

advocacy- enlightening African Member States Parliaments, Regional, Continental - Global Institutions, and Frontiers on AfCFTA “immediate scenario change” 4IR generation alteration mission. Chikowore Godfrey.



NEWSLETTER

Transformative AfCFTA



Southern- **Sub Saharan Africa**- the Globe **ISSUES**.

Compiled by: Chikowore G.

Policy

The 2022 MSU AfCFTA International Conference Resolution Committee and Board following the game changing outcomes of the 2021 -2022 MSU AfCFTA Virtual International Conferences on industrialization, value addition and integration of marginalized rural-urban and resettled communities in Southern and the Saharan Africa in a fast advancing digital world adopted an AfCFTA inspired “Immediate Scenario Change Resolution”.

“Transformative AfCFTA Southern – Sub Saharan Africa- the Globe Issues” dubbed **TA – SSA Globe Issues** Newsletter is inspired by meaningful life-changing Pan African development cooperation initiatives as the 1980 Lagos Plan of Action; 1991 Abuja Treaty; 2003 NEPAD; 2000 AGOA; 1993 TICAD Process; Africa Agenda 2063; UNSDGs 2030; 2022 Africa COP27 Egypt, Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda and Implementation Plan. The Newsletter [dubbed **TA – SSA Globe Issues**] mobilizes African Governments and their Parliaments, Regional (Sub Regional) – Continental and International development Institutions to adopt and essentially apply cross sector “AfCFTA-Centred” immediate scenario change programs for speedy measurable industrialization, integration and transformation of present visibly marginalized rural – urban and resettled communities in Southern and the Sub Saharan Africa taking advantage of the digital technologies related transformative windows.

Institutional perpetual development resources fissure manifest in a majority of member states’ institutions compromise the concerted legacy reclamation efforts by Pan African progressive frontiers and their international counterparts. Making a strategic input the Newsletter generates an instant life changing cross sector and multifactor AfCFTA Centered transformative overview of

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socioeconomic cultural disparities and disposition of the five continental Africa – Geographical Regions (Southern, Northern, Central, Eastern and Western) along the lines of AfCFTA denominated and generated industrialization, integration and transformation in step with the digitally advancing global village.

Conference and advocacy

Momentously advancing the transformative cross sector “AfCFTA Centered Approach” are the compelling annually [October Month] held MSU AfCFTA Virtual International Conferences, by Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Department of Development Studies, Development Cooperation, Aid and Transformation Platform: African Continental Free Trade Area Studies flagship Pan African Project. AfCFTA and Conferences are Meant to be wholly digitally driven across Continental Africa Geographical Regions prompting momentary scenario change confirmed by measurable well-crafted integral development plans, action plans and programs over given short, medium and long term through to 2063 Africa Agenda expiry lifespan. The informative theoretical and philosophical drivers of the cross sector “AfCFTA Centered Approach” constitute among many enlightening Advocacy, Public Lectures, Training, International Conferences and recently held 2021 – 2022 MSU AfCFTA Online International Conferences held annually in October. Meant to prompt scenario change thinking – thoughts are the Aim and Commensurate Objectives of the 2022 MSU AfCFTA Online International Conference which explicitly meant to establish:

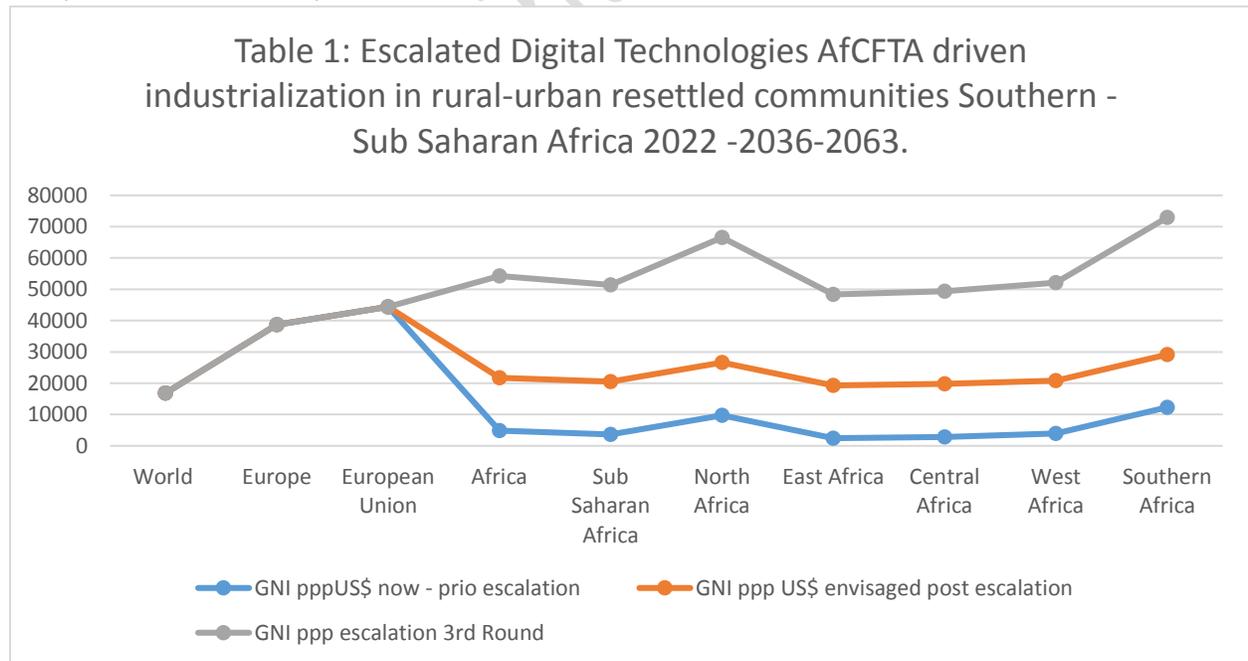
- A deeper understanding of the development and transformative essence of the AfCFTA and its nexus with Climate Change for the Southern and Sub Saharan Africa in the digital era;
- Value chain, value addition driven industrialization in the AfCFTA member states rural – urban and resettled communities;
- Definition of AfCFTA per capita value and real worthiness of the African citizen;
- Climate compliant, low emissions technology industrialization programs in the AfCFTA member states rural-urban and resettled communities;
- Intraregional and interregional trade in value added goods and services in Southern and the Sub Saharan Africa
- industrialization in urban and rural communities in step with the advancing global digital village;
- an AfCFTA Economy, Market systems and specialized support institutions;
- Employment, investments across all sectors of the economy of member states with the target to raise their ranking;
- Promotion of AfCFTA Knowledge Management Systems for good planning and optimum outputs from climate change, value addition-chains cross sector industrialization programs in urban-rural communities;
- Promotion of SMEs and Start Ups driven AfCFTA rural–urban household empowerment industrialization program;

