



INDIA'S LARGEST YOUTH OUTREACH PROGRAMME ACROSS AFRICA 2011-14

INDIAFRICA: A Shared Future CONTESTS 2011-14

- BUSINESS VENTURE • POSTER DESIGN
- PHOTOGRAPHY • ESSAY WRITING

All the above contests are open for participation in 7 different languages – English, Hindi, Swahili, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Arabic. Cash prizes of over **US\$ 100,000** for winners from India and Africa.

INDIAFRICA: YOUNG VISIONARIES FELLOWSHIPS

A programme that will identify 14 entrepreneurs from India and Africa every year for collaborative projects with grants worth **US\$ 10,000** each.

IndiAfrica

• A SHARED FUTURE

CONGRATULATES WINNERS FROM MOZAMBIQUE



supported by



Established in 2006, the **Public Diplomacy Division** of India's Ministry of External Affairs strives to foster a greater understanding of India and its foreign policy concerns. Its mandate enables it to organise and support a broad range of outreach activities, both in India and overseas.
www.indiadiplomacy.in

For more information

IdeaWorks Design & Strategy Pvt Ltd
609 C, Nirvana Courtyard
South City 2, Sector 50
Gurgaon 122018, Haryana, INDIA

tel +91 124 425 3501

fax +91 124 425 3502

email contact@theideaworks.in

managing partner



IdeaWorks Design & Strategy Pvt. Ltd. is India's only communication design and strategy firm that focuses on place-branding and public diplomacy initiatives. The firm is working with corporates, institutions and governments to develop and design, knowledge-led communication that fosters a better understanding of the emergent global reality and catalyses change. www.theideaworks.in



INDIAFRICA Interactive Session in Maputo August, 2012

COMPETE COLLABORATE AND CO-CREATE A SHARED FUTURE

INDIAFRICA: A Shared Future is a unique approach to foster a People-to-People (P2P) understanding with Africa by inviting creative exchanges between young Africans and Indians through a multidisciplinary contest series and a Young Visionaries fellowship program. This initiative aims to create a dynamic platform for students and professionals across India and Africa to collaborate through competition, innovation and entrepreneurship. The contest series, in the areas of Business Plans, Essay Writing, Photography and Poster Design, will help create a platform for talented young Indians and Africans to exchange ideas about emergent realities, successes and challenges, and explore future collaborations in business, design and culture. The Young Visionaries fellowship programme, seeks to identify promising

young entrepreneurs in India & Africa and offer them opportunities for growth and collaboration. INDIAFRICA aims to forge meaningful bonds between youth from both geographies; inspire new possibilities of collaboration and encourage recognition of diverse nations as interdependent creative problem solvers with unique and invaluable resources and talents.

INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS 2012

Business Venture: Lagos Business School, Nigeria and Indian School of Business, Hyderabad

Poster Design: National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad

Photography: National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad

Essay Writing: TERI University, New Delhi

Website www.indiafrica.in
 Facebook www.facebook.com/INDIAFRICAaSharedFuture
 Twitter [@helloindiafrica](https://twitter.com/helloindiafrica)
 Youtube youtube.com/indiafrica
 Email contact@indiafrica.in



ORLANDO PENICELA JR

Eduardo Mondlane University
Mozambique

ORLANDO PENICELA JR is 23 years old and is currently pursuing his graduation in Public Administration at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, Mozambique.

Orlando was placed amongst the Top 18 and won USD 1250

ORLANDO's Business Venture

Orlando's business proposal focuses on innovation, commitment and guarantee as the company strives for success, promoting affordable, sustainable and competitive horticulture and gardening solutions for families and farms. As horticulture outputs keep dwindling, the concept of protected agriculture based on greenhouses and shade net structures are still unexplored and the profits inherent to it, untapped in Mozambique. This technological gap in Mozambican horticulture inspired him to go into the agro-business, with the purpose of providing the Mozambican market with the technologies that lack to boost productivity in commercial and home horticulture/gardening. The innovative approach behind the idea of shadowgrown Gardens & Farms, opens the doors to a potential

market of around 550.266 customers on which a total investment of 400.000 USD could yield cumulative net profits of around 107.913 USD over a 5 year period. While firmly maintaining adequate levels of liquidity, the company expects to break-even by the third year of operations and fully pay-back the 25% share of commercial loan within the first 5 years. Cash is the king and cash is definitely the reason for this venture. However, cash will derive from our commitment and close relations with customers combined with responsibility over the ecological sustainability of their lands and environment as a whole. In fact, the merits of our project lie not only in its promising financial horizons, but also in the "revolutionary" value which adds to our customers and society.



