

Africa Energy Outlook with NJ Ayuk



President Tshisekedi unveils vision to transform DR Congo



Gambia: Exorcising Jammeh's Ghosts In Walk To Justice



South Africa: From Apartheid to Xenophobia; hate in the rainbow nation



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The Surmountable Problems of Africa

By Ajong Mbapndah L

Within a month, two of the longest serving leaders in Africa were forced out of power. A combination of people power through massive street protests, palace intrigues, and others led to the political demise of Abdelaziz Bouteflika in power since 1999 in Algeria, and Omar al-Bashir of Sudan in power since 1989.

As was the case with Compaore in Burkina Faso, Yaya Jammeh in Gambia, Mugabe in Zimbabwe, and Ben Ali of Tunisia, the emotions were strong across the continent, especially in countries under the spell of dictatorships. The leadership equation in Africa's development process remains problematic.

At a time when people are looking to the future with optimism, leadership remains a major impediment. Incompetent, lacking in vision, with priorities at odds with what a vast majority of the people want. In a country full of dynamic people, why would Bouteflika on a wheel chair, and without his full capacity insist on remaining in power? What will motivate a leader to be in power for 25 or 30 years in countries which are not known to be monarchies?

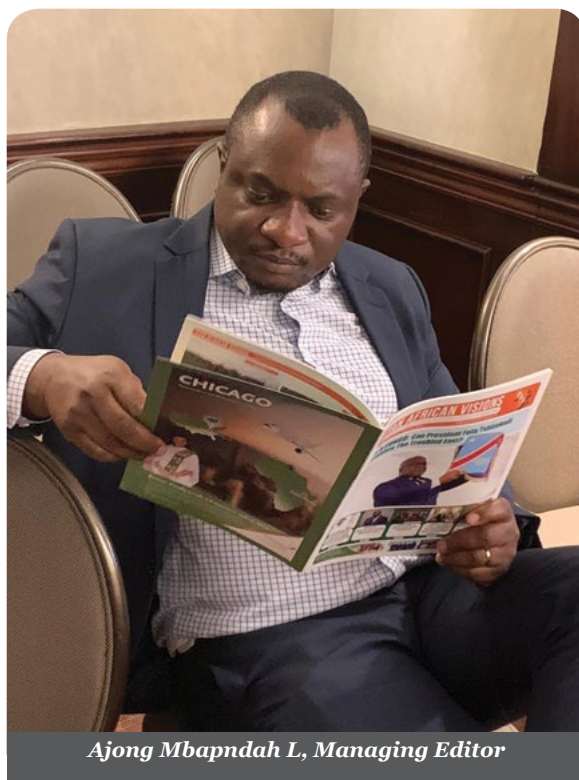
Take it or leave it, there is a very strong and growing appetite for democracy, and a generational shift in Africa, and it is part of the reason why we see such unbridled excitement each time one of the long serving leaders is forced out of power. While there maybe a myriad of lessons drawn from the rise and fall of these leaders, a significant stand out point is

what the collective power and will of the people can achieve. What can the most powerful dictator do when hundreds of thousands of people persistently make a call for change? What can the most brutal military do in the face of a resilient change thirsty people?

Algeria and Sudan are not exceptional cases as they are many other leaders whose political fall will be celebrated with pomp across the continent. As the feel-good moment continues, it will be important to look at the reaction of Africa and Africans to other recent developments in the continent.

In South Africa, the ugly demons of xenophobia returned in full force. No matter how much time we spend trying to find reasons for the ignoble acts, South Africa, and South Africans have no excuse. There is no other country which has received the kind of continental wide support that South Africa had in its fight against apartheid. Instead of transferring their aggression to fellow Africans, South Africans should hold the feet of their political leaders to fire.

Africans were friends indeed when South Africans were in need, Africa stood with them all the way in their fight against apartheid. For a country that is supposed to be a leader in Africa alongside Nigeria, the xenophobic acts are an insult to the legacy of historic figures like Nelson Mandela, Winnie Mandela, Steve Biko, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Chief Albert Luthuli and African leaders like Julius Nyerere of



Ajong Mbapndah L, Managing Editor

Tanzania and many others who prioritized the fight against apartheid despite the mountain of challenges in their individual countries. South Africans should know better, and South Africa can do better.

Talking about solidarity kudos to MPs in Ghana for raising questions on the need to support victims of the Cyclone Idai. The cyclone caused catastrophic damage in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Malawi, leaving more than 1,000 people dead and thousands more missing, but as is sadly often the case, when it comes to aid for victims, we hear more about what foreign countries, and governments are doing. The Afrieximbank did make a donation of \$1.5 million. Certainly, other companies may have donated or are helping in one way or the other to bring much needed succor to the afflicted.

The broader point made is that part of the way Africa will change the narrative of an aid dependent continent is to take the lead when disasters like the one caused by Cyclone Idai strike. Within hours of the fire incident that affected the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, there were pledges of support to help rebuild the historic edifice. Many found it curious that African leaders who were tight lipped when Idai struck Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe, were amongst the first to issue statements on the Notre Dame incident, and some even pledged huge sums for the rebuilding efforts. If Africans and their leaders do not tell the world in word and deed that the people and countries hit by Cyclone Idai matter, why would the rest of the world look at the continent differently?

Throwing hands up in despair is no solution. The

people have to take up leadership instead of looking up to the governments. If the governments will not show solidarity with the people of Southern Africa hit by this cyclone, Africans can take the lead by offering the kind of support Afrieximbank offered, by donating to credible NGO's doing humanitarian work on the ground, by speaking truth to power on the mind boggling choices of some of our governments and more.

Such leadership is not lacking in Africans and in this issue we have NJ Ayuk head of Centurion Law Group, a Pan-African corporate law conglomerate, with a specialised focus in cross-border business and energy law. The Centurion Law Group brands itself as proudly Pan-African and Pro-African. NJ Ayuk, who also heads the African Energy Chamber is today the face of oil and gas in Africa and sheds light on the resources, potentials, and prospects with that sector in Africa.

The leadership we are talking about is found in U.S based Nigerian born physician Dr Steve Ayanruoh who has come up with ground breaking technology called Hospital in a Box to help bridge the health care gulf between Africa and the western world. Dr Ayanruoh introduces his technology and how it could become a game changer for health care in Africa.

We see the leadership that Africans can provide in Prof Victor Mbarika, an ICT Expert of global repute who is putting his knowledge at the service of the continent with the creation of Universities

across the five sub regions of Africa. Prof Mbarika has so far started ICT Universities in Cameroon, Uganda, Nigeria and working on Namibia as the next stop.

Through the creation of the PLO Lumumba Mentorship program, Prof PLO Lumumba is mentoring young people across the continent into self-reliant and servant

leadership. In Gambia, a Truth and Reconciliation Committee is underway to help people shed light on excesses, voice their pain, and heal from the wounds, and

some very deep wounds at that from the years of ousted President Yaya Jammeh. These alongside President Tshisekedi's vision for the D.R.Congo, the challenges

of fighting corruption in Nigeria, the 25th anniversary of the Rwandan genocide, and more are on the menu for the April issue of PAV Magazine. - Happy reading.

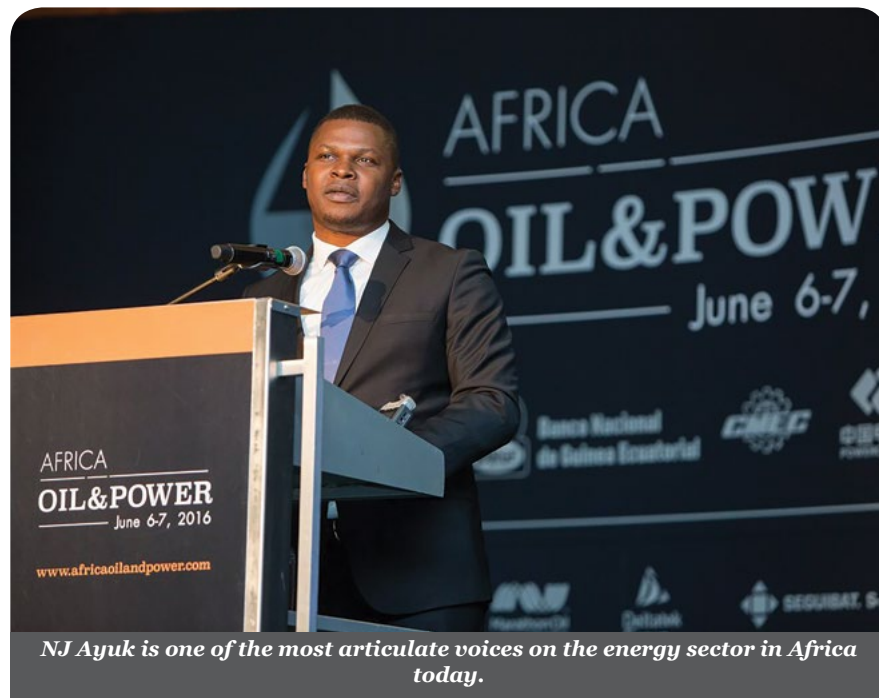
Oil & Gas in Africa: Governance Key in Making Resources Curse or Blessing-NJ Ayuk

By Ajong Mbapndah L

Governance is the only deciding factor when it comes to a country's natural resources becoming a curse or a blessing says N.J Ayuk CEO of Centurion Law Group and Executive Chairman of the African Energy Chamber. N.J Ayuk ,who is today the leading voice on oil, gas, and energy in Africa, says natural resources become a curse only when poorly managed, and when their extraction is done without proper supervision. In an exclusive interview with PAV, NJ Ayuk says Africa's potential in oil & gas is considerable because most of its reserves are yet to be discovered. While the recovery in oil prices last year helped a number of African countries to restructure their economies last year, NJ Ayuk shares a number of key developments which could make Africa more competitive.

NJ Ayuk, thanks for finally creating time for this interview, you are a guru on everything oil, gas, and energy related in Africa, how did Africa do last year, and what are projections for 2019?

2018 was a time of recovery for Africa thanks to rebounding oil prices. Decreasing global commodity prices since 2014 had left most African oil nations



NJ Ayuk is one of the most articulate voices on the energy sector in Africa today.

in recession and to severe economic crises due to the lack of foreign exchange liquidity in the market. As operators and economies started to stabilize in 2018, the recovery in oil prices allowed African nations to breathe while restructuring their economies.

For 2019 several key developments will be affecting Africa's energy sector. This includes new African frontiers opening up, especially Niger whose production should be increasing and Senegal and Kenya, who are getting closer to production. Exploration is also picking up steam in Africa with several bidding rounds closing this year

that are expected to boost investments. Africa's FLNG industry is also moving forward, especially in Mozambique and Senegal, while mega oil & gas projects are bringing a new impetus to the sector, particularly in markets such as Nigeria or Angola where international oil companies are developing multi-billion-dollar projects. Africa is also becoming more competitive. Existing players such as the US or China are set to remain in the continent and keep seeking opportunities, while new players such as Russia or Turkey are also becoming more aggressive across African energy markets. Elections are also

a development to watch, and while we expect most governments to be re-elected into power, one cannot overlook the fact that the continent's biggest producers, Nigeria, Algeria and Libya, are all undergoing political transformations this year. In terms of overall oil & gas growth, two markets in particular will be worth watching: Angola and South Sudan. The former is in the middle of a profound overhaul of its oil & gas governance under the new administration of President Lourenço, while the latter's ability to manage a complex peace will tell if it can get back to pre-civil war production levels or not.

What is the potential for Africa when it comes to oil and gas compared to the rest of the world?

Africa's potential in oil & gas is considerable because most of our reserves are yet to be discovered. The most recent and biggest discoveries have been made in Africa, notably Senegal and Mozambique. This speaks to the need to further boost exploration, as we are confident several world-class oil and gas discoveries are yet to be made in Africa. South Africa for instance recently announced a large offshore gas discovery made by Total, which is likely to open up a brand-new African hydrocarbons province.

The continent's shortage of power will also have to be met with massive investment in gas and renewables to provide electricity to all Africans, which will make Africa the fastest growing energy market in the world for decades to come. Africa is in great need of electrification so any investor or contractor involved in power should be looking at making business on the continent. The potential for power investments is massive.

As a leading expert, what opportunities do you see and what are the challenges?

We see great opportunities in gas. Gas is a clean and



Governance Key is key in making resources a curse of blessing says NJ Ayuk.

the right mechanisms to ensure local industries are developed and local jobs are created. Whether we work with the public or the private sector, we have the future of the continent at heart.

NJ are these resources a curse or blessing for Africa, we see that some of the most conflict-prone and poorly managed countries are some of the most resource rich, how do explain this paradox?

Natural resources become a curse only when poorly managed and when their extraction is done without proper supervision. Governance is the only deciding factor when it comes to a country's natural resources becoming a curse or a blessing. The newest countries to have discovered oil or gas, like Ghana or Senegal, have understood it well. The early involvement of the Ghanaian and Senegalese civil societies in political and legislative debates on oil & gas is translating into an overall public awareness and inclusion that is very beneficial for the sustainability of these countries' hydrocarbons industries. At the end of the day, it is all about domestic capacity building. African nations and investors in Africa must invest in local capacities and the development of local talent. Avoiding the curse has one simple recipe: invest locally.

How is Africa doing in terms of corporate ownership of actors in the sector, most of the familiar names use to be foreign-owned, are we seeing more Africans owning companies or playing a leading role in the sector?

Nigeria is by far the country that has succeeded the most in developing strong Nigerian

companies across the value-chain. Atlas Oranto in upstream, DeltaTek Offshore in services or Sahara Energy in power are perfect example of Nigerian companies born in Nigeria that have expanded across Africa. As a matter of fact, we are seeing an increasing number of Nigerian services and supply companies seeking to expand across West and Central Africa, which is very encouraging for the future of our African content.

Moving forward, international oil companies and foreign services and engineering companies will of course remain prominent because they have the technology and the capital Africa needs. They are welcomed in Africa and encouraging them to invest in our markets and set up joint-ventures with local companies is what will contribute to drive the growth of the local industry moving forward.

There is so much talk about new energy, solar, and others, how is Africa doing when it comes to this, what potential do you see?

Africa has entered the renewable energy scene later than other regions such as Europe, North America or Asia. But the momentum is building up. As the most energy-hungry continent in the world, Africa has a lot to benefit from renewable energy, be it large-scale facilities or off-grid solar which can bring much needed light and energy to our rural communities and villages. Within Africa itself, Southern and Eastern Africa have taken the lead in solar and wind, and the achievements of countries such as South Africa or Rwanda are now

inspiring the rest of the continent to follow suit and develop their own renewable energy agenda.

In terms of general recommendations or some vital reforms that African countries need to reap maximum dividends from the sector, what would you have in mind?

We need stronger local content frameworks within our oil & gas markets, and clear industry development master plans, especially for gas. The development of distinct regulatory frameworks dedicated to gas could also go a long way in supporting the development of Africa's gas value chains. Angola and Congo-Brazzaville for instance have taken this avenue and we certainly would like to see similar developments in other markets as well.

You are author of the book Big Barrels: African Oil and Gas and the Quest for Prosperity, what is the book about?

Big Barrels takes aim at the perception that in Africa oil and gas can do no good. Through eight detailed case studies such as employment and enterprise in Nigeria, good governance in Ghana, economic development in Tanzania or environmental stewardship in Gabon, Big Barrels recaptures the African oil & gas narrative to give it a more balanced perspective that breaks with the traditional negative outlook given to our industry by foreign commentators. With Big Barrels, we demonstrate that the reality of Africa's oil & gas industry is far more complex and encouraging than associating Sub-Saharan Africa with corruption and dysfunction.

relatively cheap source of energy and can easily integrate with renewable energy sources like wind and solar. African nations have understood this well and are increasingly switching to gas-to-power by setting up new power facilities or converting existing diesel or coal plants into gas-fed ones. This will notably be the case of Senegal or South Africa until 2030. The challenges with gas are on the supply and infrastructure fronts. While African nations are open to the idea of using gas to power their economies, securing a stable supply and setting up the infrastructure to receive and process the gas is capital intensive. Nigeria is a great example: while it is the biggest gas-to-power market in Africa, shortage of gas due to limited supply and lack of infrastructure means that most of the country's power capacity is stranded. More initiatives like the Equatorial Guinea-led LNG2Africa that seek to encourage the use of African gas within Africa

need to be encouraged in this regard. Similarly, massive investments need to be made into gas infrastructure, from upstream to downstream, and into gas monetization projects such as fertilizers, petrochemicals or cement.

Can you shed light on the famed Centurion Law Firm that you run and how it is helping Africa to navigate the challenges?

Centurion Law is a truly pan-African law firm that specializes on cross-border energy transactions. We pride ourselves in training the next generation of African lawyers able to lead the continent into the 21st century. As an African firm rooted in Africa, we have at heart to build sustainable energy industries that benefit African companies, entrepreneurs and citizens first. We are strong advocates of local content and have helped several governments develop local content frameworks that are conducive to foreign investments while providing

NJ Ayuk is also President of the Africa Energy Chamber, what is the Chamber about?

The African Energy Chamber was created to give a united voice to Africa on the global energy stage. African energy cooperation has been steadily rising over the past few years, mostly on an institutional and political level. We are now federating the industry within one body that can propel the continent into a more advanced stage of cooperation, encouraging public-private partnerships, enhancing communication

with foreign investors and operators, and advocating together for the reforms that will enable investments and job creation.

Any special events that the Chamber will be hosting or participating in for 2019?

The Chamber is a strategic partner of Africa Oil & Power so we will be heavily involved in the success of the APPO Cape VII Congress & Exhibition in Malabo in April, the Angola Oil & Gas Conference in Luanda in June, or the Africa Oil & Power Conference in Cape Town in October. We have also

multiplied partnerships with international bodies such as the International Association of Geophysical Contractors, the German-African Energy Forum and set up the Africa-China Energy Chamber in Beijing last year. We are also currently working on sending a strong delegation to the Russia-Africa Initiative in Sochi next October. There is a very strong demand for more engagement from African companies and entrepreneurs on the global energy scene and we are working to make that dialogue happen.



NJ Ayuk says as the most energy hungry continent in the world, Africa has a lot to benefit from renewable energy.

President Tshisekedi unveils vision to transform DR Congo

By Jean-Pierre Afadhali

The new president of the Democratic Republic of Congo Antoine Felix Tshisekedi has unveiled a vision to transform the troubled, impoverished, mineral-rich in Central Africa.

The president who took office in January 2019 hopes to use the vision to promote foreign direct investment, fight corruption, strengthen rule of law, reform the electoral system, develop physical infrastructure, revitalize the mining industry, diversify economy, restore peace and help pacify and grow the Great Lakes region among other reforms.

The new vision was revealed on his official visit in The United States, the first travel outside Africa and was endorsed by US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo.

US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo expressed support for Congo President Felix Tshisekedi's "change agenda"



Newly elected President of the Democratic Republic of Congo Felix Tshisekedi arrives to attend the 32nd African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 10 February 2019. EPA-EFE STRINGER

to tackle corruption, improve human rights and strengthen security during their first meeting on Wednesday, the State Department said in a statement.

According the twelve-pillars document seen by Panafrican Visions, the 5th DR Congo's president intends

to transform the Congo from the current poverty-ridden nation to the a mid-level developing economy.

On Foreign Direct investment front the new government says, in the short and medium term "specific investor-friendly measures will be introduced to

enhance DR Congo's ranking on indices such as Doing Business in Africa index."

According to the country's "transformation" agenda, plans are underway to promulgate an investment charter that focuses on new business pursuits like SMEs and establish a strategic

committee to ensure a growth plan is executed along World Bank indicators.

Last year former president Joseph Kabila signed into a law a controversial mining code in spite of opposition from international mining companies.

Despite enormous mineral wealth DRC has been impoverished by the country's resources mismanagement, lack of transparency, controversial deals with global corporations, plus mineral traffic in the volatile parts of the country.

Congo is Africa's biggest copper producer and leading supplier of cobalt, a metal used in the batteries that power electric vehicles.

Tshisekedi's predecessors have been accused of corruption, lack of transparency in managing the country's economy leading to the endemic poverty.

