



Sequence of AACID & REFAI-NGO Speakers

From	To	Speaker Name	Country	Speeche titre
10:30	10:45	Her Majesty		Introductions
10:45	11:15	H.E. Minister Taghrid Al Hagli	UK	Empowering rural women is a key factor in achieving the sustainable development goalscorer
11:15	12:00	H. E. Dr. Abdulaziz YILDIZ	Turkey	Water and migration
12:00	12:30	Her Majesty Gust	France	
12:30	13:00	Dr.Mohammed Gamal Ibrahim	Egypt	Human behavior development and healing earth
13:00	13:30	Dr. Eng. Ahmed Aly Radwan	Egypt	Africa's future challenges the world
13:30	14:00	Mr. Johannes Braham	Germany	Together we can do it
14:00	14:30	Dr. Mohammad Shaheen	USA	Bel Air University Synopsis 1
14:30	14:45	Eng. Anthony Mir	USA	Bel Air University Synopsis 2
14:45	15:30	Mr. JOHN ANDROUTSOS	Canada	Sustainable development in the health sector and hospitals
15:30	16:00	Mr. Rached Abi Rached	Lebanon	The Fourth Industrial Revolution and the Role of the African Continent
16:00	16:30	Paramount Chief-High Priest Melek-Musa Bynyahwh	USA	Resettlement and cities of peace and lov
16:30	17:15	H. E. Ambassador Prof. Dr. Hecham Zentah	Switzerland	Let's work together to make Africa's roses bloom twic
17:15	18:00	H. E. Minister Emad Aljanabi		President of the AACID

Joburg Time it's : Maka time +1 hour and London Time -1 hour

(In the mentioned of each speech time includ 10 minutes for questions and discussion)



SPEAKERS

At 10:45 to 11:15 (20 speech +10 discussion)



H. E. Minister Taghrid Al Hagli , UK

- Minister of Culture and Family Affaire
- One of the Founders of and Secretary General of International Women's Empowerment and Capacity Building Organisation- London
- One of the Founders of REFAI-NGO in Switzerland
- Head of Family affairs Council
- Official representative of REFAI-NGO and AACID to UK.

The title of her Speech will be :

Empowering rural women is a key factor in achieving the sustainable development goals

It will be covering the following areas:

1. Rural women: between reality and ambition
2. The reality of rural women in the African continent.
3. The place of rural women in the sustainable development goals
4. How can rural women be sustainably empowered?
5. Empowering women and technology

The Speaker will present his Speech will be in **Arabic** language



SPEECH

Empowering rural women is a key factor in achieving the sustainable development goals

submitted to:

Royal Community 2020 International summit

Globalization 4.0

" The RESET - 4 IR EARTH SUMMIT 2020

The 4th industrial Revolution

18-22/09/2020

By

Dr. Taghrid Al-hagli

- Former minister of Cultural and Family affair
- One of the Founder and general secretary of International Women's Empowerment and Capacity Building Organisation_ London & Kuwait.
- Official representative of AACID and REFAI to UK



Your Majesty Queen Sheba,

Your Royal Highness,

His Excellency Ambassador Dr.Imad Al janabi

Your Excellencies

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Sustainable development is broadly defined as development that meets the requirements of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, and seeks to promote a dynamic economy with a high level of employment and education, protection of health, social and regional cohesion and environmental protection in a world of peace, security and respect cultural diversity. Therefore, the empowerment of women is considered a key factor in achieving sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability by working according to a fundamental principle in all policies and procedures designed on a large scale to create a society based on freedom, respect for basic rights and the promotion of equal opportunities and solidarity within and between generations. It cannot be achieved without gender equality.

Rural women make up a quarter of the world's population. They are the invisible pillar of community resistance and sustainability. "Rural women are major contributors to agricultural production, food security, climate advocacy, enterprise and citizenship and are a major factor in development as they play a catalytic role towards achieving the transformative economic, environmental and social changes required for sustainable development. But access to credit is limited. Healthcare and education are among the many challenges they face and are further exacerbating these global food and economic crises and climate change. Their empowerment is essential, not only for the well-being of individuals, families and rural communities, but also for overall economic productivity given the large presence of women in the agricultural workforce in the whole world.

Over the years, women have continued to struggle to improve living standards and protect the environment, but their representation is not up to the required level, especially in poor circles, and studies have found that the poor in urban and rural areas in rich and poor countries bear the brunt of environmental degradation and pollution.

In nearly all countries, women share the primary responsibility for nutrition, childcare and family management, and they are also active in environmental management. In most



developing countries, women play a major role as farmers, animal keepers and collectors of water and fuel. However, they are not sufficiently represented in decision-making processes related to environmental and development issues at the local, national or international levels.

According to general estimates, more than one in five people around the world live in conditions of extreme poverty that exceeds just over one dollar a day, and in all developing regions except East Asia, poverty has increased significantly since the 1980s, as studies indicate widening gaps. Among the rich and the poor, given that the majority of the poor in the world are women, as a result of the increase in the number of rural women who live below the poverty line by 50 percent, compared to 30 percent for men since the seventies of the last century.

Women's poverty arises from unequal access to economic resources, as discriminatory rules may keep them in certain jobs, working for lower wages than men, as laws restrict their ability to inherit land or seek credit. Women who depend financially on men are more vulnerable to poverty and less willing to manage risks like an economic downturn. For growth to be inclusive, decent work must be available equally to women and men. As women's participation in the workforce continues to decline, and they are more likely to fill the worst jobs with insecure and low-wage jobs, inclusive growth remains elusive.

Governments should create new forms of economic accounting to include women's unpaid work and encourage public policies that reduce the disproportionate time women spend on work. Therefore, the goal of ending poverty came as the first of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals 2030 to ensure that men and women, especially the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control of land and other forms of ownership, inheritance, natural resources, technology and services. The new financial system, including microfinance, through the establishment of sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor development strategies that take into account gender differences, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication measures.

While the digital revolution is reaching rural areas in many developing countries, the rural digital divide continues to present significant challenges. The problem is more acute for women, who face a triple divide: digital, rural and gender.



How can rural women be sustainably empowered?

There are five main areas that would lead to sustainable development, empowering women, giving them confidence, independence, and unleashing their full potential in their societies:

1. Education, training and adult literacy

More than two-thirds of the world's 796 million illiterate people are women, many of whom live in rural areas.

Investing and building the capacities of rural women will improve their business, social, economic and financial skills. Capacity building and adult training ranges from providing adult and life education and social skills training. Adult education and training is a huge industry that can be directed to help empower rural women. The biggest barriers to women's sustainable development are their lack of access to quality education and training for adults that provide them with comprehensive and high-quality training opportunities in project development. They will be empowered to speak out about themselves. This gives them the self-confidence to present their problems and they can speak against abuse and violence, becoming the voices of positive change and the call for equality, justice and progress.

From a development perspective, investing in girls' education has the highest rate of return of any potential investment in developing countries: 10 educated mothers have fewer children and are more likely to send them to school, increasing the productivity of future generations, increasing their incomes and generating sustainable growth.

2. Health:

Today, more than three quarters of the world's extreme poor live in rural areas, 70% of whom are women.

In almost all development measures, rural women or women in rural areas are mainly exposed to the risk of epidemics and deadly infectious diseases, such as HIV, and there is a high rate of maternal and infant deaths, due to the lack of infrastructure and services, the need for decent work and social protection, exclusion from leadership and decision-making and the harmful and violent effects of restrictive gender norms.

The health system has an important role to play in preventing and responding to violence against women and girls by ensuring access to effective, timely and affordable health services for women and girls who are victims of violence, especially sexual and reproductive health services. Therefore, it is necessary to design projects that focus on



providing affordable health care. Training women in healthy living, giving them access to clean water, maintaining a clean and green environment and providing access to rural mother care will contribute to the safety of a quarter of the world's population.

3. Professional and Business Skills:

Rural women are looking for different ways to be empowered, through hands-on skills training and the setting up of small businesses. Contributing to assisting rural women in obtaining direct training in professional skills or opportunities to provide them with basic tools to start, operate, build and expand their businesses, will contribute to the creation of a conscious, creative and active female generation in the general economic life.

Over the years, rural women have committed themselves to agriculture, fishing and crafts. With technical progress and development, they have turned to wider and more diversified fields to enhance their daily living activities with the aim of developing their competence in all sectors within society. It is imperative to design women's development programs that focus on providing basic skills programs that can help them gain access to markets to sell their agricultural products.

The goal of developing women's skills is not just to prepare them for jobs, but also to improve their performance by improving the quality of the work in which they participate in and highlighting the importance of the role that women play in the development of their country.

4. Access to financial facilities:

Rural women are constantly looking for different ways to access micro-credit, farming, business, and operational tools. Women who have committed themselves to work will exert more efforts and double their efforts if they have access to basic tools to achieve effectiveness and productivity. Therefore, any projects related to empowering women in rural areas must depend on how to access the basic facilitation tools, the most important of which is obtaining interest-free loans and work tools such as basic and agricultural equipment.

5. Social groups and counseling:

Cooperative learning and social groups contribute to the growth and empowerment of women. When women find themselves in a support group and are encouraged to engage in dialogue, debate and raise the challenges they face, it leads to the growth of personality and group spirit. Counseling and mentoring are two essential factors in the development of



rural women. Thus, it is very important to create platforms for the mentorship and development of rural women in different societies around the world, that would be key in helping to empower women to be confident, strong and resourceful and to live up to their true potential in speaking and advocating for equality and justice for others. The means that have been proposed to empower women can turn into real work programs to help rural women in Africa, as in any other country.

To conclude, I would like to, once again, thank Her Majesty Queen Sheba and His Excellency Minister Emad for giving me the opportunity to address my speech and share my thoughts with all of these honorable and distinguished individuals who are part of this important summit.

thank you for your listening,

تمكين المرأة الريفية عاملاً رئيسياً في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة

د. تغريد الحجلي

يتم تعريف التنمية المستدامة على نطاق واسع بأنها التنمية التي تلبى متطلبات الحاضر دون المساس بقدرة الأجيال المقبلة على تلبية احتياجاتهم الخاصة، كما تسعى إلى تعزيز اقتصاد ديناميكي يتمتع بمستوى عالٍ من العمالة والتعليم، وحماية الصحة، والتماسك الاجتماعي والإقليمي وحماية البيئة في عالم يسوده السلام والأمن ويحترم التنوع الثقافي. لهذا، يعتبر تمكين المرأة عاملاً رئيسياً لتحقيق النمو الاقتصادي المستدام والتنمية الاجتماعية والاستدامة البيئية من خلال العمل وفق مبدأ أساسي في جميع السياسات والإجراءات التي صممت على نطاق واسع لخلق مجتمع قائم على الحرية واحترام الحقوق الأساسية وتعزيز تكافؤ الفرص والتضامن داخل الأجيال وفيما بينها. فلا يمكن تحقيق ذلك دون المساواة بين الجنسين.

