


**SERGE OLIVIER MENKUIMB**

# **AFRICA 21ST - TOGETHER WE CAN MAKE AFRICA GREATER**

A map of the African continent is centered on a background of white and grey marble patterns. The map is rendered in a light, semi-transparent style, allowing the marble texture to be visible through it.

**TOGETHER WE CAN MAKE AFRICA  
GREATER - MODERNIZATION OF  
VILLAGES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

# AFRICA 21<sup>ST</sup>

*Together we can make Africa greater*

Serge Olivier Menkuimb

**AFRICA 21<sup>ST</sup>:** *Together we can make Africa greater*

**Modernization of villages in Sub-Saharan**

**AFRICA**

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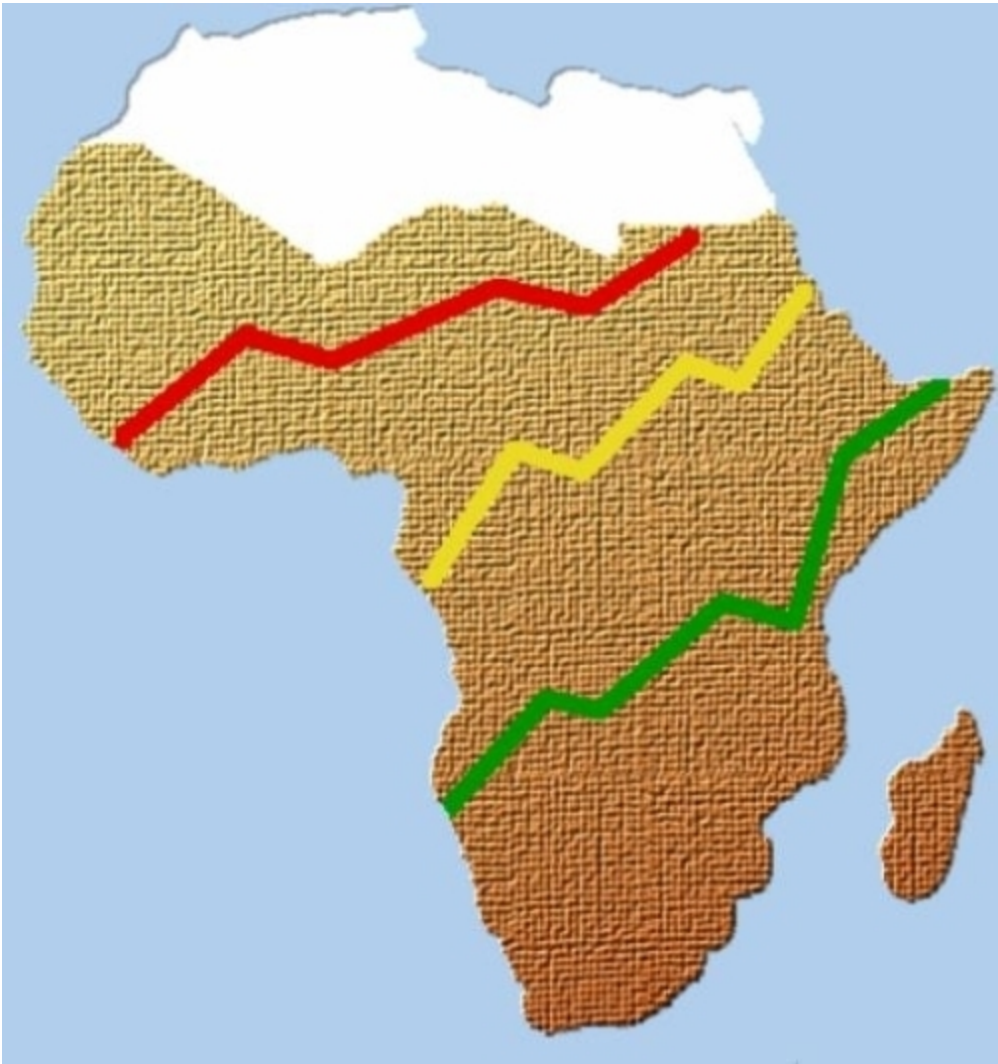
**AFRICA**  
**21<sup>ST</sup>**

