



EURAFRICAN FORUM

Ist Edition

JULY 10, 2018

ESTORIL CONGRESS CENTER,
CASCAIS, PORTUGAL



Conselho da Diáspora Portuguesa
World Portuguese Network

[#EurAfricanForum](#)

[#CoalitionsforChange](#)

AGENDA

1ST EDITION EURAFRICAN FORUM

Estoril Congress Center, Cascais

July 9, 2018

- BLOGGERS PANEL #COALITIONSFORCHANGE – EMPOWERING THE EURAFRICAN WOMEN

JULY 10, 2018

- OPENING SESSION
- KEYNOTE SPEAKER “CRAFTING COALITIONS FOR CHANGE”
- PANEL 1: TIME FOR TRUST
- SPEECH: PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC AND HONORARY PRESIDENT OF PORTUGUESE DIASPORA COUNCIL,
- PANEL 2: HOW INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCE SHARING WILL CREATE A “MULTIPLIER EFFECT”?
- INSTITUTIONAL PANEL “POLITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE FUTURE OF AF-EU RELATIONS”
- PANEL 3: CATALYZING ON THE PROMISE OF THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: TIME FOR CONCRETE ACTION
- PANEL 4: REBALANCING THE EURAFRICAN GEOGRAPHIES: THE ROLE OF THE INFLUENCE DIASPORA
- FINAL CONCLUSIONS
- SPECIAL VIDEO MESSAGE
- KEYNOTE SPEAKER "BUILDING TRUST FOR STRONG PARTNERSHIPS"





EURAFRIKAN FORUM

CRAFTING COALITIONS FOR CHANGE / JULY 10th 2018

EURAFRIKAN FORUM

CRAFTING COALITIONS FOR CHANGE



ESTORIL
CENTRO DE CONGRESSOS



CRAFTING COALITIONS
FOR CHANGE

EUROPEAN
FORUM

Introduction 4:30

1ST EDITION OF THE EURAFRICAN FORUM – CRAFTING COALITIONS FOR CHANGE

The 1st EurAfrican Forum took place on July 10, 2018, at Estoril Congress Center with the theme “Crafting Coalitions for Change”.

This action-oriented platform aims to foster stronger collaboration between Europe and Africa in order to promote a shared green and inclusive growth, to uncover new business opportunities and to create synergies between innovation models.

African and European leaders from government, business and civil society gathered in Portugal to discuss these shared goals and collectively explored new types of coalitions at a time where the global geopolitical landscape is rapidly changing, bringing with its promises and risks.

This 1st edition discussed five main topics:

1. Time for **Trust**
2. How will Infrastructure and **Resource Sharing** Create a “Multiplier Effect”?
3. Catalyzing the Promise of The Fourth **Industrial Revolution**: Time for Concrete Action
4. Rebalancing the EurAfrican Geographies: The Role of the **Influence Diaspora**

5. Institutional and Political Perspectives of the relations of Europe and Africa

350 Participants attended the 1st Edition of the EurAfrican Forum in Cascais, Portugal:

- I. Governmental leaders from several African countries: Angola, Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Egypt, Kenya, Senegal and Tunisia (15%)
- II. Entrepreneurs, investors, members of the civil society (57%)
- III. ONGs representatives, activists and social influencers (15%)
- IV. National and international media (13%)
– 40 journalists from the following media groups:
 - i. International: Agência Angola Press; Rádio DW-África, DTV Algerie; Bloomberg; RTVE; Maghreb Arabe Presse; Radio France Internationale;
 - ii. National: Agência Lusa (LUSA); TVI; RTP; SIC; CMTV; Radio Renascença; Jornal Económico; Expresso; Antena 1.
- V. Several African (35%) and European (65%) countries represented.





OPENING CEREMONY

“We do believe in the power of having Africa and Europe partnering together”, stated Filipe de Botton, President of the Board of the Portuguese Diaspora Council at the opening session of this 1st edition. “The diaspora capital is today a way of addressing very tough domestic economic challenges and a key piece of economic recovery and development of the countries”, continued highlighting the role on the influence diasporas in their home countries. In Africa it is necessary to “create conditions so that everyone will have the rights and the right level of rights to healthcare, to nutrition, to education, and that can find a proper and decent job in their country”. Filipe de Botton emphasized: “It means that we have to act now, not just to invest more, but to invest more wisely and smartly in the future.”

Filipe de Botton, President of the Board of the Portuguese Diaspora Council

Miguel Pinto Luz, Vice-Mayor of Cascais, pointed out why Europe and Africa can have stronger coalitions: “We have an historical and sentimental connection to the African continent. But even if this connection didn’t exist – and we know it does exist and it is immensely strong –

we would always have a connection based on geography: we are connected by blood, by sentiment, by language, but we are also connected by the Atlantic.”

Miguel Pinto Luz, Vice-Mayor of Cascais

On the same line, Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, President of the Portuguese Republic and Honorary President of the Portuguese Diaspora Council, shared his concern about the long-term fight about who is going to be the economic center of the world in 50 years: “In the middle of this dispute, Africa could be forgotten. In the middle of this dispute Europe and Africa together are much stronger than each one of these continents on itself.”

