



ASIA AFRICA ICT & DEVELOPMENT NOVELTIES DIRECTORY



WAIS PRESENTS

*Children are forced to survive without Innovation
and Development...*

1 NO
POVERTY



2 ZERO
HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW
WATER



15 LIFE
ON LAND



16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS





ICT & DEVELOPMENT NOVELTIES DIRECTORY

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JAIPUR RAJASTHAN

INDIA

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*The 2017 India Africa ICT Excellence Award
(Software Design and Development)*

Best ICT Solutions provider

1

**Online system &
ICT Solutions**

2

Digitalization

3

**Government Projects &
Private Projects**

4

**No investment from Government
More revenue for Government**

5

**Accurate Taxation system
Capacity building
Secured and Real time system**

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SIF TECH LIMITED, Yei Road, Juba, South Sudan



Gen. Prof.
James Wani IGGA
Vice President
Republic of South Sudan



I am extremely delighted to know that Asia Africa Development Council, Council for Sustainable Peace and Development is Organizing “THE 2018 ASIA AFRICA ICT & DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT, EXPO AND AWARDS “ at NCRD SIMS | 1-2 DEC 2018 | NAVI MUMBAI | REPUBLIC OF INDIA in partnership with the Public Opinion International, Uganda, World Academy of Informatics & Management Sciences (WAIMS), Computer Society of India, Innovation Society India and Africa Asia Scholars Global Network (AASGON) United Kingdom.

In line with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Developing Countries and the South-South Cooperation. On the Theme of “ICT Attainment of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and Africa : Opportunities, Challenges and Way forward”. It also include discussion on Business Opportunities in Asia and Africa, Business Partnership, Import and Export and Discussing Opportunities, Cyber Challenges and Way forward.

I am sure and certain the exchange of Ideas amongst the entire fraternity and Invited Panelist / Diplomats / CEO / Directors will find out the ways and techniques to help and support UNSDG-2030 for the betterment of Global Communities. Outcome shall be Utilized for the conversion of Technologies and Product in line with Goals and Agenda Set by the organizers and Council.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James Wani IGGA', written over a light background.

Gen. Prof.
James Wani IGGA
Vice President
Republic of South Sudan



Dilip W. Patil
NCRDSIMS, Navi Mumbai



Dilip Walse Patil, LLM
Member, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly
Ex-speaker, Maharashtra, Vidhansabha

Date : 24.11.2018

**To,
The Organizing Team,
The Asia Africa ICT and Development Summit, Expo Awards**

Dear all,
At the opening of "The Asia Africa ICT and Development Summit, Expo Awards", it gives me immense pleasure to send you a very sincere message of support and good wishes. I send you this message as an individual who values highly the common good initiative and considers it a prestigious thing to be associated as a trusted partner in this common endeavour.

The use of information through technology has become the need in our daily lives. India, being at the forefront in ushering a new revolution in Information and Technology, an effective ICT investment is very essential for an organization's success and growth.

In my fullest capacity, I can assure you that, in my view, nothing is more important in the present world than the striving for the common good which finds expression in the honest collaboration among individuals, people and nations. Such collaborations, in turn, requires the cultivation of reliable partnerships between like-minded organizations and movements.

In this respect, I welcome and applaud your chosen summit which is going to be an Intergenerational Dialogue to Inspire a Creative Leadership." Yes, let us imagine and, on the basis of our imagination, let us build a better future for our children and their children.

Together we will build a stronger, independent international community for the benefit of us all.

Wishing you all a very fruitful and rewarding conference.

Best Regards,

(Signature)
(Dilip Walse Patil)

301, Old Council Hall (Extended MLA Hostel), Shahid Bhagat Sing Road, Colaba, Mumbai - 400038
EPBX - Phone: 91-22 22027541, 91-22 22027781 Tel Fax: 91-22 22028063
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**PROF. (DR.) RIPU RANJAN SINHA**

Director General & Chairman
Asia Africa Development Council (ADCO)



I take the great pride to welcome the participants, Distinguished Speakers, Delegate and Contributors from Global Arena to help and Support Global Communities

“EAK WORLD ! SHRESTA WORLD “ | “ EAK EARTH ! SHRESTA EARTH”

Nowadays, countries/ individuals/ people are more interested in personal security and national security not in human security. ICT is acting indispensable part for the same.

The expansion of information and communications technology and worldwide connectivity has huge possibility to speed up human growth, to connect the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies.

ICT is competent for boosting the means of execution of long term development goals by nurturing global collaboration and coordination, encouragement of technology transfer and capacity building, strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships, facilitating data monitoring and accountability.

ICT provides a vital role in attaining the sustainable development, particularly in rising information and knowledge societies. ICT are open access to academic research, clearness in making informed decisions, and platforms for online partnership for co-creation, learning and work.

The Summit is definitely an opportunity to provide a Global platform for the participants/panelist to share views, ideas, experiences and dreams for expediting progress and building a road-map for future work in this present era of advanced computing technologies.

I like to thanks to chief editor and his team for this publication such commendable Jobs for the betterment of Global Mankind.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ripu Ranjan Sinha".

Prof. Ripu Ranjan Sinha



Prof. Dr. Kuldip S. Charak

CHAIRMAN
2nd Asia Africa ICT Summit
Excellence Award Committee



It is a matter of pride for all of us at Innovation Society of India that through our various verticals we are organizing 2nd Asia Africa ICT Summit, Excellence Award and Expo. The objective of this Summit, as we have emphasized at various levels is attainment of UN SDG 2030.

Both Asia and Africa are the continents that share the history and related values in common. Therefore, with the help of ICT and related tools and technologies we can become reasonably sustainable and competitive at different international forum.

Our larger focus is making our peoples fundamentally sound and skilled in different areas of profession. This will help us alleviating the poverty, education, health-care, technological upgradation and overall standards of living.

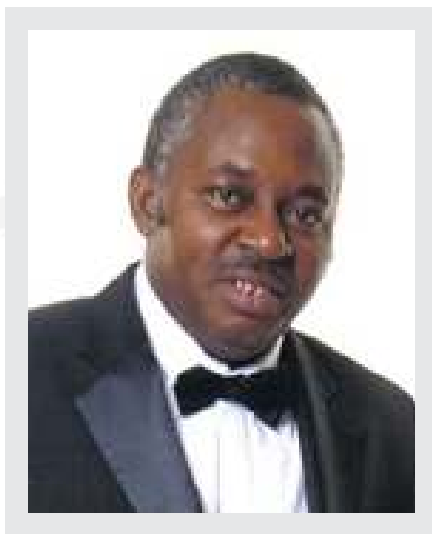
By organizing such Summits we sincerely attempt to make efforts to engage with Academia and Industry by deliberating on live subjects being discussed and debated across the globe. And to support my argument, the participants in this summit have not been limited to their participation only from Asia and Africa but even from other continents as well. You will experience yourself.

We have earmarked Awards of Excellence from various segments i.e. academia, industry, leadership, startups, NGOs to name a few and have received several nominations across the subjects.

I extend my best wishes to all the participants and nominees taking part in this Summit and wish them good luck.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kuldip S. Charak', with a horizontal line underneath.

Prof. Dr. Kuldip S. Charak
CHAIRMAN
2nd Asia Africa ICT Summit
Excellence Award Committee



ABDUL 'DEWALE MOHAMMED
FOUNDER & EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN
GLOBAL SOUTH ECONOMIC FORUM
UNITED KINGDOM, AASGON



Best Wishes Message

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the 2018 ASIA AFRICA ICT & DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT, EXPO AND AWARDS.

Asia and Africa continent are facing similar challenges in the field of tourism, culture / infrastructure growth / peace. Today, migrant crises, growing populism and protectionism, climate change impacts or the accelerated transformation of the world economy are all events taking place elsewhere that directly affect us.

Such forum created by organizers shall definitely bring some fruitful outcome that shall be utilized by countries of both continents in establishing Sustainable Growth. As its sustained involvement on the international scene attests, we firmly believe in the power of such openness and collaboration through such Summit shall be fruitful for human beings.

Thoughtful panel discussions shall definitely convey the message sought for the growth of Asia and Africa. Thank you to the dedicated organizers, Asia Africa Development Council, Innovation Society India, WAINS of this amazing event and to all of you who are in attendance. The friendships and experiences you make here will remain with you for a lifetime.

Please accept my warmest welcome and best wishes for an inspiring and successful Summit!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AD' with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

ABDUL 'DEWALE MOHAMMED
FOUNDER & EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN
GLOBAL SOUTH ECONOMIC FORUM
UNITED KINGDOM, AASGON

**LUZINDANA ADAM BUYANZA**

Executive Secretary,
Asia Africa Development Council (ADCO)
Council for Sustainable Peace & Development
KAMPALA, EAST AFRICA



I greet you,

Thanks for the work you do towards attainment of Sustainable peace and development of the world.

Businesses both Public and private sector entities as well as Non Governmental Organisations are all known as INVESTMENTS. They play a very important role in the development of a given community through a number of ways such as employment, payment of taxes, etc. However, we must note that majority of the investments are not responsible enough to contribute towards attainment of sustainable peace and development.

A responsible Investment is the one which promote and uphold international best practices and standards and operate within the framework of existing laws. A responsible Investment is that investment which is committed to uphold and promote workers rights, paytaxes, provide high quality products and services, protect environment where it operate, decently employ people, provide productive corporate social responsibility, etc.

Its important to note that companies are evasive of the above principles.

I therefore suggest that we form THE INSTITUTION OF CERTIFIED RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT to promote organisations and companies to work towards attainment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals through promoting and upholding International best practices and standards.

We are already formalising it here in Uganda.

I suggest you can also form it in your country and i hope we can have a international Office in the United States of America.

We can make it.

Start now.
God bless you,

LUZINDANA ADAM BUYINZA
Team Leader/Founder Member
Institution of Certified Responsible Investments-Uganda
Kampala, Uganda

**ASHISH C SWAMI**

Director
Council For Sustainable Peace
and Development



It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the 2018 ASIA AFRICA ICT & DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT EXPO AND AWARDS. I appreciate your commitment to our global mission of peace and sustainable development across the Globe.

Our world today enjoys remarkable opportunities to advance common progress. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are our blueprint for dignity, prosperity and a healthy planet.

But “we the peoples” also face many complex challenges. Armed conflicts have deepened. Global anxieties about nuclear weapons are the highest since the Cold War. Climate change is moving faster than we are. Inequality and nationalism are on the rise, while trust and solidarity are on the decline. Even after the 100 years of first world war **parts of globe are in search of peace.**

These problems and challenges are increasingly global – and increasingly grave. We need less hatred, more dialogue and deeper international cooperation.

