



Alumni
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ANSA e.V. Konferenz 2018

ANSA CONFERENCE 2018

Social Entrepreneurship

Halle an der Saale 5.10. – 7.10.2018

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Begrüßung durch den ANSA-Vorstand

Welcome from the ANSA Board

Die jährliche ANSA-Konferenz ist das Herzstück des Vereinslebens des Alumni Netzwerks Subsahara Afrika e.V.. Umso mehr blutet als Vorstand unser eigenes Herz, dass wir in diesem Jahr nur zu zwei Fünfteln dabei sein können. Gleichzeitig wissen wir aber, dass die Konferenz bei den beiden Vorstandsmitgliedern vor Ort – Esebio und Malte – sowie beim Orga-Team in guten Händen ist. Diese Gruppe von ehrenamtlichen „alten ANSA-Hasen“ und „ANSA-Frischlingen“ wird euch durch ein spannendes Konferenzwochenende geleiten. So funktioniert unser Netzwerk – eine Non-Profit-Organisation, die ihre Veranstaltungen vor allem durch streng zweckgebundene Gelder des DAAD finanziert – seit einem knappen Jahrzehnt, und so soll es auch in Zukunft laufen.

Im Laufe des Wochenendes werdet ihr euch jedoch mit einer anderen Organisationsform beschäftigen: Social Enterprises. Die zentrale Frage hier ist: Wie kann ein Unternehmen im freien Markt ohne dauerhafte öffentliche Förderung bestehen, und trotzdem die gesteckten sozialen Ziele erreichen? ANSA-Mitglieder sind in unterschiedlichen Organisationen und Firmen tätig. Alleine im Vorstand gibt es Erfahrungen aus der klassischen gewinnorientierten Privatwirtschaft, dem öffentlichen Sektor, der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit sowie aus Sozial-Unternehmen. Nutzt also den Input der Keynotes und Teilnehmerbeiträge, aber bringt auch eure eigenen Erfahrungen in die Diskussionen ein – sowohl im Plenum als auch in den kleinen Runden der Kaffeepausen und während der gemeinsamen Mittag- und Abendessen.

Apropos Teilnehmerbeiträge: Im Sinne eines möglichst breiten Austausches von Geistes- und Naturwissenschaften haben die DAAD-Alumni und StipendiatInnen unter unseren Teilnehmern hier die Chance, ihre Forschung oder ihr Projekt vorzustellen, auch wenn dieses nicht mit dem Rahmenthema der Konferenz verbunden ist. Diese Beiträge laufen parallel. Wir empfehlen dir deshalb am besten schon jetzt die Themen durchschauen und deine drei eigenen Favoriten wählen.

Mit besten Grüßen aus Österreich und Kamerun im Namen des ANSA-Vorstands

Andreas Rothe & Carla Dietzel



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Introductory Words on the Conference Topic

Social Entrepreneurship

What it is and why many of us should get involved in it

The concept of Social Entrepreneurship came into the limelight in 2006, when Muhammed Yunus, founder of the Grameen bank, was awarded with the Noble Price for Peace in 2006 for his idea of giving out microcredits to previously not-creditworthy parts of the population. In 1980, Ashoka Foundation, which is up to this day one of the biggest non-profits fostering social entrepreneurship around the world, was founded in the US. Today, with increased critique of capitalism and development aid, Social Entrepreneurship has garnered significant attention. Social Enterprises are generally defined as enterprises addressing societal challenges in the fields of health, environment, education, among others. Social Entrepreneurship proposes nothing less than a sustainable, innovative business model with a positive impact on society. Considering that ANSA conference participants consist of students, recent graduates and young professionals from Germany and Sub Sahara Africa, the conference aims at exploring some fundamental questions about Social Entrepreneurship, and connecting these to larger issues in the realm of Europe-Africa relations.

The main purpose of Social Entrepreneurship is to have an impact on society, rather than maximizing profit. Innovative methods and out-of-the-box thinking are also inherent to Social Entrepreneurship. The nature of a conventional business, on the contrary, lies mostly in achieving profit and growth. What about not-for-profits, like NGOs? While they also propose a positive impact on society, they do so without any aims of making profit and depend on donations and sponsors. Social enterprises thus lie in between. They are designed to be self-sustainable and make profit for the sake of reinvesting it into society, or the business itself, rather than paying dividends to business owners. Social Enterprises therefore constitute an important alternative to both conventional for-profits as well as NGOs.

