

Go Africa Go Germany

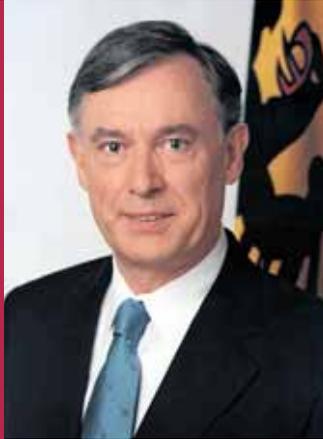
2008/09



Go Africa...
Go Germany 2008/09

German-African Scholarship Exchange Programme

An Initiative of the Federal President of the Federal Republic of Germany
in cooperation with the Federal Agency for Civic Education



Greetings from the Federal President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Horst Köhler:

If we are looking for a genuine partnership between Africa and Europe, we have to give people, particularly young people, the opportunity to find out more about each other and to work together looking for solutions to the urgent challenges of our time. Whenever I talk to young executives from Africa and Germany I notice one thing time and time again: many of them have the same vision of strong cooperation in this world we share. I am very

happy that the Federal Agency for Civic Education took up the idea of an exchange programme for future executives from Africa and Germany. We want this programme to pass on knowledge, to further dialogue and to create enthusiasm for a lasting, equal partnership between two continents that depend on each other and have much to learn from each other. I hope that the participants will be infected with this enthusiasm and that this exchange will give them many new ideas as to how they can fill this partnership with life.

Go Africa

**Greetings from the President of the
Federal Agency for Civic Education,
Thomas Krüger:**

The multitude of projects, which the Federal Agency for Civic Education has carried out in the course of its three year focus on Africa, Fokus Africa: Africome 2004 – 2006, has given us one fundamental insight: The assumption of the media, that the majority of Germans is not interested in Africa or has a negative attitude towards it, is wrong. However, in the course of their daily lives, people have far too little contact with Africa or its people. At the same time we have learned that, when common misconceptions have hardened and become stereotypes, personal encounters with men and women from Africa are without a doubt the most effective way of correcting the picture. The German-African Scholarship Exchange Programme, a joint initiative of the German President and the bpb, is a result of these experiences. The students from Germany and eastern Africa will experience a very special programme of civic education during the four weeks long exchange. The success will not least depend upon how actively they will participate in the discussions with a great number of experts in Germany, Tanzania and Uganda, thus transforming the exchange into their own project. We hope above all, that the study weeks will encourage the participants to continue the dialogue that is beginning now, independently over the coming years, because participation is a fundamental principle of a successful democracy as well as a fertile relationship in a lasting German-African partnership.



Go Africa...

Go Germany 2008/2009



Katja Böhler, Project Manager Go Africa...Go Germany on behalf of the bpb

"All Germans must be racists" – that or something like it was the prejudice voiced unanimously by African scholarship holders last year: "whenever taught about racism in schools Germany never misses an example". Yet we were there to counteract the inadequate and cliché-like way in which many Germans still deal with the actual societal, political, economic and social conditions in African countries; even though they are fully aware of what equality and equal rights mean in Germany. Our message of tolerance practised in the world did not get across. It consists of prejudice and – apparently – neither the media nor schools are doing anything to counteract this – either in Germany or in Africa. It therefore becomes all the more important to provide further possibilities for young people with different cultural and educational backgrounds to meet. This gives them the unique opportunity to spend four weeks comparing different political and social systems, and different views and values, questioning their own attitudes and ending up discovering that although they may have different plans for their lives, young people actually have quite similar personal wishes for themselves, their families and their lives, as President Köhler noted elsewhere. This is one of the most valuable experiences gained by scholarship holders during last year's exchange.

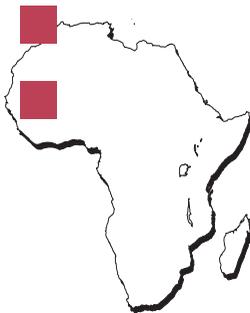
Against this backdrop, it is a move in the right direction to organise a second exchange. Over a two-week period, it will take the scholarship holders on a high-level educational programme to various locations in Germany, including Munich, Cologne, Berlin and Bonn, Belgium (EU Brussels) and six months later for another two weeks to Tanzania (Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and Arusha) and to Uganda (Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Gulu). Our jury comprising four of last year's scholarship holders picked the 24 best participants in a call for papers. They come from Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius and Germany.

The 2008/09 programme is the second of a three-part series that will take our scholarship holders to Germany and Southern Africa in 2007 (Namibia), then to eastern Africa (Tanzania, Uganda) in 2008/09 and finally to western Africa (Nigeria, Ghana) in 2010. By 2010, a network of students and young graduates will have developed that will span all the regions of Germany and a large part of the African continent. This network of young, creative people will create the basis for the establishment of a German-African foundation for youth education.

When designing the programme, the Federal Agency for Civic Education defined the following focal points in Germany and in Tanzania/Uganda:

- The political systems, basic rights and human rights, the role of civil societies and the churches.
- Water and energy policy, renewable energies and the conflict potential in relation to scarce resources.
- Economic policy, the challenge of agriculture and land reforms.
- Education, training and opportunities on the labour market.
- Women in East Africa: equal opportunities, access to land and the right of inheritance.
- Health and social policy, how to deal with persons with disabilities, people in crisis situations and HIV/AIDS.
- Germany and East Africa in their political and regional context.
- How to deal with crisis situations

www.bpb.de/goafrica



Programme in Germany

Sunday, 31 August 2008 [Seeon]

14:00 – 17:00

Arrival of participants at Seeon Monastery via Munich

19:30

Introduction of the management team, the participants and the programme

German history

Monday, 01 September 2008 [Seeon]



Lecture in
monastery Seeon

09:00 – 10:00

German-German history from the end of the war until reunification

Prof. Dr. Christoph Kleßmann (em.), Professor of Contemporary History, University of Potsdam, former director of the Center for Research on Contemporary History (ZZF)

10:00 – 11:00

German history since reunification

Prof. Dr. Manfred Görtemaker, Professor of Contemporary History, University of Potsdam

11:30 – 12:30

Round of questions

15:00 – 16:30

Discussion with scholarship holders on the subject “German-German politics from the end of the war until reunification”

with Prof. Dr. Christoph Kleßmann and Prof. Dr. Manfred Görtemaker
Facilitator: Benjamin Zasche, scholarship-holder from the Go Africa ...
Go Germany Programme 2007

17:00 – 18:30

Talk with scholarship holders on the issue “German politics since reunification in the crossfire of German-German considerations and demands of the international community”

with Prof. Dr. Christoph Kleßmann and Prof. Dr. Manfred Görtemaker
Facilitator: Benjamin Zasche



20:00 – 22:00

Intercultural game „Bafa-Bafa“

with Miriam Shabafrouz and Benjamin Zäsche scholarship-holder from the Go Africa...Go Germany Programme

Tuesday, 02 September 2008 [Seeon]

09:00 – 11:00

Parliamentarianism, position of the Federal Government and of the Federal President and the party system

Prof. Dr. Hans Vorländer, Professor of Political Science, Technical University of Dresden

11:30 – 12:30

Basic values of political life and their acceptance among the population

Dr. Anne Niedermann, Research Director, Demoscopic Institute at Allensbach

15:00 – 18:00

Discussion with scholarship holders on the subject “Chancellor’s democracy, state dominated by pressure groups, media democracy, party rule, latest challenges facing the political system”

with Dr. Anne Niedermann and Prof. Dr. Hans Vorländer
Facilitator: Artjom Wolf, scholarship-holder from the Go Africa...Go Germany Programme 2007

Wednesday, 03 September 2008 [Munich]

8:30

Transfer to Munich

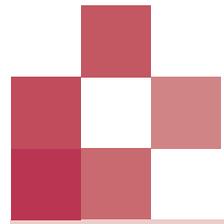
10:00 – 12:00

Guided tour of Munich

14:00 – 16:00

Importance of federal structures for political life in Germany

Gerda Hasselfeldt, Vice-President of the German Bundestag



System of government of the Federal Republic of Germany



Monastery church

State politics and federalism in Germany



Gerda Hasselfeldt

Afternoon and evening at participants' free disposal

22:00

Transfer to Seeon

Thursday, 04 September 2008 [Seeon]

09:00 – 10:00

Youth development in Germany

Dr. Thomas Gensicke, Head of "State and Citizens", Department at TNS Infratest Social Research Institute, Munich

10:00 – 11:00

The current significance of family policy in Germany

Dr. Jürgen Borchert, Judge at the Social Court in Darmstadt

11:30 – 12:30

Overaged societies? Current problems on the labour market, social security funds and the healthcare system

Dr. Kristin von Kistowski, Research Scientist, Laboratory of Survival and Longevity, Max-Planck-Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock

15:00 – 18:00

Discussion with scholarship holders on the subject "What is left over? The economic and social future of young people in Germany and Africa", observing the factor HIV with Dr. Kristin Kistowski,

Dr. Jürgen Borchert and Dr. Thomas Gensicke

Facilitator: Linda Poppe, scholarship-holder from the Go Africa ...
Go Germany Programme 2007

Friday, 05 September 2008 [Berlin]

06:30

Departure to Berlin

10:25

Arrival at Berlin Airport Tegel and transfer to the Reichstag Building



13:00 – 14:45

Lunch and talk with Marina Schuster, Member of the German Parliament

14:45 – 15:00

Visit of the dome of the Reichstag

15:15 – 16:45

The interdependence between politics and the media

Prof. Dr. Andreas Dörner, Faculty of German Studies and History of Arts,
Institute of Media Studies, Philipps-University of Marburg