We must do more to enable dynamic people to shape the decisions affecting their lives. Your potential is the world's potential. As you stand up for our shared values, the Council For Sustainable Peace and Development stands with you.

Special efforts are required for Least Developed Countries by Developed Nations and it is our responsibility to provide such basic services and knowledge transfer to these countries. This podium created by the organizers shall definitely provide mechanism for Sustainable Development of Africa and Asia.

Please accept my best wishes for a successful 2018 Asia Africa ICT & Development Summit, Expo and Awards.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ashish C Swami". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the end.

ASHISH C SWAMI

Director
Council For Sustainable Peace
and Development



ROLE OF ICT IN ATTAINING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT : GLOBAL FORUM

The ICT sector has established to be a strong driver of GDP growth in nations across the globe. From developing countries, to developed nations, the ICT sector has contributed to the success of each of these country's economies, the development of its people's skills and potential and positioning the country as a place for international organization to more efficiently do business.

The expansion of information and communications technology and worldwide connectivity has huge possibility to speed up human growth, to connect the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies. ICT is competent for boosting the means of execution of long term development goals by nurturing global collaboration and coordination, encouragement of technology transfer and capacity building, strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships, facilitating data monitoring and accountability.

ICT provides a vital role in attaining the sustainable development, particularly in rising information and knowledge societies. ICT are open access to academic research, clearness in making informed decisions, and platforms for online partnership for co-creation, learning and work. By increasing access to information and knowledge, ICT minimizes difference within and among nation.

This makes possible social and economic progress, even to disadvantaged part of society, such as persons with disabilities. There is no doubt that access to developed technologies has grown so fast and yet the remarkable gains are still in weak position by existing gap in ICT access between and within countries, between urban and rural settings, among men and women, and boys and girls. A major digital divide is still in place, with more people offline than online and particularly poor access in vulnerable developing nations. The challenge now is to bring the rest of the world online and ensuring that no one is left behind.

Tripti Ranjan
Editor In Chief
WAIMS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS / SUPPORT

Organization	Product / Services Offered
WAIMS	World Academy Of Informatics And Management Science has been established by eminent professional to build up pioneering innovations and achieve international-level skill development for all sectors of Indian diligence and society. Success and endurance of industry and organization rely on innovations that have novelty, invention and creativity. Innovation is the practice of making new products, structure, or things. It also covers the method of modifying existing product, structure, or things. It is significant to identify that innovation entails action, not just visualizing of new ideas.
Navsahyadri Education society's Group of Institutions	NESGI, an AICTE approved, recognized by Govt. Of Maharashtra & affiliated to University of Pune is a premier Center for Excellence and offers career-oriented programs for motivated students who seek academic excellence, personal growth, and professional success. Navsahyadri Group of Institutes stands for performance par excellence. In the world where it is common place to see mediocrity as the order of the day, NESGI always stands as the guiding star of brilliance, quality and deliverance beyond expectations. Innovativeness and Creativity are the hallmarks of a genius enterprise and NESGI stands to be a stage where these qualities would be nurtured, encouraged and blossomed. Inner re-engineering towards a proactive outlook, courage to convert challenges into opportunities and an unyielding spirit with never-say-die attitude is expected from students, staff and management who are present in the grand precincts of the Institution. The genius is incomplete without the sense of social responsibility and NESGI's ultimate goal remains the development of an attitude of gratitude that freely gives back without expectations.
Eazy ERP Technologies Private Limited	EAZY ERP is India's first and the only Enterprise level ERP which does not have a finance module & uses Tally instead. This allows SME's to easily adapt to new systems without making any changes in Finance sphere. EAZY ERP helps to cut down the overall cost of ERP implementation and making latest technology available to Indian SME's at affordable prices. EAZY ERP offers a hand holding approach during implementation and even provides facility for resident engineers where clients do not have dedicated ERP admin and provides retraining to staff at a reasonable cost.
Data Xgen Technologies Pvt Ltd	Xgenplus is an enterprise email server for the global market, supporting millions of users with a unique capability to provide EAI (Email Address Internationalization) i.e Linguistic Email Address like संपर्क@एक्सजेनप्लस.भारत (Email address in Hindi) on Internationalized Domain Names (IDN) . It supports all basic & advanced facilities like pop, imap, webmail, calendar, contacts, SMS, scheduling, security, auto downgrading and more, making Xgenplus one of the Most Advanced Email Server. XgenPlus is bridging the Digital Divide by removing the language barrier. It is bringing more and more people on the Internet with the use of Email IDs in their own language. DataMail is Made in India - World's first email service supporting Internationalized email supporting email ID in Hindi (हिंदी), Gujarati (ગુજરાતી), Urdu (اردو), Punjabi (ਪੰਜਾਬੀ), Tamil (தமிழ்), Telugu (తెలుగు), Bangali (বাংলা), Marathi (मराठी) and get an email id like संपर्क@डेटामेल.भारत
AJEENKYA D Y PATIL UNIVERSITY	Ajeenkya DY Patil University offers the best undergraduate and postgraduate programs in unique areas, linked to exemplary 'ADYPU Student Experience', which is supported by excellent facilities and highly motivated teaching staff. Our aim is to contribute to the creation of Innovation oriented Indian society. The aim is to develop new solutions that elevate the quality of life for every Indian by utilizing the new knowledge created. As future economic, financial & social paradigms evolve, the Ajeenkya DY Patil University is gearing up to new challenges & exploiting vibrant possibilities for growth through single-minded focus on innovation. We apply innovative thinking across our activities, now and for the future. We continue to develop effective capabilities to respond flexibly and quickly to the changes by employing innovative solutions in our internal processes as well as external offerings.

SIF Tech Limited, South Sudan	<p>Digitalization of Imports and Exports is complete transformation from manual system to Digital System whereby everything is operated online at Headquarters and borders to get real time information and get control over the Imports and Exports of the Republic of South Sudan.</p> <p>It will be implemented using Online system, which develops Capacity building and the system enables the Ministry for Searchability, Monitoring, Decision Making Ability. This project comes with Technical advancements and Anti forgery methods for secured system. At User services level, it gives full Transparency and Awareness through the website. This Project has its effectiveness on Micro economy and Unemployment control. Government will get the International recognition, Accurate Tax Collection and Government will implement this project free of cost under PPP Model where by Company will invest and maintain the System and charges user for services.</p>
Travel Abroad Solution & Services Ltd, Rwanda	<p>Travel Abroad Solution and Services Ltd is a company established in June, 17th 2015 with registered office in Kigali Rwanda, licensed by Rwanda Development Board under certificate number 103669841 with trading license number 103669841 to do Tour & Travel activities; we offer reliable, speedy and economical solutions related to health, education and tour operations in East Africa.</p> <p>Travel Abroad Solution and Services also offers East African tour services, including airline bookings, tour arrangements, hotel reservations, and transport within East Africa.</p> <p>Team Work: We believe in working together with our employees and partners to provide the best solutions for our clients.</p>
Wheels of Hope Rising Foundation, Nigeria	<p>Project Insight: Connecting trained birth attendants to pregnant women through mobile network (Know Your Birth Attendance - Know Your Expectant Woman): We collate numbers of trained and certified birth attendants within a particular local community and share the number to pregnant women through Primary Health Centre's and communities' leaders</p> <p>Provision and Installation of CTG in Primary Healthcare Centre in Rural communities and training on Use – Cardiotocography (CTG) is a technical means of recording the fetal heartbeat and the uterine contractions during pregnancy.</p>
Daffodil International University (DIU), Bangladesh	<p>Daffodil International University (DIU) is one of the most remarkable success stories in the field of education that this country has ever witnessed. The University started operation in the year 2002 with the approval of UGC and Ministry of Education, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Since then the university is contributing through developing human resources as industry demand.</p>
Prof. Noda, Group Shimane University, Japan	<p>Economic effect of Open Data in Local governments was estimated. It encouraged the promotion of Open Data in Japan. We show difficulties to promote new technologies and the importance of harmonizing ICT with our societies through our studies. Japan is regarded as developed country. But it is developing with ICT.</p>
Global South Economic Forum, United Kingdom	<p>The Global South Economic Forum (GSEF) is a not-for-profit international organisation, established with a vision to promote the reduction of poverty and the attainment of peace and sustainable growth in developing countries of the South South through global partnership as envisioned by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNDGs). The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) was established by the Chinese Government in the year 2000. From 2011 to date the China Overseas Investment Fair (COIFAIR) has consistently invited AASGON to participate in a number of China Investment Forums. Over the years the interest of COIFAIR, inspired AASGON's creative minds, and this was further heightened by the landmark meeting of the Chinese President Xi Jinping where in the presence of 54 African Heads of State at the 2nd Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) held in December 2015 in South Africa promised a \$60billion AID package for the continent. Thereafter in response AASGON in 2016 established the Sino-African Diaspora Forum and Awards (SADFA).</p>



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Sr. No.	Degree			Diploma	
	Branch	1st Year Intake	Direct 2nd Year Intake	1st Year Intake	Direct 2nd Year Intake
1	Mechanical	60	72	60	72
2	Electrical	60	12	60	12
3	Civil	60	12	60	12
4	E & TC	30	6	-	-
5	Computer	60	12	60	12

Other Courses

Pharmacy		Branch	Intake
Branch	Intake		
D.Pharmacy	100	MBA	180
B.Pharmacy	50		

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Skype Id : indiadoxsolutions
Website : www.indiadox.com

Ref:.....

Dear VCs', Principals & Directors,

Participation in International Student Recruitment 2019



AFRICA ASIA SCHOLARS GLOBAL NETWORK (AASGN)
IN GLOBAL COMPACT DEVELOPMENT & MEMBER OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

ACCSEP - International Exchange Program 2019/20.

The Africa Asia Scholars Global Network (AASGN), a Signatory to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and Member of the UK Stakeholders Sustainable Development (UKSSD) is pleased to roll out the AASGN 'Academic, Career, Cultural, Scholarship & Summer Exchange Program (ACCSEP)', which is in high demand.

Addressing Social and Economic Challenges in the pursuit for Sustainable Development consultations held with Students, Lecturers and University Rectors, led to the establishment of ACCSEP - 'Academic, Career, Cultural, Scholarship and Summer Exchange Program' at the Association of Universities of Asia and the Pacific (AUAP) Conference in Thailand in July, 2015.