Now the new administration hopes to

turn around the country's economy. The president has promised to enhance "the trust that the Congolese have in their government".

The plan's strategy on fighting corruption reads: "he (president) takes appropriate steps to rid the government services of corruption through stronger sanctions and penalties, cooperation with foreign and international agencies, government and the requisite government oversight."

While the vision is promising the most important step will be its implementation to reform the Great Lakes Country's governance and economy.

On his USA tour, Tshisekedi addressed

American investors at the US Chamber of Commerce.

The new visions also include plans to stabilize the volatile East of Congo and integration in the Great Lakes, a region that plays geopolitics role on the country's trade and security.

Tshiskedi has also promised to strengthen rule of law in the country's that have been marred by series of demonstrations in recent years, impunity and extrajudicial killings.

According to some media reports, the new president has requested the US help to end the "dictatorship", the request that angered Kabila's allies.

Other pillars of the new administration's agenda



President Tshisekedi with his predecessor Joseph Kabila, the two have grown increasingly at odds on a number of issues.



Tshisekedi with U.S Secretary of State Mike Pompeo. The new Congolese President was warmly embraced by Washington during his recent visit.

include gender equity, healthcare.

Some observers said the new president could face challenges to govern, given that the coalition of his predecessor controls the National assembly and provincial government with overwhelming majority.

has not yet formed the government nearly three months after he took office.

The DRC president has recently rejected the prime minister proposed by his predecessor Mr. Kabila.

According to Reuters Kabila wanted his successor to appoint Albert Yuma, a Kabila ally and chairman of state mining company Gecamines, as prime minister, but Tshisekedi refused.

Tshisekedi refused.



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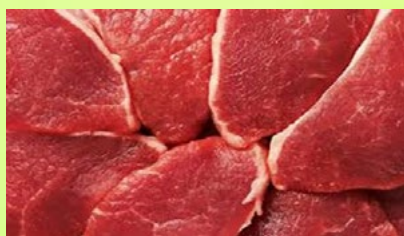
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TRADE MISSION TO NAMIBIA
MULTI-SECTORAL
MAY 20 – 24, 2019



The Embassy of the Republic of Namibia is planning a multi-sectoral Trade Mission to Namibia and is inviting all interested business people and companies to join H.E Ambassador Monica N. Nashandi on this Trade Mission. The Trade Mission will be multi-sectoral and aims to promote Agribusiness; Infrastructure; Mining, Oil and Gas Exploration; Renewable Energy; Manufacturing; Hospitality; Telecommunications; Health & Medical Services, Fishing, Construction, etc.

Meetings will include:

- Meetings with high level government officials;
- Briefing and presentations by various government ministries, agencies, and organizations (private and public);
- One-on-one meetings as may be requested;
- Site visits to Namibian factories.

Registration for participation is free, however; participants are expected to pay their own airfare and accommodation. The Namibian Government will provide ground transport and secure favorable rates at local hotels.

To participate: Please complete and return the registration form to commnamibia@gmail.com before April 5, 2019.

For Further information: contact Mr. Freddie !Gaoseb, Commercial Counsellor at 202-986-0540 or 301-204-6370

Rwanda dumps Uganda, embraces Tanzania for business

By Mohammed M. Mupenda



Tanzanian President Magufuli and President of Kagame recently on plans to build a new railway linking the two countries.

Following the persistent row between Rwanda and Uganda, the landlocked Rwanda has opted to divert goods to Tanzania for an alternative route. This has however been critical and challenging to many Rwandans who find it costing a lot due to long distance, the use of national IDs and paperwork up to Kigali.

Amid the frosty relations going on for the second-month, Rwandan citizens plead with the government to open up the borders that could be the best solution of doing their usual business and visiting families, relatives and friends in Uganda.

«We are seeing the huge challenge ahead of

passing our items that have been outsourced through Uganda and switched to Tanzania borders; besides this Tanzania has not been flexible to us when it comes to free movement of people as we have been passing to Uganda borders with our national IDs,» said Issa Kanimba, a hardware trader.

«I request the two leaders to solve the issues and if the option is Tanzania, the president should talk to his counterpart to hasten the move of allowing Rwandan citizens use national IDs to travel to Tanzania.»

He pointed that any ordinary Rwandan could afford to get a national ID to travel to Kenya and Uganda,

contrary to Tanzania and Burundi where they require a passport or laissez-passer.

Last month, President Paul Kagame paid a courtesy call to his Tanzanian counterpart.

His visit was seen as seeking alternatives to minimise effects of the escalated tensions between Rwanda and Uganda.

In the recent weeks,

Rwanda's Minister of State in charge of the East African Affairs, Olivier Nduhungirehe, tweeted that the governments of Rwanda and Tanzania agreed to avail direct cargo flights from Mwanza airport to European markets by July 1, 2019. He added that they are working on transportation through Tanga Port and the supply of raw milk to Tanga.

Rwanda, the small central African country, is landlocked and is served by two major transport corridors. The central major corridor runs from Dar-es-salaam through Tanzania heartland and the northern corridor runs from Mombasa through Kenya and Uganda.

About 80 per cent of Rwanda's imports are handled through Dar port in Tanzania but its major exports including minerals, tea and coffee go through Uganda to the port of Mombasa.



Mozambique: "The government did not warn us well about the magnitude of the Cyclone Idai ... today we lost everything"

By Alexandre Nhampossa

A Category 4 cyclone, called Cyclone Idai, devastated Mozambique on March 15 leaving a trail of destruction where it passed. The Cyclone had its formation in the Channel of Mozambique and entered the continent by Beira, the second largest city of Mozambique with more than 500 thousand inhabitants. The provinces of Manica, Tete, Zambézia and Inhambane were also affected, as were neighboring countries, namely Zimbabwe and Malawi.

Winds of 180 to 220 km / hour were recorded, and rainfall over 160 mm caused sudden floods. The number of deaths in Mozambique confirmed so far exceeds 600, according to the government, that suspects to be more than a thousand.

306,152 families and 1,521,445 people were affected. Of these, 1,641 were injured, according to preliminary government data. The main impacts also indicate the destruction of 3,435 classrooms affecting 305,728 students. 54 sanitary units and 223,898 houses were destroyed, being 112,735 partially and 111,163 completely.

Faced with the heavy rains that accompanied the cyclone, 15,784 houses and 715,378 hectares of different agricultural plantations were completely flooded, affecting many farmers.

Two weeks after the cyclone, the Mozambican health authorities announce that at least 7 people died of cholera that affected more than 4000 people, while malaria affected more than 7,000 with one confirmed death.



Some of the many damages of Cyclone Idai in Mozambique. Photo Alexander Nhampossa PAV.

The government warning system

One of the issues that has been put on the table, both

by nationals as well as by foreigners, has to do with the mechanisms that the Mozambican government has activated to warn its citizens of the danger ahead. Some affected, in the city of Beira, told Pan African Visions that they were not warned enough.

«What we knew was that there would be bad weather characterized by rains and winds» Maria Joaquina told us. «They said to stay in safe places and avoid going outside

«That's exactly what we did, but even then the cyclone removed the roof from my house and destroyed almost every wall.» Joaquina said.

Her house, located in the Munhava neighborhood, was seen by the Pan African Visions. It was flooded, roof removed and at least two

walls that give access to the porch and visitor room were destroyed.

«Now we have the challenge of rehabilitating it» she said adding that «we do not even know where to start.»

Another affected person resides in the neighborhood of Praia Nova, near the City of Beira. It is a locality situated in a low zone and with direct access to the Indian Ocean, side by which came the Cyclone Idai.

Mother of three children, Madina Rocha, 35 years old, also has her house flooded, but in which she spends her days since the cyclone.

«We have nowhere to go,» she said. «The accommodation centers do not have conditions so I prefer to live here

«I know we are at risk



Some streets of Beira after IDAI. Photo Alexandre Nhampossa PAV.

of having diseases, but it's better to have it here than there [at the accommodation centers],» she said.

Asked by the Pan African Visions how much the government warned about the approach of Cyclone Idai, she said there was no warning that the situation would be as serious as it happened.

«The government did not warn us well about the magnitude of the Cyclone Idai,» she said. «They started to warn about missing one day and in their messages did not say to leave the houses, but rather to stay outdoors

«Today we lose everything,» she lamented, adding that if the government officials had properly warned «maybe we would have traveled to other districts.»

The head of the National Institute of Disaster Management, INGC, Augusta Maita, said, on the one hand, that when his institution learned of the approach of the Cyclone, that on 5 March, triggered «all warning systems», even though she refused to mention which exactly.

«When we first heard, we triggered all warning systems ... But now we are worried about saving lives so we will not discuss the past,» she told Pan African Visions in Beira City.

The United Nations describes the Cyclone Idai as being «one of the deadliest storms on record in the southern hemisphere.»

The Red Cross said in a statement that the calamity destroyed 90 percent of Beira City, capital of Sofala province, where the cyclone coming from the ocean had its first contact with the land.



Cholera cases skyrocketed .Photo Alexandre Nhampossa PAV.

Now the city has electricity and communication deficit.

Our report witnessed flooded houses and many affected people living in improvised accommodation centers and without the minimum conditions of hygiene. Filled with still waters, people live there out of desperation.

«Here are full of mosquitoes .. we have no drinking water, no energy and no food» Filomena Rane, sheltered in Vaz Primary School, told Pan African Visions.

«Our children suffer from vomiting, headache, malaria and cholera,» she said. «If we're here, it is because we don't have anywhere to go ... we're waiting for government help» she added.

However, several foreign organizations have provided assistance to Mozambique with food and health services. The UN is seeking \$ 282

million to fund emergency assistance over the next three months.

Government creates a commission to accompany food aid

The Mozambican government created on Tuesday a commission to accompany the distribution of foodstuffs intended for the victims of cyclone Idai and the subsequent flooding. The commission is headed by Agriculture Minister Higinio Marrule, and includes the Deputy Ministers of Transport, Manuela Rebelo, of Labour, Oswaldo Petersburg, of State Administration, Albano Macie, and of Public Works, Victor Tuacale.

«This brigade of the Council of Ministers is already in Beira, where the Emergency Operational Centre has been installed, and it will

accompany the entire process of distribution headed by the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC), and monitor the arrival of support for the victims of these disasters», said the release from the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

The parliamentary commission is in Sofala province, observing the distribution of aid, speaking to cyclone victims, visiting accommodation centres and interacting with the local authorities.

Last week, the Mozambican President Filipe Nyusi gave an address to the nation, from cyclone-hit Beira, where he announced that the search and rescue phase of the relief operation is over, giving way to the second phase which will focus on food, medicine, water, and sanitation assistance.

Among the concrete measures he announced was the promise to vaccinate 800,000 people against cholera, and free medicines through the national health system for those affected by the cyclone and flooding. He also announced a 50% cut in energy tariffs for «productive sectors»; for most building materials, except for cement; and in rail fares on the Beira-Machipanda line. Goods for the relief effort will travel free on the railway.

He also said Mozambique would hire an «international partner» to work with state disaster management agency INGC, and to ensure that all donations it receives go towards the rescue effort - seemingly in response to calls for greater transparency in the INGC.



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Gambia Launches Truth Commission to Probe Human Rights Crimes committed Under Jammeh regime

By Adama Makasuba

The Gambia has established Truth, Reconciliation and Reparation Commission with a mandate of two years to probe the human rights crimes and atrocities occurred under the former President Yahya Jammeh from July 22, 1994 to January 19, 2017.

The commission began hearings from the victims of Jammeh on January 7 2019 at Dunes hotel and 35 witnesses have testified so far.

Yahya Jammeh is now living in Equatorial Guinea in exile after he was forced out by West African regional forces following his refusal to cede power to Gambian President elect Adama Barrow weeks after he rejected December 2, 2016 presidential election.

The commission began hearings on January 7, 2019 with Gambia's former Deputy Inspector General of Police, Ibrahima Chogan, who was brutalized by the members of the Armed Forces Provisional



President Adama Barrow takes a group picture with Reconciliation and Reparations Commission TRRC members.

Ruling Council led by Yahya Jammeh, Sanna Sabally, Edward Singhatey, Yankuba Touray, and the late Sadibu Hyadara.

Both former and serving military officers testified after Mr Chogan. Some were victims, and some perpetrators who had confessed to killings and torture while others were both

victims and perpetrators.

The first Gambian army officer to confess to his wrongdoing before the truth commission was Captain Baboucarr Bah, who confessed to torturing Omar Amadou Jallow alias OJ, former Gambia's Agriculture Minister. OJ earlier testified and said that he was tortured by Captain

Baboucarr Bah which led him losing his eye.

While his confession was making waves in the country, another former army officer who is now with The Gambia Immigration Department, Alagie Kanyi appeared and confessed to killings of Gambia's State Minister of Finance Ousman Koro Ceesay in 1996 and killings of other army officers on 11th November 1994.

"As we were entering in Yankuba Touray's compound I heard a sound...Edward Singhatey hit Koro Ceesay with a pestle three times and he fell down and he gave me a stick and I hit Koro and then Yankuba also hit him with Peter and the rest were called to join and hit Koro. There was blood all over and Koro was taken into his official car," Kanyi said before the Truth Commission.

He added, "I was confused, and I was even in a hurry

to resign the army even if I am going to beg at the time I said I will leave the army. Edward used to give me alcohol to drink, and he would say to me drink and calm down your pressure. I drank alcohol to calm down my pressure. Where I am now please council please help me now I will pray for God's forgiveness. Jarra People please forgive me, Gambian people please forgive me. I am under high blood pressure."

Another perpetrator, John Charles B. Mendy also appeared and confessed to partaking in the extrajudicial killings of soldiers by the junta members led by Sanna Sabally and Edward Singhatey and Yankuba Touray on 11th November 1994 at Brikama Nyambia forest about 75 kilometres from Banjul.

Mr. Mendy, 47, said: "I was part and parcel of those who shot; I have to tell you the truth. After the shooting, Barrow and Dot Faal lost their lives and the third person ran followed by one or two soldiers who followed them was Tumbul Tamba. Everybody fired except Baboucarr Jatta."

"We proceeded to Sifoe end, when we reached at Sifoe passed the village drove some time by the left about 5-10 meters off the roads is where we were asked that let everybody come down the vehicle including all the detainees. All the detainees were brought down and lineup."

And as both ex and



Sordid tales of crimes committed during the Jammeh years have dormited the hearings.

serving members of the Gambia Armed Forces appear to testify, another army officer, Lamin Colley, a warrant officer class 2 of The Gambia Armed Forces has accepted responsibility of killing Sergeant Fafa Nyang of Gambia National Army on November 10, 1995 at Yundum Barracks.

Mr. Colley, 58, a medic currently serving at Gambia Navy made the revelation before the Truth Commission Wednesday at Dunes hotel.

However, Mr. Colley denied murdering Fafa Nyang intentionally, as he told the commission that he was trying to save Fafa and his finger accidentally squeezed the trigger of his gun that he said led to bullets landed on the forehead of the deceased.

"I was trying to control... while I was trying to control... my hand must have touch the trigger which led to the weapon to fire. When my

weapon fired immediately I saw blood oozing from the head of this gentleman who I was trying to save. The state of panic which coincided with a voice that came down the same gathering where the shot came from urging me to get out from that place," he says in tears.

But his testimony was debunked by another former army officer who says he was present with Colley during soldier's execution at Fajara Barracks on November 11, 1994.

Modou Lamin Bah, 51, says "No I denied that, I definitely denied because if it is an accidental shot he would not have landed his target, he would have hit his target. There are procedures in firing alright; you must have looked into foresight blade, to the tip blade in order to hit your target. A 47 is not like any other weapon."

He says if he was Colley



Dr. Lamin J. Sise is Chairperson, TRRC.

that he would confessed on the truth that he killed Fafa Nyang, adding that Mr. Colley is trying to cover himself from guilt.

He said: "No Colley is just trying to build a cover up, but if I am Colley I would said I shot him, if I was him I would have said yes I killed him."

Mr. Bah says, "That's is totally wrong, no that is not

possible because a weapon that is slim, if there is an accidental fire or a negligence discharge then you either wound yourself or the shot would land somewhere very close to you, but it cannot travel to hit someone that's not possible."

The Gambia's Truth, Reconciliation and Reparation and Commission

simultaneously held various site visits which include, notorious National Intelligent Agency-now State Intelligent Agency headquarters in Banjul, Fajara Barracks, Yundum Barracks, notorious Mile 2 prison in Banjul, Jeshwang prison and Janjabureh prisons.

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South Africa: from Apartheid to Xenophobia; hate in the rainbow nation

By Amos Fofung N.



Lindiwe Sisulu said attacks on foreign owned shops should not be tolerated. Photo AFP.

South Africa has come a long way in an attempt to bridge the divide of “what separates them” giving rise to nationalists, liberators and freedom fighters in their numbers.

The African economic giant was the pride of Africa. Experiencing segregation during the apartheid period, hate smuggled its way into South Africa. From 1994 with the election of Nelson Mandela as president, hopes were high and bridges were built to unite and ease the racial divide and hate among South African.

An inspiration to other African states and world politicians who do not fail to hail the path covered to drive out apartheid, the system of institutionalized racial segregation that existed in the country from 1948 until the early 1990s.

Nelson Mandela, Walter Max Sisulu, Desmond Tutu, Oliver Tambo, Robert Sobukwe, Denis Goldberg, Steve Biko, and Albert Luthuli among others, fought relentlessly and are credited with erasing the sad scores

apartheid left in the hearts of blacks in South Africa.

Though many believe much was still to be done in the rainbow nation, South Africa had waved farewell to apartheid and put in considerable efforts to build the strongest economy in Africa.

As migrants from neighboring countries made their way to South Africa, regarded a safe haven with enormous economic opportunities, a far greater ill began to sprout, one that feeds on its own.

Black South Africans refused to be their “brothers’ keepers” and picked up weapons against foreigners.

Xenophobia did not start today as it can be traced as far back as the 90s. South Africa witnessed widespread xenophobic attacks since 1994 in provinces such as Gauteng, Western Cape, Free State, Limpopo, and KwaZulu Natal.

Today, attacks by South African blacks on fellow Africans is at a staggering rate with disturbing videos of inhumane treatments and

public executions drawing worldwide condemnation. It has, in fact, become a long-standing feature in post-apartheid South Africa.

How it all started

In December 1994 and January 1995, armed youth gangs in the Alexandra Township outside of Johannesburg, went on rampaged and destroyed the homes and property of suspected migrants and marched the individuals down to the local police station where they demanded that the foreigners be forcibly and immediately removed.

In September 1998, two Senegalese and a Mozambican were thrown from a moving train in Johannesburg by a group of individuals who blamed foreigners for the levels of unemployment, crime, and even the spread of AIDS in their cities.

South Africans transferred their aggressions, disappointments, frustrations, and inability to better lifestyle on migrants whom they turned to blamed for every petite problem they experience.

In the township of Zandspruit, residents went on a rampage burning down shacks of Zimbabwean foreigners living in the settlement with the intention of driving out foreigners they claimed were stealing their jobs and causing crime. Xenophobic tendencies were in motion.

In 2000, seven xenophobic killings were reported in the Cape Flats district of Cape Town. Kenyan Kingori Siguri Joseph died in Tambo, after being attacked and shot. In separate incidents, two

Nigerians were shot dead in NY 99 in Gugulethu.

Prince Anya, 36, who owned a restaurant in Sea Point, was hijacked with his wife Tjidi and their toddler. The family’s right to life was snatched from them.

In Mdolomda Street in Langa, two Angolan brothers were trapped inside their house and burnt to death. Nguiji Chicola, 23, and Mario Gomez Inacio, 25, were in their house when it was set ablaze by several men who then ran away. The brothers burnt to death.

In 2008, the world’s attention was turned to South Africa as xenophobic attacks on foreigners hit a staggering rate. The South Africa University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg estimated that at least 60 people were killed with tens of thousands displaced.

The inability of Law Enforcement officials

The police have often times been accused of siding and promoting such attacks as was the case in February 2013 when eight South African police officers allegedly tied



A group of South Africans armed with sticks and machetes during the peak of xenophobic attacks in 2015. Photo CNN.



