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FEATURE

Rwanda's oldest school



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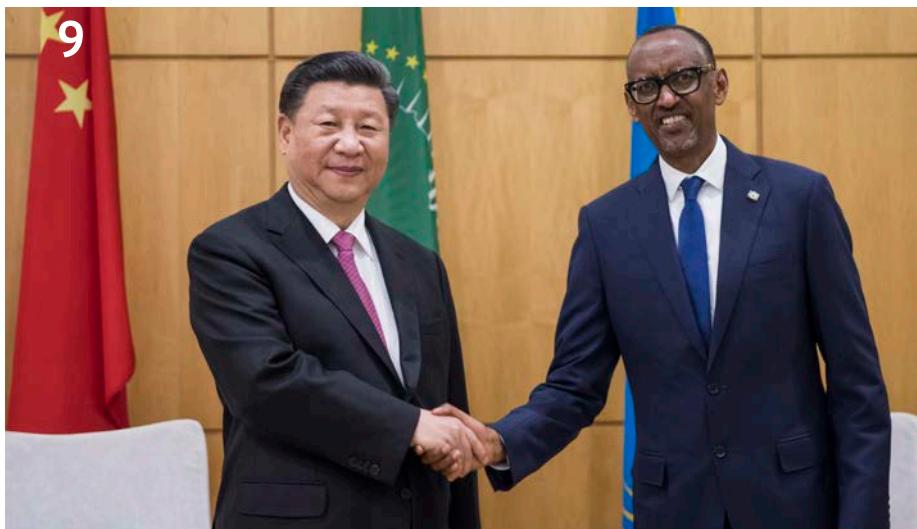
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BRICS leaders charted out plan B against the US “double edged” trade protectionist policy during the three-day BRICS Summit that ended July 27, in the South African capital Johannesburg.

Leaders in this club of emerging economies which consists of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa remained unshaken by Trump’s threats to slap levy on China’s imports and rooted for strengthening economic cooperation with Africa in the face of the boiling trade war in Washington.

Impeccable sources say the EU Commission Chief Jean-Claude Juncker had arranged a one-on-one with the US President Donald Trump on July 31 to try to head off the looming trade war that dominated the BRICS Summit, which sought to allay probable adverse economic effects on global trade. The BRICS nations boast of over 40% per cent of the global population.

Back home, Rwandans had a memorable month of July when they hosted three leaders that included Chinese President Xi Jinping, Indian PM Narendra Modi and Mozambican President Filipe Nyusi. The visit of the trio was historic and signified growing confidence in President Paul Kagame’s leadership.

While in Kigali, President Xi said that China and Africa enjoy a win-win cooperation and pledged to continue cementing cooperation with Rwanda and appreciated the milestones Rwanda has recorded in social and economic transformation.

PM Modi announced that an Indian embassy will be opened in Kigali soon to bolster cooperation while Rwanda also works around the clock to open an embassy in Mozambique.

By and large, Rwandans are fast reaping the fruits of good leadership which they endorsed for the third time in last year’s presidential elections which President Kagame won with 98.7 per cent.

It is against this background that political analysts contend that the RPF-Inkotanyi heads for a landslide victory in the September Parliamentary elections.

Ernest Nyetera
Managing Director
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Saudi-led forces launch deadly offensive

At least 30 Houthi militants were killed in an offensive carried out by the Yemeni army in an attempt to liberate the remaining parts of the Al-Bayda Governorate in central Yemen that are still held by the militia. (Arab News)



DID YOU KNOW?



Globally, **19.9 million** infants are not fully vaccinated with 3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine. Out of them, **8 million** live in fragile or humanitarian settings, including countries affected by conflict



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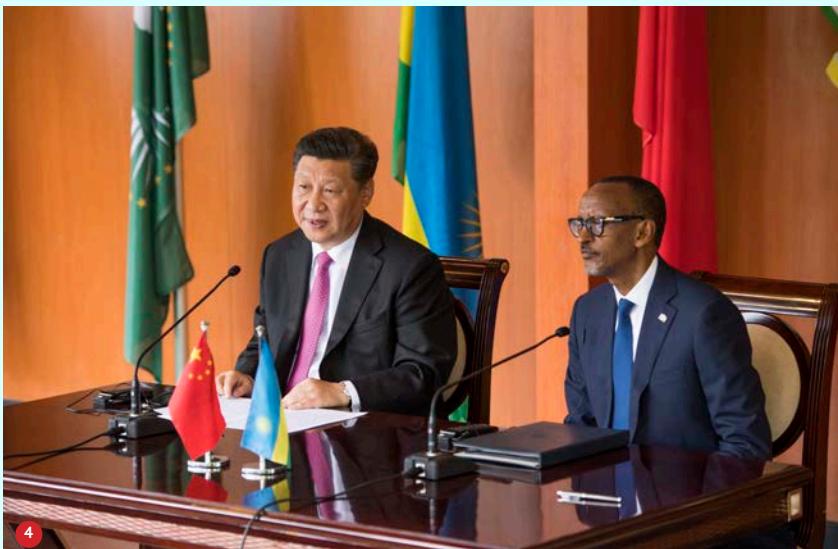
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1. President Kagame meets President Filipe Nyusi of Mozambique

3. President Kagame Hosts President Xi Jinping for bilateral talks

2. President Kagame and First Lady Jeannette Kagame welcome Chinese President Xi Jinping and First Lady Peng Liyuan to Rwanda for their two day state visit



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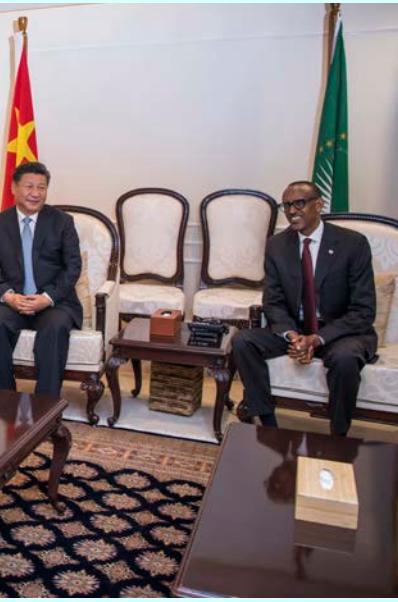
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4. President Kagame and President Xi Jinping Hold a Joint Press Conference

5 . President Kagame hosts Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India



6. President Kagame hosts Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India for bilateral talks

7. President Kagame and Prime Minister Modi Visit Rweru Model Village where Prime Minister Modi gifted 200cows to vulnerable Families as part of Girinka programme

8. President Kagame Meets 57 delegates from Japan led by Hon - Manabu Horii

9. President Kagame arrives in South Africa to participate in the BRICS Leaders summit



Rwandan woman maintains lead in OIF SG race

BY GISELE UMUHOZA

The overwhelming support for Rwanda's Foreign Affairs Minister, Louise Mushikiwabo, for the Secretary-General position of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) by most influential francophone countries has put her in the lead two months away to the polls.

The elections dominated by Mushikiwabo will take place in October in the Armenian Capital Yerevan.

Political analysts say bilingual Mushikiwabo will trounce incumbent Canadian Michaëlle Jean with a huge margin if one goes by the current support and her big profile.

Heavy weight leaders in the OIF including the French President Emmanuel Macron have endorsed her candidature and of late the President of the most influential Francophone nation in Africa [Democratic Republic of Congo] Joseph Kabila threw his weight behind her.

Mushikiwabo sails on the message about



Mushikiwabo



Michaëlle Jean

unity and solidarity of African nations,

search for solutions to youth unemployment and immigrants. She has attracted the support of most leaders including Madagascan President Harley Rajaonarimampianina who is the current chairperson of the organization and President Idriss Deby Itno of the Republic of Tchad. Her anticipated victory will win Rwanda great influence at the global level.

Rwanda subscribes to OIF, a body that brings together French-speaking countries worldwide.



The ceremony that will take place on August 11 in the Uganda's Eastern District of Mbale will see at least 6,000 youths circumcised in the Bagisu traditional setting, local media reported.

The event is one of Uganda's famous tourism events launched in August 2014 to specifically promote Uganda's cultural diversities.

