Federal Africa
UNITY IN DIVERSITY

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# The Federal Africa Charter

## Unity in Diversity

A continental civic platform where Africans practise what a united Africa could look like — and put that practice to work on the problems in front of us today.


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**Practise**
Take a real role in a model federation, with people from across Africa.

**Solve**
Work real problems through Leadership Missions, from evidence to decision.

**Act**
Carry proposals and projects into communities and the rooms where decisions are made.

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BRIEF

# Federal Africa at a Glance

*For readers in a hurry: what Federal Africa is, what it is not, and why it matters now.*

**What it is**
A continental civic platform: a simulation of how the institutions of a united Africa could work. Members take real roles in a model federation — an assembly, a cabinet of ministries, a court, advisory councils, and a State for every African nation and for the diaspora.

**What it is not**
Not a government, not a political party, and not a rival to any nation or to the African Union. Federal Africa governs no one, and its decisions bind no one outside the platform.

**Why it exists**
Africa's integration agenda — from Agenda 2063 to the African Continental Free Trade Area — needs millions of people who understand how continental cooperation works. Most Africans have never had a place to practise it.

**How it works**
**Practise, Solve, Act.** Members learn continental cooperation by doing it, apply it to Leadership Missions on real challenges, and carry the results into their communities and into the conversations where decisions are made.

**What it produces**
Leaders with real experience of continental work, practical proposals, community projects, a network that spans every region, and a trusted civic identity — the FA-ID — that keeps participation fair.

**Who it's for**
Young Africans at home and in the diaspora, professionals, experienced leaders and elders, policy makers, universities, civil society and partners who want to see Africa's integration succeed.

OPENING

# Preamble

> **Every generation of Africans has been asked to believe in a united continent. Very few have been given a place to *practise* one.**

Federal Africa is that place. It is a civic platform — a continental simulation — in which Africans rehearse the institutions a united Africa could have. Members sit in an assembly, lead ministries, serve on a court, advise as elders and represent their home States. And they use those roles for something real: to study the problems Africa faces today, to design solutions together, and to carry those solutions into their communities and into the rooms where decisions are made.

Federal Africa governs no one. It is not a government, not a political party and not a rival to any nation or to the African Union. It is a practice ground, in the way a flight simulator prepares a pilot before the first real flight, or a moot court prepares a lawyer before the first real case. Its purpose is simple: when the moment for deeper continental cooperation comes, a generation of Africans will already know how to make it work.

A charter for practising African unity · federalafrica.org

ARTICLE I

# Why Federal Africa, and Why Now

*Africa has the people, the plans and the momentum for deeper cooperation. What has been missing is a place where ordinary Africans can learn to make that cooperation work.*

## Africa in Numbers

**1.5bn**
People living in Africa today
UN DESA · 2024

**≈19**
Median age, the youngest of any continent
UN DESA · 2024

**≈15%**
Of Africa's trade is with itself, far less than in Europe or Asia
UNCTAD

**1 in 4**
People on earth projected to be African by 2050
UN DESA · 2024

**The vision is not new.** In 1900 the first Pan-African Conference met in London. In 1963 independent African states founded the Organisation of African Unity, and 25 May became Africa Day. In 2002 the OAU became the African Union. For more than a century, Africans have affirmed that the continent is stronger together.

**The plans are real.** In 2015 the African Union adopted Agenda 2063, its fifty-year blueprint for "the Africa We Want". Two of its aspirations sit at the heart of Federal Africa: an integrated continent, politically united on the ideals of Pan-Africanism, and an Africa whose development is people-driven, relying above all on the potential of its women and its youth. The African Continental Free Trade Area, in force since 2019 and trading since 2021, is building a single market of more than 1.3 billion people. A protocol on the free movement of people, a single African air transport market and an African passport are all on the table.

**The gap is participation.** Integration is negotiated at summits, written into treaties and carried out by ministries, out of sight of most of the people it is meant to serve. A young trader, student or engineer has few places to learn how continental institutions work, to practise leading across borders, or to put their ideas in front of the people who shape regional policy. Civic education usually stops at the national border.

