FAEO PARTNERS WITH AFRICAN UNION TO ORGANISE THE CONFERENCE ON ENGINEERING SCIENCES.
The Federation of African Engineering Organisations (FAEO) signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Technical Cooperation with the African Union Commission in December 2016 for the common goal of promoting Science, Engineering, Innovation and Technology in the development of societies and we believe that the African Scientific, Research and Innovation Council (ASRIC) conference which was held on the 6th-8th of September 2021 was one of the fruits of that agreement.

FAEO believes that visions for a better future like the AU’s Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved without the active involvement of engineers. Events like the ASRIC conference create opportunities to harness the thoughts and ideas of engineers across the continent.

In this vein, the theme for the conference which was “Engineering and Informatics for Africa’s Urbanization” is particularly apt and challenges many perceptions. It tackles head-on the problem of urbanisation that is looming and addresses the role of engineering and informatics in tackling this problem. It is a topic that covers every facet of life and several engineering disciplines, from energy to water, to industry and health, you name it. The provision of the necessities of life in urban settings most importantly also addresses the Sustainable Development Goals.

FAEO will review the deliberations to enable us to determine needs like those in education and training and for capacity building in general. We will also look to identify areas in which research and innovation must be encouraged. We recognise that in Africa, we must not remain passive beneficiaries of technology. We must help to create technology that is most appropriate for our needs. As some acquire knowledge, skills, and expertise, we must share that knowledge with others across the continent so that together, we can develop.

Currently, FAEO is working with a special focus on harmonising engineering education standards across the continent, facilitating engineering capacity building and the mobility of engineering practitioners throughout Africa. Conferences such as the ASRIC Conference on Engineering Services provide opportunities for sharing knowledge and experience and the FAEO looks forward to a rich exchange of ideas.

- Ing. (Mrs) Carlien Bou-Chedid
The African landscape is dotted here and there with indigenous innovations, capable of solving our local needs, providing jobs and creating economic boom for the constituent nations at large. It was Elbert Hubbard who said, “The world is moving so fast these days that the man who says it can’t be done is generally interrupted by someone doing it.”

We have seen how our engineers and scientists in Africa developed solutions that abetted the fight against the dreaded COVID 19 in its prime. Innovations also abound on affordable and sustainable solutions to various indigenous problems that affects Africa’s development. We have marveled at these great works of ingenuity, clapped for the innovators, and put them away in the shelves, like the others before them, while the host communities remained in abject lack from not identifying the business opportunities in these great discoveries.

Some of the notable inventions from Africa that have gone round the world are as follows: Mathematics, which was first developed in Africa in about 35,000 BC; CAT Scan machine by Godfrey Hounsfield of South Africa in late 1960s; CyberTracker developed by Louis Liebenberg in the early 1990’s; Cardiopad for heart examination in remote areas by Arthur Zang from Cameroon; Quit cellular Antenna Technology by Dr. Gordon Mayhow-Ridges and Paul van Jaarsveld both of South Africa; Charging Shoes by Anthony Mutua of Kenya; Spoxil App founded by Ashifi Gogo from Ghana to fight the proliferation of counterfeit drugs in Africa; The Hippo Water Roller by two South Africans, Pettie Petzer and Johan Jonker; Production of carbon steel by the Haya people of Tanzanian in 100 A.D.

Other inventions from Egypt that have become part of our everyday life include: the high heels and hair comb used in fashion; the art of sending mails for communication, discovery of the calendar for tracking events; establishment of the police force for security; toothpaste for healthcare; art of makeup; art of writing; sailboats for fishing and transport; design and fabrication of the first ever surgical instruments for medicine where the earliest know surgery was first performed in 2750BC.

Let us also consider some of the innovations made recently in Africa, which include a water filter that kills 99.9% of bacteria by Dr. Askwar Hilonga of Tanzanian; a mini-aircraft powered by local fuel and controlled remotely by Aghogho Ajijen of Nigeria; an electric car that uses radio frequency as energy without moving parts and a transformer that multiplies power a hundred fold both by Maxwell Chikumbutso of Zimbabwe; development of Crocodile Browser Lite that is faster and easily accessible than Google Chrome by Anesi Ikhianosime and Osine Ikhianosime from Nigeria.
A wooden bike by Aki Zimwami of DRC; a waste to energy machine and a hydropower generator both by Emeka Nelson of Nigeria; an EdTech App called Eneza Education by Wambura Kimunyu of Kenya, that gives children from poor background unlimited access to information at the dial of a simple code on common low-cost mobile phones; a digital microscope by Babatimilehim Daomi of Nigeria, just to mention but a few.

