

Annual Report

Africa Programme | December 2018

The Africa Programme in 2018



Chatham House, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, is a world-leading policy institute based in London. Our mission is to help governments and societies build a sustainably secure, prosperous and just world.

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Foreword

2018 was a year of continued diverging economic, political and security trends in sub-Saharan Africa.

In Ethiopia, the appointment of reformist Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed, has led to a number of sweeping changes, including a move towards multiparty democracy, improvements in strained relations with neighbours, and the opening up of the economy to increased private investment. But as indicated by the 2018 Mo Ibrahim Index, political freedoms and civic space are reducing in sub-Saharan Africa: in Uganda the arrest and torture of Bobi Wine, the well-known critic of long-time president Yoweri Museveni, and several other MPs; and in Tanzania, targeted assassinations of opposition party members, restrictions on protest and the closure of media outlets, are among a number of prominent examples.

Elections across the continent led to peaceful and democratic transfers of power in some countries and triggered violence or political crisis in others. In January, George Weah was sworn in as President of Liberia, following the December 2017 elections that resulted in a remarkable peaceful transfer of power from one party to the other. Former opposition leader Maada-Bio of Sierra Leone was elected President after narrowly defeating Samura Kamara, from the then-governing All People's Congress party, in a presidential runoff.

In Cameroon, Paul Biya secured a seventh term, extending his 36 years in power amid unrest and separatist militants attacks in the Northwest and Southwest English-speaking regions. Mali's President Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta took office for a second five-year term despite low voter turnout due to security concerns, while in Zimbabwe, President Emmerson Mnangagwa was declared winner after securing 50.8 per cent of votes against opposition leader Nelson Chamisa, in a national election marred by post-election protests and violence. Meanwhile in South Africa, Jacob Zuma resigned and was replaced by Cyril Ramaphosa as president.

Economic recovery continued to advance across the continent, supported by increasing demand for natural resources and rising commodity prices. The launch of the ambitious pan-African economic bloc, the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in March, promises better connectivity that could support diversification of economies and scaling-up of African industries through access to regional markets, with positive implications for job creation and poverty reduction. Concerns persist, however, over mounting public

debt, spurred by an increased appetite for commercial loans to finance major infrastructure projects.

Shifting security dynamics also add to this mixed picture at the continental level. Momentum was generated for national peace processes in South Sudan and Mozambique, despite concerns raised by ongoing local-level conflict and a regional Islamist insurgency respectively. Elsewhere, Somalia continues to confront a resurgent al-Shabaab while managing a security sector transition, and transnational instability persists across regions including the Sahel, eastern Congo and the Lake Chad basin.

As some traditional partners increasingly focus inwards, in 2018 the Africa Programme expanded its projects, activities and outputs to support improved understanding of changing international relations and influence in sub-Saharan Africa and the significant issues facing the region, towards more effective international engagements for positive outcomes.

Over 2018, we launched four new multi-year projects, produced 29 op-eds and other publications, and we hosted over 120 events and conferences. Programme staff and fellows visited over 25 countries including for events in Abuja, Dar es Salaam, Ljubljana and Warsaw, and our analysts provided over 600 written contributions and verbal interviews to media organizations globally.

2019 has the potential to be a year of major change for sub-Saharan Africa, but policy-makers face tough choices ahead, as multiple urgent demands and long-term planning pressures compete for attention and resources.

With presidential, local and legislative elections scheduled in 19 sub-Saharan African countries, including Nigeria and South Africa, in 2019, the Africa Programme will continue to support decision-makers internationally with independent evidence-based analysis and policy options, and provide a neutral platform for debate and discussion.

We could not do this work without the support of our funders, and we are grateful for their generous support.

Dr Alex Vines OBE
Head, Africa Programme
Chatham House

Africa in the International System



In 2018, the Africa Programme examined Africa's role in the international system, and the continent's relations with the European Union, Gulf States, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the UK, the US, Russia, and with and within international and intergovernmental organizations.