It is a rite of passage to adulthood which dates back 1,000 years a traditional obligation to all Bagisu boys on turning 18 years of age. It is a source of pride to the family and society in general besides being upheld as a uniting factor among the tribal Gisu people.



Kenyatta to grace Imbalu ceremony

Ugandan authorities confirmed July 22 that Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta will join his counterpart President Yoweri Museveni to grace the launch of the traditional circumcision [locally known as Imbalu] season.

Imbalu traditional ceremony and Uganda Marty's Day that falls on June 3 every year are some of Uganda's main official tourism events that attract multitudes of tourists into the Pearl of Africa.



China - Africa symbiotic links

BY GEORGE KALISA

China's growing appetite to invest in Africa, as expected, has spurred mixed reactions from economic analysts as to whether China has a hidden agenda near to exploitation similar to that of the major Western powers that largely led to more economic quagmire than solutions to underdevelopment that has lingered on for decades despite their engagement. And/or China's were frank feelings to liberate Africans from chronic underdevelopment by fueling industrialization.

West aid has always had conditions attached to it before it goes to recipient countries [read poor countries]. Human rights records of a country being a key condition.

The ever growing debt coupled with ineptness to pay off by most African nations keep debts accumulating to alarming magnitudes that not only create a debt crisis and poor performance of recipient economies but also make donor nations think they are entitled to unquestioned loyalty to the extent that they claim to have the moral authority to dictate the management of the political affairs on the continent.

On the China-Africa honeymoon some critics say Africa is jumping from a frying pan to fire while others maintain that China provides a relief from the West-breathed debt burden and thus regard China's occupation on the continent a friendlier option and the only escape route for the developing African countries

Why? China offers "zero-string attached" funds and cares more about the realization of tangible development of the recipient countries in a way President Xi Jinping described as "a win-win economic cooperation" during his second stop over in Rwanda on his four-country African tour, the first one since his reelection under the new rules. Xi proceeded to Johannesburg, South Africa for the BRICS Summit after his counterpart bid farewell to him.

True. Both the West and China take resources from the continent such as minerals, timber, oil et cetera as well exporting their expertise in construction, medicine, military to name but a few. However, there are some factors that seem to buttress the China-Africa relationship.

First, since Africa's independence the West has been a key trading partner of the continent either by default or intention. But, Africans accuse them of having done little or nothing to provide sustained strategies to usher long term solutions to Africa's socio-political and economic problems which the continent is still submerged in.

Yet, some Western nations have been accused of having a hand in perpetuating the undesirable situation that has led to deepening social and economic imbalances between the West and Africa. Hence, their occupation has been tested for decades and hope in delivering Africa from underdevelopment is fast waning.

On the contrary, China's intervention and commitment to address the social, institutional and infrastructural challenges Africa currently grapples with, is proven and tested in African countries like Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and of late Rwanda. Experiences of the China-Africa cooperation in such countries where Chinese factory investment has had substantial impact on the pace of industrialisation, show that Africa has strong reasons to trust China as a more reliable trade partner.

The second unknown factor that makes a considerable number of African nations appear more repellent to the West is that much as the debt burden remains a constant on either side one chooses to go to, President Xi Jinping said during the signing of 15 bilateral agreements between China and Rwanda in the capital Kigali that Africa and China enjoy a win-win engagement.

Following the growing confidence between China and Africa, which is no



Opening ceremony of the Djibouti International Free Trade Zone

soft landing either, over half of China's foreign aid is spread on the African continent and in 2014 China had over \$200 billion in investment on the vast, resource rich continent.

Rwanda that has enjoyed excellent diplomatic ties with China for 47 years has a living testimony about China's undying political will to take cooperation between China and Africa to greater heights on the long journey to improve the wellbeing of the people on both territories.

Cooperation between the two nations has led to growing flow of foreign direct investments in almost all sectors with manufacturing and real estate claiming a big share.

Rwanda's imports from China currently stand at Rwf205 billion compared to Rwf4.3 billion from exports as of 2017 according to records in Trade and Industry.

While Rwanda registered 61 Chinese investment projects and joint ventures worth US\$419.6 million in the last decade with actual investments nearing USD\$352.6 million in construction, tourism and mining sectors.

INTERNATIONAL FREE TRADE ZONE



The Belt and Road Initiative may be high on the agenda in upcoming Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Summit due September in the capital Beijing

Aside from the Chinese supported free trade zones like the Djibouti International Free Trade Zone there are several projects under the China-Africa cooperation which are set to increase connectivity of land-locked countries. For instance, the electrified railway linking Ethiopia to Djibouti, the Mombasa- Nairobi standard gauge railway (Kenya) and the Maputo Cross-Sea Bridge (Mozambique).



Belt and Road initiative fast-tracks China-Africa cooperation

The China-Africa friendship dates back to the Ming Dynasty over 600 years when Chinese navigator Zheng He led diplomats to African coastal region traversing from the Eastern to the Southern.

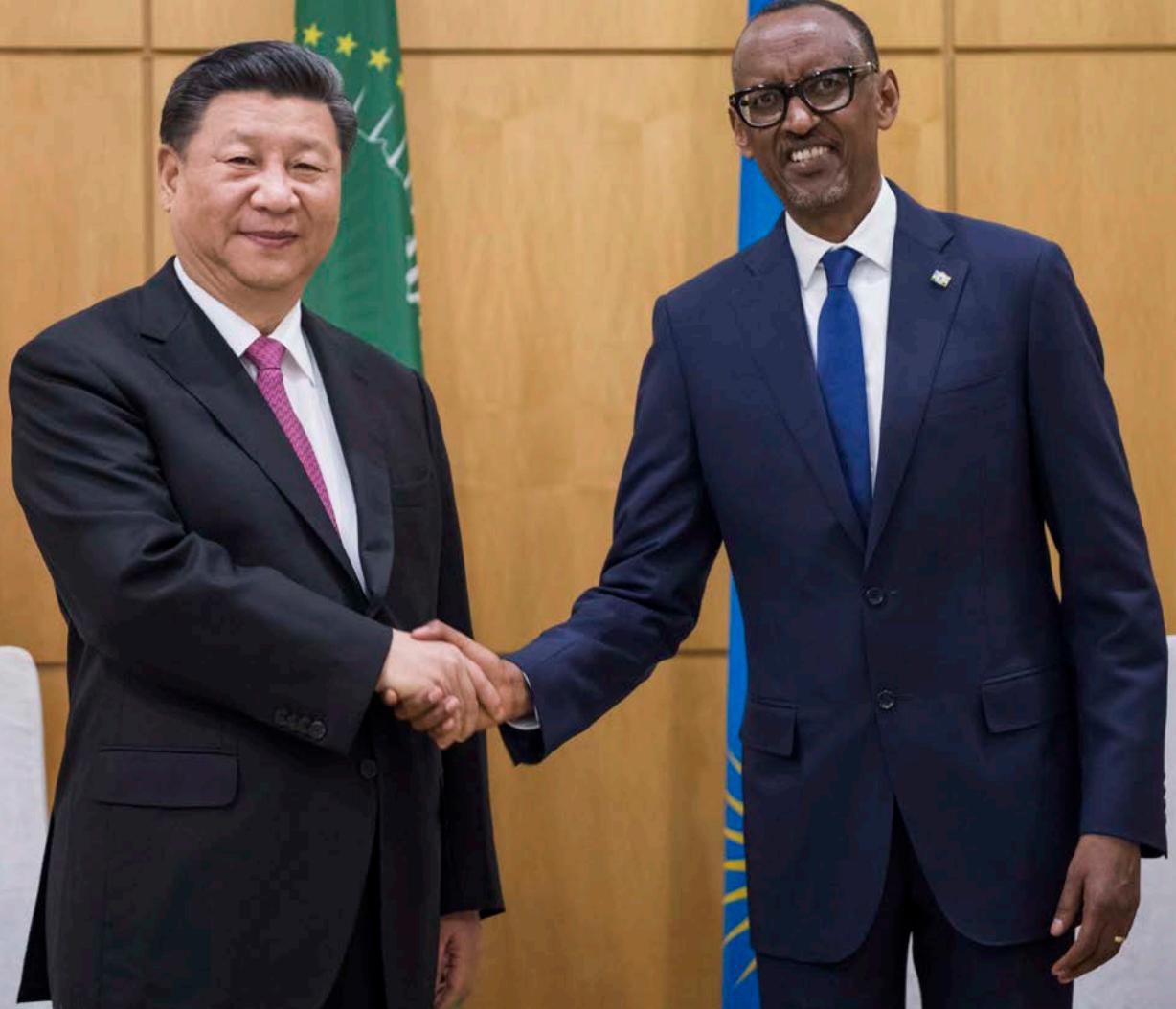
The highly anticipated Chinese Belt and Road Initiative, conceived in 2013 by President Xi Jinping will accelerate Africa's connectivity and integration as well as the AfCFTA through development of transport network under the China-Africa cooperation. The initiative is a replica of the Chinese ancient Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road.