While we have applauded these great works and moved on as usual, little did we know that we can come together as a people, throw our weight behind most of these innovations, that is yet un-developed, and make a deliberate effort to create an investment or business model around them. What these people have designed in small scale can be fine-tuned and projected further to cater for a larger population or produced in bigger sizes to meet bigger needs.

Let us consider the Nigerian scenario. As of 2020, all the 170 universities and 43 polytechnics could boast of at least 3 notable engineering projects from first degree to post-graduate level, that had been designed to solve local problems. It will amaze you that some of these projects have been replicated outside Africa and imported to Nigeria like the famous yam pounding machine, which was designed by A. Odior and E. Orsarh in 2008 and later imported from Asia to Nigeria, even though the Asians do not eat this very popular Nigerian delicacy.

According to the Oct/Nov 2021 International Energy Agency (iea) report at COP26, “The number of people gaining access to electricity in Africa doubled from 9 million a year between 2000 and 2013 to 20 million people between 2014 and 2019, outpacing population growth. As a result, the number of people without access to electricity, which peaked at 610 million in 2013, declined progressively to around 580 million in 2019. Much of this recent dynamism comes from a small number of countries leading the progress, in particular Kenya, Senegal, Rwanda, Ghana and Ethiopia.” The 2020 World Bank Doing Business report states that, Nigeria ranks 171 out of 190 countries in getting electricity and electricity access is seen as one of the major constraints for the private sector. According to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources, access to electricity (% of population) in Nigeria was reported at 55.4 % in 2019 and research shows that for every 1% increase in electricity supply, an economy is expected to grow by 3.94%.

Amazingly, a young Nigerian boy, Emeka Nelson in Imo state, developed a generator that runs solely on water, with zero emission and Nigeria walked past this golden opportunity to leapfrog into the next level of becoming a technological and industrial hub. The various institutions, from private to the public sector should form a business model around this genius and scale up the project to provide safe and efficient uninterrupted power for industries and residential estates. All it takes to do this is to get those with the experience in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, thermodynamic engineering and material engineering, etc to sit down in an incubation centre for a dedicated period and come up with a safe and bigger generator, with more efficiency than what Emeka already designed.
While the mechanical and electrical engineers are applying experience and engineering theories to size the components for higher efficiency, the thermodynamic and material engineers are considering the appropriate choice of materials to use to ensure safety, provide the desired result and yet be sustainable.

The production of the desired final project will lead to the setting up of a cottage industry to start mass production – start with production of trial version, with a plan to collect feedback and complaints from end users. The feedback from these end users over a dedicated period can be used to fine-tune the first trial production to make it better with higher efficiency. This is a cycle of perpetual wealth creation.

One may want to wonder about the funding of this innovation hub. Well, the government, as well as interested investors can kick-start this process by providing some take-off grant for the research and development of this project. In addition, once the desired final product has been achieved, the initial investors can now go public and sell the shares of the new production company to raise funds to start mass production.

They say nothing good comes easy and so, challenges will come as it is with every good venture. We should know that for every innovation or solution discovered in Africa to solve a particular problem, there are those who are benefiting from the absence of those solutions and therefore want status quo to be maintained. So, these are the category of people that will throw spanner in all directions, in the wheel of progress of this type of initiative. For instance, they will sponsor private bills in the parliamentary houses to stop such project, or get court injunctions, sponsor callous media campaign against the indigenous products, raise tugs to vandalize the facility or physically attack the brains behind the initiatives. These people do this with the aid of those producing similar or alternative products abroad, because they will also be out of business when the local companies start production. So, we should expect attacks from within and without our shores.