**Modernization of villages in Sub-**  
**Saharan AFRICA**

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**Together we can make Africa greater**



*Together we can make Africa greater Ensemble nous pouvons bâtir l'Afrique plus grande*

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**MENKUIMB SERGE  
OLIVIER**

**NTIFA MOISE HERVE**

## Summary of the AFRICA 21<sup>st</sup> project

### Objective

The African Union and some organisations such as NEPAD have developed policies for the development of Africa to date. But these policies are not really effective when we consider the current African economic situation compared to the northern countries. A large number of African refugees are pouring into the north. One of the fundamental problems causing the non-implementation of these policies is the lack of a clear agenda that can trigger the development process and solve all other problems at once. The AFRICA 21<sup>st</sup> project proposes an agenda limited in space and time, which can solve all existing socio-economic problems or be a real way out of these problems in a specific time. The project is thus set for objectives of:

- laying the foundation for the sustainable development of Africa,
- modernizing and urbanizing the rural area in a sustainable way,
- building new high standard houses for every African family. The total minimum number of houses to be built amounts to one quarter of the African population assuming that an average family would be composed of 4 persons, i.e. about 300,000,000 houses, see **Table 3**.
- accelerating the sustainable development of the African continent by improving living conditions in all rural areas,

- facilitating access to drinking water and hygiene,
- initiating industrialization by valorizing all African resources,
- applying industrialization to the example of this construction project,
- creating the African Construction Bank,
- financing a house for each African with 50,000 to 100,000 € before, during and after the construction period and when the house is handed over.
- building up the base of this bank with this amount of money,
- establishing the technology of modern house construction to allow future generations to appropriate this know-how,
- valuing and controlling the flow of African human, natural and intellectual resources,
- allowing the flow and the African monetary currency to be well channeled,
- abolishing poverty on the African continent once and for all,
- accelerating the development index of Africans which is generally below 0.5; [WiIDH].
- strengthening the African cooperation for an innovative and sustainable development,
- cutting the economic dependence with all foreign actors who will become equal co-partners,
- smoothing the way to make Africa an emerging economy and even a world economic **superpower**,
- acquiring the basic technologies skills which are important for all innovative and sustainable development

- electrifying all African villages with renewable energy,
- putting Africa to work profitably in this century,
- giving Africa the essential, necessary and indispensable tools, which are able to generate an intense creative economic activity of a sure and sustainable value having for emblem: *<produce, value, consume and develop>*,
- creating jobs: between 5 to 10% of the population will be employed during the construction project. A large majority may be employed in subsequent projects.
- 0.5% of the population will be employed for an indefinite period of time in the factories manufacturing the construction material.

## Method

- 5% of the working population will be made available to the project in each country for the execution of the construction work
- 0.5% of the population of each country will be employed in the various factories producing the material and equipment for the project.

## Financing

Three methods of financing will be considered here, see chapter 4:

- (A) 1.5% of the one-year budget/GDP of each country to finance the project can be invested in addition to 5.5% of the

labor force of the working population to be mobilized for the realization of the project. A refinancing of 300 € per house to be built can however be better calculated for all countries.

- (B) Financing by the population in the form of a contribution of 75 € each.
- (C) Financing by the state and the population in equal parts, i.e. 150 € per house to be built by the state and 37,5 € per person.
- The population, i.e. each family of a country will benefit at the end of the project of an ultramodern house and a bonus which will be fixed and will be included between 50 000 and 100 000 €.
- The African Construction Bank should have a fund of about 85.5 billion available for the start-up and implementation of the project, see **Table 3** and **Table 4**.
- A branch of the African Construction Bank will be opened in each country. Each country will have access to this money according to the project's requirements.
- After one year of effective and successful construction, Africa will no longer have to stand in front of the World Bank's doors or to borrow from this Bank and will be allowed to inject or print out a portion of the premium reserved for the population at a rate of 20% for five years of construction, see **Table 5**.
- A sum of 15.5 percent of the amount paid to the population will go directly into the government coffers as a flat tax.
- Benefit from the sale of electrical energy to industry.