At least 50,000 Kenyans got jobs as a result of the Mombasa-Nairobi rail gauge project while other 5,000 technicians received training since construction kicked off in 2014. And, the Maputo project is expected to create jobs for over 20,000 Mozambicans, Xinhua, a Chinese News outlet reported recently

There is mounting pressure from economists in West Africa on governments to join the belt and road initiative. As a result, Nigeria, the continent's largest economy reportedly expressed interest as well as Mauritania and Ivory Coast.

Needless to mention, the Belt and Road Initiative may be high on the agenda in upcoming Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Summit due September in the capital Beijing.



Xi Jinping says China - Africa is win-win cooperation

Chinese leader Xi and his counterpart President Paul Kagame who is also the Chairperson of the African Union (AU) and a principal advocate for the Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), gave glaring insights on the China - Africa relationship.

President Xi Jinping who was in Rwanda for a two-day state visit on July 22-23 said that China and Africa are set to benefit from a win-win cooperation, citing Rwanda's participation in the Belt and Road initiative which benefits China and Rwanda.

"I welcomed Rwanda to participate in the Belt and Road initiative and I have no doubt both China and Rwanda will benefit from this cooperation," said President Xi Jinping during the signing ceremony of 15 MoUs.

The Chinese leader reiterated his government's commitment to strengthen economic ties with Africa in order to lead to a "sincere development partnership with African countries" said Xi, "Africa is China's good partner".

He was in Kigali on his second stopover as part of his African tour since he started his second term, before proceeding to the BRICS Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa.

On his part Rwandan President and Chairperson of the African Union (AU), Paul Kagame on July 23 said that China's actions on the African continent demonstrate that China and Africa are equals. Kagame described the China-Africa relationship as a revolutionary posture in world affairs, which is more precious than money.

"More generally, China relates to Africa as an equal. We see ourselves as a people on the road to prosperity. China's actions demonstrate that you see us in the same way. This is a revolutionary posture in world affairs, and it is more precious than money" said Kagame.

"I also want to say a few words from the heart. The growing relationship with China is based as much on mutual respect as on mutual interests. That is evident in your personal commitment to our continent, Mr. President,"

"Mr President, in your moving letter to Rwandans, published a few days ago, you quoted a Chinese poem about how friends recognise each other, no matter how great the distance" President Kagame said.



India donates 200 cows to Rwanda towards Girinka Programme

BY JACQUELINE KABAGWIRA

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced on July 23 during a joint press conference with his counterpart Paul Kagame that his country had brought 200 cows to support a social protection programme where each one poor Rwandan family gets one cow under the Girinka Programme..

Modi arrived in Rwanda and was received by President Paul Kagame and the First Lady at Kigali International Airport before they proceeded for a one-on-one meeting at the Village Urugwiro, Rwanda's State House.

Rwanda has been his first leg on his African tour on his way to the BRICS Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa via Uganda.

PM Modi said that he will open soon an Indian embassy in Rwanda to strengthen cooperation

"The President himself came to receive me at the airport. This special gesture is a sign of respect for entire India," PM Modi said and added, "India & Rwanda relationships

have stood the test of time. It is a matter of honour for us that India has stood with Rwanda in their economic development journey."

"In the days to come we hope we shall upgrade cooperation" said PM Modi.

President Paul Kagame was optimistic that the Indian embassy in Rwanda will bolster cooperation between the two countries.

"We look forward to welcoming the new High Commissioner of India the first with residence in Kigali. This will further strengthen our existing good bilateral relationship" Kagame

"India's global leadership is also greatly valued in Africa, notably on technology, innovation, and international peacekeeping. Rwanda working with other African countries, we are looking forward to

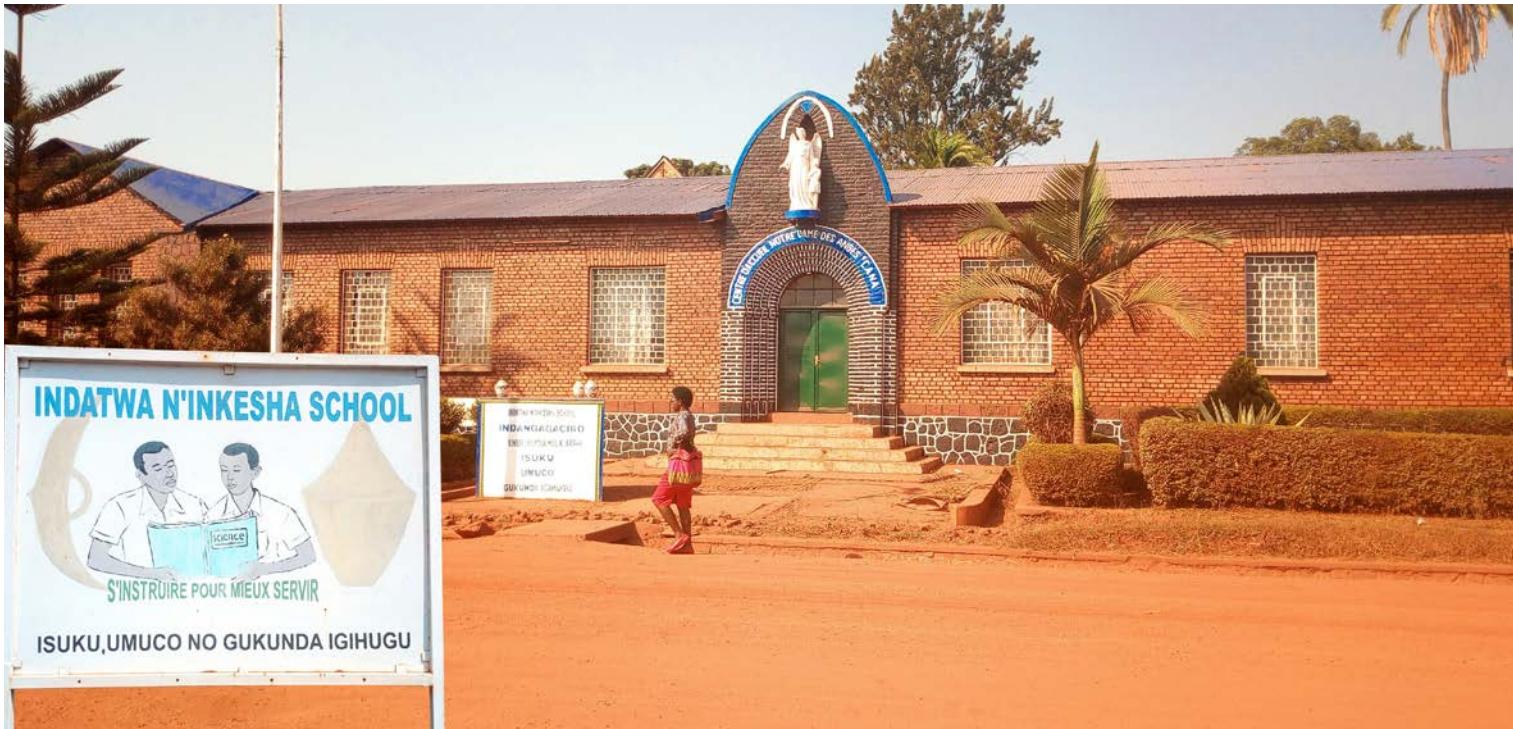
strengthening our collaboration in these and other areas," added Kagame.