Nevertheless, if the government of benefitting country is pre-informed and prepared to counter any possible apathy and support the local production, then projects of this nature will survive and see the light of day. But where the government takes side with the Machiavelli merchants to scuttle the rise of local technologies, they will surely die at birth. There is no better time than now to look inwards and harness our creative and intellectual resources that abounds everywhere in Africa, and move Mother Africa forward.

- Ovens F. Ehimate
Sept., 2021
At the General Assembly of 8th May 2012 in Nairobi, Kenya, it was unanimously accepted by the then Federation of African Organisations of Engineers (FAOE) and the African Engineering Forum (AEF) to establish a central united home for African Engineering Organisations in solidarity under the name Federation of African Engineering Organisations (FAEO). The FAEO will represent Africa at the World Federation of Engineering Organisations (WFEO), The African Union (AU) and any other International Organisations.

The FAEO constitution was unanimously accepted and adopted. It recognises five regional groups to work under FAEO.

- Central African Federation of Engineering Organisations (CAFEO)
- Eastern African Federation of Engineering Organisations (EAFEO)
- North African Federation of Engineering Organisations (NAFEO)
- Southern African Federation of Engineering Organisations (SAFEO)
- West African Federation of Engineering Organisations (WAFEO).
Vision Statement

To be the leading engineering professional body offering sustainable development solutions for the benefit of humankind in Africa and beyond.

Mission Statement

To promote and advance the science and practice of engineering for the benefit of society in Africa and globally.
THE STRATEGIC GOALS OF FAEO

The four (4) Strategic Goals of FAEO are as follows:

**G1.** To create awareness among leaders, policy makers and society at large, the critical importance of engineering to the socio-economic development of Africa.

**G2.** To develop a sufficient, diverse, inclusive and competent base of relevant engineering practitioners and industries for Africa that engage in safe, ethical and sustainable practice.

**G3.** To promote the advancement of knowledge in critical areas required for development in Africa and dissemination of knowledge to member organisations.

**G4.** To become an efficient and effective organisation that is a repository of knowledge on engineering in Africa and most representative of the profession and industry.
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Chair, Engineering Education (South Africa)
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(*Nigeria*)

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(*Ghana*)

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(*Rwanda*)

MARTIN MANUHWA  
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(*Zimbabwe*)

ENGR. YETUNDE HOLLOWAY  
Chair, Women in Engineering  
(*Nigeria*)

NATHANIEL MATALANGA  
National Member  
(*Kenya*)

DR. MARTIN VAN VEELEN  
Chair, Infrastructure Working Group  
(*South Africa*)
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FAEO Upcoming Events
The FAEO Infrastructure Report Card (IRC) Committee had a 2-day round table meeting in Kigali, Rwanda from September 14th to 15th, 2021, with representatives from eight participating countries namely: South Africa, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, DRC, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ghana and the host country Rwanda.

At the end of the roundtable meeting the committee agreed that each country should provide a summary of their individual reports before a given deadline. They also discussed and agreed on the format of the individual report, discussion of the UN SDGs, the situation in Africa, South of the Sahara and Country wide reports as prepared. It was also agreed that each report should end with a concise discussion on what the major challenges were.

While commending the donor, Royal Academy of Engineering (RAEng) for providing funding for the IRC project that was piloted in various African countries, members of the committee compared the relative state of infrastructure in the different African countries, as provided by their reports and observed that the information was useful for the policy makers to plan adequately for their citizens. The committee members also agreed that the results of the findings served as a measuring tool for development or for the assessment of the performance of any government in power. Finally, the committee recommended that the exercise be scaled up to other states in Africa for the overall good of the African continent.
Harnessing Africa Human Resource

By Eng. Rotimi Famisa

Human resource is the greatest resource available especially when educated and empowered with capacity building, they become Human capital by virtue of their productiveness. Africa is home to a growing youth population which we must deliberately harness through mentoring, empowerment with exposure to opportunities and responsibilities.

Professional Engineering Institutions should take a lead in this regards and replicate their success model in other sectors for us to attain the Africa we want.
On the 20th – 21st September 2021, the Nigerian National Commission for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD), in collaboration with Sight Savers International UK, hosted a two-day event at Bolton White Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria, to develop a manual on the minimum accessibility standard for Nigeria. These standards would serve as a guideline for all organisations in the country to adopt when building any physical infrastructure, and most especially public buildings, to reduce the physical barriers in Nigeria.