Although Africa's share of European trade and investment is globally in comparative decline, the continent's strategic importance for Europe is on the increase

Dr Alex Vines OBE, Head, Africa Programme; Tighisti Amare, Senior Manager, Africa Programme (Open Access Government)

EU–Africa Relations

In May 2018, the Africa Programme co-hosted the first day of the Republic of Slovenia's 7th Africa Day Conference in Ljubljana, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, and with the support of the Robert Bosch Stiftung. Focussing on African and European cooperation on governance, speakers included the Republic of Slovenia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Public Administration; and the Republic of Ghana's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration.

EU–Africa Relationship Beyond the Cotonou Partnership Agreement

The EU remains Africa's main partner for trade, development and humanitarian assistance, a relationship guided by the Joint Africa–EU Strategy (JAES) adopted at the Lisbon summit in 2007.

Koen Vervaeke, Managing Director for Africa at the European Union External Action Service, discussed priorities and challenges in developing a post-Cotonou partnership between sub-Saharan Africa and the EU.

Alex Vines and Tighisti Amare examined the priorities and challenges ahead for the renewed partnership in an article for Open Access Government.





Renewed relations with African states can be an important part of the UK's efforts to shore up its international relevance and influence after it leaves the European Union

Elizabeth Donnelly, Deputy Head and Research Fellow, Africa Programme; and Dr Alex Vines OBE, Head, Africa Programme



Central and Eastern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa

The new phase of research on relations between the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and sub-Saharan Africa explores the role of private investment in driving engagements between the two regions, as trade volumes, diplomatic relations and development enterprises continue to evolve after many years of limited interaction following the end of the Cold War. As part of this project Africa Programme analysts travelled to Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Poland to conduct field research, an expert roundtable was held in Warsaw, Poland, and research in a number of African countries will take place in 2019.

UK–Africa Relations

Alex Vines and Elizabeth Donnelly examined Prime Minister Theresa May's first trip to Africa. They explain how with the right commitment from government, the UK could see substantial economic, security and diplomatic benefits from deepening relationships with African partners.

In a chapter in Nagar D., Mutasa C. (eds) *Africa and the World*, (Palgrave Macmillan), Alex Vines writes that there is likely to be greater de-prioritisation of Africa in British policies as the Theresa May administration shifts the goal posts.

Zimbabwe's International Re-engagement

Zimbabwe's presidential transition in November 2017 inspired some initial optimism regarding the country's potential economic recovery. In April 2018, the Africa Programme hosted HE Sibusiso Moyo, Zimbabwe's Minister of Foreign Affairs

The first lens that has dominated the US-Africa policy is the security and counter-terrorism lens

Matthew Page, Associate Fellow,
Africa Programme (DW)



There's a new regional reality that's emerging... You can see it through physical infrastructure that's being built, through the port routes, through the roads

Ahmed Soliman, Research Fellow,
Africa Programme (The National)

and International Trade, for an event to discuss Zimbabwe's evolving foreign relations and their significance for the government's agenda of economic reforms.

US–Africa Relations

A roundtable with the new Assistant Secretary of State for Africa in the US Department of State, Tibor Nagy, examined US policy in pursuit of continued economic engagement with Africa, and the priorities that will guide this relationship in years to come.

The Horn of Africa and Gulf States

The depth of engagements by the Gulf states in the Horn of Africa continued to increase – reflected by the disruptive impact of the intra-Gulf dispute on stability, as well as their roles in the diplomatic breakthroughs in the Horn – most notably among them the Ethiopia–Eritrea rapprochement.

Africa Programme analysts produced policy briefs for the EU on international cooperation and security architecture in the Horn of Africa, specifically looking at emerging strategic engagements between countries in the region and Gulf States.

The Self-Declared Republic of Somaliland's Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation spoke at Chatham House about inter- and intra-regional relations, including on matters of security, trade and infrastructure.



The International Court of Justice and Africa

The President of the International Court of Justice, Judge Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf, discussed the role of the court in sub-Saharan Africa, the contribution cases involving situations in Africa have made to international law, and the development of regional legal institutions in Africa.



