

Africa House

2017 - 2018 NEWSLETTER

Featuring News, Research, and Programs from New York University Africa House, the Center for Technology and Economic Development (CTED), and the Development Research Institute (DRI)



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Carlos Chirinos, Yesim Tozan, Devin Curry, "Guangzhou Dream Factory" - James Costello



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A Message from Yaw Nyarko



Professor Yaw Nyarko
Director of Africa House

New York University (NYU) Africa House is an interdisciplinary institute devoted to the study of contemporary Africa, focusing on economic, political, and social issues on the continent and programs in the arts. Africa House's core mission is to advance the understanding of the links between Africa and the rest of the world through social, historical, economic, and other lenses.

NYU has a great number of professors and students conducting research on Africa in the areas of arts and humanities, economic development, economic growth and macroeconomics, microfinance, analysis of the effectiveness of foreign aid, business and entrepreneurship, politics and political economy, and law and governance. In order to highlight these interdisciplinary fields, Africa

House regularly convenes high-level conferences, seminars, and forums with African heads of state, ministers, policymakers, bringing together the vibrant African diaspora community in the New York area.

In this newsletter, you will see the inspiring and interdisciplinary research activities, programs, and events that NYU faculty members and students undertake across NYU's global network of campuses. I invite you to take the opportunity to learn more about our programs, research, and Africa House Student Fellowships. Through a rich and vibrant discourse on Africa, research activities, and engagement with NYU faculty members, scholars, and students, join the community fostered here at Africa House, and far beyond.

Sincerely,
Professor Yaw Nyarko,
Director of Africa House

Photos from 2017 - 2018 Africa House, CTED, and DRI Events



(L-R): Prof. Yaw Nyarko, NYU Provost Katherine E. Fleming, Prof. Chike F. Edozien (Journalism), and guest at the "Lives of Great Men" book reading. [Photo by: Devin Curry]



(L-R): Q&A with Prof. Chike F. Edozien (Journalism) and Emmanuel Iduma, founder and editor of "Saraba," the African literary magazine for new voices. [Photo by: Devin Curry]



Prof. Yaw Nyarko welcomes Dr. Benedict O. Oramah, President of African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank).
[© Creighton: Courtesy of NYU Photo Bureau]



Africa House student fellowship award winners for the 2018-2019 academic year. [©Goldman: Courtesy of NYU Photo Bureau]



Prof. Awam Amkpa (Tisch) presents "Africa: Significations" in New York. [©Goldman: Courtesy of NYU Photo Bureau]



(L-R): Prof. Bill Easterly, Prof. Lant Pritchett (Harvard), Prof. Yaw Nyarko, Sir Angus Deaton (Princeton), Prof. Anne Case (Princeton).
[©Goldman: Courtesy of NYU Photo Bureau]



Africa House/DRI lecture by Prof. Benno Ndulu on “Pathways for African Shared Prosperity in the New Technological Reality.” [©Goldman: Courtesy of NYU Photo Bureau]



CTED staff present the “Biography of a People” mobile app to document traditional artifacts at CTED’s 2017 Annual Forum in Kumawu, Ghana. [©NYU CTED]



Robert Holmes sponsors the “Biography of a People” TKSHS student art competition during CTED’s 2017 Annual Forum in Kumawu, Ghana. [©NYU CTED]



Robert Holmes and Prof. Yaw Nyarko present the “Biography of a People” TKSHS student art competition awards during CTED’s 2017 Annual Forum in Kumawu, Ghana. [©NYU CTED]



CTED staff and farmers lead presentation on using mobile apps for commodities trading in Kumawu, Ghana. [©NYU CTED]



Students learn traditional drumming during the 2018 CTED Summer Field Internship in Kumawu, Ghana. [©NYU CTED]



Keynote speaker Samuel Alemayehu delivers keynote address at the 2017 Stern in Africa Business Forum. [Photo by: Jide Segun and Seun Ariyo (Applause Africa)]



DRI lecture by Prof. Ross Levine (UC Berkeley) on “In Defense of Wall Street (Sort Of).” [©Goldman: Courtesy of NYU Photo Bureau]

EVENTS

Faustin Linyekula: “In Search of Dinozord” with NYU Skirball Center

September 22–23, 2017

Sur les traces de Dinozord (In Search of Dinozord) is an adaptation of a 2006 work that paid homage to the murdered Congolese political prisoner Antoine Vumilia Muhindo. Set to Mozart's Requiem performed live by rising opera star Serge Kakudji, dancers and actors moved through a landscape of ruins in the post-apocalyptic Congo, looking for remainders of their dreams.

Lecture with the President of African Export – Import Bank (Afreximbank)

October 10, 2017

Africa House and the Development Research Institute (DRI) hosted a conversation with the President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank), Dr. Benedict O. Oramah, exploring the resilient and thriving nature of African economies.

“Africa: Significations” Exhibition

October 12, 2017

Awam Amkpa, Associate Professor of Social and Cultural Analysis at the Tisch School of the Arts, delivered a captivating exhibition that offered a dialogic display of visual and performing arts.

Africa and the Soviet Union: Technology, Ideology, and Culture

October 13, 2017

This workshop explored the histories and legacies of Soviet African relations in relation to large global processes that dominated the second half of the last century: decolonization, the growth of technical expertise, shifting political imaginations, the “fall” of socialism, and the rise of international organizations.

Stern in Africa Business Forum: “The Tipping Point: Accelerating Africa’s Agenda”

October 28, 2017

The Forum featured three keynote speakers, Bisila Bokoko, Chid Liberty, and Samuel Alemayeh. The speakers covered several topics including globalizing African culture, the energy landscape in Africa, and social entrepreneurship to address challenges and gaps in social welfare.

CTED Roundtable with UAE and African Leaders on Economic Development, Trade, and Partnerships

October 31, 2017

CTED convened a roundtable between UAE government officials and business leaders to interface with H.E. Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia, Vice President of the Republic of Ghana. The conversation focused on trade, business and investment opportunities, and technology. The roundtable linked Emirati and African policymakers and business leaders aligned by shared interests to engage in an open dialogue.

Economics and the Transformation of Africa: CTED Commodities Exchange Program

October 31–November 2, 2017

Under the theme “Economics and the Transformation of Africa: Commodities Exchanges,” CTED convened a week-long Commodities Exchange Capacity Building Program at NYU Abu Dhabi and in Dubai. The program drew leaders from the Ethiopian Commodities Exchange (ECX) and the Ghana Commodities Exchange (GCX) to share best practices, insights, and lessons from the field with NYU faculty, students, and researchers.

“Lives of Great Men” Book Reading

November 30, 2017

Chike F. Edozien, Clinical Associate Professor and Director of Reporting Africa at the NYU Arthur L. Carter Journalism Institute, delivered a reading of his book “Lives of Great Men” – a mix of memoir and reportage that focuses on the contemporary lives of African gay men and women.

“Working the System” Book Talk with Jon Schubert

December 6, 2017

“Working the System” offers key insights into the politics of everyday life in the 21st century dominant party and neo-authoritarian regimes in Africa and elsewhere. This book reading by author Jon Schubert featured three NYU faculty members: Robyn d’Avignon (History), Betty Banks (History), and Ricardo Cardoso (Social and Cultural Analysis).

3rd Annual CTED Ghana Rural Economic Development Forum

December 21, 2017

Under the theme “Celebration of a Biography of a People – Cultural Heritage Preservation, Museums, GIS Mapping and Apps,” CTED’s annual forum featured a range of cultural heritage projects including: an art competition, a theatrical performance of “The Legend of Dwenti – Death on Trial,” and the launch of the newly developed CTED Kumawuman Palace Museum mobile app that weaves together a cultural heritage trail.

NYU DRI: Lant Pritchett Talk on “The Debate about RCTs in Development is over. We won. They lost.”

February 21, 2018

Lant Pritchett, Professor of the Practice of International Development at the Harvard Kennedy School, delivered a lecture on the controversial debate surrounding Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs).

NYU DRI: Ross Levine Talk on “In Defense of Wall Street (Sort Of)”

March 28, 2018

Ross Levine, Willis H. Booth Chair in Banking and Finance at the Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley.

ley, asked: (a) what does the evidence say about the role of the financial system in shaping economic growth, poverty, income inequality, and discrimination and (b) what types of financial policy reforms will foster economic prosperity?

NYU DRI: Anne Case Talk on “Death in the Afternoon: Changing Mortality Patterns in Working Class America”

April 16, 2018

Anne Case, Professor of Economics and Public Affairs, Emeritus and Lecturer with Rank of Professor at Princeton University, built on and extended the findings in Case and Deaton (2015, 2017) on increases in mortality and morbidity among white non-Hispanic Americans in midlife since the turn of the century.

Africa House Biennial Gala Celebration

April 18, 2018

During the gala, we honored individuals and organizations that embody the spirit and values of Africa House and inspire us in the pursuit of our mission.

“Guangzhou Dream Factory” Film Screening

April 25, 2018

Featuring a dynamic cast of men and women from Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, and Uganda, “Guangzhou Dream Factory” film screening provides a rare glimpse of African aspirations in an age of endless outsourcing. This was co-hosted by US-Asia Law Institute (School of Law).

CTED Ghana Summer Internship

July 2018

In July 2018, CTED welcomed the fifth cohort of NYU Abu Dhabi and New York students for a one-month field research internship at CTED’s field research center in Kumawu, Ghana. Here, expanding on knowledge in the classroom and theory, students learn first-hand about the economic impact research has on rural communities by working with local farmers and members of the community.

“Pathways for African Shared Prosperity in the New Technological Reality” with Benno Ndulu

July 25, 2018

The last two decades have seen a large number of African countries post rapid growth by the region’s historical experience. In contrast to the past, the region managed to ride through three shocks with reasonable resilience – the global financial crisis, the Euro crisis, and, more recently, commodity price shocks – with some variation across countries. About 100 million Africans were lifted out of poverty and some improvements in life expectancy were registered. In contrast to the Asian emerging economies, however, this progress was made without significant structural transformation or creation of modern jobs. The advent of artificial intelligence and data technologies have made industrialization increasingly jobless as robots “take over.” How should Africa position itself to take advantage of disruptive technologies to make progress toward prosperity?