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- Continental intra and interstate agro-industrial; productive-industrial and services-industrial complexes;
- an AfCFTA driven robust Continental Economy founded on a sustainable Common Market and Common Currency;
- a mutually conducive environment for extracting and adoption of cross sector value from UNSDGs and Africa Agenda 2063 for transformation of poor majority in Southern and the Sub Saharan Africa;
- synchronization of mutually empowering transformative cross sector industrial partnerships between progressive Developed Economies-Nations and African Member states through AfCFTA;
- Deeper understanding of continental peace and security for sustainable development and transformation of marginalized majority in the Southern and Sub Saharan Africa; and
- Deepening member state and continental democracy for sustainable development and transformative industrialization programs.

Overview scenario: transformative AfCFTA centered statistical outlook.

Digital technologies AfCFTA-Centered industrialization presupposes a conceptual AfCFTA Economy within the context of a Receptive National Economy objectively grounded in a robust regional, continental and global setting. On an escalated parallel an AfCFTA Economy has to be created and not be summarily conflated with the National Economy. Table 1, illustrates the prevailing socioeconomic cultural; scientific and technological status just before the AfCFTA inception phase where the transformative



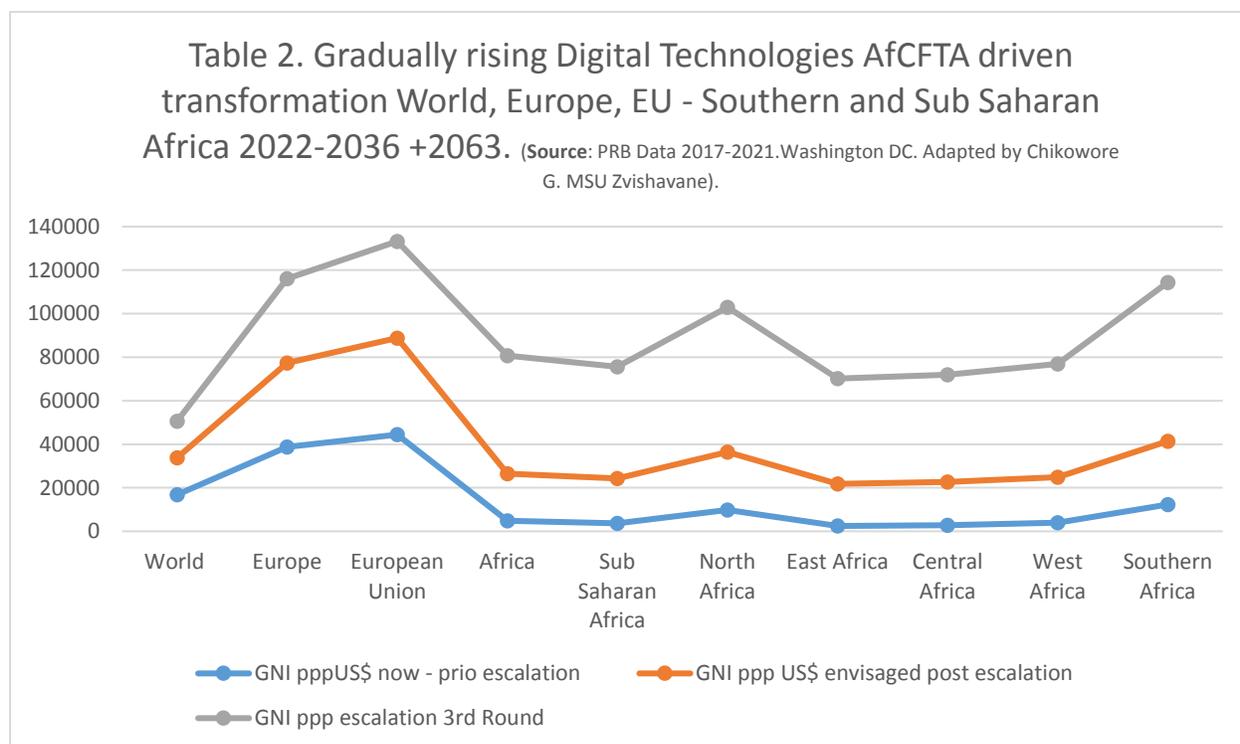
Source:
2018 + 2020 Series World population data sheet. PRB. Washington DC.