17:00 – 18:30

The German Parliament in the Reichstag Building

Guided tour

18:30

Departure to the Hotel and Check in

Saturday, 06 September 2008 [Potsdam]

08:00

Transfer to Potsdam (Luisenplatz), stroll to the palace

09:00 – 13:00

**Prussia – relics of the regime –
the New Palace and Sanssouci Park**

Guided tour followed by a discussion

Prof. Dr. Manfred Görtemaker, Professor of Contemporary History,
University of Potsdam

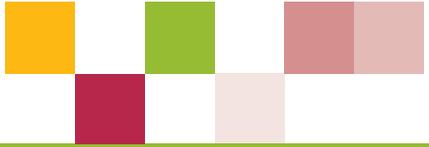
18:00

Return to the Hotel

The Prussian
State – symbols of
autocracy and the
basis of German
administration



Castle of Sanssouci



Guided tour of the city

Sunday, 07 September 2008 [Berlin]



Brandenburg Gate

11:00 – 14:00

Berlin as a political centre

Guided tour of the city

16:00

As you like it

Play directed by Michael Thalheimer

DEUTSCHES THEATER

Evening at participants' free disposal

Invitation to
the Ambassadors'
Conference/economic
and social policy
in Germany

Monday, 08 September 2008 [Berlin]

08:15

Arrival at the Ambassadors' Conference at the Federal Foreign Office

09:00 – 10:45

Opening of the Ambassadors' Conference

10:45 – 12:15

Africa in the global network of interests between common goals and competition between the players (Europe/USA/China)

Debate with Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Executive Secretary of ECOWAS; Mark Malloch Brown, Britain's Minister of State for Africa, Asia and the UN; Jean de Glinasty, Director for Africa at the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the French Republic; Facilitator: Dr. Herta Däubler-Gmelin, Member of the German Parliament

14:00 – 17:00

The current macroeconomic situation of Germany in Europe

Prof. Dr. Henrik Enderlein, Professor of Economic Policy, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin

Facilitator: Thomas Krüger, President of the Federal Agency for Civic Education



Federal Foreign Office

19:00

Social justice and the social system of the Federal Republic of Germany

Prof. Dr. Katharina Spieß, Professor of Economics of Families and Education, Free University of Berlin, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)



Holocaust Memorial

Tuesday, 09 September 2008 [Berlin]

08:00

Departure to the memorial and museum Sachsenhausen

09:00 – 10.00

Guided tour

Dr. Astrid Ley, Manager of the Department of Scientific Service of the memorial site and the museum



Former concentration camp Sachsenhausen

10:15 – 13:00

National socialism in Germany – dealing with the historical responsibility

Dr. Gideon Botsch, Research Fellow, Moses Mendelssohn Center for European-Jewish Studies (MMZ), Potsdam

15:30 – 17:30

Socialism in Germany

Dr. Stefan Wolle, Project Manager Research Network “SED State”, Free University of Berlin and Academic Manager of the GDR-Museum, Berlin

19:30

Migration and integration – opportunities for migrants in Germany

Mely Kiyak, Author and Journalist

Reception by the
Federal President

Wednesday, 10 September 2008 [Dabergotz/
Berlin]



Dabergotz farm

08:00

Departure to Dabergotz (Brandenburg)

09:30 – 11:30

Farming in Germany – challenges

Visit to Dabergotzer AGRAR GmbH (Brandenburg)

Guided tour of the farm

Dr. Bernd Pieper, Managing Director of Dabergotzer AGRAR GmbH

11:45

Return to Berlin

15:30 – 16:00

**Reception for the scholarship holders hosted by the Federal
President of the Federal Republic of Germany, His Excellency**

Dr. Horst Köhler at Bellevue Palace



Problems currently
facing German
interior policy

Thursday, 11 September 2008 [Cologne]

09:00 – 11:30

Homelessness and social security

Visit of a social project for homeless young people in Cologne

13:00 – 14:30

**Internal security in Germany – the area of tension between the
risk of terrorism and the Big Brother state**

Dr. Uwe Fischer, Desk Officer for International Developments; analysis and
evolution at the Federal Ministry of the Interior Division

15:30 – 17:00

Church and religion in Germany

Rolf Domning, Superintendent of the Protestant Church in Central Cologne, Hans-Gerd Grevelding, deacon from Cologne and chairperson of „CV-Afrika-Hilfe e.V.“



Cologne Cathedral

Challenges for
Germany in Europe
and in the world

Friday, 12 September 2008 [Brussels]

06:45

Departure to Brussels

11:00 – 12:30

The European Union: Historical development, structures and current conflicts

Rainer Wieland, Member of the European Parliament

12:30 – 14:00

Germany's role in Europe

Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Wichard Woyke, Professor of European Politics, Westfälische Wilhelms University of Münster

16:15

Welcome address by the permanent representative of the Federal Republic of Germany on the North Atlantic Council

Dirk Brengelmann, German Envoy

16:30 – 18:00

NATO: Organisation and security strategies, NATO's tasks in Africa, prospects of future cooperation

Dr. Knut Kirste, Liaison and Information Officer in the Public Diplomacy Department of the International NATO staff

Antonio Ortiz, Political adviser of the planning staff of NATO Secretary General



Atomium

19:20

Return to Cologne

Go Afri

Art and culture
in Germany



Church St. Aposteln

German World
Cultural Heritage

Saturday, 13 September 2008 [Cologne]

10:00 – 12:00

Gothic and Romanesque Architecture in Germany – Cologne Cathedral and St. Aposteln

Guided tour on architecture and intellectual history
Carsten Schmalstieg, Art Historian

14:30 – 16:30

Guided tour of Cologne

Sunday, 14 September 2008 [Monreal]

08:00

Departure to Monreal

10:00 – 10:30

Local constitution in Germany

Roland Bartsch, Mayor of Monreal

10:30 – 12:00

Guided tour of Monreal with a visit of the castle ruins

Jörg Geisbüsch, Tour Guide

13:00 – 15:00

Stroll through Monreal

16:00

Guided tour of Eltz Castle

Dieter Ritzenhofen, former castellan of the Castle

18:30

Guided tour of the Monastery Marienthal vineyard

21:00

Return to Cologne





Monday, 15 September 2008 [Cologne]

09:00 – 11:30

School education, training and opportunities on the labour market in Germany

Debate with Dr. Tobias Funk, Standing Conference of Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs/KMK and Holger Ehmke, Head of Department at the Federal Agency for Civic Education

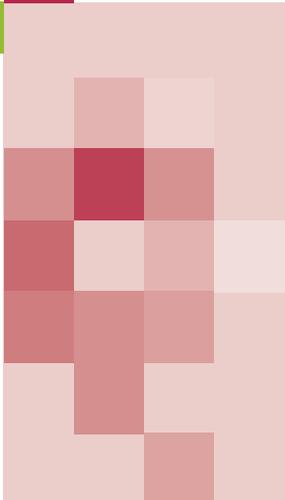
13:30 – 15:00

The Africa Policy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Debate with Erich Stather, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development; Carola Müller-Holtkemper, Head of East Africa Division at the Federal Foreign Office; Ludger Schadowsky, Journalist, Head of Amharic Language Service of „Deutsche Welle“ radio; Dr. Stefan Mair, Foundation for science and politics. Facilitator: Ursula Welter, Editor in Chief of the Europe- and Foreign Policy Service, „Deutschlandfunk“ radio

20:00

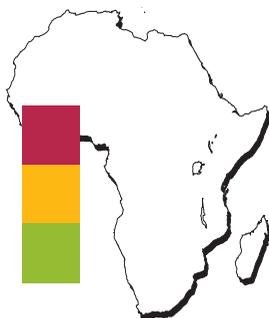
Farewell celebration



Debate in the cologne Mediapark

Tuesday, 16 September 2008 [Cologne]

Checkout and departure



Programme in Africa



Tanzania



Programme in Tanzania

Saturday, 21 February 2009 [Zanzibar]

Arrival of the participants in Stone Town/ Zanzibar

TANZANIA
Zanzibar

Transfers from the airport to Tembo Hotel

16:30

Welcome and distribution of roles and tasks and report on latest working results – draft of the common paper

17:30

Sundowner and dinner at Africa House Hotel



Tembo Hotel

History of Tanzania



Memorial to Slave Market

Sunday, 22 February 2009 [Zanzibar]

07:00 – 08:00

Breakfast

08:30 – 10:30

History of Tanzania

Paper and discussion with Prof. Gaudens Mpangala, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Dar es Salaam
Venue: Maszon's Hotel, Conference room

10:30

Departure to a spice farm

11:00 – 13:00

Visit to a spice farm and talk with a farmer

Mito's Spice Farm

13:30 – 15:30

Lunch at the Mtoni Marine Restaurant/BBQ



Spice Farm

Go Africa

18:00

Dinner at Tembo Hotel

19:00 – 20:30

Working on the common paper

Venue: Tembo Hotel

Monday, 23 February 2009 [Zanzibar]

07:00 – 08:00

Breakfast

08:30 – 09:30

History of Zanzibar

Prof. Abdul Sheriff, University of Zanzibar, Zanzibar Indian Ocean Research Institute (ZIORI)

Venue: Mazson's Hotel, Conference room

09:30 – 12:30

Guided tour on history and culture of Stone Town including a visit to the Hindu temple