The ways of working in Social Enterprises are often spurred by digitalization, which bridges divides between urban and rural areas, as well as between countries and continents. New digital technologies contribute to the innovative nature of social entrepreneurship. In Africa, a number of Social Enterprises make use of digitalization already, bringing about a wealth of novel business relations between the continents. Ideally, a Social Enterprise is scalable, or applicable to more than one locale. However, Social Entrepreneurship does not necessarily have to take a global perspective. As the last example below shows, communities can also benefit from a locally-confined social enterprise.

The following are examples of inspiring, often global, Social Enterprises:

- **Ubuntu Made** (www.ubuntumade.com/) empowers mothers of special needs children in Kenya by offering them a meaningful job and health insurance. The enterprise sells several products on their website, including customizable shoes (<http://www.afridrille.com/>) to customers worldwide. Profits of the social enterprise are invested into the center for children with special needs.



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- Through **The Editing Enterprise** (www.the-editing-enterprise.com), founded by ANSA-member Annika Surmeier, highly-qualified university graduates, usually PhD-students from Southern Africa, can offer editing services to scholars across the world. By connecting these graduates to the global market, their chances for working in a challenging job with an acceptable salary increase drastically.
- **Mobisol** in Eastern Africa (<http://plugintheworld.com>), as well as **PegAfrica** (www.pegafrika.com) and **Rensource** (www.rensource.energy) in West Africa have similar missions. They boil down to providing electricity through solar systems, both to individual households and industrial customers. These companies address two notorious societal challenges: Access to electricity in Sub-Sahara Africa and the promotion of carbon-neutral and renewable sources of energy.
- **Chancenwerk e.V.** is a German association that aims at empowering secondary school students by offering learning support at a low cost. It specifically aims at students from low-income households, who may lack the role models and support to reach their full potential at school.

In Europe, three major aspects call for Social Entrepreneurship: the environmental footprints of large corporations, their inability to be truly innovative and their indifference to social impact beyond established Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. Furthermore, the so-called millennial generations are no longer merely looking for stability and income in their working life. They want to find a deeper sense and purpose in their work, which is why there is an increasing demand on the employees' side for enterprises with a social impact.

In Africa, the needs for Social Entrepreneurship exist as well, albeit for different reasons. Centuries of exploitation of resources have made many countries dependent on the exportation of unrefined natural resources, such as crude oil and cocoa, which prevents more diversified economies and provides little benefits for the majority of citizens. Moreover, decades of development aid have shown little proven success in terms of social and economic development, which increases the call for a type of economic development that is not based on aid. Furthermore, in many countries of Sub-Sahara Africa, an incredibly large number of young people, including qualified graduates, meet a labor market unfit to "absorb" them. On the one hand, this young, creative and energetic workforce could be the next generation of (Social) Entrepreneurs. Emerging social enterprises, on the other hand, could bring about much needed change in extraction-based economies.

In order to get started as a social entrepreneur in Germany, the Social Impact Lab, a network of several regional "labs", provides assistance and funding for Social start-ups. In Sub-Sahara Africa, the Global Shapers Community (www.globalshapers.org) for example has more than 20 "hubs".

Looking at ANSA's goal of fostering a diverse and equal alumni network, it is interesting to look at the question of how Social Entrepreneurship can help cultivate equal business relationships between Europe and Africa, and beyond. It will also be interesting to look at the roles which digitalization plays in Social Entrepreneurship – both in terms of product innovation and in terms of connecting people globally (allowing, for instance, for the seamless organization of this conference). Will Social Entrepreneurship eventually be able to replace exploitative and non-sustainable business relationships?



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Allgemeine Informationen

General Information

Konferenzort / Conference Venue

Martin-Luther Universität

Gebäude: Melanchthonianum – Hörsaal/lecture hall XV

Universitätsplatz 9

06108 Halle (Saale)

Unterkunft / Accommodation

Jugendherberge Halle

Große Steinstraße 60

06108 Halle (Saale)

Kulturelles Event / Cultural Event

Startet an der Unterkunft / starts at accommodation

Abendessen Samstag / Dinner on Saturday

Am Konferenzort / at the conference venue

Contact Persons during the Conference

Lisa: 0176 31422374

Malte: 0176 43342913

Alex: 0176 38642398

Transport information

We are able to reach all the conference locations by foot, thus we will not hand out tickets for local transport this time. If needed, please buy your own ticket for public transport.