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Chikowore G. 2021. Data collection, analysis, recast and interpretation. Midlands State University (MSU). Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Department of Development Studies. Zvishavane. Zimbabwe.

envisaged cross sector life changing “AfCFTA Transformative Effect” should be manifest by driving the GNI ppp US\$ levels from current lowest levels (**now prio-escalation**) respectively for Africa’s geographical regions namely: Northern at GNI ppp US\$ 9741; Southern GNI ppp US\$ 12276; Central GNI ppp US\$ 2866; Eastern GNI ppp US\$ 2457; and Western GNI ppp US\$ 3972. On an average 3-5 percent annual increase to 2036 envisaged escalation GNI ppp US\$ rise respectively would be: 21705 US\$ for Africa from a (2019) current 4820 US\$ low; 20552 US\$ for Sub Saharan Africa from a current 3667 US\$ low; 26626 US\$ for North Africa from a current 9741 US\$; 19342 US\$ for East Africa from a current 2457 US\$; 19754 US\$ for Central Africa from a current 2866 US\$; 20850 US\$ for West Africa from a current 3972 US\$; and 29161 US\$ for Southern Africa from a current 12276 US\$. This is the **envisaged post- escalation phase, Table 1 and 2.**

With the World – Europe- European Union as the Control” for the targeted outcome of the “AfCFTA Transformative Effect” the 2036 target for the host of its geographical regions will only surpass the current world average GNI ppp US\$ 16886 by 2036 but still lagging lower behind the current averages for Europe and the European Union at 38709 US\$ and 44418 US\$ respectively, Table 1 and 2. What this strategically means for receptive African Member Nations is institutionalizing optimum functional combinations of productive and services sector enterprises having specialized (primary); auxiliary (secondary) and profiling categorization. These combinations should have well-balanced inward – outward orientation essentially developing on a principle of industrialization in diversity and inclusivity; peace and security; partnership; mutual cooperation and integration in rural – urban and resettled communities for Southern and the Sub Saharan Africa.



In Table 2, even as the “World – Europe – European Union Control” remains consistent at 2022 current levels; and by 2063, the same destinations inherently experience an “AfCFTA Transformative Effect” as per capita wealth on GNI ppp US\$ escalation 3rd Round naturally and respectfully increases to 51200 US\$; 119000 US\$ and 136200 US\$. For the receptive African Member States within that “AfCFTA Effected Wealth Creation cycle” on the 3rd Escalation Round there will be expected minimum and maximum wealth creation levels for the continental Africa regions, Figure 2. Specifically for Africa, by 2063 the AfCFTA Transformative Effect would have a minimum of 54263 US\$ GNI ppp with an envisaged maximum of 81200 US\$; for Sub Saharan Africa there will be a minimum 51380 US\$ GNI ppp with an envisaged maximum of 79300 US\$; for Northern Africa there will be a minimum 66565 US\$ with an envisaged maximum of 102 000 US\$; for East Africa there will be a minimum 48335 US\$ with an envisaged maximum of 71400 US\$; for Central Africa there will be a minimum of 49385 US\$ with an envisaged maximum of 76400 US\$; for West Africa there will be a minimum of 52143 US\$ with an envisaged maximum of 78300 US\$; while ultimately for Southern Africa a minimum of 72902 US\$ is anticipated with an envisaged maximum of 117000 US\$ GNI ppp. With the envisaged industrialization processes in rural – urban and resettled communities the “AfCFTA Transformation Effect” will immensely reform territorial socioeconomic cultural landscape; wealth sharing levels will phenomenally increase in all continental Africa’s geographical regions but nevertheless the European Union will remain the wealthiest region while in Africa the Northern and Southern regions will be very highly developed and wealthy as they closely compete the European Union, Figure 2.

Transformative Pan African AfCFTA in a progressive Digital World.

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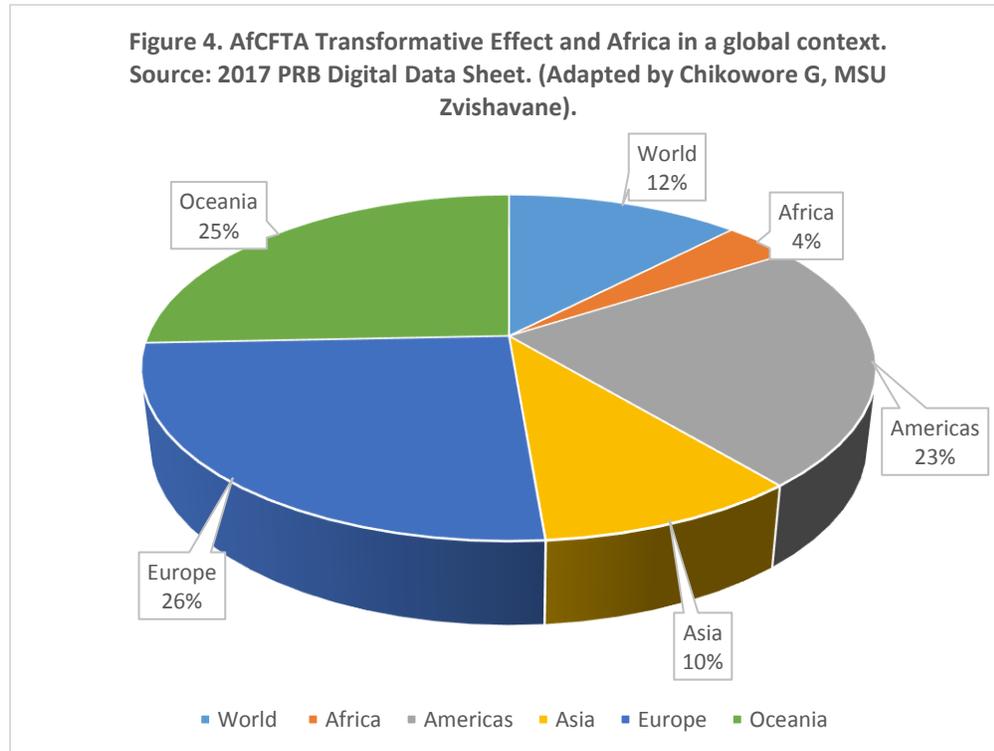
Figure 3. Pan African AfCFTA, Africa and the digital World. Source: <http://www Google Maps. 2022>
Adapted by Chikowore G. MSU Zvishavane Campus