Specially designed for the delight of Academics, Scholars, Scientists, Researchers, Lecturers and Students from all parts of the world, ACCSEP provides immense advantage for Internships, Scholarships, Academic Exchange Programmes, Cultural Summer Camps, including overseas short courses.

Apart from offering support to enhance careers, boost job prospects and create valuable networking opportunities, ACCSEP creates the platform for Scholars of diverse origins and academic backgrounds to participate in a range of skills and human capital development programs that instil the spirit of academic entrepreneurship and unlock the wealth of universities through proactive and effective institutional collaboration. Our International Students Recruitment Marketing and Communications Consultancy is unique.

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Carol Smith
Ms. Carol Smith
Administrator

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Life & Education in
India-Africa Project*

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INFORMATION :

The Statue of Liberty is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in New York Harbor in New York City, in the United States. The copper statue, a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States, was designed by French sculptor Frdric August Bartholdi and built by Gustave Eiffel. The statue was dedicated on October 28, 1886.



IMPORTANCE OF ASIA AFRICA ICT & DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT 2018

Poised on the cusp of a sea change in Information and Communication Technology, the 2018 ASIA AFRICA ICT & DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT Scheduled for 1st – 2nd December, 2018 in Mumbai (India) is a harbinger of transformative metamorphosis and heralds a new era in high-level collaborations between Asian and the African countries. This high-level prestigious event is being organized by the Asia-Africa Development Council (ADCO), Innovation Society of India in partnership with Public Opinion International (Uganda), World Academy of Informatics & Management Sciences (WAIMS), Computer Society of India and Africa Asia Scholars Global Network (AASGON) — and is in line with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Developing Countries, and South-South Cooperation.

It was as a tribute to the 2018 International Day for the Abolition of Slavery that the forthcoming Summit/Expo/Awards was unanimously declared and scheduled for 1st – 2nd December, 2018 during the proceedings of the erstwhile India-Africa ICT Summit held on 1st and 2nd of December, 2017 in Delhi (held with the support of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India).

“ICT & ATTAINMENT OF THE UNSDG in Asia and Africa: Opportunities, Challenges and Way Forward” is the theme of 2nd prestigious ASIA AFRICA ICT AND DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT & EXCELLENCE AWARD and official launch of the 2nd ASIA AFRICA ICT & DEVELOPMENT Novelties Directory and Exclusive Documentary on ICT, Industry, Innovation, and Corporate reports in support of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

With such a motley plethora of top-level distinguished dignitaries and industry-specific luminaries on board, the platform is ripe for the promotion and enhancement of ICT knowledge. The opportunities for participating companies to showcase their products to potential buyers from across the globe are unprecedented and phenomenal. This unparalleled targeted exposure will maximize benefits for top corporate sponsors, exhibitors, advertisers, and participants alike.

The summit shall witness the high notch panel discussion by the top performer of their respective fields. These panel discussion shall bring out the ZIST of activities perform till date towards the achievement of UNSDG - 2030. Summit shall also witness the excellence awards ceremony as a token of undoubted support and wonderful work done by awardies in promoting peace & sustainable development through ICT for betterment of humanities.

Participants shall be interviewed by ADCO Channel & MOU/MOI shall be furnished for upliftment of individual/organisation.

Respectfully Yours,

TRIPTI RANJAN

Editor, Novelty Directory

(i) ICT & ATTAINMENT OF THE UNSDG IN ASIA AND AFRICA: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES, AND WAY FORWARD

"I do not seek aid, I seek investment for Africa" said by Dr. Akinwumi A. Adesina, President, African Development Bank Group during The Africa Development Forum held on 7 – 9th November 2018.

This clearly indicates the actions taken by United African community towards making Africa a center of global hub of Investment. African Development Bank Group has indicated "THE HIGH 5" for transforming Africa. These priority areas are:



Light up & power Africa



Feed Africa



Industrialize Africa



Integrate Africa



Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa

1) Light Up and Power Africa - A New Deal on Energy for Africa

Universal Access to Electricity

- +162 GW electricity generated
- + 130 million on-grid connections
- + 75 million off-grid connections

Over 640 million Africans have no access to energy, corresponding to an electricity access rate for African countries at just over 40 percent, the lowest in the world. Per capita consumption of energy in sub-Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa) is 180 kWh, compared to 13,000 kWh per capita in the United States and 6,500 kWh in Europe.

Access to energy is crucial not only for the attainment of health and education outcomes, but also for reducing the cost of doing business and for unlocking economic potential and creating jobs. Insufficient energy access manifests itself in hundreds of thousands of deaths annually due to the use of wood-burning stoves for cooking; handicaps the operations of hospitals and emergency services; compromises educational attainment; and drives up the cost of doing business. Energy access for all is therefore one of the key drivers of inclusive growth as it creates opportunities for women, youths, children both in urban and rural areas.



2) Feed Africa

Agricultural Transformation

- + 150m people adequately fed
- + 100m people lifted out of poverty
- + 190m hectares with restored productivity

Access to food - in quantity and quality - is a fundamental human right. It is also essential for ending hunger and malnutrition, and ensuring a healthier and productive workforce. Although agriculture employs over 60 percent of the African workforce and accounts for roughly a third of the continent's GDP, Africa is the most food-insecure region in the world with more than 232 million under-nourished people, or approximately one in four.

Structural food insecurity is a particular challenge in fragile economies, which are disproportionately susceptible to resource and commodity price shocks and where poor agriculture infrastructure, governance and weak institutions result in low productivity and a heavy dependence on food imports. Women face systematic discrimination across the continent, for example in terms of land ownership, which severely limits their opportunities to benefit from agricultural value chains. This is further multiplied by women's unequal access to inputs, household decision making, education, finance, and markets. FAO estimates that closing the gender gap could increase farm yields by 20-30%, and there is wide-spread evidence that closing the gender gap within households has wide-spread benefits for families.

As a result of these factors, Africa had an estimated net food import bill of US \$35.4 billion in 2015, with about 15 food chains accounting for most imports, including 5 staple commodities such as wheat, sugar, rice, beef, soybeans

3) Industrialize Africa

Economic Diversification

- Industrial contribution to GDP increased by 130%
- 35 special economic zones supported
- 30 PPPs developed & strengthened

Africa is at the bottom of the global value chain with its share of global manufacturing at around only 1.9 percent. African economies still rely too heavily on raw commodities; between 2011-2013 manufactured goods made up only 18.5 percent of exports, while 62 percent of total imports were manufactured goods, a commercial imbalance that drains wealth away from the continent. This situation is even worse in countries where a combination of structural constraints and political instability jeopardize any effort for private sector-led economic diversification and transformation. Consequently, most countries have not created the jobs necessary to absorb the significant number of youth, compelling hundreds of thousands to migrate overseas.

To unleash their full potential, African countries must embark on a bold agenda driven by private sector-led investments in industrial transformation.

4) Integrate Africa**Regional Market**

- Building regional infrastructure
- Boosting intra-African trade & investment
- Facilitating movement of people across borders

Africa's regional integration challenges are well known. Intra-African trade is the lowest globally - approximately 15 percent compared to 54 percent in the North America Free Trade Area, 70 percent within the European Union and 60 percent in Asia. The continent's difficult physical landscape makes connection between communities, countries, and even entire regions challenging.

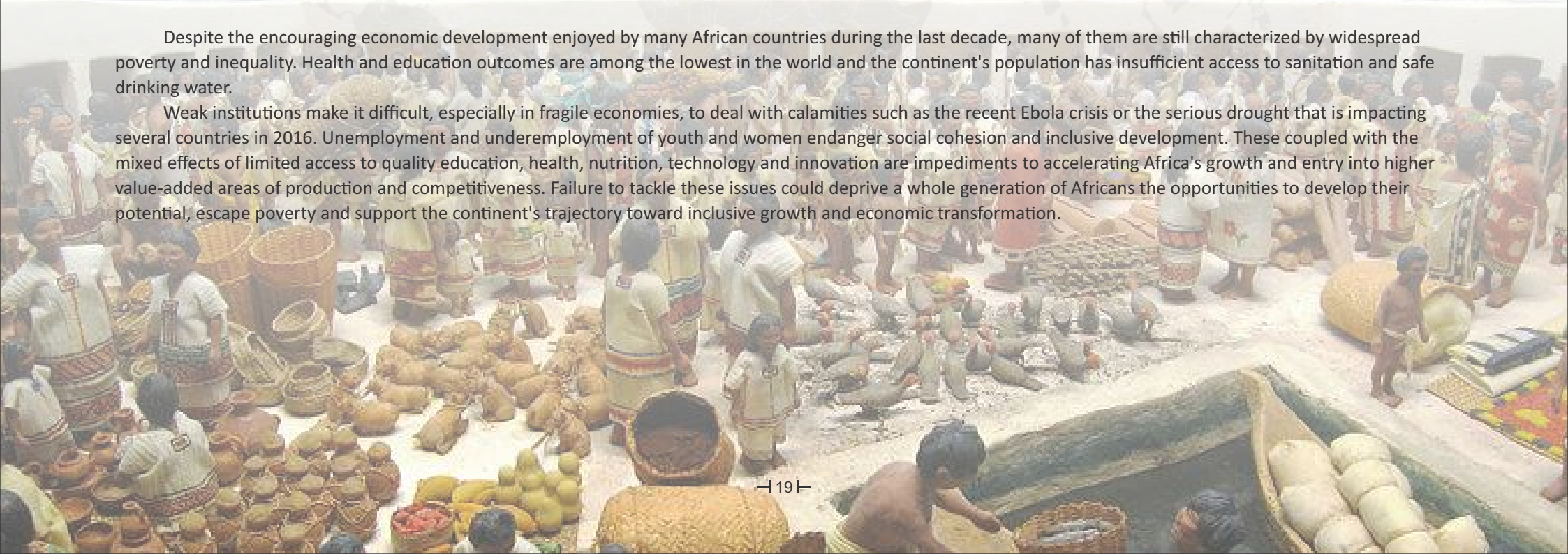
There is also very limited integration of regional markets for infrastructure services, particularly in power, energy, water and sanitation. This is further complicated by weak regional economic communities (RECs) that lack capacity and are poorly structured to make or even attract necessary regional investments. This is especially significant for fragile countries, as they stand the most to gain from greater integration. Many of their governments have also not worked enough with the private sector and others to develop and upgrade regional infrastructure; improve policies for industries that fit the productive capabilities of countries in Africa (for example, in agriculture and food security); and fully implement protocols of the RECs that governments have signed.

5) Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa**Access to Social & Economic Opportunities**

- Creating 25 million jobs
- Building critical skills
- Improving access to water & sanitation
- Strengthening health systems

Despite the encouraging economic development enjoyed by many African countries during the last decade, many of them are still characterized by widespread poverty and inequality. Health and education outcomes are among the lowest in the world and the continent's population has insufficient access to sanitation and safe drinking water.

Weak institutions make it difficult, especially in fragile economies, to deal with calamities such as the recent Ebola crisis or the serious drought that is impacting several countries in 2016. Unemployment and underemployment of youth and women endanger social cohesion and inclusive development. These coupled with the mixed effects of limited access to quality education, health, nutrition, technology and innovation are impediments to accelerating Africa's growth and entry into higher value-added areas of production and competitiveness. Failure to tackle these issues could deprive a whole generation of Africans the opportunities to develop their potential, escape poverty and support the continent's trajectory toward inclusive growth and economic transformation.



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PRODUCING INNOVATIVE VISION THOUGH ENCOURAGING UNSDG 2030 OF SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT



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(ii) SOCIO ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF AFRICA THROUGH ICT

AfDB envisages the power of ICT for Africa's transformation

The African Development Bank (AfDB) highlighted Information Communication Technology (ICT) as a vital tool that will contribute to the economic & social transformation of African economies. According to Mthuli Ncube, the Chief Economist and Vice-President of the AfDB, many African countries have embraced ICT for socio-economic development, an important step towards achieving knowledge-based society.

He was speaking at a session dubbed “Technology 4 Development” at the Bank's 49th Annual Meetings in the Rwandan capital, Kigali. “We have seen potential and an opportunity in technology driven entrepreneurship across Africa especially among young people. ICTs are playing a significant role in transforming African economies,” Ncube stated.

AfDB's ICT operations strategy foresees technology as a contributor to poverty reduction and economic growth of Regional Member Countries (RMCs) by increasing the Bank's role in extending access to ICT infrastructure, stimulating private sector investment and enhancing good governance. The Chief Economist noted that building robust ICT infrastructure on the continent will enable African economies have faster and reliable broadband services.

The foundations for establishing a viable and sustainable Information and Communication Technology (ICT) industry and the opportunities it offers against the challenges many African countries face in their concerted efforts to participate fully in the information society and knowledge economy. Key ICT Policy thrusts are discussed focusing on the ICT as a sector, e-government, e-governance and the education and training sectors. It is important to emphasize the need for government to be e-literate in order to competently manage and monitor the ICT sector. It is reaffirmed that ICT is crosscutting and an enabler for growth and development and for maximum benefit, countries must establish the right policy interventions, resource investments, appropriate networks (partnerships) and enabling environment. Four case studies that assist in mitigating effects of poverty and e-literacy are briefly discussed in order to show the impact of ICTs in agriculture, e-government and rural districts.

ICTs CHALLENGES IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

African countries are now aware of the benefits derived through adoption and use of ICTs but there are many serious challenges which must be addressed and chief among them are:

- Inadequate communications and power infrastructure
- Inadequate institutional arrangements
- Inadequate public private partnership
- Inadequate horizontal and vertical communication
- Shortage of ICTs facilities and ICTs skills
- Limited financial resources
- Limited data management capacity
- Inadequate bandwidth nationally and on the Gateway

Some of the above challenges can be addressed through public-private smart partnerships.

(iii) PEACE AND SECURITY THROUGH ICT

United Nations highlighted the vital role of Information Communication Technology, science and technology in promoting peace and development, while calling on the international community to harness the power of science & ICT for the greater good. "Science and Information Communication technology have crucial roles to play in promoting progress and peace from climate change to public health; from food security to sanitation; from disarmament to disaster preparedness,"

A new wave of Information Communication technology growth is driving rapid global change. This change has created new opportunities for multilateral cooperation in the areas of sustainable development, state-society relations, peace and conflict, international security, and global governance. Yet with these opportunities comes the challenge of keeping up; the UN and other multilateral institutions must determine where they can play a useful role in addressing and integrating new technologies into their work and where existing mechanisms and other actors may be better placed.

Looking to peace and conflict, new technologies can help prevent conflict by reducing the gap between warning and response, facilitate peacekeeping through new tools relevant to increasingly complex environments, and help support peace building by empowering local actors. New technologies and governance of the internet, on the other hand, is an arena where the future role of multilateral actors is subject to greater debate. Whether in sustainable development, peace and conflict, state-society relations, international security, or cyberspace, new technologies have transformed how the UN and multilateral institutions operate in a 21st century world.

The role of new information and communication technologies is particularly salient. On the one hand, they can pose significant risks in states affected by or at risk of violent conflict (for example, social media can be used to encourage and coordinate violence). But, especially when appropriately adapted to context, these same technologies can also play a critical role in preventing the initial outbreak or escalation of violence as well as promoting peaceful alternatives to war.

(iv) ROLE OF ICT IN ATTAINING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ICT plays vital and crucial role in attaining Sustainable Development Goals of United Nations. Access to the internet and mobile networks can allow impoverished people around the world to access banking, medical services, and markets. Remote weather stations can be set up in new locations and connected via mobile networks to allow researchers to better study the local and global impacts of climate change.

The Importance Of Access To The Internet: Providing laptops to students in the developing world like the One Laptop per Child program does, allows children in Uganda to communicate with children in the US and even to work on class projects together. The potential of such interaction is invaluable. Learning to use technology to expand the reach of a child in a small village in Africa expands the horizons of their possibilities infinitely. For the children in the developed world the lessons will also be of great value.

Access To Mobile Networks: In just the last two decades most of Africa has leapfrogged the communication infrastructure divide from having no telephones to having widespread cellular networks. This has allowed the rapid spread of mobile banking services, allowing people to make secure transactions and secure small business loans. Also being currently developed is a system that allows for minimally-trained local medical workers to easily diagnose malaria, obtain prescriptions, and register cases with mobile technology. Mobile networks can also help disseminate information by allowing farmers access to best practices for irrigation and fertilization. Unfortunately cost is still a major barrier to the effective use of mobile technology.

ICT helps in achieving SDGs

To fight poverty and hunger, ICT helps even the smallest of the farmers, by making it easy to inform the farmers about weather, markets, pests, fertilisers, insecticides in a much more effective manner, because the information can be area-specific, targeted at farmers of a particular area, using the 'location-based service' feature.

ICT enables health workers to collect information for status snapshots, analysing trends and making projections about disease outbreaks – all within tight time frames to reduce mortality. Some ICT applications are already being used by provincial organisations, like PITB uses smart phones to help in controlling dengue. ICT connects teachers and students to audio-video learning resources and information relevant to their curriculum. ICT reduces gender inequality by increasing women's access to health, nutrition, education, training, employment and even political participation – particularly for those who face social isolation. In times of crisis ICT also provides access, consolation and help.

There are two ways ICT helps green energy (a) by using low-power renewable energy solutions (b) by sustainable managing cities through applications like smart buildings, intelligent transport systems, new efficiencies in energy consumption and waste management, not just for urban inhabitants, but also for the sustainability of the planet. For economic growth and decent work, ICT skills are so important that without digital literacy one cannot even find job listings and make applications. At the same time, new job opportunities are coming up in social media management, gaming, mobile apps, offshore services, crowd sourcing and micro work (data entry, coding, tagging, etc).

(v) INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND WAY FORWARD.

Asia Africa Growth Corridor is a joint initiative of India and Japan. It was launched in May 2017. Its detailed roadmap has been prepared by three agencies viz. Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) New Delhi, the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) Jakarta, and Institute of Developing Economies (IDE-JETRO) of Tokyo.

The basic endeavour of this project is to rediscover ancient sea routes and creating new sea corridors which link African continent with India and countries of South Asia and South-East Asia. The prime focus of this project are on four areas as follows:

- Development and cooperation projects
- Quality infrastructure and institutional connectivity
- Capacity and skill enhancement
- People-to-people partnerships.

The ultimate objective of this corridor is to build a robust institutional, industrial and transport infrastructure in growth poles among countries in Asia and Africa. India will contribute by modernizing its own sea ports under the Sagarmala Project and also helping economies of Africa in development of sea ports. Japan will contribute to the project through its state-of-the-art technology and ability to build quality infrastructure.

Strategic Reasons

There are several reasons for growing interest of India and Japan in connecting the African countries.

First is to access economic opportunities in mineral and resource rich Africa; second is to make efforts to counter balance the OBOR initiative of China { AAGC project will be a sea corridor, linking Africa with India and other countries of South-East Asia and Oceania against the Chinese land network which connects China to Central Asia, Europe and Middle East}.

Third, few African countries on eastern coast of Africa fall within India's maritime strategic neighbourhood; and have great importance for India's international trade. This reason has been marred by conflict, civil war, terrorism, Somali pirates etc. and active participation by India and Japan can strengthen the security of Sea Lanes of Communications (SLOCs) in this region.

Fourth, China has emerged as a leader in Greenfield investment in Africa, investing almost 20 times to that of India's investment in Africa. The "Asia Africa Growth Corridor" can act as a gateway for India to succeed in a continent where China's influence is so dominant.

Last, Japan is rich in manufacturing industries; it lacks natural resources and minerals. So Japan is also interested in reaping Africa's mineral wealth to sustain its industry, and beat China with the help of India.

Key Challenges of AAGC

There are two major challenges for any such kind of gigantic project for India and other countries. First, beating China in terms of trade and investment in Africa is not easy. Currently, China is Africa's largest trading partner and also its biggest source of export with trade value almost four times to that of India with Africa. Second is issue of political stability in Africa. Most of the African nations are still fighting against relics of colonialism and imperialism, and are subject to political turmoil at any time. Such issues can act as major impediments in India's engagement with Africa.

Though Asia Africa Growth Corridor (AAGC) is still in the nascent stage, but it can enable economies in Asia and Africa to further integrate and collectively emerge as a globally competitive economic bloc. It can also prove to be of great potential in developing capacities of the India as well as African nations, increase the labour skills, to set up pan Africa E-network, easy access of technology for resource utilization, disaster management, etc., and thus making India the next manufacturing destination for the Western countries.

(vi) PAN AFRICAN E – NETWORK AND CYBER CHALLENGES

Pan African e-Network project is an information and communications technology (ICT) project between India and the African Union that seeks to connect the 55 member states of the Union through a satellite and fibre-optic network to India and to each other to enable access to and sharing of expertise between India and African states in the areas of tele-education, telemedicine, Voice over IP, infotainment, resource mapping, meteorological services, e-governance and e-commerce services. The project is often described as Africa's biggest ever in the ICT sector and is expected to extend ICT infrastructure to rural and previously underserved areas. The project is seen as an example of India furthering its economic and strategic interests in Africa through the use of soft diplomacy and has been acclaimed as an instance of South-South cooperation, helping to overcome the digital divide in Africa.