The event which was well attended attracted stakeholders from Non-Governmental organisations and Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies.
The African Scientific, Research and Innovation Council (ASRIC), an Organ of the African Union (AU) and a Strategic Partner of FAEO, organised its maiden Conference on Engineering Sciences themed, “Engineering and Informatics for Africa’s Urbanization”.

**Summary Report of 1st ASRIC Conference on Engineering Sciences**

The 1st ASRIC Engineering Conference on Engineering Sciences is a special one that was held 6th – 8th September 2021 virtually. This conference is a call for Africa’s Engineering scientific community to lead the change and transformation by availing solutions and interventions to the challenges of Africa’s urbanization. Motived by the above-mentioned and after intensive consultation with relevant stakeholders in Africa’s Engineering scientific community, the theme of the conference is “Engineering and Informatics for Africa’s Urbanization” with a sub-theme;
1. Eco Engineering for Mega Cities and Urbanization “Green & low carbon solutions for utilities/infrastructure for inhabitants’ daily activities that includes new materials, methods, processes which have positive impact on the environment”

2. Informatics and Big data for urbanization and Mega City Management “Remote sensing, AI, GIS, ICT, Communication, Internet of things for applicable/innovative solutions for mega cities and their transformation towards smart cities”.

3. Urban and Mega Cities Planning development and management “Airports; water supply management; mapping and designs, sewage, waste management; transport solution including mega transport; land utilization and management; economic impacts of mega cities; and etc.”

The Conference was organized in partnership with the Obour Institutions “the Higher OBOUR Institute for Finance; Management; Computing and Information Systems and the Higher OBOUR Institutes for Engineering Technology”. The Conference was attended by over 200 participants globally and brought together lead academic scientists, researchers, and scholars from Africa and its Diaspora to exchange and share their experiences, research findings on all aspects of Engineering to address Africa’s Urbanization.

The conference provided an opportunity to strengthen intra-Africa research and cooperation. It is also a platform for researchers, practitioners that discussed the most recent solutions, innovations, trends, and concerns as well as practical challenges encountered and solutions adopted to achieve inclusive and eco-friendly urbanization. Initially the conference was organized to be a physical one with a call for papers along the theme of the conference with the following events.
UNESCO Engineering Agenda - This side event included a special delivery of the outcome of the recently launched 2nd UNESCO Engineering Report titled "Engineering for Sustainable Development: Delivering on the Sustainable Development Goals"; AI for Deduction of Water Leaks in urban environment project results; and Women in STEM session to boost women’s and girls’ participation in Engineering.

Federation of African Engineering Organizations (FAEO) Executive Council Meeting – The FAEO is an international non-governmental organization which represents the interests of all engineering practitioners in Africa, with a large membership of National and Regional Institutes and Councils of Engineering Sciences across AU Member States. The FAEO Executive Council Meeting was held during the Conference and discussed on various issues towards the achievement of the organization’s objectives to facilitate and enhance development in engineering across Africa.

ASRIC-OHI Business Development Lounge - The ASRIC-OHI Business development lounge is a one of its kind opportunity for a selected number of leading firms and businesses to meet with their potential clients to develop business proposals and partnerships. The Lounge is designed to attract about 400 participants representing various African countries; Research Institutions/Universities; Engineering consultations firms, Engineering and construction firms, real estate developers, technological and innovation solution firms, governmental and nongovernmental actors, engineering registry bodies, and Engineering African and international organizations.

Ministerial Saloon for AU Member States Ministers of Science and Technology; Housing and Urban Planning/Development – The Ministerial Saloon is organized to provide an interactive forum for AU Member States Ministers to reflect on the Conference sub-themes and identify the way forward to creating enabling environment and how Africa can achieve eco-friendly urbanization. The portfolio of Ministers includes Science, Technology and Innovation; Housing and Urban Planning; Housing and Development; Infrastructure, Development and Construction; Power and Energy amongst others.
It will be an interactive session where Member States Ministers can share their unique experiences, success stories and areas of cooperation and mutual interest. Also, it creates opportunities for knowledge sharing and collaboration to assist Member States in addressing similar/common challenges. The Saloon will avail a conducive environment where private sector, NGOs and sectorial companies/firms to dialog and interact with ministries for betterment of their insight and to be informed on win-win partnership opportunities with relevant stakeholders.