تشكل المرأة الريفية ربع سكان العالم. فهي الدعامة غير المرئية لمقاومة المجتمع واستدامته". تعد المرأة الريفية من المساهمين الرئيسيين في الإنتاج الزراعي والأمن الغذائي والدعوة إلى المناخ والمشاريع والمواطنة وهي عامل رئيسي في التنمية حيث تلعب دوراً محفزاً نحو تحقيق التغييرات الاقتصادية والبيئية والاجتماعية التحويلية المطلوبة للتنمية المستدامة. لكن محدودية الوصول إلى الائتمان والرعاية الصحية والتعليم من بين العديد من التحديات التي يواجهونها ويزيد من تفاقم هذه الأزمات الغذائية والاقتصادية العالمية وتغير المناخ. إن تمكينهن أمر ضروري، ليس فقط من أجل رفاهية الأفراد والأسر والمجتمعات الريفية، ولكن أيضاً للإنتاجية الاقتصادية الشاملة نظراً لوجود المرأة الكبير في القوى العاملة الزراعية في جميع أنحاء العالم.

على مر السنين ، واصلت النساء الكفاح من أجل تحسين مستويات المعيشة وحماية البيئة، الا ان تمثيلهن لا يرقى الى المستوى المطلوب خاصة في الاوساط الفقيرة ، وقد وجدت الدراسات أن الفقراء في المناطق الحضرية والريفية في الدول الغنية والفقيرة يتحملون العبء الأكبر من التدهور البيئي والتلوث.

تتقاسم النساء المسؤولية الرئيسية عن التغذية ورعاية الطفل وإدارة الأسرة في جميع البلدان تقريباً، كما أنها نشطة في الإدارة البيئية. ففي معظم البلدان النامية ، تلعب النساء دوراً رئيسياً كمزارعات و مربيات للحيوانات وجامعات للمياه والوقود ومع ذلك، لا يتم تمثيلهن بشكل كاف في عمليات صنع القرار المتعلقة بقضايا البيئة والتنمية على المستويات المحلية أو الوطنية أو الدولية.

وفقاً لتقديرات عامة، يعيش أكثر من شخص واحد من بين كل خمسة أشخاص حول العالم في ظروف من الفقر المدقع تزيد قليلاً عن دولار واحد في اليوم، ففي جميع المناطق النامية باستثناء شرق آسيا ارتفع عدد الفقراء منذ الثمانينات بشكل ملحوظ، حيث تشير الدراسات الى اتساع الفجوات بين الاغنياء و الفقراء نظرا لان غالبية الفقراء في العالم هم من النساء وذلك نتيجة لزيادة عدد النساء الريفيات اللاتي يعشن دون خط الفقر بنسبة 50 في المائة ، مقارنة بنسبة 30 في المائة للرجال منذ سبعينيات القرن الماضي.

ينشأ فقر المرأة من عدم المساواة في الوصول إلى الموارد الاقتصادية حيث قد تبقوهم القواعد التمييزية في وظائف معينة، يعملن مقابل أجور أقل من أجور الرجال حيث تقيد القوانين قدرتها على وراثة الأرض أو طلب الائتمان، فالنساء اللاتي يعتمدن ماليا على الرجال أكثر عرضة للفقر وأقل استعدادا لإدارة المخاطر مثل الانكماش الاقتصادي. ل

هناك فروقا كبيرة ما بين الجنسين في عدد ساعات العمل و الاجور، هذه الفجوات في تاريخ توظيف المرأة تقلل من مقدار الضمان الاجتماعي الذي تحصل عليه كما يقلل من احتمال تلقي الائتمان أو القروض، كل هذه الحقائق تزيد من تعرض النساء للفقر ، خاصة في سن الشيخوخة.

إن الأنماط الحالية للتنمية الاقتصادية والعولمة تزيد الفجوة بين الأغنياء والفقراء يستفيد منها الرجال أكثر من النساء وتؤدي إلى زيادة التدهور البيئي. لذا، تطالب النساء بمراعاة الفوارق بين الجنسين و زيادة الوصول إلى الموارد، الأرض ، الائتمان ، التعليم ، التكنولوجيا والمعلومات حتى يتمكن من المشاركة على قدم المساواة مع الرجال في القرارات الرئيسية التي تؤثر على حياتهن وعلى الحياة على كوكب الأرض. ل

ولكي يكون النمو شاملاً ، يجب أن يكون العمل اللائق متاحاً بشكل متساوٍ للنساء والرجال فمع استمرار انخفاض مشاركة النساء في القوة العاملة ، والأرجح أن يشغلن أسوأ الوظائف فيها الوظائف غير الآمنة والأجور المتدنية يظل النمو الشامل بعيد المنال.

على الحكومات إنشاء أشكال جديدة من المحاسبة الاقتصادية لتشمل عمل المرأة غير مدفوع الأجر وتشجع السياسات العامة التي لتقليل الوقت غير المتناسب الذي تقضيه المرأة في العمل. ل

لذا، جاء هدف إنهاء الفقر كأول اهداف التنمية المستدامة السبعة عشر 2030 لضمان تمتع الرجال والنساء ، وخاصة الفقراء والمستضعفين ، بحقوق متساوية في الموارد الاقتصادية ، وكذلك الحصول على الخدمات الأساسية ، وملكية الأراضي والسيطرة عليها وغيرها من أشكال الملكية ، والميراث ، والموارد الطبيعية ، التكنولوجيا والخدمات المالية الجديدة ، بما في ذلك التمويل الأصغر من خلال إنشاء أطر سياسية سليمة على المستويات الوطنية والإقليمية والدولية

، تستند إلى استراتيجيات إنمائية لصالح الفقراء وتراعي الفوارق بين الجنسين ، لدعم الاستثمار المتسارع في إجراءات القضاء على الفقر.

بينما تصل الثورة الرقمية إلى المناطق الريفية في العديد من البلدان النامية ، لا تزال الفجوة الرقمية الريفية تمثل تحديات كبيرة المشكلة أكثر حدة بالنسبة للنساء ، اللواتي يواجهن فجوة ثلاثية: رقمية ، وريفية ، وجنسانية

كيف يمكن تمكين المرأة الريفية بشكل مستدام؟

هناك خمسة مجالات رئيسية من شأنها أن تؤدي إلى التنمية المستدامة وتمكين المرأة ومنحها الثقة والاستقلالية وإطلاق إمكاناتها الكاملة في مجتمعاتها:

أولاً: التعليم، التدريب و محو أمية الكبار:

أكثر من ثلثي الأميين في العالم البالغ عددهم 796 مليون نسمة هم من النساء ، يعيش الكثير منهم في المناطق الريفية. إن استثمار وبناء قدرات النساء الريفيات سيحسن مهارتهن التجارية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية والمالية، يتراوح بناء القدرات وتدريب الكبار بين توفير تعليم الكبار والحياة والتدريب على المهارات الاجتماعية. يعد تعليم وتدريب الكبار صناعة ضخمة ويمكن توجيهها لمساعدة النساء الريفيات على التمكين. إن أكبر العوائق التي تحول دون التنمية المستدامة للمرأة هي افتقارها إلى إمكانية الوصول إلى تعليم وتدريب جيد للكبار التي توفر لهنّ فرص تدريب شاملة وعالية الجودة في مجال تطوير المشاريع ، سيتم تمكينهن من التحدث عن أنفسهن. مما يمنحهن الثقة بالنفس لطرح مشاكلهن ويمكنهن التحدث ضد كل سوء المعاملة والعنف ويصبح أصوات التغيير الإيجابي والدعوة للمساواة والعدالة والتقدم.

من منظور تنموي ، فإن الاستثمار في تعليم البنات له أعلى نسبة عائد لأي استثمار محتمل في البلدان النامية: 10 أمهات متعلمات لديهن عدد أقل من الأطفال ومن المرجح أن يرسلنهن إلى المدارس ، مما يزيد من إنتاجية الأجيال المقبلة ، زيادة دخلهم ، وتوليد النمو المستدام

ثانياً: الصحة:

يعيش اليوم أكثر من ثلاثة أرباع فقراء العالم المدقعين في المناطق الريفية، 70٪ منهم هم من النساء.

في كل مقاييس التنمية تقريباً المرأة الريفية أو المرأة في المناطق الريفية معرضة بشكل أساسي لخطر الأوبئة والأمراض المعدية المميتة، مثل فيروس نقص المناعة البشرية، كما هناك نسبة عالية من وفيات الأمهات والرضع، يعود ذلك إلى الافتقار إلى البنية التحتية والخدمات، الحاجة إلى العمل اللائق والحماية الاجتماعية، الاستبعاد من القيادة وصنع القرار والآثار الضارة والعنف للمعايير الجنسانية التقييدية.

للنظام الصحي دور مهم في منع العنف ضد النساء والفتيات والتصدي له من خلال ضمان الوصول إلى خدمات صحية فعالة وفي الوقت المناسب وبأسعار معقولة للنساء والفتيات ضحايا العنف، لا سيما خدمات الصحة الجنسية والإنجابية.. لذا، من الضروري تصميم مشاريع تركز على توفير رعاية صحية ميسورة التكلفة وتدريب النساء على الحياة الصحية

والحصول على المياه النظيفة والحفاظ على البيئة النظيفة والخضراء والوصول إلى رعاية الأم الريفية عندها تكون قد ساهمت في سلامة ربع سكان العالم

ثالثاً: المهارات المهنية والأعمال التجارية:

تبحث المرأة الريفية عن طرق مختلفة لتمكينها من خلال التدريب العملي على المهارات وإقامة المشاريع التجارية الصغيرة. إنّ المساهمة في مساعدة النساء الريفيات في الحصول على تدريب مباشر على المهارات المهنية أو فرص تزويدهن بالأدوات الأساسية لبدء أعمالهن التجارية وتشغيلها وبناءها وتوسيعها سيسهم في خلق جيل نسائي واع و خلاق وفاعل في الحياة الاقتصادية عامة.

على مر السنين، التزمت المرأة الريفية بالزراعة وصيد الأسماك والحرف، فمع التقدم التقني و التطور توجهن الى مجالات اوسع واكثر تنوعا لتعزيز أنشطتهن المعيشية اليومية بهدف تطوير كفاءتهن في جميع القطاعات داخل المجتمع. فمن الضروري تصميم برامج تنمية المرأة التي تركز على توفير برامج المهارات الأساسية التي يمكن أن تساعدن في الوصول إلى الأسواق لبيع منتجاتهن الزراعية.

الهدف من تنمية مهارات المرأة ، ليس مجرد إعدادها للوظائف، ولكن أيضاً لتحسين أدائها من خلال تحسين جودة العمل الذي تشارك فيه نظراً لأهمية الدور الذي تلعبه المرأة في تنمية بلدها.

رابعاً: الوصول إلى التسهيلات المالية:

تبحث النساء الريفيات باستمرار عن طرق مختلفة للوصول إلى القروض الصغيرة وأدوات الزراعة وإدارة الأعمال والأدوات التشغيلية. فالمرأة التي ألزمت نفسها بالعمل ستبذل المزيد من الجهود وتضاعف جهودها إذا كانت لديها إمكانية الوصول إلى الأدوات الأساسية لتحقيق الفعالية والإنتاجية. لهذا فإن أية مشاريع تخص تمكين المرأة في الريف يجب ان يعتمد على كيفية الوصول إلى أدوات التيسير الأساسية وأهمها الحصول على قروض بدون فوائد وأدوات العمل الأساسية والمعدات الزراعية.