Therefore, the Portuguese President stressed that it is fundamental to start a long procedure of dialogue and mutual understanding. “If there is no complicity, no mutual understanding, things that appear to be very easy to solve, become almost impossible to deal with”, stated Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa. Now that we overcame the two post-colonial phases of our mutual relationship, we are entering a new cycle. “We must act together”, concluded the President of the Portuguese Republic.

Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, President of the Portuguese Republic and Honorary President of the Portuguese Diaspora Council





**CRAFTING COALITIONS
FOR CHANGE**





TIME FOR
TRUST



TIME FOR TRUST

MODERATION: GAMEELA ISMAIL, POLITICIAN, ACTIVIST AND TV PRESENTER (EGYPT)

CONTRIBUTORS: CHRISTIAN KAMAYOU, CEO OF MYAFRICANSTARTUP (FRANCE/CAMEROON); SOPHIA BEKELE, FOUNDER & CEO OF CBS INTERNATIONAL AND DOTCONNECTAFRICA GROUP (USA/ETHIOPIA); ZIAD OUESLATI, MANAGING DIRECTOR AND CO-FOUNDER OF AFRICINVEST (TUNISIA).

Trust is the single most essential element to build strong partnerships capable of delivering enduring results and a sustainable future for all. Africa and Europe are bound by strong mutual ties but their ability to work together is hampered by legacy issues from the colonial past, mutual prejudices and ignorance. Greater trust between governments, businesses and

individuals, both within and among our countries, is needed to deliver on the collective ambition and on the potential of our two continents.

There are three different perspectives that should be considered when talking about trust: opportunity, technology and values. In order to build trust with any government or private sector, any stakeholder, we need to meet and greet and have the face to face discussions and not just remotely. Therefore, we need to invite each other as equal partners, as a peer to peer, not as a top to down relationship. Europe needs to engage in Africa, to bring Africa as an equal partner. In turn, technology can be used as a conduct to bring people together, particularly through social media that can be used to



facilitate positive vibes, to tell the stories of Africa, to tell the shared vision that of both continents, the partnerships, the commitments and finally the impact that both relationships eventually end up with; that could be communicated through technology and should be a very big part of building of trust. Regarding the third perspective – values – it's about empathy, building sympathy for people, and in a business sense, it's about social corporate responsibilities.

A MATTER OF PERCEPTION

Another problem that hampers trust between both continents is the perception that Europeans have about Africa. In order to change that perception, it is necessary to change the

A CHANGE OF PERCEPTION WOULD ALSO LEAD TO HARNESS THE POTENTIAL OF THE NEW BUSINESS AND THE TALENT OF THE NEW GENERATIONS.

way children are taught. Looking at the History courses or Geography courses taught in Europe or taught in Africa, trust is not there; looking at what European children have been taught about Africa and colonization, about stories that are outdated today, they should be learning about the new Africa, what's happening on a positive note, once things have evolved since the early nineties, when Africa started looking at building bridges with Europe.



A change of perception would also lead to harness the potential of the new business and the talent of the new generations. The problem in Africa nowadays is that there are many innovators, but they are not well-known. It's necessary to change the image and the perception of what they are doing in order to attract media attention and to attract investors attention. This is one of the main obstacles to trust: a person's state of mind, the perception in terms of visibility.

THE BARRIERS

Besides the dialogue and the changing of perception, trust could be also achieved in economic relations if Europe and Africa had a balance on their economic systems, starting with the barriers that persist along the African continent in contrast with the European Union's free trade and circulation.

AFRICA IS FOCUSING ON ECONOMIES NOW AND BECOMING ONE OF THE LARGEST ECONOMIES EMPOWERED BY WOMEN, YOUTH AND TECHNOLOGY.

However, it is a long way to achieve that. If these trade barriers within Africa would all be taken down, that would create the wealth that Africa needs to be considered as a decent partner for European investors and European players because today, in Africa, there is a big potential and the future is in Africa.

Analyzing the recent History of postcolonialism, democracies are being built, post-conflict wars are decreasing. Africa is focusing on economies now and becoming one of the largest economies empowered by women, youth and technology.





HOW WILL INFRASTRUCTURE AND
RESOURCE SHARING CREATE A
“MULTIPLIER EFFECT”?



HOW WILL INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCE SHARING CREATE A “MULTIPLIER EFFECT”?

MODERATION: PEDRO CAMACHO, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF LUSA (PORTUGAL)

CONTRIBUTORS: KOLA KARIM, CEO OF SHORELINE ENERGY GROUP (NIGERIA); MANUEL MOTA, CEO OF MOTA-ENGIL AFRICA (PORTUGAL); MIGUEL AZEVEDO, HEAD OF INVESTMENT BANKING FOR MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA AND PORTUGAL FOR CITIGROUP (PORTUGAL/UNITED KINGDOM)

Rethinking resource pooling between Europe and Africa would enable the unlocking of previously inaccessible sources of capital, cost-reduction and the transfer of skills, technology and innovation between businesses. Some of Africa’s major infrastructure and energy projects

are cross-border and therefore include multiple stakeholders, agendas, processes and governance structures. In order to ensure that infrastructure and resource pooling contribute to creating a multiplier effect in Africa, coordination between stakeholders is needed.