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Programm / Programme

Freitag / Friday - 05.10.2018

- Ab 16:30 Anreise & Check-In im Hostel (**Jugendherberge Halle, Große Steinstraße 60**) / *Arrival & Check-in at hostel (Jugendherberge Halle, Große Steinstraße 60)*
- 18:30 Kulturprogramm: Martin Luther Führung
(**Start um 18:30 vor der Jugendherberge**)
Cultural activity: Guided tour about Martin Luther (starts at 6:30pm at hostel)
- 20:00 Zurück in der Unterkunft bzw. Freizeit /
Back at Hostel - Free Time!

ACHTUNG: Am Freitagabend kümmern sich die Teilnehmer individuell um ihre Verpflegung.
Friday night dinner covered & arranged by participants individually!

Samstag / Saturday - 06.10.2018

- 08:30 Aufbruch zum Veranstaltungsort / *departure to conference venue:*
**Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg/ Gebäude
Melancthonianum, Universitätsplatz 9, 06018 Halle (Saale)**
Hörsaal/lecture hall XV → 10 Minuten zu Fuß / *10-minute walk (700m)*

Konferenz Teil I: intern / internal (for registered DAAD-related participants only)

- 09:00 Willkommensheißung durch ANSA / *Welcoming through ANSA*
- 09:15 Aktivierung / *Networking Activity*
- 09:30 Über ANSA - Wer wir sind / *About ANSA - Who we are*
- 09:40 Teil 1: Eröffnung der Mitgliederversammlung - Aktivitäten ANSA e.V. (für alle ANSA-Teilnehmer offen) / *Members Assembly (open to all ANSA-participants) but not external guests*
- 10:30 Kaffeepause / *Coffee Break*
- 11:00 Aktivierung / *Networking Activity*
- 11:10 Teil 2: Mitgliederversammlung & Vorstandswahlen / *Board Elections*
- 12:10 ANSA Projektgruppen kennenlernen / *Getting to know ANSA Project Groups*



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13:00 Mittagspause / *Lunch break*

Konferenz Teil II a): öffentlich / public

14:00 Eröffnung thematische Konferenz durch ANSA: Soziales Unternehmertum /
Opening ANSA thematic conference: Social entrepreneurship

14:10 Grußwort durch Prof. Dr. Peter Imming, Institute of Pharmacy, Martin-Luther
University Halle-Wittenberg /
Welcoming speech from Prof. Dr. Peter Imming, Insitute of Pharmacy

14:20 Key Note Presentation 1: Tobias Kandel: vom Projekt "Brücken bauen mit der
Sonne"

15:20 Change into Rooms for Participant Presentations Part 1

15:30 Participant Presentations Part 1:

A1: Christopher Boafo: Entrepreneurial activities of Informal Sector clustering firms
and their Internationalization in Developing Countries: Insights from Ghana

A2: Eileen Geissler: Projekt START-UP

A3: Katharina Kolatzki: International research at large-scale particle accelerators:
Bringing together people from all over the world to understand our universe

A4: Thomas Atobra - When does leadership affect innovative work behaviour? The
role of climate for innovation

16:15 Kaffeepause / *Coffee Break* (AND Gruppenbild / *Group picture*)

16:45 Participant Presentations Part 2

B1: Michèle Mertens: Social Entrepreneurship in Cameroon - Motivations,
challenges, professional realities

B2: Musumba Awori: Trek Science Limited: A young biotech start-up based in Kenya

B3: Nadine Segadlo: Navigating through an external agenda and internal
preferences: the case of Ghana's National Migration

B4: Lucas Möller: Artificial intelligence

17:30 Meet at Main Conference Room

17:45 Activity Discussion with Speakers and Participants

18:20 Closing Remarks Day 1



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18:30 ENDE Tag 1 / *End day 1*

Abend-Entertainment: intern / internal (for registered DAAD-related participants only)

19:00 gemeinsames Abendessen / *collective dinner*

22:00 Return to Hostel

Sonntag / Sunday - 07.10.2018

08:45 Aufbruch zum Veranstaltungsort / *Check-Out & Departure to Venue*

Konferenz Teil II b): öffentlich / public

09:15 Begrüßung Konferenz Tag 2 / *Opening Conference Day 2*

09:30 Key Note Presentation 2: Joyce Treptow und Luc da Gbadji: *Building bridges across continents: Instrumentalising transnationals for social enterprise development in Africa*

