

African Politics and Policy

Newsletter

n.35 June/July 2018

Editorial

Do we have reasons to worry about where Africa is going? We, at APP, believe that the answer is an unconditional YES.

Governments plan to destroy natural parks either to drill for oil or to build dams, they limit the freedom of expression of media and social media, they make it harder for citizens to make their voices heard, they claim they (governments) fight corruption but they are careless about public moneys are spent, they want to enhance the security of the countries and the safety of their citizens but tolerate (and possibly promote) electoral violence, they embark on grandiose infrastructural projects to promote development but undermine the employment and income opportunities of the poorer, weaker segments of society...

There is every reasons to be worry about what is happening in Africa. The first 15 years of the new millennium witnessed some developmental progress because the quality of government and the quality of democracy were improving or had improved. But, clearly, democracy is (and has been) declining, democratic qualities are eroded, and insofar as stability, voice and accountability are key aspects of good governance, there is every reason to believe that the level of good governance or the quality of government is also rapidly decreasing –and once good governance and democracy are compromised, it is not unconceivable that the growth of African economies may slow down, inequalities may rise and developmental progresses may be compromised.

We don't like what's happening in the continent. We don't like what we see. And we are really worried that the future for many African people may not be as good as the recent past (which was not great to begin with).

Africa does not deserve to be treated like this by its own, so called, leaders.

Riccardo PELIZZO

This Issue:

What S. Sudan Needs	p. 2
Bureaucrat vs Cleric	p. 2
University of Lomè	p. 3
Interview with J.L. Uwambaza	p. 4
Anti-corruption measures	p. 6
Ugandan police	p. 6
Interview with Frans Thoka	p. 7
Citations and awards	p. 8
APP in June	p. 8

Outbreaks and Emergencies

Cholera is reported in 10 countries: Angola, Cameroon, DRC, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe

Chikungunya is reported in 2 countries: Kenya, Tanzania

Dengue is reported in 4 countries: Ethiopia, (Mauritania), Seychelles, Tanzania

Lassa Fever is monitored in 3 countries: Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone

Measles is found in 11 countries: Chad, DRC, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Uganda.

Monkeypox is monitored in 4 countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, DRC, Nigeria.

What South Sudan Needs?

By Riccardo PELIZZO

Speaking with colleagues, friends, one has the impression that Dr Riek Machar is the cause of all the problems that South Sudan has experienced in the past several years.

We have consistently said that Machar is a problem. But he is only part of the problem. President Kiir deserves an equally large share of responsibility for all that has gone terribly wrong in South Sudan in the past five years.

Kiir triggered the crisis because of his unwillingness to share the profits of the oil sector in a more equitable way, his troops committed as many human rights violations as the rebel forces, government forces were known to engage in ethnic cleansing, Kiir consistently demonstrated a complete unwillingness to give peace a chance.

After the talks in Addis Ababa and Khartoum one had the impression that a workable deal had been reached, that the rebels forces and their leader were keen to pacify South Sudan. Then, in a matter of few hours, the government forces violated the ceasefire and now the government is attempting to extend President Kiir's rule.

What has happened in the past few days shows that Kiir is a big reason why South Sudan has so far failed to end its long crisis.

This is a key lesson that the international community and African leaders should learn. Kiir and his men cannot be trusted, they do not care about pacifying the country, and they do not wish to end South Sudan's troubles.

South Sudan needs a new political leadership. It needs a new president and a new political class. Only new leaders will be able to secure a lasting peace.

Bureaucrat vs Cleric

Jenerali Ulimwengu in a very thoughtful piece [1], argues that Churches in Tanzania are under pressure and possibly under attack from political authorities. And though he does not explicitly say, Ulimwengu means that there should be a separation of state and church and that the state should not infringe on the churches' rights or duty to serve God.

In this respect Ulimwengu, who is an exceptionally smart and sophisticated and brave journalist, is absolutely right.

But we have the impression that he overlooks a detail that is far from being negligible: the state does not want prevent religious organizations from spreading God's word, they simply want to prevent Churches and religious organizations to use their (God-derived) authority to meddle in political affairs.