ARTICLES

Africa House Honors Leaders for Africa in Biennial Gala Celebration

On April 18, 2018 at NYU's Kimmel Center for University Life, Africa House hosted its Biennial Gala Celebration with NYU faculty, staff, students, donors and supporters, and an inspiring group of honorees. The gala featured a cocktail reception and dinner with African cuisine, a musical performance by Malian kora soloist Yacouba Sissoko, and the Africa House awards presentation. Katherine E. Fleming, NYU Provost and Alexander S. Onassis Professor of Hellenic Culture and Civilization in the Faculty of Arts and Science, welcomed guests to the gala.

During the Africa House awards presentation, individuals and organizations were honored that embody the spirit and values of Africa House and inspire us in the pursuit of our mission. 2018 honorees included:

AFRICA HOUSE PRESIDENTIAL AWARD

His Excellency Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, *Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania (2005 to 2015), Africa House Visiting Scholar in Residence (Spring 2018)*

AFRICA HOUSE LEADERSHIP AWARD

Dr. Benedict O. Oramah, *President and Chairman, Board of Directors of African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank)*

AFRICA HOUSE HERO AWARD

Deborah Willis, *University Professor and Chair of the Department of Photography and Imaging, NYU Tisch School of the Arts*

AFRICA HOUSE VISION AWARD

Kehinde Wiley, *Renowned Artist, Portraitist for Former U.S. President Barack Obama, Curator in Chief of Kehinde Wiley Studio*

AFRICA HOUSE VISION AWARD

J. Max Bond, Jr., *Architect and Educator (In Memoriam)*

At the conclusion of the program, 2018-2019 Africa House student fellowships were awarded to undergraduate and graduate students, while the prior year fellows shared their research findings.



H.E. Dr. Jakaya M. Kikwete receives the Africa House Presidential Award from Dr. Marion Bergman (left) and Prof. Yaw Nyarko (right).



Prof. Deborah Willis (Tisch) receives the Africa House Hero Award from Robert Holmes and Prof. Yaw Nyarko.



Dr. Benedict O. Oramah (Afreximbank) receives the Africa House Leadership Award from Prof. Yaw Nyarko.

[©Goldman: Courtesy of NYU Photo Bureau]

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"I am grateful to NYU Africa House for giving me this opportunity, the serene facility, and a supporting team to work with me in writing my memoir. I feel at home in NYU Africa House."
.....

– H.E. Dr. Jakaya M. Kikwete, Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania
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Africa House Launches Former President in Residence Program with H.E. Dr. Jakaya M. Kikwete of Tanzania

Mid-April 2018 marked the arrival of His Excellency Dr. Jakaya M. Kikwete, Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania (2005 to 2015), as the Inaugural Former President in Residence at NYU Africa House, where he joined us as a visiting scholar.

During his residency, President Kikwete met with members of the NYU community and worked on stories for his memoir on his time in office, leadership, and his vision for the future of Africa. He shared his vast knowledge and experiences and discussed collaborations with faculty, students, and various departments at NYU, including his ongoing work with the College of Nursing (supported by MCW).

Prior to his presidency, President Kikwete held key positions in the Tanzanian Government as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Energy and Minerals. During and following his presidency, he continued to be instrumental in championing a development agenda focusing on women, children, and public health.

President Kikwete has served as the Co-Chair of the UN Commission of Information and Accountability on Women's and Children's Health, Chairperson of the United Nations High Level Panel on the Global Response to Health Crisis, and Chairperson of the African Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA).

Upon his retirement, President Kikwete assumed leadership roles in different capacities as Co-Chair of the UN High Level Advisory Group on Every Woman Every Child; Member of the UN Lead Group on Scaling Up Nutrition, the Global Ambassador for Immunization, Member of the World Malaria Council; Commissioner of the International Education Commission for Financing Global Education Opportunity; Co-Chair of the World Refugee Council; African Union High Level Representative on Libya; and Chairman of the Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete Foundation.

"The Journey of My Life: From a Barefoot Schoolboy to President," the book that he wrote during his time at NYU, is scheduled to be released in 2019.

2018 GALA

Photos from the Africa House/CTED Gala April 18, 2018



Africa House Advisory Board Member Robert Holmes and guests.



Africa House Advisory Board Member Edward Bergman, gala honoree H.E. Dr. Jakaya M. Kikwete, Dr. Marion Bergman, and MCW team and friends.



NYU Provost Katherine E. Fleming delivers welcome remarks at the Africa House Gala.



(L-R): Prof. Bill Easterly and Dr. Hippolyte Fofack (Afreximbank).



Africa House team members.



(L-R): Jane Bond accepting the Africa House Vision Award on behalf of J. Max Bond, Jr. (in memoriam), Africa House Advisory Board Member Robert Holmes, and Prof. Yaw Nyarko.

[©Goldman: Courtesy of NYU Photo Bureau]



Musical performance by Yacouba Sissoko, kora player and soloist of Mali.



Prof. Lyle Ashton Harris presents the Africa House Vision Award to Kehinde Wiley.



(L-R): 2016 Africa House Hero Award honoree Amran Hussein and Africa House Advisory Board Member Michael Thoyer.



(L-R): Gala honorees Dr. Benedict O. Oramah (Afreximbank), H.E. Dr. Jakaya M. Kikwete, and Prof. Yaw Nyarko.



Africa House team members.



Africa House Advisory Board Member Michael Thoyer and Judith Thoyer with guests.

Connecting with Africa's Policymakers

Namibia Commerce and Prosperity Forum
with H.E. President Dr. Hage G. Geingob

Situated on Africa's southwestern Atlantic seaboard, bordered by South Africa, Angola, Botswana, and Zambia, Namibia stands among the continent's most efficient and well-positioned ports, offering great potential as a commercial hub and direct channel to the vast Southern African Region – a market with upwards of 300 million people.



Namibian President H.E. Dr. Hage G. Geingob speaks at the Namibia Commerce and Prosperity Forum.



Namibian President H.E. Dr. Hage G. Geingob speaks at the Namibia Commerce and Prosperity Forum.

On September 22, 2016, co-hosted by NYU Africa House and the Government of Namibia, the "Namibia Commerce and Prosperity Forum" provided an intimate platform for business leaders, investors, scholars, the diplomatic community, and African diaspora to explore Namibia's dynamic, pro-business policies, and investment opportunities available in the country. A keynote address was delivered by His Excellency Dr. Hage G. Geingob,

President of the Republic of Namibia, and included a presentation on Namibia's business openness and initiatives to attract foreign investment. Professor Yaw Nyarko, Director of NYU Africa House/CTED, led a panel discussion with President Geingob and Namibia's Ministers of Finance, Mines and Energy, Economic Planning, and Industrialization.

Town Hall with H.E. President Nana Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana

On June 9, 2017, Africa House hosted a Town Hall Meeting with His Excellency Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of the Republic of Ghana. On his first official trip to the United States as the President of Ghana, Akufo-Addo highlighted the importance of African countries charting their own trajectory for social and economic development. President Akufo-Addo emphasized involving Ghanaians in the diaspora in political decision-making, attracting investments, and encouraging competitive bidding for publicly-funded development projects.



H.E. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of Ghana, delivers keynote at NYU Africa House Town Hall.

During the Town Hall, President Akufo-Addo highlighted building "Ghana beyond aid, a Ghana that will free itself from a mindset of dependency of charity and handouts. The Ghana that is going to mobilize its own resources to develop and confront its own problems. We are capable of it. We have the means to do it."

Guests were welcomed by NYU Deputy Provost, C. Cybele Raver. The Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations, Hon. Mrs. Martha Ama Akyaa Pobe, and Professor Nyarko addressed the audience prior to President Akufo-Addo's keynote address.

The program, hosted in collaboration with the Ghana Consulate (New York), brought together a diverse group of more than 500 attendees including Ghanaians in the diaspora, diplomats, business leaders, and NYU faculty and students to engage with President Akufo-Addo. He was accompanied by Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration; Environment, Science, Technology, and Innovation; and Gender, Child, and Social Protection.

This Common Argument for U.S. Foreign Aid is Actually Quite Xenophobic

President Trump's proposed budget includes steep cuts in foreign assistance. Aid proponents such as Bill Gates are eloquently fighting back. Gates said in Time magazine that "these projects keep Americans safe. And by promoting health, security and economic opportunity, they stabilize vulnerable parts of the world."

The counter-terrorism argument for foreign aid after 9/11 indeed succeeded for a long time at increasing and then sustaining the U.S. foreign aid budget. However, the continued reliance on this national security argument by people such as Gates has now left aid extremely vulnerable to deep cuts, even while that argument has generated collateral damage in other areas. First, the link from aid to counter-terrorism never had any evidence behind it. As it became ever less plausible as terrorism continued, it set up aid for a fall. Second, the argument falsely generalized that the nationals of the poorest countries (or what Gates called more vaguely the "vulnerable parts") were prone to terrorism, which has at least in small part contributed to today's toxic xenophobia toward refugees and migrants from those countries.

Arguments for aid as national security policy began right after 9/11, and until now the argument was a bipartisan affair. George W. Bush announced an increase in U.S. foreign aid in 2002 with this language:

We must include every African, every Asian, every Latin American, every Muslim, in an expanding circle of development. ... The United States will lead by example. We will increase our development assistance by \$5 billion ... As the civilized world [emphasis added] mobilizes against the forces of terror, we must also embrace the forces of good. By offering hope where there is none, by relieving suffering and hunger where there is too much, we will make the world not only safer, but better.

The Obama administration followed the same script. Then-Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said (a bit more wonkishly) in 2010: "Defense, diplomacy and development ... must be mutually reinforcing." The USAID website today (presumably not yet reflecting proposed cuts) says, "The United States is safer and stronger when fewer people face destitution."

Unfortunately for these politically convenient arguments, the evidence for a link from poverty to terrorism never showed up. Though annual U.S. aid indeed increased from \$8 billion before 9/11 to \$18 billion afterward, studies since 9/11 have consistently shown that terrorists tend to have above-average income and education.