The Pan African e-Network project aims to benefit 10,000 students over a period of 5 years under certificate, graduate and post graduate courses. The project will help transfer skills to African nations especially through Continuing Medical Education (CME) programmes that will help train doctors and nurses in remote centres in Africa. The response to the project in Africa has been enthusiastic with tele-education and telemedicine facilities allowing for access to Indian expertise in these fields in a cost effective manner.

The Pan African e-Network Project was conceived by former President Hon'ble Dr. A.P.J. Kalam at a cost of over Rs. 500 crores (US \$ 125 million). Ministry of External Affairs is the nodal Ministry for the project while Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL) is implementing the project on a turnkey basis. First phase of the project for 11 countries was inaugurated by the then External Affairs Minister and current President Hon'ble Pranab Mukherjee on 26th February

2009. Both Learning Centre (LC) and Patient End Location were ready. Second phase of project involving 12 countries was inaugurated by the then EAM, Hon'ble Mr. S .M. Krishna on 16th August 2010. Under the project, India has set up a fibre optic network to provide satellite connectivity, tele-medicine and tele-education to countries in Africa. The network is to assist Africa in capacity building by way of imparting quality education in various disciplines.

(vii) VIRTUAL EDUCATION NETWORK OF UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The main purpose of using technology in the delivery of virtual learning programs in higher education in Africa is to ensure access and equity as a strategy to develop human resources. Examining how specific educational innovations in higher education are working is necessary. The purpose of this study is to examine the World Bank's education policies in Africa with special focus on AVU Kenyatta University Project. In addition, the paper seeks to critically examine the use of information technology (IT) distance learning project initiated by the World Bank in Kenya. The project served as an important pioneering role to eLearning in Africa.

Africa Union has taken great initiative towards United Nations SDG and implemented Quality Education platform at Pan Africa Level through African Virtual University.

The African Virtual University (AVU) is a Pan African Intergovernmental Organization established by charter with the mandate of significantly increasing access to quality higher education and training through the innovative use of information communication technologies. Nineteen (19) African Governments :Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, The Gambia, have signed the Charter establishing the AVU as an Intergovernmental Organization. The AVU has its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya and a Regional office in Dakar Senegal. The AVU has Host Country Agreements with the governments of Kenya and Senegal and the AVU has diplomatic status in these countries. The AVU was initially launched in Washington in 1997 as a World Bank project and was later transferred to Kenya in 2002. The AVU become an Intergovernmental organization in 2003.

The AU will convert the existing African Virtual University – an already established virtual institution of higher learning established by 19 African countries since 1997 – into an arm of the PAU, making it an Africa-wide university accessible to interested learners from across the continent.

University will effectively change its name from African Virtual University to Africa Virtual and E-University, says the paper prepared under the leadership of Beatrice Njenga, head of education at the AU Commission. The transformed institution will also move its headquarters from Nairobi, Kenya to Yaoundé, Cameroon, the seat of the PAU rectorate. The E-University is listed as one of the flagship projects of the African Union's Agenda 2063, a blue for accelerated development on the continent. Established in 2012, the PAU a continental institution of excellence mainly in sciences has branches in Kenya, Cameroon, Nigeria and Algeria with one more planned in South Africa.

(viii) EFFECTIVE ICT IMPLEMENTATION IN TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT

The emergence of low-cost open-source mapping tools; widespread cellular network coverage in developing countries; declining costs of mobile phone hardware; and increasing Internet use by public agencies have resulted in unprecedented opportunities to support transport planning and management in developing countries.

Information and communication technology (ICT) plays a critical role in supporting logistics services outsourcing arrangements. Despite the literature highlighting the benefits of ICT usage by logistics service providers (LSPs), a gap between what is expected of ICT and satisfaction with LSP performance has persisted. Seeking to reduce this gap, the purpose of this paper is to propose an ICT implementation process designed for LSPs.

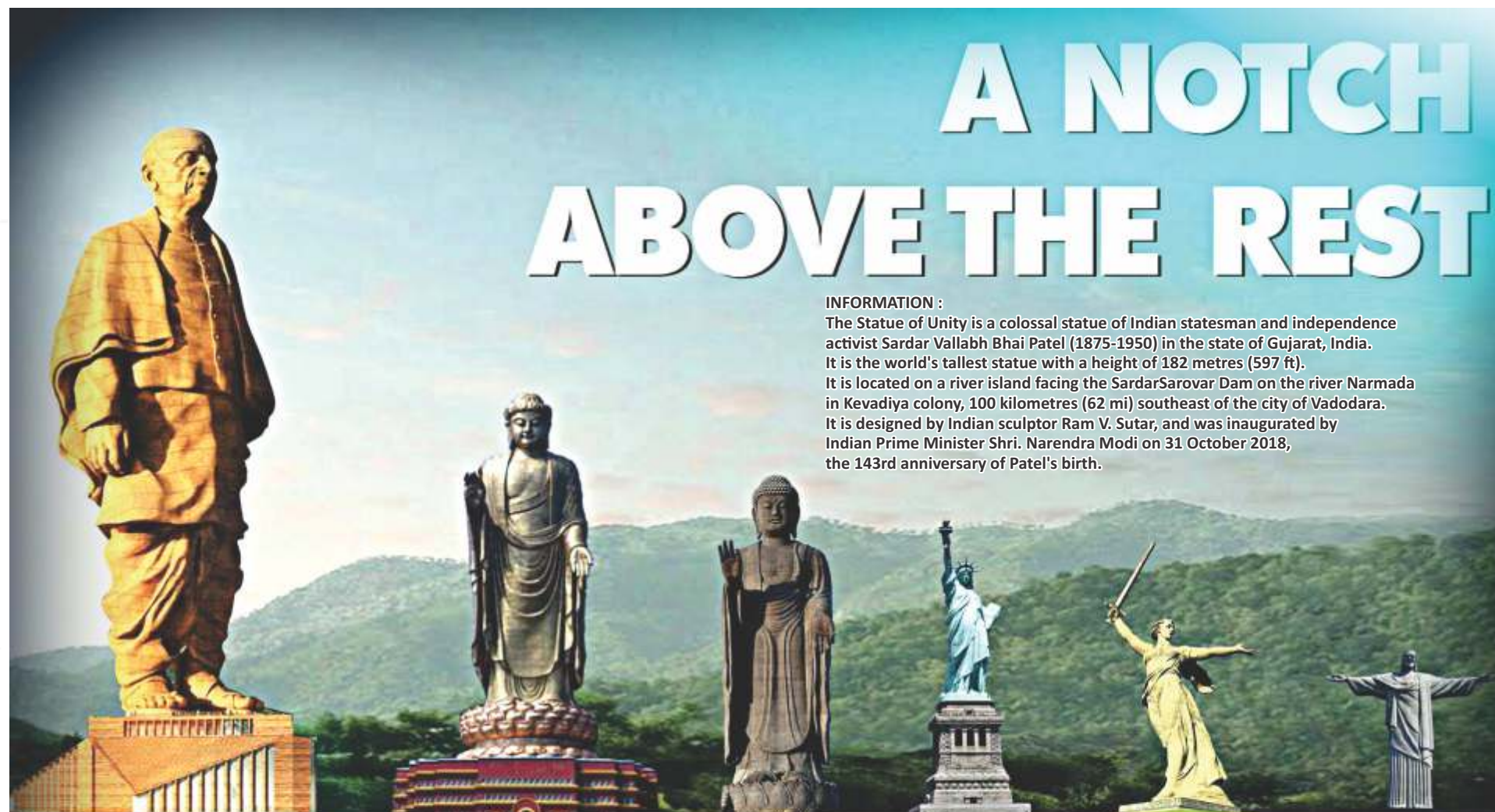
Transport Management Solutioning has been sought after by all and sundry since the time transporting became an industry. For those who aren't familiar with what is Transportation Management, let's get that out of the way.

Transportation Management's aim is to reduce transportation cost and increase delivery reliability through collaboration across all modes and providers. Transportation Management allows companies to manage their international and domestic transportation, tackling supply chain complexity with integration to partner systems with a single control layer for monitoring the life-cycle of transportation. Bids are completed on the platform, contracts are awarded, execution is monitored, and changes made based on detailed analysis of transportation data. Shippers, suppliers, and logistics service providers all collaborate in the cloud with Transportation Management. A typical scenario would include both inbound (procurement) and outbound (shipping) orders to be evaluated by the TMS Planning Module offering the user various suggested routing solutions. These solutions are evaluated by the user for reasonableness and are passed along to the transportation provider analysis module to select the best mode and least cost provider. Once the best provider is selected, the solution typically generates electronic load tendering and track/trace to execute the optimized shipment with the selected carrier, and later to support freight audit and payment (settlement process). TMS products serve as the logistics management hub in a collaborative network of shippers, carriers and customers. Common TMS software modules include route planning and optimization, load optimization, execution, freight audit and payment, yard management, advanced shipping, order visibility and carrier management.

The business value of a fully deployed TMS should achieve the following goals:

- Reduction of costs through efficient routing, load optimization, carrier mix and mode selection.
- Improving the accountability together with visibility into the transport chain.
- Enough flexibility at hand for last minute contingencies, to alter the delivery plans.
- The key supply chain execution requirements





A NOTCH ABOVE THE REST

INFORMATION :

The Statue of Unity is a colossal statue of Indian statesman and independence activist Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel (1875-1950) in the state of Gujarat, India. It is the world's tallest statue with a height of 182 metres (597 ft). It is located on a river island facing the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the river Narmada in Kevadiya colony, 100 kilometres (62 mi) southeast of the city of Vadodara. It is designed by Indian sculptor Ram V. Sutar, and was inaugurated by Indian Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi on 31 October 2018, the 143rd anniversary of Patel's birth.

STATUE OF UNITY
GUJARAT, INDIA
182 MTS

SPRING TEMPLE
BUDDHA
CHINA
153 MTS

USHIKU
DAIBUTSU
JAPAN
120 MTS

STATUE OF
LIBERTY
USA
93 MTS

THE MOTHERLAND
CALLS
RUSSIA
85 MTS

CHRIST
THE REDEEMER
BRAZIL
39.6 MTS



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2014: Associating with leaders of intellectual academic organization to endorse the innovative vision through their conference at national and international and Formation of Consultancy wings.

2015 : conducting memory championship ,conference marketing and leading branding of innovative vision .