ORLANDO PENICELA JR

Eduardo Mondlane University
Mozambique

ORLANDO PENICELA JR is 23 years old and is currently pursuing his graduation in Public Administration at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, Mozambique.

Orlando was placed amongst the Top 18 and won USD 1000 in prize money

ORLANDO's Winning Essay-Writing Entry

Agriculture and growth in an an Ailing Planet: The Harbinger of a foretold tragedy

I. Introduction

The Rio 1992 Climate Summit seems to have been the expression of a “eureka moment” of Mankind to the now undeniable fact that the Blue Globe is in crisis. However, since then, and despite a growing global awareness as well as dozens of international Treatises, Conventions and Protocols, the world hasn't been capable of going beyond political gridlocks and reach an effective deal on the issue. But, let's leave politics aside.

In fact, we are all witnesses, victims but also actors of this civilization that has reached what might probably

be the most critical moment of its history. As such, we are all invited to join the efforts of solution, suggesting possible alternatives aimed at tackling or minimizing the impact of this global threat in our communities, nations and regions.

This is the humble spirit and vision of the present essay, which focuses on the impact of the environment crisis on growth and agriculture in East Africa and starts from the assumption that in poor countries, food security in rural areas should be regarded as a “corner stone” for any further action concerning environment

preservation. The essay goes far beyond the problem, to shape what should be the guidelines of the Africa – India relations, drawing to the conclusion that environmentally sustainable win-win Cooperation and Competition are not only possible but also the way forward if we are to together con-create “THE FUTURE THAT WE WANT”.

In fact, pragmatic windows of cooperation and scenarios of competition between East Africa and India are central at the discussion here presented, with a permanent focus on agriculture.

But, why the focus on Agriculture?

In East Africa, growth and day-to-day survival for around 70% of the population is still primarily dependent on the climate-sensitive subsistence agriculture. Furthermore, East Africa and India are paradigmatic cases of regions where agriculture is vital to the economic and social tissue. These two are just a glimpse of the reasons that reveal the pertinence of our focus on this key priority area for the Africa-India relations – the agricultural sector.

II. Growth without Food

The Climate changes and the Patterns of Economic Growth in East Africa. As a matter of fact, in East African, more than any other region in the continent, countries' national economic growth has historically been sustained by agriculture. However, since the 1980s African agriculture had been until very recently inspiring little enthusiasm on investors, which is to a great extent to be blamed to the extreme and irregular climate variability that most of the sub-Saharan countries were already experiencing by then, posing severe risks to investment in the sector. Over the 1990s, evidences for climate change in Africa became increasingly compelling, with frequent pest outbreaks, dangerous changes in the patterns of rainfall, unparalleled floods and droughts, e.t.c.

The consequences were not long to come. An unprecedented wave of “agro-scepticism” emerged and the investments that were already scarce, got even farther from agriculture. Remarkable is the fact that even the Official Development Assistance to the sector declined in both absolute terms and as a proportion of total allocations from USD 8 billion in 1980, equal to 17% of total aid, to a little over USD 3 billion in 2005, corresponding a share of less than 4% of total aid (Brooks, 2012).

But it was not only the financial capital that fled away. “Armies” of desperate rural smallholder farmers (who still account for up to 80% of food provision in sub-Saharan Africa), joined the wave of rural-urban migration, as a result of the deterioration of living

conditions in rural areas due to calamities triggered off by irregular climate variability (Wang'ati, 1996). Actually, these trends reflect the gradual relocation of resources (capital and labour) from the increasingly risky and expensive agriculture to other sectors (particularly services), as a result of the distressing scenarios provoked by the environment crisis.