خامساً: المجموعات الاجتماعية والإرشاد:

يساهم التعلم التعاوني والمجموعات الاجتماعية في نمو وتمكين المرأة. عندما تجد النساء أنفسهن في مجموعة داعمة ويتم تشجيعهن على الحوار و النقاش و طرح التحديات التي يواجهنها ، فإنه يؤدي إلى نمو الشخصية و و روح الجماعة. الإرشاد و التوجيه عاملان أساسيان في تنمية المرأة الريفية. لذا، من الأهمية بمكان إنشاء منصات لإرشاد وتنمية المرأة الريفية في مجتمعات مختلفة حول العالم ، فسيكون ذلك بعيداً للمساعدة في تمكين المرأة من أن تكون واثقة وقوية وواسعة الحيلة للارتقاء إلى مستوى إمكاناتها الحقيقية في التحدث والدفاع عن المساواة والعدالة للأخرين.

إن ما تم طرحه من وسائل لتمكين المرأة يمكن أن تتقلب الى برامج عمل حقيقية لمساعدة المرأة الريفية في افريقيا كما في اية دولة اخرى .



في الختام ، أود مرة أخرى أن أشكر جلالة الملكة شييبا ومعالي الوزير عماد الجنابي رئيس المجلس العربي الافريقي على إتاحة الفرصة لي للمشاركة هذه القمة المهمة مع هذه النخب المتميزة.

شكرا لاصغانكم

At 11:15 to 12:00 (30 speech +15 discussion)



H. E. Dr. Abdulaziz YILDIZ , Turkey

Head of the Advisors supreme Council REFAI-NGO and AACID

Official representative of AACID and REFAI-NGO to Turkey

International expert to the World Economic Summit

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Water and Infrastructure

International advisor and arbitrator in the affairs of joint international waters

International expert in the field of bioenergy

An international expert in orphans affairs for 45 years

Member of the Sustainable Development Committee at the United Nations



Participated in meetings and conferences of international organizations (IHP - WHO - UNESCO - ESCWA - UNDP-IWC-...)

Title of his Speech : **Water and migration**

The headlines of his Speech :

1- Water:

Apart of Water means production, energy and life and in this sense, it is the source of development, welfare, stability and quality of life.

2- Migration :

The migration of the countries which suffer from the problem of water is inevitable.

3- water&Migration

4- Characterization and proposal of solutions

we recognize and believe that the issue of water for migrants is an international responsibility.

The Speaker will present his Speech will be in **English** language

SPEECH

Water and Migration

submitted to :

Royal Community 2020 International summit

Globalization 4.0

" The RESET - 4 IR EARTH SUMMIT 2020

The 4th industrial Revolution

18-22/09/2020



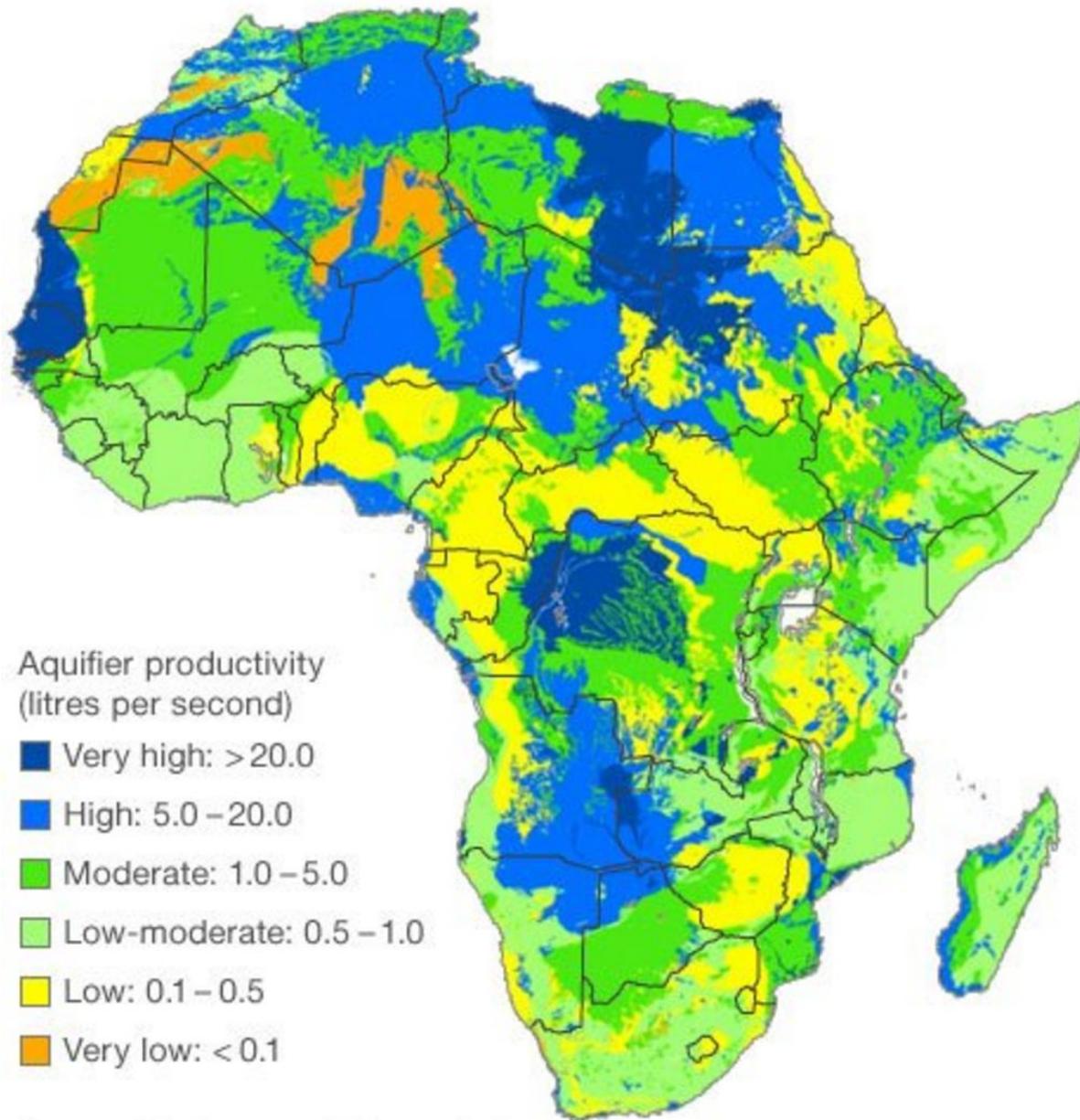
by

Dr Abdulaziz YILDIZ
AACID & REFAI -NGO

int.water7@gmail.com

00905373309276

istanbul TURKY



Source: Environmental Research Letters



In the name of of Allah the Merciful
Allah says in Surat Al-Anbiya
(we made from water evry living thing)

وَجَعَلْنَا مِنَ الْمَاءِ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ حَيٍّ أَفَلَا يُؤْمِنُونَ

Your Majesty Queen Sheba
Your Excellency the Minister / Ambassador Emad Al-Janabi
Your Excellency Prof. Dr. Hecham Zentah
Your Majesties,
Your Royal Highness,
Your Highness,
Your Excellencies ,

Ladies and Gentlemen

After forty years of working in the fields of water and its three-dimensional , Technical , legal and political , I have the honor to say:

That I have not found a more beautiful and dignified work than working and dealing with water, it is a transparent , no color , no taste and above all humbly takes the form of the The bowl in which it is located, even though it is the origin of life and the reason for its preservation.

In front of all this, I say a loud that water loves peace and is the key to peace. I worked within a negotiator's delegation thirty years ago to sign a water agreement between two countries that were categorized as absolute enmity. Indeed, the positive of the water dealing issue led to improved relations.

(And I have this form from the alphabet to the end. I put my negotiating expertise at Africa disposal)

First -Water

1- the relative cosmic water painting

We believe that the volume of water on the globe is stable, but the variable is caused by climatic changes that cause water scarcity in some areas and floods in other areas, and we deny here that the challenge is very large in dealing with both cases. For the importance of fresh water, show the following plate:

Approximately 97% of the volume of water in the land is salt water, seas and oceans

3% Fresh water:

Approximately 2% (of the total) is permanent ice water and hard to reach water

Approximately 1% fresh water is available

This painting explains the large volumes of saline water and vast areas of the earth for the production of less than one percent of the fresh water available to the adequacy of all creatures on earth,

2 - In the world about 215 rivers boundary and transboundary has been made 300 bilateral or multiple agreements on resolving the issues of those rivers . So the rivers' waters made peace



, that many countries forgot their political differences in the implementation of those agreements, while cases that collided with conflicts do not exceed 3%.

In short, there are many opportunities for peace with water

- 3- Water in the beautiful brown continent

Do not be surprised, ladies and gentlemen, that ten thousand years ago our brown continent had blue eyes and green clothes. The rainwater was very abundant (blue eyes) and the forests and green spaces were densely spread (green clothes). Which was a reason for rainwater seeping into the ground and collecting it in underground water basins with giant storage.

And you know that as a result of the research carried out by the experts of the University of College in London in cooperation with local and international expertise, the possibility of mapping groundwater basins in the African continent was possible, which appears with the pride of spreading groundwater basins with great density and capacity.

To clarify, most of the groundwater basins, as we have shown from the date of their formation, are fossil groundwater that is not renewable, except for the groundwater basins that were discovered in beautiful Namibia, which are estimated at about five billion cubic meters, where the fossil aquifers were formed at the foot of a mountain in the desert located in beautiful Angola and northern Namibia. The beautiful, and the geological formation gave this possibility to these groundwater basins to continue hydraulic contact with surface rainwater. Therefore, these waters are classified as renewable groundwater.

Hydrologists and hydrologists estimate that underground water reserve in the African continent to be about 660 billion cubic meters, which is more than the current rainfall and lake water volumes.

This great reserve of underground water is in addition to the water of the well-known rivers and lakes in the African continent, which comes from the largest and most important of which is the Great Nile River.

4- What do water resources want from us on the African continent?

A - Continuing to search for groundwater and define its basins more precisely

B - Developing a general plan to utilize water resources (surface and / or underground), whether at the state level or shared basins (this is for countries that are still working in this field)

C - Providing financial support for developing water resources and making the best use of them

D - Continuing dialogue and negotiations between countries in all their technical, legal and political dimensions to find just and reasonable solutions to common water issues between them.

