



**COMPETE
COLLABORATE
AND CO-CREATE
A SHARED FUTURE
WITH AFRICA**

**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**

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UGANDANS'
WINNING WAYS
ON THEIR 50TH
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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

H E Nimisha J Madhvani, High Commissioner of Uganda to India, at the first interactive session with African Heads of Mission on January 18, 2012 in New Delhi

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INDIAFRICA PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION 2011-12 WINNER FROM UGANDA



MANDELA SAMUEL OYERA

Media Village, South Africa

MANDELA SAMUEL OYERA was born and raised in Uganda. After pursuing his Bachelors in Computer Engineering for 2 months, Oyera dropped out, to follow his ambitions of being an artist in photography and filmmaking. He looked beyond the borders of his own country and eventually joined Media Village in South Africa where he attended a short course of six months which he competed in 2011. Oyera currently works as a freelancer with a TV production company called Inspire Africa in Uganda. He has recently started a blog where he talks about his art in general. He has also started an online community of African digital artists called Msanii Africa which is operational on facebook. Oyera hopes to expand his horizons and continue pursuing photography as well as film making on a larger scale.

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

MANDELA's Winning Photo Entry



Rodrick's story

Rodrick used to be a drug addict. I met him a few months after he had left rehab. He had a dark past but there was hope for the darkness to go since there was a light on its way. The light was supposed to be shown by the flash light from behind him on a tripod triggered wireless from the camera. Rodrick actually did not take in the smoke from the cigarette because that was part of his past and not the present.



JOHN MARK SEBUNNYA

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

JOHN MARK SEBUNNYA is an Engineer and Social Entrepreneur. He is the co-founder of MyEMDoctor, a new African digital health care community accessible on Mobile (Web, App, and SMS) and Desktop which aims to foster better informed health care decisions among Africans. He is the co-founder of AfroExaminer a digital public examination preparation tool empowering the African youth with web, mobile and social media e-education tools. With experience in web, mobile, social media, banking and telecommunication industries. John's entrepreneurship ventures extend to media and entertainment where he is the co-founder and CEO of HiPipo.com, Uganda's number one online social entertainment website.



INNOCENT KAWOoya

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

INNOCENT KAWOoya holds a Bachelor in Computing degree with specialty in Web Technologies. He is the co founder of HiPipo.com, Uganda's number one online social entertainment website. He is an entrepreneur with varied knowledge and skills. Innocent leads the operations at HiPipo.com as their Chief Marketing Officer. In addition he is the multimedia director and creative designer for HiPipo.com. He as a social entrepreneur is interested in developing ICT solutions for Africa's health care, education and commerce. This includes initiative such as AfroExaminer and MyEMDoctor for which he is a technical director.

This team was a Top 9 finalist and won USD 1250 in prize money

JOHN & INNOCENT's Business Venture

Their proposed company eHealth and mHealth Doctor (MyEMDoctor) is a project that takes a consumer centric approach to health, by offering a digital community that enables doctor to patient interaction together with patient to patient sharing. MyEMDoctor project deploys 'free fee' and Public Private Partnership (PPP) business models to deliver eHealth and mHealth benefits to the Bottom of the Pyramid (BoP). Their vision is to deliver an affordable and accessible consumer-centric secure information rich eHealth and mHealth digital community for every Sub Saharan Africa at the BoP. MyEMDoctor project

makes an important social contribution to empower the youth, women, rural poor and general Africa BoP with better access to a health care support community through different digital medium. Equipped with better access to medical personnel and supportive community through MyEMDoctor project, infant mortality will be curbed as mothers will be better informed and monitored through their pregnancy and after birth. BoP citizens living with chronic conditions such as diabetes will have better physician and community support using MyEMDoctor cost effective ways to reach out to physicians and friends wherever needed.