## **Sustainable scope of the project**

With the technical skills acquired during the urbanization of the rural area, each country will take charge of the development of its urban areas according to the norms and standards of sustainable development of all the sectors of its economy. With these same methods, each country / person will be able to build their cities, mansions, castles and palaces as they wish. These factories are the foundation on which the process of valorization of local materials is based. These factories generate industrial production. There are not only to be used for the production of those few hundred million houses, but they can produce as much infinite value depending on their maintenance and ***empowering an economy.***

## **Clarification, plan and purpose**

The monetary value of a country depends on the height of its industrial activity. The construction of high quality houses generates a very high level of industrial activity and brings in a great added value that can allow the continent to control its monetary value, its currencies and print money or this value that will be distributed to each citizen. The construction is a kind of Marshall Plan or "Joseph" operation for Africa, allowing it to develop in a very short time.

We can imagine that a large company builds houses and resells them at a fixed price between 50 000 and 100 000 €. If every African participates, Africa is then this company that builds these houses to resell them to its own citizens at the same value honored by the premium of 50 000 to 100 000 €. The house is represented as a value that must be bought by a bank. The monetary value is a title of interest that can be subscribed to each member of this bank that will give it to the people. In developed countries, there are banks that specialize in financing such projects. The money of the said banks comes directly from the financial means of the State. This kind of model should be used in Africa instead of always begging for help from the World Bank or the IMF. African states are free to choose the amount between 50 000 and 100 000 €. This model will be applicable only once. To produce such a sum in the future, it could not be done without a strong economy, i.e. to develop all known economic sectors.



Building new ultramodern houses is a value creation that can be sold and has a fixed value. The existence of an African Construction Bank makes it possible to monetize such houses by transferring all their value to the beneficiaries, who are the local people.

An adequate technic is essential for the realization of this project. ***These technics and technologies are well known. The challenge now is to combine them intelligently to build a sustainable and unshakeable economic cycle.***

- **Plan and Goal of the project**

**Plan:**

- *Concept of construction of high standing houses accessible to any purse, intended for mass consumption*
- Assembly of the houses in an industrial chain
- Priority is given to the villages before eventually expanding to the cities

**Goal:**

- To improve and raise the living conditions of the peasant, the very basis of Africa.
- To revalue the peasant life through a unique architecture.
- To move to a modern era, which should necessarily come one day.
- To eradicate poverty.
- General electrification of the rural area.
- Abolish illegal immigration to the north by giving the African the ability and means to visit the whole world at will and if the need arises.
- **Together we can make Africa greater** by creating and achieving the most greatest **African Dream** of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## To His Excellencies the Presidents

	<b>Country</b>	<b>President</b>
1	Angola	Joao Manuel Goncalves LOURENÇO
2	Benin	Patrice TALON
3	Botswana	Mokgweetsi Eric MASISI
4	Burkina Faso	Roch Marc Christian KABORE
5	Burundi	Évariste NDAYISHIMIYE
6	Cameroon	Paul BIYA
7	Cape Verde	Jorge Carlos de Almeida FONSECA
8	Central African Republic	Faustin-Archange TOUADERA
9	Chad	Mahamat Idriss DÉBY ITNO
10	Comoros	AZALI Assoumane
11	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Felix TSHISEKEDI
12	Djibouti	Ismail Omar GUELLEH
13	Equatorial Guinea	Teodoro OBIANG Nguema Mbasogo
14	Eritrea	ISAIAS Afwerki
15	Eswatini	King MSWATI III
16	Ethiopia	Sahle-Work ZEWDE
17	Gabon	Ali BONGO ONDIMBA
18	Gambia	Adama BARROW

19	Ghana	Nana AKUFO-ADDO
20	Guinea	Mamady DOUMBOUYA
21	Guinea-Bissau	Umaro Sissoco EMBALÓ
22	Ivory Coast	Alassane Dramane OUATTARA
23	Kenya	Uhuru MUIGAI KENYATTA
24	Lesotho	King LETSIE III
25	Liberia	George MANNEH WEAH
26	Madagascar	Andry RAJOELINA
27	Malawi	Lazarus McCarthy CHAKWERA
28	Mali	Assimi GOÏTA
29	Mauritania	Mohamed OULD GHAZOUANI
30	Mozambique	Filipe Jacinto NYUSI
31	Namibia	Hage GEINGOB
32	Niger	Mohamed BAZOUM
33	Nigeria	Muhammadu BUHARI
34	Republic of the Congo	Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO
35	Rwanda	Paul KAGAME
36	São Tomé and Príncipe	Evaristo CARVALHO
37	Senegal	Macky SALL
38	Sierra Leone	Julius MAADA BIO
39	Somalia	Mohamed Abdullahi FARMAJO
40	South Africa	Matamela Cyril RAMAPHOSA
41	South Sudan	Salva KIIR MAYARDIT
42	Sudan	Abd-al-Fatah al-BURHAN Abd-al-Rahman
43	Tanzania	Samia SULUHU HASSAN