E - Due to the utmost importance of water in social development, to initiate the possibility of legislation at the state and continental level or water basins to spend ten percent of the net profits for all forms of investment in the country or continent

Second - migration in Africa

1- Migration on the African continent takes many forms:

- Legal immigration due to normal circumstances
- Illegal immigration due to normal circumstances
- Immigration due to wars
- Migration due to poverty

2- The motives of migration from the African continent



According to a survey by the United Nations Development Program, there are several drivers for migration, the most important of which are:

A- Work and sending money to the homeland, which represents about 60%

B - The presence of relatives or families in Europe, which represents about 18%

C - Education, which represents 8%

D- Personal problems or the aspiration to freedom, as immigrants say, which represents 7%

E - Insecurity in their countries of origin, which was considered as a secondary driver, about a quarter

3- Categories of immigrants or those wishing to emigrate

A survey of the program found that the average age of illegal immigrants is about 24 years

The head of the United Nations Development Program, Achim Steiner, said: "The report emphasized that migration is a reflection of development progress across Africa, even if progress is unevenly distributed and is not moving fast enough to meet people's expectations."

The study concluded that the only long-term solution to prevent illegal immigration to Europe is to accelerate the pace of development. Young people should have good opportunities in their home country and in their immediate vicinity. Therefore, current strategies and policy decisions in the short term should be reviewed according to the study.

4- What does immigration want to limit it:

All the studies and reports issued by the United Nations, international organizations and others have also gathered that embarking on comprehensive development, especially social and societal development, is the main way to curb migration

Third - Water and Migration

Through the previous brief presentation, we can see the very important role of water in addressing migration issues, as water is the main and effective engine for social and societal development, through development projects, especially in agriculture, simple service projects, industrial projects, energy, and mining projects, which Africa is famous for its huge and varied wealth. From mineral wealth

Fourth - Description and suggestion of solutions:

I would like to start with a description in line with the main title of the summit, which is the Fourth Industrial Revolution, where we say that water has an important role in many dimensions

Water is very important for the fourth industrial revolution, and it is the mainstay of all industries

Water is very important for social development, which in turn creates stability and a sense of a secure future, and thus is a reason for limiting migration

Perhaps the proposal for solutions stems from the important role played by our Council, the Arab African Council for Integration and Development(AACID), as well as our Foundation, the International Agency for Refugees, Environment and Family Affairs Foundation (REFAI)in terms of goals, and they are looking forward to a role that is greater in service to the beautiful brown continent:

1- Providing theoretical and field scientific and research assistance in expanding the scope of groundwater detection wherever it is at the request of countries or organizations working in it and which share the same goals around it in order to reach more accurate and realistic results



- 2- Providing scientific and practical assistance in preparing water resources management plans according to the priorities of need for them at the level of shared basins or national waters.
- 3- Providing scientific support in setting up social development plans for water
- 4- Preparing awareness programs that focus on maximizing the role of water and highlighting its importance and life value in order to change the pattern of behavior in dealing with it. This requires consecutive awareness programs, including schools.
- 5- Providing technical and legal support in water negotiations related to shared water (surface water such as rivers, streams, valley streams, lakes and shared groundwater basins) and being fully prepared, upon the request of the concerned riparian states , to contribute immediately to reaching just and reasonable solutions, not to cause harm and to legalize the principle of cooperation and even as a matter of domesticity in The opinion .
- 6- Holding training courses and workshops for groundwater search, extraction and management, and surface water management courses
- 7- Special training courses in water negotiations between the riparian states, at different levels that include (the qualities and personality of the negotiator, the legal basis according to international principles, laws, norms and practices, the technical / technical / in terms of dealing with technical, physical and chemical information)
And prepare the negotiator diplomatically.
- 8- Full readiness to assist in developing legislation at the level of states and regional groups, or at any level, that would help implement the ten percent principle in which our foundation REFAI considers it to be excellent in pursuit of the goals of sustainable social development.

Conclusion My gift to all of you - the aesthetic meanings of water

Water = the basis of life

Water = peace in the soul and the body

A drink of water = a tear of love

Water = a symbol of altruism

I share water = I share a life

In the end i want to thanks again Her Majesty Queen Sheba and His Excellency Minister Emad to give me this opportunity to address my Speech to all this Honorable and Distinguished personalities who participate in this important Summit.

And a last word , i would like to joint His Excellency Prof. Dr. Hecham President of our Foundation REFAI-NGO to said with him as he said in his wonderful speech title (let's work together to make Africa roses bloom twice)



In the end I want to thank again her Majesty Queen Sheba and his excellency Minister Emad for giving me this opportunity to address my speech to all this Honorable and Distinguished personalities who participate in this important summit .

And last word , I would like to joint His Majesty Prof. Dr. Hecham president of our foundation REFAI-NGO to said for him as he said in his wonderful speech title (let's work together to make Africa roses bloom twice) ...

All respect and love to you all

At 12:30 to 13:00 (20 speech +10 discussion)



Dr. Mohammed Gamal Ibrahim , Egypt

- Clinical and immunological laboratory analysis consultant.
- Chairman of the Planning and Follow-up Committee of the Arab African Council.
- Managing Director of BCI Training and Consulting
- Specialist in management science and modern marketing
- Executive Director and Management and Development Adviser at Omran Real Estate.
- Management and Planning Consultant for Al Baraka Laboratories Group for Medical Analysis.
- Member of the General Syndicate of Scientific Professions Syndicate 2016-2020.
- Associate lecturer at the Graduate Follow-up Unit - Faculty of Science - Fayoum University.
- Director of Commercial Operations Department at the Arab African Project Management Company.
- Management and planning consultant for Sehaty Pharmacies Group.
- D. Master of Immunology - Cairo University.

Title of his Speech : **Human behavior development and healing earth**

(You have recive his omplete speech from him directly)

The Speaker will present his Speech will be in **English** language



SPEECH

“Human behavior development and healing earth”

- Ø There is no doubt that the most influential and interacting thing with Mother Earth is the human being, and that every inhabitant and movement of him takes a series of changes on that mother's body.
- Ø Although we know that this man possesses a thinking mind, we can be certain that the earth has a mind as well, which are its physical and chemical laws.
- Ø Therefore, it was necessary to study the relationship of the convictions of that human mind and the positive and negative influences that result from which we will talk about in a simple scientific summary.
- Ø Finally, what is the proposed treatment to start internationally and internationally before it is too late and the earth's disease?

"تطوير السلوك البشري وعلاج الأرض"

- Ø لا شك ان المؤثر والمتفاعل الاكبر مع امنا الارض هو الانسان وان كل سكنة وحركة منه تجري سلسلة من التغيرات على جسد تلك الام .
- Ø ومع علمنا ان هذا الانسان صاحب عقل مفكر فيمكننا الجزم ان للارض عقل ايضا وهي قوانينها الفيزيائية والكيميائية .
- Ø لذلك كان لا بد من دراسة علاقة ما يتمحور من قناعات ذلك العقل البشري وما ينتج عنه من تأثيرات ايجابية وسلبية نتكلم عنها بايجاز علمي مبسط.
- Ø واخيرا ما هو العلاج المقترح للبدء به دوليا وعالميا قبل فوات الاوان ومرض الارض



At 13:00 to 13:30 (20 speech +10 discussion)



Dr. Eng. Ahmed Aly Radwan

Chairman of the finance and economic committee of AACID

Title of his Speech : **Africa's future challenges the world**

Speaking about : Passive Cooling Projects

The Speaker will present his Speech will be in **Arabic** language

SPEECH

Africa's future challenges the world

We want to thank Her Majesty Queen Sheba for her active role in Africa

. We also thank His Excellency Minister / Ambassador Emad Al-Janabi, Chairman of the Arab African Council for Integration and Development, to give me the opportunity to represent the Council before this group of masters of the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

My presentation will be its course on the ground, and accordingly our speech will cover an explanation of a special project

In Africa and the Arab world, it has been achieved on the ground after four years of negotiations with the Italian side, which is negative cooling.

Whereas, we want to explain this huge project in detail, and since the time available to us is not sufficient, we will present the project, its objectives, and the complementary companies to the project:

1- Container manufacturing plant that maintains a constant temperature for 25 days without electricity while reducing the waste rate of the exported agricultural product by 41%



- 2- A container shipping company at a competitive price that enables us to penetrate all markets in Europe and Russia
- 3- An insurance company.
- 4- An electronic currency trading company.
- 5- Agricultural reclamation.

Accordingly, we will explain the objectives of the first project only in order to preserve your valuable time, and we will elaborate on the clarification for the gentlemen who want to know the project through the Council's e-mail, which is

<mailto:Info@aacid.org>

The goal of the container industry is to reduce shipping costs equivalent to 20% of the current shipping costs, and from them we create competitive opportunities for all African and Arab countries to invade European and Russian markets.

Accordingly, on behalf of our esteemed council, I submit to respond to all your inquiries, whether in terms of participating in the project or obtaining services.

Knowing that one of the elements of the company's strategic plan is to trade on digital exchanges in Global markets that enable us to diversify sources of financing for Africa and the Arab world.

I reiterate my thanks for your patience, and we are waiting for all your inquiries to be sent to the council mail:

Info@aacid.org

Please accept my deepest thanks and respect

مستقبل أفريقيا يتحدى العالم

نسني بالشكر على جالة الملكة شيبا وعلى دورها الفعال في أفريقيا.

كما نشكر معالي الوزير/ السفير عماد الجنابي رئيس المجلس العربي الافريقي للتكامل والتنمية، لمنحي فرصة تمثيل المجلس أمام هذه الكوكبة من سادة العالم.

السادة الحضور،

ان كلمتي سوف يكون مضمراها أرض الواقع، وعليه سوف تغطي كلمتنا شرح لمشروع خاص بإفريقيا و الوطن العربي حقق على أرض الواقع بعد أربع سنوات من المفاوضات مع الجانب الإيطالي وهو التبريد السلبي.

وحيث أننا نرغب في شرح هذا المشروع الضخم في اسهاب، وحيث أن الوقت المتاح لنا غير كاف، فاننا سوف نعرض المشروع وأهدافه والشركات المكملة للمشروع :

1. مصنع صناعة الحاويات التي تحافظ على درجة الحرارة ثابتة لمدة 25 يوم دون كهرباء مع تخفيض نسبة الهالك من المنتج الزراعى المصدر بنسبة 41%
2. شركة شحن حاويات بسعر تنافسى يمكننا من أختراق كافة الأسواق فى اوربا و روسيا
3. شركة تأمين.
4. شركة تداول عمالت الكترونية.
5. استصالح زراعى.

وعليه سوف نشرح أهداف المشروع الأول فقط وذلك للحفاظ على وقتكم الثمين وسوف نستفيض باليضاح للسادة راغبي التعرف على المشروع من خلال البريد الإلكتروني الخاص بالمجلس وهو

Info@aacid.org

ان الهدف من صناعة الحاويات هو خفض تكاليف الشحن بما يعادل 20% من تكاليف الشحن الحالية ، و منها نخلق فرص تنافسية لكافة الدول الأفريقية والعربية في غزو الأسواق الأوروبية والروسية.

وعليه، أتقدم باسم مجلسنا الموقر بالرد على كافة استفساراتكم سواء من حيث المشاركة في المشروع أو الحصول على الخدمات. مع العلم أن من عناصر خطة الشركة الاستراتيجية التداول على البورصات الرقمية في الأسواق العالمية حيث تمكننا من تنوع مصادر التمويل أفريقيا والوطن العربي.