Refugees prepare food donated by U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) during a visit last year by U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi to a transit center for South Sudanese refugees in Adjumani, Uganda.

[Photo by: Stephen Wandera/Associated Press]

Even if there had been a link from poverty to terrorism, the "aid as counter-terrorism" argument also required the assumption that aid has a dramatic effect on the poverty of entire aid-receiving nations. Today's proponents of aid no longer make the grandiose claims of aid lifting whole societies out of poverty. They are more likely to cite the successes of more narrow programs with more limited numbers of beneficiaries, as Gates does with his (correct) celebration of efforts against Ebola and AIDS.

As time passed, the aid-fighting-terrorism story became ever less plausible. Indeed, there has been a lot of aid effort in some crucial nations with little noticeable effect on poverty — or on violence and terrorism. Four of the nations on Trump's original travel ban list — Iraq, Somalia, Sudan and Syria — saw official foreign aid surge after 9/11. These four nations together received

an annual flow of \$1 billion in foreign aid from 1996 to 2000. After 9/11, they received an annual flow of \$9 billion in foreign aid from 2002 to 2013. And whole books have been written about the disastrous record of the huge foreign aid program to still-violent Afghanistan. If that aid-as-security argument now fails, then it is not surprising that the support for aid collapses.

Even worse, the argument that aid will "stabilize vulnerable parts of the world" unintentionally paves the way for today's resurgence of xenophobia. If you had argued for aid to keep the United States safe, then aid failures cause your argument to go into reverse. The United States is left unsafe, exposed to all those people coming from un-stabilized, vulnerable (not "civilized") parts of the world. Now Bush's old hopeful list of "every African, every Asian, every Latin American, every Muslim" is only a list of threats. The false generalization that portrayed huge classes of people as prone to terrorism scared Americans into increasing aid. Now it scares Americans into increasing xenophobic travel bans.

Today's shifts in the U.S. political climate are causing big changes. Some opportunistic intellectuals may be tempted to overlook the larger train wreck to celebrate the victory of some pet argument they had long been making — "at last somebody is listening to me!" You might expect a longtime aid critic to celebrate the prospects of cuts in foreign aid. You would be wrong. I agree with Gates that there are some good programs, especially in health, that are likely to be a real loss for needy individuals if they are cut. There are other bad kinds of aid — especially official aid for corrupt dictators — but the cuts are unlikely to distinguish between good and bad aid.

Far more important, I lament how the aid narrative unintentionally reinforced xenophobia toward the same people that were the main intended beneficiaries of aid. Let's transcend our pettier squabbles about aid to come together in affirming the equal dignity and worth of all persons, regardless of religion, income level or nation of origin.

William Easterly, *Professor of Economics; Co-Director, Development Research Institute (DRI); New York University*

This article was originally published in the Washington Post on March 31, 2017.

ECONOMICS AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF AFRICA: COMMODITIES EXCHANGES

In November 2017, as part of research programs on economics and markets, Professor Yaw Nyarko, Director of NYU Africa House/Center for Technology and Economic Development (CTED), hosted a week-long Commodities Exchange Capacity Building Program at NYU Abu Dhabi and in Dubai in the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Under the theme “Economics and the Transformation of Africa: Commodities Exchanges,” the program drew leaders from the long-established Ethiopian Commodities Exchange (ECX), now celebrating its 10th anniversary, and the emerging Ghana Commodities Exchange (GCX) to share best practices, insights, and lessons from the field with NYU Abu Dhabi faculty, students, and researchers.

During the program, members of the commodities exchanges met with His Excellency Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia, Vice President of the Republic of Ghana; UAE-government officials, business leaders, and investors; and the NYU Abu Dhabi community to discuss potentials of opening new markets and facilitating trade.

Professor Nyarko facilitated the roundtable discussion between Vice President Bawumia and guests from the UAE. The

conversation focused on trade, business and investment opportunities, and the use of technology to catalyze economic development. Distinguished guests included:

- His Excellency Jamal Al Jarwan, Secretary General, UAE Investors Council – a consortium of the largest investors in the UAE;
- His Excellency Abdullah Bin Ahmed Al Saleh, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Economy for Foreign Trade and Industry of the United Arab Emirates;
- Mr. Suhail Albanna, Senior Vice President and Managing Director of Middle East and Africa, DP World – one of the largest companies in the UAE;
- Mr. Binay Shetty, Vice Chairman and CEO, BRS Ventures, which oversees a portfolio that includes NMC Hospital and the UAE Exchange – one of the world’s leading foreign remittance and exchange institutions; and
- Members of the Dubai Multi Commodities Center (DMCC), the Ghana Commodities Exchange (GCX), and the Ethiopian Commodities Exchange (ECX).

The intimate roundtable provided a unique opportunity to link Emirati and Af-

rican policymakers and business leaders aligned by shared interests to engage in an open dialogue on CTED’s research projects spanning the Gulf to Africa.

After attending the program, NYU Abu Dhabi undergraduate student Mina Kim reflected, “I learned that the ECX has had life-changing impacts on ordinary farmers beyond the nominal increase in their income, and I was happy to know that Ghana is going through similar economic transformation that would protect farmers from uncertainty.” Fellow student Nischal Mainali said, “It is very exciting to learn that Ghana is close to having its own commodities exchange and the Ethiopian counterpart will definitely be a big help in starting the commodities exchange. The ECX is already a success and providing an example for other African nations like Ghana.”

A key point of discussion during the program focused on CTED’s research and the development of mobile phone apps for rural farmers and sellers to access new markets. For several years, CTED has worked on the development, training, and integration of mobile phone apps to enable rural farmers to trade, market, and access capital and price data, through technology.



(L-R): 1. Zandre Campos, CEO, ABO Capital; 2. Yofi Grant, CEO, Ghana Investment Promotion Center; 3. Sanjeev Dutta, Executive Director, Dubai Multi Commodities Center; 4. Waleed Abdulkareem, CEO, Ontime Group; 5. H.E. Jamal Al Jarwan, Secretary General, UAE Investors Council; 6. Prof. Yaw Nyarko, NYU; 7. Suhail Albanna, Senior Vice President and Managing Director of Middle East and Africa, DP World; 8. H.E. Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia, Vice President of Ghana; 9. H.E. Abdullah Bin Ahmed Al Saleh, Under-Secretary of UAE Ministry of Economy for Foreign Trade and Industry; 10. Cecil Owens, Chairman and CEO, Total Technologies and Solutions; 11. Binay Shetty, Vice Chairman and CEO, BRS Ventures.



CTED Commodities Exchange Capacity Building Program at NYU Abu Dhabi.



NYU CTED UAE-Ghana Business and Economic Roundtable in Dubai.



NYU CTED UAE-Ghana Business and Economic Roundtable in Dubai.



CTED Commodities Exchange Capacity Building Program at NYU Abu Dhabi.
[Photos courtesy of: Broomstick (UAE)]

Exploring the Potential of Music as a Tool for Social and Economic Development in Africa

Throughout my career, I have been fascinated about how music and music artists shape popular culture and influence public opinion. Then, during my first trip to the Republic of Congo in 2008 to help establish a community radio station for Mbendjele nomadic communities, I was impressed by the way oral traditions and wisdom were communicated through songs. Based on this experience, I became interested in exploring how to harness the power of music and media to influence public opinion and improve community engagement and social mobilization that could meaningfully impact social development in Africa.

After years of working with community radio stations and music artists across the continent, in 2014, during the Ebola epidemic in West Africa I worked with a group of well-known African artists that included Tiken Jah Fakoly, Salif Keita, Mory Kanté, Amadou and Mariam, Oumou Sangaré, Didier Awadi and Mokobé, amongst others, to create a song and awareness campaign called “Africa Stop Ebola.” The song was recorded to communicate in plain language ways to prevent the disease, and to re-establish public trust in the health services through messages in song, and the participation of artists in radio programs, online videos, and a reality TV song contest that engaged community artists in Guinea to create original songs about Ebola, working in collaboration with MSF and supported by the Fighting Ebola: A Grand Challenge for Development award by USAID. This intervention provided some evidence that music artists and broadcast radio were an effective way to increase trust in the response efforts and educate the public about Ebola prevention.

With the same objective but in a different context, more recently I have been working with medical and veterinary scientists from the Southern Africa Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance (SACIDS) at Sokoine University of Agriculture in Tanzania supported by a grant from IDRC Canada. The project aims to establish an innovative disease surveillance system for the pastoralist Maasai in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, using broadcast radio and mobile phones to increase the capacity of community health workers and community members to identify and report animal and human diseases at the point of outbreak. Through participation in radio programs and reporting using mobile phones, community members actively take part in disease prevention in order to avoid epidemics that – like Ebola – have the potential to create public health emergencies.

Based on these experiences, I have come to understand the power of music and media to influence social development, but current industry trends in the digital economy have opened up opportunities for a music industry in Africa to potentially play a role in economic development as well. After years of struggling with piracy through CD copies and illegal downloads, in 2017 the global music industry saw a second year of growth thanks to the solidification of a global mobile and streaming economy led in part by companies like Spotify, Apple, Amazon, and Netflix, which has increased demand for new and varied creative content in the form of music, films, and digital goods.

In this context, Africa is a promising market for the commercialization and export of music and other creative products. The rise of a mobile economy has paved the way for digital content distribution directly to mobile phones, creating opportunities for music distribution and payment of royalties to artists and creative entrepreneurs. The past few years has seen an explosion in the popularity of music genres like Afrobeat in Nigeria, Bongo Flava in

Kenya and Tanzania, and many other music genres that have gathered local and international attention, which has created a sustainable model for revenue generation from music and enabled some African artists to grow and succeed in international markets.

The music and creative industries offer opportunities for the development and consolidation of a digital economy with export potential. As demand for creative content increases globally, African music could represent a renewable resource based on intellectual capital that depends on human capacity and creativity. As we continue to investigate and advocate for sustainable development models that build and strengthen the capacity of human resources in Africa, NYU Africa House is supporting efforts that explore the potential of the music and creative industries as a sustainable model for social and economic development.