MULIKI JOSEPH ENOCK

Makerere University Business School Kampala

MULIKI JOSEPH ENOCK was born on 6th September 1985. He is currently pursuing his diploma in procurement management from Makerere University Business School. He is a volunteer with The Global Peace Youth Corps. He believes in impacting the world in many ways, but mostly would like to change the transport industry in Uganda. He is passionate about creating, discovering, and inventing.

MULIKI's Business Venture

His proposed company EDEN Driver Hire & Training is a private limited company. EDEN Driver Hire & Training is a hybrid professional driver hire and training enterprise. The aim of his company is to maximize the potential of vehicle drivers' capacity to execute work tasks. His company's operations are divided into three categories. First, the company produce well trained professional drivers who will be trained in various fields beyond just driving; these fields will include Customer Care, Courier Service Management, Creative Problem Solving, Information Technology, Human Relations, Defensive Driving and Communication Strategies which will result into the award of a Professional Drivers Certificate and/or Diploma. Secondly, it will provide driver hire services whereof professionally trained drivers will be hired out to organizations, individuals, and families when there is need for a driver. The company intends to Hire some cars from people who have their cars parked at home and also from people who have cars with minimal vehicle default and require a little bit of maintenance which will be refurbished by the company at a mutual agreement allowing the company to use the vehicle for a specified period of time in compensation of the maintenance costs. This way EDEN Driver Hire & Training will be able to manage the need to have vehicles for hire as well as provide resources for the trained drivers to utilize.



RICHARD BBAALE

Uganda Martyrs University Nkozi

RICHARD BBAALE is a social entrepreneur. He is the founder & CEO of BaNaPads, a social enterprise manufacturing affordable, eco-friendly sanitary pads to keep rural girls in school and provide employment and training to local women entrepreneurs using the micro-consignment distribution model.

RICHARD's Business Venture

His business idea is to sustainably produce and distribute eco-friendly affordable hygienic sanitary pads for menstruating age school girls falling in the age bracket of 10-19 years in rural Uganda. His manufacturing process involves converting banana pseudo stems, an abundant & free organic waste, into highly absorbent paper using local labor, materials & machinery. This approach to manufacturing emphasizes local community engagement. The distribution approach uses the micro-consignment model which provides local women entrepreneurs with a "business in a bag": a complete start up kit of inventory, training & marketing support like branded flyers, stickers, posters, t-shirts, business bag, ledgers for them to keep sales record along with support for community launch events to showcase the affordable sanitary pads at high visibility locations. The entrepreneurs earn a commission on each sale, reinvesting the balance in new inventory & creating a sustainable business that benefits their entire community. He aims to curb the high rates of menstruation-related absenteeism among menstruating age school girls 10-19 in rural Uganda.

Joseph and Richard were in the Top 18 and won USD 1250 each



BENARD ACCELLAM

Makerere University Business School
Kampala

BENARD ACCELLAM has always been passionate about the environment, even before he knew its shapers were called Architects. Bernard hopes to provide sustainable design to the social and natural environments. He cites winning the Berkeley Prize Travel Fellowship in 2011 as his turning point, it led him to participate in 2012 international conference: "Re-imagining Inclusive Urbanization: People Building Better Cities" and Global Studio Bhopal, India. Bernard feels that this platform helped him view things from a global perspective. Bernard is a 3rd year Bachelor of Architecture student at Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda, and in his free time loves to write and travel.

Benard scored the highest amongst the Top 18 and won USD 1000 in prize money

BENARD's Winning Essay-Writing Entry

A Journey of All

Early this year I had the opportunity to travel to India to participate in Global Studio Bhopal. Before this trip everything I knew about the country was from books and movies. On a particular afternoon during my time there, our team of students and professionals from around the world visited the Union Carbide Plant; site of the 1984 Bhopal gas disaster. It is considered the worst industrial disaster in the history of humankind, comparable in magnitude to the Fukushima nuclear accident in Japan in 2011 or the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. Besides the mystifying and desolate atmosphere that defined the site, this six-word writing on the wall fence caught my immediate attention. It read, "Bhopal: the Real Face of Globalization." There were many other heart-touching writings, Hindi and English, dotted across the entire perimeter of the fence, expressing opinions of political and human rights activists as well as locals who are demanding justice for the victims of the disaster. It was therefore possible for a visitor to overlook this one but behind it, I believe, lays a very important question that both India and Africa must address if they are to re-imagine a more environmentally sustainable future. It is the

question of whether or not globalization can be made sustainable; more so on Environmental fronts. There are no immediate answers!