2016 : Introducing Publication through Mobile Apps, Androids, web design, web Consultancy, SEO.

2017: Endorsement of The 2017 India Africa ICT Summit & Award and launch of THE INDIA AFRICA ICT KNOWLEDGE CONSRTIUM

2018: Launched ASIA AFRICA ICT EXCELLENCE Award | innovation accreditation | Global convention | certification to support innovative

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(ix) OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE ASIA IN DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA

The past two decades have witnessed rapid economic transformation in Asia. Asian economies are now looking to Africa to support their economic growth and strategic interests. African states are also turned to Asia for new sources of investment and development partnerships. Bound by a shared history, Asia and Africa now have the opportunity to chart a common future by building mutually beneficial partnerships. This collection of policy-oriented opinion pieces by leading scholars from around the world examines how Asia's recent and emerging outreach to Africa can contribute to African development and security - how opportunities can be capitalized upon and challenges negotiated. A range of issue areas are explored including trade and investment, energy and natural resources, blue economy and technology, security and peacekeeping, and policy convergence in global governance institutions. The volume provides a forward-looking agenda for action to leverage Asia's growth story for Africa's development.

In today's dominant discourse, the development trajectory of many East Asian countries is pictured as a success, whereas that of many sub-Saharan African countries is considered a failure. The Asian success stories often refer to the developmental state model, which highlights the pivotal role played by Asian political elites in catalyzing economic growth and broad-based development. The model includes economic liberalization and outward-oriented policies, with targeted support to – and protection of – strategic sectors and infant industries.

How far is this underlying assumption supported by empirical evidence? This working paper examines a wide range of economic, social, institutional and governance indicators for a sample of six sub-Saharan and five South East Asian countries. Contrary to our research hypothesis, we did not find any significant difference in the level of government involvement in the domestic economy between the countries of the two regions, nor in the quality of institutions and governance indicators, nor in the share of imports and exports in GDP.

Even if there are important gaps between the two regions, for instance with regard to the demographic transition, the agricultural sector or tertiary education, the picture is much more nuanced than portrayed by the dominant discourse. Our review of economic and socio-political indicators tells a rather different story, but not the whole story. Nevertheless, the indicators fail to take into account all the historical, institutional and structural factors that matter a great deal for development. Hence our analysis should be complemented by detailed country case studies to uncover the specific dynamics underlying different development trajectories and outcomes.

(x) IMPLEMENTATION OF ICT IN GROWTH OF AFRICAN TOURISM INDUSTRY

The fast-tracking and synergistic interface between information and communications technologies (ICTs) and tourism in recent times has brought about necessary changes in the industry and in its receptiveness to the former, in both developed and, increasingly, developing contexts. The espousal of new technologies has reformed the whole process of tourism service development, management and marketing, as well as the entire tourism industry. Due to their increasing impact on the efficiency and effectiveness of tourism establishments, ICTs may be seen as being a fundamental part of modern tourism business. The tourism industry has undergone some important changes, due to the innovative developments brought about by ICT. In the available literature, ICT has been broadly used as referring to multiple communication technologies, including the wireless Internet and smartphone applications. Digital radio, television, and cameras are creating a new global marketplace that is more competitive by the day.

ICT tools and applications could be used as an effective platform to minimize the digital divide and promote social inclusion. The transformation process enabled through ICT is affecting different aspects of the economy and is forcing governments to rethink the way they handle their socioeconomic challenges as they move forward in their development paths.

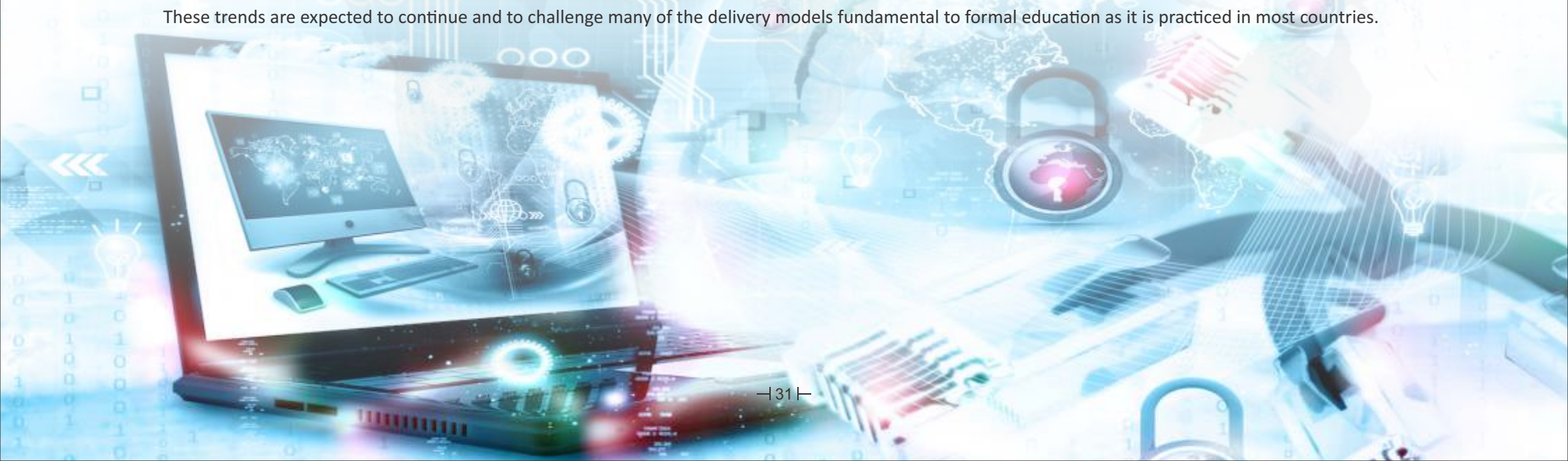
(xi) ICT TODAY AND BEYOND FOR GLOBAL COMMUNITIES

The Top 10 Global Trends in ICT and Education are:

1. **Mobile Learning.** New advances in hardware and software are making mobile “smart phones” indispensable tools. Just as cell phones have leapfrogged fixed line technology in the telecommunications industry, it is likely that mobile devices with internet access and computing capabilities will soon overtake personal computers as the information appliance of choice in the classroom.
2. **Cloud computing.** Applications are increasingly moving off of the stand alone desk top computer and increasingly onto server farms accessible through the Internet. The implications of this trend for education systems are huge; they will make cheaper information appliances available which do not require the processing power or size of the PC. The challenge will be providing the ubiquitous connectivity to access information sitting in the “cloud”.
3. **One-to-One computing.** The trend in classrooms around the world is to provide an information appliance to every learner and create learning environments that assume universal access to the technology. Whether the hardware involved is one laptop per child (OLPC), or – increasingly -- a net computer, smart phone, or the re-emergence of the tablet, classrooms should prepare for the universal availability of personal learning devices.
4. **Ubiquitous learning.** With the emergence of increasingly robust connectivity infrastructure and cheaper computers, school systems around the world are developing the ability to provide learning opportunities to students “anytime, anywhere”. This trend requires a rethinking of the traditional 40 minute lesson. In addition to hardware and Internet access, it requires the availability of virtual mentors or teachers, and/or opportunities for peer to peer and self-paced, deeper learning.
5. **Gaming.** A recent survey by the Pew Internet and American Life Project per the Horizon Report found that massively multiplayer and other online game experience is extremely common among young people and that games offer an opportunity for increased social interaction and civic engagement among youth. The phenomenal success of games with a focus on active participation, built in incentives and interaction suggests that current educational methods are not falling short and that educational games could more effectively attract the interest and attention of learners.
6. **Personalized learning.** Education systems are increasingly investigating the use of technology to better understand a student’s knowledge base from prior learning and to tailor teaching to both address learning gaps as well as learning styles. This focus transforms a classroom from one that teaches to the middle to one that adjusts content and pedagogy based on individual student needs – both strong and weak.

7. Redefinition of learning spaces. The ordered classroom of 30 desks in rows of 5 may quickly become a relic of the industrial age as schools around the world are re-thinking the most appropriate learning environments to foster collaborative, cross-disciplinary, students centered learning. Concepts such as greater use of light, colors, circular tables, individual spaces for students and teachers, and smaller open learning spaces for project-based learning are increasingly emphasized.
8. Teacher-generated open content. OECD school systems are increasingly empowering teachers and networks of teachers to both identify and create the learning resources that they find most effective in the classroom. Many online texts allow teachers to edit, add to, or otherwise customize material for their own purposes, so that their students receive a tailored copy that exactly suits the style and pace of the course. These resources in many cases complement the official textbook and may, in the years to come, supplant the textbook as the primary learning source for students. Such activities often challenge traditional notions of intellectual property and copyright.
9. Smart portfolio assessment. The collection, management, sorting, and retrieving of data related to learning will help teachers to better understand learning gaps and customize content and pedagogical approaches. Also, assessment is increasingly moving toward frequent formative assessments which lend itself to real-time data and less on high-pressure exams as the mark of excellence. Tools are increasingly available to students to gather their work together in a kind of online portfolio; whenever they add a tweet, blog post, or photo to any online service, it will appear in their personal portfolio which can be both peer and teacher assessed.
10. Teacher managers/mentors. The role of the teacher in the classroom is being transformed from that of the font of knowledge to an instructional manager helping to guide students through individualized learning pathways, identifying relevant learning resources, creating collaborative learning opportunities, and providing insight and support both during formal class time and outside of the designated 40 minute instruction period. This shift is easier said than done and ultimately the success or failure of technology projects in the classroom hinge on the human factor and the willingness of a teacher to step into uncharted territory.

These trends are expected to continue and to challenge many of the delivery models fundamental to formal education as it is practiced in most countries.



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The Way Forward To Achieving Sustainable Development In Africa (As per AFDB Report)

Achieving development goals remains an unfinished business for African countries. The SDGs fit accurately with Africa's priorities for the next fifteen years. The future of growth and its impact on poverty reduction in Africa hinges on what happens to structural transformation. A new development trajectory of structural transformation is required to ensure improving productivity as Africa industrialises. This requires huge investment in both human and physical capital. Key priorities would be: Investment in infrastructure, especially energy; and, improvement of labour force productivity, to fit the needs of manufacturing and agro-industries.

The African Development Bank supports its Regional Member Countries (RMCs) to achieve structural transformation that will eradicate poverty on the continent. As a first priority, the Bank focuses on improving Africa's production capabilities through infrastructure development. The Bank recently initiated a New Deal for Energy that will help to power Africa's transformation, and to fast-track universal access to energy, by 2025. The Bank will also focus on integrating and industrializing Africa, by promoting private sector development. The ultimate goal of the Bank is to improve the quality of everyday life for all Africans, by helping them to have equal access to quality jobs, and enough food.