And one has the impression – as we have documented in various posts– that in Tanzania, as in many other countries around the world, religious organizations are more interested in politics and socio-political-economic agendas than in their own specific missions.

The division of state and church means that the state must respect the freedom of religion, but the religious organizations should avoid playing, as they often too, a purely political role. And it is precisely because religious groups play or want to play a political role, that the state has to intervene. And this is why, very respectfully we have to disagree with Ulimwengu.

[1] Jenerali Ulimwengu (2018) "Bureaucrat vs cleric: Bishops are messengers of God, don't you dare shoot them, Ok?" *The East African*, 9th June. Available at <http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/oped/comment/Bureaucrat-versus-cleric-in-Tanzania/434750-4604340-jek2ht/index.html>

History of the University of Lomé

By Riccardo PELIZZO

International organizations have long believed that education is a main driver, if not the main driver, of economic growth and development. Unsurprisingly many developing nations have attempted to set up world class (research) universities that would provide them with knowledge, skills, and competencies. They did so because they believed, as the international community had long voiced, that this knowledge could translate into research, innovation, modernization or, in a word, development.

Whether the reality has met the expectations is not entirely clear. Togo set up in 1970 the University of Benin, which later on was renamed as University of Lomé, and it is far from clear whether the creation and the functioning of such university has yielded the developmental and economic dividends that policy makers had hoped so.

The GNI per capita of Togo was of 130 US dollars in 1970. It increased to 420 in 1980, it dropped to 230 in 1984, it grew to 400 in 1990. it declined to 300 in 1994 and in 1995 it was estimated to be of about 250 US dollars—which is the same value it had reached in 1986.

In the best possible scenario this evidence suggests that the establishment of a great institution of higher learning stimulated the economy and economic growth, was not able to sustain growth. In the worst possible case, one may be tempted to say that the creation of a great university had no impact on the economic fortunes of the country.

Those who simply look at numbers may not appreciate while this may have been the case and so we rely on our modest experience of the country to formulate some educated guesses.

When the University of Lomé was created in 1970 it had a fantastic, massive, modern, impressive campus. It had large lecture halls, seminar rooms, and housing for students. By the time we visited the campus of the University of Lomé, lecture halls, seminar rooms and dorms were still there. But they were not in a terrible good shape. The gardens around the campus had been neglected for God knows how long, where once there had been grass and flowers, there was only dirt and dust. The buildings were for the most part in need of serious repair. The large lecture



University of Lomé. Picture taken from <http://www.oecd.org/dev/pgd/seminar-higher-education-togo.htm>

hall still worked, but the smaller seminar and lecture rooms were in shamble.

A friend invited me to give a talk to a group of students. We met in one of the seminar/study rooms. There was no door, no windows, the air conditioner had been dead for longer than anybody could remember, and the small class - without white board, black boards, and all the gadgets that one expects to find in a classroom-had nothing to resemble a functioning classroom.

One could easily imagine why the campus had decayed so much. The University, the government, may not have the financial resources to pay for the maintenance of the facilities of such a big, massive campus. Keeping a campus going is costly. And it is a luxury that only the rich (countries) can afford. Which leads me to a final consideration.

The reason why correlation analysis usually displays a strong, positive, linear, significant relationship between education and wealth is not that education generates wealth, but is that only rich countries can afford to finance education and to ensure the proper functioning of institutions of higher learning.

If our understanding of the relationship between education and development is -to some extent- correct, there is a lesson to be learned: pushing developing countries to devote sizeable portions of their modest budgets to establish and run costly tertiary education institutions does not boost socio-economic development, deprives these countries of resources that they'd have more profitably used for other developmental purposes, and prevents that socio-economic development that developing countries were hoping to achieve.

Interview with JEAN LOUIS UWAMBAZA, a founder of I AM ABLE Foundation, Rwanda



APP: Could you please introduce yourself and the organization you work in?

Jean Louis: Yes, for sure! I am Jean Louis Uwambaza and a citizen of Rwanda. I am the founder and current leader of a child-care organization named “I am Able Foundation”, (IAF) in short.