Hundreds of foreign nationals displaced by xenophobic attacks in Durban on March 27, 2019 take refuge near the Sydenham Police Station. 2019 RAJESH JANTILAL AFP Getty Images

a 27 years old Mozambican man, Mido Macia, to the back of a police van and dragged him down the road.

On 7 June 2014, violence erupted in Mamelodi, a township northeast of Pretoria, resulting in attacks on shops owned by people of Somali origin in and around the township over a period of six days costing lives and livelihoods. Amnesty International noted the police's failure to respond to the attacks at the time.

With security forces nonchalant attitude towards the mayhem, South African multiplied their attack on foreigners since little or no investigations are often established to bring perpetrators of such acts to book. And the government often times failing to recognize the hate crime as xenophobia, preferring to refer to it as a "crime".

For four consecutive weeks in April 2017, South Africa witnessed a «resurgence» of xenophobic violence in parts of Johannesburg and Pretoria. Rights advocacy group, Human Rights Watch, warned of the impending dangers of neglecting the attacks.

Recent attacks prove more needs to be done

In 2018, social media was

blamed for fueling attacks on foreigners as xenophobic attacks staged a come-back. Coverage of the attacks by South African media organs has been described as "victim journalism" with pressure groups calling on the need for reporters to do more.

As of March 31, 2019, at least three people died amid protests targeting shops, many of which are foreign-owned. Attacks have been reported around Limpopo and Kwa-Zulu Natal provinces.

Around 50 people sought shelter at a police station when a group of unemployed South Africans forced them out of their homes in the night. And the attacks continue till today.

Two Nigerians and a Cameroonian are the latest victims of Xenophobic attacks on black foreigners in South Africa.

Two Nigerians, Bonny Bonny Iwuoha and Goziem Akpenyi were killed on Friday, April 5, and Saturday, April 6, at different locations.

We gathered that they were knifed to death. According to the Odafel Ikele, Public Relations officer of Nigerian Union South Africa, NUSA, the "Nigerian community lost two citizens to gruesome murders over the weekend...

Mr. Bonny Iwuoha, 48, from Ihitte/Uboma in Imo state, was stabbed to death at about 11:45 pm on April 6, 2019, in Johannesburg South."

In March four other Nigerians were shot dead. Three of the victims were murdered in Sunnyside, Pretoria and one in Balfour Park, Johannesburg.

As Africa received with dismay the news of the assassination of the two Nigerian, news broke that a Cameroonian, Jacques Bako had also been murdered in an apparent xenophobic attack.

Reports hold that he was assassinated at about 7 am Tuesday morning in Kwazulu neighborhood, Durban on his way to work. Calls continue for South African politicians to investigate the gruesome killings and bring to justice perpetrators of such acts

Though the exact number of migrants affected in 2019 remains unknown, videos of several attacks that made rounds on social media in March and April proves the situation hasn't changed.

President Ramaphosa bites and blows

As South Africa gears up for presidential elections, current president, Cyril Ramaphosa in a campaign rally fired a warning shot to migrants in what many believe, contributes in spreading hate and xenophobic attacks.

He said; "everybody just arrives in our township and rural areas and set up businesses without licenses and permits...we are going to bring this to an end. And those who are operating illegally, wherever they came from must

now know" that things will change.

After facing backlash for his treats on foreigners the president in a public statement later said: "as South Africans, we owe our freedom to the solidarity and support given to our liberation struggle by people across our continent and around the world."

He went on to condemned violence against foreigners in South Africa and called on law enforcement agencies to act against those who commit xenophobic crimes.

We don't want xenophobic votes; Julius Malema

Julius Malema, South African staunch opposition leader of the Economic Freedom Fighters, EFF, pollical party, condemned in strong terms the brutal attacks saying; "whether you are from Nigeria or Zimbabwe or South Africa, this is your home. South Africa stop your hate, stop attacking our brothers and sisters. We are one people."

Speaking in Cape Town Philippi stadium during a political rally, he was categorical that «If you say you are not going to vote for EFF because we say you must love Africans, you can keep

your vote. We don't want votes from people who are xenophobic.... Without the unity of Africa, we will be exploited forever, by Europe, by America and now by China.»

UN, AU and world powers weigh in.

The United Nations and its bodies among them the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugee has repeatedly condemned xenophobic attacks urging South African authorities to take action against those responsible.

In its resolution 304, the African Union commission condemned the attacks and violence perpetrated against foreign nationals in South Africa; and tasked the government to institute measures including the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Committee to engage with the local communities affected, as well as the deployment of hundreds of police officers to provide security in the affected areas.

The United States and other world powers have raised concerns over the recurrent xenophobic attacks in South Africa calling on the government to do more.



Thousands of South Africans and Foreign nationals march on May 24, 2008 through the centre of Johannesburg to protest against ongoing xenophobic attacks in the country.

Rwanda marks 25th anniversary of the Genocide against Tutsis

By our correspondent

Rwanda is commemorating 1994 Genocide against Tutsis, 25 years after the tragedy that left about one million people killed during 100 days.

The massacres started after a plane carrying former president Juvenal Habyarimana and his Burundian counterpart Cyprien Ntaryamira was shot down in Kigali, the capital city. Two presidents and the crew who were coming from peace talks in Arusha, Tanzania died immediately.

On 7th April 1994, pro-government militias commonly known as 'Interahamwe', ordinary civilian Hutu with some government soldiers started killing Tutsis and moderate Hutus across the East African country in one of horrible massacres of the 20th century that became Genocide against Tutsis.

Now 25 years later, Rwandans and the rest of the world are commemorating innocent lives lost during the 1994 Genocide. This year's functions to mark the sad anniversary took place at the Kigali Convention Center.

Several global leaders including Jean-Claude Juncker, president of European Commission, head of states and diplomats attended the event starting 100 days of remembrance, reflection on Genocide prevention, peace building among other activities to preserve memory.

Speaking at the ceremonies, President Paul Kagame thanked those who joined Rwanda during recovery



Rwandans at a candlelight vigil commemorating the 25th anniversary of the genocide at Amahoro stadium in Kigali, Rwanda, on April 7, 2019.

journey after the Genocide, as well Rwandans for their role to rebuild the once devastated country.

"In 1994 there was no hope, only darkness." Said president Kagame "Now where there was darkness there is light". According to president Kagame Rwanda has become a family once again.

The country that was ash in 1994 has become a development model across Africa after registering impressive achievements in various sectors of economy, social and political areas.

For instance on World Bank's Doing Business index Rwanda has several times ranked number one in East Africa and among top 10 in Africa for its business reforms to make easier for foreign and local investors to start and manage businesses.

After 1994 Genocide many Rwandans including genocide perpetrators fled to neighboring countries which posed security risks to

Rwanda. Many of them have now returned plus others who had fled previous regimes.

The country is now stable and often cited as one of the safest in Africa, and attracting many tourists from around the world.

Gunilla Von Hall, a Swedish photojournalist who covered the 1994 Genocide was recently in Rwanda to visit the country he left in disaster. Ms. Von Hall told the media that currently Rwanda is like another planet.

Rwanda has also made remarkable progress in gender equity with the highest number of women in parliament in the world at 56 percent, in addition to increased women's leadership in other areas of governance.

Gender equity is one of the pillars of Rwanda's governance model. The country's leadership and president Kagame has received several awards for the gender promotion initiatives.

Despite remarkable

progress in various areas, there are still challenges; some experts say could derail economic and social development achievements.

A quarter of a century after the tragic events, justice has been served as many perpetrators have been tried by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), local judiciary and traditional courts commonly known as 'Gacaca' in Kinyarwanda.

According to official data about 2 million genocide related cases were tried through Gacaca.

Some convicts have also demanded forgiveness; others have been pardoned by the president which could have contributed to the reconciliation process.

However, some Genocide survivors say they don't know where bodies of their family members killed during the Genocide are, so as to give them a decent burial; they accuse Hutus of refusing to reveal where victims are.

On the other hand some

Hutus say they have lost their people in massacres "committed" by former rebels led by Kagame who stopped the Genocide yet no one was tried.

Government have often denied former rebels some of them who are now part of the National Army-Rwandese Defense Force committed atrocities saying civilians who died it was part of civil war not organized killings.

Many observers believe those concerns can slow the reconciliation journey, increasing suspicion among communities.

During the National mourning week from 7-13 April several cases of genocide ideology have been reported. According to Rwanda Investigative Bureau 70 cases are being investigated.

The Rwandan government is also accused by Human rights organizations of poor Human rights record, lack of political space, lack of press freedom and some repressive laws used to "silence" critics.



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Nigeria: How not to fight corruption

By Godwin Onyeacholem



Some Nigerians think President Buhari has been of talk than action in the fight against corruption.

Between fighting corruption with bare knuckles in an inspired manner and wearing well-padded gloves to do half-hearted battle with a monster that has literally crippled the country, the Buhari administration has to make up its mind on which style to adopt. And because time is not on its side, it had better do so now.

Although Buhari says he is fighting corruption, the question to ask is, how is he fighting it? It is true that waging war against corruption was at the top of his agenda in 2015 and he set up a think-tank of seasoned eggheads as well as introduced a couple of novel anti-corruption strategies to match the resolve. But it is also true that in spite of these supposedly virtuous schemes, corruption in various shades, propelled by its more virulent evil partner, impunity, is still

rampaging through the land. A more dispassionate scrutiny of the ongoing anti-corruption campaign would undoubtedly reveal a huge gap between the performance of government and perception. Such awkward disproportions should not be the case in this matter of prosecuting the anti-graft war. What ought to be happening—at least as an enduring index of the promised change—is that citizen perception would largely correspond with the government's side of the story. That is, government should be seen to be genuinely dealing hard blows on corrupt people and corrupt practices in the country. Unfortunately, this is not the case. Government says it is winning the war, but a large segment of the populace doubts this assertion.

The problem is that the political will mobilized to fight corruption is itself

severely enfeebled by the corruption it is summoned to confront. There is no way corruption can be defeated when Buhari seems to be engaging with it wearing blinkers. In all honesty, his fight is puerile; lacking all the firmness, decisiveness and, more importantly, the even-handedness required to secure confidence and belief.

Given Buhari's reputation for toughness, who could have thought that reports of investigation of alleged corruption would be lying on the desk of whosoever in the presidency or outside of it for ages, gathering dust in a Buhari presidency? Has he, all of a sudden, forgotten that his lead campaign promise to fight corruption to the bitterest end, not to mention his acclaimed integrity, is the major reason the people elected him in 2015?

Sometime in October 2017, Abdurashheed Maina, the civil

servant who absconded after being declared wanted for corruption, suddenly surfaced and was reinstated and promoted to a higher position in the civil service. The news of the recall reverberated across the country and was accompanied by widespread condemnation. Seemingly furious, Buhari, on October 23, directed Winifred Oyo-Ita, Head of Service of the Federation, to submit a report of the circumstances of Maina's recall to the office of Abba Kyari, Chief of Staff to the President, before the end of that day. That report indeed got to the table of Abba Kyari before the end of that day.

In another six months, it will be two years since the report of that investigation was received at the presidency. But, up till now, no word has come from the presidency regarding the report. It must be on somebody's desk or

shelf, submerged in cobwebs perhaps. No one needs be told that this sends a wrong message about the fight against corruption.

The fury of what the media aptly dubbed "Mainagate" promptly spread to the National Assembly where the House of Representatives launched its own investigation by setting up a 10-man ad hoc committee headed by Aliyu Sani Madaki, a member of the ruling APC from Kano State. At the end of two weeks, the committee laid a report at the plenary which indicted Abubakar Malami, Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice. The report said Maina's recall was "fraudulently masterminded" and that Malami "pressured all that mattered" to force Maina back into the service.

As the Senate was also plunging into an investigation of the scandal, Malami rushed to court to stop the probe, showing clearly that he had something to hide. But what do you make of Attorney General, the chief law officer of a country who held secret meetings with a wanted citizen outside the country? Ordinarily, anyone would think this is a fugitive whose extradition Malami should be working hard to perfect.

Even Itse Sagay, professor of law and chairman of Presidential Committee Against Corruption (PACAC), was horrified by Malami's action and urged Buhari to do something about it. Nothing happened. Not one person among all those found culpable by the House of Reps

probe in the reinstatement of a fugitive into the civil service has been punished by this government. From the AGF, to officials of the Federal Civil Service Commission, Minister of Interior, Abdulrahman Dambazau, and the permanent secretary, all are still sitting pretty in their cozy positions, none visited with the consequences of such grievous wrongdoing. Again, a wrong signal in the fight against corruption.

And there is yet another. Also in six months' time, it will be the first anniversary of the presidency's announcement of investigation into allegations of infraction and financial malfeasance levelled against Usman Yusuf, professor and head of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), by the governing council. Yusuf, according to a statement by the presidency, was directed to proceed on administrative leave November 5, 2018, to make way for an investigation by a 7-man panel headed by Hassan Bakar.

Although the panel had two weeks to submit its report to the office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation, the report was not turned in until seven and a half weeks later on December 24, 2018. It is about four months now since that report was submitted but nothing has been heard about it. Recently, one top official of the office of the SGF said government was unable to release the report because of the general election that was just concluded. Pray, what does election have to do with making public the report of an investigation into allegations of corruption against the NHIS boss?

There are many allegations of corruption involving

top government officials, including those very close to the presidency, among them a serving governor and even Buhari's chief of staff, where the president blatantly refused to take action, or reluctantly did so after intense public outrage, as in the case a former secretary to the federal government, Babachir Lawal. This, certainly, is not how citizens expect that corruption would be fought anywhere in the world, least of all in Nigeria under a Buhari presidency.

Only recently, at the request of Ade Ipaye, deputy chief of staff in the presidency, the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) sent to Vice President Yemi Osinbajo a preliminary report of its findings on allegation of corruption against Marilyn Amobi, MD/CEO of Nigerian Bulk Electricity Trading Plc. (NBET). Limited as it was in its findings and conclusion, the report dated March 6, 2019 indicted the NBET boss and said the Commission would prosecute her and others for violating the Procurement Act 2007 and



Prof Itse Sagay, Chairman of Presidential Committee Against Corruption.

ICPC Act, 2000. Significantly, the report stated that two whistleblowers who reported Amobi's corrupt practices—Waziri Bintube, former head of finance and Abdullahi Sambo, former head of audit, were wrongfully dismissed.

Since December 2017 these officers have not been paid their salaries and entitlements even after Raji Fashola, Minister of Power, Works and Housing whose office supervises NBET, had directed Amobi to reinstate the officers and pay their salaries and entitlements. That is just one of the many instances of insubordination she had shown to Fashola.

It is more than five weeks since the presidency received the Commission's report on the NBET boss but nothing has been done. You would wonder why the presidency is still sitting on the damning report. With it, a government that is really committed to fighting corruption would promptly direct Amobi to step aside as MD/CEO and encourage the Commission to begin prosecution. In addition, that government would also immediately direct that the whistleblowers (Sambo and Waziri) return to work and all their outstanding salaries paid without any further delay.

Clearly, this government realized, and rightly so, that it can never make meaningful headway in the fight against corruption without the input of the citizens. That must have informed the introduction of the whistleblower policy in December 2016. Yet, it cannot claim to be seriously fighting corruption when whistleblowers are not protected; and so far, there is no demonstrable political will to hold wrongdoers accountable.

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MY 1ST MILLION DOLLARS

8 DIGITS ACHIEVED THROUGH: 8 PRINCIPLES OF
HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL JET-SETTING MILLIONAIRES



*...a heart to heart letter to my younger self...and to you
(if you have your focus on millions).*

DENNIS **JALI**

PLO Lumumba Takes On Youth Empowerment in another mission

By Samuel Ouma | @journalist_27

Youths constitute the largest part of Africa's population. 70 per cent of her population is under the age of 30. According to the African Development Bank report, by 2050 Africa will be a home to 38 of the 40 youngest countries in the world.

What youths go through in Africa is disheartening. They are marginalized, not involved in policy making, are not consulted in decision making and quite a number are unemployed.

The international Labour Organization report 2017 stated that the global youth unemployment rate stands at 13 per cent which is three times higher than the figure of adults which is 4.3 per cent. Africa has the largest number of unemployed youths.

"The problem is particularly acute in North Africa which has the highest rate of young job seekers. There, almost 30 per cent of young people in working age are unemployed. The situation is also a matter of concern in Sub-Saharan Africa, where almost 67 per cent of young workers live in extreme poverty," read the statement.

Challenges facing youths

Unemployment is causing havoc among youths in the continent. A number have joined terrorist groups, there is an increase in use of drugs and alcohol by the young lads and some have resorted to various kinds of evils and crimes. Many are used negatively by selfish politician to stir conflict and violence.

Eight months ago, Kenya was ranked by the United



PLO wants to empower the next generation of young African leaders.

Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as a country with the highest rate of unemployment rate in East Africa. The study showed that one out of five youths is unemployed.

In Kenya, the rate is capped at 39.1 per cent, 24 and 18 per cents for Tanzania and Uganda respectively. Rwanda has a rate of 3.3 per cent and Burundi 3.1 per cent.

Unemployment in the East African country has been exacerbated by rapid population growth, corruption, tribalism and nepotism, strict job requirements among others.

Tribalism and nepotism is dominating recruitment process in Kenya especially in public institutions. Ethnic and Diversity Audit Reports 2016 indicated that larger communities are overrepresented compared to the smaller communities. One has to hail from a particular tribe or family in order to get a job in many of the institutions. The former Prime Minister and the opposition chief Raila Odinga once said that your

name might be a blessing or a curse when you are looking for a job.

Corruption is the bedrock of almost all vices in the country. Job seekers have to pay a particular amount of money to gain favour from majority of employers. This leaves many graduates vulnerable since they are unable to raise the required amount.

The following are some of the African countries grappling with high rate of unemployment. South Africa's rate is 27.1 per cent, Nigeria 23.1, Egypt 10.6, DRC 10.95, Sudan 12.7, Angola 20.0, Algeria 11.7, Gabon 19.6, Mozambique 25.04, and Senegal 15.70.

Youth participation in political process is something which needs to be looked into. They are only marginally involved in civic participation and electoral participation. Youths are poorly represented in the government. For instance, Kenyans youths last year expressed their dismay, frustrations and indignation at the news of

the appointment of former vice president Moody Awuori to lead the Sports, Art and Social Development Fund.

President Kenyatta's move to appoint the 91-year old drew criticism from irate youths. They castigated him for recycling retired civil servants who served in the past governments and are now old.

"Moody Awuori getting appointed on boards is a great insult to the youths of this country by President Uhuru Kenyatta," reiterated blogger, Robert Alai.

"Moody Awuori is 91 years old. He is making a comeback to public service as a board member while his 94 years old counterpart is enjoying his retirement and pension with peace. Something is fundamentally wrong with this country. Who really advises leaders in this country," paused Abraham Mutai while comparing Mr. Awuori with the second president Daniel Moi who retired in 2002.

Africa must exert more of her time and effort on issues

that affect youths in order to reap the dividend she has longed for. The governments must drive the agenda and not wait for instruction from other nations.

The United Nations Program of Action for Youth Africa's effort to promote youth agendas is commendable without forgetting African Union which has adopted the African Youth Charter. The charter provides a framework for developing and implementing more tangible youth policies and programs for youth people in a number of areas such as employment, education, health, sustainable livelihoods, peace, security, youth participation and law enforcement.

PLO Lumumba Mentorship program

Kenyan renowned lawyer PLO Lumumba is among few Africans who are burdened by severe challenges youths in the continent are going through. He started PLO Lumumba Foundation in 1990 which offers African youths quality mentorship. His aim was to inspire youths to enable them realize their potential in the society.

The PLO Foundation has instituted the PLO Africa Mentorship Program (AMP) aimed at mentoring young people across the continent into self-reliant and servant leadership. The mentorship program is set to foster African values, cultures and also offers a forum of dialogue and provides networking opportunities among youths.

The program will hold its first conference in Nairobi Kenya from June 20-22,

2019 as part of initiatives to spearhead celebration of cultural diversity, morally raise young Africans, impact ideals aimed at transforming Africa and nurture ethical leadership and integrity.