وتفضلوا بقبول وافر الشكر و الإحترام

و أكرر شكر لسعة صدركم ونحن في انتظار كافة استفساراتكم على بريد المجلس وهو Info@aacid.org

At 13:30 to 14:00 (20 speech +10 discussion)



Mr. Johannes Braham

SKYWAY

Economic advisor for transport and ecology.

Top- Expert of innovative transport technology, SkyWay



Member of AACID Advisor in Newest Transport Technology

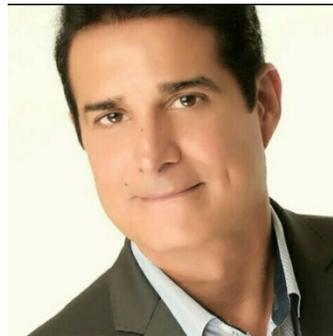
Title of this speech: **Together we can do it**

Speaking about :

Transport and Ecology & Innovative Transport Technology SKYWAY

The Speaker will present his Speech will be in **English** language

At 14:00 to 14:45 (35 speech +10 discussion)



Dr. Mohammad Shaheen

Eng. Anthony Mir , Engr. MBA

Founders of Bel Air University , USA

Title of their speech : **Bel Air University Synopsis**

Talking about : Education & Bel Air University Synopsis

Bel Air University (BAU) was founded by Dr. Mohammad Shaheen and Anthony Mir Engineer, on the premises to offer top notch university degrees based 100% online for working adults or students who prefer a accredited US college degree without the need to leave their comfort of their home. We



collaborated with Abraham Lincoln University (ALU) to offer several degrees ranging from Bachelor to post graduate Doctorate programs. We even offer Law degree (J.D.) at a fraction of the cost compared to brick and mortar schools. Our quest is to add future degrees specializing in Artificial Intelligence, Cyber security and Computer Science.

We would like to discuss through a video conference call the benefits of joining BAU/ALU degree programs in the United States. Our office is based in Beverly Hills, California and Miami, Florida. Currently we are opening new office in India, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

We are looking forward to collaborate with The Arab African Council for Integration and Development (AACID) and making our facilities in Beverly Hills and Miami available for AACID to reach their target market in USA.

Locations:

Beverly Hills

Bel Air University
170 North Crescent Drive, suite 305
Beverly Hills California 90210
USA
Tel: 213 377 8855
www.BelAirUniversity.com

Miami

7845 North Bayshore Ct, Suite 16
Miami, Florida 33138
Tel: 310 344 6415

The Speakers will present his Speech will be in **English** language





SPEECH

BAU Overview

Bel Air University in collaboration with Abraham Lincoln University Los Angeles, a nationally accredited institution in USA since 1996 is dedicated to providing focused, practical, 100% online courses at all degree levels. Our programs have grown to include diplomas and certificates, undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral degrees in Business Administration, Criminal Justice, Legal Studies and Law. A degree can be earned completely online, from anywhere in the world with internet access.

We offer certificates, Degrees and Doctorate programs and we are in the process of adding more disciplines in the field of cyber security, Artificial Intelligence, Block Chain Technology, Computer Programming and Coding that will address the changing dynamics that's taking place in the digital world. Our future courses will be taught by the leading experts in the industry, namely: Steve Wozniak "WOZ" who is the co-founder of Apple with Steve Jobs.

Our original vision of harnessing the effectiveness and convenience of distance education and online learning remains focused on adult students who strive to earn a college degree while maintaining their current career. At BAU/ALU, we will continue the tradition of pairing academically rigorous courses and programs with continued support at all degree levels in a truly student-centered learning environment.

ALU is accredited by the **Distance Education Accrediting Commission** (DEAC). The DEAC is listed by the U.S. Department of Education as a recognized accrediting agency and is recognized by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA).

The programs, with the exception of the Juris Doctor degree program, have been licensed by the California Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education (BPPE) by institutional license through accreditation. The Juris Doctor distance learning degree offered is considered exempt by BPPE and is instead under the jurisdiction of the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California (CBE).

Benefits of Attending Abraham Lincoln University, Los Angeles, California.

ALU is accredited by the **Distance Education Accrediting Commission** (DEAC). The DEAC is listed by the U.S. Department of Education as a recognized accrediting agency and is recognized by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA).



The programs, with the exception of the Juris Doctor degree program, have been licensed by the California Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education (BPPE) by institutional license through accreditation. The Juris Doctor distance learning degree offered is considered exempt by BPPE and is instead under the jurisdiction of the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California (CBE).

ALU offers:

1. **Variety of programs and courses:** From traditional four-year universities to completely online career colleges, higher education today offers a variety of options for students. This means that no matter what students study, they can find the courses or programs they need online. Students can also earn every academic degree online, from a career certificate to a doctorate.
2. **Lower total costs:** Online programs prove a more affordable option than traditional colleges. For example, there are no commuting costs, and sometimes required course materials, such as textbooks, are available online at no cost.
3. **More comfortable learning environment:** Commercial that feature online students studying in their pajamas only skims the surface of one of the benefits of online education: no physical class sessions. Students listen to lectures and complete assignments sent to them electronically, with no need to fight traffic, leave work early for class, or miss important family time.
4. **Convenience and flexibility:** Online courses give students the opportunity to plan study time around the rest of their day, instead of the other way around. Students can study and work at their convenience. Course material is always accessible online, making special library trips unnecessary. All of these benefits help students balance work and family commitments with their education.
5. **More interaction and greater ability to concentrate:** Online courses offer shy or more reticent students the opportunity to participate in class discussions more easily than face-to-face class sessions. Some students even report better concentration in online classes due to the lack of classroom activity.
6. **Career advancement:** Students can take online courses and even complete entire degrees while working, while in-between jobs, or while taking time to raise a family. This academic work will explain any discontinuity or gaps in a resume as well. Also, earning a degree can show ambitiousness to prospective employers and a desire to remain informed and prepared for new challenges.
7. **Continue in your profession:** Even if someone wants to complete a degree, it may not mean they want to leave their current job. For most students today, increasing college costs mandate that some students continue working while in school. The previously mentioned



flexibility of online programs enables students to keep working while also pursuing academic credentials.

8. **Avoid commuting:** During snowstorms and thunderstorms, colleges may cancel classes to avoid putting commuting students at risk of dangerous driving conditions. Rather than miss important class sessions, students in online courses can always "attend" by participating in discussion boards or chat sessions, turning in their work on time, and watching lectures or reading materials. Many students also find substantial savings on fuel costs with no commute for classes.
9. **Improve your technical skills:** Even the most basic online course requires the development of new computer skills, as students learn to navigate different learning management systems (LMS) and programs. The participation skills students learn within their online courses translate to many professions, including creating and sharing documents, incorporating audio/video materials into assignments, completing online training sessions, etc.
10. **Transfer credits:** For college students who want to attend summer classes, but live too far from their colleges and/or work summer jobs, taking online classes from an accredited college and transferring the credits to their primary college can be beneficial. Similarly, if a college or university does not offer enough open sections of a required course, students can take the course online at another college and transfer the credits.

Students in online programs can effectively manage their time, learn the materials, and complete assignments on their own schedules to name just a few benefits of online learning. Required coursework remains similar between traditional and online courses, with students completing exams, papers, presentations, quizzes, and projects in either format. Each of these assignments may come with a deadline that online or on-campus degree candidates must meet. Online learners typically submit forum posts to engage in peer discussion, which acts as a substitute for in-person class attendance. Weekly readings and course lectures surface in both delivery methods, supplying on-campus and distance learners with solid course information. This combination makes online learning both effective and engaging.

In summary, we are looking forward to join forces with AACID and promote the university throughout Africa and Middle east and as well as have AACID presence in the US at our two locations, Beverly Hills and Miami offices. We believe that there is a tremendous opportunity to have a progressive business relationship with AACID which is mutually beneficial both short and long term.





At 14:45 to 15:30



JOHN ANDROUTSOS
CEO , IMEDCO , CANADA

Title of his Speech :

Sustainable development in the health sector and hospitals

The Speaker will present his Speech will be in **English** language

SPEECH

Health Infrastructure Development Africa

In the recent years we have seen Africa succeed in making gains in growing its economy and improving its health outcomes. However, still to this day, elevated diseases burdens, under resourced health systems and poor infrastructure in its rural areas has stunted its progress in reducing the spread of HIV, malaria, and child and maternal mortality. According to the World Health Organization, children in Africa still die from preventable diseases such as diarrhea, malaria, pneumonia, HIV/AIDS and malnutrition. Poverty still remains the major factor in combating the country's health challenges.

Human resource limitations remain a key area of concern requiring long-term solutions. There is a recurrent chronic shortage of healthcare workers, who are unequally distributed with more healthcare workers living and working in urban areas than rural areas. This is due to staff



shortages, which have been driven by multiple factors, including poor conditions of service, unsatisfactory working conditions, and inequitable distribution of staff between urban and rural areas, weak human resources management systems, and inadequate training systems, among others (Africa Health Workforce Observatory, 2010). A need for a stronger initiative in Human Resources for Healthcare has to be developed and implemented now, in response to this critical shortage.

To address key issues, we need objectives and strong interventions in: increasing the number of healthcare workers, redefining staff posting based on need, **improving conditions to attract and retain staff in rural and remote areas, expanding the national capacity to train healthcare workers and coordinating that training across sectors, reviewing existing training and certification programs, and strengthening the leadership and management skills of managers at all levels.**

Africa's healthcare system is primarily challenged by the continent's large geographical area. The varied terrain and the relatively small population means that communities are scattered in such a manner that there are significant logistical issues related to transportation and provision of referrals to healthcare facilities. People are not able to easily access healthcare close to where they live.

We need to be addressing the above issues, with viable solutions, in close cooperation with the respective offices of the local Ministries of Health.

Africa's high digit economic growth and expansion within the next decades will require investment in infrastructure in both a narrow and a wider sense, leading to opportunities in all service sectors, including healthcare.

The current structure in Africa Healthcare Hospital services is as follows:

Rural Health Center

Upgrading and constructing of RHC should be the focus of this healthcare development proposal.

Rural Health Centre and District Hospitals, where primary health care and preventive health services are provided are the first need. Health posts (the first points of contact for the vital promotional and preventive health care) provide the lowest level of health care. Any complicated cases that they are not able to handle are referred to higher level facilities. Health centres are divided into two types depending on their geographical location. Urban clinics cater for general populations of between 30,000 and 50,000 people, while Rural Health Centres cater for general populations of 10,000 people within a 29 km radius. Any cases too complicated for

health centres are referred to first level/ district hospitals.

Note: Absence of a Paramedics program and a “real” ambulance service, handicaps these rural facilities, as the safe transportation of patients in need of higher level healthcare fails!

District Hospital/General Hospital



District hospitals serve as the focal points for health care provision at district level. They cater for a general population of between 80,000 and 200,000 people. The first level hospitals including all District Hospitals provide medical, surgical, obstetric, diagnostic and clinical services for health centre referrals.