IAF looks after the children living with disabilities in Kigali. I lead a small team of young people that serves and volunteers their time to ensure that the works of my organization are well performed to create positive impacts for the children living with disabilities on a daily basis.

APP: How was born the idea to set up I am able Foundation? Do you get any governmental/ international support?

Jean Louis: While growing up, I have been living together with the people that experienced a life of hardship. Being raised by a poor family at the small village town; and living in a quick transforming society that experienced the consequences of the 1994 Genocide, my only dream was to become a kind of that human person who tries to better support the people in need at his community. And I started running IAF in November 2016, but some of the reasons behind the creation of this growing initiative was due to the commitment, inspiration and motivation from the other young dynamic and experienced Rwandans that work tirelessly to transform lives.

After graduating at the National University of Rwanda, and with a Bachelor of Sciences degree in Bio-organic chemistry, I sought an audience together with some of the amazing and encouraging people, and they were quite amazed by my willingness to creating an organization that could possibly bring about social transformation, specifically for the children living with disabilities. For example, thanks for a help, one of them has recently helped my organization to benefit a lot from the 6 month-servant leadership mentorship program provided by UK-based organization in cooperation with a Rwandan-based social enterprise. The kind of supports that IAF receive or provide today comes from its team members as well as from a few number of partners being both personal and private assistances.

APP: Could you please tell us what are the challenges and dangers that people with disabilities face in Africa? What are the forms of discrimination the children face?

Jean Louis: Discrimination and self-stigmatization could be some of the challenges and dangers that people living with disabilities face in Africa and anywhere else. Being a person born without a physical or mental capacity may lead to so many struggles: you can be discriminated by other people in a very harmful, marginalized, vulnerable, and abandoned manner. However, discriminating the people living with disabilities may further lead themselves to loneliness which could possibly bring about “self-stigmatization”. Some of the forms of discrimination faced by children living with disabilities include: inequalities, bad punishments, harassment, separation, etc.

APP: How do you think, what is the best way to overcome negative attitude of the society toward children living with disabilities?

Jean Louis: Any kind of education could be used as a tool to change some of the people’s mindsets, on behalf of the children’s living with disabilities, and to achieve sustainability. For example, using public-speaking debates or playing a kind of theaters to an interested if not invited audience could be a simple example of the best way to overcome negative attitudes.



APP: What projects/activities does I am able Foundation organize? What are your main achievements and disappointments for the moment?

Jean Louis: IAF organize the activities on the fight against discrimination of children living with disabilities as well as empowerment of the families of children with disabilities.

Our main achievements include: recognizing IAF as a Rwandan not-for-profit organization, selecting a limited number of families of children living with disabilities, sponsoring the children living with disabilities to attend schools, teaching sign languages to the parents of children living with autism disability, organizing training and workshops with different groups of people living with disabilities, participation to public events, and receiving the support from our sponsors and partners.

IAF’s disappointment may be of being a small organization trying to learn a great experience about building the capacities and finding a better way get different supports needed by every single organization.



helpful by promoting the works that we do for some of the children of Rwanda via its social media platforms.

APP: Dear Jean Louis, do you have anything to add on or to share with us we forgot to mention? Please feel free to speak your mind.

Jean Louis: I very much appreciate this offer for me f to talk about myself and my works. Special thanks to the African Politics and Policy for being a source of information for some of the African organization that seeks to make Africa be a great continent.

Thank you!



APP: As a founder of I am able Foundation, how do you seek to promote the integration of children with disabilities into society?

Jean Louis: A few days after creating IAF, I've been trying to find a better way to work with team members on a sustainable solution on discrimination and stigmatization, faced by the children living with disabilities in Kigali, that could be suggested to some of the policymakers for themselves to work collaboratively with us for a very quick support to our people. Until now, I am still struggling positively to end up with my suggestion before presenting it to other people of concern.

APP: How does the channel between the organization and children work? Do parents contact you, or does Foundation do a special investigation?

Jean Louis: As per now, we organize some meetings on a regular basis with selected families of children living with disabilities and they come to us at the IAF premises.

APP: What is the greatest lesson you have learned so far as an activist?