AFRICA’S POTENTIAL – THE RESOURCES

Africa is a continent with huge natural resources and youthful population which has been an amazing attraction to the world. Looking at History, from the colonial past until today, in the last 30 years the emergence of the new powers of the world and the evolvement of the new



economies in the world is changing the dynamics of Africa's interest not only to Europe but to every part of the world. The future of Africa is assured because it has the basic dynamics on the continent: the land, the space, the vegetation, the dynamics in population and a very youthful population. In the last 20 years, the route of democracy on the continent of Africa has made a major impact in the destiny of the continent.

INVESTMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND CAPITAL

This impact led to the possibility of investing on the development of Africa namely in infrastructures. However, it is still necessary to create the conditions for capital to flow into the continent and to have respect for contract. If these conditions would happen the opportunities could be so humongous that capital would flow because the returns more than justify the risks. Therefore, access to capital is critical to empower individuals, companies, countries, continents and substitute investment by aid.

To materialize these investments, it is needed an institution to start bringing money into Africa. More transparency - meaning explaining what people are doing once the lack of it spooks investors – is essential, along with sound macroeconomic policies in a more consistent manner. As for Europe, proactivity and long-

term thinking is essential to make an effective investment, like the Chinese investors do.

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA IS ASSURED BECAUSE IT HAS THE BASIC DYNAMICS ON THE CONTINENT: THE LAND, THE SPACE, THE VEGETATION, THE DYNAMICS IN POPULATION AND A VERY YOUTHFUL POPULATION.

Despite that, no one can build the primary infrastructure on the back of private money only, because private money is not enough. It is necessary long-term policy capital to be deployed because it's in the interest of both continents to develop infrastructure in Africa. This is why an integrated approach is very important because it's not possible to have a company building a road and running a refinery. If it is not the government institutions looking at this into integrated approach, it would be very difficult to even aim at competing with the Chinese in these areas.

TRADE AND COMMUNICATION

A problem that was left behind was the inter African trade - which doesn't exist. The existing





IT IS NECESSARY LONG-TERM POLICY CAPITAL TO BE DEPLOYED BECAUSE IT'S IN THE INTEREST OF BOTH CONTINENTS TO DEVELOP INFRASTRUCTURE IN AFRICA.

infrastructures from the colonial past are all made towards the sea: between Mozambique and Tanzania there is not one road, between Angola and Congo there is not one roadway, between Angola and Namibia there is no railway. This applies to all African countries. Therefore, the way to help develop these countries is to create conditions for them to trade between themselves. This is very important, and Europe should look into this because it's easier for two

countries to grow together when they are close, then if they are growing with countries who are looking at them from 8000 kilometers. So, the way to promote and invest in Africa is looking into ways to connect the countries, to create infrastructure, to create facilities, that allow these countries to develop along within themselves.

DEVELOPMENT: THE ANSWER TO THE MIGRATION CRISIS?

Apart from that, the migration crisis is the proof that Africa's development is urgent and migration flows can be a threat to Europe. The refugee crisis is making this more urgent because the best way for us to avoid having a refugee crisis is to invest and to create conditions in Africa's countries, so that people can have their



quality of life. If there is a focus into investment to create infrastructure, security facilities, to create economical capacity in these countries, there is a certainty that people will not be coming here.

THE BEST WAY FOR US TO AVOID HAVING A REFUGEE CRISIS IS TO INVEST AND TO CREATE CONDITIONS IN AFRICA'S COUNTRIES.

Development also means creating jobs and improving the economy. An example is the production of cocoa beans in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire that are exported to be transformed. The economy would improve, and more jobs would be created if the transformation factories were in Africa rather than Europe.

THE FUTURE: PARTNERSHIPS AND DEMOCRACY

Regarding the corruption situation, the reality is changing because African intrapreneurs are having to submit themselves to some global standards, and as much as those global standards are the same and fair across the board, then the situation is improving. However, the benchmark of corruption raises an issue: by whose standards is a country in Africa more corrupt than a European country? The key is this:

Africa and Europe must see themselves as equals. And equality means a balance in the way we talk to each other and that's what brings the pride as an African, to stand up right and to do what is right and what is just. Africa has a clean sheet of paper and that is the transformation of the continent. And Europe could be in the form of that partnership because it has an advantage: by colonialist past and past relationships in the design of the so-called democracy, Europe can infuse and be a part in progress. Fair trade, fair negotiations, part equal partnership around the table, makes a big difference for all.

THE KEY IS THIS: AFRICA AND EUROPE MUST SEE THEMSELVES AS EQUALS.

Africa must be sold especially to Europe because it is not aid that Africa needs, it is partnerships and deploying capital for effective returns. It's a lot about perception and making people understand facts and figures that goes with the numbers. So those are the opportunities, but it is necessary to balance it out: perception, democratic norms and creating that opportunity cost. More dialogue from nations, talking about issues that are imminent or immediate to giving the straight story and answers as to what is happening on the continent.