Moreover, these trends were actually the harbinger of a slow but deep transformation still underway in the pattern of growth of the East African countries. With the reduction of the share of agriculture in the GDP, we are currently witnessing the consolidation of a typical but somewhat unsustainable pattern of growth increasingly dominated by the modern non-agricultural sector (services)². Source: Construction by author with data from Sarris (2007) and CIA World Factbook (2012).

Of course, many variables interact to bring up this scenario. But definitely, the environment crisis is a great deal of it. Climate changes, resulting mostly from global warming, have been among the major causes of reduced agricultural production and productivity in many parts of Africa and particularly East Africa (Salami et al, 2010).

© The above scenario, added to the regional rate of urbanization (the highest in the world), suggest that the environmental crisis is pushing the East African economies into a pattern of growth based in a modern and typically urban sector (services), and transforming the already overpopulated and polluted cities into unsustainable “environmental refuges” for people fleeing from the povertystricken rural areas and declining agricultural productivity.

In 2011, services alone counted for a regional average share of 55.4% of the GDP for Eastern African countries, being the most fast-rising sector of all the regional economies (Author's estimates with data from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>)

III. From Agro-Scepticism To “Corporate Green Revolution”

A brief insight into the Implications of Climate changes for the patterns of Agricultural growth in East Africa.

East African agriculture has historically been the synonymous of subsistence agriculture. However, over the last two decades, the climate changes have made it very difficult for smallholder farmers to have stimulant returns from their efforts. In an age where climate extremes tend to become the “new normal”, agriculture in contemporary East Africa is increasingly risky and requiring massive investment in modern

techniques and technologies, not affordable for the vast majority of poor smallholder farmers. It is at this point that the powerful foreign investment finds its chance. It is also at this point that the Indian rupees and the Indian Green Revolution experience gain prominent relevance.

Actually, the collapse of the African smallholder agriculture and its dismal failure in coping with the increasing food demand in the expanding urban “environmental refuges”, is giving rise to a voracious appetite of foreign investors to take over the increasingly abandoned rural lands, in what seems to be the announcement of a significant shift in the patterns of agricultural development in East Africa³. In fact, this renewed wave of enthusiasm in African agriculture, comes from new actors, in new circumstances and consequently with new features and environmental implications.

Over the last years, the agricultural sector has seen a rising inflow of investments, with a growing number of powerful profit-hungry companies scrambling to Africa ready to take the risks that the African smallholder farmer can't afford. Overall, those investors seem to more strongly focus on their home markets. For instance, earlier this year, the Indian Tata Group declared its intention to invest in East African farming to export agricultural product back to India⁴. Although amid increasingly widespread fears that their companies might be involved in land grabbing deals, Indian investments are flowing into the agricultural sector in East Africa. However, it is the modus operandis of these companies that gives rise to questions about their environmental sustainability (not to mention the concerns about their social impact).

Since they are export-oriented, focusing on their home markets, the impact of the Indian investments on the African economies and local food security is likely to be irrelevant or even negative at the worst of the scenarios.

On the other hand, there are reasons to fear that these profit-hungry companies will probably exert an excessively intensive pressure over resources, leaving behind a desolate legacy in East Africa. In fact, that is one of the traumatic lessons to be learnt from the Indian experience. Although the Green Revolution was an economic and social success, half of the Indian soil is already degraded mostly due to the agricultural techniques then applied (massive pesticides, irrigation and chemical fertilizers).

This is why the new pattern of regional agricultural development deserves particular attention: it is potentially environmentally dangerous because of its

low development impact, coupled with high pressure over resources.

But regardless of this gloomy spectrum, fact is that, if smallholder's agricultural productivity keeps dwindling and the current flow of investments continues, African agriculture is rapidly heading towards a point where the most crucial factor will more likely be capital, which is lacking for the vast majority of African smallholder farmers.

Actually, “ceteris paribus”, this possibility is realistically unavoidable. According to the IPCC, an increase of 0,4° Celsius in current temperatures (which is almost inevitable to occur even if emissions stopped today⁵), would cause by 2020, a 50% fall in smallholder agricultural production in most of the African countries

I do not intend to sound like a prophet of doom but the unvarnished truth is that even if strenuous measures are taken from today, the climate changes are set to be a “DEATH SENTENCE” FOR AFRICAN SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE or at least the end of African smallholder farming as we know it.