Jean Louis: I learned to do what I can do better. I also learned to be like a contributing voice for the discriminated or stigmatized children because of their personalities!

APP: How can our readers get involved in the various programs you offer? and how can African Politics and Policy be helpful to you?

Jean Louis: Any reader of APP who may become interested with the works being done by I am Able Foundation can please write to: iamablefoundation@yahoo.com or call us on: + 250 787 687 343. APP can continue to be

Web-site: <http://www.amablefoundation.org/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/iamablefoundation/>

Email: iamablefoundation@yahoo.com

Phone: + 250 787 687 343

Anti-corruption measures should have been adopted earlier

By Riccardo PELIZZO

This article “The revolution deferred: Corruption crackdown should have started in 1963” [1] wonders why strong anti-corruption measures had not been enacted when Kenya became independent. There is a simple reason for that. In the early 1960s corruption was not seen as a problem. It was not openly discussed, international organizations believed that it was outside their respective domains, it was considered a domestic issue, and largely the result of inadequate (political) development.

The notion that corruption is a problem, that it has serious economic implications, and that it'd be eradicated, emerged only in the mid-1990s when Susan Rose-Ackerman and Daniel Kaufmann, in their respective works, showed that corruption was an obstacle that developing countries encountered along their developmental path.

Scholars have only recently, relatively recently discovered that corruption is a problem. Only recently International Organizations have taken steps to promote the principles and the practice of good governance. Only recently governments have started to take seriously the need to fight corruption.

And this is why, when Kenya and other African countries became independent, nobody thought about enacting and implementing anti-corruption legislation and strategies.

[1] Tee Ngugi (2018) “The revolution deferred: Corruption crackdown should have started in 1963”. *The East African*, 17th June. Available at <http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/oped/comment/Corruption-crackdown-to-have-started-at-Independence/434750-4613820-gl29mxz/index.html>

The Disgrace of the Disgraceful Ugandan police

Commenting on the disgraceful disgrace of Ugandan police which is allegedly fraternizing with criminals one observer made the following remark “As I followed the story of their latest misadventure, two common sayings came to mind: Between a rock and a hard place, and the road to hell is paved with good intentions.”

These are not just sayings. These are also songs. *Rock and Hard Place* is a song that the Rolling Stones released in 1989.

This led me to draw a different conclusion: the disgraceful behavior of the police can be described by a rock song. Not *Connection*, not *Street Fighting Man* (what can a poor boy do, except to sing in a rock and roll band?), not *Gimme Shelter* (though we are all, like are fellow Ugandans very much in need of some shelter otherwise we'll fade away), not even *Rock and Hard Place*, but *Sympathy for the Devil*.

Because, in this song, as Jagger aptly put it ‘every cop is a criminal and all sinners are saints’. And this is precisely the case in Uganda.

And Museveni should do something about it and quickly because what's going on in the country is not acceptable.

Interview with FRANS ‘BADACT’ THOKA, South African artist



APP: Have you always wanted to be an artist?

FBT: No. After getting my grade 12, I didn't know what to study. I didn't know I can create artworks. In 2017, I applied to study BCom in Finance at the University of Johannesburg. Due to my lack of patience, I did a late application for Bachelor of Art in Visual Art got admitted. After I registered for Visual Art, I got admitted to study BCom in Finance. That's when I had to weight my options. To me it's was a huge moment of my life. In primary and high school, I didn't do art as a subject. So choosing to study art was a critical moment ever.

APP: How did art become such an important part in your life?

FBT: Art became part of my life after I have realized that there's no turning back. In 2016, I nearly lost my right eye. So people around me (high school peers) always ask me "What happened to your eye?" Because I have an eye misalignment called exotropia. [Exotropia is a type of eye misalignment whereby one or both eyes turn outwards.] Whenever they ask the question, I get voices from the past which lead to my depression and anxiety. So art helps me find comfort, appreciate my past and face my fears. That is one of the reasons I turn to be expressive in my artworks. One of the artworks that fight for my well-being is "Am eye dirty?"

APP: Did you plan for it?