Carlos Chirinos, *Clinical Associate Professor of Music Business, NYU Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development; Director, NYU Music and Social Change Lab*



[Photo courtesy of: Carlos Chirinos]

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"Part of our mission is to bring cutting-edge art and performance from all over the world to NYU, and give students the opportunity to reshape and expand their worldviews. Thanks to Africa House, we were able to bring Faustin Linyekula, one of the continent's premiere dance-makers, to NYU Skirball."

– JAY WEGMAN, DIRECTOR, NYU SKIRBALL

Faustin Linyekula: Sur les Traces de Dinozord



[Photos courtesy of: Agathe Poupeney]

World-renowned dancer and choreographer Faustin Linyekula's *Sur les Traces de Dinuzulu* had its U.S. premiere at NYU Skirball in September 2017, part of Jay Wegman's five-continent-spanning first season as director of NYU Skirball. Set to Mozart's Requiem, Jimi Hendrix, Catholic liturgies, and their own songs, "dancers and actors move through a landscape of ruins, looking for what is left of their dreams" (kabako.org).

We organized several extracurricular conversations with Faustin during his time at NYU Skirball, including an Office Hours video with Lili Chopra (nyuskirball.org/office-hours), and a post-show conversation with NYU professors Awam Amkpa and Manthia Diawara, and Brooklyn-based artist/performer Okwui Okpokwasili.

Below are some excerpts from these conversations, highlighting Faustin's complex understanding of his work and its relation to history, local and international audiences, and his communities in Kisangani.

ON BEING A MULTI-GENRE ARTIST:

I could talk of my work just as a way of meeting others, and meeting them with everything that I am, everything that I have. The context will change, but it is exactly who I am and what I believe in that I bring to the table. I don't feel that I am switching from one type of work to another, it's just me trying to find a way of existing, really, within a context... I don't even need to think about it, I just have to be in tune with myself, to be there.

ON AUDIENCE RESPONSE:

Am I trying to do something to you [the audience]? I'm just trying to make sense of all this chaos for myself, really... ultimately, it's about me and the people I care about, and how to create a space that can be livable for us.

ON HISTORY:

I'm kind of obsessed with history... Everyone who gets to power rewrites history... you start going through... archives [and] you realize... first, it's always the winners' archive, and then, it doesn't go that far back, history. What can you know of the evolution of a people when you only have access to 150 or 200 years of history? That's

really nothing. At times, I wonder if being a dancer is not like a chance or a curse, depending on how you look at it, because I start looking at the body as a potential archive. And so if going on-stage is a way of... asking a few questions to this archive, I don't even know if I'd be able to hear whatever language this archive might speak back to me, but at least to attempt to interrogate the archive, knowing that probably I will never find an answer... but maybe it's somewhere, there, and I'll keep searching. And I hope there'll be a whole army of us there and we'll keep searching, and who knows, who knows. Meaning that somehow, I remain deeply optimistic.



ON LEGACY:

Ever since, I would say, African people started being forced out of the continent by history and many circumstances, the question of return is so central... Every time, whatever the generation... we're always confronted with this same sense of ruins. Now, maybe with [older generations] you could blame the colonial masters. What about our generation? Because my ruins [are] definitely coming from what you passed on to us. How do we deal with this?... For me, the question is, what do I do about it? Because we've been, for many years or generations, pointing fingers, and saying

it's not working because of this and because of that, and it's true, but at this stage I'm really interested in the question of my own responsibility. If the circle is broken, how can I do something that would help mend it? Even if it's just in a very temporary way, and maybe it's just one minute in a performance.

ON COMMUNITY:

Our stage is the city. Belgians never built a theatre in my city [Kisangani]... but this, somehow, I take it as an opportunity, to shift the question of theatre from the building to that of a relationship... The main project we're working on now, besides making work, to tour, to get money to sustain everything back home... the main project is to develop, in one of the neighborhoods of Kisangani, a neighborhood arts center which would also double as a water treatment plan, because in this part of the city... there's no running water. I grew up in part there, because my mother is from that part of the city, and... there was no running water, and to this day it's still the same thing... I'm like, maybe there's something I can do there. And again, it's a question of taking responsibility, like: what can I do, even if it's just a small-scale thing, and even if we can only produce clean drinking water to 10,000 people, but at least it will be water that I can give to my own children... So is it still art? Yeah. And really, does it matter?

ON WHAT ENABLES HIM TO CONTINUE WORKING:

Today, I tend to say that it's knowing that I'm not alone. Knowing that there is this circle of friends and allies... who are fighting the same demons, and also knowing that there are more... just knowing that you're not alone. Because sometimes when you look at everything that we have to deal with, you could be desperate. As Antonio Gramsci puts it, it's about combining the pessimism of the knowing with the optimism of the way. And knowing that you're not alone, and knowing that there are others out there who are also struggling with this, to make this world a more beautiful one, at their own small scale, just that gives me energy to continue.

J de Leon, Assistant Director, Engagement, NYU Skirball



FELLOWSHIPS

Africa House Student Fellowships

Each year, thanks to external donor funding, Africa House provides opportunities for NYU students to conduct short-term research in Africa or on Africa-related topics. Through four competitive fellowships, current NYU undergraduate and graduate students are invited to apply to the following fellowships:

Africa House/CTED Development Impact Fellowship

The Development Impact Fellowship supports undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral students whose current research has the potential for substantial impact to enrich the lives of people in the developing world. **(2-3 awards of \$1,500)**

Africa House Thoyer Fellowship

The Thoyer Fellowship is awarded to outstanding graduate students to support Africa-focused study and research in the fields of economics, political economy, and related disciplines. Fellowships may be used to support travel, living expenses, tuition, books, research,

and other expenses while studying or pursuing research at NYU. **(2 awards of \$2,500)**

Robert Holmes Travel/Research Award for African Scholarship

Co-presented and awarded with NYU Graduate School of Arts and Science (GSAS), this award is given to outstanding graduate students to support study and to conduct research in Africa. The award supports the research and study abroad of scholars in the fields of humanities and social sciences, and may be used for visits to research sites, such as archives, libraries, and to conduct fieldwork. **(2 awards of \$2,500)**

NYU Gallatin and Africa House Research Fellowship and Travel Grant

With support provided by the Bergman Family Foundation, this grant is co-presented and awarded with the NYU Gallatin School of Individualized Study to enable students to travel to and conduct research in Africa with a focus on economics, development, or travel and tourism. **(Up to \$5,000)**



Africa House Student Fellowships award winners for the 2018-2019 academic year. [©Goldman: Courtesy of NYU Photo Bureau]



Afrobeat: The Way She Moves – Framing the Black Female Body in Nigerian Performances

We often imagine the artist Fela Anikulapo-Kuti as the sole hero and motivator of the Afrobeat movement. Currently, his legacy is carried on by his sons Femi Anikulapo-Kuti and Seun Kuti, but untold are the stories of the women who equally maintain the legacy of the artist. The women who have offered diverse facets of creativity to what we know today to be the Kuti legacy. This research has lead me to create a photo series that illuminates the role of women within the Afrobeat movement - on stage and beyond. Through an examination of the fashion, movement and politics of the women in Fela's band and interviews with the current women of Femi Kuti's band, I explore the way women have consciously territorialized space and driven the Afrobeat movement to what it embodies today. In particular, I focus on the voice of Fela's first child Yeni Anikulapo-Kuti, who continues to be a foundational part of her family's career. Finally, I look at the ways women have been displaced in the visual narrative of representations of Fela Anikulapo-Kuti and the origins of Afrobeat. My work intends to share the female story of Afrobeat through the narrative voice of women, who are equal parts of the foundation of the Kuti movement.



[Photos courtesy of: Nayo Sasaki-Picou]

Nayo Sasaki-Picou, *Master's Candidate, Social and Cultural Analysis; Recipient of the Africa House/CTED Development Impact Fellowship*

Regional Health Governance in West Africa: The Role of the West African Health Organization

After the 2014 Ebola outbreak in West Africa, governments, international organizations, and private donors devoted significant resources to the strengthening of health systems by focusing on health governance across different levels, including regional health governance. The West African Health Organization (WAHO), established in 1987 to promote the highest standards of health amongst member states, was not equipped to provide a proficient response to the crisis. However, it has since adopted new measures to address similar outbreaks in the future. One of these has been the establishment of a Regional Center for Disease Control (RCDC). Despite these developments, the underlying regional health governance framework in West Africa has not changed very much over the past few decades, and my research explains the current system as a relational exchange between governance actors and their targets. It seeks to show what the governance deficits in the West African health system are and how they might be addressed.

Health indices in West Africa are among the lowest in the world, with high infant and maternal mortality rates, high disease prevalence, and low (infrastructure and personnel) capacity. National health institutions are unable to effectively protect the populations and territories under their control. Therefore, specialized institutions like WAHO are established under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to address governance challenges in specific sectors. Prior to 2014, WAHO was a little-known agency within the ECOWAS framework. But, since the 2014 Ebola outbreak in ECOWAS member states, WAHO's prospective role as an alternative to weak national health systems, necessary for promoting both regional and national public health, has been recognized.

My research explores the institutional framework for regional health governance in West



Edefe Ojomo speaks about her fellowship research at the 2018 Africa House Gala. [©Goldman: Courtesy of NYU Photo Bureau]

Africa, by looking at the laws, policies, and programs that establish and regulate the relationship between governance actors and their targets. It identifies the challenges in national and regional health systems and explains how these might be addressed. Regional institutions may be positioned to serve as a buffer to remedy health governance deficits by extending their own capacity and legitimacy. However, in order for this to happen, regional institutions must be aware of and accept this remedial role, while also addressing their own governance deficits.

My research involves data collection through document review and interactions with officials of WAHO about their role within the organization and in member states. This necessitated travel to Abuja, Nigeria, where I was able to attend the 2017 ECOWAS Health Ministers Assembly, organized by the ECOWAS Commission and WAHO Secretariat. The funding made available to me as a CTED fellow subsidized my travel costs and other expenses in Nigeria and, thus, enhanced my research experience.