It only takes connecting these dots for us to ultimately realize that, the environmental crisis is dangerously influencing and changing both the patterns of economic and agricultural growth in this region.

Now, as we are faced with this increasingly winding labyrinth, are there still any pathways of escape left for

East Africa? What about India?

Possible answers to those questions are drawn in the following section.

IV. Adaptation and Economic Resilience:

The Rationale for a Shared Concern and a Common Approach.

Exploring the windows for an environmentally-sensitive India-Africa Cooperation In virtually all probable scenarios of climate change, from the most optimistic to the most pessimistic, Africa and India are among the regions expected to be most affected. Apart from the environment threat, these two regions that are now undergoing a critical stage of their economic growth and are desperate to keep growing, share remarkable structural similarities as developing regions. But, the similarities between them do not stop there.

Around 220.000 million years ago, the Indian Peninsula detached itself from Gondwanaland (one of the primitive mega-continents) splitting away from the East Coast of Africa and gradually drifting into Asia. As a result of these common roots, substantial similarities

have been found in the geological and climate characteristics of India and East Africa as well as other regions of the southern hemisphere like the West of Australia.

Comparative regional geography is an often fruitful way of highlighting alternative paths of development between regions which have similar physical characteristics (Gunnell, 1997). This assumption is probably the main reason behind the widespread consensus that the Indian success story of the Green Revolution is the most potentially importable to Africa and other parts of the developing world in the southern hemisphere where agro-climatic conditions are comparable.

In fact, despite the different circumstances and levels of development, the striking historical, structural and climate similarities, open room for a joint and cooperative approach to face the challenges of the environment crisis in East Africa and India. Most of the Indian advances certainly do have the potential to be successfully deployed in the African context. Similarly, the modest East African lessons of adaptation, can serve as a benchmark for India and vice-versa. Therefore, as is evident from these points, the focus of this section lies in showcasing the windows of a mutually beneficial cooperation between these two regions.

1. Setting and Empowering a Regional Regulatory Platform for Green Investment.

Proper policies and regulations to encourage environmentally sustainable investments are critical if we are to enjoy the blessings of “capital” and avoid its curses. But setting and efficiently implementing such legal frameworks will require cooperation and commitment from both among the governments of the Eastern African countries as well as between them and India.

If only some African governments alone advance in setting strict “pro-green investment” regulations, the impact might be reversal for them: the loss of the investment. Although a nation's isolate environmentally-friendly measures would surely have positive externalities to its neighbours, the country would be unfairly punished for adopting such policies.

After all, it would be easy for the profit-hungry investor to relocate and invest his money in a neighbour country where regulations could be “less harsh”.

On the other hand, if every country in the region moved on the same direction and adopted such regulations, the unitary cost opportunity for each country would reduce or even equalize, therefore

assuring a fair regional competition for the investments inflow.

So, the role of the Indian government in this process is to diplomatically press and assure that every country in East Africa adopts this common “pro-green investment” regulation framework, as a pre-condition (eligibility criteria) for receiving Indian government loans and private investments.

Unfortunately, the perception apparently still accepted in some influential circles that developing countries can only advance at the expense of its environment, threatens to jeopardize the advance of this kind of initiatives. However, it is up to the policymakers to weight the trade-offs between costs (eventual reduction in investments, income, and consumption) and benefits (making soils and all the natural resources available to allow the growth demands in the long run) .

Making the right choices hasn't been an easy task both for developed and poor countries. But an adequate structure of incentives and disincentives should always be there to frame policymaker's options and to remind them that their choices are worth the future of our countries and the entire Mankind. By instigating this regional “progreen investment agreement”, India will unequivocally prove its international commitment with the global environmental concerns.

2. Technology Transfer and reduction of vulnerability.

Weather events are critical to many aspects of African society and economy and the ability to forecast accurately on time-scales of days, weeks and seasons is vital in enabling mitigation and adaptation to save lives and promote economic development (Slingo et al, 2005).

