created fear of being targeted for reasons of political ethnicity and religion. Zarakol (2017) stresses that we find that poverty and violent civil conflicts, political persecution, human rights abuses, and ethnic tensions have a substantial influence on migration (p. 5). Whereas, political ethnicity is a source of disunity which requires strong leadership to educate citizens on the importance of nationalism over ethnicity. Zarakol (ibid.) argues that it is noteworthy that ethnic heterogeneity is measured by ethnic polarization and ethnic fractionalization. Ethnic polarization measures the existence of deep cleavages in society within a given country based on perceived distances between interethnic groups and group size of each ethnicity (p. 9). This perception of fear of being targeted based on ethnicity and religion has been a force of migration for many years, regardless of age or gender.

Differences in political opinion as causes of conflict

In undemocratic countries, voicing a political opinion contrary to that of the political class is often a dangerous proposition. Individuals and groups are often targeted for expressing their political opinions on matters affecting their daily lives. This clearly breached the Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which state that "everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes the freedom to hold opinion without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers" (see UDHR article 19). Therefore, a lack of human rights often results in insecurity. This qualifies third-world security predicament theory, which explains how citizens are affected when the rule of law is not observed to protect harmless political opinions. Differences in political opinions are often associated with an individual's ethnicity to justify that a member of another community is against the leadership, forgetting that opinions are individual not ethnically determined.

Nonetheless, youth migrations occurred in different forms; for the majority of the older youth in their late teens, the principal pull factors are economic opportunities.

Measures to reduce youth migration

While European countries came up with various initiatives to combat massive migration, they are less interested in the causes of migration, other than its effects on their economies and societies. Kerr et al., 2011 stress that these events have created mounting pressure on European governments, at least, by groups supporting human rights, to work and spend more on rescue missions to enable acceptance of a more substantial number of immigrants. Therefore, migration is now a prominent feature in the economic, social, and political landscape of European countries (p. 2). Whereas Boswell (2003) argues that there has been a growing tendency since the late 1990s towards 'preventive' migration control, seeking to tackle the root causes of migration to influence the decisions of prospective migrants (p. 50), largely to prevent their migration.

One of the most horrific aspects of migration is the recent developments in the large-scale trafficking and smuggling of migrants to Europe. This challenges the notions of security predicament in different ways. Unimaginable journeys now take place in overcrowded and unseaworthy vessels, many of which never reach Europe's shores. The IOM 2018, reported a death toll of 2,855 migrants that did not make it to the perceived Promised Land, Europe. Many migrant boats have capsized in the sea because of overloading and poor quality of sea vessels. Carling et al. (2011) argued that in Spain, the human smugglers implicated in human trafficking from Africa are consistently referred to as 'mafias.' Despite these portrayals, human smuggling is highly heterogeneous: many operations are small-scale rather than part of criminal networks, and migrants often get the service they pay for without being exploited (p. 45). Again, lack of knowledge and information plays a crucial role here; many of the Mediterranean-crossing migrants are youth who are easily exploited by smugglers and traffickers for other criminal purposes.

There is little literature that differentiates the experiences of youth from that of adults, and yet it is known that their journeys are not the same. This notwithstanding, there are significant differences between adults and youth immigrants. Although both the adult and youth may be making the trip for the first time and both of them lack the knowledge and information about the treacherous journey and what to expect at the destination, the youth is a lot more vulnerable than adults. This arises from how they process the information at hand; often, the youth are more daring and tend to take higher risks.

Conclusion

The unthinkable journey by the SSA youth to Europe is a result of socio-economic frustrations. The socioeconomic conditions are a result of incapable institutions to create meaningful opportunities for the citizens. However, many things could change for the better and reduce the level of youth migration from SSA to Europe. Creating opportunities to end the "push factors" is a necessary step to readdress youth migration. However, this requires proactive leadership to ensure the rule of law, equitable distribution of resources, transparency, and accountability. Putting policies to end injustices and reform the state's institutions to readdress the current state of affairs in the region that lack stability due to civil conflicts would be a good place to start. It is about developing appropriate policies that address the root causes of migration. In addition, it requires directing resources to sectors that invest in the youth. That will help the youth by guiding them towards finding an alternative path, rather than taking a dangerous route to Europe.

Recommendations

To adequately present recommendations, push and pull factors must be critically analyzed at both the origin and destination.

First, since youth migrate due to unfavorable push factors at the origin outweighing the pull factors, policies must be put in place, which will turn push factors into pull factors. In other words, make more factors more attractive so that the youth do not consider migration as the better alternative to staying put.

Second, what is considered as the stronger pull factors at the destination must be reworked so that they are not attractive as portrayed in the media or are not considered as strong as they currently are by the youth.

Third, those migrating currently decide to migrate based on their perception of life at the destination. However, knowledge and information held by the youth about the destination, maybe inadequate, or simply not true. Therefore, providing more reliable information to the youth, in origin countries, about the destination will help them make a more informed decision than what is currently the case.

Fourth, policies must be put in place, jointly by EU and AU countries, to ensure youth immigrants' safety once crossing the Mediterranean Sea.