The event will bring together youths from all 55 countries in the continent and imminent personalities with African origin. The main targeted groups are rising youth African leaders who have shown ability to assume the top leadership of their countries.

Some of the topics to be covered during the conference are the Pan-African history and its role in shaping contemporary Africa, African politics and its influence on the socio-economic and cultural growth, role of African identity, culture, heritage, pride in the contemporary world, the role of the young African in fostering socio-economic and political transformation of Africa and African governance structure and role of younger

generation in positively influencing it.

Lumumba's stand against society's evils

The veteran lawyer has been in the forefront in fighting against all forms of vices in the society and championing for democracy and development.

He has continuously lashed out at ethnicity which is deeply rooted in Kenyan blood. "I refuse that this country must run on the wheels of negative ethnicity where one's ethnic extraction is the touchstone of ability; that is a veritable tower of Babel, but worry the least. I have a perfect recipe for national cohesion. Let us combine the energy of the Luhya with the entrepreneurship of Kikuyus, with a little dose of Kamba and Miji kenda humility, the Maasai's zeal and zest and the Luo's quest for perfection and the beautiful qualities of all Kenyan nations and what looks like the tower of Babel will become the power of Babel," he said.

He has also criticized

leaders of looting public resources instead of showing good leadership to electorates. There is a thin line between looting and Kenyan leaders.

"Sometimes leaders behave like hunters and gatherers. The only difference is that they gather money, houses, land, and cars. This spiritual poverty must be cured through moral re-armament," he added.

On democracy, the former Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission chairman advocates for the rights and freedom of citizens. In September 2002, at a Law Society of Kenya forum slammed High Court's decision to ban debate on the draft constitution.

"The tree of democracy must inevitably be watered with blood. In this case, I am prepared to be the sacrificial lamb," he reiterated during

forum.

Prof. Lumumba believes corruption must be eradicated for Africa to move forward. The vice is the teething factor that has left it to be the poorest continent despite of her abundant and rich natural resources.

"In the fullness of time, we Africans must embrace what is happening in Africa. Corruption is something that we talk about, it's something we complained about, it's something whose negative



Prof. Lumumba believes corruption must be eradicated for Africa to move forward.

impact we recognize, it is something even the corrupt acknowledges about it. But the irony and the tragedy at once is that those who engage in corruption love it, the tragedy at once is that those of us who do not engage in it directly accommodate it. Our level of tolerance of corruption in Africa is amazing," he said during the 3rd Anti-Corruption Convention in Kampala, Uganda in 2013.

East African airlines battle for sky dominance

By Jean d'Amour Mugabo

East African Airline companies have recently proved to be hungrier for the sky dominance than any other time before.

The carriers in the region are largely owned by governments, something that has been pushing some into losses or even liquidation due to mismanagement or insufficient investments whereas governments pulled funds from their airlines for other national affairs. However, governments in the East African region are currently expanding their



carriers or even reviving those which had been liquidated.

Just two months ago, Kenya Airways released an

alarming report stating that Kenyan aviation as a whole has been losing market share to its competitors over a

couple of years.

The report partly states, for instance, that Ethiopian Airlines (ET) which was

half the size of Kenya (KQ) Airways in 2010 has grown exponentially in recent years and outpaced KQ three times since then.

From 2015 to 2018, all competing carriers in the region increased their market share with RwandAir leading with an increase of 22% while ET increased by 20%, Qatar by 12% but KQ lost 4%. Each East African government owns or has ever owned an airline for at least four decades but some of them have not been operational for the last few years.

The Tanzanian and

Ugandan airlines have also been bracing for the sky battle, though little has been done with Air Tanzania having insignificant operations and Uganda Airlines remaining defunct since 2001. Air Burundi, on the other end, has disappeared since 2009.

This inactivity of regional airlines has made a room for western and Asian airlines to conquer not only the East African sky but also the entire continent. Africa is the second largest most populated continent with about a quarter of the world's 7.7 billion population but it accounts for about 6% of the world's air traffic while most of its air traffic is being carried out by foreign airlines.

Although the aviation industry in Africa has a long way to go, it is nonetheless a vital catalyst for Africa's economic growth and social advancement.

Plans underway

RwandAir is one of the fastest growing airlines in the region. It is the third best regional airlines in Africa behind Royal Air Maroc and Air Namibia, according to the Skytrax report of 2018.



With a fleet of 12 aircrafts including two wide-body Airbus A330 and 26 destinations across East, Central, West and Southern Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Asia, the carrier plans to add three more planes this year and subsequently open seven new destinations including the routes of New York in the USA, Guangzhou in China and Tel Aviv in Israel.

In the race too is Ethiopian Airline which recently became the first African airline to take delivery of the

airbus A350 in a \$2 billion deal that included smaller aircraft. The aeroplane flies on the Addis Ababa to Lagos route, and has also served the Kigali and Entebbe route which is also served by Kenya Airways and RwandAir.

Founded in 1945, Ethiopian Airlines was voted the best African airline in 2018, thanks to its wide network of 127 destinations, a fleet of 110 planes and 10.6 passengers it handled in the year 2017/2018. The carrier plans to have 159 planes by 2022, RwandAir plans for 24

planes while Kenya Airways aims to increase the current 33 planes fleet to 56 in the same period.

Uganda Airlines, on the other hand, is also planning to revive operations anytime this year, after 18 years of inactivity. Uganda Airlines, which was founded in 1976, is expected to reopen with six planes and add other four by 2020.

Tanzania's new President John Magufuli has also vowed to revive the airline. And now, the government has been either buying or leasing planes in the last three years but significant change in operations is yet to be observed beyond the country's sky.

African Single Air Market

Some African countries inked, last years, the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM) that is intended to drive down air fares by allowing the airlines of signatory countries to freely access each other's airports.

Rwanda President Paul Kagame, who was the chairperson of the African

Union (AU) in 2018 when the agreement for the introduction of SAATM was signed, said recently at the Aviation Africa Summit 2019 that opening the airspace is imperative for Africa that has 16 landlocked countries, accounting for about a third of the continent's countries.

Kagame added that the protectionism is a short-sighted policy which only serves to keep the African market fragmented, inefficient and expensive, thereby reducing opportunities for African firms.

Only 28 countries have so far signed the SAATM. In the East African region, Uganda and Tanzania have not signed the treaty yet. Countries that have signed to open the skies include Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Republic of Congo, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo and Zimbabwe, among others.





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Municipal Solid Waste Sorting plant

300 Ton per day

1

Composition of the Waste

2

MSW Plant Solution

3

completed project



MSW SORTING SYSTEMS



3

Completed Project

Uzbekistan(2017)--Installed Project for
Uzbekistain Government



2

MSW Plant Solution



Principle of operation



1

Composition of the Waste



Metal Scrap / Bale de métal



Glass Scrap / Glass granule



Plastic Scrap /

Plastic bale



Q & A with Prof Victor Mbarika On Developing Africa Through ICT

By Ajong Mbapndah L

Information, Communication and Technology have the potential to be a game changer for Africa says Prof Victor Mbarika Founder and Board Chair of the ICT University. The progress for Africa in recent years has been great though not evenly spread and there is even more than the continent could achieve by putting ICTs to use in other sectors of society.

On the ICT University he founded to help bridge the development gap between Africa and the West, Prof Mbarika says its products are working marvels in Africa with bold and innovative projects and excelling in diverse fields across the continent.

"We are defining ICT and implementing within the context of the developing nations and sub-Saharan Africa," says Prof Mbarika.

You have been at the forefront of the crusade to transform Africa through ICT for years now, what progress has been made?

Africa has made a lot of progress because of ICT and it has come a long way since a lot of us started to grow ICT in the region in terms of the penetration of computers, mobile phones, etc. these technologies have penetrated so I really don't buy the idea that that Africa does not have technology. The African continent has grown largely in terms of adoption of information technology. The challenge we have now is in terms of specialized



Prof Mbarika has been at the forefront of the fight to bring ICT's to Africa.

use of ICT, for example ICT penetrating health care, banking etc. for example we have telemedicine projects which are just pilot projects. We need to get such specific applications for ICT to grow. In other areas like ICT banking, we are very proud of what is happening in Africa.

In what parts of the continent do we see the most progress and which are those countries where progress remains stunted?

Naturally, south Africa, and north Africa have gone way-ahead in terms of ICT adoption but that is true for many other aspects of socio-economic development in the African region but that does not mean that the rest of the continent has been left behind. There are countries that are still very wanting; countries like Eritrea, Sudan, Somalia and a number of other countries where there is war have been left behind

sector?

Well ICT can really contribute to transform a lot of sectors. For example, the ICT universities are pushing hard to ensure that ICTs are adopted in the area of higher education. In terms of secondary education, we are one of the leading institutions pushing for E-learning, as well as adoption of the e-library and we have donated e-learning and e-library equipment to many universities across sub-Saharan Africa, and other developing parts of the world. The reason is to ensure that ICTs are adopted in the education domain. Why education? If the ICTs are adopted in the education domain then its going to penetrate all other sectors because development starts from education. So that is why we are pushing for these technologies to be adopted, and many institutions have adopted it. So that is in my own opinion where ICT will penetrate or will be good penetration. In terms of banking, which is good urban

telephone, this is good, but we need to push in terms of health care, and education as I mentioned.

Your leadership in the sector has led to the creation of ICT Universities in Cameroon, Nigeria, and Uganda, how are these institutions doing?

I and my team are very proud of what has been happening in the ICT Universities. The dream was to have Africans write their own ICT story and that is what we are doing. We are defining ICT and implementing within the context of the developing nations and sub-Saharan Africa. Another important thing is, in the past for many decades its been about Africans travelling to study in the western world, but now we have been blessed to see students in the developed parts of the world taking courses at ICT university campuses around Africa, so you have the reverse happening where you have Professors in Africa of course as well as Professors in the US, and Europe that teach for ICT Universities, teaching students that are in the developed, and developing world.

How affordable is it for students to get education in the ICT Universities considering that you try to make them meet international standards in all forms?

Well, the easy way to access education is to say that its cheap to study at ICT

With the potential that Africa has, how important could ICT be as a game changer for the continent, for those in doubt, could you sell the merits and potentials represented by that



We are defining ICT and implementing within the context of the developing nations and sub-Saharan Africa, says Prof Mbarika.

University but it's not true because it cost some money; good education is good money, so our fees, I believe are very reasonable, are there affordable for every African? I don't think so but are fees are very affordable for a good percentage of Africans. Now what we have been blessed with is to have a lot of support from many governments around the world, and many funding agencies that have enabled us to offer a huge amount over a million dollars in partial scholarships to many students in African countries and so we are very thankful to our donors; through their donations we have been able to offer a lot of scholarships that have brought down the fees of many students. In fact, last year, the donations we had from all parts of the world were able to even reduce our fees further so education at ICT is very affordable and we are very proud of that.

In terms of the alumni of these Universities, how have they fared, any mechanisms you have in place to keep track of their progress or impact on the development process in their respective countries or the continent as a whole?

Our graduates have been very successful in securing good jobs within their countries, and internationally and what we are even more proud of is that many of our graduates are studying in every single continent of the world including Australia, US and Europe so we are very proud of that progress and we want to continue pushing so that our graduates are not just knowledge consumers, but producers as well, producers of e-businesses which we



The ICT University is today a valuable development partner for Africa.

are seeing growing amongst many of our graduates. Some of our graduates have developed very robust telemedicine systems adopted by governments in different countries and we are very proud of that.

What has been the response of governments in countries where you have ICT Universities, have they been supportive in any way or receptive of the vision you have?

We are very excited that many governments in the developing world have fully supported the ICT University. Starting with the government of Cameroon; we are very proud that we have a lot of support from the Ministry of Higher Education, and we want to thank the minister of this ministry, also we have a lot of support from the Ugandan government, from the Nigerian government, from the Zimbabwean government. I will give you an example the government of Nigeria in the state of Kaduna just offered us land that has buildings to start one of the campuses of our university. We are very thankful to the Nigerian government and especially to the governor of the State of Kaduna His Excellency Mallam Nasir

El-Rufai for that offer. We continue to pledge to make Africa proud, to make Nigeria proud for this gift they have given us to state a campus there. So essentially, we have had great support from African government, and it is now on our part to show them that they have not made a mistake to give us the kind of support that they have given us. Some of our PhD students are sponsored by the African development bank and we are very thankful for this kind of support.

The ICT is hosting a number of conferences in Uganda in on governance, entrepreneurship and ICT, could you shed some light on this?

The conference is part of our annual ICT for Africa Conference series. This conference is expected to host delegates from all over the world, especially developing nations. People from the academia, top government officials and industry players. Africa has suffered a lot of setback with reference to good governance and entrepreneurship. Delegates from several countries will participate in the Conference. There will be Technical sessions and panel discussions in the 2-day

Conference. This Conference is an effort to create a common platform to share experiences in the formulation and implementation of best practices in citizen centric governance, improved public service delivery through e-Governance, transparent, accountable and citizen-friendly effective administration.

For those interested in attending the conference, what do they need to do?

Those interested in attending can visit : <https://ictuniversity.org/international-conference-and-workshop-may-2019/>

You recently earned another life time achievement award in Nigeria, mind telling us more about the award and what it means to you?

I am very thankful to God, my dad and my mum, my entire family and my great staff. This award is the third life time achievement in my career and its not just for me but to also the people that support me; my staff in all the countries where we operate starting from the United States. I am also thankful to the Anglican Church diocese of Nsukka Nigeria for giving me this lifetime achievement

award under the leadership of Bishop Agbo and for me and my team to live up to the expectations. You know many people die without getting one lifetime achievement award so to have 3 is special; and I don't take it for granted. The scary thing is when you have this, you have a lot of work to do. We are very thankful.

We end with a last word from you on the future of ICT in Africa, any recommendations, projections or fears?

We are looking forward to pushing on

more complex ICT initiatives in Africa such as robotic and artificial intelligence. Africa must aim to be as good and if not better than the western world. I have not advocated for Africa to start manufacturing atomic bombs. However, I am advocating for African countries to get together and do ICT projects so that they can become selective against the western world. We can not just keep being followers but be leader of something and I believe we can provide leadership on how ICT can be used in areas with very low connectivity that seem to be creeping in IT. So, the future is bright for Africa, the ICT university is at the forefront of innovation in terms of ICT in Africa. We cannot wait for Microsoft and other west applications coming for us. We have decided we will take it upon ourselves and I am very thankful I was able to study and work in the united states and be able to go back to Africa to bring the knowledge that I have acquired in the US to Africa just as competitive as the great United States of America.

Youths turn to intra-African migration to find opportunities - report show

By Jean-Pierre Afadhali

More than a third of Africans could leave their countries including half of its adults, highly educated citizens to other countries on the continent in search for a better life, a new report on migration in Africa revealed.

The report released recently in Accra, Ghana by Afrobarometer, a pan-African research network shows that young educated Africans are most likely to consider leaving their countries to find work and escape economic hardship to other African countries rather than Europe and the United States.

According to the Pan-African survey conducted in 34 countries; on average about one in five Africans said they have "thought" a lot about emigrating, and three percent said they are taking concrete steps to leave, such as obtaining a visa.

"Interest in emigration varies widely, in five countries more than half of the populations have given emigration at least "a little" thought," read one of the report's key findings.

Afrobarometer survey's findings show that 37 percent of Africans have considered emigrating including 18 percent who were eager to go abroad.

Mo Ibrahim, Sudanese-British billionaire and founder of Mo Ibrahim Foundation said in a recent opinion article titled: "The story of migration is more positive than we have been led to believe," migration is not an inherently negative phenomenon.

"For centuries, migration



has fostered global trade links, shared nations, fueled human endeavors and enabled skills and cultures to be shared across the globe." wrote the Sudanese billionaire and philanthropist.

Data from the report released last week indicate 57 percent of citizens from Cabo Verde and Sierra Leone wanted to leave their countries while 56 percent from Gambia and 54 percent from Togo considered going to other countries to find a better life.

The new study revealed that the preference for staying on the continent is especially

strong in Southern Africa at 58 percent and weakest in North Africa at 8 percent.

According to Afrobarometer, Europe and North America are the leading destinations outside Africa.

The report on migration revealed that the most cited reasons to leave the country of origin was job search at 44 percent on average and to escape poverty and economic hardship at 29 percent.

Afrobarometer's findings confirm the big interest of emigration in Africa.

"While the proportion of citizens who are actually

making plans to move is far lower, this still represents very substantial numbers of potential emigrants in absolute terms," read part of the report's conclusion.

Unlike some assumptions that those who leave their countries are most impoverished citizens, the report's data show that youth and education are much correlated with interest in emigration than poverty.

The report authors noted that "the youthful and educated profile of the pool of potential emigrants suggests that the pull of opportunity is the key factor here, rather

than the push of poverty."

The survey findings show that many African countries are at risk of losing the most talented, creative and educated young.

"They (youth) are overwhelmingly motivated by a hunger for jobs and economic opportunity that they lack at home," part of Afrobarometer's study conclusion.

However, there are concerns on migration drain's effect on emerging economies, loss of valuable human resources amid increasing emigration.

Potential emigrants seek employment and better economic prospect but many are facing barriers that make it difficult to cross borders in Africa, yet the African Union adopted one year ago a protocol on free movement.

According to Mo Ibrahim, the man behind the Africa governance index, the political challenge for Africa and the world is to incentivize migration in the right way, be it geographical, educational or professional.

Report's authors noted African governments have little control over stringent entry rules for the European Union and the United States, but "they can in the spirit of integration, act on citizens' call for the removal of a barrier to intra-African migration."

Recommendations

The report suggests that "African governments must continue to grow their economies and expand opportunities for gainful employment and secure livelihoods".



For Mo Ibrahim, migration is not an inherently negative phenomenon.



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Institutionalizing Africa through Neo-colonialism; a veritable nightmare.

By Abraham Tamukum Tangwe*

In psychology, there is a law that states that if you form a picture in your mind of what you would like to be, and you keep and hold that picture there long enough, you will soon become exactly as you have been thinking – William James.

The African story, landscape and experiences are gory, heart-rending and completely in simple terms, a nightmare! My reflection has been occasion by the unanswered questions bugging my mind from the incessant and misguided approach we have and always running to our benefactors especially the Chinese, cap in hand, crawling and groaning for loans and advocating for their cancellation thereafter. In view of this, can there ever be free lunch anywhere in the world? What has been making Africa to be so reckless with so much in terms of natural resources after more than sixty years of independence and unable to do away with the natural frontiers imposed on Africans by the hegemonic powers? Is there no possibility of the North to flock to the South and rather work in Africa for Africans? What makes such a scenario so unattainable? The questions are in their thousand but this brief reflection will attempt to examine the putting in place of key African institutions with the aid of the Chinese and the loopholes that might go unnoticed.

The humble but faulty beginnings

It was a checkered origin embroil in division, ethnicisation, elitism, greed

and 'bellyticks' that usher the African continent to the so-called independence in the 60s. It was unfortunately handed to an elite class that was a formatted bunch aimed at a simple change of facial expression yet, at the disposal of the hegemonic bosses.

It was a carefully selected class to do the bidding of the colonialist. This has ushered the continent to a laissez-faire setting with a near in-existent sense of self-esteem from the teaming youth population. More than sixty years following the proclamation of independence, it is pillaging of scarce resources, pilfering, brazen thievery, untold suffering and misery that has reduced the beloved Africa to a forever limping and beggarly group of people. Such lack of progress can be explain for by the ruling elite class, which in complicity with the West and or the Northern powers has worked so hard to entrench the inexplicit yet very present behind the curtains control by these former colonial masters. It is an appalling and sorry sight when former French African colonies are brought into sharp focus. The mitigating factor remains the Franco-African pact signed in the 60s that has reduced a once buoyant people to a beggarly and desperate lot by no fault of theirs. Under the terms of the agreement, which set up Central Banks in each French-African country, it is obliged to keep at least 65% of its foreign exchange reserves in an "operations account" held at the French Treasury, as well as another 20% to cover financial liabilities. The CFA central banks



Tangwe Abraham.

also impose a cap on credit extended to each member country equivalent to 20% of that country's public revenue in the preceding year. The final say is that of the French treasury which has invested the foreign reserves of the African countries in its own name on the Paris stock exchange. In short, more than 80% of the foreign reserves of these African countries are deposited in the "operations accounts" controlled by the French treasury.