As remarked by Slingo et al (2005), there is evidence that in Africa, where climate variability is significant and cropping systems are already vulnerable, the effective use of seasonal forecasts and the development of sustainable adaptive strategies may build resilience to climate change. More emphasis should be placed on improving the use of seasonal forecasting, and more research on bridging the gap to climate change by focusing on the next 5-20 years should be encouraged (Slingo et al, 2005).

India is known to have achieved substantial progress in this area, having introduced effective ground-and-satellite-based systems for forecasting medium-term weather and seasonal agricultural output.

Such systems are still rare in East Africa and the complete unpredictability of the disasters makes them

even more hazardous and destructive. This is why technology transfer is a critical point to be focused in the new, enhanced and forward-looking cooperation envisaged.

V. What are The Possibilities of “Growing Clean” on The Ride of The Indian Rupees?

Brainstorming Alternative Scenarios of India-Africa Competition General public and politicians worldwide seem to be sceptical about the human influence on the environment crisis, having played down many expert’s reports and predictions on the issue. The main reason for that “stubborn” scepticism is most probably the complexity of the casual chain that links human action to the climate change.

However, in the case of India, the casual chain doesn’t seem that much complex. When the second wave of the Indian Green Revolution began in the 1980s, the country boasted to have one of the world’s largest agricultural areas as well as one of the largest and diversified floras. Actually, these resources and particularly the soils, were the engine for the impressive “boom” of the 1990s. Today however, at least 45% of Indian soils are environmentally “degraded” (BBC, 2009)⁷. By 1990, vegetation removal and agriculture alone, accounted for the degradation of more than 62% of those lands (Oldeman et al, 1990).

While India is desperate keep growing and to feed its enormous population and industry, some of the Green Revolution belts (Punjab and Haryana) are already experiencing declining yields (Reddy, 2003).

Actually, India is a poignant example of how the environment crisis is making agriculture too expensive for smallholder farmers. In fact, many parts of India are already experiencing the “hit” of the declining yields. However, the problem has so far been tackled through higher input intensity (Reddy, 2003). This short-sighted approach is definitely unsustainable for India and potentially unsuitable for Eastern Africa for at least two reasons: (1) instead of facing the problem, this measure is simply postponing it for later and, (2) it cuts the profit margins of the farmers.

So, the Indian goose that laid golden eggs (soils), is literally suffering from an incurable disease and is warning its owners to find a replacer. That seems to be the mission that brings the land-hungry Indian investors and initiatives to East Africa. Owner In this section, we explore the possibilities for the East African states to take profit from the fact that their goose that lays golden eggs is still quite alive compared to the Indian goose.

The question is: how can Eastern African countries maximize this comparative advantage on their favour, without neglecting the sustainability of their own agroecological resources, I mean, without killing the goose? We are therefore, defining the possible tracks for competition between East Africa and India in the context of a world environmental crisis. Now, lets us take a look at the alternative scenarios:

1. Balancing the Game of Comparative Advantages

In the 1990s, we could hardly talk of a shoulder to shoulder competition between the Sub-Saharan African countries and India. Apart from the unquestionable agro-potential, India had a vibrant and qualified labour market which made it from afar more attractive for foreign investment in agriculture and agro-industry.

Today however, notwithstanding the enormous imminent environmental threats, East Africa has emerged as one of the most coveted pieces of arable land all over the world. In other words, the exacerbated effects of environmental (particularly soil) degradation in India have become an opportunity for a relative appreciation of the extensive African lands as a comparative advantage to be explored. But, the sustainable exploitation of this asset will require a greater protagonism from the governments in setting the parameters for investor’s action. This is not only made through laws.

After all, when governments invest in infra-structure for instance, they indirectly shape where they want the “crowding in” effect to happen and how they want it to behave.

2. Operating a formula of Equilibrium: Investing and Building Pro-poor Linkages In developing countries, getting involvement and commitment from the rural poor smallholder farmers for the climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures is crucial.

Actually, in such countries the poor subsistence farmers are a big part of the problem. Empirical evidences suggest that hunger and poverty encourage desperate predatory and environmentally unsustainable practices and habits such as uncontrolled fires, indiscriminate felling of trees and several forms of vegetation removal.