FBT: At first, I didn't plan for art because I didn't know anything about it. In 2017, I didn't know what I was doing it for. In 2017, I used to ask myself questions such as "What is the purpose of what I am doing?" On the first of June 2018, I had to sit down and listen to my inner self. I realized I am nothing without art.

APP: Was it an accident?

FBT: I can say art is a beautiful accident. Regardless of it being an accident, at some point, one has to take responsibilities that come with the decision made. I believe every-

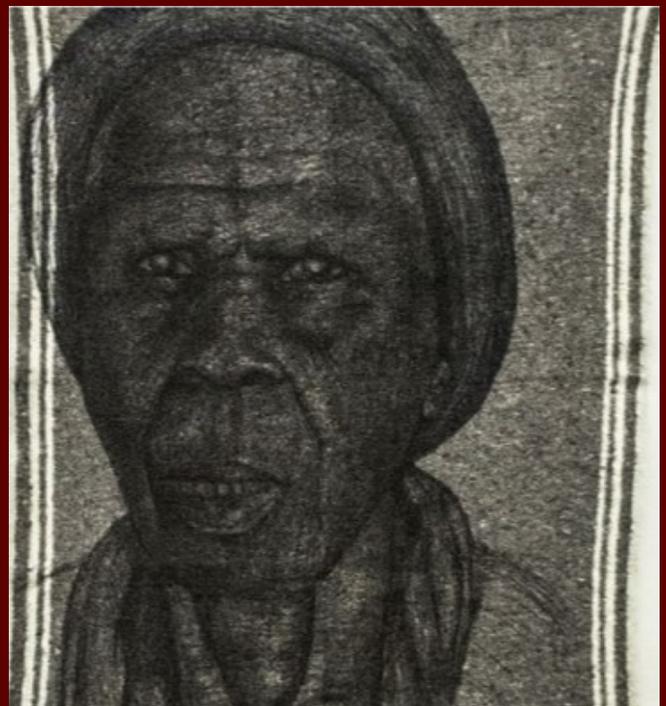
one can be anything they want to be. It is all about taking all responsibilities and believing in yourself.

APP: What are the main features of the various art traditions in South Africa and did they influence your work?

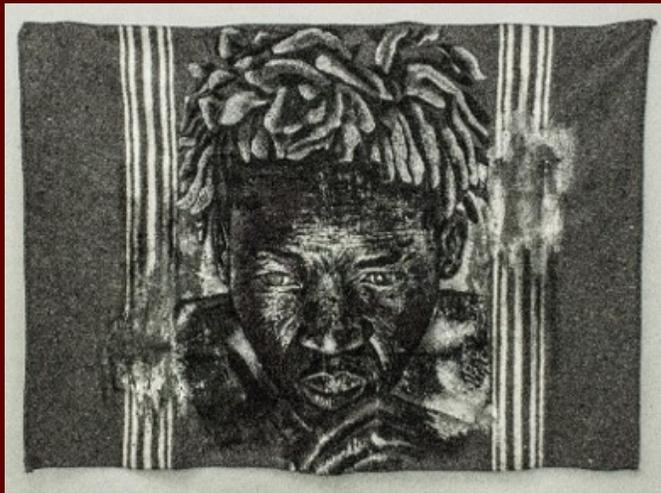
FBT: Most African or South African artists deal with the concept of violence, gender, politics, economy, sacrifices, war, myths and et cetera. My great-grandmother, who is older than Nelson Mandela and still here with us, always teaches us about respect. Where I live, a struggle is a song we sing every day; Africa is the Third World. That influences the art I create. For instance, the eye condition comes a long way. Most of our artist make "beautiful pictures" not art. The reason may be the social media. It seems like everyone wants to be "famous". I am not saying that I am against what they do. However, they should remember the importance of art. Art is not about "beautiful pictures".

APP: Is South Africa doing enough to promote creativity in the arts?

FBT: South Africa is doing well for its artists. We have art competitions. Another thing is, it is not about the country only but also the artist. If one is hungry for greatness, he or she will do researches to understand and know what is happening around.



We are delighted to announce that the mixed media artwork "Great grandmother Mahlako (This is not a book)" by Frans 'Badact' Thoka was selected for the 2018 Sasol New Signatures Art Competition exhibition to be held in the Pretoria Art Museum.