As the world becomes increasingly globalized, both India and Africa will be forced to curve out images that are commensurate with either's foreign policy and geopolitical ambitions. Both locations will seek a wave of infrastructural and industrial development to re-define their positions on the global scene. Any co-operation between them will inevitably transcend the boundary of their earlier relationship that was modeled in the spirit of strong historical and cultural links, to more pragmatic concerns like trade and natural resource exploitation. Will all this occur at the detriment of the environment? In addition to its 'look east' and 'look west' policies, New Delhi now seriously acknowledges the need to look to Africa for future markets for its burgeoning manufacturing industry and as a place that will meet its future energy needs.

Population in the two locations is expected to increase drastically as the century wears on. It took humankind

more than 50,000 years to reach 1 billion, and now Africa alone will be adding more than that number in just four decades (The New York Times, 2011). India is currently the second most populous country in the world and is anticipated to be the most populous by 2030, surpassing China with a population exceeding 1.6 billion people. Although it occupies only 2.4 percent of the world's land mass, it represents 17.5 percent of the world's population (Government of India, 2011). Bigger populations, if poorly managed, is a major drawback for sustainability of the built, natural and social environment. Accordingly both India and Africa are destined for unprecedented environmental challenges.

Environmental sustainability is listed as one of the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals. Reversing loss of forests, halving the proportion of people without sanitation and improved drinking water, and improving the living conditions of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020 are key issues this particular goal seeks to address. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia; which India forms part host some of the world's most rapidly urbanizing cities, with the largest concentration of the urban poor (theglobalstudio.com). According to city mayors, out of the current top 100 fastest growing cities in the world, India has 25 while its closest rival China has 8 (McManus, 2012). The burden resulting from this rapid urbanization will compound to already existing challenges like that of climate change to cause serious upheavals for the environmental fabric in Indian and African cities. Admittedly, the roles these cities play in the realization of the MDGs cannot be overemphasized.

Besides demographic and statistical similarities, there are more reasons for India and Africa to aspire to have a shared future. Nelson Mandela is to Africa while Mahatma Gandhi is to India. The similarities between the sub-continent of India and the continent of Africa are hard to disregard. They share similar experiences with colonialism and the struggle for independence. A walk along European colonial paths reveals that Mozambique became the staging ground for the Portuguese presence in Goa while the British East Africa Protectorate which comprised of present-day Kenya and Uganda was originally administered from Bombay (Mumbai). A history of trade across the Indian Ocean also ensured that India and Africa were linked through centuries of trade. Notably, the influence of Indian architecture on the Kingdom of Aksum (present-day Ethiopia) shows the level of trade development between the East African kingdom and Ancient India. The Republic of South Africa which in 2010 marked 150 years since the historic arrival of Indians on its soil, was home to the universal 'prophet' of peace and non-violence; Mahatma Gandhi from 1893 to 1914. In Africa, therefore India has a natural ally and a 2 million strong

Indian diaspora indicates enormous synergies and complementarities (Chhaya, 2010).

It's against this backdrop that opportunities are for India and Africa to compete, collaborate and co-create the future on environmental issues as seen both on land and in the atmosphere, and relating to energy, biodiversity, and freshwater and aquatic resources. From the effects of climate change to that of human-induced land degradation, from natural resource depletion to environmental consequences of biotechnology or its associated human-health risks; India and Africa can explore innovative frontiers, trajectories and processes towards future environmental sustainability. Some of the benefits accruing from this cohesive effort will be enjoyed globally.