Digital Data Sheet-Population Reference Bureau at www.worldpopdata.org.2017 on a juncture of prerequisites for transformative implementation of AfCFTA Protocol indicates an abundance of reserves in human resources for Africa at 1250 mln (4833 US\$ GNI ppp) against a World average 7536 mln (16101US\$ GNI ppp); Americas (Latin America and the Caribbean) average at 1648 mln (30130US\$ GNI ppp); Asia at 4494 mln (12833US\$ GNI ppp); Europe at 745 mln (33677US\$ GNI ppp) and the Oceania at 42 mln (33688 US\$ GNI ppp), yet Africa trails least from way behind all. What is the logical meaning of this global human resources contested outlook? The “AfCFTA Transformative Effect” has a visibly paradoxical scenario to deal with certainly either proving or compromising its now perceived generational alteration mission for Africa, the Pan African Community and the World at large in this digital phase. AfCFTA historical paradox to be reversed materially is that even as other continents or geographical regions possess statistically less and greater endowments in human and natural resources than Africa, Africa still lags behind all regions and continents of the world. AfCFTA historical paradox should inherently tackle key questions as “Is the challenge within the world model of Africa and Africahood? Is the challenge within the Africa model of the world? Otherwise is the challenge within the Africa model of Africa and the African? Who determines the African Development Model and why? Does the principle of diversity and inclusivity has parameters and who sets the parameters and when?”

Equally the key and primary questions as “What is the AfCFTA Economy? Does the AfCFTA exist and in what manner? Who are the players in it and why? What are the AfCFTA specific rewards for the marginalized majority and privileged few? Are the rewards theoretical, practical tangible, measurable and conceivable?”

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Of the total global GNI ppp US\$ (2017) comprising 131242 US\$ continental Africa only contributed 4 percent worth of goods and services meaning Africa in both theoretical and practical terms owed the world an equivalent to a 96 percent goods and services value worthiness, Figure 4. What does this mean in “AfCFTA Transformative Effect” terms in the digital phase? In short it means how much Africa is prepared to be receptive to both the internal and external socioeconomic cultural, scientific and technological factors that have already created higher cross sector competitive value in other continents or geographical regions namely: Europe, Asia; Americas; Oceania and the World on one hand, Figure 4. Indeed on the other hand a draw back on the 4 percent accruing to Africa will mean the opposite is true, whereby Africa and its member states opt for non -receptiveness to both the internal and external priority development factors in time and place. Literally the 96 percent which is theoretically and practically owed the world by Africa and Africans means Africa is immensely dependent on the world than self; further it literally means Africa is in a deep end rank of being exploited heavily by the same world to which it owes so much in goods and services it visibly is not comfortably placed to supply on the African market let alone world market.

A seemingly complex conundrum yet very possible to navigate through in a breakthrough move, that is the “AfCFTA Transformative Effect” namely: Creation of a specialized AfCFTA Economy within traditionally known National Economy; Establishment of specific AfCFTA specialized cross sector (priority; secondary and profiling) enterprises with a pronounced local, national, regional, continental and global dimension; peace and security; diversity and inclusivity; verifiable empowerment programs of scale for rural – resettled communities; plurality and accountability;

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partnerships; establish an AfCFTA national market- AfCFTA regional market- AfCFTA continental market and an AfCFTA global market; developmental – generational approach; establish an AfCFTA Currency; and AfCFTA Transnational – Multinational International Corporations; overcoming systemic – dispensational rigidities; consolidation of an AfCFTA GNI per capita that is industrialization and transformation based in step with the world; a whole World into AfCFTA industrialization driven Economy and an AfCFTA industrialization driven Economy into a whole World Approach; and finally intensively inclusive digital technologies driven AfCFTA specialized socio economic regions embracing rural-urban and resettled communities equally step by step. Basically a profound generational AfCFTA thought around and action over the above principles needs speedy verification of prerequisites and the flexibilities including creation of prerequisites and flexibilities (where they are in deficit) across geographical regions of continental Africa in the digital phase.

AfCFTA Transformative Effect (ATE): Regional Capacity and ATE weighting.