Kagame said the contribution of India and Rwanda to peacekeeping had gained global significant.

"On the global stage, Rwanda and India share a commitment to peace and security as major troop contributors to United Nations peacekeeping missions," the President said.

The two leaders traveled to the Eastern district of Bugesera to deliver the cows to the beneficiaries. PM Modi also visited Kigali Genocide Memorial.

India is Rwanda's partner in education, health, tourism, trade and technology among others with vast investment in the last decade.



The oldest school in Rwanda

Seven facts making Indatwa N'Inkesha School stand out

The Light Magazine's Chief Editor George Kalisa spoke to Rev. Fr. Rwirangira Pierre-Célestin the second black Headmaster of Groupe Scolaire de Butare. He took him through the history of the school. His immediate predecessor Rev. Fr. Kayumba Emmanuel was the first black Headmaster in 1995 after eight white Headmasters.

Groupe Scolaire Officiel de Butare popularly known as Indatwa is the oldest school in Rwanda where many big names in politics, religion and business received their education. Rwanda was part of Ruanda-Urundi during the colonial days. There is still something unknown about this school aside from being the oldest and started by Belgian Christian missionaries, the White Fathers.

Historical background

Before 1920 the White Fathers like elsewhere in Africa only taught elementary instructions and catechism, a system which basically catered for the 3Rs – reading, writing and Arithmetics.

Later, the system would not catch up with the demands of the colonial administration and hence an overhaul of the system was inevitable, culminating in the founding of a formal education institution we know today as *Groupe Scolaire Officiel de Butare*.

In 1920 the colonial Belgian administration passed a policy to directly and fully control Ruanda-Urundi, a colony that constituted the present day Rwanda and Burundi.

The directive meant the colonial Belgian government was to man administratively and economically the central



African colony.

The decision, however, met uphill challenges that ranged from critical lack of qualified and sufficient personnel to limited resources.

with which they could man a dream market economy. Yet, the colonial budget was too small to employ the European staff leave alone running the colony's economy.

It is against this background that the need to produce local elites became pertinent and more urgent than ever.

The need to have indigenous elites who serve as clerks, administrators, civil servants name it therefore prompted the colonial administration to found a formal school in the territory that they had occupied, hence the establishment of Groupe Scolaire Officiel de Butare.

Still, that was not about to happen basically because they lacked qualified and experienced human capital in the field of education.

After thorough consideration of the basic technical and managerial factors the



one option - to entrust the Christian missions from home who had qualified personnel and resources to sensitize local folks on the importance of education in improving their wellbeing.

Thus, they started to source partners and connections with the Ecclesiastical authorities who would later exclusively man the education business on their behalf, leaving the entire colonial administration

in the hands of the colonial masters.

In 1925, the Royal Police Chief, Belgian MARZORATI proposed to the ministry in charge of the Belgian colonies in Africa to start an education institution in Rwanda-Urundi, which would host the Primary and Secondary sections as well as tertiary and vocational sections, hence deriving its name Groupe Scolaire.

Brothers of Charity as founders



Princess Astrid and Prince Leopold III posing for a group photo with the pioneer Brothers of Charity, April 3, 1933 (Photo/Courtesy)

The dream of the Belgian government was not about to become a reality for the White Fathers had turned down the request to take up the responsibility of founding the school. This compelled the Belgian government to contact the congregation of the Brothers of Charity who had success stories in Zaire (Democratic Republic of Congo).

Their devotion to offering excellent educational services on the continent in general was unequalled wherever they had established schools.

Following this consensus the Belgian

government wrote a letter dated February 27, 1925 requesting the Congregation to start and manage a school.

In acceptance, Brother Philemon, Superior of the Congregation signed a binding contract between the ecclesiastical authority and the colonial authorities which among others permitted them to find the site of the school.

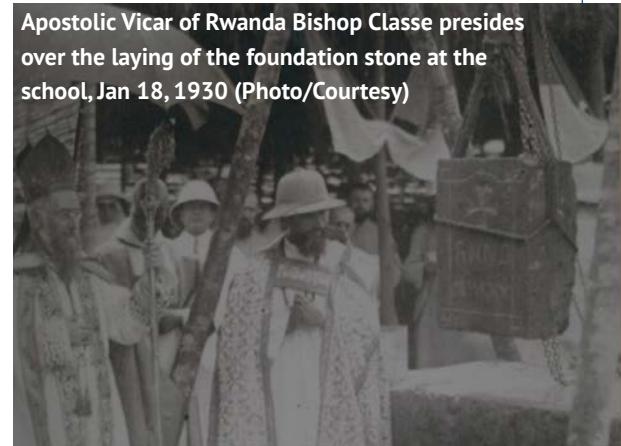
Location

A debate ensued on the location of the school on April 2, 1927. The choice of the Apostolic Vicar of Rwanda Bishop Classe

was in Kinyaga near Kamembe in Rusizi District before he realized it was not central location in the territory since the colonial masters had Butare in a plan as an administrative capital.

Later a compromise was reached to establish the school in Astrida, a region which later became to be known as Butare in 1962. It had been named after Queen Astrid of Belgium. Initially, the school sat on 320ha.

Apostolic Vicar of Rwanda Bishop Classe presides over the laying of the foundation stone at the school, Jan 18, 1930 (Photo/Courtesy)



Seven facts making Indatwa N'Inkesha School stand out

First storied building in Burundi and Rwanda.

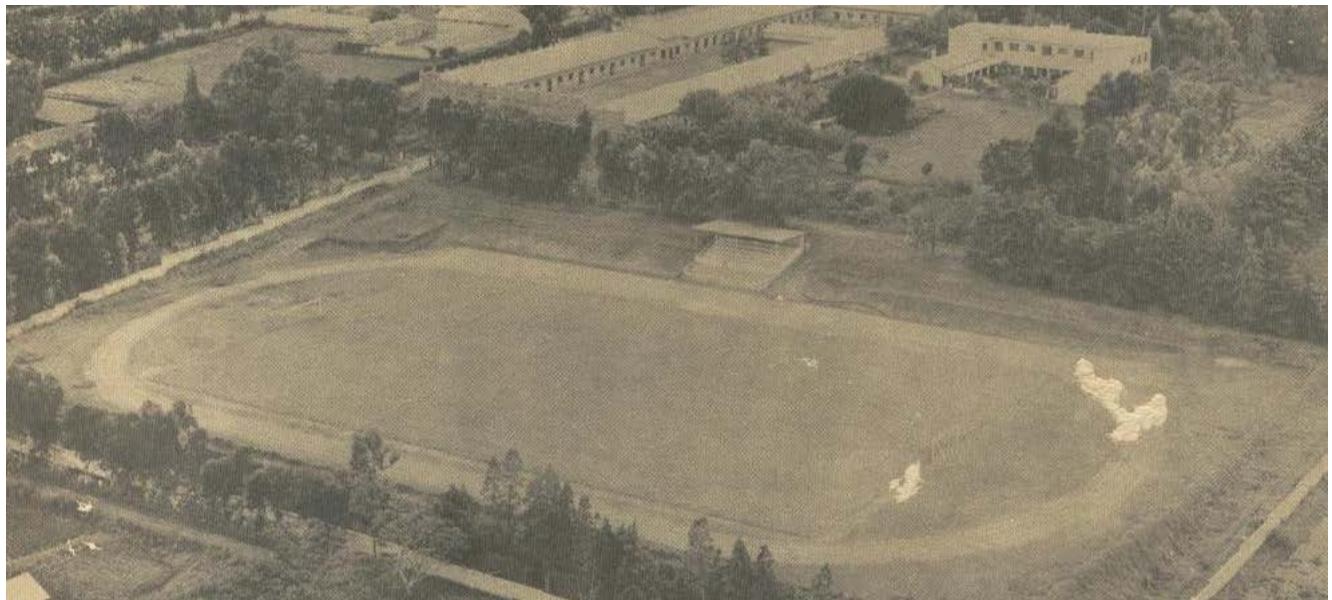
Indatwa was not only the first school to host the tallest building but the first tallest building in Rwanda and Burundi (Ruanda-Urundi) was erected at the school's premises in 1935. Save the shade that was added to it, the single-storey building locally known as large Kigoma is still in its original form alongside serving the purpose for which it was built.