Climate change is now widely recognized as the most serious global environmental challenge of the 21st century. Unless measures are undertaken to prevent, mitigate, or adapt to the effects; together with the rest of the world both India and Africa face the shadow of a century of rising sea levels, crop failure, heat waves, floods, droughts, landslides, forced migration etc. Bududa and Manafwa, two mountainous districts in Eastern Uganda have experienced frequent mudslides in the last 2 years, which have killed many people and left many more homeless. A more publicized case on the African continent is the extensive flooding in Mozambique in 2000 which had dire economic and environmental repercussions. The three main Indian port cities of Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai have been identified as the most vulnerable of the 136 port cities that were studied in terms of their exposure to climate change extremes (Hanson et al., 2011). They lie in what is called the Low Elevation Coastal Zone (LECZ), 'the contiguous area along the coast that is less than 10 meters above sea level' (McGranahan et al., 2007; McManus, 2012). The devastating flooding in Mumbai in 2005 is evidence to this.

Because climate change is global in its causes and consequences, India and Africa would have to collaborate with the international community to arrive at present, near future and long term solutions. Cutting Green House Gas emissions is imperative if the goal is to do justice to the complex and multifaceted social and material realities of global climate change. Kyoto Protocol commitments, taking into account emissions beyond 2020, sea-level is projected to rise by between 9 and 88 cm by 2100 (Houghton et al., 2001; Barnett and Ager, 2003). Although India's GHG emission level is still dwarfed by that of China, Japan and major Western economies, between 1994 and 2007, it grew by an overwhelming 58 percent (McManus, 2012). In spite of the complexities and contradictions that surround

the issue of mitigation, I would, implore India, Africa and the international community to begin to view it as an investment. By taking strong action to reduce GHG emissions, incurring costs now and in the coming decades, the world can avoid the risks of daunting consequences in the future.

Adaptation to climate change is inevitable because the climate is already changing. Recent climate justice theories such as Baer, Carey and Vanderheiden are all based in acknowledgement of what is necessary for human beings to function in a threatened environment but mostly focused on global prevention and mitigation rather than adaptation strategies (Schlosberg, 2012). India and its sister continent Africa could reposition themselves as the new models for future adaptation to climate change. This would have to take into critical account the three basic climate justice concepts of vulnerability, recognition and capabilities. The concept of vulnerability is central for climate justice because it helps to tie the primary concerns of adaptation scholarship to that of moral philosophy (Kasperson and Kasperson, 2001). In addition it could involve a range of technical and institutional responses. Alternative coastal protection infrastructure like the Thames Barrier in London, more efficient irrigation techniques, installment of new market mechanisms for carbon trade, adapted land tenure arrangements and contracts are examples of such responses. This would be backed by the exchange of traditional knowledge, sound scientific evidence, and experiences between the two locations.

Economic stability is probably the first step closer to inclusive climate change adaptation. According to Hall and Cees Report, 2003, “the adaptive capacities of populations to climate change are limited because the root causes of vulnerability are due to non-climatic factors.” The report cites high levels of poverty and food insecurity among rural populations as one of the primary causes of vulnerability. In order to achieve inclusive adaptation, it is fundamental for India and African to address the multi-dimensional causes of poverty among their populace. This could be achieved through providing easy access to human, social, physical and financial capital especially for the economically most vulnerable sections of their societies.

Microfinance, as Maxwell and Shrestha write in their 2012 Paper, “Poverty Alleviation in India: Improving Access to Resources through Microfinance ‘Plus’”, provides a means for the ‘unbankable’ to access credit, collateral free, and at reasonable rates of interest. Despite its internationally acclaimed success, microfinance, like most poverty alleviating programs has its weaknesses and potential threats. India and

Africa could compete and collaborate in undertaking research into new macro and microeconomic policies that can sufficiently penetrate the historically entrenched social and cultural hierarchies that underscore relentless poverty among their populations. This would be a major point of departure towards inclusive climate change adaptation and consequently future environmental sustainability.