A good level of food security then, is essential for a green economy and a sustainable environment. Therefore, neglecting smallholder farmers to encourage and give extensive land areas to Indian and other foreign export-oriented farmers instead, is definitely not the way for a sustainable future, as long as such option would actually exacerbate the food security problems in the region. Unfortunately, Eastern African

countries have been attempting to bring the Green Revolution home by setting incentives to multinational agro-companies, most of them now focused to biofuels. Instead of a comprehensive, massive and pro-poor ORGANIC green revolution driven by the vast rural segment of its population (as in the Indian model), East African countries are in fact undergoing a CORPORATE GREEN REVOLUTION.

A revolution driven by profit-hungry companies with nothing to lose in applying the environmentally dangerous techniques that have already degraded more than half of the Indian arable lands. An urgent change of direction is needed in the agricultural development policies.

The negative environmental implications of large scale business farming as well as its potentially low pro-poor development impact in the African context, make it imperative to achieve optimal combinations of organic smallholder and large-scale farming.

Since smallholder crop and livestock farms have less negative impact on the environment than large farms, raising their productivity on existing land would be environmentally friendlier than relying on large-scale production alone, which is often associated with environmental hazards. On the basis of environmental considerations, smallholder farming in environmentally sensitive areas should be encouraged along with large farms elsewhere (Salami et al, 2010).

Thought on this perspective, the rising inflow of Indian investments in the East African agricultural sector is an opportunity for the countries to restructure and boost their agriculture, taking profit of the links and windows made possible by the powerful foreign capital. By restructuring the agricultural sector, the countries could also experience new and sustainable dynamics in rural-urban relations.

Ultimately, this would be the jumping board to a competitive and sustainable model of agricultural and economic growth for East African nations, because it combines gains in the three dimensions of the sustainable development concept.

Therefore, this renewed wave of investor’s enthusiasm in African Agriculture is for East African States one of those rare times that they can afford making choices. Making wise and right choices is critical. If we are to achieve “THE FUTURE THAT WE WANT”, choosing the suitable pathways of growth will require from decision-makers the awareness that: “Sp e e d i s u s e l e s s w h e n w e y o u g o i n g a t t h e w r o n g d i r e c t i o n” , Mahatma Gandhi .

VI. References

BROOKS, Jonathan (2012). A Strategic framework for Strengthening Rural Incomes in Developing Countries. In Agricultural Policies for Poverty Reduction. OECD. Paris.

GUNNELL, Yanni (1997). Comparative regional geography in India and West Africa: Soils, Landforms and Economic Theory in agricultural development strategies. In The Geographical Journal, Vol. 163, No. 1. pp. 38-46

OLDEMAN, L.R.; HAKKELING, R.T.A.; SOMBROCK, W.G. (1990). World Map of the Status of Human Induced Soil Degradation: An Explanatory Note. ISRIC/UNEP, Wageningen, Netherlands

REDDY, V. Ratna (2003). Land Degradation in India: Extent, Costs and Determinants. In Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 38, No. 44. pp. 4700-4713
SARRIS, Alexander. Agricultural Staple Food Markets and Trade: Outlook and Implications for Trade Policy in Eastern and Southern Africa. Presentation at the FAOEST Workshop on Staple Food Trade and Market Policy Options for Promoting Development in Eastern and Southern Africa. 1-2 March 2007, Rome, Italy. Available on www.fao.org/es/esc/common/ecg/17/en/SARRIS_presentation_Trends_and_Trade_E_and_S_Africa.ppt

SALAMI, Adeleke; KAMARA, Abdul B; BRIXIOVA, Zuzana (2010). Smallholder Agriculture in East Africa: Trends, Constraints and Opportunities. ADBG (African Development Bank Group). Working Paper Series. 1
SLINGO, Julia et al (2005). Introduction: Food Crops in a Changing climate. In philosophical Transactions: Biological Sciences, Vol. 360, No. 1463, Food Crops in a Changing Climate. pp. 1983-1989