“Identity”

APP: what does inspire you? And how does your creative process work?

FBT: I am interested in the concept of the Third World struggle. The reason is I feel like not many of us say a word about the Third World condition. Children sleep on empty stomach and suffer from malnutrition. The rich are not giving a helping hand. A small percentage of them give a hand. There is a lot of heartbreaking things happening out here.

I came up with the idea of using a prison blanket as my canvas. I call it the Third World canvas. I use different mediums from inks, paints. I start by applying a layer of a base extender to make the blanket smooth. Then use any medium to create the form of what I want to portray.

I think the use of blanket as a canvas is something visually interesting and powerful. I haven't seen it somewhere else. I can say I am the father of the Third World canvas. I make sure everything I portray is something people never seen before.

I moved from being realistic to being expressive. And I enjoy expressing myself.

APP: how do you think your style may evolve?

FBT: I can't say my style won't evolve because life comes with different experiences and might find a new way to express myself. However, I won't stop using a blanket as my canvas.

There are a lot of things happening around us. I have styles people never seen before. Now, I am focusing on the blanket idea then I might reveal those styles later.

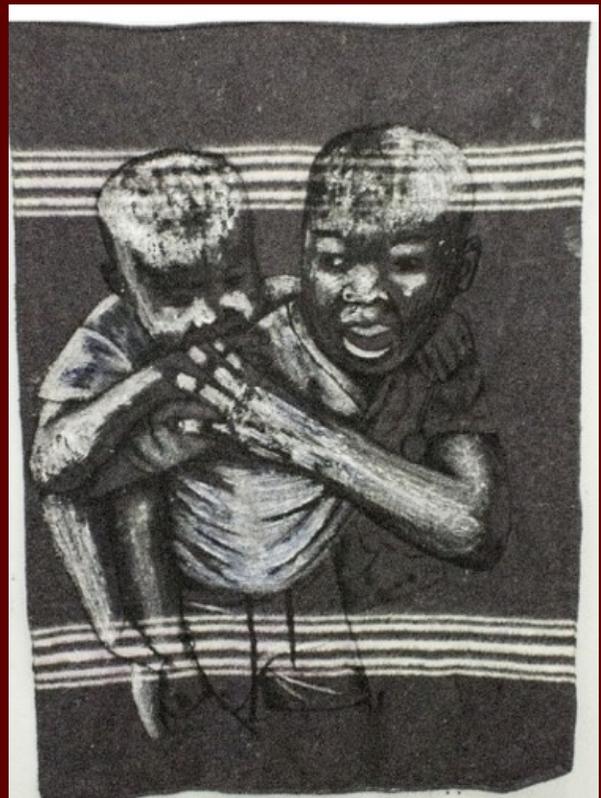
I spend most of my time enhancing whatever I want to portray so that my final idea does not become a beautiful picture. I visualise, develop and practice a concept. To me, planning is everything. If an artwork does not have a concept it is not an artwork but a beautiful picture.

APP: do you have your own studio? Do you work in an art center?

I don't have an art studio. I work in my bedroom in Johannesburg, at University of Johannesburg studios and washing line. I always carry a visual diary with me because ideas come at any moment. A visual diary is my best friend. I don't work with any art centre. I would love to work with one.

APP: How do you promote your work?

FBT: I promote my work on social media; Facebook and Instagram. I share my works in Facebook groups that have too many members. That is one of my favourite promotional strategies.



“Brothers”

Facebook: www.facebook.com/badacthiphop, **Badact**
Instagram: @mcbadact

Citations and awards, or why Umberto Eco should have done more and better to get an award

By Riccardo PELIZZO

In 1992, Umberto Eco turned 60 and his scholarship was celebrated in a Festschrift edited by his students and collaborators. At the age of 60 Umberto Eco had published 35 books and a little more than 400 book chapters and journal articles. One of his books had, by then, become an international best-seller, several dissertations had been written on Eco and his novels, and from that point on Umberto Eco was Italy's best candidate for the Nobel Prize in literature.