CATALYZING THE PROMISE OF
THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL
REVOLUTION: TIME FOR
CONCRETE ACTION



CATALYZING THE PROMISE OF THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: TIME FOR CONCRETE ACTION

MODERATION: AUBREY HRUBY, CO-FOUNDER OF INSIDER AND THE AFRICA EXPERT NETWORK (USA). ALEXANDER THOMSON-PAYAN, PRESIDENT & FOUNDER, TGI GROUP (ANGOLA); AMROTE ABDELLA, REGIONAL DIRECTOR 4AFRIKA AT MICROSOFT (KENYA); HITESH ANADKAT, CHAIRMAN OF FIRST MERCHANT BANK (MALAWI); THOMAS CHALUMEAU, CHIEF STRATEGY OFFICER AND EXCO MEMBER ORANGE MEA, GSMA UTILITIES CHAMPION (FRANCE).

Today, the world is undergoing a Fourth Industrial Revolution that is disrupting all sectors of the economy. Both Europe and Africa have a role to play in adapting their economies and

their societies to this new wave of change. While previous industrial revolutions were rather sector-specific, today's transformation is inclusive. Farmers, teachers, doctors, scientists and engineers will soon come to form an integrated value chain, working together towards creating tomorrow's knowledge economy and green industry.

IS THERE A "LEAPFROG"?

Africa is currently facing a tremendous digital revolution and that technology enables new avenues of economic and social development. One of these revolutions and new models relates with mobile money with the M-Pesa service





being introduced in countries such as Zimbabwe, which meant a leapfrogging once this country doesn't have a regular currency.

AFRICA IS CURRENTLY FACING A TREMENDOUS DIGITAL REVOLUTION AND THAT TECHNOLOGY ENABLES NEW AVENUES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

This rapid change is being seen in other areas such as transport – with Africa still not having many roads and not having to make so many as other continents to growth -, energy – with

renewable energies gaining ground – and many others where Africa was behind but is now investing in them and leapfrogging. Angola is an example of a country that was blocked off to the world for a long time and left a big knowledge, educational and technology gap. However, that gap has also created opportunities and today Angola is Africa's number one producer of oil and number five producer of diamonds in the world. This opportunity is explained by a need of everything once the country was left in the 60s and, adding to that necessity, Angola has the money to pay for it and nobody's there. The few people that are there and the few that are waking up and going there, have huge opportunity. This means that Africans today are



answering problems that they have with solutions that they have found for today.

THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: IS AFRICA PREPARED?

When talking about the Fourth Industrial Revolution, there are some fundamentals that we must put into place. The first one is around skills and capacity which is how do we enable Africans to be able to use and consume those technologies. But we must think about where jobs are being created and how do you enable them and how do you bring them to the new era. An example of enabling Africans to use technologies is through education, with governments bringing to schools and to public companies access to the Internet and education content and books.

Africa's comparative advantage today is agriculture and mining. If the continent could get its agriculture right, if it could get three times the production that the continent gets per hectare of land, if Africa could mine much more efficiently, then the African continent would have naturally economic growth. This could be achieved with the help of technology: a sensor can find out a worm infection in one day, but the human eye in two weeks. Therefore, it's possible to prevent disease with technology. In mining drones can be used to scan land and have an

estimate of the inventory of the minerals under the ground. This means Africa should focus on getting the basics right where they have a comparative advantage and use European technology and European partners for that.

Although looking at Africa's comparative advantage is essential, looking at it would always be a short-term sprint, as opposed to the long-term marathon of development that Africa should really engage in. There are areas of leverage that should be thought about, especially within the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

DATA AND CONNECTIVITY TO CREATE JOBS

It is also about data consumption and access to connectivity that the discussion should be focused when talking about the future of Africa. Its access should be affordable. Telco operators, for example, are developing strong areas of cooperation with local startups with a strong preference to work with African local startups and trying to work with several hundreds of local players in Africa to develop new solutions around education, agricultural, energy, mobile services, microinsurance. That's going away together with the development of coding schools and all the programs around education. That's going to be the two ways to create jobs around the digital in the different countries.



Summing up, it's about growth and efficiency and smart deployment of capital productivity that's all we need, when talking about job creation and the job loss technologies could generate.

IT IS ALSO ABOUT DATA CONSUMPTION AND ACCESS TO CONNECTIVITY THAT THE DISCUSSION SHOULD BE FOCUSED WHEN TALKING ABOUT THE FUTURE OF AFRICA. ITS ACCESS SHOULD BE AFFORDABLE.

WHICH WAY TO GO?

Globally, there are very good news for Africa. First, more money is being invested today in Africa in the seed capital, and traditionally Africa

was missing the seed capital layer and there were a lot of very interesting small teams, but they couldn't scale up and go into a more mature level. Second, now there are major private companies distributing massively new solutions around the digital developed by local African teams.

Africa should start understanding where and how it should specialize, which industries to follow and then perhaps chart the way of an intercontinental and cross continental dialogue and trade discussions. It's essential to start thinking as a unity and thinking as a global power and if they do they will be a global power.

Regarding Europe and Africa's partnerships, there as to be room for aid, but investment opportunities and equal engagement must be the key.