However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic 3rd wave there were some travel challenges that necessitated the conference to be virtual in which the ASRIC-OHI Business Development Lounge and the Ministerial Saloon where cancelled despite the confirmation of 9 ministers to participate. The Conference saw a presentation topnotch keynote speeches from the three sub-theme of the conference and the following number of technical papers were presented. There were 56 papers submitted for review out which 46 where accepted and when properly clustered into specific ASRIC Scientific journals is as follows:

**ASRIC Scientific Journal of Engineering Sciences**

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### ASRIC Scientific Journal of Natural Sciences

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### ASRIC Scientific Journal of Agricultural Sciences

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RECOMMENDATIONS ON HOW AFRICAN ASSOCIATIONS CAN ENGAGE IN AFCFTA

During the Africa Association Summit 3, Engr. Papias Kazawadi made some recommendations on how African Associations can engage in AfCFTA. These recommendations are

1. Commitment to Professional Database – We at FAEO shall compile a PROFESSIONAL DATABASE list/a roster (similar to a Master roll) of all professionals in different domains and levels of expertise that can be provided to AfCFTA to draw from when required. To lessen foreign experts trying to solve African problems. It’s the Africa we want to be viewed from the African perspective and we urge other professionals to do the same

2. Independent feedback loop – We request c to use all its powers of influence to propose to the AU and in particular AfCFTA to avail it African Society of Association Executives (AfSAE) a seat in its “Secretariats” AfCFTA and AU in one of its “Commissions” that shall serve as a forum to air its contribution and act as an “independent feedback loop” to the strategies formulation and implementation of different Agendas of these bodies instead of always being referred to as “consultations and opinions of the civil society which is rarely done and when done is not SMART enough”

3. Contribution to Harmonization of Standards – FAEO taking advantage of our diverse expertise and our organized presence in every country of the continent through the PEIs we are ready to handle the “Harmonization of Standards” element of the AfCFTA faster and more efficiently than any other organs in the Union if and when requested to do so. AfSAE can communicate this to AU and the same goes for other professional bodies for different elements in the AfCFTA charter.

4. AfSAE to draw the roadmap for more collaborative engagements by bringing together at a continental level all the professional bodies/associations from various countries and fields that are priority to the AfCFTA and the AU;

5. AfSAE to ensure recommendations of this summit are properly made and disseminated to stakeholders and advance them AfCFTA and AU;

6. AfSAE to advocate for the setting up of ADR mechanism and framework in the AfCFTA as facilitation to ease of doing business.

- Engr. Papias Kazawadi
MOZAMBIQUE

Eng. Feliciano Dias assumes office on 12 August, 2021 as the President of the Ordem dos Engenheiros de Mocambique.

KENYA

President of Institution of Engineers of Kenya, Eng. Matalanga with the Zimbabwe Ambassador to Kenya, H.E Moyo to discuss engagement between African Engineers in terms of AFCTA and also carrying goodwill messages to the Government.
ZAMBIA
Outgoing President Lungu with the President-Elect Hakainde. (L-R)

NIGERIA
Engr. Valerie Agberagba with The winning schools and the Author's of the Climate change tips for kids. Amb. David Fiase, Engr. Lynda Bitrus Elesa and the Rep. Of the FCT Universal Basic Education Board,
Check Out Our Upcoming Events this Year!

**NOV 8-12**

Mombasa, Kenya

28th IEK Conference

*HOST: Institution of Engineers of Kenya (IEK)*

**NOV 18-19**

Luanda, Angola

Ordem Dos Engenheiros de Angola Engineering Event.

*HOST: Ordem Dos Engenheiros de Angola*

**DEC 2-4**

Arusha, Tanzania

31st National Conference

*HOST: Institution of Engineers Tanzania*

**DEC 6-10**

Abuja, Nigeria

Nigerian Society of Engineers Annual Engineering Conference

*HOST: Nigerian Society of Engineers (NSE)*

To view more, click [HERE](#)
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