Tour Guides

Visit to the Anglican Church with Christopher Faraji, Tour Guide

13:00 – 15:00

Lunch at „La Fenice“

15:00 – 17:00

The political system of Tanzania

Prof. Max Mmuya, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of Dar es Salaam, Dr. Bernadeta Killian, Head of Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of Dar es Salaam

Venue: Mazson's Hotel, Conference room

History and politics of Zanzibar



Anglican Church

17:00

Tea Break

17:30 – 19:30

History and latest challenges facing the Union

Debate with Prof. Haroub Othman, University of Dar es Salaam, Institute of Development Studies (IDS) and Chairman of Zanzibar Legal Service Centre, Ismail Jussa, Head of Foreign Affairs (CUF), Dr. Harrison Mwakymbe, Member of Parliament (CCM) and Vice Chairman, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy and Minerals
Facilitator: Dr. Mohammed A. Bakari, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of Dar es Salaam
Venue: Mazson's Hotel, Conference room

20:00

Dinner at „Mercury's“

**Tuesday, 24 February 2009 [Zanzibar/
Dar es Salaam]**

06:00 – 06:50

Breakfast

07:00

Departure to the airport

10:30

Flight to Dar es Salaam

10:50

Arrival in Dar es Salaam

11:30

Transfer to Protea Courtyard Hotel

13:00

Arrival at Protea Courtyard Hotel

Democracy, rule of law and the political system of Tanzania



Dar es Salaam

13:30 – 15:30

Lunch in the Protea Courtyard Hotel

15:30 – 17:00

Is the one-party-state a better “model of democracy” for Africa?

Joseph Sinde Warioba, Judge at the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) and former Prime Minister of Tanzania

Facilitator: Zitto Kabwe, Member of Parliament (Chadema), Chairperson Parliamentary Commission on Public Investments

Venue: Hotel, Conference room

17:00 – 17:30

Tea Break

17:30 – 19:00

Rule of law and fight against corruption

Debate with Dr. Edward Hosea, Director General, Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB), Prof. Chris Maina Peter, Faculty of Law, University of Dar es Salaam, Dr. Azaveli Feza Lwaitama, Senior Lecturer, Philosophy Unit and Department of Foreign Languages and Linguistics, University of Dar es Salaam and Absalom Kibanda, Journalist, Managing Director, FREE MEDIA

Venue: Hotel, Conference room

20:00

Dinner in the Protea Courtyard Hotel

Wednesday, 25 February 2009 [Dar es Salaam]

07:00 – 07:50

Breakfast

08:00

Departure to Mwenge/IPP Company



Office of the Vice President



Protea Courtyard Hotel

The economy in Tanzania – economic hotspot Dar es Salaam

09:00 – 12:00

Visit of IPP Company and discussion with Reginald Mengi about private industry in Tanzania

Chairperson Confederation of Tanzanian Industries (CTI)

Venue: IPP Company, Mwenge, Dar es Salaam

Facilitators: Linda Bore, Dennis Kumetat, scholarship holders

12:00

Departure to the Hotel

13:00 – 15:00

Lunch in the Hotel

15:00 – 16:30

Economy in Tanzania: From “Ujamaa policy” to market economy and the national strategy for growth and the reduction of poverty

Debate with Jenerali Ulimwengu, Journalist, Dr. Adolf Mkenda, Department of Economics, University of Dar es Salaam, Prof. Humphrey P.B.

Moshi, Department of Economics, University of Dar es Salaam, Gertrude Mugizi, (former) Coordinator Policy Forum, Dar es Salaam

Facilitator: Dr. Bashiru Ally, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of Dar es Salaam

Venue: Hotel, Conference room

16:30 – 17:00

Tea Break

17:00 – 18:30

Latest political challenges facing Tanzania

Paper and discussion with Zitto Kabwe, Member of Parliament (Chadema), Chairperson Parliamentary Commission on Public Investments

Venue: Hotel, Conference room

19:00

Dinner in the Protea Courtyard Hotel



Dar es Saalam

Thursday, 26 February 2009 [Dar es Salaam]

07:30 – 08:30

Breakfast

09:00 – 11:00

The role of religion and traditional healers in East Africa

Debate with Dr. Simeon Mesaki, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Dar es Salaam, Prof. Juma Mikidadi, Head of the Department of Qu'ranic and Hadith Studies, Faculty of Islamic Studies, Muslim University of Morogoro,

Facilitator: Augustina W. Moshia, Programme Manager, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

Venue: Hotel, Conference room

11:00

Departure to the Hotel Kilimanjaro

12:00 – 14:30

Lunch with Editors and Journalists

Basic values and freedom of speech in Tanzania

Sakina Dato, Group Editorial Director – Print Media, IPP Media

Group and Chairperson of the Editors Forum, Dar es Salaam, Cassi-

an Malima, (TANZANIA STANDARD NEWSPAPER; tsn), Chief Editor,

(Habari Leo), Jesse Kuwayu (Nipashe), Tido Mhando (TBC Channel),

Bakari Machunu (ME The Citizen), Joyce Mhavile (Independent Media),

Absalom Kibanda (TZ Daima), Saed Kubenea (Mwana Halisi)

Venue: Hotel Kilimanjaro

Afternoon at participants' free disposal

17:00

Dinner/buffet in the Protea Courtyard Hotel

The role of religion and basic values in East Africa



Mosque on Kibuli Hill



Hotel Kilimanjaro



State House Tanzania

Health and social
policy in Tanzania

17:30

Departure to the State House

18:30

Reception for the scholarship holders at the State House hosted by His Excellency Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania (tbc)

Friday, 27 February 2009 [Dar es Salaam]

07:00 – 08:00

Breakfast

08:00

Departure to Muhimbili National Hospital

08:30 – 10:30

„Economy of affection“ instead of social security systems – family structures under pressure from modernisation

Debate with Prof. Melkizedeck T. Leshabari, Director School of Public Health, Muhimbili University of Health and Associated Sciences (MUHAS), Dr. Emanuel Humba, Executive Director, National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), Dr. Faustin Njau, Chief Health Sector Reform Secretariat, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW)

Facilitator: Dr. Andrew Mchomwu, Institute of Social Work, University of Dar es Salaam

Venue: SOS MED, Muhimbili University of Health and Associated Sciences (MUHAS)

11:00 – 12:00

Visit to Muhimbili National Hospital, Central Laboratory

12:00 – 14:00

Lunch



Aga Khan Hospital

14:00 – 15:30

Challenges of the healthcare system by Tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/Aids

Debate with Dr. Deo Mtasiwa, Chief Medical Officer, MoHSW, Dr. Adeline Kimambo, Executive Director, Christian Social Service Commission, Dr. Samuel Ogillo, Programme Manager, Association of Private Health Facilities

Facilitator: Dr. Bergis Schmidt-Ehry, GTZ, Programme Manager Tanzanian German Programme to Support Health (TGPSH)

Venue: SOS MED, MUHAS

15:30

Afternoon at participants' free disposal

17:00

Departure to the Residence of the German Ambassador

18:00

Reception with the Ambassadors of the participating countries hosted by the German Ambassador Guido Herz

Dinner

Saturday, 28 February 2009 [Dar es Salaam]

07:00 – 8:00

Breakfast

08:30 – 10:00

Women in Tanzanian society

Debate with Zakia Hamdani Meghji, Member of Parliament (CCM), former Minister for Health, former Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism and Minister of Finance, Lydia Rwechungura, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Usu Mallya, Executive Director, Tanzanian Gender Network Program (TGNP)

Venue: Hotel, Conference room



Healthcare

The role of women and education in Tanzania





School in Tanzania

10:00

Departure to the University of Dar es Salaam

11:00 – 12:30

Education policy in Tanzania

Debate with Dr. Joseph Kisanji, Tanzania Education Network (TENMET), Prof. Justinian C.J. Galabawa, Director, Bureau of Education Research and Evaluation, University of Dar es Salaam

Facilitator: Rakesh Rajani, Twaweza East Africa and former Executive Director of Haki Elimu

Venue: University of Dar es Salaam, Conference room

12:30 – 14:30

Lunch and working on the common paper

Afternoon at participants' free disposal

20:00

Individual dinner

Arusha/
Ngorongoro
Crater

Sunday, 1 March 2009 [Dar es Salaam/Arusha]

05:00 – 05:30

Breakfast

05:30

**Check out and
Departure to the Airport**

07:30

Flight to Arusha

08:45

**Arrival at Kilimanjaro Airport
Transfer to Ngorongoro Crater Sopa Lodge**

12:00

Lunch with lunchboxes at a picnic side



View from the Lodge

14:00

Arrival at Ngorongoro Crater Sopa Lodge

15:00

**Tea Break at the lodge and role play on the subject
"The economy in East Africa and its obstacles"**

Venue: Ngorongoro Crater Sopa Lodge

19:30

Dinner

Venue: Ngorongoro Crater Sopa Lodge

Monday, 2 March 2009 [Arusha]

07:00 – 07:50

Breakfast

08:00

Departure to Ngorongoro Crater

Game Drive

13:00

Lunch at a picnic site

17:00

Departure to Arusha/Impala Hotel

20:00

Dinner in the Hotel



Ngorongoro Crater



Safari, Ngorongoro
Crater National Park



Kilimanjaro

07:00 – 07:50

Breakfast

08:00

Transfer to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)

09:00 – 10:00

Guided tour of the ICTR with Dr. Francis Emile Short, Judge ad litem at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)

Venue: ICTR, Conference room

10:00 – 11:30

International jurisdiction versus traditional justice in East Africa

Debate with Dr. Francis Emile Short, Judge ad litem at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), Moses Chrispus Okello, Refugee Law Project, Kampala

Facilitator: Nicodemus Venant Ikonko, Journalist

Venue: ICTR, Conference room

11:30

Transfer to the Hotel

12:30 – 14:00

Buffet in the Hotel

14:00 – 15:30

New economic opportunities owing to regional alliances, opening of markets and EPA?