44	Togo	Faure GNASSINGBE
45	Uganda	Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI
46	Zambia	Edgar LUNGU
47	Zimbabwe	Emmerson DAMBUDZO MNANGAGWA

Your Excellency,

I have the honor to come to your highness to ask for a few hours of reading and reflection on this unique project. It is based on a simple principle *<produce, value, consume and develop>* from local raw materials widely available and together with neighbouring African countries. This allows the creation of a strong and independent economic zone, capable of facing all the current challenges, the most recurrent of which is the complete eradication of poverty on the entire continent of sub-Saharan Africa. A stable home is the basis of a healthy and solid society.

Your contribution is very decisive for the realization of a colossal project like this, where everyone should get to hard work. This work consists of establishing of a solid African economic base. Africa would thus take a decisive place in several key sectors. History will remember the heroes, who have brought about a decisive change in the economic situation in the African continent as an industrial revolution. The well-being of Africans will not come from any international policy or foreign input, but from Africans themselves, who should lay the foundation of their economies and build solid walls on this foundation. This method allows Africa to outperform all existing world economies. This can only be achieved by pooling all collective efforts to achieve a real and specific goal, that of working

hand in hand for the common and individual development of each country concerned.

Many great leaders, including Nelson Mandela, agree with the fact that:

**"Vision without action is just a dream,  
action without vision just passes the time,  
and vision with action can change the world."**

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**MENKUIMB SERGE OLIVIER**

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**NTIFA MOISE HERVE**

# **Content of the AFRICA 21<sup>st</sup> project**

**Together we can make Africa greater**

**Clarification, plan and purpose**

**To His Excellencies the Presidents**

**Content of the AFRICA 21<sup>st</sup> project**

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## **I. List of abbreviations**

3D	three dimensions
AAC	all aluminum conductors
AAAC	all aluminum alloy conductors
ACSR	aluminum conductors with steel reinforcement
AM	additive manufacturing
BAD	Banque africaine de développement // AfDB - African Development Bank
BIM	Building Information Management
BIPV	building integrated photovoltaic
BLU	Back Light Unit
CAD	computer aided design
CAE	computer aided engineering
CNC	computer control numeric
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
DLP	Digital Light / Laser Processing
DMD	Digital Mirror Devices
FCC	fluid catalytic cracking
FED	Field emission displays
FeMn	Ferromanganese
FMI	Fond monétaire international // IMF - International Monetary Fund
HC	High Carbon
HR	High-resilience
ICE	Intercity-Express

KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LCD	Liquid Crystal Displays
LED	Light-Emitting Diodes
MCVD	Modified Chemical-Vapour Deposition
MR	maximum resilience
Mt/y	megatonnes per year
N.B.	nota bene
OLED	Organic Light-Emitting Diodes
OVD	Outside-Vapor Deposition
PCVD	Plasma-activated Chemical-Vapor Deposition
PDP	Plasma Display Panels
PE	polyethylene
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate
PIB	Produit intérieur brut // GDP - Gross domestic product
PP	polypropylene
Ppm	Parts per million
PS	polystyrene
PU/PUR	polyurethane
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride
RLE	roasting – leaching - electrowinning
SAF	submerged arc furnace
SAG	semi-automated grinding
SiMn	Silico manganese
SLI	Starting Lighting & Ignition
TCS	trichlorosilane
TDI	Toluene diisocyanate
TFT	Thin-film-transistor

TGV	high speed train
TPA	Terephthalic acid
UA	Union Africaine // AU - African Union
UIC	Union internationale des chemins de fer // International Union of Railways
UV	ultraviolet
VAD	Vapor-Axial Deposition
VFD	Vacuum fluorescent displays