Currently negligible 4 percent contribution by Africa to the World economy and a 96 percent juxtaposition Africa owes the same World prompts an immediate legacy reclamation dialogue and establishment of the possible weighting that the AfCFTA Transformative Effect should have as per the prevailing Conducive Conditions and Non - Conducive Conditions; and likely long term, medium and short term outcomes; alternatives to meet set AfCFTA targets as the continent progresses towards a sophisticated Industrial African Integrated Single Market.

AfCFTA Transformative Effect (ATE) breakthrough move would be characterized by a four way specialization approach namely: Highly specialized AfCFTA Centered industrialization which includes: population, education; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; tourism; construction; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration; diversity and inclusivity.

Specialized AfCFTA Centered Industrialization which includes a specific combination of priority, secondary and profiling industrial enterprises but strategically differing from highly specialized category.

Potential AfCFTA Centered Industrialization which includes a combination of optimally interdependent industrial sector enterprises, secondary and profiling industrial enterprises.

Basic AfCFTA Centred Industrialization which includes a varied combination of priority, secondary and profiling enterprises.

Combined Scientific and Technological Progress dimensions driving Digital Technologies and the host of AfCFTA generated extensive and intensive growth –development opportunities have prompted immense frontiers of new ideas, philosophies; perspectives and windowsconveniently understood for progressive member states to materialize into what are dubbed **Pool enterprises** (AfCFTA Post -Colonial African Smart – Cities; Space Technology and Nuclear

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Technology; AfCFTA African Smart Global Cities; AfCFTA African Smart Regional Cities; AfCFTA African Smart Local-District-Provincial Cities). A new AfCFTA inspired phenomenon “Pool enterprises” are an institution in whose core is found Diversity + Calling- Technology- Information + Generational Vision.

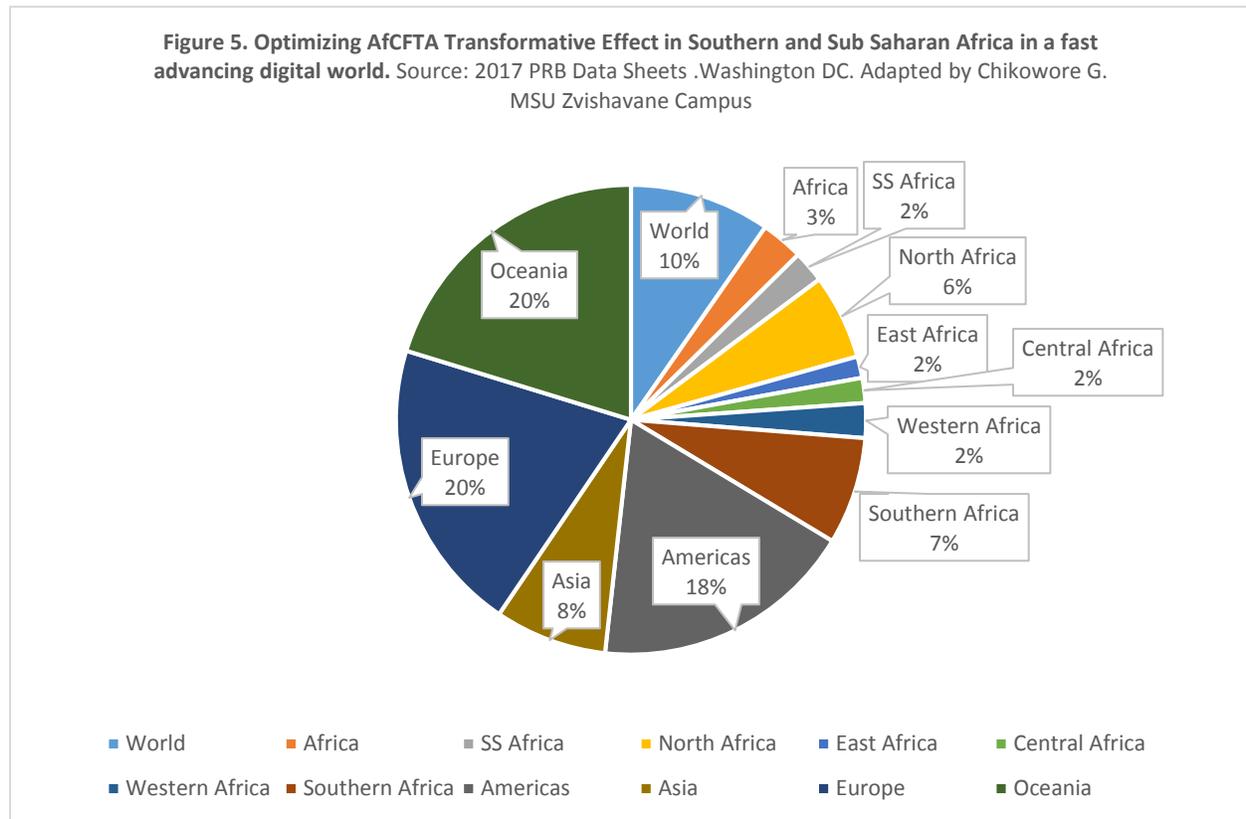
AfCFTA Transformative Effect: Overcoming regional inequalities

Based on target oriented performance of these economies (Basic to Highly Specialized) they must be seen to evolve from Basic to Potential; from Potential to Specialized; and from Specialized to Highly Specialized. Alternatively a degeneration of the economies from Highly Specialized backwards through to Basic and Stagnated and Anarchic economies will speak of Systemic – Dispensational Rigidities, Corruption, absence of diversity and inclusivity; absence of visionary generational thought lacking the requisite professional qualities and narrow understanding of the sophistication of stewardship- statesmanship.