In spite of his many accomplishments Eco, however, would never win the research award in my university.

The Research Award Committee, in its deliberations last week, noted that awards will be handed out only to scholars whose contributions is worthy of a Nobel prize, that the impact of the research will be assessed on the basis of the number of citations that one receives, that only the citations and the H-index generated by SCOPUS (or the Web of Science) should be considered as proper citations, and that scholars with

a H-index of 9 cannot possibly be handed a Research Award (or be promoted to the rank of Associate Professor) because an H-index of 9 is too low to justify awards and promotions.

Since Umberto Eco never won the Nobel Prize and since in his long career he has collected only 303 Web of Science citations (with an H-index of 9; 7.2 citations per year; 2.48 citations per item), it is clear that he is not good enough to receive a research award –his contribution was not worthy of a Nobel and the H-index is not sufficiently high.

Obviously since many people were denied promotion for they only had an H-index of 9, it is clear that Eco would not even deserve to be promoted to the rank of associate professor.

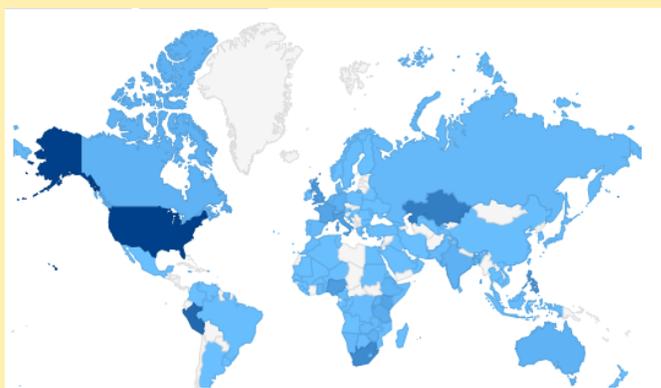
And when one of the best known scholars and intellectuals of the past 50 years is not good enough to be appointed here, one wonders where and how the university will find better and brighter scholars to expand its faculty.

African Politics and Policy in June

We are happy to report that our readers come from 194

countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo (Republic), Congo DRC, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibuti, Dominican Republic, Dutch Caribbean, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guam, Guadeloupe, Guernsey, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong,

Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Reunion, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Korea, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and Grenadines, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, USA, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe. **In June, APP was read in 128 countries, including 49 African ones. The map shows where our readers come from. Thanks to our APP team and thanks to our readers.**





Collaborators of the Newsletter of *African Politics and Policy*

Riccardo PELIZZO, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Public Policy,
Nazarbayev University, Astana, Kazakhstan

Kristina BEKENOVA, correspondent

Creative opportunity



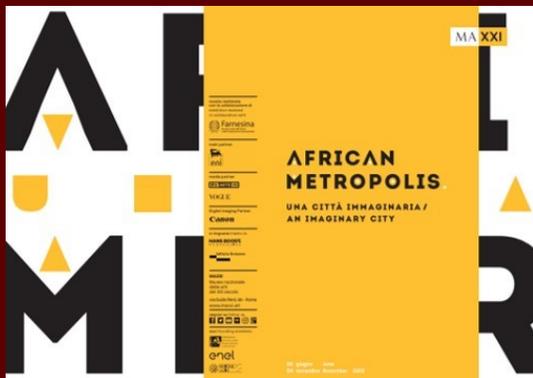
Mawazo Africa Writing Institute, creative arts company based in Entebbe, Uganda, has announced a call for applications for its second annual “Writing the Novel” course.

“Writing the Novel 2,” open to writers across Africa, will be facilitated by South Africa-based Nigerian writer Yewande Omotoso.

The submission is open till 30 July.
<https://mawazowritingafrica.com/>

APP Newsletter

ISSUE 35 June/July 2018



MAXXI, Museo Nazionale delle Arti del XXI secolo (Rome, Italy) is dedicating a major exhibition to the African continent “African Metropolis. An Imaginary City”. The exhibition will present the works of 34 African artists reflecting on the on-going social and cultural transformations. The exhibition is open till 4th November,

<http://www.maxxi.art/en/events/african-metropolis/>