Edefe Ojomo; JSD Candidate, NYU School of Law; Lecturer, University of Lagos; Recipient of the Africa House/CTED Development Impact and Thoyer Fellowship

In Pursuit of Beauty: Imaging Closets in Newark and Beyond

On view from March 27-December 21, 2018, Shine Portrait Studio at Express Newark presents “In Pursuit of Beauty: Imaging Closets in Newark and Beyond,” a solo presentation of new site-specific work by Deborah Willis organized by Shine Portrait Studio Curator-in-Residence, Kalia Brooks Nelson. This project marks Shine’s first large-scale artistic endeavor and given the space’s historic function as James Van Der Zee’s professional photography studio in 1911, In Pursuit of Beauty continues a tradition of radical examination of portraiture and self-identification.

The “closet” in the American-English vernacular has long been a metaphor used to describe the psychological parts of ourselves that are kept most private, or hidden from public view. As an expression, it points to the zone of our secrets, or the site of our deepest vulnerabilities. The work shown In Pursuit of Beauty explores these innermost aspects of ourselves, symbolized through closet space, and how we perform our identities based on how we desire to image ourselves to the world.

Willis photographed the closets of residents in Newark, towns and cities in the surrounding area, as well as New York City, to examine the complex relationship between self-fashioning and identity in contemporary culture. The resulting photographs expand on her influential work as an artist, scholar and educator studying and creating photographs that reflect on personal and collective memories of beauty. Through her investigation of the closet as a site where beauty is enacted through the representation of our private and public selves, she subverts its implication of hiding something and celebrates the closet as a space of empowerment for individuals authoring their own identities contrary to social or cultural convention.

Kalia Brooks Nelson *Adjunct Professor, Department of Photography and Imaging, NYU Tisch School of the Arts*

Photo Credit: Cathy Lenix Hooker, Vintage Purse, 2018; Archival Pigment Print; Courtesy of Deborah Willis

MALARIA AND DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACTS

Malaria disrupts life routinely and prematurely in African countries, disproportionately claiming young lives. The burden of malaria has always been measured in terms of cases and deaths in children; however, evidence has been steadily accumulating on malaria's 'hidden' contribution to developmental disabilities and delays in childhood, which can influence outcomes across the entire course of an individual's life.

Malaria may manifest itself anywhere on a spectrum from mild illness with fever to severe or fatal disease. Once in the bloodstream, the malaria parasite hijacks and multiplies in human red blood cells and often targets the brain, where infected red blood cells stick to the lining of blood vessels, disrupting oxygen supply to this vital organ and exposing infected children to neurological and cognitive impairments. Studies investigating malaria's neurocognitive effects have mainly

er types of cells occurs in all malaria infections, even in parasite-carrying children with no disease symptoms. This means that, with each new infection, children develop natural immunity against malaria, but are also subject to potential brain injury. Moreover, recurrent infections and mild episodes of malaria may compromise the nutritional status of children and lead to changes in their appetite, attention, sleep patterns and physical activity, all of which may negatively affect child growth and development. According to the WHO, there were an estimated 216 million new cases in 2016, most of which in young African children living in remote rural areas with limited access to health care. Considering the very high incidence of malaria during childhood, the accumulating neurocognitive impact on children and the social and economic burden on families and health care systems may be very significant.

The world has come a long way in the fight against malaria. The national scale-up of malaria control programs have led to massive reductions in malaria cases and deaths globally since 2000, and this is a laudable achievement in itself. Yet it is a sobering fact that global investments in malaria control have fallen short of internationally set targets and that millions of people living in malaria ridden countries still do not have access to effective preventive measures or antimalarial treatment. Any progress towards malaria control may have effects that reach beyond the health of affected populations. Improving early childhood health paves the way for greater educational attainment, leading to increased future earnings and employment, which in turn can influence family size and household labor decisions. Al-

"We are guilty of many errors and many faults, but our worst crime is abandoning the children, neglecting the fountain of life. Many of the things we need can wait. The child cannot. Right now is the time his bones are being formed, his blood is being made, and his senses are being developed. To him we cannot answer 'Tomorrow.' His name is today."

— Nobel Laureate Gabriela Mistral



Anti-malaria campaign billboard.
[Photo courtesy of: Yesim Tozan]

focused on hospitalized patients with life-threatening severe complications. Much less is known about the extent and type of impairments following less severe forms of malaria, which are more frequently experienced by children living in areas with year-around malaria.

Evidence suggests that the adhesion of infected red blood cells to blood vessels and oth-



[Photo courtesy of: Yesim Tozan]

though a focus on health impact is still important and necessary, greater emphasis may need to be given to analyzing the influence of malaria on human capital accumulation to make a more persuasive economic case for investing in malaria control and to guide future efforts at national and international levels.

Yesim Tozan, PhD, *Clinical Associate Professor, NYU College of Global Public Health, Department of Global Health*

Gbenga Ogedegbe, MD, MPH, *Professor, NYU School of Medicine, Department of Population Health*

ETHIOPIA SCHOOL-FEEDING CAPSTONE PROJECT WITH WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

With a rapid increase in the population from 88.9 million in 2014 to 105 million in 2017, Ethiopia is the second-most populous country in Africa. About 84% of the Ethiopian population lives in rural areas, and the majority is engaged in small-scale agriculture and pastoralist activities. Over the past decade, Ethiopia has made important strides toward reducing hunger and improving child health. Between 2010 and 2016, mortality rates of children under five were cut by 40%, and stunting rates were reduced drastically, from 58% to 38%.

Since 2015, however, the country has been challenged by extended dry periods, poor rainy seasons, and an influx of refugees – mainly women and children – from neighboring countries, resulting in the need for food relief for 8.5 million people in the second half of 2017. Food insecurity has consistently been a pressing issue in Ethiopia, and malnutrition is a serious public health concern. In an effort to address food insecurity, various school feeding program models have been put into place over the past two decades. In collaboration with the Ethiopian Ministry of Education, World Food Programme (WFP) has been implementing school feeding interventions for about 20 years. Starting in 2012 WFP began implementing Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programs in two regions in Ethiopia: Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) and Oromia.

At its core, the provision of home grown daily school meals aims to reduce the vulnerability arising from food insecurity, particularly in chronically affected areas, while improving overall health and nutrition of school-aged children and promoting school enrollment and attendance, as well as student performance, with a focus on girls' education. The HGSF program also has agricultural and community development ob-

jectives through linking school feeding with local small-scale farmer production by creating an ongoing market for farmers. In sum, the WFP's HGSF in Ethiopia is aimed to ensure every child has equal access to education, health and nutrition, and most of all to help attain Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger; SDG 3: Good Health & Well Being; SDG 4: Quality Education; SDG 5: Gender Equality; and SDG 6: Quality Work & Economic Growth.

In January 2018, I had the pleasure of mentoring a Capstone team of MPH students during their fieldwork in Ethiopia. Their project, designed in partnership with the WFP, focuses on validating and improving upon the existing "theory of change" underlying the HGSF program, which serves as a basis for the estimation of the economic return on investment. The Capstone team aimed to identify potential bottlenecks in the existing

HGSF program and its components, as well as to improve upon the context-specific nutritional components of the program to ultimately increase its nutritional and health impact on school-aged children. Over the course of two weeks, the team visited 12 primary schools in various regions of the country. These school visits exposed our team to different school feeding program models that coexist in the country, including the WFP's HGSF program, and the Office of the First Lady of Ethiopia's school feeding program, which targets needy students in selected primary schools in Addis

Ababa. Additionally, our team was afforded the opportunity to meet with key stakeholders involved with school feeding efforts at the programmatic and policy levels, including officials from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, regional and district government agencies, and farmer associations.

Through these site visits and key informant interviews, the team aims to expand beyond the school itself to gain a systems-wide understanding of the different school feeding program models in place.

Accompanied by our colleagues at the WFP, we traveled from the capital city of Addis Ababa to Awassa, a major city in the SNNPR region of Ethiopia. With Awassa as our home base, the team visited several schools in SNNPR, including schools with the HGSF program, schools with an in-kind school feeding program where students take home food rations, and schools that did not have any school



Prof. Yesim Tozan and NYU College of Global Public Health students working with WFP Ethiopia.



Prof. Yesim Tozan and NYU College of Global Public Health students working with WFP Ethiopia.



Prof. Yesim Tozan and NYU College of Global Public Health students in Ethiopia.

feeding program in place. At each school, we had engaging discussions with school principals, teachers, school committee members (some of whom were parents), village representatives, and district officials regarding the successes and challenges of implementing school feeding programs and the extent of community engagement and participation. These conversations will allow the team to gauge the ownership and sustainability of the program at the local level and the opportunity for implementing additional activities, such as deworming and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) improvements. As WASH is closely linked with the success of school feeding programs, the team spent additional time after interviews collecting observational data on both the WASH infrastructure and school feeding procedures. These encounters accompanied long nights of assessing acquired information, evaluating topic and interview guides, and planning for further observations – all of this while immersing ourselves in the culture and traditions of our host country. We enjoyed many cups of the famous Ethiopian coffee, ate copious amounts of injera, participated in a number of traditional dance excursions, and traveled to Gondar to experience the heart of the Epiphany celebrations and to visit Fasil Ghebbi, one of the many UNESCO heritage sites in Ethiopia. Our fieldwork in Ethiopia was full of adventure!