No wonder why in March 2008, erstwhile and now near senile French President Jacques Chirac argue, "Without Africa, France will slide down into the rank of a third world power". His predecessor before him, Francoise Mitterrand in 1957 sounded a serious note of warning when he posited, "Without Africa, France will have no history in the 21st century". The situation has

not changed and one begins to wonder the next course of action.

Neo-colonial ethos and African Renaissance

The Neo-colonial mentality unfortunately is not in tandem with the African renaissance drive in vogue today. This crafted a scenario that led to black faces replacing the "white masks" in the mantle of leadership but with the economic, especially infrastructural tele guiding thrust inadvertently to a new phenomenon called multi-national corporations "MNCs". The sole objective of the MNCs was to control and dictate the pace of the power structures in each of this African Countries and hence, use such lackeys referred to as leaders to milk and suck the juicy nectar from the sub-soil resources in complicity with the thieving and greedy bunch. This is masterminded

by the "secret societies" that are tailor to serve the interest of western power brokers and top economic interests, which is very unlike the Africanist concept of secret societies that are sinister and evil prawn! The old and octogenarian group from the African political collect has torpedoed the African renaissance dream because of egocentrism and nepotism.

Despite this, it must be borne in mind that 2/3 of the wealth of Africa is not lost through pilfering and stealing by dictators but through MNCS as there are hard at work bleeding Africa dry by undercutting taxes. The World Bank gives Africa a lot of access to loans but all the access to the markets are simply control by the MNCs. As such, the leaders do not have the will power and stamina to stand up to such brazen exploitation of the helpless masses through

tax evasion that is keeping the poorer countries poorer. In spite of the increasing awareness and reactionary force gathering steam and momentum from the African youth and intellectual realm in the threshold of the 21st century, the situation is exacerbated by misrule and the apathetic and docile disposition of people in sub-Saharan Africa. Why therefore is such sensitization lacking in a whirlwind tornado of change that can re-configure the dynamics and perception of empowerment and socialist orientation akin to such a drive? How can the lip service or playing to the gallery dispensation be explained to a people completely beleaguered by such maneuvers?

Building African institutions again by "so-called friendly nations?"

The foregoing is a cyclical and not linear paradigm of the African debacle and this is making the Africans more lackluster and completely overtaken and lacking in their simple reflective abilities. In view of this, it is untenable that as a people fraught with a sense of reason and judgment, we had the effrontery to allow the hub of the dream or the headquarters of the African Union in Addis Ababa to be constructed entirely by

the Chinese government. It is noteworthy to remark that as expected, when this was done, the Chinese went ahead, bug the whole place, and was carting all sensitive information to Peking to digest and use it against Africa that loves gifts a lot. The Chinese government was caught in this act but blatantly refused knowledge of it.

This notwithstanding, the largesse of the Chinese government has been generously extended to the construction of the headquarter of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the parliaments of Lesotho, Guinea Bissau, Malawi, Seychelles, Zimbabwe, Gabon, Congo and Cameroon. This is a vicious cycle starring at us in the face but everyone is applauding such a sickening move. Have we pondered to know why the Chinese are fast at single handedly constructing the parliaments of some African countries? Why do you think they are in such a haste to construct buildings housing the heart of law makings in these countries and doing it for "free?" Is this notion of free, free per se? Apparently, the dangers of allowing our sensitive institutions to be built for us by the Chinese indicates our inability to take

out destiny into our hands. It is creating a spy network across the African continent with access to all sensitive laws through their bugging network for effective control of the economies of these Countries. Such a subtle approach has devastating and dire repercussions on the people in due course because controlling such sensitive information is indirectly strategizing to subdue you even more.

Thinking out of the box.

The renowned Kenyan law Professor, Patrice Lumumba has repeatedly called for the "Magufulification" or hygiene of African politics. This is from the name of the current president of Tanzania, John Magufuli who is fast proving to be the phenomenon and pacesetter in African politics. He has completely transformed politicking and contextualized it to local needs from all facets of the society and always at the center of all action indicating this in all situation and circumstances. From all intents and purposes, he is an unassuming servant of his people and his people are slowly feeling the trickle-down effect of his actions with improve and functional social policies. Prof. Lumumba refers in most of his outings to this hygiene of shaping the

mind-sets of the people to take initiatives and the bull by the horns. To this must be added the Botswanan example that ordered the Chinese to stay off their affairs.

In simple terms, Africa must in all sincerity tell the world to stop looting and plundering them. Africa remains the richest continent and yet, the poor western nations are looting it. The Africans do not need aid for it remains forever a trap and for a start, we need a courageous mindset to reconfigure the notion of aids from donations to payment of reparations to Africans who have been looted all these while. The western theories of education has reduced the African intellectual base to be at the disposal of Eurocentric and westernized schools of thought with their own context never situated and eulogized as fit. Africans must be conscious of the fact that the whole continent needs another rebirth or a whirlwind revolution to reposition the continent from external influences. This has to be such that the technological revolution is contextualized into African cultural traits for it would never be imported! This should be follow by a detachment of Africa from the rest of the world for a period of 10 years at most to

help it start the long walk to complete emancipation. It would lead to intra-African trade, harnessing of free movement of intra-African labour, organization of good and modern infrastructure with African resources, restructuring and putting into place strong institutions base on an African model and "no-party" politics base on elections of competent people not base on political parties or ethnic groups of the people. This must be accompany by an African currency as an acceptable means of exchange with free movement of people. Above all, this should lead to an identification of a true and acceptable African language to be use as a mode of communication. Such hygiene of African power dynamics would allow others to flock to Africa to seek for succor and Africa would become a pace setter in the concert of nations. After such profound reforms, others will view Africa with esteem and would flock in to seek solace and not the other way round.

***Abraham Tamukum Tangwe** is a quality education expert and a researcher at the University of Bamberg, in Germany. He is a social critic, political commentator and observer.



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Cameroon's Anglophone crisis: Who is afraid of dialogue?

By Amos Fofung N.

Cameroon's two English-speaking regions continue to edge towards chaos with experts warning of a possible civil war. Though bounded in the same territory, minority English-speaking Cameroonians have for some time now been unhappy in their county.

Due to a post-colonial flaw and complaints of persistent maltreatment, discrimination and uneven development of their territory by the French-dominated government since independence, Cameroonians of English-speaking expression in 2016 took to the street saying; "enough is enough."

The civil protest spearheaded by a coalition of civil society organizations would in the next weeks degenerate into an armed conflict with groups requesting outright secession.

International organizations and governments have all identified dialogue as a prerequisite to ending the violence and instituting normalcy in the country. They have on several occasions urged the government of Cameroon and disgruntled separatist leaders to engage in frank and sincere dialogue to proffer a lasting solution to the crisis.

Both parties have severally announced their readiness to engage in negotiations and dialogue provided their "special" demands are met. But three years down the road; nothing.

The much-preached dialogue by international community, political leaders,



The current Cameroon Anglophone crisis all started as a protest by the Lawyers.

civil society actors and heads of international bodies such as the United Nations and Commonwealth seems far-fetched.

For weeks now, both sides have drifted away from the dialogue table, focusing on reinforcing their might, adopting new combat strategies and giving a deaf ear to calls for a roundtable discussion.

Separatist leaders seem to be divided on the dialogue option. While others say they are ready to sit down

in presence of a third independent party, many are those who insist that any such gatherings must focus on establishing terms of separation.

Far right leaders such as Ayaba Cho Lucas has been quoted repeatedly to maintain that the "time for dialogue is way gone and now is the time for war".

As the crisis linger and eat deep with each passing day, the possibility of engaging in dialogue seems to drift further away.

Before now, both parties have on several occasion expressed desires and wiliness to dialogue with the head of state, Paul Biya re-echoing the importance of dialogue on more than one occasion during his rare media appearances.

Though both parties agree on the need to end the fighting and bloodbath, they disagree on how this should be done.

Human rights advocate and founder of the Center for Human Rights and

Democracy in Africa, Nkongho Felix Agbor-Balla insist that dialogue is paramount to resolving the crisis.

"I think the only solution is for there to be a holistic dialogue, ceasefire by both parties and genuine dialogue wherein other parties will be involved; those who are clamoring for separation, federation and those for unitary state," he told Pan African Vision.

"There also has to be an enabling environment, for example, the release of Sisiku Ayuk Tabe and Co. as a stepping stone to win the minds and hearts of the people, to reconstruct some of the villages that have been destroyed and help provide aid to those who are internally displaced. This will go a long way to win the confidence of the people and it can help towards finding a solution," he added.

Rights movement, Crisis Group continuous to reiterate the essentiality of some form of dialogue between the government and Anglophone leaders, "with local autonomy on the table." Their stand is shared by many. Earlier this month, Cameroon's Senator V.E Mukete in an outburst at the Senate demanded actions to resolve the crisis.

Adding his voice to those clamoring for a ten-state federation, the oldest member of Senate said it was time good enough for the government to give the crisis serious attention.

Cameroon's Minister of Territorial Administration (Interior) Paul Atanga



Sisiku Julius Ayuk Tabe at the Yaoundé military court.

Nji said last year during a visit to Buea, capital of the South West region that the government was ready to dialogue so as to bring the crisis to an end but insisted that dialogue will only be with those who are for the unity of Cameroon.

He has on several counts issues treats to separatist fighters urging them to drop their weapons and return home, promising they won't face any prosecution or stay in the bushes and get crushed by the "professional army."

With casualties at a sky rocking rate, humanitarian crisis arising from the situation is alarming. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees, UNHCR, announced that it will need some \$184 million to support victims of the

Anglophone crisis in Nigeria and Cameroon.

Calling for dialogue to resolve the crisis that has befallen the Central African state, the United Nations refugee agency warned that "the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate." UNHCR spokesperson, Baba Baloch said there are fears that more people will "become displaced as time wines on."

According to UN's estimates, more than

437,000 people are currently displaced in Cameroon, 246,000 of them in the South West region, 105,000 in the North West region, and 86,000 in the Littoral and West regions with the most affected being women and

children.

With calls emanating from all four corners of the globe including the Vatican, on the need for a roundtable dialogue to resolve Cameroons Anglophone Crisis, the questions yet to be

answered is why the wait?

Many international organizations, groups, nations, world leaders, and religious authorities have offered to mediate in resolving the lingering crisis. But, dialogue, seen as the

easy way out of the crisis is an unpopular option in Cameroon.

One can't help but question; who is Afraid of Dialogue or seeing the crisis in Cameroon resolved? Affaire à suivre...



If tradition allies of President Biya like Nfon Victor Mukete are beginning to broke ranks with him

The Case for Energy Transition in Africa

By Jean d'Amour Mugabo

Energy remains at the centre of every aspect of human life but dirty energies pose serious threats to our lives. To curb the threats and considering today's increasing global warming, energy transition is more paramount than it has ever been in the history of the world.

However, as the world witnesses a shift in the energy landscape from fossil fuels towards less-polluting sources of energy, little is happening in Africa to align the world's poorest continent with the shift.

As over 2000 guests from over 100 countries gathered this week at the fifth edition of Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue (BETD), little progress had Africa got to share, save Morocco which is the continent's pioneer in this

area with its project aiming at generating about 1.5 gigawatts of solar and wind capacity across the country to meet its goal of increasing the share of renewables in its energy mix to 42 percent by 2020.

Speaking to Pan African Visions on the sidelines of BETD 2019 on Tuesday, the Moroccan Minister for Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development, Mr Aziz Rabbah, said his country aims to build energy economy while decarbonising the society at a tune of \$13 billion investment coming from the public-private partnership between 2017 and 2020.

"All the African countries must be the champions in energy transition because we have all the energy in Africa. All the natural resources exist in Africa. We have all



Moroccan Minister of Energy Mines and Sustainable Development Aziz Rabbah makes a point at the Energy Forum.

ingredients to make a good mix of fossil energy and renewable energy. It is up to the decision makers to see how we can have the fossil energy that less affects the environment and how we can upgrade and reinforce the presence of renewable



Victor Alagbe, COO of One Watt Solar and one of the speakers at the Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue 2019.

energy by the best business model and choosing the best partners,” he said.

Victor Alagbe, the COO and Blockchain Strategist at the Nigerian One Watt Solar, who was also one of the speakers at BETD 2019, said energy transition matters a lot for Africa as the climate change effects would be felt more in Africa, noting that the continent has the least preparedness against climate change effects.

He said there is need for good policies in Africa to drive energy transition while oil-reliant countries like Nigeria need to find new ways to power their economies.

With the recent cyclone Idai which claimed around 1,000 lives, affected around three million people and damaged hundreds of thousands of properties in the southern Africa, it is imperative for African countries to do more

to guard against the climate change effects, and in this respect, energy transition is key.

However, from the 2000s, there has been a wave of oil and gas discoveries in African countries such as Chad, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Sao Tome Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda. These and existing oil producers are likely to resist dropping their fortunes from fossil fuel.

According to Moustapha Kamal Gueye, Coordinator, Green Jobs Programme at International Labour Office, skills gaps also exist for technical and engineering positions in Africa and could grow as the renewable energy sector continues to expand.

“Skills gaps could lead to project delays or even cancellations, cost overruns,

and faulty installations. Efforts are needed in education and training systems to develop renewable energy curricula, integrate modules into vocational training courses, support apprenticeships, and establish common quality standards,” he said.

Call for holistic shift

Opening the two-day BETD 2019 on Tuesday, German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas said the energy transition is not merely a shift from fossil fuels to renewable. “It is also upending political constants. Using renewable energy enables states to improve their own energy security. So energy is losing its potency as the geopolitical instrument we have known for decades. Countries that are transforming their energy economy can be more independent in pursuing their strategic and foreign-policy interests. This is just one of the aspects we want to talk about at the Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue,” he said.

German Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy, Mr Peter Altmaier, reiterated that a successful energy transition needs to be conceived globally and holistically.

“A holistic approach

requires the energy shift to be successful in all sectors and the socio-economic elements to be taken into account throughout. Continuing international cooperation is indispensable here,” he said.

President of the German Renewable Energy Federation, Dr Simone Peter, said the energy transition is a successful model which is attracting increasing international attention.

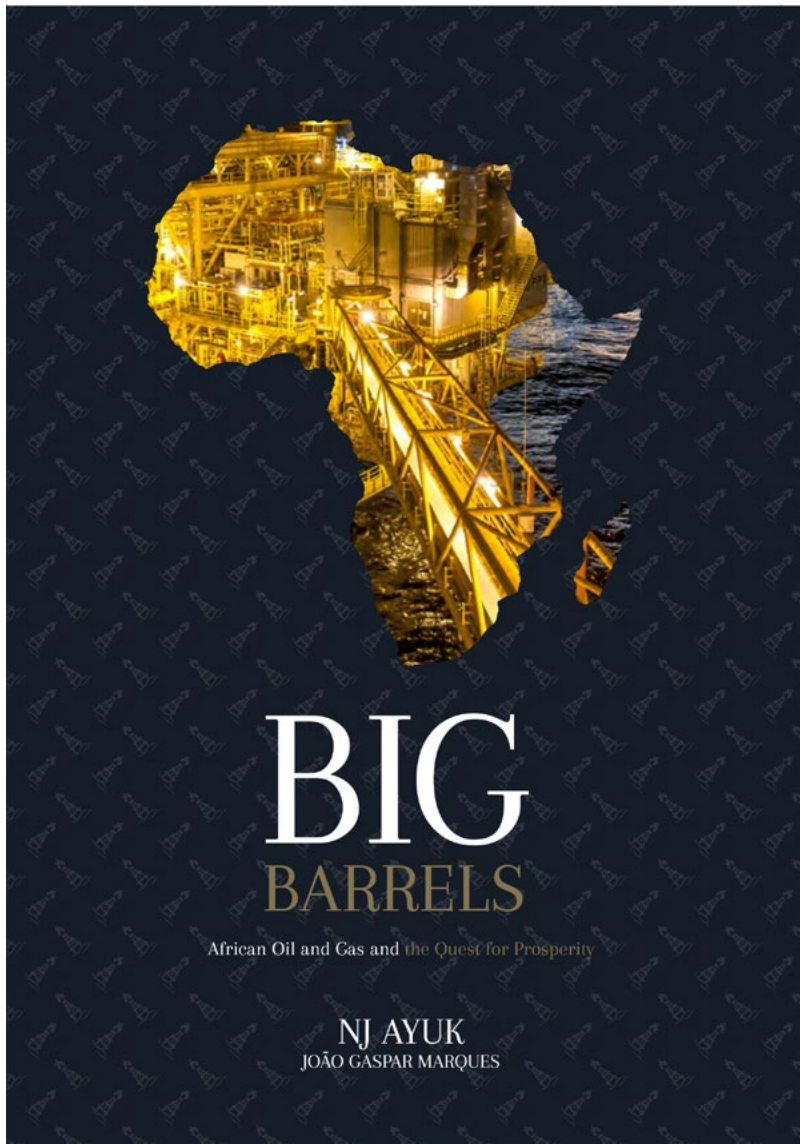
“Thanks to technological developments and innovations, the renewable energy sector has made a substantial contribution both nationally and globally to reducing costs and thus enhancing competitiveness. A huge range of tried-and-tested technologies are being used in more and more countries to facilitate clean energy supplies and create prosperity while

protecting resources and the climate. Only a combination of economy and ecology is sustainable. Renewable energies are the key here,” she said.

BETD 2019 guests discussed a range of topics including opportunities and challenges resulting from the global shift to green energy, the geopolitical developments resulting from the energy transition, integration of energy transition in other sectors, digitisation of energy transition for efficiency, among others.

Under the Paris Agreement on climate change, the world targets to keep the increase in the global average temperature below 2 degrees Celsius by 2050 and this requires investment of \$3,500 billion every year.





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Dr Ayanruoh And The Magic Box To Revolutionize Health Care in Africa

By Ajong Mbapndah L

Talk about a prophet not been recognize in his homeland and Dr Steve Ayanruoh comes to mind . The US based Nigerian physician is out with a ground breaking technology that could help revolutionize health care in Africa but the government officials in different countries have been reluctant to give his product a chance. Dubbed Hospital in a Box, Dr Ayanruoh who says he is motivated by the strong desire to provide excellent health care to all Africans, says he remains optimistic that Africans will see merit in his product.

In a continent facing an acute shortage of Doctors and hospitals, where leaders spend astronomical sums to seek health care abroad, Dr Ayanruoh believes that Hospital in a Box offers a solution that could meet the health needs of everyone irrespective of the location.

What is hospital in the box? What can it do and how did you come about the product?

As an African and a Doctor trained in both Nigeria and the United States and having visited many African countries, I am familiar with the problems facing the Healthcare sector of most African countries. It is therefore imperative to state that the major problem facing the healthcare sector in the African continent is dearth of medical doctors and medical equipment among others. Suffice it to state that doctor-patient ratio is about 1 doctor to about



Hospital In A Box is a Medical device that is big enough to change the world.

150,000 to 300,000 people depending on where you are. In most African countries the hospitals are in the urban cities or towns so many people will have to travel long distances to get healthcare. These journeys sometimes are very tedious because the roads are very bad. In some cases the patients live in the deserts and islands with no bridge connections to the neighboring towns. In some African countries hospitals are built but they do not have the necessary equipment to adequately take care of their patients. With the above reasons in mind I introduce to you

Hospital In A Box. Hospital In A Box is a Medical device

that is big enough to change the world yet small enough to fit in a box.

People get better health care with Hospital In A Box than from most hospitals built in developing countries. As for the fortunate ones in Africa who can afford to go to United States of America, Europe, India etc for their checkups, Hospital In A Box can do all the examinations that medical tourism provides. The main advantages that Hospital In A Box has over those traditional hospitals in their current state are:

I. It is cheaper than building the traditional hospitals as it is now. Most of those hospital cost

a lot of money and they are poorly equipped. The cost of one of these hospital will buy several of Hospital In A Box that will better serve the people. The citizens will get the kind of checkups that they would get if they were to travel out.