**What is at stake.** A free-trade area works only when traders, customs officers, regulators and entrepreneurs know how to use it. Free movement works only when people trust one another across borders. Continental institutions are only as strong as the people ready to serve in them. Federal Africa exists to grow that readiness, by giving Africans a place to practise now.

> **Unity, practised — not merely proclaimed.**

ARTICLE II

# What Federal Africa Is — and Is Not

*A simulation with a real-world purpose: practise continental institutions, work on real problems, and take what you learn back into the world.*

The simplest way to picture Federal Africa is as a continental, always-on **Model United Nations built around Africa's own agenda**, with three differences. The roles last longer than a weekend. The work is about the problems Africans face right now. And the aim is action, not only debate.

## It is

- A continental civic simulation, where members practise how the institutions of a united Africa could work.
- A leadership school, where governance is learned by doing, with real roles and real responsibility inside the platform.
- A solutions lab, where Leadership Missions turn practice into proposals and projects for today's problems.
- A pan-African network reaching every Member State and the diaspora.
- A trusted civic identity — the FA-ID — that keeps participation fair and accountable.

## It is not

- A government. It governs no one, and its decisions bind no one outside the platform.
- A political party, a campaign, or a vehicle for any candidate.
- A rival to any nation, to the African Union or to the Pan-African Parliament.
- A source of legal identity. The FA-ID is not a passport, a national ID or proof of nationality.
- A commercial or partisan venture.

### Where the simulation ends and the real work begins

Inside the platform, the institutions are simulated. When the model Assembly passes a resolution, it is a *model* resolution, not a law, and every such outcome is labelled as a simulation. Outside the platform, the work is real: the research members do, the proposals they publish, the projects they run in their communities, the partnerships they build and the people they become.

ARTICLE III

# How It Works: Practise, Solve, Act

*Federal Africa runs on three movements. Members practise continental cooperation, use it to solve real problems, and act on what they learn.*

STEP 1 · PRACTISE

**Take a role**

Take a seat in the Assembly, a post in a ministry, a place on the bench, a council role, or a role in your home State. Learn how continental decisions are made by making them, under shared rules, with people from across Africa.

STEP 2 · SOLVE

**Work a real problem**

Join Leadership Missions on real challenges such as trade, jobs, climate, health and mobility. Research, debate, cost and draft solutions, then reach decisions through the model institutions.

STEP 3 · ACT

**Take it into the world**

Publish proposals, brief decision-makers, run community projects, start initiatives, and share what worked with members in every State.

## A member's journey

1. **Register and receive your FA-ID.** Create a federal account at federalafrica.org. Your FA-ID is issued by OFIS, the platform's identity office, and stays with you.
2. **Join your State.** Belong to your home nation's State, or to your region of the diaspora.
3. **Choose how to take part.** Follow the work, contribute to a mission, join a ministry or committee, or apply for a seat or position.
4. **Build trust.** Raise your verification level over time. Higher levels open roles that carry more responsibility.
5. **Contribute.** Take part in missions, debates and model decisions alongside members from other States.
6. **Be recognised.** Service is visible, from featured-leader profiles to the annual Patron of the Year honour.
7. **Carry it outward.** Use what you learned in your community, your career and your country.

ARTICLE IV

# The Model Federation

*The simulation is modelled on how a federal union of Africa could work: three branches that check one another, a State for every African nation, and councils that keep it wise.*

Federal Africa's institutions are practice institutions. They are designed to feel real, with rules, roles, debate and accountability, so that members learn what continental governance actually demands. Their decisions apply only inside the platform.

EXECUTIVE

**The Chairperson**

A Federal Chairperson leads the model executive with a cabinet of virtual ministries organised around the continent's priorities. Ministries prepare proposals, run missions and report back.

LEGISLATURE

**The Assembly**

A two-chamber Federal Assembly, the Federal Congress and the House of Representatives, debates, amends and votes on model resolutions drawn from the work of ministries and missions.