The Relevance of Intergovernmental Organisations to African States

African states are well represented in intergovernmental organizations linked by official language and colonial history, such as the Commonwealth, the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) and the Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa (CPLP).

Ahead of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in April 2018, a series of events examined the importance of these intergovernmental organizations in working with their members to responsibly and sustainably respond to policy challenges in Africa and globally.

Elections and Political Systems

Today's Africa is changing. The era of decades-old presidencies is slipping away

Paul Melly, Associate Fellow,
Africa Programme (BBC)



Introduction

Electoral processes across Africa in 2018 exhibit the growing divergence within Africa of political systems. While in some cases peaceful and democratic transfers of power took place, in others long-standing leaders endured.

Notable examples of the former included peaceful transitions of power in Liberia, after a presidential run-off in December 2017, and following Sierra Leone's elections in March; whereas in Cameroon, incumbent president Paul Biya was elected for a seventh term amidst significant regional instability and allegations of voting fraud.

The State of Democracy in Africa

Professor Emmanuel Gyimah-Boadi, Executive Director at Afrobarometer, presented findings from his organisation's public attitudes survey on the state of, and demand for, democracy in Africa.

Countdown to February 2019: A Look Ahead at Nigeria's Elections

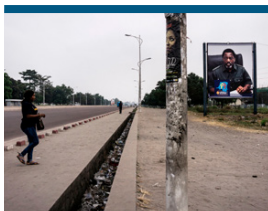
Africa Programme research provided early analysis of trends and challenges ahead for Nigeria's February 2019 elections, assessing the pre-election context, key actors, the readiness of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), and the role social media will play.

The authors highlighted that international engagement will be critical to the success of the elections, but Nigeria's international partners appear less engaged than they were four years ago.



Security and the economy are the two main areas of disillusionment. Whilst the economy has picked up since the recession, the security situation appears to be deteriorating

Sola Tayo, Associate Fellow, Africa Programme (NYTimes)



Nigeria's Elections Events series

In anticipation of Nigeria's 2019 federal and state elections, a series of events considered the context and preparations for a credible process.

The fifth event in the Africa Programme 'Next Generation Nigeria' event series saw Dr Obiageli 'Oby' Ezekwesili, presidential candidate for the Allied Congress Party of Nigeria, outline her priorities for inclusive governance, human development and opportunity.

Hon Minister Lai Mohammed, Nigeria's Minister of Information, examined the significance of accurate and readily available information for fostering national unity and encouraging participation in Nigeria.

As Nigeria entered the final 12 months before the elections, two events examined conflict risks and electoral preparations respectively, with Oge Onubogu, Senior Africa Program Officer at the United States Institute of Peace (USIP); and Idayat Hassan, Director of the Centre for Democracy and Development, West Africa.

Elections in the DRC

Presidential, legislative and provincial elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are scheduled to take place on 23 December 2018 following a two-year lapse since the expiration of President Joseph Kabila's mandate.

Ahead of the elections, the Africa Programme hosted a series of events assessing the human rights situation in the country, the political structure, and electoral preparedness. The Africa Programme also hosted HE Bruno Tshibala, who was appointed Prime Minister of the DRC in April 2017, to discuss



the background to the Saint Sylvestre agreement brokered in 2016, and the broader political, economic and security climate in the country.

Zimbabwe's Elections

The political context both in the run-up to Zimbabwe's July 2018 general election and in its aftermath were explored in a range of meetings and outputs.



Following the death of Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) leader Morgan Tsvangirai, Dr Knox Chitiyo assessed his legacy at the forefront of Zimbabwe's opposition movement. Ahead of the polls, Hon Advocate Nelson Chamisa, President, MDC-T, spoke at Chatham House on the opposition's electoral prospects and the priorities for economic and political change.

Analysis by Dr Knox Chitiyo addressed the election result and its implications for Zimbabwean citizens.



Public Service, Accountability and Delivery in Malawi

Dr Saulos Chilima, Vice President of Malawi, reflected upon the reasons for his decision to form a new party, the United Transformation Movement (UTM), and outlined his approach to addressing Malawi's poverty and economic instability ahead of scheduled elections in 2019.