II. The hospital now goes to the patient especially in situations of bad roads, swamps etc. since the patient cannot go to the hospital.

There are so many people cut from major cities and towns because of lack of roads that come in different forms and shapes. These people cannot go to the hospital in those big cities and towns. Now the hospital will go to them.

It is now possible for every community to have a hospital.

III. Only a small space is needed - in the traditional hospital you need separate rooms to perform each of the tests. With Hospital In A Box you need a maximum of two rooms, one being for taking care of the patient and the other for the patient to wait for their turn.

IV. Ideal tool for DATA COLLECTION. With the data collected using Hospital In A Box one will be able to say for example «we had 1000 hypertensive in July from Dakar or in Accra we treated about 5 million cases of malaria in 2019 and over 60% was in those areas that had stagnant water. This will help in formulating policies on how to reduce incidence.

V. Increases Doctors productivity and performance - a doctor that is assigned to an area will make better diagnosis of their patients using Hospital In A Box. Depending on the number of Hospital In A Box in his assigned area his productivity will be multiplied by the number of the machine. His patients will have better care because his diagnosis will be more accurate.

VI. Life saving - a patient panting when examined with Hospital In A Box can be diagnosed to have either a cardiac or pulmonary or endocrine disease. Making the right diagnosis on time can be life saving. A tachycardic patient found out just by doing a pulse oximetry because the patient is tending towards shock and giving

liquids only can be LIFE SAVING. A patient found to be obstructed as in asthma, Nebulizing them immediately can be a very huge LIFE SAVING function of Hospital In A Box. The lifesaving aspects of this awesome machine are numerous.

VII. **Battery life** - is about 12 - more than 24 hours depending on the usage.

Based on these advantages I can categorically say that Hospital in A Box makes healthcare cheaper and easier to get.

What Can Hospital in A Box do?

Hospital In A Box is powered by rechargeable batteries. These batteries can be charged using electricity, a functioning cigarette lighter in a motor vehicle and solar energy. Hospital In A Box which weighs approximately 26 pounds can perform the following examinations:

a. **Blood pressure** - To diagnose hypertension which is a silent killer

b. **Pulse oximetry** - measures the oxygen level in the blood

c. **Spirometry** - This is a lung function test, the result of which can be normal, restrictive or obstructed. In those patients that are obstructed as in Asthmatics Hospital In A Box has a

d. **Nebulizer to relieve the Obstruction.** I have a story associated with the Nebulizer. My late uncle in law died of an Asthmatic attack in his village after the dusty road he travelled on triggered it. He took out his inhaler which unknown to him was empty. He eventually died. May his soul Rest In Peace. Amen. This was the motivation for the addition of the Nebulizer which I believe will save so many lives.

e. **SCOMET** - This performs 4 different functions. It can take pictures for electronic medical records. It can take temperature by the non-touch technique because of the recent Ebola scare. It can also be used to examine the ear and eyes and take their picture for before and after comparison.

f. **Electrocardiogram** - examination of the heart.

g. **Basic blood tests**

h. **Hearing test**

especially for those working in industrial areas.

i. Satellite enabled for those areas that do not have internet connectivity.

What impact does this ground breaking technology have on the provision of health service, specifically in African countries, how could this impact health care services?

The diagram I will share with you for your readers explains how Hospital In A Box, through the telemedicine component, can be used to increase the productivity and efficiency of medical doctors in developing countries where the ratio of doctor: population is very large. This is in the neighborhood of 1:150,000 -300,000.

It can be used anywhere such as in swamps, deserts, metropolitan cities, seas, air, lands under any condition.

Each of the Remotes represents Hospital In A Box. Lets say one Hospital In A Box is in Chicago, Dallas, Seattle, Oakland, Miami and Phoenix respectively and they are being used to examine patients by someone who has been trained to use it. You do not have to be a doctor to be trained to use Hospital In

A Box. Each of the Hospital In A Box can send their data through the Internet to a server (Medisync server) that can be anywhere in the world say Abuja or Lagos or New York. Doctors (MD Diagnostic analyzer) that have been assigned to each of these location can be anywhere and will be able to log into the server, review the data and send his treatment plan back to the hospital In A Box.

What inspired you into inventing the product? How far have you improved on it

After my fellowship in Pediatric Emergency Medicine in 1998 I was employed by New York Hospital, Queens as a Pediatric Emergency

Physician. On one winter night I went to work. My shift used to be 7pm to 7am. On this day there were about 40 kids waiting to be seen. In this ER at that time, only one nurse and a physician will cover the department. I thought to myself only if I had a machine that I can use to examine patients even in the hallway. I sat down for about 30 minutes thinking out how the machine will look like and what the contents will be. I put all these ideas down in writing and the next day I approached a patent lawyer who filed for the patent.

After I had the patent I called some of the reputable computer manufacturers like IBM, Compaq and a company in China. They all told me it was not possible. I then went to the Internet and

asked «Professor Google» for Prototype developers. I called as many companies as I could. Two days later a gentleman drove down from Connecticut to my office in Manhattan, New York. He could not come down because there was no parking space in the neighborhood where my office is located. He had to stay in his car in front of a Seventh Day Adventist church. We had the meeting in his car. He told me «before I can start any thing I need a \$10,000.00 Check from you». I said to myself even though I don't know this man I will give him the Check because we are standing before God in that church. I went into my office wrote out the check and gave it to him. We then signed a Non Disclosure Agreement. I still remember the look on



THE CEO AND CHIEF ENGINEER ANSWERING QUESTIONS DURING THE PRESENTATION

my wife's face when I told her what I did earlier in the day.

Since the initial prototype in 2005 we have spent a lot of money in research and development. Those people who are familiar with Hospital In A Box or those who have been to our website will find the older version which weighs about 50 pounds. Some of our customers did complain about the weight especially since women were the ones working mostly with them. We have reduced the weight to about 26 pounds. We will continue to improve and add more functions to it. Our research is still ongoing.

How has the public responded to the product?

The public response to Hospital In A Box has been very impressive. We have given presentations in many African countries. During my visits to some of the African countries I discovered that very many people I used the device on had their first ever electrocardiogram (Examination of heart functioning) and spirometry (lung function test) with Hospital In A Box. In New York City, where my practice is located, many people have come just to see their eardrums just by words of mouth about the existence of Scomet (for eye and ear examination).

Specifically, in Africa where it could have a great impact, are there any countries which are actively using it or have shown interest, have bodies like the Africa Union shown any interest in working with you?

I have been to some

African countries where they believe it will help to improve their primary healthcare but complained of lack of funds. We just came back from Nigeria where we gave them a presentation. See the picture of our CEO and Chief Engineer answering questions during the presentation. We are currently in negotiations with the Federal Ministry of Health of Nigeria. We are also currently in negotiations with the Health sector of Atiku's foundations.

We have not had the luck of meeting with Executive of the African Union recently. Many years ago, when we had our first prototype I gave a presentation to a group of representatives headed by Mr. Antonio Tete in New York. Nothing came out of it. We will be ready to give a presentation to the African Union. As a matter of fact we have a proposal for the African Union on how to create a lot of jobs in African using Hospital In A Box.

Based on the reaction, do you feel discouraged, or you remain hopefully that it will eventually serve the purpose which motivated you to come up with hospital in a box?

I have had mixed reactions but mostly encouraging. I have a dream that one day Hospital In A Box will provide the much needed primary healthcare in every nook and corner of our great continent. I have always believed that it is the right of every citizen of the world, irrespective of his or her age, educational level attained, religious beliefs, sex and sexual orientation to have access to basic comprehensive health care. This is what has been my driving force. This passion is my driving force. My goal is to take basic comprehensive healthcare to every corner



DR. STEVE AYANRUOH, THE INVENTOR OF HOSPITAL IN A BOX

of Africa. I need the Africa Union to help in this regard.

What is your take on the situation of health care in Africa, what do you see as some of the main challenges and what are some of the possible solutions?

As stated earlier health care in Africa is in a very bad state. That is to say that our continent is plagued

with shortage of medical personnel, lack of or nonexistence of infrastructure and medical equipment. It is my humble belief that Hospital In A Box is the much needed catalyst that will take Africa to much needed level in primary health that will be comparable if not surpass other developed climate.

There are many other seasoned professionals

like you based out of the continent, in what way could they help in improving the existing situation?

A country where her Hospitals cannot treat their President has a serious national security issue. Our continent is endowed with brilliant doctors that have made name overseas. Examples include Dr. Oluyinka Olutoye who can

operated on unborn baby and Dr. Bennet Omalu who discovered Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE). This is a disease that affects American Football players. His discovery has made the American NFL make changes in their game rules to make it safer. I am sure if African leaders can create enabling situations most of my colleagues will be able to contribute their expertise in helping to improve healthcare delivery in the continent.

I will advise all Health Ministers and Commissioners to go through all the hospitals in their jurisdictions and ask themselves this simple question: 'If I am involved in a serious motor accident or I can't breathe (bronchospasm or Asthmatic attack) as a result of allergy to something I am unaware of will this hospital be able to save my life?' If the answer is no then it time to upgrade them. In the past most African governments-built hostels



THE RUSKAT TEAM DURING THE PRESENTATION AT ABUJA IN MARCH 2019

and call them hospitals because they buy hospital beds and side tables. It is only by the special grace of God that people are living. A hospital, to me, is not the building because the building cannot save life but the equipment in the building that can be used to save lives.

I also think that African doctors in the diaspora can help with continuing Medical

education. This I believe should be made mandatory to doctors to enable them upgrade their knowledge always.

In terms of cost Dr Ayanruoh, how affordable is Hospital in A Box, if partnership with governments is challenging, is working with individual hospitals

or health establishments an option?

My main focus now is the delivery of affordable basic comprehensive primary healthcare at an affordable price. People who wanted the machines in the past complained that it was too expensive even though from our calculations owners of Hospital In A Box will be able to pay off the machine in

less than 1 year. We are now embarking on a lease option where the users will pay a monthly fee of about \$1000 (We are flexible with the payment plan which can be weekly, biweekly or monthly). This will cover updates and service. We will also be supplying the consumables that will go with Hospital In A Box for about \$1.00 per patient. This plan I hope will encourage people and governments to be interested. Like I said our people deserve excellent health care.

A last question on what next for you, any other health care projects you should expect from you in the years ahead?

In the near future we are coming up with an app that people will use to answer common Healthcare questions, contact their doctor and get the latest health news.

Africa Grappling With Challenges of Fragility in Economic Growth.

By Nevson Mpofu

Think Tanks have taken unto themselves the huge effort to address economic mounting challenges pulling down African economies. Addressing drivers of fragility needs the World at large to converge on the navel of the African challenges with everlasting short and long term solutions at large.

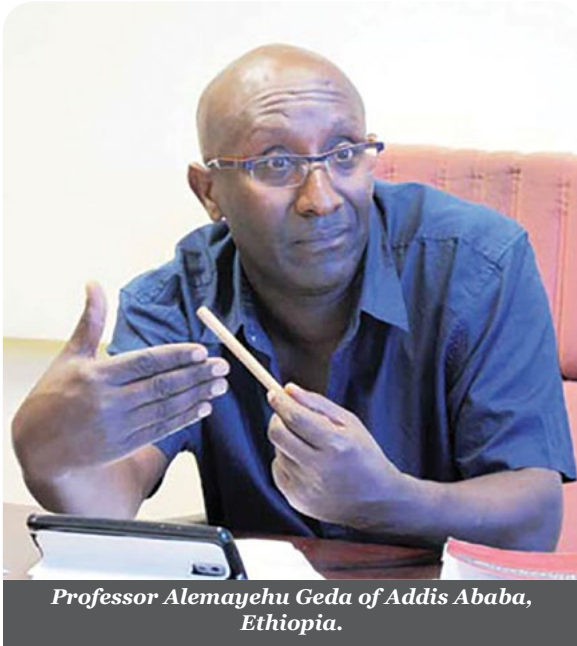
Braving the daunting blow of all the problems faced currently at last makes the continent realise robust resilient, inclusive growth. The staged symposium in the



Professor Njuguna Ndungu Executive Director of African Economic Research Consortium.

African region is kicked off from the ground as Global economic experts comes to the forefront to address needs of mainly the poor and vulnerable population reduced to ashes by economic in-equalities.

The African Economic Research Consortium AERC] from 20 to 21st March held the 21st seminar in Harare with the theme; "Fragility of Growth in African Economies." This was a strategic economic motive to drive towards making an end to economic fragility in Africa.



Professor Alemayehu Geda of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The seminar drew several participants from around the World. The program of action pack for policy strategy and implementation was initiated by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe in link with the African Economic Research Consortium [AERC] and MEFMI.[Macro-Economic Finance Management Institute]

Professor Njuguna Ndung'u Executive Director of African Economic Research Consortium [AERC] and former Central Bank of Kenya Governor highlighted the bigger part of effort to move towards finding lasting solutions to issues politically, economically and socially created by man-made mismanagement. He explained that these have made a contribution to challenges at hand. He pointed out that Africa is in fragility, therefore the need to address what stands ahead of us is vital.

"We look forward in addressing factors causing fragility in Africa. There are an endless list among them corruption, mismanagement, poor administration, abuse of office by national leaders and politically avarice

opposition forces.

"Still we have political issues from our colonial days. There are ghosts of the Liberation struggle in the African region. What was supposed to be our direction after colonising ourselves? Had we to rush for issues we are looking at today? In-fact we had no vision and séance of our difficult future, asked and posed Professor Ndung'u

"Africa has no two way line approach to ending poverty, famine, hunger and addressing all we see today. Let us come with a new Africa with a new direction towards economic emancipation of its people by drafting and implementing policies, enforcing laws and monitoring our progress as we move forward," elaborated Prof Ndung'u.

Africa's current Growth.

According to the Africa Foresight Report 2019, Sub-Saharan Africa's growth is expected to rise to 3,4% as of 2019. By 2020 it is expected to rise to 3,7% up to 2021. Several countries could by now be in middle income countries stage. Experts have

noted certain reasons making it lag behind.

Professor Andrew Mackay of Sussex University in UK talked on the Anatomy of fragility and fragility of growth in the African Region. He picks strong points way back in its History from post early colonial days up to neo-total African liberation.

"African countries inherited Independence without a look to the past imbalances, challenges bedevilling it economically, socially and politically. There are still issues pulling down the continent. These range from mis-management, abuse of office and corruption itself. Still, we had no vision of what would pull us down as a continent.

"There are strange stories in the Anatomy of fragility of African Economies. Soon after Independence, that is after countries liberated themselves, there arose political conflicts, ferments all leading to crisis. A number of countries plunged into civil wars.

'Civil Wars led to several calamities which affected people socially and economically. The continent had civil strife leading to civil wars. All these arose from Leadership accusation, political avarice and doctrial minds with some leaders. Worse still, we borrowed accumulating debts we could not account for," he concludes in hand clap applause from the delegates."

Factors of Fragility of Growth.

The earliest days of Africa's feudal, imperial to colonial days slope to the downfall of the economies already impacted negatively by lack of education delivery. Several factors moved from

the 17th century to the 18th century, days of Industrial and Agricultural Revolution in Europe. The 19th century witnessed Africa taking to war against its colonial masters. The 20th century, Africa became independent. Though it crossed many flooded rivers to be where it is today it had mountains of problems way-back, in current and future era.

Slavery led to Africa's loss of cultural and traditional values adopting westernisation, looking at western development rather than African modernisation and Industrialisation.

Scramble and Partition of Africa of the 18th century divided, partitioned Africa making it a colony of European powers like Britain, Germany, Belgium, France and Dutch people in South Africa where there was the Anglo-Boer War. These shook the continent while other continents were busy building on their fortified economies.

Colonial Wars of the 19th century took control of most if not all the wealth of Africa. They cost Africa Billions of dollars in Business loss, loss of lives, and risk to Infrastructure and lied to nurture of Dictators, tyranny, anarchy, genocides and disability.

Africa's Independence and the mis-management of Economies since 1960s when most African States gained Independence took long. Instead, there were no policies in craft to mould Industrialised economies. Strategies focused on political and military move to secure Doctrial Leadership and thwart opposition forces.

Grant Corruption in Government, private sector, corporate world and petty corruption in the general

public led to failure to account for our resources. This bred in-transparent, in-accountable and in-credible leaders.

Political friction and rise to power, abuse of office and poor leaderships at the expense of the poor rose. This created class struggle in post Independent African States fighting for power, struggling to gain wealth, amass wealth and accumulate resources for personal gain. On the other side opposition was in cahoots with Est-while colonisers in conspiracy to overthrow ruling Governments.

Civil Strife and conflicts between Liberation parties and African opposition parties in War torn countries where there were several human rights abuses, genocidal attacks, massacres and brutality, accounted to huge losses in net Gross Per Capita. Africa remains a war zone up to now.

African frontal conflicts like the example of Ethiopia and Eretria., Sudan, Cameroon divides tribes, creates hatred, lack of unity, reconciliation, solidarity and peace.

Political displacements, many millions becoming refugees like it happened in Angola, Sierra Leone, DRC, Rwanda, Burundi, and Mozambique.

Land policies have impacted economies this leading to unemployment, poverty, vulnerability and hunger.

Slow Industrial Development and lack of Development policies due to more time speaking politics rather than economic development.

AFRICA's Economic Experts Speak Out

Professor Alemayehu Geda



Professor Muthuli Ncube Minister of Finance and Economic Development on Zimbabwe.

of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia spoke on Fragility and Macro-Economic Management in the African Continent. Macro-Economic Management according to Professor Alemayehu Geda, in-order to ensure Macro-Economic Stability, states need to exercise political, economic and Leadership legitimacy. This must be from the start of the new Government put in place through Direct and Representative Democratic voices.

"Legitimacy to be exercised in Macro-Economic Stability minimises the risk of conflicts in Africa. However, it begins with putting in place good political governance, economic governance for sound financial development especially in post conflict war torn countries."

"The need to finance economic development cannot be disappeared away from at a given time. African countries have over the recent decades clang on the policy of borrowing from the International Monetary Fund and few sources."

"It is sad to note that after this borrowing, debts increase alarmingly. This

entrenched on severe poverty affecting the poor and vulnerable who need support in terms of economic empowerment, equality and social inclusion."

Zimbabwe Coalition on Debt and Development, ZIMCOD Director Janet Zhou believes that sometimes African countries need to stay away from borrowing. This, she adds is the main reason why African countries debt balloon to higher levels. Janet gave an example of Zimbabwe's debt which is at \$ 17 US billion dollars.

"Many countries end up choked by these debts at national level. Well, it could be vital if money is borrowed for good proper reasons. It turns not to be like that with many African countries. Many countries have borrowed channelling resources to poorly unmanaged projects like for example the Economic Structural Adjustment Program followed by a number of programs which failed to stand up. This has caused standing challenges. Still many countries float under in fragile, poorly managed economies.

"Countries can borrow yes,

for financing Infrastructural development in their own countries. Massive amounts of funds have failed to work in Africa because there is a back-log in terms of Infrastructural development. This is manifested by the point that Africa needs US\$ 93 billion for Infrastructural development. Still worse, its Infrastructure is badly dilapidating at a time there is need for its development for the sake of eradicating extreme poverty." She made it clear.

Emmanuel Nadozie Executive Secretary of the African Capacity Building Foundation had his comments after being caught un-aware, though out of the seminar group. The Pan-African Writer had to add on stronger ideas he made in reference to the ensuing discussion.

"In the past decades up to since 2000 Africa has been the second fastest growing economy after Asia in the World. However, high Economy has not transferred into better living standards for African themselves. Quarter of its total population of 1 and half billion is in poverty,

Absolute and situational, extreme poverty and climate change vulnerability.

"Economic Growth driven by large Public Investments in Infrastructure and other growth enhancing sectors reduces, eradicates and eliminates poverty. There has been less performance on Human Development. Secondly, there has been no Inclusive Growth. No - employment has been created, there-fore it tells no Industrial and Infrastructural Development.

"African Governments failed to make the most of the debt relief from Highly Indebted poor countries and multi-lateral debt relief initiative. Actually Debt Finance has over the early 80 and 90' been turned for military reasons. If Africa had used debt finance for its intended reason, without spark of civil conflicts and with brilliant management, Africa would be the 1st World Region by now". He said.