INDIAFRICA AWARDS CEREMONY LAGOS, 2012

The INDIAFRICA: A Shared Future Business Venture finals were held at the City Hall, Lagos Island on Tuesday, September 25 featuring presentations by nine teams from Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, South Africa and India, before a nine member Grand Jury that included Jahman Anikulapo, Editor of The Guardian on Sunday; Enase Okonedo, Dean, Lagos Business School; Ini Onuk, Sustainability Expert and CEO, Thistlepraxis Consulting; Vivian Ani, Advisor, Enterprise Development Centre, Pan African University; Niyi Yusuf, Country Managing Director, Accenture Nigeria; Ozim Obasi, Senior Counsel & Compliance Leader, GE Sub-Saharan Africa; Prof Aruna Reddy, Indian School of Business; Anoop Ratnaker Rao, COO, Naandi Foundation and Karthik Chandrasekar, CEO, First Light Accelerator.

Winners of the INDIAFRICA Business Venture Competition 2011-12 with jury members and organisers.

BUSINESS VENTURE COMPETITION JURY PROCESS

153 executive summaries qualified for assessment. Top 50 were shortlisted (25 each from India and Africa) and won USD 250 each. These 50 submitted complete Business Venture proposals. Top 18 shortlisted entries won USD 1000 each. Top 9 of these 18, made their final presentations before the Grand Jury in Lagos on Sep 25 for the 3 top prizes of USD 10000, 7500 and 5000.

POSTER DESIGN COMPETITION JURY PROCESS

Out of the 120 entries received, the top 18 entries won USD 1000 each. The winners were from Ethiopia, India, Tanzania, Nigeria and South Africa.

PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION JURY PROCESS

Out of the 266 entries received, the top 18 entries won USD 1000 each. The winners were from Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Nigeria.

ESSAY WRITING COMPETITION JURY PROCESS

Out of the 187 entries received, the top 18 entries won USD 1000 each. The winners were from Ghana, India, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Nigeria.



University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

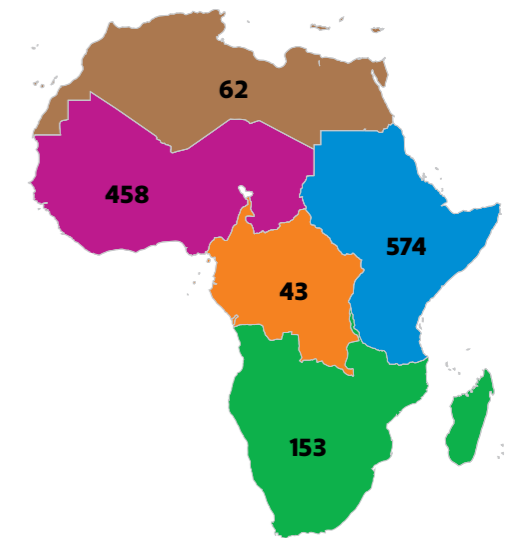


Interaction with African Heads of Mission, New Delhi

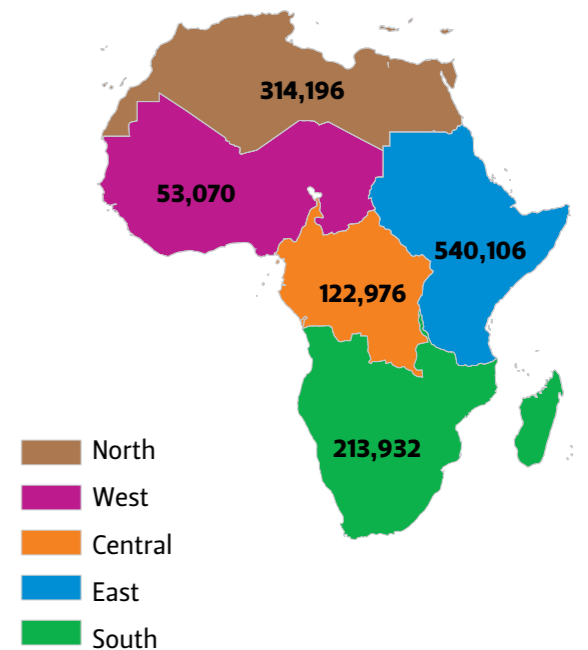


AFRICA DAY Celebrations, New Delhi

Participation



Facebook Reach



- North
- West
- Central
- East
- South