Debate with Dr. Agnes G. Mwakaje, Senior Lecturer, Institute of Resource Assessment, University of Dar es Salaam, Dr. Flora Mdeme Musinga, Director (Trade), East African Community (EAC), Jane Nalunga, SEATIN, Kampala

Facilitator: Moses Kulaba, Executive Secretary, Agenda Participation 2000

Venue: Hotel, Conference room



International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

15:30

Afternoon at participants' free disposal

18:00 – 19:30

Dinner at the Hotel

19:30 – 21:00

The East African Community (EAC) and its role in solving regional crises

Debate with Dr. John Ruhangisa, Registrar, East African Court of Justice (EACJ), Prof. Peter Wanyande, Department of Government, University of Nairobi, David Mafabi, Political Consultant of the President of Uganda
Facilitator: Prof. Godwin D. Mjema, Associate Research Professor, Economic Research Bureau, University of Dar es Salaam

Venue: Hotel, Conference room

Wednesday, 4 March 2009 [Arusha/Kampala]

05:30 – 06:00

Breakfast

06:00

Departure to the Airport

14:15

Arrival in Entebbe/Kampala



East African
Development Bank

Flight to Kampala/
Uganda



Kilimanjaro Airport

Programme in Uganda

History of Uganda

Wednesday, 4 March 2009 [Arusha/Kampala]

UGANDA
Entebbe/Kampala

Transfers from the airport to Kampala

Lunch at Hotel Africana

17:00 – 18:30

History of Uganda

Ma Dixon Kamukama, Department of History, Development Studies,
Makerere University

Venue: Hotel Africana, Conference room

19:00

Reception for the scholarship holders hosted by the President of the Republic of Uganda His Excellency General Yoweri Kaguta Museveni (tbc)



Wall behind
Independence
Monument, Kampala

Politics of Uganda

Thursday, 5 March 2009 [Kampala]

07:00 – 08:20

Breakfast

08:30 – 10:30

Politics of Uganda

Prof. Dr. Aaron Mukwaya, Department for Political Science, Makerere
University, Jürgen Peters, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

Facilitator: Charles Mpangi, Political Editor (Daily Monitor Newspaper)

Venue: Hotel Africana, Conference room



Central Bus Station,
Kampala

10:30 – 11:00

Tea Break

Go Africa

11:00 – 12:30

Implications of the abolishment of the term limits of the presidency for the political system in Uganda

Dr. Ben Twinomugisha, Department of Law, Makerere University, Salaamu Musumba, Vice President of the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC), Honorable Henry Banyenzaki, Member of Parliament for Rubanda West, National Resistance Movement (NRM), Honorable Jimmy Akena, Member of Parliament for Lira Municipality, Uganda People's Congress (UPC),

Livingstone Sewanyana, Director of the Human Rights Initiative

Facilitator: David Mushabe, Advocacat

Venue: Hotel Africana, Conference room

13:00 – 14:30

Lunch at Hotel Africana

14:30 – 16:30

The influence of the army and security organs in state politics – in relation to the rule of law and division of powers

Frederik Juuko, Department of Law, Makerere University, Member of Parliament Grace Kamugisha Army, Frank Tumwebaze, Member of Parliament for Kibaale County, Kamwenge District, (NRM), Andrew Mwenda, Journalist (The Independent)

Facilitator: David Mushabe, Advocacat

Venue: Hotel Africana, Conference room

16:30 – 19:00

Time at participants' free disposal

19:00 – 21:00

Reception at the German Embassy with Ambassadors of the participating countries hosted by the German Ambassador Reinhard Buchholz

Dealing with the
conflict in Northern
Uganda

Friday, 6 March 2009 [Kampala/Gulu]

06:00 – 06:50

Breakfast

07:00

Drive to Gulu

Arrival in Gulu town, check in and lunch at Acholi Inn Hotel

15:00 – 17:30

Dealing with the past and perspectives for the future – how the community deals with the formerly abducted children

Visit of Gulu Support the Children Organisation GUSCO

Meeting with former child soldiers, questions and answers:

children and young adults invited by GUSCO

Julius Okello, conflict analyst expert Amnesty Commission, former child soldier

Venue: GUSCO Reintegration Center

18:30

Dinner at Acholi Inn Hotel

20:00

Working on the common paper



Former child soldier
with his brother

Saturday, 7 March 2009 [Gulu]

07:00 – 07:50

Breakfast

8:00 – 10:00

The role of the international community of states in dealing with the conflict in Northern Uganda and the region

Fabius Okumu-Alya, Director IPPS, Gulu University, Dr. Lioba Lenhart, Exchange-Professor University Köln/Gulu, Michael Otim, Gulu NGO Forum, Norbert Mao, Gulu Local Council 5, Democratic Party, Angelo Izama, Journalist (Daily Monitor)

Facilitator: Bruno Otto, Head of United Nations Development Programme Gulu Sub Office

Venue: Acholi Inn Hotel, Conference room

10:00 – 10:30

Tea Break

10:30 – 11:15

Drive to the original community or a camp for internally displaced persons (IDP)

11:15 – 13:15

Visit of an original community as opposed to an IDP camp – the social situation in Northern Uganda and the effects of the NGOs working in the area

Organization by Caritas Gulu

Facilitator: David Okello, Caritas Gulu

14:00 – 15:30

Lunch at Acholi Inn Hotel

15:30 – 18:00

Working on the common paper

The political and social situation in Northern Uganda



Soldiers of the Uganda People's Defence Forces

18:00 – 19:30

Land rights in Uganda, the policy of housing development and the role of the army in the fight over land in Northern Uganda

Debate with Lorna Amutojo, Ugandan Women's Land Access Trust, Norbert Mao, Gulu Local Council 5, Democratic Party, Walter Ochora, Gulu Resident District Commissioner, Patrick Okello Oryem, Deputy LC5 Amuru District, Captain Ronald Kagurungu, Brigade personnel in charge of land issues in Northern Uganda (UPDF)

Facilitator: Fabius Okumu-Alya, Director IPPS, Gulu University

Venue: Acholi Inn, Conference room

20:00 – 21:00

Dinner at Acholi Inn Hotel

Murchinson Falls
National Park (MNP)

Sunday, 8 March 2009 [Gulu/MNP]

06:00 – 06:50

Breakfast

07:00

Departure to Murchinson Falls National Park

Game drive

12:00 – 14:00

Lunch at Paara Lodge

14:30 – 17:00

Boat trip on the River Nile

19:00 – 20:30

Dinner at Paara Lodge

21:00 – 22:00

Film: FULL OF ENERGY



Sources of River Nile



Sources of River Nile

Political culture
in Uganda

Monday, 9 March 2009 [MNP/Kampala]

06:00 – 06:50

Breakfast

07:00

Departure to Kampala

14:00

Arrival in Kampala, check in and lunch at Hotel Africana

15:30 – 17:30

Afternoon at participants' free disposal

19:30

Dinner and talk on political culture in Uganda

Andrew Mwenda, Journalist (The Independent), Richard Kavuma, Journalist (The Weekly Observer, The Guardian), Robert Kabushenga, Journalist (New Vision), Arne Perras, Journalist (Sueddeutsche Zeitung), Stephen Assimwe, Journalist (East African Business Week), Angelo Izama, Journalist (Daily Monitor), Ibra Ssemujju Nganda, Political Editor at the Weekly Observer

Venue: Le Chateau Restaurant

Tuesday, 10 March 2009 [Kampala/Jinja]

07:00 – 07:50

Breakfast

08:00

Departure to Jinja

10:00 – 12:00

Conflict: electricity and energy industry – relating to the scarcity of water – Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania

Debate with Bill Groth, Bujagali Energy Limited, Robert Kisubi, Head of Corporate Affairs, Umeme Aryamanya Mugisha, National Environment Management Association (NEMA), Henriette Ndome, Executive Director, Nile Basin Initiative

Facilitator: Florian Arneth, KfW Entwicklungsbank

Venue: Bujagali Energy Limited, Conference room

12:30 – 13:30

Boat trip to the source of River Nile, Owen Falls dam and to the Speke Monument

14:00 – 15:00

Lunch at Kingfisher Lodge Njeru

15:30 – 17:00

“Energy is much more than electricity” – the challenge of wood consumption for the environment and the status of the population

Visit of a village and a development project

Facilitator: John Kuteesakwe, Programme Manager

17:00

Departure to Kampala

20:00

Farewellparty at the Hotel Africana



Defect tube

Wednesday, 11 March 2009 [Kampala/Entebbe]

07:00 – 08:00

Breakfast

10:00 – 13:00

Guided tour of Kampala

13:00 – 14:30

Lunch at Nomo Gallery

14:30 – 16:30

Afternoon at participants' free disposal

17:00

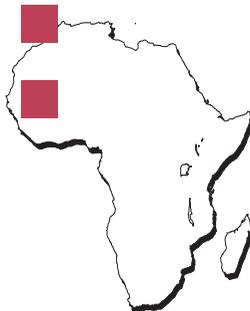
Departure to Entebbe International Airport