African Business Investment Challenges and Opportunities

Africa shall be New Economic Growth Engine of World. Africa is a continent overwhelmed by serious problems, from unemployment and illiteracy, to hunger and inadequate electricity. A Closer look from amongst wide range of sectors 11 of the most promising business opportunities in Africa that will have ample opportunities in 2018 and coming years are described in this article.

1) Crowdfarming

Across the world, agriculture is big business and most farmers are financially well-off. But not yet in Africa. According to the United Nations, Africa's agribusiness industry is expected to be worth \$1 trillion by 2030. And it makes perfect sense. The continent has a huge domestic market, owns 60 percent of the world's unused arable land, and has abundant labour resources, and a favourable climate in most parts. Still, Africa spends over \$30 billion on food imports annually.

A big part of the problem is, most of Africa's food is still produced by smallholder farmers in rural areas. They are largely poor people who use crude farming methods, and have very limited access to capital. But what if all of us in the cities pool funds together, invest in these rural farmers, and take a share of the profits at harvest time? Wouldn't that significantly boost food production, cut down the continent's food import bill, and make more money for both the investors and the farmers?

This business model is called "crowdfarming", and it's a trend that could totally transform the face of agribusiness in Africa. In Nigeria, two crowdfarming platforms — FarmCrowdy and ThriveAgric — enable working-class Nigerians to crowd-sponsor farming projects and earn a share in the returns at harvest time. Last year, FarmCrowdy raised \$1 million from US investors to expand its operations. In Somalia, Ari.Farm is an online marketplace and crowdfarming platform that enables investors from across the world to play in the Somali livestock market.

In South Africa, Livestock Wealth, helps investors to own pregnant cows, and track them through a mobile app. Once the calf reaches seven months, it is sold to a feedlot or slaughterhouse and the return for the beef goes to the investors. As Africa's population doubles over the next 30 years, the business opportunities in Africa's agribusiness space are very likely to produce a league of millionaires who made their money while pulling thousands of farmers out of poverty.

2) Waste Management and Optimization

For decades, waste has been a huge and nagging problem in world & Africa's urban areas. Currently, most of the waste generated in Africa is either burned, buried or thrown away. As a result, more than 80 percent of solid waste produced on the continent ends up in landfills or gets dumped in water bodies. And as the continent's population continues to rise, the waste problem will only get worse. So, what do we do with all the growing heaps of filthy waste before we find ourselves in the middle of the worst environmental crisis the world has ever known?

In South Africa, the solution appears to be to convert waste into animal feed.

AgriProtein is a business that grows maggots from waste collected from markets, households and businesses. The maggots are processed into a highly nutritious protein supplement that substitutes fish meal in animal feed. The company has raised up to \$30 million in funding, making it one of the best-funded insect farming businesses to date.

In Ethiopia, the solution is to convert waste into electricity.

The Repi waste recycling factory in Addis Ababa will produce 50 megawatts of electricity from waste collected from across the city. The facility is expected to supply 3 million homes with electricity, and avoid the release of millions of tons of CO2 to the atmosphere.

Across the continent, entrepreneurs are hard at work trying to squeeze out value from waste, and in the process, they're creating an industry that could provide both low and high-level jobs for thousands of people. It is predicted that over the next decade, waste will become a valuable commodity that households and businesses can sell for money. And the waste is likely to return to the food chain, to the electricity grid, or in some other recycled form.

3) ICT Enabled Drones Services (IEDS)

In Africa, it appears there's much more to drones than chasing terrorists and taking breathtaking altitude photographs. Drones are finding some of their most versatile and impactful roles in Africa and are helping with everything from logistics and farmland management, to humanitarian deliveries and conservation support.

In Rwanda, Zipline is a drone delivery startup that delivers blood and medical supplies to clinics in the country. After successful pilot operations, it is now expanding into neighbouring Tanzania and hopefully spread in due course of time to other countries.

Aerobotics is a South African business that uses its drones to provide bird's eye surveillance for farmers that provides critical information that can boost crop yields by up to 10 percent. It now operates in 11 countries, including the US, Russia and the UK.

In other parts of the continent, drones are playing more roles in humanitarian efforts to deliver aid to remote and conflict-ridden areas. They are also being used to monitor deforestation and illegal mining activities as part of efforts to conserve the continent's forests and wildlife.

As we all know the drone industry is relatively new and still emerging thus technology blending with humanitarian services shall be new area of actions for budding startups. At this rate, there is still a wide range of possibilities for drone technology in Africa. And those entrepreneurs who can adapt high tech ICT enabled drones to solving serious problems on the continent will open new and uncharted territory that could unlock wealth, jobs and more business opportunities in Africa.

4) Affordable housing

Africa is experiencing the world's highest rate of rural-to-urban migration. And by 2030, it is projected that up to 50 percent of the continent's population could be living in towns and cities. Urbanization is great, but where will all these people live? And even if the governments tried, they cannot build homes fast enough to meet the teeming demand for accommodation.

In Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, the housing deficit is estimated at 20 million homes. In South Africa, the deficit stands at 2.3 million homes. Africa's housing crisis opens a lot of interesting opportunities for several industries; from cement production and furniture making, to building contractors and mortgages. But beyond conventional housing, there is an interesting trend of homes being built from cheap and durable alternatives, like shipping containers.

In Cape Town (South Africa), building contractors like Berman-Kalil are offering sustainable and affordable housing options by converting decommissioned shipping containers into low-cost homes. In Kenya, entrepreneurs like Denise Majani are also converting shipping containers into amazingly creative residential and office accommodation at half the price of contemporary housing. These alternative options are significantly cutting down the cost of building homes, making them affordable to a larger segment of the population. So far, most of Africa's housing developments have focused on the premium and elite segment of the market. While the large margins from this segment have been very lucrative for investors, the biggest opportunities will emerge from providing housing at scale, and at affordable prices.

5) Automobiles

As more Africans migrate to the cities, the big urbanization wave has caused a surge in demand for transportation services. Currently, there are just about 44 vehicles per 1,000 people in Africa. This is significantly below the global average of 180, and lower than the motorization rates of other developing regions like Latin America, Oceania and the Middle East. Estimates suggest that vehicle sales on the continent could reach 10 million units per annum within the next 15 years.

It's no surprise the big name automobile brands like Toyota, Volkswagen and Mercedes are already digging into the African market by setting up assembly plants on the continent. But what is more interesting is the emergence of "Made in Africa" automobiles. The Mobius II is a luxury SUV built in Kenya and is set to hit the market in 2018. It is being advertised as "an affordable, no thrills, but robust and classy SUV that's built for African roads." In Nigeria, Innoson Motors — a homegrown car maker — has released a range of private cars. And in Uganda, Kiira Motors is developing Africa's first hybrid cars. It has already launched Africa's first solar-powered bus. There are also promising indigenous automobile makers in Ghana, Tunisia and Sudan.

Currently, just about 50 percent of Africa's roads are paved. As the continent's development drive continues, this percentage will rise and so will the demand for automobiles and transportation services. This rise in demand will create several interesting business opportunities in Africa and open supporting industries including dealerships, spare parts, auto-service shops, auto financing, and even ridesharing services.

6) Local products for export

Africa spends billions of dollars on imports every year. This includes both food and non-food items. But beyond the traditional commodities — crude oil, minerals, cocoa, coffee, timber etc.

It happens there are a lot of local products on the continent that have the potential to become global brands. The problem is, we often overlook or look down on them. But a few interesting entrepreneurs are now turning local African products into global brands and best-sellers. Take Nilotica for example, a rare type of Shea butter

that is used in luxury beauty products sold around the world. The trees that produce this butter only grow at the source of the Nile River; in Northern Uganda, South Sudan and Ethiopia.

By working with local women in the region to process the butter, Leila Janah – an American entrepreneur – has built LXMI, a luxury beauty brand with a range of skincare products that sell in over 300 beauty stores across the world.

Another example is fonio, a forgotten cereal that has been grown in Africa for more than 5,000 years. Largely regarded as a “miracle” grain, fonio is gluten-free and rich in several nutrients that are deficient in most other major grains, such as rice, wheat and barley. By processing fonio into products like crackers, cereals and pasta, one Senegalese entrepreneur and ex-chef – Pierre Thiam – has put this ancient food on shelves in New York, with plans to roll out to other stores across the USA.

Nilotica and fonio are only just two examples of several local African products that have global potential. And in 2018, more smart entrepreneurs will carve niches for themselves by exploring these products and transforming them into international brands.

7) Growth of Startup Funding

The buzz of entrepreneurship activity on the African continent has caught the attention of a growing number of investors, both within and outside the continent. The potential Returns on Investment (RoI) in Africa is currently one of the highest in the world, and has become too obvious for investors to ignore. Since 2012, the amount of seed funding and venture capital flowing to Africa has grown 1,400 percent. And the trend continues to look up.

In 2017 alone, African tech startups received \$560 million in funding from local and international investors. This amount represents a 53 percent jump from the \$366 million raised one year earlier, in 2016. And the biggest deal of the year was a \$69 million investment in TakeALot, a South African e-Commerce startup. Also, Silicon Valley accelerators such as 500 Startups and Y Combinator have increased the number of African startups that are admitted into, and receive funding, through their programmes.

Currently, South Africa, Kenya and Nigeria are in the spotlight and take the lion share (about 75 percent) of the investment inflows. It's important to note that every year, the size of venture capital investments that take place around the world exceeds \$100 billion. Currently, Africa gets less than 1 percent of this global deal flow. It's still very early days in Africa's startup funding space, and 2018 will certainly attract more investors looking to explore emerging business opportunities in Africa, and take their positions in lucrative deals.

8) Fintech

Africa's underdeveloped financial services industry presents very tough, important and widespread problems that need to be solved. After more than 50 years of banking on the continent, just about 34 percent of adults in sub-Saharan Africa have bank accounts or access to formal financial services. It is clear the traditional model of banking is too slow, inflexible and incapable of spreading financial access at the pace the continent requires.

But with the spread of mobile phones and the Internet across Africa, the continent's entrepreneurs are leveraging technology to deepen financial access in ways the banks never have. Last year, Flutterwave, a Nigerian fintech startup, raised \$10 million in funding from a group of investors led by Greylock, a US-based venture capital firm. To date, it's one of the highest Series A round investment in an African startup. And there are a wide range of opportunities that are opening up in Africa's financial services space.