Besides climate change, depletion of natural resources is another major global environmental challenge that Africa and India cannot claim immunity to. According to the DFID 2006 Report, “Already a third of the world’s people live in countries which don’t have enough water; by 2025 that proportion will rise to two thirds. Global fish stocks are running down faster than they can renew themselves.” In Africa, competition for depleting natural resources has already pushed several countries down the paths of violent conflict. It has also partly contributed to the existence of fragile states such as Somalia, Sudan and D.R Congo. In 2007 India was ranked as the fifth largest consumer of energy in the world accounting for some 3.7 percent of the global consumption. A third of this, moreover, was coming from traditional sources of fuel such as dung; biogas, wood, crop residue and waste (see J. Pham, 2007). With its much-anticipated economic boom, future energy shortages could pose a major threat. It is therefore important for India and Africa to use their finite resources wisely and within sustainable limits. They ought to invest more in research and development of alternative energy sources to avoid over reliance on the ‘unpredictable’ hydrocarbons. This could be done competitively and collaboratively through award of research grants and scholarships to students, professionals and institutions in both locations_ through alliances like ‘Indiafrica- a Shared Future’.

Life, bodily health, senses; imagination and thought, emotions and affiliation- all require environmental support (Schlosberg, 2012). In my Acholi culture, certain species of trees and plants are considered as sacred. The fruit of yago, a rare species of tree was used and is still being used to perform burial rituals. There are other myths surrounding the same fruit. For instance it is believed to be a lion’s substitute for fleshy prey. The roots of omwombye and the shoots of lapena are treasured local herbs. “Emotional and cultural attachment to the kola nut in Nigeria makes it religiously infectious”, writes McPhilips, an online blogger. The Igbo people (of Nigeria) wake up to pray with the seed; to invoke ancestral spirits. Hinduism and many African traditional religions also consider special nature spots, rivers, mountains, forests, and streams to be sacred; as endowed with divine energy to heal and bless. This makes me envisage a future where each generation of Indians and Africans is obligated to

preserve and transmit the environmental legacy that it has inherited.

The Sambhavna clinic which is barely a kilometer away from the site of the Bhopal disaster augments this point. The clinic stands for compassion, trust, honesty, respect for the earth and life on it_ everything the chimneys of Union Carbide had betrayed. (Sambhavna Trust, 2006). During our team’s visit there, we toured an onsite garden for the preparation of herbal remedies for gas victims. In the courtyard, water flows through a system of clay gutters into a pond, surrounded by rocks of different sizes and shapes. The rhythmical pulses it makes sets free and brings together. It enlivens the entire space. For a moment it was just I and the water, then slowly I began to notice the art, the architecture and the other people around who were equally moved by the space. At Sambhavna nature is a healer, while art and architecture restore hope to the hopeless. The clinic relies on an innovative blend of traditional (Ayurveda and Yoga) and some modern (allopathic) therapies.

Sambhavna is considered as one of the positive legacies of the Bhopal disaster. It encapsulates the notion that the natural, built and social environment is a vital player in ensuring physical, emotional and psychological health and satisfaction for both the individual and the community. It also underlines the necessity to create institutions that can adequately deal with short, medium and long term effects of environmental disasters, irrespective of whether they are natural or man-made. Political activism may translate into justice for victims but genuine healing is one that will take much more than acts of philanthropy. India and Africa could share knowledge, experiences, and resources; human or financial to create such institutions right from the grass-roots level. It is such small institutions that could then be transformed into national and multi-national networks for environmental disaster management and preparedness.