One important feature of the imposing building, a visitor will notice instantly is the monument of the Holy Mary, the Mother of Jesus at the center of its upper face, just between two large glassy, cracked windows. In front of it, stands a large, branchy tropical tree that is much taller than the building and it obstructs its view from strategic positions for a good photo.

The building was built to serve as a dormitory to accommodate the increasing number of students.



The school hosts the first stadium in Rwanda.



The Olympic stadium is located at the premises of Katagara Secondary School. Kamena Stadium is believed to be the first stadium in Rwanda as its construction dates back to the infancy days of Groupe Scolaire de Butare. Before 1994 Katagara Secondary School was the Ordinary Level section of Groupe Scolaire. During and after the colonial days it used to host regional interschool games including athletics competition. This is because it was the only Stadium in the country meeting the standards and had facilities for nearly all the games.

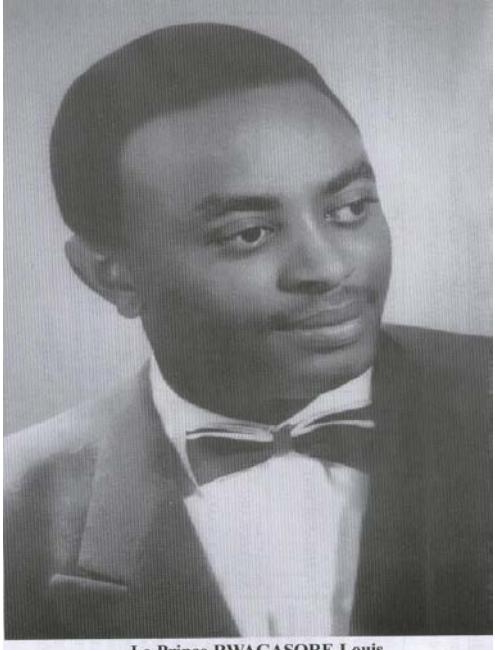
It is traced to Brother Junius aka Kamena, a Sports teacher who mobilized resources to construct it, hence it is named for Brother Kamena.

Groupe Scolaire de Butare produced the first medical doctors in Ruanda-Urundi

The medical section of the school started in January, 1937 qualifying it the pioneer medical school in the Ruanda-Urundi colony since medicine was exclusively offered

here by the time. The first intake automatically became the first medical doctors in Rwanda and Burundi.

Prince Leopold of Belgium who visited the school in 1933 was accommodated in the Residence for Administration popularly known as CANA today.



Le Prince RWAGASORE Louis
Premier Ministre (1961)

Prince Louis Rwagasore

(January 10, 1932–October 13, 1961) was an old student of Groupe Scolaire. Aside from being a soldier the royal turned-politician served as the Prime Minister of Burundi before he was assassinated shortly after Burundi had gained independence.



King Kigeli V Ndadhindurwa studied at this school though he never completed from there.

The school hosts the first swimming pool in Rwanda.

Alumni of Indatwa

Groupe Scolaire Officiel de Butare prides itself on contribution towards national development through developing human capital. Records obtained at the school show an endless list of old students that have variously contributed towards the transformation of Rwanda and the region.

The school boasts of students that have exhibited a high level of excellence in different fields of the Rwandan economy while others are giants in the world of academia. Most of

them have served the country in different ranks with excellence. Their works reflect the school moto: Isuku, Umuco no Gukunda Igihugu.

These include: Prof. Jean Pierre Dusingizemungu, the President of IBUKA, Prof Chrysologue Karangwa, a Senator, Dr. Monique Nsanzabaganwa, Vice Governor of the National Bank of Rwanda, (BNR) Anastase Murekezi, the Chief Ombudsman of Rwanda and former Prime Minister, Prof. Karemera Marembo Claver, former lecturer of Chemistry at the University of Rwanda, Rev. Fr. Rwigangira Pierre-Célestin the Headmaster of Indatwa and Gaspard Mushimiyimana, teacher and Chief Librarian at the school



Rev. Fr. Rwigangira



Dr. Nsanzabaganwa



Prof. Dusingizemungu



Mr. Mushimiyimana



Chief Ombudsman Murekezi



Prof. Karangwa



Prof. Karemera



Rwanda, Andela sign deal establishing a Pan-African tech hub



“We are delighted to partner with Andela to build the next generation of technology leaders who will lead innovation in Kigali and beyond.”

BY ERNEST NYETERA

On behalf of the government of Rwanda the Ministry of ICT and Rwanda Development Board (RDB) on July 24 signed a partnership agreement with an America based company, Andela to establish the company's pan-African tech hub in the capital Kigali.

Andela is an American company that specializes in training software developers.

Through the partnership with RDB, Andela will support the country's ICT goals by supporting the development of Rwandan and other talent from across the African continent.

According to Andela co-founder and Chief Executive Officer, Jeremy Johnson, Kigali was chosen as Andela's first Pan-African hub due to its strong existing infrastructure, technological excellence and ease of access for developers across the continent.

“Our partnership with the Government of Rwanda is a new model for Andela, and we are thrilled to have found a partner whose mission is so closely aligned with our own; to grow and sustain a Pan-African elite tech workforce. In Kigali, we have found a location that makes travel to-and-from other African countries seamless and also has the modern and connected infrastructure we require to collaborate with a global workforce,” he said.

In turn, Rwanda Development Board Chief Executive Officer, Clare Akamanzi, noted that Andela has an important role to play in ensuring that Rwanda's ICT goals are met.

“We are delighted to partner with Andela to build the next generation of technology leaders who will lead innovation in Kigali and beyond. Through partnerships, such as the one we are announcing today, we are accelerating Kigali's growth as a global technology hub while also advancing skills development and employment opportunities for young, talented Africans,” said Akamanzi.

Applications to the hub will be open to candidates from any African country looking to jumpstart a global career in software development. Andela will open applications for the first developer cohort in August 2018 and open its Kigali tech campus in December 2018.

Andela launched operations in Nigeria in 2014 to help global companies overcome the severe shortage of skilled software developers and invest in Africa's top technical minds. Since then, the company has hired and developed more than 700 software engineers across the continent who collectively help power the technology teams of more than 150 global companies, including Viacom, Pluralsight and GitHub.

“Andela helps companies quickly and confidently scale their software teams with world-class, full-time developers.”



Japan envisages increased economic cooperation with Rwanda



BY ERNEST NYETERA

Japanese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Manabu Horii on July 24 said that his country is looking forward to seeing increased cooperation with Rwanda.

"We would like to increase our economic ties and bring them to the next level. Japanese companies are interested in Rwanda because of its economic growth. The Government of Japan aims to work with the Government of Rwanda to increase trade and investment between the two countries," observed Hon. Horii.

Horii remarked during a meeting between senior Rwandan government officials and a 41-member visiting high-level Japanese business delegation in the capital Kigali.

Addressing this delegation the Rwanda Development Board (RDB) CEO, Clare Akamanzi, said that the Rwandan government was impressed by the growing number of Japanese investment in the country.

"This session, with the key ministers of your choice, is intended to encourage an open conversation. We have seen an increased number of Japanese investments

in the country and it is my hope that this delegation builds on this," said Akamanzi.

Japan is one of Rwanda's investors with USD \$21,458m in investments leading to 178 new jobs in fast growing east African economy. These investments are in agro-processing, horticulture, mining, ICT and service sectors.

Therefore, as part of Rwanda's strategy to forge further partnerships as well as increased Japanese investment in Rwanda, the Rwanda Development Board (RDB) in conjunction with the Rwanda Mines, Petroleum and Mines Board, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of ICT, Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning met this delegation.

The delegation, which include representatives from, among others, MUFG Bank, Toyota Tsusho Corporation, Hitachi High-Technologies Co, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd, NEC Corporation, Toshiba Africa (Pty) Ltd and Fujita Corporation, arrived in Rwanda on 23, July for a three-

day visit.

In addition, Japanese government business agencies, such as the Japan External Trade Office (JETRO), Japan Bank for Investment Cooperation (JBIC) and Nippon Export Investment Insurance (NEXI) joined the business delegation.

They will hold a business seminar and business matching in collaboration with RDB on July 25.