10:30 Divide into Rooms for Participant Presentations

10:35 Participant Presentations Part 3

C1: Mohamed Fatuma - Energy access and peer to peer energy trading in Sub-Saharan Africa

C2: Boerger Ruven - Fashion from Kibera to the world

C3: Paul Lyam - Genetic diversity and structure in African Senegalia senegal (L.) Britton in the Sub-Saharan Africa

C4: Badmos Olabisi - Slum dwellers residential Decision to remain in Slum: A case study of Lagos megacity

11:20 Kaffeepause / *Coffee Break*

12:45 Abschließende Worte durch ANSA - Ein Ausblick /
Closing Remarks ANSA - The Way Ahead

13:00 Mittagessen / *Lunch*

14:00 Abfahrt / *Departure*



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Abstract Keynote 1

Project: Brücken bauen mit der Sonne

Tobias Kandel

In many regions in Africa there is a lack of affordable energy. A solution might come directly from the sun. The African continent is considered as comparatively poor. But it is incredibly rich in terms of solar resources. Solar energy has numerous advantages, e.g. optimal technical and economic integration into the lives of people and their local structures. Vocational training is the key to unlock this wealth for the local people.

Our idea: With our project we want to contribute to the sustainable establishment of solar energy in Africa. With the help of people from African countries. For the people of African countries. In Germany we qualify people as "solar ambassadors" and enable them to initiate and support the development of adapted solar technology training centers in Africa.

We support the development and expansion of an existing training center for adapted solar technology in Kenya, plan to found a training program for adapted solar technology in Benin and support the construction of a solar energy supply on the island Juani in Tanzania. If you have any further question, you can reach Tobias via E-Mail: Tobias.Kandel@brueckenbauenmitdersonne.org or check our website www.brueckenbauenmitdersonne.org for more details.

Abstract Keynote 2

Building bridges across continents: Instrumentalising transnationals for social enterprise development in Africa

Joyce Treptow & Luc da Gbadji

Enterprises with social impact have innovative and proven solutions but cannot change Africa alone. There is a need for social entrepreneurs, businesses, government and other complementary partners to join force and accelerate social change. The focus of this presentation lies on the role of German-based diaspora and individuals with a transnational background. Transnationals live in more than a single culture and hence, perceive entrepreneurship differently than in their country of origin. The presentation examines 'why' and 'how' transnationals can contribute to social enterprises and their ventures in Africa in their position as a bridge between Africa and Europe, hence facilitating capacity and knowledge across the continent. During the subsequent interactive session, we will look at existing barriers, discuss potential solutions and explore new opportunities for this presented strategies and elements. The presentation will stimulate participants on transnational involvement and networking with social enterprises as an opportunity to enable 'brain circulation' and provide impetus for socio-economic progress in Africa.



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Abstract A-1

Entrepreneurial activities of Informal Sector clustering firms and their Internationalization in Developing Countries: Insights from Ghana

Christopher Boafo

Industrial clusters are commonly found in Africa but faced with less reportage in the literature. Motivated by this, an inquest is carried out on the metalworking and carpentry sectors of Suame Manufacturing Cluster and Sokoban Wood Village respectively in Ghana. A sample size of 55 and 70 respondents are interviewed from Suame and Sokoban respectively. The study points to four important aspects of internationalization strategies. Pertaining to stages of internationalization, the most common practices of foreign market entry are premised on indirect exporting and foreign sale through independent agents. Per the scope of internationalization revealed that some main destination markets of exporting have become re-exporting hubs to other African countries. In terms of speed, the findings show a significant existence of firms expand abroad but regionally from 1 to 3 years after establishment – Suame (57.4%) and Sokoban (34.6%). Thus, introducing a new concept of “Born Regionals” from the perspective of regional internationalization. Concerning the scale of internationalization, the average share of sales abroad in both studying cluster cases is estimated at 15-17%. The empirical contribution is that the recently signed African Continental Free Trade Area stands to benefit informal economy entrepreneurs as well than to the perceived formal sector firms.

Abstract A-2

Projekt START-UP in Senegal

Eileen Geissler

Solar-powered drones that assist with the regulation of traffic? Electronic bins, which facilitate the separation of waste? These and many ideas were developed by students during the **START-UP!** workshop.