Yesim Tozan, PhD, Clinical Associate Professor, NYU College of Global Public Health, Department of Global Health

[Photos courtesy of: Yesim Tozan]

The Places You'll Go: An Assessment of Systems and Care at the Jakaya Kikwete Cardiac Institute, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania



NYU Rory Meyers College of Nursing meets with H.E. Dr. Jakaya M. Kikwete, former president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

“Karibu” (Welcome in Swahili)

As NYU Africa House welcomes the former President of Tanzania, His Excellency Jakaya Kikwete, to our urban campus in the heart of New York City as a Visiting Scholar, we prepare for our second visit to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. In August 2017, we conducted a needs assessment of nursing in the cardiothoracic intensive care unit (ICU) in the Jakaya Kikwete Cardiac Institute (JKCI) in Dar es Salaam. Dr. Marion Bergman, Director of Healthcare Projects at MCW (Miracle Corners of the World) and an Adjunct faculty member of NYU Rory Meyers College of Nursing, contacted Ann Williams, Director of Global Health Initiatives, at the request of Dr. Mohammed Janabi, Medical Director of JKCI, to see if the College of Nursing would like to help. MCW is a non-profit organization dedicated to addressing communities' pressing needs by empowering current leaders and readying leaders of tomorrow as expressed by their tag line - “Local Change Through Global Exchange®.” The Director of Nursing at JKCI, Mr. Robert Mallya, and his colleague, Director of Central Supply Services, Ms. Florence Kasembe, welcomed us in Dar with typical Tanzanian hospitality. On our excursion through the streets of the bustling capital, recounted that JKCI had its inaugural opening in 2015 and was built with donations from the Chinese government. This hospital was the fulfillment of President Kikwete's vision – to address one of the country's most pressing health care burdens, cardiovascular disease. Since the

opening, cardiothoracic surgeons have performed an estimated 2,500 cardiac surgeries over the last ten years, offering life-extending surgical procedures in Tanzania for the first time and saving the government the expense of sending patients to other countries for much needed treatments.

“Moyo” (Heart in Swahili)

Although treatment of infectious disease has been the priority in Africa, non-communicable diseases, such as cardiovascular disease (CVD), are a major cause of morbidity and mortality in Africa. CVD disproportionately affects individuals throughout their lifespan in Africa. The incidence of congenital heart defects (CHD) is about the same as in other African countries, but is difficult to quantify due to inadequate reporting data and modalities to diagnose heart defects in utero or in the early stages of the

disease. Although many CHDs are easily repairable, the lack of surgical options leads to a poor prognosis for many children. Additionally, young children and adolescents are predisposed to a common and treatable infection known as Group A Streptococcus (GAS). Delays in recognition and inadequate treatment of GAS contribute to an epidemic of rheumatic heart disease and permanent valve damage as the bacteria invade normal cardiac tissues and heart valves. Young adults with CHD experience a dramatic increase in heart failure, stroke and irregular heart rhythms. Lastly, while advances in the successful treatment of infectious diseases have extended the



NYU Rory Meyers College of Nursing meets with H.E. Dr. Jakaya M. Kikwete, former president of the United Republic of Tanzania.



H.E. Dr. Jakaya M. Kikwete, former president of the United Republic of Tanzania, tours NYU Rory Meyers College of Nursing.

longevity of many individuals in Africa, the associated comorbidities of aging, such as hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, and diabetes have increased, promoting the development of cardiovascular disease in adults.

“Muuguzi” (Nurse in Swahili)

On our first day at JKCI, we rounded with the head nurse, Ms. Salma Wibonela, and the nurses as they examined their patients in the ICU: an 18-year-old boy who had a tumor removed from his heart; a 4-year-old boy who had undergone surgery for a Tetralogy of Fallot; and a young girl who underwent a surgical repair of ventricular septal defect and later contracted meningitis. 70% of patients who undergo cardiac surgery at JKCI are children with congenital heart disease, reflecting the burden of heart defects on the youth. Many of these children would not have survived without the surgical treatments.

Similar to other countries in Africa, Tanzania has a critical shortage of nurses. By the time a patient is transferred to a hospital in Tanzania from a local or district hospital, their diseases are more advanced and complicated. Providing expert nursing care, particularly in the immediate postoperative cardiothoracic period, is critical since this is a very hemodynamically unstable time. Unfortunately, since



NYU Rory Meyers College of Nursing program with MCW in the United Republic of Tanzania.

cardiothoracic surgery is new to Tanzania, many of the nursing programs do not have the technical expertise to educate nurses about this type of surgical care. Only 9% of nurses at JKCI have earned a baccalaureate or master's degree in nursing. Persistent nursing shortages have resulted in inadequate staffing and mandatory overtime, with some nurses working up to sixty hours per week every week. In addition to performing clinical nursing responsibilities, nurses are responsible for administrative duties such as billing and medical record-keeping, at the same time they are caring for critically ill patients. Despite these challenges, all of the nurses expressed an intense desire to acquire additional education and training, but acknowledged the multifaceted barriers, including a lack of available educational resources, limited computer access, insufficient numbers of reference books and/or libraries.

“Ushirikiano” (Partnership in Swahili)

The lack of educational opportunities begins early in primary and secondary education, as students who elect not to take science courses, cannot proceed to nursing programs. National policies are needed to advance educational opportunities so that local citizens can become nurses, nurse practitioners, and physicians of the future. In the interim, local change can be implemented immediately. The NYU Rory Meyers College of Nursing is partnering with the cardiothoracic surgery team to ensure a “culture of safety and excellence” is established in the ICU. A culture of safety is founded on an awareness that critical care environments are high-risk environments, where health care providers confront difficult decisions and perform technically complex procedures. In this type of clinical environment, there is a propensity for variations in care and poor outcomes. To promote the highest quality care outcomes, components of a “culture of safety” include the implementation of:

1. team-based care and open communication across different disciplines,
2. metrics and electronic health records to track health care outcomes,
3. continuous quality improvement processes to continuously address and improve health care outcomes, and
4. organizational leadership to commit resources to safety.

Emerging cardiothoracic surgery programs in the developing world present both great hope and significant challenges. Implementing a “culture of excellence and safety” where teams work together to understand complex systems and produce widespread system improvements represents a low-tech solution for highly complicated problems. With international health care providers partnering with their colleagues in Tanzania, President Kikwete's legacy for improving cardiovascular health care for all will be realized. “Assante sana” (Thank you in Swahili).

Mary M. Brennan, DNP, RN, AGACNP-BC, ANP, FAANP,
 NYU Rory Meyers College of Nursing

Linda Herrmann, PhD, RN, AGACNP-BC, ACHPN, FAANP, NYU Rory
 Meyers College of Nursing

[Photos courtesy of: Mary M. Brennan and Linda Herrmann]

Understanding Africa through Art



NYU Africa House Art Collection, traditional masks and figures.

[Photo credit: NYU Africa House (above), ©Hollenshead: Courtesy of NYU Photo Bureau (below)]

Africa House Art Collection

Spanning from as early as the 11th century to the mid-20th century, with most objects produced in early 20th century, the Africa House Art Collection includes ceremonial masks, wooden and terracotta figurines, ceramic vessels, a leather shield, textiles, metal works, and reliquary. Giving a sense of Africa and its diversity while at the same time its coherence, the collection presents an often unseen perspective of daily lives of Africans from the period in which the art was created, and some of which are still part of Africa's living heritage today.

In April 2018, Africa House opened the first installation of its permanent collection of African art. Received from an anonymous donor, and representing more than 15 countries from across the



continent (Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, DRC, Gabon, Angola, Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Guinea, and South Africa), the collection reveals a unique, and often untold, story of Africa.

Africa: Significations Exhibition

In October 2017, Awam Amkpa, Associate Professor of Social and Cultural Analysis at Tisch School of the Arts, presented *Africa: Significations* at Africa House in New York, following the original showing in Havana, Cuba.

From geometry sequencing and calligraphy, paintings and sculptures, music, dance and photography, the New York exhibition of *Africa: Significations* offered a dialogic display of visual and performing arts that archives the texts and methods of an expansive contemporary Africa and its place in contemporary histories of art. *Africa: Significations* stages works in which African and African diasporic conventions of theme and style inscribe such ideas as subjectivity, citizenship, and spirituality into the larger, trans-African world of art-making.

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"Working with the Africa House art collection gave me new ways to look at how historical and cultural objects from the African continent can be displayed outside of the museum tradition and spaces."
– Takako Sakamoto, Student Program Assistant, Art Programs



[Photos courtesy of: Awam Amkpa.]

LIVES

OF



**CHIKE
FRANKIE
EDOZIEN**

GREAT

MEN



After years of meticulously documenting the challenges and issues that contemporary women and men on the African continent who aren't strictly heterosexual face in their daily lives, I was finally able to put all of that information in one accessible book for the world.

"Lives of Great Men: Living and Loving as an African Gay Man" (Team Angelica) was published in November 2017 and celebrated with a launch at NYU Africa House to a capacity audience of hundreds eager to finally get their hands on a copy.

It was a fitting celebration to a book that had such a long journey to complete. While researching for what became a memoir, I examined the obstacles and joys facing people in Lagos, Nigeria; Kampala, Uganda; Cape Town; South Africa; and Accra, Tema, Kumasi, and Tamale, all cities in Ghana.

Ghana, the first nation on our continent to achieve independence from colonial masters, is also home to NYU's first Study Away campus on the African continent, a pioneering global site that has been paving the way for scholarship there for more than a decade. This campus served as a base when a few years ago, anti-gay sentiments whipped up and stoked by evangelical and other religious leaders forced many to retreat and even go into hiding.

It was on the radio, in the newspapers, and on television non-stop. There was palpable fear of the unseen band of homosexuals coming to take away people's way of life, livelihoods and delusional pronouncements were made.

Men and women who sought love from people of their same gender, even while being married to opposite sex partners, feared being "unmasked" or "outed" and the humiliation it would bring, or even being cast out of their homes.

Traps were set by marauding gangs bent on robbing and beating up gay people who used dating apps to try to connect. From our base in Accra, I began interviewing these men all over Ghana and expanded my inquiry to the other countries mentioned.

There really was very little safe space for folks today who didn't conform to heteronormativity. And, I soon concluded that many nations on the continent were losing their greatest resources – their own people – to the outside world. Outside of those who couldn't leave, there were throngs of others who did, and continue to do so, seeking asylum in the West, after being beaten and persecuted with impunity in their home countries.

"Lives" is a celebration of these people, but also those who love and support them and create places where they can thrive in an environment where the homophobes have the loudest voices.