Based on population size, population growth rate; magnitude of national economy; scientific and technological utility levels, the AfCFTA Transformative Effect Application will be determined (Highly Specialized, Specialized; Potential and Basic) and the respective sector enterprise combinations (priority; secondary and profiling) fairly easy for each continental Africa Geographical Region and even chosen Member State. Because of the need to remove development inequalities between and within member states the urban, rural and resettled communities investment model will be on a 5-3 -1 / GNI ppp US\$ with a proportional ownership structure for the local and international players and business partners in time and place (state-private sector-industry; household; cooperatives, individuals) and for the sector enterprise scale (micro-small- medium and large).

In the light of the above strategic AfCFTA implementation the envisaged “AfCFTA Transformative Effect” will in the short- medium and long term lead to expansion or evolution of the currently low growth –development levels (2-7 percent. Figure 5) for Africa and its Geographical Regions (Sub Saharan Africa; North, South, Central; East and West) so as to match other developed regions and member states in Europe and Oceania; Americas – World and Asia with higher growth – development comparative advantage levels ranging 8 – 20 percent, Figure 5.

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Southern Africa

Presenting a huge prospective market for the meaningful translation of the AfCFTA Transformative Effect (goods and services and welfare – living standards value) for the currently marginalized in rural –urban and resettled communities in Africa, Sub Saharan Africa and Southern Africa is a population of 353 million with a regional average GNI ppp US\$ 12276 comprising more than half of the average global GNI ppp US\$ 16101 (2017).

Figure 6. Digital technologies AfCFTA Transformative Effect Optimization in Southern Africa.



On the logic of population size, population growth rate,

Source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=>

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[southern+africa+map&oq=Southern+Africa&aqs.](#)

magnitude of national economy, scientific and technological utility levels, the application for optimization of industrialization and transformation for marginalized rural – urban and resettled communities in Southern Africa would be “AfCFTA Transformative Effect – Advanced” to the extent it has to move to the global average of GNI ppp US\$ 16101. Under this scenario the combination of priority, secondary and profiling industrial sector enterprises with a 5/8 ratio GNI ppp US\$ investment levels would be as follows: **Priority Enterprises** (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; tourism; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration).

Secondary enterprises (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; tourism; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration)

Profiling enterprises (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; tourism; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration).

Pool enterprises (AfCFTA Post -Colonial African Smart – Cities; Space Technology and Nuclear Technology; AfCFTA African Smart Global Cities; AfCFTA African Smart Regional Cities; AfCFTA African Smart Rural Local-District-Provincial Cities)

In the medium and long term factors being favorably constant Southern Africa will likely rise to the Highly Advanced ranking with the GNI ppp US\$ closing on to or surpassing the average global at GNI ppp US\$ 16101 but having a greater tendency towards Europe (20%); Americas (18%); Oceania (20%) and Asia (8%), Figure 5. On the African continent it can only integrate the remaining seemingly underdeveloped regions boosting their socioeconomic potential from Basic to Potential through to Advanced by way of its secondary and profiling enterprises, Figure 5.

Northern Africa

Signifying a great industrialization and transformation potential through the “AfCFTA Transformative Effect” is Northern Africa with an approximate population of 230 mln and an average GNI ppp US\$ 10046. Similar to the Southern Africa region the AfCFTA Transformative

Figure 7. Digital technologies AfCFTA Transformative Effect Optimization in Northern Africa

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Source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=northern+africa+map&ei=vs>

Effect categorization would be Advanced meaning growth and development has a tendency to rise towards the global average GNI ppp US\$ 16101 as efforts to address the inequalities within and between member states for marginalized communities are tackled. Under this scenario the combination of priority, secondary and profiling industrial sector enterprises with a 5/8 ratio GNI ppp US\$ investment levels would be as follows:

Priority Enterprises (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; tourism; construction; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration).

Secondary enterprises (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; tourism; construction; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration).

Profiling enterprises (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; tourism; construction; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration).

Pool enterprises (AfCFTA Post -Colonial African Smart – Cities; Space Technology and Nuclear Technology; AfCFTA African Smart Global Cities; AfCFTA African Smart Regional Cities; AfCFTA African Smart Rural Local-District-Provincial Cities)

More or less like the Southern Region, in the short, medium and long term factors being favorably constant Northern Africa will likely rise to the Highly Advanced ranking with the GNI ppp US\$ closing on to or over spilling the average global at GNI ppp US\$ 16101 but again having a greater tendency towards Europe (20%); Americas (18%); Oceania (20%) and Asia (8%), Figure 5. On the African continent it can only fully partner and go into cooperation with Southern Africa on one hand while on the other hand just integrating the remaining seemingly underdeveloped Continental Africa regions boosting their socioeconomic potential from Basic to Potential probably

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through to Advanced by way of its combined priority, secondary and profiling enterprises, Figure 5.

Eastern Africa

Plagued by intra and interstate conflicts but nevertheless presenting huge dormant lying regional growth - development potential to ignite an AfCFTA industrialization and transformation process is Eastern Africa with population reserves of 422 mln having a regional GNI ppp US\$ 2154, the lowest in Africa and in the World, Figure 5.