Dr Anker Hoeffler, Oxford University, UK has this to say. Fragility of Economic Recovery and Development -Re-Building Economy and Inclusive Growth is a big challenge in Africa. Dr Anker blames every fall on post conflicts in Africa. He, however points out that economy recovery could have been done well if management of political leadership would have been done well from pre- stages of emanating conflicts,

"Economic Recovery is a long march in the truth of what lies on the ground. The moment African Governments settle down to re-build they face strong opposition in their respective countries. They borrow, get funds for Infrastructural development then

automatically fund military interventions at the expense of the public.

"In Economic Recovery, there is need to improve Governance, build inclusive democratic states governed by proper management. On top of this it is clear in and out that there is need to improve macro-economic policies, reduce debts and have dependency on natural resource exports."

Professor Muthuli Ncube Minister of Finance and Economic Development on Zimbabwe's Recovery talked of it as short term solution in the future eye view. He pointed out that it is close to complete solving of its challenges. He however cited natural developing challenges the country currently faces. Professor talked about the issue of natural disasters related to Elmina and lamina born out of climate change.

"Yes there are fragility challenges to the economy but we had tried by all means. We as a country have gone through currency reforms. Inflation dropped from 77% to 26% in 2018 finally because of challenges on the way it rose to 50%. We had double deficit of 11% the highest that was in the World. We managed to pay civil-servants without even consulting the Reserve Bank. We have stopped this habit of borrowing. We want to move forward without debts on our way. We introduced 2% tax and managed well to fund Education and Health. On top of what remained detrimental, we removed Indigenisation so as to lure well-wishers, Investors who are potential. They need a better atmosphere, good environment.

"We have one challenge in our midst. These are natural

shocks of climate change. Like this year we had to have a break-through but we obviously see the other dark side of a fall we were not even expecting in our future life time."

Nicholas Ngepah, Johannesburg University, Reversing Fragility in African Economies according to him is a plan in action which needs the attention of all the people economically affected and not affected to lay a foundation with the mind to address challenges facing the main sectors like Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing. He proposed Governments of Africa to turn back to the years of their nostalgic economies and comment.

"We need to turn back to the years of our good vibrant economies and find out in reflective practice how they achieved. Remember we were at colonial wars by then but the economies handed to us from western powers were strong and manageable.

"Africa must be practically innovative. It has abundant resources, but where do we go wrong?. There could be reasons on ground like failure to manage because of corruption. This is the main weapon killing us in the foot. Let us look at population expansion as well, yes but remember China is 1,4 billion people but it is manageable.

"It is more than the whole of Africa's population. Let

us address the problems related to brain drain. Who will develop Africa if its sons and daughters migrate to greener pastures? That alone has driven Africa backwards. The issue of our resources going out. What do we have to say? Why not make use of them ourselves. Ask your self-questions are those from those countries where our professionals are going coming to serve us here."

Expounds Nicholas Ngepah.

Natural Disasters, Anthropogenic factors and the Fragility of African Economies

There are two disasters. Natural and man-made, that

is anthropogenic factors. These have shaken countries in Africa. Look at Climate Change. Africa because of its central position is affected. We are close to the Indian Ocean where cyclones come from. We are surrounded by oceans and other continents. The bad management of ozone depleting substances leaves the ozone layer affected. This leads to Global Warming, then Climate Change, lamina and Elmina. Africa is hard most affected by Global Warming, yet it pollutes little as compared to 1st World Countries. All sorts of drought comes with hunger, starvation and famine. This has led to fragility in African economies.

To date USAID, World Bank, UN and partners have fed in billions of dollars to fight Climate-Change induced disasters, hunger, starvation and famine in Africa. According to the World Bank, 100 million people will bear the brunt risk of Climate Change by 2030. There shall be 143 million climate migrants by 2030. At least to date US\$250 billion loss has been caused by Climate Change. This left 26 million in new poverty circle. Health costs have risen to 1 billion annually and will reach US\$4 billion by 2030 and 10 billion by 2050.

Zimbabwe urged to start discussions on fate of workers in coal mining sector

By Wallace Mawire

Zimbabwe needs to start discussions on what happens to workers in coal mining and downstream activities when renewable energy becomes widespread and export market for coal no longer exists, according to Tendayi Marowa, Vice-Chairman of the Business Council for Sustainable Development Zimbabwe (BCSDZ) technical committee on energy and climate change.

Marowa's remarks come in the wake of his recent attendance and participation at the Conference of Parties (COP) 24, held in Katowice, Poland. Following the visit, he also made a presentation at the ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement climate change department post United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP 24 stakeholder workshop where he urged various stakeholders





including government to start seriously dialogue on the mainstreaming of renewable energy options.

COP24 was held in Katowice, in the heart of the coal-dominated region of Silesia. According to Marowa, around 80% of the Poland's electricity currently comes from coal. At the conference, Poland's President Andrzej Duda said, "There is no plan today to fully give up on coal."

However, despite this scenario, according to Marowa, the Silesia declaration adopted at the COP 24 looked at a just transition for workers from fossil-fuel jobs to green jobs.

Globally, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call for worldwide action among governments, business and civil society to end poverty and create a life of dignity and opportunity for all, within the

boundaries of the planet. For instance SDG 3 focuses on Good health and well-being, SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy, SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth and SDG 13 on Climate action. It is also in this perspective that the COP 24 put emphasis on.

Also COP 24 put into perspective the transition experiences highlighting the case of Essen. Essen is the central and second largest

city of the Ruhr, the largest urban area in Germany. Its population of 583,393 makes it the ninth largest city of German. In Essen, coal mines that used to, employ 10,000 people are now museums. In this case, Marowa says that Zimbabwe, a country reliant on thermal power generation from coal especially from Hwange power station should now be looking at other climate-friendly power generation options apart from coal power generation.

It is reported that at Essen workers were employed elsewhere but some still unemployed.

Unemployment in Germany is 5% but in the City of Essen it is 12%.

Kudzai Ndidzano, Climate Change Compliance Officer at the Climate Change Management department said that the COP24 Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia declaration at COP 24 stresses that just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs are

crucial to ensure an effective and inclusive transition to low greenhouse gas emission and climate resilient development.

It recognizes the challenges related to the transition from fossil fuels and high emitting industries, and

the importance to ensure a decent future for workers impacted by the transition.

"Social dialogue and the engagement of the workforce is important in nationally determined contributions, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and adaptation planning processes," Ndidzano said.

He also echoed the same sentiments that Zimbabwe needs to start discussions on what happens to workers in coalmining and down stream activities when renewable energy becomes widespread and export market for coal no longer exists.

According to Ndidzano, Zimbabwe and many other developing countries have not yet adopted any of the declarations. In Zimbabwe he says that consultations on their implications on national development ambitions are in progress.

According to Marowa, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s special report on Global Warming of 1.5°C has sent clear signals. It says that the impacts of allowing 2°C global warming are far greater and more catastrophic than 1.5°C which is expected to be to surpassed as early as 2040.

It is reported that with industry being responsible for a large percentage of global greenhouse gas emissions, the challenge to decarbonise high-emitting sectors is ever more urgent.

"Key sectors of industry should demonstrate leadership by investing in innovation and research to provide smarter and more effective solutions for mitigation and to build resilience," Marowa said.

According to Marowa, also at the recent COP 24, the Powering Past Coal Alliance was launched by the

UK and Canada and announced a round of new members, including Scotland, Israel, Senegal, Sydney and Melbourne, bringing its total to around 80.

It is a global alliance of national and sub-national governments, businesses and organisations working to advance the transition away from unabated coal power generation.

Together, the alliance recognizes that shifting away from coal power generation is essential for clean air, healthy communities, sustainable economic growth, and a safe climate.

The alliance says that a timely transition is necessary to meet the international climate change commitment

to keep global temperature increases well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.

Its commitment to working together is informed by science-based benchmarks that show that European Union (EU) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries must phase out unabated coal-fired electricity generation no later than 2030, with the rest of the world no later than 2050 to limit global warming and the impacts of climate change.

By joining the alliance, members commit to the principles outlined in the declaration. "Together, we will support the global transition to clean energy".

Unabated coal power generation refers to the use of coal without any technologies to substantially reduce its CO₂ emissions, such as carbon capture and storage.

It is reported that Zimbabwe has 30 billion tons of coal in 21 known deposits. It is reported that it could last for over 100 years at the 2001 rate of production. The coal sector in Zimbabwe officially employs about 3,000 or more workers.

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Where African Communal Farmers Get lost with Climate Change

By Nevson Mpofu: PAV Magazine Features Correspondent

AZimbabwean Chimanimani communal Farmer Alfred Sigauke has come to the reality of climate change and Climate variation this year. This year has been his hardest year ever in his life. He started putting seeds in the 25 hectares derelict soil with the first rains. Everything he put as inputs in the fields he owns was severely scorched by the sun's rays. He wasted 50 bags of fertilizer, 5 by 5kg bags of seeds and chemicals.

With the huge blow of elnina induced drought owing attention to the fact that rains were low, obviously, farmers were severely affected. Worse still the wave of a pernicious cyclone hit Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe. Crop output is of low tonnage capacity. The outcome is food-insecurity subsequently resulting in an impact of metrological and Agricultural drought. This goes deep into issues of food-In-Security leading to Malnutrition and stunting in children under 5 years. The Health challenge is Infant mortality.

Sigauke has experienced painful calamity over the recent years but this year he came to believe that climate change really is there. It is the worst in living memory. He sold his 2 cows and a truck to boost and beef up his expected high harvest with the early rains. He prayed in the mountains, consulted and did all sorts of ceremonies and rituals to appease his believed ancestors and angels.

He invested more than US \$ 200 to buy several inputs, seeds, fertilizers, chemicals



and pay labor. However, despite the effort put, he got nuts out of what he did best on ground. On top of that, he incurred extra resources he failed to account for to grow 20 hectares of maize, soya beans, and some cash crops varieties

The sun scorched earth became hard dolerite rock with an iron pounce. Everything he put in the long stretch of the field got dusted to brown ashes. His regretted and yielded tearful pang of pain when he realized that rains are managed by a wave threat of climate change and variation.

Communal farmers of his African custom beliefs have again resorted to rituals of consulting oracles of the hills, kneeling down under the muchakata tree praying and asking for rains from their ancestors. They put aside the education of adaptation and mitigation of climate change like has been their disbelief because of African beliefs in rainfall.

Chimanimani this week had a hard wind blow and bang as the area was seriously affected by a strong gale from Mozambique. This could be the Mozambique- an current.

It has however turned bitterer than ever before in three Southern African countries Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.

Climate Change and Variation is a threat now coming into the eyes of communal farmers who have come to the reality of change in a changing world. Several organizations like CARE, FAO, and OXFAM and a few have capacitated farmers in Masvingo Province and Matebeleland to mitigate and adapt and become resilient to climate change.

Chief Naboth Makoni who recently attended PELUM [Participatory Ecological Land Use Management] Forum in Harare said many farmers in communal areas are waylaid by climate change as seasons change rapidly for the worst. He said many areas have never received good rains. If good they turn bad later after that it becomes the worst in their living memory.

"Since 2000, we have had little or less rains. They start at a steady beginning. We start farming. After a time it rains and rains after some first crops have already withered. We have a big problem. We try to be early,

we fail along the way. If we try to be late, we fall down heavily, fail dismally.

Chief Makoni cited that as rains begin every year rural people are encouraged to perform Mikwerera rituals. Rutendo Sithole a Chipinge farmer echoed the same sentiments following Chief Makoni's points.

"We are guided by our ancestors as the rain season approaches. This mikwerera has been our way of life over time. We used to know our ancestors will not let us down as they have always done.

"Our ancestors tell us the crop to put on the ground. We have done that for years. I tell you, we have been winning all along the way. Days have changed as time moves on. We are now in challenges like you see what is happening."

Gertrude Pswarayi PELUM Country Co-ordinator said PELUM is an organization that promotes Agro-Ecology to improve Nutrition Security, Livelihoods and Environmental Sustainability. Land use management is an Agricultural way of utilizing the land the proper way. This is done to manage soil fertility, maintain it, and

promote environmental land management for a better future environment in order to lift out people out of hunger.

"What really affects the farmers we work within the Associations we deal with is the issue of incessant to low changing rainfall. Evening if rains are medium to high rains, the experience they have is pathetic.

"Some years are better with other areas and worse with others. This tells a lot about variation. At the same time we urge African communal and peasant farmers to be more resilient to climate change by being adaptable, that is to say, they have to grow crops which fits in their areas.

"Most farmers do well with climate adaptation and mitigation if they listen to organizations which work in their communities doing the work to capacity build farmers on adaptation and mitigation. The best tool for this is to utilize land for the best so that harvests grow each year for sustainable livelihoods and food security .", she says.

Another Communal farmer Nobert Mautsi believes the best teacher could be the Agro-Based Organisations like FAO, WFP, and others which teaches people on the effects of climate change. He added that many communal areas had the traditional belief of consulting from the spirits, the dead forefathers and traditional leaders.

"The only problem lies with our African beliefs

because many of us are not educated and capacitated on issues of climate change in Africa. These beliefs are still there. We have them in our communities. Many people think they work because they grew with the belief.

Every year throughout the country, mikwerere [rain-making ceremonies] are done to appease the dead whom we believe bring rains. Now we stand confused by climate change they talk of. People really get confused by the scientific term. Even if we want to follow on that, we are found jilted by the phenomenon", says Mautsi .

Dr. Amos Makarau a Meteorologist , Director of Meteorological Department of Zimbabwe got interested by the gluing discussion in an interview on the issue of climate change and consultations on rains and the seeds best for a certain soil and season.

"I stand to comment on the rains and climate change. Yes, climate has been always changing thus climate change we experience with time. We have various weather conditions depending on the area where we are. Where then do we have the issue of consultations to our forefathers on issues scientific?

"Our Department informs farmers every year about rain patterns. They do not listen at all. These farmers listen to what they consult that is from their ancestors, traditional healers, and prophets. There are a lot of these customs done in the name of rains in Africa. At the end of the day, they receive nothing."

"I can- not comment on the issue of soils and the outcome of bad harvests. That is all with soil scientists. Still, I tend to differ with

soils and African culture and tradition. The two as far as I know will never meet at all. Let us follow the path of what is going on in terms of the science of climate that we are experiencing", he concludes.

FAO has over the past years advised these rural farmers to grow pulses, small grains like beans, groundnuts and cereals like millet, rapoko and soghum in order to stay alive in sustainable farming. It is unfortunate that rural farmers follow their traditional ways of farming following African customs, traditional and cultural beliefs, values and norms. In fact if they get donated seeds they sell later to those with money. They use the money extravagantly then turn to beg again in poverty.

David Phiri Former Food and Agriculture, FAO Regional Director used to advise farmers to grow small grains in drought-prone areas in Africa. These pulses are like beans, soya-beans, peas, ground-nuts, and nuts.

"Farmers are a challenge themselves with issues of African traditional and cultural beliefs. I grew up in Malawi where I was born in a peasantry family. I witness rituals to do with rains, bring rains and utilize it unsustainably.

"Even now in Malawi rice is no-longer popular with even prominent communal farmers. They go to spiritual people to consult,"

"Our fore-fathers where have we gone wrong now. What we see is not what we used to see. We now see red and black. Tell us the real story. Are you angry? We have done for you food that is beer to drink."

A prominent farmer Almond Aduwo from Uganda at an FAO workshop held



PELUM-ZWE Country Director; Getrude Pswarayi-Jabson

in Harare with the objective of Climate-Change and Zero-Hunger said Ugandan farmers working with Non-Governmental Organisations have resorted to all year round growing of ever-green fruit trees like bananas in wet areas in order to adapt to the climate.

"All year round farmers grow all types of fruit trees. Besides, we plant vegetables of all variety to remain green. Everything green is an adaptation to climate. The best we do is to grow small grains during the rainy season. We can repeat it if it is like beans. We do this to be adaptable and mitigate Climate-Change.

"We make use of un-utilized land by making it greener ever than before. This makes us fight hunger, starvation, and famine in the country as a whole. Africa needs small grains. These are pulses grown by clever, wise farmers. Apart from all, we have come with new varieties on the ground for research", he presented a paper to delegates.

Several old African original people interviewed believe that rituals on rains in Africa

used to work. He highlighted that it was because of ancient oracles of the hills. Chief Fortune Charumbira , President of Chiefs Council of Zimbabwe and the Deputy Chairperson for Pan-Africa Parliamentary Forum bursts out,

"Farmers must no -more have such beliefs. Long back it used to be like that because some areas were still sacred and those who preserved and secured the places of holy spirits and forefathers were sacrosanct, honesty and faithful.

"We no-longer have sacred places in actual speaking. It no longer works with many parts of Africa because Climate has really changed. Populations have increased in big numbers. Life is changing on a daily basis. A long time ago, there were signs as rains started. The rainbird could whistle then communal people could then start their rituals. Do you see these birds any- more? Even the migratory birds flew from Europe to Africa, do you see them now anymore. Therefore things have changed."

Communal farmers have

been for long been way-laid by climate change which bring el-nina and lanina year in year out. The impact has negatively impacted communities with the hunger we experience in the Region as a whole. This year, 2019 FEWSNET, Famine Early Warning Systems Network has forecasted famine with a few countries in the region. Already three countries hit by Cyclone Idai are in disadvantage and vulnerable.

Droughts has escalated over the past years has resulted in severe hunger, famine, and starvation from family level, country to Regional level. This, experts note has caused Mal-Nutrition which leads to In-Sufficient Nutrient Food Bourne diseases like kwashiorkor, marasmus, scurvy, and pellagra.

Malnutrition and stunting have grown high in the country and the Region at large since the time Climate Change became the problem of the day. That is the reason why developing countries of the World failed on Millennium Development Goal number 4 which looked at Reducing Child Mortality.



The Africa Gas Association

THE LEADING VOICE OF AFRICA'S NATURAL GAS & ENERGY INDUSTRY

WHO WE ARE: The Africa Gas Association sponsors and participates in a number of forums, partnerships and coalitions to foster dialogue on energy policy and achieve a better understanding of natural gas in Africa.

OUR VISION: The Africa Gas Association is the leading voice of the natural gas and energy industry in Africa. It seeks to become one of the most influential and respectful organizations in the global natural gas and energy industry.

OUR MISSION: TAGA's mission is to influence and support policies which promote a strong, viable and sustainable natural gas industry in Africa and beyond in an efficient and environmentally friendly manner.

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS: When you join THE AFRICA GAS Association, you join a community with thousands of leaders in the industry. THE AFRICA GAS Association provides many opportunities to get Involved, learn and network in various settings – from intimate dinners to the annual conventions & exhibition, the new big Africa conference featuring experts and partners from all over the world.

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Event Discounts: Members receive generous discounts on registration and exhibiting at the industry's conventions and meetings.

Contact:info@theafricagas.com

Cameroon to defend its title as Africa converges on Egypt for 2019 African Cup of Nation

By Boris Esono Nwenfor (Cameroon)

The 32nd edition of the Africa Cup of Nations will commence this summer in Egypt with defending champions Cameroon, looking to claim their second successive title. The draws conducted April 12, saw Cameroon drawn in Group F which has Guinea Bissau, Benin, and Ghana.

Cameroon was earlier scheduled to host the competition this year but had their rights stripped off after CAF stated it was not satisfied with the country's preparation. Following the news of Cameroon no longer hosting the competition, CAF announced in January that Egypt will be the next host.

Speaking during the ceremony, CAF president Ahmad Ahmad thanked the presidents of Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Guinea for their understanding as their various editions were pushed forward. Cameroon who lost the rights to AFCON 2019 has been given the chance to host the 2021 edition, while Ivory Coast will host 2022 and Guinea hosting 2025. He also went on to congratulate the 24 that will participate in the competition while indicating that the competition will be a great success.

The teams have been drawn into six groups of four. The groups include:

Group A: Egypt, Zimbabwe, Uganda, and DR Congo

Group B: Burundi, Madagascar, Guinea, and Nigeria

Group C: Tanzania, Kenya, Algeria, and Senegal

Group D: Namibia, South Africa, Ivory Coast, and



Retaining the trophy will be an uphill task for current holders Cameroon.