JUDICIARY

**The Court**

A Supreme Court interprets the Federal Africa Charter, hears disputes inside the platform and anchors the rule of law in everything the model institutions do.

## Seats and positions

| 189 | 360 | 150 |
|---|---|---|
| Federal Congress<br>Upper chamber | House of Representatives<br>Lower chamber | Supreme Court<br>Judiciary |

Members apply for seats and positions through the platform.

## How seats are shared

The Federal Congress gives every constituency the same voice. Each of the 55 States and each of the eight diaspora constituencies sends three members, so the upper chamber is

63 delegations of three, 189 seats in all. A State’s weight there does not depend on its size.

The House of Representatives follows population. Every constituency, State or diaspora, begins with two seats, so sixteen of its 360 seats belong to the diaspora, two for each constituency. The other 344 are shared among the States: after each State’s two, the remaining 234 are divided in proportion to population and rounded by largest remainder. No State may hold more than one tenth of the House, 36 seats, and seats above that line are shared out again among the other States. Population is the United Nations estimate for 1 July 2025. The table is redrawn every five years, next for 1 July 2030, so changes in representation arrive with elections rather than between them.

## Schedule B: seats in the House of Representatives

Fifty-five States and 344 seats, from the formula above. The eight diaspora constituencies, codes 90 to 97, hold two seats each, making 360.

| State | Code | Seats |
|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 01 | 9 |
| Angola | 02 | 8 |
| Benin | 03 | 4 |
| Botswana | 04 | 2 |
| Burkina Faso | 05 | 6 |
| Burundi | 06 | 4 |
| Cabo Verde | 07 | 2 |
| Cameroon | 08 | 7 |
| Central African Republic | 09 | 3 |
| Chad | 10 | 5 |
| Comoros | 11 | 2 |
| Congo | 12 | 3 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 13 | 7 |
| DR Congo | 14 | 19 |
| Djibouti | 15 | 2 |
| Egypt | 16 | 20 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 17 | 2 |
| Eritrea | 18 | 3 |
| Eswatini | 19 | 2 |
| Ethiopia | 20 | 23 |
| Gabon | 21 | 2 |
| Gambia | 22 | 3 |
| Ghana | 23 | 7 |
| Guinea | 24 | 4 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 25 | 2 |
| Kenya | 26 | 11 |
| Lesotho | 27 | 2 |
| Liberia | 28 | 3 |

| State | Code | Seats |
|---|---|---|
| Libya | 29 | 3 |
| Madagascar | 30 | 7 |
| Malawi | 31 | 5 |
| Mali | 32 | 6 |
| Mauritania | 33 | 3 |
| Mauritius | 34 | 2 |
| Morocco | 35 | 8 |
| Mozambique | 36 | 8 |
| Namibia | 37 | 3 |
| Niger | 38 | 6 |
| Nigeria | 39 | 36 |
| Rwanda | 40 | 4 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | 41 | 2 |
| Senegal | 42 | 5 |
| Seychelles | 43 | 2 |
| Sierra Leone | 44 | 3 |
| Somalia | 45 | 5 |
| South Africa | 46 | 12 |
| South Sudan | 47 | 4 |
| Sudan | 48 | 10 |
| Tanzania | 49 | 13 |
| Togo | 50 | 4 |
| Tunisia | 51 | 4 |
| Uganda | 52 | 10 |
| Zambia | 53 | 5 |
| Zimbabwe | 54 | 5 |
| Western Sahara | 55 | 2 |

In the Federal Congress every State and diaspora constituency holds three seats. The platform opens applications for each State according to this schedule.

### The States

Every African nation is represented as a State of the model federation: 55 in all, matching the membership of the African Union. Africans abroad belong to the diaspora, organised into a global group and seven world regions. Each State has its own Governor, Assembly, ministries and advisory council, so members practise close to home before they act at continental level.