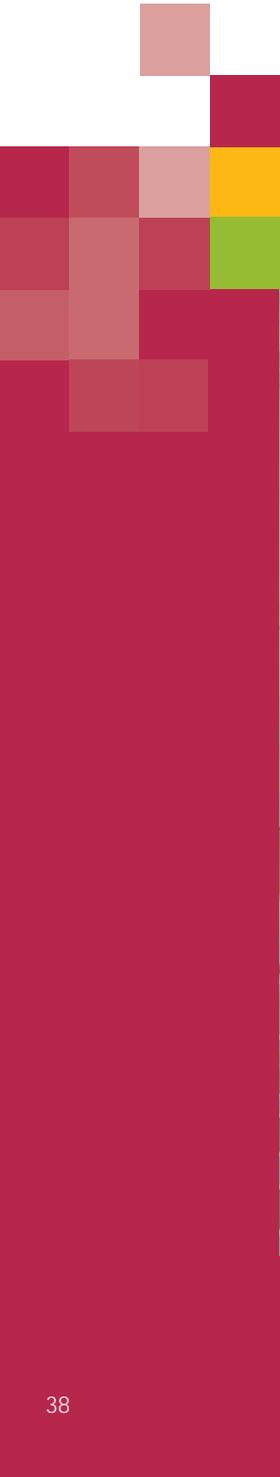
Day of departure

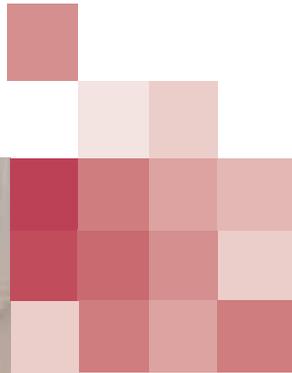


Kasubi tombs
world heritage

www.bpb.de/goafrica









Reflections on the
"Go Africa...
Go Germany"
Programme 2007



Views on Southern Africa

by Lena Giesbert (Germany), Research Fellow, German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) Institute of African Affairs and scholarship holder from the Go Africa...Go Germany Programme 2007

When I first received the call for papers from the federal agency for civic education on the "Go Africa...Go Germany" programme 2007 and saw that it was planned to visit Namibia, honestly, I thought: "maybe not too interesting. I have been there once and don't necessarily need to go there again...". I had been to Namibia for an internship in 2004 at a Namibian research institute, which was not my first journey to Africa, but certainly one, that left an impact and wasn't always that easy. I remembered all the strange feelings I had gone through during my stay in Windhoek. There was the strange presence of the German colonial past, as well as the difficulties I had in making friends with Namibians, which I assumed to be mainly a consequence of the experience of the apartheid and the fact that I was white and a German. Yet, when reading over the call for papers again I found some details, which I actually found quite interesting all aside of my immediate and biased picture of how Namibia would be like again. The group selected for this programme would consist of Germans and participants from all SADC countries. The aim was, to create a network and a long-term base for eyelevel communication between young scientists of both regions. This was something I had never come across before in the years I have been dealing with and travelled in African countries. After some further reflection, I also thought, that travelling to Namibia again might not even be the worst thing to do – especially because I had this ambivalent relationship to it. Actually, I started to consider this exchange programme to be a real chance for me to experience a part of Africa again through a different lens, not only by travelling there, but also by spending an intensive time together with young counterparts from the area itself.

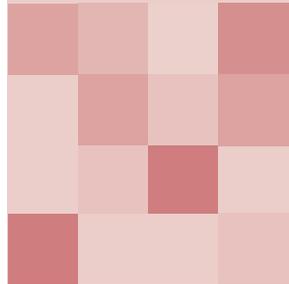
My view on Sub-Saharan Africa in general (I will only refer to this part of Africa here) ahead of the exchange programme was probably shaped differently compared to many of the German participants. I studied African Studies focussing on politics and economics at the University of Leipzig, which followed out of a one year stay in the Sudan and which later on gave me the opportunity to visit several countries in the East, West and South of Sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, I have encountered diverse African societies and cultures already, including intense experiences with family- and everyday life. Through my work at the Institute of African Affairs of the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) I have kept dealing with issues in the area especially in

Germany

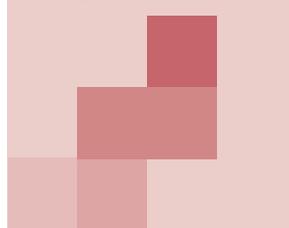
the economic field. Although a research institute, other than for instance the media, tries to be as objective as possible, in many cases we still tend to deal with problematic areas and sensitive subjects regarding African countries. These include poverty, lack of democracy, conflict and post conflict situations etc. As a result, I sometimes feel trapped in a relatively pessimistic view on the continent. When I received the acceptance for the "Go Africa...Go Germany" programme, I had the strong expectation, that as a group we could come up with a network serving mutual interests (in my case a contribution to my work through direct and personal views on the situation in the represented SADC countries) and also that travelling through Namibia together with this group would open up new insights to me regarding this particular country. I must say, that it was a very good idea not to follow my first intention when I read, that the programme would partly take place in Namibia. This time, it was a very different experience. We went through an extremely intense programme, which truly opened new doors for me regarding the SADC region in general and Namibia in particular. Within only ten days we travelled from Windhoek all through the country up north to the Angolan boarder (Ruacana falls and Opuwo) and back into the middle of the country again (Twyfelfontein), to the coast (Swakopmund and Walfish Bay) and to the desert (Gobabeb). Despite this (sometimes too) intensive travelling, we had the chance to get some really good and enlightening insights into areas of Namibian life on the ground through several of the presentations during our trip. Good examples of that were the presentations on land reform and the direct encounter with a white farmer on his farm and the discussions within the group coming up afterwards. Or, the jolting presentation of four women on their living with HIV/Aids and the activities they have set up as a women's group. Especially to see the northern part of Namibia gave me a new impression of the whole country, as I was able to have a glimpse on the co-existence of modernity and traditional ways of living, which became especially clear in Opuwo, where Himba people live within the regional society in their traditional way of life. The most important new input for my view of Africa, though, came from the group itself. Through the contact with the African participants I felt able to see things in a new way and I was extremely impressed by the openness of most of our new friends no matter what conversation we had. Their critical and deep reflection on for instance political systems in Namibia or other Southern African countries gave me so much hope for the future of this area, which I sometimes tend to loose while working on critical issues in Sub-Saharan Africa from the outside. Besides, the African participants opened my eyes in a different way regarding my own home country, Germany, as well. Through their questions and the talks while walking or sitting in the bus, I often felt like looking at certain aspects for the first time, through the lenses of their perspective. Thank you all for this wonderful opportunity!



Dunes at Gobabeb



On tour through Namibia





Germany: A nation of many realities

by Reginald Ntomba (Zambia), Journalist and scholarship-holder from the Go Africa...Go Germany Programme 2007

Germany is a country that carries a long, bitter and complicated history. It featured heavily in the occupational wars of Europe, which are commonly referred to as the World Wars. Both were lost in 1918 and 1945. Later on it broke into two, a development whose consequences still hang on in the life and minds of its people.

Politically, the country has had a rugged terrain. Since 1933, Adolf Hitler dominated for 12 years and is notoriously remembered for unleashing a reign of terror that saw the extermination of six million Jews. After the genocide, few believed Jews had a future in Germany. Trapped between a horrifying past and an uncertain future, Jews that survived the holocaust were seen more as reminders of the past than remnants of brutality. That grim past continues to be a source of debate. There had been disagreement whether it was necessary to erect a memorial for the murdered Jews. In 2005, parliamentarians gave a go ahead and a symbolic memorial has now been built in Berlin.

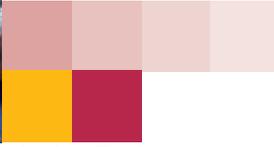
Another dark spot Germans are struggling to overcome was the partitioning of their country into two. On 13 August 1961, defence troops and soldiers of the East Berlin army began to erect a barrier along the over 160 km long border of the East and the West. This became known as the Berlin Wall. Its purpose was to stem the flood of emigration and the impending collapse of the economy in the East. More than 2.6 million people had fled from the German Democratic Republic, as the establishment in the East called itself, to seek economic opportunities in the West. To date the inequalities still exist, with the West more prosperous than the East. To address the imbalances, some of the taxes collected in the prosperous region are distributed to the former East.

Memories of the Wall that stood for 28 years are as hard to erase as it was to imagine a united Germany. The Wall tore families and cut off friendships. According to the Berlin Wall Documentation Centre, more than 150 people died while trying to cross the barrier. "I never ever believed reunification would be possible," says Christoph Kleßmann, a professor of history at Potsdam University. "Nobody in East or West Germany believed it."

When the GDR announced the free movement of people, the masses, in a state of ecstasy, brought down the Wall in November 1989.



Scholarship Holders 2007



On 03 October 1990, a Reunification Treaty was signed. That marked a new era in the country's political life.

Today, the site where the Wall once stood attracts thousands of tourists everyday. Parts of the Wall still stand for tourist purposes although other Germans loathe the remembrance of the past. Opinions are divided on whether Germans should forget the past and move on or carry their past into the future.