"Japan is one of Rwanda's investors with USD\$21,458m in investments leading to 178 new jobs in fast growing east African economy. These investments are in agro-processing, horticulture, mining, ICT and service sectors."



Butare Diocese pays tribute to St. Thérèse the Child of Jesus

BY GEORGE KALISA

Throngs of mainly Catholic Christians gathered at Butare Cathedral in Huye District on July 18 to pay their respect to St. Thérèse the Child of Jesus whose remains arrived there in the afternoon amid high-spirited jubilations, dancing and singing of Christian songs.

Bishop Philip Rukamba who led the celebrations called on Christians to emulate the life of St. Thérèse the Child of Jesus who preached “little ways” and rendering every service to communities with Christ’s love.



The French Catholic became a Carmelite nun at an early age and died at the age of 24 after creating a great impact in the Catholic Church. Her remains have been taken around the Rwanda including Kagbayi Diocese and Gikongoro for Christians to pay their respect to her in accordance to the Church's doctrine.

The Saint lived between 1873- 1897 and was canonized on May17,1925 during the reign of Pope Pius XI.

She desired to be a little one in spirit, and thenceforth with a childlike and perfect trust she surrendered herself entirely and



forever to God, as to a most loving Father.

Dr. Pascal Bizimana who works with CHUB took about 30 minutes to explain the life and significance of St. Thérèse the Child of Jesus to the congregation as the her remains were placed at the Altar.

Dr. Bizimana urged Christians to do any works however little it may seem but with the love of Jesus Christ hence walking in the footsteps of St. Thérèse the Child of Jesus.

“With her teaching us the path to sanctity found in the midst of ordinary life Pope Pius X claimed Thérèse the “greatest saint of modern times” and on October 19th, 1997 Pope John Paul II declared Thérèse of Lisieux a Doctor of the Universal Church.

In teaching about her “little way” Thérèse writes in her autobiography: “My mortifications consisted in breaking my will, always so ready to impose itself on others, in holding back a reply, in rendering little services without recognition, in not leaning my back

against a support when seated, et cetera”

She believed a lot in mortification of her own self-will in order to offer herself to God through ordinary everyday living. She says:

“It was through the practice of these nothings that I prepared myself to become the financee of Jesus, and I cannot express how much this waiting left me with sweet memories.”

“I went to war against myself in the spiritual domain of self-denial and little hidden sacrifices. I found humility and peace in this hidden combat in which selfish nature can get no hold.” She wrote.

Before the remains arrived at the Cathedral thousands of Christians and several men and women of God in the cassocks and veils had braved the scorching sun, singing and dancing with blatant anticipation in their face to look at her remains of the youngest Saint in the world.

WFM holds 7 Days of Worship 2018

Apostle Mignonne proclaims prosperity to believers as they received anointment and deliverance

BY GEORGE KALISA

Women Foundation Ministries (WFM) on June 3, ended the 8th annual Seven Days of Worship with the call to embrace God's anointment and deliverance which are key pillars to prosperity, Apostle Alice Mignonne U.K told throngs of believers at the Ministries' Headquarters in the capital Kigali and millions of others who followed her preaching online.

This year's conference ran under the theme: "The torn curtain" [Matt 27:51]. The huge temple which was decorated with yellow, black, sky-blue and dark-brown colours was filled to capacity and its holistic appearance gave glory to God.

At the closing of the conference, Apostle Mignonne who was vividly speaking under the power and guidance of the Holy Spirit based her touching preaching and prophesies on Psalms 110: 1-2: "Sit at my right hand until I make your enemies a footstool for your feet. The LORD will extend your mighty scepter from Zion, saying, "Rule in the midst of your enemies!"

Before the visibly anointed Mignonne declared three prophesies she appealed to the attentive worshippers to sit at the right hand of God so that their enemies that wish to pluck out their right eyes be brought down the feet.

"Soul asked for seven days when they demanded to pluck out his right eye and hence

those who want to pluck out your right eye they don't know what God has prophesied about your future," said Apostle Mignonne amid loud applause from the believers.

"Hold God's rod and you'll reach any place of your dream – I declare poverty and diseases to be under the feet," added Apostle Mignonne.

The Apostle said that the problems were not a big deal which she said will be history within four months after the seven days of worship.

"Our God is faithful and listens to faithful prayers and facing problems is not an issue before Him. Within the first four months your problems will be no more," prophesied Apostle Mignonne.

First, when you've faith in God and He blesses you His will that you will be surrounded by the right friends will come to pass, you will get friends that are faithful to you. The liars will go where they belong. God will empower you, bless you abundantly to the extent that you will attract envy from those who had known you before, those that had known your bad past, prophesied Apostle Mignonne.

Apostle Mignonne proclaimed to the believers a heavy downpour of money.



Apostle Mignonne

Making a reference to the Biblical Philip whom God removed from prison and led him to the best place, she said God was filling the believers with the Holy Spirit to cause a fundamental change in their lives and communities.

"Money goes to those who thirst for it. Ours is Kingdom money- we need money to build the Kingdom of God," she said.

"When God rises you will do mighty works. Tonight, there will be a downpour of money. Without Jesus you can hardly achieve anything. He is the provider of everything, including wealth. Your wardrobes will be abundantly filled with the clothes you want," prophesied Apostle Mignonne,

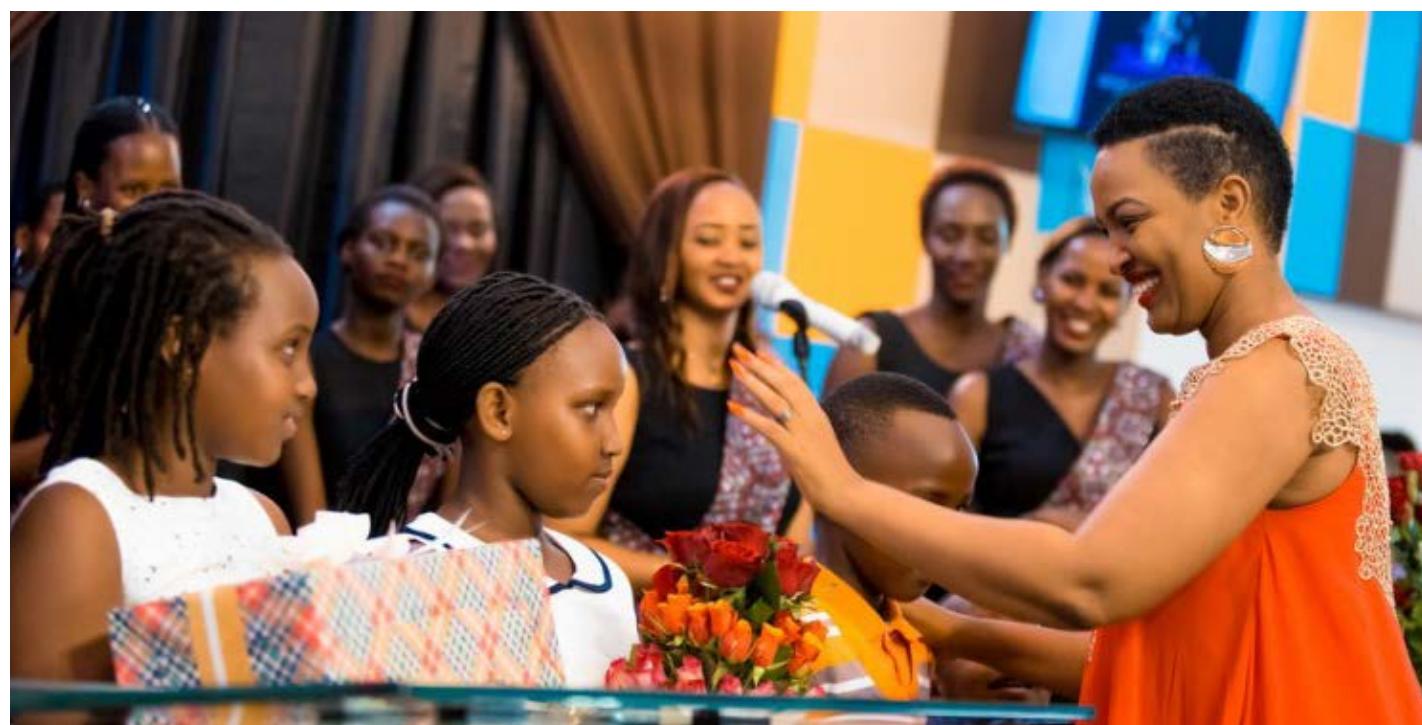


"I declare the times of scarcity over". She told the cheering congregation that the Word of God is the only key to prosperity and it will take away the shame that the devil had brought into their lives.