ARTICLE V

# Leadership Missions

*Missions are where the simulation meets reality. Each one takes a real African challenge and works it from evidence to decision to action.*

A Leadership Mission is a structured, time-bound challenge on a real problem, taken on by a team drawn from different States. The team works through the model institutions: ministries prepare, the Assembly debates, the councils advise and the Court checks the outcome against the Charter's principles. What comes out is not only a decision on paper, but a plan that members can carry into the world.

### How a mission runs

1. **Brief** The problem is defined with evidence, local knowledge and expert input.
2. **Research** Teams gather data, listen to the people affected and study what has worked elsewhere.
3. **Deliberate** Ministries draft options, the Assembly debates them, the councils advise and the Court reviews them for fairness.
4. **Decide** The model institutions adopt a resolution, a policy proposal or an action plan.
5. **Act** Members publish what they produced, run pilots in their communities and share their proposals with partners and decision-makers.
6. **Learn** Results are reviewed honestly, and what worked is shared with every State.

## Mission themes

Missions follow priorities Africans already share, as set out in Agenda 2063 and the African Continental Free Trade Area:

Trade and small enterprise · Jobs and skills for young people · Climate, water and food security · Health · Peace, security and justice · Free movement and mobility · Digital Africa and trusted identity · Culture, heritage and the creative economy · Women's leadership and inclusion.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE · NOT A REAL MISSION

### Small traders at the border

**The problem.** Small cross-border traders, many of them women, lose time and money at border crossings to unclear rules, informal fees and long delays.

**Practise.** A team from six States takes the brief. The model trade ministry drafts a simplified regime for small consignments. The Assembly debates it. The Women's Council advises on how it would affect traders' safety and income. The Court reviews whether it treats every State fairly.

**Solve.** The team adopts a one-page traders' guide in plain language and a model proposal for simpler border procedures.

**Act.** Members in border towns translate the guide into local languages and run information sessions with traders. The team publishes its proposal and shares it with trade officials, traders' associations and forums working on the African Continental Free Trade Area.

### What missions produce

| Output | What it is | Who it serves |
|---|---|---|
| **Policy brief** | A short, evidence-based proposal on a specific problem. | Officials, legislators and regional bodies. |
| **Model resolution** | The decision adopted by the model institutions, with the debate behind it. | Members, educators and researchers. |
| **Community project** | A pilot, campaign or service run by members where they live. | Communities and local partners. |
| **Research and data** | Findings gathered during a mission, shared openly where possible. | Researchers, journalists and civil society. |
| **New initiatives** | Ventures, organisations and collaborations that grow out of a mission. | Entrepreneurs, funders and partners. |

Federal Africa will seek partnerships with universities, civil society, regional bodies and governments so that the strongest proposals are heard where decisions are made. It offers its work openly, never claims authority it does not have, and never lobbies for a party.

ARTICLE VI

# Identity and Trust

*Fair participation needs trust: one person, one voice. The FA-ID gives every member a verifiable civic identity inside Federal Africa, while keeping members in control of their own information.*

Federal Africa established the **Office of Federal Identity Services (OFIS)** to run its identity system. OFIS issues each member an **FA-ID**: a permanent credential of the form `FA-<state>-<8 digits>` that records a member's State and their place in the platform. The FA-ID makes fair applications, genuine representation and accountable service possible, and it keeps out fake and duplicate accounts.

## Trust that grows with participation

Identity is confirmed in stages. Anyone can join at Level 0. Roles that carry more responsibility ask for more assurance.

LEVEL 0

**Unverified**

A federal account exists and its FA-ID is issued. Participation begins.

LEVEL 1

**Basic Verified**

Core identity details checked: the first rung of trust.

LEVEL 2

**Strong Verified**

Identity evidence reviewed to a strong standard.

LEVEL 3

**Institutional Trust**

The highest assurance Federal Africa grants.

**Your information, your choice**

Members decide what is shared about them. When another Federal Africa service or an approved partner needs to confirm something about a member — that they hold a valid FA-ID, for example — it can see only what that member has agreed to share, and members can review their consents from their own dashboard. One federal account is designed to sign members in across every Federal Africa service: “Sign in with Federal ID”.