On the logic of population size, population growth rate, magnitude of national economy, scientific and technological utility levels, the application for optimization of industrialization and transformation for marginalized rural – urban and resettled communities in Eastern Africa would be “AfCFTA Transformative Effect – Basic” to the extent it has to move to the Continental Africa average GNI ppp US\$ 4883 and subsequently to global average of GNI ppp US\$ 16101. Under this scenario the combination of priority, secondary and profiling industrial sector enterprises with a 5/8 ratio GNI ppp US\$ investment levels would be as follows:

Figure 8. Digital technologies AfCFTA Transformative Effect
Optimization in Eastern Africa



Source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=eastern+africa+map&ej>

Priority Enterprises (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; tourism; construction; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration).

Secondary enterprises (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; tourism; construction; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security;

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rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration)

Profiling enterprises (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; tourism; construction; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration).

Pool enterprises (AfCFTA Post -Colonial African Smart – Cities; Space Technology and Nuclear Technology; AfCFTA African Smart Global Cities; AfCFTA African Smart Regional Cities; AfCFTA African Smart Local-District-Provincial Cities)

Being the least developed region in Africa, the Eastern Africa Region, in the short, medium and long term, factors being favorably constant Northern Africa will essentially have to rise to the Continental Africa average GNI ppp US\$ 4883 and gradually build to Potential and then finally to Highly Advanced ranking with the GNI ppp US\$ closing on to the average global at GNI ppp US\$ 16101 but again having a greater tendency towards Africa (3%); Asia (8%); Americas (18%); Oceania (20%) and Europe (20%), Figure 5 - 2 and 3. On the African continent it can only be fully partnered and integrated by the Northern and Southern Africa region to an extent these are already categorized as Advanced. Even as it may partner and go into cooperation with Western and Central Africa the initiatives would be significantly meaningless in industrialization and transformative terms as they lack structural dynamism much as they are also lower than the GNI ppp US\$ averages for continental Africa and still way behind world averages GNI ppp US\$ 16101, Figure 5.

Western Africa

Characterized by isolated inter –intra state tensions but nevertheless presenting a combined intensive and extensive growth –development potential for the AfCFTA to positively overhaul, translate human life and destiny for generations is Western Africa with combined marine – terrestrial and human resources population of 371 mln and an average GNI ppp US\$ 3972 higher than that of Sub Saharan Africa at GNI ppp US\$ 3667 but closing in on average for continental Africa at GNI ppp US\$ 4820.

Figure 9. Digital technologies AfCFTA Transformative Effect
Optimization in Eastern Africa.

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Source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=western+sub+saharan+africa+map&>

On the logic of population size, population growth rate, magnitude of national economy, scientific and technological utility levels, the application for optimization of industrialization and transformation for marginalized rural – urban and resettled communities in Western Africa would be “AfCFTA Transformative Effect – Potential” to the extent it slightly surpasses the average Sub Saharan Africa GNI ppp US\$ 3667 while showing a tendency to close in on the Continental Africa average GNI ppp US\$ 4883 and subsequently to the global average of GNI ppp US\$ 16101. Under this scenario just as with the rest, the combination of priority, secondary and profiling industrial sector enterprises with a 5/8 ratio GNI ppp US\$ investment levels would be as follows:

Priority Enterprises (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; construction; tourism; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration).

Secondary enterprises (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; construction; tourism; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration)

Profiling enterprises (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; construction; tourism; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration).

Pool enterprises (AfCFTA Post -Colonial African Smart – Cities; Space Technology and Nuclear Technology; AfCFTA African Smart Global Cities; AfCFTA African Smart Regional Cities; AfCFTA African Smart Local-District-Provincial Cities)

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Possessing a combined intensive and extensive growth –development potential yet less developed region in Africa, the Western Africa Region, in the short, medium and long term factors being favorably constant Western Africa currently above the Sub Saharan Africa GNI ppp US\$ 3667 will essentially have to rise to the Continental Africa average GNI ppp US\$ 4883 and gradually build to a solid Potential and then finally to Advanced ranking with the GNI ppp US\$ closing on to the still way above average global at GNI ppp US\$ 16101 but again having a greater tendency towards Africa (3%); Asia (8%); Americas (18%); Oceania (20%) and Europe (20%), Figure 5 - 2 and 3. On the African continent it can only be fully partnered and integrated by the Northern and Southern Africa region to an extent these are already categorized as Advanced which already have a tendency to close in on the average global GNI ppp US\$ 16101.

Even as Eastern Africa may partner and go into cooperation with Western and Central Africa the initiatives would be in socioeconomic terms significantly ill timed. Strategically the effort would be equally meaningless in industrialization and transformative terms lacking the critical structural dynamism much as they are also lower than the GNI ppp US\$ averages for continental Africa and still way behind world averages GNI ppp US\$ 16101, Figure 5.

Central Africa

Characterized by alternating natural disasters (volcanic eruptions and cyclones) and isolated inter –intra state conflicts Central Africa, nevertheless presents a combined intensive and extensive growth –development potential for the AfCFTA to remarkably and progressively alter human life and destiny for decades.

Central Africa, factors being constant possesses a like West – East Africa combined marine – terrestrial and human resources population of 163 mln and an average GNI ppp US\$ 2866 the second lowest on the Continental Africa and in the World.