START-UP!, a project of the Goethe-Institutes in Subsaharan Africa, took place 2017/2018 with the **PASCH-schools (Schools: Partners for the Future)** from eight African countries and a partnerschool from Germany. The project was carried out in co-operation with SEED (promoting entrepreneurship for sustainable development).

In the context of **START-UP!** the scholars obtained insight into the world of youth and social entrepreneurship. How do you develop a sound business-idea? What makes a business-plan a good business-plan? And what does a perfect pitch look like? Two national workshops imparted the necessary know-how and gave the scholars the opportunity to exchange and to define their ideas as well as to get to know each other during the third intercultural workshop. The presentation will focus on the idea behind **START-UP!** and the experiences made during the workshop.



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Abstract A-3

International research at large-scale particle accelerators: Bringing together people from all over the world to understand our universe

Katharina Kolatzki

Large-scale particle accelerators are among the most complex and most expensive infrastructures ever built by humankind. International teams of scientists use these machines to keep pushing the boundaries of what we know about our universe and what it is made of. In this talk, I will give an overview about the different types of particle accelerators, for example the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN. Based on my own work in this field, I will illustrate how the accelerators work and why we as a global society need them.

Abstract A-4

When does leadership affect innovative work behaviour? The role of climate for innovation.

Thomas Atobra

When does leadership affect innovative work behaviour? The role of climate for innovation “an organization that depends solely upon its blueprints of prescribed behaviour is a very fragile social system (Katz, 1964, p. 132)”. Work today, has become more dynamic and knowledge-driven than fulfilling a rigidly defined set of work roles and responsibilities. Due to this, employees are encouraged to be innovative in the performance of their roles to ensure the long-term survival of their organizations. Since the generation of ‘ideas’ is the source of innovation, and it Topic: is the individual who "develops, carries, reacts to, and modifies ideas" (Van Ven, 1986, p. 592) the learning of what influence innovative work behaviour is fundamental to strengthening innovation in the workplace. Even more, innovation is a risky thing because it is change-oriented and as a result the innovative ideas of employees may not be realized without the support of their leaders. That is, innovative work behaviour strives in a supportive work climate which the leader provides. The present presentation seeks to highlight the mechanisms by which leadership styles exert influence on innovative behaviours in the workplace.



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Abstract B-1

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN CAMEROON – Motivations, Challenges, Professional Realities

Michèle Mertens

An anthropological research, conducted throughout Cameroon from February to May 2016, revealed that the majority of the encountered young social entrepreneurs looks to sustain their businesses through profit-orientation while putting their focus on social wealth creation. Perceiving the NGO's development work as lacking real impact, in their opinion, the only way of achieving positive social change and therewith Cameroon's sustainable economic development is a decentralized approach in social wealth creation and financial autonomy. The fact, that their clients are often of too modest revenue to fully pay the taken services, has to be incorporated in the business plan. Other challenges they face are specific to many SMEs in Sub Sahara-African countries: unfavorable systems of taxation, administrative bureaucracy, no access to public supports, and inadequate provision of public infrastructure. The young businessmen and –women furthermore declared as hindering a common devalorization of local products. However, their biggest challenge remains access to starting capital. The majority relies on personal savings, or families' and friends' financial support. They also apply for competition funds which creates a dependency structure. Still Cameroon's social entrepreneurs profit from engaging in a variety of networks. The demand for an administrative labeling of social entrepreneurs and an adequate legal framework which would enable a more favorable business environment for them seems avant-gardist: On the governmental level the concept is not yet known and no clear responsibilities for the profession are detected.

Abstract B-2

Trek Science Limited: A young biotech start-up based in Kenya

Musumba Awori

Trek Science Limited is a Kenyan based biotech company specialising in knowledge translation within the space of red and green biotechnology. Yet, it did not always have this precise definition. In this talk, I narrate how the business of the firm, since conceptualisation until today, created this identity as a biotech specialising in knowledge translation. Knowledge translation involves accumulating knowledge by conducting research and packaging it into a form that is easily transferrable to those who need it. Innocuously, the firm embarked on this path at its early stage. Conceptualised in 2011, Trek Science Limited grew out of a need to conduct applied undergraduate research at the University of Nairobi in Kenya. The research of this unprecedented undergraduate team -which later became the founders of the company- directly resulted in prototype products of a novel bio pesticide against local resistant strains of the maize weevil 'Osama' and a novel antibiotic 'Mursamacin' obtained from the soils of Central Kenya. Transitioning from a research team to a formal company happened in 2015 out of a growing need to transform prototypes to commercial products. Accordingly, Trek