**What the FA-ID is not**

The FA-ID is a civic membership credential that works *inside Federal Africa*. It is not a passport, a national identity card or proof of nationality, and it confers no legal status or rights outside the platform. In Federal Africa, a “citizen” is a registered member, not the holder of any nationality.

## State codes

State codes follow OFIS **Schedule A**. Member States are numbered alphabetically, from Algeria (01) to Zimbabwe (54), with Western Sahara at 55, so a code names a State, not a region.

| Allocation | Codes | Count |
|---|---|---|
| Member States | 01 – 55 | 55 |
| Pan-African institutions | 56 | 1 |
| The diaspora — a global group and seven world regions | 90 – 97 | 8 |
| Reserved and special federal assignments | 98 – 99 | 2 |

ARTICLE VII

# The Councils

*Seats and posts are not the whole story. Standing councils keep Federal Africa wise, inclusive and connected across generations.*

**Council of Elders & Advisors**
Experience and continuity: counsel from people who have led institutions, movements and communities, offered to the generation now practising leadership.

**Youth Advisory Council**
The generation Federal Africa is built for, with a standing voice in its direction and priorities.

**Women's Council**
Making sure women lead and are represented at every level, and that missions weigh their impact on women.

**Diaspora Advisory Board**
Africa beyond its shores: connecting the skills, networks and perspectives of the diaspora to the work on the continent.

**Patron of the Year**
An annual honour for a person whose life and work advance the cause of a united Africa.

ARTICLE VIII

# Who Federal Africa Is For

*Federal Africa is built for every African who wants to see the continent work better together, and for the institutions that need them.*

**Students and young people**
**You'll take part by:** Representing your State, joining a mission and debating with peers from across the continent.
**You'll gain:** Experience, confidence, skills and a continental network few people can build at your age.

**Young professionals and entrepreneurs**
**You'll take part by:** Leading a mission team, bringing your field's know-how to a ministry, or serving in the Assembly.
**You'll gain:** Cross-border leadership experience, collaborators and visibility for your ideas.

**The diaspora**
**You'll take part by:** Joining a diaspora region, mentoring members and connecting missions to skills and partners abroad.
**You'll gain:** A structured way to contribute to the continent from wherever you live.

**Experienced leaders and elders**
**You'll take part by:** Advising through the Council of Elders, mentoring mission teams and sharing what decades of work have taught you.
**You'll gain:** A way to pass on experience to a generation that is ready to use it.

**Policy makers and public institutions**
**You'll take part by:** Sharing real policy questions as mission briefs, meeting members and receiving their proposals.
**You'll gain:** Fresh, evidence-based ideas from young Africans, a window on how they think, and a pipeline of future public servants, with no obligation to adopt anything.

**Universities, civil society and partners**
**You'll take part by:** Hosting missions, co-designing learning, providing expertise and data, and supporting members' projects.
**You'll gain:** Engaged students and communities, practical research partners and shared impact.

ARTICLE IX

# Working with Africa's Institutions

*Federal Africa complements the institutions Africa already has. It rehearses their goals; it never competes with their authority.*

| Institution | Its role | How Federal Africa relates |
|---|---|---|
| **African Union** | Sets the continental agenda, including Agenda 2063. | Aligns missions with Agenda 2063 and helps young Africans understand and practise its goals. |
| **Pan-African Parliament** | The African Union's parliamentary body, with consultative and advisory powers today. | The model Assembly lets members practise continental deliberation and lawmaking. |
| **Regional Economic Communities** | Blocs such as ECOWAS, the EAC, SADC and COMESA lead integration within their regions. | Many missions work at regional scale, where integration is moving fastest. |
| **National governments** | Govern their countries and represent them in continental bodies. | Federal Africa governs no one. It offers its ideas openly and respects every State's authority. |
| **Youth councils, Model UN and civic programmes** | Train young people in leadership and civic life. | Federal Africa gives their alumni a continental, year-round place to keep practising. |

## What Federal Africa will never do

- Claim to speak for any government or institution.
- Issue documents with legal effect.
- Endorse candidates or take sides in national elections.
- Present a simulated decision as a real one.