Despite the elaborate debate, in-depth research and widespread action that have been undertaken globally to counter environmental challenges, they are still widely prevalent. There might be genuine complexities on the issue of climate change especially regarding uncertainty about the specific climatic and ecological dynamics that could be at play or the different and competing human values and interests that might be at stake. It’s in the midst of such complexities that we can still invest our energies in developing appropriate responses. We might not be able to control the natural forces that cause earthquakes or tsunamis but we can question the global system that calls for the hazardous play with biological diversity or the construction of hazardous facilities like the Union Carbide Plant in

Bhopal. There can never be shortage of earnest words on the pressing need to synthesize environmental values with economic benefits and opportunities. Perhaps even as I write this a small brotherhood of multinational directors and scientists who see themselves with grotesque arrogance as neighbors to God are planning to introduce more GMO-plants in India, Africa, and the world over. They are not concerned about what might happen when genetic manipulation reaches deep into the inner structure of nature _ they are too busy calculating their profit margin.

This is how I believe India and Africa can really co-create the future on environmental issues_ taking it as a journey, not a destination. No one can claim to know the formula for a perfectly harmonious Environment, but I have come to accept the power of ‘one’_ my power to change myself for the better and by so doing change the world around me. As an Architecture student I intend to dedicate my professional career to working to provide socially and environmentally responsible design solutions where it matters most. Through my involvement with international non-profits like the Global Studio, I hope to develop capacity to tackle the challenge that lays ahead_ to do things differently.

As Nelson Mandela said in Trafalgar Square in 2005, “Sometimes it falls upon a generation to be great.” It is now clear that most of the environmental challenges that India and Africa face are not exclusive to them, that it’s a global phenomenon. It’s up to everyone in India, Africa and the world over to accept the responsibility, and do what needs to be done to ensure a sustainable global environment that will benefit current and future generations. The world is watching to see the outcome of the Rio+20 commitments, but what are you doing for the welfare of the environment in India and Africa? What are you doing for the welfare of global environment? That’s what the real future is about!

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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 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania



University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

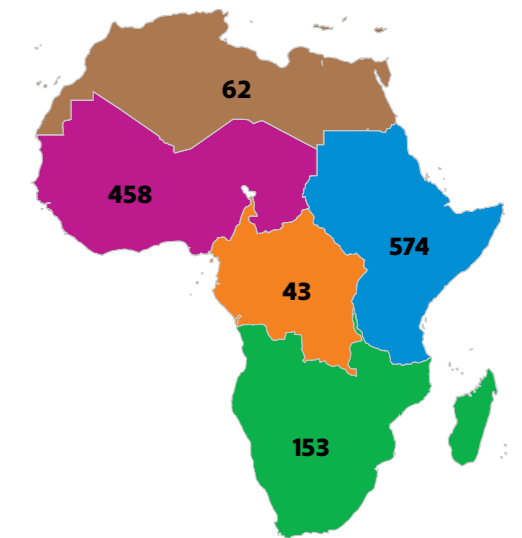


Interaction with African Heads of Mission, New Delhi

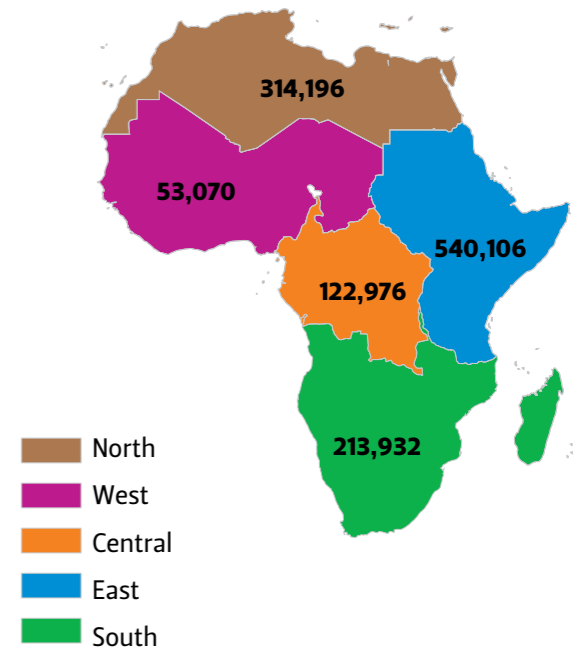


AFRICA DAY Celebrations, New Delhi

Participation



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