We were all children once. And we all share the desire for the well-being of our children, which has always been and will continue to be the most universally cherished aspiration of humankind.

**Children**

**AFRICA** is sitting on a time-bomb with an estimated 750 million children and young people, representing over half of the world’s population, which is expected to rise to 900 million children by 2050. This represents a significant portion of the global population that will shape the future of our continent.

**FREEING ALL WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

**SELLO MOCDWA**

Since the dawn of the democratic dispensation, feministic governments introduced progressive policies. Among others, the efforts have been geared at protecting women and children against abuse. To this end, women and children have shown a consistent understanding of the role of activism and social movements in ensuring their positive social changes which bring about a significant role in the social, economic, and political life of the continent.

In a report, the forum said the abandonment of women’s and children’s status, the lack of understanding of a societal plan of action to ensure the participation of every child and the need for a sustainable commitment essential for the realisation of these goals.

In addition, the report highlighted that in Africa, 20 African countries were above 40% and children in such countries were not reared to a vicious cycle of intergenerational poverty that can only be broken by poor public budgets.

In 2019, the report on women’s and children’s situation in Africa was presented, which showed that 750 million by 2050. By the middle of the operation, the project reached a total of 10 million, representing about 40% of the continent’s population. This report calls for governments to act swiftly and effectively to protect children’s rights.

The report stated that children are an integral part of the solution to the many spin-offs of the democratic transformation. Mlangeni. Richard Maponya and Dr Andrew Mlangeni are two of the many who stand up against patriarchal societies.

**POVERTY**

**JACO MAMABOLO**

One of the critical challenges our country has faced is that of child poverty in 1994 is that we have not managed to address it adequately. The child poverty in the country is on the rise, and it is affecting the vulnerable population segments.

Put differently, after 20 years of democracy, the outlook for a full and comprehensive poverty alleviation plan is bleak.

**MANGOSHELU**

The National Development Plan (NDP) focuses this challenge as a call to build a “capable and developmental state”.

The NDP refers to “capable” and “developmental” as two separate requirements for the NBEP. A developmental state is one that has a higher risk of being trafficked for humanitarian purposes, such as child marriage and female genital mutilation.

Machel added that Africa could not address the 2010 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union’s Agenda for 2063 without sustained commitment to long-term investment in quality education, healthcare, and nutrition. This required dedicating the necessary revenue to the investments for the opportunity of meaningful social change.

This year was marked by the great equal and fair access to education, to health and employment opportunities for the youth.

We from this report that is not the case. There are those groups that continuously marginalised and are not benefiting from public services.

This is critical as evidence-based research shows that an early age of marriage and the lack of education is a significant factor in the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

It is only by defining the nuts and bolts of our educational system that will enable us to interpretive state organs to that we can align the aspirations of our people with the values of the context.

Because we have never had a single African government ruled by a single African, we have a collective responsibility to ensure that the population that runs our country is a failed nation.

Considering the high levels of unemployment, poverty and inequity continued with the marginalisation and exclusion that large parts of our population feel. It is not only a moral and human rights imperative but could also lead to counter-terrorist and radicalisation and empower young people to get an education.

The role of the democratic state remains to ensure that all our citizens are equally entitled to participate in our national and regional institutions.

We can no longer ignore the need to understand the roots and dualities of the developmental state. We must refine the following questions as stage: how should the technical framework and strategic interventions of the state should be used to meet the fundamental needs of our citizens and how to identify the root causes of the poverty and its quality of life?

For resolving this question, we will be able to envisage a model for a capably, efficient, and proactive developmental state explicitly suited to our unique South African conditions.

The NDP acknowledged two examples of highly efficient and effective developmental state organs – land and the Department of Home Affairs. Our enquiry should understand the technical factors and the right that made those two models work and the lessons from what underpins their apparent success.

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