Morocco

Group E: Angola, Mauritania, Mali, and Tunisia

Group F: Guinea Bissau, Benin, Ghana, and Cameroon

Cameroon is defending champions after winning their fifth title in 2017 against Egypt in the final,

winning 2-1 thanks to goals from Nicolas Nkoulou and Vincent Aboubakar. The Pharaohs (Egypt) have won the competition the most-a

record seven times but haven't won it since 2010 when they defeated Ghana in the final. Ivory Coast will

be looking to make it three victories in the competition. The last time they won was in 2015.

For the first time since the competition was established, 24 teams will be seeking to win the title, some for the first time and others to add to

their solitary title or in the case of Egypt, winning it for the 8th time. This year will also see the competition played in the summer as opposed to the month of January as it was in previous editions.

Format of the AFCON

The teams in the 6 groups will play a single round-robin format and after the group stage, the top two teams and the four best third teams will advance to the

round of 16. The winners will advance to the quarter-finals stage and from then on, progress to the semi-finals. The semi-finals losers will contest a third-place match, while semi-final winners will advance to the final where a winner will be crown.

Group of death

The term "group of death" is used to refer to a group which includes teams who have a greater chance of winning the competition, but due to the limited number of places for the next round, a team is bound to the eliminated. Arguably the toughest group in this year's AFCON is group D which includes three former champions. Ivory Coast is former champions-winning in 2015, South Africa last tasted victory in 1996 while Morocco were champions in 1976.

The Africa cup of Nations, AFCON is a biennial international men's football competition of Africa organized by the Confederation of African Football, CAF. This year will be the 32 editions with the competition set for June 21 to July 19. The shift in the date for the competition is good news for fans of the Premier league as players such as Sadio Mane (Senegal), Mohamed Salah (Egypt), Riyad Mahrez (Algeria), will not be stopped from going to the competition as it was the case with players before, when the competition was in the month of January.

TOTAL AFRICA CUP OF NATIONS EGYPT 2019					
GROUP A			GROUP B		
	EGYPT			NIGERIA	
	DR CONGO			GUINEA	
	UGANDA			MADAGASCAR	
	ZIMBABWE			BURUNDI	
GROUP C			GROUP D		
	SENEGAL			MOROCCO	
	ALGERIA			COTE D'IVOIRE	
	KENYA			SOUTH AFRICA	
	TANZANIA			NAMIBIA	
GROUP E			GROUP F		
	TUNISIA			CAMEROON	
	MALI			GHANA	
	MAURITANIA			BENIN	
	ANGOLA			GUINEA-BISSAU	



CENTURION

Lawyers and Business Advisors

PAN-AFRICAN PRO-AFRICAN

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OUR FIRM

Centurion Law Group is a **pan-African corporate law conglomerate**, with a **specialised focus in cross-border business and energy law**.

We ensure that **deals are done and completed as efficiently and cost-effectively** as possible.

We regularly advise the **private sector** on how to successfully venture within Africa's hottest energy markets, and the **public sector** on how to attract meaningful investments that will lead to sustainable domestic capacity building for Africa

Who better to do your work in Africa... than African lawyers.

- Practice and industry leaders in our jurisdiction
- Deep understanding of local regulatory environments and customs
- Strong local network
- Seamless cross-border operations
- Latest knowledge of markets developments and dynamics
- Local content champions
- Recognised as Band 1 in General Business Law by Chambers

ABOUT US

Headquartered in Johannesburg with offices in Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Cameroon and Mauritius, Centurion is an all-African law firm transforming the way law is done on the continent.

Our internationally-trained lawyers (U.K. and U.S.) are renowned for advising governments, foreign investors, local companies, other law firms and the private sector, and are able to draft and negotiate deals in English, Spanish, French and German.

Our team has unrivalled oil and gas expertise across Africa – advising on a number of one-of-a-kind deals in our core jurisdictions and with our affiliate firms in South Sudan, Uganda, Chad, Congo-Brazzaville, Angola, Nigeria, Zambia, Gabon and Senegal.

Where are we going?

The vision of Centurion is to become the preeminent pan-African legal and advisory solutions service provider, and by doing so empowering the next generation of African lawyers able to lead the continent through the 21st century.

“

**We have to
strengthen human,
institutional and
organizational
capacities in Africa**

”

POWERING UP A RISING AFRICA

Centurion Law Group is leading the way when it comes to change on the continent. The firm is proud of its African heritage but does not believe it is limited by it.

To continue to thrive as an African business over the next ten years and beyond, we must look ahead, understand the trends and forces that will shape our business in the future and move confidently to prepare for what's to come. We must get ready for tomorrow today.

Africa is brimming with opportunity and, where there is growth and development, there is a lawyer.

To be the firm we want to be, we are embracing cultural and gender diversity as well as harnessing the power of young lawyers and technology. We are learning from each other to become responsible lawyers who can look back one day on their careers and genuinely believe that they made a difference to how law was being done on the continent. Our approach will always be bold, fair and respect the rule of law. We are determined to foster an Africa-wide solidarity and unity of purpose to build the future we want – a right to peace, social inclusion and shared prosperity.

Empowering the next generation of African lawyers leading the continent through the 21st century.

Our lawyers and consultants embody the firm's core values – we are pan-African, down to earth, practically-minded and solution-driven. The firm exemplifies these qualities by being accessible and committed to its clients.

We believe that political reforms are putting the interests of the nation-state and its citizens at the centre of economic policy; and after decades of exploitation, independent African nations are spearheading economic growth that strives to be inclusive and sustainable.

To raise competent, ethical business leaders in Africa, and to launch and empower local businesses that improve lives and transform communities by opening avenues for true independence.

DEVELOPING AFRICAN TALENT

Delivering turnkey training programmes

Centurion provides training solutions developed by subject matter experts to help organizations and individuals improve personal competence and skills.

Centurion routinely organizes and facilitates training programmes for a wide spectrum of clients including multinationals, government ministries and other state entities in a host of African countries. We also deliver turnkey training programmes for the energy industry in fulfillment of statutory obligations and on one-off basis across Africa.

We have already successfully:

- Provided training of government officials on local content
- Developed tailored programmes for the training and capacity building of African law firms and lawyers.

A strong voice within a powerful network

“

Centurion routinely organizes and facilitates training programmes for a wide spectrum of clients including multinationals, government ministries and other state entities in a host of African countries.

”

WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO US?

Our clients.

We have a clear goal – to be our clients' best partner. We think beyond the law, offering our clients advisers who are multi-disciplinary and industry facing to help them realise their strategic goals, grasp business opportunities and create value for their stakeholders. This level of attention and quality is equally applied when the dealing with the private sector or governments: clients are clients, and clients are king.

Our African heritage.

We understand that we are part of the wider African community and legal profession, and we have set serious goals to help us understand challenges, and support the growth of the continent in a meaningful way – ensuring a win for our clients; and a win for Africa.

Our independence.

Our independence allows us to pursue whole-business relationships with any key player in the market. We are not aligned with anyone, therefore we are able to be agile, make decisions quickly, be resourceful and engage with our clients as you would in a team sport. We have no affiliations or ties to other law firms, and as such; we are not obliged to select lawyers to help on a mandate because of any relationship ties or any referral kickbacks. We select the very best team for a specific project or training opportunity.

Centurion Plus.

Centurion Plus is an efficient and reliable way for clients and government bodies to maintain or boost in-house legal resource capacity, offering continuity and quality of talent in temporary roles. We pride ourselves on our integrated approach. Centurion Plus operates across Africa and is one part of Centurion's broader service to clients.

INDUSTRY AND PRACTICE LEADER

and gas companies have built Centurion, and constitute the biggest portion of the client base of our group. As the go-to law firm for companies in the oil and gas and power sectors, we have negotiated more energy contracts than any African law firm. Our strong contacts within the public and the private sector, and understanding Africa's hydrocarbons value chain, provide us with the ability to deliver better, more innovative solutions. This sector expertise is completed by depth experience and strong capabilities in many practice areas of business such as:

- Corporate Law
- Local regulatory compliance
- Contracting and Negotiations
- Banking and Finance
- Mergers and Acquisitions
- Labour and Employment
- Tax and Customs
- Arbitration and Commercial Litigation

Over the years, our work with leading energy firms across the continent has built a multi-disciplinary practice that has gone beyond the law to adapt to increasing client demand and requirements. Our lawyers are also your best advisors, able to deliver quality services such as:

- Energy Advisory Services
- Licensing and Asset Acquisition
- Procurement and Contracts
- Lobbying and Advocating
- Banking and Finance

CENTURION PLUS: FLEXIBLE LEGAL AND ADVISORY SERVICES FOR AFRICA

In a growing and changing Africa, the demand for legal and advisory services ebbs and flows with the rhythm of different businesses. Sometimes this means there is a need for a devoted team and permanent retainers. Similarly, in-house lawyers and advisors expend extensive hours in times of peak demand or have very little to do in quieter periods – but regardless, their costs need to be covered.

Centurion Plus is a fully integrated contract lawyer service that provides in-house legal teams with the ability to flexibly and reliably cover or boost their capacity and capabilities. We cater for scenarios such as periods of extended leave, the need to rapidly add capacity, and temporary requirements for special projects – when only top quality, reliable lawyers who can ‘hit the ground running’ will fit the bill.

We have formed an agile and customized legal and advisory service offering which brings together a team

of African lawyers for any deal on a project basis. Our pool of talent is rapidly growing with contract lawyers from a range of backgrounds and with varying levels of experience – from former senior partners to junior lawyers. They have been carefully selected with rigorous recruitment standards, and have the benefit of access to the specialists, know-how training and support of our firm to assist them to excel in their work for our clients.

Our approach is to have the expertise that our clients need, when they need it and where they need it.

On site or off site. On call and on demand. Our offer is simple. Centurion Plus has the African legal and advisory services your company needs, ready to deploy whenever and wherever you need them. When a project demands that you scale up your team fast, call Centurion Plus.

Added service. added value. Centurion Plus offers cost effective solutions that merge the reliability of an internal legal advisor, the support and quality assurance of a major law firm, along with the ability to maintain a control on costs.

We work with our clients to understand their short-term or project-based requirements, and then identify professionals with the most appropriate knowledge and experience to meet their needs.

We are African. We know the way.

WHO WORKS WITH CENTURION PLUS?

Entering new territories or upscaling a local office

Centurion Plus offers the unique opportunity for large companies that need to upscale quickly, take on a new project or grow into a new territory to make use of our flexible lawyers and advisors. They also get the assurance that Centurion Law Group's head office in Johannesburg is providing quality control and the knowledge base of Africa's leading law group.

International law firms expanding in Africa or taking on new projects

With the combined power of independent, European and North American trained independent lawyers and advisors and the local networks of Centurion Law Group, Centurion Plus offers global firms the skills, the people and the experience to take on specific projects in a full range of practice areas at unrivalled speed, and with complete confidence, anywhere in Africa.

When your business sees an opportunity, you need to be able to grow your skills and your team fast. Centurion Plus provides lawyers and advisors that work within your company on a project basis. Up scaling or downscaling a project team at short notice takes a new model. Centurion Plus is where agility meets legal and project excellence.

DEAL-MAKING ABILITIES

Rooted in Africa, Centurion is executing landmark energy deals and projects that will propel the continent to becoming a global powerhouse.

Private sector:

- Advising international oil companies in the preparation and negotiation of PSCs in West, Southern and East Africa.
- Acting as counsel to major international oil drilling service providers in upstream projects across Africa.
- Combined downstream gas monetization strategies for upstream operators looking to increase supply integration, as well as investors looking to monetize their assets.
- Ensuring local regulatory compliance in key energy markets with evolving local content regulations and providing efficient and solution-driven mediation for leading international EPC and services companies looking at increasing their compliance to domestic capacity building requirements.
- Advising foreign and African companies on establishing legal entities, branches, and representative offices, and on conducting business in key African oil markets, handling all related corporate, commercial, employment, immigration and tax matters.
- Been pivotal in structuring, negotiation, and implementation of some of largest oil and gas projects in sub-Saharan Africa.

Public sector:

- Acted as legal advisor to several African governments for the establishment of full legal and fiscal frameworks for mining and hydrocarbons.
- Acted as legal advisor to the governments of Equatorial Guinea and South Sudan on their local content policies and framework and drafted each country's national content regulations.
- Developed tailored programs for the training of African government officials on local content and the capacity building of African law firms and lawyers.
- Acted as legal advisor to several African governments on a series of transactions involving Government-to-Government sales of LNG to various African countries.
- Facilitated negotiations for Equatorial Guinea and Congo to enter OPEC.



BRING YOUR **A**-GAME IF YOUR **A**-GAME IS AFRICA

Centurion Law Group is a **pan-African corporate law conglomerate**, with a specialised focus on cross-border business and energy law. We are a stand out firm for investors that are starting a new business or looking to expand their footprint across **Africa**.

We provide a full-scope **legal, tax, government relations and management advice for clients and regular advice** on some of the most complex and market-first deals.



CENTURION
Lawyers and Business Advisors

HOW WE WILL WORK WITH YOU

We believe that it is key to any successful relationship with our clients to assign them a core team of lawyers with whom they can develop strong relationship ties. A relationship partner will be appointed and be responsible for the management of the relationship with the client and the firm, ensuring a professional experience.

The partnerships we cherish and value most are those we have forged through time and experience with our clients and, of course, our people.

A better way of working

You achieve better results when your business and legal adviser come together. We believe that our fully integrated approach delivers greater value, enhanced business flexibility and better outcomes on the issues that matter to you.

Our outstanding lawyers are backed by equally outstanding people in key multi-disciplinary areas, like tax, risk as well as corporate consultancy and energy advisory services. This gives us a broader and deeper understanding of issues that face investors.

Working with Us

When your business adviser is also your law firm, you can enjoy a streamlined experience and rapid execution. Our co-ordinated approach brings many benefits. Our multi-disciplinary model means you won't have to brief several different teams of advisers. This eliminated inefficiency and costs as well as accelerating the process and minimising the stress.

JOIN OUR PANEL

Our lawyers are devoted to their profession, and have a passion for providing African clients with world class legal services.

DEVOTED, FLEXIBLE LAWYERS

That need not come at a cost to their other life commitments. Centurion Plus offers a flexible working model for high performing African lawyers, allowing them to build a career around their lives, wherever they are, whenever they want.

Centurion Plus offers companies and law firms greater flexibility in satisfying their need for legal services than ever before, while helping lawyers to create a new lifestyle where they can balance their love of the law with other aspirations. This is the platform where those two needs meet.

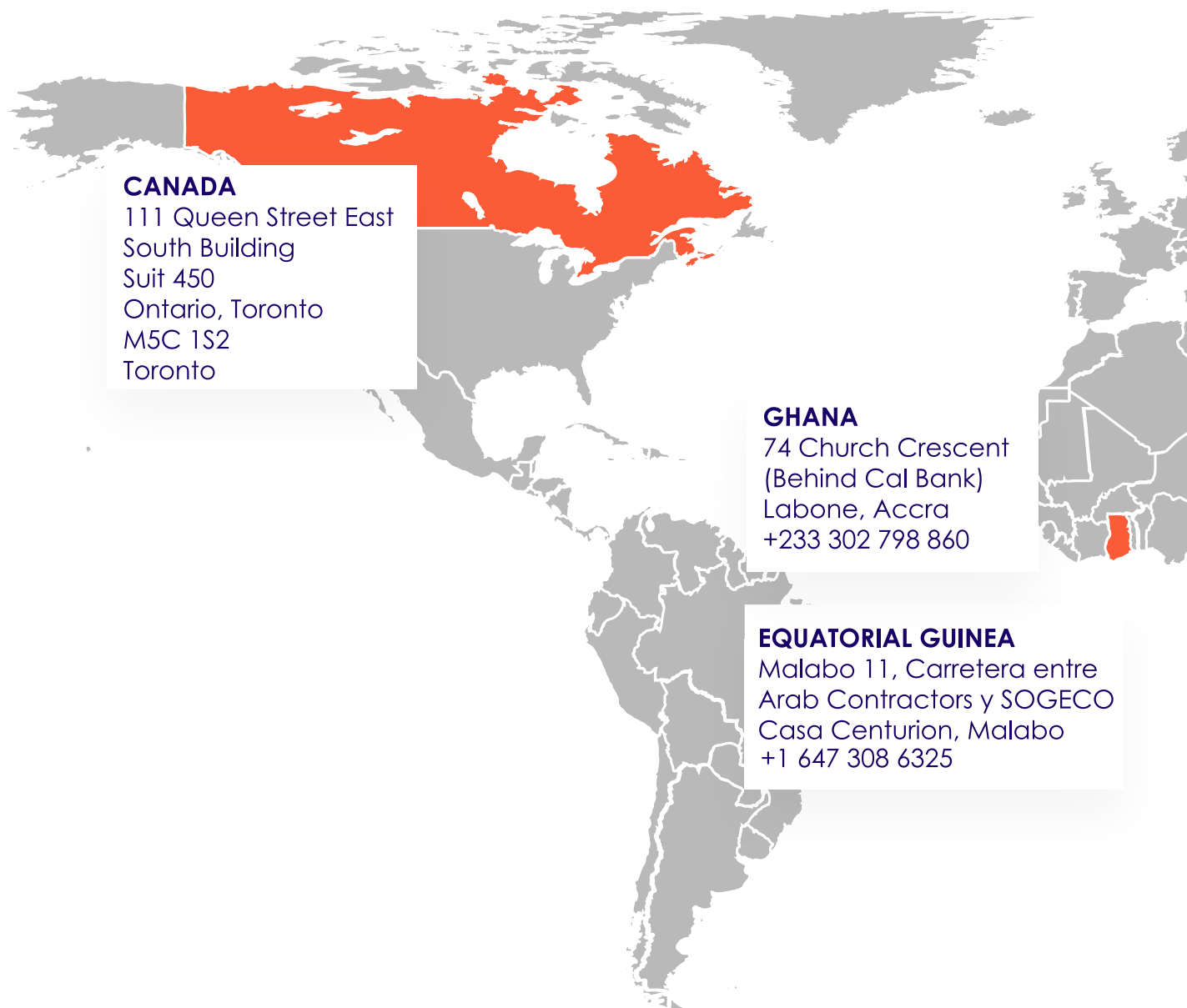
FINDING BALANCE BETWEEN LIFE AND THE LAW

Qualified lawyers and advisors from all over the world are joining Centurion Plus. Build a flexible career and serve African companies and projects with Centurion Plus, and rediscover the balance between living life and practicing law.

FLEXIBLE OPTIONS FOR AFRICAN LAWYERS

At Centurion Plus we have seen a growing number of outstanding professionals looking for alternative ways to practice the profession that they love, while balancing other lifestyle elements, such as family, further studies, travel or hobbies. We have created a platform that responds to this evolution in the practice of law, by creating an environment that connects professionals seeking a more flexible work routine, with businesses that require counsel on an intermittent or project basis.

Our lawyers and advisors choose Centurion Plus because we provide a combination of the stability and variety of an ambitious professional services firm, but with flexibility and deep client relationships. If you want to be welcomed into a community of like-minded professionals who earn a lucrative income while offering their expertise to blue-chip clients, then join us.

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US-Africa Cybersecurity Group (USAFCG)

Effective catalyst for the harmonization of cybersecurity policies and the implementation of practical solutions in Africa.

USAFCG is a collaborative organization designed to foster the development and implementation of cybersecurity strategies and initiatives in the public and private sectors taking into account scientific, technological, economic and financial, political, and sociocultural dimensions of the “whole of society” in Africa. Spanning across three continents, Africa, America and Europe USAFCG’s partners stand ready to bring the required expertise and resources to help your organization’s specific cybersecurity challenges.

Cyber Hygiene Program

The Cyber Hygiene e-Learning Course is an important part of our portfolio which specifically targets the critical aspect of human risk behavior in the field of cyber security. Our experts bring together decades of unique experience in the field of cybersecurity exercises, penetration testing, risk assessment, and cyber security capability development. Our experts have experience in responding to real-life cyber emergencies in both the government and private sector.



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