ARTICLE X

# Principles and Safeguards

*So that Federal Africa remains a civic good, it is bound by principles that do not bend.*

**Non-partisan.** It advances no party, candidate or ideology.

**Additive, never adversarial.** It complements Africa's real institutions and never claims their authority.

**Honest about simulation.** Model decisions are always labelled as model decisions.

**Youth-led, elder-guided.** Directed by the young, counselled by the experienced.

**Inclusive by design.** Women, the diaspora and every region have a formal place at the table, and participation is designed to be accessible.

**Private by design.** Members control what is shared about them, and OFIS collects only what participation needs.

**Safe and respectful.** Every member is held to a code of conduct, with particular care for young members.

**Merit and service.** Standing is earned through contribution, never purchased.

**Transparent and accountable.** Power inside the platform is checked across three branches, and Federal Africa reports openly on its work.

ARTICLE XI

# Measuring What Matters

*Federal Africa will judge itself by what changes in people and communities, not by how many people sign up.*

| Area | What Federal Africa will measure |
|---|---|
| **Participation** | Active members in every State and diaspora region, with gender and regional balance. |
| **Learning** | The skills and confidence members report gaining, and the roles they take on. |
| **Solutions** | Missions completed, proposals published and community projects launched. |
| **Reach** | Proposals presented to real institutions, and partnerships formed. |
| **Lives** | Members who go on to serve in public office, enterprise, research and civil society. |

Federal Africa intends to report on these measures openly, State by State.

ARTICLE XII

# Sustaining the Work

*A platform built to last needs a model built to last.*

Federal Africa is sustained by its members and its friends. Membership plans support the running of the platform, its missions and its programmes. Institutional partners — universities, foundations, businesses and public bodies — can support missions and programmes that match their goals. Patrons who share the vision can support the work directly.

Two commitments guide this. Cost should not decide who gets to practise leadership, so plans are designed with accessibility in mind. And money never buys influence over the platform's decisions, its outputs or who holds its roles.

ARTICLE XIII

# The Road Ahead

*Federal Africa is built in deliberate phases, each one standing on its own before the next begins.*

PHASE I · NOW

**Foundation**

The identity system that issues FA-IDs is built and running. Founding members register, the States are chartered and the first model institutions take their seats.

PHASE II · NEXT

**Institution**

Verified identity at scale, Leadership Missions in every region, the councils convened, the Court hearing its first cases, and “Sign in with Federal ID” across Federal Africa’s services.

PHASE III · HORIZON

**Continental engagement**

Partnerships with universities, civil society, regional bodies and governments; mission outputs presented in real policy forums; and an alumni network of Africans who have practised continental leadership together.

QUESTIONS

# Questions People Ask

**Is Federal Africa a government?**

No. It is a civic platform that simulates how the institutions of a united Africa could work. It governs no one, and nothing decided inside it has legal effect.

**Is it political?**

It is about public life, but it is strictly non-partisan. It supports no party or candidate and takes no side in national elections.

**Does the FA-ID replace my national ID or passport?**

No. The FA-ID is a civic membership credential that works only inside Federal Africa. It confers no nationality and no legal rights.

**If the institutions are simulated, what is the point?**

Practice builds ability. Members learn how continental cooperation works by doing it, and Leadership Missions turn that practice into real proposals, projects and partnerships.

**How do proposals reach real decision-makers?**
Members publish their work openly, and Federal Africa will seek partnerships with universities, civil society, regional bodies and governments to bring the strongest proposals to the forums where decisions are made.

**Who can join?**
Federal Africa is built for Africans on the continent and in the diaspora. Registration is at federalafrica.org. Some roles ask for a higher verification level.