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REBALANCING THE EURAFRICAN
GEOGRAPHIES: THE ROLE OF THE
INFLUENCE DIASPORA



REBALANCING THE EURAFRICAN GEOGRAPHIES: THE ROLE OF THE INFLUENCE DIASPORA

MODERATION: SAMMY BERRAHMOUN, JOURNALIST FROM CANAL PLUS GROUP (FRANCE)

CONTRIBUTORS: MINNA SALAMI, FOUNDER OF THE FEMINIST BLOG MSAFROPOLITAN (NIGERIA/UNITED KINGDOM); PAULINE MUJAWAMARIYA KOELBL, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF AFRICAN INNOVATION FOUNDATION; TONJÉ BAKANG, CHIEF BRAND OFFICER FOR THE ANZISHA PRIZE & FOUNDER OF AFROSTREAM (FRANCE/CAMEROON)

The growing flux of people, resources, culture, money and data between Africa and Europe will increase the shared space between them.

EurAfrican geographies represent shared cross-border networks going beyond physical frontiers to encompass Europe and Africa's most valuable

physical and human resources. In parallel, today's demographic challenge in Europe and Africa, coupled with a rapid and global technological transformation, promise new forms of jobs, and requires new employability skills for the future. By consolidating their education systems, sharing knowledge and innovation, Europe and Africa can create new ways of learning, and innovating, for younger generations to be better equipped.

MIGRATIONS: THE PROS FOR BOTH CONTINENTS

The migration crisis that Europe and Africa are facing today is the tragedy of our times that



generations from now people will look back and don't understand how this could have happened. The long-term solution starts by recognizing the wealth of diversity of people with different kinds of cultures, traditions, knowledge and experiences. The African Diaspora could contribute to this topic by led European countries to discuss these stories and the more people are aware of them, the more open minded they become to this flux of people and movement because then they understand the value of it. Social media enabled and improved this storytelling process.

THE LONG-TERM SOLUTION STARTS BY RECOGNIZING THE WEALTH OF DIVERSITY OF PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT KINDS OF CULTURES, TRADITIONS, KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCES.

Besides the 'brain drain' concept, there is also a 'brain gain' taking place with African migrations once people who are leaving Africa are also contributing for their home countries from the outside. Many of the people in Diaspora have very high skills, a huge network and most of them also have a disposable income, meaning

they can invest and some of them can also set up funds. Each African country can find someone from the Diaspora who has expertise in some specific area and being a native from that country it allows a better intervention because they understand the culture, speak both languages and have networks in both areas.

HOW CAN DIASPORAS CHANGE THE NARRATIVE?

Europe needs Africa and Africa needs Europe and to meet these needs in the most beneficial progressive, wealthy way. There is a need to build trust between both continents. Although there is a troubled and problematic past, there have also been examples of mutual collaborations throughout the history of relationships between Africa and Europe. One of the key obstacles to forging beneficial partnerships between Europe and Africa, that are based on trust and mutuality, is unclear language. And the African Diaspora or Europeans of African heritage are especially good at communicating in ways that are professional and inclusive.

As member of a diaspora, the first step to help mobilizing diasporas and to contribute to Africa's development is to share networks to connect people and to facilitate business. It is a duty to use the networks at the service of young





entrepreneurs. Connecting African heroes and celebrating them is a way to brand what they have created, so people rush to invest in them.

ONE OF THE KEY OBSTACLES TO FORGING BENEFICIAL PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN EUROPE AND AFRICA, THAT ARE BASED ON TRUST AND MUTUALITY, IS UNCLEAR LANGUAGE. AND THE AFRICAN DIASPORA OR EUROPEANS OF AFRICAN HERITAGE ARE ESPECIALLY GOOD AT COMMUNICATING IN WAYS THAT ARE PROFESSIONAL AND INCLUSIVE.

It is also a duty for people in Diasporas to be ambassadors of their continent, in their countries, because there's so many ways they can help or support our growth. Being an ambassador to Africa is to capitalize and honor the value of Africans in Europe, the African Diaspora. They speak not the only language in a linguistic sense, but the culture language so they understand the trends, the tastes in art, film, music, fashion and literature, they understand social norms, gender relations, counter-culture, cyber culture and they speak these languages proficiently. That has a huge value when it comes

to building bridges and coalitions, whether it's to do with entrepreneurship or culture or technology. It's about focusing on a potential, looking at the opportunity and working together. They belong to two worlds and have interest to make it work. It's not charity for them to be involved on both sides because they have been integrated, they understand what's working. They also know if that same potential is not being unlocked on the continent they are going to continue to see people coming in the boards and some of them dying for vein death, which can be prevented. It's about working together to unlock the potential, investing in innovation, homegrown innovation and true technology transfer and investment is the way to go.

IT TAKES COURAGE TO TELL THE TRUTH ABOUT AFRICA, IT TAKES COURAGE TO CHANGE THE NARRATIVE.

Africa is an opportunity only if investment is made in people, it will bring a great return. About the way media perceives the African Diaspora and African migrants, it takes courage to tell the truth about Africa, it takes courage to change the narrative. And that's why people join together to share a true and fair version of Africa.





POLITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE FUTURE OF AF-EU RELATIONS

MODERATION: AUGUSTO SANTOS SILVA, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (PORTUGAL)

CONTRIBUTORS: ALEXANDRE DIAS MONTEIRO, MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND ENERGY (CAPE VERDE); ALIOUNE SARR, MINISTER OF TRADE, CONSUMER ACTIVITY, THE INFORMAL SECTOR AND SMES (SENEGAL); HAMDI LOZA, DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS OF (EGYPT); HENRY ROTICH, CABINET SECRETARY FOR NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING (KENYA); MANUEL DOMINGOS AUGUSTO, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (ANGOLA); NOURREDINE AYADI, GENERAL-SECRETARY OF MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (ALGERIA); SABRI BACHTOBI, SECRETARY OF STATE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (TUNISIA); ROMUALD WADAGNI, MINISTER OF ECONOMY AND FINANCES (BENIN).

The Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) has been the spine for AF-EU relations since it was adopted at the Lisbon summit in December 2007. It has proved to be an enabling political framework for enhanced cooperation between the two continents. The discussion focused on the burning issues that both continents are facing, trying to identify innovative solutions and concrete actions that could turn these challenges into opportunities.

We are at a time where Africa is preparing its common position and Europe is waiting for the start of those African negotiations. It's time to have an exclusive common platform between both continents. There is the historical advantage for the countries that were colonies, however those old mechanisms also lock the ex-



colonizers to the ex-colonized and Africa needs to present itself as a single block, independently of which language each country speaks.

THE WORLD IS STILL EMPLOYING VERY OLD TECHNIQUES OF ENGAGING WITH AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN A SITUATION WHERE THERE HAS BEEN COMPLETE CHANGE IN THE CONTINENT.

Previously, the cooperation between Europe and Africa always referred to the private European sector. But today there is a bigger visibility of this private African sector. Africa is open to continue to cooperate with Europe, but it is necessary a new cooperation, a cooperation adapted to nowadays, but also to the expectations and needs of what is precious for the world: the youth.

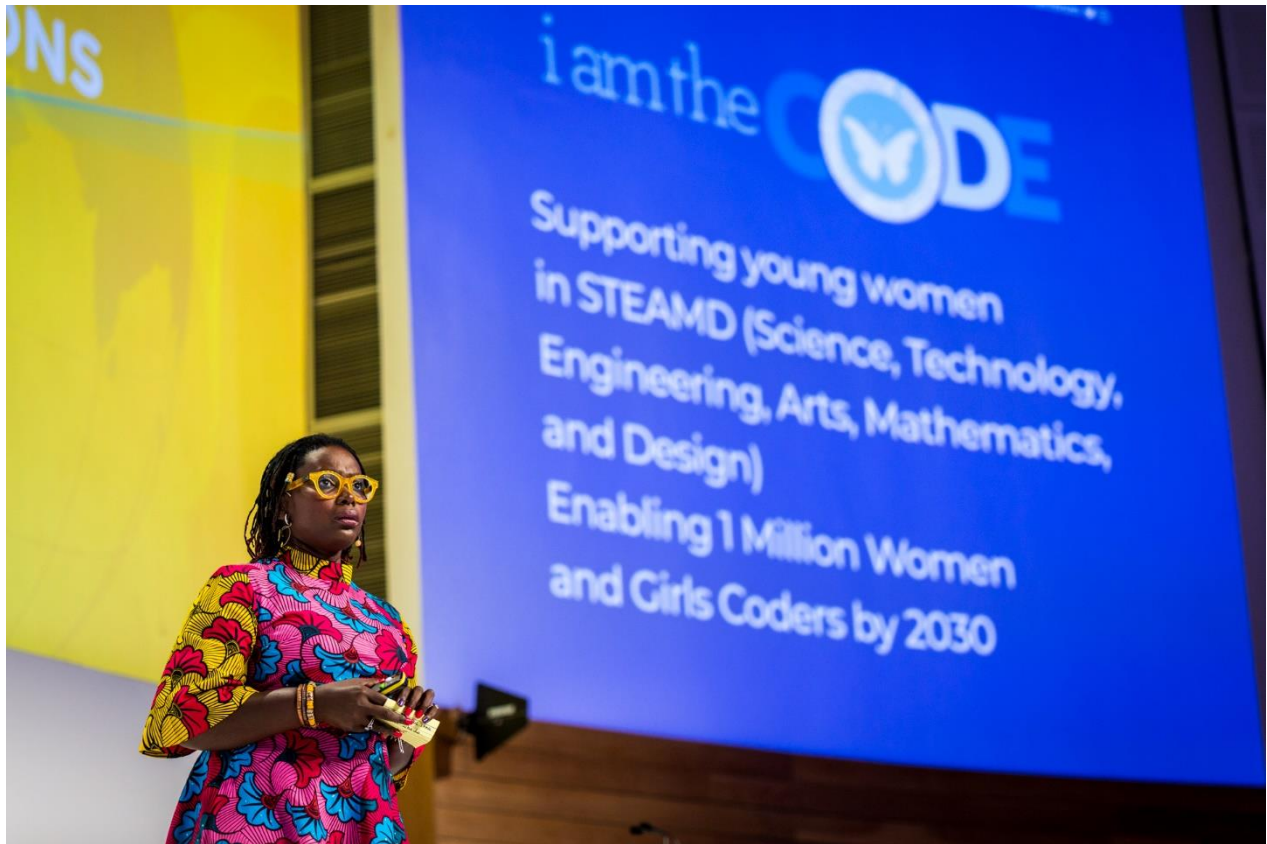
The world is still employing very old techniques of engaging with African countries in a situation where there has been complete change in the continent. Things are changing, economies in Africa are being better managed, the democracy is evolving and changing even faster than what is happening in other parts in Europe.