They include bill payments, bulk disbursement, international remittances, merchant payments, mobile airtime top up, mobile banking, person-to-person transfers, peer-to-peer lending, micro insurance, and several other interesting opportunities. In the area of overseas remittances for example, Africa loses more than \$1.4 billion annually in charges alone. Western Union and MoneyGram have been longtime monopolies in the remittances segment, and are clearly ripe for disruption. Opening up, growing and disrupting Africa's financial services market will certainly transform millions of lives on the continent and create a league of millionaires in the process. Fintech will surely remain one of the top business opportunities in Africa to watch in 2018.

9) Low-cost private schools

According to this report titled: "The Business of Education in Africa", it is estimated that 1 in 4 African students – a total of 66 million – will be enrolled in private schools by the year 2021. Rapid population growth, poor funding, corruption and neglect have caused a serious deterioration in the quality of education in public schools on the continent.

As a result, more African parents are looking to private schools to ensure their kids get a good education. And the demand for this alternative is skyrocketing. For example, in Nigeria, the number of low-cost private schools in Lagos, its commercial capital, is estimated to be as high as 18,000. By comparison, in 2010-11 the city had just 1,600 government schools. And this trend of low-cost private education is leading entrepreneurs to come up with several interesting models. In Tanzania, the Silverleaf Academy is a chain of low-cost private primary schools that charge a daily school fee of \$1.50. The school uses a technology-based approach and offers a curriculum taught by internally-trained teachers. In Nigeria, the Lekki Peninsula Affordable Schools is a stand-alone low-cost school that charges an average annual fee of \$125. The school has received up to \$75,000 in funding from Village Capital and Pearson Affordable Learning.

As more players enter the low-cost private education space on the continent, I suspect the fierce competition will improve the quality of education, drive down school fees, and afford many children the chance of a decent education. Rather than set up exclusive private schools for the elite, who says entrepreneurs can't make good returns and find tons of fulfillment in educating children?

10) Urban logistics

The future of Africa is in the cities. And by 2030, up to half of the continent's 1.4 billion people will be located in the cities. Currently, about 60 African cities have a population of over 1 million people. At the top of the pack are cities like Lagos (21 million), Kinshasa (10 million), and Cairo (9.5 million).

And one of the biggest problems that appears to be worsening with the growth of Africa's urban populations is congestion. Most cities on the continent do not yet have well-diversified transport systems, so getting around town can be a very frustrating endeavour. It's a logistical nightmare that worries both consumers and businesses.

Thankfully, some African entrepreneurs are already hacking this problem. In Kenya, Twiga Foods uses technology to pool the orders of several urban retailers, saving them a trip to the market by delivering to their doorstep. It is now the largest distributor of a number of basic food staples in Kenya, and the startup raised \$10.3 million last year.

In Nigeria, MAX is a fast-growing startup that provides last-mile delivery services. Last year, it launched an on-demand motorcycle courier service for clients who have critical deliveries that need to beat the notorious congestion on Lagos roads. As we go into the future, more entrepreneurs will figure out ways to outsmart the complex problems and frustrating challenges of logistics in urban areas. In 2018, urban logistics will likely remain one of the most promising emerging business opportunities in Africa.

11) Healthcare services

With poorly-funded public hospitals, and a significant brain drain of African doctors to countries outside the continent, waiting for the government to fix the continent's healthcare sector will not work. Also, waiting for international "donor" funds (which are channeled through governments) will not work too. We have been doing the same thing for decades and very little has changed.

With 25 percent of the global disease burden, a rapidly growing population, and a rising middle class, Africa's healthcare market presents a huge opportunity. According to the IFC, Africa's \$21 billion healthcare market could double in size in just 10 years. Currently, a growing number of Africans are seeking medical help outside the continent, in places like India, the Middle East and Europe. This growth in outbound medical tourism costs Africans millions of dollars every year.

To arrest this ugly situation before it gets much worse, Africa needs a private-sector led transformation of its healthcare industry that requires both the innovation of local entrepreneurs and investment from local and international investors. Gladly, this transformation is already happening. In East Africa, a growing number of Indian hospital groups, like Narayana and Gurgaon, are setting up hospital facilities to tap into the continent's healthcare market.

In Kenya, Dr. Maxwell Okoth, a young medical doctor and entrepreneur, started a chain of low-cost hospitals with only \$3,000. He is now setting up a 100-bed multi-specialty hospital which will have a cancer center, radiology center, pediatric unit, and several other specialties. In Nigeria, Lifebank – a startup that develops smart ways to deliver critical blood supplies to hospitals in busy cities – raised \$0.2 million to support and expand its operations. Across the continent, more entrepreneurs are exploring creative alternatives to solving Africa's significant healthcare problems.

There is no doubt their efforts will not only transform the continent's healthcare industry, but will unlock millions of job opportunities in the process.

2018 will continue the reign of business opportunities in Africa

Millionaires in Africa should no longer be determined and celebrated by the size of their bank accounts, but by the size and scale of the problems they're solving on the continent. Africa is a continent that significantly rewards problem-solvers, and provides a rare opportunity in today's world to make a lot of money, while doing a lot of good at the same time.



ICT EXCELLENCE AWARD - 2017





GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND BUSINESS MEET-2017

Fortune 500 - Top Technology Companies

The enterprise technology sector is shifting as cloud-based business models fall into favor. And the largest companies on the list—Apple, Google, Amazon, Microsoft—are holding tight by riding many or all of these trends at once. Without further ado, here are this year's top 20 Fortune 500 technology companies.

1. **Apple** : \$182 billion in revenue. \$40 billion in profits. Number five on the Fortune 500 list. It's Apple. Need we say more?
2. **Hewlett-Packard Company** : HP's \$111 billion in annual revenue barely grew last year, which is why CEO Meg Whitman has announced plans to split HP into two separate businesses: HP Enterprise, which will sell enterprise infrastructure, software and services to businesses, and HP Inc., a consumer-facing seller of printers, computers and software. HP is large enough that both entities will remain in the top 50 Fortune 500 companies after the split, which is scheduled to occur by the end of fiscal 2015.
3. **IBM** : IBM has hit some struggles transitioning its on-premise server business to the cloud, watching it sits \$94 billion in revenue shrink 5.6% last year with profits falling by 27%. In a Fortune profile last year, CEO Ginny Rometty outlined her plan for the company's transformation, which includes a push into cloud, mobile, and Watson.
4. **Amazon** : Amazon's momentum was called into doubt last year, for the first time in years, after it posted its biggest loss in years. Making matters worse, the company's Fire phone was a massive disappointment, its cloud services faced competition from Microsoft, and the company got into a messy fight with book publisher Hachette. Still, with \$89 billion in revenue, the company jumped six spots to number 29 on the Fortune 500 list this year.
5. **Microsoft** : Microsoft's Azure cloud business has been a key earnings driver for the company as its software licensing and computing revenue declines. With \$87 billion in annual revenue, the company jumped three spots to number 31.
6. **Google** : Jumping six spots to number 40, the search giant-turned-moonshot-company grew revenue by 17.9% to \$71 billion. Like all incumbent Internet players, Google's core business is racing to catch up to the shift to mobile. But with \$14 billion in annual profits, the company has plenty of wiggle room.
7. **Intel** : The computer chip-maker jumped one spot on this year's Fortune 500 list to number 52, thanks to 6% revenue growth to \$56 billion. The company has suffered from the slumping sales of personal computers, but has invested in growth areas like selling microchips to data center operators and cloud companies. The company is also betting on growth in "Internet of Things," or connected devices.
8. **Cisco Systems** : Cisco fell five spots to number 60 this year, having lost 3% in revenue with a total of \$47 billion. In May the company announced SVP of worldwide field operations Chuck Robbins would replace CEO John Chambers, one of the longest-running tech industry CEOs. (Fortune recently profiled Chambers' effect on the industry.)
9. **Oracle** : Oracle made news earlier this year when the company announced CEO Larry Ellison would step down. Replacing him are co-CEO's Safra Catz and Mark Hurd, but as Fortune argued at the time, it's just business as usual for the enterprise tech company, which might not be such a good thing. As Adam Lashinsky wrote at the time: "Oracle has been egregiously late to embrace cloud computing, an entirely different business model for selling software that lets corporate customers use only what they need from remote computers rather than housing expensive software on their own premises." At number 82, the company grew revenue 2.9% to \$38 billion last year.
10. **Qualcomm** : The chipmaker has experienced pressure in the last year to spin off its chip unit from its patent-licensing business. Qualcomm grew revenue 6.5% to \$26 billion, with profits up 16.3%.
11. **EMC** : EMC jumped seven spots to number 121. The company grew revenue by 5.2% to \$24 billion.
12. **Xerox** : Xerox fell 6 spots to number 143. The company's revenue fell 4.3% to \$20 billion.
13. **Danaher** : Danaher jumped two spots to number 147. The company grew revenue by 4.2% to \$19 billion.
14. **eBay** : The online marketplace jumped eight spots to number 172. eBay's revenue grew 11.6% to \$18 billion. Later this year, the company will spin off its Paypal payments unit after prolonged pressure from activist investors.
15. **Thermo Fisher Scientific** : The biotech development company jumped 34 spots to number 181. Revenue grew 30.6% to \$17 billion.
16. **Micron Technology** : The semiconductor company jumped 112 spots to number 190. Revenue grew 80.3% to \$16.3 billion.
18. **Jabil Circuit** : The circuit board manufacturing company fell 36 spots to number 191. Revenue fell 10.8% to \$16.3 billion.
19. **Western Digital** : The sole survivor of the hard drive manufacturing wars, Western Digital fell 18 spots to number 205. Revenue fell 1.4% to \$15.1 billion.
20. **Computer Sciences Corp.** : Rumored to be planning to spit itself into two companies, Computer Sciences Corp. fell 44 spots to number 229. Revenue fell 14% to \$13.2 billion.

LETS PLAN

2019 Calendar		
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NOTES





INDIA AFRICA ICT & KNOWLEDGE CONSORTIUM

Strategic Alliance Invited

Make things happen

- **Networking**
- **B2B Meeting**
- **CEO/CTX Meeting**
- **VC Meet**
- **Diplomat Meet**
- **Ambassadors Meet**



How to achieve goals

- **UN Representative Meet**
- **Sports Meet**
- **film Festival**
- **State Convention**
- **MP Meet**
- **Social Sustainability**



What's the next step?

- **Health and Well Beings**
- **Food Security**
- **Zero Hunger**
- **Education Policy Reform**
- **Strategic Execution**



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Chairman

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