"How do you worship and praise God with outstanding problems and recurrent challenges?" wondered the Apostle. This is the time for each one of you to receive deliverance. Now is the time! When the God, we worship releases His blessings, no one remains the same.

The seventh day of worship was defined by special anointment and deliverance.

Prophet Ken Muyaya, Apostle Apollinaire Habonimana and Dudu T. Niyukuri also blessed the believers variously during the seven days of Worship that started on May 31.





Leadership lessons from President Kagame and Rwanda's success story

BY VINCE SININING

When you google articles on lessons in leadership, you will get 560,000,000 results in 49 seconds. For many years that I have attended the general assembly of world leaders at the United Nations in New York, during my time as an Adviser to the Permanent Missions of the Republic of Nauru and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, I am always fascinated to see and hear world leaders deliver their national statements and their achievements in global affairs and sustainable development of their respective countries. But there is one leader that continues to inspire many of us on the core attributes and best practices of highly effective leaders, is His Excellency President Paul Kagame of Rwanda.

About President Kagame and Rwanda

"President Kagame grew up in a Ugandan refugee camp in Uganda. Tutsi monarchs ruled Rwanda for centuries until the majority Hutus turned the tables in 1959, killing hundreds of Tutsis and causing many others, including President Kagame's family, to flee for their lives.

"A soldier by training, he joined a Ugandan rebel group shortly out of high school, rose up through the ranks and then did a short stint at the staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as part of the Pentagon's efforts to make African armies more professional. President Kagame is recognized as Spartan, stoic, analytical and austere, he is said to routinely stays up to 2 or 3 a.m. to thumb through back issues of The Economist or study progress reports from red-dirt villages across his country, constantly searching for better, more efficient ways to stretch the billion dollars his government gets each year from donor nations that hold him up as a shining example of what aid money can do in Africa. He is a regular at Davos, the world economic forum, and friendly with powerful people, including Bill Gates and Bono. The Clinton Global Initiative honored him with a Global Citizen award, and Bill Clinton said that President Kagame "freed the heart and the mind of his people."

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2013/09/08/magazine/paul-kagame-rwanda.html>
[accessed 25 July 2018])

President Paul Kagame led Rwanda in liberating the country from the devastating genocide in 1994 that resulted in the loss of almost a million lives. He has been President since 2000 and has imposed order, transforming Rwanda into a much more peaceful place that continues to have a strong and consistent growth. Rwanda's income per person has dramatically increased to \$700. This revival involved a great deal of foreign aid. In 2006 aid was a quarter of GDP and half the government's budget; those figures are now 5% and 17%, respectively. For the most part, this cash was neither squandered nor stolen. Organisations that provide development aid love Rwanda. Former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Tony Blair considers President Kagame "a visionary leader", foreign Business executives are quoted saying about Rwanda as "the best-run country in Africa," says one. "It's a shining star," says another. "The professionalism; the way the government deals with us...everywhere else in Africa you feel [corruption] from the traffic cop to the top. Here, no one has asked for a bribe." Buoyed by better farm incomes, since 2000 Rwanda has notched up growth rates of 8% a year, making it one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. Many talk of a "Rwandan miracle", and look to it for lessons in development."

(<https://www.economist.com/briefing/2017/07/15/paul-kagame-feted-and-feared> [accessed 20 July 2018])

Essential leadership traits

Vision

Leadership gurus agree that successful leaders in business or in governance have a clear vision of the future, and they paint a picture of the desirable outcome by thinking big.

Elon Musk, one of the business entrepreneurs that continue to inspire many of us said, "Your vision can only be as inspiring as the amount of people that it positively impacts. Effective leaders inspire others and help their lives improve. They imagine a future, and persevere, take risks, and they are willing to fail and continue to persevere."

Mindset

Dr. Myles Munroe --- International Bestselling Author, Lecturer, Teacher, Leadership Mentor, Life Coach, Business and Government



Consultant --- reiterated in one of his leadership talks that the spirit of leadership is your mindset. What you believe you can do opens doors to endless possibilities. The mindset of a leader defines his success. Many leaders are the product of their circumstances that forced them to think differently.

World-renowned Stanford University psychologist Carol S. Dweck, Ph.D., After decades of research, discovered a simple but groundbreaking idea: the power of mindset and wrote a book "Mindset: The New Psychology of Success". In this brilliant book, she shows how success in school, work, sports, the arts, and almost every area of human endeavor can be dramatically influenced by how we think about our talents and abilities.

President Kagame, since from the beginning was very focused on finding ways to help improve the lives of his people by setting up specific goals that shows us how he developed his mindset and vision. Thus, not only he serves as a good example of a visionary leader, but as well as a transformative one, emphasizing the core values of unity and accountability.

I had the pleasure of reading the inspiring, life-changing bestsellers by Simon Sinek (a) LEADERS EAT LAST, (b) TOGETHER IS BETTER and my all-time favorite (c) STARTS WITH WHY: How Great Leaders Inspire Everyone to Take Action". I consider this book a required reading for all business owners, aspiring leaders and entrepreneurs.



I was inspired of Simon Sinek's work after watching his 2009 Ted Talk, where he discussed about his "Golden Circle" theory. According to Sinek, most people talk about **WHAT** they do - the products or services that make them money. Some talk about the **HOW** - the process they use that sets them apart. But Very few people talk about (or even know) their **WHY** - the reason why they do things or lead their business and organizations in the first place.

Sinek argues that when we start with **WHY** in everything that we do, we inspire action in a way that **WHAT** doesn't. That's because **WHY** engages our emotions, while **WHAT** engages our logical brain.

Learning from President Paul Kagame's leadership style, one will notice that his success as a leader is the result of his own fundamental choices that guided him in rebuilding the country from the very beginning. Fundamental choices that guided his leadership principles of Unity, Accountability, and Vision. And these choices are the clear roadmap for starting with "why" he became a successful leader today.

During his talk at Wharton School of Management at the University of Pennsylvania on 15 September 2015, President Kagame, a true visionary leader, has clearly set his mind of transforming Rwanda with his three fundamental choices that guided him in rebuilding and leading the country.

1. We chose to stay together.

President Kagame said his leadership of the country "started with being together and unified. The country had historically been divided and divisive politics contributed to the tragedy of 1994. So I was trying to bring people's attention to the importance of being together as a nation, even if there is diversity in our society. We are different, we may think differently, but at the end of the day, we have to bring our energies together for the common good instead of breaking our nation apart. We've learned lessons from the genocide."

2. We chose to be accountable to ourselves.

President Kagame emphasized "the importance of accountability. We won't achieve unity and progress unless, in the exercise of our freedoms, we are able to think about the interests of others and not just think about ourselves. There comes a point when every one of us has to be responsible and accountable to each other. We have to hold ourselves accountable so that we don't end up hurting

somebody else. This originates from our own history where division was the order of the day and people had been told to hurt each other. People started seeing other people as different, and not only different, but they thought they should get rid of them.accountable so that we don't

2. We chose to think big.

President Kagame's third fundamental choice was "about thinking big." And he continued to explain, "We came out of that tragedy 21 years ago and have come a long way to arrive at where we are today, which gives you the sense that nothing is impossible if people set their minds to do something that is good for them. Nothing is impossible to achieve. President Kagame reiterated that

"Rwanda had all kinds of challenges. We were a small, land-locked economy in the middle of Sub-Saharan Africa. We were short of almost everything. We lost about one million people and millions of others were displaced and impoverished by the genocide. You know, if you think about it like this, it is easy for somebody to despair and say, "We can't get out of this. This is impossible to change." But if you believe everything is possible from that point, and if you think beyond these problems and really want to achieve something big, you will get there. That's our experience in the last 21 years."