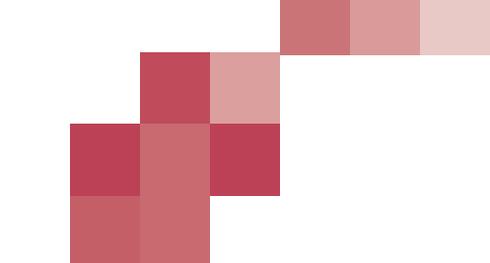
With 16 federal states, Germany is the biggest country in the European Union (EU). The largest economy in the 27-member bloc, accounting for 20.8 per cent of the total, it also enjoys the pride of being the world's largest exporter. Its unemployment rate stands at 10 per cent. The irony, though, is that while there is unemployment, there is also a shortage of skills in some key sectors of the economy. In a major shift of policy, the government in August 2007 agreed to open up its labour market to non-EU citizens to tap missing skills.

The country has made a huge investment in infrastructure. It is such a bastion of economic activity that each city has something to offer. Some renowned car manufacturers have their base in Germany. Mercedes Benz in Stuttgart, VW in Wolfsburg, BMW in Munich and Audi in Ingolstadt.

Hamburg hosts the second biggest port in Europe and Frankfurt is a financial centre, hosting the headquarters of the German national bank and the European Central Bank.

In the city of Bonn the media company Deutsche Welle is located, broadcasting in 30 languages including to several African audiences. Article 5 of the German constitution, guarantees the independence of the media, whether State-owned or private. Bonn may have lost its capital city status but remains thriving. At the time of moving the capital, there were protests that if all major offices relocated, there would be a negative economic impact created by the subsequent migration of workers and reduced number of consumers. The real estate market would dwindle and that business would generally suffer. Thus the federal government struck a deal with the city managers to have international organisations based in Bonn. Hosting UN agencies and other influential organisations still gives the city a high status.

The capital, Berlin, is a vast and bustling city. On June 20, 1999, the Bundestag (Parliament) decided to move the capital from Bonn to Berlin. With an area of 890 square kilometres and a population of 3.4 million, it



is a city that has many facets – a seat of government, a cultural centre and a popular tourist destination, among others. In this part of the world, statistics come in easy and handy such that I was able to learn that the population of dogs in the city stands at around 100,000.

Germans love outdoor life and this is seen in the countless number of restaurants dotted around. They love their coffee, too. There is one café which is 'home' to politicians. Over cups of steaming coffee, they gossip about the latest political calculations in town.

"If you want to know what is happening in politics, ask the owner [of the café]," chuckles Michael.

Berlin's tall buildings are of a breathtaking architecture. Most churches, universities, offices, museums and cinema halls charm visitors by their structure. The Bundestag, built in 1894, but modernised at a cost of 300 million, attracts three million visitors yearly. The special attraction is the glass dome which rises sky high from the chamber where the 612 MPs meet. Overlooking the legislature is the Office of the Chancellor. It is a splendid makeup which includes the official residence but the current Chancellor opted for her private home.

Castles come in copious quantity. The plush building housing the office of President Horst Köhler is a 1735 castle that was used by a Prussian king.

Berlin is also a great diplomatic centre, hosting 135 embassies. The Russian Embassy occupies a 700-roomed building. Who knows, perhaps this is to reflect the heavy involvement of the Soviet Union in German life.

But aside its beauty and elegance, this city also has a shady past to it. In 1884, the major European powers met at what was called the Berlin Conference in their scramble for Africa. This gathering was about sharing the African continent into colonies.

For years, political power has oscillated between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats. Currently, the two are running a coalition government headed by the first woman Chancellor, Angela Merkel. Other parties represented in the Bundestag are the Green Party, the Liberals and the Socialists. Political parties enjoy state funding and can be refunded their election related expenses. The President, elected by members of the Parliament and a matching number of representatives of the federal states of Germany is representative although he signs bills into law. Germany moves on.



Deutsche Welle

A Common Paper

The scholarship holders are asked to draw up a common paper which will be presented to decision-makers after the project's completion in 2009. The teamwork started already during the German part of the programme and will be finalised in Tanzania and Uganda.

The general focus is laid on the question on how to develop a true "Partnership with Africa" in addressing selected issues of international and domestic policy-making. Last year, the subject was „Educational Policy in Germany and Southern Africa" and the paper was edited by intercontinental teams.

The topic of this year's paper has been discussed with the scholarship holders at the beginning of the programme moderated by Miriam Shabafrouz, a former scholarship holder and social scientist working for the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) in Hamburg. Ms Shabafrouz is accompanying the scholarship holders during the programme and – using her experience as one of last years students – organising the teamwork.

This common paper will be a visible output of the exchange and one of the elements contributing to the development of an African German network of scholars, academics and young professionals.

Miriam Shabafrouz



The scholarship holders



Marvin Ayebale (Uganda), born in 1987, has been studying Law at Makerere University in Kampala since 2006 after he graduated from Namilyango College. His interests beside Law are also History, Economics and Literature. Beside his study Mr. Ayebale is interested in community work, farming as well as playing rugby and lawn tennis.



Julian Bergmann (Germany), born in 1986, completed his Bachelor's degree in Political Science at the University of Mannheim early this year after he returned from studying at the University of Oslo. He will begin a M.A. programme in "Peace Research and International Politics" at the University of Tübingen in October 2008. He focuses on International Security Policy and Policy in Developing Countries. Mr. Bergmann is involved in the Model United Nations Student Team at the University of Mannheim.



Linda Bore (Kenya), born in 1982, holds a LL.B from the University of Nairobi and completed a Diploma in Law from the Kenya School of Law. Ms. Bore has a research interest in International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law and worked as an intern at the International Committee of the Red Cross ICRC, Oxfam GB and the UN-International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. She will start an LL.M-programme at the London School of Economics.



Sapna Dwarka (Mauritius), born in 1986, holds an LL.B from the University of Mauritius. She has participated in the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Moot Court Competition in Tanzania, as well as in India. Her eagerness for international humanitarian law translated in a dissertation on the ICRC, in addition, she bears an inclination for commerce. Ms Dwarka is currently an undergraduate trainee in the legal department of a service firm (KPMG) and will begin a Bar Vocational Course in January 2009.



Lukas M. Egetemayer (Germany), born in 1983, is pursuing a Licentiate of Economics, M.A. level at the University of Zurich since winter 2006 after he returned from China where he studied at the Chinese University of Hong Kong for one year. Mr. Egetemayer has completed internships at Credit Suisse, Zurich, at the Bavarian Ministry for Economics and at the Foundation for Public Interest in Ahmedabad, India.



Selam Legesse Eshete (Ethiopia), born in 1982, earned a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and International Relations with Management as her minor from Addis Ababa University in August 2006. She is currently working as a junior consultant at the German Society for Technical Cooperation/GTZ in Ethiopia. Her duties in general focus on private sector development and in particular on women entrepreneur development. She has a desire to contribute her share in the building of a democratic and developed Ethiopia.



Antonia Fleischmann (Germany), born in 1986, has been studying Political Science at the Free University of Berlin since 2006. She has become involved in the Heilbronn Youth Parish Council and is currently spokesperson for the Young Socialists' University Group at the Free University of Berlin. Ms. Fleischmann has completed an internship at the Press Office of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, has gained experiences as a member of election campaign teams and is currently working as a student research assistant in a Parliament deputy's office.



Mwenda Patrick Gatobu (Kenya), born in 1982, is studying Economics and Political Studies at Kenyatta University in Nairobi. He has contributed towards youth development and empowerment through the Kenya National Youth Assembly (NYA) and the South Imenti Youth Development Programme (SYDP). Mr. Gatobu is specially interested in governance issues, comparative governments and politics of developed and developing countries as well as Diplomacy. He is currently writing a book about Youth in Politics.



Anne Hattwich (Germany), born in 1984, studies for a Bachelor's degree in Political Science at the Otto-Suhr-Institute for Political Science at the Free University of Berlin since 2006 after completing a voluntary social year in the area of culture. She studied for two semesters at the University of Geneva in Switzerland and is currently completing an internship at the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety.



Vanessa Holzer (Germany), born in 1982, studied International Relations (B.A.), majoring in International Law, in Dresden and Toronto. After completing a Master of Laws in International Law at the London School of Economics and Political Science, she is currently working as a member of the research staff at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg and is completing a PhD in Refugee Law.



Alia Jakoby (Germany), born in 1985, completed her Bachelor's degree in Applied African Studies – Culture and Society at the University of Bayreuth this summer. Her majors were Ethnology and Sociology. Alongside her studies, she is involved in Al-Ittisaal e.V. an association for the promotion of international communication and foreign exchange.



Mathias Kamp (Germany), born in 1983, completed a Bachelor's degree in Political Science at the Universities of Münster and Twente (NL) and has since been studying for a Master's degree in International Relations and Development Policy at the University of Duisburg-Essen. He has completed two internships of several months each in Ghana as well as an internship in the charitable organisation Misereor's Africa Department. Alongside his studies, Mathias Kamp is involved, among other things, in the Diocese of Münster's partnership activities with Northern Ghana and is coordinating a German-Ghanaian parish partnership which he initiated.



Ophilia K. Karumuna (Tanzania), born in 1982, received a Bachelor's Degree in Laws (LL.B) at the University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. Ms. Karumuna wrote her dissertation on the Law governing the protection of witnesses in international criminal tribunals (UN ICTR). She advocated for and worked with the vulnerable groups in the community and is currently working with World Vision Tanzania as a trainer in the fight against Malaria disease.



Nina Katungi (Uganda), born in 1985, will receive her Bachelor's degree in Business Computing at Makerere University Business School in January 2009. Her focus is on Business Law. Ms Katungi attended an AIESEC leadership programme called "Take it up!" in Nairobi in July 2006. This programme addressed, among other issues, the challenges and problems faced by young people all over the world and the right attitude needed to overcome these concerns. She is a member of AIESEC and ROTARY International.