THERE IS A HUMAN POTENTIAL AND EUROPE COULD GAIN WITH THAT.

Even if governments still didn't reach that level, young people overtake the local governments. There is a human potential and Europe could gain with that.



KEYNOTES - THE NGO'S STORIES



The 1st Edition of the EurAfrican Forum had as keynote speakers two inspiring young African women, members of the African Diaspora, sharing their stories and personal investment on the development of their born continents: Marième Jamme, Founder of iamtheCODE, focused on providing technological education to young women and girls, and Saran Kaba Jones, Founder and CEO of FACE Africa, concerned about the access to clean water and sanitation in Liberia.

iamtheCODE is the first African-led global movement to mobilize government, private sector, and investors to advance STEAMED (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, Mathematics, Entrepreneurship, and Design) Education. It is helping women and girls around the world to have digital skills and whose main goal is to empower 1 million women and girls coders until 2030. Today, there are millions of women and girls who are digitally illiterate, and technology is an enabler for African women. But without having a solid coalition, these women



and girls will be forgotten around the world. For Mariéme Jamme, technology has no race, no gender, no age.

“MY GOAL IS TO EMPOWER 1 MILLION WOMEN AND GIRLS CODERS AROUND THE WORLD 2030.”

When making profit and making money, we tend to forget about the human component, where there are human beings at the end of the day, that have feelings and insecurities. It takes courage to do certain things. But it also takes empathy, compassion and kindness to look after all the people.

“I measure impact, how things work around the world when it comes to women and girls. Data is a big thing to me. In the ninety eighties, I was date myself, the data you see in the United Nations website, the people you read, I was data in the 1980’s. So now I measure impact, we only work with people that can measure impact in sustainability. My goal is to empower 1 million women and girls coders around the world 2030”, concluded Mariéme Jamme.

Mariéme Jamme, Founder of iamtheCODE

FACE Africa was born from the ashes of the Liberian civil war to begin the difficult process of rebuilding the Liberian society, one piece at a time. It started has fund a child’s education with the idea that every child deserves the right to basic quality education. But that idea quickly evolved when realizing that one of the major barriers to education was the lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in many schools and communities. Children were not showing up to school because they were getting sick from waterborne illnesses like typhoid, diarrhea, cholera; women and girls were spending hours walking to fetch water, hampering their productivity. It soon became clear that access to safe water and sanitation was critical to achieving many of the sustainable development goals. That idea ten years later as impacted over 150 000 people in Liberia and Nigeria today.

WOMEN AND GIRLS WERE SPENDING HOURS WALKING TO FETCH WATER, HAMPERING THEIR PRODUCTIVITY.

“It has showed that Africans can lead their own development efforts with young Africans like myself; it has shown that social interventions created and led by Africans are driving locally



grown solutions and development on the continent. A trend that's often overlooked in the narrative of Africa and the conversations that we have about aid and philanthropic giving", explained Saran Kaba Jones.

“IT’S TIME WE ENGAGE IN THE CONTINENT FOR THE TRUE VALUE THAT IT PRESENTS, IT’S TIME WE COLLABORATE AND NOT JUST DOMINATE.”

The global landscape is rapidly changing. Today more than ever people are faced with extreme environmental, political, economic and social challenges. These are complex global issues, that require the world to aggressively forge and leverage partnerships and collaborations, in order to deliver the promise of a sustainable future for all.

“It’s time we engage in the continent for the true value that it presents, it’s time we collaborate and not just dominate, it’s time we enable and empower and not just think about our pockets.”

Saran Kaba Jones, Founder and CEO of FACE Africa



CLOSING CEREMONY

The closing ceremony of the 1st Edition of the EurAfrican Forum was addressed by José Manuel Durão Barroso, Chairman of the EurAfrican Forum and member of the Portuguese Diaspora Council, and a special message by António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United States.

Two challenges were proposed for the future:

- i. Establishing a EurAfrican Community and Network;
- ii. Give voice to the new generation of young leaders.

The EurAfrican Forum Chairman reflected on the perspective of time, that is essential to build coalitions between Africa and Europe and to have fruitful long-term investment results. People are now more confident that besides the oversized development assistance aid or cooperation for development, it is required long term investment, public investment but also private investment. The critical indispensable conditions for long-term prosperity are education, infrastructure and rule of law.

“To invest in education today, it takes some years to see the results. So that explains why the public investment on education is in fact minor

compared to many other areas, and I think it is one of the problems we have with Africa. Because without education, it’s impossible to have real sustainable development”, stated José Manuel Durão Barroso.

Besides the lack of long-term investment in some areas, the lack of a dimension in terms of regional integration, which halts trade, is another obstacle to the growth and development of Africa.