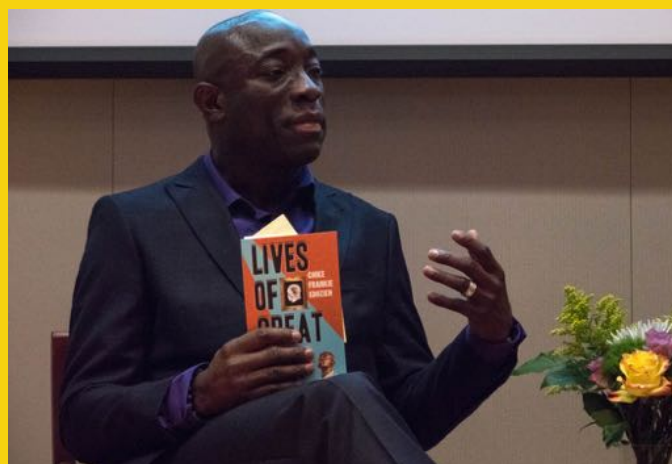
When NYU Provost Katherine Fleming, an early reader and champion of "Lives," opened up the Africa House launch on November 30, 2017 with a speech about the importance of collecting and documenting oral histories and highlighting voices often unseen, her words resonated with the packed room of Africans in New York, scholars, and others.

When Professor Yaw Nyarko, the economist and Director of Africa House, threw open the doors of the house for a few rollicking hours of libations, music, conversation, and noshing, it was thrilling to see many of the African LGBT asylum network come in and celebrate the book.

Many of their lives have been documented in the book and several told me they felt "visible" and "empowered" being there for the first time in a long time.

As I signed books and thanked them, I reminded them, "Africa House is your home. Drop by for any event you feel like. Anytime."

Chike F. Edozien, *Clinical Associate Professor and Director of Reporting Africa, NYU Arthur L. Carter Journalism Institute*



Prof. Chike F. Edozien (Journalism) presents his novel "Lives of Great Men." [Photo by: Devin Curry]



NYU Provost Katherine Fleming opens Prof. Chike F. Edozien's (Journalism) book reading of "Lives of Great Men." [Photo by: Devin Curry]

AFRICA AND THE SOVIET UNION: TECHNOLOGY, IDEOLOGY, AND CULTURE

On October 13, 2017, two dozen historians and anthropologists with different intellectual backgrounds gathered to explore the contemporary significance, impact, and legacies of Soviet-African relations at the workshop “Africa and the Soviet Union: Technology, Ideology and Culture.” This event was organized by Robyn d’Avignon, Assistant Professor of African History at NYU and Betty Banks, a PhD candidate in Soviet History at NYU. It was co-sponsored by Africa House, the Jordan Center for the Advanced Study of Russia, the NYU Department of History, and NYU’s Humanities Initiative.

Throughout the second half of the twentieth century, the Soviet Union invested heavily in technical aid, military assistance, political and academic education, and cultural and

diplomatic ties with the new and emerging states of independent Africa. During these same years, many Africans looked to the USSR as a source of expertise, technology, and political inspiration. Yet analysis of these critical connections – as well as their political and material afterlives – remains nascent. Deliberately bridging academic centers and combining scholars from different communities, this conference sought to create an environment in which these myriad relations could be brought into view.

Twelve scholars from universities in the U.S., Canada, Germany, and the U.K. gave presentations to a large audience from the NYU community and beyond. The conference papers discussed cameras, radios, nuclear physics, varied collective work traditions, diplomatic visits, schemes of knowledge, political activism, development aid, cycling and language policies, among other things, and

made clear the breadth of activities taking place in this transnational or international space. As a group, we asked how Soviet-African connections (or their limits) contributed to, reshaped and/or disrupted many of the large global processes that dominated the second half of the last century: decolonization, the growth of technical expertise, shifting political imaginations, the “fall” of socialism, the rise of international organizations, development, and corresponding changes in global political economy.

Over the lunch hour we enjoyed a screening of the documentary film “Atomic Junction: The Road to Nuclear Power,” by Abena Dove Osseo-Asare. This film explores communities of Ghanaians – scientists, students, landowners and traders – living near a research center that was the planned site of Soviet nuclear reactor. Although the reactor was never installed, the networks that built up around its absence expressed a key theme of the day: connections with the USSR created concrete social and physical with lasting effects even when their ostensible main goal – the nuclear reactor – is missing.

The day ended with a lively dinner and reception hosted by Africa House. As participants continued conversations we were joined by Offiong Aqua, an NYU Steinhardt professor who gave a short address about his experiences living, study-



ing, working, and enjoying his youth as a Nigerian medical student at Moscow’s People’s Friendship University in the 1980s.

In the six months since the conference, the organizers plus Asif Sidiqi, Professor of History at Fordham University, and one of the presenters from the event, have put together a proposal for a special issue of Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. This issue brings together five papers that grew directly out of the presentations and discussions enjoyed during the workshop. We hope that this publication will form a lasting legacy of the intellectual work of the event, and help support further research on this important, yet understudied, set of transnational connections.

Robyn d’Avignon, *Assistant Professor of History, New York University*

Elizabeth (Betty) Banks, *PhD Candidate in History, New York University*



[Photos courtesy of: Heather Jansen Messina]

AFRICAN DREAMS IN CHINA



Street outside Bole Market, Guangzhou. [Photo by: James Costello]



[Photo courtesy of: "Guangzhou Dream Factory"]

On April 25, 2018, NYU Africa House partnered with the U.S.-Asia Law Institute (USALI) at the NYU School of Law to present a special screening of “Guangzhou Dream Factory” – a documentary about the African experience in Guangzhou, China. The film explores the struggles of men and women from Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, and Uganda as they forge a new life amid the bustle of this Chinese megalopolis.

The China-Africa relationship is often contextualized as Chinese investment in the African continent. This documentary told the other side of the story – one of African traders and business people who have been coming to the Guangzhou region since the mid-1990s to seek their fortune and start a new life. Guangzhou, a trade and manufacturing hub sometimes called “The Third Capital of the World,” draws African merchants who come to buy goods such as jewelry and electronics in bulk, which they ship back to their homeland for sale.

Yet, African integration in China is in jeopardy. As the film revealed, most African immigrants live their lives in fear of being deported. Onerous Chinese visa renewal requirements mean that many immigrants find themselves in danger of a costly deportation. As of 2013, around the time when this documentary was filmed, China amended its legislation governing foreign residents. The amended law added higher penalties

for illegal workers and over stayers. As of 2018, it is reported that there are officially 15,000 Africans living in the city compared to 20,000 in 2009, but “the real number,” including illegal immigrants and over-stayers, is believed to be much higher – as high as 150,000.

The event began with opening remarks by Africa House Assistant Director Kingsley Essegbey, who stated, “What struck me about this film was the visa issues that Africans are up against. This is something you don’t hear about enough in the media and what makes this film particularly important.” Following the film was a Q&A session moderated by USALI Executive Director Ira Belkin with filmmakers Christiane Badgley and Erica Marcus. The three spoke to a lively audience about the editing process, issues they focused on in the film, and the story behind the film.

Director and co-producer Christiane Badgley is an independent producer and editor of social issue documentary films, and co-producer Erica Marcus has produced numerous documentary films that have screened at festivals including Sundance, Berlin and Locarno, and been broadcast on PBS and European TV networks. Badgley has decades of experience working and living in Africa and Marcus has had similar experiences in China. With a long history in Africa and China respectively, these two were well suited to document this compelling and complicated story. As Belkin noted during the discussion, “It is difficult to tell a complex story well and you succeeded in

conveying both the early hope Africans brought to Guangzhou and the later disappointments with which many left.” The evening was further enriched by contributing comments from several experts on the African diaspora and the experience of both Chinese and Africans interacting with one another. It was fascinating to listen and discuss the interaction of representatives of these great civilizations without referencing the American perspective at all.

The event concluded with a reception, where friends of Africa House and USALI had an opportunity to exchange ideas and talk with the filmmakers one-on-one. This was the first time that the U.S.-Asia Law Institute and Africa House have programmed an event together, and given the growing legal and cultural ties between the two regions we look forward to future opportunities to strengthen the growing China-Africa friendship at NYU. As Badgley aptly noted, “This film reflects many of the current trends around the world – where governments want to shut their doors and keep ‘foreigners’ out. This is a film to remind us that we are all connected – we all have dreams – and are all trying to make a better life.”

Ira Belkin, *Executive Director, U.S.-Asia Law Institute; Adjunct Professor, NYU School of Law*

Alexis Agliano Sanborn, *Program Coordinator, U.S.-Asia Law Institute*



China Africa friendship demonstration, Guangzhou. [Photo by: Christiane Badgley]

Coffee Traceability has Huge Potential to Increase Farmers' Income

Ethiopia's unique geographical topology and altitude provided for thousands of varieties of coffee to develop. With more than 500 billion cups consumed annually, coffee is the most popular beverage in the world. Ethiopia's coffee production (8.1 million bags of 60 kg) is estimated at 10% of global supply, the largest in Africa. Because of its rich volcanic soil, high elevation, and more than 6,000 coffee varieties, Ethiopia produces some of the most extraordinary coffee flavors in the world. Coffee supports major economic activity in Ethiopia and is one of the country's top export earners accounting for over \$800 million in 2017. Smallholder farmers who subsist across the high altitude of Ethiopia grow over 90% of Ethiopia's coffee on more than 500,000 hectares of land.

The sustainability of coffee and coffee farmers is in parallel with consumption behaviors in the global market. Coffee consumers have now evolved to become sensitive not only to the mechanics of coffee processing but also the historical context of the coffee that they drink. Therefore, tracing coffee from its source is vital to address the critical information need by the coffee development and marketing system, while remaining competitive in the eyes of coffee consumers.



Ethiopian coffee traders during market day. [Photo courtesy of: Ermias Eshetu]

Despite the high volume of coffee produced, Ethiopian farmers remain among the poorest in the world. To address this, farmers were trained on better harvesting, processing, and storage methods while improving product quality and marketability, which resulted in a modest increase in their income. To further strengthen well-being by improving the lives and economic return to farmers, they needed an innovative approach to link them upwards from coffee washing stations and mills to the market, exporters, roasters, and eventual consumer.