Dennis Kumetat (Germany), born in 1980, studied History, Philosophy, Protestant Theology (M.A.) and Middle Eastern Studies (M.A.) in Cologne, Bonn and Beirut, majoring in History and Current German-Arab Relations. He will begin his PhD on Renewable Energies in the MENA Region at the London School of Economics in October 2008. Mr. Kumetat is involved in Protestant youth work and has completed several internships (North Rhine-Westphalia State Parliament, "Oil and Gas" Commission of Inquiry, Science and Politics Foundation, German Orient Institute, Beirut).



David Mathias Lyamuya (Tanzania), born in 1983 earned a Bachelor's Degree in Social Sciences at Makerere University in Kampala/Uganda since 2007. Currently he is working for CARE International in Tanzania as a Project Officer (Health Equity Group). His duty is to advocates for policies and allocation of resources to equitable access to quality health service for all Tanzanian.



Anne Metscher (Germany), born in 1985, has been studying Political Science and Economics at the Otto von Guericke University of Magdeburg since 2005. Her majors are International Relations and Comparative Political Systems. During the course of her studies, she participated in the National Model United Nations Simulation in New York City in March 2007 and supervised the Magdeburg team as a tutor this year.



Bernard Rolex Ngosiane (Kenya), born in 1986, is a 3rd year student at the University of Nairobi undertaking a Bachelor's degree in Philosophy and Economics. Even though entrepreneurship is not on the list of topics, it is what he is most passionate about. Mr. Ngosiane is the incoming President of the University of Nairobi Students in the Free Enterprise Club which aims at improving the quality of life and standards of living of individuals through entrepreneurship projects.



Fancy Nkuhi (Tanzania), born in 1982, holds a certificate in Law from the University of Dar Es Salaam and is inscribed as a law student at the Tumaini University Dar Es Salaam College where she is the minister for Foreign Affairs. Ms. Nkuhi has worked as a volunteer at the Youth of United Nations Association of Tanzania and UNA-Uganda. She is the Secretary General of Tanzania Beauty Queens Association and worked with the Miss Tanzania Organisation.



Abonyo Victor Oteku (Kenya), born in 1984, lives in Nairobi. He is currently pursuing a Bachelor's degree in Economics (major) and German (minor). He represents students in the student organisation of Nairobi University as a Congressman and leads various youth organisations. Mr. Oteku worked as an intern in local factories and as a clerk in the general elections in Kenya in 2002 and 2007. He was employed by the Electoral Commission of Kenya as polling and counting clerk in the constitutional Referendum in 2005.



Okello Eugene Pacelli (Uganda), born in 1982, holds a Bachelor of Laws from Makerere University in Kampala. He has been writing articles in the Monitor news paper on several issues including corruption, poverty, leadership and education and is employed at the Uganda Law Reform Commission that is currently in the process of setting up a policy framework Trade Remedies legal regime for Uganda.



Linn Rekittke (Germany), born in 1984, completed a high school year in the USA and has completed internships, including at OK Münster TV and Sieger Design. She is studying Communication Studies, Sociology and Economics at RWTH Aachen, majoring in Intercultural Communication, The Economy and Growth, and is working part-time at the International Office of RWTH Aachen in the area of ERASMUS mobility.



Lisa Kristina Stahl (Germany), born in Brussels in 1986, completed her Franco-German Bachelor's degree in Empirical Political and Social Science at Stuttgart University and Science Po Bordeaux in 2007. She subsequently began a Franco-German M.A. degree in International Relations at the same universities. Her majors are International Cooperation and Development, Sub-Saharan Africa and European Politics.



Ilka Ritter (Germany), born in 1982, has been studying at Maastricht, Lausanne, Vienna and Erfurt and holds a Bachelor of Science in International Business Studies and a Bachelor of Arts and Culture in European Studies. She has a pronounced interest in corruption and is currently working as an intern at the German Society for Technical Cooperation/GTZ, where she is writing her Master thesis about NGOs in the fight against corruption.



John Bosco Ruzibiza (Rwanda), born in 1981, holds a Bachelor's degree in Arts and Social Sciences and Education from Kigali Institute of Education and is currently registered at Bangalore University in India for a MBA. In 2000 he founded the United African Youth Foundation. Mr. Ruzibiza is currently working as a consultant for moderating public debates in promoting the Culture of Democracy in Rwanda with special interest in knowledge formation, attitude change and perception development. He is writing a book entitled: *The Crash of Fundamental Values: Repositioning a character Ethic Paradigm*.

Project Team

Project Manager



Dr. Katja Böhler (Germany), born in 1971. She is a lawyer by training (Humboldt-University of Berlin) and holds a Masters' degree of the University of Cape Town. She wrote her dissertation about the land question in Zimbabwe. Since 2001 she has been working for the Federal Agency for Civic Education as a freelancer. Between 2003 and 2006 she worked at Potsdam University. Dr Böhler was the coordinator of the priority area "Fokus Afrika: Africome 2004-2006" of the Federal Agency for Civic Education. She is currently serving in the Ministry of Science, Research and Culture of the State of Brandenburg.



Holger Ehmke (Germany), born in 1953. He studied biology, literary studies, social science and education as well as history of arts and African science at the universities of Aachen and Cologne. Between 1979 and 1981 he worked in the Institute for Eastern European Studies and Education in Cologne. In 1981 he became the editor of the scientific journal „aus politik und zeitgeschichte“. From 1983 to 2000 he was head of the planning staff of the Federal Agency for Civic Education and up to 2006 head of the department cultural media. In 2007 he became head of the bpb-department in charge of the education of young people with low affinity towards politics.

Project Staff **Realization of the programme in Germany**



Nicola Schröder (Germany), born in 1979, studied philosophy, english literature and economics at the universities of Freiburg/Breisgau and Bonn. She worked for the Federal Agency for Civic Education between 2005 and 2008. She was in charge of the realization of the German part of “Go Africa... Go Germany 2008/2009” at the latest.

Realization of the programme in Tanzania



Wiebke Kohl (Germany), born in 1981, studied political science, public law and history at the universities in Bonn and Catania. Since 2006 she has been working for the Federal Agency for Civic Education in the department in charge of the education of young people with low affinity towards politics. In 2007 she accompanied the scholarship holders of “Go Africa... Go Germany” to Namibia. In 2008 she was involved in the programme development of the Tansanian part of “Go Africa...Go Germany”.



Realization of the programme in Uganda

Patricia Otuka-Karner (Austria), born in 1980, studied theatre studies at the university of Vienna. After completing her Masters of Philosophy she moved to Uganda where she is currently working on a film production while pursuing her PhD researching the culture of the Karimojong.



Allan Mugisha (Uganda), born in 1977, studied business administration, majoring in marketing, at Makerere University Business School and graduated in 2004. He chairs some of Ugandas Youth Programmes such as: Mbarara Youth Programme. He is also an HIV/AIDS campaign strategist for the western part of Uganda. He is currently working as a managing partner in a marketing, event management and communication firm called MEC-Uganda.

Administrative Staff



Nadine Krüger (Germany), born in 1982, completed her training as a middle-grade civil servant in 2007. For a year she worked at the District Government of Cologne for the department for rural development and real estate regulations. Since 2008 she has been working for the Federal Agency for Civic Education for the department in charge of the education of young people with low affinity towards politics.



Rhaban Schulze Horn (Germany), born in 1965, completed an apprenticeship as a goldsmith in 1991 before he started working for the Federal administration as a graduate in office management (Diplomverwaltungswirt). He has been working at the Federal Agency for Civic Education since 2001. He has completed his Masters in European Administration Management and now works in the department in charge of the education of young people with low affinity towards politics.



Janette Vetter (Germany), born in 1981, completed her training as a middle-grade civil servant in 2001. Since then, she has been working for the Federal Agency for Civic Education, first for the departments for cultural media and since 2007 in the department in charge of the education of young people with low affinity towards politics.

Project Assistance



Melanie Ewert (Germany), born in 1983, enrolled at the university of Bonn in 2004 studying North American studies, political science and geography. She completed an exchange year in Toronto, Canada and studied two semesters at the SciencePo in Grenoble, France and completed an internship at the Goethe-Institute in Boston, USA.

Responsibility for the common paper



Miriam Shabafrouz (Germany) born in 1980, studied social sciences at the universities in Stuttgart and Bordeaux. Subsequently, she completed an internship at the German Association for Technical Co-operation (GTZ) in Eschborn, and at the Institute for Development and Peace (INEF) at the university of Duisburg-Essen. She is now working for the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) of the Leibniz Society in Hamburg on causes and solutions to disputes over resources (esp. crude oil, natural gas and water).

Attending Physician



Dr. Klaus Schott (Germany) born in 1961, studied human medicine at the University of Cologne. Between 1990 and 2003 he passed a train for internal medicine with specialisation in gastroenterology in several hospitals in Cologne. Since then he has an own physician's office for especially internal medicine in Cologne-Rodenkirchen.

Outlook

Forecast Go Africa...Go Germany 2009/10 Germany – Ghana – Nigeria

Call for Papers

The Federal Agency for Civic Education (Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung/bpb) is granting fellow ships to students and young graduates enabling them to take part in a four-week seminar to be held in August 2009 and in February 2010, with one two-week seminar being held in Germany/Belgium and the other two-week seminar being held in Ghana/Nigeria.

