Identifying impacts of COVID-19 on human development, peace and state -building efforts in Africa

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CovidCOVID-19 has continued to be an international crisis, with the wave of new variants. While many have attributed it to focused on the public health issues, covidCOVID-19 has remained resolute continues to transform our approaches to every sector in development, policies and engagements, with Fthe impacts of this pandemic on human development, peace and state building are still ongoing since 2019 across every nation.

In Africa, a youth_dominated continent with considerablete illiteracy, many private and public institutions have been forced to go digital in both private and public institutions. The This digital skills and online presence hasve pushed technological advancements for and reformed in education, technology advancements and employment. Covid nother words, the COVID-19 era is creating foreign remote jobs that is building the human capacities of the African Youths. The crisis has necessitated a lot of innovation to curtail some of the challenges posed by it.

However, CovidCOVID-19 has also revealed the many weak institutions in the nations of African nations, the divisions and inequalities that exist in the national systems. For instance, the health care system is so too incapacitated even for local research towards on the pandemic. Therefore, there have been so much dependingence on the international communities to for help with solutions and research against the pandemic. The World Bank Group has already committed about \$24.7 billion out of its \$50 billion budget for Africa response to CovidCOVID-19 since 2020. Although, doses of the vaccines available are still being administered and advocated for, it is clearly seen to be few compared to the African populationce, and it is easier for a percentage of the elites to be vaccinated. As of 17 June 2021, around 68 vaccines were administered for every 100 people in Europe and Northern America compared with fewer than 2 in sub-Saharan Africa.

In the face of the global outbreak, there has been severe economic downturn; hence, policy responses from the African leaders should be such that is need to be sustainable, as there are many future uncertainties. According to the Sustainable Development Goals Report launched on 6th July, 2021 by the UN, the speculations for the 2030 agenda is already shaky due to the many adjustments required for living in the pandemic moments.

State and peace building is guaranteed only when the citizens are secured <u>of with food</u>, and basic social amenities. For many refugees and IDPs that have hitherto been neglected <u>in all these needs</u>, obeying <u>covidCOVID</u>-19 guidelines will not be their priority. Since the economic downturn will further inhibite their distributed materials, <u>minor</u> agitations can be expected to spring forth conflicts <u>and</u>, communal clashes, <u>and</u>-risking further spread of the pandemic.

YALDA, as a youth organisation, has continued to put in extra efforts as a way of impact to advocate and liaseliaise with relevant bodies to bring in sustainable solutions to for the unique covidCOVID-19 challenges as peculiar toof Africans.

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/

https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/factsheet/2020/06/02/world-banks-response-to-covid-19coronavirus-in-africa Commented [RL1]: PUB: If these references were used for specific facts listed above, I recommend including footnotes with those facts to tie them to the reference. Or, if the references were used for several facts throughout the article, I recommend simply introducing them here with a phrase like, "References used"