Governance and Accountability



Issues surrounding governance and accountability remain a significant focus for the Africa Programme as it seeks to support efforts to improve service delivery and outcomes for citizens.

2018 saw sustained anti-corruption drives by several African governments, who have linked such initiatives to economic growth targets; while constitutional reform in many states has equally become intertwined with electoral procedures and security policy.

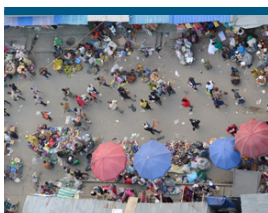


With major entrenched challenges such as corruption and gender inequality continuing to affect many African states, unlocking informed debate and expert research on governance and accountability is a fundamental step towards progress in these areas.



Fostering Sustainable Peace, Democracy and Inclusive Development in Mozambique

HE Filipe Nyusi, President of the Republic of Mozambique, discussed his government's priorities for delivering inclusive and sustainable economic growth, alongside ensuring political stability.



Collective Action on Corruption in Nigeria: A Social Norms Approach to Connecting Society and Institutions

This 2017 Africa Programme report presented ground-breaking research on the drivers that sustain specific corrupt practices in Nigeria, by exploring corruption as a collective practice – as primarily an aggregate of individual behaviours sustained by shared beliefs and expectations. It recommends a reframed policy approach that will integrate behavioural insights and alter incentives for corruption accordingly. A panel event at Chatham

House with the authors of the report and other key contributors presented its findings and outlined the way forward in policy terms.



Social Norms and Accountable Governance

The Africa Programme, with the support of the MacArthur Foundation, began a new phase of work on social norms of corruption in Nigeria. Research will once again include extensive survey findings from across six of Nigeria's federal member states and the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja, in collaboration with teams from seven Nigerian organisations, the University of Pennsylvania's Social Norms Group (PennSONG), and Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). A two day training workshop on social norms methodology and survey implementation was conducted in Abuja.

...for Ethiopia,
a country where
everything has
been done in a very
prescriptive, slow
and managed way,
these changes are
unprecedented

Ahmed Soliman, Research Fellow,
Africa Programme (The Guardian)



New Reforms in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has experienced a momentous 2018 that began with the resignation of Hailemariam Desalegn from office in February 2018 – the first by a serving prime minister in Ethiopia's modern history. As the political implications unfolded, an expert roundtable examined the situation and the scope for reforms.

With the election of Dr Abiy Ahmed as prime minister, Ahmed Soliman wrote about the significant long-term challenges facing the new leader as constituencies across Ethiopia's multi-faceted ethnic federation clamour for recognition.

Following the resumption of diplomatic relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea in July, an expert panel hosted by the Africa Programme discussed the political, economic and security impacts of the rapprochement.



Angola under João Lourenço

As Angola marked the first year of João Lourenço's presidency, analysis by Alex Vines explored whether ordinary Angolans would benefit from his consolidation of power at the top of the ruling MPLA party and his pursuit of high-profile reforms, notably within the anti-corruption sphere; concluding that institutional checks are critical to further progress.

Sudan is very keen to revive operations within the Unity State oil fields and to get the oil moving through Sudan again, where currently those installations are being protected by joint border forces from both Sudan and South Sudan

Ahmed Soliman, Research Fellow, Africa Programme (DW)



Economic Reforms and Inclusive Governance in Sudan

The lifting of US sanctions against Sudan in 2017 instigated renewed scrutiny of the Khartoum government's approach to economic reforms, as well as the wider political context in the country. Events hosted at Chatham House with leading Sudanese voices explored the situation in Sudan and the reform agenda. They included Yasir Aman, Deputy Chairman, Sudan People's Liberation Movement/North (Malik Agar); Dr Ghazi Salahuddin Atabani, President, Reform Now Movement; and Imam Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi, Chairman, National Umma Party.

Gender Equality and Accountable Governance

HE Anne Waiguru, Governor of Kirinyaga County, Kenya, and Natasha Kimani, former Africa Programme Academy Fellow, discussed the implications for governance of Kenya's devolution process, and reflected on the opportunities this decentralization has provided for addressing issues of gender inequality and accountability in Kenyan politics.