Provincial Hospitals

These provincial hospitals are general hospitals, which provide curative care. Cases deemed too complex for district hospitals are referred to General (provincial) Hospitals. Provincial hospitals serve general populations of between 200,000 to 800,000 people and serve as the provincial focal point for health care provision with services in internal medicine, general surgery, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, dental, psychiatry and intensive care.

Tertiary Hospitals

The tertiary hospitals serve as referrals for all cases deemed too complex for provincial hospitals because they require specialized medical equipment and personnel. The tertiary level comprises the National University Teaching Hospital (UTH) and the central hospitals. They are responsible for a general area with population of 800,000 and above.





The works in the healthcare sector will be mainly focused on:

- Prioritizing packages with high-impact interventions in all geographical locations and scaling up health services with respect to child mortality, maternal mortality, HIV, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and other epidemics in order to enable the countries to significantly improve the health status of the population and human development.
- Increasing the number and quality of health workers to improve service delivery entailing expanding the capacities of training institutions, extending mechanisms for motivating and retaining staff in health facilities, particularly in rural areas; and putting measures in place to improve the productivity of the current stock of health workers.
- Make available adequate infrastructure, medical equipment and essential drugs at all times as a basic prerequisite for assuring quality care. Targeted capital investments and technical support are required to strengthen the three levels of health care and improve service delivery.
- Upgrade a **pilot number** of district hospitals to tertiary level so that they may handle heavier cases and more patients.
- Introduce and/or expand, advance, equip and streamline teaching hospitals. Teaching not only for doctors but **an advanced nursing program and a paramedics program need to be introduced.**
- Introduce a **Universal National Hospital and Health Management Information System with embedded Telemedicine**. This IT system will not only manage patient records, but will prove to be an invaluable and superb accounting tool that will dramatically improve logistics, via its direct inherent billing, supplies tracking and pharmaceutical prescription tracking capabilities. It will subsequently create a **National Health Database Management IT Group** to be under the wing of the Ministry of Health.
- Introduce a National Ambulance Fleet with Central headquarters in Lusaka that will include Position Monitor and Tracking. These ambulances to be equipped with Life Support capabilities.
- **Introduce strong and high volume paramedics training.**

Adoption of telemedicine

The healthcare sector worldwide has adopted telemedicine services via proposed programs.



In particular, in the USA:

- In 2017, over 75% of Fortune 1000 corporations included telemedicine as part of their comprehensive benefits package.⁷
- In a survey of 678 US employers, Willis Towers Watson finds that 78% of respondents are encouraging their employees to use telemedicine to replace expensive office or clinic visits, and another 16 percent are planning or considering that telehealth option by 2019.⁸
- A study finds that in 2020 nearly all companies offer group health care plans with telemedicine as part of their offering.

Wide adoption of telemedicine should not be ignored in Africa, as it serves as an example for the uptake of an innovative healthcare service to complement the traditional care model.

Some European countries have adopted favorable laws with respect to virtual care, such as reimbursement of tele-consults, permission for e-prescriptions and recognition of cross-licensing within the EU. In China, one of the largest telemedicine providers in the world counts over 192 million users.

Key Features:

- Unlimited on-demand, mobile access to a range of healthcare professionals for individuals and their families
- **Available on smartphones, computers or tablets**
- Bilingual (French/English) services available in every country.

OVERCOMING BARRIERS TO TRADITIONAL CARE

Traditional interaction between patients and the healthcare system suffers from a host of barriers affecting access, quality, and timeliness of care. Telemedicine services offerings help address these issues in different ways:

Barrier Telemedicine advantage

Getting a fast medical opinion



Convenient, on-demand access to physicians

Access to professionals and specialists, limited geography

Access to tools/self-help

Procrastination, embarrassment, discomfort or fear associated with in-person medical consultation
(e.g. stigma regarding consultations for health issues)



and nurses who can evaluate and treat patients

Can refer patients to a network of allied-health professionals and to medical specialists

Every video consult is followed with a care plan, navigation support, follow-ups, and self-management resources (when need

Multichannel approach allows users to choose the communication method they prefer



BENEFITS FOR PATIENTS

Telemedicine and remote patient monitoring have been shown to benefit patients by:

- Engaging them personally and directly to better manage their own health and care
- Removing the hurdle of wait or travel time that would be required with an in-person consultation
- Improving patient knowledge, satisfaction and clinical outcomes
- Reducing hospitalizations, and healthcare costs
- Enabling better management of chronic diseases
- Increasing access to healthcare, tools and expertise (particularly in remote communities)
- Reducing emergency room visits, severe illnesses, and deaths
- Decreasing embarrassment, discomfort or fear associated with in-person medical consultations.

Vertically-Integrated Technology

Equipped with the largest product and engineering team working at a Greek telemedicine organization, IMEDCO's proprietary technology allows for easy customization and evolution of services based on continuous client and patient feedback. This also enables IMEDCO to scale to support any large partnership and to have the flexibility to meet the needs of any rapidly-growing client base. In addition, our software complies with all privacy laws and regulations and holds enterprise-level security certification to assure that we safeguard patients' information.

At 15:30 to 16:00 (20 speech + 10 discussion)



Rached Abi Rached , Lebanon

Civil and environmental Engineering

Diplomatic and Political Relations and International Conflicts

International Arbitration

Principles of Law and Administration

Special Advisor to the President of AACID

General Manager of A.B.I Group for Engineering and Consulting

Title of his Speech :

The Fourth Industrial Revolution and the Role of the African Continent.

(You receive already his complete speech in Arabic and he said that you have agreed with him by email that you will do the translation)

The Speaker will present his Speech will be in **Arabic** language

SPEECH

الثورة الصناعية الرابعة و دور القارة الافريقية

"الثورة الصناعية الرابعة" أو ما يسمى "الصناعة 4.0" هي التسمية التي أطلقها المنتدى الاقتصادي العالمي في دافوس، سويسرا، عام 2016، على الحلقة الأخيرة من سلسلة الثورات الصناعية.

إثر الإنجازات الكبيرة التي حققتها الثورة الثالثة، انطلقت الثورة الصناعية الرابعة لتفتح الباب أمام احتمالات غير متناهية من خلال الاستخدامات الكبيرة لتكنولوجيات ناشئة في مجال الذكاء الاصطناعي، وإنترنت الأشياء، وتكنولوجيا النانو، وغيرها.

قامت الثورة الصناعية الأولى بإنجلترا عام 1760 والتي قدمت للعالم القوة البخارية والمصانع والآلات، وكيمويات الجيل الأول، ثم ظهرت الثورة الثانية في 1840 لتنتشر عن الاتصالات بعيدة المدى، والفولاذ والكهرباء وبداية ظهور

العولمة، أما الثورة الصناعية الثالثة 1960 فتميزت بتقديم أول الحواسيب في العالم والهواتف النقالة والذكية والانترنت....

ومنها إلى الرابعة التي ظهرت أولى ارهاصاتها في مطلع الالفينيات، ويعد أبرز ما قدمته لنا حتى الآن: التعديل الجيني، وانترنت الأشياء والطابعات الثلاثية، وتعويض اليد العاملة بالآلات والتقنيات الحديثة، ما سرع من معدلات النمو الاقتصادي، إذ انخفضت التكاليف، وتحسنت الجودة.

ما يعني ان تلك الثورة الصناعية سيكون لها تأثير قوي على الأنظمة الاقتصادية القائمة، باعتبارها سٌحدث تغييرات كبيرة في أنماط الإنتاج والتوزيع والدخل، ما سيهدد بعض الوظائف، التي سيتم استبدالها بالروبوتات والأنظمة الذكية، والتي وفقاً للمنتدى العالمي في 2018، فإنه تشغل نسبة 5.0% فقط من العاملين اليوم وظائف في هذه القطاعات، بينما من المتوقع أن تزداد بشكل هائل في الفترات القريبة المقبلة.

كان للثورات الصناعية الثلاثة السابقة أثراً كبيراً في إحداث عدة تغييرات هيكلية في الاقتصاد وأساليب الإنتاج، وفي توزيع الدخل والثروات، إلا أن ما نعيشه اليوم من ابتكارات وتطورات سريعة، قد يكون أثره أقوى بصورة ملموسة من أي تغييرات شهدتها العالم في السابق، فتلك الابتكارات الجديدة التي تميز تلك الثورة تحمل آثاراً غير مسبوقه يمكن ارجاعها لثلاث أسباب رئيسية هي أنها: "واسعة المجال بصورة غير مسبوقه، وتتميز بسرعة عالية في الظهور والتطبيق، وتؤثر بصورة قوية على النظم القائمة".

وتستند الثورة الرابعة بشكل كبير إلى الثورة الرقمية، حيث اخترقت التكنولوجيا الناشئة في عدد من المجالات، بما في ذلك الروبوتات، والذكاء الاصطناعي، وتكنولوجيا النانو، والحوسبة الكمومية، والتكنولوجيا الحيوية.... وغيرها.

كما تقلل آليات وأدوات تلك الثورة من التكاليف التشغيلية للمصانع، بما يحسن من مستويات أرباح الشركات، بالتوظيف الجيد للآلات، إلى جانب العمل على تحسين ورفع كفاءة رأس المال البشري لمواكبة عصر الصناعة المتطورة وتكنولوجيا التصنيع.

تعد من أبرز مجالات الثورة الصناعية الرابعة:

- الهندسة الوراثية: حيث نجح العلماء من وضع مخطط أولي للخريطة الجينية في البشرية، وفي عام 2007 كان قد تم إنتاج أكثر من 2540 نوع من النباتات المعدلة وراثياً، وفي عام 2015 نجحت مختبرات الصين في إنتاج قمح مقاوم للفطريات، وزيادة محصول الأرز.
- الطباعة ثلاثية الأبعاد: والتي تستخدم في صناعه المجوهرات، والأحذية والعمارة والهندسة والطائرات.
- الذكاء الاصطناعي: والمستخدم في استخراج البيانات والتشخيص الطبي، وتحليل الصور، والاكتشافات العلمية المختلفة.
- العملات الافتراضية: والتي يعد أشهرها الـ "بيتكوين"، وهي عملة ليس لها وجود مادي، إلا انها متداولة كأى عملة حقيقية، بل منذ 2016 وأصبحت غالبية المواقع تتعامل بها.

انترنت الأشياء : أفكار للأشياء التي نستخدمها بشكل يومي، يُقصد به الجيل الجديد من الإنترنت (الشبكة) الذي يتيح التفاهم بين الأجهزة المترابطة مع بعضها

مصير غامض للأيدي العاملة:

توقع بعض الباحثين بألمانيا، أن الأتمتة الكاملة (Automation) مصطلح مُستحدث يطلق على كل شيء يعمل ذاتياً بدون تدخل بشري" التي بدأت تتغلغل داخل الاقتصاد والمجتمع، ستؤدي في النهاية إلى القضاء، في كل ثانية، على فرصتي عمل في البلاد تقريباً، بينما نفى أحد الباحثين ذلك، مشيراً إلى أن الصناعة المؤتمتة، ستنشئ فرص جديدة.