In every success story, a leader is highly instrumental, and President Kagame, austere in his approach and clinical in his execution, is nothing short of being Visionary. He is known to be the kind of leader that requires all his cabinet members and senior officials to set their goals and are held accountable for their outcomes.

Rwanda's success story tells us of the following achievements so far:

- The economy has grown by an average of nearly 8% a year since President Kagame was elected to office in 2000. The World Bank estimates annual growth will hit at least 7% in the next three years. Overall, per capita income in Rwanda has more than tripled during the past 14 years; more than one million people have moved out of poverty; infant mortality rates have been cut by two-thirds; and Rwanda has achieved nearly universal access to primary and secondary education.

- Distribution of millions of mosquito nets and widespread spraying campaign to reduce malaria-related deaths. As a result, life expectancy in Rwanda has shot up to 56 percent from a mediocre 36 in 1994.

- Building hundreds of schools and investing in infrastructure including high-speed fiber optic lines.

- Tracking down on corruption and making the best use of aid money. Rwanda ranks a respectable 55th on Transparency International corruption index, ahead of fledgling economies like South Africa, Brazil, India, and Mexico

- Nation-wide ban on plastics. Possession of non-biodegradable polythene bags in Rwanda is illegal. Border security or customs may search your luggage for plastics.

- Umuganda: Mandatory community service from 8:00 am to 11:00 am on the last Saturday of every month. Every adult between 18 and 65 years of age is required to participate in Umuganda. They contribute on various projects like cleaning the neighborhood, building schools, medical centers.

- In the year 2000, Rwanda adopted a long-term vision charter named 'Vision 2020' to transform itself from a poor agricultural country to middle-income service oriented economy. Most of the goals of this plan have already been realized, and the country is on track to meet most of the UN's Millennium Development Goals.

- Gender equality is another distinct characteristic of Post-genocide Rwanda, unlike most African countries. Women occupy more than 60 percent of seats in the Lower House of Rwandan Parliament, highest in the world.

To be Continued*

Prof. Vince Sining is an independent consultant and professor on sustainable development.

He serves as a special adviser on sustainable development to select Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York since 1996



FRANCE WINS FIFA WORLD

BY ERNEST NYETERA

Comedian Trevo defends joke on World Cup 2018 winner – “Africans”

US based South African comedian Trevor Noah whose joke that Africans won World Cup 2018 triggered anger from a cross-section of the French nationals so much that the French envoy to the US, Gérard Araud, responded with a “bitter” letter unleashing his anger.

At the peak of World Cup 2018 victory celebrations July 15 Noah had said during the popular Daily Show that “Africa won the World Cup” which he claims won him

trouble from the French government.

The French diplomat accused the comedian of denying the players their “Frenchness”.

“I heard your words about an African victory, nothing could be less true,” said the envoy.

“As many of the players have already stated themselves their parents may have come from another country, but the great



The French team won its first World Cup title in 1998. The tournament was played on home soil and France defeated Brazil 3-0 in the final match.

"France is indeed a cosmopolitan country but every citizen is part of the French identity and together they belong to the nation of France, unlike in the United States of America, France does not reflect with citizens based on their race, religion or origin. To us, there is no ethnicity identity. Roots are individual reality. By calling an African team it seems you are denying their Frenchness (...) added the letter.

Noah insists that "black people all over the world were celebrating the Africanness of the French players and not in the negative way but rather in a positive way"

Noah's opinion is that they players should be both French and Africans at the same time and if the French cannot see this "they have a problem but not me".

He adds that it is unfair to only accept that Africans in France are only Africans when they are implicated in problems and crimes and only see them as exclusively French when they become exceptional achievers or do heroic acts. He said he will not apologize for his opinion.

World Cup History

Year	Host Country	Winner	loser	Goals
1930	Uruguay	Uruguay	Argentina	4-2
1934	Italy	Italy	Czechoslovakia	2-1
1938	France	Italy	Hungary	4-2
1950	Brazil	Uruguay	Brazil	2-1
1954	Switzerland	West Germany	Hungary	3-2
1958	Sweden	Brazil	Sweden	5-2
1962	Chile	Brazil	Czechoslovakia	3-1
1966	England	England	West Germany	4-2
1970	Mexico	Brazil	Italy	4-1
1974	West Germany	West Germany	The Netherland	2-1
1978	Argentina	Argentina	The Netherland	3-1
1982	Spain	Italy	West Germany	3-1
1986	Mexico	Argentina	West Germany	3-2
1990	Italy	West Germany	Argentina	1-0
1994	USA	Brazil	Italy	0-0 (3-2PKs)
1998	France	France	Brazil	3-0
2002	Japan	Brazil	Germany	2-0
2006	Germany	Italy	France	1-1 (5-3PKs)
2010	South Africa	Spain	Netherlands	1-0 (ET)
2014	Brazil	Germany	Argentina	1-0 (ET)
2018	Russia	France	Croatia	4-2



WORLD CUP 2018

majority of them -all, but two out of 23, they were born in France, they were educated in France, they learnt to play soccer in France, they're French citizens. They are proud country, France. The rich and various backgrounds of these players is a reflection of France's diversity," added Araud.

Noah in a counter reaction accused the French of colonialism.

"(...) but I think it is more of a reflection of France's colonialism," responded Noah.

Tour du Rwanda 2018: moods already up!



BY JEJE MUHINDE

As usual, the common features of this year's Tour of Rwanda will be bunch sprints, mountain climbs, some crashes and withdraws when the riders cover the 948.6 kilometers in 8 stages.

Teams

A total of 16 teams from across the world will compete in the 10th edition of the popular continental race slated to start on August 5th.

Among them are three teams from host Rwanda, Algerians of the Union Cycling Continental Team, Groupement Sportif Petrolier Angolans of Bai Si-casal, Americans of Marc Pro Gym One, plus the Germans of Team Embrace the World.

What is most likely to make this year's race even more exciting for the cycling enthusiasts, is the new entrants from Asia and Europe.

These include; Tirol Cycling Team (Austria), Dukla Banská Bystrica (Slovakia), Interpro Cycling Academy (Japan) and the National Cycling team of Mauritius.

Routes

One of the new elements this year is the absence of a prologue time trial opening stage from the capital Kigali

for the first time since its creation in 2009.

This means, whoever wins the relatively 104 kilometers stage to start/finish in Eastern district of Rwamagana will get to wear the yellow jersey first.

Winning Stage 1 should be another one for the handy Team Rwanda sprinters to melt away from the peloton.

On the menu, if stage 2 is to go down well, it could be drama when riders cover a grueling 120.3km distance from Kigali-Huye to finish with a sprint.

After two tense days on the tour, Stage 3 which is the longest in the history of the tour is set to be hugely important for the General Classification (GC) contenders with 195km from Huye-Musanze. Stage 4 will be another long stage on the menu nearly 135km between Musanze-Karongi and it should give the classic specialists another chance of a stage victory.

It won't be easy going in this stage, with a host of major climbs on the second half of the stage; there will definitely be some tired legs after some hours on a cheerful day.

At 95.1km, Stage 5 is the second shortest stage of the tour from Karongi-Rubavu, however, it promises to be fast and furious nearly with an altitude of 2158m, and it is essentially a mountain sprint

with some tough climbs.

Stage 6 of Tour of Rwanda, is another mountainous stage of the race, this 108km stage starts from Rubavu-Kinigi for tourists purposes according to the explanation from organizers the Rwanda Cycling Federation (FERWACY).

Stage 7 is the perhaps the other ultimate chance for GC's riders to hammer down as they box into battle for the yellow jersey.

This 107km stage from Musanze-Kigali should give the riders a bit of breather before the final shootout in the last stage since it will give them an opportunity to still another victory.

The last parade for the remaining survivors of the 2018 Tour of Rwanda will be the traditional stage 8 in Kigali with 82.2km on the final day.

Riders

Looking at this year's start list of riders, there is a stark generation divided among those tipped for success like last year's Rwandan champion Joseph Areruya.

On one hand, there are familiar names from the old guard like 2016 victor Jean-Bosco Nsengimana, Bonaventure Uwizeyimana and Eretria's Metkel Eyob a record fifth stage winner.



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