Somalia's Transition

Progress continued in pursuit of recovery in Somalia, as new economic policy directives – including reduced state restrictions on private enterprise – have ushered in a period of growth, even as the challenges of delivering a permanent constitution and universal voting for the 2020 elections remain. United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Michael Keating, spoke about UN support for Somalia's national objectives in implementing reforms.

Demographic Change and Inclusive Economic Growth

Africa needs an education development programme that addresses education holistically to ensure that the human resource and intellectual capacity gaps are filled

HE Professor Sarah Anyang Agbor, Commissioner for Human Resources, Science and Technology, African Union Commission



More frictionless borders would help exporters (particularly those in landlocked countries) to reach non-African markets more effectively and compete globally

Professor Carlos Lopes, Associate Fellow, Africa Programme

The stark demographic realities that confront African states – from rapidly growing young populations to shrinking formal employment options – require equally sharp economic initiatives across a diverse range of sectors.

Africa Programme events and commentary throughout 2018 explored multiple dimensions of this evolving economic context. In an article for *La Vanguardia Dossier*, Elizabeth Donnelly discusses projected population growth in Africa, how socio-economic challenges must be met and how the continent's demographic change will influence international relations.

Kenya's Priorities for Inclusive Growth

In the first address by a Kenyan President at Chatham House, HE Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya, outlined his priorities for regional peace and domestic development to ensure all Kenyans enjoy the benefits of headline national growth.

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

Trade between African countries is fragmented, making economies of scale hard to achieve. A planned 55-country free trade area promises much-needed integration.

Professor Carlos Lopes examined the opportunities presented by the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in a special Chatham House publication.



The characteristics and growth of informal cross-border trade reflect the stark reality of West Africa's geography, climate and socio-economy

Leena Hoffmann and Paul Melly,
Associate Fellows, Africa Programme

Nigeria's Economic Prospects

As Nigeria emerged out of recession, the Africa Programme convened discussions on the country's economic prospects and diversification, priorities for financing and delivering fiscal reform, and plans for job creation, infrastructure development and social security.

Speakers in this series included Hon. Zainab Shamsuna Ahmed, Minister of Finance; HE Atiku Abubakar, Former Vice President and Presidential Candidate for the opposition party for the 2019 elections; and Amine Mati, the IMF's senior resident representative and mission chief for Nigeria.

For an Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) publication, Leena Hoffmann and Paul Melly analysed the drivers of high levels of unrecorded trade between Nigeria and neighbouring states in West Africa; continuing the work of their 2015 Chatham House report on the subject.



Democracy and Economic Inclusion in Mozambique

A conference on Mozambique focussed on the country's prospects in the context of its past, illuminating how historical circumstances continue to influence outcomes today. The conference examined Mozambique's macroeconomic stability in the context of the country's natural resource wealth, with speakers drawing links between the social dimensions of issues such as diversity, youth unemployment or regional marginalisation, and the management of anticipated revenues from liquefied natural gas production.

The Angolan context requires particular emphasis on reforms that promote transparency and accountability

Søren Kirk Jensen, Senior Policy and Research Adviser, Construction Sector Transparency Initiative (CoST)



Economic Reforms in Angola

The Governor of the Banco Nacional de Angola, Dr José de Lima Massano, spoke on the implementation of the Angolan government’s Macroeconomic Stabilization Programme (MSP), which has included two new investment laws alongside notable currency reforms. Dr Massano also discussed future priorities with regard to fiscal consolidation, monetary policy, and the improvement of Angola’s business environment to attract increased foreign investment.

Angola’s Infrastructure: Ambitions Through Booms and Busts. Policy, Governance and Reform

This report assesses infrastructure policy in Angola between 2003 and 2016 as a core element of the country’s post-civil war reconstruction and economic development agenda; examining public investments during both an early economic boom driven by high oil prices, and in the context of a fiscal transition from mid-2014 as international oil prices lowered.