ما أكدته دراسة لمؤسسة الاستشارات «بوسطن كونسالتينك»، بأن الصناعة الرقمية ستؤمن ما يقارب 390 ألف فرصة عمل جديدة، في السنين العشر القادمة، وأن المصانع الرقمية لن تكون فارغة من العاملين كما يعتقد البعض، إلا أن بالفعل بعض الوظائف البسيطة ستختفي، ولكن في مقابلها ستنشأ فرص عمل جديدة.

تأثير الثورة الرابعة على السياسة والحكومات:

استطاعت التكنولوجيا الرقمية أن تخلق منصات للمواطنين مكنتهم من التعبير عن آرائهم، وسهلت تفاعلاتهم مع حكوماتهم، كما أعطت لهم دوراً رقابياً.

الأمر الذي يفرض ضغطاً متزايدة على الحكومات، من أجل تغيير طرقها في صنع السياسات والتفاعل مع المواطنين نتيجة لظهور مصادر جديدة من المنافسة وإعادة توزيع القوة السياسية واللامركزية، وذلك بحسب كتاب نشره كلاوس شواب، المؤسس والمدير التنفيذي للمنتدى الاقتصادي الدولي بجنيف.

حيث أن طرق صنع السياسات الحالية والتي تطورت في خضم الثورة الصناعية الثانية مع بدايات القرن العشرين وتم تصميمها لتكون أقرب للآلية ومن أعلى لأسفل، لم تعد مجدية الآن في ظل الطبيعة السريعة للتغيرات الحالية، فلم يعد لدى صانعي السياسات الوقت الطويل الذي توفر لديهم سابقاً من أجل الدراسة والتحليل واختيار إطار العمل المناسب، فقط من خلال سرعة البديهة والتصرف بكفاءة والتعاون بشكل مكثف مع مجال الاقتصاد والأعمال والمجتمع المدني، يمكن لصانعي القرار إدراك أبعاد المواقف والاحتياجات التي تواجههم، وبالتالي التكيف مع تلك المتغيرات الجديدة والالتزام بمستويات أعلى من الشفافية والكفاءة، وعلى هذا الأساس فقط ستعتمد قدرة الأنظمة السياسية على البقاء.

يواجه عالم اليوم مُعضلات هائلة، ويكفي النظر إلى تغير المناخ والهجرة الواسعة ومخاطر الأمن السيبراني وفقدان الثقة في الحكومات، فضلاً عن تعقيد سلاسل التوريد واضطراب أسواق الطاقة وشيخوخة السكان في الدول الصناعية.

وحتى التكنولوجيا -بوعودها البراقة- تُمثل جزءاً من المشكلة والحل في آنٍ واحد؛ فبفضل التطور الهائل في تخزين البيانات والتحليلات والذكاء الاصطناعي، تنشأ نماذج عمل جديدة تُقدم حلولاً ناعمة في مختلف المجالات من الصحة إلى المواصلات، لكنها في الوقت نفسه تُحدث تغييرات جذرية، وربما تُهدد وظائف ملايين الأشخاص.

وفي هذا العصر، الذي بات معروفاً باسم عصر الثورة الصناعية الرابعة، يتعين على الحكومات والقطاع الخاص والمجتمع المدني ضمان استعداد الدول لتحديات العالم الجديد؛ فمن بين الأمور القليلة الجلية هي أن الدول أمام حتمية التعامل بإيجابية مع موجات الابتكار أو سيكون عليها مواجهة تداعيات خطيرة على استقرارها السياسي والاجتماعي.

خارطة طريق للحكومات:

يبدأ التغيير المرجو باستعادة الثقة، وإن كانت الكثير من الدول الصناعية تُعاني حالياً من تراجع في مستويات الثقة العامة في ظل تصاعد الشعبوية، الأمر الذي يُحتم على الحكومات إعادة بناء مصداقيتها كشرطٍ لازم قبل اقتراحها سياسات تُشجع التنافس بين المبتكرين. كما ينبغي على المؤسسات الحكومية ترسيخ المناخ العام المُرجّب بالابتكار، فضلاً عن الابتكار الداخلي في سياساتها، وتحديث طريقة عملها لتقديم خدمات أكثر مرونة وسرعة وعلى نحوٍ يضاهي خدمات عصر الاقتصاد الرقمي.

وتحتاج الحكومات لتقليل فجوة الابتكار بين خدماتها، التقليدية في كثيرٍ من الأحيان، وخدمات الشركات الخاصة التنافسية والحديثة، والاستعارة من أساليب القطاع الخاص. ومثلما لا يستطيع المبتكرون والمستثمرون اليوم تجاهل التحولات العالمية، فكذلك بالنسبة للحكومات؛ فلا تملك هي الأخرى رفاهية الاكتفاء بالطرق المعروفة، وعليها تهيئة البيئة المناسبة للابتكار والمنافسة، ومن شأن ذلك -مع مراعاة الطبقات الأشد فقراً وتدعيم المساواة- أن يعود بالنفع على الجميع.

ولا تقتصر الفوائد المرجوة على تحسن مستويات الإنتاجية والنمو؛ وإنما تشمل أيضاً إتاحة شركات لتكنولوجيا العالمية لوظائف وخدمات ومصادر جديدة للثروة بما يُحقق استدامة المجتمعات ويُضئ لها طريقاً وسط التحولات المعاصرة.

دور القارة الإفريقية:

يُعد عام 2020 بداية عقد واعد للقارة الأفريقية، فمن المتوقع في النصف الأول من هذا العقد ارتفاع معدلات النمو في بعض الدول الأفريقية، التي تعد من أسرع عشر اقتصادات نمواً في العالم، وهناك استعداد من جانب الدول الأفريقية لتحسين بيئة العمل للتجارة والاستثمار في ظل تنامي الشركاء الخارجيين، والرغبة في تحقيق التكامل الإقليمي وتنفيذ اتفاقية التجارة الحرة القارية، ووضع حد للفساد والحفاظ على السلام وتحقيق الديمقراطية وتمكين المرأة. وعلاوة على ذلك، استراتيجيات الحكومات الأفريقية للاستثمار وخلق فرص للعمل وتحسين نوعية العيش في مدن أفريقيا سريعة النمو باستخدام الأدوات الرقمية والذكاء الاصطناعي في ظل الثورة الصناعية الرابعة .

ولكن يشوب هذا التفاؤل تحديات مختلفة؛ في مقدمتها التغيرات المناخية وتداعياتها على الأمن الغذائي ومخاطر الكوارث الطبيعية في المناطق الساحلية، وهشاشة الدول، ونقص التنسيق بين الحكومات الوطنية والمحلية والنظام العالمي ككل بشأن تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة في القارة، والتفاوت بين الاتجاهات الديموغرافية والوظيفية .

وفقاً لما سبق، تستعرض دراسة صادرة عن مبادرة نمو أفريقيا التابعة لمعهد “بروكينغز” بعنوان: **استشراف مستقبل أفريقيا... أولويات القارة الأفريقية 2020-2030** كافة النقاط السابقة بالتفصيل بالتركيز على أهم الفرص والتحديات في القارة الأفريقية على النحو التالي :

دخول اتفاقية التجارة الحرة القارية الأفريقية حيز النفاذ سيسهم في دفع مساعي التكامل الصناعي بين الدول الأفريقية، إذ أن هناك بعض الحلول لمواجهة التحديات التي قد تحول دون التكامل الصناعي وأهمها تعزيز التعاون بين دول القارة في مجالات التصنيع الزراعي والمصانع والمشروعات الصغيرة ووضع استراتيجيات جديدة لتعزيز التصدير، بالإضافة إلى إنشاء نظم للتكامل والاندماج في سلاسل التوريد العالمية .

هناك 5 اتجاهات اقتصادية عالمية يجب للحاق بها حتى ينتهي للقارة إحداث نقلة نوعية في معدلات النمو الاقتصادي، تتضمن تلك الاتجاهات الثورة الصناعية والابتكار، والحوكمة وبناء القدرات المؤسسية، بالإضافة إلى الشمول وتكامل الشبكات الإقليمية، والتصنيع القائم على التكنولوجيا، فضلاً عن تعزيز المهارات المهنية للأفراد لتلبية احتياجات سوق العمل .

كيف ستشكل أهداف التنمية المستدامة (SDGs) أولويات الحكومات الأفريقية وشركائها خلال العشر السنوات القادمة ؟

أشارت الدراسة إلى إن التقدم المحرز حتى الآن بشأن أهداف التنمية المستدامة محدوداً وغير متساوٍ بين البلدان، وجاءت موريشيوس في المرتبة الأولى من حيث قدرتها على تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة بدرجة إجمالية بلغت 19.66%، وكذلك حصلت كل من بوتسوانا وغانا ورواندا على مراتب متقدمة، ومع ذلك، فإن 18 دولة (من إجمالي 46 دولة) في أفريقيا جنوب الصحراء الكبرى، لا تزال تسجل درجة أقل من 50%، وغالباً ما يعوق تقدم هذه الدول عدم التنسيق بين الحكومات الوطنية والمحلية وكذلك النظام الدولي ككل. والجدير بالذكر أن التقدم في مجالات مثل الصحة والتعليم يبعث بالتفاؤل، لكن الفجوات المستمرة في مجالات أخرى، مثل تقديم الخدمات والبنية التحتية، تعيق القارة عن تحقيق مكاسب حقيقية طويلة الأمد.

تتوقع الدراسة أن يظل النمو الاقتصادي في أفريقيا جنوب الصحراء قوياً على الأقل خلال النصف الأول من العقد القادم، مع نمو اقتصاد المنطقة بوتيرة أسرع من الاقتصاد العالمي، ووجود سبعة من أسرع عشر اقتصادات نمواً في العالم في القارة الأفريقية.

كما تذكر الدراسة أن أحد التحديات الرئيسية أمام تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة (SDGs) خلال العقد المقبل ستكون القدرة على تعبئة الموارد لتمويلها، حيث تشير تقديرات معهد بروكينغز إلى أن أفريقيا جنوب الصحراء الكبرى ستحتاج إلى 574 مليار دولار سنوياً حتى عام 2030 لتمويل أهداف التنمية المستدامة في ظل وجود فجوة تمويلية تبلغ 256 مليار دولار في السنة مع التنبؤ بانخفاض حجم المساعدة الإنمائية الرسمية (ODA)

بناء على ما تقدم اعلاه من اهم السياسات و الخطوات المتوجب اتباعها للنجاح بمواكبة الثورة الصناعية الرابعة:

- ✓ تعميق الحكم الرشيد... الديمقراطية والأمن
- ✓ استراتيجيات الحكومات الأفريقية للاستثمار في القطاعات المختلفة

- ✓ مكافحة تغير المناخ... دعوة عاجلة للعمل العالمي والمحلي الشامل
- ✓ اعتبار الثورة الصناعية الرابعة كأجندة إقليمية ووطنية
- ✓ التكامل الإقليمي وتعزيز دور أفريقيا في الاقتصاد العالمي

وختام

في العقود المقبلة، نحتاج إلى إنشاء حواجز واقية لتبقي ابتكارات الثورة الصناعية الرابعة على مسارها لصالح البشرية جمعاء، ويمكننا جميعاً أن نؤدي دوراً فردياً بشكل مباشر في تشكيل مستقبلنا وخلق الفرص الاقتصادية لملايين الأشخاص من خلال استثمار وقتنا ومواردنا في مساعدة الآخرين، وهذا سيعكس عليك بشكل مباشر فكما استثمرت في صناعتك واستقدمت ونقلت التكنولوجيات الحديثة إليها كلما ضاعفت من العائد وساهمت بوضع منتجك على خارطة العالم. من الضروري أن يتكاتف كافة الأطراف من القطاعين العام والخاص، بالإضافة إلى الأوساط الأكاديمية والمجتمع المدني وذلك لتطوير رؤية شاملة من أجل مواكبة متطلبات هذه الثورة ومحاولة جني الثمار بما يفيد الشعوب في القارة الأفريقية.