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Science Limited was incorporated on the 9th June 2015. Intellectual property of the firm's two prototypes was secured through two patent applications. Thereafter, product awareness was created through the presentation of prototypes and research findings at exhibitions, fairs and scientific meetings held in cities in Kenya, Uganda, Italy and Germany. Currently, the firm is developing prototypes and establishing its organisational structure. For product development, the firm was successfully awarded a competitive collaborative grant that ensures financial and technical support until 2020. For business development the firm competitively won entry into a regional start-up incubator program that supports its business development for one year. Of note is that although it was in the business of knowledge translation from conception, the firm only defined its space as red and green biotechnology after 7 years of continued research activity. Thus this narrative -one that points to the patient process of establishing a biotech start-up in Kenya- is told in the hope of encouraging young, business-minded scientists in the East African region and beyond.

Abstract B-3

Navigating through an external agenda and internal preferences: the case of Ghana's National Migration Policy

Nadine Segadlo

In the context of international migration from African countries to Europe the EU widely applies the strategy of curbing irregular migration. EU efforts focus on combating the root causes of migration and flight and achieving African compliance on return and readmission. This approach ignores the interests of countries of origin. It also undermines what countries of origin do to deal with migration in their states. In West Africa, the regional organisation ECOWAS strongly promotes migration management, and introduced the 2008 ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration with guidelines for migration governance in the region. Ghana, as one of the first ECOWAS member states, adopted a National Migration Policy (NMP) in 2016. The country has a long migration history, has experienced different migration trends and is affected by various migration streams. As little is known about the country's policy responses to migration management, this study investigates migration policy-making in Ghana. It specifically examines the case of the NMP for Ghana and aims at uncovering stakeholder involvement in the policy process as well as its determinants.



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Abstract B-4

Artificial intelligence

Lucas Möller

The terms “machine learning” (ML) and “artificial intelligence” (AI) have been all over the place in the news. However, it is mostly written about explicit applications and their potential consequences without ever providing a basic understanding of the technology itself. As a result ML and AI have become mysterious black boxes.

My goal in this talk will be to clear the fog around the technology a little bit by providing an overview of which tasks it can be applied to and by introducing a basic concept called the “feature space”. The latter is the starting point for a wide range of the associated technologies including decision trees, support vector machines and artificial neural networks and will enable you to understand what these methods do.

I will give the talk for an audience without any mathematical background and I am aiming for anyone to get a basic idea of what is going on.



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Abstract C-1

Energy Access and peer to peer energy trading in sub saharan Africa

Mohamed Fatuma

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7) was developed to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030. The progress report shows that the rate at which this goal is achieved is slow for all the key elements of this goal including access to electricity. With regard to access, over 1 billion people in the world and mostly rural off-grid dwellers in sub-Saharan Africa have no access to electricity. This opens up a niche where IoT enabled PV based standalone systems can be used to improve access to electricity. Grid singularity is developing a block chain based transactive energy platform that will allow consumers to perform peer to peer energy trading. The Decentralized Autonomous Area Agent, (D3A) allows for energy producing and consuming devices connected to bid in an open and hierarchical market. It permits consumers in the rural areas who have more income to up-scale their PV and storage and sell surplus electricity within the network. Consumers who are not able to afford the hardware or with more demand will benefit from electricity access. This will also improve the efficiency and resiliency of supply and improved in the connected rural grid.

Abstract C-2

Looklike Avido – Fashion from Kibera to the World

Boerger Ruven

23-year-old David Ochieng, a.k.a. Avido, is a fashion designer born and raised in Kibera, Nairobi. Created just there, his fashion shouts out a message: pressure. makes. diamonds. The designs represent the creativity and roughness of his neighbourhood and are made for stylish people walking the streets of Paris, New York and all over the world. Teaming up with Ruven Börger in early 2018, the two currently prepare the next steps to reach consumers internationally.

The presentation starts with introducing the brand and its vision, giving an overview on what has been achieved already – from an oversea fashion show to features with international reggae, dancehall and hip hop artists. It then turns to the challenges ahead: Formalizing the business in Kibera, developing and following a sustainable and social path as well as making the operations profitable. As the whole project is work in progress, the presentation is more of a pitch of the idea to inspire and provoke feedback from the audience that we need to develop our business.