The report argues that it is critical that the Angolan authorities get a full picture of the efficiency shortcomings of past major investments, and that bold reforms are undertaken to make public investment more efficient.



Shaping The Gambia’s Future

HE Adama Barrow, President of the Republic of The Gambia, spoke about his vision and the policies that must be pursued to achieve ambitions set out in the country’s National Development Plan (2018–2021).



Tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade in Africa: Economic Incentives and Approaches

This research paper analyses the detrimental impact of Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) on African economies and assesses potential policy responses. It argues that conservation-driven development can offer significant economic benefits. The research was informed by an expert roundtable held at Chatham House, and the paper was formally presented at the London Conference on IWT in October.

In an article for the Mail and Guardian, Christopher Vandome highlighted African innovation in regional cooperation on conservation initiatives.



Somalia's Economic Revival

Dr. Abdirahman Beileh, Minister of Finance, Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), outlined the efforts of the FGS to rebuild Somalia's economy, and approaches to achieve currency reform, diversification and poverty reduction.



South Africa's Political Economy

With a presidential transition having unfolded in South Africa, Africa Programme analysis and events sought to examine political developments in tandem with their economic implications.

Professor Adam Habib, Vice-Chancellor and Principal at the University of the Witwatersrand, reflected on debates surrounding South Africa's higher education sector; and a roundtable discussion with Simon Freemantle, Senior Political Economist at Standard Bank Research, gave an outlook of the context facing investors. Terence Corrigan, Project Manager at the South African

The politics of spectacle, of narrow ethnicity and racialism ... is not a South African phenomenon but a global phenomenon

Professor Adam Habib,
Vice-Chancellor and Principal,
University of the Witwatersrand



Institute of Race Relations, outlined possible scenarios and policy options relating to the issue of land reform. Chris Vandome assessed the causes of South Africa's water shortage in an article for *The World Today*.

A panel of youth representatives from South Africa and Kenya, chaired by Africa Programme Academy Fellow Natasha Kimani, discussed how to expand economic opportunities for young people in the two countries.

The Seychelles Approach to Sustainable Development in the Indian Ocean

HE Danny Faure, President of the Republic of Seychelles, discussed his government's strategy for strengthening democratic institutions, and the importance of effective and accountable governance for inclusive economic development.

Islamic Financing of Infrastructure in Africa

A panel of experts in Islamic finance explored ways in which the industry can be mobilized to fund long-term investment financing in Africa. Speakers examined the role that Sukuk (Islamic bonds) can play in funding long-term projects, the use of public-private partnerships in Islamic infrastructure finance, and the importance of credit ratings.

Peace and Security



Conflict trends in Africa continued to be a major focus, as several entrenched zones of instability – such as those across Somalia, the Sahel and the Lake Chad region – retain much of their potency even as peace processes in South Sudan and Mozambique progressed.

Alex Vines provided an overview of the outlook for conflict hotspots in Africa in 2018, and in November he attended the Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa.



Peace Prospects in Mozambique

Alex Vines completed a detailed case study of Mozambique for the UK Government Stabilisation Unit's project on 'Elite Bargains and Political Deals'. The study examined a cyclical series of elite bargains between Mozambique's ruling party and its armed opposition, from the country's post-independence civil war to contemporary mediation processes.

Following the unexpected death of opposition and ex-rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama in May, analysis by Alex Vines addressed the possible ramifications for Mozambique's ongoing peace process.

Maritime Insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea

A panel including Rt Hon Chibuike Rotimi Amaechi, Nigeria's Minister of Transportation, examined Nigerian priorities for ensuring a safe maritime operating environment in the Gulf of Guinea. Speakers outlined recent government measures taken to enhance security capabilities and considered the possible root causes of maritime insecurity. In addition, Alex Vines participated in the International Maritime Conference 2018.

Fragile states like the Central African Republic, that have intense security demands and requirements, are the sorts of places that the Russians are looking to improve their market share

Alex Vines, Head, Africa Programme (NPR)



Angola Forum 2018: The 30th Anniversary of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale

The 2018 Angola Forum commemorated the anniversary of the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale, the largest land battle to have taken place in Africa since World War Two. This confrontation was between the Angolan army, supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union, and the armed opposition UNITA, supported by the South African Defence Force.