At 16:00 to 16:30 (20 speech + 10 discussion)



Paramount Chief-High Priest
Melek-Musa Bynyahwh
USA

Title of his Speech : **Resettlement and cities of peace and love**

The Speaker will present his Speech will be in **English** language

SPEECH

Resettlement and cities of peace and love

First if I may, bid a special Perfect Peace be unto our host The African Kingdoms Federation and Arab-African council for integration and development, World Peace Committee and its 202 countries along with the World Organization of States Intergovernmental Parliament for safety and peace and the State of the African Diaspora may our Father of the Heavens and over the Earth bestow Perfect Peace upon each of you, your houses, and all that you have.

All honor and praise this day be unto Allah for all for allowing me a Native Slave descendant



of the Transatlantic Slave Trade Diaspora to stand before the presence of the Royalty, dignitaries, officials, and leaders of the same landmass that my ancestors were viciously and maliciously taken from under the auspices of returning back within 7 to 10 years, yet that journey away from the motherland has been well over 500+ years. It is truly an honor and pleasure to stand before such an honorary distinguished assembly of leaders, officials, and dignitaries on behalf of the descendants of the Transatlantic Slave Trade Diaspora.

I am the I Paramount Chief High Priest Melek Musa Benayahwh of the Tribe of YHDH™-Nation of YHWH, Native Slave descendant of the Transatlantic Slave Trade Diaspora and today as the Chairman of the Transatlantic Slave Trade Expedition Foundation (TASTE Foundation), I would like to take this opportunity and share with each of you, your countries and your families the journey of our Tribal Nation back to our Native Land within the Americas of the Western World where there are well over Five Million Native Slave descendants, with more acts of hatred and racism is implored upon the descendants of the Transatlantic Slave Trade Diaspora than any other people around the world. As Native Slave Descendants, have we not already suffered enough from the 500+ years of raping, pillaging, hanging, torturing, abusing, black birding, Buck breaking, lynching, being set on fire, families torn apart,

communities set ablaze, unjust judicial system, and many generations of blatant discard for humanity . This has not been enough for our people to suffer and now after enduring those trials and tribulations associated with the ill effects of 500+ years of slavery they must still suffer from racism, hate crimes, rioting, unjust justice, police targeting, police profiling, police killings and the likes of so many crimes against humanity still around the world, although these same slave descendants tirelessly and without any recognition or consideration are the builders of communities. We are the Cotton Pickers that the World has benefited from for many years that enabled countries to grow into one of the largest Powerhouse Democratic Political Warring Machines in the World. It is the lives of our ancestors that has enabled other citizens to make war with other nations, take land from Tribal Nations and then stand and raise her banner and declare justice has been served in the name of Religion.

My fellow brothers and sisters of the Kingdom of Perfect Peace present before us all today allow me Melek Musa the Tribal Chief of the Tribe of YHDH™-Nation of YHWH on behalf of the Royal House of Chiefs of the Council of Elders as Native Slave Descendants of the Transatlantic Slave Trade, I declare by the powers of the Heavens and Earth that the same spirits to oppress others, enslave others, imprison others unjustly, make war with others for filthy lucre, take land from Native Tribal Nations and merely be able to raise a banner and declare acts against humanity for well over 500+ years as acts of patriotism, will no longer commence throughout this Earth evermore if you leaders, officials, dignitaries, and Royal members unite today with the Transatlantic Slave Trade Foundation and partnered with the Great Tribal Nations and Minorities of America Coalition. A coalition designed to create International Commerce and Exchange for Tribal Nations, business



leaders and Humanitarian Based Organizations by means of weights/scales and not by money/ greed.

As native slave descendants of the Transatlantic Slave Trade Diaspora we have learned from the teachings of our ancestors to love our brothers as ourselves. And as a brother we give love, regardless of how many wars we've fought, no matter how many inventions we have made for the betterment of man, no matter how many lives were lost through slavery by the way of hatred and thoughts of evil, the brothers of the slave descent are not loved but hated daily and the spirit of hate is only increasing and now this spirit of hate is spreading throughout the World. Our Tribal Nation knew this season would come for our ancestors (perfect peace be onto them that fought tirelessly for justice) warned our people for many generations that we should not sow seeds of hatred, for one day the tree would take root and it would be that much harder to remove. Well as we all know

As native slave descendants of the Transatlantic Slave Trade Diaspora we have learned from the teachings of our ancestors to love our brothers as ourselves. And as a brother we give love, regardless of how many wars we've fought, no matter how many inventions we have made for the betterment of man, no matter how many lives were lost through slavery by the way of hatred and thoughts of evil, the brothers of the slave descent are not loved but hated daily and the spirit of hate is only increasing and now this spirit of hate is spreading throughout the World. Our Tribal Nation knew this season would come for our ancestors (perfect peace be onto them that fought tirelessly for justice) warned our people for many generations that we should not sow seeds of hatred, for one day the tree would take root and it would be that much harder to remove. Well as we all know

I come before you all today with no malice, no regrets, and no bitterness for the journey of slavery was our journey of learning how to love and how to love perfectly. Which is why I am before you today I am asking that each of you begin to learn to perfectly love your brothers as yourselves. As the Slave descendants of the Transatlantic Slave Trade, are we not the brothers of Africa also for we are your brothers too? Merely because your brother was displaced from his home and set for death, doesn't mean his displacement killed him, it means he was displaced to learn how to not be killed from being displaced; and he learned the power of love during his displacement. He had to get away from home to learn how to love others. We have learned from our displacement and as a result we want to bring all the learnings we have learned from the Slave Voyages themselves to the building of major networks, banks, institutions, universities, corporations, enterprises and a host of other accomplishments that the slave descendants' people have contributed for many generations, yet regarded still today as merely slaves.

The TASTE Foundation seeks to build 25 Cities of Refuge for the descendants of the Transatlantic Slave Trade Diaspora and all other Americans that are prepared, ready, willing, and able to bring their skills, knowledge, expertise, relations, and love for their people and all people of color and non-color to cities that are not just Tech Savvy and environmentally friendly. But the 25 Cities of Refuge are cities designed to aid in long-term



sustainability for the migration of well over 1 to 3 million people. TASTE Foundation is seeking to work with 25 provinces over the next 7 to 10 years to build Cities of Refuge for the descendants of the Transatlantic Slave Trade Diaspora to return home and begin celebrating the Renewing of Life. We are prepared to not only bring in State of the Art utilities, housing, education, health care, manufacturing, and other businesses.

along with Humanitarian Organizations that seek to maintain a balanced state of economy and balanced exchange that is not predicated on the value of the dollar, but is determined solely on “weights” and “scales”.

In addition to the International Exchange and Commerce Program being availed today onto each of you, allow me to share the 25 Cities of Refuge that I am seeking to align our Tribal Nation’s Foundation and Trust Group with today are 25 cities that shall also serve as cities of healing for many; for over 500+ years of abuse, destitution, hatred, envy, bitterness, strife, chaos, and confusion has afflicted the souls of millions upon millions of people. And as a result, I am honored to have bestowed upon me the quest to build 25 Cities of Refuge within the landmass that we know as Mother to Us All.

I asked this body to carefully consider aligning yourselves to the Transatlantic Slave Trade Diaspora back to Africa Voyage, a Royal Voyage back to the Slave Descendants’ Native Land. The Tribal Nation seeks to go as far as having Royal Cruise Liners to establish an actual voyage to Africa for many to return, whereby they left as Slaves but will return as a Tribal Nation; a tribal nation of Chiefs, Elders, mothers, Princes, governors, and owners of many enterprises and ventures. A nation of people prepared to build for others and themselves out of love in this journey back to Africa a journey of slavery that has led to a journey of perfect love for all.

Help us to help others come back to Africa on behalf of the Slave Descendants of the Transatlantic Slave Trade Diaspora as the Imperial Paramount Tribal Chief High Priest of the Tribe of YHDH™- thanks all parties present today for availing not just their time, but the understanding of how a slave’s journey can lead us all to a journey of Perfect Love. Thanks to all for allowing me the opportunity and special thanks to Her majesty queen Sheba and his excellency Emad Aljanabi for giving me the honor and opportunity to attend this summit and I want to thank my brother and my friend Mohammed EL ZEIN, Executive Director of the NOY Trust Group; and I want to also thank two men whom in the shortest space of time, have impacted not only my life, but the lives of millions of people today, my newest and distinguished friend His Excellency Professor Dr. Hicham Zentah and one whom I’m intrigued to gain wisdom from, His Excellency Advisor Zain Alnouman.

These two men who shall be reckoned as the Gatekeepers of Love for they have received me at the gates of kingdoms with abundance of love for others. Thank you my beloved brothers are Perfect Peace, may the Perfect Peace of all the Prophets and the Perfect Peace of Mohamad the Prophet of Abraham and YSHMAEL be added unto you both and the members



of this Assembly this Day. Since this project is a joint venture between our trust and the REFINGO in Switzerland, I humbly ask Ambassador Hicham to continue our presentation and planning in reference to the joint efforts to accomplish this endeavor

Thanks So Very Much All.

At 16:30 to 17:15



Ambassador Prof. Dr. Hecham Zentah

President of REFAI- NGO Switzerland

Ambassador of AACID to United nations and European Union

Vice President of ISEV Holding AG Switzerland

President of Arabian Group for investment

Bachelor in economic engineering from Brussels – Belgium

Master in Banking science from Switzerland



PHD 1 : in economy , PHD 2 : in Group management From USA

Professor in economics and management

Title of the speech : **Let's work together to make Africa's roses bloom twice**

The headline of the speech will be :

Encouraging investment and industry creating an effective and direct social role in the sustainable development process in Africa

The Speaker will present his Speech will be in **English** language

VIP GUSTS



The Honorable Prince Asiel Ben Israel





Thierry Sanger

AACID
REFAI-NGO
Belgium

Omar Yahiaoui

AACID
REFAI-NGO
Switzerland

H. E. Zain Alnouman

AACID
REFAI-NGO
KSA



Mohammed Al Zein

AACID
REFAI-NGO
USA



Muhammad Meibar

AACID
REFAI-NGO
UAE



Ahmad Boakye

AACID
REFAI-NGO
Ghana