Traceability of coffee offers a sustainable and resilient method to ensure a farmer's commitment to farm as well as proper sourcing of desired coffee for global consumption. The power that coffee commands from global consumers means that a more sophisticated consumption behavior is in the making. The Ethiopia Commodity Exchange (ECX) worked with key coffee sector stakeholders to lay a foundation to build a more efficient and quality-focused traceability system that will help secure higher prices in export markets. The ECX traceability effort was envisaged to electronically track and trace every commodity traded at ECX, thereby providing total visibility of the commodity movement through the supply chain. This initiative significant-



Ethiopian coffee traders during market day. [Photo courtesy of: Ermias Eshetu]

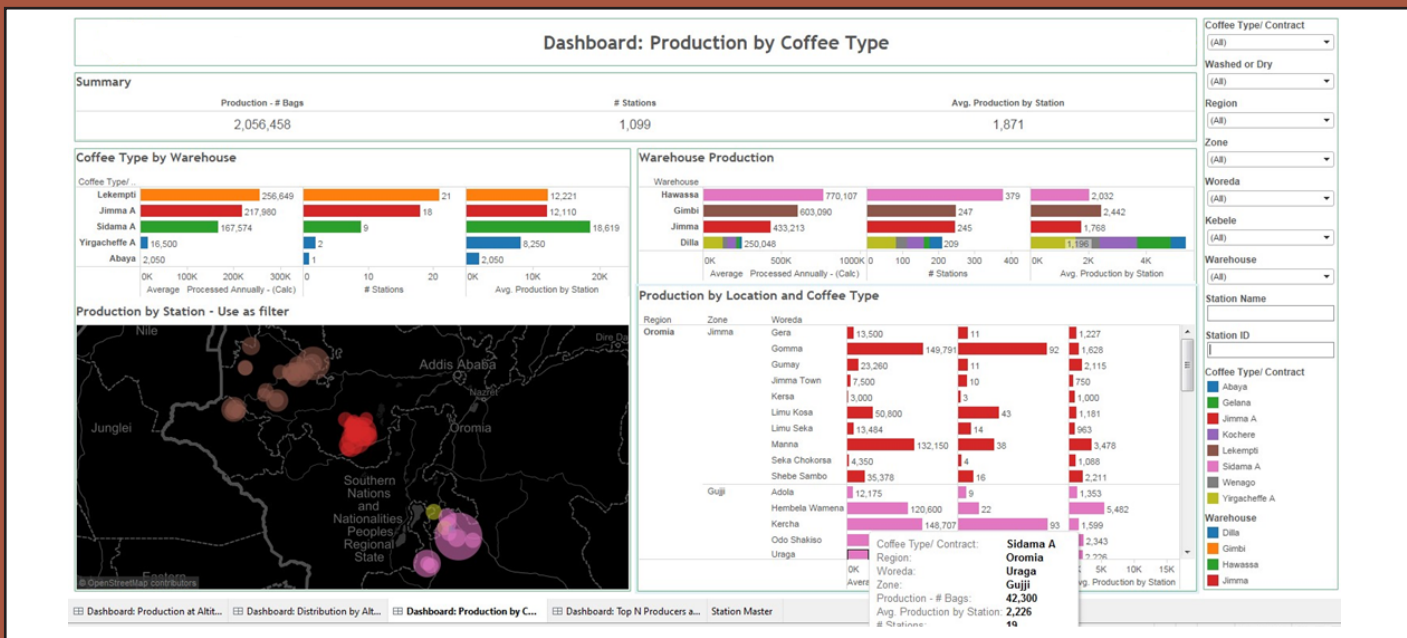
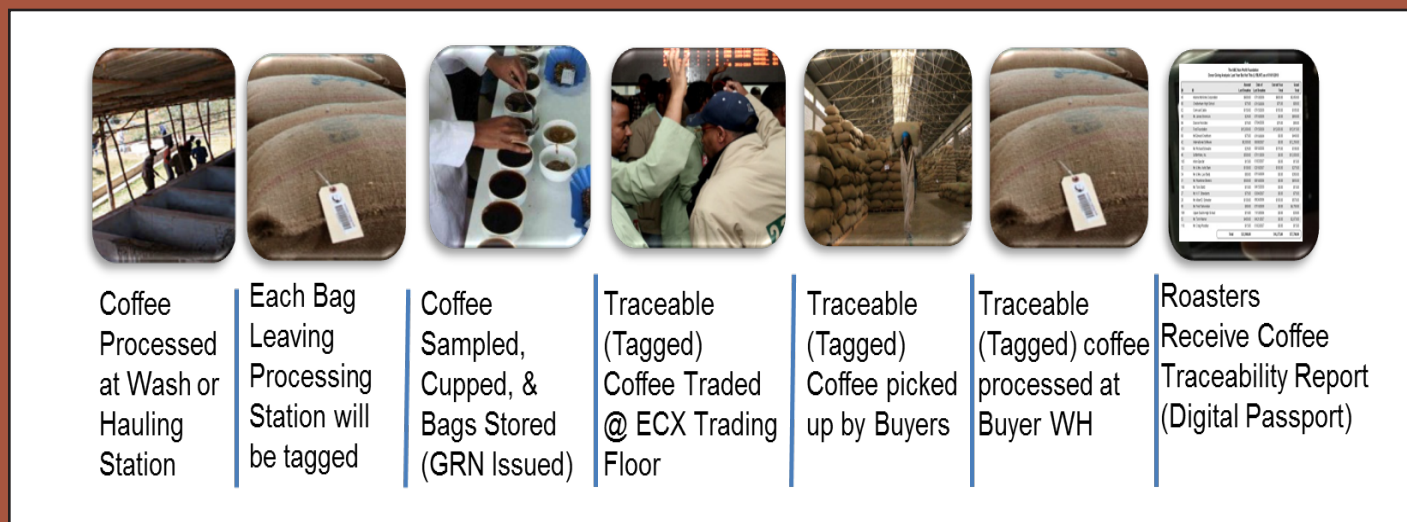
ly improved ECX's service delivery and control mechanism while also addressing demand for traceable coffee from international buyers. The project entered the pilot test phase starting in December 2015 and has plans to launch in January 2019.

With a lack of robust traceability in the coffee value chain, coffee exporters are no longer perceived as a consistent supplier of quality coffee primarily due to problems with actual coffee not meeting the standards expected based on pre-shipment contracts. To remedy the reputation, a full-scale traceability model should be implemented.

While Ethiopia is recognized as the origin of coffee with huge diver-

sity, traceability of its coffee supply still has ways to go. Premium prices could be obtained for Ethiopian farmers by taking advantage of its cultural heritage that has strong promotional potentials along with traceability to bring even greater international recognition. Traceability of coffee and other commodities would allow the full realization of both its economic advantages as well as in retaining its heritage being the “origin” of coffee, with its perceived value yet to be fully realized.

Ermias Eshetu, *Former CEO, Ethiopia Commodity Exchange (ECX)*



[Above images courtesy of: Ermias Eshetu]

CTED'S GHANA SUMMER INTERNSHIP FIELD EXPERIENCE: TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, INNOVATION

In July 2017 and 2018, NYU Africa House affiliate Center for Technology Economic Development (CTED) hosted 6-10 interns from the NYU Abu Dhabi and New York campuses, and Ashesi University in Ghana, for the annual CTED Summer Field Internship in the rural community of Kumawu, in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. With Professor Yaw Nyarko, NYU Abu Dhabi Professors Jerome White (Computer Science), Morgan Hardy (Economics), and Heitor Pellegrina (Economics) worked with students during the course of the internship to provide guidance on their projects. The faculty gave lectures on agricultural trade, food security, and shared their experience conducting field experiments in rural settings.

During the internship, students were given the opportunity to choose from a range of structured programs in CTED's key research areas:

Economic Governance, Mapping, and Drones:

Interns on this team worked with CTED staff to collect aerial drone imagery and map the traditional lands and rural farms in the Kumawu Traditional Area. Using GIS software, students analyzed geo-spatial datasets of local districts, reviewed historical land tenure documents, and matched new data against historic plots. This data aids in the local governance of the community.

Farmers and Marketplace Commodities

Trading: Collaborating with Ghana's Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) and local farmer organizations, interns beta tested, trained, and deployed CTED's MarketPlace app to enable commodities trading between buyers and sellers. By surveying farmers, the ultimate users of the app, interns were able to make changes to the design to create a better user experience to increase usage.

Biography of a People: Interns learned about the rich cultural heritage of the Kumawu community (in the Ashanti Kingdom) working with CTED staff and the Kumawuman Traditional Council on developing exhibitions within the Kumawu Palace Museum and identifying additional sites, such as shrines, that represent the unique history of Kumawu. The work of the team culminated in the creation of the Kumawuman Museum mobile app that catalogues the artifacts in the community museum (in English and the local Twi dialect) and documents the history, culture, and lands of the Kumawu Traditional Area.



Summer interns from NYU Abu Dhabi, NYU New York, with CTED staff, farmers, and Prof. Yaw Nyarko. [©NYU CTED]

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"Working on MarketPlace in Kumawu afforded me the opportunity to contribute to the development of a product which uses economics and computer science to help improve the welfare of smallholder farmers and traders. It is an experience which I look back upon fondly."
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– Tochi Eni-Kalu, Master's Student, NYU Department of Economics

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"From history, we can infer why and how traditions influence economic activity. Working with the Biography team confirmed the importance for development practitioners to understand and appreciate long standing customs and traditions in communities of interest."
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– Zenani Orenge, Master's Student, NYU Wagner Graduate School of Public Service



CTED's Field Research Center in Kumawu, Ghana. [©NYU CTED]

um mobile app that catalogues the artifacts in the community museum (in English and the local Twi dialect) and documents the history, culture, and lands of the Kumawu Traditional Area.

Mobile Apps for Economic Development: On this team, interns worked with CTED staff to develop and test various apps aimed at fostering economic development. Across all teams, the Tech team wrote and debugged code, designed user interfaces, and recommended improvements to enhance user experiences for the various mobile applications for CTED's research programs.

Africa House

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