The conference brought together veterans and experts to contribute towards developing a deeper understanding of the battle, its regional implications, and the legacy of the battlefield.



South Sudan

Analysis by Dame Rosalind Marsden explored the long-term prospects for South Sudan's peace process after five years of civil war, amidst uncertainty over whether the latest agreement will last.

Chris Trott, the UK Special Representative for Sudan and South Sudan, spoke about the steps needed to translate the revitalised peace agreement into long-term stability. Archbishop Justin Badi discussed how local faith-based actors could complement the national peace process. Two further events examined arms supplies into the civil war and conflict in South Sudan's Equatoria Region.

Overall Somalia is moving forward, but there is no shortcut for state-building in a post-conflict environment

HE Hassan Sheikh Mohamud,
President of Somalia (2012–2017)

Tracking Progress in Somalia's Transition

HE Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, President of Somalia from 2012 until 2017, spoke on how lessons from his time in office could help to inform solutions to contemporary challenges, including the rebuilding of a Somali-led security force.

Extractive Industries and Resource Governance



Russia is seeking new relationships on the African continent which are more mercantile focused and based around extractives. We will see more future trips to Africa by Russia's foreign minister and his colleagues for that very reason

Alex Vines, Head, Africa Programme (VOA Africa)



Africa's abundant natural resource wealth is frequently cited either as a promising opportunity for growth and poverty reduction, or as a source of conflict, corruption and disharmony. Resource management across African states reflects a far more diverse and dynamic picture than is often suggested by continental analyses.

Many African governments – notably among them South Africa and Tanzania – sought to reform established extractives sectors, and others, including Mauritania and Senegal, continued to implement measures in response to recent discoveries of natural reserves in oil and gas.

Mauritania

As developments in Mauritania progress following the discovery of significant oil reserves, a forthcoming Africa Programme report will discuss the governance and socio-economic context, drawing in part upon two field trips to Mauritania by Paul Melly in 2018.

Water, Energy and Development in Angola

HE João Baptista Borges, Minister of Energy and Water, Republic of Angola, outlined the Angolan government's ambitions to provide accessible supplies of energy and clean water to citizens.

Mining and Development in Guinea

Hon Abdoulaye Magassouba, Minister of Mines, Guinea, discussed the significance of mining for the Guinean government's socio-economic development agenda, and the policy priorities if reform in the sector is to provide sustained benefit to citizens.



Senegal's Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Mankeur Ndiaye, President, National Committee for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, Senegal, addressed a roundtable at Chatham House on Senegal's commitment to accountable natural resource governance, in the context of significant offshore oil and gas discoveries for the country.



Making the Most of Africa's Resources

At the launch of the World Bank's report *Transfer Pricing in Mining with a Focus on Africa: A Reference Guide for Practitioners*, authors of the report and other industry experts discussed the management of extractive industry revenues.

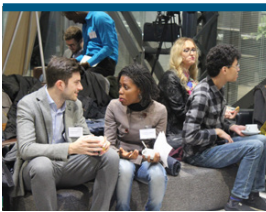
Technology and Development



The potential for technological advancement to significantly influence economic development in Africa has been widely acknowledged: innovation in technology has provided impetus for African businesses to grow and creates platforms for informal enterprise. Additionally, the impact of digital technologies upon electoral processes and civil society engagement offers both promise and risk for the trajectory of political systems.



In July, a panel discussion with a keynote by HE Professor Sarah Anyang Agbor, the African Union's Commissioner for Human Resources, Science and Technology, discussed the outlook for higher education in Africa and examined how key improvements can be made in the sector, including reflecting upon the importance of STEM subjects in Africa.



Common Futures Conversations

In partnership with the Robert Bosch Stiftung, and in collaboration with Chatham House's Europe Programme and Communications Department, the Africa Programme is launching an online platform that will bring together young people from 13 different countries in Africa and Europe, to exchange analysis and ideas on common concerns and hopes regarding international relations. By utilizing digital connectivity and social media platforms, the *Common Futures Conversations* will provide an opportunity to exchange ideas and influence international decision-making towards improving outcomes for citizens.