**What does it cost?**
Membership plans, and what each one includes, are listed at federalafrica.org.

**What happens to my data?**
Your identity is held by OFIS, Federal Africa's identity office. Other Federal Africa services and approved partners can see only what you have agreed to share, and you can review your consents from your dashboard.

**How is it different from Model UN or a youth parliament?**
It is continental rather than national, it runs all year rather than for a weekend, its agenda is Africa's own, its work aims at real action, and every participant has a verified identity.

**I lead an institution. How can we get involved?**
Write to partnerships@federalafrica.org. Institutions can bring real questions as mission briefs, host missions, mentor members and receive their proposals.

GLOSSARY

# Key Terms

| | |
|---|---|
| **Federal Africa** | The civic platform described in this paper, and the model federation its members operate. |
| **Simulation** | Practising real institutions under real rules, with outcomes that apply only inside the platform. |
| **State** | One of the 55 African nations as represented in the model federation, each with its own Governor, Assembly, ministries and council. |
| **Diaspora region** | The home in Federal Africa for Africans living abroad: a global group and seven world regions. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Citizen** | A registered member of Federal Africa. Not a legal nationality. |
| **OFIS** | The Office of Federal Identity Services, which runs Federal Africa's identity system. |
| **FA-ID** | A member's permanent civic credential, issued by OFIS, in the form FA-<state>-<8 digits>. |
| **Verification level** | How strongly a member's identity has been confirmed, from Level 0 to Level 3. |
| **Leadership Mission** | A structured, time-bound team challenge on a real African problem. |
| **Schedule A** | The official list of codes for States, Pan-African institutions and diaspora regions. |
| **Schedule B** | The apportionment of the 360 seats of the House of Representatives among the States and diaspora constituencies, redrawn every five years from United Nations population estimates. |
| **Agenda 2063** | The African Union's fifty-year blueprint for "the Africa We Want", adopted in 2015. |
| **AfCFTA** | The African Continental Free Trade Area, which is building a single market across the continent. |
| **Regional Economic Communities** | Regional blocs such as ECOWAS, the EAC and SADC that lead integration within their regions. |

JOIN

# Take Your Place in Federal Africa

Join the founding

The federation is only as real as the people who practise it. Founding members shape everything that follows.

1. **Register** Create your account and receive your FA-ID.
2. **Join your State** Belong to your home nation or your diaspora region.

3. **Take part** Join a mission, serve in a ministry, apply for a seat, or sit on a council.

| | |
|---|---|
| **General enquiries** | info@federalafrica.org |
| **Institutions and partners** | partnerships@federalafrica.org |
| **Media** | media@federalafrica.org |

# A Note from the Federal Architect

> **We were told unity was for our leaders to negotiate and our children to inherit. Federal Africa is the argument that it is ours to practise — now, in our own hands. Take your place. Africa is waiting for the people who will build it.**
>
> **The Federal Architect** · Founder · Federal Africa

NOTES

# Sources and Notes

1. Population, median age and the 2050 projection: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *World Population Prospects 2024*. Figures rounded.
2. Schedule B: population at 1 July 2025 from *World Population Prospects 2024*, medium variant. Method: a floor of two seats for every constituency (sixteen for the diaspora), the remaining 234 State seats by largest remainder, and a ceiling of 36 seats per State. Version 4.2 raised the diaspora from one seat per constituency to two.
3. Share of trade within Africa: UNCTAD, *Economic Development in Africa Report 2019: Made in Africa — Rules of Origin for Enhanced Intra-African Trade*.
4. Agenda 2063: African Union, *Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want*, adopted in 2015 (Aspirations 2 and 6).
5. African Continental Free Trade Area: AfCFTA Secretariat. The agreement entered into force on 30 May 2019, and trading under it began on 1 January 2021.
6. Pan-African Parliament: African Union. Inaugurated in 2004, with consultative and advisory powers.
7. FA-ID format, verification levels and Schedule A codes: the OFIS registry, as live in 2026.
8. Illustrative examples in this paper are clearly marked and do not describe real missions.

Figures are rounded and were current when this edition was prepared. Check the latest sources before quoting them.

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