Nevertheless only marginally surpassing Eastern Africa at GNI ppp US\$ 2154 but still way off from the continental average of Africa GNI ppp US\$ 4883 and that of Sub Saharan Africa at GNI ppp US\$ 3667, Central Africa will need to maximize the AfCFTA growth – development cross sector value targeting the average Global GNI ppp US\$ 16101, Figures 5 – 2-3-10, as these will subsequently usher the region to Potential – Advanced and Highly Advanced rankings for Africa (3%); Asia (8%); Americas (18%); Oceania (20 %) and Europe (20 %), Figure 5.

Figure 10. Digital technologies AfCFTA Transformative Effect
Optimization in Central Africa.

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Source: <https://www.google.com/search?univ&tbm=isch&q=central+africa+map&fir>

On the logic of population size, population growth rate, magnitude of national economy, scientific and technological utility levels, the application for optimization of industrialization and transformation for marginalized rural – urban and resettled communities in Central Africa would be “AfCFTA Transformative Effect – Basic” to the extent it is the second least developed in Africa and the World lagging far well behind the average Global GNI ppp US\$ 16101. As such, with this scenario just as with the rest, the combination of priority, secondary and profiling industrial sector enterprises with a 5/8 ratio GNI ppp US\$ investment levels would be as follows:

Priority Enterprises (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; construction; tourism; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration).

Secondary enterprises (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; construction; tourism; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration)

Profiling enterprises (population, education and research; trade and investment; manufacturing, transport and energy; construction; tourism; mining; infrastructure; politics; peace and security; rural development; agriculture; digital technologies; diversity and inclusivity; cooperation; partnership and integration).

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Pool enterprises (AfCFTA Post -Colonial African Smart – Cities; Space Technology and Nuclear Technology; AfCFTA African Smart Global Cities; AfCFTA African Smart Regional Cities; AfCFTA African Smart Local-District-Provincial Cities)

Possessing a combined intensive and extensive growth –development potential yet less developed region in Africa, the Western Africa Region, in the short, medium and long term factors being favorably constant Western Africa currently above the Sub Saharan Africa GNI ppp US\$ 3667 will essentially have to rise to the Continental Africa average GNI ppp US\$ 4883 and gradually build to a solid Potential and then finally to Advanced ranking with the GNI ppp US\$ closing on to the still way above average global at GNI ppp US\$ 16101 but again having a greater tendency towards Africa (3%); Asia (8%); Americas (18%); Oceania (20%) and Europe (20%), Figure 5 - 2 and 3. On the African continent it can only be fully partnered and integrated by the Northern and Southern Africa region to an extent these are already categorized as Advanced which already have a tendency to close in on the average global GNI ppp US\$ 16101. Even as Eastern Africa may partner and go into cooperation with Western and Central Africa the initiatives would be in socioeconomic terms significantly ill timed. Strategically the effort would be equally meaningless in industrialization and transformative terms as they lack the critical structural dynamism to the extend they are also lower than the GNI ppp US\$ averages for continental Africa and still way behind world averages GNI ppp US\$ 16101, Figure 5.

Diversity and inclusivity, Cooperation.

AfCFTA both as a vehicle for deepening industrialization and transformation of marginalized rural-urban and resettled communities not only translates but actually means a multiplayer growth – development game changer embracing wide ranging players for the purpose of accomplishing a robust African Common Market by 2063. Digital technologies driven, the process has profound opportunities of deepening integration and cooperation between - among industrial sector enterprises among local and international development players (from developing and developed nations/regions alike) regardless of race, creed, religion, tribal affiliation and language and what have you.

Under the AfCFTA diversity and inclusivity, cooperation drive, the interplay of least – less and developed - highly developed and advanced economies should interplay and vigorously activate enterprises in the system of Priority – Secondary – Profiling categories highlighted above with probably an option for taking advantage of Pool enterprises.

Global Interface

Premise for the AfCFTA inspired industrial and transformative interface, finds expression in the socio economic cultural; scientific and technological comparative advantages; growth – development superiority and inferiority levels experienced by African Member States; Europe; Americas; Asia; Oceania and the World, Figure 4 and 5; Table 1 and 2.

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Logical interpretation speaks of a gradual closure of the inequality gaps as the AfCFTA growth – development inspired gains momentum on a short- medium and long term.

AfCFTA led Industrialization and Transformation Newsletter: SPONSORSHIP, DONATIONS AND PARTNERHIP.

Envisaged to publish Four Issues Annually, the [TA – SSA Globe Issues] Newsletter mission and wide ranging business program with a pronounced local and international scope prompts appeals for goodwill - assistance in various forms, cash and kind through: Donation- Sponsorship and Partnership by the global progressive circles and the pan African World. Kindly sponsors, donors and partners, well-wishers and ambassadors of transformation in peace, diversity and inclusivity are welcome warmly to join and contribute to this generation changing debate.

AfCFTA Editorial Board and Committee

Successful launching of the 2021 and 2022 MSU AfCFTA Virtual International Conference generated on a matter of principle urgency of giving greater momentum, higher elevation to the AfCFTA driven industrialization and transformation Debate in Parliaments of African Member States; regional and continental and international cooperation and development institutions. Commensurately a higher profile local, international and multinational team was constituted to drive the AfCFTA Pan African Generation Changing project in their various meaningful capacities and strategic portfolios of their stewardship.

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Midlands State University, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Department of Development Studies is the AfCFTA platform hosting institution. Kindly meet the competent high profile multidisciplinary and multinational professionals driving this AfCFTA advocacy and “immediate scenario change” Pan African Generation Altering Project.

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