Central and Eastern Europe and Africa Relations: Opportunities for Collaboration on Digitalization and e-Government

As part of a three-year project on deepening relations between African and Central and Eastern European (CEE) states, a series of roundtables in Tallin, Estonia and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and a conference in Ljubljana, Slovenia explored the scope for CEE–Africa engagement on e-governance and digitalization. Speakers from a range of diplomatic, technological and academic backgrounds discussed the individual trajectories of CEE states in the development of their electronic governance systems, and the opportunities and challenges for engagement with different African countries on digitalization.



The Future of Work

The Africa Programme hosted an expert workshop on Labour Market Disruptions and the Future of Work; bringing together leading figures from industry, civil society and policy to examine the implications of new technologies such as automation and artificial intelligence for Africa’s rapidly growing workforce. This event was the seventeenth in the Diamond Dialogues series established with the support of the De Beers Group in 2007.

2018 Africa Programme Speakers

Abdisaid Ali, National Security Advisor to the President, Federal Government of Somalia

HE Atiku Abubakar, Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999–2007)

Ahmed Hussain Adam, Research Associate, SOAS University of London

Ambassador Mohamed Abdi Affey, UN Special Envoy for the Somali Refugee Situation

HE Professor Sarah Anyang Agbor, Commissioner for Human Resources, Science and Technology, African Union Commission

Hon Zainab Shamsuna Ahmed, Minister of Finance, Federal Republic of Nigeria

Ambassador Amanuel Yoanes Ajawin, Secretary-General, South Sudan Opposition Alliance

Abayomi Alawode, Head of Islamic Finance, World Bank Group

Rubelyn Alcantara, MBA-advisor, Ushuiano Capital

Dr Awol Allo, Lecturer in Law, Keele University

Imam Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi, Chairman, National Umma Party, Republic of Sudan

Rt Hon Chibuike Rotimi Amaechi, Minister of Transportation, Federal Republic of Nigeria

Moses Anibaba, Regional Director Sub-Saharan Africa, British Council

Yasir Arman, Deputy Chairman, Sudan People's Liberation Movement/North

Paul Asquith, Policy Manager, AFFORD

Dr Ghazi Salahuddin Atabani, President, Reform Now Movement

Veronique Aubert, Senior Conflict and Humanitarian Policy and Research Adviser, Save the Children

Archbishop Justin Badi, Primate of the Province of the Episcopal Church of South Sudan

Suliman Baldo, Senior Advisor, The Enough Project

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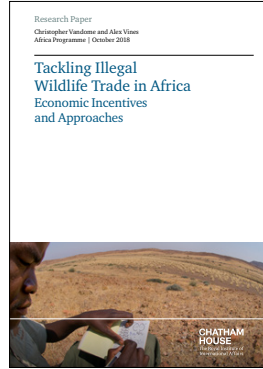
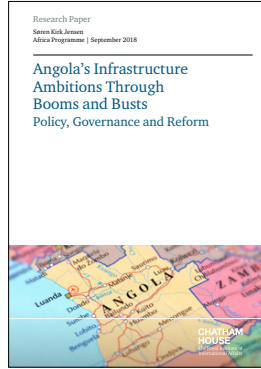
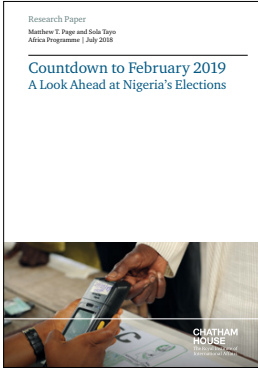
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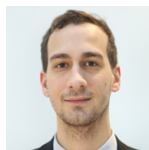
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Cover image: Youth representatives from Mozambique and Ethiopia at a Chatham House workshop held as part of the Common Futures Conversations project, an online platform for dialogue for young people from Africa and Europe, December 2018

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