

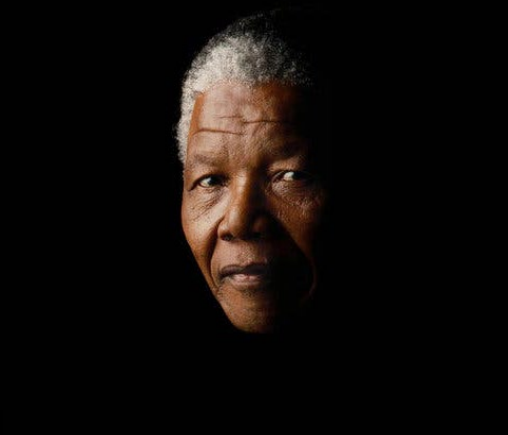


THE PEOPLE

Issue 002: July 2019
A Wikitabu Weekly Newsletter.



THE WEEK IN FOCUS (15th-21st July):



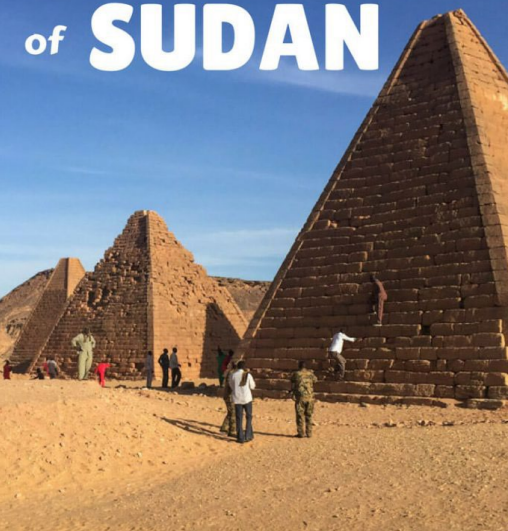
On this week we celebrate, World Youth Skills Day (15th) and the Nelson Mandela International Day (18th).

The youth represent a lot of things chief among them strength, vitality, creativity and beauty. On the 15th of July, the world will mark the World Youth Skills Day (WYSD) calling to attention the need for governments and other stakeholders to invest in youth skills development. This year the focus is on Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET). In Kenya the government is championing this with the TVET ACT 2013 that was designed to address the job skills issue and, more so, to ensure an increased and sustained enrolment ratio of 20% by the year 2030.

As a young man, Mr. Mandela was a passionate lawyer and would box during his free time. Skills that later helped him become the man we revere. That's why on the 18th of July we celebrate him and the amazing legacy he left us as human beings. Rarely do men live to transform a generation but he did. "It is easy to breakdown and destroy, the heroes are those who make peace and build." ~ Nelson Mandela. Let us all make peace and build our beautiful Africa.



NUBIAN PYRAMIDS of SUDAN



YOUR AFRICA:

Did you know...

- There are more pyramids in one small section of the northern Sudanese desert than there are in the whole of Egypt. These are called the Nubian pyramids.
- Sudan has significant deposits of chromium ore, copper, iron ore, mica, silver, gold, tungsten, and zinc.
- A haboob, is a type of an in-

tense dust storm that renders visibility zero. It can occur in Central Sudan between May through July. You have probably seen it simulated in movies as a huge cloud of dust.

- Sudan boasts the first female parliamentarian in Africa in 1965 and the first female Minister of Health in 1974.
- The 1st of January is the National day in Sudan.



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EDITORIAL TAKE:



For those who work abroad, we all expect that they have more money than the average employee in an African country. Enough money to cough up in social functions and buy a round of drinks at the local hang out den (some locals have this power too, not many, just some).

Now if you live abroad, you are living the ultimate life. You are eating from a silver platter and nothing can go wrong for you. You always have money and you are extremely smart. You have hit the jack pot in life and are indeed living large.

I tend not to buy the obvious narratives told by those who don't know those studying, working or living abroad, some are classic old-wives-tales. However, I do read about them and statistics tell me that most Africans who go to study abroad will do this for career reasons as opposed to going for the 'sake of it'. Maybe because they are from middle-class and upper-class families. They don't harbor the illusions of grandeur most rural-natives hold about the distant lands of the west. But do they come back? Do they make a conscious choice to say goodbye to the paved rural roads abroad and come back to potholed urban roads in their countries of birth? Actually most do, family ties are an important reason for them coming back. Family is everything.

I completely relate with the desire for a student to study abroad, I would love to study abroad. The ability to relate closely with multiple vastly different cultures, experiences and create uniquely different memories than I would in my local country sounds like a blast... (read the rest on our blog post - [WhickKitabu Blogpost](#))



Watch Out For: ELSE-WHERE, HOME

1. Religion – Leila is unapologetic about her religion and ensures that its importance is scattered all through the book.

2. African food – Meals are moments of fun, family and

reflection. Within the book some African meals are listed. Bona petit.

3. Scenery – Leila mentions the Nile a couple of times and paints such a vivid picture of a beautiful landscape, I visited it in my dreams a couple of times.

4. Homesickness – Even from the title, I could pick up a form of loneliness from being away from home. The characters in the book are constantly struggling with it.



Interesting facts about: LEILA ABOULELA

1. Leila Aboulela's parents moved while she was at the age of six weeks to Khartoum.

2. As a child, Leila

Aboulela attended the Khartoum American School and a private Catholic high school, where she learned English. She later attended the University of Khartoum graduating in 1985 with a degree in Economics.

3. Aboulela was also awarded an M.Sc. and an MPhil degree in Statistics from the London school of Economics.

4. Leila Aboulela began writing in 1992 while working as a lecturer in Aberdeen College and later as a research assistant in Aberdeen University.

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