By organising a four-week Exchange Programme which the Federal Agency for Civic Education is implementing for the third time at the initiative of the Federal President, the Federal Agency for Civic Education is aiming to help overcome the lack of knowledge that exists between African reality and German perception and, vice versa, between German reality and African perception. The personal, intercultural encounter between young and upcoming academics and the interdisciplinary exchange are aimed at promoting advanced professional training and at acquiring multipliers for a German-African future that is based on the spirit of partnership.

The fellowship holders are invited to take part in an Education Programme that will be launched in Germany and Belgium (Brussels-EU) in August 2009 and will continue in Ghana and Nigeria in February/March 2010. The programme will encompass both talks with political decision makers, personalities from civil society and industry, academics and journalists from both countries and will give participants the opportunity to take part in political and cultural events and excursions. The participants are to contribute towards implementing the programme by delivering their own presentations (and by organising lectures and facilitating group discussions). They will also draw up an interdisciplinary strategy paper on an academic subject that will be prepared in Germany and will be written between September 2009 to April 2010.

The event is directed at students and young graduates from Germany, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. Applicants should be between the ages of 21 and 28 and be studying or have a degree in political science, modern history, international relations, economics, business administration, African studies, cultural studies, media and communication studies or law.

The seminar will be delivered in English; the number of participants is limited to 24, twelve from West African countries and twelve from Germany. The Federal Agency for Civic Education will cover the costs. For more detailed information about the Federal Agency for Civic Education, please visit the website: www.bpb.de.

Go Africa Go Germany

Students and graduates who are interested can apply to the Federal Agency for Civic Education by submitting an essay comprising a maximum of three A4 pages (approx. 6,000 characters) written in English. The essay must be accompanied by a curriculum vitae in tabular form, a letter of motivation comprising no more than one A4 page and a photograph (the following information must be provided: surname, first name, gender, date of birth, profession, job, field of study, place of study, place of work and place of residence). Applicants must also issue a declaration stating that they wrote the essay themselves without any help from third parties. **A further condition for receiving a grant is that applicants must be able to participate for the entire period.**

Full applications should be emailed to the Federal Agency for Civic Education at:

**africa@bbp.de
by 1 March 2009.**

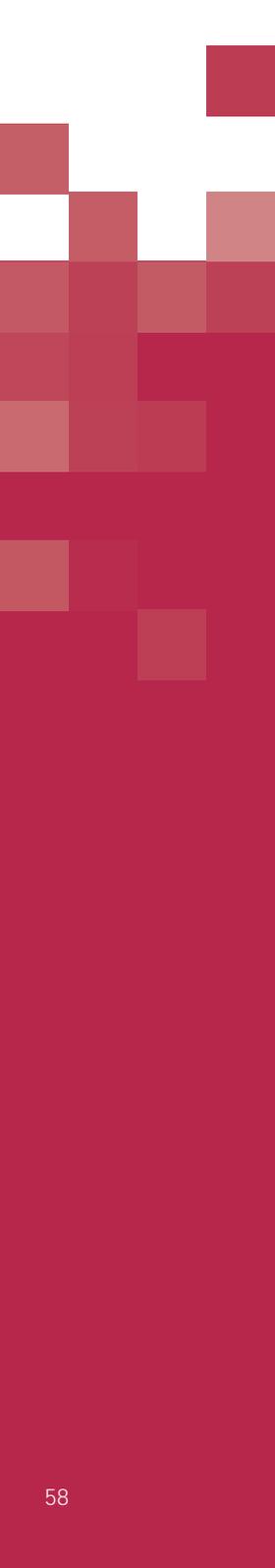
You may choose any one of the following topics as the topic of your essay:

1. Ghana: Good Governance, NEPAD, democracy

In the past few years, Ghana has steadily gained economic growth and been successful in reducing poverty. Even though Ghana has comparatively high percapita earnings compared to other countries in West Africa, it is heavily dependent on funds from international development cooperation. Measured against Gross Domestic Product (GDP), they account for around one-tenth of GDP and one-third of the national budget. Ghana is considered to be politically stable and was the first country to fully accede to the African Peer Review Mechanism. In response to the Country Report that was published in early 2006, Ghana implemented an action plan in order to effectively counteract the deficits that had been identified (e.g. corruption in the public service).

The President of the Federal Republic, Horst Köhler and President John Kufour announced their readiness and determination in recent years at a number of meetings – also within the framework of the Partnership with Africa initiative – to work on a long term partnership that is beneficial to both sides. At the same time, Ghana is one of the countries German development cooperation focuses on, particularly on the areas of democracy, civil society and public administration.

1. The NEPAD initiative is being viewed with growing criticism – especially against the back drop of recent events in Zimbabwe. What opportunities does NEPAD actually offer in political, economic and administrative terms? Please discuss this using Ghana as an example.

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2. Please identify points of criticism in relation to the implementation of the NEPAD initiative and indicate possible solutions.
 3. During the Go Africa...Go Germany 2008 scholarship programme, a Kenyan participant said at a reception hosted by the Federal President: "The people in my country are not overly interested in democratisation, they are more interested in being able to lead a safe and humane life." Please rate the focal points of German development cooperation against this backdrop.

2. Economy and energy

Energy consumption has risen sharply in the countries of West Africa in recent years. Even now, Mali, for instance, is no longer able to safeguard the national power supply with its own power plants (hydro power stations and thermal power stations) even though just 16.7% (2006) of the population has access to electricity which is also very expensive. Even now, power cuts often occur. The demand for electricity rises by between 10% and 13% a year in Mali. Mali and Ivory Coast decided at the beginning of the year to combine their electricity grids. On 29 August 2008, the Energy Ministers of the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) discussed the energy crisis at a meeting in Guinea Bissau and adopted a joint action plan. The construction of an ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA) for West Africa was the subject matter of the agreements. It is to be built in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). It is above all a matter of coordinating and harmonising energy policy measures implemented by West African countries and of endeavouring to enhance the efficiency of energy generation in the Member States. The creation of a common body to regulate the West African electricity market is to be a suitable tool for doing so.

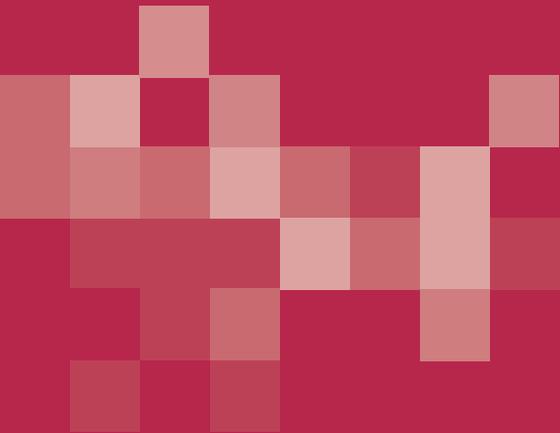
1. 80% of the energy sector in Mali is still marked by the use of traditional energy sources (timber and charcoal). By contrast, modern energy sources such as polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons and electricity are used comparatively rarely – accounting for just 10% of total energy consumption and, renewable energies are hardly used at all. What opportunities does the use of solar energy offer West Africa? What obstacles have hampered the development and expansion of solar technology in West Africa up to now?
2. The Investment and Development Bank of the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Development Bank (Banque Ouest-Africaine De Development) (BOAD) have pledged their support in coping with the energy crisis. What are the potential/ actual effects of the international financial crisis on energy projects in West Africa? Please explain your view.

3. The Federal Republic of Germany supports measures aimed at enhancing basic energy supply for households and small companies in the countries of West Africa. Please assess its commitment and indicate desiderata.

3. Abundance of resources in Nigeria

Nigeria has rich raw material deposits such as oil and natural gas. According to Energy Information Administration (EIA), Nigeria is the world's eighth largest oil exporting nation. Oil revenues account for 80% of government revenues. The bulk of oil exports go to the USA (approximately 42%) and Europe (just under 20%). As far back as the 1950s, large international oil companies such as Agip acquired oil production licensing rights in the Niger Delta. Today, Royal Dutch Shell, ExxonMobil, Chevron, Conoco Phillips, Agip and TOTAL, in particular, are actively engaged in oil production in Nigeria. Although oil exports represent a lucrative source of revenue for the country, Nigeria has to import oil for its own needs and the World Bank estimates that around 37% of the population live in poverty. At the same time, oil production is restricted by rebel groups such as MEND (Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta). In order to counter the heavy dependency on oil, the Nigerian government plans, with its National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy – 2), to promote strategies for energy diversification (e.g. natural gas and bioethanol from sugar cane and manioc) by 2011. The aim is also to achieve greater transparency in relation to oil revenues by applying and implementing the criteria and principles of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

1. Please indicate the main causes for the existing contradiction between Nigeria's persistent poverty and the resource abundance. Please include national and international aspects in your considerations. Explain your views.
2. Regional, ethnic, religious and social differences are seriously hampering the country's development – e.g. in the Niger Delta and are promoting the emergence of internal conflicts through polarisation, for instance, in respect of the distribution of natural oil revenue. What steps can the Government of the new President Yar'Adua take in order to solve the permanent crisis in the Niger-Delta?
3. Please assess the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.



Imprint:

The Federal Agency for Civic Education
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53113 Bonn
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Design:

heimbüchel pr, Cologne/Berlin
www.heimbuechel.de

Printing:

Görres-Druckerei GmbH
Bonn, January 2009

www.bpb.de/goafrica