“WITHOUT EDUCATION, IT’S IMPOSSIBLE TO HAVE REAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.”



“I am completely sure that Africa can be one of the richest continents in the future”, emphasized the Chairman of the EurAfrican Forum. The dynamism of demography, the creativity, the resilience, the capacity of sacrifice that Africans have showed in the past are some of the attributes that, allied with more structure, more management, more predictability, can concretize this growth.

A DEEPER AND BALANCED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AFRICA AND EUROPE, BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF RESPECT AND RECIPROCITY (...) COULD BE THE SOLUTION.

“Today we should try to avoid the old image of what was called Afro pessimism”, continued José Manuel Durão Barroso, adding that there are problems with the illegal migration and that is putting pressure today in the discussion between Europe and Africa. “But the dynamics of demography in Africa, are going to make Africa one of the more important continents of the world in terms of a possible market”, stated. A deeper and balanced relationship between Africa and Europe, based on the principle of respect and reciprocity, that will include social capital, social innovation and an active private

sector, could be the solution. “I really believe that we need some kind of complicity between Africans and Europeans”.

José Manuel Durão Barroso, Chairman of the EurAfrican Forum



“Your meeting is a timely opportunity to further strengthen efforts to implement the African Union’s agenda in 2063 and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. Both agendas are fully complementary and provide a blueprint for social and economic progress across the continent. The United Nations, the African Union and the European Union are strong partners in peace and security, development and human rights. And we remain committed to strengthen all cooperation in a spirit of solidarity and mutual respect.”

António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations





#COALITIONSFORCHANGE – EMPOWERING THE EURAFRICAN WOMEN

MODERATION: MAFALDA DE AVELAR, DEPUTY EDITOR IN CHIEF OF LUSA (PORTUGAL)

CONTRIBUTORS: JAY-ANN LOPEZ, CO-FOUNDER OF @CURLTURE (UNITED KINGDOM); MARIAM BASHORUN, FOUNDER OF THE @BLACKBRITISHBLOGGERS (UNITED KINGDOM); RACHAEL SEALY, FOUNDER & CEO OF @UKAFROLISTA (UNITED KINGDOM); TRINA CHARLES, CO-FOUNDER OF @CURLTURE (UNITED KINGDOM).

On the previous day of the EurAfrican Forum, July 9, there was a media exclusive panel dedicated to the empowerment of the EurAfrican Woman with the participation of

young African-British Bloggers and Social Influencers to discuss the role and responsibility of the social media to build trust and change.

Social media like Instagram, Twitter or Snapchat are always evolving, so the digital world is always waiting for the next big thing. The online communities don't have limits on what they can discuss, allowing the interaction and meeting of lots of different types of voices.

It is necessary to look at the history of each countries to understand the existence of racism in its many forms and expressions, whether it is quieter, such as in UK, or whether it is more



confrontational, such as in the United States. However, racism is global and it is about the people that are there, in each country, but also the experience, because not everybody's experience the same. Upper middle class or upper middle black immigrants are more readily accepted to come into Europe but there is a lot of xenophobia in Europe.

IT IS NECESSARY TO LOOK AT THE HISTORY OF EACH COUNTRIES TO UNDERSTAND THE EXISTENCE OF RACISM IN ITS MANY FORMS AND EXPRESSIONS.

As European women of African heritage and influencers it is regular to have hundreds of black women saying they can relate with the experiences they share, therefore their experience is most definitely a valid piece of evidence when it comes to source in their media that they create. A lot of brands are now seeing that black women are creating their own content regardless of who the face is and they're now coming to them because they realize they can't

reach their audience. What they are trying to do as influencers is change the norm and change the default. When companies go global, they seem to forget that black people are part of the global world as well. So if a company goes into Africa and wants to market its product, it is going to be marketing to black people, so it should have a product that represents black people. When talking about companies going in, they have to be more representative of a truly global market. If not, we are talking about a European centric business.

AS EUROPEAN WOMEN OF AFRICAN HERITAGE AND INFLUENCERS IT IS REGULAR TO HAVE HUNDREDS OF BLACK WOMEN SAYING THEY CAN RELATE WITH THE EXPERIENCES THEY SHARE.

There are people making changes, there are people trying to approach things in a more ethical way and if more people adopt that, there will be a lot more trust.





ABOUT THE HOST

THE PORTUGUESE DIASPORA COUNCIL – WORLD PORTUGUESE NETWORK

The Portuguese Diaspora Council is a non-profit private association, founded in 26th December 2012, with the high patronage of the President of the Portuguese Republic.

The main purpose of the association is to strengthen relations between Portugal and its diaspora, Portuguese and descendants, for the uplift of the country's values and culture, image and reputation, and thus for the development and prosperity of Portugal.

The main action instrument of the Portuguese Diaspora Council is the 'World Portuguese Network' that involves an extended group of Portuguese of proven influence who keep most of their activity abroad and have distinguished themselves in their field of expertise, namely Culture, Citizenship, Science and Economics.

In 2017 the council was given the Status of Public Interest, having been highlighted its action purposes and the themes developed by the association, widely recognized as relevant contributions to the country, approaching a wide range of subjects in the areas of economic and social interest.

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O Presidente da República



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