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Abstract C-3

Genetic diversity and population structure of *Senegalia senegal* (L.) Britton in the Sub-Saharan Africa

Paul Lyam

Biodiversity is crucial to human well-being as it provides fundamental ecosystem services. At the same time, biodiversity is under threat by human population growth, increased land use, and climate change impacts. Species' genetic diversity and its distribution is important in the determination of fitness, ability to persist under changing environmental conditions and the maintenance of evolutionary potential. In the light of global climate change (GCC), knowledge of intra-specific genetic diversity and structure is crucial in understanding the evolutionary consequences of GCC and its long-term effects on biodiversity. We used *Senegalia senegal* (L.) Britton, an economic, arid adapted species to investigate genetic diversity and population structure in Africa. We used ten nuclear and two plastids microsatellites to assess genetic variation, population structure and differentiation in 561 individuals distributed across twenty-five localities in Sub-Saharan African distribution range. We found high genetic and haplotype diversity at both markers. The structure in the data favored six genetic groups (K=6) reflecting the influence of regional differentiation. Our results suggest that patterns of genetic diversity are going to influence the species' adaptive response to climate change. Our study provides valuable information that will strengthen conservation strategies/efforts for related species in Africa.

Abstract C-4

Slum dwellers residential Decision to remain in Slum: A case study of Lagos megacity

Badmos Olabisi

The complexity of slum has made it an important phenomenon in city development planning, especially in African countries where slum growth is on par with urban growth. Yet, our knowledge on the residential choice of slum dwellers is limited. This is the case in Lagos, a megacity reportedly dominated by slum dwellers. Thus, this study aims to investigate the causes of people to remain in Lagos slums, as a contributor to population growth in the slum. Data was collected through questionnaire administration and focus group discussions in slums in Lagos megacity. Logistic regression was utilized to determine the extent to which the neighbourhood and household attributes influence slum dwellers decisions to remain in the slums. The study shows that the factors that made people to remain in the slum (duration of stay, housing status etc.) differ from the pull factors to slums in previous studies. This study thus concluded that it is important for Lagos state Government to incorporate these factors in their slum management policies if the city hopes to be free of slums by 2030.



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Abstract for back-up presentations

Sustainable Community Project, Ghana

Joshua Amponsem

Waste management remains a critical problem for public and ecological health globally. Ghana generates over 1.7 million tons of plastic waste yearly: only 45% are collected and nearly 10% is recycled while the remaining ends up in drains and water bodies. Additionally, 65% of all waste in Ghana are solid organic waste - which is often disposed at unauthorized locations within most communities. This has increased the vulnerability of floods and sanitation related diseases within rural-urban communities.

The sustainable community Project envisions a community where: waste is utilized to generate income and households are well educated on proper waste management. The project envisions a community-driven proper waste management structure through an incentive-based approach. The project was piloted at the Adansi South District of Ghana through Public-Private Partnership, Public Education, and Stakeholder Capacity Building.

Over a 4 month period within a 1,500 member community, the project collected: over 300kg of solid organic waste converted into compost; 10,000+ plastic sachets upcycled, 1000kg of agricultural waste converted to manure. Cumulatively, the project provided training and employment to 6 women.

The pilot phase demonstrate the ability to manage waste sustainably for rural-urban communities while providing jobs and income.

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP FINANCING: ALTRUISM OR EXCHANGE?

Theodora Akweley Asiamah

Many studies on the definitions and conceptual issues of social entrepreneurship have suggested the creation of social value and non-profit as the main motives of entrepreneurs' engagement in social ventures. Social entrepreneurship thrives on a combination of financing sources ranging from institutions to individuals. Whilst the motivation for financing social entrepreneurship is unclear, studies have concluded that traditional financial theories offer an inadequate framework to understand financing social ventures. This study explores the use of intergenerational transfer models – altruism and exchange to explain the motive for financing social entrepreneurship in Ghana. Making use of qualitative data from a social enterprise in the health sector, the study finds that the motive of financing depends on the structure of the financing entity. Both altruistic instincts and exchange motives form the driving forces behind financing social entrepreneurship. The motive of altruism is dominant whilst the exchange motive is subtle. This paper provides insights on the subtle expectations of financiers in the industry and also contributes to knowledge leading to the sustainability of social entrepreneurship.



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