Fifth, the main stakeholders of this human trafficking problem are the EU and AU. Although the problem currently is, it does not directly affect all EU members and AU members equally; a solution brokered by these two international organizations is likely to be more effective than one brokered by individual countries. Thus, these two organizations must create consequences for this inhuman activity. For example, the unlicensed boats operating for purposes of human trafficking should be seized. Agreeing on a policy is the best course of action to tackle migration where SSA youths pay by their deaths. Besides, the African and European countries can come up with operations to patrol all the known locations on both ends to track down illegal boats.

Sixth, Sub-Sahara African leaders should rethink the way their countries are being run. This may require comprehensive reforms to restructure current institutions to make them answerable to the needs of people. Comprehensive reforms will include but are not limited to, eliminating corruption and nepotism that prevent inclusive development and the rule of law, and ensuring transparency and accountability in their home countries;

Seven, promoting capacity building programs geared toward technical training is the quickest way for youth to acquire employable skills that can be utilized by employers to increase and improve youths' economic freedom. These short-term training programs could offer short-term technical training mostly in building trades, including brick-making, carpentry, plumbing, and road construction.

Finally, prioritizing citizens' security in countries experiencing high levels of youth migration due to insecurity will ensure stability and safety. This will attract investors to inject money into the economy, which will be a solution to economic stability and prosperity. These solutions will promote opulence in the region dominated by conflict.

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Author's Biographical Note

David Mabior Atem has joined the Arthur V. Mauro Centre for Peace and Justice, graduate program at The University of Manitoba in September 2016. He is a recognized educator in the affairs of South Sudan, in areas of peacebuilding through institutional development, social justice, community economic development, reconciliation, human rights, and state-building. He holds a BA in International Affairs Studies and an Advanced Certification in Public Policy and Administration from the University of Winnipeg. South Sudanese-Canadian and the former unaccompanied minor who endured a journey of migration, loss, and eventual resettlement in Canada. Now his advocacy for youths is unparalleled, developing a transformative model – **IDEAS (Involve, Discover, Engage, and Achieve Successes)**. His current research has also developed a transformative model of development - **SIRSS (Strategic Planning, Innovative Thinking, and Reliable Information/Data & Sustainable Solution)**. He is the Founder and Chair of the Dialogue on South Sudan and Sudan Forum in Canada and Panelist for the Prairie Research Associates (PRA). Dialogue on South Sudan and Sudan is a forum driven by impartiality and inclusivity with open membership regardless of gender and group affiliation to embrace trusting-building and peacebuilding to discourage divisive sentiments.

He has written over 35 opinion articles on various topics, including open letters and policy paper titled *Tapping and Connecting South Sudanese Diaspora to their home country* to champion the country's post-conflict reconstruction development. He has also written academic articles that are published in the various Social Science Journals; *Journal of Social Science for Policy Implication*; *Understanding the UN Agenda of Youths 2030: Working with and for Young People to support the empowerment, engagement, and participation of young people in disarmament is the right call!*, *Journal of Economic and Development*; *Unthinkable Journeys: Sub-Saharan Africa Involuntary Youth Migration* and *Journal of Global Peace and Conflict*; *The Need for Effective Leadership for Peacebuilding and Reconciliation in Divided Societies*

He is also a big believer in community power, of which some prominent leaders and elders have referred to him as a change maker. To put it into perspective, in his acceptance speech for the Marsha Hanen Award for Excellence in Creating Community Awareness that he received in the fall convocation of (2014), he referred to a community as a "human bank," where citizens live and grow, where students who become doctors, engineers, dentists, leaders, peacemakers, teachers, and so on, come from. He encourages students to be part of their surrounding environment, whether on campus or in the community. This will enhance their understanding and networking. As an educator and community builder, he was also awarded the Distinguished Alumni Award (2017) for his excellent contributions in the education system.

Other Notable Accomplishments

Before migrating to Canada, Atem worked extensively and successfully for various international organizations. One of these was the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Kakuma, Kenya, a vast and popular refugee camp, from **1995-1997**. He was tasked with needs assessments, encompassing assessing, managing, directing, prioritizing, and ensuring distribution of non-food items in the refugee camp. Atem was also employed at the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), in Kakuma, Kenya, from **1998-2001**, Department of Case Management (Case Worker) partly funded and administered by the UNHCR Community Services. He held distinctive responsibilities for managing strategic and durable solutions (resettlement) in the camp that hosted more than **120,000** refugees from seven countries: Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sudan. In this capacity, he helped to devise, roll out and manage a durable solution in general and specifically for an unaccompanied minor group known today around the world as the Lost Boys and Girls of South Sudan/Sudan. One of his other core responsibilities was to receive and provide tour guides to visitors from different organizations that were sponsoring the Lost Boys & Girls of South Sudan/Sudan to the United States of America from **1998-2001**. In these roles, he achieved strong reference letters when departing.

He is a member of Winnipeg Rotary, serving under the world service committee. He and other committee members were to go to South Sudan for educational assessment in December, 2013 or March 2014, but both trips were postponed due to political instability. However, he has adapted and applied the philosophy of ***“Learn to Change the World”*** as a motto of day-to-day principle. This means learning and generating a plethora of authentic ideas and, for the most part, he takes necessary actions to implement them.

David Mabior Atem's biographical note presents a highly distinctive and distinguished profile drawn from the diverse expertise, in the community services, humanitarian development, peacebuilding, reconciliation, administration, policy development, community economic development, and academic scholarships.